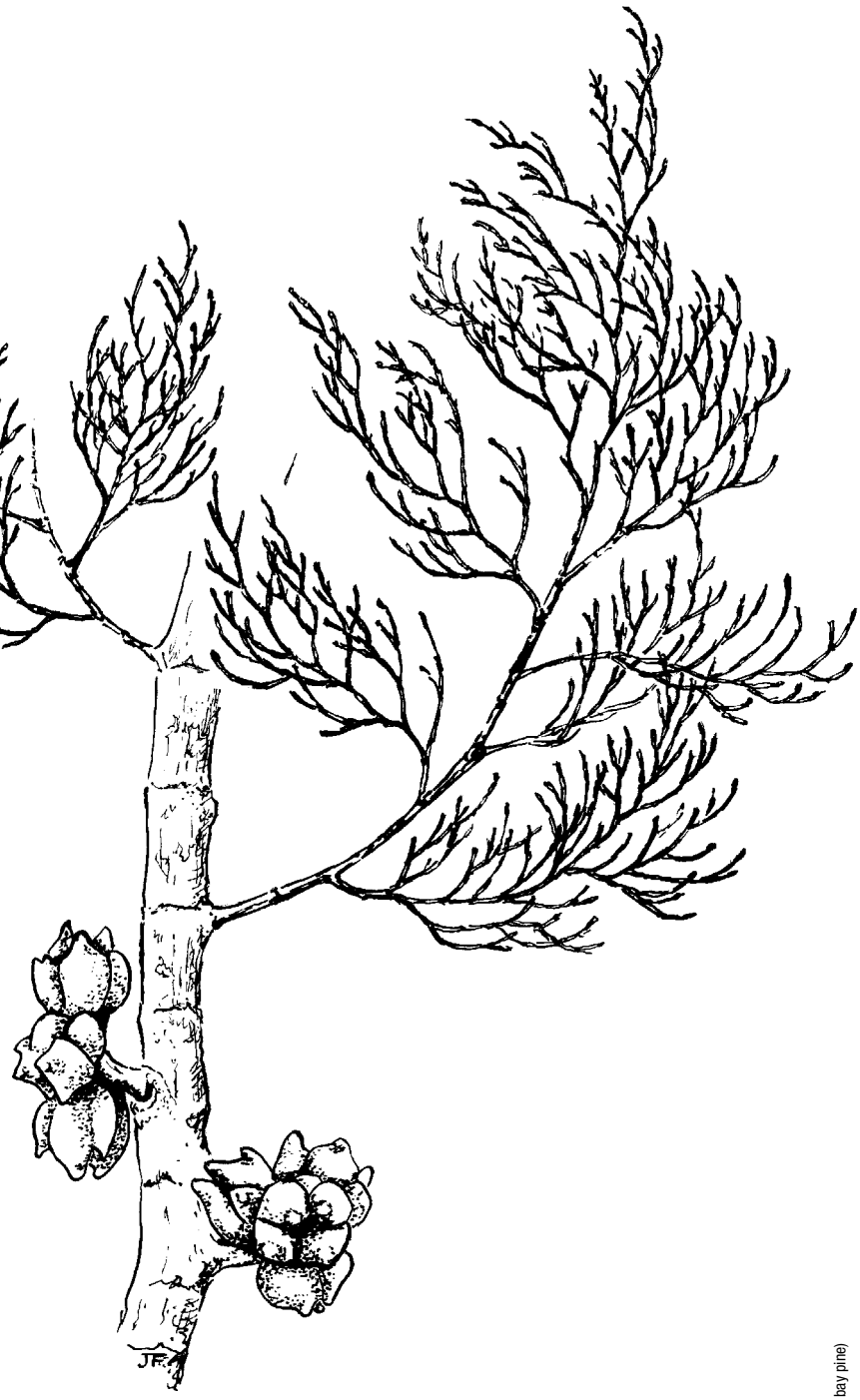
NRM SOUTH
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Understorey Network

Glamorgan Spring Bay

Plant *Species* List



Callitris rhomboidea (oyster bay pine)

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.

