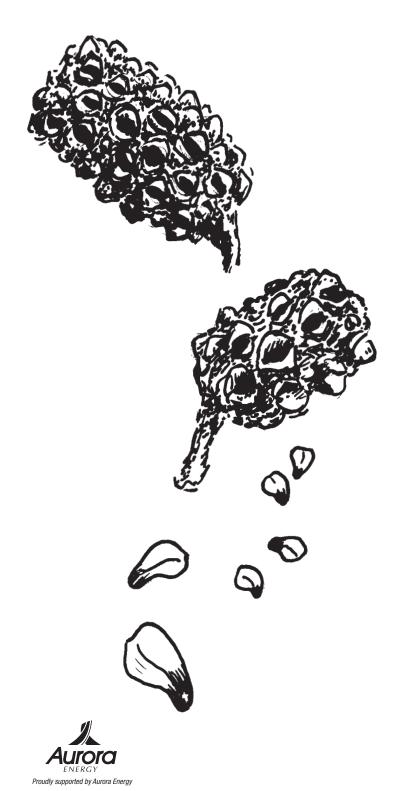




## Kingborough

## 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.

## Kingborough Plant Species List

scoparium

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

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

Suitable below power lines Salinity control Low flamability Erosion control Shelter belts Bush tucker Fertile soil

Easy to propagate from cuttings Easy to propagate by division

Easy to propagate from seed

Standard Name	Common Name	Endemic	,	Veg	eta	tior	n C	om	mu	nity	√		Soi	1 T <sub>y</sub>	ype				Us	ses			rov	
Trees																								
Acacia dealbata	silver wattle				•	•				•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•			•		

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 globulus	tasmanian blue gum				•	•			•		•	•		•	•				•		
Eucalyptus obliqua	stringybark				•	•			•		•	•	•	•	•				•		
Eucalyptus ovata	black gum		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				•		
Eucalyptus pulchella	white peppermint	•				•			•			•	•		•				•		
Eucalyptus viminalis	white gum				•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•				•		
Pomaderris apetala	dogwood		•	•	•			•	•			•		•		•			•	•	
Shrubs																					

Shrubs																								
Acacia genistifolia	spreading wattle						•			•			•		•	•					•	•		
Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae	coast wattle		•							•		•			•						•	•		
Acacia stricta	hop wattle				•	•				•			•	•		•			•		•	•		
Acacia suaveolens	sweet wattle		•				•			•		•			•				•		•	•		
Allocasuarina littoralis	black sheoak		•		•					•		•	•		•				•			•		
Atriplex cinerea	grey saltbush		•							•							•	•		•	•	•	•	
Bedfordia salicina	tasmanian blanketleaf	•	•	•	•					•		•	•		•	•					•	•		Ī
Correa alba	white correa		•				•			•		•	•		•		•				•		•	Ī
Daviesia ulicifolia	native gorse			•	•					•			•	•	•						•	•		Ī
Dillwynia cinerascens	grey parrotpea				•	•	•			•			•		•	•					•	•		Ī
Dodonaea viscosa	hopbush		•		•					•		•			•				•			•		Ī
Goodenia ovata	hop native-primrose			•	•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•					•	•	•	Ī
Leptospermum lanigerum	woolly teatree		•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•		Ī
Leptospermum	manuka		•									•							•					İ

			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	geta	tior	n C	om	mu	nity	7			Soi	1 T <sub>2</sub>	ype					U	ses				Fron	
Lomatia tinctoria	guitarplant	•				•						•			•	•	•							•	•		
Melaleuca pallida	lemon bottlebrush				•					•		•	•		•	•	•	•						•	•		
Olearia phlogopappa	dusty daisybush	•			•	•						•		•	•	•								•	•		
Ozothamnus turbinatus	coast everlastingbush		•									•		•	•	•		•						•	•		
Pultenaea daphnoides	heartleaf bushpea		•			•						•		•	•		•	•						•	•		
Pultenaea juniperina	prickly beauty				•	•						•			•	•		•						•	•		
Herbs and G	roundcovers																										
Acaena novae-zelandiae	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•						•	•		•
Carpobrotus rossii	native pigface		•									•		•	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	common everlasting					•						•		•	•	•		•						•	•		
Clematis gentianoides	ground clematis	•				•						•	•		•		•							•	•		
Convolvulus angustissimus	blushing bindweed						•					•												•	•	•	
Kennedia prostrata	running postman		•			•								•	•		•	•		•				•	•		
Suaeda australis	southern seablite		•						•				•										•	•	•	•	
Grasses, Lilli	ies, Sedges																										
Carex appressa	tall sedge				•				•	•			•											•	•		
Dianella tasmanica	forest flaxlily			•	•					•		•								•				•	•		
Diplarrena moraea	white flag-iris		•			•		•				•		•	•	•	•	•						•	•		
Juncus pallidus	pale rush								•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•							•	•		•
Lomandra longifolia	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•						•	•		
Poa labillardierei	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•				•	•		•
Themeda triandra	kangaroo grass						•				•	•			•	•	•			•				•	•		•
Climbers																											
Billardiera longiflora	purple appleberry	•	•		•							•		•	•	•									•		
Tetragonia implexicoma	bower spinach		•																•	•		•	•			•	

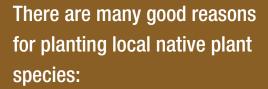
Note: However well intended, planting threatened species is potentially problematic. Due to risks of genetic contamination, limited availability of provenance plants and to discourage collection from native occurrences without a permit, threatened species were deliberately not included in these plant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

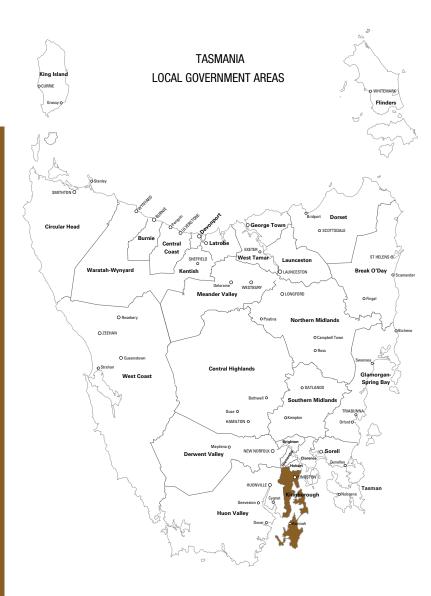


Native plants occurring naturally in an area are adapted to survive and thrive in local environmental conditions, so you are more likely to have a successful planting site by choosing local species. By planting locally sourced species, you are helping to preserve any natural variability within that species. 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!















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