

A close-up photograph of a honeyeater bird, likely a New Holland Honeyeater, perched on a branch of a pink Protea flower. The bird has a black head and back, a white breast, and a long, curved, black beak. It is facing left, looking towards the camera. The background is a soft, out-of-focus natural setting.

Native Havens Manual

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander statement

Randwick City Council acknowledges that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are the First Australians of this land, and the Bidjigal and Gadigal people who traditionally occupied the land we now call Randwick City.

We recognise and celebrate the spiritual and cultural connection Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have with the land which long pre-dates European settlement and continues today.

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1. Native Havens program overview

The Native Havens Manual is a guiding document for Randwick City Council's Native Havens program. It is designed to give participants the information required to create a Native Haven.

The Native Havens program aims to promote and preserve biodiversity through public education and creation of habitat areas for local flora (plants) and fauna (animals).

These habitat areas will help to provide an important link to existing bushland remnants, serving to increase wildlife corridors across the eastern suburbs.

1.1 What is biodiversity?

Biodiversity refers to the variety and variability of living things on earth. This includes the plants, animals, microorganisms and ecosystems of which they are a part.



1.2 Why is biodiversity important?

Biodiversity makes human life on earth possible, providing us with many services upon which we depend.

These include:

- **Economic benefits** – through the provision of raw materials for direct consumption and production (e.g. fish, timber)
- **Life support** – healthy functioning ecosystems without which we could not exist
- **Recreation value** – rejuvenating benefits of nature through activities such as bushwalking, bird-watching, jogging
- **Cultural value** – through a historic connection to the land providing identity, spirituality or an aesthetic appreciation
- **Scientific value** – which helps us to understand the natural world, its origins and the place of humans within it

1.3 Managing biodiversity

Global and Australian declines in biodiversity are a problem because biodiversity loss can reduce the efficiency of ecosystem functioning. Effects of species loss (extinction) range from undetectable to profound depending on the role the organism plays in its ecosystem.

Maintaining biodiversity allows ecosystems to keep working in the face of increasing human pressures and allows them to recover more readily after a disturbance. Diverse communities may also be more productive because species differ in the way they acquire food and nutrients from the environment.

If an individual species is at risk, then the habitat it resides in is probably under threat too. Therefore the most efficient way to protect biodiversity is to save habitats rather than trying to save a single species.



1.4 What is a native haven?

A native haven is a natural setting that provides food, water, shelter and nesting sites for native wildlife. By providing a variety of food sources as well as vegetation types and layers we can adequately address the habitat needs of a range of animals. These include birds, lizards, frogs, possums, butterflies, native bees and beneficial insects.

1.5 Why should I have a native haven?

There are many benefits to incorporating native plants into your natural setting:

- Improves existing habitat and provides new habitat
- Helps to create a link to existing bushland
- Provides a pleasing environment for passive recreation
- Provides wildlife viewing opportunities
- Lowers water consumption as native plants are adapted to local weather patterns
- Lowers fertiliser use due to native plants evolving in nutrient poor soils
- Lower maintenance requirements vs exotic plants
- Native animals help to control pests, thus reducing/eliminating pesticide use
- Modifies climatic extremes by providing shade and creating windbreaks
- Provides a great educational resource by raising awareness of the natural environment
- Allows you to reuse/repurpose materials for habitat

1.6 How to join the Native Havens Program

Contact Council's Bushcare Officer on **9093 6708** or bushcare@randwick.nsw.gov.au





2. Designing your native haven

Start small

Decide what stays and what goes. Think about what existing plants could provide habitat until your Native Haven establishes. It may be worthwhile concentrating your efforts on a small section of your property to begin with. This will also stop you from feeling overwhelmed.

Develop a style

You may want an informal style of gently flowing lines and rounded shapes or a formal style with straight edges and lines.

Design and layout

Consider design elements such as repetition, harmony, contrast and variety. Having occasional repetition of plants can help to create flow and rhythm. Harmony,

contrast and variety amongst colours, textures and habits work together to create unity.

If you can see the Native Haven from one side only (e.g. in front of a fence) plant the larger species at the back and the smaller species at the front in descending order.

If you can see the Native Haven from multiple sides (e.g. island garden bed) plant the larger species in the middle and the smaller species around the edge.

Use and reuse

Think about what existing materials you can reuse instead of throwing away. This may be terracotta piping/tiles or bricks that could be repurposed for a lizard home or insect hotel. Old logs, fallen branches, large rocks and leaf litter can also form excellent habitat for various birds, lizards and insects.

3. Plant selection

When creating a native haven, it is important to consider planting a variety of different plant species. This is because all plants differ in the services they provide to local wildlife. Therefore a variety of plant species, will lead to a variety of animal species too!

- Tall trees provide important habitat for birds and possums in the form of tree hollows and nesting sites, whilst their branches act as safe perching platforms.
- A dense shrub layer helps to provide refuge and nest sites for small birds.
- Low shrubs, native grasses, sedges and groundcovers offer a home for skinks, blue tongue lizards and insects.

As well as giving consideration to vegetation size and texture we also need to consider what food plants provide. By using plants that provide flowers and nectar, seeds, and fruit at different times of the year we help to provide an abundance of food throughout the year.



4. Habitat elements

4.1 Water

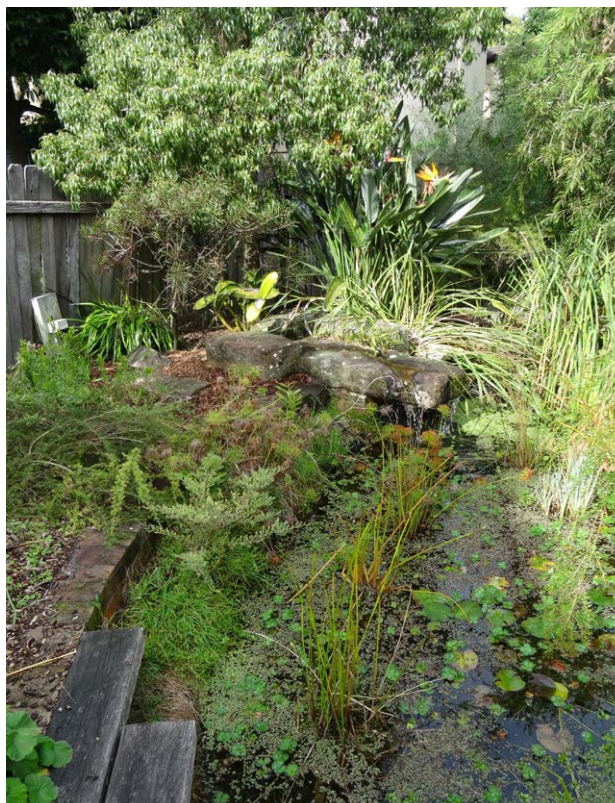
Often natural water sources are intermittent, especially during extended dry periods. Therefore a supply of fresh, clean water is an important element for attracting wildlife to your area. The easiest way of providing this is by installing a bird bath or creating a small pond.

An important consideration is the placement of such a water source, as wildlife is extremely vulnerable while drinking/bathing. By placing the water source close to nearby shrubbery we provide them with an escape route should they need it. However, don't place it so close that the wildlife could be ambushed by a cat. A pedestal birdbath (approximately 950mm high) is a good protection against cats.

