



Brighton

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.

Brighton

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
Sandy soil
Loamy soil

Sandy soil Loamy soil Clay soil Poor soil

Soil Type

Uses

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

Suitable below power lines

Shelter belts
Bush tucker
Salinity control

Grow from

Trees																									
Acacia dealbata	silver wattle				•	•			•		•		•	•	•	•	•		•				•		
Acacia mearnsii	black wattle					•	•				•	•		•		•	•		•	•			•		
Acacia verticillata	prickly mimosa		•		•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•				•		
Allocasuarina littoralis	black sheoak		•			•					•		•	•		•			•				•		
Allocasuarina verticillata	drooping sheoak		•			•					•		•	•		•	•		•				•		
Banksia marginata	silver banksia		•		•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•							•		
Bursaria spinosa	prickly box					•					•		•	•	•	•	•						•		
Eucalyptus amygdalina	black peppermint	•	•			•	•	•			•		•	•	•	•							•		
Eucalyptus globulus	tasmanian blue gum				•	•					•		•	•		•	•						•		
Eucalyptus ovata	black gum		•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•		
Eucalyptus pulchella	white peppermint	•				•					•			•	•		•						•		
Eucalyptus viminalis	white gum				•	•			•		•		•	•	•	•	•						•		
Shrubs																									
Acacia genistifolia	spreading wattle							•			•			•		•	•					•	•		
Acacia gunnii	ploughshare wattle							•			•			•		•	•					•	•		
Acacia myrtifolia	redstem wattle					•					•			•	•	•						•	•		
Aotus ericoides	golden pea		•			•		•			•		•			•						•	•		
Cassinia aculeata	dollybush				•	•			•		•			•	•	•			•			•	•		
Cryptandra amara	pretty pearlflower					•	•				•			•								•			
Daviesia ulicifolia	native gorse				•	•					•			•								•	•		
Dillwynia cinerascens	grey parrotpea					•	•	•			•			•		•	•					•	•		
Dodonaea viscosa	hopbush		•			•					•		•			•			•				•		
Goodenia ovata	hop native-primrose				•	•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•					•	•	•	
Hakea megadenia	autumn needlebush	•	•			•					•			•	•	•			•				•		
Hibbertia serpyllifolia	thyme guineaflower		•					•			•		•			•						•		•	
Leptospermum lanigerum	woolly teatree		•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•		
				-			_						_				_		_		$\overline{}$	-	$\overline{}$		$\overline{}$

			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	,	Veg	eta	tior	ı C	om	mu	nity	7			Soi	1 T ₂	ype					U	ses				Gro	
Olearia ramulosa	twiggy daisybush		•					•				•		•	•			•						•	•		
Ozothamnus scutellifolius	buttonleaf everlastingbush	•				•						•												•	•		
Pomaderris elliptica	yellow dogwood					•						•			•			•							•	•	Г
Solanum laciniatum	kangaroo apple			•	•				•	•		•	•		•			•				•		•	•		
Vittadinia muelleri	narrow leaf new holland daisy						•					•												•	•		
Herbs and Gi	coundcovers																										
Acaena novae-zelandiae	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•		•					•		•
Carpobrotus rossii	native pigface		•									•		•	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	common everlasting					•						•		•	•	•		•						•	•		
Convolvulus angustissimus	blushing bindweed						•					•												•	•	•	
Dichondra repens	kidneyweed					•	•					•		•	•	•								•	•		•
Isotoma fluviatilis	swamp isotome								•				•							•				•			•
Kennedia prostrata	running postman		•			•								•	•		•	•		•				•	•		
Ptilotus spathulatus	pussytails						•					•			•			•						•			
Grasses, Lilli	es, Sedges																										
Arthropodium milleflorum	pale vanilla-lily					•						•			•		•					•		•	•		
Austrodanthonia caespitosa	common wallaby-grass					•	•					•			•	•	•			•				•	•		
Carex tasmanica	curly sedge					•	•							•										•	•		
Dianella amoena	grassland flaxlily																							•	•		
Lomandra longifolia	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•						•	•		
Poa labillardierei	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•				•	•		•
Themeda triandra	kangaroo grass						•				•	•			•	•	•			•				•	•		
Climbers																											
Billardiera mutabilis	apple-berry		•			•		•				•		•		•		•							•		
Glycine latrobeana	clover glycine					•									•												

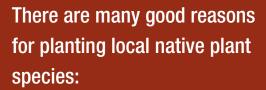
Note: However well intended, planting threatened species is potentially problematic. Due to risks of genetic contamination, limited availability of provenance plants and to discourage collection from native occurrences without a permit, threatened species were deliberately not included in these plant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

For more information contact:

NRM South 0447 266 527 www.nrmsouth.org.au

or

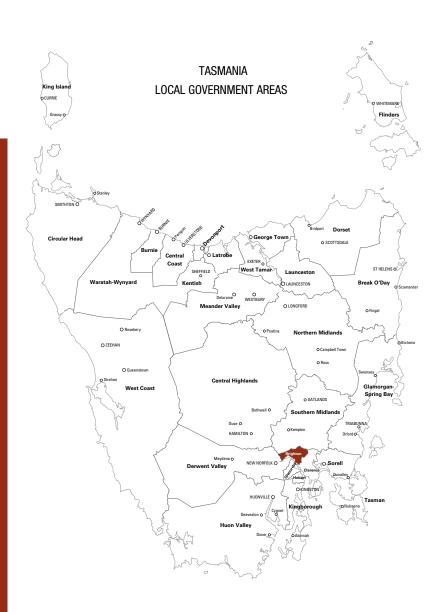
The Understorey Network 0461 577 624 www.understorey-network.org.au



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!





Plant Species Lisi





Illustrations: Janet Fenton Graphic Design: Julia Dineen Printed on 100% recycled paper.

Data sources:
DPIW(2007). Native Plant Records for Tasmania.
Unpublished data provided on CD by Natural Values Atlas 30/3/2007

 $\label{thm:continuous} \textbf{Understorey-Network online plant data base: www.understorey-network.org.au}$

de Salas, MF, Baker, ML (2024) A Census of the Vascular Plants of Tasmania, including Macquarie Island. (Tasmanian Herbarium, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart) https://flora.tmag.tas.gov.au/resources/census