

## Shrubs at Moderate Altitudes

Some small to medium sized shrubs are common on the lower Tablelands (1000-1200 metres) where not eliminated by clearing or grazing. These include small legumes which often colonise the bare soil left after road-making activities: *Jacksonia scoparia* displays bright orange-yellow pea flowers on leafless grey cladodes in spring, as does the prickly small shrub *Dillwynia juniperina* and the prostrate mat plant *Pultenaea microphylla*, while racemes of purple flowers signal the well known *Hardenbergia violacea*. Common non-legume shrubs include *Lissanthe strigosa* (Peach Heath), *Melichrus urceolatus* (Honey Heath) and *Cryptandra amara*, all with small white or pinkish tubular flowers filled with nectar and appearing from winter to spring. *Pimelea linifolia* has flat heads of small white flowers, and *Hibbertia obtusifolia* individual yellow flowers in spring, well displayed against the grey foliage; *Bursaria spinosa* is covered with tiny white highly scented flowers in summer, and is a haven for the beneficial nectar-seeking insects such as parasitic and predatory wasps, as are the daisy bushes *Olearia viscidula* and *O. elliptica* and the small straw-flowered *Cassinia quinquefaria*. Other commonly occurring shrubs include *Leptospermum flavescens*, *Callistemon paludosus* in creek-beds, *Pomaderris eriocephala*, and *Correa reflexa*.

All these shrubs would be desirable additions to native gardens in the Tablelands.

## Small Herbaceous Plants

There is also a range of smaller herbaceous wildflowers occurring sporadically with native grasses in less disturbed areas; many of these are very suitable for rock gardens and small containers. Most obvious is the Australian bluebell, *Wahlenbergia* which turns the roadsides blue in good seasons, and is easily grown from seed. Others include *Helichrysum bracteatum* (Mountain Everlasting), *Ajuga australis*, with bronze leaves and purple flowers; *Lotus australis* and *Swainsona oroboides* with pink flowers and *Glycine tabacina* or *G. clandestina* with purple pea flowers; *Viola betonicifolia* (Native Violet), and *Hybanthus monopetalus* (Ladies' Slipper Violet); *Stackhousia monogyna* (Candle Plant) with spikes of sweet smelling cream flowers in spring; *Goodenia bellidifolia*, *G. pinnatifida*, *G. hederacea* and *Velleia paradoxa*, all with yellow flowers.

Locally occurring monocotyledons include *Dianella revoluta* and *D. laevis*, both with blue flowers followed by blue berries; *Thysanotus*

*tuberosus* (Fringed Lily); *Dichopogon strictus* (Chocolate Lily); *Bulbine bulbosa*, with racemes of yellow starry flowers; *Tricoryne elatior* with yellow flowers above the grass-like leaves; and a number of ground orchids such as *Pterostylis*, *Caladenia* and *Eriochilus*. The common *Lomandra longifolia* forms attractive clumps of stiff green leaves with straw-coloured prickly flower spikes, while *Lomandra multiflora* is a smaller species with highly scented creamy brown flowers. *Lomandra leucocephala* is a choice species with showy clustered flowers spikes found on light soils to the west of the area, along with a small species of *Xanthorrhoea*.

## Shrubs with Restricted Distribution

Of greatest interest to native plant growers are the many native shrubs in the Tablelands found exclusively on light sandy soils derived from coarse-grained granites or acid volcanic rocks such as trachyte or porphyry. Many of the species found in these special localities of New England are found also in the Sydney-Blue Mountains area on soils derived from sandstone, but others are restricted to their special New England sites and are consequently rare and not widely known. Some of the more outstanding plants are discussed in their various families below.

### PROTEACEAE:

*Banksia*: *B. integrifolia* is fairly widespread on the eastern parts of the Tablelands, on basalt soils and on soils derived from granite. *B. collina* is a showy shrub restricted to the coarse-grained soils on trachyte or granite; *B. marginata* occurs in New England only on the granite area of Gibraltar Range.

*Grevillea*: *G. juniperina* has several good forms found on light soils in New England, including the red-flowered var. *trinervis* from near Guyra; *G. scortechinii*, a low shrub with prickly, holly-like leaves and black and green flowers is restricted to the same locality; *G. acanthifolia* ssp. *stenomera* occurs in acid swamps; *G. floribunda*, *G. linearifolia* and *G. ramosissima* are found occasionally towards the drier western parts of the area; *G. sphacelata* is restricted to Gibraltar Range.

*Hakea*: *H. eriantha* and *H. dactyloides* are fairly common in hilly country while *H. microcarpa* is a low shrub of acid swamps.

*Lomatia*: *L. silaifolia* and *L. fraseri* are both common on hills to the east of the region, and can hybridise to give a range of intermediate leaf forms, all with their white flowers held well above the foliage.





*GREVILLEA LONGISTYLA*



PLATE 6



*MELALEUCA DECUSSATA*





*EUCALYPTUS MELLIODORA*



PLATE 8



*PIMELIA LIGUSTRINA*



*Persoonia*: *P. cornifolia* and *P. prostrata* are common; *P. nutans* and *P. attenuata* are found mainly in taller forest towards the eastern margin of the region.

*Petrophile canescens* is widespread in coarse sandy soils in hilly country.

*Teleopea speciosissima* (Waratah) is found only on the granite area of Gibraltar Range.

#### RUTACEAE:

*Boronia* is represented by about 7 or 8 species mostly towards western New England. Among the most decorative are pink flowered *B. microphylla*, *B. granitica*, *B. anethifolia*, and *B. whitei* distinguished by its very shiny leaves.

*Correa reflexa* is fairly widespread in its ordinary green form, but a good red form occurs in a limited area.

*Crowea exalata* occurs sparsely in a limited area in New England.

*Eriostemon myoporoides* ssp. *epilosus* and ssp. *conduplicatus* are both attractive shrubs with pink to white flowers, found in northern and western parts of the area.

*Phebalium*: *P. ambiens*, *P. rotundifolium*, *P. dentatum*, and four varieties of *P. squamulosum* occur in various areas; all are neat cream to yellow flowered shrubs.

*Zieria*: *Z. smithii* occurs in tall forest in the east; *Z. cytisoides* and *Z. laevigata* have scattered occurrences in the west and north of the area.

#### LAMIACEAE (Labiatae):

*Prostanthera*: *P. euphrasioides*, *P. granitica*, *P. nivea*, *P. saxicola*, *P. scutellarioides* and *P. teretifolia* all occur in sandy soils, mostly in drier hilly areas; *P. lasianthos* is a taller, softer shrub from rain-forest margins in the eastern Tablelands.

*Westringia*: A species close to *W. glabra* occurs round the edge of the gorges.

#### EPACRIDACEAE:

*Epacris*: *E. microphylla* and *E. petrophila* are common in swampy granite country to the east of the area.

*Leucopogon* is represented by about 10 species; *L. lanceolatus* is common; *L. attenuatus*, *L. melaleucoides*, *L. microphyllus*, *L. neo-anglicus* and

*L. virgatus* are more or less restricted in distribution; all are attractive white-flowered shrubs.

*Lissanthe strigosa* and *Melichrus urceolatus* are common small shrubs.

*Styphelia triflora* has a limited occurrence — a green-flowered form.

*Trochocarpa laurina* is frequent in tall forest on the extreme eastern margin of the Tablelands; it is notable for the bright red flush of new leaves in spring.

#### PAPILIONACEAE:

*Aotus subglauca* is fairly widespread on light soils.

*Bossiaea* is represented by several species, e.g. *B. scortechinii*.

*Daviesia*: *D. latifolia* is a fairly widespread broad-leaved shrub; *D. acicularis* and *D. genistifolia* are very stiff, prickly shrubs.

*Dillwynia*: *D. juniperina* is widespread, but of sparse occurrence, *D. retorta* varieties occur in many areas; *D. sericea* is more restricted to the western side.

*Goodia*: *G. lotifolia* is frequent around the edge of the gorges.

*Hovea* is represented by several species; *H. lanceolata* and an unnamed species are among the more showy.

*Mirbelia*: *M. confertiflora* (*M. aotoides*) is a showy orange-flowered shrub of hilly granite country; *M. speciosa* is purple-flowered, occurring in the granite area of Gibraltar Range.

*Oxylobium*: *O. ilicifolium*, with attractive holly leaves and orange flowers, occurs around the edge of the gorge country and rocky hills.

*Pultenaea*: The area has about 10 species, including one as yet unnamed; outstanding are *P. campbellii*, *P. foliolosa*, *P. hartmannii*, *P. stuartiana*, in various limited localities.

#### RHAMNACEAE:

*Cryptandra*: New England has about 7 species of these showy shrubs with long flowering periods; *C. amara* var. *floribunda* and var. *longiflora* are fairly common; *C. propinqua* and *C. scortechinii* are showy species from rocky sites.

*Pomaderris*: *P. lanigera* has several forms with showy bright yellow flowers; *P. nitidula* has creamy flowers and attractive leaves, forming a large shrub even at high elevations; several other species occur sporadically, and *P. eriocephala* is quite common. All are desirable, shapely shrubs with good foliage.

#### MYRTACEAE:

*Baeckea*: *B. densifolia* is found on granite hills towards the west of the area; *B. sp. aff. diosmifolia* is common in swampy areas to the east; *B. utilis* forms tall shrubs in watercourses at high altitudes. All are small-leafed willowy shrubs with profuse small white flowers.

*Callistemon*: There are about 10 named and 4 unnamed species in the area; noteworthy are pink and red-flowered forms of *C. pallidus* and *C. sp. aff. sieberi* from granite area watercourses in the west. *C. sieberi* and *C. paludosus* are white to yellow-flowered shrubs occurring widely; *C. sp. "pungens"* is another unnamed species with fairly broad leaves and soft red brushes, probably listed as "Lana" in the nursery trade.

*Homoranthus*: *H. flavescens* is a most attractive, low, spreading shrub of the granite rock crevices in the drier western half.

*Kunzea*: *K. parvifolia* and a species close to *K. opposita* have showy pink flower heads and occur in rocky areas towards the west; *K. opposita* has lovely foliage and pink flowers, and occurs only on trachyte outcrops to the east; *K. bracteolata* is a white flowered species in the northern parts of the area.

*Leptospermum*: *L. flavescens* is a widespread and common shrub on creekbanks; *L. myrtifolium*, *L. minutifolium* and *L. arachnoides* occur widely in swampy country; *L. brevipes* and *L. sp. nov. 'New England'* are species of well-drained rocky

sites. All are attractive hardy shrubs with white to pinkish flowers.

*Melaleuca* is not common on the Tablelands, but *M. bracteata* occurs around the gorge country and along creeks towards the Western Slopes; *M. erubescens* occurs on the extreme northwestern edge of the Tablelands.

*Micromyrtus*: *M. ciliata* is the one species in the area, occurring as a graceful, spreading, low shrub in rock crevices in the drier western parts.

#### MIMOSACEAE:

*Acacia*: Some fifty species have been recorded from various parts of the Northern Tablelands; here we will refer to the more interesting shrubby species of the low-nutrient soils. Widespread and fairly common species include *A. ulicifolia*, *A. brownii*, and *A. stricta* towards the west of the area. On rocky hills and sometimes roadsides we find *A. buxifolia*, *A. decora*, *A. dawsonii*, *A. falcata*, *A. gunnii*, *A. granitica*, *A. lanigera*, *A. leptoclada*, *A. penninervis*, *A. triptera*, *A. viscidula*. Towards the east we find *A. fimbriata* in gullies, *A. floribunda* in forested sites, even above 1200 metres, and *A. irrorata* often near the gorge country. Uncommon species include *A. pruinosa*, formerly classed as a variety of *A. spectabilis*, with very large golden flower heads and pinnate leaves; *A. mitchellii* found only in Gibraltar Range and the Snowy Range; *A. pycnostachya* with broad phyllodes and golden finger flowers, found only on Bolivia Range; and *A. latisepala*, (like a large *A. spectabilis*) found in a limited area near Torrington and Bald Rock.

Many of the shrubs discussed above would be highly desirable subjects for cultivation, but would not be available through normal channels. The New England Group of the Society for Growing Australian Plants hopes to remedy this situation in the future.



## DESCRIPTIONS OF SPECIES

(in alphabetical order)

### ACACIA

### Mimosaceae

There are over 600 species of Acacia and they are to be found in almost every ecosystem in Australia. They vary in size, shape and foliage and many are very adaptable in cultivation. They fix nitrogen and are usually fast growing and are useful as shelter for more tender plants. Although some species are short-lived, they produce seed quickly and regenerate readily. Juvenile foliage is bipinnate (feathery) and in many species this gives way to the adult phyllodes which are really flattened stems.

Wattles attract both birds and insects (including bees) and are therefore a valuable addition to any native garden or rural planting.

Propagation is from scarified or treated seed. Pour boiling water over the seed and leave for 24 hours. Sow when swollen.

*A. adunca*, *A. accola* 6x2m  
Wallangarra Wattle

N.S.W.

Beautiful large shrub with long drooping phyllodes and profuse golden flowers in late winter and spring.

Hardy, windbreaks, firewood, fencing timber for small posts, specimen plant, fast-growing.

*A. baileyana* 10x6m  
Cootamundra Wattle

N.S.W.

Naturalised in many areas.

Medium tree with silvery-grey feathery, leaves and profuse golden balls in late winter and spring.

Very hardy, excellent windbreak, screen tree, adaptable to most soils and conditions, fast-growing, lime-tolerant.

*A. beckleri* 2x2m

S.A., N.S.W.

Western Plains

Erect shrub with sickle-shaped phyllodes. Large golden balls in axillary clusters appearing in late winter.

Hardy, drought resistant, well-drained soil in most situations. Ornamental.

*A. boormanii* 4x3m  
Snowy Mountains Wattle

N.S.W., Vic.

Rounded shrub with narrow, silvery-grey phyllodes. Showy golden balls appearing spring.

Suitable for most soils in most garden situations; wind-breaks, fence-screening, coppice-forming, highly ornamental, specimen plant, snow-tolerant, fast-growing.

*A. brownii* 1m

Prickly Moses

N.S.W., Vic.

Local

Spreading shrub with needle-like phyllodes. Flowering in spring with golden balls on short stalks.

Well-drained soil, open or semi-shade, hardy, tub-plant.

*A. buxifolia* 3x2m

Box-leaved Wattle

N.S.W., Vic., Qld.

Western Slopes

Handsome shrub with small phyllodes and masses of clustering golden balls in spring.

Hardy, ornamental, light to medium soils in semi-shade, sheltered spot, fence-screening.

*A. cardiophylla* 3x3m

Wyalong Wattle

N.S.W.

Elegant, weeping shrub with fine pale green feathery leaves. Dense clusters of fragrant golden balls in spring.

Hardy, medium well-drained soils in open, sunny situations, ornamental, lime tolerant, windbreaks, fast-growing.

*A. conferta* 2x2m

N.S.W.

Pilliga

Attractive shrub with small, narrow grey-green phyllodes, and large orange-gold terminal balls in spring.

Hardy, medium to heavy soils, open sunny position, ornamental, windbreaks.

*A. cultriformis* 3x2m

Knife-leaved Wattle

N.S.W., Qld.

Local

Wide, arching shrub with unusual grey-green triangular phyllodes and dense racemes of golden balls in spring.

Hardy, well-drained sunny position, light to medium soils, ornamental, fence-screening, specimen plant, fast-growing in light soils, slower on basalt.

*A. dawsonii* 1m

N.S.W.

Local

Small erect shrub with long, narrow, vertical phyllodes and racemes of small yellow flowers in spring.

Hardy, most soils in sunny situations.

ACACIA—continued

*A. dealbata* 12m  
Silver Wattle  
N.S.W., Vic., Tas.

Attractive tree with grey-green feathery leaves and silver tips. Bears racemes of creamy-yellow flowers in spring.

Very hardy in exposed positions and frost hollows, most soils including clay, shade tree, windbreaks, fence-screening, coppice-forming, gully-erosion control, snow tolerant, fast growing, firewood.

*A. decora* 2x2m  
Showy Wattle  
N.S.W., Vic., Qld.  
Western Slopes

Decorative spreading shrub with small silver-grey phyllodes and golden yellow flowers in dense clusters appearing in spring.

Hardy, medium to heavy well-drained soils in hot, dry position. Ornamental, windbreaks.

*A. decurrens* 12m  
Green Wattle  
N.S.W., Qld

Medium sized tree with dark green bipinnate leaves and golden balls in spring.

Very hardy, fast-growing, adaptable to most soils including clay; windbreaks, shade tree, firewood.

*A. diphylla* 5x3m  
N.S.W.  
Local, around edge of gorge system.

Medium shrub to small tree with broad slightly curved green phyllodes and pale to medium yellow short flowering spikes in September to October.

Prefers full sun to half-shade, well-drained soils. Tall screen plant, windbreak.

*A. elata* 12-30m  
Cedar Wattle  
N.S.W., Vic.  
Blue Mountains

Tall straight tree with large dark green bipinnate leaves and cream balls in summer.

Hardy (but needs shelter when small), moist soils, fast-growing, windbreaks, firewood, shade tree.

*A. filicifolia* 6m  
Fern Leaf Wattle  
N.S.W.

Local, widespread on Tablelands

Small tree with dark green feathery leaves and yellow balls in late spring. Very common along roadsides in the region.

Very hardy, adaptable to most soils; windbreaks, suckering habit, firewood, tannin, fast-growing.

*A. fimbriata* 6x5m  
Fringed Wattle  
N.S.W., Qld  
Local

Small bushy tree with short narrow phyllodes and numerous sprays of bright yellow balls in spring.

Hardy, adaptable to most soils; windbreaks, fence-screening, lime-tolerant, weeping habit, honey.

*A. floribunda* 4m  
White Sally Wattle  
N.S.W., Vic., Qld  
Local (Wattle Flat-Styx River State Forest)

Small spreading tree with long narrow phyllodes and numerous pale-yellow rods in spring, weeping habit.

Hardy, prefers wet situations including clay, fast-growing, lime-tolerant, erosion control of sandy creek-banks, firewood, windbreaks, honey.

*A. gunnii* 0.5m  
Ploughshare Wattle  
N.S.W., Vic., S.A., Tas.

Stiff small shrub with sharp-tipped dark green triangular phyllodes and cream balls in spring.

Rockeries, ground cover, prickly — avoid pathways, well-drained sunny position.

*A. implexa* 8m  
Hickory Wattle  
N.S.W., Vic., Qld  
Local

Medium tree with long, light green, sickle-shaped phyllodes and cream balls in summer.

Very hardy, suckering habit, windbreaks, most soils, other ecotypes may need protection for first winter, shade tree, gully erosion control, firewood.

*A. irrorata* 5-12m  
N.S.W.

Shapely tree with green feathery foliage and golden flowers in spring and summer.

Hardy, windbreaks, fence-screening, adaptable to most soils, fast-growing.

*A. lanigera* 2m  
N.S.W., Qld, A.C.T., Vic.

Low spreading shrub with narrow hairy phyllodes and numerous yellow balls in spring.

Adaptable to most soils including clay, prune regularly to keep shape; rockeries.

*A. latisejala* 3x2m  
N.S.W.

Northern part of Tablelands.

Slender shrub or small tree with reddish stems and large bipinnate leaves, similar to but larger than *A. spectabilis*. It has clusters of large golden ball-flowers in spring.

Prefers light soils with good drainage; ornamental, specimen plant, light shade tree.



