



Indigenous Plants of Greater Taree



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NOTE: This booklet includes only a small range of the 1800 plants known to be indigenous to the Greater Taree Local Government Area. It provides information and photos on 127 species, which are more commonly used in horticulture, attractive for cultivation and widespread across the region. The summary table in the rear of the booklet provides further information on these species and an additional 198 species, including species suitable for bushland revegetation and others less common to the region.

Contents

Introduction	p3
What are Indigenous Plants?	p4
Why use Indigenous Plants?	p4
Genetic Purity Issues	p5
Which plants are suitable for cultivation?	p6
Where do you obtain Indigenous Plants?	p6
The Plants:	p7
- Trees	p8
- Shrubs	p31
- Small Plants	p55
- Ground Covers	p61
- Climbers	p62
- Ferns	p67
- Orchids	p68
Propagation	p69
Planting Instructions	p70
Low Water Consumption Gardens	p72
Plant Me Instead	p73
Don't Plant Me At All!	p75
Plants for Particular Uses	p77
Bush food & Aboriginal Cultural Uses	p78
Local Reserves to visit to see Indigenous Plants	p81
Further Information	p82
Sources of Plants	p84
Key for Plant Selection Table	p85
Quick Reference Guide: Plant Selection Table	p86
Common Name Index	p99

Introduction

Many people live in the Manning Valley area because of the natural environment and its leafy surroundings. Indigenous plants are the region's natural inhabitants and are a key element to making this area attractive and unique.

Using indigenous plants in gardens and landscaping projects not only helps to retain the visual character of our region, but also provide homes and food for our native wildlife.

Because indigenous plants are adapted to the local climate and soil conditions, they usually thrive with little or no maintenance. So encouraging landholders to use indigenous plants will help to reduce water consumption and fertiliser use in gardens, and the ongoing costs associated with plant maintenance. This is also applicable to revegetation sites, with the most successful and resource effective projects incorporating indigenous plants.

Using indigenous plants will also avoid the problem of many garden plants 'going bush' and becoming environmental weeds by out-competing local native species.

Most importantly, using indigenous plants in preference to other natives and exotics will help to retain the integrity and diversity of our local ecosystems and the native wildlife they support.

This booklet has been prepared by Greater Taree City Council to highlight the many benefits of using indigenous plants and to assist the community in the identification, selection and use of indigenous plants in gardening and revegetation projects.

What are Indigenous Plants?

Indigenous plants are the natural inhabitants of our region, that is to say they are the naturally occurring plants found in this part of Australia before the arrival of the Europeans.

There are a number of alternative names for indigenous plants including 'local native plants' or Australian native plants from our local area.

There are some slight but important differences between the following terms:

'Indigenous' means native to our area, so the term 'local native' is used similarly.

'Native' means the same, but is generally used to refer to plants from Australia, not necessarily from the local area.

'Endemic' has a different meaning and is often wrongly used. Endemic plants are those found in an area and nowhere else in the world. There are about 6 plants endemic to Barrington Tops, and another 5 plants endemic to the Lansdowne Escarpment. So, of the 1800 plants indigenous to our region, only 15 are actually endemic, as most of the others are also found elsewhere.

Why use Indigenous Plants?

Indigenous plants live and belong here, so maintaining their presence is important as they:

- have evolved to the local climatic conditions, so are adapted to survive the seasonal changes we experience;
- are relied upon by native wildlife for food and shelter;

- give our area its unique visual character;
- support animals that control pest outbreaks, so help to foster an ecological balance;
- have evolved to grow in the local soils, so do not need additional fertilisers or frequent watering to perform well;
- avoid the weed issues that can arise from using exotic or non-local native plants which may spread into native bushland; and
- have cultural uses for the local Aboriginal community such as traditional bush food and medicine.

Overall, natural vegetation in good condition is the cheapest vegetation to manage, as it is self-sustaining in replacement plants, relatively resistant to weed invasion, and requires only minimal inputs compared to mulching, fertilising and slashing. This also supports the use of indigenous plants in assisted revegetation projects, which aim to restore natural vegetation communities.

Genetic Purity Issues

Using indigenous plants from our region is sometimes not enough. Plants should also be grown from locally sourced seeds and reproductive material. This is important because:

- Many local native plants are widespread and can be found growing from as far south as Tasmania to the north of Queensland. Local forms of these plants should be sourced where available, as they are often better adapted to the local climate and soils.
- Using plants from non-local sources can cause genetic problems by breeding with local populations, which can result in the loss of the local adaptations. It is therefore better to plant non-local plants than to plant local plants from non-local sources to avoid this problem.

Which Plants are Suitable for Cultivation?

Not all indigenous plants are easy to grow. The following groups of plants have special growth requirements, which can sometimes make them difficult to cultivate:

- Ground Orchids – these plants live in intricate relationships with special soil fungi, and have complex pollination requirements, which makes their cultivation next to impossible.
- Heath Plants – many are adapted to low nutrient sandy soils and do not grow well in fertile soils in other locations.
- Swamp Plants – many rely on constant moisture regimes that are difficult to replicate in cultivation.
- Ferns and Plants from Moist Sheltered Gullies – these environments are also difficult to replicate and plants can dry out easily if not provided with sufficient moisture and shelter from winds.

Remember that many plants indigenous to this region will only grow in specific habitat types, so you should plant them in conditions that are suitable for them to thrive. For example, swamp plants will not grow well planted on dry ridge-tops, nor the reverse. However, there are plants such as some rainforest trees, which do very well in 'non-rainforest' situations.

Where do you obtain Indigenous Plants?

Do not collect indigenous plants from the wild, especially from National Parks and Flora Reserves. This is illegal without a special permit or landholder permission.

Many indigenous plants rarely survive transplanting anyway if their long deep taproots are disturbed.

It is best to purchase plants from nurseries that specialise in the propagation and supply of indigenous plants, to ensure they are from local seed sources. A list of suppliers is provided in the back of this booklet.

The Plants

The plants in this booklet are arranged in alphabetical order within the following groups:

- Trees (over 5m tall)
- Shrubs (1-5m tall)
- Small Plants (< 1m tall)
- Ground Covers (< 30cm tall, and wide-spreading)
- Climbers (vines)
- Ferns
- Orchids

Key to Symbols

◆ = Water Needs

◆ = Low water needs

◆◆ = Medium water needs

◆◆◆ = High water needs

⊗ = Frost Hardiness

⊗ = Tolerates light frosts

⊗⊗ = Tolerates moderate frosts

⊗⊗⊗ = Tolerates heavy frosts

TREES (over 5m tall)

Acacia binervata

Two-veined Hickory

- SIZE:** Small Tree 4-7m x 4-6m. Very fast growing.
HABITAT: Moist forests. Prefers moderate to high rainfall.
FLOWERS: Cream to lemon yellow ball flowers in late winter.
FOLIAGE: Attractive weeping glistening foliage, on arching to weeping branches.
◆◆ ◆◆◆
HARDINESS: Frost hardy and moderately drought hardy.
OTHER: Bird-attracting – parrots eat the seeds.

Acacia binervia

Coast Myall

- SIZE:** Small Tree 5-7m x 4-6m. Very fast growing and moderately long-lived (approx 20 years).
HABITAT: Coastal or near-coastal areas.
FLOWERS: Yellow flowers in spikes late winter to early spring.
FOLIAGE: Attractive silver foliage. Looks dramatic if planted in front of plants with dark green foliage.
◆ ◆◆◆
HARDINESS: Frost and drought hardy.
OTHER: Excellent in coastal areas – tolerant of salt exposure. Bird-attracting – parrots eat the seeds.

Acacia leiocalyx

Blake's Wattle

- SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 3-6m. Very fast growing and moderately long-lived (approx 20 years).
HABITAT: Dry woodlands and forests, often with Spotted Gums and Ironbarks. Widespread in a range of conditions.
FLOWERS: Stunning cream to yellow rod flowers in late winter to early spring.
FOLIAGE: Attractive dark green foliage plant, good dense crown makes it a useful screen.
◆ ◆◆◆
HARDINESS: Very drought and frost hardy.
OTHER: Bird-attracting – parrots eat the seeds.

Acacia elata

Cedar Wattle

- SIZE:** Small to Medium Tree 7-10m x 4-6m. Moderately fast growing and one of the longest lived wattles (25 years or longer).
- HABITAT:** Prefers moist sheltered forests.
- FLOWERS:** Cream ball flowers very late spring to early summer.
- FOLIAGE:** Large ferny (bipinnate) glossy, dark green leaves.
- HARDINESS:** Likes moist soils, so not very drought hardy.
- ◆◆ ❁ Tolerant of moderate frosts.
- OTHER:** Bird-attracting – parrots eat the seeds.

Acacia maidenii

Maiden's Wattle

- SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 4-6m. Very fast growing and moderately long-lived (15-20 years).
- HABITAT:** Widespread, hardy in range of conditions.
- FLOWERS:** Creamy yellow cylindrical spikes in spring.
- FOLIAGE:** Long dark green leaves.
- HARDINESS:** Likes moist conditions, dislikes drying out.
- ◆◆ ❁❁ Does not like heavy frosts when young.
- OTHER:** Bird-attracting – parrots eat the seeds. Distinctive pale corky dots on stems make it easy to identify.

Acacia melanoxylon

Blackwood

- SIZE:** Small Tree 5-8m x 4-6m. Fast growing and moderately long-lived (15-20 years).
- HABITAT:** Widespread, hardy in range of conditions. Prefers moist shady forests and sheltered gullies.
- FLOWERS:** Creamy yellow to cream balls in late spring to early summer.
- FOLIAGE:** Long dark green leaves. Good dense screen plant.
- HARDINESS:** Frost hardy. Does not like severe droughts when young. Susceptible to fire damage.
- ◆◆ ❁❁❁
- OTHER:** Bird-attracting – parrots eat the seeds.



Acacia binervia



Acacia binervata



Acacia elata



Acacia maidenii

Acmena smithii

Lilly-pilly

- SIZE:** Tree 5-9m x 4-6m, or larger with age.
Slow to moderate growth rate.
- HABITAT:** Very widespread in range of habitats.
- FLOWERS:** Creamy white followed by fleshy fruits.
- FOLIAGE:** Dark green 2-4cm long x 1.5-2.5cm wide.
- HARDINESS:** Very hardy, once established, of frosts and droughts. Prefers good moisture levels.
- 💧 ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
- OTHER:** A small-leaved form is also common in the region, sometimes known as var. minor.

Allocasuarina littoralis

Black She-oak

- SIZE:** Small Tree 4-7m x 4-6m, or larger with age.
Moderate growth rate.
- HABITAT:** Very widespread in a range of habitats.
- FLOWERS:** Inconspicuous, followed by woody cones.
- FOLIAGE:** Dark green needle-like.
- HARDINESS:** Very hardy, once established, of frosts and droughts. Good bonsai.
- 💧 ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
- OTHER:** Dark furrowed bark gives the plant its common name, and is an attractive feature. Cones are eaten by Glossy Black Cockatoos.

Allocasuarina torulosa

Forest She-oak

- SIZE:** Small Tree 4-7m x 4-6m. Moderate growth rate.
- HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of situations and soils.
- FLOWERS:** Inconspicuous, followed by woody cones.
- FOLIAGE:** Fine dark green needle-like, often reddish-ringed, which gives the plant one of its common names – Rose She-oak.
- HARDINESS:** Very hardy, once established, of frosts and droughts.
- 💧 ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
- OTHER:** Cones are eaten by Glossy Black Cockatoos.
Attractive corky bark is another feature. Good bonsai.

Angophora costata

Smooth-barked Apple

- SIZE:** Tree 10-15m x 7-10m, or larger with age.
HABITAT: Natural on coastal sand plain, so prefers sandy, well-drained soils.
FLOWERS: Creamy white flowers in spring-summer. Excellent for attracting a huge range of insect pollinators.
FOLIAGE: Long green Eucalypt-like leaves.
HARDINESS: Drought hardy once established. Does not like heavy frosts while young.
◆ ❁
OTHER: Stunning peachy coloured bark in summer, which peels to new creamy white bark. Can drop limbs.

Angophora floribunda &
A. subvelutina

Rough-barked Apple

- SIZE:** Tree 10-15m x 7-10m, larger in time.
HABITAT: River flats inland for *A. subvelutina*; *A. floribunda* is found more on dry hillsides and ridgelines.
FLOWERS: Creamy white during summer.
FOLIAGE: Eucalypt-like, broader in *A. subvelutina*.
HARDINESS: Drought hardy once established. Frost hardy.
◆ ❁❁❁
OTHER: Branches are sinuous and stunning when seen against the skyline.

Banksia aemula

Wallum Banksia

- SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 3-4m. Gnarled lumpy trunk.
HABITAT: Coastal sandy heathlands and woodlands.
FLOWERS: Greenish yellow cones autumn to early winter.
FOLIAGE: Saw-tooth edged stiff leaves.
HARDINESS: Drought hardy when established. Frost hardy.
◆ ❁❁
OTHER: Does not like poorly drained soil – gets root rot. Likes full sun to part shade, dislikes too much shade. Excellent autumn-winter nectar-producer for honey-eating birds and possums. *B. serrata* is very similar but not as common in our region.

Banksia ericifolia

Heath Banksia

- SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 4-6m, larger with age.
HABITAT: Grows naturally along the coast on poorly drained sandy soils (around swampy flats).
FLOWERS: Long cones 20-30cm, orange with red-orange styles, during autumn-winter.
FOLIAGE: Small dark green leaves about 2cm long.
HARDINESS: In cultivation it is hardy and adaptable to many situations and soils. Frost and drought hardy.
☹️ ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Attracts nectar-feeding wildlife.

Banksia integrifolia

Coastal Banksia

- SIZE:** Tree 6-10m x 4-6m, larger with age.
HABITAT: Small tree with two forms – one coastal and one inland mountain areas.
FLOWERS: Pale yellow cones in autumn-winter.
FOLIAGE: Dark green above and silvery beneath.
HARDINESS: Drought hardy once established. Coastal form dislikes heavy frosts when young.
☹️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Excellent autumn-winter nectar-producer for honey-eating birds and possums. Good bonsai.

Brachychiton acerifolius

Flame Tree

- SIZE:** Tree 6-10m x 2-4m, larger with age.
HABITAT: Widespread in rainforest areas, but has a patchy distribution. Part shade to sun and moist fertile soils.
FLOWERS: Small red waxy bell flowers in summer.
FOLIAGE: Large lobed shiny mid green foliage – attractive.
HARDINESS: Drought hardy once established. Dislikes heavy frosts when young. Adaptable to many situations.
☹️☹️ ❄️
OTHER: Spectacular in summer when it loses its leaves and is covered in waxy red bell flowers.



Acacia melanoxylon



Allocasuarina littoralis



Banksia ericifolia



Banksia integrifolia

Brachychiton discolor

Lacebark

- SIZE:** Tree 5-7m x 2-3m. Slow growth rate.
HABITAT: Dry rainforests, so used to low erratic rainfall patterns and is very drought hardy.
FLOWERS: Felty pink bell flowers in summer. Plant is almost leafless when in flower.
FOLIAGE: Velvety green lobed leaves.
HARDINESS: Drought hardy, but knocked back by moderate frosts when young.
☹ ☹
OTHER: Trunk is green with lacy white vein patterns.

Brachychiton populneus

Kurrajong

- SIZE:** Tree 6-10m x 3-5m, larger with age.
HABITAT: Grows in wide range of habitats, often dry.
FLOWERS: Creamy white bells - dark red inside.
FOLIAGE: Dark green heart-shaped leaves.
HARDINESS: Very drought hardy and frost hardy.
☹ ☹☹☹
OTHER: The thick trunks store water for survival in droughts. Seeds are eaten by birds. Seed pods contain hairs which can irritate if handled. Seeds were also used by Aborigines as food, but require roasting as they are poisonous when raw.

Caldcluvia paniculosa

Soft Corkwood

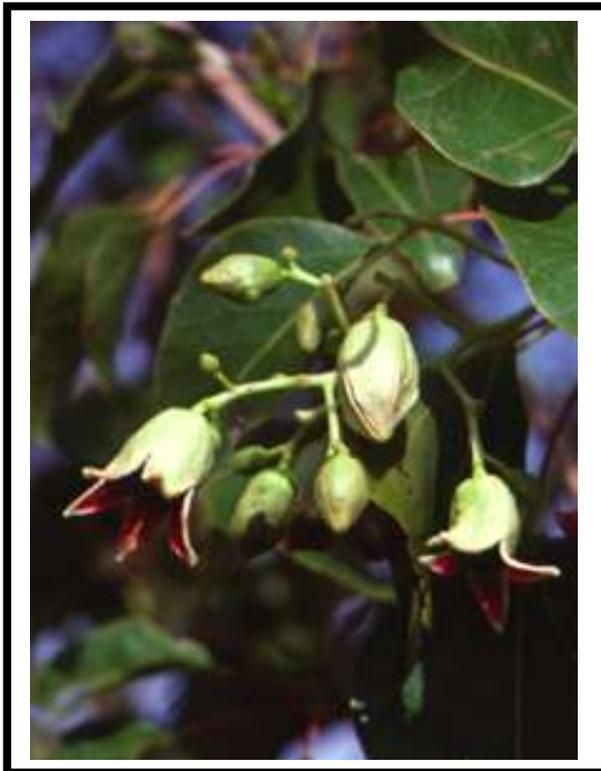
- SIZE:** Tree 6-10m x 3-5m.
HABITAT: Rainforest tree – moist sheltered gullies.
FLOWERS: Creamy white fluffy sprays in spring with pinkish-red fruits in summer.
FOLIAGE: Pinnate leaves. Leaflets with toothed margins.
HARDINESS: Not frost hardy, nor very drought hardy. Prefers moist gullies, no frosts and protection from drying winds.
☹☹
OTHER: Good rainforest gully plant and striking when in fruit.



Banksia aemula



Brachychiton acerifolius



Brachychiton populneus



Caldcluvia paniculata

Casuarina glauca

Swamp Oak

- SIZE:** Tree 6-10m x 3-5m. Fast growing.
HABITAT: Grows in swampy areas near the coast, often semi-saline.
FLOWERS: Inconspicuous, followed by woody cones.
FOLIAGE: Greyish, needle-like.
HARDINESS: Very hardy once established, of frosts and droughts. Excellent coloniser for revegetation.
◆◆ ❁❁❁
OTHER: Suckers, so can be difficult to control.

Ceratopetalum gummiferum NSW Xmas Bush

- SIZE:** Small Tree 4-7m x 4-6m. Moderate to slow growth rate.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of soils and situations.
FLOWERS: Creamy white flowers in spring, followed by stunning red fruits around Christmas time.
FOLIAGE: Dark green leaves have three leaflets.
HARDINESS: Hardy in range of soils and situations. Frost and drought hardy once established. Likes to be well mulched to maintain good soil moisture levels.
◆◆ ❁❁
OTHER: Well known plant grown for its attractive fruits. Some clones have redder fruits than others.

Corymbia gummifera

Red Bloodwood

- SIZE:** Tree 8-15m x 4-7m, or larger with age.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of soils and situations.
FLOWERS: Massed creamy white flowers in summer.
FOLIAGE: Dark green eucalypt-like leaves.
HARDINESS: Very hardy in wide range of conditions. Frost and drought hardy.
◆ ❁❁
OTHER: Flowers are main food source of flying foxes during summer. Timber is red. Scaly grey bark.

Corymbia intermedia

Pink Bloodwood

- SIZE:** Tree 8-15m x 4-7m, or larger with age.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of soils and situations.
FLOWERS: Massed creamy white flowers in summer.
FOLIAGE: Dark green eucalypt-like leaves.
HARDINESS: Very hardy in wide range of conditions. Frost and drought hardy.
◆ ❁ ❁
OTHER: Flowers are main food source of flying foxes during summer. Timber is pink. Scaly grey bark.

Corymbia maculata

Spotted Gum

- SIZE:** Tree 8-15m x 4-7m, or larger with age.
HABITAT: Widespread on shallow poor nutrient soils – an indicator species for poor soils.
FLOWERS: Creamy white heads in summer.
FOLIAGE: Dark green eucalypt-like leaves.
HARDINESS: Very hardy in a wide range of conditions. Frost and drought hardy once established. Young seedlings dislike heavy frosts.
◆ ❁ ❁
OTHER: Creamy white trunks spotted with darker patches are very attractive, especially when set-off against dark green foliage.

Cupaniopsis anacardioides

Tuckeroo

- SIZE:** Tree 5-8m x 4-6m, or larger with age. Slow growing.
HABITAT: Widespread along the coast in sheltered areas behind dunes. Common in Littoral Rainforest.
FLOWERS: Creamy white heads in spring, then orange fruits.
FOLIAGE: Grey-green pinnate leaves.
HARDINESS: Tolerates light frost and periods of droughts once established. Young seedlings dislike heavy frosts.
◆ ❁
OTHER: Fruits attract birds. Slow growing so obtain good sized plants for gardens, or use in conjunction with faster colonisers in revegetation projects.

Eucalyptus globoidea

White Stringybark

- SIZE:** Tree 15-20m x 5-8m, or larger with age.
HABITAT: Near-coastal areas (inland to Mt George)
FLOWERS: Creamy white in summer.
FOLIAGE: Dark green eucalypt leaves. Young leaves are bristly hairy with wavy edges.
HARDINESS: Very hardy in a wide range of conditions. Frost and drought hardy once established.
☹️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Bark is thick and fibrous, a stringybark type.

Eucalyptus microcorys

Tallowwood

- SIZE:** Tree 15-20m x 5-8m, larger with age.
HABITAT: Widespread in moist deep fertile soils – an indicator species of good rich fertile soil conditions.
FLOWERS: Creamy white in late winter to early spring.
FOLIAGE: Dark green eucalypt leaves.
HARDINESS: Very hardy in a wide range of conditions. Frost and drought hardy once established.
☹️☹️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Bark is orange to red-brown and has tiny mica-like flecks. Primary koala food tree.

