

LANDSCAPE & REVEGETATION GUIDELINES



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



Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Landscape & Revegetation Requirements	4
2.1 Community vision and expectation	4
2.2 Statutory requirements	4
2.3 Complying with your plan	5
2.4 Firebreak notice requirements	5
3. Landscaping or Revegetation?	6
3.1 Landscaping	6
3.2 Revegetation	9
3.3 Site preparation, implementation and maintenance	16
4. What species should I use?	19
4.1 Landscape species	19
4.2 Revegetation species	20
4.3 Vegetation complexes and soil types	20
4.4 Check list for choosing plant species	25
4.5 Species List	25
Grasses	27
Sedges/rushes	30
Groundcovers/climbers	34
Small shrubs	37
Medium shrubs 1m to 3m	49
Tall shrubs 3m or taller	63
Trees 8m or taller	72
Species Index List	78

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1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

2. Landscape & Revegetation Requirements

2.1 Community vision and expectation

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

2.2 Statutory requirements

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

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

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

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

2.3 Complying with your plan

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

2.4 Firebreak notice requirements

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

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

Elements to consider in firewise gardens include:

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



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

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

3. Landscaping or Revegetation?

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

3.1 Landscaping

Definition –

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

Landscape plans –

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

Landscape plans can be required by the Shire:

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

What should a landscape plan look like?

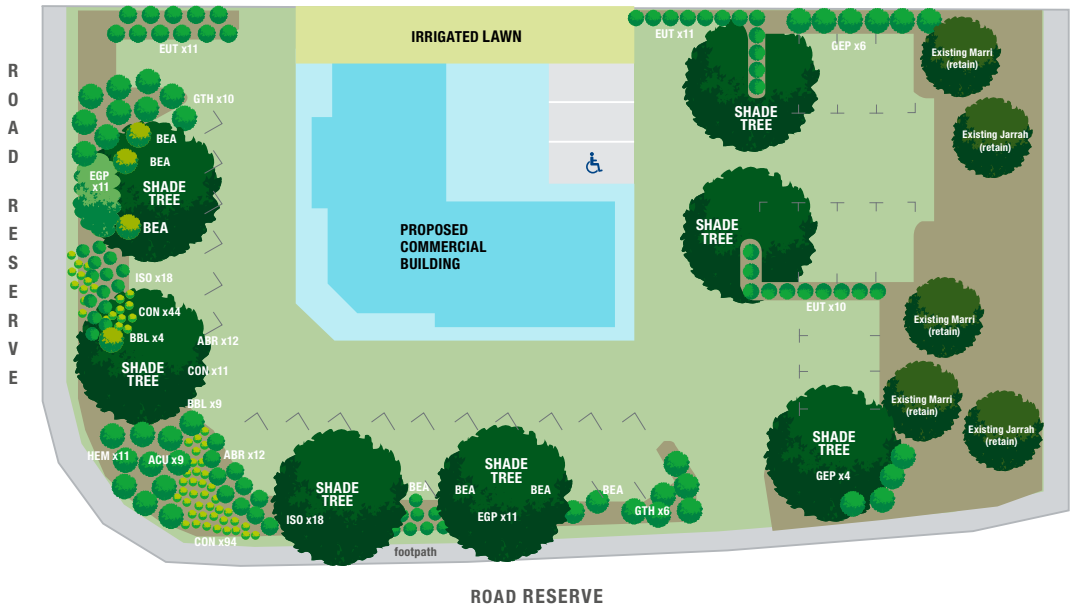
A well-drawn landscape plan assists Shire officers with the development approval process. The following features should be included in the plan:

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



EXAMPLE LANDSCAPE PLAN

N
SCALE 1:100



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



3.2 Revegetation

Definition –

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

Revegetation plans –

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

Revegetation plans can be required by the Shire:

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

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

What should a revegetation plan look like?

