

LANDSCAPE & REVEGETATION GUIDELINES



A guide to assist residents, developers and landscape architects to prepare and implement landscape and revegetation plans



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Acknowledgements:

Produced by the Shire of Mundaring with assistance from the Shire's Environmental Advisory Committee. Majority of photos provided by Cliff and Sharron Burns, authors of Darlington and Surrounds Local Flora and Bushlands booklet. Majority of wetland photos provided by Craig Wansbrough and Una Bell, author of The Value of Fringing Vegetation booklet. Other assorted photos provided by Ken Patterson, Ross Hooper, Muchea Tree Farm and Natural Area Consulting Management Services. Refer to index page for specific acknowledgement of photo source at individual species level.

First published 2015 (designed and printed by Marketforce). Revised and reprinted in 2020 with assistance from Wildflower Society of WA (Inc) Eastern Hills Branch. Copyright Shire of Mundaring.

1. Introduction

Shire of Mundaring is committed to maintaining and improving environmental values, even as developments occur and land uses change.

One of the opportunities to enhance the natural environment and amenity is through landscaping or revegetation required by the Shire as a condition of development.

Endemic species (plants that are native to the local area) are adapted to local conditions and apart from the first few summers, do not generally require ongoing watering and maintenance. Local native plants also maintain habitat for native animals.

These guidelines provide information to assist residents, developers and landscape architects in preparing and implementing landscape and/or revegetation plans.

2. Landscape & Revegetation Requirements

2.1 Community vision and expectation

Our community consistently raises the natural environment as one of the things they value most about living within the Shire of Mundaring. The Shire's Strategic Community Plan is informed by community consultation and seeks to preserve and enhance the natural environment. Sensitive landscaping and revegetation will assist in maintaining our habitat values and natural assets.

2.2 Statutory requirements

Watercourses and remnant native vegetation are usually protected by State Government legislation, as well as the local planning framework.

The Shire's Local Planning Scheme No.4 (LPS4) includes requirements for landscaping and revegetation. LPS4 is a statutory (legal) document which controls the use and development of land within the Shire by requiring landowners to submit planning applications for approval prior to development.

LPS4 states that building materials, design, colours and textures should complement the visual amenity of the locality. Therefore, landscaping elements should use building materials that match or fit in with the natural environment - such as using terraced, laterite walls rather than a single, tall limestone wall. Particular heights or finishes may be specified as a condition of approval.

For developments such as grouped dwellings (units) the Shire will generally require landscaping treatment for common property and areas visible to the public, such as the verge and effluent disposal areas. This helps maintain visual amenity and environmental quality for the area.

2.3 Complying with your plan

Landscape and revegetation plans are often assessed and approved by the Shire as conditions of planning approval. Landscaped areas are expected to be established and then maintained to a high horticultural and visual standard. Failing to comply with a condition of planning approval is an offence under LPS4 and the Planning and Development Act 2005. The Shire may take legal action where there is non-compliance with conditions.

2.4 Firebreak notice requirements

Most of the Shire is bushfire-prone and landscaping has to be planned carefully to maintain low fuel zones around houses.

Landscape and revegetation plans need to be consistent with the Shire's firebreak and fuel load notice, or any approved Bushfire Management Plans or Fire Management Statement for the property. A copy of the current notice can be obtained from the Shire website or Administration and Civic Centre.

Elements to consider in firewise gardens include:

- Defined garden beds with areas of paths, paving or lawn to keep fuel loads low in Asset Protection Zones around houses or habitable buildings.
- Choosing plants that will not produce large amounts of dead leaves, twigs or stringy bark that will build up on the ground.
- Using non-flammable mulches like gravel, crushed brick or stone
- Do not plant any trees where they will end up overhanging buildings. Keep a gap of at least three times the mature height of tall shrubs away from the house or habitable building.
- Plant shrubs and trees far enough away from any building that they will still be at least 3m away wall when mature. Avoid planting shrubs in groups close to houses or habitable buildings (especially near windows).



Managing fuel loads around buildings is an essential element in reducing the overall risk of bushfire damage or destruction. Unfortunately, in severe or catastrophic weather conditions, fires become 'weather driven' and low fuel areas are much less effective at slowing or stopping the spread of fire.

Monitor weather conditions and warnings through the warmer months and make a bushfire plan - be safe and leave early if you can.

3. Landscaping or Revegetation?

Landscaping and revegetation works achieve different goals, and therefore have different requirements and objectives.

3.1 Landscaping

Definition –

improving the aesthetic appearance of an area by changing its contours, adding ornamental features, or planting trees and shrubs.

Landscape plans –

are generally applied within urban (residential) or commercial areas for the purpose of improving the aesthetic value of an area and/or for functional outcomes (e.g. screening). The Shire has a preference for the use of local native species and waterwise species in most situations.

Landscape plans can be required by the Shire:

- As a condition for planning approval (e.g. to provide screening, improve visual amenity, provide shade and windbreaks, for car parks and for verge treatment in commercial and industrial areas).
- As a condition for subdivision (e.g. street tree planting, verge landscaping, public open space design).

What should a landscape plan look like?

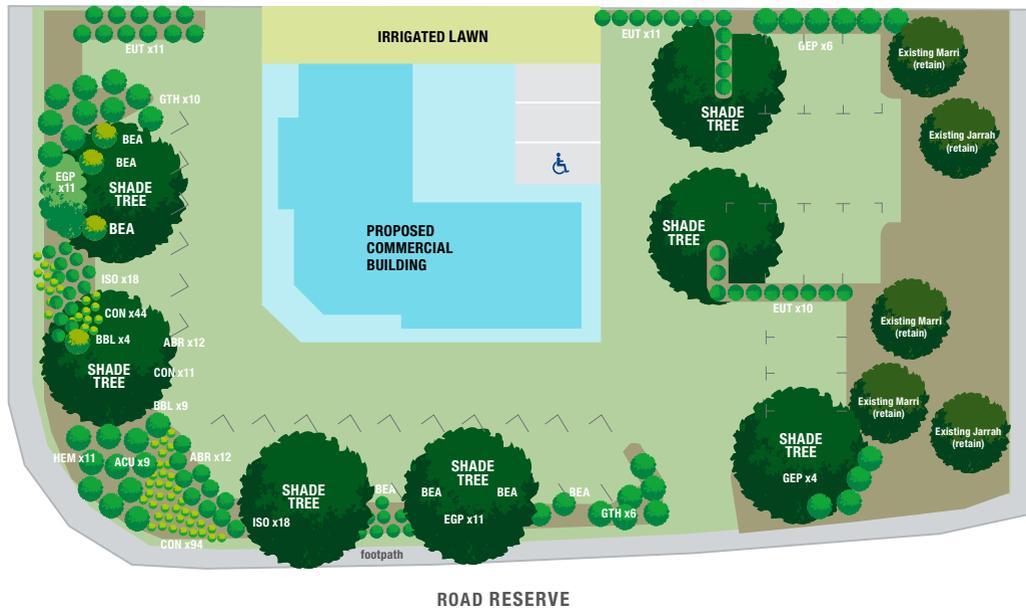
A well-drawn landscape plan assists Shire officers with the development approval process. The following features should be included in the plan:

- Area(s) of existing vegetation or landscaping to be retained or removed
- Areas to be landscaped
- North point and regular scale eg 1:100, 1:250, 1:500 etc.
- List of species to be planted (Shire preference is for local native species)
- Number of plants of each species
- Height of plants at maturity
- Location of buildings and structures
- Other features such as paths, driveways, etc.
- Any additional details about the planting plan and techniques.
- Weed management where necessary.



EXAMPLE LANDSCAPE PLAN

N
SCALE 1:100



3.2 Revegetation

Definition –

the process of restoring the landscape back to its original state prior to the disturbance. This can be achieved by removing weeds and planting local native species, aided by natural regeneration if there are existing native plants nearby.

Revegetation plans –

are generally applied within rural zones or in urban areas where a natural environmental feature exists (e.g. a watercourse).

