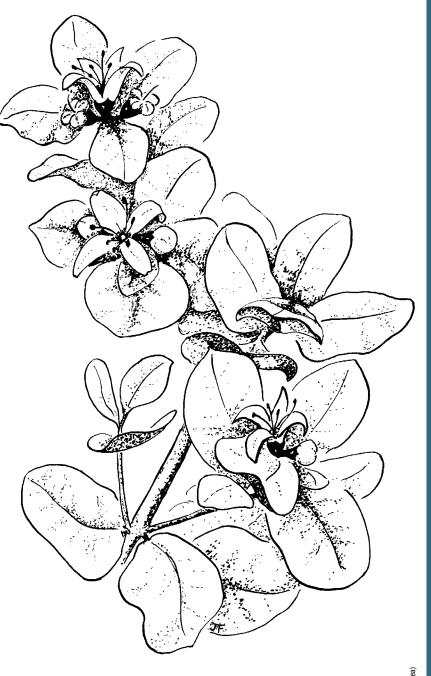




## Clarence

## 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.

## Clarence

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

Poorly drained soil
Sandy soil
Loamy soil
Clay soil
Poor soil
Fertile soil
Low flamability
Erosion control
Shelter belts
Bush tucker

Uses Grow from

Easy to propagate from cuttings Easy to propagate by division

Easy to propagate from seed

Vegetation Community

Soil Type

Well drained soil

Trees																									
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 morrisbyi	morrisbys gum	•			•					•		•	•		•	•							•		
Eucalyptus risdonii	risdon peppermint	•			•					•			•		•	•							•		
Eucalyptus viminalis	white gum			•	•				•	•		•	•	•	•	•							•		
Shrubs																		•							
Acacia genistifolia	spreading wattle						•			•			•		•	•						•	•		
Acacia gunnii	ploughshare wattle						•			•			•		•	•						•	•		
Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae	coast wattle		•							•		•			•							•	•		
Acacia suaveolens	sweet wattle		•				•			•		•			•				•			•	•		
Atriplex cinerea	grey saltbush		•							•							•	•			•	•	•	•	
Bossiaea cordigera	wiry bossia				•																	•	•		
Cassinia aculeata	dollybush			•	•				•	•			•	•	•				•			•	•		
Correa alba	white correa		•				•			•		•	•		•		•					•		•	
Dodonaea viscosa	hopbush		•		•					•		•			•				•				•		
Leptospermum glaucescens	smoky teatree	•					•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•							•	•		
Leptospermum scoparium	manuka		•		•		•				•	•			•				•				•		
Melaleuca gibbosa	slender honeymyrtle		•				•			•	•	•	•		•				•			•	•		
Myoporum insulare	common boobialla		•									•					•						•	•	
Olearia hookeri	crimsontip daisybush	•			•					•												•	•		
Ozothamnus purpurascens	columnar everlastingbush				•					•												•	•		

			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	7	Veg	eta	tior	n C	om	mu	nity	7			Soi	1 T	ype	;				U	ses				Fron	
	Ivanic	ш			ı			ı			ı				ı	1		1		1							
Platylobium obtusangulum	common flatpea					•						•			•	•	•	•						•	•		
Pomaderris elliptica	yellow dogwood					•						•			•			•							•	•	
Pultenaea daphnoides	heartleaf bushpea		•			•						•			•									•	•		
Vittadinia gracilis	woolly new-holland-daisy						•					•												•	•		
Herbs and Gi	coundcovers																										
Acaena novae-zelandiae	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•						•	•		•
Brachyscome angustifolia	narrowleaf daisy						•																	•	•		
Calocephalus citreus	lemon beautyheads						•					•												•	•		
Disphyma crassifolium	round-leaved pigface		•									•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	
Einadia nutans	climbing saltbush		•									•								•			•	•			
Kennedia prostrata	running postman		•			•								•	•		•	•		•				•	•		
Limonium australe	yellow sea-lavender		•						•				•											•	•		
Pelargonium australe	southern storksbill					•						•												•	•	•	
Pultenaea prostrata	silky bushpea					•						•												•	•		
Grasses, Lilli	es, Sedges																										
Carex iynx	tussock sedge						•					•	•											•	•		
Dianella brevicaulis	shortstem flaxlily		•									•												•	•		
Diplarrena moraea	white flag-iris		•			•		•				•		•	•	•	•	•						•	•		
Lomandra longifolia	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•						•	•		
Poa labillardierei	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•				•	•		•
Rytidosperma fulvum	blue wallabygrass	•					•					•								•				•	•		•
Themeda triandra	kangaroo grass						•				•	•			•	•	•			•				•	•		•
Climbers																											
Clematis microphylla	small-leaf clematis		•					•				•		•	•	•	•								•		
Tetragonia implexicoma	bower spinach		•																•	•		•	•				

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

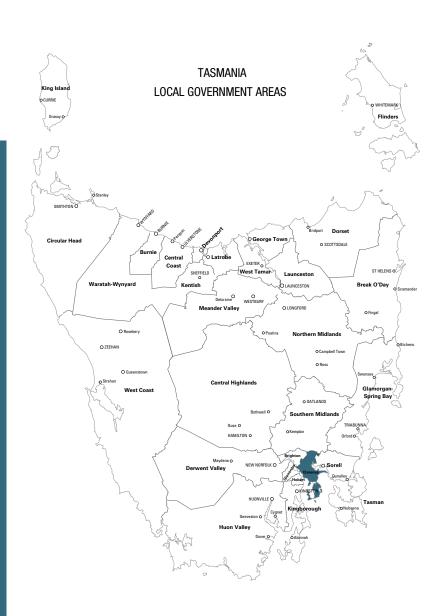
The Understorey Network 0461 577 624 www.understorey-network.org.au



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!











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