



## Southern Midlands

## Plant Species List



 $\Gamma$ his 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

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.

## Southern Midlands

Plant Species List

Standard Name Common Name Coastal Vegetation
Rainforest
Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland
Grassy Vegetation
Heath
Sedgeland and Wetland
Riparian
Montane Vegetation

Vegetation Community

Well drained soil Poorly drained soil

Poorly drained Sandy soil Loamy soil Clay soil

Soil Type

Clay soil
Poor soil
Fertile soil

Low flamability
Erosion control
Shelter belts
Bush tucker

Easy to propagate from seed Easy to propagate from cuttings Easy to propagate by division

Suitable below power lines

Salinity control

Grow from

Trees																							
Acacia mearnsii	black wattle					•	•				•	•		•		•	•		•	•		•	
Acacia melanoxylon	blackwood		•	•	•	•			•		•	•		•			•		•			•	
Acacia verticillata	prickly mimosa		•		•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•			•	
Allocasuarina verticillata	drooping sheoak		•			•					•		•	•		•	•		•			•	
Banksia marginata	silver banksia		•		•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•						•	
Bursaria spinosa	prickly box					•					•		•	•	•	•	•					•	
Eucalyptus amygdalina	black peppermint	•	•			•	•	•			•		•	•	•	•						•	
Eucalyptus pauciflora	cabbage gum		•			•					•		•	•	•	•						•	
Eucalyptus rubida	candlebark					•					•			•	•	•						•	
Eucalyptus tenuiramis	silver peppermint	•				•					•			•		•						•	
Eucalyptus viminalis	white gum				•	•			•		•		•	•	•	•	•					•	
Acacia gunnii	ploughshare wattle							•			•			•		•	•				•	•	
Acacia gunnii	ploughshare wattle							•			•			•		•	•				•	•	
Acacia siculiformis	dagger wattle								•	•	•	•	•	•			•		•		•	•	+
Allocasuarina monilifera	necklace sheoak		•					•					•	•		•			•		•	•	$\perp$
Bossiaea riparia	leafless bossia							•	•	•	•			•		•	•				•	•	_
Cassinia aculeata	dollybush				•	•			•		•			•	•	•			•		•	•	$\perp$
Daviesia ulicifolia	native gorse				•	•					•			•	•	•					•	•	_
Dodonaea viscosa	broadleaf hopbush		•			•					•		•			•			•			•	
Hakea microcarpa	smallfruit needlebush							•	•	•	•			•			•		•		•	•	
Leptospermum scoparium	manuka		•			•		•				•	•			•			•			•	
Melicytus dentatus	spiky violetbush		•			•					•										•	•	
					•				•		•	•		•	•	•	•				•	•	
Mellaleuca pallida	lemon bottlebrush									1									_				
Mellaleuca pallida  Mirbelia oxylobioides	lemon bottlebrush sandstone bushpea					•							•								•	•	
						•					•		•	•			•				•	•	
Mirbelia oxylobioides	sandstone bushpea										•		•	•			•						

			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	Common	nic		Veo	reta	tior	ı C	om	mu	nits	7			Soi	1 T	уре					П	ses				ro	
Name	Name	Endemic		VCS	,cu	(101	1 (	0111	iiiu	1110)	′			501	1 1,	урс					Ο,	303			f	ron	n
Pomaderris elliptica	yellow dogwood					•						•			•			•							•	•	
Solanum vescum	gunyang																					•		•	•		
Herbs and G	roundcovers																										
Acaena novae-zelandiae	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•						•	•		•
Brachyscome aculeata	hill daisy					•	•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•		
Calocephalus lacteus	milky beautyheads					•	•					•	•		•		•							•	•		
Coronidium scorpioides	curling everlasting					•	•	•				•			•		•	•						•	•		
Einadia nutans	climbing saltbush		•									•								•			•	•			
Hibbertia prostrata	prostrate guineaflower							•				•												•		•	
Kennedia prostrata	running postman		•			•								•	•		•	•		•				•	•		
Pratia surrepens	mud pratia								•		•		•							•				•			•
Ptilotus spathulatus	pussytails						•					•			•			•						•			
Stackhousia subterranea	grassland candles	•					•					•		•										•	•	•	
Grasses, Lill	ies, Sedges																										
Arthropodium minus	small vanilla-lily											•			•		•	•				•		•	•	_	
Carex iynx	tussock sedge						•																	•	•		
Lomandra longifolia	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•						•	•		
Poa labillardierei	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•				•	•		•
Poa mollis	soft tussockgrass	•				•	•					•								•				•			•
Themeda triandra	kangaroo grass						•				•	•			•	•	•			•				•	•		•
Tricoryne elatior	yellow rushlily						•					•												•	•		
Climbers																											
Billardiera mutabilis	apple-berry		•			•		•				•		•		•		•							•		
Glycine clandestina	twining glycine		•					•				•			•		•	•							•		
Muehlenbeckia gunnii	forest lignum				•					•		•			•			•				•			•	•	

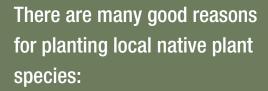
Note: However well intended, planting threatened species is potentially problematic. Due to risks of genetic contamination, limited availability of provenance plants and to discourage collection from native occurrences without a permit, threatened species were deliberately not included in these plant 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

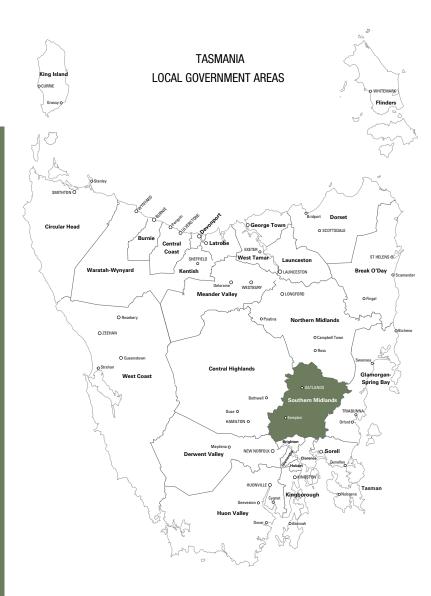


Native plants occurring naturally in an area are adapted to survive and thrive in local environmental conditions, so you are more likely to have a successful planting site by choosing local species. By planting locally sourced species, you are helping to preserve any natural variability within that species. 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