Eucalyptus pilularis

Blackbutt

- SIZE:** Tree 15-20m x 5-8m, larger with age. Very old trees contain hollows and are important for wildlife.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of situations and soils.
FLOWERS: Creamy white in spring-summer.
FOLIAGE: Dark green eucalypt leaves.
HARDINESS: Very hardy in a wide range of conditions. Frost and drought hardy once established.
☹️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Lower trunk has dark grey bark, while upper branches are smooth and white-barked. This contrast in bark types is very attractive.

Eucalyptus propinqua

Grey Gums

& *E. punctata*

- SIZE:** Tree 15-20m x 5-8m.
- HABITAT:** *Eucalyptus punctata* is often found south of Nahiack, while *E. propinqua* is more common north of Nahiack.
- FLOWERS:** Creamy white in early summer.
- FOLIAGE:** Dark green eucalypt leaves.
- HARDINESS:** Very hardy in a wide range of conditions. Frost and drought hardy once established.
- OTHER:** *E. punctata* has larger fruits. *E. propinqua* is a primary koala food tree.

Eucalyptus robusta

Swamp Mahogany

- SIZE:** Tree 10-15m x 5-8m. Moderate growth rate.
- HABITAT:** Swampy low-lying areas near the coast.
- FLOWERS:** Creamy white flowers in autumn to early winter.
- FOLIAGE:** Dark green eucalypt leaves.
- HARDINESS:** Prefers good moisture levels – performs badly if it is planted in dry areas.
- OTHER:** Primary koala food tree. Excellent nectar producer to attract parrots, lorikeets and honeyeaters.

Eucalyptus saligna

Sydney Blue Gum &

& *E. grandis*

Flooded Gum

- SIZE:** Tree 15-20m x 5-8m, taller with age. Fast growing.
- HABITAT:** Flooded Gums grow on lower slopes and drainage lines, and Sydney Blue Gum on mid to upper slopes.
- FLOWERS:** Creamy white flowers in winter.
- FOLIAGE:** Dark green eucalypt leaves.
- HARDINESS:** Both prefer deep rich soils and high rainfall or moisture levels. Frost hardy. Moderately drought hardy. Drops branches so don't plant near buildings.
- OTHER:** Both are similar with striking white trunks, and are difficult to tell apart (minor differences in fruit).

Eucalyptus signata

Scribbly Gum

- SIZE:** Tree 15-20m x 5-8m, taller with age. Moderate growth rate.
- HABITAT:** Grows naturally on sandy soils near the coast, often in association with Smooth-barked Apples.
- FLOWERS:** Creamy white in summer.
- FOLIAGE:** Dark green eucalypt leaves.
- HARDINESS:** Drought and frost hardy. Prefers well-drained soils and doesn't perform well in poorly drained soils.
- ☹ ☹ ☹
- OTHER:** Trunks are creamy white with signature-like scribbles (made by insects burrowing under the outer bark layer).

Eucalyptus siderophloia

Grey Ironbark

- SIZE:** Tree 15-20m x 5-8m, larger with age.
- HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of situations and soils, particularly shallow soils and dry locations.
- FLOWERS:** Creamy white in early summer.
- FOLIAGE:** Dark green eucalypt leaves.
- HARDINESS:** Very hardy in a wide range of conditions. Frost and drought hardy once established.
- ☹ ☹ ☹
- OTHER:** Grey furrowed iron bark. Several other Ironbarks grow in this region and are difficult to tell apart including *E. placita*, *E. fibrosa* and *E. paniculata*.

Eucalyptus tereticornis

Forest Red Gum

- SIZE:** Tree 15-20m x 5-8m, taller with age. Fast growth.
- HABITAT:** Widespread in many soils and situations.
- FLOWERS:** Creamy white flowers in spring.
- FOLIAGE:** Green eucalypt leaves.
- HARDINESS:** Drought and frost hardy.
- OTHER:** Several rare Red Gums (*E. glaucina* & *E. seeana*) are very similar. Creamy white trunks with mottled grey patches. Primary koala food tree.
- ☹ ☹ ☹ ☹

Ficus coronata

Creek Sandpaper Fig

- SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 3-5m. Fast to moderate growth.
- HABITAT:** Widespread along drainage lines and creeks.
- FLOWERS:** Inconspicuous, followed by edible fruits in summer, which are an Aboriginal food.
- FOLIAGE:** Distinctive sandpapery rough-textured leaves, which were used as sandpaper by early pioneers.
- HARDINESS:** Dislikes dry windy exposed sites, prefers moist sheltered creekline locations.
- ◆◆ ❁❁
- OTHER:** Important food plant for many pigeons and other bird species. Good coloniser for revegetation sites.

Ficus macrophylla

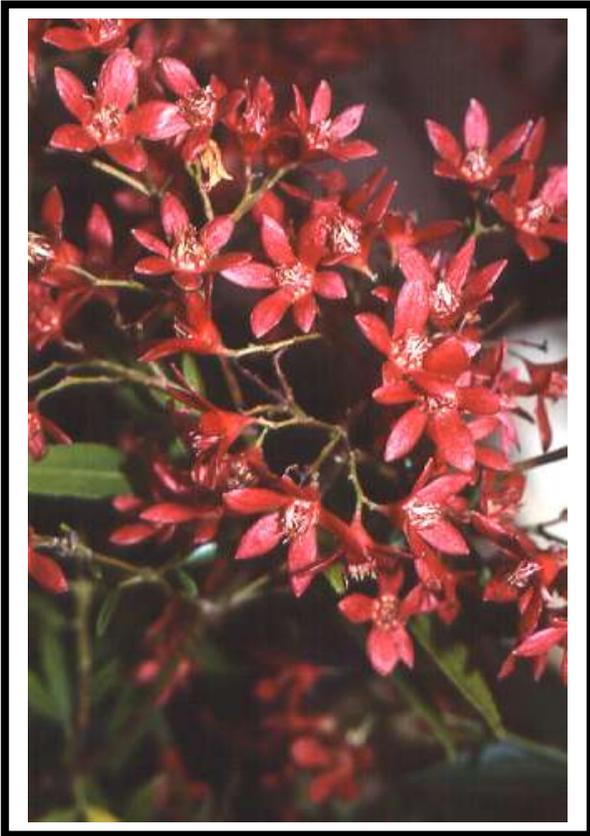
Moreton Bay Fig

- SIZE:** Tree 15-20m x 20-25m. Giant with age. May live for 300-1000 years or more.
- HABITAT:** Tree of coastal floodplains. Likes moist rich alluvial soils of river floodplains. Good bonsai.
- FLOWERS:** Tiny, inconspicuous, followed by edible fruits.
- FOLIAGE:** Large dark green attractive leaves.
- HARDINESS:** Dislikes poor shallow soils or dry locations. Trees are frost and drought hardy once established.
- ◆◆ ❁❁
- OTHER:** Important food plant for many pigeons and other bird and animal species.

Ficus obliqua

Small-leaved Fig

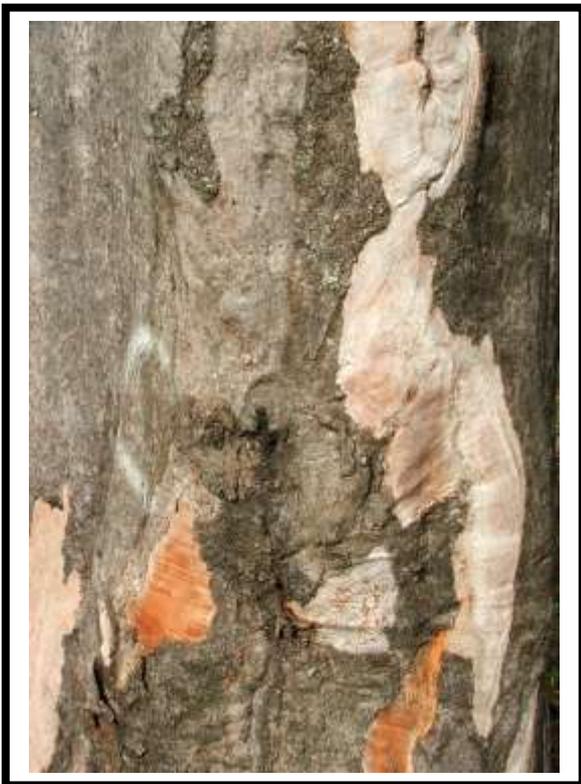
- SIZE:** Tree 15-20m x 10-15m, larger with age. One of the Strangler Figs that often germinate on tree trunks and send roots down to ground level.
- HABITAT:** Moist sheltered gullies, often in Subtropical Rainforest.
- FLOWERS:** Inconspicuous, followed by small orange figs.
- FOLIAGE:** Small dark green leaves less than 10cm long.
- HARDINESS:** Likes moist sheltered gully locations. Dislikes frosts.
- ◆◆ ❁
- OTHER:** Important food plant for many pigeons and other bird and animal species.



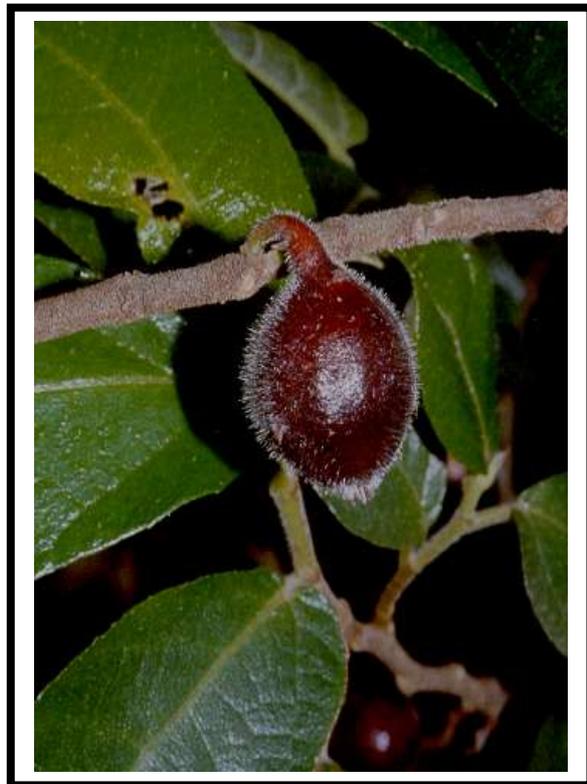
Ceratopetalum gummiferum



Corymbia maculata



Eucalyptus propinqua



Ficus coronata

Ficus superba var *henneana* Deciduous Fig

- SIZE:** Tree 15-20m x 10-15m. Slow growing.
HABITAT: Floodplains and other moist fertile forests.
FLOWERS: Inconspicuous, followed by edible figs.
FOLIAGE: Small mid green leaves less than 15cm long.
HARDINESS: Moist fertile soils. Frost hardy, as it is deciduous in winter.
☹️ ☹️ 🌿
OTHER: Important food plant for many pigeons and other bird and animal species.

Hakea archaeoides Lansdowne Spider Hakea

- SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Endemic (restricted to) in forests between Lansdowne and Wauchope. Moist shady forest on slopes adjacent creeks.
FLOWERS: Pendulous clusters of reddish-orange flowers in spring, which are very attractive.
FOLIAGE: Leaves 15-20cm long and about 1cm wide.
HARDINESS: Prefers moist fertile soils and part shade or at least shelter from drying summer winds. Open soils.
☹️ ☹️ 🌿
OTHER: Threatened species protected by law.

Hakea salicifolia Willow-leaf Hakea

- SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 2-3m. Fast to moderate growth.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of soils and situations.
FLOWERS: Creamy white flowers in leaf axils in spring, followed by knobby woody fruits, which are designed to protect the seeds from fire.
FOLIAGE: Leaves 15-20cm long and about 1cm wide.
HARDINESS: Very frost and drought hardy.
☹️ 🌿 🌿 🌿
OTHER: Used as a rootstock for grafting plants. Fruits are chewed by Cockatoos.

Hymenosporum flavum Native Frangipani

SIZE: Small Tree 5-8m x 2-4m. Fast growing when young.

HABITAT: Widespread in many soils and situations.

FLOWERS: Golden yellow aging to creamy white, and deliciously perfumed. Flowers in spring.

FOLIAGE: Glossy attractive foliage 10cm long x 4cm wide.

HARDINESS: Frost and drought hardy.



OTHER: Excellent courtyard plant for its perfume. A dwarf form is known in cultivation, which forms a shrub, but is not commonly available.

Jacksonia scoparia Dog Wood

SIZE: Small Tree 4-5m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate when young, slowing down when older.

HABITAT: Widespread in a range of soils and situations.

FLOWERS: Sprays of pale apricot flowers, which are scented. Flowers in spring.

FOLIAGE: Greyish wispy leafless branchlets.

HARDINESS: Very drought and frost hardy. Also wind hardy.



OTHER: Good bonsai subject. Dark furrowed trunks and silvery branchlets.

Melaleuca armillaris Bracelet Honey-myrtle

SIZE: Small Tree 6-8m x 4-5m, larger with age. Fast growing when young.

HABITAT: Grows on exposed headlands on the coast.

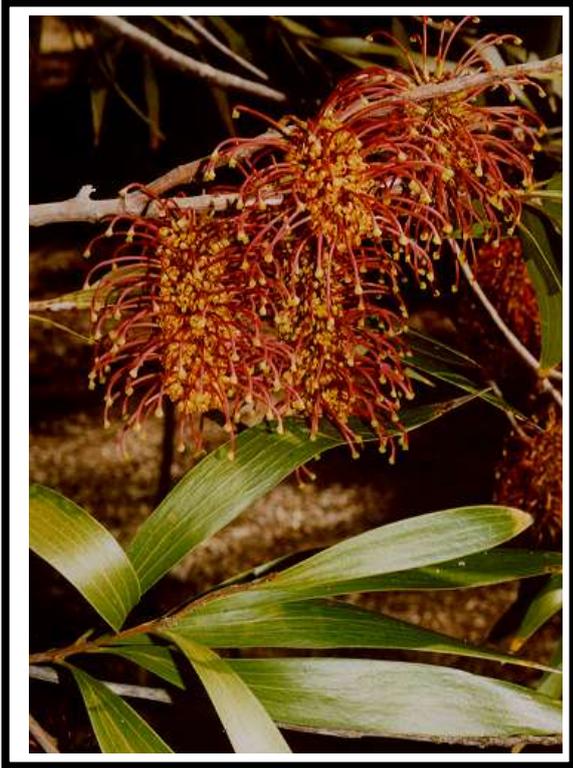
FLOWERS: Creamy white bottlebrush flowers. Pink form known in cultivation. Flowers during late spring.

FOLIAGE: Narrow needle-like leaves 1mm wide x 20mm long.

HARDINESS: Very hardy in coastal exposure – salt and winds.



OTHER: Does fall apart when old, so replace when it ages. Flowers attract nectar-feeders.



Hakea archaeoides



Hymenosporum flavum



Jacksonia scoparia



Hakea salicifolia

Melaleuca ericifolia

Swamp Paperbark

- SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 4-6m. Fast growing when young.
HABITAT: Coastal swampy flats.
FLOWERS: Small creamy white bottlebrush-like heads 1-1.5cm long, in late spring to early summer.
FOLIAGE: Narrow needle-like leaves 1mm wide x 15mm long.
HARDINESS: Very hardy in wind. Frost tolerant. Drought hardy when established, but prefers some moisture.
💧💧 🌿🌿🌿
OTHER: Suckers to form spreading thickets. Spreading can be difficult to control in cultivation, so only use where it has room to spread.

Melaleuca linariifolia

Snow-in-Summer

- SIZE:** Small Tree 6-10m x 3-5m, larger with age. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Swampy or poorly drained soils on coast and inland.
FLOWERS: Very fluffy creamy white flowers in summer.
FOLIAGE: Narrow leaves 2-3mm wide x 20mm long.
HARDINESS: Drought hardy once established, but prefers moisture. Frost hardy.
💧💧 🌿🌿🌿
OTHER: Attractive papery bark is an ornamental feature. Good bonsai subject.

Melaleuca nodosa

Ball Honey-myrtle

- SIZE:** Small Tree 4-5m x 2-3m. Fast growing when young.
HABITAT: Likes poorly drained locations, often on sandy soils.
FLOWERS: Small pale yellow bottlebrush-like clusters - 20mm.
FOLIAGE: Narrow needle-like leaves 1mm wide x 15mm long.
HARDINESS: Drought and frost hardy. Performs best with good moisture levels.
💧💧 🌿🌿
OTHER: Attractive papery bark. Has distinctive ball-like fruit clusters. Good bonsai subject.

Melaleuca quinquenervia Broad-leaf Paperbark

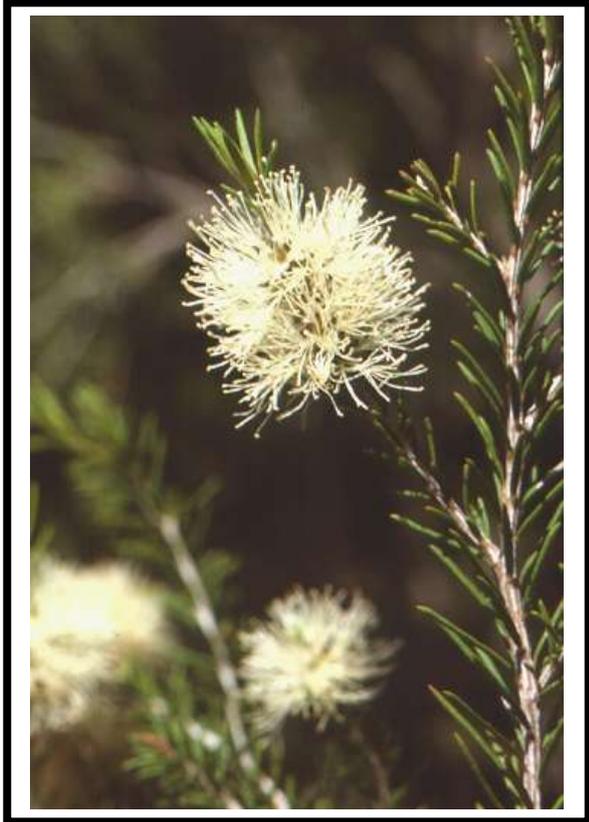
- SIZE:** Small to Medium Tree 6-12m x 3-6m, taller with age. Fast growing when young.
- HABITAT:** Coastal swamps, often sandy soils.
- FLOWERS:** Creamy white to pale yellow bottlebrush-like flowers 50mm long in spring to summer.
- FOLIAGE:** Five-veined leaves 50-70mm long x 15-25mm wide.
- HARDINESS:** Prefers moisture, but is drought hardy once established. Frost hardy.
- 💧💧 🌿🌿
- OTHER:** Attractive papery bark. Vigorous large root system, so not good near paths or pavements. Bark used by Aborigines for wrapping. Good bonsai subject.

Melaleuca styphelioides Prickly-leaf Paperbark

- SIZE:** Small Tree 6-10m x 3-5m, taller with age.
- HABITAT:** Swampy locations on a range of soils. Creeklines.
- FLOWERS:** Small creamy white flower spikes in spring.
- FOLIAGE:** Small twisted prickly leaves 10-15mm long x 2-3mm wide. Prickly so not good near pedestrian areas.
- HARDINESS:** Prefers moisture, but is drought hardy once established. Frost hardy. Good bonsai subject.
- 💧💧 🌿🌿
- OTHER:** Attractive papery bark. Moderate growth rate.

Melia azederach White Cedar

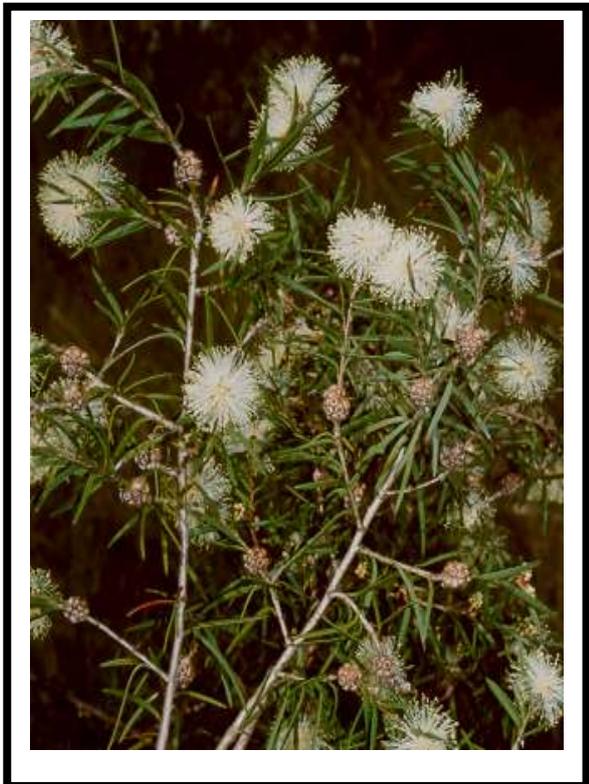
- SIZE:** Tree 6-10m x 8-12m, taller with age. Fast growing when young. Good coloniser for revegetation work.
- HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of soils and situations, but more common in dry rainforest inland from Taree.
- FLOWERS:** Sprays of small starry lilac-cream flowers in spring.
- FOLIAGE:** Large bipinnate leaves are deciduous in winter, which makes the pale orange fruits (held over winter) very obvious and ornamental. Good for solar winter access as drops its leaves to let winter sun in.
- 💧 🌿🌿🌿
- HARDINESS:** Very drought and frost hardy.
- OTHER:** Parrots eat the fruits, which are toxic to humans.



