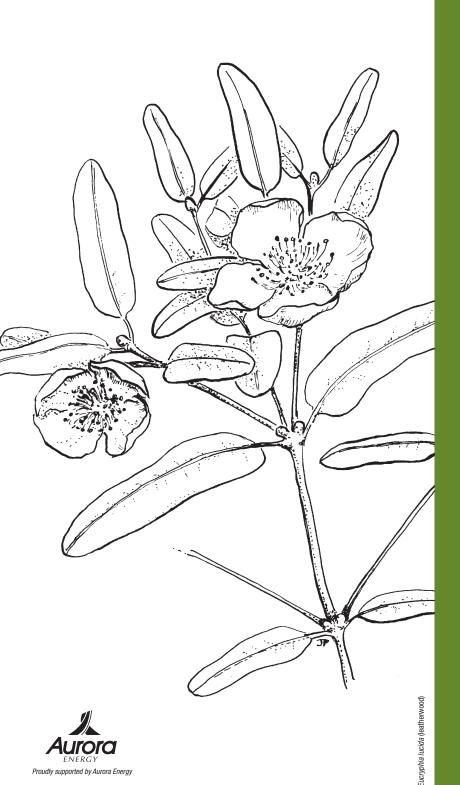




Huon Valley

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.

Huon Valley

Plant Species List

Standard Name

Common Name

Coastal Vegetation
Rainforest
Wet Eucalypt Forest
Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland
Grassy Vegetation
Heath
Sedgeland and Wetland
Riparian
Montane Vegetation

Vegetation Community

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

Soil Type Uses

Grow from

Easy to propagate from cuttings Easy to propagate by division

Easy to propagate from seed

Trees																							
Acacia dealbata	silver wattle				•	•			•		•		•	•	•	•	•		•			•	
Acacia melanoxylon	blackwood		•	•	•	•			•		•	•		•			•		•			•	
Acacia verticillata	prickly mimosa		•				•				•		•			•			•			•	
Atherosperma moschatum	sassafras			•	•						•			•			•					•	
Banksia marginata	silver banksia		•		•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•						•	
Eucalyptus globulus	tasmanian blue gum				•	•					•		•	•		•	•					•	
Eucalyptus obliqua	stringybark				•	•					•		•	•	•	•	•					•	
Eucalyptus ovata	black gum		•		•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•					•	
Eucalyptus pulchella	white peppermint	•				•					•			•	•		•					•	
Eucalyptus viminalis	white gum				•	•			•		•		•	•	•	•	•					•	
Eucryphia lucida	leatherwood	•		•							•			•		•				•		•	
Pittosporum bicolor	cheesewood				•					•	•			•		•	•					•	
Pomaderris apetala	dogwood		•	•	•				•		•			•		•		•				•	•
Zieria arborescens	stinkwood				•						•			•			•				•		•
Shrubs																							
Acacia mucronata	catepillar wattle				•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•			•	
Acacia riceana	arching wattle	•			•				•		•		•	•	•	•	•		•			•	
Allocasuarina littoralis	black sheoak		•			•					•		•	•		•			•			•	
Bedfordia linearis	slender blanket leaf	•			•						•			•	•	•	•				•	•	
Dodonaea viscosa	broadleaf hopbush		•			•					•		•			•			•			•	
Leptospermum lanigerum	woolly teatree		•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•			•	
Leptospermum riparium	river teatree	•		•					•		•	•		•			•				•	•	
Melaleuca squamea	swamp honeymyrtle		•				•	•		•	•	•		•		•						•	
Olearia argophylla	musk daisybush				•						•											•	
Olearia stellulata	sawleaf daisybush				•	•					•										•	•	
Oxylobium ellipticum	golden shaggypea				•	•			•	•	•				•	•	•				•	•	
Ozothamnus rosmarinifolius	swamp 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	7	Veg	geta	tior	ı C	ommuni			7			Soil Ty							Us	Uses				Grow from	
Pomaderris elliptica	yellow dogwood					•						•			•			•							•	•	
Prostanthera lasianthos	christmas mintbush			•	•					•		•			•		•								•		
Rhagodia candolleana	coastal saltbush		•						•			•	•										•	•			
Tasmannia lanceolata	mountain pepper			•	•						•	•					•	•				•		•	•	•	
Westringia angustifolia	narrowleaf westringia	•				•						•												•		•	
Herbs and G	roundcovers																										
Acaena novae-zelandiae	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•						•	•		•
Carpobrotus rossii	native pigface		•									•		•	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
Hibbertia procumbens	spreading guineaflower					•		•				•		•			•							•		•	
Isotoma fluviatilis	swamp isotome								•				•							•				•			•
Pelargonium australe	southern storksbill					•						•												•	•	•	
Sarcocornia quinqueflora ssp. quinqueflora	beaded glasswort		•						•				•										•	•			
Grasses, Lilli	les, Sedges																										
Austrodanthonia carphoides	short wallabygrass						•					•		•	•			•		•				•	•		•
Carex appressa	tall sedge				•				•	•			•											•	•		
Carex longebrachiata	drooping sedge						•						•											•	•		
Dianella tasmanica	forest flaxlily			•	•					•		•	•	•	•	•				•				•	•		
Diplarrena moraea	white flag-iris		•			•		•				•		•	•	•	•	•						•	•		
Lomandra longifolia	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•						•	•		
Patersonia fragilis	short purpleflag		•					•	•			•		•	•		•							•			
Poa labillardierei	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•				•	•		•
Climbers																											
Billardiera longiflora	purple appleberry	•	•		•							•		•	•	•									•		
Clematis aristata	southern clematis			•	•	•						•			•			•							•		
Prionotes cerinthoides	climbing heath	•		•								•			•		•									•	

^{*}Note: In status column, r = rare, v = vulnerable, e = endangered (Tasmanian legislation), VU = vulnerable, EN = endangered, CR = critically endangered (National legislation).

Plants listed as threatened species require permits for taking of any material including seeds or cuttings.

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

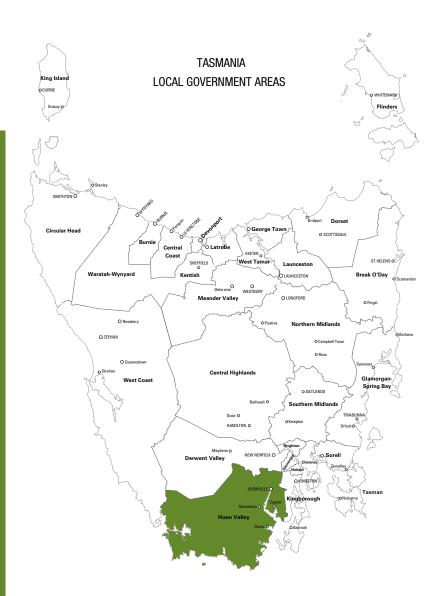
There are many good reasons for planting local native plant species:

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