

# **Waterwise & Salt Tolerant Plants**

**Griffith Local Government  
Area and Surrounds**

## **Acknowledgements**

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## Introduction

Water is a precious resource that is essential to all living things. Australia is the driest continent on the earth, yet it has the highest consumption of water per head. The average Australian home uses about 300,000 litres of water per year. Between 30% and 50% of this water is used in the garden. By using drought tolerant plant species, careful planning and a few tricks of the trade it is possible to have a garden that is not dull or boring, but exciting and attractive, easy to maintain, benefits local wildlife and is water efficient.

### What does water efficient mean?

A water efficient garden is a garden that has been developed to grow plants suited to local conditions to ensure most, if not all, of their water requirements can be met by rainfall. If plants require watering during the dry season watering requirements will be applied using the most efficient irrigation techniques available.

Choosing the right plants for the temperate climate of the Murrumbidgee can save water and your time in caring for them. There is a range of native and exotic plants that look great and thrive in dry conditions. Speak to your local nursery for recommendations on which plants suit your environment.

This guide provides the details of just some of the plants which are suited to the Murrumbidgee environment.



Figure 1 - Waterwise Garden

### Why create a local garden guide?

This guide has been produced for the Griffith Local Government Area. It is a handbook to refer to when designing, planting and maintaining your home garden.

The species that have been selected for this book are all species that are well suited to the climate, soils, rainfall and character of the Griffith City Council area.

## Planning

- Walk around your garden or block of land at different times of the day and during different seasons of the year. Take note of the sheltered and windy areas, sunny and shades areas.
- Note the soil types, and any areas that are dry or moist.
- Consider how you would like to use your garden. Do you want to install a veggie patch, entertaining area, play equipment for the kids etc.
- Plan your garden taking into account the amount of time available for maintenance the style of garden you would like to create and your budget.

## Consider

- Grouping together plants with similar water needs, that way plants will get the amount of water they actually need.
- Establishing high water use plants in the moist areas such as the bottom of slopes so they can take advantage of the higher moisture
- Establishing shelter belts to the north and west. This will lessen the effects of hot, drying summer winds. If you use deciduous trees and or shrubs they will help lower high summer temperatures, whilst allowing winter sun to warm your home.
- Establishing delicate high water usage plants on the southern or easterly side of your house, where they will be more protected from the sun and hot winds.

## Garden Design

Create a garden plan based on a sound understanding of local climate, soil type and topography. Incorporate water saving principles into your plan and ensure the design encompasses your lifestyle needs.

Information is available on a number of topics to assist you in developing and managing a water efficient garden, including:

- Tips on Sustainable Gardening
- Waterwise Gardening
- Easy Guide to Composting
- Easy Guide to Mulching

These are available on the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) website [www.environment.nsw.gov.au/households/gardening.htm](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/households/gardening.htm)

Correct garden design, site drainage and watering of your garden will help to protect foundations and footings of your building. Plant a water wise garden, mulch, use a tap timer, reduce lawn area and put in plants with deeper roots like shrubs and trees that need little watering.

Figure 2 on page 6 is a typical planting plan for a waterwise and salt tolerant garden. The plant species included in the plan are listed in the Appendix - Plant Species for Typical Planting Plan on page 66.

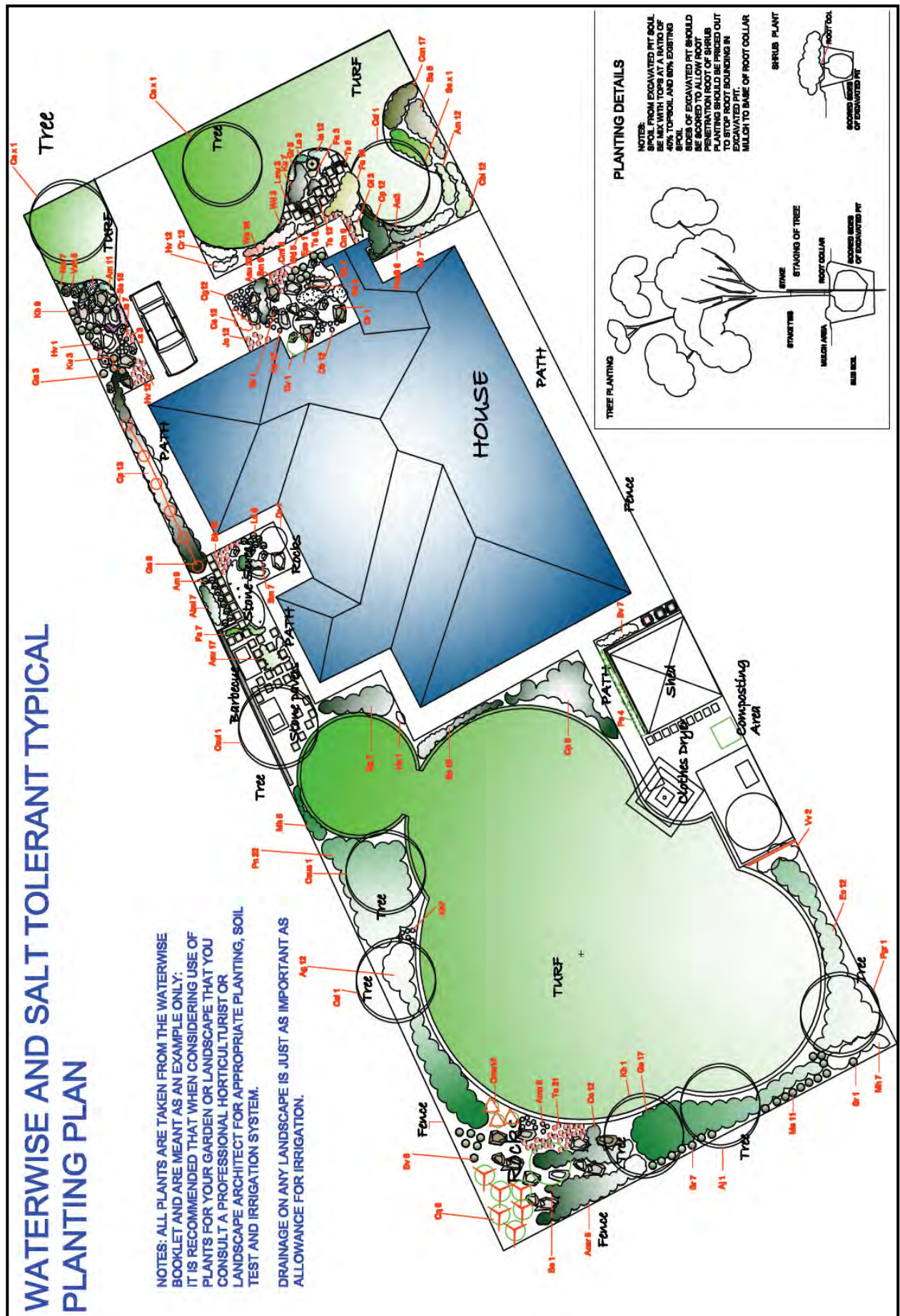


Figure 2 - Waterwise and Salt Tolerant Typical Planting Plan



## Soil

Good quality soil is the best starting point for establishing a water efficient garden. By knowing your soil type you can improve its ability to retain moisture. Check soil samples from several areas on your property as they may vary.

There are three main soil types. To work out your soil type take a small handful, add a little water and knead into a ball.

- Sandy soils will not hold a ball shape and will feel gritty. These soils will drain rapidly and usually are low in nutrients.
- Clay soils will mould easily and feel a little like plasticine. The dense composition stops water from soaking in.
- Loam soils will form a ball that will break when pressed. Loam soils are ideal as they are high in nutrients and yet drain and hold water well.

### Improving your soil

- Adding compost, well rotted manure, or other organic matter to sandy soils will increase the soils ability to hold water.
- Some sandy soils actually repel water. Adding wetting agents or small concentrations of detergent or soap will overcome the problem. For a long term solution large quantities of organic matter should be added to the soil.
- Adding organic matter to clay soils will increase the soils ability to absorb water. Sometimes the very fine texture of clay soils prevents water from being absorbed.
- Adding gypsum to clay soils will also aid water absorption.

## Selecting plants for your Waterwise garden

### Plants from around the world

There is an amazing selection of plants to choose from that will not only survive but also thrive in the driest conditions. Plants have developed numerous adaptations in an attempt to survive dry conditions. Plants with grey or silver foliage will reflect heat, succulents will store water in their fleshy leaves and conifers with their very small leaves will transpire less.

When buying plants consider where they originated. Plants from the Mediterranean or the desert climates of Africa, Asia and the America's will be drought tolerant.

Lavender, rosemary, citrus, conifers, palms and succulents are a few examples of the many species that are drought tolerant and can be used in your garden. The species list provided includes a small selection of exotic plants that will use less water. Consult your local nursery for numerous other examples and advice.



Figure 3 - Exotic Plants

### Australian Plants

There are over 25,000 Australian plants and the range of colours, form and textures they include can provide all the scope needed to design and grow a beautiful Australian garden. Grevilleas, hakeas and banksias will provide winter colour. Wattles and tea-trees provide a

splash of vibrant spring flowers and gums contrasting bark colour and texture as well as all year round shades of green.

Australian plants have developed in a range of climatic conditions ranging from the high rainfall tropical areas of Queensland to the arid red centre. When choosing Australian plants for the waterwise garden it is essential to be aware of the water needs of the plants you are selecting. Choose plants that are from the drier areas as they will survive and thrive with less water in our harsh climate.

### Local Natives

Local Native plants are plants that naturally grow in the local area. These plants have evolved to cope with the soils, temperatures and rainfall patterns in your area. As a result they will grow and thrive in our gardens with minimal watering once established. A light prune, small amounts of fertiliser (suitable for natives) and limited supplementary watering can result in plants that are bushy and healthy.



Figure 4 - Eremophila longifolia

Hop bushes with their highly decorative fruit capsules ranging in colour from green to shades of pink, red and purple will provide colour for many months. Senna or Puntty Bush, with its mass of vibrant yellow flowers will give a lift to the wanning days of winter. Nodding blue lilies with their almost iridescent blue and yellow flowers are a focal point in late spring.