ACACIA—continued

*A. leptoclada* 3x2m

N.S.W.

Western side of Tablelands

Medium shrub with arching and loosely spreading branches in an open habit and very finely divided grey-green bipinnate leaves. It has deep gold, very large balls in September.

Prefers light soils on warm, dry sites with good drainage. Ornamental.

*A. linearifolia* 6m

Flax-leaf Wattle

N.S.W. (S.W. Slopes)

Shapely tree with long, narrow glaucous phyllodes and golden balls in spring.

Adaptable to most conditions; specimen tree, firewood.

*A. longifolia* 4m

Sydney Golden Wattle

N.S.W., Vic., Qld

Small tree with broad pale green phyllodes and numerous golden spikes in spring.

Reasonably hardy on sheltered sites, fast-growing; windbreaks, fence-screening, erosion control, sand binding, salt and lime tolerant, firewood.

*var. sophorae* — prostrate habit

*A. mearnsii* 16m

Black Wattle

N.S.W., Vic., Qld, S.A., Tas.

Medium tree with grey-green feathery leaves and cream balls in spring.

Very hardy, fast-growing; windbreaks, adaptable to most soils, lime-tolerant, shade tree, firewood, honey.

*A. melanoxylon* 10m

Blackwood

N.S.W., Vic., Qld, S.A., Tas.

Local

Medium tree with greyish phyllodes and cream balls in spring.

Very hardy, adapts to most soils but prefers moist situations; windbreaks, shade tree, lime-tolerant, snow tolerant, gully erosion control, valuable cabinet timber in Tasmania, firewood, specimen plant.

*A. oxycedrus* 3x3m

Spiky Wattle

N.S.W., Vic., S.A.

Dense shrub with spiky, dark green phyllodes and cream floral spikes in winter and spring.

Hedge plant, well-drained soils, avoid paths.

*A. pravissima* 6m

Ovens Wattle

N.S.W., Vic., A.C.T.

Medium tree with triangular dull green phyllodes and yellow balls in spring. Weeping habit.

Hardy, adaptable to most soils, fence-screening, windbreaks, fast growing, lime tolerant, specimen tree.

*var. 'Golden Carpet'* — suitable for hanging baskets when young.

*A. prominens* 4-8m

Gosford Wattle

N.S.W.

Small compact tree with lanceolate phyllodes and yellow balls in spring. Spreading habit.

Fast growing, requires shade and frequent watering, lime-tolerant, heavy soils including clay, fence-screening, windbreaks, outstanding when in flower, firewood.

*A. pruinosa* 10-16m

N.S.W.

Local — on granite soils near creeks.

Beautiful small tree with large bipinnate leaves and bright yellow balls in spring.

Prefers light soils and semi-shade, erosion control, not well known and may be difficult to obtain.

*A. pulchella* 1x2m

Prickly Moses

W.A.

Rounded shrub with attractive feathery leaves and sharp spines on the stems. Numerous golden-yellow balls in spring.

Moderately hardy, rockeries, avoid paths, good drainage essential, tub plant, short-lived in cultivation.

*A. rigens* 1.5x2m

N.S.W., Vic., S.A.

Western Plains (Mallee areas)

Spreading shrub with silvery grey needle-like leaves and dense, small golden-orange balls in spring.

Well-drained sunny position, fast-growing, lime-tolerant, moderately hardy; fence-screening, windbreaks, specimen plant.

*A. rubida* 3x2m

Red-stemmed Wattle

N.S.W., Vic., Qld, S.A.

Local

Large erect shrub with long curved phyllodes and yellow balls in spring. Juvenile leaves often visible.

Hardy, may be prostrate for a year before shooting up, most soils; fence-screening, windbreaks, gully erosion control, responds to pruning.

ACACIA—continued

*A. sicutiformis* 2m  
Dagger Wattle

N.S.W., Vic., Tas.  
Local

Stiff shrub with pointed dark-green phyllodes and cream balls in spring.

Very hardy, prickly — avoid paths, rockery background, hedges.

*A. spectabilis* 3x3m  
Mudgee Wattle

N.S.W., Qld

Large shrub with delicate appearance. Blue-green feathery leaves and masses of golden balls in spring. Spreading habit with flat canopy over bare spindly trunk.

Moderately hardy, prone to wind-damage, well-drained soils, lime-tolerant, fast-growing, responds to pruning; specimen plant.

*A. suaveolens* 1.5m  
Sweet Scented Wattle

N.S.W., Vic., Qld, S.A., Tas.

Straggling shrub with long, narrow phyllodes and cream balls in late winter and spring.

Hardy, long-flowering, sweet-smelling; well-drained position, lime-tolerant, rockeries.

*A. triptera* 2x4m  
Spur-wing Wattle

N.S.W., Vic., Qld  
Howell

Dense spreading shrub forming an impenetrable thicket. Very sharp rigid phyllodes and golden flowers in spring.

Hardy, hedges on rural properties or windbreaks, well-drained soils, excellent nesting sites for small birds, avoid paths.

*A. ulicifolia* 1.5m  
Prickly Moses

N.S.W., Vic., Qld, Tas.  
Local

Variable shrub in cultivation with dark green spiny leaves and cream balls throughout winter to spring. Flowers turn rufous and are held on bush, making good contrast.

Hardy, prickly—avoid paths; foliage contrast, rockery background.

*A. vestita* 3x3m  
Weeping Boree

N.S.W.  
Western Slopes

Weeping shrub with greyish, hairy triangular phyllodes and masses of golden balls in spring Outstanding.

Hardy, fence-screening, windbreaks, specimen plant, lime-tolerant, responds to pruning.

*A. verniciflua* 2-4m

Varnish Wattle

N.S.W., Vic., Qld, Tas., S.A., A.C.T.  
Local

Erect shrub with shiny dark green phyllodes and yellow balls in spring.

Hardy, prefers well-drained soils; fence-screening, windbreaks, lime-tolerant, fast-growing, specimen plant.

AGONIS

Myrtaceae

*A. juniperina* 4.5x2m

Native Cedar

W.A.

Erect poplar-like shrub with fine dark green leaves and masses of small white flowers for most of the year.

Hardy, fast-growing, good screen plant, cut flowers, well-drained but moist position, bird attracter, honey.

Propagation: Seed or cuttings.

ANGOPHORA

Myrtaceae

*A. floribunda* 20x4.5m

Rough-barked Apple

N.S.W., Vic., Qld

Local

Medium tree with good crown, gnarled branches and eucalypt-type leaves. Clusters of cream flowers appear in summer.

Most soils, very hardy; specimen, woodlot, windbreak, nesting holes for birds, possums; lime-tolerant, honey, fodder.

Propagation: Seed.

ANIGOZANTHOS

Haemodoraceae

*A. flavidus* 2m

Tall Yellow Kangaroo Paw

W.A.

Strap-leaf plant forming a large bushy clump. Clusters of yellow (or pink) flowers on long branching stems.

Rockery plant, water feature, most soils, shade or sun, tolerates damp conditions; bird pollinated, cut flowers, cut back by frost but recovers, tub plant.

Propagation: Seed or division.

ASTARTEA

Myrtaceae

*A. fascicularis* 1m

W.A.

Small spreading shrub with fine heath-like leaves and white flowers most of the year.

Very hardy, ground cover (prostrate form), sunny position, most soils, cut flowers.

Propagation: Cuttings.





*Anigozanthus flavidus*

BAECKEA

Myrtaceae

Baeckea are woody shrubs which vary in height and habit. The small flowers are similar to *Leptospermum* and most species are summer flowering. Propagation is easy from cuttings.

*B. densifolia* 1x1.5m  
N.S.W.

Graceful, rounded shrub with weeping foliage and linear leaves to 6mm. Masses of white star flowers in summer.

Hardy anywhere, tolerates shade.

*B. utilis* 1.5m

Erect shrub with small linear leaves and tea-tree type white flowers in summer.

Hardy, tolerates damp conditions; rockery, pond, cut flowers, fence-screening.

*B. virgata* 4x2m  
Twiggy Heath-myrtle  
N.T., Qld, N.S.W., Vic., S.A.  
Local on Eastern escarpment

Dense, arching shrub with small green leaves. Covered in small white star flowers in summer.

Hardy in almost any situation. A dense dwarf form is entering cultivation.

BANKSIA

Proteaceae

There are about 60 species of Banksias, the eastern ones being most suited to our climate, although some success has been had with a few western species which are more spectacular, but require special attention. All are excellent bird and bee attracters and are an attractive addition to any garden. They may be slow to start on basalt soils. Iron deficiency may be a problem showing up as yellowing of the leaves. This is easily rectified by the application of Iron Chelate. Propagation is easy from seed.

*B. asplenifolia* (*B. oblongifolia*) 2x2m  
N.S.W.  
Blue Mountains

Tall shrub with large irregularly-toothed leaves and yellow-green flowers in winter.

Well-drained, sunny position, most soils, specimen plant, cut flowers, bird-attracting, windbreaks.

*B. collina* 3x3m  
Hill Banksia  
N.S.W.  
Point Lookout

Large spreading shrub with narrow, toothed leaves and orange-brown flowers in winter.

Very hardy, most soils, needs moisture, specimen plant, bird-attracting, cut flowers, hedges, fence-screening.

*B. ericifolia* 3x4m  
Heath Banksia  
N.S.W.  
Coastal Sandstone

Rounded, bushy shrub with bright green linear leaves and long orange flower spikes in autumn and winter.

Frost tender when young, adapts to most soils, needs moisture, specimen plant, bird-attracting, cut flowers; outstanding species, fence-screening, windbreaks.

*B. integrifolia* 7x4m  
Honeysuckle  
N.S.W., Vic., Qld  
Local

Small tree with short blunt-tipped leaves, white underneath, and yellow flowering spikes in Autumn.

Well-drained, very hardy, initially slow-growing, specimen tree, woodlot, windbreak, cut flowers, bird-attracting, lime-tolerant.

*B. marginata* 4x3m  
Silver Banksia  
N.S.W., Vic., Tas., S.A.  
Local — Gibraltar Range

Variable species. Local form is rounded shrub with short, narrow leaves, silver underneath, and short, lemon-yellow flowering spikes in winter.

Very hardy, well-drained, screen plant, tolerates semi-shade; bird-attracting, specimen, windbreak, cut flowers, lime-tolerant.

BANKSIA—continued

*B. paludosa* 1x1.5m  
N.S.W.

Compact shrub with entire leaves up to 8 cm long, and greenish flowering spikes.

Hardy, most soils; bird-attracting, cut flowers, specimen, hedges.

*B. robur* 2x4m  
Swamp Banksia  
N.S.W., Qld

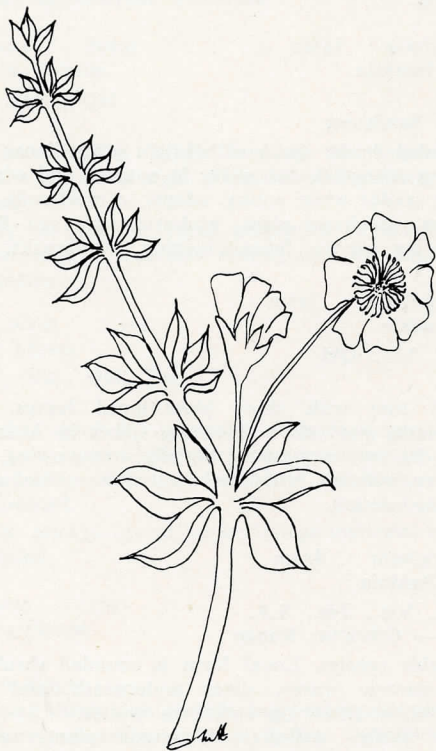
Upright shrub with large, unusual bronze-green leaves and yellow-green flowering cones which turn chocolate-brown when finished.

Frost tender when young but hardy once 1m high, attractive; damp, sunny position, bird-attracting, cut flowers, specimen, pond surrounds, tub plant.

*B. serrata* 6x4m  
Old Man Banksia  
N.S.W., Vic., Tas.

Gnarled small tree with green saw-toothed leaves and yellowish flowering spikes in autumn.

Very hardy, adaptable to most situations, but dislikes rich basalt soils; specimen, bird-attracting, cut flowers, windbreaks.



*Bauera rubioides*

*B. spinulosa* 2x3m  
Hairpin Banksia (sometimes referred to as *B. collina*)  
N.S.W., Vic., Qld

Compact, medium shrub with long, narrow leaves and brownish-red flowering spikes with dark prominent styles. Variable.

Very hardy, well-drained sunny position, bird-attracting, specimen, hedges, fence-screening, windbreaks, cut flowers, lime-tolerant.

**BAUERA** Baueraceae  
*B. rubioides*  
Dog Rose

N.S.W., Vic., Tas., Kangaroo Is.  
Local (Gibraltar Range National Park)

Compact shrub with light green small leaves and pink cupped flowers for most of the year. Prostrate and white forms available.

Hardy but requires frequent watering, most positions, ground cover, less compact in shade; disease resistant, pond surrounds, tub plant.

Propagation: Cuttings, seed.

**BILLARDIERA** Pittosporaceae

These are all climbing plants with tubular or open flowers ranging from blue to red. They are quite hardy but prefer some shade. Flowers mature into berries.

Propagation: Cuttings, seed.

*B. longiflora*  
Dumplings  
N.S.W.

Climbing plant with dark green leaves and yellowish bells in spring followed by purplish berries.

Moist, semi-shaded position, bird attracter.

*B. scandens*  
Apple Dumpling  
N.S.W., A.C.T., Vic., S.A., Qld, Tas.

Twining shrub with light green leaves and cream bell flowers followed by blue berries.

Ground cover or climber, most soils, moist position, shade or sun, attractive to birds.

**BORONIA** Rutaceae

These are usually small woody shrubs with outstanding displays of pink to mauve flowers, which may be either star or cup-shaped. Some are highly aromatic and most flower in spring. All must have cool root runs as overheating of surface roots can lead to sudden death. Large rocks generally offer the best protection. Many species require semi-shade, good drainage, protection from hot westerly winds and frequent tip-pruning. Best grown as rockery plants.

Propagation: Seed, cuttings.



BORONIA—continued

*B. anemonifolia* 1x0.6m  
Sticky Boronia  
N.S.W., Vic., Qld  
Local

Upright shrub with narrow pinnate leaves and light pink star flowers in spring.

Hardy; well-drained moist sandy soil; shaded or sunny positions, rockery.

*B. deanei* 1m  
N.S.W. (rare)

Erect plant with short linear leaves and pink star flowers in spring.

Outstanding; easily grown, flowers profusely, hardy, semi-shade, cut flowers, ornamental, rockery.



*Boronia denticulata*

*B. denticulata* 1x0.6m  
Mauve Boronia  
W.A.

Beautiful rounded shrub with light-green narrow leaves and loose clusters of pink star flowers in spring.

Moderately hardy, fast-growing, shaded or sunny position, specimen, rockery.

*B. filifolia* 0.5x0.6m  
Vic., S.A.

Dense, spreading shrub with purplish linear leaves and pink star-flowers in spring.

Hardy, requires full sun, moderately drought resistant, outstanding specimen, cut flowers, rockery, tub-plant.

*B. heterophylla* 1.5x1m  
Red Boronia  
W.A.

Compact, bushy shrub with bright to dark green leaves and masses of deep pink cupped flowers in spring. May be wide-spreading and pendulous.

Outstanding feature plant, semi-shade preferred, hardy, most soils; rockery, cut flowers, lime-tolerant, fence-screening, tub-plant.

*B. megastigma* 1.5m  
Brown Boronia  
W.A.

Attractive open shrub with fine stem-clasping leaves and yellow to dark brown cupped flowers in spring. Highly fragrant. Cultivars 'Lutea', 'Chandleri'.

Outstanding aromatic shrub, hardy, semi-shade, frequent watering and pruning; cut flowers, rockery, short-lived, best grown in large clump, lime tolerant, tub-plant.

*B. microphylla* 1x1m  
N.S.W.

Local

Small compact shrub with neat, shiny leaves and bright pink flowers in spring/summer.

Moderately hardy, specimen, rockery, semi-shade, cut flowers.

*B. mollis* 1.5x1.2m  
Soft Boronia

N.S.W. (shaded gullies)  
Blue Mountains

Tall, bushy shrub with soft pinnate leaves and masses of pink star flowers for long periods.

Frost-tender so best grown among other shrubs, semi-shade, rockery, specimen, sheltered position.

*B. molloyae* 1.5x1m  
Tall Boronia  
W.A.

Compact, erect shrub with dark green, hairy pinnate leaves and deep pink cupped flowers in spring.

Hardy, semi-shade or full sun, most soils, sheltered position; cut flowers, specimen, fence-screening, tub-plant.

*B. pinnata* 1.5x1.2m  
N.S.W.

Delicate shrub with fragrant pinnate leaves and pink star flowers in spring. Multi-petalled and white forms known.

Hardy, well-drained soils, semi-shade, specimen, cut flowers, tub-plant.

*B. polygalifolia* 15cm  
N.S.W.  
Local

Rounded, small shrub with shiny, dark green leaves and pink star flowers most of the year. Semi-prostrate.

Hardy; most soils, semi-shade; rockery, local form rather insignificant, ground cover.

## BRACHYCHITON

Sterculiaceae

*B. populneum*

Kurrajong

N.S.W., Vic., Qld, N.T.

Evergreen tree with dense, rounded crown and cream bell-shaped flowers in summer.

Hardy; slow-growing, honey, fodder, ornamental, most soils; lime tolerant, drought-hardy, windbreaks, woodlot, shade-tree for stock; transplants readily.

Propagation: Seed.

*Brachycome multifida*

## BRACHYCOME

Asteraceae

*B. multifida* 0.1x0.4m

N.S.W., Vic., Qld

Local

Neat, spreading plant with soft much-divided leaves and mauve daisies covering the plant most of the year.

Very hardy but burnt back in heavy frosts; well-drained sunny position; excellent ground cover, rockery border; pot-plant, fast-growing.

Propagation: Cuttings.

## BURSARIA

Pittosporaceae

*B. spinosa* 3m

Blackthorn

All States

Local

Thorny shrub with dark green tiny leaves and masses of white flowers in summer followed by dark brown fruits.

Very hardy; windbreaks, woodlots, attracts beneficial insects, adaptable to most soils and sites.

## CALLISTEMON

Myrtaceae

This genus, collectively known as bottlebrushes, includes some of the hardiest plants. Many are outstanding in flower, the colour of which may vary from lemon to bright red. They all require full sun and are adaptable to many different soil types, although many grow in wet areas. All are excellent bird attracters. They may be prone to insect attack, particularly sawflies. Watering improves flowering.

Propagation is easy from seed but undesirable hybrids may result. Cultivars should be propagated from cuttings.

*C. brachyandrus* 3x2m

Mallee Bottlebrush

S.A., N.S.W., Vic.

Small needle-like leaves and small red brushes. Brushes have yellow anthers and occur in summer.

Suited to most soils, but has a preference for well drained sites in areas of full sun; lime-tolerant.

*C. citrinus* 4x2m

Crimson Bottlebrush

Qld, N.S.W., Vic.

A very hardy shrub with stiff lanceolate leaves and crimson brushes from spring to autumn.

Suited to most sites, requires pruning after flowering, fence-screening, windbreaks, clay, lime-tolerant, quick-growing, tub plant, bird-attracting.

*C. 'Endeavour'* 2x2m

Cultivar

Dense compact shrub with broad leaves to 8 cm long. Masses of crimson brushes in spring and early autumn.