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

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

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

Revegetation techniques

There are three main ways to revegetate an area:

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

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

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

Regeneration

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

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



Direct seeding

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

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

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

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

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

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



Replanting

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

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

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

Dieback Management

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

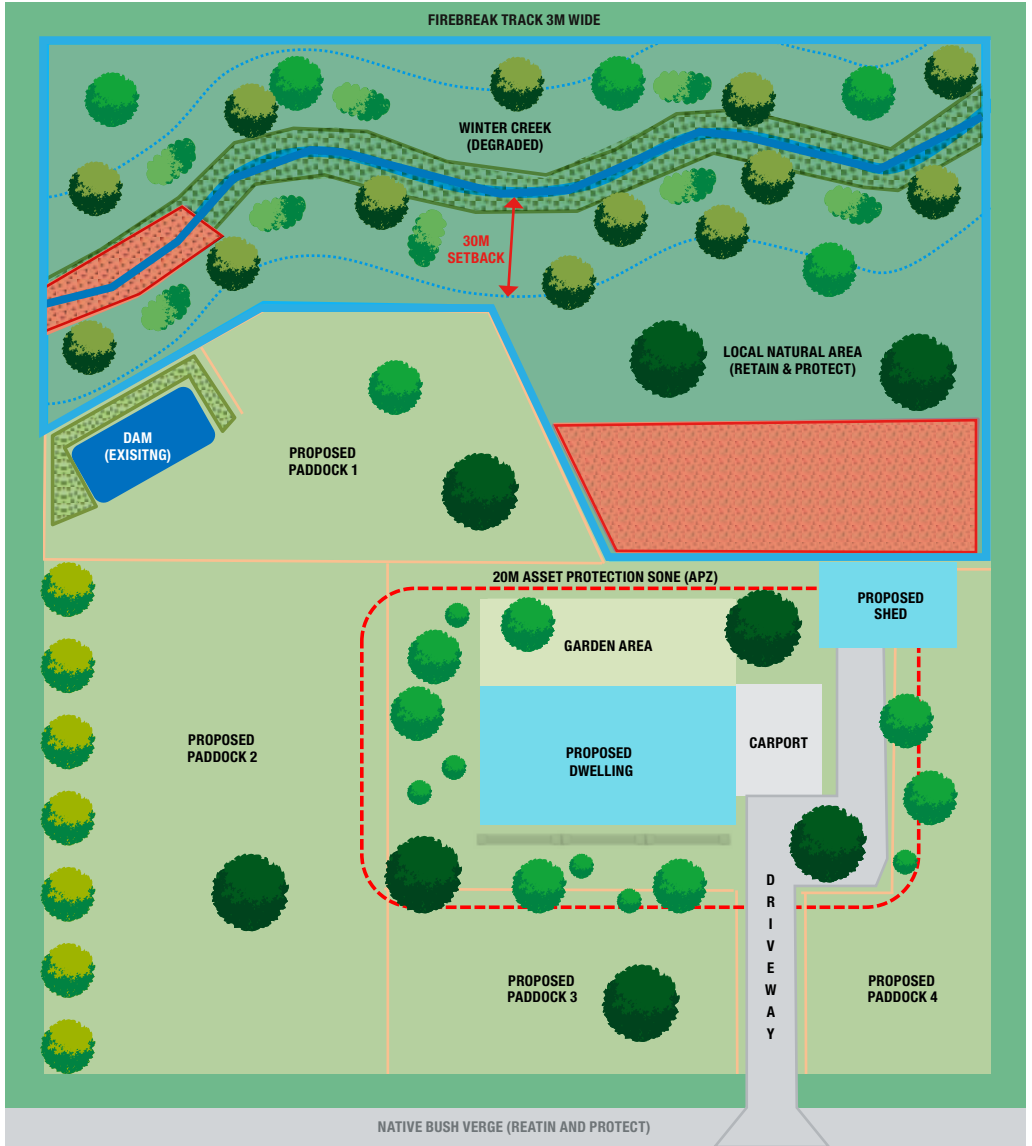
- Seedlings – source seedlings from NIASA (Nursery Industry Accreditation Scheme Australia) nurseries where possible to ensure best hygiene practices.
- Mulching - mulch prepared in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4454-2012, and stored appropriately, will be dieback-free.
- Equipment - vehicles,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








