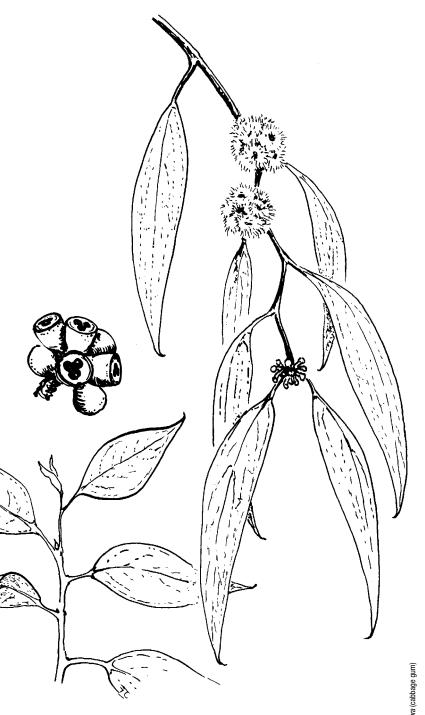




### Central Highlands

## 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.

Fucalvotus pauciflora (cab

#### Central Highlands

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

Soil Type

Erosion control
Shelter belts
Bush tucker
Salinity control
Suitable below power lines
Easy to propagate from seed
Easy to propagate from cuttings

Uses

Grow from

Easy to propagate by division

Trees																								
Acacia dealbata	silver wattle				•	•				•		•		•	•	•	•	•		•			•	
Acacia melanoxylon	blackwood		•	•	•	•				•		•	•		•			•		•			•	
Acacia verticillata	prickly mimosa		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•			•	
Allocasuarina verticillata	drooping sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•	•		•			•	
Banksia marginata	silver banksia		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•						•	
Eucalyptus amygdalina	black peppermint	•	•			•	•	•				•		•	•	•	•						•	
Eucalyptus dalrympleana	mountain white gum				•							•			•	•		•					•	
Eucalyptus gunnii	cider gum	•									•	•	•		•	•	•	•					•	
Eucalyptus pauciflora	cabbage gum		•			•						•		•	•	•	•						•	
Eucalyptus rodwayi	swamp peppermint	•			•							•	•		•		•	•					•	
Eucalyptus tenuiramis	silver peppermint	•				•						•			•		•						•	
Shrubs																								
Acacia axillaris	midlands wattle	•			•	•				•		•		•	•	•	•	•					•	
Acacia mucronata	catepillar wattle				•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•			•	
Acacia siculiformis	dagger wattle					•						•			•	•	•			•		•	•	
Allocasuarina monilifera	necklace sheoak		•					•						•	•		•			•		•	•	
Almaleea subumbellata	wiry bushpea							•		•		•	•		•		•	•				•	•	
Bossiaea cordigera	wiry bossia					•																•	•	
Cassinia aculeata	dollybush				•	•				•		•			•	•	•			•		•	•	
Dillwynia cinerascens	grey parrotpea					•	•	•				•			•		•	•				•	•	
Grevillea australis	southern grevillea		•			•		•	•	•	•	•					•					•	•	
Hakea microcarpa	smallfruit needlebush							•		•	•	•			•			•		•		•	•	
Hakea nodosa	yellow needlebush		•							•		•	•		•			•		•		•	•	
Leptospermum lanigerum	woolly teatree		•		•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					•	
Leptospermum nitidum	shiny teatree	•	•		•			•		•		•	•	•	•		•	•				•	•	
				_																				
Melaleuca squamea	swamp honeymyrtle		•					•	•		•	•	•		•		•						•	

			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	n G	om	mu	nity	y			Soi	il T <sub>i</sub>	уре					U	ses				Fron	
Melicytus dentatus	spiky violetbush		•			•						•												•	•		•
Olearia phlogopappa	dusty daisy bush				•	•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•		
Oxylobium ellipticum	golden shaggypea				•	•				•	•	•				•	•	•						•	•		
Ozothamnus Xexpansifolius	crowded everlastingbush	•						•			•	•			•	•	•							•	•		
Pultenaea pedunculata	matted bushpea		•			•		•				•		•			•							•	•		
Herbs and G	roundcovers																										
Acaena novae-zelandiae	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•						•	•		•
Brachyscome decipiens	field daisy						•					•			•		•							•	•		
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	common everlasting					•						•		•	•	•		•						•	•		
Dichondra repens	kidneyweed					•	•					•		•	•	•								•	•		•
Geranium potentilloides	mountain cranesbill						•				•	•												•	•	•	
Hibbertia procumbens	spreading guineaflower					•		•				•		•			•			•				•		•	
Pratia pedunculata	matted pratia									•		•	•		•					•				•			•
Grasses, Lill																											
Arthropodium strictum	chocolate lily					•	•					•			•		•	•				•		•	•		
Carex gaudichaudiana	fen sedge								•	•			•											•	•		$\square$
Dianella revoluta	spreading flax-lily		•		•	•		•				•												•	•		$\square$
Diplarrena latifolia	western flag-iris	•						•			•		•											•	•		Щ
Lomandra longifolia	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•						•	•		$\square$
Patersonia fragilis	short purpleflag		•					•	•			•		•	•	_	•							•	_		$\sqcup$
Poa labillardierei	tussock grass				•			•	•	٠	•	•		•	•	•	•			•					•		•
Climbers																											
Billardiera mutabilis	apple-berry		•			•		•				•		•		•		•							•		
Glycine clandestina	twining glycine		•					•				•			•		•	•							•		
Muehlenbeckia axillaris	matted lignum							•			•	•			•	•	•	•							•	•	

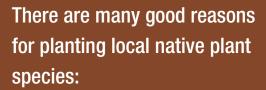
Note: However well intended, planting threatened species is potentially problematic. Due to risks of genetic contamination, limited availability of provenance plants and to discourage collection from native occurrences without a permit, threatened species were deliberately not included in these plant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

#### For more information contact:

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

or

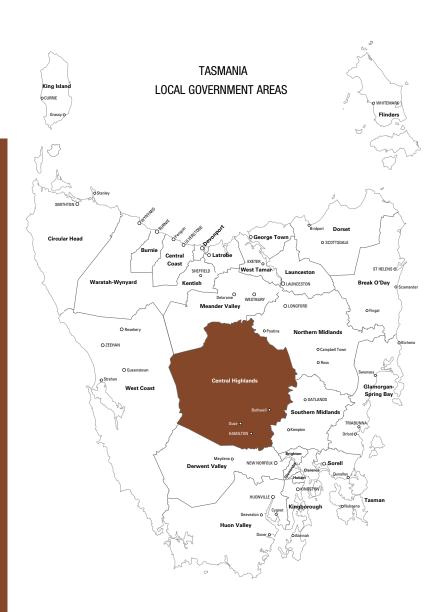
The Understorey Network 0461 577 624 www.understorey-network.org.au



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





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