Glamorgan Spring Bay

Plant *Species* List

Standard Name	Common Name	Endemic	Vegetation Community: Coastal Vegetation	Rainforest	Wet Eucalypt Forest	Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland	Grassy Vegetation	Heath	Sedgeland and Wetland	Riparian	Montane Vegetation	Soil Type: Well drained soil	Poorly drained soil	Sandy soil	Loamy soil	Clay soil	Poor soil	Fertile soil	Uses: Low flamability	Erosion control	Shelter belts	Bush tucker	Salinity control	Suitable below power lines	Grow from: Easy to propagate from seed	Easy to propagate from cuttings	Easy to propagate by division
Trees																											
Acacia mearnsii	black wattle					•	•					•	•		•		•	•			•	•			•		
Acacia verticillata	prickly mimosa		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•				•		
Allocasuarina verticillata	drooping sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•	•			•				•		
Banksia marginata	silver banksia		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•								•		
Callitris oblonga	south esk pine	•				•				•		•		•	•		•	•							•		
Callitris rhomboidea	oyster bay pine		•			•		•				•		•	•			•			•				•		
Eucalyptus amygdalina	black peppermint	•	•			•	•	•				•		•	•	•	•								•		
Eucalyptus barberi	barbers gum	•				•						•				•	•	•							•		
Eucalyptus globulus	tasmanian blue gum				•	•						•		•	•		•	•							•		
Eucalyptus ovata	black gum		•		•	•		•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•		
Eucalyptus viminalis	white gum				•	•				•		•		•	•	•	•	•							•		
Shrubs																											
Acacia pataczekii	wallys wattle	•				•						•			•	•	•								•		
Acacia siculiformis	dagger wattle									•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•			•	•		
Acacia suaveolens	sweet wattle		•					•				•		•			•				•			•	•		
Acacia ulicifolia	juniper wattle		•					•				•		•	•			•			•			•	•		
Allocasuarina littoralis	black sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•				•				•		
Allocasuarina monilifera	necklace sheoak		•					•						•	•		•				•			•	•		
Atriplex paludosa	marsh saltbush		•						•			•	•			•			•	•			•	•			
Bossiaea cordigera	wiry bossia					•						•	•		•	•								•	•		
Cassinia trinerva	veined dollybush				•	•						•			•	•					•				•		
Correa alba	white correa		•					•				•		•	•		•		•					•		•	
Dodonaea filiformis	fineleaf hopbush	•								•		•			•		•							•	•		
Grevillea australis	southern grevillea		•			•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•							•	•		
Hakea megadenia	autumn needlebush	•	•			•						•			•	•	•				•				•		
Hakea nodosa	yellow needlebush		•							•		•	•		•			•						•	•		
Kunzea ambigua	white kunzea		•					•				•	•	•			•				•			•	•		

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 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
Lasiopetalum macrophyllum	shrubby velvetbush		•									•		•	•		•							•		•	
Leptospermum grandiflorum	autumn teatree	•	•							•		•		•	•		•							•	•		
Melaleuca ericifolia	coast paperbark		•		•					•			•			•		•							•			
Melaleuca pustulata	warty paperbark	•	•			•				•		•			•		•	•						•	•			
Olearia ciliata	fringed daisybush		•					•				•		•	•	•	•							•	•			
Ozothamnus cinereus	coast everlastingbush		•									•		•	•	•		•						•	•			
Platylobium obtusangulum	common flatpea					•						•			•	•	•	•							•	•			
Pultenaea daphnoides	heartleaf bushpea		•			•						•			•										•	•		
Westringia rigida	stiff westringia		•									•		•											•		•	
Herbs *and* Groundcovers																												
Carpobrotus rossii	native pigface		•									•		•	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	
Convolvulus angustissimus	blushing bindweed						•					•												•	•	•		
Kennedia prostrata	running postman		•			•								•	•		•	•		•				•	•			
Tetragonia tetragonoides	new zealand spinach		•											•					•	•		•	•	•	•	•		
Xerochrysum bicolor	eastcoast everlasting		•			•						•		•										•	•			
Grasses, Lillies, Sedges																												
Arthropodium milleflorum	pale vanilla-lily					•						•			•		•					•		•	•			
Dianella revoluta	spreading flax-lily		•		•	•		•				•		•	•									•	•			
Diplarrena moraea	white flag-iris		•			•		•				•		•	•	•	•	•						•	•			
Lomandra longifolia	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•						•	•			
Poa labillardierei	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•				•	•		•	
Themeda triandra	kangaroo grass						•				•	•			•	•	•			•				•	•		•	
Climbers																												
Clematis microphylla	small-leaf clematis		•					•				•		•	•	•	•								•			
Glycine clandestina	twining 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

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