

Clarence

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.



Correa alba (white correa)

Clarence

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	Salinity control	Suitable below power lines
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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	Salinity control	Suitable below power lines	Easy to propagate from seed	Easy to propagate from cuttings	Easy to propagate by division	
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	black wattle					•	•					•	•		•		•	•				•	•			•		
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	prickly mimosa		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•				•				•		
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•				•					•		
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	drooping sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•	•			•					•		
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	silver banksia		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•									•		
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	prickly box					•						•		•	•	•	•	•								•		
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	black peppermint	•	•			•	•	•				•		•	•	•	•									•		
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	tasmanian blue gum				•	•						•		•	•		•	•								•		
<i>Eucalyptus morrisbyi</i>	morrisbys gum	•				•						•		•	•		•	•								•		
<i>Eucalyptus risdonii</i>	risdon peppermint	•				•						•			•		•	•								•		
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	white gum				•	•				•		•		•	•	•	•	•								•		

Shrubs

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	Salinity control	Suitable below power lines	Easy to propagate from seed	Easy to propagate from cuttings	Easy to propagate by division	
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	spreading wattle							•				•			•		•	•								•	•	
<i>Acacia gunnii</i>	ploughshare wattle							•				•			•		•	•								•	•	
<i>Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae</i>	coast wattle		•									•		•			•									•	•	
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	sweet wattle		•					•				•		•			•				•					•	•	
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	grey saltbush		•									•							•	•			•		•	•	•	•
<i>Bossiaea cordigera</i>	wiry bossia					•																				•	•	
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	dollybush				•	•				•		•		•	•	•					•					•	•	
<i>Correa alba</i>	white correa		•					•				•		•	•		•		•						•		•	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	hopbush		•			•						•		•			•				•					•		
<i>Leptospermum glaucescens</i>	smoky teatree	•						•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•									•	•	
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	manuka		•			•		•				•		•			•				•					•		
<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i>	slender honeymyrtle		•					•				•	•	•	•		•				•					•	•	
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	common boobialla		•											•					•							•	•	
<i>Olearia hookeri</i>	crimsontip daisybush	•				•						•														•	•	
<i>Ozothamnus purpurascens</i>	columnar everlastingbush					•						•														•	•	

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!



Plant Species List



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Understorey Network online plant database: <http://www.understorey-network.org.au/plant-database.html>