Revegetation plans can be required by the Shire:

- To restore bushland or a natural feature within a subdivision or as part of a development application
- To restore or revegetate a watercourse and create an adequate buffer
- To reinstate and revegetate disturbed or damaged verges (e.g. from works associated with service installation along verges for subdivision)

ORIGIN	CODE	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY	DIMENSIONS	POT SIZE	
WA	ACU	Adenanthos Cuneatus	Coral Carpet	9	0.3 x 1.4	All tube stock or 140mm pot	
WA	ABR	Anigozanthos Flavidus	Big Red	20	1 x 1		
WA	AYG	Anigozanthos Flavidus	Yellow Gem	6	1 x 1		
WA	BBL	Banksia Blechnifolia		13	0.4 x 1.2		
WA	BEA	Beaufortia Squarrosa	Sandplain Bottlebrush	7	1 x 1		
WA	BRC	Brachysema Ceisianum	Swan River Pea	3	1 x 1.5		
WA	CON	Conostylis Candicans	Grey Cottonheads	159	0.4 x 0.4		
WA	DAL	Dampiera Altissima	Tail Dampiera	8	0.3 x 0.8		
WA	EGP	Eremophila Giabra Prostata	Kalbarri Carpet	11	0.3 x 1.5		
WA	EUT	Eutaxia Obovata	Bacon and Eggs	32	1 x 1		
WA	GEP	Grevillea Fililoba	Ellendale Pool	10	1.2 x 1.8		
WA	GGG	Grevillea Obtusifolia	Gin Gin Gem	1	0.1 x 3		
WA	GTH	Grevillea Thelemanniana	Spidernet Grevillea	16	0.3 x 1.5		
WA	HEM	Hemiandra Pungens	Snake Bush	11	0.1 x 1.6		
WA	ISO	Isolepsis Nodosa	Knotted Club Rush	36	0.8 x 0.8		
WA	shade tree	Eucalyptus Victrix	Little Ghost Gum	7	8 x 4		45 L bag

- To create wildlife corridors and tree preservation zones
- To improve water quality, habitat and prevent erosion issues
- To increase the species richness and biodiversity through the use of local native species from the Perth Hills region (local provenance seed)
- To allow natural regeneration where appropriate.

What should a revegetation plan look like?

A well-drawn revegetation plan assists Shire officers with the development approval process. The following features should be included in the plan:

- Area(s) of existing vegetation.
- Area(s) to be revegetated.
- Area(s) requiring special management e.g. weed control, earthworks.
- North point and regular scale e.g. 1:100, 1:250, 1:500 etc.
- Features such as creek lines or granite outcrops.
- Total area to be planted.
- List of species to be planted – must be local native species.
- Number of each species to be planted and height at maturity.
- Details regarding additional management techniques to be employed, e.g. “Tree guards will be installed and then removed once plants are established.”
- Details about planting methods, timeline of works and weed control.
- Information on soil types and conditions, for example any areas of erosion, salinity or waterlogged areas.

Note: You may need to order your plants or seed early with suppliers to ensure availability for the planting season.

Revegetation techniques

There are three main ways to revegetate an area:

- natural regeneration;
- direct seeding; and
- replanting.

When planning your revegetation project, it may be beneficial to meet with the Shire’s Environmental Service officers to determine which technique or combination of techniques will give the best results. You may need to plan to work in stages, or use different techniques on different parts of the site.

Following the Bradley method of bush regeneration, look after the best areas first. Remove weeds and protect the areas that are in the most natural state, and then restore adjacent areas. As weeds are removed they can be replaced with direct seeding or replanting where natural regeneration is unlikely.

Regeneration

This involves the natural regrowth of vegetation using the existing seed bank in the soil. It guarantees that vegetation will be a representation of what was previously growing at the site. Where possible, natural regeneration is preferred to replanting.

Regeneration, however, is only appropriate for some areas, where topsoil is intact and contains enough native seed in the soil. It is not appropriate for areas that have been subjected to long term disturbance. When relying on this technique, regeneration surveys must be conducted to assess species richness and diversity. If either is lacking then natural regeneration must be supplemented with direct seeding or replanting.



Direct seeding

This involves the sowing of seeds, either by hand or machine, directly to a revegetation area. Direct seeding is considered more cost and labour efficient than planting (excluding the time required for collection). It allows for a higher plant density, which provides shelter for seedlings and reduces the potential for weed intrusion. Direct seeding also results in a more natural mix of trees, shrubs and ground covers than can be achieved through planting seedlings. Weed management can be challenging where direct seeding is applied due to the sporadic nature of the seedlings as they germinate.

Recommended sowing rates to ensure successful revegetation vary from 400 to 1000 grams of seed per hectare. There can be differences in the germination rate between species, so the following guide is recommended.

Species type	Recommended per hectare
Eucalypt species	50-100 grams per species
Acacia and large seeded species	50-100 grams per species
Other species	25-50 grams per species

Seeds can either be bought from commercial providers or collected by hand. If you are planning to collect your own seed contact the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (Parks and Wildlife) to obtain a seed collector's permit.

Generally, efforts should be made to obtain seeds from close to the revegetation site (local provenance). Eastern states 'native' species should be avoided - they may be Australian but they can become weeds in WA.

In dieback-affected areas, using less susceptible plant species will improve survival rates.



Replanting

This involves the direct planting of endemic (native to the area) seedlings or tube stock. The following densities are recommended as a general guide when replanting is used as the sole revegetation technique, but may need to be adjusted to suit local conditions.

Category	Height	Density
Groundcovers & climbers	<0.5m	1 per 2sqm
Small shrubs	<1.0m	1 per 5sqm
Medium shrubs	1-3m	1 per 8sqm
Tall shrubs	>3m	1 per 10sqm
Trees	>8m	1 per 10sqm
Sedges and rushes	1-2m	4-6 per 1sqm
Grasses	0.5-2m	1 per 1sqm

Tube stock can be sourced from nurseries but be careful to check that they are appropriate local species. Rural landowners may have access to some native seedlings or assistance as part of Landcare or catchment protection programs.

Dieback Management

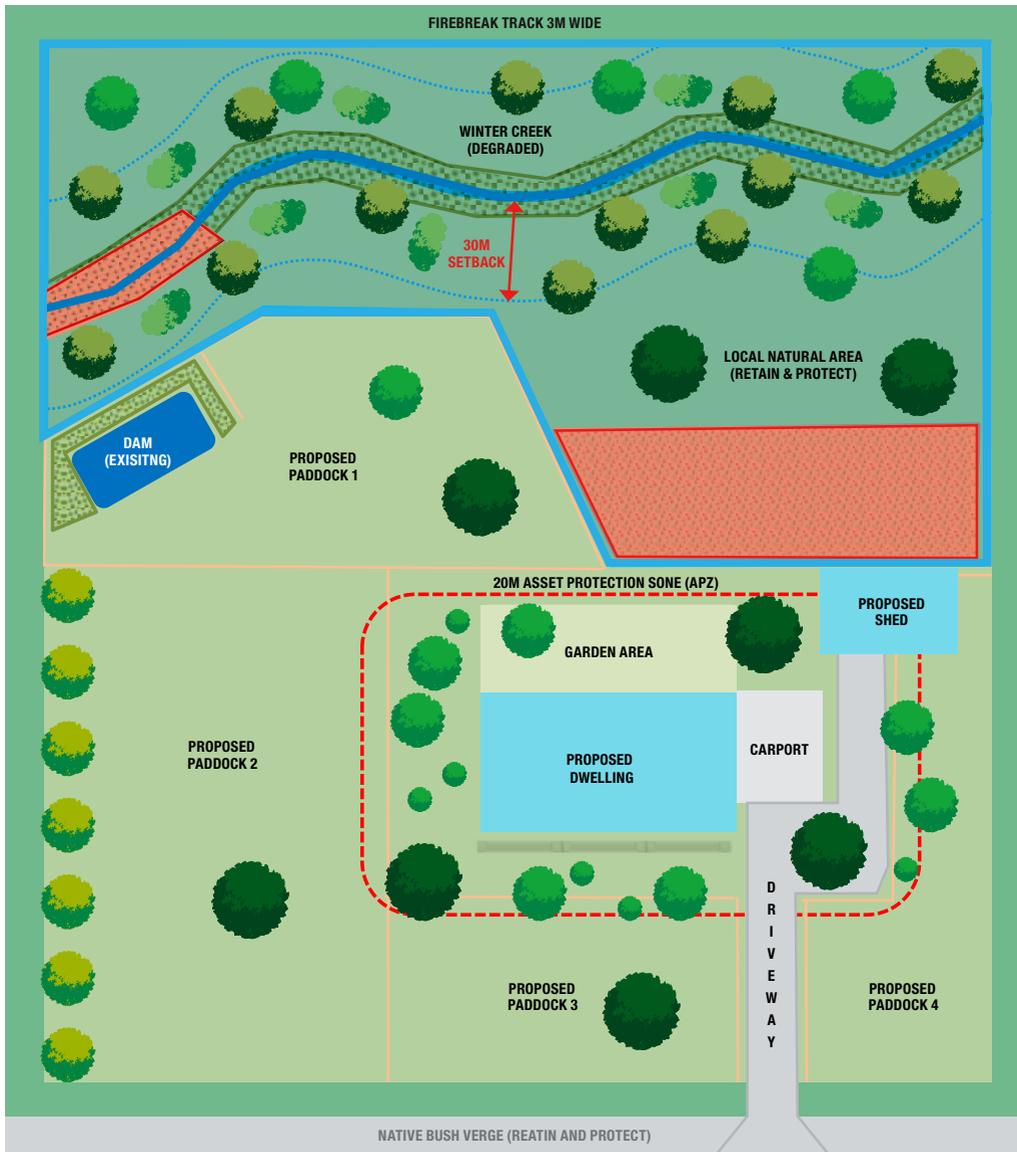
Revegetation activities have the potential to introduce and spread Phytophthora Dieback. The following practices are recommended to minimise the risk:

- Seedlings – source seedlings from NIASA (Nursery Industry Accreditation Scheme Australia) nurseries where possible to ensure best hygiene practices.
- Mulching - mulch prepared in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4454-2012, and stored appropriately, will be dieback-free.
- Equipment - vehicles, tools, footwear, equipment and machinery should be clean and free of all mud and soil when entering and exiting the site.

For more information on preventing and managing dieback, see the publication, Managing Phytophthora Dieback in Bushland.

EXAMPLE REVEGETATION PLAN

↑
N
SCALE 1:100



Code	Common Name	Species name	Quantity	Dimensions HxW	Pot Size
Existing native vegetation to retain & protect					
	Retain in line with Bushfire Guidelines criteria for Asset Protection Zone (APZ) requirements.	Retain existing native trees (Marri, Jarrah, grass trees, etc)			
	Local Natural Area (LNA) - protect and retain	Bushland varies from very good to degraded condition.			
Windbreak / screen plantings					
	'Kings Park Special' Bottlebrush	Callistemon citrinus	7	4m x 3m	Semi-mature 45L (min) – windbreak / screen
Creek & dam revegetation plantings					
	Mix of native sedge and rush species	Mix of: Baumea juncea, B.articulata, Juncus kraussii, J. pallidus, Lepidosperma tetraquetrum	2 per 1m2 (bare areas only)	varies	tubestock
	Mix of local native wetland groundcovers and shrubs	Mix of: Kennedia coccinea, Acacia alata, A. urophylla, Hypocalymma angustifolium, Trymalium odoratissimum, Banksia littoralis or similar.	Bare areas only (approx. 150 plants)	varies	tubestock
	Swamp Paperbark Blackbutt	Melaleuca raphiophylla Eucalyptus patens	9 5	10m x 8m 20m x 10m	140mm pot 140mm pot
Weed control					
	Blackberry (vine)	Remove, control and manage as described in Shire's weeds booklet. Implement weed control prior to planting in June/July.			
	Eastern Sates wattles (acacia species)				
	Watsonia (bulbs)				
	Tagasaste				

3.3 Site preparation, implementation and maintenance

As part of implementing a landscape or revegetation plan you will need to ensure the site is prepared. This will increase the survival rates of plants and reduce future problems, weed control and maintenance issues.

Site preparation

The following activities are recommended as a minimum for site preparation

Activity	Reason
Weed control	Weed control prevents smothering of native seedlings and assists with ongoing site management. It is important to consider the type of weeds being controlled, site features (existing vegetation, watercourses) and eradication or control methods.
Plant protection	Tree guards or fencing may be required to prevent trampling or grazing of the new plants. Staking of semi-mature trees may also be necessary.
Ripping/ hoeing the soil	Ripping prior to planting or applying direct seed helps break up the soil, relieves compaction and allows for better root penetration and establishment. Do not rip in areas prone to erosion, e.g. along steep slopes or creeks.
Irrigation	If you are planning to irrigate the area, make sure the irrigation system is installed correctly.
Mulch	Mulch can help retain moisture in the soil, suppress weeds and keep soil temperature lower, reducing the stress on seedlings as they establish. Consider firewise rock mulches close to houses. Avoid or limit mulch in regeneration sites. Apply mulch to landscaped areas to a depth of 10cm - 15cm
Fertilisers/soil top dressing	Assess the condition of the site to see if fertilising or soil top dressing is required for the successful establishment of the plants.



Implementing a plan

Native plants are best planted after the first winter rains and after the site has been properly prepared for planting. If you are planning to order your plants through a nursery, you will need to order them in advance to allow appropriate time for seed collection and propagation of seedlings. If collecting seed/ propagating plants yourself, make sure you allow sufficient time. Suggested times to undertake the main activities required for planting are described below:

Activity	Suggested Time
Order plants (if applicable)	October – November
Collect and propagate local seeds (if applicable - permit may be required)	Seasonally dependant (usually November-February)
Site preparation	March-April
Apply direct seed	May-June
Planting	May-July
Follow-up weed control	October - November
Watering and monitoring	November - February

Planting techniques

1. Dig a hole several times deeper than the size of the pot and loosen any compacted soil around the planting site. Note: For works on the verge check with council requirements first and call 'Dial Before You Dig'.
2. Back fill the hole with the soil that was removed from it, placing the plant so that it sits in a slight depression; this will help contain any water in the shallow dish around the plant.
3. Water in the plant well to eliminate any air pockets and to keep the plant well hydrated. You may choose to place slow release fertiliser around the plant to stimulate growth.
4. Place tree guards around the plant or stake the plant where necessary.
5. Protect young seedlings from frost during the cold season; you can do this by placing a cover (e.g. ice-cream container or pot) over the plant during the evening and removing it in the morning.

Ongoing management

Once an area is regenerating or has been planted, some ongoing management will be required to ensure high survival rates. This may include watering of seedlings during dry periods for the first year or two, ongoing weed control, pruning where necessary, installing tree guards to prevent damage from wildlife, and replacing plants that have died.

Ongoing maintenance of a landscaped or revegetated site is a requirement under the Scheme.

Bond requirements

The Shire may accept a bond for landscape or revegetation works in certain circumstances. Contact the Shire for more details about bond requirements.



4. What species should I use?

A species list can be found in section 4.5. It includes a legend indicating the plants' suitability for different purposes (e.g. bird attractant) and soil types.

4.1 Landscape species

Plant selection for landscape plans should consist primarily of local endemic or low water-use, non-weedy species. When considering plant selection, it is important to understand the Shire's intention for requiring the landscape works and selecting plants that will fulfil the condition for Planning Approval or subdivision approval. For example, if the condition specifies screening, choose plants that grow quickly and to a suitable height at maturity so they will screen the area sufficiently. For verge or street frontage landscape treatments, choose plants that comply with sightlines and road setback requirements and that are local native waterwise species.

4.2 Revegetation species

For revegetation, the Shire will only accept local native species, that is, species found in Mundaring and nearby districts. Species found outside of the Shire may not tolerate the specific climatic conditions or soil types of the Perth Hills region. Exotic species may invade native bushland and create a weed problem.

The soil types across the shire vary considerably and this is reflected in the different plant communities (vegetation complexes) observed throughout the region. There are seventeen vegetation complexes mapped across the Shire of Mundaring. When selecting plants for a revegetation project it is important to consider the vegetation complex of the area and choose species that are represented in this complex; this will maximise survival rates and ensure plant suitability for the site. Refer to section 4.3 to find out the vegetation complex for the subject property and to help determine which species are suitable.

