

Tasman

Plant *Species* List



Carpodrotus rossii (native pigface)

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.

Tasman

Plant *Species* List

*Standard
Name*

Common Name

Endemic

Vegetation Community

Soil Type

Uses

Grow
from

Coastal Vegetation	1
Rainforest	2
Wet Eucalypt Forest	3
Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland	4
Grassy Vegetation	5
Heath	6
Sedgeland and Wetland	7
Riparian	8
Montane Vegetation	9

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

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 mimosa		•		•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•			
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	drooping sheoak		•			•					•		•	•		•	•			•			•		
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	silver banksia		•		•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•							•		
<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>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	cheesewood				•					•	•			•		•	•						•		
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	dogwood		•	•	•				•		•			•		•		•					•	•	

Shrubs

<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	spreading wattle						.				.			.	.					.	.		
<i>Acacia longifolia ssp. Sophorae</i>	coast wattle		.							.		.		.						.	.		
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	hop wattle				.	.				.		.	.		.			.		.	.		
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	juniper wattle		.				.			.		.	.		.			.		.	.		
<i>Allocasuarina monilifera</i>	necklace sheoak		.				.					.	.	.				.		.	.		
<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	golden pea		.			.	.			.		.		.						.	.		
<i>Correa alba</i>	white correa		.				.			.		.	.	.		.				.		.	
<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	showy parrotpea				.					.		.		.	.					.	.		
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	broadleaf hopbush		.			.				.		.		.				.			.		
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	hop native-primrose				.	.				.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.	.	.	
<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>	dagger hakea		.				.			.		.	.					.		.	.		
<i>Leptospermum glaucescens</i>	smoky teatree	.					.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.					.	.		
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	woolly teatree		.		.				.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					.		
<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i>	slender honeymyrtle		.				.			.	.	.	.		.			.		.	.		
<i>Melaleuca pallida</i>	lemon bottlebrush				.				.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.		.	.		

Standard
Name

Common
Name

Endemic

Vegetation Community

Soil Type

Uses

Grow
from

<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	scented paperbark				•			•		•			•	•												•		
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	common boobialla		•											•					•							•	•	
<i>Odixia angusta</i>	roundhead everlastingbush	•				•		•					•												•	•		
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	forest daisybush				•					•															•	•		
<i>Ozothamnus purpurascens</i>	columnar everlastingbush					•							•												•	•		
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	heartleaf bushpea		•			•							•		•	•		•	•						•	•		
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	coastal saltbush		•						•				•	•											•	•		

Herbs and Groundcovers

<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	native pigface		•										•		•	•		•			•	•		•	•	•		
<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i>	blushing bindweed						•						•											•	•	•		
<i>Helichrysum leucopsidium</i>	satin everlasting		•			•		•					•		•	•		•	•						•	•		
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	running postman		•			•									•	•		•							•	•		
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	southern storksbill					•							•												•	•	•	
<i>Pratia surrepens</i>	mud pratia								•		•			•					•						•			•

Grasses, Lillies, Sedges

<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	pale vanilla-lily					•							•			•		•				•			•	•		
<i>Austroanthonia caespitosa</i>	common wallaby-grass					•	•						•			•	•	•			•				•	•		
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	forest flaxlily			•	•						•		•						•						•	•		
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>	white flag-iris		•			•		•					•		•	•	•	•	•						•	•		
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg		•			•	•	•					•		•	•		•	•						•	•		
<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	short purpleflag		•					•	•				•		•	•		•							•	•		

Climbers

<i>Billardiera mutabilis</i>	apple-berry		•			•		•					•		•		•									•		
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	southern clematis			•	•	•							•			•										•		
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	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



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>