By planting local native we also:

- Provide shelter, food, nesting and breeding sites for native birds, insects and animals
- Reduce the risk of weed invasion in local bushland.
- Provide connections between areas of bush so that birds, animals and insects can move from one site to another.

### Environmental Weeds

One of the biggest threats to our natural bush is plants that have escaped from our gardens. When non-local plants invade bush they are known as environmental weeds.

Environmental weeds are harmful to the bush as they upset the balance by favouring some species, for example some local species may be unable to regenerate. Other environmental weeds will hybridise with local plants which causes genetic pollution by breeding out local natives.

Some environmental weeds will only spread when dumped in bushland. Others are spread by birds and animals which disperse the seeds in their droppings or carry the seed in their coats. Others are spread by wind or rain.

Common environmental weeds in this area include:

- African Boxthorn (*Lyvium ferocissimum*)
- Olive (*Olea sp*)
- Prickly Pear (*Opuntia spp*) (Pictured)
- Pepper Tree (*Schinus areira*)
- Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asaragoides*)
- White Cedar (*Melia azedarach*)
- Evening Primrose (*Oenothera stricta*)
- Soursob (*Oxalis pes-capre*)

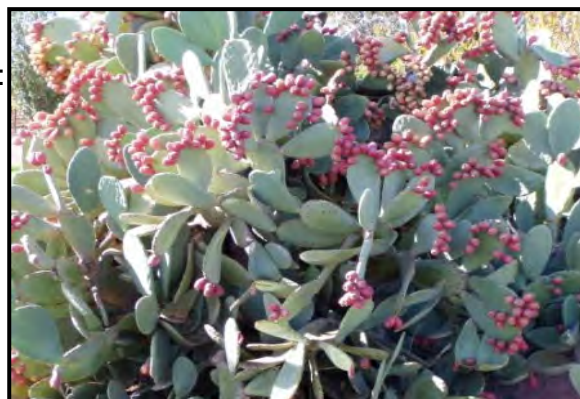


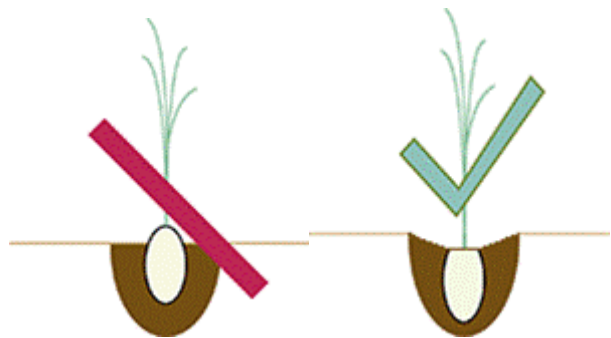
Figure 5 - Prickly Pear



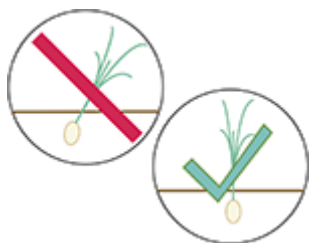
## Planting Information

It is well worth the investment to take a little more time and get the planting right to ensure the survival of your plants. In the first few weeks your plants will need extra care and water to get established. Here are some basic guidelines to follow when planting:

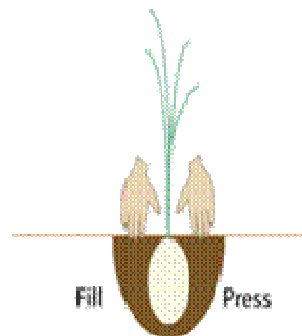
1. Dig a hole that is deeper than the seedling pot
2. Remove the plant gently from it's container. Be careful not to tear the leaves or roots
3. Place the plant gently in the hole
4. Fill around the plant with soil without leaving any air gaps.
5. Make sure the root system is not above the soil surface, preferably have a slight depression or well around the plant so that it will attract and retain water.



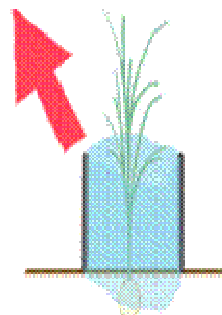
6. Make sure the plant is standing straight.



7. Press the soil down firmly to remove air pockets and add plenty of mulch around the base to reduce water loss and weed invasion.

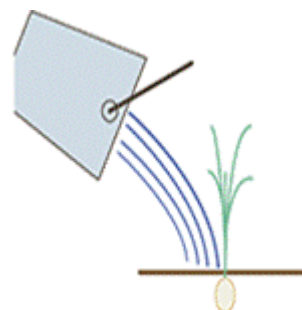


8. Place the tree guards carefully around the plant.



For plastic sleeves use 3 stakes - put 2 stakes in around the plant, then the sleeve over these and use the third stake to make sure you have a nice tight triangle.

9. Water the plant. This will also help to get rid of air pockets.



**Make sure you leave enough space between plants for all plants to grow.**

## Mulching

Mulching involves spreading a material, typically organic, around the base of a plant to act as a protective cover. It is an important tool to enhance the water efficiency in your garden. Organic mulch provides a protective cover for your garden, minimising evaporation of water from the soil.

Mulching materials available include:

- pine bark
- hoop bark
- cypress mulch
- tea tree mulch
- wood chip
- sawdust
- straw
- green garden waste
- mulch matting
- paper
- lucerne or pea straw
- sugar cane
- gravel



Figure 6 - Mulch

Mulching minimises soil surface evaporation and enhances infiltration of rainfall and watering. It also suppresses weed competition, reducing the need to manually or chemically remove weeds.

Other benefits of mulching include:

- increasing the soil's ability to store water
- improving soil fertility and structure
- maintaining a more even soil temperature
- protecting soil against erosion

### How much mulch do I use?

Mulch should be evenly spread 75-100mm thick around the base of the plant, without touching the trunk. Spread too thick, mulch can reduce aeration of the soil, particularly if it is prone to compaction.

To calculate how much mulch you will need, measure the area in square metres (width × length). Multiply these numbers by the depth required in millimetres and then multiply by 0.001. This gives the amount of mulch required in cubic metres. For example, to cover an area of 10m<sup>2</sup> at a depth of 100mm one cubic metre of mulch would be required.

### When should I replace or replenish the mulch?

Fresh mulch should be applied at the beginning of spring. Fine products should be replenished more frequently than large wood chips or bark pieces.

Carefully rake fine mulch at least every two months to prevent compaction. Since plant roots will grow up into the decomposing mulch, it is important to add fresh mulch regularly to prevent the roots from drying out.

You can reduce the need to replace organic mulch by placing newspaper on the ground before the mulch. Under such conditions the mulch will take a longer time to improve the organic content of the soil.

### BEWARE!

Some plants are susceptible to collar rot and should not be mulched up to the stem. Such plants include camellias, azaleas, rhododendrons, citrus and deciduous fruit trees.

## Lawns

Choosing the right turf grass, training your lawn to be drought tolerant and by following a few simple tips, you can enjoy the benefits of a healthy and water efficient lawn all year round. Be aware of water restrictions in your area as they may prevent some watering activities. For information on current restrictions in Griffith visit [www.griffith.nsw.gov.au](http://www.griffith.nsw.gov.au)

Lawns require water for growth. During times of limited rain, turf grasses such as Blue Couch adapt by:

- rolling leaf blades
- reducing density by dropping leaves
- going dormant (brown) by ceasing growth
- developing a deep root system

When rain is received, turf grasses recover quickly with new growth emerging from buds on underground stems (rhizomes) or aboveground stems (stolons). Gardeners can make use of these adaptations to condition their lawns to be drought tolerant. Implementing the following guidelines will help achieve a quality lawn.

### Select suitable turf types

Turf types suitable for the Griffith LGA climate include:

- Blue Couch
- Green Couch
- Soft leaf Buffalo
- Kikuyu
- Zoysia Species

Avoid planting turf types suited to colder climates such as Ryegrass and Bent grass.



Figure 7 - Kikuyu Grass

### Improve soil's water storage capacity

- Cultivate your lawn regularly to help it absorb and hold water
- Aerate the soil with a garden fork or lawn aerator
- Top dress your lawn annually, avoiding use of clay based soils
- Avoid compacting your soil

### Train your lawn to cope with dry soil conditions

Water only when lawn shows signs of water stress, avoiding over watering and excessive runoff.

### Adopt a mowing strategy that encourages a resilient lawn

- Mow at highest height.
- Mow only when necessary.
- Keep mower blades sharp and properly balanced - a leaf cut by a sharp blade will heal quicker and lose less water than a leaf blade shredded by a dull mower blade.

### Tips for using less water on your lawn:

- Do not scalp your lawn! Cut it at least 4cm or higher. This will allow the longer grass blades to shade the soil, reducing evaporation as well as encouraging deeper root systems.
- Take care not to over fertilise your lawn. A lightly fertilised lawn uses up to 30% less water.

- Only water your lawn when it shows signs of stress such as loss of bright colour and slight wilting. If the lawn springs up after being walked on, it doesn't need watering.
- Soak your lawn to a depth of 15cm within 24-48 hours of wilting. This will encourage a deeper hardier root system.

Lawns require up to 90% of the water used in most gardens and considerable time to maintain. It makes sense to consider reducing the area of lawn in the waterwise garden. Alternatives such as ground covers, decorative gravels, or paving can be used to great effect. It is a good idea to consult your local nursery about the new low water use grasses that are now on the market. Native Australian grasses may also be a viable alternative.