A wide, shallow bowl is excellent as many animals dislike deep water. Varying the depth of water will also cater to a greater variety of animals. This can be done by placing pebbles to form a shallow 'shore' or by placing a large rock, slightly submerged, in the centre. Sticks and branches can also be used as safe perching platforms. When choosing a suitable birdbath pick one with a roughened bottom, allowing wildlife to get a firm grip without slipping.

Remember to regularly check and refill the water source. If it is reliable, wildlife will remember it and continue to use it!

- Specialised birdbaths can be purchased from nurseries, garden centres and landscape suppliers. Alternatively you can get creative and reuse something from around the house or purchase a terracotta dish (unglazed) which are usually placed beneath a pot plant. This can then be placed on top of a log or boulder to raise it off the ground.
- Consider placing a smaller secondary dish on the ground near rocks, grasses and groundcovers. This would provide an excellent water source for lizards.
- If you have the time and resources, you can even build a frog pond. Follow this link to find out more information: sgaonline.org.au/frog-ponds



4.2 Shelter

Have a look around your property and you might be surprised to find some lovely rocks and stones that could provide excellent habitat for lizards and provide visual interest in your Native Haven. Alternatively these can be purchased from landscape suppliers.

Fallen branches, old logs, leaf litter and tin sheeting also provide excellent shelter for lizards, spiders, insects and small marsupials.

Mature trees contribute perching platforms and hollows that can be utilised by birds, possums, reptiles and mammals. You can even create your own or purchase wildlife nest boxes to supplement existing tree hollows. This is a great idea as the 'loss of hollow-bearing trees' has been listed as a key threatening process nationally.

More information about building your own nest box can be found at: birdsinbackyards.net/Nest-Box-Plans-0

When we think of native animals we tend to think of the cute and cuddly ones. However, smaller critters such as native insects are just as important. They play a central role in pollination, controlling pest insects and they also provide a food source for larger animals. A cheap and easy way to encourage them is through building an insect hotel out of recycled materials around the house. You can use anything from old bricks, pavers, tiles, twigs, pine cones, straw, bark, rocks, wooden pallets, etc. The only limit to materials is your imagination!

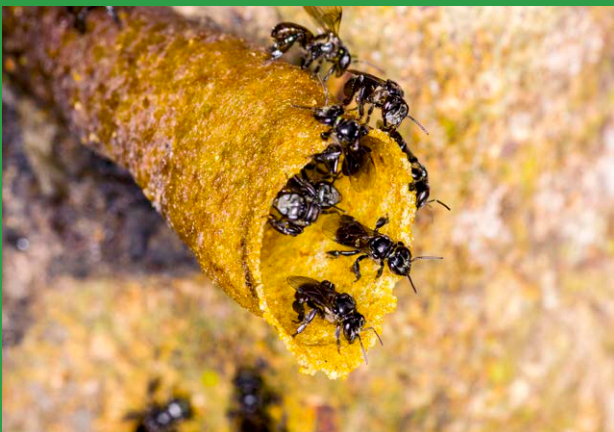


Find out more about building your own insect hotel:
edenproject.com/learn/for-everyone/how-to-build-an-insect-home

Stingless native bees are another option you can consider. Native bees are becoming increasingly popular because they are great pollinators, easy to keep, educational and somewhat entertaining pets. Best of all, they are stingless!

Hives can sometimes be purchased from bee keepers who are splitting an existing hive or others who rescue threatened wild hives. Registered hive sellers can be found online. Alternatively a simple nest site can be constructed by gathering a bundle of bamboo canes or drilling holes (4-9mm wide and 150mm deep) into a hardwood block.

Follow this link to find out more about building your own native bee hive: nativebeehives.com/oath-construction-plans



5. Constructing your native haven

5.1 Tools required

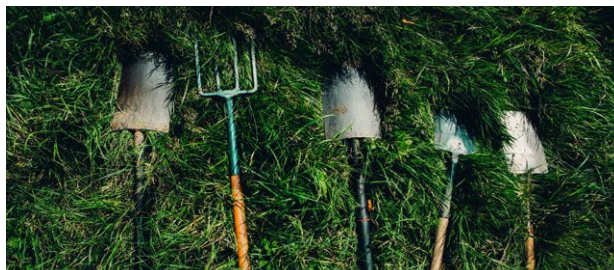
Before rushing into things, take time to consider what tools you may require to get the job done. These include common gardening tools as well as personal protective equipment (PPE) to ensure your safety while working outdoors.

Tools required may include:

- Bins for collecting weeds
- Buckets for spreading mulch
- Folding saw/pruning saw for trimming larger branches
- Hose and/or watering can for watering plants
- Knife for digging out stubborn weeds
- Secateurs for pruning small branches
- Spade for cultivating soil and digging holes
- Trowel for removing weeds and digging smaller holes

PPE to consider:

- Enclosed shoes
- Gloves
- Hat
- Long sleeves/pants
- Sunglasses and sunscreen
- Water



5.2 Site preparation

Proper site preparation prior to planting can help to increase your chances of successfully creating a productive and low maintenance native haven. The main things to consider are weed control and soil cultivation. By correctly removing existing weeds we can help to minimise their future occurrence.

Once you have completed the initial weed control, cultivate the topsoil to a depth of roughly 30 cm to create a loose soil layer to plant into. This will give your new plants the best opportunity to establish their roots and develop.

5.3 Planting

When planting there are a few points to consider to ensure the successful growth of your new plants.

- Dig a hole approximately twice the width of the pot the plant is in and slightly deeper. This gives the developing roots the best chance to grow.
- Fill the hole with water and allow it to soak completely in before planting.
- Water the plant while still in the pot to help loosen it from the container. You can even submerge them in a bucket until bubbles stop emerging from the soil. Gently squeeze the sides of the pot and carefully remove the plant, trying not to disturb the root ball. Do not pull the plant by the stem!
- Plant level with the existing soil surface. Do not have the trunk covered with soil as this may lead to rot and do not leave the roots exposed as this may lead to them drying out.
- Use any remaining soil to create a small circular well around the new planting. This will help to capture any rainfall and direct water onto the root zone when watering.
- Water the plant well and continue to water at least once a week (more often in summer) until the plant is established.



5.4 Mulching

- Mulching around the base of the plant is an effective method of reducing water evaporation and weed growth, whilst helping to keep the root zone cool in summer.
- Make sure the mulch does not build up against the base of the plant as this can lead to collar rot and insect attack.
- Mulch to a depth of roughly 75mm.
- Mulch is readily available from your local garden centres, landscape suppliers or some tree removal companies may even provide it free of charge.
- The type of mulch you choose is largely down to aesthetic preference. Keep in mind that fine mulch breaks down quicker and therefore needs replacing more regularly than coarse mulch.

5.5 Watering

- Water the new plants regularly (once a week) for the first 6 months, especially if there has been minimal rainfall.
- After this initial period leave the plants to themselves, or water thoroughly about every 3-4 weeks in extended dry periods.
- An occasional drenching is better than regular light watering once the plants have established. This will encourage strong and deep rooting.