If you would like to use species not listed in this booklet, please contact environmental officers at the Shire to ensure the species are suitable. Some nurseries in the Mundaring district specialise in growing local native species and are a good place to source endemic plants.

4.3 Vegetation complexes and soil types

The Shire has public maps available which allow you to view the soil type(s) and vegetation complex(es) present on your property. These maps can be viewed via the Shire's website (www.mundaring.wa.gov.au) by clicking on the Online Maps link.

You can also phone the Shire's Planning and Environment Service for advice.

Below is a detailed description of the seventeen vegetation complexes mapped within the shire. They have been grouped under the predominant vegetation types for the Swan Coastal Plain and Northern Jarrah Forest.

SWAN COASTAL PLAIN

Foothills (Ridge Hill Shelf)

- Forreestfield complex

The gentle slopes of the foothills are predominantly quartz sands, clays and silts, with intrusions of gravel, which may be at the surface or at depth. Creeklines are clays and sandy clays. Natural vegetation is woodlands of jarrah and marri on gravel, and banksias, sheoaks and woody pear on sand. The well-drained, relatively fertile soils of the foothills have been selectively cleared for agriculture. Approximately 13% of the original foothills vegetation remains.





Pinjarra Plain

- Guildford complex
- Swan complex

The Pinjarra Plain is a flat plain that rises gently to the east. The alluvial soils are predominantly clays and silts. In some areas there are deposits of ironstones (bog iron ore) and limestone. There are complex drainage systems, with areas of seasonal inundation, waterlogging and creek formation. Selective clearing for agriculture has occurred on the eastern side, where fertile soil exists. Natural vegetation is typical of wetlands, with sheoak and paperbark or marri and flooded gum woodlands. Poorly drained flats give rise to shrublands, herblands and sedgelands. Approximately 16% of the original Pinjarra Plain vegetation remains.



Bassendean Dunes

- Southern River Complex

The Bassendean Dunes are predominately comprised of pale grey-yellow sand (infertile, often acidic, and lacking in organic matter). The natural vegetation is banksia woodland with woollybush, or woodlands or paperbarks, flooded gum, marri and banksia in swamps. The Southern River complex supports vegetation associated with the Bassendean Dunes, but also contains pockets characteristic of the Pinjarra Plain. Approximately 48% of the original Bassendean Dunes vegetation remains.

NORTHERN JARRAH FOREST



Darling Plateau/Scarp - Uplands

- Cooke complex
- Dwellingup 2 complex
- Dwellingup 4 complex
- Yalanbee 5 complex
- Yalanbee 6 complex

The gently undulating surface of the uplands are characterised by clay-gravels, sands and occasional granite rock outcropping. Natural vegetation on laterite (gravel) is woodland or forest of jarrah and marri with banksia and snottygobble, while on granite outcrops it is woodland, shrubland or herbs. Until recently much of the lateritic surfaces have been uncleared, being national parks, state forest and water catchment areas. Approximately 71% of the original Darling Plateau uplands vegetation remains.

- Darling Scarp complex

The steeply sloping surface of the Darling Scarp is characterised by loams, gravels, clay-gravel, sands, quartzite sands and exposed granites. Clay-gravel soils are compacted hard in summer and moist in winter, and are prone to erosion on steep slopes. Natural vegetation on shallow soils is shrublands, and on deeper soils is woodland of jarrah, marri, wandoo and flooded gum. The gentler slopes have been preferentially cleared for agriculture, smallholdings and granite mines. Approximately 57% of the original Darling Scarp vegetation remains.



Darling Plateau - Depressions & Swamps

- Goonaping complex
- Swamp complex

Sandy soils are associated with the drier shallow depressions at the head of drainage lines, while peaty sands are associated with the wetter areas. A variety of vegetation complexes have been formed on this soil type in response to changes in topography, soils, soil depth and drainage. Approximately 99% of the original Darling Plateau depression/ swamp vegetation remains.



Darling Plateau - Valleys

- Coolakin complex
- Helena 2 complex
- Murray 2 complex
- Pindalup complex
- Yarragil 1 complex

The drainage lines are associated with red, yellow and orange earthy sands, gravelly sands and exposed granites. A variety of vegetation complexes have been identified on this soil type in response to changes in topography, soils, soil depth and drainage. Natural vegetation in valleys is forest of jarrah, marri and flooded gum with banksia. Past clearing on the Plateau has focused on the valleys where soils are most suitable for agriculture. Approximately 68% of the original Darling Plateau valley vegetation remains.

4.4 Check list for choosing plant species

- Determine if it is a landscape or revegetation plan.
- If a revegetation plan, choose plant species that match the vegetation complex/type for the area (see section 4.3). Use the species list in this booklet or similar.
- If a landscape plan, choose plants that fulfil the required purpose (e.g. screening). Use the species list in this booklet or similar.
- Draw a site plan indicating the plant types, quantity and locations on the site plan.
- Include a legend or key on the site plan.
- Submit the landscape/revegetation plan to the Shire via email, post, and fax or in person.

Contact the Shire’s Environmental Service Team on 9290 6666 if you have any questions about your plan.

4.5 Species List

The following species list is divided into the following sections:

Grasses	26
Sedges/rushes	29
Groundcovers/climbers	33
Small shrubs	36
Medium shrubs 1 to 3m	48
Tall shrubs 3m and taller	62
Trees 8m and taller	71

Key for Symbols



Darling Plateau/Scarp - uplands

- Cooke complex
- Dwellingup 2 complex
- Dwellingup 4 complex
- Yalanbee 5 complex
- Yalanbee 6 complex
- Darling Scarp complex



Darling Plateau – depressions/swamps

- Goonaping complex
- Swamp complex



Darling Plateau - valleys

- Coolakin complex
- Helena 5 complex
- Murray 2 complex
- Pindalup complex
- Yarragil 1 complex



Foothills

- Forrestfield complex



Pinjarra Plain

- Guildford complex
- Swan complex



Bassendean dunes

- Southern River complex



Bird attractant



Dieback resistant



screening



More firewise



Watercourses



Ornamentals

GRASSES



Amphipogon amphipogonoides Little Amphipogon

A tufted perennial, grass-like herb to 0.4m high. The flowers are grey and cream/purple between Sep to Jan and rarely in April. Suited to laterite and yellow clay with lateritic gravel, sand along swamps. Similar to *Amphipogon turbinatus*.



Austrostipa elegantissima Feather Speargrass

A tufted perennial that can reach up to 2m tall. Silver/grey flowers from Aug-Jan and is widespread from coastal sand dunes to dry inland areas.



Cymbopogon oblectus Native Lemon Grass

A perennial grass-like herb that can grow to 1m. Green-purple flowers from Aug to Jan. The blue-green leaves have a lemon scent when crushed.



Lomandra sericea
Silky Mat Rush

Dioecious (male and female individuals) rhizomatous perennial herb growing to 40cm high with clumps to 30cm wide. Purple/purple-yellow flowers appear in Aug to Oct. Grows in sand, laterite and lateritic gravel. *Many other local varieties of *Lomandra species* exist.



Rytidosperma caespitosum
Common Wallaby Grass

A tufted perennial with flowering stems from 20-90cm high. Flowers from Oct to Jan and is common and widespread. Great for revegetation as it grows well in dry areas. Formerly *Austrodanthonia caespitosa*.



Microlaena stipoides
Weeping Grass

Perennial spreading, winter active grass with a rhizome (runner). Low growing tufts to 20cm high. Green-purple flowers from Aug-Nov. It is often found along creeks where it can form a natural lawn.



Themeda triandra
Kangaroo Grass

A tufted perennial that can grow to 2m tall, often in rocky areas. A widespread native grass that grows around rocky outcrops and in sand, clay, alluvium, lateritic gravel, granite, basalt, claypans, creeks, and savannas. Red-brown/purple flowers from Dec-Feb.



Neurachne alopecuroidea
Foxtail Mulga Grass

Perennial low spreading tuft that is a favourite of the kangaroos. It can grow to 50cm high and has green-grey flowers between Jul to Nov. Common and widespread. It is great for native gardens and revegetation projects.



SEDGES/RUSHES River and wetland plants



Baumea articulata
Jointed Twig-rush

Rhizomatous, robust perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge). Grows to 2.5m high in wet, black sand, waterlogged soils in seasonal swamps and lakes. Flowers are red/brown and appear between Jan to Dec (mainly Sep to Dec).