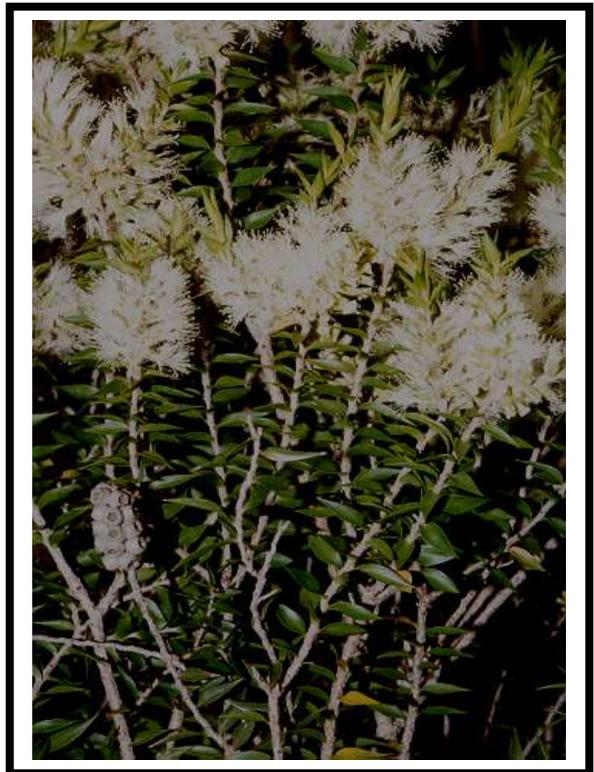
Melaleuca ericifolia



Melaleuca linariifolia



Melaleuca nodosa



Melaleuca stypheloides

Nematolepis squamea

Satinwood

- SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 2-3m. Fast growing when young.
HABITAT: Sandy soils along the coast and in sheltered gullies.
FLOWERS: Starry white flowers in profusion in spring.
FOLIAGE: Striking due to the silvery backs which shimmer when leaves are turned in the wind. Leaves 10cm long x 1.5-2cm wide.
HARDINESS: Drought and frost hardy. Prefers well-drained soils and may rot if planted in poorly drained locations.
☹ ☹ ☹
OTHER: Previously known as *Phebalium squameum*.

Syncarpia glomulifera

Turpentine

- SIZE:** Tree 7-12m x 4-6m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Poor well-drained or shallow soils preferred.
FLOWERS: Starry white flowers in profusion in spring-summer.
FOLIAGE: Dull green, paler beneath. Foliage 4-6cm long x 2-3cm wide. Leaves are arranged in whorls.
HARDINESS: Drought and frost hardy. Prefers well-drained soils, and may rot if planted in poorly drained locations.
☹ ☹ ☹ ☹
OTHER: Rot-resistant wood used for fence and wharf posts.

Syzygium paniculatum

Magenta Lilly-pilly

- SIZE:** Small Tree 6-8m x 2-4m, larger with age. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Moist sheltered gullies, often in rainforest.
FLOWERS: Creamy white fluffy flowers in spring, followed by magenta fleshy edible fruits in autumn.
FOLIAGE: Dark leaves are attractive and form a dense screen.
HARDINESS: Does not like hot dry sunny spots – prefers moist sheltered shady sites. Not frost hardy.
☹ ☹
OTHER: Edible fruits are an Aboriginal food.

SHRUBS (1-4m tall)

Acacia falcata

Sickle Wattle

- SIZE:** Shrub 3-4m x 2-3m. Very fast growing.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of soils and situations.
FLOWERS: Pale yellow ball flowers in winter.
FOLIAGE: Greyish-green leaves - 15cm long x 2-3cm wide.
HARDINESS: Very drought and frost hardy. Does not like water-logged soils.
☹️ ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Excellent revegetation pioneer. Seeds attract parrots.

Acacia floribunda

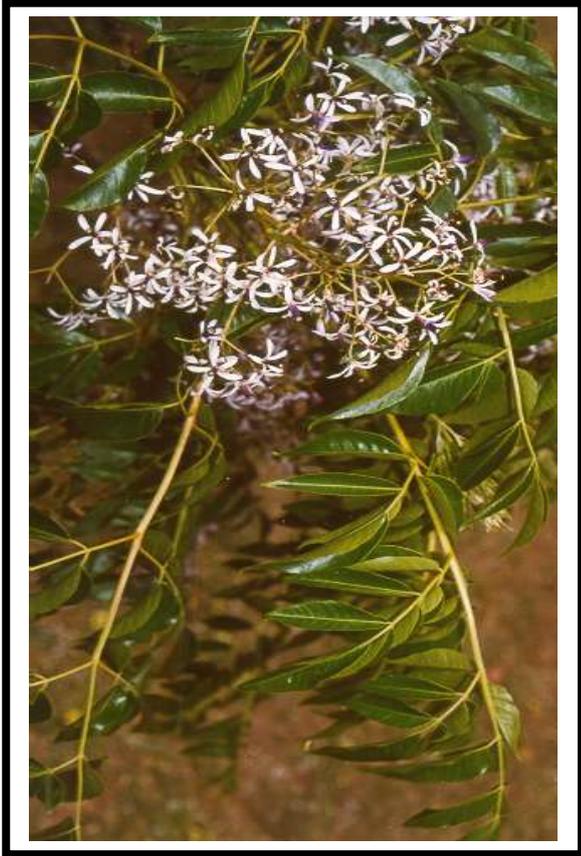
White Sallow Wattle

- SIZE:** Large Shrub 4-6m x 4-6m, larger with age. Very fast growing when young.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of soils and situations.
FLOWERS: Pale yellow in rod-like spikes in late winter.
FOLIAGE: Dark green leaves about 10cm x 1cm wide.
HARDINESS: Moderately drought hardy, and very frost hardy.
☹️☹️ ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Can get heavily infested with woody galls, which disfigure plants and make them less attractive. Seeds attract parrots.

Acacia implexa

Lightwood

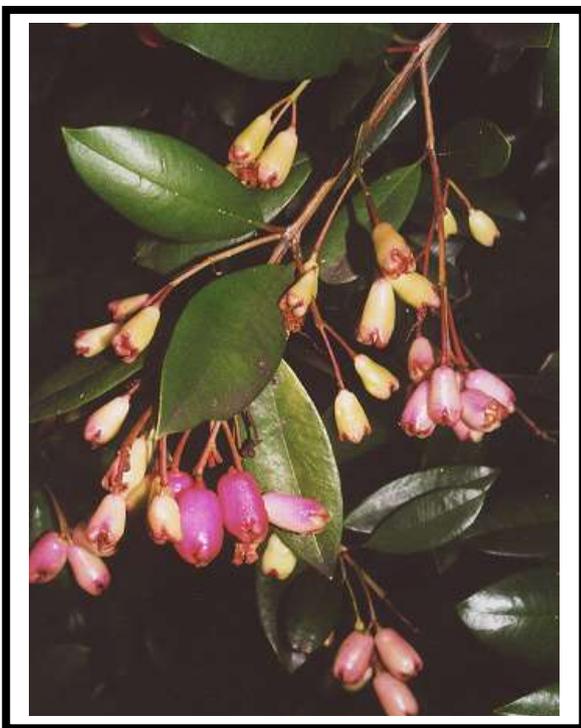
- SIZE:** Small Tree or large upright Shrub 4-6m x 2-3m.
HABITAT: Grows mainly in well drained forest and ridgelines.
FLOWERS: Pale yellow ball flowers in clusters in late spring to early summer.
FOLIAGE: Dark green sickle-shaped leaves 15-20cm x 1cm.
HARDINESS: Very drought hardy and frost hardy. Dislikes poorly drained locations. Very long-lived for a wattle (approx 15-20 years or more).
☹️ ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Can get heavily infested with woody galls, which disfigure plants and make them less attractive. Seeds attract parrots.



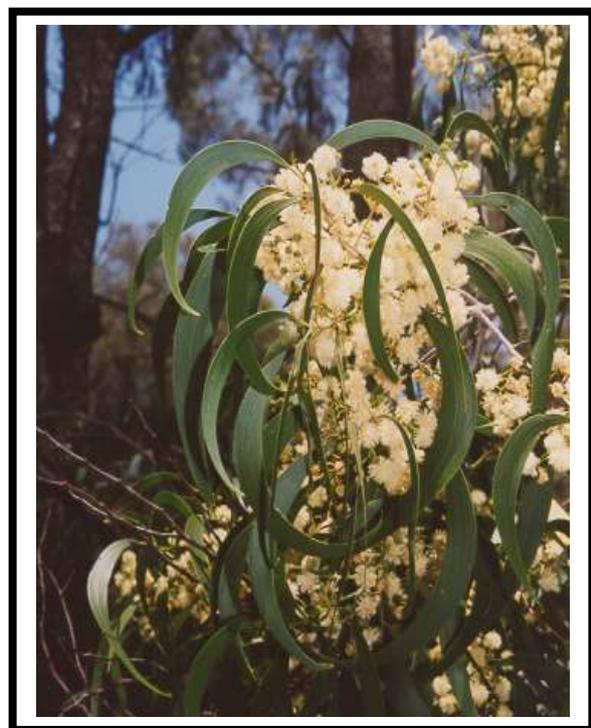
Melia azedarach



Nematolepis squamea



Syzygium paniculatum



Acacia implexa

Acacia irrorata

Green Wattle

- SIZE:** Large Shrub to Small Tree 4-6m x 4-6m. Very fast growing when young. Excellent revegetation coloniser.
- HABITAT:** Widespread in a wide range of soils and situations.
- FLOWERS:** Pale yellow ball flowers in late winter.
- FOLIAGE:** Bipinnate ferny divided leaves.
- HARDINESS:** Hardy in frosts and droughts. Fairly short-lived.
- ☹️ ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
- OTHER:** Can get heavily infested with woody galls, which disfigure plants and make them less attractive. Seeds attract parrots.

Acacia longifolia

Sallow Wattle

- SIZE:** Large Shrub to Small Tree 4-6m x 4-6m. Very fast growing. Good revegetation coloniser.
- HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of sites and soils.
- FLOWERS:** Yellow rod flowers in late winter.
- FOLIAGE:** Dark green 15-20cm x 1cm.
- HARDINESS:** Drought and frost hardy.
- ☹️ ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
- OTHER:** Seeds attract parrots.

Acacia obtusifolia

Blunt-leaf Wattle

- SIZE:** Large Shrub to Small Tree 3-4m x 3-4m. Very fast growing when young.
- HABITAT:** Grows mainly in mountain top or ridgeline sites.
- FLOWERS:** Creamy to pale yellow in summer. One of the few summer-flowering wattles.
- FOLIAGE:** Dark green 20-30cm long x 1-2cm, with unusual 'withered' edges.
- ☹️ ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
- HARDINESS:** Very drought and frost hardy.
- OTHER:** Seeds attract parrots.

Acacia longifolia.
var sophorae

Coastal Wattle

- SIZE:** Large Shrub 2-4m x 3-5m.
HABITAT: Coastal sand-dunes. Not found inland.
FLOWERS: Yellow rod flowers in late winter to early spring.
FOLIAGE: Dark green 15-20cm long x 1.5-2cm wide.
HARDINESS: Very hardy in coastal wind and salt exposure.
☹ ☹☹☹ Drought and frost hardy too. Does not like poorly drained soil.
OTHER: Very similar to *Acacia longifolia* but this species is restricted to coastal dunes. Seeds attract parrots. Can get heavily infested with woody galls, which disfigure plants and make them less attractive.

Acacia suaveolens

Sweet Wattle

- SIZE:** Shrub 1.5-3m x 1-2m. Fast growing.
HABITAT: Coastal or near-coastal sandy soils.
FLOWERS: Sweetly scented pale yellow flowers in winter.
FOLIAGE: Silvery-grey leaves 10-20cm long x 1cm wide.
HARDINESS: Hardy in droughts and frosts. Dislikes poor drainage.
☹ ☹☹☹☹
OTHER: Spindly open shrubs which are not dense or good screens. Seeds attract parrots and are an Aboriginal food plant due to their large size.

Acacia ulicifolia

Juniper Wattle

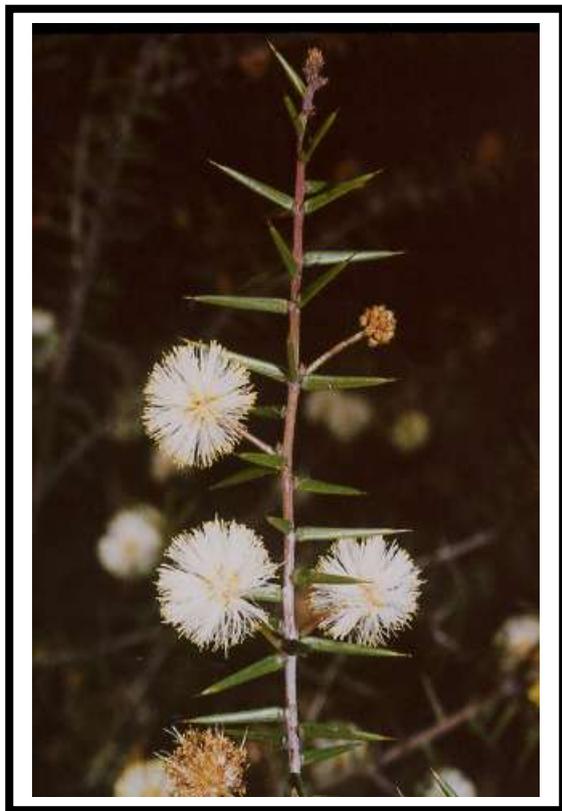
- SIZE:** Shrub 1-2m x 1-2m. Very fast growing.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of soils and situations.
FLOWERS: Cream to yellow ball flowers in autumn - spring.
FOLIAGE: Very small prickly leaves 1-2cm long x 2-3mm wide.
HARDINESS: Hardy in droughts and frosts. Fairly short lived.
☹ ☹☹☹☹
OTHER: Good for planting to deter pedestrian access. Don't plant near paths though, as its prickly leaves will spike people walking past. Seeds attract parrots.



Acacia longifolia var. *sophorae*



Acacia suaveolens



Acacia ulicifolia



Acacia obtusifolia

Aotus ericoides

Common Aotus

- SIZE:** Shrub 1-2m x 1-2m. Fairly fast growing.
HABITAT: Coastal sandy dry heathlands.
FLOWERS: Small golden pea flowers with red stripes are produced in winter to early spring.
FOLIAGE: Small dark green shiny leaves 1-2cm x 2mm.
HARDINESS: Frost hardy but dislikes severe droughts.
☹️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Is sensitive of high phosphorous levels in soils, so can be difficult to cultivate – dies if soils are too rich.

Asterolasia corréifolia

Correa-leaved Lemon Stars

- SIZE:** Shrub 1.5-2m x 1-1.5m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Moist sheltered shady forests, often near streams.
FLOWERS: Creamy yellow starry flowers are very attractive.
FOLIAGE: Rounded-oblong finely-hairy leaves 2-3cm x 1cm wide.
HARDINESS: Likes moist sheltered conditions in part shade. Will grow in sunny spots as long as it does not dry out. Not drought hardy, and only light frosts tolerated.
☹️☹️ ❄️
OTHER: Very attractive plant in flower, so plant it where it can be enjoyed.

Babingtonia similis

Twiggy Baeckea

- SIZE:** Tall shrub 3-6m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Widespread in forests, often along rocky watercourses.
FLOWERS: Clusters of tiny cream tea-tree like flowers in late spring to early summer.
FOLIAGE: Narrow dark green leaves 2mm wide x 2cm long.
HARDINESS: Very hardy once established. Tolerates frosts and droughts.
☹️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Gets twiggy with age, so best replaced or hard-pruned to keep it fresh. Dwarf form available in cultivation. Formerly known as *Baeckea virgata*.

Banksia oblongifolia

Swamp Banksia

- SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Slow growing.
HABITAT: Swampy sandy flats near the coast.
FLOWERS: Limey yellow cone flowers in autumn.
FOLIAGE: Leathery leaves, dark green above, silvery below, and toothed margins.
◆◆ ❁❁
HARDINESS: Frost and drought hardy once established.
OTHER: Good food plant for nectar-feeding wildlife.

Banksia paludosa

Swamp Banksia

- SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Slow growing.
HABITAT: Swampy sandy flats near the coast.
FLOWERS: Limey yellow cone flowers in autumn.
FOLIAGE: Leathery leaves, dark green above, silvery below, with toothed margins.
◆◆ ❁❁
HARDINESS: Frost and drought hardy once established.
OTHER: Good food plant for nectar-feeding wildlife. Very similar to the Swamp Banksia.

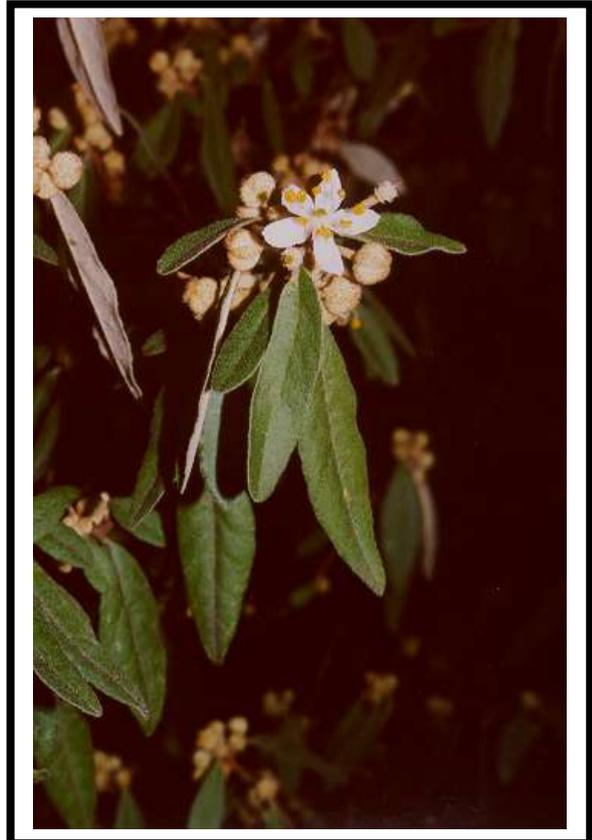
Banksia robur

Large-leaved Banksia

- SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Very slow growing.
HABITAT: Swampy sandy flats near the coast.
FLOWERS: Limey yellow cone flowers in autumn.
FOLIAGE: Large leathery leaves, dark green above, silvery below, with toothed margins. 20-30cm long x 5-7cm wide. Good bonsai plant.
HARDINESS: Frost and drought hardy once established, but not as drought hardy as the previous two Banksias.
◆◆ ❁❁
OTHER: Dramatic large foliage is very ornamental. Good food plant for nectar-feeding wildlife.



Aotus ericoides



Asterolasia correifolia



Banksia paludosa



Banksia robur

Banksia spinulosa

Hairpin Banksia

- SIZE:** Large Shrub 2.5-4m x 3-4m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Forests, on a range of soils and situations.
FLOWERS: Golden yellow to golden brown cone flowers in autumn, 20-30cm tall.
FOLIAGE: Narrow foliage 3mm wide x 10-15cm long, with silvery undersides and toothed edges.
💧💧 🌿🌿
HARDINESS: Frost and drought hardy once established.
OTHER: Excellent nectar producer for attracting wildlife. Very ornamental flowers have black styles, which look like hairpins. Can show signs of phosphorous toxicity (yellowing leaves), which can be treated by adding iron to the soil to lock up the phosphorous.

Boronia mollis

Soft Boronia

- SIZE:** Shrub 1-2m x 1-2m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Moist sheltered forests, often along creeklines.
FLOWERS: Pink starry flowers in autumn and winter.
FOLIAGE: Soft (minutely hairy) pinnate leaves.
HARDINESS: Frost hardy but resents severe droughts. Best planted in sheltered locations where it is protected
💧💧 🌿
OTHER: Foliage is scented.

Boronia pinnata

Pinnate Boronia

- SIZE:** Shrub 1-2m x 1-2m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Coastal sandy heathlands and woodlands.
FLOWERS: Starry pink flowers with four petals, late winter.
FOLIAGE: Scented pinnate leaves, mid-green in colour.
HARDINESS: Frost hardy and moderately drought hardy once established. Dislikes poor drainage and rich soils.
💧💧 🌿
OTHER: Very stunning plant in flower, but difficult to grow in areas other than on the coastal sandy soils, as it dislikes the higher nutrient levels in other soils.

Bursaria spinosa

Sweet Bursaria

- SIZE:** Shrub 2-4m x 1.5-3m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of soils and situations.
FLOWERS: Creamy white starry flowers in summer, followed by ornamental russet seed capsules in autumn.
FOLIAGE: Small dark green leaves 1-3cm long x 5-7mm wide.
HARDINESS: Exceptionally hardy plant, tolerating frosts and severe droughts.
💧 ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Excellent plant for its hardiness and the fact that it flowers in summer when few other plants are in flower. Great for attracting a range of butterflies and other insects.

Callistemon acuminatus

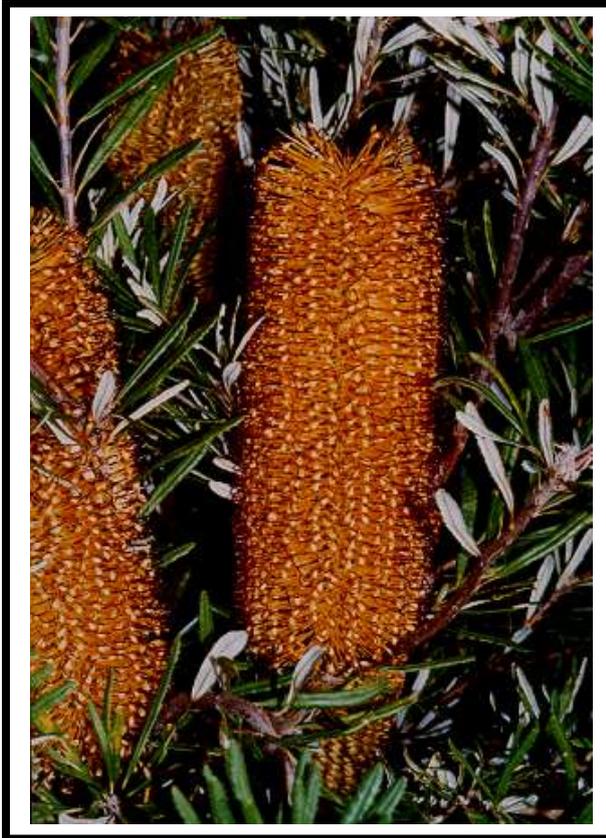
Wavy Bottlebrush

- SIZE:** Shrub 1.5-2m x 1.5-2m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Uncommon, but in coastal swampy areas and in moist forest gullies.
FLOWERS: Red bottlebrush flowers in spring and autumn.
FOLIAGE: Leaves 10-12cm long and 1-1.5cm wide, with distinctive wavy edges.
💧 💧 ❄️
HARDINESS: Hardy in droughts and frosts.
OTHER: Attractive ornamental, and wavy leaves add interest.

