



### Glenorchy

## Plant Species List



This plant species list is a sample of species that occur in your municipality and are relatively easy to grow or to purchase from a native plant nursery. Some of the more common plants are listed, as well as uncommon species that have a limited distribution and only occur in your area.

However, many more species could be included on the list. Observing your local bush is a good way to get an idea of what else may be grown in your area and is suited to your property. To help choose the right plants for your site, you will find information on plants suitable for different soil types, vegetation communities and uses, including species safe to plant below power lines.

An extensive listing of suitable species can be found on the Understorey

Network website.

iplarrena moraea (white flag

#### Glenorchy

Plant Species List

Standard Name

Common Name

Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland Sedgeland and Wetland Wet Eucalypt Forest Montane Vegetation Coastal Vegetation Grassy Vegetation Rainforest

Vegetation Community

Poorly drained soil Well drained soil

Clay soil Poor soil

Low flamability Fertile soil Soil Type

Uses

Easy to propagate from cuttings Easy to propagate by division Easy to propagate from seed

Suitable below power lines

Salinity control Bush tucker Shelter belts

> Grow from

Trees																									
Acacia dealbata	silver wattle				•	•				•		•		•	•	•	•	•		•			•		
Acacia melanoxylon	blackwood		•	•	•	•				•		•	•		•			•		•			•		
Acacia verticillata	prickly mimosa		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•			•		
Allocasuarina verticillata	drooping sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•	•		•			•		
Banksia marginata	silver banksia		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•						•		
Bursaria spinosa	prickly box					•						•		•	•	•	•	•					•		
Eucalyptus amygdalina	black peppermint	•	•			•	•	•				•		•	•	•	•						•		
Eucalyptus globulus	tasmanian blue gum				•	•						•		•	•		•	•					•		
Eucalyptus pulchella	white peppermint	•				•						•			•	•		•					•		
Eucalyptus tenuiramis	silver peppermint	•				•						•			•		•						•		
Pomaderris apetala	dogwood		•	•	•					•		•			•		•		•				•	•	
Shrubs																									
Acacia genistifolia	spreading wattle							•				•			•		•	•				•	•		
Acacia leprosa var. graveolens	varnish wattle				•						•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		
Acacia myrtifolia	redstem wattle				•							•			•	•	•					•	•		
Acacia stricta	hop wattle					•	•					•			•	•		•		•		•	•		
Bedfordia salicina	tasmanian blanketleaf	•	•		•	•						•		•	•		•	•				•	•		
Bossiaea cinerea	showy bossia		•					•				•		•	•		•	•				•	•		
Coprosma quadrifida	native currant				•	•						•	•	•	•		•	•			•	•		•	
Correa reflexa	native fuchsia		•					•				•		•	•	•	•	•	•			•		•	
Daviesia ulicifolia	native gorse				•	•						•			•	•	•					•	•		
Dodonaea viscosa	broadleaf hopbush		•			•						•		•			•			•			•		
Hakea epiglottis	beaked hakea	•	•					•	•		•	•	•		•	•		•		•		•	•		
Leptospermum lanigerum	woolly teatree		•		•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					•		
Lomatia tinctoria	guitarplant	•				•						•			•	•	•					•	•		
Olearia phlogopappa	dusty daisybush	•			•	•						•		•	•	•						•	•		
Ozothamnus scutellifolius	buttonleaf everlastingbush	•				•						•										•	•		