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

EXAMPLE REVEGETATION PLAN



SCALE 1:100



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

3.3 Site preparation, implementation and maintenance

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

Site preparation

The following activities are recommended as a minimum for site preparation

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



Implementing a plan

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

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

Planting techniques

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

Ongoing management

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

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

Bond requirements

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



4. What species should I use?

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

4.1 Landscape species

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

4.2 Revegetation species

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

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

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

4.3 Vegetation complexes and soil types

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

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

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

SWAN COASTAL PLAIN



Foothills (Ridge Hill Shelf)

- Forreestfield complex

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





Pinjarra Plain

- Guildford complex
- Swan complex

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



Bassendean Dunes

- Southern River Complex

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

NORTHERN JARRAH FOREST



Darling Plateau/Scarp - Uplands

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

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

- Darling Scarp complex

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



Darling Plateau - Depressions & Swamps

- Goonaping complex
- Swamp complex

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



Darling Plateau - Valleys

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

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

4.4 Check list for choosing plant species

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

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

4.5 Species List

The following species list is divided into the following sections:

Grasses	27
Sedges/rushes	30
Groundcovers/climbers	34
Small shrubs	37
Medium shrubs 1 to 3m	49
Tall shrubs 3m and taller	63
Trees 8m and taller	72

Key for Symbols



Darling Plateau/Scarp - uplands

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



Darling Plateau – depressions/swamps

- Goonaping complex
- Swamp complex



Darling Plateau - valleys

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



Foothills

- Forrestfield complex



Pinjarra Plain

- Guildford complex
- Swan complex



Bassendean dunes

- Southern River complex



Bird attractant



Dieback resistant



screening



More firewise



Watercourses



Ornamentals

GRASSES



Amphipogon amphipogonoides

Little Amphipogon

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



Austrostipa elegantissima

Feather Speargrass

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



Cymbopogon oblectus

Native Lemon Grass

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



Lomandra sericea

Silky Mat Rush

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



Microlaena stipoides

Weeping Grass

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



Neurachne alopecuroidea

Foxtail Mulga Grass

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



Rytidosperma caespitosum

Common Wallaby Grass

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



Themeda triandra

Kangaroo Grass

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

SEDGES/RUSHES River and wetland plants



Baumea articulata
Jointed Twig-rush

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



Baumea juncea
Bare Twig-rush

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



Baumea preissii
Broad Twig Sedge

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





Baumea rubiginosa

River Twig Sedge

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



Chorizandra enodis

Black Bristle-rush

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



Eleocharis acuta

Common Spike-rush

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





Ficinia nodosa

Knotted Club Rush

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



Juncus kraussii

Sea Rush

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



Juncus pallidus

Pale Rush

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



Juncus subsecundus

Finger Rush

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



Lepidosperma squamatum

Unknown

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



Lepidosperma tetraquetrum

Pithy Sword-sedge

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



GROUNDCOVERS/CLIMBERS

Prostrate (up to 50cm) or climber



Billardiera fusiformis

Australian Bluebell

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



Carpobrotus virescens

Coastal Pigface

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



Clematis pubescens

Common Clematis

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



Dampiera linearis

Common Dampiera

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



Hardenbergia comptoniana

Native Wisteria

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



Hemiandra pungens

Snakebush

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





Kennedia coccinea

Coral Vine

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



Kennedia prostrata

Running Postman

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



Scaevola calliptera

Royal Robe

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



SMALL SHRUBS Up to 1 metre



Acacia drummondii

Drummond's Wattle

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



Acacia pulchella

Prickly Moses

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



Adenanthos barbiger

Hairy Jugflower

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





Anigozanthos manglesii

Mangles Kangaroo Paw

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



Anigozanthos viridis

Green Kangaroo Paw

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



Banksia dallanneyi

Couch Honeypot

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

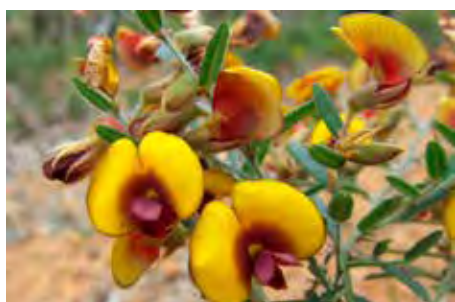




Boronia ovata

Heart-leaved Boronia

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



Bossiaea eriocarpa

Common Brown Pea

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



Chorizema cordatum

Heart-leaf Flame Pea

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