Full sun preferred, most soils, very hardy; fence-screening, fast-growing.

*C. 'Harkness'* (Gawler Hybrid) 5x3m

Cultivar

Brushes are long and bright red. Has a soft weeping habit. New growth is greenish bronze.

Hardy plant that benefits from pruning. Growth rates best in heavy soil over-lying limestone; fence-screening, windbreaks, specimen plant.

*C. 'King's Park Special'* 3x4m

Cultivar

Has crimson brushes and tends to be a prolific producer of blooms in spring and summer.

Most soils, full sun, new growth is frost-tipped but otherwise hardy; fence-screening, windbreaks.

*C. macropunctatus* 4x4m

N.S.W., Vic., S.A.

Large bushy shrub with narrow lanceolate leaves to 6 cm. Brushes red, but sometimes carmine. Anthers yellow.

Requires a sunny position and is hardy in most soils, lime-tolerant; windbreaks.



CALLISTEMON—continued

*C. pallidus* 3x2m  
Lemon Bottlebrush

N.S.W., A.C.T., Vic., Tas.

Erect shrub with elliptical leaves. Creamy yellow brushes in summer and autumn.

Hardy shrub, can stand light snow. Suits most soils but prefers a sunny site; fence-screening, windbreaks.

*C. paludosus* 3x2m  
River Bottlebrush

N.S.W., A.C.T., Vic., Tas., S.A.

Cream, sometimes pale pink brushes in late spring and summer. Tends to have few brushes.

Suited to most conditions, like most bottlebrushes benefits from pruning, very hardy; frost-hollows, fence-screening, windbreaks, pond surrounds.

*C. phoeniceus* 3x2m  
Scarlet Bottlebrush

W.A.

Narrow grey-green leaves. Brilliant red brushes.

Hardy, but good drainage is important, suited to most soils and tolerates dryness better than others of genus. At its best a spectacular shrub.

*C. pinifolius* 1.5x1.5m  
Green Bottlebrush

N.S.W.

Sparse, open shrub with narrow pine-like foliage. Green brushes are most common, but a red variety also exists.

Hardy but requires full sun. Prune to maintain shape.

*C. rigidus* 3x2m  
Stiff Bottlebrush

N.S.W.

Dense shrub with long, narrow, and very stiff leaves. Has large upright red brushes in summer.

Very hardy, will grow even in poorly drained soils. Prune to maintain shape, lime-tolerant, fence-screening, windbreaks.

*C. salignus* 9x4m  
Willow Bottlebrush

Qld, N.S.W.

Small tree, has papery bark and narrow leaves. Mostly cream brushes in summer. The beautiful pink new foliage of the species is rarely seen in our climate.

Requires plenty of water. Suited to most soils but not tolerant of limestone. Borderline for frost areas; fence-screening, honey.

*C. sieberi* 2x1m  
Alpine Bottlebrush  
N.S.W., Vic., A.C.T.

Dark green, narrow leaves. Creamy yellow brushes in summer.

Very hardy but best in full sun. Prune after flowering, dry sites unsuitable; fence-screening, windbreaks, frost hollows.

*C. viminalis* 6x4m  
Weeping Bottlebrush  
N.S.W., Qld

Large weeping shrub or small tree. Profuse bright red brushes in early summer and autumn. Light green lanceolate leaves.

Hardy, but benefits from protection when small. Good screen plant, cut flowers, prune after flowering; specimen plant.

*C. 'Captain Cook'*  
Cultivar of *C. viminalis*

Weeping foliage, can be a dwarf plant. Many red brushes at various times of the year.

Hardy, prune after flowering; specimen plant, fast-growing, tub-plant.

*C. viminalis* 'Hannah Ray' 2m  
Cultivar

Attractive shrub with weeping habit and small lanceolate leaves. Flowers almost continuously from late spring to autumn with pinkish-red brushes.

Hardy, tolerates most soils but prefers moist sites, requires frequent tip-pruning; fence-screening, specimen plant.

CALLITRIS

Cupressaceae

Known as Cypress Pines, *Callitris* are hardy plants which usually require sunny, well-drained positions. Leaves are reduced to scales on branchlets. They are often slow to start and may require frost protection when young.

Propagation is easy from seed.

*C. endlicheri* 10m  
Black Cypress Pine  
N.S.W., Qld, A.C.T., Vic.  
Local

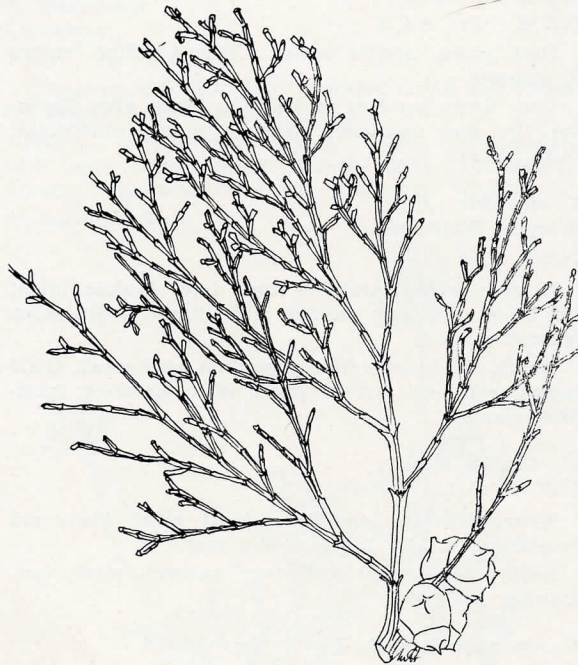
Conical tree, foliage generally green and sometimes glaucous.

Hardy, but most suited to a sunny well-drained site; foliage can be cut by frost; windbreaks, firewood.

*C. macleayana* 15m  
N.S.W., Qld

Columnar tree with dark green foliage that may redden in winter.

Full sun location, occurs naturally near rainforests.



*Callitris rhomboidea*

*C. oblonga* 7m (usually less)  
N.S.W., Tas.  
Local

Large shrub or small tree. Has a rounded shape and grey-green foliage.

Hardy, but requires a well drained site. A useful screen tree, windbreaks, specimen tree.

*C. rhomboidea* 15m  
N.S.W., Vic., Qld., S.A., Tas.

Columnar tree with attractive formal appearance and pendulous young foliage, which is often glaucous.

Hardy, requires frequent watering, but will tolerate drier sites; fence-screening, clay soils, specimen plant, tub plant.

CALOCEPHALUS

Asteraceae

*C. brownii* 1m  
Cushion Bush  
Southern parts of Australia

Silvery, rounded, mound-like shrub with small and insignificant greenish-yellow flowers.

Occurs naturally in sandy and rocky coastline, requires full sun and pruning, lime-tolerant, tub-plant.

Propagation: Cuttings, seed.

CALOTHAMNUS

Myrtaceae

Known as one-sided bottle-brushes, these plants are endemic to W.A. *Calothamnus* are medium sized shrubs with attractive fresh green foliage and red brushes borne on old wood. The flowers are often hidden in the foliage. These plants need frost protection, good drainage and full sun.

Propagation is easy from seed or cuttings.

*C. gilesii* 2x1.5m  
W.A.

Varies between an erect and spreading shrub. Has long pine-like leaves and red one-sided brush flowers throughout late spring and summer.

Requires good drainage and full sun. Frost tender when young.

*C. villosus* 2x2m  
W.A.

Spreading shrub with terete leaves which are covered with silvery hairs. Long red one-sided brush flowers occur throughout spring and summer.

Good foliage plant, frost tender when small, sunny and well-drained site; fence-screening.

CALYTRIX

Myrtaceae

*C. tetragona* 1.5x1m  
All states except N.T.

Shape varies from low spreading shrub to small upright bush. Foliage is green and sometimes hairy. Has a heath-like appearance. White to pink star-like flowers in spring.

Well-drained sandy soil, full sun; attractive shrub, bird attracter, lime-tolerant, tub-plant.

CASUARINA (She-oak)

Casuarinaceae

Trees or sometimes shrubs with needle-like foliage of jointed branches, the leaves reduced to scale-like teeth around the joints. Flowers inconspicuous, male and female usually on separate trees. The male inflorescences give the whole tree a rusty-brown colour; the small female inflorescences are crimson, and ripen to form attractive woody cones which release winged fruits. Adaptable, valuable for texture contrast, fast growing.

Casuarinas fix nitrogen and there is a species suited to every condition and soil type. They are immensely valuable in windbreaks.

Propagation is easy from seed.

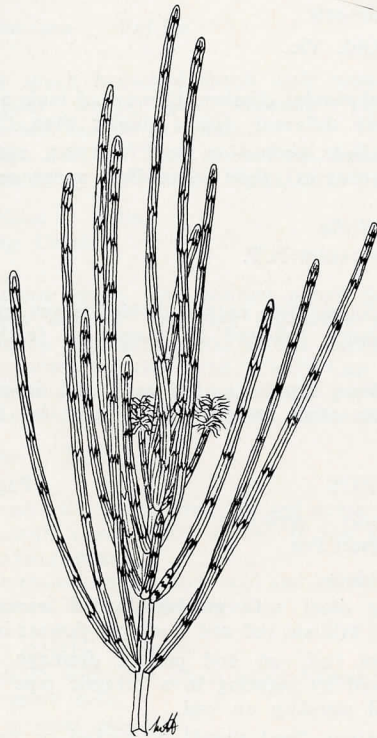
*C. cristata* 12x3m  
Belah

All eastern States

Medium-sized tree with a dense crown and grey-green foliage. Female trees produce large cones.

Drought resistant, but may need protection from frost during first winter; tolerates most soils, lime and salt tolerant. Excellent windbreak, avenue tree, fodder tree in drought, firewood.





*Casuarina distyla*

*C. cunninghamiana* 20x7.5m  
River Oak  
N.S.W., Qld, N.T.  
Local

Very tall, conical tree with pendulous lower branches and soft needle-foliage to the ground. Male trees have rusty hue when in flower in summer.

Suits damp, clay soils, lime-tolerant; protect from frost in first winter. For windbreaks, erosion control in wet areas (a Protected Plant for this reason), firewood, fodder. Do not plant near drains.

*C. distyla* to 7m  
N.S.W., Qld

Bushy shrub or small tree with thick, rigid branchlets and cones with long, pointed ends.

Hardy in most soils, tolerates dry conditions, also lime tolerant. Background plant.

*C. glauca* 6-18m  
Swamp Oak, Grey Buloke  
Qld, N.S.W., Vic., S.A., W.A.

Erect tree, fine grey-green foliage. Coastal species but tolerates a wide variety of conditions, including saline and swampy soils and lime.

Used extensively for soil reclamation. Do not plant near drains.

*C. littoralis* to 10m  
Black She-oak  
N.S.W., Vic., Tas., Qld  
Local

Small to medium round-headed tree with relatively showy and long-lasting flowers in winter-spring: female flowers are red while male flowers are rusty red.

Suits most well-drained soils. Frost resistance is variable: check provenance of seed or plant. Windbreaks, shade, avenues in restricted space, lime-tolerant, erosion control, firewood, fodder, specimen tree.

*C. inophloia* to 10m  
Threadybark Oak, Stringybark She-oak  
N.S.W., Qld  
Local, on western side of Tablelands.

Dramatic trunk with rich brown bark made up of long thick fibrous strings "like a monkey's arm". Feathery fresh green foliage on slightly drooping branches.

Grows on sandstone, but adaptable. For dry areas, good drainage needed. May not stand severe frosts — protect when young.

*C. nana* variable 1-3x2-3m  
Dwarf She-oak  
N.S.W., Vic.

Spreading shrub, with tough, thick bronze or blue-green foliage. Cones are relatively large and knobbly.

Will stand dry conditions, light to medium soil; useful soil-binder, mass plantings, tub-plant.

*C. rigida* to 3m  
Stiff She-oak  
N.S.W., Qld  
Local

Tough shrubby species with small cones, found locally on shallow, infertile soils, and rock crevices. Somewhat windswept appearance may soften in cultivation.

Could be a useful gap-filler in poor, stony sites. Very hardy.

*C. stricta* 6-10m  
Drooping She-oak  
N.S.W., Vic., S.A., Tas.

Beautiful small-medium tree with pendulous bronze-green foliage. Female trees have very attractive, large cones.

Slow to establish. Good drainage needed, protect in early years. Street or specimen tree for drier areas, useful fodder, responds well to clipping; lime-tolerant, fence-screening, firewood.

*C. torulosa* 15m  
Forest Oak  
N.S.W., Qld

Beautiful medium-sized pyramidal tree, usually found under tall eucalypts, with slender drooping foliage, turning purple in winter. Female trees have attractive cylindrical to globular cones.

Prefers rich, moist soils. Protect from frost in early years. For specimens, sheltered avenues.

CERATOPETALUM

Cunoniaceae

*C. gummiferum* 5x1.5m  
N.S.W. Christmas Bush  
N.S.W.

Tall erect shrub with light green leaves, noted for its covering of beautiful pink-red calyces in December, following white flowers in spring.

Needs a sunny, protected position, well-drained, moist soil. Frost may be a problem: protect when young; feature plant.

Propagation: Seed (sow whole fruit with calyx) or cuttings.

CLEMATIS

Ranunculaceae

These plants are vigorous climbers with profuse creamy white flowers in spring followed by feathery fruits. They can tolerate dry conditions but do best when kept in a moist spot against an eastern wall. They may be used to cover fences, pergolas or trellises in full sun or semi-shade.

Propagation is easy from cuttings or seed.

*C. aristata*

Travellers' Joy, Old man's Beard, Austral Clematis  
Qld, N.S.W., Vic., Tas.  
Local

Vigorous climber or scrambler. Masses of creamy, star-like flowers in spring, male and female on same plant. Feathery fruits stay on female plants for a long period.

Prefers well-drained, moist, light to medium soil. Protect from frost in early stages. Good trellis or fence-cover.



*Clematis microphylla*

*C. glycinoides*

Forest Clematis  
N.S.W., Qld, Vic.  
Local

Tall and slender climber. Flowers of male and female distinctively different, leaves shinier than *C. aristata*.

Needs shade, protection from frost (e.g. against brick wall under eaves), light to medium moist soil.

*C. microphylla*

All States except N.T.  
Local

Light climber with narrow divided leaves and creamy-green flowers, followed by masses of feathery seed-heads.

Suits drier situations, full sun, and is more frost hardy than other species. Good cover for low fence.

CLIANTHUS

Papilionaceae

*C. formosus* prostrate  
Sturt's Desert Pea

Inland regions

Trailing plant with greyish divided leaves on long stems and brilliant red and black pea-flowers in summer.

Requires full sun and perfect drainage. This can be achieved by planting in a ceramic pipe filled with sand, and standing on end.

Propagation: Seed should be nicked or rubbed with sandpaper and placed in peatpots which should be kept moist. Damping off may be a problem and a fungicide may need to be used. When roots appear at the base, the peatpot should be placed into a tall milk carton filled with sand and allowed to stand in a shallow container of water. Seed sown in September should be ready for planting out in early November to flower in summer.

CORREA

Rutaceae

Neat, compact small shrubs, valuable for long flowering periods in winter; bird-attractive. Most species appreciate cool, well-drained positions and half-shade, although they will tolerate drier sites. There are a number of hybrids which are very hardy and make excellent ground covers. All are lime-tolerant and can be grown up against walls.

Propagation is from cuttings.

*C. alba* 1.5x2m, often smaller  
White Correa, Coastal Correa  
N.S.W., Vic., Tas., S.A.

Small shapely shrub with smooth roundish grey-green leaves and open white flowers with four separate petals, unlike other correas.

Very adaptable; well-drained soil preferred, flowers best in full sun, but tolerates half shade, also dry periods. Low hedges, specimen or tub-plant, rocky background, fence-screening.



CORREA—continued

*C. backhousiana* 2x1.5m

Tas.

Variable much branched shrub with rounded, dark green glossy leaves, pale beneath. Yellow-green pendulous bell flowers in winter.

Adaptable, best in light to medium soil, sheltered position, sunny or half-shade. Hedge or tub plant.

*C. baeuerlenii* 2x2m

Chef's Cap Correa

N.S.W.

Fairly dense shrub with pointed glossy dark green leaves, paler beneath, and very distinctive pendulous, greenish-yellow tubular flowers, with a flattened green calyx, accounting for the name "Chef's Cap Correa".

Needs moisture, good drainage, and grows best in shade. Understorey plant, rockeries, fence-screening.

*C. calycina* 2x1m

S.A.

Open bush with woolly branches and dense soft green leaves, smooth above, hairy below. It has long green bells in winter-spring.

Likes medium to heavy soil, cool and moist situations, bird attractive; background shrub.

*C. 'Cane's Hybrid'* 1x1m

Small shrub with dull green furry foliage and large pink and green bells.

Grows in most positions.

*C. decumbens* 0.3x1m

S.A.

Prostrate, woody species with erect red flowers, tipped with green, occurring sparsely throughout the year, more in winter.

Hardy, both frost and drought resistant, light to medium soil, open situations. For ground-cover or rockery.

*C. 'mannii'* 1m

(Possibly *C. pulchella* x *C. reflexa*)

Small compact shrub with oval leaves, and dusky pink flowers in autumn and early winter. A popular cultivar, but different forms are presented under the one name.

Likes shady, moist situations, can tolerate heavier soils. Foreground shrub, tub-plant.

*C. pulchella* 0.5m

S.A.

Small, neat shrub, variable in height with usually smooth, pointed, light green leaves and salmon-pink pendant bells, autumn and winter.\*

Grows well in light to medium soil, moist and sheltered positions, sun or half shade. For rockeries, tubs, foreground of sheltered border. Lime tolerant, so should grow on new building site with concrete and mortar residues.

\* There is a large-flowered hybrid form available which makes an excellent ground cover.

*C. reflexa* Prostrate to 1.5x1m

Common Correa or Native Fuchsia (name shared with *Epacris longifolia*)

N.S.W., Vic., S.A., Tas.

Local

Small shrub, very variable, often with heart-shaped hairy and reflexed leaves along the branch, and long pendant bells, usually red with yellow tips, in winter.

Very adaptable, but grows best in light, sandy soil, mulched in semi-shade. Responds to watering and tip-pruning. Low hedge, foreground, tub-plant.

*C. schlechtendalii* 2x1.5m

Rock Correa

N.S.W., Vic., S.A.

(May be a form of *C. glabra*)

Spreading shrub, with smooth, rounded, bright green leaves and bell-shaped green flowers or red with green tips, which can be prolific in winter.

Bird attractive, needs well-drained soil. Can cope with dry situations and half-shade; border or tub plant.

CROWEA

Rutaceae

There are only three species in this outstanding genus which very closely resembles *Eriostemon*. They are small woody plants with pink five-petalled flowers. They require well-drained, mulched soils in semi-shade, and some frost protection. *C. saligna* is very frost-tender but is included here because it is worth trying in a very sheltered spot or as a tub-plant.

Propagation is from cuttings.



*Crowea exalata*

CROWEA—continued

*C. exalata* 0.7m

N.S.W., Vic.

Local — Howell

Rounded shrub of open habit, continuous flowering, summer to winter, of pink star-like flowers.

Well-drained soil, open or half shade, hardy, outstanding species, tub-plant.

*C. exalata x saligna* 1m

Cultivar

Dense rounded shrub with large waxy pink flower of *C. saligna* but much hardier than that species, flowers almost year-round.