Callistemon comboyneensis

Comboyne Bottlebrush

- SIZE:** Shrub 1.5-2m x 1.5-2m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Rocky outcrops and mountain peaks.
FLOWERS: Red bottlebrush flowers in spring and autumn.
FOLIAGE: Leaves 10cm long x 1cm wide.
HARDINESS: Very hardy in droughts and frosts. Grows on mountain rock outcrops so hardy in exposed sites.
💧 ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Attractive ornamental.



Banksia spinulosa



Boronia pinnata



Bursaria spinosa



Callistemon comboyensis

Callistemon linearifolius

Bottlebrush

- SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Coastal swampy flats.
FLOWERS: Red bottlebrush flowers in spring, and often again in autumn.
FOLIAGE: Narrow dark green leaves 10-15cm long x 3-4mm wide.
HARDINESS: Very hardy in droughts and frosts. Grows in swampy locations but is well adapted to survive dry periods between wet periods.
💧 ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Attractive ornamental plant. Open and sparse, so not good for screening.

Callistemon linearis

Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush

- SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Coastal swampy flats.
FLOWERS: Red bottlebrush flowers in spring, and often again in autumn.
FOLIAGE: Narrow dark green leaves 10-15cm long x 3-4mm wide.
💧 ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
HARDINESS: Very hardy in droughts and frosts.
OTHER: Attractive ornamental plant. Open and sparse, so not good for screening. Very similar to the last species.

Callistemon pachyphyllus

Wallum Bottlebrush

- SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Wallum Swamps (swampy areas behind coastal Dunes).
FLOWERS: Red bottlebrushes in spring and autumn.
FOLIAGE: Leaves 8-12cm long x 1-2cm wide.
HARDINESS: Very hardy in droughts and frosts.
💧 ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Attractive ornamental plant. Open and sparse, so not good for screening.

Clerodendrum floribundum

Lolly Bush

- SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 2-3m. Fast growing.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of soils and situations.
FLOWERS: Creamy white tubular flowers heads during spring.
FOLIAGE: Dark green leaves.
HARDINESS: Hardy in droughts and frosts. Does not like poorly drained soils.
☹️ ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Very ornamental in flower and fruit – fruits are glossy black inside red calyces.

Cordyline stricta

Narrow-leaved Palm-lily

- SIZE:** Tufted Plant (used like a shrub) 2-4m tall x 1-2m. Slow growing. Good indoor plant.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of soils and situations, normally in moist forests and along drainage lines.
FLOWERS: Sprays of lilac flowers in spring.
FOLIAGE: Dark green strap-like leaves in cabbage-like heads on tall bare trunks.
HARDINESS: Very hardy in frosts and moderately hardy in droughts – does best in moist situations.
☹️ ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Similar to the ornamental cultivated Cordylines with red leaves, but this species has narrower dark green leaves. Plant in groups for best effect.

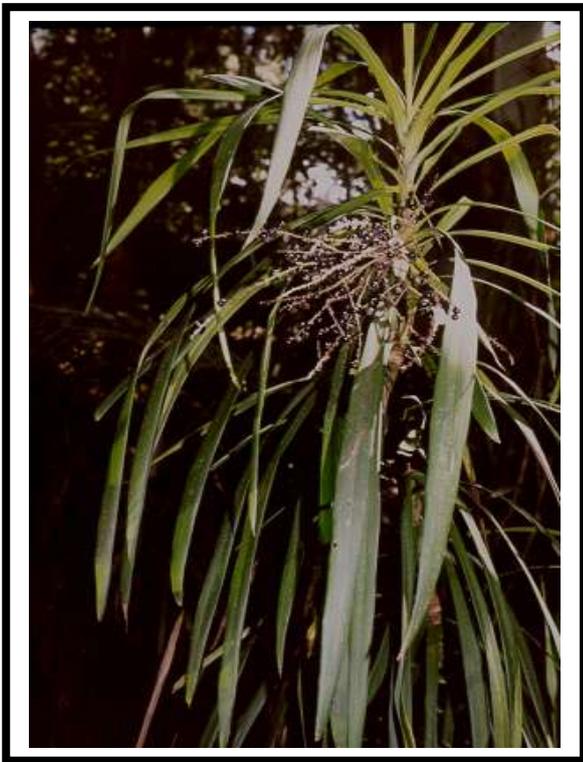
Correa reflexa

Common Correa

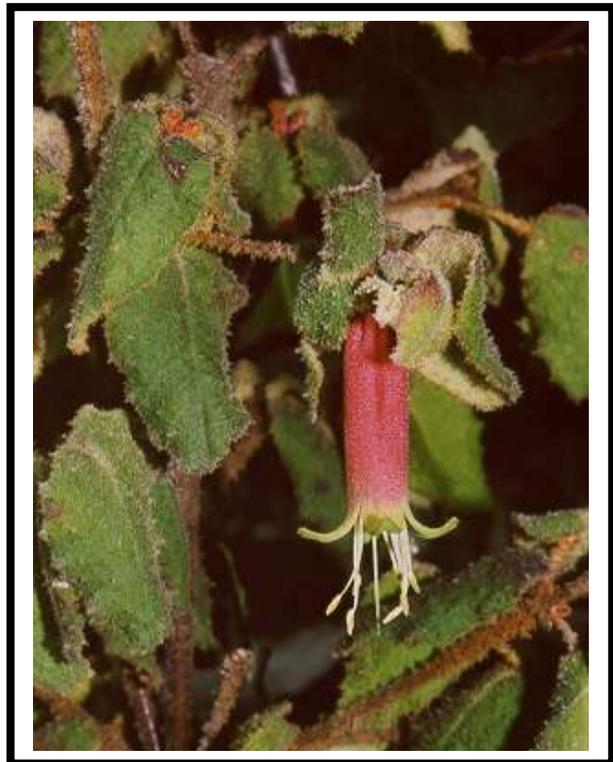
- SIZE:** Shrub 1-1.5m x 1-1.5m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Forests in a range of soils and situations.
FLOWERS: Green tubular bells in autumn-winter. Red-flowered form grows along the coast. Bird-attracting.
FOLIAGE: Oval-shaped finely-hairy leaves 2-3cm x 2cm wide.
HARDINESS: Hardy in frosts, and moderately drought hardy. Does not like poorly drained soils.
☹️ ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Very ornamental plant, but fragile in strong winds.



Callistemon pachyphyllus *Clerodendrum floribundum*



Cordylíne stricta



Correa reflexa

Dodonaea cuneata

Wedge-leaved Hop-bush

- SIZE:** Shrub 2-4m x 1.5-3m. Fast growing.
HABITAT: Dry forests.
FLOWERS: Tiny insignificant greenish flowers in spring, followed by ornamental hop-like fruits in summer.
FOLIAGE: Short wedge-shaped dark green leaves 2-3cm long x 1cm wide.
HARDINESS: Exceptionally drought and frost hardy. Also hardy in windy exposed sites.
◆ ❁❁❁
OTHER: Good backdrop plant – for screening and providing shelter.

*Dodonaea viscosa ssp.
angustifolia*

Sticky Hop-bush

- SIZE:** Large Shrub 3-5m x 2-3m. Fast growing.
HABITAT: Dry forests.
FLOWERS: Tiny insignificant greenish flowers in spring, followed by ornamental hop-like fruits in summer.
FOLIAGE: Long dark green leaves 10-12cm long x 1cm wide.
HARDINESS: Exceptionally drought and frost hardy. Also hardy in windy exposed sites.
◆ ❁❁❁
OTHER: Sparser and more open than the previous species.

Elaeocarpus reticulatus

Blueberry Ash

- SIZE:** Tall Shrub 4-6m x 2-3m. Very slow growing.
HABITAT: Moist sheltered forests, often along gullies.
FLOWERS: Pendulous pink or white fringed bells in spring.
FOLIAGE: Dark green leaves 15cm long x 2cm wide with finely toothed edges.
◆◆ ❁❁
HARDINESS: Frost hardy and moderately drought hardy.
OTHER: Very ornamental when in flower. Excellent backdrop or screen plant when not in flower. Blue fruits after flowering are also ornamental.

Eupomatia laurina

Copper Laurel

- SIZE:** Large Shrub to Small Tree 4-5m x 3-5m. Slow growing.
- HABITAT:** Moist sheltered forests.
- FLOWERS:** Creamy white starry flowers in spring.
- FOLIAGE:** Named 'Copper Laurel' because the leaves go a coppery colour in winter in cold locations.
- HARDINESS:** Hardy in moderate frosts and mild droughts. Prefers moist sheltered conditions to perform well.
- 💧💧 🌿🌿
- OTHER:** Aboriginal bushfood plant.

Goodenia ovata

Hop Goodenia

- SIZE:** Shrub 1-1.5m x 1.5-2.5m. Very fast growing.
- HABITAT:** Moist sheltered forests, often along creeklines.
- FLOWERS:** Cheery buttery yellow flowers almost all year.
- FOLIAGE:** Glossy light green fresh-looking foliage.
- HARDINESS:** Hardy in frosts, but dislikes droughts and can become twiggy in dry conditions.
- 💧💧 🌿🌿🌿
- OTHER:** Excellent coloniser plant for instant cover, but not long-lived and tends to become twiggy with age. Can grow rapidly to 1m x 1m within 6 months of planting, so is an excellent fast-growing cover plant.

Grevillea granulifera

Mt George Grevillea

- SIZE:** Shrub 3-4m x 2-3m. Fast to moderate growth rate.
- HABITAT:** Grows in serpentine soils or occasionally granitic sands on stony ridge tops and hillsides in Open Forest from Mt George to Barrington Tops.
- FLOWERS:** Pinkish red flowers almost all year, peak in spring.
- FOLIAGE:** Grey-green leaves 4-7cm long x 1cm wide.
- HARDINESS:** Hardy in frosts and droughts. Can become twiggy in dry conditions, so mulch well and cut back regularly.
- 💧 🌿🌿🌿
- OTHER:** Excellent bird-attracting plant, as flowers are produced on-and-off during most of the year.



Dodonaea triquetra



Elaeocarpus reticulatus



Eupomatia laurina



Goodenia ovata

Hakea laevipes

Heathland Hakea

- SIZE:** Shrub 1.5m x 1m. Moderate to slow growing.
HABITAT: Exposed coastal headlands and mountain peaks.
FLOWERS: Creamy white flowers in spring in leaf axils.
FOLIAGE: Leathery grey-green leaves with conspicuous veins.
HARDINESS: Very drought and frost hardy, and hardy in exposed windy sites.
💧 ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Ornamental woody fruits, which are eaten by cockatoos. New growths are often coppery coloured and an ornamental contrast to the grey-green older foliage.

Hakea teretifolia

Dagger Hakea

- SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Slow growing.
HABITAT: Sandy coastal heath sites, often swampy.
FLOWERS: Creamy white flowers in autumn.
FOLIAGE: Needle-like stiff prickly leaves 6-7cm long.
HARDINESS: Very hardy in frosts, and moderately drought hardy once established. Prefers sand over moist poorly drained subsoils.
💧💧 ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Fruits are dagger-shaped, and leaves are also prickly, so use near pedestrians with caution.

Indigofera australis

Austral Indigo

- SIZE:** Shrub 1.5-2.5m x 1.5-2.5m. Very fast growing.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of soils and situations.
FLOWERS: Stunning sprays of pink-magenta pea flowers in spring. Rare white flowered forms also occur.
FOLIAGE: Pinnate leaves with rounded leaflets.
HARDINESS: Hardy in droughts and frosts, but gets twiggy if conditions are too dry. Mulch well to keep moist.
💧💧 ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Truly beautiful shrub which should be widely cultivated. Fast growing to full size within 18 months, but still moderately long-lived.

Kunzea ambigua

White Kunzea

- SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 3-4m. Moderately fast growing.
HABITAT: Coastal woodlands.
FLOWERS: Creamy white flowers in summer. Good for attracting insects and birds, as it produces nectar and not many plants flower during summer.
FOLIAGE: Small narrow leaves under 1cm long.
HARDINESS: Very drought and frost hardy.
💧 ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Also hardy in coastal salt spray and windy sites. Unruly plant which sends out long lanky branches, so best if regularly tip-pruned to keep bushy.

Lasiopetalum ferrugineum

Rusty velvet-bush

- SIZE:** Small Shrub 1-1.5m tall x 2-3m wide. Slow to moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Grows in coastal or near-coastal forests.
FLOWERS: Papery pinkish lantern flowers in spring.
FOLIAGE: Dusty grey leaves 4-6cm long x 3mm wide.
HARDINESS: Moderately hardy in frosts and also adapted to dry periods.
💧 ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Flowers are prolific but not conspicuous as they hang below the stems.

Lasiopetalum macrophyllum

Large-leaved
velvet-bush

- SIZE:** Shrub 3-4m x 2-3m wide. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Grows mainly on rocky creeklines.
FLOWERS: Pinkish papery lantern flowers in spring.
FOLIAGE: Leaves 5-7cm long x 2-4cm wide. Dark green above and paler beneath.
HARDINESS: Hardy in droughts and frosts.
💧 ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Attractive foliage plant. Flowers hang beneath branches and are not conspicuous.



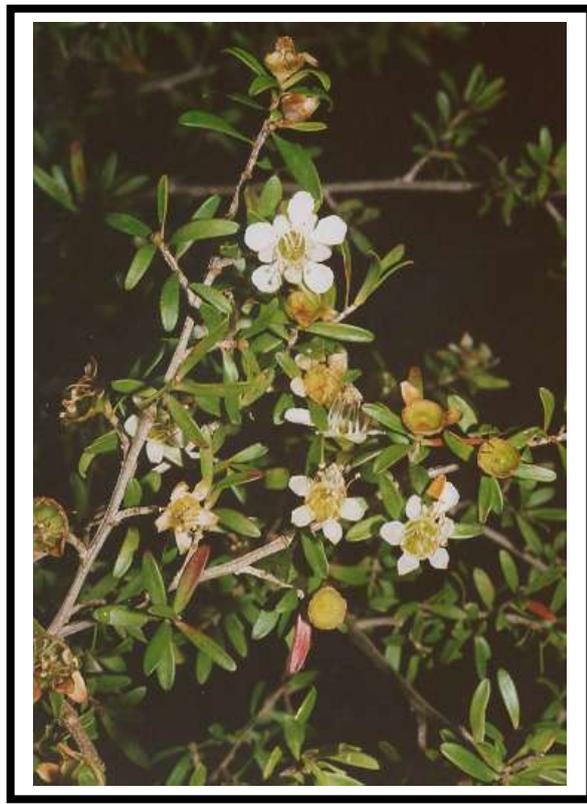
Hakea teretifolia



Indigofera australis



Kunzea ambigua



Leptospermum petersonii

Leptospermum petersonii

Lemon-scented Tea-tree

- SIZE:** Large Shrub to Small Tree 4-6m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate.
- HABITAT:** Grows mainly on rocky outcrops and mountain peaks, so tough in dry, exposed rocky locations.
- FLOWERS:** Creamy white tea-tree flowers in spring.
- FOLIAGE:** Lemon-scented leaves 2cm long x 3mm wide.
- HARDINESS:** Very hardy in droughts and frosts and tolerant of exposed windy sites.
- 💧 ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
- OTHER:** Excellent performer in cultivation and often used as a small street tree.

Logania albiflora

White Logania

- SIZE:** Shrub 2.5-4m x 2-2.5m. Moderate growth rate.
- HABITAT:** Edges of mangrove swamps along the coast.
- FLOWERS:** Perfumed white flowers in spring.
- FOLIAGE:** Dark green leaves 7-10cm long x 1cm wide.
- HARDINESS:** Very hardy in dry nutrient poor soils. Frost hardy.
- 💧 ❄️ ❄️
- OTHER:** Perfumed flowers borne in profusion in spring, so plant where the perfume can be enjoyed.

Myoporum acuminatum

Mangrove Boobialla

- SIZE:** Large Shrub 3-4m x 3-4m. Fast to moderate growth rate.
- HABITAT:** Edges of mangrove swamps along the coast.
- FLOWERS:** White flowers in spring to summer.
- FOLIAGE:** Large dark green sticky-looking leaves 15-20cm long x 2-3cm wide.
- HARDINESS:** Very hardy in coastal salt exposure, and tolerates frosts. Dislikes dry periods if planted away from its natural swamp-edge habitat.
- 💧💧 ❄️ ❄️
- OTHER:** Good fire-retardant plant, so plant between houses and bushfire prone areas.

Myoporum boninense ssp. australe Coastal Boobialla

- SIZE:** Large Shrub 3-4m x 3-4m. Fast to moderate growth rate.
- HABITAT:** Coastal sand dunes.
- FLOWERS:** White flowers in spring to summer.
- FOLIAGE:** Green leaves 10-15cm x 2cm wide.
- HARDINESS:** Very hardy in coastal salt exposure, and tolerates droughts and frosts.
- ☹ ☹ ☹
- OTHER:** Good fire-retardant plant, so plant between houses and bushfire prone areas.

Pomaderris lanigera Woolly Pomaderris

- SIZE:** Shrub 1.5-2.5m x 1.5-2.5m. Moderate growth rate.
- HABITAT:** Forests in a wide range of soils and situations.
- FLOWERS:** Cauliflower-like heads of small yellow flowers during spring.
- FOLIAGE:** Hairy oval-shaped leaves 6-8cm x 4-5cm wide.
- HARDINESS:** Very drought and frost hardy.
- ☹ ☹ ☹
- OTHER:** Grows well in tough sites on poor shallow soils. Very ornamental shrub which should be more widely cultivated. Stunning massed flowering displays in spring. Good dense screen plant.

Prostanthera incisa Cut-leaf Mint-bush

- SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate.
- HABITAT:** Various forest situations on a range of soils.
- FLOWERS:** Mauve mint-bush flowers in spring.
- FOLIAGE:** Small aromatic leaves with deeply toothed margins.
- HARDINESS:** Frost hardy and moderately drought hardy – prefers moist sheltered conditions to dry sunny spots.
- ☹☹ ☹☹
- OTHER:** Aromatic leaves, so plant near paths and windows where the perfume can be enjoyed. Foliage is being tested for its anti-fungal/anti-viral agents for food preserving.

Prostanthera rotundifolia

Round-leaf
Mint-bush

- SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Rocky exposed mountain peaks.
FLOWERS: Mauve mint-bush flowers in spring.
FOLIAGE: Rounded dark green aromatic leaves.
HARDINESS: Frost and drought hardy. Hardy on poor shallow soils in rocky locations.
💧 ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Forms good dense screen plant. Aromatic leaves, so plant near paths and windows where the perfume can be enjoyed.

Pultenaea villosa

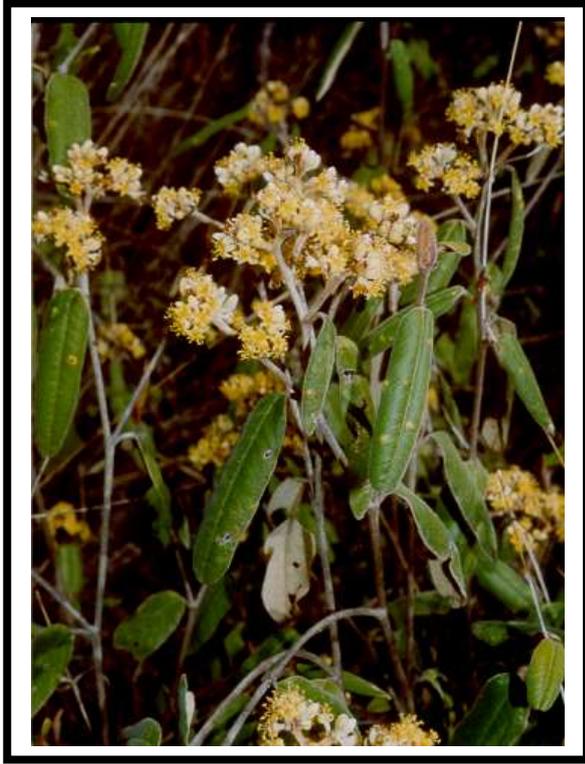
Hairy Bush-pea

- SIZE:** Shrub 1-1.5m x 1.5-2m. Very fast growing.
HABITAT: Dry forests, often on shallow soils.
FLOWERS: Small golden-orange pea flowers with red marks in profusion during later winter to early spring.
FOLIAGE: Small in-rolled leaves up to 6mm long.
HARDINESS: Hardy in frosts and droughts.
💧 ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Good coloniser but relatively short-lived. Cut-back hard to rejuvenate every few years in cultivation. Attracts seed-eating birds when in fruit.

Rulingia dasyphylla

Shrubby Rulingia

- SIZE:** Shrub 2-2.5m x 3-4m. Very fast growing.
HABITAT: Coastal heath and near-coastal forests.
FLOWERS: Creamy starry flowers in clusters at stem tips in spring.
FOLIAGE: Dusty furry green leaves 4-6cm long.
HARDINESS: Hardy in moderate frosts and droughts.
💧 ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Good fast-growing plant for colonising revegetation sites and attractive in flower.