## Watering

### Watering your Garden

There are a number of strategies that can be used to minimise the amount of water your garden requires:

- Get to know the climatic conditions of the region where your plant grew naturally. For example if the plant comes from a region where most of the rainfall occurs in winter and spring and there is little summer rain it may require additional watering in winter and spring, particularly in very dry years. Remember that improved soils and the use of fertilisers will probably result in plants that will be bigger and healthier. These plants will require more water.
- Get to know the plants in your garden and find out which ones are the first to show sign of stress. As soon as these 'indicator plants' show signs of wilting watering should begin. If you act quickly the wilting will do no harm to the plant.
- Encourage the roots of all plants to grow downwards by giving them an occasional deep watering. Light sprinkles will result in shallow rooted plants that require more water.
- Water during the cooler, less windy times of the day. Watering early in the morning is best as plants watered at night can leave the soil and foliage surface moist and lead to fungal diseases. Watering during the day results in losses of up to 75% of water through evaporation.
- Invest in an irrigation system it will allow you to manipulate the amount of water plants receive more readily. Drippers, tap timers, trickle irrigation, soaker hoses, timers should all be looked at.
- Don't water when raining! Invest in a rain sensor or soil moisture sensor to override the irrigation system when there is enough water in the soil. Reece produce a wireless rain sensor that is compatible with any garden timer.
- Water the roots and not the leaves of plants as water and nutrients are absorbed through the root system. Water on the leaves evaporates easily and can lead to scorching of the leaves in many plants.
- Water the highest parts of the garden first to ensure that runoff water soaks into lower, dry areas rather than being wasted.

### Watering gear

There are an infinite number of watering systems and sprinklers available, not all are water efficient. Low pressure, low trajectory and larger droplet sprinklers will reduce wastage through wind drift.



Figure 8 - Watering in new Plantings

Sprinklers for lawns:

- The impact sprinkler: the water stream can be adjusted so that a single stream with large droplets is produced for use when there is a breeze. If there is no breeze a more broken stream can be created.
- Oscillating Sprinklers: these usually have a fine mist and therefore should only be used in protected spots in the garden.
- The Butterfly: the water is broken up into large droplets that soak into the ground well.
- The Rose: the rose produces a fine mist and should only be used in very still weather.

### How much water do you put on your lawn?

The average lawn requires approximately 25mm of water per square metre per week. Sprinklers distribute water at different rates (usually more water is put on the ground close to the sprinkler than at the edge of the distribution pattern). Place straight-sided containers at intervals around the sprinkler. After the sprinkler has been running for a timed period measure the amount of water in each bucket. This will enable you to work out how long the sprinkler should be left on how much over-lap should be allowed to ensure that your lawn is watered efficiently.

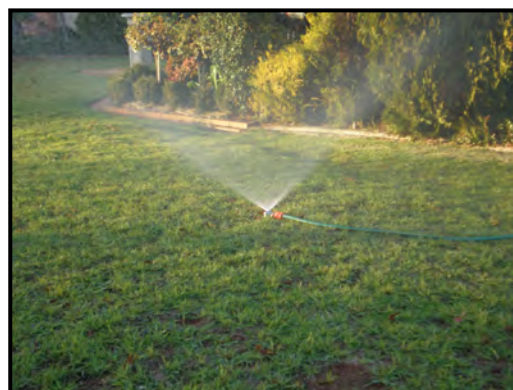


Figure 9 - Watering the lawn

### Watering other areas in the garden

There are a number of methods that can be used to water garden beds, shrub and trees that are water efficient. Most gardens will have different water needs in different parts of the garden.

- Soaker Hoses can be most effective. Soaker hoses can be placed approximately 5cm under garden mulch so that they are even more efficient.
- Weeping hoses need to be used at very low pressure (60Kpa or 8psi) and can be buried. This will keep the evapotranspiration rates very low. The hoses should have a bleed valve at the end so that any build up of materials can be flushed out as the tiny holes can be easily blocked.
- Drip or trickle irrigation works very well for shrubs and trees (particularly natives). A dripper system uses only 4L per hour compared to 1000L per hour for most sprinklers.
- Use a tap timer. A forgotten sprinkler wastes about 1000 litres every hour.

### Tips for watering systems

- Check that the designer you are using is a member of the Irrigation Association of Australia (IAA)
- Ensure that the design splits the watering system for lawn and garden sections. The garden areas will also need to be split to allow for differing watering requirements for your garden beds.
- Remember to match your supply system to the watering system. Too much pressure results in evaporation loss due to misting and too little pressure results in poor distribution of water.

**Check Griffith City Council's current water restriction levels at  
[www.griffith.nsw.gov.au](http://www.griffith.nsw.gov.au)**



## Reclaiming Water

The average Australian household uses 300,000 litres of water per year in the house and garden. It is possible to reuse some of this water.

**Greywater** is wastewater from the bathroom, laundry and kitchen and can be diverted for reuse in the garden as sub surface irrigation (2-4 cm below the surface). Greywater does contain some human pathogens but the risk of contracting a disease by using greywater in the garden is equal to the risk of contracting a disease from soaking in the bath, or standing over a washing machine.

There are number of challenges that need to be overcome when recycling greywater. Most local councils do allow greywater to be recycled within the boundary of your property. The 'NSW Guidelines for Greywater Reuse in Sewered, Single Household Residential Premises' contains information on the use of greywater diversion devices in single households and greywater treatment systems. These guidelines are available at: [www.deus.nsw.gov.au](http://www.deus.nsw.gov.au)

Bleaches, laundry detergents and surface cleaners contain chemicals that can cause damage to the garden. There are a large number of cleansers available that are friendly to the environment. Check your supermarket shelves.

**Black water** is water from the toilet. There are a number of on-site sewerage management systems available that will treat black water where a reticulated sewer is not available. Several systems are based on the use of aerobic bacteria and several tanks are used. Griffith City Council's On-Site Sewerage Management Plan provides information on on-site sewerage management systems and is available at [www.griffith.nsw.gov.au/](http://www.griffith.nsw.gov.au/)

**Contact council if you wish to install any of the above systems.**

### Greywater Dos and Don'ts

#### Do

- Only use low phosphorus, environmentally friendly detergents and soaps
- Use the greywater immediately
- Deliver the greywater by sub-surface drip irrigation only
- Ensure greywater goes in the sewer whenever you are not using it, such as in wet times
- Always wash your hands after gardening near greywater areas
- Only use the greywater in dry times

#### Don't

- Never allow the greywater to leave your property, and only use it in dry times
- Never store greywater
- Don't use greywater on vegetables or other edible plants
- Do not use the kitchen water from washing dishes as it will contain fats and vermin attracting food particles

**Source: Coliban Water Smart Gardens**

# Drought Tolerance

## Adopt a fertiliser strategy that enhances drought tolerance

Apply the correct amounts of slow release fertiliser, as directed by your local garden centre or fertiliser product specifications. Applying excess nitrogen encourages excessive growth and reduces water savings.

Sustainable gardening guides are available on the NSW DECC website:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/households/gardening.htm>

## Mulch

Mulching liberally and regularly will help to preserve soil moisture. Chipped tree waste is the least expensive mulch. Mulch should be applied twice a year, in autumn and spring.

## Soil

Consider your soil as a water saving asset. Enhance your soil's capacity to store water and the plant root depth by adding plenty of organic matter such as compost, mulch and manures. Wetting agents may also help.

## Watering

Water only when your garden or lawn needs it. For example, when plants are showing signs of stress or the soil is dry. Apply only enough water to replenish the soil profile, ensuring the depth of watering is adequate. Watch the weather, rainfall is a free and easy way to water your garden. Be aware of water restrictions in place in your area and water only as restrictions allow.

## Lawn







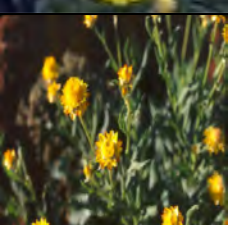
Lawns can be trained to survive on minimal water. Delaying watering and mowing will allow the lawn to establish a strong root system. Feeding your lawn less fertiliser will reduce excessive growth and water use.








### Key:






## Suitable Plants

### Annuals






















Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Alice</b> <i>Alyssum maritimum</i>		0.1-0.2	0.25	No	Yes	Yes	★
<b>Cosmos</b> <i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>		1.5	0.45	No	Yes	No	★
<b>Livingstone Daisy</b> <i>Dorotheanthus bellidiformis</i>		0.1-0.2	0.4-0.5	Yes	Yes	No	★
<b>Green Spurge</b> <i>Euphorbia characias wulfenii</i>		0.6	0.6	No	Yes	Yes	★
<b>Globe Amaranth</b> <i>Gomphrena globosa</i>		0.45	0.3	No	Yes	No	★
<b>Sunflower</b> <i>Helianthus annuus</i>		1-3	0.3	Yes	Yes	No	★
<b>Strawflower</b> <i>Helichrysum bracteatum</i>		0.3	3	No	Yes	No	●







Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Toadflax</b> <i>Linaria maroccana</i>		0.3-0.45	0.15	Yes	Yes	No	●
<b>Honesty</b> <i>Lunaria annua</i>		0.6-0.9	0.3-0.6	No	Yes	No	★
<b>Sun Plant</b> <i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>		0.15	0.3	Yes	Yes	No	★
<b>Pincusion flower</b> <i>Scabiosa caucasica</i>		1.1-1.5	1.1	Yes	Yes	No	★
<b>African Marigold</b> <i>Tagetes erecta</i>		1.5	0.3	Yes	Yes	No	★
<b>French Marigold</b> <i>Tagetes patula</i>		0.3-0.6	0.2	Yes	Yes	No	★
<b>Nasturtium</b> <i>Tropaeolum majus</i>		0.2-0.3	0.5	No	Yes	No	★

Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Bedding verbena</b> <i>Verbena x hybridum</i>		0.4	0.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	★
<b>Vinca</b> <i>Vinca x hybrida</i>		0.3	0.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	★
<b>Johnny-Jump-Up, Heartsease</b> <i>Viola tricolour</i>		0.25	0.15	No	Yes	Yes	★















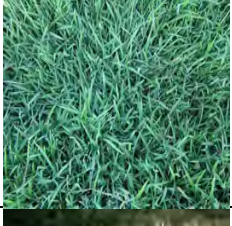









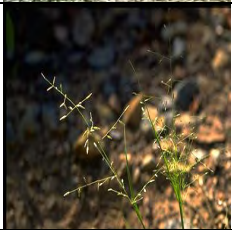









## Climbers

Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Narrow leaf Clematis</b> <i>Clematis microphylla</i>		10	10	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>False Sarsaparilla/ Purple Coral Pea</b> <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>		2	1	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Native Jasmine</b> <i>Jasminum lineare</i>		1-2	3-5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Bower Vine</b> <i>Pandorea Jasminoides</i>		6	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Wonga Wonga Vine</b> <i>Pandorea pandorana</i>		6	4	Yes	Yes	No	 
<b>Gargaloo</b> <i>Parsonsia eucalyptophylla</i>		2	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Climbing Saltbush</b> <i>Rhagodia nutans</i>		1	0.5	Yes	Yes	No	 






















Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Potato vine</b> <i>Solanum jasminoides</i>		6	2	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Ornamental grape</b> <i>Vitis vinifera</i>		3	5	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Chinese Wisteria</b> <i>Wisteria sinensis</i>		10	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	 

## Grasses






















Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Deciduous /Evergreen
<b>Spear Grasses</b> <i>Austrostipa species</i>		0.6	0.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Red-leg Grass</b> <i>Bothriochloa macra</i>		0.6	0.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Windmill Grass</b> <i>Chloris truncate</i>		0.45	prostrate	Yes	Yes	No	 
<b>Couch Grass</b> <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>		0.1-0.3	0.02	Yes	Yes	Becomes Dormant	
<b>Wallaby Grass</b> <i>Danthonia species</i>		0.7	0.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Blue Couch</b> <i>Digitaria didactyla</i>		0.4	unlimited	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Common Wheat Grass</b> <i>Elyrnus scaber</i>		1.2	0.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 






















Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Deciduous /Evergreen
<b>Curly Windmill Grass</b> <i>Enteropogon acicularis</i>		0.4-0.9	0.3	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Common Love Grass</b> <i>Eragrostis brownii</i>		0.6	0.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Weeping Grass</b> <i>Microlaena stipoides</i>		0.7	0.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Tussock Grass</b> <i>Poa sp.</i>		0.8	0.8	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Buffalo Grass</b> <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>		0.3	unlimited	Yes	Yes	Browns in frost	

## Groundcovers


Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Birthday Candles</b> <i>Banksia spinulosa</i>		0.5	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Pigface</b> <i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>		0.3	unlimited	Yes	Yes	No	 
<b>Silverbush</b> <i>Convolvulus cneorum</i>		0.6 - 0.9	1.2	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Bindweed</b> <i>Convolvulus mauritanicus</i>		0.3	1	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Morning Glory</b> <i>Convolvulus sabatius</i>		0.15	1	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Kirkii</b> <i>Coprosma repens</i>		0.3	2	Yes	No	Yes	 
<b>Common Dampiera</b> <i>Dampiera linearis</i>		0.2-0.3	>1	No	Yes	Yes	 









Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Ice Plant</b> <i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>		0.15	unlimited	Yes	No	Yes	 
<b>Prostrate Eremophila</b> <i>Eremophila biserrata</i>		Prostrate	1-2	Yes	No	Yes	 
<b>Seaside Daisy</b> <i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>		0.2	0.5	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Canterbury Gold</b> <i>Grevillea</i>		1.5	3	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Bronze rambler</b> <i>Grevillea rivularis</i>		0.3	3	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Climbing Guinea Flower</b> <i>Hibbertia scandens</i>		climber	2-4	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Shore Juniper</b> <i>Juniperus conferta prostrate</i>		0.3-0.5	1.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	 









Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Running Postman</b> <i>Kennedia prostrata</i>		0.3	2	No	Yes	No	 
<b>Creeping Boobialla</b> <i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>		0.4	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Ivy Geranium</b> <i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>		0.8	1.5	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Lippia</b> <i>Phyla nodiflora</i> <i>Lippia</i>		0.1	Spreading	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Thorny Saltbush</b> <i>Rhagodia spinescens</i>		0.3	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Fairy Fan Flower</b> <i>Scaevola aemula</i>		Prostrate – 0.3	1	Yes	No	Yes	 
<b>Lambs Ears</b> <i>Stachys lanata</i>		0.4	unlimited	No	Yes	Yes	 

## Herbs







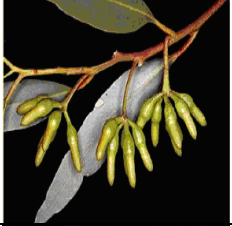














Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Garlic</b> <i>Allium sativum</i>		70	0.15	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Chives</b> <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>		0.3	0.3	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Sweet Bay</b> <i>Laurus nobilis</i>		6	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Lemon Balm</b> <i>Melissa officinalis</i>		0.6-0.9	0.6-0.9	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Sweet Marjoram</b> <i>Origanum majorana</i>		0.4	0.5	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Oregano</b> <i>Origanum vulgare</i>		0.6	0.6	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Rosemary</b> <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>		1.5	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
















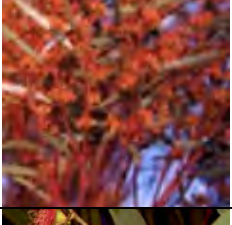





Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Common Sage</b> <i>Salvia officinalis</i>		1	1	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Thymes</b> <i>Thymus sp.</i>		0.3	0.4	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 









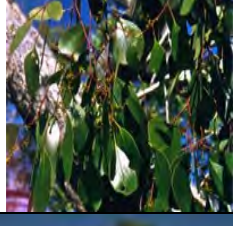






## Large Trees













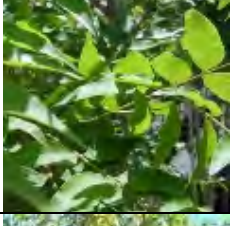








Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Bull-Oak</b> <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>		10-12	7	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Drooping Sheoak</b> <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>		10	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Kurrajong</b> <i>Brachychiton populneus</i>		12	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Black Cypress Pine</b> <i>Callitris endlicheri</i>		8-12	8	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>White Cypress Pine</b> <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>		6-15	7	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Belah</b> <i>Casuarina cristata</i>		12	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>River Sheoak</b> <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>		10-30	5-15	Yes	Yes	Yes	 















Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Grey Buloke</b> <i>Casuarina glauca</i>		2-10	2-10	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Swamp Oak</b> <i>Casuarina obesa</i>		6-25	3-10	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Brown Mallee</b> <i>Eucalyptus astringens</i>		5-20	4-10	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Blackely's Red gum</b> <i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>		12-16	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>River Red Gum</b> <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>		20+	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Fuzzy Box</b> <i>Eucalyptus conica</i>		20	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Yate</b> <i>Eucalyptus cornuta</i>		12	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	 

Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>White Mallee</b> <i>Eucalyptus dumosa</i>		6	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Dwyer's Red Gum</b> <i>Eucalyptus dwyeri</i>		15	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Gum Coolibah</b> <i>Eucalyptus intertexta</i>		6-18	5-12	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Kondinin Blackbutt</b> <i>Eucalyptus kondininensis</i>		8-15	5-10	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Black Box</b> <i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i>		12	6-15	No	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Narrow leafed Red Mallee</b> <i>Eucalyptus leptohylla</i>		6	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Yellow Gum</b> <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>		10-30	6-20	Yes	Yes	Yes	 

Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Red Stringybark</b> <i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>		12	10	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Yellow Box</b> <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>		20+	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Grey Box</b> <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>		15-20	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Swamp Yate</b> <i>Eucalyptus occidentalis</i>		8-20	5-10	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Bimble Box</b> <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> <i>subsp. bimbil</i>		12	10	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Salt River Mallee/ Sargents Mallee</b> <i>Eucalyptus sargentii</i>		6-12	5-8	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Mugga Ironbark/Red Ironbark</b> <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>		15	10	No	Yes	Yes	 






















Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Red Mallee</b> <i>Eucalyptus socialis</i>		10	8-10	No	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Claret Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus raywoodii</i>		10-15	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Wilga</b> <i>Geijera parviflora</i>		9	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Tulepo</b> <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>		11	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Chinese Pistachio</b> <i>Pistachio chinensis</i>		8-14	8	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Cut Leaf Plane</b> <i>Platanus orientalis</i> 'Digitata'		15	10	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>London Plane</b> <i>Platanus x hybrida</i>		15	10	No	Yes	Yes	 









Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Callery Pear</b> <i>Pyrus calleryana</i>		11-15	8	Yes	Yes	No	 
<b>Manchurian Pear</b> <i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>		12	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Chinese Tallowood</b> <i>Sapium sebiferum</i>		8-10	8	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Chinese Elm</b> <i>Ulmus chinensis</i>		10-18	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	 













































## Orchard Trees























Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Grapefruit, Lemons, Oranges</b> <i>Citrus species</i>		3-6	3-6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Quince</b> <i>Cydonia oblonga</i>		5	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Loquat</b> <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>		5	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Common Fig</b> <i>Ficus carica</i>		5	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Black Mulberry, English Mulberry</b> <i>Morus nigra</i>		10	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Olive</b> <i>Olea europaeasp.</i>		5-10	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Almond, Apricot, Peach, Plum, Cherry</b> <i>Prunus sp.</i>		3-6	3-6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 

Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Pomegranite</b> <i>Punica granatum</i>		3	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Grape</b> <i>Vitis vinifera</i>		Various	Various	Yes	Yes	No	 





## Perennials













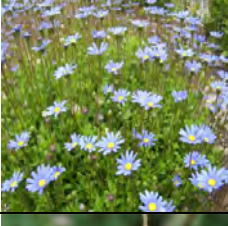








Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Oyster Plant / Bears' Breeches</b> <i>Acanthus mollis</i>		1	1	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>African / Kaffir Lily</b> <i>Agapanthus africanus</i>		0.6-0.9	0.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Agapanthus</b> <i>Agapanthus praecox subsp orientalis</i>		0.8-1	1	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Century Plant</b> <i>Agave americana</i>		2	4	Yes	Yes	No	 
<b>Australian Bugle</b> <i>Ajuga australis</i>		0.5	0.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Belladonna lily</b> <i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>		0.8-1	0.4	No	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Kangaroo Paws</b> <i>Anigozanthus sp.</i>		1	0.5	No	Yes	No	 







Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Aurora Daisy</b> <i>Arctotis x hybrida</i>		0.2-0.3	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Thrift, Sea Pink</b> <i>Armeria maritima</i>		0.2	0.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Wormwood</b> <i>Artemisia absinthium</i>		1	1	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Small Vanilla Lily</b> <i>Arthropodium minus</i>		0.35	0.1	No	Yes	No	 
<b>Aspidistra, Cast Iron Plant</b> <i>Aspidistra elatior</i>		1	0.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Creeping Saltbush</b> <i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>		0.4	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Swan River Daisy</b> <i>Brachycome multifida</i>		0.4	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	 






















Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Daisies</b> <i>Brachycome species</i>		0.2-0.3	0.45	Yes	Yes	Yes	  
<b>Bulbine Lily</b> <i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>		0.2-0.75	0.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Little John Bottlebrush</b> <i>Callistemon viminalis 'Little John'</i>		7	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Garland Lily</b> <i>Calostemma purpureum</i>		0.3-0.4	0.25-0.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Purple Burr-daisy</b> <i>Calotis cuneifolia</i>		0.45	0.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Wallflower</b> <i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i>		0.8	0.8	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Spider Plant, Ribbon Plant</b> <i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>		0.9	1.5	Yes	Yes	No	 
























Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Yellow Buttons/Common everlasting</b> <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>		0.3-1	0.5-1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Clivia</b> <i>Clivia miniata</i>		0.5	0.2	No	Yes	No	 
<b>Diosma</b> <i>Coleonema pulchrum</i>		1.2	1.2	No	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Smooth Flax-lily</b> <i>Dianella longifolia</i>		0.8-1.5	0.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Spreading Flax-lily</b> <i>Dianella revoluta</i>		1	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Garden Pinks</b> <i>Dianthus</i>		0.4	0.6	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Nodding Chocolate Lily</b> <i>Dichopogon fimbriatus</i>		0.45	0.2	No	Yes	No	 

Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Yellow wild iris</b> <i>Dietes bicolor</i>		0.8	0.6	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Dietes</b> <i>Dietes iridiodes</i>		0.8	0.3-0.6	No	Yes	No	 
<b>Climbing Saltbush</b> <i>Einadia nutans</i>		0.2-0.4	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Mallee Bush Pea</b> <i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>		0.3	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Blue Marguerite</b> <i>Felicia amelloides</i>		0.3-0.6	0.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Austral Cranesbill</b> <i>Geranium solanderi</i>		0.5	0.3	No	Yes	No	 
<b>Barborton Daisy</b> <i>Gerbera lindheimeri</i>		0.15-0.3	0.3-0.45	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 






















Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Silky Glycine</b> <i>Glycine canescens</i>		0.2-1	0.3	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Rosmary leaf Grevillea</b> <i>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</i>		0.3-2	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Daylily</b> <i>Heemerocallis fulva</i>		0.6-1.2	0.3	No	Yes	No	 
<b>Hippeastrum</b> <i>Hippeastrum sp.</i>		0.4-0.5	0.25	No	Yes	No	 
<b>Stinking Pennywort</b> <i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>		0.15	0.15	No	Yes	No	 
<b>Iris</b> <i>Iris sp.</i>		1.2	1	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Showy Isotome</b> <i>Isotoma axillaries</i>		0.3	0.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 










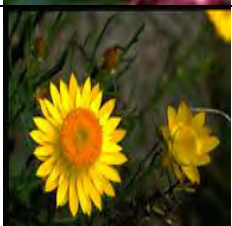


Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Red Hot Pokers</b> <i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>		0.6	0.6	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>English Lavender</b> <i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>		1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>French Lavender</b> <i>Lavandula dentata</i>		1	1	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Statice, Perennial Sea Lavender</b> <i>Limonim sinuatum</i>		0.5	0.5	Yes	Yes	No	 
<b>Scented Mat Rush</b> <i>Lomandra effusa</i>		0.5	0.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Wattle Matt Rush</b> <i>Lomandra filiformis</i>		0.15	0.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Mat Rush</b> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i>		0.7	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	 









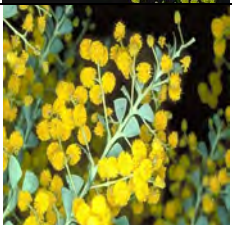














Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Many-flowered Mat-rush</b> <i>Lomandra multiflora</i>		0.5	0.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Iron grass</b> <i>Lomandra patens</i>		0.6	0.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Dusty Miller</b> <i>Lychnis coronaria</i>		1	0.8	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Cat Mint</b> <i>Nepeta</i>		0.9	0.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Spider Lilies</b> <i>Nerine sp.</i>		0.45-0.6	0.4	No	Yes	No	 
<b>Showy Daisy Bush</b> <i>Olearia pimeleoides</i>		1	1	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Rice Flower</b> <i>Pimelea curviflora</i>		0.2-1.2	0.7	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
























Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Ascending Sunray</b> <i>Rhodanthe diffusa</i>		0.3	0.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Flowering Sage</b> <i>Salvia</i>		1	1	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Creamy Candles</b> <i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>		0.4	0.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Nodding Blue-lily</b> <i>Stypandra glauca</i>		1.5	0.3-1	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Succulents</b> <i>Succulent Plants</i>		0.2	0.3	Yes	Yes	No	 
<b>Sturts Desert Pea</b> <i>Swainsonia formosa</i>		0.1-0.3	0.2	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Common Verbena</b> <i>Verbena x hybrida</i>		0.25	0.6	Yes	Yes	No	 






















Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Tall Bluebell</b> <i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>		0.1-0.9	0.3	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Early Nancy</b> <i>Wurmbea dioica</i>		0.1-0.3	0.5	Yes	Yes	No	 
<b>Golden Everlasting</b> <i>Xerochrysum bractea</i>		0.3-1.5	1	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Sticky Everlasting</b> <i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i>		0.2-0.8	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	 

## Shrubs







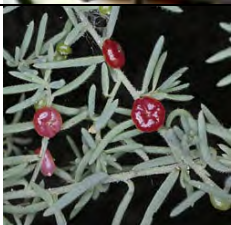











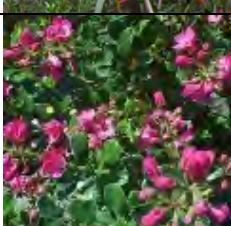


Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Abelia</b> <i>Abelia grandiflora</i>		1.5-2	2.5	No	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Wyalong Wattle</b> <i>Acacia cardiophylla</i>		2-4	2-3	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Knife-Leaf Wattle</b> <i>Acacia cultriformis</i>		2-3	2-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Flinders Ranges Wattle</b> <i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>		3-4	3-4	Yes	Yes	No	 
<b>Sallow Wattle</b> <i>Acacia longifolia</i>		3-7	3-6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Golden Wattle</b> <i>Acacia pycnantha</i>		3-10	2-6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Wirilda</b> <i>Acacia retinodes</i>		4-7	3-4	Yes	Yes	Yes	 













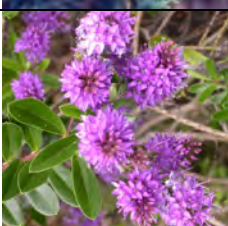





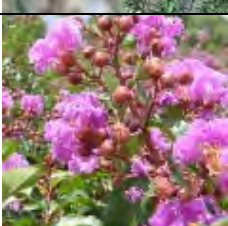


Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Weeping Wattle</b> <i>Acacia uncinata</i>		3	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Red-Centred Hibiscus</b> <i>Alyogyne hakeifolia</i>		1-3.5	0.75-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Astartea</b> <i>Astartea fascicularis</i>		1.5	2.5	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Old Man Saltbush</b> <i>Atriplex nummularia</i>		1-2	2-4	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Silver Saltbush</b> <i>Atriplex rhagodioides</i>		0.5-2	1-2	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Twiggy Baekea</b> <i>Baeckea virgata</i>		0.5-3	1-2	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Heath Banksia</b> <i>Banksia ericifolia</i>		6	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	 










































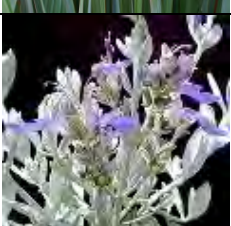


Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Silver Banksia</b> <i>Banksia marginata</i>		2-10	2-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Lemon-Scented Bottlebrush</b> <i>Callistemon citrinus</i>		3	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Bottlebrush</b> <i>Callistemon phoeniceus</i>		0.6-2.5	2-4	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Willow Bottlebrush, Pink Tips</b> <i>Callistemon salignus</i>		5-12	3-5	Yes	Yes	Frost tender when young	 
<b>Common Net Bush</b> <i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>		1-2	1-2	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Californian Lilac</b> <i>Ceanothus cultivars</i>		1-3	1-3	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Geraldton Wax</b> <i>Chamelaucium uncinatum</i>		1-2	1-2	No	Yes	Moderate	 












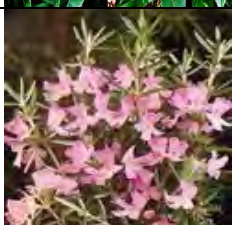





Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Rock Rose</b> <i>Cistus sp.</i>		0.75-1.5	1-2	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>White Correa</b> <i>Correa alba</i>		1.5	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Ruby Saltbush</b> <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>		Prostrate – 0.3	1-2	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Eurah</b> <i>Eremophila bignoniiflora</i>		2-6	1.5-4	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Red Rod, Spiked Eremophila</b> <i>Eremophila calorhabdos</i>		1.5-2.5	0.7-2	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Spotted Emu Bush</b> <i>Eremophila maculata</i>		0.5-3	1-2.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Escallonia</b> <i>Escallonia macrantha</i>		3	2	Yes	Yes	No	 

Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Broom bush</b> <i>Genista aetnensis</i>		5	5		Yes		 
<b>Seven Dwarfs</b> <b>Grevillea</b> <i>Grevillea floribunda</i>		0.4-1.8	0.5-1	No	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Holly Leaf</b> <b>Grevillea</b> <i>Grevillea ilicifolia</i>		0.3-2	0.5-1	No	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Grevillea</b> <i>Grevillea sp.</i>		3	3	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Hebe or Veronica</b> <i>Hebe sp.</i>		1-1.5	1-1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Scarlet Kunzea</b> <i>Kunzea baxteri</i>		2-3	2-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Crepe Myrtle</b> <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>		7	6	No	Yes	Yes	 

Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Cushion Bush</b> <i>Leucophyta brownii</i> syn. <i>Calocephalus brownii</i>		1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Bracelet Honey Myrtle</b> <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>		6	6	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Cross-Leaved Honey Myrtle</b> <i>Melaleuca decussata</i>		2-4	2-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Swamp Paperbark</b> <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>		4-8	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Ulladulla Beacon</b> <i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>		0.5-0.8	1-1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Urn Heath</b> <i>Meliehrus urceolatus</i>		1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Boobialla</b> <i>Myoporum insulare</i>		3-4	3-6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 






















Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Oleander</b> <i>Nerium oleander</i>		6	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Photinia</b> <i>Photinia glabra 'Rubens'</i>		2-3	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Snowy Mint-bush</b> <i>Prostanthera nivea</i>		1-4	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Purple Mint Bush</b> <i>Prostanthera ovalifolia</i>		2-2.5	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Punty Bush</b> <i>Senna artemisioides</i>		2	1-1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Bird of Paradise</b> <i>Strelitzia reginae</i>		1.5-2	0.5	Yes	Yes	No	 
<b>Shrubby Germander</b> <i>Teucrium fruticans</i>		1-2	1-2	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 










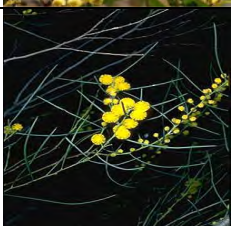








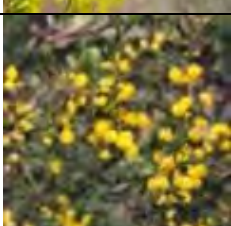

























Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Heath Myrtle</b> <i>Thryptomene calycina</i>		2	2.5	No	Yes	No	 
<b>Pink Thryptomene</b> <i>Thryptomene saxicola</i>		1.5	2	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Laurestinus</b> <i>Viburnum tinus</i>		2-4.5	2	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Native Rosmary</b> <i>Westringia brevifolia</i>		2	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Coastal Rosemary</b> <i>Westringia fruticosa</i>		2	2	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
























## Small Trees













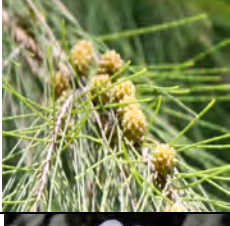


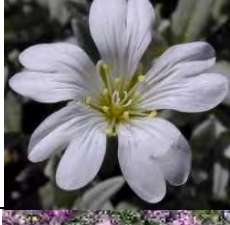





Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Raspberry Jam Wattle</b> <i>Acacia acuminata</i>		6-10	3-5	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Grey Mulga</b> <i>Acacia brachybotra</i>		3-5	3-6	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Box-leaf Wattle</b> <i>Acacia buxifolia</i>		1-3	2	No	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Wallowa</b> <i>Acacia calmifolia</i>		2.4	2	No	Yes	No	 
<b>Crowded-leaved wattle</b> <i>Acacia conferta</i>		3	3	No	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Silver Wattle</b> <i>Acacia dealbata</i>		6	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Deane's Wattle</b> <i>Acacia deanei</i>		2-7	6	No	Yes	Yes	 

Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Western Silver Wattle</b> <i>Acacia decora</i>		2-5	2	No	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Currawang</b> <i>Acacia doratoxylon</i>		3-8	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Hakea Wattle/Western Black Wattle</b> <i>Acacia hakeoides</i>		4	4	No	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Havilands Wattle</b> <i>Acacia havilandiorum</i>		4	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Yarran</b> <i>Acacia homalophylla</i>		10	5	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Streaked Wattle</b> <i>Acacia lineata</i>		0.6-2	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Mallee Wattle</b> <i>Acacia montana</i>		1-4	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 






















Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Miljee</b> <i>Acacia oswaldii</i>		2-6	2-7	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Kangaroo Thorn</b> <i>Acacia paradoxa</i>		2-4	3-4	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Myall or Boree</b> <i>Acacia pendula</i>		5-10	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Needle Wattle</b> <i>Acacia rigens</i>		3	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Cooba</b> <i>Acacia salicina</i>		5-6	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>River Cooba</b> <i>Acacia stenophylla</i>		5-15	3-8	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Varnish Wattle</b> <i>Acacia verniciflua</i>		4	1-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 






















Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Willow Myrtle</b> <i>Agonis flexuosa</i>		7-12	8-10	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Silk Tree</b> <i>Albizia julibrissin</i>		5-8	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Cape Wattle, Swamp Wattle</b> <i>Albizia lophantha</i>		2-8	1-3	Yes	Yes	No	 
<b>Western Rosewood</b> <i>Alectryon oleifolius</i>		4-8	3-6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Black She-Oak</b> <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>		6-10	2.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Coast Banksia</b> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>		5-25	2-6	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Daphne Heath</b> <i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i>		0.4-1.5	0.6-0.9	Yes	Yes	Yes	 










































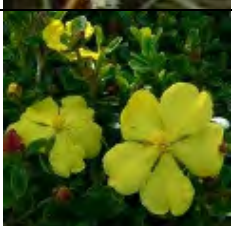


Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Sweet Busaria</b> <i>Bursaria spinosa</i>		8	4.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>'Hannah Ray'</b> <i>Callistemon viminalis</i>		8-10	2-5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Common Fringe-myrtle</b> <i>Calytrix tetragona</i>		0.5-2	1-2	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Black She-Oak</b> <i>Casuarina littoralis</i>		6-10	4.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Drooping She-Oak</b> <i>Casuarina stricta</i>		5-8	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Snow in Summer</b> <i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>		0.1-0.15	unlimited	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Judas Tree</b> <i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>		4-10	5-9	No	Yes	Yes	 
























Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Carob Tree</b> <i>Ceretonia siliqua</i>		3-10	4	Yes	Yes	No	 
<b>Tree Lucerne or Tagasaste</b> <i>Chamaecytisus proliferus</i>		3-5	3-5	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>N.Z. Cabbage Palm</b> <i>Cordyline australis</i>		5-10	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Narrow-leaf Hop-bush</b> <i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp. Angustissima</i>		4	2-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Wedge-leaf Hop-bush</b> <i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp. cuneata</i>		4	1-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Tar Bush</b> <i>Eremophila glabra</i>		1.5	1.5	No	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Emu bush</b> <i>Eremophila longifolia</i>		0.3-3	0.3-2	Yes	Yes	Yes	 

Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Green Fuchsia Bush</b> <i>Eremophila serrulata</i>		1.5	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Long-leaf Wax-flower</b> <i>Philotheca myoporoides</i>		2	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Gungurru</b> <i>Eucalyptus caesia</i>		8-10	3-5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Silver-Topped Gimlet</b> <i>Eucalyptus campaspe</i>		5-11	4-7	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Tall Sand Mallee</b> <i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i>		4-8	4-6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Red-Flowered Mallee</b> <i>Eucalyptus erythronema</i>		4-9	4-7	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Fuchsia Gum</b> <i>Eucalyptus forrestiana</i>		3-7	3-5	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 






















Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Bookleaf Mallee</b> <i>Eucalyptus kruseana</i>		2-4	3-4	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Bushy Yate</b> <i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>		8-10	6-8	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Red Flowering Gum</b> <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp Megalocarpa</i>		5-10	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Long-Flowered Marlock</b> <i>Eucalyptus macrandra</i>		3-8	4-10	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Wallangarra White Gum</b> <i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>		12	5	No	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Swamp Mallee</b> <i>Eucalyptus spathulata</i>		6-10	6-8	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Coral Gum</b> <i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>		5-10	4-8	Yes	Yes	Yes	 







Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Japanese Spindle Tree</b> <i>Euonymus japonicus</i>		4	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Honey Locust</b> <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>		5	1.5-2	No	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Grevillea</b> <i>Grevillea anethifolia</i>		0.5-2	0.5-1	No	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Pincushion Hakea</b> <i>Hakea laurina</i>		4-6	5	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Needlewood</b> <i>Hakea leucoptera</i>		2-6	3-4	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Hooked needlewood</b> <i>Hakea tephrosperma</i>		2-6	2-3	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Grey Guinea-flower</b> <i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>		1	0.5	No	Yes	Moderate	 



Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Australian Indigo</b> <i>Indigofera australis</i>		2	2	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Pyramid Tree</b> <i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>		6-12	4-6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Tea-tree</b> <i>Leptospermum divaricatum</i>		1-4	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Eastern Cottonbush</b> <i>Maireana microphylla</i>		1	1	Yes	Yes	No	 
<b>Pink Honey Myrtle</b> <i>Melaleuca erubescens</i>		2	2-3	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Swamp Paperbark</b> <i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>		2-10	2.5-8	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Moonah</b> <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>		3	2	Yes	No	No	 



Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Snow-in-Summer</b> <i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>		4-8	2-5	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Broad Leaved Paperbark</b> <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>		10	3-5	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 
<b>Prickly Paperbark</b> <i>Melaleuca stypheloides</i>		8-20	5-10	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Broombush</b> <i>Melaleuca uncinata</i>		2	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Fringed Heath-myrtle</b> <i>Micromyrtus ciliata</i>		1	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Western Boobialla</b> <i>Myoprum montanum</i>		4	2	No	Yes	Yes	 
<b>Sugerwood</b> <i>Myoprum platycarpum</i>		10	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	 

Common Name / Botanical Name		Height (m)	Spread (m)	Salt Tolerant	Waterwise	Frost Tolerant	Other
<b>Butterbush</b> <i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>		2-8	2-4	Yes	Yes	No	 
<b>Quandong</b> <i>Santalum acuminatum</i>		6	1.5-4	Yes	Yes	Moderate	 