Chorizema dicksonii

Yellow-eyed Flame Pea

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



Conostylis aculeata

Prickly Conostylis

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



Dianella revoluta

Blueberry Lily

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





Eremophila glabra

Tar Bush

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



Gastrolobium capitatum

Bacon and Eggs

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



Gompholobium tomentosum

Hairy Yellow Pea

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





Grevillea pilulifera

Woolly-flowered Grevillea

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



Grevillea synapheae

Catkin Grevillea

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



Grevillea wilsonii

Wilson's Grevillea

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





Haemodorum laxum

Bloodroot

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



Hibbertia hypericoides

Yellow Buttercup

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



Hovea trisperma

Common Hovea

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



Hypocalymma robustum

Swan River Myrtle

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



Laxmannia squarrosa

Paper Lily

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



Lechenaultia biloba

Blue Leschenaultia

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





Lobelia anceps

Angled Lobelia

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



Melaleuca seriata

Pink Pom Pom

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



Orthrosanthus laxus

Morning Iris

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



Patersonia occidentalis

Purple Flag

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



Petrophile biloba

Granite Petrophile

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



Philothea spicata

Salt and Pepper

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



Phyllanthus calycinus

False Boronia

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



Pimelea ciliata

White Banjine

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



Scaevola pilosa

Hairy Fanflower

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





Thomasia glutinosa

Sticky Thomasia

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



Thysanotus multiflorus

Many Flowered Fringed Lily

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

MEDIUM SHRUBS 1 to 3 metre



Acacia alata

Winged Wattle

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



Acacia celastrifolia

Glowing Wattle

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



Acacia dentifera

Toothed Wattle

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





Acacia extensa

Wiry Wattle

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



Acacia lateriticola

Unknown

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



Acacia sessilis

Unknown

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



Acacia urophylla

Tail-leaved Acacia

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



Adenanthos obovatus

Unknown

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



Allocasuarina humilis

Dwarf Sheoak

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





Astartea scoparia

Astartea

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



Beaufortia purpurea

Swamp Bottlebrush

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



Beaufortia squarrosa

Sand Bottlebrush

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





Billardiera heterophylla

Australian Bluebell

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



Bossiaea ornata

Broad-leaved Brown Pea

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



Bossiaea pulchella

Unknown

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





Calothamnus hirsutus

Hairy Claw flower

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



Calothamnus quadrifidus

One-sided Bottlebrush

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



Calothamnus sanguineus

Silky-leaved Blood flower

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



Darwinia citriodora

Lemon-scented Darwinia

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



Daviesia cordata

Bookleaf Pea

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



Grevillea bipinnatifida

Fuschia Grevillea

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





Grevillea endlicheriana

Spindly Grevillea

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



Hakea lissocarpa

Honey Bush

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



Hakea prostrata

Harsh Hakea

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



Hakea ruscifolia

Candle Hakea

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



Hakea trifurcata

Two-leaf Hakea

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



Hakea undulata

Wavy-leaved Hakea

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





Hovea pungens

Devil's Pins

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



Hypocalymma angustifolium

White Myrtle

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



Isopogon dubius

Pincushion Coneflower

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





Kunzea recurva

Purple Kunzea

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



Leptospermum erubescens

Roadside Teatree

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



Macrozamia riedlei

Zamia Palm

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





Melaleuca lateritia

Robin Redbreast Bush

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



Melaleuca radula

Graceful Honeymyrtle

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



Pericalymma ellipticum

Swamp Teatree

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



Scholtzia involucrata

Spiked Scholtzia

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



Trymalium ledifolium

Unknown

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



Verticordia densiflora

Compacted Featherflower

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





Verticordia plumosa

Plumed Featherflower

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



Xanthorrhoea gracilis

Graceful Grass Tree

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

TALL SHRUBS 3m and taller



Acacia saligna

Orange Wattle

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



Adenanthos cygnorum

Common Woollybush

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



Adenanthos sericeus

Woolly Bush

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





Banksia menziesii

Firewood Banksia

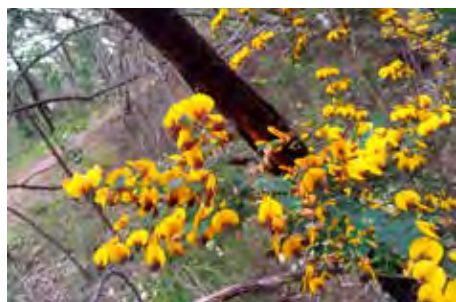
Tree or shrub growing to 7m high. Pink/red/yellow flowers appear Feb to Oct. Suited to white, grey or yellow sand.



