

Huon Valley

Plant *Species* List



Eucryphia lucida (leatherwood)

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.

Huon Valley

Plant *Species* List

Standard
Name

Common
Name

Endemic

Vegetation Community

Soil Type

Uses

Grow
from

Trees

<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	silver wattle				•	•				•		•		•	•	•	•	•			•				•		
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	blackwood		•	•	•	•				•		•	•		•			•			•				•		
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	prickly mimosa		•					•				•		•			•				•				•		
<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>	sassafras			•	•							•			•			•							•		
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	silver banksia		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•								•		
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	tasmanian blue gum				•	•						•		•	•		•	•							•		
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	stringybark				•	•						•		•	•	•	•	•							•		
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	black gum		•		•	•		•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•		
<i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i>	white peppermint	•				•						•			•	•		•							•		
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	white gum				•	•				•		•		•	•	•	•	•							•		
<i>Eucryphia lucida</i>	leatherwood	•		•								•			•		•				•				•		
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	cheesewood				•						•	•			•		•	•							•		
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	dogwood		•	•	•					•		•			•		•		•		•				•	•	
<i>Zieria arborescens</i>	stinkwood				•							•			•								•			•	

Shrubs

<i>Acacia mucronata</i>	catepillar wattle				•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•				•			
<i>Acacia riceana</i>	arching wattle	•			•					•		•		•	•	•	•	•		•				•		
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•			•				•		
<i>Bedfordia linearis</i>	slender blanket leaf	•			•							•			•	•	•	•						•	•	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	broadleaf hopbush		•			•						•		•			•			•				•		
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	woolly teatree		•		•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•				•		
<i>Leptospermum riparium</i>	river teatree	•		•						•		•	•		•			•						•	•	
<i>Melaleuca squamea</i>	swamp honeymyrtle		•					•	•		•	•	•		•		•							•		
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	musk daisybush				•							•												•		
<i>Olearia stellulata</i>	sawleaf daisybush				•	•						•												•	•	
<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>	golden shaggypea				•	•				•	•	•				•	•	•						•	•	
<i>Ozothamnus rosmarinifolius</i>	swamp everlastingbush							•				•												•	•	

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
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<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	yellow dogwood					•								•			•						•	•	
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	christmas mintbush			•	•						•			•									•		
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	coastal saltbush		•							•				•	•						•	•			
<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i>	mountain pepper			•	•						•			•					•		•	•	•		
<i>Westringia angustifolia</i>	narrowleaf westringia	•				•								•							•		•		

Herbs and Groundcovers

<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	common buzzy						•	•	•		•		•	•		•	•					•	•		•
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	native pigface		•											•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	
<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i>	spreading guineaflower					•		•						•		•						•		•	
<i>Isotoma fluviatilis</i>	swamp isotome								•					•				•				•			•
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	southern storksbill					•								•								•	•	•	
<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> <i>ssp. quinqueflora</i>	beaded glasswort		•						•					•							•	•			

Grasses, Lillies, Sedges

<i>Austrodanthonia carphoides</i>	short wallabygrass						•							•		•	•					•	•		•
<i>Carex appressa</i>	tall sedge				•				•	•				•								•	•		
<i>Carex longibrachiata</i>	drooping sedge						•							•								•	•		
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	forest flaxlily			•	•					•				•	•	•	•	•			•		•	•	
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>	white flag-iris		•			•		•						•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•		
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg		•			•	•	•						•		•	•		•	•		•	•		
<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	short purpleflag		•					•	•					•		•	•					•			
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•			•		•	•	•	•			•	•		•

Climbers

<i>Billardiera longiflora</i>	purple appleberry	•	•		•									•		•	•	•						•		
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	southern clematis			•	•	•								•			•							•		
<i>Prionotes cerinthoides</i>	climbing heath	•		•										•			•		•						•	

*Note: In status column, r =rare, v = vulnerable, e = endangered (Tasmanian legislation), VU = vulnerable, EN = endangered, CR = critically endangered (National legislation).

Plants listed as threatened species require permits for taking of any material including seeds or cuttings.

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>