Baumea juncea
Bare Twig-rush

Rhizomatous, colonising perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge). Grows to 1.2m in dark grey sand and waterlogged soils. Flowers are brown and appear between Oct to Dec or Jan to Mar.



Baumea preissii
Broad Twig Sedge

Rhizomatous, robust, colonising perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge). Grows to 2m high in silty sand and waterlogged soils in swamps, bordering lakes and watercourses. Flowers are purple-brown and appear between Jul to Dec.



Baumea rubiginosa
River Twig Sedge

Rhizomatous, robust perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge). Grows to 4m high and 2m wide in streams and swamps. Flowers are brown and appear in Aug to Dec or Jan to Mar.



Chorizandra enodis
Black Bristle-rush

Monoecious, rhizomatous, tufted perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), forming loose clumps. Grows to 1m high and 1m wide in grey clayey sand, lateritic gravel and red clay in swamps and seepages. Flowers are purple-brown-black and appear in Jul to Nov.



Eleocharis acuta
Common Spike-rush

Rhizomatous, perennial, grass-like herb (rush). Grows to 0.7m high in brown sandy clay peat in swamps and clay pans. Flowers are brown and appear in Sep to Dec.





Ficinia nodosa
Knotted Club Rush

Erect, caespitose rhizomatous, perennial herb (rush). Grows to 1m high and 0.8m wide in bare white calcareous sand, dark sandy clay, granite and limestone. Grows on coastal dunes, flats, seasonally-wet swamplands and shores of salt lakes. Flowers are brown/cream and appear in Oct to Dec or Jan. Formerly *Isolepis nodosa*.



Juncus subsecundus
Finger Rush

Colonial perennial herb (rush). Grows to 1m high in clay material along swamps. Flowers appear in Oct to Dec or Jan.



Juncus kraussii
Sea Rush

Rhizomatous, perennial herb (rush). Grows to 1.2m high in white or grey sand, clay and alluvium. Grows in swamps, brackish estuaries and saline flats. Flowers are brown/red and appear in Oct to Dec or Jan.



Lepidosperma squamatum
Unknown

Rhizomatous, tufted perennial, grass-like herb (sedge). Grows to 1m high in calcareous, peaty or lateritic sand, sandy clay and gravel. Occurs on dunes and in swamps. Flowers are brown and appear in Mar to Nov.



Juncus pallidus
Pale Rush

Rhizomatous, robust perennial herb (rush). Grows to 2m high in clay along swamps and watercourses. Flowers are green and appear in Oct to Dec.



Lepidosperma tetraquetrum
Pithy Sword-sedge

Rhizomatous, robust, tufted perennial, grass-like herb (sedge) growing 2-3m high with clumps to 2.5 m wide. Brown inflorescence appears Nov to Dec or Jan to Mar. Grows in black peaty sand along gullies, swamps & streams. Similar to *Lepidosperma longitudinale*.



GROUNDCOVERS/CLIMBERS

Prostrate (up to 50cm) or climber



Billardiera fusiformis

Australian Bluebell

Sturdy climber growing to 1m high. Blue/white/pink flowers appear Nov to Dec or Jan to Feb. Grows in coastal areas and disturbed water crossing sites. Similar to *Billardiera floribunda* and *Billardiera variifolia*.



Dampiera linearis

Common Dampiera

Erect perennial herb which grows to 0.6m high. Blue flowers between Jul to Dec. Suited to sand, clay and laterite soils along plains and seasonally wet flats.



Carpobrotus virescens

Coastal Pigface

A prostrate, succulent perennial, up to 0.3m high and 3m wide. Flowers are purple-pink/white, and appear from Jun to Jan. Suited to white, grey or brown sand on coastal limestone cliffs and dunes.



Hardenbergia comptoniana

Native Wisteria

A vigorous climber with blue-purple flowers appearing Jul to -Oct. Prefers sandy soils and is a good screening plant in the garden if grown on a fence or trellis.



Clematis pubescens

Common Clematis

A strong, woody shrub or climber which grows to 5m high. Flowers are white-cream and appear in May to Nov. Suited to dark brown sandy clay or loam. Found along coastal cliffs and dunes, hills, valleys and river banks.



Hemiandra pungens

Snakebush

Prostrate to ascending shrub up to 1m high depending on variety. White/blue-purple/pink flowers are seen during the summer months. Suited to a variety of soils and does well on embankments and rock outcrops.



Kennedia coccinea
Coral Vine

Climber with orange, pink or red flowers from Aug to Nov. Often found in sandy soils.



Kennedia prostrata
Running Postman

A prostrate or twining shrub with distinctive crinkled leaves. Red flowers appear from Aug to Nov. Usually grows in sandy, gravelly soils.



Scaevola calliptera
Royal Robe

Prostrate to ascending perennial herb that grows to 0.4m high. Blue-purple flowers appear Sep to Dec or Jan. Grows on sand, often with lateritic gravel on lateritic ridges or sandplains. *Other varieties of local *Scaevola* species also exist.



SMALL SHRUBS Up to 1 metre



Acacia drummondii
Drummond's Wattle

Shrub up to 1m with yellow flowers, Jun to Oct. Prefers sand, laterite and gravelly soils. Found in granite outcrops, gullies, low-lying areas, low ridges and hillsides.



Acacia pulchella
Prickly Moses

Small shrub growing from 1m up to 2m high with yellow flowers appearing Jun to Oct. Occurs in sandy soils and clay loam over laterite. Found in Jarrah woodlands, swamps, and near watercourses. Does well as a revegetation species.



Adenanthos barbiger
Hairy Jugflower

A lignotuberous (woody tubers underground) shrub growing to 1m. Red flowers can occur from Feb or Jul to Dec. Found in Jarrah forest in lateritic gravel or sandy clay.





Anigozanthos manglesii
Mangles Kangaroo Paw

The floral emblem of Western Australia, this perennial herb grows to 1m tall. The red and green flowers appear between Aug to Oct. Prefers dry sandy soils thriving in heath or woodland.



Boronia ovata
Heart-leaved Boronia

Diffuse shrub growing to 0.5m high. Pink flowers appear in Aug to Nov. Grows in gravelly and sandy lateritic soils. *Many other local varieties of *Boronia species* exist.



Anigozanthos viridis
Green Kangaroo Paw

Perennial herb that can grow to 85cm. The bright green flowers appear Aug to Oct. Found in low-lying and wet areas in clay, loam or sandy soils. Similar to *Anigozanthos humilis*.



Bossiaea eriocarpa
Common Brown Pea

Erect or straggly spreading shrub growing to 1m high. Flowers are yellow, red and brown and appear Jul to Nov. Prefers sandy soils.



Banksia dallanneyi
Couch Honeypot

A shrub up to 1m high. The cream-yellow-brown-pink-green flowers occur May to Oct. Prefers sand or sandy loam, laterite, granite, limestone, or quartzite soil (formerly *Dryandra lindleyana*).



Chorizema cordatum
Heart-leaf Flame Pea

Erect, straggling or climbing shrub growing up to 1.5m high. Yellow, orange and red/pink flowers appear in Jul to Dec. Grows in grey-brown sandy gravel, red-brown sandy loam or clay, over granite or laterite. Grows near rock outcrops, on hills, along streams and watercourses, and in winter-wet flats.





Chorizema dicksonii
Yellow-eyed Flame Pea

An erect or spreading shrub growing to 1m high. Red/orange flowers appear Aug to Dec. Grows in sandy gravelly soils, clay, loam on hillsides and undulating places.



Eremophila glabra
Tar Bush

Prostrate to erect shrub growing from 0.1m to 3m high. Green-yellow-orange-red-brown flowers appear in Mar to Dec. Grows on sand to clay soils, sometimes saline, stony loam or limestone. Prefers winter-wet depressions, sandplains and dunes.



Conostylis aculeata
Prickly Conostylis

Rhizomatous, tufted perennial, grass-like herb growing to 0.5m high. The yellow flowers appear Aug to Nov. Suitable to a range of soil types. Similar varieties include *Conostylis candicans* & *Conostylis setigera*.