Banksia sessilis

Parrot Bush

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



Bossiaea aquifolium

Water Bush

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





Callistemon phoeniceus

Lesser Bottlebrush

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



Calothamnus rupestris

Mouse Ears

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



Eremaea pauciflora

Orange flowered Eremaea

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





Eucalyptus drummondii

Drummond's Gum

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



Grevillea olivacea

Olive Grevillea

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



Hakea laurina

Pin-cushion Hakea

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



Hakea petiolaris

Sea Urchin Hakea

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



Hakea varia

Variable-leaved Hakea

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



Jacksonia sternbergiana

Green Stinkwood

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





Kunzea glabrescens

Spear Wood

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



Melaleuca cuticularis

Saltwater Paperbark

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



Melaleuca huegelii

Chenille Honeymyrtle

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



Melaleuca incana

Grey Honeymyrtle

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



Melaleuca teretifolia

Banbar

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



Melaleuca viminea

Mohan

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



Taxandria linearifolia

Swamp Peppermint

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



Trymalium odoratissimum

Karri Hazel

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



Viminaria juncea

Swishbush

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



Xanthorrhoea preissii

Grass Tree

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



TREES 8m and taller



Allocasuarina fraseriana

Sheoak

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



Allocasuarina huegeliana

Rock Sheoak

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



Banksia attenuata

Candle Banksia

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



Banksia grandis

Bull Banksia

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



Banksia littoralis

Swamp Banksia

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



Casuarina obesa

Swamp Sheoak

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





Corymbia calophylla

Marri

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



Eucalyptus accedens

Powderbark Wandoo

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



Eucalyptus laeliae

Darling Range Ghost Gum

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





Eucalyptus marginata

Jarrah

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



Eucalyptus patens

Swan River Blackbutt

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



Eucalyptus rudis

Flooded Gum

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





Eucalyptus wandoo

Wandoo

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



Melaleuca preissiana

Moonah

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



Melaleuca raphiophylla

Swamp Paperbark

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





Nuytsia floribunda

Christmas Tree

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



Paraserianthes lophantha

Albizia

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

Species Index List

Scientific Name	Common Name	Photo	
GRASSES			
<i>Amphipogon amphipogonoides</i>	Little Amphipogon	Cliff Burns	26
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	Feather Speargrass	Cliff Burns	26
<i>Cymbopogon oblectus</i>	Native Lemon Grass	Cliff Burns	26
<i>Lomandra sericea</i>	Silky Mat Rush	Cliff Burns	27
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	Una Bell	27