6. Maintaining your native haven

The best way to maintain your native haven is to adopt simple and sustainable gardening practices. Some of these measures include:

- Keeping cats indoors between dusk and dawn when many nocturnal native animals are active. Cats are instinctive hunters and may otherwise try to eat them. Even a small scratch may be enough to kill native wildlife as cat bacteria can be harmful to them.
- Native havens are meant to mimic the bush therefore it is best to leave leaf litter on the ground to provide habitat for worms and insects, which in turn provide food for birds and marsupials.
- Regularly topping up the water in birdbaths.
- Wherever possible minimising the use of herbicides and pesticides. They should only be used as a last resort as many can harm or kill native wildlife. If they are to be used try to purchase products that will not be harmful to native animals and beneficial insects. If you are unsure please consult a horticultural expert prior to purchase.



- Alternatively you can try making your own as they are generally more economical as well as safer for yourself and the environment. Follow this link to find out more about home-made remedies: abc.net.au/gardening/stories/s2607562.htm
- Adopt Integrated Pest Management (IPM) principles for dealing with pests in the garden. IPM is an environmentally sensitive way of managing pests using a combination of practices and control methods to prevent problems before they occur, rather than dealing with the consequences.

6.1 Pruning

Most native plants benefit from a regular light pruning to promote dense growth and retain their shape. In their natural environment, native plants are pruned by grazing animals, heavy winds and bushfire. Systematic pruning induces strong, healthy, more attractive plants with a greater number of flowers and encourages a strong root system.

Regular tip pruning will promote lateral growth, resulting in denser foliage and increased flowering. If the new growth is soft enough it can be pinched off using your fingertips or if it's harder use clean, sharp secateurs. All pruning cuts should be close and parallel to the existing branch and angled away from developing flower buds. For more extensive pruning use a saw and always cut the underside of the branch slightly before sawing from the top. This will prevent bark tearing and undue damage to the wood.





6.2 Fertilising

Australian native plants have evolved in poor soils and are very sensitive to artificial fertilisers, especially those high in phosphorus. In the Eastern Suburbs and surrounds the soils are often sandy, very well drained and low in nutrients. Local or indigenous plants are well adapted to these soils and are very efficient at taking up what few nutrients are in the soil.

With new trees and shrubs fertilising them in the first couple of years will help to quickly develop a decent flowering framework. After this, minimal feeding is required unless they display signs of nutrient deficiency. Avoid excessive feeding as it will just encourage extra vegetative growth and may even inhibit flowering.

For optimum growth it is best to apply fertiliser in early spring, when plants are actively growing. Water your garden well before applying, lightly cultivate it into the soil and then re-water it in. The most suitable fertilisers for natives are low phosphorus slow-release fertilisers. They typically last from 3-9 months and are an easy, reliable way to feed native plants.

In peak growing times such as spring and summer, using a liquid fertiliser will also give native plants a boost. Liquid fertilisers are faster acting and are readily absorbed by plants. They are mixed with water at the recommended rate in a watering can and watered on the desired plants, preferably in the morning before it gets too hot. Some are available in containers which can be connected to a hose and applied.

As with any fertiliser use, always follow the application rates stated on the product label.

6.3 Weeding

There are many definitions of a weed, including “any useless, troublesome or noxious plant” or “a plant growing out of place”. There are also many different types of weeds and depending on the way each weed grows we implement different control measures. These include manual removal as well as chemical control.

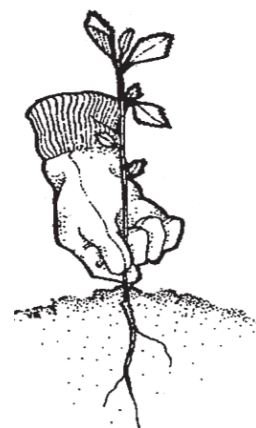
6.3.1 Manual control methods

The techniques of hand pulling, crowning and digging out are commonly used in weed control.

Hand pull

The plant should be small enough to ensure the entire root is removed and will not re-sprout from any remaining root system.

1. Remove and bag any seed heads prior to disturbing the plant.
2. Remove any mulch/debris around base of main stem.
3. Grasp the plant firmly from the base of the stem.
4. Gently pull the plant out with constant pressure.
5. Shake off any excess dirt attached to the roots.



Crowning

Crowning involves using a sharp implement (knife) to cut out the growing point of species that grow from a crown (central growth point). Such species include most tussock grasses and asparagus ferns. Tools required include gloves and a knife (gyprock knives are excellent for this purpose). For safety purposes ensure the knife is used for cutting rather than levering. Larger specimens may require a peter lever or spade.

1. Grasp the plant at ground level.
2. Insert the knife at around a 45 degree angle and make a cut around the crown.
3. Remove the plant whilst cutting through the lateral roots.
4. Replace disturbed soil.





4. Remove any secondary rhizomes/tubers while loosening the soil. Carefully remove the entire root/tuber system and bag it. Be sure to remove all roots and any tubers lying around at ground level.
5. Replace disturbed soil.

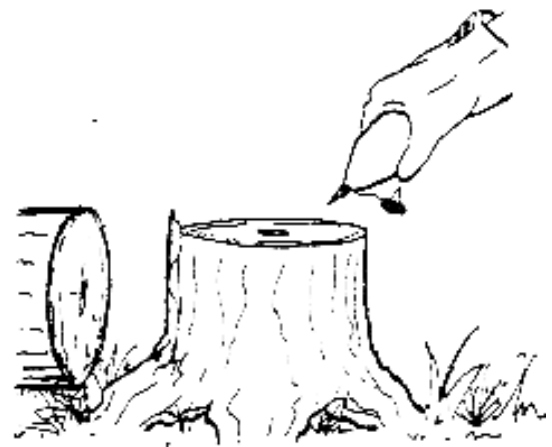
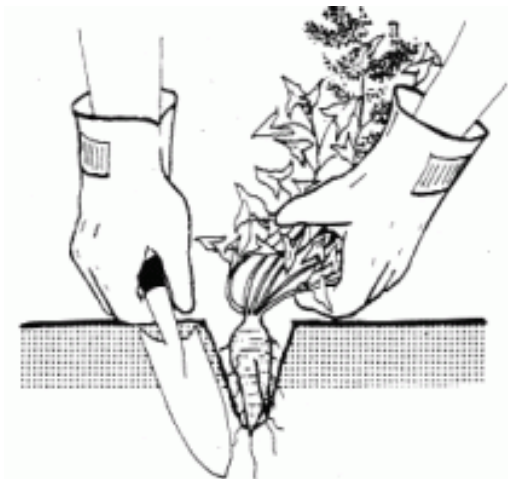
6.3.2 Chemical control methods

The following weed removal techniques are required in certain situations where manual removal is not possible or effective. When using herbicides always follow the application rates stated on the product label and follow handling and cleaning procedures. These are outlined in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), available from the product manufacturer. Herbicides are poisons and should be handled with great care.

Digging out

Certain plants have below ground organs (rhizomes/tubers/bulbs) that will regrow unless the whole organ is removed. There are sometimes chemical control options for these plants but many people choose to remove them manually. This is generally safer and if done correctly will provide a higher chance of successful eradication. Tools required include gloves, hand trowel or a knife. Common weeds targeted using the following method include turkey rhubarb, madeira vine and onion weed.