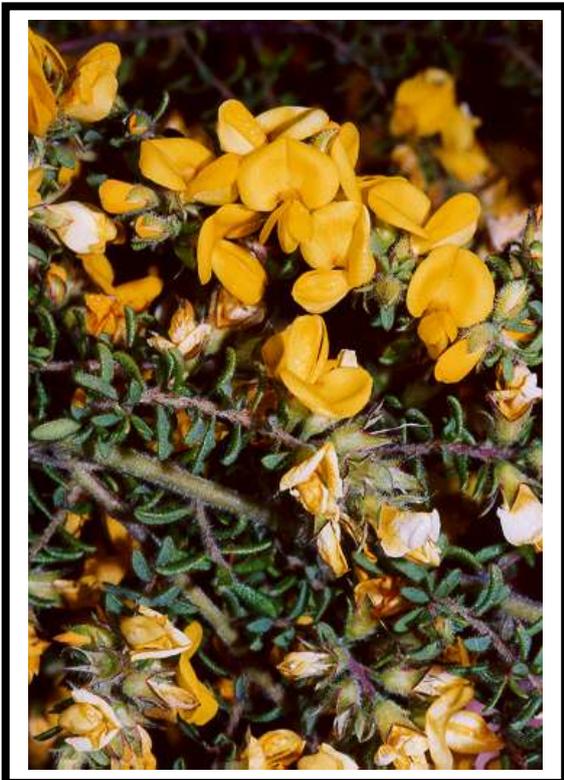
Pomaderris lanigera



Prostanthera incisa



Prostanthera rotundifolia



Pultenaea villosa

Westringia fruticosa

Coastal Rosemary

- SIZE:** Shrub 1.5-3m x 2-3m. Slow growing.
HABITAT: Coastal cliff tops and exposed heath.
FLOWERS: White or pale mauve mint-bush-like flowers around stem tips in spring – summer.
FOLIAGE: Small greyish leaves up to 1cm long, white beneath.
HARDINESS: Hardy in severe frosts and droughts.
OTHER: Good hedge plant – prunes well and is normally dense and tightly branched.



SMALL PLANTS (< 1m tall)

Dianella caerulea

Blue Flax-lily

- SIZE:** Clump 1m x 1m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of soils and situations.
FLOWERS: Starry nodding blue flowers in spring.
FOLIAGE: Strappy dark green leaves 15-25cm long x 1cm.
HARDINESS: Frost and drought hardy.
OTHER: Flowers are followed by small purple berries in summer.



Dianella congesta

Coastal Flax-lily

- SIZE:** Clump 1m x 1-2m wide (spreading). Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Coastal areas within 100m of the high tide mark.
FLOWERS: Starry blue flowers on a stalk, which is bent over at the tip like a walking-stick. Flowers in spring.
FOLIAGE: Dark green leaves 15-20cm long and 1-2cm wide.
HARDINESS: Drought hardy and moderately frost hardy, and very tolerant of exposure to salt spray.
OTHER: Flowers are followed by purple berries. Coastal species, which spreads by underground rhizomes, so is also useful for revegetation and stabilisation of sandy coastal soils.



Dianella longifolia

Smooth Flax-lily

- SIZE:** Clump 1m x 1m. Fast to moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of forests.
FLOWERS: Branched stems to 1m with small nodding blue-purple flowers in spring to early summer.
FOLIAGE: Long narrow green leaves 40-50cm long and up to 1cm wide.
☹️ ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
HARDINESS: Very drought and frost hardy.
OTHER: Purple fruits follow the flowers, and are edible. They are an Aboriginal bushfood and taste like nashi pears, with crunchy black seeds inside white flesh.

Hibbertia aspera

Rough Guinea-flower

- SIZE:** Shrub 0.5-1m x 1-1.5m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Widespread in range of forested soils and sites. Often grows in shallow soils and rocky locations.
FLOWERS: Small yellow flowers < 1cm wide.
FOLIAGE: Small leaves < 1cm long and < 5mm wide, with whitish undersides.
HARDINESS: Very frost and drought hardy.
☹️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Forms tangled shrubs, which can be useful as dense barriers along paths to control pedestrian traffic.

Hibbertia diffusa

Low Guinea-flower

- SIZE:** Small Plant 0.1m x 0.6m wide. Moderate growth.
HABITAT: Forests on a range of soils.
FLOWERS: Buttery yellow flowers about 1.5cm wide, borne in profusion in late winter and spring.
FOLIAGE: Dark green shiny leaves 2cm long and 5-7mm wide. Very neat and tidy looking leaves.
☹️☹️ ❄️ ❄️
HARDINESS: Moderately to very drought and frost hardy.
OTHER: Excellent rockery plant and plant for well-mulched embankments.



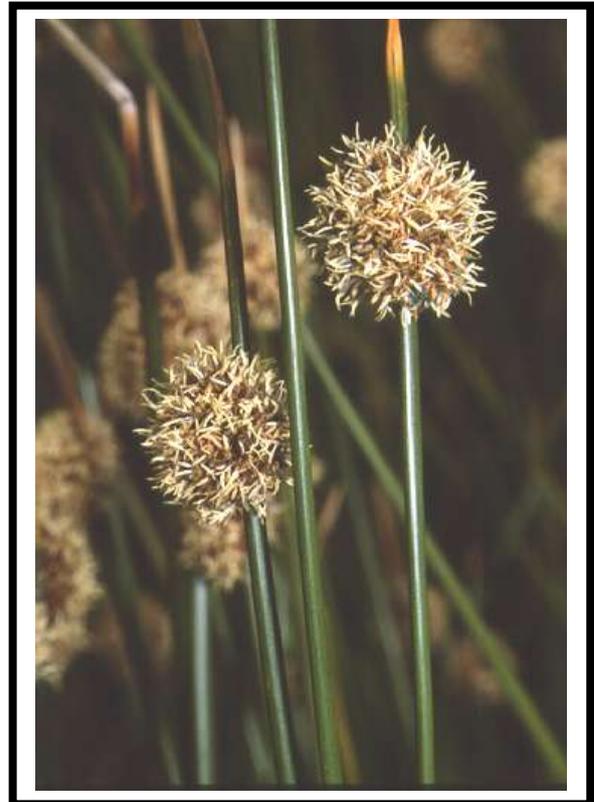
Dianella congesta



Hibbertia aspera



Hibbertia diffusa



Isolepis nodosa

Hibbertia empetrifolia Tangled Guinea-flower

- SIZE:** Shrub 1-1.5m x 1-1.5m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of soils and situations, often on poor shallow soils.
FLOWERS: Massed display of small bright yellow flowers can almost cover the plants in late winter to early spring.
FOLIAGE: Small dark green leaves 1cm long x 3mm wide.
HARDINESS: Very drought and frost hardy.
☹ ☹ ☹
OTHER: Stunning in massed flower.

Isolepis nodosa Knobby Club-rush

- SIZE:** Clump 1m x 0.5m. Fast growing.
HABITAT: Grows in coastal areas or in near-coastal swamps.
FLOWERS: Inconspicuous individually, but the plants bear knobby round clusters of flowers and fruits near the tops of the rush-like stems, which are ornamental.
FOLIAGE: Rush-like (round, hollow, upright) stems. Leaves are reduced to small basal bracts.
HARDINESS: Tolerant of frosts and salt spray. Does not perform well in areas which dry out. Likes well-mulched or moist soils to stay green through dry periods.
☹☹ ☹☹
OTHER: Good vertical accent plant – providing a sense of vertical movement.

Lomandra hystrix Tall Mat-rush

- SIZE:** Clumps 1.5m x 1m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Grows along rocky creeklines in shady forests.
FLOWERS: Sprays of small creamy yellow flowers in spring.
FOLIAGE: Strap-like leaves to 75-100cm long x 1-1.5cm wide.
HARDINESS: Tough and hardy in frosts and droughts, though performs best with some moisture.
☹☹ ☹☹
OTHER: Very similar to and often confused with *Lomandra longifolia*, which has less-branched flower spikes and is smaller (< 60cm tall).

Lomandra longifolia

Spiny-head Mat-rush

- SIZE:** Clump 1m x 1m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of soils and situations.
FLOWERS: Sprays of small creamy yellow flowers in spring.
FOLIAGE: Strap-like leaves to 50-60cm long x 1cm wide.
HARDINESS: Tough and hardy in frosts and droughts, though performs best with some moisture.
💧 ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: There is an undescribed species/form known as 'Coastal Form' which has wider (1.5cm), greyer leaves and found within 100m of the coast, and is useful for coastal salt-exposed sites on well-drained soils (dislikes poor drainage).

Poa Labillardieri

Large Tussock-grass

- SIZE:** Clump 1m x 1m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Moist forests and creeklines. Often part shade.
FLOWERS: 1m tall branched heads of tiny flowers and seeds.
FOLIAGE: Narrow leaves 40cm long x 1-2mm wide.
HARDINESS: Frost hardy and tolerates mild droughts. Will brown off badly in severe drought or if planted in dry situations, causing a potential fire-hazard.
💧💧 ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Plant in moist locations for best results.

Tetratheca thymifolia

Thyme-leaved
Black-eyed Susan

- SIZE:** Small Plant 0.5m x 0.5m. Moderate to slow growth.
HABITAT: Forests, often in well-drained rocky locations.
FLOWERS: Nodding pink-lilac flower with 4 petals and dark centres (hence 'black-eyed' name).
FOLIAGE: Small leaves 1cm long x 2mm wide, in whorls around the stems at regular intervals.
HARDINESS: Very drought and frost hardy. Intolerant of poor drainage.
💧 ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Attractive plant which should be seen more often in cultivation.



Lomandra longifolia



Poa labillardieri



Tetratheca thymifolia



Thelionema caespitosa

Thelionema caespitosa

Tufted Blue-lily

- SIZE:** Clump 1m x 1m. Moderate to slow growth rate.
HABITAT: Moist seepage areas in forests and heaths.
FLOWERS: Blue star flowers held facing upwards, with yellow stamens. Sometimes bears creamy yellow flowers.
FOLIAGE: Grassy foliage 30-40cm x 1cm wide.
HARDINESS: Hardy in frosts, but dislikes droughts. Mulch well.
💧💧 🌿🌿🌿
OTHER: Stunning eye-catching flowers in electric blue.

GROUND COVERS

Goodenia ovata prostrata

Hop Goodenia

- SIZE:** Low spreading plants 10-15cm tall x 3-4m wide. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Selected cultivated form, rare in the wild.
FLOWERS: Bright cheery yellow flowers most of the year.
FOLIAGE: Semi-glossy healthy-looking mid-green leaves.
HARDINESS: Frost hardy and survives moderate droughts, but will brown off old leaves in periods of extreme dryness.
💧💧 🌿🌿🌿
OTHER: Excellent tough groundcover for embankments.

Hardenbergia violacea

Purple Coral-pea

- SIZE:** Variable – some plants are low groundcovers, some are shrubby, and others are climbers. Fast growing.
HABITAT: Forests on a range of soil types.
FLOWERS: Sprays of pea flowers in late winter are purple, rarely white or pink.
FOLIAGE: Dark green oval-shaped leaves 7-15cm long x 2-3cm wide.
💧 🌿🌿🌿
HARDINESS: Very frost and drought hardy. Dislikes poor drainage.
OTHER: Fast growing but not very long lived. Replace every 5-7 years, or hard prune to rejuvenate.

Viola hederacea

Native Violet

- SIZE:** Groundcover 0.1m x 2-3m. Moderate to slow growth.
- HABITAT:** Moist sheltered forests, particularly in moist drainage lines and seepage areas.
- FLOWERS:** White with purple markings borne on 5-7cm tall stalks. Produced all year but peak in spring.
- FOLIAGE:** Semi-circular dark green leaves 3-5cm wide.
- HARDINESS:** Frost hardy but dislikes droughts. Use only in moist sheltered sites protected from hot sun and winds.
- ◆◆◆ ❁❁
- OTHER:** Good in fernery conditions. Performs well as a lawn alternative in low-traffic situations.

CLIMBERS

Clematis aristata

Austral Clematis

- SIZE:** Climber 2-5m. Moderate-fast growth rate.
- HABITAT:** Widely distributed in a range of forest locations.
- FLOWERS:** Creamy white starry flowers in late winter.
- FOLIAGE:** Three-leaflets and twining stalks to aid in climbing.
- HARDINESS:** Moderate frost hardiness and drought tolerance.
- ◆◆ ❁❁
- OTHER:** Spectacular sight in flower, festooned over shrubs.

Clematis glycinoides

Forest Clematis

- SIZE:** Climber 2-5m. Moderate-fast growth rate.
- HABITAT:** Widely distributed in a range of forest locations.
- FLOWERS:** Creamy white starry flowers in late winter.
- FOLIAGE:** Three-leaflets, and twining stalks to aid it climbing.
- HARDINESS:** Moderate frost hardiness and drought tolerance.
- ◆◆ ❁❁
- OTHER:** Almost identical to *Clematis aristata*, differing only in small details of the flowers and leaves.



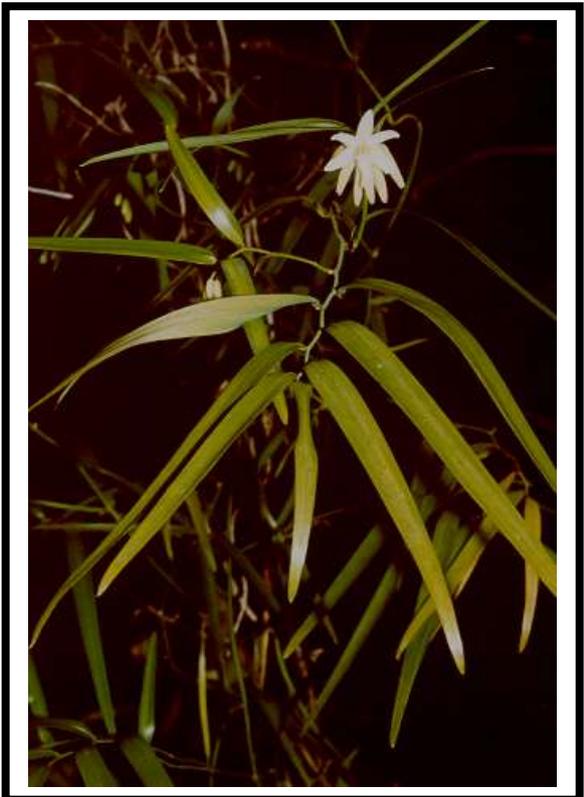
Viola hederacea



Clematis aristata



Eustrephus latifolius



Geitonoplesium cymosum

Eustrephus latifolius

Wombat Berry

- SIZE:** Climber 2-4m tall. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Widely distributed in forests. Range of soil types.
FLOWERS: Nodding pale pink flowers in summer, followed by orange fruits in autumn to early winter. Fruits are more ornamental and conspicuous than the flowers.
FOLIAGE: 3-4cm long x 1.5-2cm wide.
HARDINESS: Very frost and drought hardy. Has tuberous roots, which help it to survive droughts.
☹️ ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Edible roots are an Aboriginal bushfood. Ornamental, particularly in fruit.

Geitonoplesium cymosum

Scrambling Lily

- SIZE:** Climber 1-3m. Moderate to slow growth rate.
HABITAT: Widely distributed in forests. Range of soil types.
FLOWERS: Small nodding creamy white flowers in spring to summer, followed by blackish small pea-sized fruits.
FOLIAGE: Similar to Wombat Berry, but leaflets are narrower, up to 8mm wide.
☹️ ❄️ ❄️
HARDINESS: Moderately frost hardy and very drought hardy.
OTHER: Early settlers used to cook and eat new shoots similar to Asparagus.

Glycine clandestina

Twining Glycine

- SIZE:** Climber 1-1.5m. Very fast growing.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of situations.
FLOWERS: Sprays of small light purple pea flowers, mainly in spring, but sometimes throughout the year.
FOLIAGE: Leaves have three-leaflets, with each leaflet 2.5-4cm long x 5-8mm wide.
HARDINESS: Very frost hardy, and moderate to very drought hardy.
☹️☹️ ❄️ ❄️ ❄️
OTHER: Fast-growing but relatively short lived lasting 2-3 years.

Hardenbergia violacea

Purple Coral-vine

- SIZE:** Variable - some forms are climbers, others are groundcovers or shrub-like.
- HABITAT:** Prefers dry sunny locations in forests and woodlands. Does not like moist shady positions.
- FLOWERS:** Sprays of peas in late winter which are normally purple, but are rarely pink or white.
- FOLIAGE:** Narrow egg-shaped leaves 10-15cm long x 2-4cm.
- HARDINESS:** Very frost and drought hardy. Dislikes poor drainage.
- ☹ ☹ ☹ ☹
- OTHER:** Can be short lived – rejuvenate by hard pruning.

Hibbertia dentata

Trailing Guinea-flower

- SIZE:** Climber to 1m tall, often happy to scramble along the ground if there is nothing for it to climb.
- HABITAT:** Often found in dry forests near the coast.
- FLOWERS:** Yellow flowers in late winter - spring, 4cm diameter.
- FOLIAGE:** Often brownish-tinted, oval-shaped 4-6cm long x 3-4cm wide, with toothed edges.
- HARDINESS:** Very drought hardy and moderately frost hardy.
- ☹ ☹ ☹
- OTHER:** Does not like poor drainage. Mulch well to improve its performance, and provide a mesh for it to climb if preferred.

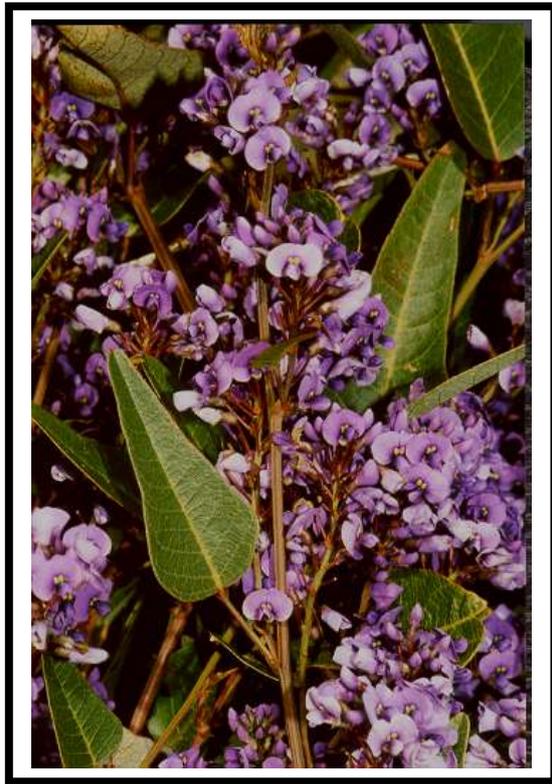
Hibbertia scandens

Climbing Guinea-flower

- SIZE:** Climber 2-3m tall. Moderate growth rate.
- HABITAT:** Widespread in many different situations.
- FLOWERS:** Huge buttery yellow flowers 5-6cm diameter, in spring to early summer.
- FOLIAGE:** 10-15cm long x 3-5cm wide.
- HARDINESS:** Frost and drought hardy. Dislikes poor drainage and very shady locations.
- ☹ ☹ ☹
- OTHER:** Flowers smell like mothballs! Orange ripe seeds in late summer are also ornamental.



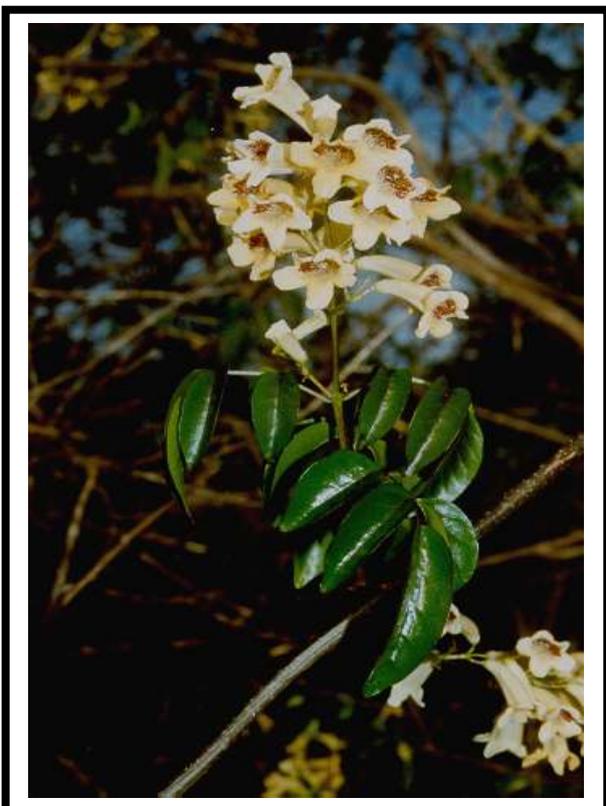
Glycine clandestina



Hardenbergia violacea



Hibbertia scandens



Pandorea pandorana

Pandorea pandorana

Wonga Vine

- SIZE:** Climber 3-5m tall. Moderate to fast growing.
HABITAT: Widespread in forests, often moister forests.
FLOWERS: Sprays of creamy white to creamy yellow bell flowers with dark red markings inside their throats. Borne in spring.
FOLIAGE: Pinnate dark green leaves.
HARDINESS: Frost and drought hardy. Dislikes poor drainage and very dense shade. Likes its feet in the shade and leaves in the sun.
💧💧 🌿🌿
OTHER: Fruits in summer are like two canoes, with papery seeds between them. Wind distributed.

FERNS

Blechnum cartilagineum

Gristle Fern

- SIZE:** Clumps 50cm tall x 60-75cm wide. Slow growth.
HABITAT: Moist shady sheltered forests.
FLOWERS: Nil.
FOLIAGE: Attractive fronds, particularly the new growths, which are often pinkish-red.
HARDINESS: Moderately frost and drought hardy once established, but prefers moist sheltered sites.
💧💧 🌿🌿
OTHER: Very attractive new growths in pinks and reds.

Doodia aspera

Common Rasp-fern

- SIZE:** 15-25cm tall and spreading 50-75cm wide or more. Slow growing.
HABITAT: Widespread in forests, mainly moist sheltered sites.
FLOWERS: Nil.
FOLIAGE: Dark green rough fronds and pinkish new growths.
HARDINESS: One of the hardiest ferns, very tough in frosts and droughts.
💧💧 🌿🌿
OTHER: Pinkish new growths are particularly attractive.