Gastrolobium capitatum
Bacon and Eggs

A low bushy shrub to 1m with orange-yellow flowers between Jun to Sep. Grows in sandy loamy soils, laterite, rocky outcrops, swamps and plains. *Many local varieties of *Gastrolobium* species exist. *Note: this species is poisonous when consumed.*



Dianella revoluta
Blueberry Lily

Rhizomatous, perennial herb growing to 1m high. Blue-purple-violet flowers appear in Aug to Dec or Jan or Apr. Grows in a variety of soils such as laterite, granite or limestone.



Gompholobium tomentosum
Hairy Yellow Pea

An erect shrub that grows to 1m high. Yellow pea flowers between Jul to Jan. Grows well in sandy soils. *Many other local varieties of *Gompholobium* species exist, such as *G. knightianum*, *G. marginatum*, *G. pressii*.





Grevillea pilulifera

Woolly-flowered Grevillea

Much-branched, erect or spreading shrub, to 1m with white flowers in Apr to Dec. Grows in lateritic or granite gravels along hillsides and ridges.



Haemodorum laxum

Bloodroot

Bulbaceous, perennial herb growing to 1.4m high. Black/brown/green-brown flowers appear in Oct to Nov. Grows in grey or yellow sand, clay, gravel or laterite. Prefers dry or seasonally damp situations. *Other local varieties of *Haemodorum species* exist, such as *H. spicatum* and *H. simplex*.



Grevillea synapheae

Catkin Grevillea

A prostrate to erect shrub growing to 1m. White/cream/yellow flowers appearing Jul to Oct. Grows in sand, gravel, loam, laterite or granite in low heathland or along rises.



Hibbertia hypericoides

Yellow Buttercup

A twiggly spreading shrub growing to 1m with yellow flowers Apr to Dec. Suitable to a variety of habitats. *Many other local varieties of *Hibbertia species* exist.



Grevillea wilsonii

Wilson's Grevillea

An erect, compact to spreading shrub that grows to 1m. Red flowers from Jan to Nov. Prefers sand, sandy loam, and lateritic gravel.



Hovea trisperma

Common Hovea

Straggling plant reaching 0.7m high with purple/blue flowers May to Nov. Found in the Jarrah forest or heathland in sandy, laterite, gravel or clay loam. *Many other local varieties of *Hovea species* exist.





Hypocalymma robustum
Swan River Myrtle

An erect spreading shrub to 1m high. Flowers are deep pink to pink-red from Jun to Nov. Common in sand or gravel soils along undulating terrain and ridges.



Lobelia anceps
Angled Lobelia

Prostrate to ascending perennial herb growing to 1.2m high. Blue/blue-purple/white flowers appear in Sep to Dec or Jan to May. Prefers dark brown-black sandy loam, grey sand, wet brown peaty sand, ironstone gravel, granite or limestone. Grows on flat to sloping landscapes, hillsides, near wetlands, watercourses or along river banks.



Laxmannia squarrosa
Paper Lily

Tufted perennial herb growing to 0.1m high. White flowers appear in Sep to Nov. Grows in lateritic sand and gravel.



Melaleuca seriata
Pink Pom Pom

Small shrub growing to 1m high. Pink-purple-red flowers appear Aug to Dec. Grows in white, grey or yellow sand over laterite or clay, clay loam. Prefers growing in ridges sandplains and winter-wet depressions.



Lechenaultia biloba
Blue Leschenaultia

A small diffuse ascending shrub to 1m with blue flowers from Jul to Dec. Grows in lateritic or granitic soils on hills, outcrops and flats. Similar to *Lechenaultia floribunda*.



Orthrosanthus laxus
Morning Iris

Rhizomatous, perennial herb growing to 0.5m high. Blue flowers appear in Aug to Nov.





Patersonia occidentalis

Purple Flag

Rhizomatous, tufted perennial herb growing to 1m high. Purple flowers appear in Aug to Dec or Jan. Grows in grey-brown sand or sandy clay, red-brown clayey loam, gravel, laterite, ironstone, granite and limestone. Grows in winter-wet areas or on dunes and granite outcrops.



Phyllanthus calycinus

False Boronia

An erect shrub growing to 1.2m high. The cream/white/pink flowers appear Jun to Jan. Grows in sandy soils.



Petrophile biloba

Granite Petrophile

Erect and open shrub growing to 2m high. Pink & white flowers appear in Jun to Oct. Grows in loam, sand, laterite and shallow granitic soils. Grows on hillsides and granite outcrops.



Pimelea ciliata

White Banjine

Erect shrub growing to 1m high. White/pink flowers appear in Aug to Dec. Grows in sand, clay, loam, laterite or granite. Prefers undulating plains, breakaways, outcrops and winter-wet depressions. *Other local varieties of *Pimelea species* exist.



Philothea spicata

Salt and Pepper

Slender and erect shrub growing to 1m. Flowers are pink/purple/white and appear Jun to Nov. Grows in a variety of soils.



Scaevola pilosa

Hairy Fanflower

Perennial herb growing to 0.7m high. Blue-purple flowers appear in Sep to Dec. Grows in sandy loam or laterite. *Other varieties of local *Scaevola species* also exist.





Thomasia glutinosa

Sticky Thomasia

Multi-stemmed shrub growing up to 0.8m high. Pink-purple flowers appear in Sep to Dec. Grows in gravelly soils, laterite or granite. Similar to *Thomasia purpurea* and *T. foliosa*.



MEDIUM SHRUBS 1 to 3 metre



Acacia alata

Winged Wattle

Grows up to 2m in a variety of soils - near water, rocky hills, breakaways, salt pans and clay flats. Has white/cream/yellow flowers from Apr-Dec.



Thysanotus multiflorus

Many Flowered Fringed Lily

A perennial herb that grows to 0.5m high. Purple flowers appear in Aug to Dec or Jan. Grows on sand, laterite and granite. *Other varieties of local *Thysanotus species* also exist.



Acacia celastrifolia

Glowing Wattle

A bushy shrub or tree growing up to 3m. Yellow flowers occur Apr to Aug and frequently grows on lateritic soils.



Acacia dentifera

Toothed Wattle

An erect, loose shrub growing to 3m tall. Yellow flowers appear from Aug to Nov. Prefers laterite or granite gravelly soils.





Acacia extensa

Wiry Wattle

An erect, slender shrub 2-3m. Yellow flowers appear in Aug to Oct. Often grows on sandy or lateritic soils. Found in damp areas, along watercourses, and near swamps.



Acacia urophylla

Tail-leaved Acacia

Erect, slender and open shrub growing 1-3m high. The yellow/cream-white flowers appear May to Oct. Often in lateritic soils found along creeks and rivers.



Acacia lateritcola

Unknown

An erect branching or slender shrub to 1.5m. Yellow/cream flowers from May to Oct. Prefers lateritic soils.



Adenanthos obovatus

Unknown

Erect shrub growing to 2m with red/orange flowers occurring May to Dec. Grows well in sand, gravel or loam in sand dunes, swamps, winter-wet depressions and hillsides.



Acacia sessilis

Unknown

A straggling pungent shrub, growing to 1.5m with yellow flowers in Jul to Oct. Grows in sand or gravelly clay.



Allocasuarina humilis

Dwarf Sheoak

An erect spreading shrub growing to 2m. The red/orange-brown flowers are seen between May to Nov. Grows well in sand, sandy clay and gravel.





Astartea scoparia

Astartea

Shrub growing to 1.8m high with white/pink flowers. Grows in loam and sand. Similar to *Astartea fascicularis*.



Billardiera heterophylla

Australian Bluebell

A woody rounded shrub growing up to 1.5m. The blue/white/pink flowers appear Dec to Feb. Found along coastal areas and inland salt lakes. Best suited to sandy and saline soils.



Beaufortia purpurea

Swamp Bottlebrush

Erect or spreading shrub to 1.5m high. Red-purple flowers between Oct to Feb. Found on rocky slopes, in dry soil.



Bossiaea ornata

Broad-leaved Brown Pea

An erect, spreading shrub to 1.5m high. Grows on sandy and lateritic soils in the Jarrah forest. Flowers yellow/brown are seen Sept to Nov.



