

Kingborough

Plant *Species* List



Allocasuarina verticillata (drooping sheoak)

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 your plants, each species is scored against soil type, vegetation community and uses.

An extensive listing of suitable species can be found on the NRM South and Understorey Network websites.

Kingborough

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	Water Wise	Salinity control
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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	Water Wise	Salinity control	Easy to propagate from seed	Easy to propagate from cuttings	Easy to propagate by division
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	blackwood		•	•	•	•				•		•	•	•				•			•	•	•				
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	prickly mimosa		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•					•	
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	drooping sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•	•			•	•				•	
<i>Asterotrichion discolor</i>	tasmanian currajong	•			•	•				•		•													•	•	
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	silver banksia		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•									•	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	prickly box					•						•		•	•	•	•	•					•			•	
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	tasmanian blue gum				•	•						•		•	•		•	•								•	
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	stringybark				•	•						•		•	•	•	•	•								•	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	black gum		•		•	•		•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•								•	
<i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i>	white peppermint	•				•						•			•	•		•				•			•	•	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	white gum				•	•				•		•		•	•	•	•	•					•			•	
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	dogwood		•	•	•					•		•			•		•	•					•			•	•

Shrubs

<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	spreading wattle							•				•		•		•	•				•	•					
<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	coast wattle		•									•		•		•					•	•					
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	hop wattle				•	•						•		•	•		•				•	•				•	
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	sweet wattle		•					•				•		•			•				•	•				•	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•				•	•				•	
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	grey saltbush		•									•						•	•				•			•	•
<i>Bedfordia salicina</i>	tasmanian blanketleaf	•	•		•	•						•		•	•		•	•								•	
<i>Callistemon pallidus</i>	lemon bottlebrush				•					•		•		•	•	•	•					•				•	
<i>Correa alba</i>	white correa		•					•				•		•	•		•	•								•	
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	native gorse				•	•						•			•	•	•									•	
<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	grey parrotpea				•	•	•					•			•		•	•								•	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	hopbush		•			•						•		•			•				•	•				•	
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	hop native-primrose				•	•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•								•	•
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	woolly teatree		•		•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•					•	

Standard Name

Common Name

Endemic

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

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Uses

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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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<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	manuka		•			•		•					•	•			•											
<i>Lomatia tinctoria</i>	guitarplant	•				•						•			•	•	•											•
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	dusty daisybush	•				•	•					•		•	•	•												•
<i>Ozothamnus turbinatus</i>	coast everlastingbush		•									•		•	•	•		•										•
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	heartleaf bushpea		•				•					•		•	•		•	•										•
<i>Pultenaea juniperina</i>	prickly beauty					•	•					•			•	•		•										•
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	coastal saltbush		•									•	•															•

Herbs and Groundcovers

<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	common buzzy							•	•	•		•	•	•														•		•
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	native pigface		•									•		•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	common everlasting					•						•		•	•	•		•										•		
<i>Clematis gentianoides</i>	ground clematis	•				•						•	•		•		•											•		
<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i>	blushing bindweed					•						•																•	•	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	running postman		•			•								•	•		•	•		•								•		

Grasses, Lillies, Sedges

<i>Carex appressa</i>	tall sedge				•							•																	•
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	forest flaxlily			•	•							•																•	
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>	white flag-iris		•			•		•				•		•	•	•	•	•										•	
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	pale rush											•	•	•	•	•	•											•	•
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•										•	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•											•	•
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass					•						•			•	•	•											•	•

Climbers

<i>Billardiera longiflora</i>	purple appleberry	•	•		•							•		•	•	•													•
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	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



NRM South
Improving natural
resource management



**Understorey
Network**

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



Tasmania
Explore the possibilities



Australian Government

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>