1. Trace the main stem to the roots at the grounds surface.
2. Start digging to trace the underground organs using the appropriate tool. Cast iron hand trowels are sufficient for smaller rhizomes, while mattocks or peter levers may be required for larger ones.
3. Dig along the root system. Try to dig gently as some tuberous roots are weak and are very easily broken.



Cut and paint

This technique involves cutting through the plant stem low to the ground and applying concentrated herbicide around the edge of the cut as quickly as safely possible. It is used on a variety of woody weeds of all sizes. Cutting tools required vary depending on the size of the target species. They may include secateurs, loppers, a folding saw or a bush-saw. Gloves, herbicide and applicator bottle, appropriate clothing and safety gear are also required.

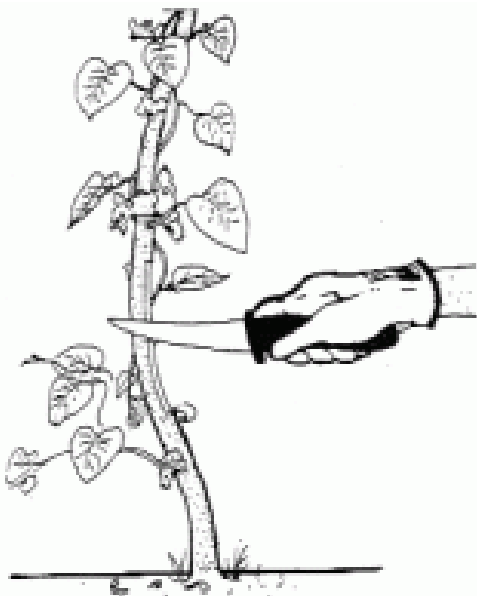
1. Many woody stems look alike so confirm that the plant you are about to cut is the correct one.
2. Cut the stem flat and as close to the ground as possible, below any branching stems or side shoots. This ensures that the herbicide does not run off and minimises any trip hazards.
3. Apply herbicide to the outer margins of the cut stem (cambium ring) as soon as possible after the final cut is made (within 30 seconds is ideal). This is to ensure the herbicide enters the cut before it 'scabs over'.
4. If there are numerous stems, make sure that each has been treated in the same way.

Scrape and paint

Stem scraping involves the use of a sharp tool (knife) to scrape the stem and expose the green parts of the plant. This technique is usually used on woody shrubs with large tap roots and on vines. It is also appropriate when the plant has aerial tubers which will drop and germinate if the plant is physically removed or the stem is cut through. It can also be used when the stem is too small for stem injection (see below). Tools required include a knife, herbicide and applicator bottle, appropriate clothing and safety gear.

This method allows the application of herbicide to a larger surface area than the cut and paint method. The scrape and paint method is necessary for some species such as ochna and green cestrum as well as vines such as madeira and balloon vine that have narrow stems relative to plant size.

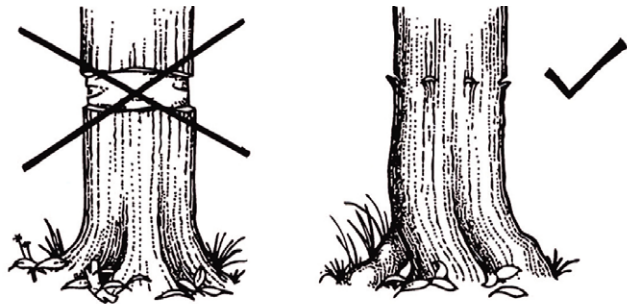
1. Using a sharp knife scrape along the stem of the plant (near ground level) to expose the green cambium layer. Scrape length should be approximately 15 centimetres. For woody species such as ochna and green cestrum scraping along both sides of the stem is recommended.
2. Apply concentrated herbicide to the scrape as soon as possible (within 30 seconds is ideal).
3. If there are numerous stems, make sure that each has been treated in the same way. This may sometimes require exposing and treating the surface roots.
4. Be careful to avoid ring barking (bark removal from entire circumference) the stem. You want the plant to remain active so that the herbicide is transported throughout the plant.
5. Do not take any further action or disturb the plant until it is completely dead.



Stem injection (drilling/frilling)

For use on larger shrubs or trees (basal diameter greater than 10cm) and in inaccessible sites where removal is a problem. Ideal for woody weeds including privet, lantana and camphor laurel. Tools required include either a drill, chisel and hammer or folding saw, herbicide and applicator bottle, appropriate clothing and safety gear.

1. Many woody stems look alike so confirm that the plant you are about to treat is a weed.
2. At the base of the tree drill holes or create incisions (using a chisel or folding saw) at 45° angles into the sapwood at 5cm intervals.
3. Make sure they are deep enough for the herbicide to sit and be drawn in.
4. Fill each hole immediately with herbicide. Be careful to avoid ringbarking the tree.



Foliar spray

Spraying is conducted using appropriate herbicide spraying equipment, such as hand-held pump style spray bottles and backpack sprayers. These apparatus apply herbicide directly to the leaves and stems of a plant. Always wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and take extra care when handling herbicides. Recommended PPE includes long sleeves, long pants, sturdy shoes, gloves and eye protection. A respirator and waterproof gloves are advised when mixing or pouring herbicide.

1. Spray designated areas using a herbicide, spraying directly onto target plants only.
2. Make sure that the whole plant is treated.
3. Only spray actively growing healthy plants.
4. Do not spray in windy or wet conditions. This includes plants heavy with dew or if rain is expected within 6 hours. Also be considerate of local waterways and potential runoff effects.

For any more information regarding weeds, including removal and treatment, please follow the link below. This comprehensive website has numerous practical videos showing different weeding techniques as well as specific videos for problem plants - sydneyweeds.org.au



7. Further reading

Below is a list of relevant websites that provide a wealth of information related to habitat gardens, animals, sustainable gardening practices and native/exotic plants.

- Aussie Bee – www.aussiebee.com.au
- Backyard Buddies – www.backyardbuddies.org.au
- Birds in Backyards – www.birdsinbackyards.net
- Flora for Fauna – www.floraforfauna.com.au
- Habitat Network – www.habitatnetwork.org
- Native Animals – www.environment.nsw.gov.au/animals
- NSW Weedwise – www.weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au
- PlantNET – www.plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au
- Sustainable Gardening Online – www.sgaonline.org.au