## Appendix – Plant Species for Typical Planting Plan

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Aau	Ajuga australis	Ajuga Australian Bugle	Perennials	36
Abel	Amaryllis belladonna	Belladonna lily	Perennials	36
Acar	Acacia cardiophylla	Wyalong Wattle	Shrubs	46
Ae	Aspidistra elatior	Aspidistra	Perennials	37
Ag	Abelia grandiflora	Abelia	Shrubs	46
Aj	Albizia julibrissin	Silk Tree	Small Tree s	57
Am	Armeria maritima	Thrift,Sea pink	Perennials	37
Am	Acanthus mollis	Oyster Plant	Perennials	36
Ap	Acacia pycnantha	Golden Wattle	Shrubs	46
Bd	Brachyloma daphnoides	Daphne Heath	Small Trees	57
Be	Banksia ericifolia	Heath Banksia	Perennials	37
Bm	Brachycome multifida	Swan River Daisey	Shrub	20
Bm	Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia	Shrubs	48
Bs	Banksia Spinulosa	Birthday Candles	Groundcovers	23
Bv	Baeckea virgata	Twiggy Beackea	Shrubs	47
Bu	Buffalo Grass	Buffalo	Grasses	22
Ca	Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Yellow Buttons	Perennials	39
Cbl	Cosmos bipinnatus	Cosmos	Annuals	16
Cc	Chlorophytum comosum	SpiderPlant	Perennials	38
Cci	Callistemon citrinus	Lemon scented Bottlebrush	Shrubs	48
Ccn	Convolvulus cnerom	Sliverbush	Groundcovers	23
Ccul	Calotis cuneifolia	Purple Burr-daisy	Perennials	38
Cg	Carpobrotus glaucescens	Pig face	Groundcovers	23
Cm	Convolvulus mauritanicus	Bindweed	Groundcovers	23
Cma	Clivia miniata	Clivia	Perennials	39
Cp	Coleonema pulchrum	Diosma	Perennials	39
Cp	Callistemon phoeniceus	Bottlebush	Shrubs	48
Cq	Calothamnus quadrifidus	Common Net Bush	Shrubs	48
Cs	Convolvulus Sabatinus	Morning Glory	Groundcovers	23
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Db	Dietes bicolor	Yellow iris	Perennials	40
Dr	Dietes iridioides	Dietes	Perennials	40
Ec	Eucalyptus campaspe	Silver-Topped Gimlet	Small Trees	60
Ek	Erigeron karvinskianus	Seaside Daisy	Groundcovers	24
Fa	Felicia amelloides	Blue Marguerite	Perennials	40
Ga	Genista aetnensis	Broom Bush	Shrubs	50
Gi	Gerbera indherimeri	Barberton Daisy	Perennials	40
Gr	Grevilla rivularis	Bronze Rambler	Groundcovers	24
Gs	Grevilla sp	Grevillea	Shrubs	50
Hs	Hippeastrum sp.	Hippeastrum	Perennials	41
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Is	Iris sp.	Iris	Perennials	41
Jc	Juniperus conferta Pro	Shore Juniper	Groundcovers	24
Kb	Kunzea baxteri	Scarlet Kunzea	Shrubs	50
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La	Lavandula angustifolia	English Lavander	Perennials	42
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Mh	Melaleuca hypericifolia	Ulladulla Beacon	Shrubs	51
Nm	Nepeta	Cat Mint	Perennials	43
Pgr	Photinia glabra Rubens	Photinia	Shrubs	52
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Ps	Prunus Sp	Almond Peach Plum Etc	Orchard Trees	34
Ro	Rosmarinus officinalis	Rosemary	Herbs	26
Sa	Santalum acuminatum	Quandong	Small Trees	65
Sc	Succulent	Succulent	Perennials	44
Sr	Strelitzia reginae	Bird of Paradise	Shrubs	52
Sj	Solanum Jasminoides	Patato Vine	Climbers	20
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Banksia integrifolia	Coast Banksia	Small Trees	57
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia	Shrubs	48
Banksia spinulosa	Birthday Candles	Groundcovers	23
Bothriochloa macra	Red-leg Grass	Grasses	21
Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	Large Trees	28
Brachycome multifida	Swan River Daisy	Perennials	37
Brachycome species	Daisies	Perennials	38
Brachyloma daphnoides	Daphne Heath	Small Trees	57
Bulbine bulbosa	Bulbine Lily	Perennials	38
Bursaria spinosa	Sweet Busaria	Small Trees	58

## C

Callistemon citrinus	Lemon-Scented Bottlebrush	Shrubs	48
Callistemon phoeniceus	Bottlebrush	Shrubs	48
Callistemon salignus	Willow Bottlebrush, Pink Tips	Shrubs	48
Callistemon viminalis	'Hannah Ray'	Small Trees	58
Callistemon viminalis 'Little John'	Little John Bottlebrush	Perennials	38
Callitris endlicheri	Black Cypress Pine	Large Trees	28
Callitris glaucophylla	White Cypress Pine	Large Trees	28
Calostemma purpureum	Garland Lily	Perennials	38
Calothamnus quadrifidus	Common Net Bush	Shrubs	48
Calotis cuneifolia	Purple Burr-daisy	Perennials	38
Calytrix tetragona	Common Fringe-myrtle	Small Trees	58
Carpobrotus glaucescens	Pigface	Groundcovers	23
Casuarina cristata	Belah	Large Trees	28
Casuarina cunninghamiana	River Sheoak	Large Trees	28
Casuarina glauca	Grey Buloke	Large Trees	29
Casuarina littoralis	Black She-Oak	Small Trees	58
Casuarina obesa	Swamp Oak	Large Trees	29
Casuarina stricta	Drooping She-Oak	Small Trees	58
Ceanothus cultivars	Californian Lilac	Shrubs	48
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow in Summer	Small Trees	58
Cercis siliquastrum	Judas Tree	Small Trees	58
Ceretonia siliqua	Carob Bean	Small Trees	59
Chamaecytisus proliferus	Tree Lucerne or Tagasaste	Small Trees	59

Chamelaucium uncinatum	Geraldton Wax	Shrubs	48
Cheiranthus cheiri	Wallflower	Perennials	38
Chloris truncate	Windmill Grass	Grasses	21
Chlorophytum comosum	Spider Plant, Ribbon Plant	Perennials	38
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Yellow Buttons/Common Everlasting	Perennials	39
Cistus sp.	Rock Rose	Shrubs	49
Citrus species	Grapefruit, Lemons, Oranges	Orchard Trees	34
Clematis microphylla	Narrow leaf Clematis	Climbers	19
Clivia miniata	Clivia	Perennials	39
Coleonema pulchrum	Diosma	Perennials	39
Convolvulus cneorum	Silverbush	Groundcovers	23
Convolvulus mauritanicus	Bindweed	Groundcovers	23
Convolvulus sabatius	Morning Glory	Groundcovers	23
Coprosma repens	Kirkii	Groundcovers	23
Cordyline australis	N.Z. Cabbage Palm	Small Trees	59
Correa alba	White Correa	Shrubs	49
Cosmos bipinnatus	Cosmos	Annuals	16
Cydonia oblonga	Qunice	Orchard Trees	34
Cynodon dactylon	Couch Grass	Grasses	21

## D

Dampiera linearis	Common Dampiera	Groundcovers	23
Danthonia species	Wallaby Grass	Grasses	21
Dianella longifolia	Smooth Flax-lily	Perennials	39
Dianella revoluta	Spreading Flax-lily	Perennials	39
Dianthus	Garden Pinks	Perennials	39
Dichopogon fimbriatus	Nodding Chocolate Lily	Perennials	39
Dietes bicolor	Yellow wild iris	Perennials	40
Dietes iridiodes	Dietes	Perennials	40
Digitaria didactyla	Blue Couch	Grasses	21
Dodonaea viscosa ssp. Angustissima	Narrow-leaf Hop-bush	Small Trees	59
Dodonaea viscosa ssp.cuneata	Wedge-leaf Hop-bush	Small Trees	59
Dorotheanthus bellidiformis	Livingstone Daisy	Annuals	16
Drosanthemum floribundum	Ice Plant	Groundcovers	24

## E

Einadia nutans	Climbing Saltbush	Perennials	40
Elymus scaber	Common Wheat Grass	Grasses	21
Enchylaena tomentosa	Ruby Saltbush	Shrubs	49
Enteropogon acicularis	Curly Windmill Grass	Grasses	22
Eragrostis brownii	Common Love Grass	Grasses	22
Eremophila bignoniiflora	Eurah	Shrubs	49
Eremophila biserrata	Prostrate Eremophila	Groundcovers	24
Eremophila calorhabdov	Red Rod, Spiked Eremophila	Shrubs	49
Eremophila glabra	Tar Bush	Small Trees	59
Eremophila longifolia	Emu bush	Small Trees	59
Eremophila maculata	Spotted Emu Bush	Shrubs	49
Eremophila serrulata	Green Fuchsia Bush	Small Trees	60
Erigeron karvinskianus	Seaside Daisy	Groundcovers	24
Eriobotrya japonica	Loquat	Orchard Trees	34

Eriostemon myoporoides	Long-leaf Wax-flower	Small Trees	60
Escallonia macrantha	Escallonia	Shrubs	49
Eucalyptus astringens	Brown Mallee	Large Trees	29
Eucalyptus blakelyi	Blakely's Red gum	Large Trees	29
Eucalyptus caesia	Gungurru	Small Trees	60
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Large Trees	29
Eucalyptus campaspe	Silver-Topped Gimlet	Small Trees	60
Eucalyptus conica	Fuzzy Box	Large Trees	29
Eucalyptus cornuta	Yate	Large Trees	29
Eucalyptus dumosa	White Mallee	Large Trees	30
Eucalyptus dwyeri	Dwyer's Red Gum	Large Trees	30
Eucalyptus eremophila	Tall Sand Mallee	Small Trees	60
Eucalyptus erythronema	Red-Flowered Mallee	Small Trees	60
Eucalyptus forrestiana	Fuchsia Gum	Small Trees	60
Eucalyptus intertexta	Gum Coolibah	Large Trees	30
Eucalyptus kondininensis	Kondinin Blackbutt	Large Trees	30
Eucalyptus kruseana	Bookleaf Mallee	Small Trees	61
Eucalyptus largiflorens	Black Box	Large Trees	30
Eucalyptus lehmannii	Bushy Yate	Small Trees	61
Eucalyptus leptohylla	Narrow leafed Red Mallee	Large Trees	30
Eucalyptus leucoxylon	Yellow Gum	Large Trees	30
Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. Megalocarpa	Red Flowering Gum	Small Trees	61
Eucalyptus macrandra	Long-Flowered Marlock	Small Trees	61
Eucalyptus macrorhyncha	Red Stringybark	Large Trees	31
Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box	Large Trees	31
Eucalyptus microcarpa	Grey Box	Large Trees	31
Eucalyptus occidentalis	Swamp Yate	Large Trees	31
Eucalyptus populnea subsp. bimbil	Bimble Box	Large Trees	31
Eucalyptus sargentii	Salt River Mallett	Large Trees	31
Eucalyptus scoparia	Wallangarra WhiteGum	Small Trees	61
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Mugga Ironbark Red Ironbark	Large Trees	31
Eucalyptus socialis	Red Mallee	Large Trees	32
Eucalyptus spathulata	Swamp Mallee	Small Trees	61
Eucalyptus torquata	Coral Gum	Small Trees	61
Euonymus japonicus	Japanese Spindle Tree	Small Trees	62
Euphorbia characias wulfenii	Green Spurge	Annuals	16
Eutaxia microphylla	Mallee Bush Pea	Perennials	40

