

Glamorgan Spring Bay

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.

Glamorgan Spring Bay

Plant Species List

Standard
Name

Common
Name

Endemic

Coastal Vegetation	Wet Eucalypt Forest	Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland	Grassy Vegetation	Heath	Sedgeland and Wetland	Riparian	Montane Vegetation
Vegetation Community							

Soil Type

Well drained soil	Poorly drained soil	Sandy soil	Loamy soil	Clay soil	Poor soil	Fertile soil
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Uses

Low flammability	Erosion control	Shelter belts	Bush tucker	Salinity control	Suitable below power lines
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Grow from

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

Standard Name	Common Name	Endemic	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 flammability	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
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	black wattle					•	•					•	•		•		•	•			•	•			•		
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	prickly mimosa		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•				•		
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	drooping sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•	•			•				•		
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	silver banksia		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•		
<i>Callitris oblonga</i>	south esk pine	•				•				•		•		•	•		•	•							•		
<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i>	oyster bay pine		•			•		•				•		•	•		•				•				•		
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	black peppermint	•	•			•	•	•				•		•	•	•	•	•							•		
<i>Eucalyptus barberi</i>	barbers gum	•				•						•				•	•	•							•		
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	tasmanian blue gum				•	•						•		•	•		•	•							•		
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	black gum		•		•	•		•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•		
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	white gum				•	•				•		•		•	•	•	•	•							•		

Shrubs

<i>Acacia pataczekii</i>	wallys wattle	•				•						•			•	•	•								•		
<i>Acacia siculiformis</i>	dagger wattle									•	•	•	•	•	•		•			•					•	•	
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	sweet wattle		•					•				•		•		•				•					•	•	
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	juniper wattle		•					•				•		•	•		•			•					•	•	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•			•					•		
<i>Allocasuarina monilifera</i>	necklace sheoak		•					•				•		•	•		•			•					•	•	
<i>Atriplex paludosa</i>	marsh saltbush		•						•			•	•			•			•	•			•	•			
<i>Bossiaea cordigera</i>	wiry bossia					•						•	•		•	•									•	•	
<i>Cassinia trinerva</i>	veined dollybush				•	•						•			•	•				•					•		
<i>Correa alba</i>	white correa		•					•				•		•	•		•		•					•		•	
<i>Dodonaea filiformis</i>	fineleaf hopbush	•								•		•		•		•									•	•	
<i>Grevillea australis</i>	southern grevillea		•			•		•	•	•	•	•		•		•									•	•	
<i>Hakea megadenia</i>	autumn needlebush	•	•			•						•			•	•	•			•					•		
<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	yellow needlebush		•							•		•	•		•		•								•	•	
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	white kunzea		•					•				•	•	•			•			•					•	•	

Standard Name

Common Name

Endemic

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<i>Lasiopetalum macrophyllum</i>	shrubby velvetbush		•								•		•	•		•							•		•	
<i>Leptospermum grandiflorum</i>	autumn teatree	•	•						•		•		•	•		•								•	•	
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	coast paperbark		•	•					•		•				•		•								•	
<i>Melaleuca pustulata</i>	warty paperbark	•	•		•				•		•			•		•	•							•	•	
<i>Olearia ciliata</i>	fringed daisybush		•				•				•		•	•	•	•								•	•	
<i>Ozothamnus turbinatus</i>	coast everlastingbush		•								•		•	•	•		•							•	•	
<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i>	common flatpea				•						•			•	•	•	•							•	•	
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i> var. <i>obcordata</i>	heartleaf bushpea		•		•						•			•										•	•	
<i>Westringia rigida</i>	stiff westringia		•								•		•											•		•

Herbs and Groundcovers

<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	native pigface		•								•		•	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i>	blushing bindweed				•						•													•	•	•
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	running postman		•		•								•	•		•		•						•	•	
<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	new zealand spinach		•										•				•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•
<i>Xerochrysum bicolor</i>	eastcoast everlasting		•		•						•		•											•	•	

Grasses, Lillies, Sedges

<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	pale vanilla-lily				•						•			•								•		•	•	
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	spreading flax-lily		•		•	•		•			•		•	•										•	•	
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>	white flag-iris		•		•		•				•		•	•	•	•	•							•	•	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg		•		•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•							•	•	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	tussock grass				•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•					•	•	•
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass				•				•		•		•	•	•				•					•	•	•

Climbers

<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	small-leaf clematis		•				•				•		•	•	•	•								•		
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	twining glycine		•				•				•		•		•	•								•		

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!



Plant Species List



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Illustrations: Janet Fenton Graphic Design: Julia Dineen Printed on 100% recycled paper.
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>