Well-drained soil, open or half-shade, hardy, tub-plant.

*C. 'Poorinda Ecstasy'* 1-1.5m

Cultivar

Attractive small shrub with bright pink star-flowers through the year.

Hardy, well-drained soil, open or semi-shade, rockery, tub-plant.

*C. saligna* 1x1m

N.S.W.

Rounded small shrub with light-green elliptical leaves and large deep-pink star-flowers in autumn and winter.

Frost tender, requires a very sheltered shaded position, outstanding when grown in the right conditions, well-drained, mulched soil; tub-plant.

CRYPTANDRA

Rhamnaceae

*C. amara* 0.7m

Qld, N.S.W., Vic., S.A., Tas.

Local

Stiff dense shrub with small leaves and small white flowers in spring.

Most soils, open or among other plants, hardy, rockeries.

Propagation: Cuttings (soft wood).

DAMPIERA

Goodeniaceae

These are small prostrate plants with masses of blue to purple flowers in spring. They make excellent ground covers in rockeries. Suckering habit. There are a number of species which are not readily available but should do well in our climate.

Propagation is easy from cuttings or rooted stems.

*D. diversifolia* Prostrate x 1m

W.A.

Prostrate herb, suckering vigorously. Masses of deep blue flowers throughout spring and summer. Best used as rockery plant.

Well-drained soil, open conditions, moderately frost-hardy; tub-plant.

*D. rosmarinifolia* 0.3m

N.S.W., Vic., S.A. (mallee areas)

Suckering spreading plant very similar to exotic Rosemary. Masses of brilliant blue flowers in spring and summer. Spreads up to 10m but is easily controlled.

Well-drained soil, open or light shade, hardy once established, pot plant, lime-tolerant.

*D. stricta* 0.3m

Qld, N.S.W., Vic., Tas.

Local — Gibraltar Range

Suckering, low plant with green strap-like foliage and sky-blue flowers along the stem in spring and summer. A good rockery plant.

Well-drained soil, open position, needs some shelter from adjacent shrubs.

DARWINIA

Myrtaceae

*D. citriodora* 1.5m

Lemon-scented Myrtle

W.A.

Dense, neat rounded shrub with blue-green leaves that turn reddish in winter. Flowers are variable, green to reddish, in spring and summer.

Well-drained moist soil, open or semi-shade positions, hardy.

Propagation: Cuttings.

DIANELLA

Liliaceae

*D. tasmanica*

*D. revoluta*

*D. laevis* 0.5m

Flax-lilies (taxonomy of species is currently under review).

Qld, N.S.W., Vic., Tas., S.A.

Flax-like clumps. Blue star flowers with prominent yellow anthers, on stalks above clump, followed by attractive blue fruits. Summer flowers.

Most soils, prefers open position, hardy, lime-tolerant; pond surrounds, tub-plants.

Can be propagated by root division.

DILLWYNIA

Papilionaceae

This genus, referred to as 'Eggs and Bacon' has typically small yellow and red pea flowers. Several species are available and they make a colourful addition to any rockery.

Propagation is from treated seed.

*D. juniperina* 1m

'Eggs and Bacon'

N.S.W., Vic.

Local

Sparse shrub which benefits from pruning. Masses of yellow and orange pea flowers in spring.

Most soils, open or half-shade, very hardy, frost hollows, tub-plant.



*Dillwynia juniperina*

*D. retorta* 2m or prostrate

Qld, N.S.W., Vic.

Local

Dense shrub with bright green foliage. Flowers in spring with yellow and orange pea flowers. A completely prostrate form, covering a square metre, occurs in New England National Park.

Well drained soil, prefers open position, hardy, tub-plant.

## DODONAEA

## Sapindaceae

Known as hop-bushes and grown for their interesting foliage and fruits, this genus is characterised by male and female plants. It may be necessary to grow a number of plants before fruit production can occur.

Propagation: Seed, cuttings (which need to be taken off both male and female plants).

*D. attenuata* (= *angustissima*) 3m

Hop-bush

Local

Erect dense shrub with sticky narrow leaves to 9 cm. Fruits purplish or deep pink to red, in summer.

Well-drained soils, open conditions; hardy, fast-growing.

*D. boroniifolia* 1m

Hop-bush

Qld, N.S.W., Vic., W.A.

Local

Small shrub usually 1m with hairy pinnate leaves. Very attractive reddish fruits in summer.

Well-drained soils, open or semi-shade, lime-tolerant.

## EPACRIS

## Epacridaceae

This group of plants is most suited to rockeries in which good drainage is provided. Consistent moisture is important and this can be maintained by using a thick mulch or large rocks. Pruning after flowering is essential to prevent straggleness. All are bird attracters and make interesting tub-plants.

Propagation: Cuttings.

*E. impressa* 1m

Common Heath

N.S.W., Vic., S.A., Tas.

Straggly erect shrub with pendant tubular flowers along stem, throughout year. Flowers from white to pink and deep red. Very attractive in massed planting.

Well-drained but constantly moist soil vital, open area, hardy, bird attracter, tub-plant.

*E. longiflora* 1m

Native Fuchsia (N.S.W. name)

N.S.W.

Local at New England National Park

Straggly spreading shrub with almost year-round displays of tubular bell-like flowers, red with white tips. Outstanding rockery plant.

Well-drained but constantly moist soil needed, semi-shade preferred, moderately hardy; bird-attracter, tub-plant.

*E. microphylla* 1m

Qld, N.S.W., Vic., Tas., N.Z.

Local

Erect shrub with white star flowers most of year. Needs mass planting for best effect.

Well-drained but constantly moist soil, open or semi-shade, hardy; bird attracter, pond surrounds, tub-plant.

*E. pulchella* 1m

N.S.W.

Straggly shrub with pink star-flowers in autumn.

Well-drained but constantly moist soil, open or semi-shade, hardy.

## ERIOSTEMON

## Rutaceae

This genus, known as waxflower, is very popular with native plant growers everywhere due to its hardiness and long flowering time. Flowers are star-shaped, varying in colour from white to mauve. Most suited to rockeries and will tolerate some shade.

Propagation is from cuttings.

*E. myoporoides* 2m

Wax Flower

Qld, N.S.W., Vic.

Local

Variable, usually rounded bush to 2m diameter. Dense habit if pruned. White wax-flowers in spring.

Well-drained soil, open or shade, one of the hardiest native shrubs, tub-plant.

ERIOSTEMON—continued

*E. 'Star Dust'* 1m  
Cultivar

Attractive small shrub with oval leaves and masses of white star-flowers in spring.

Hardy, rockeries, tub-plant; well-drained soil.

*E. obovalis* 1m  
Wax Flower  
N.S.W.

Open shrub with 7 mm long leaves and white star-like flowers occurring in spring.

Well-drained soil, open or half shade, moderately hardy.

*E. verrucosus* 1m  
Bendigo Wax Flower  
Vic., S.A., and Tas.

Open shrub with arching branches and masses of white star-flowers in spring. There is an outstanding multi-petalled form.

Well-drained soil, open or semi-shaded position, hardy, tub-plant.

EUCALYPTUS

Myrtaceae

Eucalypts range in height from small to large trees and should be selected carefully when planning the garden. Height, spread, dropped leaves, bark and branches should be considered as well as placement near drains or foundations. There is a eucalypt for every situation and no native garden should be without at least one species. All are bird attracters and provide a habitat for a wide range of fauna. Most recover quickly from defoliation due to insect attack, drought, storms or lopping. They are an essential component of woodlots, providing valuable hardwood timber for fencing and construction.

There are many Tableland species not included in this list, which may be excellent garden specimens. Most of the local species mentioned have resisted dieback and should be considered in rural plantings. It is always best to grow eucalypts with other genera such as wattles, banksias, etc., in order to provide a diverse habitat.

Propagation is easy from seed.

*E. acaciiformis* 10-15m  
Wattle-leaved Peppermint  
Local

Very attractive small tree with deeply-fissured fibrous bark and a large dense crown of small leaves which resemble *Acacia* phyllodes. Related to *E. nicholii*. Occurs on stony ridges or clay soils.

Very hardy, windbreaks, fence-screening, town garden, specimen tree, shade, firewood.



*Eucalyptus acaciiformis*

*E. alpina* 5m  
Grampians Gum  
Vic.

Stunted, spreading tree with broad shiny leaves and a stringy bark. Highly resistant to winds, this species grows naturally along the highest parts of the Grampians.

Hardy, town and rural plantings, windbreaks, shelter, lime-tolerant.

*E. approximans* 6m  
Barren Mt. Mallee  
Local

Small alpine mallee with smooth pale bark and narrow leaves forming a fairly dense canopy. Found in peaty alpine soils in crevices between granite boulders.

Very hardy, requires frequent watering when young; fence-screening, town garden, specimen tree.

*E. bancroftii* 20m  
Orange Gum  
N.S.W., Qld  
Local

Short-boled medium tree with attractive orange bark and a spreading crown. Found locally on rocky ridges in poor granitic soils on the western side of the Tablelands.

Very hardy, farm planting, well-drained soils; firewood, windbreaks, specimen tree.



EUCALYPTUS—continued

*E. blakelyi* 15-20m  
Blakely's Red Gum

N.S.W., Vic., Qld  
Local

Medium tree with blotched smooth bark and greyish coloured broad leaves. Grows in savannah woodland below 1200 m on the Tablelands and has been severely affected by dieback, although many have recovered well.

Farm plantings, very hardy; windbreaks, firewood, fencing, honey, specimen tree.

*E. bridgesiana*  
Apple Box

N.S.W., Vic.  
Local

Widespread rough-barked tree with a large crown of long green leaves. Grows in woodlands on a variety of soils but prefers moist sites.

Very hardy, farm plantings, shade, shelter, honey; moderately resistant to dieback.

*E. caesia* 8m  
Gungurru

W.A.

Attractive small tree with silvery-grey young stems and large pendant pink flowers. Grows around granite outcrops, preferring sandy soils.

Very hardy, outstanding garden specimen, requires staking, bird-attracting, well-drained soils, subject to insect attack but recovers well.

*E. camaldulensis* 30m  
River Red Gum

Widespread

Large, smooth-barked tree with a dense crown of long, narrow leaves. Found along watercourses which may have periodic flooding. Most widely planted eucalypt in the world.

Very hardy, fast-growing, farm planting, honey, fodder, windbreaks, firewood, fencing, timber, shade, very adaptable.

*E. cinerea* 10-15m  
Argyle Apple

N.S.W., Vic.

Attractive medium tree with a short bole covered by reddish-brown fibrous bark and a dense crown. Juvenile leaves are oval and bluish in colour. Grows naturally along watercourses or on sandy soils.

Hardy, town or rural plantings, frost hollows, good shade tree, usually fast-growing, highly ornamental, lime-tolerant, specimen.

*E. crenulata* 10m  
Silver Gum

Vic.

Attractive small tree. Has thin grey bark with white horizontal bars and small shining green leaves. Juvenile foliage is heart-shaped with crenulate margins. Grows naturally on wet, marshy ground.

Hardy, town garden, specimen tree, requires frequent watering but will adapt to drier sites, lime-tolerant.

*E. dalrympleana* 40m  
Mountain Gum

N.S.W., Vic., Tas.  
Local

Attractive woodland tree with white bark and shining light-green leaves. Closely related to *E. rubida* but occurring on higher, steeper sites of alpine woodlands usually on light soils.

Very hardy, rural plantings, frost hollows, windbreaks, timber, shelter.

*E. gunnii* 20-24m  
Cider Gum

Tasmania

Attractive alpine tree with smooth bark and leathery grey-green adult leaves. Juvenile leaves are round and stalkless. Found at high altitudes in alpine woodland or on poorly-drained marshy flats. Grown successfully in Great Britain.

Very hardy, requires frequent watering; shade, town garden, specimen tree.

*E. leucoxydon rosea* 10m  
Red-Flowered Yellow Gum

S.A.

Small attractive tree with smooth yellowish bark and large narrow leaves. Flowers are pink or yellow. Widely planted overseas.

Moderately hardy, fast-growing in the right conditions but may be slow to establish on the Tablelands; ornamental, town garden, flower colour very variable, lime-tolerant, firewood, fencing, honey.

Var. *E. leucoxydon macrocarpa rosea* (outstanding in flower).

*E. linearis (pulchella)* 20m  
White Peppermint

Tas.

Attractive medium tree with smooth, white bark and a light crown of long leaves. Grows naturally in cool moist areas on poor soils.

Hardy, requires frequent watering; town garden or rural plantings, ornamental.

EUCALYPTUS—continued

*E. mannifera* ssp. *maculosa* 10 m  
Brittle Gum

N.S.W.  
Local

Attractive medium tree with smooth white bark turning pink and fine grey-green leaves. Grows naturally on shallow, well-drained soils of rocky hillsides.

Very hardy, farm planting, windbreaks, firewood, fast-growing, honey.

*E. melliodora* 30m  
Yellow Box

N.S.W., Vic.  
Local

Widespread woodland tree with large spreading crown. Noted for its honey potential, it is sought after by apiarists. Timber is strong and durable.

Very hardy, rural plantings, timber, firewood, honey, fodder, windbreaks, shade, fast-growing.

*E. michaeliana* 25m  
Hillgrove Gum  
Local

This rare small tree has a smooth grey blotched bark and a dense crown of dark leaves. Seed is difficult to obtain and nurseries rarely stock plants of this species.

Hardy, requires frequent watering; town gardens, specimen tree (may drop large branches).

*E. nicholii* 10m  
Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint

N.S.W.  
Local

Attractive small tree with dark, fibrous bark and a compact crown of small light-green leaves. One of the most widely planted ornamental eucalypts, it grows naturally on shallow soils overlying slates.

Very hardy, frost hollows, resistant to dieback; town and rural plantings, very adaptable, shade, windbreaks, excellent street tree, fast-growing, specimen tree, firewood, lime-tolerant.

*E. ovata* 10m  
Swamp Gum

N.S.W., Vic., Tas.

Distinctive small tree with basal grey scaly bark and a dense crown of glossy dark-green leaves. Grows on a wide variety of sites including poorly drained areas.

Very hardy, farm planting, shade, windbreaks, fencing, exposed sites, pond surrounds.

*E. pauciflora* 10-15m

Snow Gum  
Widespread  
Local

Attractive medium tree with a short curved trunk and smooth yellow and white bark. Leaves are shiny and leathery. Resistant to dieback. Bark may have insect "scribbles". Grows naturally on cold, exposed sites on a variety of soils. Mallee forms occur.

Very hardy, town or rural plantings, windbreaks, shelter, frost hollows and exposed sites; honey, firewood, fodder, fencing, specimen tree. May die unexpectedly in town plantings.

*E. perriniana* 8m  
Spinning Gum

N.S.W., Vic., Tas.

Attractive small glaucous tree with fused juvenile leaves forming a single blade around the stem, and smooth bark. Found naturally in cool mountain areas. The dead leaves rotate in the wind.

Very hardy, town gardens, requires frequent watering; specimen tree, adaptable, lime-tolerant.

*E. polyanthemos* 20m  
Red Box

N.S.W., Vic.

Medium tree with a short bole and rounded crown of grey-green leaves. Occurs naturally in woodlands on both stony slopes and heavy soils. Juvenile leaves are circular, notched at the apex and silver.

Moderately hardy, town or rural plantings, shade, shelter, firewood, fencing, honey, specimen tree.

*E. pulverulenta* 8m  
Powdered Gum

N.S.W.

Attractive small tree with flaky bark overlying a smooth reddish surface and stiff silvery leaves which are heartshaped and joined to the stem. Grows in a restricted area but has been cultivated widely overseas, where foliage is used in the cut-flower trade.

Very hardy; frost hollows, town gardens, specimen tree, requires frequent watering.

*E. rubida* 15-20m  
Candlebark

N.S.W., Vic., Tas.  
Local

Medium tree with a straight bole and a light crown of grey-green leaves. Bark hangs in long ribbons. Closely related to *E. dalrympleana*. Subject to insect attack which may leave horizontal scars on the trunk.

Frost resistant, rural plantings; honey, firewood, windbreaks, shade, adaptable to most soils, lime-tolerant.



EUCALYPTUS—continued

*E. scoparia* 10-15m  
Wallangarra White Gum  
Local — Tenterfield area

Similar to *E. viminalis*, this slender tree has smooth white bark and a light, open crown. Grows naturally on the tops of granite hills.

Very hardy, town and rural plantings; windbreaks, well-drained soils, specimen tree.

*E. sideroxylon* 20m  
Mugga Ironbark  
N.S.W., Vic., Qld

Attractive medium tree with hard black deeply-furrowed bark and soft, grey-green leaves. Flowers may be pink in some forms. Grows naturally on the slopes on poor shallow soils.

Moderately hardy, town garden, adaptable to most soils; ornamental, specimen tree, honey, fencing timber, firewood.

*E. stellulata* 10-15m  
Black Sally  
N.S.W., Vic.  
Local

Medium tree with very dark rough bark and glossy small leaves. Grows naturally on cold, wet sites. Will stand heavy pruning, grows on a wide variety of soils. Resistant to dieback.

Very hardy, frost hollows and rural plantings; windbreaks, shade, shelter, fodder, very adaptable, specimen tree, honey.

*E. stricta* 3m  
Blue Mountain Mallee Ash  
N.S.W.

Small mallee gum with smooth bark shed in long strips and narrow, shining leaves. Grows naturally at high altitudes.

Very hardy, town and rural plantings; windbreaks; fence-screening, ornamental, fast-growing.

*E. urnigera* 6-12m  
Urn Gum  
Tasmania

Small attractive tree with smooth pale green bark and round glaucous juvenile leaves attached to the stem. Grows on steep rocky slopes of sub-alpine woodlands amongst dolerite boulders. Is subject to heavy insect attack but recovers well.

Very hardy, town garden, requires frequent watering, specimen tree.

*E. viminalis* 20m  
Ribbon Gum

All eastern states  
Local

Large attractive tree with brown bark shedding in ribbons to expose white smooth surface. Crown is twiggy with long, slender branchlets and long, narrow leaves. Occurs naturally on basalt ridges or in cool valleys. Moderately resistant to dieback.

Very hardy, rural planting; windbreaks, firewood, honey, shade. Drops large branches unexpectedly.

GOODENIA Goodeniaceae

*G. hederacea* Prostrate  
Qld, N.S.W., Vic.  
Local

Prostrate plant with rounded dark-green leaves and bright yellow flowers in spring and summer. Very variable, the best forms being outstanding.

Most soils, open or semi-shaded position, hardy.  
Propagation is easy from cuttings.

GOODIA Papilionaceae

*G. lotifolia* 2.5m  
Qld, N.S.W., Vic., S.A., Tas.  
Local

Vigorous suckering plant with trifoliate leaves and yellow pea flowers in spring. Often tends to overcrowd smaller plants, so best kept out of small gardens.

Any soils, open or shade, very hardy.  
Propagation: Root suckers or scarified seed.

GREVILLEA Proteaceae  
(Spider-flowers)

These are usually small to large shrubs, although one is a tall tree. Most are very attractive to birds. Flowers are white, or many shades of pink, red or orange, in loose clusters with long protruding styles which suggest spider's legs. Foliage is usually small and simple, sometimes prickly, the bushes giving various texture and colour effects. Regular pruning can prevent straggleness with age.

Numerous species and cultivars are available with great horticultural potential.

Most like good drainage and sunny positions. All are good bee and bird attracters.