8. Native plant list

8.1 Ground covers

This group includes scrambling, prostrate, climbing plants as well as small shrubs suitable for us as ground covers.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Flower Colour (Season)	Growing Notes
<i>Actinotus helianthii</i>	Flannel Flower	0.5m	White (Spring)	
<i>Astroloma pinifolium</i>	Astroloma	0.2m spreading	Red (Winter/Spring)	
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Pig Face	0.1m spreading	Pink (Year Round)	Coastal
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Centella	0.1m spreading	Pink/White (Summer)	Shady areas
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed	0.1m spreading	Blue (Spring/Autumn)	
<i>Dampiera stricta</i>	Dampiera	0.5m	Blue (Winter/Spring)	Coastal
<i>Dianella congesta</i>	Coastal Flax Lily	0.8m	Blue (Sep-Dec)	Coastal
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed	0.1m spreading	White (Spring/Summer)	Shady areas
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling Lily	3m climber	White (Spring)	Shady areas
<i>Gonocarpus teucrioides</i>	Raspwort	0.3m	Green/Red (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Goodenia paniculata</i>	Swamp Goodenia	0.2m	Yellow (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Hardenbergia violaceae</i>	False Sarsaparilla	3m climber	Purple (Winter/Spring)	
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Guinea Flower	3m climber	Yellow (Year Round)	Coastal
<i>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</i>	Native Pennywort	0.1m spreading	Green (Summer)	
<i>Lobelia alata</i>	Lobelia	0.1m spreading	Blue/White (Year Round)	Wet areas
<i>Marsdenia suaveolens</i>	Scented Marsdenia	2m climber	White (Summer)	Coastal
<i>Melanthera biflora</i>	Melanthera	2m	Yellow (Summer)	Coastal
<i>Oxylobium cordifolium</i>	Heart-Leaved Shaggy Pea	0.3m	Red/Orange (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Native Storksbill	0.3m	Pink (Summer)	Coastal
<i>Pomax umbellata</i>	Pomax	0.1m spreading	Brown/Red (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root	0.1m spreading	White (Spring)	
<i>Commersonia hermanniifolia</i>	Wrinkled Kerrawong	0.3m	White (Spring)	Coastal
<i>Scaevola species</i>	Snake-Flower	0.3m scrambler	Blue/Mauve (Spring/Summer)	
<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	New Zealand Spinach	0.2m spreading	Yellow (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet	0.1m spreading	White/Purple (Year Round)	Shady areas



Actinotus helianthii (Flannel Flower)



Tetragonia tetragonoides
(New Zealand Spinach)



Oxylobium cordifolium
(Heart-Leaved Shaggy Pea)

8.2 Grasses

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Flower Colour (Season)	Growing Notes
<i>Agrostis avenacea</i>	Blown Grass	0.8m clumping	(Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Wallaby Grass	0.7m clumping	(Spring)	Coastal
<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	Reed Bent Grass	1m clumping	(Spring)	Wet areas
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Longhair Plume Grass	1m clumping	(Spring)	Coastal
<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Hedgehog Grass	1m clumping	(Spring)	Coastal
<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's Love Grass	0.3m prostrate	(Spring)	Coastal
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	0.8m spreading	(Spring)	Coastal
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	0.7m clumping	(Spring)	Coastal
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket Grass	0.4m spreading	(Spring)	Coastal
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	1.2m clumping	(Spring)	Coastal



Pelargonium australe (Native Storksbill)



Viola hederacea (Native Violet)



Commersonia hermanniifolia (Wrinkled Kerrawong)



Dichelachne crinita (Longhair Plume Grass)



Imperata cylindrica (Blady Grass)



Microlaena stipoides (Weeping Grass)

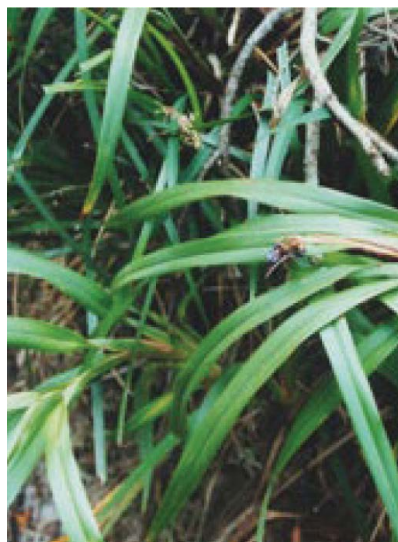
8.3 Clumping plants

These plants grow from a clump and do not form stems or branches. They are useful for understory plantings and borders, with some making excellent feature plants.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Flower Colour (Season)	Growing Notes
<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>	Crinum Lily	2m	White (Summer)	Coastal
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	0.6m	Blue (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Dianella congesta</i>	Coastal Flax Lily	0.6m	Blue (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Spreading Flax Lily	0.6m	Blue (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>	Gynea Lily	2m	Red (Spring)	Coastal
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Saw Sedge	2m clumping	Brown/Black (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas/Coastal
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club Rush	1m	Brown (Year Round)	Wet areas
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny Head Mat Rush	1m	Yellow (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Restio tetraphyllus</i>	Tassel Rush	2m	Brown/Red (Year Round)	Wet areas/Coastal
<i>Xanthorrhoea resinifera</i>	Grass Tree	2.5m	Cream (Spring/Summer)	Coastal



Crinum pedunculatum (Crinum Lily)



Dianella congesta (Coastal Flax Lily)



Doryanthes excelsa (Gynea Lily)



Ficinia nodosa (Knobby Club Rush)



Lomandra longifolia
(Spiny Head Mat Rush)



Xanthorrhoea resinifera (Grass Tree)

8.4 Climbing plants

These plants grow by means of climbing or scrambling and can easily be trained up fences, lattice or other plants.

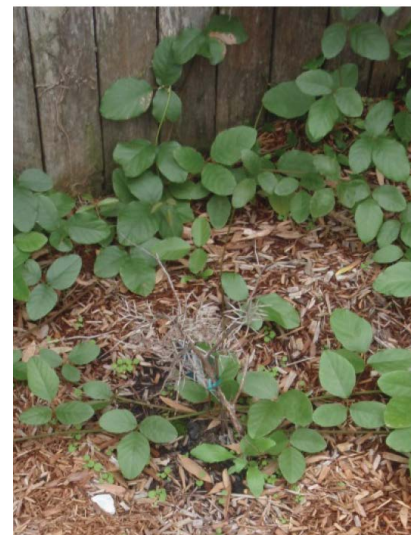
Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Flower Colour (Season)	Growing Notes
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Apply Berry	2m climber	Yellow (Spring)	
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	Water Vine	10m climber	Yellow (Summer)	
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	3m scrambler	White/Purple (Spring)	
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling Lily	3m climber	White (Spring)	Shady areas
<i>Hardenbergia violaceae</i>	False Sarsaparilla	3m climber	Purple (Winter/Spring)	
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Guinea Flower	3m climber	Yellow (Year Round)	Coastal
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	5m climber	Red (Spring/Summer)	
<i>Marsdenia suaveolens</i>	Scented Marsdenia	2m climber	White (Summer)	Shady areas
<i>Smilax glyciphylla</i>	Sweet Sarsaparilla	2m climber	Yellow (Spring/Summer)	Shady areas



Billardiera scandens (Apple Berry)



Hardenbergia violaceae
(False Sarsaparilla)



Kennedia rubicunda
(Dusky Coral Pea)



Geitonoplesium cymosum
(Scrambling Lily)



Hibbertia scandens (Guinea Flower)



Smilax glyciphylla
(Sweet Sarsaparilla)