Beaufortia squarrosa

Sand Bottlebrush

Shrub growing up to 2m high. Red/orange/yellow flowers between Jan to May or Aug to Dec. Prefers sandy soils and winter-wet depressions.



Bossiaea pulchella

Unknown

Multi-branched shrub 0.4-1.5m high. Flowers range from yellow/orange and brown red and appear between Aug to Sep. Suited to laterite and granitic soils.





Calothamnus hirsutus
Hairy Claw flower

Often a spreading shrub growing to 1.5m high. Red flowers appear in Sept to Dec. Grows in yellow/grey sand, clay, sandy clay, loam, gravel, weathering sandstone or granite. Prefers growing on ridges or in winter-wet depressions. Similar to *Calothamnus lateralis*.



Calothamnus quadrifidus
One-sided Bottlebrush

An erect, compact or spreading shrub 1-3m. The red/white-yellow flowers appear from Jun to Dec. Suited to a wide variety of soils and habitats.



Calothamnus sanguineus
Silky-leaved Blood flower

An erect to open spreading shrub reaching 2m high. Red flowers Mar to Nov. Prefers sandy lateritic soils found on sandplains, limestone ridges and rocky outcrops.



Darwinia citriodora
Lemon-scented Darwinia

An erect or prostrate shrub to 1.5m. Commonly found on granite outcrops. Yellow-green/red flowers appear in Aug to Oct.



Daviesia cordata
Bookleaf Pea

An erect, slender shrub growing up to 2m. The yellow/orange and red/brown flowers appear Jul to Jan. Suited to lateritic or granitic soils and found along undulating plains, hills, and ridges. *Other local varieties of *Daviesia species* exist, such as *D. divaricata* and *D. incrassata*.



Grevillea bipinnatifida
Fuschia Grevillea

A spreading shrub that grows to 1.5m in sand, lateritic, and loamy clay soils. The orange-red flowers appear from Mar-Jan. *Other local varieties of *Grevillea species* exist, such as *Grevillea obtusifolia*.





Grevillea endlicheriana
Spindly Grevillea

A shrub growing 1-3m with pink/red flowers in Jul to Nov. Grows in sand over granite or gravelly loam over laterite.



Hakea ruscifolia
Candle Hakea

A lignotuberous shrub to 3m. White flowers appear Dec to Apr or Jun. Suited to sandy soils and gravelly clay.



Hakea lissocarpa
Honey Bush

Erect and sprawling shrub to 1.5m. Pungent flowers either, white/cream or pink appearing in May to Sept. Prefers sandy loam, granitic soils or laterite soils.



Hakea trifurcata
Two-leaf Hakea

A rounded or open shrub to 3m high and 3.5m wide. The white/cream-pink flowers occur Apr to Oct. Prefers sand over limestone or laterite, loam, gravel.



Hakea prostrata
Harsh Hakea

Spreading shrub that grows from 1-3m. Cream/white flowers from Jul to Oct. Found in a variety of habitats such as granite outcrops to coastal dunes, but prefers sand over loam or gravel.



Hakea undulata
Wavy-leaved Hakea

Often straggly, an erect shrub growing to 2m high. The white flowers appear Jul to Oct. Grows well in gravel, clay or sand.





Hovea pungens

Devil's Pins

An erect, pungent shrub growing up to 1.8m high. The purple pea flowers appear from Jun to Sep. Suitable to a variety of soil types.



Kunzea recurva

Purple Kunzea

Erect or ascending shrub that can grow to 2m. Pink/purple flowers from Aug to Dec. Grows well in a variety of soils including winter-wet depressions and rocky slopes.



Hypocalymma angustifolium

White Myrtle

An erect, multi-stemmed shrub to 1.5m high. Flowers are white-cream-pink from Jun to Oct. Prefers sandy, gravel or clay soils in wet conditions.



Leptospermum erubescens

Roadside Teatree

Shrub growing to 1-3m with white/pink flowers from Jul to Nov. Grows in sandy soils, often with gravel.



Isopogon dubius

Pincushion Coneflower

A compact and bushy shrub to 1.5m. Flowers are pink/pink-red between Aug to Dec. Grows in sand, sandy loam, clayey soils, lateritic sandy gravel.



Macrozamia riedlei

Zamia Palm

Tree (cycad) up to 3m. Usually trunkless with glossy, flat or openly keeled, narrow leaflets. Flowers occur Sep to Oct. Prefers lateritic soils in the Jarrah forest. Similar to *Macrozamia fraseri*.





Melaleuca lateritia
Robin Redbreast Bush

Erect, compact shrub to 2.5m high. Red-orange flowers appear Sept to Apr. Grows in clay, granite, sandy loam and swampy areas. *Other local varieties of *Melaleuca species* exist, such as *Melaleuca scabra* & *M. thymoides*.



Scholtzia involuocrata
Spiked Scholtzia

Erect, spreading shrub reaching 1.5m high. The pink-white flowers are seen either Jan to May or Aug to Dec. Found in sandplains and ridges.



Melaleuca radula
Graceful Honeymyrtle

Shrub up to 3m high. Pink-purple/white flowers appear Jul to Nov. Prefers gravelly soils over laterite and is often associated with granite rock or watercourses.



Trymalium ledifolium
Unknown

A shrub growing up to 2.5m. The white-cream flowers occur Jun to Nov. Suited to a variety of soils along ridges, outcrops, dunes.



Pericalymma ellipticum
Swamp Teatree

Erect shrub to 3m high. White-pink flowers between Oct to Jan. Grows in leached sand with some clay and laterite soils.



Verticordia densiflora
Compacted Featherflower

An erect to spreading shrub up to 2m. The dense clusters of pink/purple/white/cream/yellow flowers are seen between Sep to Feb. Will grow in a variety of soils and winter-wet depressions. *Many other local varieties of *Verticordia species* exist, such as *V. acerosa* and *V. huegelii*.





Verticordia plumosa
Plumed Featherflower

A shrub growing from 0.2-1.5m high. The pink/purple flowers appear between Jul to Feb. Found in sand, clay, gravel, and seasonally wet places and along road verges.



Xanthorrhoea gracilis
Graceful Grass Tree

Tufted perennial tree-like monocot growing to 2m high, with no trunk. Flowers are cream/white from Oct to Jan. Grows in lateritic loam, gravel and sand.



TALL SHRUBS 3m and taller



Acacia saligna
Orange Wattle

A dense, often weeping shrub or tree to 6m. Adaptable to a variety of habitats with yellow flowers Jul to Nov.



Adenanthos cygnorum
Common Woollybush

Shrub to 4m high with white-cream-pink-green flowers appearing from Jul to Jan. Suited to a variety of soils such as sand, clay, gravel and laterite.



Adenanthos sericeus
Woolly Bush

A mostly upright spreading shrub, occasionally reaching 5m high. The red/red-orange flowers are seen throughout the year. Suited to sand and granite, along coastal sand hills and outcrops.





Banksia menziesii
Firewood Banksia

Tree or shrub growing to 7m high. Pink/red/yellow flowers appear Feb to Oct. Suited to white, grey or yellow sand.



Callistemon phoeniceus
Lesser Bottlebrush

Tall to small tree or shrub, growing up to 6m high. Often grows along watercourses in sandy and laterite soils. Red flowers occur from Sep to Jan.



Banksia sessilis
Parrot Bush

Prickly shrub or tree growing to 5m high. Cream-yellow flowers appear Apr to Nov. Prefers growing in white, grey or yellow sand, limestone, laterite and granite.



Calothamnus rupestris
Mouse Ears

Erect, compact or spreading shrub or tree growing to 4m high. Pink-red flowers appear in Jul to Dec. Grows in gravelly skeletal soils on granite outcrops, rocks and hillsides.



Bossiaea aquifolium
Water Bush

A shrub or tree growing 3m high. The orange/yellow and red/brown flowers appear from Jul to Nov. Suited to clay loam, laterite or granite soils.



Eremaea pauciflora
Orange flowered Eremaea

A spreading shrub that can occasionally reach up to 4m high. Bright orange/red/yellow flowers from Jul to Jan. Suitable to a variety of soil types and locations.





Eucalyptus drummondii
Drummond's Gum

Mallee or tree with smooth bark growing to 8m high. White-cream flowers appear Jan to Feb or Apr to Dec. Prefers growing in gritty loam, gravel, clay over laterite or granite. Grows on sand plains, hills and road verges.