Propagation: Cuttings.

GREVILLEA—continued

*G. acanthifolia* 0.5-2x2m  
N.S.W.

Low to medium stiff, spreading shrub with prickly-pointed, twice-divided leaves and pinkish-red toothbrush clusters of flowers.

Local sub sp. *G. stenomera* is very low spreading, adaptable but slow growing. Seed cases are striped dull red and green. Attractive foliage texture.

Suits damp, well watered positions, clay soils.

*G. alpina* prostrate x 2m  
Alpine Grevillea  
N.S.W., Vic., A.C.T.

Very variable shrub in height, foliage and flower colour. Good forms are very desirable.

Small shrub for foreground position, suits most soils, lime-tolerant, tub-plant.

*G. aquifolium* 1x3m  
Vic.

Prickly sprawling shrub with leaves divided to the base into pointed lobes and green or reddish flowers in one-sided clusters in spring to early summer. Reputed to be difficult to strike from cuttings.

Ground cover shrub, texture contrast, lime-tolerant, fence-screening.

*G. asplenifolia* 2.5x2.5m  
N.S.W.

Handsome, spreading, large shrub with narrow grey-green leaves either toothed or entire. Purple-red flower heads in toothbrush-like clusters. Needs space to develop into a shapely specimen.

Prefers light soil, suitable for tall screen, specimen plant.

*G. 'Audrey'* 2.3x2m  
(*G. rosmarinifolia* x *G. juniperina*)

Broad compact shrub with olive green leaves and bright orange-red flower clusters for 8 months of the year.

Very hardy and persistent, suits most soils and positions, will tolerate shade. Specimen plant, informal hedge, windbreak.

*G. barklyana* 2-6x3-4m  
Vic., N.S.W.

Tall open shrub or small tree with large variable ovate to broadly-lobed leaves and narrow toothbrush-like heads of pink to reddish flowers, also bronze new growth in spring and summer.

Suits fairly heavy deep loam or clay soils with medium drainage, moist situation; fence-screening, specimen plant.

*G. baueri* 0.5-1.5x1-2m  
N.S.W.

Spreading small shrub with crowded stalkless undulating leaves having rusty tips. Flowers are deep pinkish red in rounded heads.

Likes sandy soils, preferably over well-drained heavy loam or clay. Needs some watering in summer, will tolerate some moisture.

Good foreground shrub, tub-plant, lime-tolerant.

*G. biternata* Prostrate to 1x4m  
W.A., S.A.

Vigorous dense ground-cover with some erect shoots. The foliage is finely divided, smooth and pale green. Flowers are creamy white, in fine sprays in late spring. Erect branches must be pruned out if a low-ground cover is required.

For open, sunny well-drained positions with some moisture, good bank cover.

*G. buxifolia* 1-3x1-3m  
N.S.W.

An erect compact shrub with short, broad, crowded, grey-green leaves. Flowers are woolly, appearing grey because of a dense hairy covering, and are in rounded terminal heads from August to December.

For well-drained warm positions, specimen plant, colour contrast, fast-growing, fence-screening, may be frost tender when young.

*G. 'Canberra Gem'* 2x2.5m  
Cultivar (*G. rosmarinifolia* x *G. juniperina*)

Stiff shrub with dark green prickly needle foliage crowded on rather sparse branches and pinkish-red flowers in loose rounded clusters in late winter to spring.

Very hardy, frost hollows, suits most well-drained positions, fast-growing; hedges, low windbreaks.

*G. capitellata* 0.5-2x1-2m  
N.S.W.

Generally a small shrub with compact habit but wiry, spreading branches. Flowers are wine red, in dense round clusters hanging on long stalks.

Prefers light soils; specimen plant, foreground shrub, tub plant.

*G. 'Clearview David'* 2-3x2-4m  
Cultivar (*G. 'Crosbie Morrison'* x *G. rosmarinifolia*)

Large free-flowering shrub with dark green needle foliage and deep red flowers in round clusters, hanging from the branches in spring and summer.

Suits most soils; fence-screening, hedges, specimen plant.



GREVILLEA—continued

*G. 'Clearview Robin'* 2x2m

Cultivar (*G. 'Crosbie Morrison'* x *G. rosmarinifolia*)

Attractive shrub with blue-green needle foliage and brilliant red-pink flower clusters hanging from branches in late winter to spring.

Suits most soils; hardy, fence-screening, specimen plant, hedges.

*G. confertifolia* 0.3-2x1-3m

Vic.

Dense, spreading shrub with needle-like foliage and mauve to wine-red rounded clusters of flowers. Readily grown from cuttings.

Tolerates dry open situations or damp semi-shade; foreground shrub.

*G. crithmifolia* 2x1m

Fine needle foliage and showy loose clusters of whitish flowers from pink buds.

Very hardy, fence-screening.

*G. 'Crosbie Morrison'* 2x2m

Induced hybrid (*G. lavandulacea* x *G. lanigera*)

Bushy shrub with prickly grey-green foliage and rich red-flower heads in spring.

Generally fast-growing but slow in heavy soils; tub-plant.

*G. dallachiana* 0.5x1m

N.S.W.

Compact shrub with grey-green needle foliage and red and ivory flowers in winter and spring.

For cool, moist, part-shade positions.

*G. 'Dargan Hill'* 2x1m

Cultivar

Tall narrow shrub with fairly soft grey-green foliage and loose clusters of dull salmon pink to red flowers in spring and summer. Less spread than most Grevilleas.

Suitable for narrow screen, fast growing, very hardy, most soils.

*G. diminuta* 0.5-1.5x3m

N.S.W.

Small sprawling shrub with oval foliage and clusters of rusty red spider flowers.

Best in light soils; rockeries, tub-plant.

*G. fasciculata* 0.5-1.5x1m

W.A.

Low cascading shrub with narrow foliage and orange to scarlet flowers in spring, sometimes autumn-winter.

Foreground shrub, tub-plant, suits well-drained soils.

*G. gaudichaudi* Prostrate x 2-4m

Naturally occurring hybrid (*G. laurifolia* x *G. acanthifolia*)

Vigorous ground cover with deeply lobed leaves and burgundy toothbrush flowers in spring and summer.

Hardy, but may be frost tender when young, requires frequent watering till established, allow plenty of room for spreading; large rockeries.

This species has been grafted onto *G. robusta* to obtain a weeping standard form.

*G. glabrata* 3-4x3-4m

W.A.

Large bushy shrub with smooth grey-green fan-shaped leaves, broadly lobed and handsome, and small lacy white flowers which are short-lived but dainty and abundant. An excellent foliage texture plant.

Likes a light to medium soil in an open situation, fast-growing, windbreaks.

*G. hookerana* 2-4x2-5m

W.A.

Tall spreading shrub with handsome leaves divided into narrow segments and toothbrush flower-heads of dark red or greyish red.

Likes a light to medium soil and a warm sunny position; slow in heavy soils. Specimen shrub, leaf texture contrast.

*G. 'Ivanhoe'* 2-4x2-5m

Cultivar (*G. asplenifolia* x *G. caleyi*)

Tall shrub with attractive bronze-green divided leaves and red flowers in long toothbrush clusters.

Likes light to medium soil and a warm sunny situation, may be slow in heavy soils; specimen plant, fence-screening.

*G. 'Jenkinsii'* 1-1.5x1m

Cultivar

Small compact shrub with dense grey-green needle leaves and red flowers in late winter and spring.

Foreground shrub, tub-plant, suits most soils.

*G. jephcottii* 2-4x2-4m

Vic.

Medium to large shrub with soft hairy grey-green oval foliage densely packed on stems and greenish-cream flowers in terminal clusters in spring.

Prefers light soils in open situations, needs pruning and frequent watering; fence-screening.

*G. juniperina* Prostrate to 3x2-3m

N.S.W.

Local (Several forms)

Small-medium shrub of variable habit, with very prickly bright green needle leaves and flowers in loose rounded clusters, bright orange in some forms, buff-apricot

GREVILLEA—continued

in others. Prostrate forms are available with red or apricot-yellow flowers on slightly arching long willowy branches. e.g. 'Molonglo'. All forms flower in spring to summer.

Showy foreground shrubs, local form is outstanding in cultivation, very hardy; frost hollows, fence-screening (upright form only), lime-tolerant.

*G. lanigera* 1-2x1-2m

N.S.W., Vic.

Small rounded shrub with hairy linear foliage and red and cream flowers in semi-erect clusters in spring.

Needs good drainage, good tub-plant, informal low hedge or screen. Tolerates shady dry conditions.

*G. laurifolia* Prostrate x 3-4m

N.S.W.

Attractive ground cover with large oval leaves on prostrate branches having bronze-tipped new growth. Dark red toothbrush flowers appear in spring.

Good ground cover, but not always thick enough to suppress weed growth; banks, requires frequent watering.

*G. lavandulacea* to 1m

Vic., S.A.

Variable small shrub, most forms with grey-green foliage and bright red flowers in round clusters.

Prefers well-drained, light soils, open situations; fast-growing, lime-tolerant, outstanding in flower.

'Victor Harbour' — silvery grey foliage, rich translucent red flowers, compact, rounded, foreground shrub.

'Billywing' — prostrate form, grey leaves, red flowers.

*G. linearifolia* 2-4x2m

N.S.W.

Medium light-textured open shrub with soft silky long narrow leaves and pinkish flowers in loose clusters several times a year.

Will tolerate half shade; tub-plant, fence-screening, very attractive in flower.

*G. longifolia* 2-4x2-4m

N.S.W.

Tall spreading shrub with long, deeply toothed leaves, dark green above, silvery below. Dark pink to reddish toothbrush flowerheads appear in spring.

Likes light soil in an open situation; specimen plant, fence-screening.

Very similar to *G. aspleniifolia*.

*G. longistyla* 3x1m

Qld

Upright open shrub with young red stems and green leaves, divided into narrow segments. Flowers have long red styles and apricot to orange perianths in loose clusters at the ends of lateral branches, August to November.

Slightly frost-tender, likes a sheltered position among other shrubs; specimen plant, fast-growing, fence-screening.

*G. miqueliana* 2-4x1-3m

N.S.W., Vic.

Erect rounded shrub with oval, soft grey-green leaves and pendulous clusters of orange to rusty red flowers on old wood, summer to winter.

Likes well-drained sunny position; specimen shrub, texture contrast, fence-screening, hardy.

*G. oleoides* 2-3x1-2m

N.S.W.

Erect, narrow shrub with narrow lanceolate leaves and red flowers in large loose axillary clusters, winter and spring. Flowers best in full sun.

Likes a medium to heavy soil in open situations; lime-tolerant, hardy.

*G. 'Olympic Flame'* 1-1.25x1.5m

Cultivar (*G. rosmarinifolia* x *G. alpina*)

Compact upright shrub with bright red and cream flowers, abundant in spring, and short grey-green leaves.

Suits most soils, hardy, rockeries.

*G. 'Pink Pearl'* 2-3x3-4m

(Possibly a form of *G. rosmarinifolia*)

Dense large shrub with bright, deep green prickly needle foliage and bright pink flower clusters from winter through to spring.

Reliable, hardy, good for large informal hedges and screens, windbreaks. Suits most soils and positions. Tolerates clay.

*G. 'Poorinda Beauty'* 1-2x1-2m

Cultivar (*G. juniperina* x *G. alpina*)

Sprawling small to medium shrub with dense light-green pointed leaves and large clusters of vivid orange-red flowers from winter through to summer. One of the brightest flowers amongst Grevilleas.

Ornamental, specimen shrub, tub-plant, tolerates heavy soils, hardy.





*Grevillea* 'Poorinda Constance'

*G. 'Poorinda Constance'* 2-4x2-4m  
Cultivar (*G. juniperina* x *G. victoriae*)

Vigorous large shrub with dull green leaves, not prickly, and reddish-orange flower clusters for eight months of the year.

Good informal hedge or screen, attracts birds, a very reliable hardy shrub, tolerates heavy or clay soils, suits most positions, fence-screening, windbreaks. There are many forms sold under this name. If possible, buy a flowering plant. The best form has rich red flowers.

*G. 'Poorinda Elegance'* 1.5-2x2m  
Cultivar (*G. juniperina* x (*G. alpina* x *G. obtusiflora*))

Medium to large shrub with moderately broad green leaves, not prickly, and yellow flowers with red styles, in fan-shaped clusters.

Tolerates heavy soils, specimen plant, large informal hedge, fence-screening.

*G. 'Poorinda Firebird'* 1-3x1-3m  
Cultivar (*G. speciosa* x *G. oleoides*)

Narrow upright shrub with soft deep green pointed leaves and profuse red flowers on old wood in spring and summer.

Slow growing in heavy soils; good narrow hedge plant, fence-screening, hardy.

*G. 'Poorinda Leane'* 1.5-2x2m  
Cultivar (*G. juniperina* x *G. victoriae*)

Dense shrub with soft dull green leaves and large wheel-shaped clusters of apricot flowers for long periods. Similar to 'Poorinda Queen' but flowers are slightly paler.

Informal hedges, low windbreak, fast-growing, very hardy.

*G. 'Poorinda Peter'* 2-3x2-4m  
Cultivar (*G. aquifolium* x *G. asplenifolia*)

Tall shrub with deeply bronzed serrated leaves and pinkish-red toothbrush flowers spring to summer.

Ornamental, fence-screening, may be frost-tender when young; most soils.

*G. 'Poorinda Queen'* 2-3x2-4m  
Cultivar (*G. juniperina* x *G. victoriae*)

Large spreading shrub with olive-green leaves and wheel-shaped clusters of soft apricot flowers for about 8 months of the year. Tolerant of hard conditions and shade.

Suitable for hedges, low windbreaks, fast-growing, fence-screening, very hardy.

*G. 'Poorinda Rondeau'* 1x3m  
Cultivar (*G. lavandulacea* x *G. baueri*)

Spreading low shrub with dark green, prickly, narrow leaves and hanging clusters of dark red flowers up the stems from late winter to spring. Foliage is bronzed in cold winters.

Specimen plant, foreground shrub, most soils, hardy, rockeries.

*G. 'Poorinda Royal Mantle'* Prostrate x 4m  
Cultivar (*G. laurifolia* x *G. willisii*)

Dense, vigorous ground cover with broad irregularly-lobed leaves and red toothbrush flowers held above the foliage mat.

Will cover a large area; large rockeries, banks, hardy. Similar to *G. gaudichaudi*.

*G. 'Poorinda Ruby'* 0.8-1x1m  
Cultivar of *G. lavandulacea*

Small shrub with rich red flowers for a long period and neat attractive foliage.

Specimen plant, foreground shrub, rockery, hardy.

*G. 'Poorinda Vivacity'* 2x2m  
Cultivar (*G. punicea* x *G. oleoides*)

Medium rounded shrub with broad oval leaves and reddish-orange clusters of flowers framed by leaves, in spring.

Specimen plant, large hedges, most soils, fence-screening, hardy.

GREVILLEA—continued

*G. rivularis* 2.5x2.5m  
'Carrington Falls'

N.S.W. (near Carrington Falls)

Vigorous, large shrub with prickly, much-divided foliage and pinkish-mauve flowers in toothbrush clusters throughout the bush most of the year.

Excellent large screen or background shrub, suits most positions, most soils, windbreaks, fast-growing, hardy.

*G. robusta* 12-15x3m  
Silky Oak

N.S.W.

Tall quick growing tree which is frost sensitive when young. Leaves are deeply lobed and pinnate. Flowers after 9-10 years with bright golden-orange one-sided clusters appearing in November/December.

Best in warm situations. Young plants are good as indoor pot plants. Established trees develop extensive root systems which can invade drains. Shade tree, tall quick-growing screen, best to grow in a pot till 1.5 m high before planting out.

*G. rosmarinifolia* 2-3x3m

N.S.W.

Widely known, hardy, large shrub with dark green, prickly needle foliage. Flowers are red with cream tips, borne within the bush in autumn, winter and spring, very attractive to birds.

'Lutea' — similar, with creamy-white flowers.

'Pink Lady' — low-growing, spreading cultivar with pink flowers and dark styles.

Reliable screen plant, windbreaks, hedges, suits most positions, very hardy and very adaptable. May be pruned to shape for hedges, reasonably fast-growing, lime-tolerant, frost-hollows.

*G. scortechinii* 0.5-1x1m

N.S.W.

Local (Backwater)

Small, spreading shrub with prickly leaves like a holly and dark red and green toothbrush flowers in spring and summer.

Prefers light soils, moist conditions, should do well at edge of ponds.

Foreground shrub, low ground-cover, rockeries, tub-plant.

*G. sericea* 1.5-3x1-2m

N.S.W.

A light-textured shrub with soft narrow leaves and loose clusters of pink flowers at intervals most of the year. Needs pruning for compactness.

Prefers well-drained light soils, sunny positions; lime-tolerant, fence-screening, tub-plant.

'Shirley Howie', a presumed hybrid of *G. sericea* x *G. capitellata*, has deeper pink flowers for long periods in spring and summer. Very desirable shrub.

*G. shiressii* 3-5x2-4m

N.S.W. (rare in the wild)

Graceful, quick-growing, tall shrub with oval, broad, entire, wiry leaves and unusual blue-violet flowers in round heads, concealed by dense foliage.

For sheltered situations, fence-screening, well-drained soils.

*G. triloba* 2-3x2-3m

W.A.

Vigorous quickgrowing shrub with woolly grey-green three-lobed leaves and small, creamy-white, sweetly scented flowers in short axillary clusters in spring.

Light to medium soils in most situations. A good background or screening shrub.

HAKEA

Proteaceae

Varying in size from medium shrubs to small trees, Hakeas are characterized by unique woody fruits which split to release two winged seeds. Some have large conspicuous flowers, although the eastern species generally have small flowers clustered along the old stems. Most are grown for their foliage which varies from needle-like to rounded leaves. Many species are hardy and do best in well-drained soils in sunny positions. All are very attractive to birds.

Propagation is by seed. Fruits will open with heat treatment.

*H. bakerana* 1m

N.S.W.

Low compact shrub with bright green needle-like foliage and large pink flowers, hidden among the foliage, in spring. Very handsome small shrub.

Well-drained soil, open position, hardy tub-plant.

*H. dactyloides* 4m

N.S.W., Vic.

Local

Usually erect shrub with bright green leaves about 5 x 3 cm. Masses of cream flowers, inside foliage, in spring.

Needs some moisture, open or semi-shade, frost-protection required in first winter, fence-screening.

*H. eriantha* 3m

N.S.W., Vic.

Local

Dense small tree with 7 cm long leaves, foliage down to ground, and insignificant white flowers in spring.

Excellent hedge plant or windbreak. Any soil, open or shade, very hardy, fast-growing; fence-screening.



HAKEA—continued

*H. gibbosa* 3m  
Qld, N.S.W.

Dense erect shrub with grey hairy spike leaves, giving bush a luminescent appearance, cream flowers in winter and large wooden seed-cases. Grown for foliage, it is much favoured by finches as a nest-tree.

Needs some moisture, and protection in first winter.

*H. microcarpa* 2m  
Qld, N.S.W., Vic., Tas.

Local, swampy areas east of Armidale

Dense, erect, shrub with spiny leaves about 5 cm long and attractive terminal cream flowers in spring.

Moist conditions, preferably in open; hardy, tub-plant.

*H. multineata* 4m  
Grass-leaf Hakea  
W.A.

Rather straggly bush with long leaves about 12 cm long and large flowering spikes (7 cm long), pink or red in spring.