			Coastal Vegetation	Rainforest	Wet Eucalypt Forest	Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland	Grassy Vegetation	Heath	Sedgeland and Wetland	Riparian	Montane Vegetation	Well drained soil	Poorly drained soil	Sandy soil	Loamy soil	Clay soil	Poor soil	Fertile soil	Low flamability	Erosion control	Shelter belts	Bush tucker	Salinity control	Suitable below power lines	Easy to propagate from seed	Easy to propagate from cuttings	Easy to propagate by division
Standard Name	Common Name	Endemic	,	Veg	eta	tior	ı C	omi	mu	nity	7			Soi	1 T <sub>2</sub>	ype					U	ses				Grov ron	
Pultenaea daphnoides	heartleaf bushpea		•			•						•			•									•	•		
Pultenaea gunnii	golden bush-pea					•						•												•	•		
Veronica formosa	speedwell bush	•	•							•	•	•			•		•	•						•	•	•	
Herbs and Gi	coundcovers																										
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	common everlasting					•						•		•	•	•		•						•	•		
Convolvulus angustissimus	blushing bindweed						•					•												•	•	•	
Coronidium scorpioides	curling everlasting					•	•	•				•			•		•	•						•	•		
Dichondra repens	kidneyweed					•	•					•		•	•	•								•	•		•
Einadia nutans	climbing saltbush		•									•											•	•			
Kennedia prostrata	running postman		•			•								•	•		•	•		•				•	•		
Selliera radicans	shiny swampmat								•	•			•											•			•
Stackhousia monogyna	forest candles					•		•				•		•	•	•								•	•	•	
Grasses, Lilli	es, Sedges																										
Arthropodium milleflorum	pale vanilla-lily					•						•			•		•					•		•	•		
Austrodanthonia caespitosa	common wallaby-grass					•	•					•			•	•	•			•				•	•		•
Bulbine bulbosa	golden bulbinelily					•	•					•		•	•			•				•		•	•		
Carex tasmanica	curly sedge					•	•							•										•	•		
Dianella revoluta	spreading flax-lily		•		•	•		•				•		•	•									•	•		
Diplarrena moraea	white flag-iris		•			•		•				•		•	•	•	•	•						•	•		
Lomandra longifolia	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•						•	•		
Poa labillardierei	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•				•	•		•
Themeda triandra	kangaroo grass						•				•	•			•	•	•			•				•	•		•
Climbers																											
Billardiera longiflora	purple appleberry	•	•		•							•		•	•	•									•		
Clematis aristata	southern clematis			•	•	•						•			•			•							•		

Note: However well intended, planting threatened species is potentially problematic. Due to risks of genetic contamination, limited availability of provenance plants and to discourage collection from native occurrences without a permit, threatened species were deliberately not included in these plant lists.

#### For more information contact:

NRM South 03 6208 6111 www.nrmsouth.org.au

or

The Understorey Network 03 6234 4286 www.understorey-network.org.au

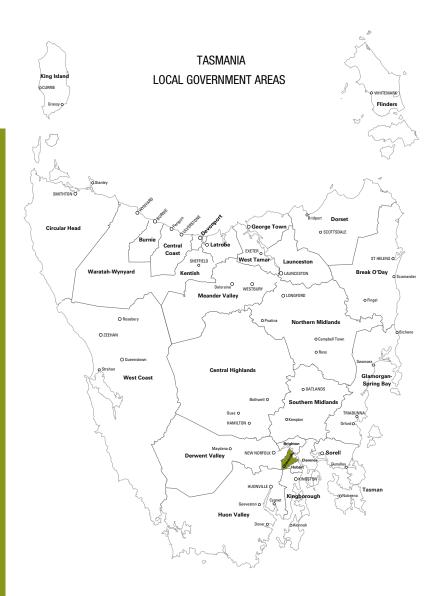
# There are many good reasons for planting local native plant species:

Native plants occurring naturally in an area are adapted to survive and thrive in local environmental conditions, so you are more likely to have a successful planting site by choosing local species. By planting locally sourced species, you are helping to preserve any natural variability within that species. Planting local species also assists with providing habitat for birds, insects and mammals in your area.

Plants can be obtained from a native plant nursery or you may like to collect your own seed and to grow them yourself. The Understorey Network can assist you with advice on how to propagate native seeds. It's cheap (no hothouses or shadehouses are required) and surprisingly easy!

















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Data sources: DPIW (2007). *Native Vascular Plant Records for Tasmania*. Unpublished data provided on CD by Natural Values Atlas 30/03/2007.

Understorey Network online plant database: http://www.understorey-network.org.au/plant-database.html