<i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i>	Foxtail Mulga Grass	Cliff Burns	27
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby Grass	Cliff Burns	28
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	Cliff Burns	28
SEDGES/RUSHES			
<i>Baumea articulata</i>	Jointed Twig-rush	Natural Area	29
<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Bare Twig-rush	Una Bell	29
<i>Baumea preissii</i>	Broad Twig Sedge	Natural Area	29
<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i>	River Twig Sedge	Una Bell	30
<i>Chorizandra enodis</i>	Black Bristle-rush	Natural Area	30
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-rush	Natural Area	30
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knotted Club Rush	Una Bell	31
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	Sea Rush	Una Bell	31
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush	Una Bell	31
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger Rush	Una Bell	32
<i>Lepidosperma squamatum</i>	Unknown	Cliff Burns	32
<i>Lepidosperma tetraquetrum</i>	Pithy Sword-sedge	Una Bell	32
GROUNDCOVERS/CLIMBERS			
<i>Billardiera fusiformis</i>	Australian Bluebell	Ken Patterson - TCUP	33
<i>Carpobrotus virescens</i>	Coastal Pigface	Ken Patterson	33
<i>Clematis pubescens</i>	Common Clematis	Cliff Burns	33
<i>Dampiera linearis</i>	Common Dampiera	Cliff Burns	34
<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	Native Wisteria	Shire of Mundaring	34
<i>Hemiandra pungens</i>	Snakebush	Cliff Burns	34
<i>Kennedia coccinea</i>	Coral Vine	Cliff Burns	35
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	Shire of Mundaring	35
<i>Scaevola calliptera</i>	Royal Robe	Ken Patterson	35

Scientific Name

Common Name

Photo

SMALL SHRUBS

<i>Acacia drummondii</i>	Drummond's Wattle	Cliff Burns	36
<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	Prickly Moses	Cliff Burns	36
<i>Adenanthos barbigeri</i>	Hairy Jugflower	Cliff Burns	36
<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i>	Mangles Kangaroo Paw	Cliff Burns	37
<i>Anigozanthos viridis</i>	Green Kangaroo Paw	Ken Patterson	37
<i>Banksia dallanneyi</i>	Couch Honeypot	Shire of Mundaring	37
<i>Boronia ovata</i>	Heart-leaved Boronia	Cliff Burns	38
<i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i>	Common Brown Pea	Cliff Burns	38
<i>Chorizema cordatum</i>	Heart-leaf Flame Pea	Cliff Burns	38
<i>Chorizema dicksonii</i>	Yellow-eyed Flame Pea	Cliff Burns	39
<i>Conostylis aculeata</i>	Prickly Conostylis	Natural Area	39
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blueberry Lily	Cliff Burns	39
<i>Eremophila glabra</i>	Tar Bush	Shire of Mundaring	40
<i>Gastrolobium capitatum</i>	Bacon and Eggs	Cliff Burns	40
<i>Gompholobium tomentosum</i>	Hairy Yellow Pea	Cliff Burns	40
<i>Grevillea pilulifera</i>	Woolly-flowered Grevillea	Cliff Burns	41
<i>Grevillea synapheae</i>	Catkin Grevillea	Cliff Burns	41
<i>Grevillea wilsonii</i>	Wilson's Grevillea	Cliff Burns	41
<i>Haemodorum laxum</i>	Bloodroot	Cliff Burns	42
<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>	Yellow Buttercup	Cliff Burns	42
<i>Hovea trisperma</i>	Common Hovea	Cliff Burns	42
<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	Swan River Myrtle	Cliff Burns	43
<i>Laxmannia squarrosa</i>	Paper Lily	Cliff Burns	43
<i>Lechenaultia biloba</i>	Blue Leschenaultia	Cliff Burns	43
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia	Cliff Burns	44
<i>Melaleuca seriata</i>	Pink Pom Pom	TCUP	44
<i>Orthrosanthus laxus</i>	Morning Iris	Cliff Burns	44
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	Purple Flag	Cliff Burns	45
<i>Petrophile biloba</i>	Granite Petrophile	Cliff Burns	45
<i>Philothea spicata</i>	Salt and Pepper	Ken Patterson	45
<i>Phyllanthus calycinus</i>	False Boronia	Cliff Burns	46
<i>Pimelea ciliata</i>	White Banjine	Cliff Burns	46
<i>Scaevola pilosa</i>	Hairy Fanflower	Cliff Burns	46
<i>Thomasia glutinosa</i>	Sticky Thomasia	Cliff Burns	47
<i>Thysanotus multiflorus</i>	Many Flowered Fringed Lily	Shire of Mundaring	47