Well-drained soil, open warm position, must have frost protection when small; fence-screening.



*Hakea sericea*

*H. petiolaris* 5m  
Sea-urchin Hakea  
W.A.

Erect, dense bush with light grey foliage, the leaves being 7 x 4 cm, and having foliage down to the ground. Flowers in autumn on the old wood with large purple and green "pincushion" blooms, attractive to birds.

Very quick grower, lime-tolerant, well-drained soil, open position. Needs protection in the first winter. Although an excellent hedge plant, it is shallow-rooted and needs staking against wind.

*H. saligna* 5m  
Willow Hakea

Qld., N.S.W.  
Local — Gibraltar Range

Excellent erect small tree with foliage down to ground. Leaves about 6 cm, new growth being bronzed-tipped, with good visual effect. Flowers insignificant, white in spring.

Needs moisture, in open or semi-shade. An outstanding foliage plant and good for fence-screening, hedges and windbreaks, fast-growing.

*H. sericea* 4m  
Needlebush  
N.S.W., Vic.

Erect shrub, about 2 m wide, with open spiky leaves. Masses of white flowers in spring, followed by large wooden seed-cases. There is a pink-flowering form, most attractive, which seems to be true when seed-grown. Favoured by birds.

Needs well-drained but not dry soil, open position, hardy, fast-growing, fence-screening.

*H. teretifolia* 2m  
Swamp Needlebrush or Dagger Hakea  
N.S.W., Vic.

Large spreading (to 5m) bush with large fleshy spikes. Cream flowers in spring. Excellent as barrier plant.

Tolerates wet conditions, open position, hardy, fast-growing; windbreaks, fence-screening.

*H. verrucosa* 3m  
W.A.

Dense usually spreading bush with bright green, rather fleshy, spiky foliage and masses of grevillea-like red blooms along the old wood in late spring. One of the most promising Hakeas for general garden use.

Well-drained soil. Some frost protection when small is suggested but performance so far shows it to be hardy; fast-growing, specimen plant, fence-screening, windbreaks.

## HARDENBERGIA

Papilionaceae

*H. violacea* Creeper  
Native Sarsaparilla

Qld, N.S.W., Vic., S.A., Tas.  
Local, mainly on roadsides.

Variable plant, some forms run prostrate over the ground, others form a loose small bush, most will climb if support is available. It has dark-green leaves and masses of purple flowers in spring.

Tolerates most soils, lime-tolerant, open or semi-shade, burnt by frost but recovers.

Propagation: Seed which needs pre-treatment with boiling water.

## HELICHRYSUM

Asteraceae

This group of annuals or biennials, known as paper daisies or straw-flowers, includes some very showy species which add brilliant colour to the rockery. Helichrysums can be grown anywhere in the garden and many will naturalize in ungrazed paddocks. Seedlings are susceptible to snail damage. Plants should be cut back hard after flowering to promote branching and prolong flowering for another season. There are some interesting hybrids available which offer a wide range of colours. Plant in mass for best effects.

Propagation is very easy from seed or cuttings.

*H. apiculatum* Prostrate  
Common Everlasting (perennial)

All states  
Local

Local form is a small low shrub but form in garden use is a dense ground-cover 0.7m in diameter. Foliage grey-green with heads of bright yellow flowers in summer.

Most soils, preferably drier, open. Some are tipped by frost but recover; tub plant.

*H. baxteri* Ground-cover  
N.S.W., Vic., S.A., Tas.

Forms rounded clump 30cm high with grey foliage. Masses of white daisy flowers, 3cm diameter, in summer.

Most soils in sunny conditions, cut back after flowering; tub-plant.

*H. bracteatum* Annual  
Golden Everlasting

All states

Low bright green herb with large golden daisy flowers. Very variable in form. Best grown as annual from seed sown in late winter. Given some shelter it will over-winter and take on a more bushy and floriferous form in summer.

Most soils, open situation, tub-plant, lime-tolerant. Other forms of this species listed below.

'Dargan Hill Monarch' Perennial herb

Qld

50cm high by 1m across with large grey leaves and very large yellow flower heads, 7cm across, in spring and summer. Very showy plant.

Well-drained soil in maximum sunlight, hardy; tub-plant.

'Diamond Head' Groundcover

N.S.W.

Compact plant 20cm high, 60cm across. Large (3cm) yellow flowers held 12 cm above plant, throughout summer and autumn. Outstanding plant.

Most areas, sunny position, tipped by frost; tub-plant, lime-tolerant.

'Tom Thumb' Annual herb

Cultivar

Variable herb up to 1m; large reddish-purple flower heads throughout spring, summer and autumn. Some survive winter but it is best grown as an annual; plant seed in late winter.

Most soils, open situation; rockeries, tub-plant.

## HELIPTERUM

Asteraceae

*H. roseum* 40cm

Annual  
W.A.

Erect plant with smooth, linear grey leaves and papery flowers varying from white to deep pink.

Requires full sun and moist, but well-drained soil. Rockeries, tub-plant. Plant after last frost (late October/November).

Propagation: Seed.

## HOMORANTHUS

Myrtaceae

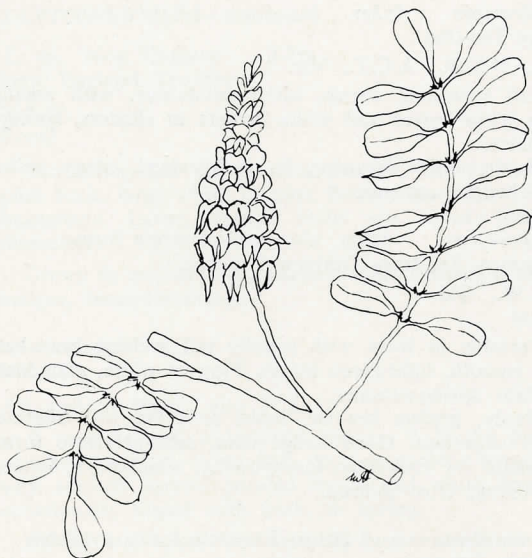
*H. flavescens*

N.S.W.  
Local — Howell area

Open shrub spreading to 1m, with thin grey-green leaves to 4mm long and prominent upturned yellow flowers in summer and autumn. Very attractive rockery shrub.

Well-drained soil, open position, hardy; tub-plant.  
Propagation: Cuttings.





*Indigofera australis*

INDIGOFERA

Papilionaceae

*I. australis* 2m

Native Indigo

All states

Very variable, usually open straggling shrub but responds to early pruning. Pinnate bluish-green leaves to 2.5cm. Masses of purple or pink pea-flowers in spring.

All but very wet soils, open or shade, hardy, will shoot from base if cut by frost, fast-growing, lime-tolerant.

ISOPOGON

Proteaceae

These plants, known as drumsticks, are small to medium-sized shrubs with showy flower heads and large globular fruiting cones. The foliage is much divided and very attractive. Only Eastern species are reliable. They make a good fill-in between other shrubs.

Propagation is fairly easy from seed.

*I. anemonifolius* 2m

Drumsticks

Qld, N.S.W., Vic.

Local — eastern escarpment of Tablelands

Slender upright shrub but there are prostrate forms. Light green flattened leaves to 10cm. Terminal yellow flower heads 2cm diameter in spring.

Well-drained soils, open or semi-shade, hardy; bird attracter, tub-plant.

*I. anethifolius* 2m

Drumsticks

N.S.W.

Erect shrub with bright green terete divided leaves. Prominent terminal heads of yellow flowers spring and summer. Excellent foliage and feature plant.

Well-drained soil, full sun, tipped slightly in heavy frost; bird attracter, tub-plant.

JACKSONIA

Papilionaceae

*J. scoparia* 4m

Qld, N.S.W.

Local

Erect shrub, often in tree form with pendulous grey foliage and profuse yellow and orange pea flowers in summer.

Well-drained soil, open or semi-shade, frost hollows, very hardy; keep pruned to shape, can be straggly in the wild; palatable to stock.

Propagation: From pre-treated seed.

KUNZEA

Myrtaceae

Kunzeas are mostly woody shrubs and are usually very hardy. They all have attractive fluffy flower balls and require good drainage and a sunny position. Foliage is often heath-like and plants need frequent pruning.

Propagation is easy from cuttings or seed (which is difficult to collect, as it drops off when mature).

*K. ambigua* 3m

Tick Bush

N.S.W., Vic., Tas.

Very variable dense shrub with heath-like leaves and white ball-flowers in spring and early summer. Best used as a screen plant.

Well-drained soil, full sun, hardy.

*K. capitata* 1.5m

Qld, N.S.W.

Rounded plant with heath-like leaves and masses of mauve-pink flowers in spring and summer.

Well-drained soils, not too dry, open position, hardy.

*K. parvifolia* 1.5m

N.S.W., Vic.

Local

Spreading heath-like plant to 3m across with masses of pink pom-pom flowers in summer.

Well-drained soils, full sun, very hardy; frost-hollows, tub-plant.

## LAMBERTIA

Proteaceae

*L. formosa* 2m  
Mountain Devil  
N.S.W.

Open branching shrub with pink to red tubular flowers for most of the year. Very attractive to birds.

Well-drained soil, open or semi-shade, hardy but slow to start; fence-screening.

Propagation: Seed and cuttings.

## LEPTOSPERMUM (Tea-trees)

Myrtaceae

Hardy upright or prostrate shrubs with white to pink flowers usually borne profusely in late spring. They suit a variety of soils and conditions. The species are generally more resistant to scale than the ornamental double-flowered cultivars. Useful as screen plants or flowering features in season.

Propagation is easy from seed or cuttings.

*L. arachnoides* 1-1.5x1.5m  
Prickly Tea-tree (*L. juniperinum* also called this)  
N.S.W., Qld

Local: Found in acid, sandy swamps.

Rigid, much branched and spreading shrub with crowded prickly leaves and white flowers in late spring.

Very hardy, tolerates heavy shade and wet conditions if in light soils. For low hedges.



*Leptospermum flavescens*

*L. brevipes* 4x3m

Grey Tea-tree  
Qld, N.S.W., A.C.T., Vic.

Tall spreading shrub, often pendulous, with small, grey-green leaves and white flowers in clusters, spring-summer.

Hardy, quick growing in well-drained, stony soils. For hedges, screens.

*L. flavescens* 3x2m, also semi-prostrate form  
Common Tea-tree, Tantoon Tea-tree.  
N.S.W., Qld  
Local

Variable in form with usually tall arching branches and smooth, light-green leaves. Flowers white, abundant in late spring-summer.

Hardy, prefers heavier, moist soils but will tolerate drier situations. Good hedge-plant, semi-prostrate form is useful for rockeries; fast-growing, windbreaks, fence-screening, frost-hollows.

*L. juniperinum* 1-2x1m; Prostrate forms available  
Prickly Tea-tree  
All eastern States

Variable in form, with prickly leaves and white flowers with dark centres, abundant over a long period in spring and summer.

Moist, clay soils; for low screen or hedge.

"Clearview Fairy" and "Clearview Nana" are cultivars; both suitable for rock-gardens.

*L. lanigerum* 3x3m; columnar form 3x1m  
Woolly Tea-tree  
All eastern States

Variable large shrub, usually spreading; one form dense and columnar with grey, hairy foliage although young growth may be pinkish-purple. Flowers are white and showy in late spring.

Very adaptable as to soils but likes moisture; tolerates poor drainage and shade. For screens, hedges, columnar form suits formal gardens, fast-growing; pond surrounds, windbreaks, lime-tolerant.

*L. minutifolium* 2x2m  
Small-leaved Tea-tree  
Local

Rounded shrub with small oval leaves and showy white flowers in late spring.

Tolerates shade, grows naturally in swampy heaths on poor soils; low hedges, specimen plant, cut flowers.

*L. myrtifolium* 1-2x3m; occasionally taller  
Grey tea-tree (*L. brevipes* also called this)  
N.S.W., Vic., Tas.  
Local

Small spreading shrub with papery bark and smooth, elliptical leaves. Flowers appearing in late summer are white and profuse in the leaf axils along the slender long branches.

Likes light soils, but moist to waterlogged; semi-shade. Specimen plant, hedges.



LEPTOSPERMUM—continued

*L. sp.* 'New England' 2-3m  
New England Tea-tree  
N.S.W.  
Local

Attractive, tall shrub with smooth, oblong leaves, pink buds, large white or pink flowers at ends of short branchlets. Large, domed fruits are about 1cm in diameter.

Grows in well-drained, shallow soils. Specimen plant, hedges, fence-screening.

*L. scoparium* 3m  
Manuka

All eastern States, also N.Z.

A variable and widespread species, it is the parent of many cultivars. It has stiff, erect or arching branches, with smooth narrow pointed leaves and white flowers, occasionally tinged with pink, in spring.

Hardy, but needs well-drained, moist conditions, in shade. Hedge or screen plant.

*L. scoparium*, var. *rotundifolium* 2x3m  
Round-leaved Tea-tree  
N.S.W.

Round-leaved variety of above with larger flowers, coloured white to deep red and very attractive.

For light, moist, well-drained soils in open, sunny situations. Feature plant.

*L. scoparium* cultivars

Many cultivars have been produced, mainly from New Zealand forms of *L. scoparium*, e.g. 'Lambethii', 'Scarlet Carnival'. They are often short-lived and prone to attack by scale insects and sooty mould, but are highly ornamental and stocked by most nurserymen.

*L. squarrosus* 1-3x2m  
Peach-blossom Tea-tree  
N.S.W.

Erect, much-branched shrub with narrow leaves and an abundance of large pink or white flowers in late summer or autumn, on old wood. (Care is therefore needed when pruning.)

Light, well-drained soils, open, sunny situations. May not tolerate heavy frosts. Good feature plant for sheltered situations — patios, courtyards.

LOMATIA (Crinkle bushes) Proteaceae

These are small to medium-sized stiff erect shrubs, with cream grevillea-type flowers held above attractive foliage in summer. They will grow in most soils and aspects, from shade to full sun. The species described below hybridise freely in the wild. Seeds may produce a variety of intermediate forms.

Propagation is easy from seed.

*L. fraseri* 2-3m  
N.S.W., Vic.  
Local

Medium-tall shrub of forests and woodlands, with large toothed green leaves, smooth above, silvery-hairy below, and long racemes of cream flowers in summer.

Likes heavy, moist soils in sun or shade. Useful understory shrub, borders.

*L. silaifolia* 1.5x1.5m  
Crinkle-bush or Wild Parsley  
N.S.W., Qld  
Local

Small to medium shrub with large, firm, much divided leaves and long loose panicles of cream flowers held above the foliage in summer.

Light, well-drained soil, semi-shaded or open situations. Specimen shrub, bird attracting.

MELALEUCA (Paper-barks or Honey-myrtles)  
Myrtaceae

These are shrubs or trees with individual small flowers crowded into dense fluffy heads, often like small bottlebrushes, in cream, pink and reddish shades. New growth comes from the tip of the flowering shoot before flowering finishes. Fairly hard pruning after flowering promotes a compact bush. Useful background shrubs, some with papery bark useful for lining baskets. All are bird attracting. They must be planted away from drains.

*M. armillaris* 5m  
Bracelet Honey-myrtle  
N.S.W., Qld, Vic.

Small bushy tree with fine green leaves and white brushes late spring and summer.

Attractive, very fast-growing, moist soils. Frost protection is needed for the first two years. Useful for high screening, windbreaks, street trees under wires.

*M. decussata* 2-3x2m  
Totem poles, Cross-leaf Honey-myrtle  
S.A., Vic.

Dense wiry much-branched shrub, with tiny alternating opposite leaves and small mauve brushes in spring. Pruning after flowering brings more flowers in autumn.

Fast-growing, very frost hardy, most soils are suitable shade or sun, needs moisture but tolerates dry spells. Windbreaks, screens or hedges, honey.

*M. elliptica* 2-3x1.5m  
Granite Honey-myrtle  
W.A.

Stiff, much-branched shrub, with neat, blue-grey leaves and large showy red brushes, spring to autumn.

Likes well-drained sandy soils, sunny position. Tolerates dry conditions and some frost. Specimen shrub or low hedge-plant, windbreaks, fence-screening, lime-tolerant.

MELALEUCA—continued

*M. ericifolia* 4x3m  
Swampy Paper-bark  
All eastern States

Large bushy shrub, with pale corky bark, tiny green linear leaves and white or pale yellow brushes in late spring.

Very hardy, fast growing, likes heavy wet soils, sun or shade. For tall screens, windbreaks, pond surrounds, gully erosion control, lime-tolerant, frost-hollows.

*M. erubescens* 3x1.5m  
Pink Paper-bark  
N.S.W., Qld  
Local, north-west only

Erect, fine-foliaged shrub, with reddish-pink brushes in early summer.

Prefers heavier moist soils, but adaptable. Good screen plant, fast-growing, windbreaks, frost-hollows.

*M. halmaturorum* 3-6m  
Salt Paper-bark  
Vic., S.A.

Tall shrub or small tree with dense well-formed dark green crown and white flowers in terminal heads in spring and early summer. Found near salty estuaries but grows well inland in moist soils.

Full sun; wind-break or screen plant, pond surrounds, honey, lime-tolerant.

*M. incana* 3x2m  
Grey Honey-myrtle  
W.A.

Pendulous graceful shrub with dense covering of small hairy grey leaves and small pale-yellow brushes in late spring, early summer.

Likes medium neutral-alkaline soils, open situations, tolerates both swampy and dry conditions. Specimen plant, fence-screening or hedge-plant, windbreaks.

*M. lateritia* 1.5x1m  
Robin Red-breast Bush  
W.A.

Small upright shrub, with fine narrow leaves and large orange-scarlet bottlebrush flowers over a long period, usually on older wood.

Likes medium-heavy moist well-drained soils. Tolerates periods of dryness and wetness but not heavy frosts. Protect for the first winter. Specimen shrub, fence-screening.

*M. linariifolia* to 10m  
Narrow-leaf Paper-bark, Snow-in-summer  
N.S.W., Qld

Small tree with dense rounded crown of dark green smooth linear leaves that redden in winter, and masses of white, feathery flowers in summer.

Adaptable, but prefers moist, fairly heavy soils. Severe frosts can cause stem-burst, so protect for the first winter. Subsequently very hardy. Useful screen tree, attractive all year round, fast-growing; specimen plant, honey, windbreaks, lime-tolerant, frost-hollows.

*M. micromera* 1.5x1.5m  
W.A.

Spreading shrub with tiny scale-like leaves on short twisted branchlets, giving the appearance of a conifer. Small heads of yellow flowers appear in spring.

Likes light to medium well-drained soil, sunny to semi-shaded situation. Specimen plant, tub-plant.

*M. pulchella* 0.5x1.5m  
Claw-flower  
W.A.

Spreading low shrub, with weeping branchlets and small blunt leaves. Distinctive mauve-pink claw-shaped flowers appear over a long period in summer.

Adaptable to most soils and situations. Specimen plant, tub-plant, lime-tolerant.

*M. scabra* 1x1m  
Rough Honey-myrtle  
W.A.

Variable small twiggy shrub, with narrow leaves and red or cerise flower-heads in dense terminal clusters, flowering profusely.

Needs well-drained sandy soil in full sun. Specimen shrub; prostrate form could be useful ground-cover, tub-plant. May be frost-tender when young.

*M. squamea* 3x1.5m  
Swamp Honey-myrtle  
N.S.W., Vic., Tas., S.A.