ORCHIDS

Dendrobium speciosum

Rock Orchid

- SIZE:** Large clumps 60cm tall x 1m wide. Very slow growing.
- HABITAT:** Rock faces, ledges or scree slopes.
- FLOWERS:** 50cm long sprays of creamy yellow flowers are perfumed and produced in spring.
- FOLIAGE:** Leathery leaves 20-30cm long x 5-7cm wide.
- HARDINESS:** Can become sunburnt by intense light. Tolerates moderate frosts and droughts once established.
- ☹ ☹ ☹
- OTHER:** Heady perfume in flower – can be grown in pots and taken indoors so the perfume can be enjoyed.

Propagation

Many plants are easy to propagate for yourself, and by growing your own plants you can ensure the stock are from local seed.

To collect seeds: ensure you have permission to collect from the property, collect fruits when they are ripe (some are seasonal and others are held on plants all year). Place fruits in paper bag in sun for a few days to open. Separate seed, place in packets, and refrigerate until use to maintain maximum viability.

The following is a quick guide to propagation using a range of methods:

Hot Water Treatment of Seeds

(simulates fires, cracks the seed-coats, and allows germination of hard-coated seeds):

Wattles (*Acacia* spp.)

Peas (species of *Pultenaea*, *Viminaria*, etc)

Bog Sowing

(sow and sit the pot in shallow tray of water until germination)

Paperbarks (*Melaleuca* spp)

Bottlebrushes (*Callistemon* spp)

Eucalypts & Bloodwoods (*Eucalyptus* & *Corymbia* spp)

Surface Sowing

(press into soil surface, but do not cover)

Daisies (range of genera in the Asteraceae family)

Difficult to Germinate

(may require complex treatments, e.g. hot water followed by leaching, hormones or chemicals to stimulate germination)

Geebungs (*Persoonia* spp)

Planting Instructions

Before Planting

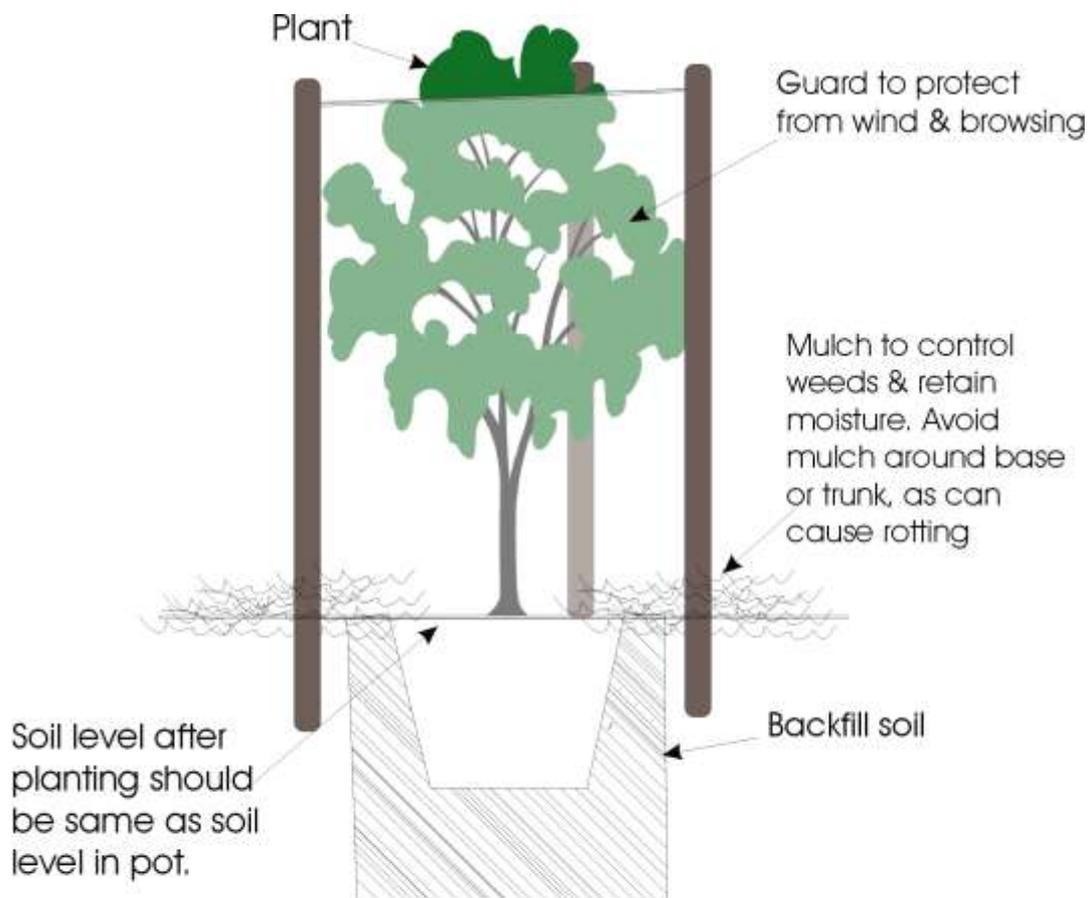
- Select plants suited to the site conditions so they require the least after-care.
- Select the timing of planting to ensure the best establishment – during the wet season for water availability, or avoiding frosty times in cold locations.
- Select healthy plants that are not diseased, overgrown or root-bound.
- Water the plants well the day before planting.

When Planting

- Dig a hole larger than the pot.
- Carefully remove the plant from the pot, and if roots are dense around the lower edge then cut/tease (avoid this by selecting plants which are not overgrown).
- Mix the surrounding soil (dug from the hole) with some compost/old manure and backfill around the plant. You can add fertiliser but this is rarely necessary with indigenous plants.
- Ensure the level of the plant is the same as it was in the pot. Never plant plants higher, but trees and shrubs can be planted slightly lower (2-5cm) to provide more trunk support and ensure surface roots are well covered with soil.
- Water the plant in. This is vital as it removes air pockets in the soil, which can dry out and kill small feeder roots.
- Mulch the plant. Avoid close to the trunk – mulch can cause rot.
- Stake (just to mark the location – don't tie a plant to a stake if possible, to encourage strong trunk formation), and guard the plant (guards to protect from animal browsing – can be solid plastic or mesh).

After Planting

- Water regularly if natural rainfall is insufficient.
- Reduce weed competition to ensure rapid establishment.
- Monitor for pest attacks and take appropriate control action.



PLANTING DIAGRAM

Low Water Consumption Gardens

You can reduce your water-consumption in the garden by:

- Selecting plants (like indigenous plants), which have low water needs, i.e. that are suited to the local climatic conditions.
- Grouping plants with similar water requirements together, e.g. ferns and high-water consumption plants can be grouped in a shady sheltered location where they will not dry out, and where they can be given extra water when required. Low-water consumption plants can be used in areas that have more sun and exposure.
- Watering plants deeply and infrequently. This encourages deep roots, which seek out deep moisture sources. Frequent small waterings encourages shallow roots, which then become dependent on frequent watering.
- Timing your watering when they have best effect – evening watering in warmer months (plants uptake water mostly overnight), and early mornings in winter (to avoid wet plants being frozen by allowing water to soak in and dry off by the evening).
- Use drip-irrigation instead of above ground sprays – drip irrigation delivers water to the root zone where it is required. Watering onto leaves is mostly evaporated into the air.
- Improving the quality of your soil so that it can hold more water (adding compost to most soils is recommended, and adding bentonite to sandy soils can be beneficial).
- Mulch your garden beds well - 50-75mm deep mulch can reduce water loss from the soil by 75%. Mulches can be a range of materials from pebbles to woodchips. Woodchip mulches are good because they also break down into topsoil, so enrich the soil and feed plants too.

Plant Me Instead!

Consider planting indigenous plants instead of other cultivated plants, to support local wildlife. This list does not indicate that the exotic plants listed here are necessarily weeds, but because of the many advantages, indigenous plants should be considered over exotic plants.

Common Cultivated Plants	Possible Indigenous Alternatives
<i>Acacia saligna</i> (Golden Willow Wattle)	<i>Acacia maidenii</i> , <i>A. blakei</i> , <i>A. binervia</i>
<i>Anigosanthos</i> hybrids/species (Kangaroo Paws)	<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i> , <i>Lomandra hystrix</i> , <i>Thelionema caespitosum</i>
<i>Asparagus</i> and <i>Protoasparagus</i> spp (Climbing Asparagus Ferns)	<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i> , <i>Doodia aspera</i>
<i>Buddleja davidii</i> (Butterfly Bush) & <i>B madagascarensis</i>	<i>Leptospermum</i> spp, <i>Jacksonia scoparia</i> , <i>Pomaderris lanigera</i> , <i>Rulingia dasyphylla</i>
<i>Camellia</i> hybrids (Camellias)	<i>Acmena smithii</i> , <i>Indigofera australis</i> , <i>Pomaderris lanigera</i> , <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>
<i>Canna x generalis</i> (Canna Lilies)	<i>Alpinia caerulea</i> , <i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	<i>Acacia maidenii</i> , <i>A. melanoxyton</i> , <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>
<i>Coprosma repens</i> (Mirror Bush)	<i>Myoporum insulare</i> , <i>Acmena smithii</i>
<i>Cordyline terminalis rubra</i> (Cordyline)	<i>Cordyline stricta</i>
<i>Corymbia torelliana</i> (Cadaji)	Indigenous Eucalypts
<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp. (Cotoneaster)	<i>Leptospermum</i> spp
<i>Delairea odorata</i> (Cape Ivy)	<i>Clematis aristata</i> or <i>C. glycinoides</i> , <i>Hibbertia scandens</i>
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> (Aerial Potato)	<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>
<i>Duranta repens</i> 'Sheena's Gold' (Golden Duranta)	<i>Indigofera australis</i> , <i>Pomaderris lanigera</i> ,
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> (Honey Locust)	<i>Melia azaderach</i> , <i>Toona ciliata</i> , <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> , <i>B discolor</i>
<i>Hedychium</i> spp (Flowering Gingers)	<i>Alpinia caerulea</i> Blue Ginger
<i>Inga edulis</i> (Ice-cream Bean)	<i>Ficus coronata</i> , <i>F. rubiginosa</i>
<i>Jacaranda acutifolia</i> (syn <i>J. mimosaeifolia</i>) (Jacaranda)	<i>Melia azaderach</i> , <i>Toona ciliata</i> , <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> , <i>B discolor</i>

Common Cultivated Plants	Possible Indigenous Alternatives
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> & <i>L. sinense</i> (Privets)	<i>Dodonaea cuneata</i> , <i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>
<i>Lilium formosanum</i> (Formosan Lily)	<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> (Honeysuckle)	<i>Clematis aristata</i> or <i>C. glycinoides</i> , <i>Hibbertia scandens</i>
<i>Magnolia</i> hybrids (Magnolias)	<i>Banksia robur</i> , <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> (Fishbone Fern)	<i>Blechnum</i> spp, <i>Doodia aspera</i> & other native ferns
<i>Nerium oleander</i> (Oleander)	<i>Acacia falcata</i> , <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> , <i>Rulingia dasyphylla</i>
<i>Olea africana</i> (African Olive)	<i>Leptospermum petersenii</i>
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> (Cocos Palm)	Indigenous Palms – <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamii</i> , <i>Livistona australis</i>
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> (Fountain Grass)	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i> , <i>Themeda australis</i>
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i> & <i>P. nigra</i> (Running Bamboos)	<i>Poa labillardieri</i> , <i>Phragmites australis</i>
<i>Pyracantha</i> spp. (Firethorns)	<i>Leptospermum</i> spp
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> (Robinia)	<i>Melia azaderach</i> , <i>Toona ciliata</i> , <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> , <i>B discolor</i>
<i>Senna pendula glabrata</i> and <i>Senna septremonalis</i> (syn. <i>S. x floribunda</i>) (Bean Trees)	<i>Senna acclinis</i>
<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i> (Purple Climbing Nightshade)	<i>Clematis aristata</i> or <i>C. glycinoides</i> , <i>Glycine clandestina</i> , <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> , <i>Hibbertia scandens</i>
<i>Tecoma stans</i> (Golden Bells)	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>
<i>Thunbergia alata</i> (Black-eyed Susan)	<i>Clematis aristata</i> or <i>C. glycinoides</i> , <i>Glycine clandestina</i> , <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> , <i>Hibbertia scandens</i>
<i>Tradescantia albiflora</i> (Wandering Jew)	<i>Goodenia ovata prostrate</i> , <i>Viola hederacea</i>
<i>Triadica sebifera</i> (Chinese Tallowwood) (syn <i>Sapium sebiferum</i>)	<i>Melia azaderach</i> , <i>Toona ciliata</i> , <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> , <i>B discolor</i>
<i>Watsonia meriana</i> 'bulbillifera' (Bulbil Watsonia)	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> or <i>L. hystrix</i> , <i>Thelionema caespitosum</i>
<i>Yucca</i> spp (Yuccas)	<i>Lomandra hystrix</i> , <i>Cordyline stricta</i>

Don't Plant Me At ALL!

Some plants can escape from gardens and become weeds. Do not dump lawn clippings or garden prunings in bushland areas, as they contain seeds and propagules, which may enable a garden plant to escape into the bush. Try to avoid planting the following plants which are known to become problem weeds in our local area:

<i>Acacia karroo</i>	Karoo Thorn
<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator Weed
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira Vine
<i>Arauja sericifera (A. hortum)</i>	Moth Vine
<i>Aristolochia elegans</i>	Dutchman's Pipe
<i>Asparagus spp.</i>	Asparagus Fern
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Groundsel Bush
<i>Bassia scoparia</i>	Kochia
<i>Bryophyllum spp</i>	Mother of Millions
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Buddleia
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Cabomba
<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>	Mysore Thorn
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	Balloon Vine
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese Celtis
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Green Cestrum
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel
<i>Cortaderia selloana & C jubatum</i>	Pampas Grass
<i>Delairea odorata (Senecio odoratus)</i>	Cape Ivy
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth
<i>Equisetum spp.</i>	Horsetail
<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	Cockspur Coral
<i>Erythrina x sykesii</i>	Coral Tree
<i>Gaura lindheimeri & G parviflora</i>	Clockweed
<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Glory Lily
<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	Senegal Tea
<i>Harrisia martinii</i>	Harrisia Cactus
<i>Hieraceum aurantiacum</i>	Hawkweed

<i>Hygrophila costata</i> & <i>H. polysperma</i>	Hygrosperma
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	Morning Glory
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Lagarosiphon
<i>Lantana camara</i> and hybrids	Lantana
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> & <i>L. sinense</i>	Privets
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Ludwigia longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Willow Primrose
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Cats Claw Creeper
<i>Miconia</i> sp.	Miconia
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot's Feather
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Mickey Mouse Plant
<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	Prickly Pear
<i>Passiflora subpeltata</i>	White Passion Flower
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Mexican Feather Grass
<i>Pistia stratioides</i>	Water Lettuce
<i>Protoasparagus aethiopicus</i>	Asparagus Fern
<i>Protoasparagus scandens</i>	Climbing Asparagus
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Kudzu
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> sp. agg.	Blackberry
<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i> & <i>S. montevidensis</i>	Arrowheads
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Salvinia
<i>Sansiviera trifasciata</i>	Mother-in-laws-tongues
<i>Senna pendula</i>	Easter Cassia
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Pepper
<i>Sorghum x almum</i>	Columbus Grass
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnsons Grass
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Athel Tree
<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	Blue Trumpet Vine
<i>Toxicodendron succedanea</i>	Rhus Tree
<i>Tradescantia</i> spp.	Wandering Jew
<i>Watsonia meriana</i>	Bubil Watsonia
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	Singapore Daisy

Plants for Particular Uses

Hedges/Screens:

<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly-pilly
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia (Needs 3m width)
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Pink-tipped Bottlebrush
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark (Suckers)
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in-Summer
<i>Prostanthera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Mint-bush

Fire-retardant Plants:

<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Flame Tree
<i>Brachyciton populneus</i>	Kurrajong
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Native Pigface
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Native Fuchsia
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed
<i>Melia azaderach</i>	White Cedar
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Wavy-leaved Pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet

Indoor Plants:

<i>Acacia elata</i>	Cedar Wattle
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Flame Tree
<i>Caldcluvia paniculata</i>	Soft Corkwood
<i>Cordyline stricta</i>	Narrow-leaved Cabbage-tree
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig

Deciduous Trees:

<i>Melia azaderach</i>	White Cedar
<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Red Cedar

Bushfoods & Aboriginal Cultural Uses

Edible Leaves:

Hydrocotyle spp.

Lomandra longifolia

Plantago debilis

Pseudognaphalium luteo-album

Rumex brownii

Urtica incisa

Pennyworts

Spiny-head Mat-rush (bases)

Forest Plantain

Jersey Cudweed

Native Dock

Scrub Nettle (cook to remove stinging)

Edible Fruits or Seeds:

Acacia spp.

Acmena smithii

Acronychia oblongifolia

Amyema spp.

Billardiera scandens spp.

sericophylla

Cassutha spp.

Casuarina & *Allocasuarina* spp.

Cissus antartica/hypoglauca

Clerodendrum spp.

Cordyline stricta

Cryptocarya spp.

Dianella longifolia

Eragrostis spp.

Eupomatia laurina

Exocarpus cupressiformis

Exocarpus strictus

Ficus spp.

Gahnia spp.

Wattles (roasted when green)

Lilly-pilly (flesh of fruits)

Lemon Aspen (lemony fruits)

Mistletoes (flesh inside fruits)

Common Appleberry (when very ripe, may burn if not ripe)

Dodder-laurels (soft flesh
Around hard central seed)

She-oaks (seeds)

Native Grapes (flesh of fruits)

Lolly Bush (flesh of fruits)

Narrow-leaved Cabbage-tree

Laurels (fruits)

Pale Flax-lily (fruits)

Lovegrasses (seeds as flour)

Copper Laurel (fruits)

Cherry Ballart (flesh of fruits)

Pale-fruited Ballart (flesh)

Figs (fruits)

Saw Sedges (seeds, ground)

Lomandra longifolia

Microlaena stipoides

Passiflora spp.

Persoonia spp.

Portulacca oleracea

Psychotria lonicerioides

Rubus spp.

Syzygium spp.

Spiny-head Mat-rush (seeds, ground up into flour)

Weeping Grass (seeds like rice)

Passionfruits (flesh of fruits – warning some contain purging chemicals)

Geebung (flesh of fruits)

Pigweed (seeds as flour/meal)

Hairy Psychotria (flesh of fruits)

Native Raspberries (fruits)

Lilly-Pilly (flesh of fruits)

Edible Nectar:

Banksia spp.

Callistemon spp.

Grevillea spp.

Lomatia spp.

Banksias

Bottlebrushes

Grevilleas

Lomatias

Edible Roots/Tubers:

Acianthus spp.

Alpinia spp.

Arthropodium sp. B

Bolboschoenus spp.

Caladenia spp.

Chiloglottis spp.

Corybas spp.

Dioscorea transversa

Dipodium spp.

Diuris spp.

Eustrephus latifolius

Gastrodia spp.

Microtis spp.

Prasophyllum spp.

Pterostylis spp.

Thelymitra spp.

Triglochin spp.

Pixie Caps, Mosquito Orchids

Native Gingers

Vanilla Lily

River Club-rushes

Spider Orchids

Bird Orchids

Helmet Orchids

Native Yam (after treatment)

Hyacinth Orchids

Donkey Orchids

Wombat Berry

Potato Orchids

Onion Orchids

Leek Orchids

Greenhood Orchids

Sun Orchids

Water Ribbons

Other Uses:

Acacia spp

Centella asiatica

Chamaesyce spp.

Cyathea australis

Dicksonia antarctica

Eucalyptus spp.

Ficus coronata

Geitenoplesium cymosum

Lepidozamia peroffskyana

Macrozamia communis

Melaleuca spp.

Mentha australis

Prostanthera spp.

Pteridium esculentum

Xanthorrhoea spp

Wattles (saps as glue/gum)

Swamp Pennywort (leaves as anti-inflammatory)

Spurges (sap burns skin spots)

Rough Tree-fern (heart)

Soft Tree-fern (heart)

Eucalypts (oils as decongestants)

Sandpaper Fig (leaves as Sandpaper)

Scrambling Lily (new shoots eaten)

Shining Palm (seeds a after extensive special treatment to remove toxins)

Burrawang (seeds after extensive special treatment to remove toxins)

Paperbarks (barks as wrapping)

Native Mint (decongestant)

Mint Bushes (decongestants)

Bracken (base sap on stings)

Grass Trees (glue from scapes)

WARNING: Some plants are poisonous. Do not eat plants if you are uncertain of their identification, and test all plants by applying the following procedure to ensure they are safe:

1. Rub on lower lip and wait 24hrs for reaction
2. Put in mouth, swill around/spit out and wait 24hrs
3. Taste and swallow small amount and wait 24hrs for reaction

Local Reserves to Visit to see Indigenous Plants in the wild

Blackhead Rainforest Reserve (near Blackhead Bowling Club)

Boorgana Nature Reserve (near Comboyne)

Brimbin Nature Reserve (NW of Taree)

Cattai Wetlands (NE of Coopernook)

Coorabakh National Park (Lansdowne Escarpment)

Coocumbac Island Nature Reserve (Manning River, Taree)

Crowdy Bay National Park (north of Harrington to Laurieton)

Ellenborough Falls Reserve (north of Elands)

Farquhar Park (north of Old Bar Park, over river mouth)

Harrington Rainforest Reserve (eastern edge of Harrington)

Khappinghat Nature Reserve (NW of Diamond Beach)

Killabakh Nature Reserve (between Killabakh and Comboyne)

Lansdowne Brush (ESE of Lansdowne)

Manning Point Rainforest Reserve (end of Manning Point Road)

Old Bar Park (east of Old Bar village)

Redhead Rainforest Reserve (end of Redhead Road)

Saltwater National Park (south of Wallabi Point)

Talawahl National Park (near Nabiac)

Tappin Tops National Park (Dingo Tops, NW of Wingham)

Wallamba Nature Reserve (near Nabiac)

Wingham Brush (south-east edge of Wingham)

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Rotherham et. al. (1975) "*Flowers and Plants of New South Wales and Southern Queensland*" Reed: Sydney.

