

# Hobart

# 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.

*Hakea lissosperma* (mountain needlebush)



## 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

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>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	christmas mintbush			•	•					•		•			•		•										•		
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	heartleaf bushpea		•			•						•			•												•	•	
<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i>	mountain pepper			•	•						•	•					•	•				•				•	•	•	
<i>Telopea truncata</i>	tasmanian waratah	•			•	•					•	•			•	•		•									•		

## Herbs and Groundcovers

<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•									•	•	•
<i>Argentipallium dealbatum</i>	white everlasting							•				•			•		•	•									•	•	
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	common everlasting					•						•		•	•	•		•									•	•	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	running postman		•			•								•	•		•	•		•							•	•	
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	native raspberry		•		•							•		•	•	•	•					•					•		•
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	narrowleaf triggerplant		•			•		•			•	•		•	•		•										•	•	
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	ivy-leaf violet		•			•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•										•	•	•

## Grasses, Lillies, Sedges

<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	common wallaby-grass					•	•					•			•	•	•			•							•	•	
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	golden bulbinelily					•	•					•		•	•		•					•					•	•	
<i>Carex gunniana</i>	mountain sedge				•			•		•				•													•	•	
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	shortstem 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				•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•							•	•	•

## Climbers

<i>Billardiera longiflora</i>	purple appleberry	•	•		•							•		•	•	•													•	
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	southern clematis				•	•	•					•			•			•										•		
<i>Parsonsia brownii</i>	twining silkpod				•	•																							•	

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!



# Plant Species List



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