

West Tamar

Plant *Species* List



Stylidium graminifolium (trigger plant)

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.

West Tamar

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

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>Bursaria spinosa</i>	prickly box					•						•		•	•	•	•	•		•						•				
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	black peppermint	•	•			•	•	•				•		•	•	•	•	•								•				
<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>Pomaderris apetala</i>	common dogwood			•	•					•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•							•	•			

Shrubs

<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	spreading wattle					•		•				•			•		•	•			•				•	•				
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	sunshine wattle					•						•		•	•		•			•					•	•				
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•			•						•				
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	silver banksia		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•			•						•				
<i>Bedfordia salicina</i>	tasmanian blanketleaf	•	•		•	•						•		•	•		•	•							•	•				
<i>Beyeria viscosa</i>	pinkwood					•				•		•			•													•		
<i>Callistemon pallidus</i>	lemon bottlebrush				•					•		•	•		•	•	•	•							•	•				
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	dollybush				•	•				•		•			•	•	•			•					•	•				
<i>Correa alba</i>	white correa		•					•				•		•	•		•		•						•		•			
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	broadleaf hopbush		•			•						•		•			•			•						•				
<i>Hakea epiglottis</i>	beaked needlebush	•	•					•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•			•					•	•				
<i>Leptospermum glaucescens</i>	smoky teatree	•						•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•		•	•				
<i>Leptospermum nitidum</i>	shiny teatree	•	•		•			•		•		•	•	•	•		•	•		•					•	•				
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	common teatree		•			•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•					•					
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	coast paperbark		•		•					•			•			•		•		•			•			•				

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Grow
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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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<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	scented paperbark				•			•		•			•	•				•	•			•			
<i>Olearia ericoides</i>	heath daisybush	•							•		•			•							•	•			
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	forest daisybush				•				•		•	•	•	•	•						•	•			
<i>Oxylobium arborescens</i>	tall shaggypea				•					•			•		•	•						•			
<i>Ozothamnus purpurascens</i>	columnar everlastingbush					•				•											•	•			
<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	yellow dogwood					•				•			•			•						•	•		
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	heartleaf bushpea		•			•				•			•								•	•			
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	kangaroo apple			•	•				•	•		•			•				•		•	•			

Herbs *and* Groundcovers

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<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	common buzzy					•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•				•	•		•	
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	native pigface		•								•		•	•		•		•	•		•	•	•		
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	clustered everlasting					•	•				•		•	•	•	•					•	•			
<i>Euryomyrtus ramosissima</i>	creeping heathmyrtle		•			•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•					•	•			
<i>Gompholobium huegelii</i>	common wedgepea					•	•				•		•	•		•					•	•			
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	narrowleaf triggerplant		•			•		•		•		•	•		•						•	•			
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	southern storksbill					•					•										•	•	•		
<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	new zealand spinach		•									•					•	•		•	•	•		•	

Grasses, Lillies, Sedges

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<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	tassel sedge								•		•	•		•		•	•				•	•			
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	spreading flax-lily		•		•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•				•	•			
<i>Diplarrena latifolia</i>	western flag-iris	•						•			•										•	•			
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	pale rush							•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•				•	•	•		•	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg		•			•	•	•			•		•	•		•	•				•	•			
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	silver tussockgrass		•			•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•		•			•	•		•	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass					•				•	•			•	•	•		•			•	•		•	

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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