Sainty, G.R. & Jacobs, S.W.L. (1981) "*Waterplants of New South Wales*" Water Resources Commission: NSW.

Williams, G (1993) "*Hidden Rainforests: Subtropical Rainforests and their Invertebrate Biodiversity*" Uni of NSW Press: Kensington.

Useful Websites & Contacts

Association of Societies for Growing Australian Plants:
www.farrer.riv.csu.edu.au/ASGAP

Australian Native Food Plants: www.teachers.ash.org.au/bushtucker

Australian Plants Society: www.austplants-nsw.org.au/

Bushland Friendly Nursery Scheme: www.bfns.org.au

Flora of NSW: www.plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au

National Parks Association: www.npansw.org.au/web/

Nursery & Garden Industry – Flora for Fauna:
www.floraforfauna.com.au

Save Water: www.savewater.com.au

Hunter-Central Rivers Catchment Management Authority
98 Victoria St, Taree,
PH: 6551 8994
www.hcr.cma.nsw.gov.au

Landcare Groups

Via Greater Taree City Council's Community Support Officer
2 Pulteney St, Taree
PH: 6592 5399
www.landcareonline.com

Sources of Plants

Many commercial nurseries are now stocking indigenous plants from our region, and can order them in for you (ask for them to be from local seed sources).

Commercial Nurseries:

Daralea Garden Shop PH: 6552 1382
42 Chatham Avenue, Taree

Nature's Care Nursery PH: 6552 3163
Cnr Muldoon St & Whitbread St, Taree

The Plant Seller PH: 6552 1152
55 Old Wingham Road, Taree

Wingham Nursery and Florist PH: 6553 4570
5 William Street, Wingham

Specialist Revegetation Nurseries:

Dingo Creek Rainforest Nursery * PH: 6550 5167
Bulga Road, Bobin

Killabakh Gumnut Flora Nursery * PH: 6550 5734
Comboyne Rd, Killabakh

Sustainable Natural Resources Group PH: 0428 860 639
3 Farmborough Close, Cundletown

ID Landscape Management PH: 6556 5099
120 Wharf Rd, Johns River

*Denotes Bushland Friendly Nurseries as at date of publication. Ask your nursery if they are a member of the Bushland Friendly Nursery Scheme, which shows a commitment to avoiding the propagation and sale of environmental weeds.

Key for Plant Selection Table

Aborig. = Aboriginal Cultural Use
Fire Ret. = Fire Retardant Plant
No Info. = No information included in main text of booklet

◆ = Requires little water
◆◆ = Requires moderate amounts of water
◆◆◆ = Requires regular watering

❄ = Tolerates light frosts
❄❄ = Tolerates moderate frosts
❄❄❄ = Tolerates heavy frosts

Sp = Spring
Su = Summer
Au = Autumn
Wi = Winter

Koala 1 = Primary Food Species
Koala 2 = Supplementary Food Species

Reveg 1 = Revegetation – use as primary coloniser of bare sites
Reveg 2 = Revegetation – use as secondary coloniser amongst other plants
Reveg 3 = Revegetation – use in tertiary plantings, once other plants provide cover

Quick Reference Guide: Plant Selection Table

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Height (m)	Width (m)	Growth	Water	Frost	Flower	Season	Koala	Birds	Coast	Near Coast	Inland	Aborig.	Hedge	Fire Ret.	Indoor	Reveg 1	Reveg 2	Reveg 3	No Info.	Text	Picture
<i>Acacia binervata</i>	Two-veined Hickory	Tree	4-7	4-6	Fast	☹☹	☹☹☹	Yellow	Sp		✓		✓	✓	✓					✓			8	10
<i>Acacia binervia</i>	Coast Myall	Tree	5-7	4-6	Fast	☹	☹☹	Yellow	Sp		✓	✓			✓				✓				8	10
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Blake's Wattle	Tree	4-6	3-6	Fast	☹	☹☹☹	Yellow	Sp		✓		✓		✓	✓			✓				8	
<i>Acacia brownii</i>	Heath Wattle	Small	0.5	1-1.5	Slow	☹☹	☹☹	Gold	Wi		✓	✓	✓								✓	✓		
<i>Acacia elata</i>	Cedar Wattle	Tree	7-10	4-6	Fast	☹☹	☹	Cream	Su		✓		✓		✓			✓					9	
<i>Acacia elongata</i>	Swamp Wattle	Shrub	3-4	1-3	Fast	☹☹	☹☹	Yellow	Sp		✓	✓	✓							✓		✓		
<i>Acacia falcata</i>	Sickle Wattle	Shrub	3-4	2-3	Fast	☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Wi		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓				31	
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Sallow Watt	Shrub	4-6	4-6	Fast	☹☹	☹☹☹	Yellow	Sp		✓				✓				✓				31	
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood	Shrub	4-6	2-3	Fast	☹	☹☹☹	Yellow	Su		✓				✓	✓			✓				31	32
<i>Acacia irrorata</i>	Green Wattle	Shrub	4-6	4-6	Fast	☹	☹☹☹	Yellow	Sp		✓				✓				✓				33	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sallow Wattle	Shrub	4-6	4-6	Fast	☹	☹☹☹	Yellow	Sp		✓				✓				✓				33	
<i>Acacia longissima</i>	Long-leaved Wattle	Shrub	4-6	4-6	Fast	☹☹	☹☹	Yellow	Su		✓	✓	✓		✓						✓	✓		
<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Maiden's Wattle	Tree	4-6	4-6	Fast	☹☹	☹☹	Yellow	Su		✓				✓				✓				9	10
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	Tree	5-8	4-6	Mod	☹☹	☹☹☹	Yellow	Su		✓				✓				✓				9	14
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	Shrub	1-2	1-1.5	Mod	☹	☹☹	Yellow	Sp		✓	✓	✓		✓						✓	✓		
<i>Acacia obtusifolia</i>	Blunt-leaved Wattle	Shrub	3-4	3-4	Mod	☹	☹☹☹	Yellow	Su		✓				✓				✓				33	35
<i>Acacia longifolia var. sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle	Shrub	2-4	3-5	Fast	☹	☹☹	Yellow	Sp		✓				✓				✓				34	35
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet Wattle	Shrub	1.5-3	1-2	Mod	☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Wi		✓				✓					✓			34	35
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Juniper Wattle	Shrub	1-2	1-2	Fast	☹	☹☹☹	Yellow	Wi		✓				✓				✓				34	35
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly-pilly	Tree	5-9	4-6	Slow	☹☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		11		
<i>Acronychia oblongifolia</i>	Lemon Aspen	Shrub	4-6m	2-3m	Slow	☹☹	☹	Green	Au		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair Fern	Fern	0.1-0.2	1-1.5	Slow	☹☹	☹	Nil	-			✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓		
<i>Adiantum formosum</i>	Black-stemmed Maidenhair Fern	Fern	0.4-0.6	1-2	Slow	☹☹	☹	Nil	-			✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓		
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Rough Maidenhair Fern	Fern	0.2-0.4	1	Slow	☹☹	☹	Nil	-			✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓		
<i>Alectryon spp</i>	Alectryon	Tree	5-7	3-5	Slow	☹☹	Nil	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓		
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-oak	Tree	4-7	4-6	Mod	☹	☹☹☹	Dark Red	Wi		✓	✓	✓	✓						✓			11	14

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Height (m)	Width (m)	Growth	Water	Frost	Flower	Season	Koala	Birds	Coast	Near Coast	Inland	Aborig.	Hedge	Fire Ret.	Indoor	Reveg 1	Reveg 2	Reveg 3	No Info.	Text	Picture	
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak	Tree	4-7	4-6	Mod	●	☼☼☼	Dark Red	Wi		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓			11		
<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i> (A macrorrhizos)	Cunjevoi	Small	1	1	Slow	●●	☼	Cream	Sp			✓	✓					✓			✓	✓			
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red Ash	Tree	6-8	3-4	Fast	●●	☼	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓						✓			✓		
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	Tree	10-15	7-10	Mod	●	☼	Cream	Su	2	✓		✓							✓				12	
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	Tree	10-15	7-10	Mod	●	☼☼☼	Cream	Su	2	✓		✓	✓										12	
<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Rough-barked Apple	Tree	10-15	7-10	Mod	●	☼☼☼	Cream	Su	2	✓		✓	✓										12	
<i>Anopteris macleayanus</i>	Macleay Laurel	Shrub	2-3m	1-2m	Slow	●●●	Nil	Cream	Sp			✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓			
<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	Common Aotus	Shrub	1-2	1-2	Fast	●	☼☼	Yellow	Sp			✓	✓											36	38
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Tree	7-10	3	Slow	●●	Nil	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓												
<i>Asterolasia coreifolia</i>	Correa-leaved Star-hair	Shrub	1.5-2	1-1.5	Mod	●●	☼	Cream	Sp				✓				✓							36	38
<i>Austromyrtus bidwillii</i>	Python Tree	Shrub	4-6m	2-3m	Slow	●●	☼	Cream	Sp				✓	✓							✓	✓			
<i>Austrosteenisia blackii</i>	Blood Vine	Climber	3-5	2-3	Mod	●●	☼	Dark Red	Sp			✓	✓	✓						✓		✓			
<i>Babingtonia similis</i>	Twiggy Baeckea	Shrub	3-6	2-3	Mod	●	☼☼	Cream	Sp				✓	✓		✓				✓				36	
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	Grey Myrtle	Shrub	4-6	3-4	Slow	●●	☼	Cream	Sp			✓	✓	✓						✓		✓			
<i>Backhousia sciadophora</i>	Shatterwood	Shrub	4-6	3-4	Slow	●	☼	Cream	Sp			✓	✓	✓						✓		✓			
<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i> (syn <i>Restio t.</i>)	Tassel-sedge	Small	1.5-2	2	Slow	●●	☼☼	Green	Sp			✓	✓					✓			✓	✓			
<i>Banksia aemula</i>	Wallum Banksia	Tree	4-6	3-4	Slow	●	☼☼	Yellow	Wi		✓	✓	✓		✓						✓		12	16	
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	Heath Banksia	Tree	4-6	4-6	Mod	●	☼☼☼	Orange	Wi		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓		13	14	
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia	Tree	6-10	4-6	Mod	●	☼	Yellow	Wi		✓	✓	✓		✓						✓		13	14	

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Height (m)	Width (m)	Growth	Water	Frost	Flower	Season	Koala	Birds	Coast	Near Coast	Inland	Aborig.	Hedge	Fire Ret.	Indoor	Reveg 1	Reveg 2	Reveg 3	No Info.	Text	Picture
<i>Banksia paludosa</i>	Swamp Banksia	Shrub	2-3	2-3	Slow	☹☹	☹☹	Yellow	Wi		✓	✓	✓		✓						✓		37	38
<i>Banksia robur</i>	Swamp Banksia	Shrub	2-3	2-3	Slow	☹☹	☹☹	Yellow	Wi		✓	✓	✓		✓						✓		37	38
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia	Shrub	2.5-4	3-4	Mod	☹☹	☹☹	Orange	Wi		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		39	41
<i>Baumea spp</i>	Twig-rushes	Small	0.4	0.3	Fast	☹☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp			✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓		
<i>Billardiera scandens ssp sericophylla</i>	Common Appleberry	Climber	1.5-3	1-2	Mod	☹☹	☹☹	Yellow Green	Sp Su		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓		
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern	Fern	0.5	0.6-0.75	Slow	☹☹	☹☹	N/A	-			✓	✓	✓							✓		67	
<i>Boronia mollis</i>	Soft Boronia	Shrub	1-2	1-2	Mod	☹☹	☹	Pink	Wi				✓								✓		39	
<i>Boronia pinnata</i>	Pinnate Boronia	Shrub	1-2	1-2	Mod	☹☹	☹	Pink	Wi			✓	✓								✓		39	41
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Flame Tree	Tree	6-10	2-4	Mod	☹☹	☹	Red	Su		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			13	16
<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	Lacebark	Tree	5-7	2-3	Slow	☹	☹	Pink	Su		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						15	
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	Tree	6-10	3-5	Slow	☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Su		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		15	16
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Breynia	Shrub	1-2	1-1.5	Mod	☹☹	☹	Green	Sp															
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	Shrub	2-4	1.5-3	Mod	☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Su		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓		40	41
<i>Caldcluvia paniculosa</i>	Soft Corkwood	Tree	6-10	3-5	Slow	☹☹	Nil	Cream	Sp		✓		✓	✓				✓			✓		15	16
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Black Wattle	Tree	5-7	3-4	Slow	☹☹☹	☹	Cream	Sp				✓	✓							✓	✓		
<i>Callistemon acuminatus</i>	Wavy Bottlebrush	Shrub	1.5-2	1.5-2	Mod	☹☹	☹	Red	Sp		✓	✓	✓		✓						✓		40	
<i>Callistemon comboynensis</i>	Comboyne Bottlebrush	Shrub	1.5-2	1.5-2	Mod	☹	☹☹	Red	Sp		✓		✓		✓						✓		40	41
<i>Callistemon linearifolius</i>	Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush	Shrub	2-3	2-3	Mod	☹	☹☹☹	Red	Sp		✓	✓	✓		✓						✓		42	
<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush	Shrub	2-3	2-3	Mod	☹	☹☹☹	Red	Sp		✓	✓	✓		✓						✓		42	
<i>Callistemon pachyphyllus</i>	Wallum Bottlebrush	Shrub	2-3	2-3	Mod	☹	☹☹☹	Red	Sp		✓	✓	✓		✓						✓		42	44
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Pink-tipped Bottlebrush	Tree	6-10	3-5	Mod	☹	☹☹☹	Yellow	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Height (m)	Width (m)	Growth	Water	Frost	Flower	Season	Koala	Birds	Coast	Near Coast	Inland	Aborig.	Hedge	Fire Ret.	Indoor	Reveg 1	Reveg 2	Reveg 3	No Info.	Text	Picture
<i>Callitris rhombifolia</i>	Cypress Pine	Tree	5-7m	2-3m	Slow	●	☼☼☼	Green	Wi		✓	✓	✓							✓		✓		
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Native Pigface	Ground cover	0.1	1-2	Mod	●	☼	Pink	Sp			✓	✓	✓			✓					✓		
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	Small	0.4-0.6	1-1.5	Fast	●●●	☼☼☼	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓				
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River Oak	Tree	10-20	5-8	Fast	●●	☼☼☼	Inconspicuous	Wi		✓			✓					✓				17	
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak	Tree	6-10	3-5	Fast	●●	☼☼☼	Inconspicuous	Wi			✓	✓						✓				17	
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Coachwood	Tree	5-7	3-4	Slow	●●●	☼	Cream	Sp				✓	✓							✓	✓		
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	NSW Xmas Bush	Tree	4-7	4-6	Mod-Slow	●●	☼☼	Cream	Sp			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓		17	23
<i>Choricarpia leptopetala</i>	Brown Myrtle	Shrub	3-5	3-5	Slow	●●	☼	Cream	Sp			✓	✓								✓	✓		
<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Native Grape	Climber	4-7	3-4	Fast	●●	☼☼	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓		
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	Native Grape	Climber	4-7	3-4	Fast	●●	☼☼	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓		
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Austral Clematis	Climber	2-5	2-3	Mod	●●	☼☼	Cream	Sp			✓	✓	✓							✓		62	63
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Forest Clematis	Climber	2-5	2-3	Mod	●●	☼☼	Cream	Sp			✓	✓	✓							✓		62	
<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>	Lolly Bush	Shrub	4-6	2-3	Fast	●	☼☼	Cream	Sp			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			43	44
<i>Cordyline stricta</i>	Narrow-leaved Palm-lily	Shrub	2-4	1-2	Slow	●	☼☼☼	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		43	44
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa	Shrub	1-1.5	1-1.5	Mod	●	☼☼☼	Green/Red	Wi		✓	✓	✓				✓						43	44
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	Tree	8-15m	4-7	Mod	●	☼☼	Cream	Su	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓				17	
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	Tree	8-15	4-7	Mod	●	☼☼	Cream	Su	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓				17	
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	Tree	8-15	4-7	Mod	●	☼☼	Cream	Su	1	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓				18	23
<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>	Swamp Lily	Small	1-1.5	1.5-2	Slow	●●	☼☼	Cream	Sp			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		
<i>Croton insularis</i>	Silver Croton	Shrub	4-6	2-3	Slow	●●	☼	Green	Sp				✓	✓							✓	✓		
<i>Croton verreauxii</i>	Green Croton	Shrub	2-3	1-2	Slow	●●	☼	Green	Sp			✓	✓	✓							✓	✓		
<i>Cryptocarya spp</i>	Laurels	Tree	5-7	2-3	Mod	●●	☼	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓						✓		✓		

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Height (m)	Width (m)	Growth	Water	Frost	Flower	Season	Koala	Birds	Coast	Near Coast	Inland	Aborig.	Hedge	Fire Ret.	Indoor	Reveg 1	Reveg 2	Reveg 3	No Info.	Text	Picture
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo	Tree	5-7	3-5	Slow	☹☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓		✓					✓			18	
<i>Cupaniopsis parvifolia</i>	Small-leaved Tuckeroo	Tree	5-7	3-5	Slow	☹☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓		✓	✓							✓	✓		
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Prickly Tree-fern	Fern	3-7	2-3	Slow	☹☹	☹☹☹	Nil	-			✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓		
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Straw Tree-fern	Fern	3-7	2-3	Slow	☹☹	☹☹	Nil	-			✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓		
<i>Cyathea leichardtii</i>	Prickly Tree-fern	Fern	3-7	2-3	Slow	☹☹	☹☹	Nil	-			✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓		
<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>	Rock Orchid	Orchid	0.6	1	Slow	☹	☹☹☹	Yellow	Sp				✓								✓		68	
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax-lily	Small	1	1	Mod	☹	☹☹☹	Blue	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓						✓			55	
<i>Dianella congesta</i>	Coastal Flax-lily	Small	1	2	Mod	☹	☹☹	Blue	Sp		✓	✓					✓			✓			55	57
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Smooth Flax-lily	Small	1	1	Mod	☹	☹☹☹☹	Blue	Sp		✓		✓	✓	✓					✓			56	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed	Ground cover	0.1	2-4	Mod	☹☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp								✓				✓			
<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>	Native Yam	Climber	2-3	1-2	Mod	☹☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓		
<i>Diploglottis cunninghamii</i>	Native Tamarind	Tree	5-8	3-4	Slow	☹☹	☹☹	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			✓	✓		
<i>Dodonaea cuneata</i>	Wedge-leaved Hop-bush	Shrub	2-4	1.5-3	Fast	☹	☹☹☹☹	Green	Sp		✓		✓	✓		✓				✓			45	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Hop-bush	Shrub	3-5	2-3	Fast	☹	☹☹☹☹	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓						✓			45	
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop-bush	Shrub	3-5	2-3	Fast	☹	☹☹☹☹	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓								✓		47
<i>Doodia aspera</i>	Common Rasp-fern	Fern	0.2	0.5-0.7	Slow	☹☹	☹☹☹	N/A	-			✓	✓	✓							✓		67	
<i>Dubosia myoporoides</i>	Corkwood	Tree	4-7	2-3	Fast	☹☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓		
<i>Dysoxylon spp</i>	Rosewoods	Tree	7-10	4-5	Slow	☹☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp				✓	✓							✓	✓		
<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>	Hard Quandong	Tree	7-10	4-5	Slow	☹☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp			✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓		
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	Shrub	4-6	2-3	Slow	☹☹	☹☹☹	Cream Pink	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓		45	47
<i>Endiandra spp</i>	Laurels	Tree	5-7	2-3	Mod	☹☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓						✓		✓		
<i>Eucalyptus agglomerata</i>	Blue-leaved Stringybark	Tree	10-15	5-8	Fast	☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Su	2	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓			✓		

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Height (m)	Width (m)	Growth	Water	Frost	Flower	Season	Koala	Birds	Coast	Near Coast	Inland	Aborig.	Hedge	Fire Ret.	Indoor	Reveg 1	Reveg 2	Reveg 3	No Info.	Text	Picture
<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	Cabbage Gum	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	☹☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Su	1	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eucalyptus biturbinata</i>	Grey Gum	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	☹	☹☹	Cream	Su	1	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eucalyptus canaliculata</i>	Grey Gum	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	☹	☹☹	Cream	Su	1	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	Broad-leaved White Mahogany	Tree	10-15	5-8	Fast	☹	☹☹	Cream	Su	2	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	Narrow-leaved Stringybark	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	☹	☹☹	Cream	Su	2	✓			✓	✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eucalyptus glaucina</i>	Slaty Red Gum	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	☹☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Su	1	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	☹	☹☹	Cream	Su	2	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓				19	
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Flooded Gum	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	☹☹	☹☹	Cream	Su	2	✓		✓		✓				✓				20	
<i>Eucalyptus laevopinea</i>	Silvertop Stringybark	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	☹☹	☹☹	Cream	Su		✓			✓	✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eucalyptus largeana</i>	Craven Grey Box	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	☹	☹☹	Cream	Su	2	✓		✓		✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	☹☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓				19	
<i>Eucalyptus mollucana</i>	Grey Box	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	☹	☹☹	Cream	Su	1	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eucalyptus notabilis</i>	Blue Mountains Mahogany	Tree	10-15	5-8	Fast	☹☹	☹	Cream	Su	2	✓	✓			✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eucalyptus oreades</i>	Blue Mountains Ash	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	☹☹☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Su	2	✓		✓		✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey Ironbark	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	☹	☹☹	Cream	Su	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	☹	☹☹	Cream	Su	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	19	
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Sydney Peppermint	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	☹	☹	Cream	Su	2	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eucalyptus placita</i>	Grey Ironbark	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	☹	☹☹	Cream	Su	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	Grey Gum	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	☹	☹☹	Cream	Su	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓				20	23