Scientific Name	Common Name	Photo	
MEDIUM SHRUBS			
<i>Acacia alata</i>	Winged Wattle	Cliff Burns	48
<i>Acacia celastrifolia</i>	Glowing Wattle	Ken Patterson	48
<i>Acacia dentifera</i>	Toothed Wattle	Cliff Burns	48
<i>Acacia extensa</i>	Wiry Wattle	Cliff Burns	49
<i>Acacia lateriticola</i>	Unknown	Cliff Burns	49
<i>Acacia sessilis</i>	Unknown	Cliff Burns	49
<i>Acacia urophylla</i>	Tail-leaved Acacia	Cliff Burns	50
<i>Adenanthos obovatus</i>	Unknown	Ken Patterson	50
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	Dwarf Sheoak	Cliff Burns	50
<i>Astartea scoparia</i>	Astartea	Shire of Mundaring	51
<i>Beaufortia purpurea</i>	Swamp Bottlebrush	Cliff Burns	51
<i>Beaufortia squarrosa</i>	Sand Bottlebrush	Ken Patterson	51
<i>Billardiera heterophylla</i>	Australian Bluebell	Cliff Burns	52
<i>Bossiaea ornata</i>	Broad-leaved Brown Pea	Cliff Burns	52
<i>Bossiaea pulchella</i>	Unknown	Cliff Burns	52
<i>Calothamnus hirsutus</i>	Hairy Claw flower	Ross Hooper	53
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	One-sided Bottlebrush	Cliff Burns	53
<i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i>	Silky-leaved Blood flower	Cliff Burns	53
<i>Darwinia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Darwinia	Shire of Mundaring	54
<i>Daviesia cordata</i>	Bookleaf Pea	Cliff Burns	54
<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i>	Fuschia Grevillea	Cliff Burns	54
<i>Grevillea endlicheriana</i>	Spindly Grevillea	Cliff Burns	55
<i>Hakea lissocarpha</i>	Honey Bush	Cliff Burns	55
<i>Hakea prostrata</i>	Harsh Hakea	Cliff Burns	55
<i>Hakea ruscifolia</i>	Candle Hakea	Cliff Burns	56
<i>Hakea trifurcata</i>	Two-leaf Hakea	Cliff Burns	56
<i>Hakea undulata</i>	Wavy-leaved Hakea	Cliff Burns	56
<i>Hovea pungens</i>	Devil's Pins	Cliff Burns	57
<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>	White Myrtle	Cliff Burns	57
<i>Isopogon dubius</i>	Pincushion Coneflower	Cliff Burns	57
<i>Kunzea recurva</i>	Purple Kunzea	Cliff Burns	58
<i>Leptospermum erubescens</i>	Roadside Teatree	Cliff Burns	58
<i>Macrozamia riedlei</i>	Zamia Palm	Cliff Burns	58
<i>Melaleuca lateritia</i>	Robin Redbreast Bush	Una Bell	59

