

Launceston

Plant *Species* List



Pomadouris elliptica (yellow dogwood)

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 NRM North and Understorey Network websites.

Launceston

Plant *Species* List

Standard
Name

Common
Name

Endemic

Vegetation Community

Soil Type

Uses

Grow
from

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
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Trees

<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	silver wattle					•						•			•		•						•			
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	blackwood		•	•	•	•				•		•	•		•			•					•			
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	prickly moses		•		•	•		•				•		•				•					•			
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	drooping sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•	•					•			
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	tasmanian blue gum		•		•	•						•	•	•	•	•	•						•			
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	black gum		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•						•			
<i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i>	white peppermint	•				•						•			•	•		•					•			
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	white gum				•	•				•			•	•	•	•	•						•			
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	cheesewood				•						•	•			•		•	•					•			
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	prickly box					•						•		•	•	•	•	•		•			•			

Shrubs

<i>Acacia riceana</i>	arching wattle	•			•					•		•		•	•	•	•	•			•				•			
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	sunshine wattle				•						•		•	•		•					•				•	•		
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black sheoak		•		•						•		•	•		•					•					•		
<i>Allocasuarina monilifera</i>	necklace sheoak		•				•						•	•		•					•					•	•	
<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	golden pea		•		•		•				•		•			•					•					•	•	
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	silver banksia		•		•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•					•					•		
<i>Bedfordia salicina</i>	tasmanian blanketleaf	•	•		•	•					•		•	•		•	•									•	•	
<i>Callistemon pallidus</i>	lemon bottlebrush				•					•		•	•		•	•	•	•								•	•	
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	dollybush				•	•				•		•			•	•	•				•					•	•	
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	common correa		•				•				•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•		•	
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>	hop bitterpea				•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•									•	•	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	broadleaf hopbush		•		•						•		•			•					•					•		
<i>Hakea lissosperma</i>	mountain needlebush				•						•			•	•						•					•		
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	woolly teatree		•		•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		•			•		
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	common teatree		•		•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•				•					•		
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	coast paperbark		•		•					•			•			•		•			•		•				•	

Standard
Name

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Uses

Grow
from

<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i>	slender honeymyrtle		•				•			•	•	•	•		•				•		•	•							
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	scented paperbark				•		•		•		•	•							•	•		•							
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	forest daisybush				•				•		•	•	•	•	•	•					•	•							
<i>Olearia viscosa</i>	viscid daisybush				•					•			•			•					•	•							
<i>Orites diversifolia</i>	variable orites	•		•						•			•	•	•						•	•							
<i>Ozothamnus argophyllus</i>	spicy everlasting					•				•			•			•					•	•							
<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	yellow dogwood					•				•			•			•						•	•	•					
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	heartleaf bushpea		•			•				•			•						•		•	•							
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	kangaroo apple			•	•			•	•		•	•	•			•				•	•								

Herbs *and* Groundcovers

<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	common buzzy					•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•		•						•	•		•
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	common everlasting				•						•		•	•	•		•								•	•		
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	kidneyweed				•	•					•	•	•	•	•	•									•		•	
<i>Einadia nutans subsp. nutans</i>	climbing saltbush		•			•			•			•	•	•	•	•						•			•	•		•
<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i>	spreading guineaflower				•		•				•		•			•									•		•	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	running postman		•			•							•	•		•	•		•						•	•		
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	southern storksbill					•					•														•	•	•	

Grasses, Lillies, Sedges

<i>Austroanthonia caespitosa</i>	common wallaby-grass					•	•					•			•	•	•			•					•	•		
<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>	silver tussockgrass		•			•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•		•						•	•		•

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 North
03 6333 7777
www.nrmnorth.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



Tasmania
Explore the possibilities



Australian Government

Illustrations: Dr. Annick D. Ansellin 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>



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