

# 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.

*Euryphia lucida* (leatherwood)



## Standard Name

## Common Name

Endemic

Vegetation Community										
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

Soil Type

Uses									
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	

Grow from

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>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	yellow dogwood					•						•		•			•									•	•	
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	christmas mintbush			•	•					•		•		•		•										•		
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	coastal saltbush		•						•			•	•										•	•				
<i>Tasmania lanceolata</i>	mountain pepper			•	•						•	•					•	•			•				•	•	•	
<i>Westringia angustifolia</i>	narrowleaf westringia	•				•						•												•			•	

## Herbs and Groundcovers

<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•	•								•	•		•	
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	native pigface		•									•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i>	spreading guineaflower				•		•					•	•			•									•		•		
<i>Isotoma fluviatilis</i>	swamp isotome							•				•						•						•				•	
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	southern storksbill				•							•													•	•	•		
<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> <i>ssp. quinqueflora</i>	beaded glasswort		•						•			•												•	•				

## Grasses, Lillies, Sedges

<i>Austrodanthonia carphoides</i>	short wallabygrass					•						•	•	•			•		•						•	•		•
<i>Carex appressa</i>	tall sedge			•				•	•			•													•	•		
<i>Carex longibrachiata</i>	drooping sedge				•							•													•	•		
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	forest flaxlily		•	•					•			•	•	•	•	•		•							•	•		
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>	white flag-iris		•		•		•					•		•	•	•	•								•	•		
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg		•		•	•	•					•	•	•	•	•	•								•	•		
<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	short purpleflag		•					•	•			•	•	•		•									•			
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	tussock grass			•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•						•	•			•

## Climbers

<i>Billardiera longiflora</i>	purple appleberry	•	•	•								•	•	•	•											•		
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	southern clematis			•	•	•						•		•			•									•		
<i>Prionotes cerinthoides</i>	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!



## Plant Species List



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