

Flinders Island

Plant *Species* List



Atriplex cinerea (grey saltbush)

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 NRM North and Understorey Network websites.

Flinders Island

Plant *Species* List

Standard
Name

Common
Name

Endemic

Vegetation Community

Soil Type

Uses

Grow
from

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 flammability

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

Trees

<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	blackwood		•	•	•	•			•		•	•		•		•			•						•		
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	prickly moses		•		•	•	•				•		•			•			•						•		
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	drooping sheoak		•			•					•		•	•		•	•		•						•		
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	prickly box					•					•		•	•	•	•	•		•						•		
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	bleberry ash		•	•							•		•	•	•	•		•								•	
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	black peppermint	•	•			•	•	•			•		•	•	•	•	•								•		
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	tasmanian blue gum		•		•	•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•								•		
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	black gum		•		•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•								•		
<i>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</i>	silver peppermint	•				•					•			•		•									•		
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	white gum				•	•			•		•		•	•	•	•	•								•		
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	common dogwood			•	•				•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•							•	•	

Shrubs

<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	spreading wattle				•	•				•			•	•	•			•						•	•		
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	sunshine wattle				•					•		•	•		•			•						•	•		
<i>Allocasuarina monilifera</i>	necklace sheoak		•				•					•	•		•			•						•	•		
<i>Allocasuarina paludosa</i>	scrub sheoak					•				•		•	•	•	•	•		•						•	•		
<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	golden pea		•			•	•			•		•			•			•						•	•		
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	grey saltbush		•							•							•	•			•			•	•	•	
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	silver banksia		•		•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•			•						•			
<i>Bedfordia salicina</i>	tasmanian blanketleaf	•	•		•	•				•		•	•		•	•								•			
<i>Correa alba</i>	white correa		•				•			•		•	•		•		•							•		•	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	broadleaf hopbush		•			•				•		•			•			•						•	•		
<i>Hakea decurrens</i>	bushy needlewood					•				•		•		•		•		•						•	•		
<i>Hakea megadenia</i>	autumn needlebush	•	•			•				•			•	•	•			•						•			
<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	yellow needlebush		•						•		•		•			•								•	•		
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	white kunzea		•				•			•	•	•				•			•	•				•	•		
<i>Leptospermum glaucescens</i>	smoky teatree	•					•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•				•		•		•			

Standard
Name

Common
Name

Endemic

Vegetation Community

Soil Type

Uses

Grow
from

<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	common teatree		•			•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•			•						•		
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	giant honeymyrtle		•		•			•		•		•	•		•		•			•						•		
<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i>	slender honeymyrtle		•					•				•	•	•	•		•			•					•	•		
<i>Melaleuca pallida</i>	lemon bottlebrush				•					•		•	•		•	•	•	•								•		
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	twiggy daisybush		•					•				•		•	•		•								•	•		
<i>Olearia viscosa</i>	viscid daisybush				•							•			•		•								•	•		
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	tree everlastingbush									•		•			•										•	•		
<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	yellow dogwood					•						•			•		•									•	•	
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	kangaroo apple			•	•					•	•			•			•							•	•			
<i>Westringia brevifolia</i>	shortleaf westringia	•										•													•		•	

Herbs and Groundcovers

<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	common buzzy					•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•		•						•	•		•
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	native pigface		•								•		•	•		•		•		•	•				•	•	•	
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	common everlasting					•					•		•	•	•		•		•						•	•		
<i>Gompholobium ecostatum</i>	dwarf wedgepea		•					•				•		•			•								•	•		
<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i>	spreading guineaflower					•		•				•		•			•								•		•	
<i>Pelargonium littorale</i>	coast storksbill		•									•		•											•	•		•

Grasses, Lillies, Sedges

<i>Austroanthonia caespitosa</i>	common wallaby-grass					•	•					•			•	•	•			•					•	•		
<i>Carex appressa</i>	tall sedge				•					•	•		•												•	•		
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	shortstem flaxlily		•									•													•	•		
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>	white flag-iris		•			•		•				•		•	•	•	•	•							•	•		
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	pale rush									•	•		•	•	•	•	•							•	•	•		•
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•							•	•		
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	silver tussockgrass		•			•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•					•	•		•

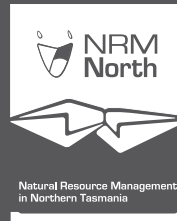
Note: However well intended, planting threatened species is potentially problematic. Due to risks of genetic contamination, limited availability of provenance plants and to discourage collection from native occurrences without a permit, threatened species were deliberately not included in these plant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

For more information contact:

NRM North
03 6333 7777
www.nrmnorth.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



Tasmanian Government



Australian Government

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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>



The compilation and design of these plant lists have been initiated by a partnership with NRM South.