## F

Felicia amelloides	Blue Marguerite	Perennials	40
Ficus carica	Common Fig	Orchard Trees	34
Fraxinus raywoodi	Claret Ash	Large Trees	32

## G

Geijera parviflora	Wilga	Large Trees	32
Genista aetnensis	Broom bush	Shrubs	50
Geranium solanderi	Austral Cranesbill	Perennials	40
Gerbera lindheimeri	Barberton Daisy	Perennials	40
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust	Small Trees	62
Glycine canescens	Silky Glycine	Perennials	41

Gomphrena globosa	Globe Amaranth	Annuals	16
Grevillea	Canterbury Gold	Groundcovers	24
Grevillea anethifolia	Grevillea	Small Trees	62
Grevillea floribunda	Seven Dwarfs Grevillea	Shrubs	50
Grevillea ilicifolia	Holly Leaf Grevillea	Shrubs	50
Grevillea rivularis	Bronze Rambler	Groundcovers	24
Grevillea rosmarinifolia	Rosmary leaf Grevillea	Perennials	41
Grevillea sp.	Grevillea	Shrubs	50

## H

Hakea laurina	Pincushion Hakea	Small Trees	62
Hakea leucoptera	Needlewood	Small Trees	62
Hakea tephrosperma	Hooked needlewood	Small Trees	62
Hardenbergia violacea	False Sarsaparilla/ Purple Coral Pea	Climbers	19
Hebe sp.	Hebe or Veronica	Shrubs	50
Helianthus annuus	Sunflower	Annuals	16
Helichrysum bracteatum	Strawflower	Annuals	16
Hemerocallis fulva	Daylily	Perennials	41
Hibbertia obtusifolia	Grey Guinea-flower	Small Trees	62
Hibbertia scandens	Climbing Guinea Flower	Groundcovers	24
Hippeastrum sp.	Hippeastrum	Perennials	41
Hydrocotyle laxiflora	Stinking Pennywort	Perennials	41

## I

Indigofera australis	Australian Indigo	Small Trees	63
Iris sp.	Iris	Perennials	41
Isotoma axillaris	Showy Isotome	Perennials	41

## J

Jasminum lineare	Native Jasmine	Climbers	19
Juniperus conferta prostrate	Shore Juniper	Groundcovers	24

## K

Kennedia prostrata	Running Postman	Groundcovers	25
Kniphofia uvaria	Red Hot Pokers	Perennials	42
Kunzea baxteri	Scarlet Kunzea	Shrubs	50

## L

Lagerstroemia indica	Crepe Myrtle	Shrubs	50
Lagunaria patersonii	Pyramid Tree	Small Trees	63
Laurus nobilis	Sweet Bay	Herbs	26
Lavandula angustifolia	English Lavender	Perennials	42
Lavandula dentata	French Lavender	Perennials	42
Leptospermum divaricatum	Tea-tree	Small Trees	63
Leucophyta brownii syn. Calocephalus brownii	Cushion Bush	Shrubs	51
Limonium sinuatum	Statice or Perennial Sea Lavender	Perennials	42
Linaria maroccana	Toadflax	Annuals	17
Lomandra effusa	Scented Mat Rush	Perennials	42
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat Rush	Perennials	42

Lomandra longifolia	Mat Rush	Perennials	42
Lomandra multiflora	Many-flowered Mat-rush	Perennials	43
Lomandra patens	Iron grass	Perennials	43
Lunaria annua	Honesty	Annuals	17
Lychnis coronaria	Dusty Miller	Perennials	43

## M

Maireana microphylla	Eastern Cottonbush	Small Trees	63
Melaleuca armillaris	Bracelet Honey Myrtle	Shrubs	51
Melaleuca decussata	Cross-Leaved Honey Myrtle	Shrubs	51
Melaleuca ericifolia	Swamp Paperbark	Shrubs	51
Melaleuca erubescens	Pink Honey Myrtle	Small Trees	63
Melaleuca halmaturorum	Swamp Paperbark	Small Trees	63
Melaleuca hypericifolia	Ulladulla Beacon	Shrubs	51
Melaleuca lanceolata	Moonah	Small Trees	63
Melaleuca linariifolia	Snow-in-Summer	Small Trees	64
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Broad Leaved Paperbark	Small Trees	64
Melaleuca stypheloides	Prickly Paperbark	Small Trees	64
Melaleuca uncinata	Broombush	Small Trees	64
Meliehrus urceolatus	Urn Heath	Shrubs	51
Melissa officinalis	Lemon Balm	Herbs	26
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping Grass	Grasses	22
Micromyrtus ciliata	Fringed Heath-myrtle	Small Trees	64
Morus nigra	Black Mulberry, English Mulberry	Orchard Trees	34
Myoporum insulare	Boobialla	Shrubs	51
Myoporum montanum	Western Boobialla	Small Trees	64
Myoporum parvifolium	Creeping Boobialla	Groundcovers	25
Myoporum platycarpum	Sugarwood	Small Trees	64

## N

Nepeta cataria	Cat Mint	Perennials	43
Nerine sp.	Spider Lilies	Perennials	43
Nerium oleander	Oleander	Shrubs	52
Nyssa sylvatica	Tulepo	Large Trees	32

## O

Olea europaea	Olive	Orchard Trees	34
Olearia pimeleoides	Showy Daisy Bush	Perennials	43
Origanum majorana	Sweet Marjoram	Herbs	26
Origanum vulgare	Oregano	Herbs	26

## P

Pandorea jasminoides	Bower Vine	Climbers	19
Pandorea pandorana	Wonga Wonga Vine	Climbers	19
Parsonsia eucalyptophylla	Gargaloo	Climbers	19
Pelargonium peltatum	Ivy Geranium	Groundcovers	25
Photinia glabra 'Rubens'	Photinia	Shrubs	52
Phyla nodiflora	Lippia	Groundcovers	25
Pimelea curviflora	Rice Flower	Perennials	43
Pistachio chinensis	Chinese Pistachio	Large Trees	32



Pittosporum angustifolium	Butterbush	Small Trees	65
Plantanus orientalis 'Digitata	Cut Leaf Plane	Large Trees	32
Platanus x hybrida	London Plane	Large Trees	32
Poa sp.	Tussock Grass	Grasses	22
Portulaca grandiflora	Sun Plant	Annuals	17
Prostanthera nivea	Snowy Mint-bush	Shrubs	52
Prostanthera ovalifolia	Purple Mint Bush	Shrubs	52
Prunus sp.	Almond, Apricot, Peach, Plum, Cherry	Orchard Trees	34
Punica granatum	Pomegranite	Orchard Trees	35
Pyrus calleryana	Callery Pear	Large Trees	33
Pyrus ussuriensis	Manchurian Pear	Large Trees	33

## R

Rhagodia nutans	Climbing Saltbush	Climbers	19
Rhagodia spinescens	Thorny Saltbush	Groundcovers	25
Rhodanthe diffusa	Ascending Sunray	Perennials	44
Rosmarinus officinalis	Rosemary	Herbs	26

## S

Salvia	Flowering Sage	Perennials	44
Salvia officinalis	Common Sage	Herbs	27
Santalum acuminatum	Quandong	Small Trees	65
Sapium sebiferum	Chinese Tallowood	Large Trees	33
Scabiosa caucasica	Pincusion flower	Annuals	17
Scaevola aemula	Fairy Fan Flower	Groundcovers	25
Senna artemisioides	Punty Bush	Shrubs	52
Solanum Jasminoides	Potato Vine	Climbers	20
Stachys lanata	Lambs Ears	Groundcovers	25
Stackhousia monogyna	Creamy Candles	Perennials	44
Stenotaphrum secundatum	Buffalo Grass	Grasses	22
Strelitzia reginae	Bird of Paradise	Shrubs	52
Stypantra glauca	Nodding Blue-lily	Perennials	44
Succulent Plants	Succulents	Perennials	44
Swainsonia formosa	Sturts Desert Pea	Perennials	44

## T

Tagetes erecta	African Marigold	Annuals	17
Tagetes patula	French Marigold	Annuals	17
Teucrium fruticans	Shrubby Germander	Shrubs	52
Thryptomene calycina	Heath Myrtle	Shrubs	53
Thryptomene saxicola	Pink Thryptomene	Shrubs	53
Thymus sp.	Thymes	Herbs	27
Tropaeolum majus	Nasturtium	Annuals	17

## U

Ulmus chinensis	Chinese Elm	Large Trees	33
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## V

Verbena x hybrida	Common Verbena	Perennials	44
Verbena x hybridum	Bedding verbena	Annuals	18
Viburnum tinus	Laurestinus	Shrubs	53
Vinca x hybrida	Vinca	Annuals	18
Viola tricolour	Johnny-Jump-Up, Heartsease	Annuals	18
Vitus vinifera	Ornamental Grape	Climbers	20
Vitus vinifera	Grape	Orchard Trees	35

## W

Wahlenbergia stricta	Tall Bluebell	Perennials	45
Westringia brevifolia	Native Rosemary	Shrubs	53
Westringia fruticosa	Coastal Rosemary	Shrubs	53
Wisteria sinensis	Chinese Wisteria	Climbers	20
Wurmbea dioica	Early Nancy	Perennials	45

## X

Xenochrysum bracteatum	Golden Everlasting	Perennials	45
Xerochrysum viscosum	Sticky Everlasting	Perennials	45