Small erect shrub, variable in height, with pointed leaves and small mauve or cream terminal flowerheads in spring.

Likes heavy soils, moist to boggy conditions and full sun. May not tolerate heavy frosts. Specimen plant.

*M. squarrosa* 3x3m  
Scented Paper-bark  
N.S.W., Vic., Tas., S.A.

Dense rounded shrub with small dark-green opposite leaves and a profusion of creamy, scented brushes in early summer.

Likes heavy, moist soils. Accepts some shade. Screen plant, can be pruned; pond surrounds, windbreaks.

*M. steedmanii* 1.5x1m  
W.A.

Open shrub with grey-green, long and narrow leaves and brilliant red flower-spikes from August to October.

Light fertile soils, well-drained, full sun. Frost may damage early blooms. Specimen plant. Bird-attracting.





*CORREA REFLEXA*

PLATE 10



*CROWEA SALIGNA*





*CLIANTHUS FORMOSUS*





*PROSTANTHERA NIVEA*



MELALEUCA—continued

*M. styphelioides* to 10m  
Prickly Paper-bark  
N.S.W.

Densely crowned small tree with small bright-green prickly leaves, papery bark and dense spikes of creamy yellow flowers in summer. Deep-rooted and windfirm.

Tolerates soil salinity, poor drainage and hot dry conditions. Reddens in cold weather. For screens, tall hedge or windbreak, street or park planting, specimen plant, lime-tolerant.

*M. thymifolia* 1x1m  
Thyme Honey-myrtle  
N.S.W., Qld, Vic.

Spreading low shrub with stiff grey-green opposite leaves and small oval purple flowerheads from spring to autumn.

Adapts to most soils, wet or dry conditions (prefers wet), needs full sun for best flowering. May not stand heaviest frosts. Specimen shrub or for mass display, tub-plant, pond surrounds.

*M. violacea* Prostrate or 1x2m  
W.A.

1. Mat plant with spreading branches, stiff heart-shaped opposite leaves and small globular heads of purple flowers in spring.

Medium soil, tolerates wetness but prefers good drainage in full sun or part-shade. Tall ground-cover, lime-tolerant, tub-plant.

2. Table-top form is a woody shrub about 50cm high with horizontal top and clusters of bright mauve flowers in spring. Cultural requirements are as above.

*M. wilsonii* 1-2x2m  
Violet Honey-myrtle  
Vic., S.A.

Rounded open shrub with spreading branches, small opposite pointed leaves and purple flowers on one-year-old wood in spring.

Tolerates clay soils and lime, and both wet and dry spells. Pruning improves flowering. Specimen shrub, low-growing forms make useful ground-cover; honey, frost-hollows.

MELIA

Meliaceae

*M. azedarach* 10m  
White Cedar  
Qld, N.S.W.

Spreading tree, deciduous in winter, with dark green leaves to 12cm. Bears purple and white flowers when leafless, followed by yellow fruits. Very attractive shade tree growing to about 7 x 7m in our climate.

Any soil, any location, some shelter needed when small; honey.

Propagation: Seed.

MICROMYRTUS

Myrtaceae

*M. ciliata* 0.5m  
N.S.W., Vic., S.A.  
Local

Spreading semi-prostrate shrub, with attractive dark green heath-like foliage and minute white flowers, changing to pink, in masses, spring and summer.

Well-drained open position, hardy, tub-plant, rockeries.

Propagation: Cuttings.

MIRBELIA

Papilionaceae

*M. oxyloboides* 1m  
N.S.W., Vic.

Variable shrub with greyish oblong leaves to 1cm and orange-yellow pea flowers in late spring and early summer.

Well-drained, semi-shaded positions, hardy, rockeries.

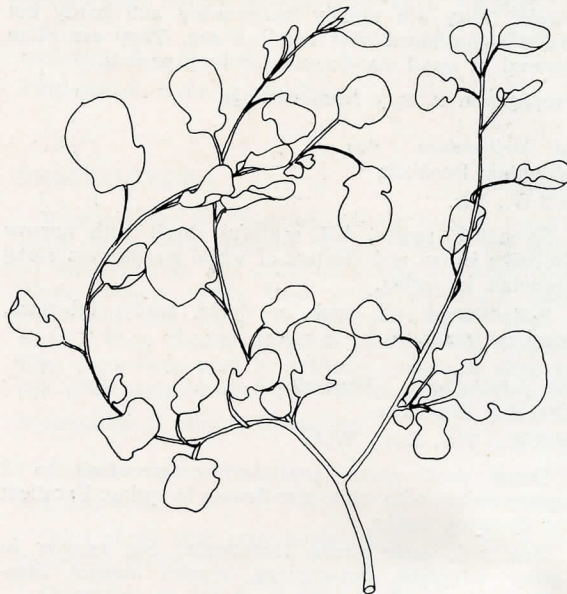
MUEHLENBECKIA

Polygonaceae

*M. adpressa* Climber  
Climbing Lignum or Maidenhair Creeper  
N.S.W., Vic., Tas., S.A., W.A.

Vigorous climber with attractive foliage like Maidenhair Fern. Flower is insignificant. Can be used to cover either a fence or a bank.

Sun or shade, any soils, preferably moist. Suckers, very hardy.



*Muehlenbeckia adpressa*



*Myoporum parvifolium*

## MYOPORUM

## Myoporaceae

Myoporums vary from prostrate to large woody shrubs. They are usually fast-growing and hardy but prefer well-drained sites and full sun. They are often covered in small star-flowers for long periods.

Propagation is easy from cuttings.

*M. floribundum* 3m  
Mountain Boobialla  
N.S.W., Vic.

Spreading, sparse, but graceful shrub with narrow drooping leaves and clusters of white star-flowers along branches in spring.

Well-drained soil, open or shade, hardy; tub-plant, specimen plant.

*M. parvifolium* Prostrate  
Creeping Boobialla  
N.S.W., Vic., S.A., W.A.

Dense dark green ground-cover spreading to 2 square metres with white star-flowers in spring. Excellent for covering banks.

Any soil, some forms frost-tender but recover in spring; tub-plant, fast-growing, erosion control, lime-tolerant.

Cuttings strike very quickly.

## OLEARIA

## Asteraceae

These are small to large woody shrubs with a straggly habit in the wild. They bear small daisy flowers in profusion. They are usually hardy and require frequent pruning.

Propagation: Cuttings preferred.

*O. elliptica* 2m  
Sticky Daisy Bush  
N.S.W., Vic.  
Local

Dense shrub with variable leaves to 8cm long and masses of white daisy flowers in spring and summer.

Moist, well-drained situations, open position, hardy.

*O. microphylla* 0.5m  
N.S.W., Vic., Tas.  
Local

Small compact shrub with tiny dark-green leaves and covered with small white daisy flowers in spring.

Moist well-drained soils, open position, hardy but may die unexpectedly after flowering.

*O. phlogopappa* 2m  
Daisy Bush  
N.S.W., Vic., Tas.

Erect shrub with soft dark green leaves up to 3cm long and masses of mauve daisy flowers in spring.

Most soils, open position or shade, hardy; specimen shrub.

## PANDOREA

## Bignoniaceae

*P. pandorana* Climber  
Wonga Vine

Qld, N.S.W., Vic.

Local — around gorge country

Variable climber, local form with rounded dark green leaves and cream and maroon bell-flowers in spring. Will cover a pergola or wall.

Most soils, sun or shade, needs watering. Only local form will survive frost but it is easy to grow from both cuttings and seed.

## PARAHEBE

## Scrophulariaceae

*P. perfoliata* 1m  
Blue Veronica

N.S.W., Vic.

Local

Low shrub with numerous simple stems growing up to 1m and terminal blue or violet flowers in summer.

Moist well-drained soils. Open position, stems are killed by frost but new ones grow in spring.

Propagation: Cuttings, division.



**PATERSONIA**

Iridaceae

*P. longiscapa* 0.3m  
Native Iris  
S.A., Vic., Tas.

Tufted perennial herb with thin grass-like stems and purple flowers in spring and summer. New flowers open each day in sunny weather. Other species are sold under this name.

Well-drained soil, open position, hardy; tub-plant.  
Propagation: Seed.

**PETROPHILE**

Proteaceae

*P. canescens* (*P. sessilis*) 2-3m  
Grey Conestick  
N.S.W., Qld  
Local

Erect woody shrub with greyish divided leaves and yellow/cream terminal flowerheads in spring and summer.

Requires good drainage, full sun or semi-shade; rocky background, may be slow to start, hardy, tub-plant.

Propagation: Seed.

**PHEBALIUM**

Rutaceae

*P. squamulosum* ssp. *ozothamnoides*  
Everlasting Phebalium  
Vic.

Open rounded shrub, 2x2m, with attractive small shiny oval leaves. Masses of yellow star-flowers cover the shrub in spring.

Good drainage vital, open position or semi-shade, hardy, fence-screening.

Propagation: Cuttings.

**PIMELEA**

Thymelaeaceae

Known as "Rice Flowers", Pimeleas are usually small to medium shrubs with attractive terminal heads of flowers varying from cream to pink.

Propagation: Cuttings.

*P. ligustrina* 1m  
Kosciusko "Rose"

N.S.W., Vic.  
Local near rain forests

Variable shrub, sometimes straggly with other forms dense and compact. Leaves are lanceolate up to 3cm. Flowers are terminal, grouped to form white pin-cushions up to 6cm wide, spring or summer.

Well-drained soil, open position, hardy.

*P. linifolia* 1m  
Slender Rice-flower  
N.S.W., Vic.  
Local

Slender straggling shrub with some white pincushion flowers most of the year.

Well-drained soil, open position or among other shrubs, hardy; tub-plant.

**PITTOSPORUM**

Pittosporaceae

*P. phillyraeoides* 7m  
Native Apricot  
Qld, N.S.W., Vic., S.A.

Dense pyramid-shaped tree with weeping foliage down to the ground. Leaves are long and narrow, grey-green. Small white flowers in summer are followed by attractive orange fruits.

Prefers drier conditions. Must have full sun, needs some shelter in the first few winters, or grow against north-facing wall; specimen tree, lime-tolerant, bird attracting.

Propagation: Seed.

**POA**

Poaceae

*P. sieberana* .5m  
Tussock Grass  
N.S.W.  
Local — widespread on higher altitudes

Tussock-forming grass with long slender leaves and minute grass flowers in open panicles in summer.

Very hardy, suits most soils; pond surrounds, rockeries, foliage contrast.

Propagation: Seed or division.

**PROSTANTHERA**

Lamiaceae

Prostantheras or "Mintbushes" are usually small to large shrubs with aromatic foliage. Flowers are similar to *Westringia* sp. but differ by having a 2-lobed calyx. Flower colour varies from white to purple. Many are hardy and make a wonderful display when in flower. They require frequent pruning and watering. They have been used as indicator plants, as they will wilt when water-stressed but recover quickly.

Propagation is easy from cuttings.

*P. baxteri* 1m  
S.A. and W.A.

Erect shrub with grey terete leaves and pale mauve flowers in spring.

Conditions as for *P. ovalifolia*. (Doing much better in our area than expected).

PROSTANTHERA—continued

*P. cuneata* 1x1.5m  
Alpine Mint Bush  
N.S.W., Vic., Tas.

Round compact bush with attractive white flowers in summer.

Conditions as for *P. ovalifolia*. Prone to root diseases.

*P. denticulata* 1x1.5m  
N.S.W., Vic.

Spreading straggling shrub with variable foliage and purple flowers in spring.

Conditions as for *P. ovalifolia* but prone to root diseases.

*P. lasianthos* 4x2m  
Victorian Christmas Bush  
Qld, N.S.W., Vic., S.A., Tas.  
Local

Erect large shrub with dark green lanceolate leaves and prolific white flowers in summer.

Prefers shade and well-watered soils, frost-tender when young; fence-screening.

*P. ovalifolia* 2.5m  
Mint Bush  
Qld, N.S.W.

Erect or spreading shrub with lanceolate or round leaves and masses of purple flowers in spring.

Needs good drainage but will not stand drying-out, full sun is preferable but shelter from hot westerly winds is desirable; must be regularly tip-pruned for best effect; fence-screening, lime-tolerant.

*P. nivea* 3x3m  
Snowy Mint Bush  
Qld, N.S.W., Vic.  
Local

Open shrub with light green linear leaves to 4cm. Flowers are white, occasionally blue, appearing in spring.

Well-drained, but not dry soils. Full sun or semi-shade, fence-screening.

*P. scutellarioides* 1.5x1m  
N.S.W.

Local — eastern fall of Tablelands

Erect open shrub with linear leaves to 1.2cm and purple flowers in spring.

Conditions as for *P. ovalifolia*, hardy.

*P. teretifolia* 2x2m  
N.S.W.

Local — Torrington

Spreading open shrub with grey-green terete leaves to 1.5cm and blue flowers in spring.

Conditions as for *P. ovalifolia*.



*Prostanthera scutellarioides*

PULTENAEA

Papilionaceae

These plants, known as "Eggs and Bacon", range from prostrate to tall woody shrubs, with great variations in foliage. Flowers are usually yellow and red and crowded in dense clusters making these attractive rockery plants. Good drainage is necessary.

Propagation: Pre-treated seed (boiling water method).

*P. capitellata* 0.5x1m  
N.S.W.

Prostrate or arching small shrub with small elliptic leaves to 6mm and yellow and brown flowers in spring.

Well-drained but damp soils in semi-shade.

*P. flexilis* 4x2m  
Qld, N.S.W.

Erect shrub with narrow leaves and profuse yellow and red pea flowers in spring.

Good background shrub, semi-shade position; fence-screening.

*P. pedunculata* Prostrate  
N.S.W., Vic., S.A., Tas.

Prostrate trailing plant with green leaves and yellow and orange flowers in spring.

Well-drained soil in sun or part shade. Frost hardy.





*Pultenaea flexilis*

*P. subternata* 0.5x1m  
N.S.W.

Low spreading shrub with grey-green dense hairy foliage of small ternate leaves and profuse yellow and brown pea-flowers in spring.

Well-drained soil, full sun or part shade. Hardy and very attractive plant, tub-plant.

*P. ternata* 0.5x1m  
N.S.W.

Very similar to previous species but slightly less vigorous and having smooth leaves.

Conditions similar to *P. subternata*.

RICINOCARPUS

Euphorbiaceae

*R. pinifolius* 1x1m  
Wedding Bush

Qld, N.S.W., Vic., Tas.

Handsome dense rounded shrub with dark green linear leaves to 4 cm and masses of white flowers covering the bush in spring.

Good drainage is essential, full sun or part shade. Needs frost protection when small.

Propagation: Cuttings (difficult).

SCLERANTHUS

Caryophyllaceae

*S. biflorus* Prostrate x 1m wide  
Alpine Mat

Eastern Australia and New Zealand

Spreading moss-like cushion plant with bright green foliage. Flowers are negligible. Outstanding rockery plant.

Must have full sun and moisture to maintain cushion appearance. Can brown off with fungal attack but responds to treatment. Propagates easily by division; tub-plant, pond surrounds, fast growing.

SOLANUM

Solanaceae

*S. aviculare* 4x5m

Qld, N.S.W., Vic., Tas. (also Papua New Guinea and N.Z.)

Large spreading shrub with dark green leaves to 20cm long. Vivid purple flowers, 3cm in diameter, for long periods in spring and summer, followed by orange or red fruits. Very fast-growing and excellent screen plant.

Fairly dry situation in full sun, very hardy, responds to heavy pruning.

Propagation: Seed or cuttings.

SOLLYA

Pittosporaceae

*S. heterophylla* Climber or shrub 1x1m  
Blue-bell Creeper

W.A.

Vigorous twining climber or dense small shrub. Not suitable for screening. It has bright green dense leaves, 5cm long, and blue-bell flowers, followed by fleshy fruit, in spring.

Most soils, hardiness varies according to source but the form now growing in Armidale is very frost-hardy. Propagation: Seed or cuttings.

TELOPEA

Proteaceae

Waratahs are amongst the most sought after native plants due to their very showy terminal clusters of grevillea-type flowers. They are not always successful in cultivation and experience has shown that plants kept potted for 2-3 years usually develop a large ligno-tuber and seem to survive after planting out. Recent research claims that Telopeas prefer a light tilling of the soil around the plant, unlike other native plants. Stems should be pruned back very hard after flowering. It is advisable to choose a multi-stemmed form when purchasing.

Propagation: Seed (may damp off quickly).

TELOPEA—continued

*T. mongaensis* 3x3m  
Braidwood Waratah  
N.S.W.

Open shrub with leaves to 12cm and similar flowers to the familiar *T. speciosissima* but smaller and less compact.

Reasonably drained moist soils in either full sun or heavy shade, does best in humus-rich soil, needs pruning; specimen plant.

*T. speciosissima*  
Waratah

N.S.W.  
Local — Gibraltar Range

Outstanding shrub familiar to all. Floral emblem of N.S.W.

Excellent drainage is essential but soil must not dry out, full sun or part shade, prune heavily after flowering. Best results seem to be with advanced plants that have developed an underground ligno-tuber (bulbous woody root); young plants seldom survive. Does very well and flowers as a tub specimen; frost-hardy, specimen plant, bird attracter.

TETRATHECA

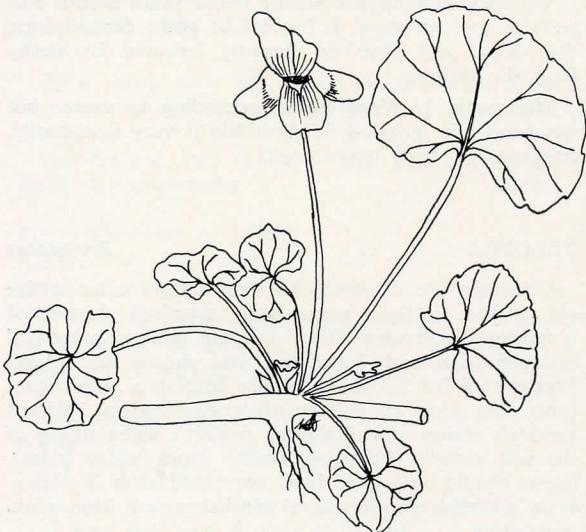
Tremandraceae

*T. ericifolia* 0.3x0.3m  
Black-eyed Susan  
N.S.W., Vic., S.A.

Small heath-like shrub with hanging pink flowers, sometimes flowering for most of year.

Well-drained soil in semi-shade. Should be planted among rocks or other bushes; tub-plant.

Propagation: Cuttings (semi-hard wood).



*Viola hederacea*

THEMEDA

Poaceae

*T. australis*  
Kangaroo Grass  
All states  
Local

Perennial grass forming tussocks 0.3 x 0.3m with seeding heads on stalks about 1m high.

Most soils, burnt back by frost but recovers in spring, much favoured by stock, good foliage contrast. Propagation: Seed (needs 6-11 months storage).

VIOLA

Violaceae

These plants, known as "Native Violets", are low growing and useful in rockeries or as pot-plants.

Propagation: Seed or division (depending on species).

*V. betonicifolia* 0.1m

Qld, N.S.W., Vic., S.A., Tas.

Small perennial herb with lanceolate leaves and violet flowers on stems 8cm long.

Damp spot in semi-shade is necessary; propagation from seed; rockeries.

*V. hederacea* Prostrate x 0.5m wide

Native Violet

Eastern Australia

Bright green mat, with purple and white flowers most of year. Suckers freely covering large area with dense cover.