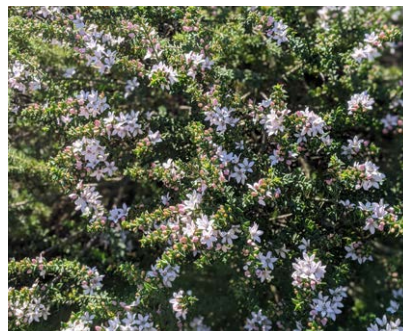
8.5 Shrubs less than 1 metre

These shrubs grow less than or up to 1 metre in coastal conditions, however they may grow larger in a sheltered position.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Flower Colour (Season)	Growing Notes
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	1m	Yellow (Late Winter)	Sandy soils
<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	Flannel Flower	1m	White (Spring)	
<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	Aotus	1m	Yellow and Red (Spring)	Sandy soils
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	River Rose	1m	Pink (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Bossiaea heterophylla</i>	Variable Bossiaea	1m	Yellow and Red (Spring)	Sandy soils
<i>Conospermum taxifolium</i>	Coneseeds	1m	White (Spring)	Sandy soils
<i>Correa alba</i>	White Correa	1m	White (Spring)	Coastal
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa	1m	Red (Spring)	Coastal
<i>Dampiera stricta</i>	Dampiera	0.5m	Blue (Winter/Spring)	Coastal
<i>Dillwynia floribunda</i>	Parrot Pea	0.7m	Yellow and Orange (Winter/Spring)	Coastal
<i>Philotheca buxifolius</i>	Box Leaved Wax Flower	1m	White (Winter/Spring)	
<i>Helichrysum elatum</i>	White Paper Daisy	1m	White (Spring)	
<i>Lasiopetalum ferrugineum</i>	Rusty Petals	0.5m	Brown	Coastal
<i>Leptospermum arachnoides</i>	Spidery Tea Tree	1m	White	
<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	Crinkle Bush	0.5m	White	Coastal
<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	Thyme Honey Myrtle	1	Mauve (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Micromyrtus ciliata</i>	Micromyrtus	0.5	White/Red (Spring)	Coastal
<i>Mirbelia rubiifolia</i>	Mirbelia	0.5m	Purple (Spring)	
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice Flower	0.5m	White (Winter/Spring)	
<i>Pultenaea species</i>	Eggs and Bacon	1m	Yellow and Red (Spring)	Coastal
<i>Ricinocarpos pinifolius</i>	Wedding Bush	1m	White (Winter/Spring)	Coastal



Acacia myrtifolia (Myrtle Wattle)



Philotheca buxifolia
(Box Leaved Wax Flower)



Bauera rubioides (River Rose)



Melaleuca thymifolia
(Thyme Honey Myrtle)



Pimelea linifolia
(Slender Rice Flower)



Ricinocarpos pinifolius
(Wedding Bush)

8.6 Shrubs 1 to 2 metres

These shrubs grow between 1 and 2 metres in coastal conditions, however they may grow larger in a sheltered position.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Flower Colour (Season)	Growing Notes
<i>Acacia suavelons</i>	Sweet Scented Wattle	2m	Cream (Winter)	Coastal
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses	1.5m	Cream (Autumn/Winter)	Coastal
<i>Allocasuarina distyla</i>	Scrub She-Oak	2m	Red (Winter/Spring)	Coastal
<i>Baeckea imbricata</i>	Heath Myrtle	1m	White (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>	Fern-Leaved Banksia	2m	Yellow (Autumn/Winter)	Wet areas
<i>Banksia robur</i>	Swamp Banksia	1.5m	Grey/Green (Summer/Autumn)	Wet areas
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Red Bottlebrush	2m	Red (Spring)	Coastal
<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	Narrow Leaved Bottlebrush	2m	Red (Spring)	Coastal
<i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	Stiff Bottlebrush	1.5m	Red (Spring)	Wet areas
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common Fringe Myrtle	1m	Pink (Spring)	Sandy soils
<i>Darwinia fascicularis</i>	Dawrwinia	1.5m	White and Red (Spring)	
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	2m	Cream (Winter/Spring)	
<i>Grevillea sericea</i>	Pink Spider Flower	1.8m	Pink (Winter/Spring)	Sandy soils
<i>Grevillea speciosa</i>	Red Spider Flower	1.5m	Red (Winter/Spring)	Sandy soils
<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	Finger Hakea	2m	White (Spring)	
<i>Hakea gibbosa</i>	Hairy Hakea	2m	Cream (Winter/Spring)	
<i>Lambertia formosa</i>	Mountain Devil	2m	Red (Year Round)	Coastal
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Yellow Tea Tree	1.5m	White/Yellow (Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Leptospermum squarrosus</i>	Pink Tea Tree	1.5m	Pink (Autumn)	Wet areas
<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	Paperbark Tea Tree	2m	White (Spring)	
<i>Melaleuca squamea</i>	Swamp Honey Myrtle	1.5m	Pink (Winter/Spring)	Coastal
<i>Persoonia lanceolata</i>	Lance Leaf Geebung	2m	Yellow (Summer)	Coastal
<i>Styphelia triflora</i>	Five Corners	1.5m	Pink (Winter/Spring)	
<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	Coastal Rosemary	1.5m	White (Spring)	Coastal



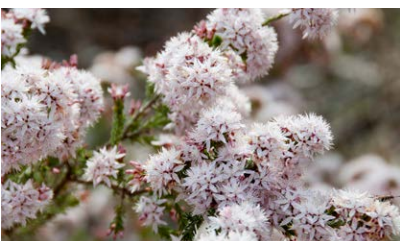
Acacia suavelons
(Sweet Scented Wattle)



Callistemon citrinus
(Red Bottlebrush)



Darwinia fascicularis (Darwinia)



Calytrix tetragona
(Common Fringe Myrtle)



Hakea gibbosa (Hairy Hakea)



Lambertia formosa (Mountain Devil)

8.7 Shrubs 2 to 4 metres

These shrubs grow between 2 and 4 metres in coastal conditions, however they may grow larger in a sheltered position.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Flower Colour (Season)	Growing Notes
<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle	3m	Gold/Yellow (Winter/Spring)	Coastal
<i>Banksia aemula</i>	Wallum Banksia	2m	Yellow/Green (Autumn)	Coastal
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	Heath Banksia	3m	Orange (Autumn/Winter)	Coastal
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Breynia	3m	Red (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Eucalyptus obstans</i>	Port Jackson Mallee	4m	Cream (Summer)	Coastal
<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	Broad Leaf Hakea	2m	Cream (Spring)	Coastal
<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>	Dagger Hakea	2m	White (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	4m	Yellow/Green (Spring)	
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tick Bush	3m	White (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea Tree	2.5m	White (Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coastal Tea Tree	4m	White (Spring)	Coastal
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark	3m	White (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	Ball Honey Myrtle	2m	Cream/Yellow (Spring)	Coastal
<i>Monotoca elliptica</i>	Tree Broom-Heath	4m	White (Winter)	Coastal
<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>	Mutton Wood	3m	Cream (Spring)	Sheltered position
<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Mock Olive	3m	Yellow (Summer)	
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	Eggs and Bacon	3m	Yellow and Red (Spring)	Coastal
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	Native Broom	3m	Yellow (Spring)	Wet areas



Banksia ericifolia (Heath Banksia)



Kunzea ambigua (Tick Bush)



Leptospermum laevigatum
(Coastal Tea Tree)



Melaleuca nodosa
(Ball Honey Myrtle)



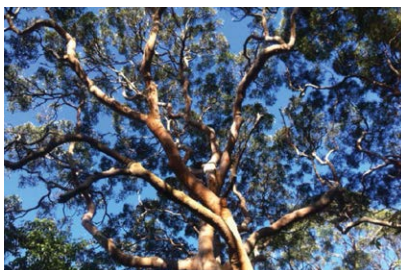
Monotoca elliptica
(Tree Broom-Heath)



