



## Northern Midlands

## 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 NRM North and Understorey Network websites.

## Northern Midlands

Plant Species List

Standard Name

Common Name

Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland Sedgeland and Wetland Wet Eucalypt Forest Montane Vegetation Coastal Vegetation

Poorly drained soil Well drained soil Clay soil

Fertile soil Poor soil

Easy to propagate from cuttings Easy to propagate from seed Salinity control Bush tucker Shelter belts Grow Uses

Erosion control

from

Easy to propagate by division

Vegetation Community

Soil Type

Trees			ı	ı		ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı		ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı			
Acacia mearnsii	black wattle					•	•					•			•		•				•	•			•		
Acacia melanoxylon	blackwood		•	•	•	•				•		•	•		•			•			•				•		
Acacia verticillata	prickly moses		•		•	•		•				•		•			•				•				•		
Allocasuarina verticillata	drooping sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•	•			•				•		
Bursaria spinosa	prickly box					•						•		•	•	•	•	•			•				•		
Callitris rhomboidea	oyster bay pine		•			•		•				•		•	•			•			•				•		
Eucalyptus amygdalina	black peppermint	•	•			•	•	•				•		•	•	•	•								•		
Eucalyptus globulus	tasmanian blue gum		•		•	•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•		
Eucalyptus ovata	black gum		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•		
Eucalyptus sieberi	ironbark				•							•			•		•								•		
Eucalyptus viminalis	white gum				•	•				•		•		•	•	•	•	•							•		
Shrubs																											
Acacia genistifolia	spreading wattle					•		•				•			•		•	•			•			•	•		
Acacia terminalis	sunshine wattle					•						•		•	•		•				•			•	•		
Allocasuarina littoralis	black sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•				•			•	•		
Aotus ericoides	golden pea		•			•		•				•		•			•				•			•	•		
Banksia marginata	silver banksia		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•				•				•		
Bedfordia salicina	tasmanian blanketleaf	•	•		•	•						•		•	•		•	•						•	•		
Beyeria viscosa	pinkwood					•				•		•			•											•	
Cassinia aculeata	dollybush				•	•				•		•			•	•	•				•			•	•		
Correa reflexa	common correa		•					•				•		•	•	•	•	•	•					•		•	
Dodonaea filiformis	fineleaf hopbush	•								•		•			•		•							•	•		
Dodonaea viscosa	broadleaf hopbush		•			•						•		•			•				•				•		
Hakea epiglottis	beaked needlebush	•	•					•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•				•			•	•		
Hakea megadenia	autumn needlebush	•	•			•						•			•	•	•				•				•		
Leptospermum lanigerum	woolly teatree		•		•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		•		•		
Leptospermum scoparium	common teatree		•			•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•				•		

			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 flammablity	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	geta	tior	ı C	om	mu	nity	7			Soi	il T	ype					U	ses				Frow	
Melaleuca gibbosa	slender honeymyrtle		•					•				•	•	•	•		•				•			•	•		
Melaleuca pallida	lemon bottlebrush				•					•		•	•		•	•	•	•						•	•		
Olearia pinifolia	prickly daisybush	•									•	•												•	•		
Olearia ramulosa	twiggy daisybush		•					•				•		•	•			•						•	•		
Ozothamnus obcordatus	yellow everlastingbush					•						•												•	•		
Pomaderris racemosa	slender dogwood									•		•			•			•							•	•	
Pultenaea daphnoides	heartleaf bushpea		•			•						•			•						•			•	•		
Solanum laciniatum	kangaroo apple			•	•				•	•		•	•		•			•				•		•	•		
Herbs and G	roundcovers																										
Acaena novae-zelandiae	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•		•				•	•		•
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	common everlasting					•						•		•	•	•		•		•				•	•		
Dichondra repens	kidneyweed					•	•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•		•	
Einadia nutans	climbing saltbush		•			•			•			•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•		•	
Gompholobium huegelii	common wedgepea					•		•				•		•	•		•							•	•		
Hibbertia procumbens	spreading guineaflower					•		•				•		•			•			•				•		•	
Pelargonium australe	southern storksbill					•						•												•	•		•
Grasses, Lill	ies, Sedges																										
Austrodanthonia caespitosa	common wallaby-grass					•	•					•			•	•	•			•				•	•		
Carex gaudichaudiana	fen sedge								•	•			•											•	•		
Dianella revoluta	spreading flax-lily		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•		
Diplarrena moraea	white flag-iris		•			•		•				•		•	•	•	•	•						•	•		
Juncus pallidus	pale rush								•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•	•		•
Lomandra longifolia	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•						•	•		
Poa labillardierei	silver tussockgrass		•			•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•				•	•		•
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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

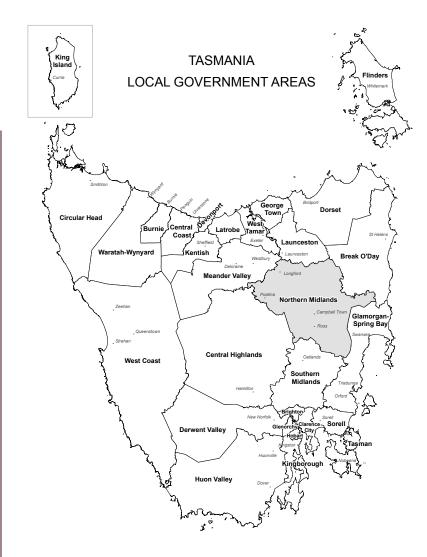
# There are many good reasons for planting local native plant species:

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





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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.