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Height (m)	Width (m)	Growth	Water	Frost	Flower	Season	Koala	Birds	Coast	Near Coast	Inland	Aborig.	Hedge	Fire Ret.	Indoor	Reveg 1	Reveg 2	Reveg 3	No Info.	Text	Picture
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	●	☼☼	Cream	Su	2	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓				20	
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	Tree	10-15	5-8	Fast	●●	☼	Cream	Su	2	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	Tree	10-15	5-8	Fast	●●	☼☼	Cream	Wi	1	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓				20	
<i>Eucalyptus rudderi</i>	Rudder's Box	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	●	☼☼	Cream	Su	2	✓		✓		✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	●●	☼☼	Cream	Su	2	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓				20	
<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i>	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	●●	☼☼☼	Cream	Su	1	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	●	☼☼	Cream	Su	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓				21	
<i>Eucalyptus signata</i>	Scribbly Gum	Tree	15-20	7-10	Fast	●	☼	Cream	Su	1	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓				21	
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	Tree	15-20	5-8	Fast	●	☼☼☼	Cream	Su	1	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓				21	
<i>Eucalyptus umbra</i>	Broad-leaved White Mahogany	Tree	10-15	5-8	Fast	●	☼☼	Cream	Su	2	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓			✓		
<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>	Copper Laurel	Shrub	4-5	3-5	Slow	●●	☼☼	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		46	47
<i>Euromyrtus ramosissimum</i> (<i>Baeckea ramosissima</i>)	Rosy Baeckea	Small	0.1-0.3	1-1.5	Slow	●	☼☼	Pink	Sp			✓	✓								✓	✓		
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	Climber	2-3	1-2	Slow	●	☼☼☼	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								64	63
<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart	Tree	4-7	2-4	Mod	●	☼☼	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓		
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper Fig	Tree	4-6	3-5	Mod	●●	☼☼	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			22	23
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	Tree	15-20	20-25	Slow	●●	☼☼	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			22	
<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	Small-leaved Fig	Tree	15-20	10-15	Slow	●●	☼	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓			22	
<i>Ficus superba</i> var <i>henneana</i>	Deciduous Fig	Tree	15-20	10-15	Slow	●●	☼	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓			24	
<i>Ficus watkinsiana</i>	Strangler Fig	Tree	15-20	10-15	Slow	●●	☼	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Height (m)	Width (m)	Growth	Water	Frost	Flower	Season	Koala	Birds	Coast	Near Coast	Inland	Aborig.	Hedge	Fire Ret.	Indoor	Reveg 1	Reveg 2	Reveg 3	No Info.	Text	Picture
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	Clarke's Saw-sedge	Small	1-1.5	1.5-2	Slow	●	☼☼	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓		
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling Lily	Climber	1-3	1	Slow	●	☼☼	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓		64	63
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	Tree	4-8	3-4	Fast	●	☼☼	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓					✓			✓		
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Climbing Glycine	Climber	1-1.5	0.5	Fast	●●	☼☼☼	Mauve	Sp			✓	✓	✓							✓		64	66
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	Shrub	1-1.5	1.5-2	Very Fast	●●	☼☼☼	Yellow	All Yr			✓	✓	✓			✓		✓				46	47
<i>Goodenia ovata prostrata</i>	Prostrate Hop Goodenia	Ground cover	0.1	2-3	Very Fast	●●	☼☼☼	Yellow	All Yr			✓	✓	✓			✓				✓		61	
<i>Goodia lotifolia</i>	Golden Tip	Shrub	1.5-2.5	1-2	Very Fast	●●	☼☼☼	Yellow	Sp		✓		✓	✓							✓		✓	
<i>Grevillea granulifera</i>	Mt George Grevillea	Shrub	2-4	2-3	Mod	●	☼☼☼	Red	Sp-Au		✓			✓							✓		46	
<i>Hakea archaeoides</i>	Lansdowne Spider Hakea	Tree	4-6	2-3	Mod	●●	☼	Orange	Sp		✓		✓		✓						✓		24	26
<i>Hakea dactyloides 'Heathland Form'</i>	Heathland Hakea	Shrub	1.5	1	Mod-Slow	●	☼☼	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓		✓						✓		48	
<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	Willow-leaf Hakea	Tree	4-6	2-3	Fast	●	☼☼☼	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓		24	26
<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>	Dagger Hakea	Shrub	2-3	2-3	Slow	●●	☼☼☼	Cream	Su		✓	✓	✓		✓						✓		48	50
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral-pea	Climber	0.1-1	1-2	Fast	●	☼☼☼	Purple	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓							✓		65	66
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Prostrate Purple Coral-pea	Ground cover	0.1	2-3	Fast	●	☼☼☼	Purple	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓							✓		61	
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	Rough Guinea-flower	Small	0.5-1	1-1.5	Mod	●	☼☼	Yellow	Sp			✓	✓	✓							✓		56	57
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>	Climbing Guinea-flower	Climber	1	1-2	Mod	●	☼☼	Yellow	Sp			✓	✓								✓		65	
<i>Hibbertia diffusa</i>	Low Guinea-flower	Small	0.1	0.6	Mod	●●	☼☼	Yellow	Sp			✓	✓	✓							✓		56	57
<i>Hibbertia empetrifolia</i>	Tangled Guinea-flower	Small	1-1.5	1-1.5	Mod	●	☼☼	Yellow	Sp			✓	✓	✓							✓		58	
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Trailing Guinea-flower	Climber	2-3	1-2	Mod	●	☼☼	Yellow	Sp			✓	✓	✓							✓		65	66
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native Frangipani	Tree	5-8	2-4	Fast	●	☼☼	Yellow Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓		25	26

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Height (m)	Width (m)	Growth	Water	Frost	Flower	Season	Koala	Birds	Coast	Near Coast	Inland	Aborig.	Hedge	Fire Ret.	Indoor	Reveg 1	Reveg 2	Reveg 3	No Info.	Text	Picture
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Austral Indigo	Shrub	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.5	Very Fast	☹☹	☹☹☹	Pink	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓			48	50
<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush	Small	1	0.5	Fast	☹☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp			✓			✓					✓			58	57
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	Dogwood	Tree	4-5	2-3	Mod	☹	☹☹☹	Orange	Sp			✓	✓	✓						✓			25	26
<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	Foambark	Tree	5-7	3-4	Mod	☹☹	☹	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓		
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	White Kunzea	Shrub	2-3	3-4	Mod	☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓		✓					✓			49	50
<i>Kunzea sp. A</i>	Middle Brother Kunzea	Shrub	2-3	1.5-2.5	Mod	☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp				✓								✓	✓		
<i>Lasiopetalum ferrugineum</i>	Rusty Velvet-bush	Shrub	1	1.5-2	Slow	☹☹	☹☹	Pink	Sp			✓	✓							✓			49	
<i>Lasiopetalum macrophyllum</i>	Large-leaved Velvet-bush	Shrub	2-3	2-3	Mod	☹☹	☹☹	Pink	Sp			✓	✓							✓			49	
<i>Legenophora moorei</i>	Round-leaved Vine	Climber	4-7m	3-4	Fast	☹☹	☹	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓							✓		✓		
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge	Small	1-1.5	2	Slow	☹☹	☹	Cream	Sp		✓		✓	✓							✓	✓		
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge	Small	1	1.5	Slow	☹☹	☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓		
<i>Leptospermum petersonii</i>	Lemon-scented Tea-tree	Shrub	4-6	2-3	Mod	☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓		✓	✓						✓			51	50
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium ssp cismontanum</i>	Tea-tree	Shrub	2-4	1.5-3	Mod	☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓							✓		✓		
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	Tree	7-10	3-4	Slow	☹☹	☹☹	Cream	Su		✓	✓	✓		✓						✓	✓		
<i>Logania albiflora</i>	White Logania	Shrub	2.5-3.5	1-2	Mod	☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp				✓	✓							✓	✓	51	
<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>	Tall Mat-rush	Small	1.5	1	Mod	☹☹	☹☹	Yellow	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓				58	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-head Mat-rush	Small	1	1	Mod	☹☹	☹☹☹	Yellow	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓				59	60
<i>Lomatia arborescences</i>	Tree Lomatia	Shrub	3-4	2-3	Slow	☹☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓		✓	✓	✓						✓	✓		
<i>Lomatia salaifolia</i>	Cut-leaved Lomatia	Small	1.5-2.5	1-1.5	Slow	☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓		
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Bracelet Honey-myrtle	Tree	6-8	4-5	Fast	☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓						✓				25	
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark	Tree	4-6	4-6	Fast	☹☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓			✓			✓				27	29

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Height (m)	Width (m)	Growth	Water	Frost	Flower	Season	Koala	Birds	Coast	Near Coast	Inland	Aborig.	Hedge	Fire Ret.	Indoor	Reveg 1	Reveg 2	Reveg 3	No Info.	Text	Picture	
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in-Summer	Tree	6-10	3-5	Mod	☹☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Su	2	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓				27	29	
<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	Yellow Paperbark	Tree	4-5	2-3	Fast	☹☹	☹☹	Yellow	Sp		✓	✓	✓			✓			✓				27	29	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leaved Paperbark	Tree	6-12	3-6	Fast	☹☹	☹☹	Yellow	Sp	2	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓				28		
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	Tree	6-10	3-5	Mod	☹☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓				28	29	
<i>Melia azaderach</i>	White Cedar	Tree	6-10	8-12	Fast	☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Su		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			28	32	
<i>Meliocope micrococca</i>	White Meliocyte	Tree	5-7	3-5	Slow	☹☹	☹	Cream	Sp				✓	✓								✓	✓		
<i>Mischocarpus spp</i>	Pear-fruits	Tree	8-12	4-6	Slow	☹☹	☹	Cream	Var		✓		✓									✓	✓		
<i>Myoporum acuminatum</i>	Mangrove Boobialla	Shrub	3-4	3-4	Fast	☹☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp			✓				✓	✓		✓				51		
<i>Myoporum boninense ssp australe</i>	Coastal Boobialla	Shrub	3-4	3-4	Fast	☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp			✓				✓	✓		✓				52		
<i>Nematolepis squamea</i>	Satinwood	Tree	4-6	2-3	Fast	☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp			✓	✓			✓							30	32	
<i>Olearia elliptica</i>	Oval-leaf Daisy-bush	Shrub	1-2	1-2	Fast	☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp				✓									✓	✓		
<i>Olearia nernstii</i>	Daisy-bush	Shrub	1-1.5	1-1.5	Fast	☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp			✓	✓									✓	✓		
<i>Orites excelsa</i>	Prickly Ash	Tree	5-7	2-3	Slow	☹☹☹	☹	Cream	Sp				✓	✓								✓	✓		
<i>Oxylobium ilicifolium</i>	Holly-leaf Shaggy-pea	Shrub	1.5-2.5	1-2	Mod	☹	☹☹☹	Orange	Sp		✓		✓	✓								✓	✓		
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine	Climber	2-3	2-3	Mod	☹☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp			✓	✓	✓								✓		67	66
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Monkey Vine	Climber	5-10	3-5	Mod	☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp Su			✓	✓	✓							✓		✓		
<i>Passiflora herbertiana</i>	Native Passionfruit	Climber	2-3	1-2	Mod	☹☹	☹☹	Red	Sp Su		✓	✓	✓		✓							✓	✓		
<i>Persoonia levis</i>	Broad-leaved Geebung	Shrub	3-5	2-3	Slow	☹	☹☹☹	Golden Orange	Sp Su		✓	✓	✓		✓							✓	✓		
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Geebung	Shrub	3-5	2-3	Slow	☹	☹☹☹	Golden Orange	Sp Su		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓		
<i>Pimelea ligustrina</i>	Tall Riceflower	Shrub	2-3	2-2.5	Slow	☹☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp				✓	✓								✓	✓		
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Flax-leaved Riceflower	Small	1-1.5	1	Mod	☹☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp			✓	✓	✓								✓	✓		

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Height (m)	Width (m)	Growth	Water	Frost	Flower	Season	Koala	Birds	Coast	Near Coast	Inland	Aborig.	Hedge	Fire Ret.	Indoor	Reveg 1	Reveg 2	Reveg 3	No Info.	Text	Picture	
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Wavy-leaved Pittosporum	Shrub	2-3	1-2	Mod	☹☹	☹☹	Yellow	Sp			✓	✓	✓			✓					✓			
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	Tree	6-8	4-5	Mod	☹☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp			✓	✓	✓			✓					✓			
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	Large Tussock-grass	Small	1	1	Mod	☹☹	☹☹☹	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓							✓		59	60	
<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	Celery Wood	Tree	7-10	5-8	Mod	☹☹	☹☹	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓									✓	✓		
<i>Polyscias murrayi</i>	Pencil Cedar	Tree	7-10	5-8	Fast	☹☹	☹☹☹	Green	Sp		✓		✓	✓								✓	✓		
<i>Polyscias sambucifolius ssp A</i>	Elderberry Panax	Shrub	2-4	1-2	Mod	☹☹	☹☹☹	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓								✓	✓		
<i>Pomaderris lanigera</i>	Woolly Pomaderris	Shrub	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.5	Mod	☹	☹☹☹	Yellow	Sp			✓	✓	✓		✓						✓		52	54
<i>Prostanthera incisa</i>	Cut-leaf Mint-bush	Shrub	2-3	2-3	Mod	☹☹	☹☹☹	Mauve	Sp			✓	✓	✓	✓							✓		52	54
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Victorian Xmas Bush	Shrub	4-6	3-4	Mod	☹☹	☹☹☹☹	Cream	Su				✓	✓								✓	✓		
<i>Prostanthera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaf Mint-bush	Shrub	2-3	2-3	Mod	☹	☹☹☹☹	Mauve	Sp				✓	✓	✓	✓						✓		53	54
<i>Psychotria lonicerioides</i>	Hairy Psychotria	Shrub	2-4	2-3	Slow	☹☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓		
<i>Pultenaea villosa</i>	Hairy Bush-pea	Shrub	1-1.5	1.5-	Very Fast	☹	☹☹☹	Orange	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓										53	54
<i>Rapanea howittiana</i>	Muttonwood	Tree	5-7	2-3	Slow	☹☹	☹☹☹	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓								✓	✓		
<i>Rapanea variabilis</i>	Variable Muttonwood	Tree	4-6	2-3	Slow	☹☹	☹☹	Green	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓								✓	✓		
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Brush Turpentine	Shrub	3-4	1-2	Mod	☹☹	☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓								✓	✓		
<i>Rulingia dasyphylla</i>	Shrubby Rulingia	Shrub	2-3	4-5	Fast	☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp			✓	✓									✓		53	
<i>Senna acclinis</i>	Senna	Shrub	2-3	2-3	Very Fast	☹	☹☹	Yellow	Sp		✓	✓	✓									✓	✓		
<i>Senna coronillioides</i>	Senna	Ground cover	0.2-0.4	1.5-2	Very Fast	☹	☹☹☹	Yellow	Sp		✓		✓	✓								✓	✓		
<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo Apple	Shrub	2-3	2-3	Very Fast	☹☹	☹☹☹	Purple	Sp Su		✓	✓	✓	✓					✓			✓			

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Height (m)	Width (m)	Growth	Water	Frost	Flower	Season	Koala	Birds	Coastal	Near Coastal	Inland	Aborig.	Hedge	Fire Ret.	Indoor	Reveg 1	Reveg 2	Reveg 3	No Info.	Text	Picture
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Kangaroo Apple	Shrub	2-3	2-3	Very Fast	☹☹	☹☹☹	Purple	Sp Su		✓	✓	✓	✓					✓			✓		
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	Tree	7-10	3-5	Mod	☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓					✓				30	
<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>	Scentless Rosewood	Tree	5-8	2-4	Mod	☹☹	☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓						✓		✓		
<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i>	Beefwood	Shrub	3-5	2-3	Slow	☹☹	☹	Cream	Sp				✓	✓								✓	✓	
<i>Swainsona galegifolia</i>	Smooth Darling Pea	Small	1-1.5	1-2	Very Fast	☹	☹☹☹	Hot Pink	Sp		✓		✓	✓								✓	✓	
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	Tree	6-8	2-4	Mod	☹☹	Nil	Cream	Su		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		30 32
<i>Tasmannia insipida</i>	Native Pepper	Shrub	2-4	2-3	Slow	☹☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	
<i>Tetradlea thymifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Black-eyed Susan	Small	0.5	0.5	Slow	☹	☹☹☹	Pink	Sp			✓	✓	✓								✓		59 60
<i>Thelionema caespitosa</i>	Tufted Blue-lily	Small	1	1	Slow	☹☹	☹☹☹	Blue	Sp			✓	✓									✓		61 60
<i>Tripladenia cunninghamii</i>	Shiny Lily	Small	0.2-0.3	0.5-0.7	Slow	☹☹	☹	Pink	Sp			✓	✓	✓								✓	✓	
<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i>	Tree Heath	Shrub	3-5	2-3	Slow	☹☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓								✓	✓	
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet	Ground cover	0.05 – 0.1	1-2	Mod	☹☹☹	☹☹☹	Cream Purple	Sp Su			✓	✓	✓								✓		62 63
<i>Waterhousia floribunda</i>	Ironwood	Tree	8-12m	6-8m	Mod	☹☹☹	☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓	✓							✓		✓	
<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	Coastal Rosemary	Shrub	1.5-3	2-3	Slow	☹	☹☹☹☹	White Mauve	Sp			✓				✓					✓			55
<i>Wilkiea huegeliana</i>	Veiny Wilkea	Tree	5-8	3-4	Slow	☹☹	☹	Cream	Sp			✓	✓	✓								✓	✓	
<i>Xanthorrhoea macronema</i>	Bottlebrush Grass-tree	Small	1	1.5	Very Slow	☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp		✓	✓	✓		✓							✓	✓	
<i>Xanthorrhoea spp.</i>	Grass-trees	Small	1-2	1-2	Very Slow	☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp			✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	
<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Coastal Sandfly	Shrub	1-2	1-2	Fast	☹	☹☹☹	Cream	Sp			✓	✓	✓								✓	✓	

Common Name Index

Common Name	Page
Aotus, Common	36
Apple, Rough-barked	12
Apple, Smooth-barked	12
Ash, Blueberry	45
Banksia, Coastal	13
Banksia, Haripin	39
Banksia, Heath	13
Banksia, Large-leaved	37
Banksia, Saw	12
Banksia, Swamp	37
Baeckea, Twiggy	36
Blackbutt	19
Black-eyed Susan	59
Blackwood	9
Bloodwood, Pink	18
Blueberry Ash	45
Blue-lily, Tufted	61
Boobialla, Coastal	52
Boobialla, Myoporum	51
Boronia, Pinnate	39
Boronia, Soft	39
Bottlebrush	42
Bottlebrush, Comboyne	40
Bottlebrush, Narrow-leaved	42
Bottlebrush, Wallum	42
Bottlebrush, Wavy	40
Bursaria, Sweet	40
Cedar, White	28
Christmas Bush, NSW	17
Clematis, Austral	62
Clematis, Forest	62
Club-rush, Knobby	58
Coral-pea, Purple	61/65
Corkwood, Soft	13
Correa, Common	43
Dog Wood	25
Fern, Gristle	67
Fig, Creek Sandpaper	22
Fig, Deciduous	24
Fig, Moreton Bay	22
Fig, Small-leaved	22

Common Name	Page
Flame Tree	13
Flax-lily, Blue	55
Flax-lily, Coastal	55
Flax-lily, Smooth	56
Frangipani, Native	25
Glycine, Twining	64
Goodenia, Hop	46/61
Grevillea, Mt George	46
Guinea-flower, Climbing	65
Guinea-flower, Low	56
Guinea-flower, Rough	56
Guinea-flower, Tangled	58
Gum, Blue	20
Gum, Flooded	20
Gum, Forest Red	21
Gum, Grey	20
Gum, Scribbly	21
Gum, Spotted	18
Hakea, Dagger	48
Hakea, Heathland	48
Hakea, Lansdowne Spider	24
Hakea, Willow-leaf	24
Hickory, Two-veined	8
Honey-myrtle, Ball	27
Honey-myrtle, Bracelet	25
Hop-bush, Sticky	45
Hop-bush, Wedge-leaved	45
Indigo, Austral	48
Ironbark	21
Kunzea, White	49
Kurrajong	15
Lacebark	15
Laurel, Copper	46
Lemon Stars, Correa-leaved	36
Lightwood	31
Lilly-pilly	11
Lilly-pilly, Magenta	30
Lily, Scrambling	64
Logania, White	51
Lolly Bush	43
Mahogany, Swamp	20
Mat-rush, Spiny-head	58
Mat-rush, Tall	58
Mint-bush, Cut-leaf	52

Common Name	Page
Mint-bush, Round-leaf	53
Myall, Coastal	8
Oak, Swamp	17
Orchid, Rock	68
Palm-lily, Narrow-leaved	43
Paperbark, Broad-leaf	28
Paperbark, Prickly	28
Paperbark, Swamp	27
Pomaderris, Woolly	52
Rasp-fern, Common	67
Red Gum, Forest	21
Rosemary, Coastal	55
Rulingia, Shrubby	53
Satinwood	30
She-oak, Black	11
She-oak, Forest	11
Snake Vine	65
Snow-in-Summer	27
Stringybark, White	19
Tallowwood	19
Tea-tree, Lemon-scented	51
Tuckeroo	18
Turpentine	30
Tussock-grass, Large	59
Velvet-bush, Large-leaved	49
Velvet-bush, Rusty	49
Vine, Snake	65
Vine, Wonga	67
Violet, Native	62
Wattle, Blake's	8
Wattle, Blunt-leaf	33
Wattle, Cedar	9
Wattle, Coastal	34
Wattle, Green	33
Wattle, Juniper	34
Wattle, Maiden's	9
Wattle, Sallow	33
Wattle, Sickle	31
Wattle, Sweet	34
Wattle, White Sallow	31
Wombat Berry	64
Wonga Vine	67
Xmas Bush, NSW	17