

Central Highlands

Plant *Species* List



Eucalyptus pauciflora (cabbage gum)

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.

Plant *Species* List

Common Name

Endemic

Vegetation Community

Soil Type

Uses

Grow
from

<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	silver wattle				•	•				•		•	•	•	•	•			•				•			
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	blackwood		•	•	•	•				•		•	•		•				•				•			
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	prickly mimosa		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•			•				•		
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	drooping sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•	•		•				•		
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	silver banksia		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•							•		
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	black peppermint	•	•			•	•	•				•		•	•	•	•							•		
<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i>	mountain white gum				•							•			•	•		•						•		
<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i>	cider gum	•									•	•	•		•	•	•	•						•		
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	cabbage gum		•			•						•		•	•	•	•							•		
<i>Eucalyptus rodwayi</i>	swamp peppermint	•			•							•	•		•		•	•						•		
<i>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</i>	silver peppermint	•				•						•			•		•							•		

[illegible]

Standard
Name

Common
Name

Endemic

Vegetation Community

Soil Type

Uses

Grow
from

<i>Melicytus dentatus</i>	spiky violetbush		•			•						•								•	•		•
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	dusty daisy bush				•	•						•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•		
<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>	golden shaggypea				•	•				•	•	•			•	•	•			•	•		
<i>Ozothamnus Xexpansifolius</i>	crowded everlastingbush	•					•			•	•			•	•	•				•	•		
<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>	matted bushpea		•			•	•					•		•		•				•	•		

Herbs *and* Groundcovers

<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	common buzzy					•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•				•	•		•
<i>Brachyscome decipiens</i>	field daisy					•					•			•		•				•	•		
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	common everlasting					•					•		•	•	•		•			•	•		
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	kidneyweed					•	•				•		•	•	•					•	•		•
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	mountain cranesbill					•				•	•									•	•	•	
<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i>	spreading guineaflower					•		•			•		•			•		•		•		•	
<i>Pratia pedunculata</i>	matted pratia									•	•	•		•				•		•			•

Grasses, Lillies, Sedges

<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	chocolate lily					•	•				•			•		•	•				•		•	•		
<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>	fen sedge								•	•		•											•	•		
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	spreading flax-lily		•		•	•		•			•												•	•		
<i>Diplarrena latifolia</i>	western flag-iris	•						•			•		•										•	•		
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg		•			•	•	•			•		•	•		•	•						•	•		
<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	short purpleflag		•					•	•		•		•	•		•							•			
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•			•	•		•

Climbers

<i>Billardiera mutabilis</i>	apple-berry		•			•		•			•		•		•					•			
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	twining glycine		•					•			•			•		•				•			
<i>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</i>	matted 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
0447 266 527
www.nrmsouth.org.au

or

The Understorey Network
0461 577 624
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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Data sources:
DPIW(2007). Native Plant Records for Tasmania.
Unpublished data provided on CD by Natural Values Atlas 30/3/2007

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>