



Clarence

Plant Species List



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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.

Clarence Plant Species List

Standard Name

Common Name

Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland Wet Eucalypt Forest Montane Vegetation Coastal Vegetation

Poorly drained soil Well drained soil Salinity control Low flamability Bush tucker Fertile soil Clay soil Poor soil

> Grow Uses from

Easy to propagate from cuttings Easy to propagate by division

Easy to propagate from seed

Vegetation Community

Soil Type

Trees																									
Acacia mearnsii	black wattle				•	•					•		•		•	•			•	•			•		
Acacia verticillata	prickly mimosa		•	•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•				•		t
Allocasuarina littoralis	black sheoak		•		•					•		•	•		•				•				•		t
Allocasuarina verticillata	drooping sheoak		•		•					•		•	•		•	•			•				•		t
Banksia marginata	silver banksia		•	•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•								•		İ
Bursaria spinosa	prickly box				•					•		•	•	•	•	•							•		İ
Eucalyptus amygdalina	black peppermint	•	•		•	•	•			•		•	•	•	•								•		İ
Eucalyptus globulus	tasmanian blue gum			•	•					•		•	•		•	•							•		T
Eucalyptus morrisbyi	morrisbys gum	•			•					•		•	•		•	•							•		T
Eucalyptus risdonii	risdon peppermint	•			•					•			•		•	•							•		Ī
Eucalyptus viminalis	white gum			•	•				•	•		•	•	•	•	•							•		Ī
Shrubs																									
Acacia genistifolia	spreading wattle						•			•			•		•	•						•	•		
Acacia gunnii	ploughshare wattle						•			•			•		•	•						•	•		
Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae	coast wattle		•							•		•			•							•	•		
Acacia suaveolens	sweet wattle		•				•			•		•			•				•			•	•		
Atriplex cinerea	grey saltbush		•							•							•	•			•	•	•	•	Ī
Bossiaea cordigera	wiry bossia				•																	•	•		Ī
Cassinia aculeata	dollybush			•	•				•	•			•	•	•				•			•	•		
Correa alba	white correa		•				•			•		•	•		•		•					•		•	Ī
Dodonaea viscosa	hopbush		•		•					•		•			•				•				•		Ī
Leptospermum glaucescens	smoky teatree	•					•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•							•	•		
Leptospermum scoparium	manuka		•		•		•				•	•			•				•				•		
Melaleuca gibbosa	slender honeymyrtle		•				•			٠	•	•	•		•				•			•	•		
Myoporum insulare	common boobialla		•									•					•						•	•	
Olearia hookeri	crimsontip daisybush	•			•					•												•	•		
Ozothamnus purpurascens	columnar everlastingbush				•					•												•	•		

			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	eta	tior	n C	om	mu	nity	7			Soi	l T	уре					U	ses				Gro	
Platylobium	common flatpea					•						•			•	•	•	•						•	•		Т
obtusangulum																											
Pomaderris elliptica	yellow dogwood					•						•			•			•							•	•	
Pultenaea daphnoides	heartleaf bushpea		•			•						•			•									•	•	_	_
Vittadinia gracilis	woolly new-holland-daisy						•					•												•	•		
Herbs and Gi	roundcovers																										
Acaena novae-zelandiae	common buzzy						•	•			•	•	•		•		•	•						•	•		•
Brachyscome angustifolia	narrowleaf daisy						•																	•	•		
Calocephalus citreus	lemon beautyheads						•					•												•	•		
Disphyma crassifolium	round-leaved pigface		•									•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	
Einadia nutans	climbing saltbush		•									•								•			•	•			
Kennedia prostrata	running postman		•			•								•	•		•	•		•				•	•		
Limonium australe	yellow sea-lavender		•						•				•											•	•		
Pelargonium australe	southern storksbill					•						•												•	•	•	
Pultenaea prostrata	silky bushpea					•						•												•	•		
Grasses, Lilli	es, Sedges																										
Austrodanthonia popinensis	blue wallabygrass	•					•					•								•				•	•		•
Carex iynx	tussock sedge						•					•	•											•	•		
Dianella brevicaulis	shortstem flaxlily		•									•												•	•		
Diplarrena moraea	white flag-iris		•			•		•				•		•	•	•	•	•						•	•		
Lomandra longifolia	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•						•	•		
Poa labillardierei	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•				•	•		•
Themeda triandra	kangaroo grass						•				•	•			•	•	•			•				•	•		•
Climbers																											
Clematis microphylla	small-leaf clematis		•					•				•		•	•	•	•								•		
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

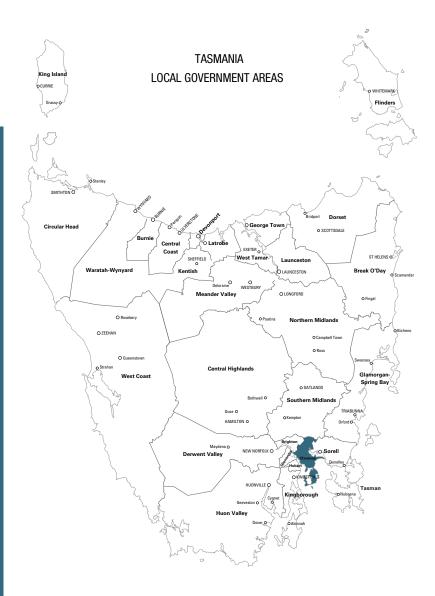
There are many good reasons for planting local native plant species:

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!















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