Notelaea longifolia (Mock Olive)

8.8 Trees greater than 4 metres

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Flower Colour (Season)	Growing Notes
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	8m	White (Summer)	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak	10m	Red/Brown (Autumn/Spring)	Coastal
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	20m	Cream (Spring/Summer)	
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia	4m	Yellow/Green (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	15m	Red (Autumn/Winter)	Wet areas
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Coachwood	8m	White (Spring/Summer)	
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	NSW Christmas Bush	5m	White/Red (Spring/Summer)	
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	10m	White (Summer/Autumn)	Coastal
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	8m	White/Pink (Spring)	
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany	10m	White (Summer)	Coastal
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark	10m	White (Autumn/Winter)	Sandy soils
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly Gum	15m	White (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Sydney Peppermint	15m	White (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	20m	White (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	Silver-Top Ash	15m	White (Summer)	Coastal
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	15m	Inconspicuous	Coastal
<i>Hibiscus tileaceus</i>	Cottonwood	6m	Yellow (Summer/Autumn)	
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Tree Palm	20m	Yellow (Winter/Spring)	
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Bracelet Honeymyrtle	5m	White/Pink (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	White Feather Honeymyrtle	8m	Cream (Summer)	
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-In-Summer	8m	Cream (Summer)	Coastal
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad Leaved Paperbark	15m	Cream (Autumn/Winter)	Wet areas
<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>	Native Rosewood	5m	White/Pink (Autumn)	Shady areas
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	8m	Yellow (Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Xylomelum pyriforme</i>	Woody Pear	8m	Creamy/Rusty (Spring)	Coastal



Angophora costata
(Sydney Red Gum)



Elaeocarpus reticulatus
(Blueberry Ash)



Banksia Serrata (Old Man Banksia)



Eucalyptus botryoides
(Southern Mahogany)



Ficus rubiginosa (Port Jackson Fig)



Xylomelum pyriforme (Woody Pear)

8.9 Shade tolerant plants

Although some of these species normally grow in full sun, they will quite happily grow in a shady area. Do keep in mind that shady areas tend to make plants elongate, develop a more open form and produce fewer flowers. Some plants listed may prefer light shade only.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Flower Colour (Season)	Growing Notes
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	8m	White (Summer)	
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	Bird's Nest Fern	1m	N/A	Shady/Wet areas
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	River Rose	1m	Pink (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Apply Berry	2m climber	Yellow (Spring)	
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	Water Vine	10m climber	Yellow (Summer)	
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed	0.1m spreading	Blue (Spring/Autumn)	
<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>	Crinum Lily	2m	White (Summer)	Coastal
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	0.6m	Blue (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed	0.1m spreading	White (Spring/Summer)	Shady areas
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	3m scrambler	White/Purple (Spring)	
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling Lily	3m climber	White (Spring)	Shady areas
<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>	Dagger Hakea	2m	White (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	4m	Yellow/Green (Spring)	
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	5m climber	Red (Spring/Summer)	
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Tree Palm	20m	Yellow (Winter/Spring)	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny Head Mat Rush	1m	Yellow (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Marsdenia suaveolens</i>	Scented Marsdenia	2m climber	White (Summer)	Shady areas
<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	Thyme Honey Myrtle	1	Mauve (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Yellow Pittosporum	1.5m	Yellow (Spring)	Coastal
<i>Smilax glyciphylla</i>	Sweet Sarsaparilla	2m climber	Yellow (Spring/Summer)	Shady areas
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	8m	Yellow (Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet	0.1m spreading	White/Purple (Year Round)	Shady areas
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Australian Blue Bell	0.3m	Blue (Summer)	Shady areas



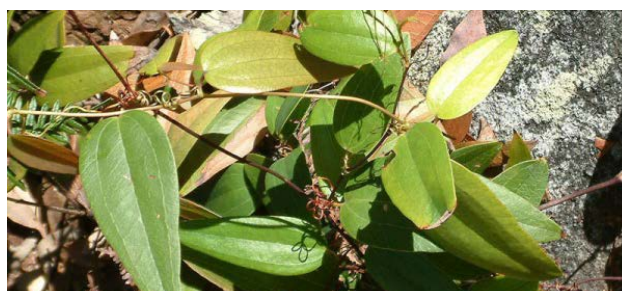
Acmena smithii (Lilly Pilly)



Asplenium australasicum (Bird's Nest Fern)



Dichondra repens (Kidney Weed)



Smilax glyciphylla (Sweet Sarsaparilla)

8.10 Plants for wet areas

This list includes plants that do well in wet or waterlogged conditions. Some species are more suited to extremely wet conditions than others and some will even live quite happily submerged in water.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Flower Colour (Season)	Growing Notes
<i>Baeckea imbricata</i>	Heath Myrtle	1m	White (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i>	Tassel Rush	1m	(Year Round)	Wet areas
<i>Banksia robur</i>	Swamp Banksia	1.5m	Grey/Green (Summer/Autumn)	Wet areas
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	River Rose	1m	Pink (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Baumea (most species)</i>	Twig Rushes	0.2-2m	Red/Brown (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Callistemon (most species)</i>	Bottlebrushes	1.5-4m	Red/Cream	Wet areas
<i>Carex (most species)</i>	Sedges	0.1-1m	Green (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	15m	Red (Autumn/Winter)	Wet areas
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Centella	0.1m spreading	Pink/White (Summer)	Shady areas
<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>	Crinum Lily	2m	White (Summer)	Coastal
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany	10m	White (Summer)	Coastal
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Saw Sedge	2m clumping	Brown/Black (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas/ Coastal
<i>Goodenia paniculata</i>	Swamp Goodenia	0.2m	Yellow (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Hibiscus diversifolius</i>	Swamp Hibiscus	1.5m	Yellow (Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</i>	Native Pennywort	0.1m spreading	Green (Summer)	
<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Knobby Club Rush	1m	Brown (Year Round)	Wet areas
<i>Juncus (most species)</i>	Rushes	0.2-1.5m	Brown (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Leptospermum (many species)</i>	Tea Trees	1-6m	White/Pink (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Lobelia alata</i>	Lobelia	0.1m spreading	Blue/White (Year Round)	Wet areas
<i>Melaleuca (most species)</i>	Paperbarks	1-20m	Cream/Pink (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Triglochin procera</i>	Water Ribbons	1m spreading	Green (Winter)	Wet areas
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	Native Broom	3m	Yellow (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet	0.1m spreading	White/Purple (Year Round)	Shady areas



Banksia robur (Swamp Banksia)



Gahnia sieberiana (Saw Sedge)

8.11 Frontline coastal plants

These are amongst the toughest plants available for planting in coastal areas exposed to strong, salt-laden winds. However, they still require occasional maintenance, weed control and watering until they are established.