Scientific Name

Melaleuca radula
Pericalymma ellipticum
Scholtzia involucrata
Trymalium ledifolium
Verticordia densiflora
Verticordia plumosa
Xanthorrhoea gracilis

Common Name

Graceful Honeymyrtle
Swamp Teatree
Spiked Scholtzia
Unknown
Compacted Featherflower
Plumed Featherflower
Graceful Grass Tree

Photo

Cliff Burns 59
Cliff Burns 59
Shire of Mundaring 60
Cliff Burns 60
Cliff Burns 60
Cliff Burns 61
Cliff Burns 61

TALL SHRUBS

Acacia saligna
Adenanthos cygnorum
Adenanthos sericeus
Banksia menziesii
Banksia sessilis
Bossiaea aquifolium
Callistemon phoeniceus
Calothamnus rupestris
Eremaea pauciflora
Eucalyptus drummondii
Grevillea olivacea
Hakea laurina
Hakea petiolaris
Hakea varia
Jacksonia sternbergiana
Kunzea glabrescens
Melaleuca cuticularis
Melaleuca huegelii
Melaleuca incana
Melaleuca teretifolia
Melaleuca viminea
Taxandria linearifolia
Trymalium odoratissimum
Viminaria juncea
Xanthorrhoea preissii

Orange Wattle
Common Woollybush
Woolly Bush
Firewood Banksia
Parrot Bush
Water Bush
Lesser Bottlebrush
Mouse Ears
Orange flowered Eremaea
Drummond's Gum
Olive Grevillea
Pin-cushion Hakea
Sea Urchin Hakea
Variable-leaved Hakea
Green Stinkwood
Spear Wood
Saltwater Paperbark
Chenille Honeymyrtle
Grey Honeymyrtle
Banbar
Mohan
Swamp Peppermint
Karri Hazel
Swishbush
Grass Tree

Cliff Burns 62
Natural Area 62
Shire of Mundaring 62
Ken Patterson 63
Cliff Burns 63
Shire of Mundaring 63
Cliff Burns 64
Natural Area 64
Natural Area 64
TCUP 65
Mucnea Tree Farm 65
Shire of Mundaring 65
Cliff Burns 66
Una Bell 66
Cliff Burns 66
Natural Area 67
Natural Area 67
Una Bell 68
Natural Area 68
Natural Area 68
Cliff Burns 69
Cliff Burns 69
Cliff Burns 69
Cliff Burns 70

Scientific Name	Common Name	Photo	
TREES			
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	Sheoak	Cliff Burns	71
<i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i>	Rock Sheoak	Cliff Burns	71
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	Candle Banksia	Natural Area	71
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	Bull Banksia	Cliff Burns	72
<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	Swamp Banksia	Una Bell	72
<i>Casuarina obesa</i>	Swamp Sheoak	Una Bell	72
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri	Shire of Mundaring	73
<i>Eucalyptus accedens</i>	Powderbark Wandoo	Cliff Burns	73
<i>Eucalyptus laeiae</i>	Darling Range Ghost Gum	Cliff Burns	73
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Jarrah	Shire of Mundaring	74
<i>Eucalyptus patens</i>	Swan River Blackbutt	Una Bell	74
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	Flooded Gum	Cliff Burns	74
<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>	Wandoo	Cliff Burns	75
<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	Moonah	Cliff Burns	75
<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>	Swamp Paperbark	Cliff Burns	75
<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>	Christmas Tree	Cliff Burns	76
<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Albizia	Cliff Burns	76

NOTES



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

EASTERN HILLS BRANCH

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

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

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

Shire of Mundaring - 9290 6666
7000 Great Eastern Highway, Mundaring WA 6073
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