Hakea petiolaris
Sea Urchin Hakea

Erect shrub or tree growing to 6m high. Pink & cream flowers appear in Mar to Jul. Prefers growing in loam or on granite outcrops.



Grevillea olivacea
Olive Grevillea

Erect shrub growing to 4.5m high. Red/red-pink flowers appear in Jun to Sep. Prefers growing on white or grey sand on coastal dunes or limestone rocks.



Hakea varia
Variable-leaved Hakea

Erect or spreading shrub growing to 4m high and 3m wide. White-cream/yellow flowers appear in Jul to Nov. Prefers growing in white, grey or red loamy sand, clay loam or laterite. Grows in seasonally-wet flats.



Hakea laurina
Pin-cushion Hakea

Shrub or tree growing to 6m high. Red flowers appear in Apr to Aug. Grows in sand and sandy clay.



Jacksonia sternbergiana
Green Stinkwood

Erect, weeping shrub or tree growing to 5m high. Yellow-orange flowers appear in Jan to Dec. Prefers sandy soils and grows along rivers & creeks, near swamps, flats and dunes. Similar to *Jacksonia furcellata*.





Kunzea glabrescens
Spear Wood

Shrub growing to 4m high. Yellow flowers appear in Oct to Nov. Grows in clay or sandy soils, on the edges of swamps, lakes, rivers and moist depressions. *Other local varieties of *Kunzea species* exist, such as *Kunzea ericifolia*.



Melaleuca incana
Grey Honeymyrtle

Shrub or tree growing to 5m high. White-cream-yellow flowers appear in May to Nov. Prefers growing in red-grey-brown sand, sandy clay over ironstone, in seasonally wet flats and depressions or swamps.



Melaleuca cuticularis
Saltwater Paperbark

Tree or shrub growing to 7m. The white/cream flowers appear Aug to Nov. Will grow in salt conditions and prefers sandy or clay soils that are moist. *Other local varieties of *Melaleuca species* exist, such as *Melaleuca uncinata*.



Melaleuca teretifolia
Banbar

Shrub or tree growing to 5m high. White/cream/pink flowers appear in Oct to Dec or Jan or Mar. Grows in sandy soils or clay. Prefers winter-wet depressions and swamps.



Melaleuca huegelii
Chenille Honeymyrtle

Shrub or tree growing to 5m high. Pink/white/pink-purple flowers appear in Sep to Dec or Jan. Prefers growing in sand, on limestone cliffs, coastal plains and dunes.



Melaleuca viminea
Mohan

Shrub or tree growing to 5m high. White-cream flowers appear in Jul to Nov. Grows in sandy or clayey soils, near creeks or wet depressions, along watercourses, rocky coastal areas or flats.





Taxandria linearifolia
Swamp Peppermint

Small tree or shrub growing to 5m high. White flowers appear occasionally in Mar to May or Sep to Dec. Prefers growing in loam, clay or sand, gravel, quartzite, laterite. Grows along swamps and watercourses.



Xanthorrhoea preissii
Grass Tree

Perennial tree-like shrub growing to 5m high and with trunk over 3m. White-cream flowers appear in Jun or Aug to Dec. Prefers growing in grey to black sands, grey-brown loam, brown gravelly sandy clay, laterite or granite. Grows on ranges, coastal plain or near watercourses.



Trymalium odoratissimum
Karri Hazel

Shrub growing to 5m high. Leaves a smooth and glossy green on the upper surface and hairy underneath. White clusters of fragrant flowers appear from Aug to Sep. Grows along watercourses and near damp areas, as well as forest understorey.



Viminaria juncea
Swishbush

Erect, often weeping shrub growing to 4m high. Yellow flowers appear in Oct to Dec or Jan. Grows in sandy & clayey soils, near lakes & swamps, river banks and winter-wet depressions.



TREES 8m and taller



Allocasuarina fraseriana

Sheoak

A dioecious tree (male and female individuals) reaching 15m in height, with reddish-brown fibrous bark. This sheoak will grow in a variety of habitats from sandy dunes to Jarrah forest. The red/brown flowers appear May to Oct.



Allocasuarina huegeliana

Rock Sheoak

A dioecious tree (male and female individuals) growing to 10m high. The red/brown flowers appear between May to Jan. Often associated with granite soils and mostly confined to the Darling Scarp.



Banksia attenuata

Candle Banksia

A tree/shrub with epicormic buds, growing up to 10m high. The bright yellow flowers are produced in Oct to Feb. Found growing in sandy soils or sand over laterite.



Banksia grandis

Bull Banksia

A tree growing up to 10m high with epicormic buds. The yellow-green flowers appear between Sept to Jan. Found in coastal areas in sandy soils and wooded habitats near the scarp.



Banksia littoralis

Swamp Banksia

Tree/shrub growing to 12m high, with epicormic buds. The bright yellow/orange flowers appear from Mar to Aug. Found in low-lying, seasonally damp areas, along watercourses.



Casuarina obesa

Swamp Sheoak

A dioecious tree (male and female individuals) growing to 10m high, that can flower all year round. Often grows in brackish or saline situations, along rivers, creeks, and salt lakes.





Corymbia calophylla

Marri

Tall tree reaching up to 40m. Grows in a variety of habitats and all soil types. Distinguishable by the large “honky nut” seed pods. The white flowers appear Dec to May and is used by Black Cockatoos for feeding and nesting.



Eucalyptus marginata

Jarrah

A tall eucalyptus that grows to 30m and has a rough bark. The white/cream/pink flowers appear from Jun to Jan. Will grow in a variety of soils including sand, clay or gravel.



Eucalyptus accedens

Powderbark Wandoo

Growing up to 15m high with smooth, pink/white bark. The white/cream/yellow flowers are seen between Dec to Apr. Prefers lateritic gravelly soils and clay loam. *Other local varieties of *Eucalyptus* species exist, such as *Eucalyptus lanepolei* & *E. megacarpa*.



Eucalyptus patens

Swan River Blackbutt

A tree reaching up to 25m in height with rough, longitudinally furrowed bark. Grows well in gravel, sandy clay, loam and depressions and valleys. The white/cream flowers appear Jul to Aug or Nov to Feb.



Eucalyptus laeliae

Darling Range Ghost Gum

Growing up to 20m high with a smooth powdery bark. The white flowers appear Dec to Feb. Can be found in sandy clay or loam soils on hills and granite outcrops.



Eucalyptus rudis

Flooded Gum

A salt tolerant tree with rough bark, growing up to 20m high. The white flowers appear Jul to Sep. Prefers wetlands and stream banks with sandy or loam soils.





Eucalyptus wandoo

Wandoo

Grows to 25m with a smooth bark that is sometimes powdery. The white/cream flowers appear Dec to May and will grow in most soil types and on rocky uneven terrain.



Nuytsia floribunda

Christmas Tree

A parasitic tree or shrub growing to 10m in height. With rough grey-brown bark and yellow-orange flowers appearing around Christmas (Oct to Dec). Will grow in a variety of well-drained soil conditions with a nearby host.



Melaleuca preissiana

Moonah

A tree/shrub growing to 9m in sandy and swampy conditions. The yellow/cream/white flowers appear Nov to Feb.



Paraserianthes lophantha

Albizia

A tree/shrub growing to 10m high. The yellow/green flowers appear Apr to Oct. Grows in sandy or granite soils in winter-wet depressions, near creeks or swamps. Formerly *Albizia lophantha*.



Melaleuca raphiophylla

Swamp Paperbark

A tree/shrub growing to 10m in swamps and salt marshes. The white/cream flowers appear Jul-Jan. Suited to sand, clay or limestone soils.



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**WILDFLOWER SOCIETY
OF WA (INC.)**

EASTERN HILLS BRANCH

Our native plants are adapted for tough conditions and they provide habitat for our birds and wildlife.

You can learn more about local native plants and caring for the natural environment through talks, workshops and publications from the Wildflower Society of WA or Shire of Mundaring.

Wildflower Society of WA - Eastern Hills Branch
PO Box 111, Glen Forrest WA 6071
www.wildflowersocietywa.org.au

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