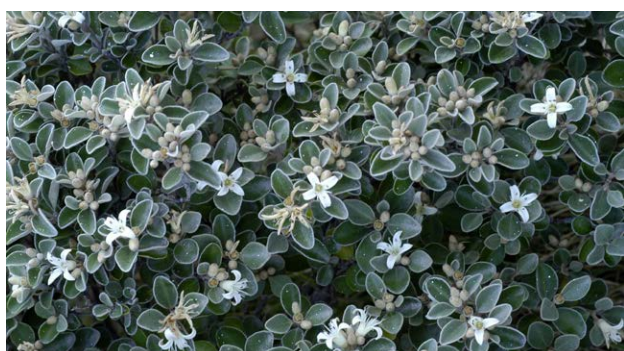
Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Flower Colour (Season)	Growing Notes
<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle	3m	Gold/Yellow (Winter/Spring)	Coastal
<i>Allocasuarina distyla</i>	Scrub She-Oak	2m	Red (Winter/Spring)	Coastal
<i>Baeckea imbricata</i>	Heath Myrtle	1m	White (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Banksia aemula</i>	Wallum Banksia	2m	Yellow/Green (Autumn)	Coastal
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	Heath Banksia	3m	Orange (Autumn/Winter)	Coastal
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia	15m	Yellow (Autumn/Winter)	Coastal
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Pigs Face	0.1m spreading	Pink (Year Round)	Coastal
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	15m	Red (Autumn/Winter)	Wet areas
<i>Correa alba</i>	White Correa	1m	White (Winter)	Coastal
<i>Dampiera stricta</i>	Dampiera	0.5m	Blue (Winter/Spring)	Coastal
<i>Dianella congesta</i>	Coastal Flax Lily	0.8m	Blue (Sep-Dec)	Coastal
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Guinea Flower	3m climber	Yellow (Year Round)	Coastal
<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Knobby Club Rush	1m	Brown (Year Round)	Wet areas
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	5m climber	Red (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coastal Tea Tree	4m	White (Spring)	Coastal
<i>Lobelia alata</i>	Lobelia	0.1m spreading	Blue/White (Year Round)	Wet areas
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny Head Mat Rush	1m	Yellow (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	Ball Honey Myrtle	2m	Cream/Yellow (Spring)	Coastal
<i>Melanthera biflora</i>	Melanthera	2m	Yellow (Summer)	Coastal
<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	New Zealand Spinach	0.2m spreading	Yellow (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	Coastal Rosemary	1.5m	White (Spring)	Coastal



Baeckea imbricata (Heath Myrtle)



Carpobrotus glaucescens (Pigs Face)



Correa alba (White Correa)



Westringia fruticosa (Coastal Rosemary)

8.12 Bird attracting garden

This list is primarily composed of plant species that have flower or fruit characteristics that attract birds. A number of these species also provide birds with shelter, particularly against predators such as cats.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Flower Colour (Season)	Growing Notes
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	8m	White (Summer)	
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	20m	Cream (Spring/Summer)	
<i>Banksia (most species)</i>	Banksias	0.5-15m	Yellow/Orange (Autumn/Winter)	Coastal
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Apply Berry	2m climber	Yellow (Spring)	
<i>Callistemon (most species)</i>	Bottlebrushes	1.5-4m	Red/Cream	Wet areas
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	15m	Red (Autumn/Winter)	Wet areas
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa	1m	Red (Spring)	Coastal
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum	2-15m	Red (Year Round)	Sandy soils
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	10m	White (Summer/Autumn)	Sandy soils
<i>Darwinia fascicularis</i>	Darwinia	1.5m	White and Red (Spring)	
<i>Dianella congesta</i>	Coastal Flax Lily	0.6m	Blue (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Spreading Flax Lily	0.6m	Blue (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>	Gynea Lily	2m	Red (Spring)	
<i>Eucalyptus (most species)</i>	Eucalypts	2-40m	Cream (Spring/Summer)	
<i>Grevillea sericea</i>	Grevilleas	1-4m	Numerous (Spring/Summer)	
<i>Hakea gibbosa</i>	Hairy Hakea	2m	Cream (Winter/Spring)	
<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>	Dagger Hakea	2m	White (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tick Bush	3m	White (Spring/Summer)	Coastal
<i>Lambertia formosa</i>	Mountain Devil	2m	Red (Year Round)	Coastal
<i>Leptospermum (most species)</i>	Tea Tree	1-4m	Numerous (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Melaleuca (most species)</i>	Paperbarks	1-20m	Cream/Pink (Spring/Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Yellow Pittosporum	1.5m	Yellow (Spring)	Coastal
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	8m	Yellow (Summer)	Wet areas
<i>Xanthorrhoea resinifera</i>	Grass Tree	2.5m	Cream (Spring-Summer)	Coastal



Correa reflexa (Common Correa)



Corymbia ficifolia
(Red Flowering Gum)



Grevillea sericea (Grevilleas)

9. Weed plant list

The following list contains some of the most common weeds encountered and the most appropriate treatment methods. It is by no means a comprehensive list and should be used as a guide only. More information can be found at sydneyweeds.org.au

Botanical Name	Common Name	Treatment	Notes
<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb	Digging Out	Remove all tubers/seeds
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira Vine	Digging Out/Scrape and Paint	Remove all tubers/seeds
<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	Moth Vine	Digging Out	Remove all seed pods
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Asparagus Fern	Crowning	Remove growing point
<i>Bidens Pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs	Hand Pull/Foliar Spray	Avoid spreading seed
<i>Brassica sp.</i>	Brassica	Hand Pull/Foliar Spray	
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotundata</i>	Bitou Bush	Hand Pull/Cut and Paint/Foliar Spray	
<i>Conyza sp.</i>	Fleabane	Hand Pull/Cut and Paint/Foliar Spray	Remove seed heads
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass	Crowning/Cut and Paint/Foliar Spray	Remove seed heads
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch Grass	Digging Out/Foliar Spray	
<i>Digitaria sp.</i>	Summer Grass	Hand Pull/Crowning/Foliar Spray	Remove seeds
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldtgrass	Hand Pull/Crowning/Foliar Spray	Remove seeds
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Love Grass	Crowning/Cut and Paint/Foliar Spray	Remove seeds
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	Coastal Morning Glory	Hand Pull/Scrape and Paint/Foliar Spray	
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Blue Morning Glory	Hand Pull/Scrape and Paint/Foliar Spray	
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	Hand Pull/Cut and Paint/Stem Injection	
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Large Leaf Privet	Hand Pull/Cut and Paint/Stem Injection	
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Small Leaf Privet	Hand Pull/Cut and Paint/Stem Injection	
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern	Hand Pull/Foliar Spray	
<i>Nothoscordum borbonicum</i>	Onion Weed	Digging Out	Remove all bulblets
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Mickey Mouse Plant	Scrape and Paint	Remove berries
<i>Parietaria Judaica</i>	Asthma Weed	Hand Pull/Crowning/Foliar Spray	Wear gloves
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade	Hand Pull/Crowning/Foliar Spray	Remove berries
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow Thistle	Crowning/Foliar Spray	Remove seed heads
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Trad	Hand Pull	Remove all segments



Anredera cordifolia (Madeira Vine)



Araujia sericifera (Moth Vine)



Acetosa sagittata (Turkey Rhubarb)



Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. *rotundata* (Bitou Bush)



Cortaderia selloana (Pampas Grass)



Ipomoea indica (Blue Morning Glory)



Lantana Camara (Lantana)



Ligustrum lucidum (Large Leaf Privet)



Parietaria Judaica (Asthma Weed)



Tradescantia fluminensis (Trad)



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