Damp soil is essential, full sun or shade, burns back with frost but recovers; a good plant for hanging baskets, pond surrounds.

Propagation is from division.

WAHLENBERGIA

Campanulaceae

*W. stricta* 0.4x0.2m

Native Bluebell

All states except N.T.

Local

Densely clumped herb with masses of light blue flowers on slender stems in spring and summer.

Well-drained sunny position, hardy; rockeries.

WESTRINGIA

Lamiaceae

Westringias are similar to *Prostanthera* sp. but have 5-lobed calyces instead. They vary from small to medium shrubs and are usually very hardy, making them useful for hedges or screen plants. They require frequent tip-pruning.

Propagation is easy from cuttings.





*Westringia longifolia*

*W. fruticosa* 2x4m  
Coast Rosemary  
N.S.W.

Rounded shrub but can be pruned to any shape. It has grey-green dense foliage and white or pale blue flowers for most of the year but is grown mainly for foliage.

Outstandingly hardy species, very useful as screening plant or in providing shelter for less hardy species, fast-growing; windbreaks, hedges, lime-tolerant.

*W. glabra* 1.5x1m  
Qld, N.S.W., Vic.

Similar to preceding species but more erect and much less densely foliated. Attractive bluish-mauve flowers in spring.

Well-drained soil in semi-shade; tub-plant, fence-screening.

*W. longifolia* 2x1.5m  
Qld, N.S.W.

Open shrub which becomes very dense with pruning. Green foliage with linear leaves to 5cm. Masses of white flowers late winter to early summer.

Well-drained sunny site needed, very hardy, quick-growing if watered; should be pruned annually, fence-screening.

*W. 'Wynyabbie Gem'* 1.3x1.5m  
Cultivar (*W. fruticosa* x *W. eremicola*)

Compact bush similar to *W. fruticosa* with attractive blue-mauve flowers throughout the year.

Full sun in most soils. Hardy, fence-screening.

ZIERIA

Rutaceae

*Z. cytisoides* 1.5x1.5m  
Qld, N.S.W., Vic., Tas.

Round compact aromatic shrub with trifoliate grey hairy leaves with elliptical leaflets to 3cm and pink flowers in spring.

Fine specimen plant. Well-drained soil with full sun; fence-screening, rockery background.

Propagation: Cuttings.



*RICINOCARPUS PINIFOLIUS*

CALLISTEMON PROCEDENS





*CALLISTEMON PHOENICEUS*





*EPACRIS IMPRESSA*





*BANKSIA COLLINA*

# PLANTS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

## 1. Frost Hollows

These plants are considered very hardy but may still require some protection during the first winter if planted in an exposed site.

*Acacia dealbata*  
*Callistemon paludosus sieberi*  
*Eucalyptus cinerea dalrympleana nicholii pauciflora pulverulenta stellulata*  
*Grevillea* 'Audrey'  
'Canberra Gem'  
*juniperina rosmarinifolia*  
*Jacksonia scoparia*  
*Kunzea parvifolia*  
*Leptospermum flavescens lanigerum*  
*Melaleuca ericifolia erubescens linariifolia wilsonii*  
*Westringia fruticosa*

## 2. Bird Attracters

Birds fall into three categories, insect eaters, honey-eaters, and seed-eaters. Most native plants attract birds for specific reasons.

*Acacia* all  
*Agonis juniperina*  
*Anigozanthos flavidus*  
*Banksia* all  
*Billardiera* all  
*Callistemon* all  
*Calothamnus* all  
*Calytrix tetragona*  
*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*  
*Correa* all  
*Darwinia homoranthoides*  
*Epacris* all  
*Eucalyptus* most  
*Grevillea* all  
*Helichrysum* all

## Bird Attracters—cont'd

*Isopogon* all  
*Leptospermum* all  
*Lomatia silaifolia*  
*Melaleuca* all  
*Pittosporum phillyraeoides*  
*Telopea speciosissima*

## 3. Lime Tolerant

The following plants may be grown near concrete foundations or structures. Beware of foundation damage by large shrubs and trees.

*Acacia*  
*baileyana cardiophylla fimbriata floribunda longifolia mearnsii melanoxydon spectabilis suaveolens vestita*  
*Angophora floribunda*  
*Banksia integrifolia marginata spinulosa*  
*Boronia heterophylla megastigma*  
*Brachychiton populneum*  
*Callistemon brachyandrus citrinus* 'Harkness'  
*macropunctatus rigidus*  
*Calocephalus brownii*  
*Calytrix tetragona*  
*Casuarina cristata cunninghamiana glauca littoralis stricta*  
*Clematis microphylla*  
*Correa* all  
*Dampiera rosmarinifolia*  
*Dianella tasmanica revoluta*  
*Dodonaea boroniifolia*

## Lime Tolerant—cont'd

*Eucalyptus alpina cinerea crenulata leucoxydon rosea nicholii perriniana polyanthemus rubida*  
*Goodia lotifolia*  
*Grevillea alpina aquifolium baueri juniperina lavandulacea oleoides robusta rosmarinifolia sericea*  
*Hakea petiolaris*  
*Hardenbergia violacea*  
*Helichrysum bracteatum*  
*Indigofera australis*  
*Leptospermum lanigerum*  
*Melaleuca armillaris elliptica ericifolia halmaturorum linariifolia pulchella styphelioides violacea wilsonii*  
*Myoporum parvifolium*  
*Pittosporum phillyraeoides*  
*Prostanthera ovalifolia*  
*Westringia fruticosa*

## 4. Gully Erosion Control

These plants are useful for binding eroding slopes.

*Acacia dealbata implexa longifolia melanoxydon rubida*  
*Casuarina cunninghamiana glauca littoralis*  
*Melaleuca ericifolia*  
*Myoporum parvifolium*



## 5. Fence Screening

These plants will hide boundaries or unattractive features and provide privacy around entertainment areas. Check heights.

### *Acacia*

*baileyana*  
*boormanii*  
*buxifolia*  
*cultriformis*  
*dealbata*  
*fimbriata*  
*longifolia*  
*prominens*  
*vestita*

### *Baeckea utilis*

### *Banksia*

*collina*  
*ericifolia*  
*spinulosa*

### *Boronia*

*heterophylla*  
*molloyae*

### *Callistemon*

*citrinus*  
*citrinus hybrids*  
'Endeavour'  
'Harkness'  
'King's Park Special'  
*pallidus*  
*paludosus*  
*rigidus*  
*salignus*  
*sieberi*  
*viminalis*  
*viminalis* 'Hannah Ray'

### *Callitris oblonga*

### *Calothamnus villosus*

### *Ceratopetalum gummiferum*

### *Correa*

*alba*  
*baeuerlenii*

### *Grevillea*

*aquifolium*  
*asplenifolia*  
'Audrey'  
*barklyana*  
*buxifolia*  
'Clearview David'  
'Clearview Robin'  
'Dargan Hill'  
*glabrata*  
*hookerana*  
'Ivanhoe'  
*jephcottii*  
*juniperina*  
*longifolia*  
*longistyla*  
*miqueliana*  
'Pink Pearl'

## Fence Screening—cont'd

### *Grevillea*—cont'd

'Poorinda Constance'  
'Poorinda Elegance'  
'Poorinda Peter'  
'Poorinda Queen'  
*rivularis*  
*rosmarinifolia*  
*sericea*  
*shiressii*  
*triloba*  
*victoriae*

### *Hakea*

*eriantha*  
*dactyloides*  
*multilineata*  
*petiolaris*  
*saligna*  
*sericea*  
*teretifolia*  
*verrucosa*

### *Leptospermum*

*flavescens*  
*squarrosum*

### *Melaleuca*

*armillaris*  
*decussata*  
*elliptica*  
*ericifolia*  
*erubescens*  
*halmaturorum*  
*incana*  
*lateritia*  
*linariifolia*  
*squarrosa*  
*stypelioides*

### *Phebalium squamulosum* spp

*ozothamnoides*

### *Prostanthera*

*lasianthos*  
*ovalifolia*  
*rotundifolia*

### *Westringia*

*fruticosa*  
*glabra*

## 6. Windbreaks

These plants will provide maximum wind protection when planted together as recommended in Chapter 4.

### *Acacia*

*adunca*  
*baileyana*  
*cardiophylla*  
*conferta*  
*dealbata*  
*decora*  
*decurrens*

## Windbreaks—cont'd

### *Acacia*—cont'd

*elata*  
*flicifolia*  
*fimbriata*  
*floribunda*  
*implexa*  
*longifolia*  
*mearnsii*  
*melanoxydon*  
*prominens*  
*rigens*  
*rubida*  
*spectabilis*  
*suaveolens*  
*triptera*  
*vestita*  
*verniciiflua*

### *Angophora floribunda*

### *Banksia*

*asplenifolia*  
*ericifolia*  
*integrifolia*  
*marginata*  
*serrata*  
*spinulosa*

### *Brachychiton populneum*

### *Callistemon*

*citrinus*  
'Harkness'  
'King's Park Special'  
*macropunctatus*  
*pallidus*  
*paludosus*  
*rigidus*  
*salignus*  
*sieberi*  
*viminalis*

### *Callitris*

*endlicheri*  
*oblonga*

### *Calothamnus villosus*

### *Casuarina* all

### *Eucalyptus* all

### *Grevillea*

*acanthifolia*  
*aquifolium*  
'Audrey'  
'Canberra Gem'  
'Clearview David'  
'Dargan Hill'  
*glabrata*  
*hookerana*  
'Pink Pearl'  
'Poorinda Constance'  
'Poorinda Queen'  
*rivularis*  
*rosmarinifolia*

### *Hakea*

*eriantha*

## Windbreaks—cont'd

### *Hakea*—cont'd

*petiolaris*  
*saligna*  
*teretifolia*  
*verrucosa*

### *Leptospermum*

*flavescens*  
*juniperinum*  
*lanigerum*  
*scoparium* hybrids

### *Melaleuca*

*decussata*  
*elliptica*  
*ericifolia*  
*erubescens*  
*incana*  
*linariifolia*  
*squarrosa*  
*stypelioides*

### *Pittosporum phillyraeoides*

### *Westringia fruticosa*

## 7. Firewood

The mature wood of these plants will provide good burning fuel. Immature *Acacias* will retard fire

### *Acacia*

*adunca*  
*dealbata*  
*decurrens*  
*elata*  
*filicifolia*  
*floribunda*  
*implexa*  
*linearifolia*  
*longifolia*  
*mearnsii*  
*melanoxyton*  
*prominens*

### *Callitris endlicheri*

*Casuarina*  
*cristata*  
*cunninghamiana*  
*glauca*  
*littoralis*  
*stricta*

### *Eucalyptus*

*acaciiformis*  
*blakelyi*  
*caesia*  
*camaldulensis*  
*leucoxyton rosea*  
*mannifera* ssp. *maculosa*  
*melliodora*  
*nicholii*  
*pauciflora*

## Firewood—cont'd

### *Eucalyptus*—cont'd

*polyanthemos*  
*rubida*  
*sideroxyton*  
*viminalis*

## 8. Fencing Timber

### *Acacia adunca*

*Casuarina*  
*cristata*  
*stricta*

### *Eucalyptus*

*blakelyi*  
*camaldulensis*  
*leucoxyton rosea*  
*melliodora*  
*ovata*  
*pauciflora*  
*polyanthemos*  
*sideroxyton*

## 9. Honey

### *Acacia* all

*Agonis juniperina*  
*Angophora floribunda*  
*Banksia* all  
*Brachychiton populneum*  
*Callistemon salignus*  
*Casuarina cunninghamiana*  
*Eucalyptus*  
*blakelyi*  
*bridgesiana*  
*camaldulensis*  
*leucoxyton rosea*  
*mannifera* spp. *maculosa*  
*melliodora*  
*pauciflora*  
*polyanthemos*  
*rubida*  
*sideroxyton*  
*stellulata*  
*viminalis*

### *Grevillea* all

*Melaleuca*  
*armillaris*  
*decussata*  
*halmaturorum*  
*linariifolia*  
*wilsonii*

### *Melia azedarach*

## 10. Fodder

### *Angophora floribunda*

### *Brachychiton populneum*

### *Casuarina*

*cristata*  
*cunninghamiana*  
*glauca*  
*littoralis*  
*nana*  
*stricta*

### *Eucalyptus*

*camaldulensis*  
*melliodora*  
*pauciflora*

### *Jacksonia scoparia*

### *Pittosporum phillyraeoides*

## 11. Specimen Plants

These plants may be clumped for a mass display or planted singly as a feature.

### *Acacia*

*adunca*  
*boormanii*  
*cultriformis*  
*melanoxyton*  
*prominens*  
*rigens*  
*spectabilis*  
*vestita*  
*verniciiflua*

### *Callistemon*

'Captain Cook'  
'Harkness'  
*viminalis*

### *Callitris oblonga*

### *Casuarina*

*littoralis*  
*stricta*

### *Ceratopetalum gummiiferum*

### *Darwinia homoranthoides*

### *Eucalyptus*

*bancroftii*  
*blakelyi*  
*caesia*  
*camaldulensis*  
*cinerea*  
*crenulata*  
*leucoxyton rosea*  
*nicholii*  
*pauciflora*  
*polyanthemos*  
*scoparia*  
*sideroxyton*  
*stellulata*  
*urnigera*



## Specimen Plants—cont'd

*Grevillea*  
*hookerana*  
*longifolia*  
*longistyla*  
*Hakea verrucosa*  
*Melaleuca*  
*armillaris*  
*incana*  
*lateritia*  
*linariifolia*  
*stypelioides*  
*Myoporum floribundum*  
*Pittosporum phillyraeoides*  
*Telopea speciosissima*

## 12. Pond and Surrounds

These plants will tolerate wet feet or damp conditions.

*Baeckea utilis*  
*Banksia robur*  
*Bauera rubioides*  
*Callistemon*  
*citrinus*  
*paludosus*  
*Dianella*  
*tasmanica*  
*revoluta*  
*Epacris microphylla*  
*Eucalyptus ovata*  
*Leptospermum lanigerum*  
*Melaleuca*  
*armillaris*  
*ericifolia*  
*halmaturorum*  
*squarrosa*  
*thymifolia*  
*Scleranthus biflorus*  
*Viola hederacea*

## 13. Fast Growing

These plants should double in size during the first season when grown in the right conditions.

*Acacia*  
*adunca*  
*baileyana*  
*boormanii*  
*cardiophylla*  
*cultriformis*  
*dealbata*  
*decurrens*

## Fast Growing—cont'd

*Acacia*—cont'd  
*elata*  
*filicifolia*  
*floribunda*  
*mearnsii*  
*Brachycome multifida*  
*Callistemon*  
*citrinus*  
'Captain Cook'  
'Endeavour'  
*Clematis*  
*aristata*  
*microphylla*  
*Eucalyptus*  
*camaldulensis*  
*cinerea*  
*leucoxydon rosea*  
*meliiodora*  
*nicholii*  
*stricta*  
*Grevillea*  
*buxifolia*  
'Canberra Gem'  
'Crosbie Morrison'  
'Dargan Hill'  
*glabrata*  
*hookerana*  
*lavandulacea*  
*longistyla*  
'Poorinda Leane'  
'Poorinda Queen'  
*rivularis*  
*rosmarinifolia*  
*Hakea*  
*eriantha*  
*petiolaris*  
*saligna*  
*sericea*  
*teretifolia*  
*verrucosa*  
*Indigofera australis*  
*Leptospermum*  
*flavescens*  
*lanigerum*  
*Melaleuca*  
*armillaris*  
*decussata*  
*erubescens*  
*linariifolia*  
*Myoporum parvifolium*  
*Westringia*  
*fruticosa*  
*longifolia*

## 14. Tub Plants

The following plants may be kept in pots for all or much of their lifetime; some species may need planting out when fully grown.

*Acacia*  
*brownii*  
*pulchella*  
*Anigozanthos flavidus*  
*Banksia robur*  
*Bauera rubioides*  
*Boronia*  
*filifolia*  
*heterophylla*  
*megastigma*  
*molloyae*  
*pinnata*  
*Brachycome multifida*  
*Callistemon* 'Captain Cook'  
*Calocephalus brownii*  
*Calytrix tetragona*  
*Correa*  
*alba*  
*baeuerlenii*  
'Cane's Hybrid'  
*decumbens*  
'mannii'  
*pulchella*  
*reflexa*  
*Crowea*  
*exalata*  
*exalata x saligna*  
'Poorinda Ecstasy'  
*saligna*  
*Dampiera*  
*diversifolia*  
*rosmarinifolia*  
*Dianella*  
*tasmanica*  
*revoluta*  
*Dillwynia retorta*  
*Epacris*  
*impressa*  
*longiflora*  
*microphylla*  
*pulchella*  
*petrophylla*  
*Eriostemon*  
*myoporoides*  
'Star Dust'  
*verrucosus*  
*Grevillea*  
*alpina*  
*baueri*  
*capitellata*  
'Crosbie Morrison'

## Specimen Plants—cont'd

*Grevillea hookerana*  
*longifolia*  
*longistyla*  
*Hakea verrucosa*  
*Melaleuca armillaris*  
*incana*  
*lateritia*  
*linariifolia*  
*stypelioides*  
*Myoporum floribundum*  
*Pittosporum phillyraeoides*  
*Telopea speciosissima*

## 12. Pond and Surrounds

These plants will tolerate wet feet or damp conditions.

*Baeckea utilis*  
*Banksia robur*  
*Bauera rubioides*  
*Callistemon citrinus*  
*paludosus*  
*Dianella tasmanica*  
*revoluta*  
*Epacris microphylla*  
*Eucalyptus ovata*  
*Leptospermum lanigerum*  
*Melaleuca armillaris*  
*ericifolia*  
*halmaturorum*  
*squarrosa*  
*thymifolia*  
*Scleranthus biflorus*  
*Viola hederacea*

## 13. Fast Growing

These plants should double in size during the first season when grown in the right conditions.

*Acacia adunca*  
*baileyana*  
*boormanii*  
*cardiophylla*  
*cultriformis*  
*dealbata*  
*decurrens*

## Fast Growing—cont'd

*Acacia—cont'd*  
*elata*  
*filicifolia*  
*floribunda*  
*mearnsii*  
*Brachycome multifida*  
*Callistemon citrinus*  
'Captain Cook'  
'Endeavour'  
*Clematis aristata*  
*microphylla*  
*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*  
*cinerea*  
*leucoxydon rosea*  
*meliiodora*  
*nicholii*  
*stricta*  
*Grevillea buxifolia*  
'Canberra Gem'  
'Crosbie Morrison'  
'Dargan Hill'  
*glabrata*  
*hookerana*  
*lavandulacea*  
*longistyla*  
'Poorinda Leane'  
'Poorinda Queen'  
*rivularis*  
*rosmarinifolia*  
*Hakea eriantha*  
*petiolaris*  
*saligna*  
*sericea*  
*teretifolia*  
*verrucosa*  
*Indigofera australis*  
*Leptospermum flavescens*  
*lanigerum*  
*Melaleuca armillaris*  
*decussata*  
*erubescens*  
*linariifolia*  
*Myoporum parvifolium*  
*Westringia fruticosa*  
*longifolia*

## 14. Tub Plants

The following plants may be kept in pots for all or much of their lifetime: some species may need planting out when fully grown.

*Acacia brownii*  
*pulchella*  
*Anigozanthos flavidus*  
*Banksia robur*  
*Bauera rubioides*  
*Boronia filifolia*  
*heterophylla*  
*megastigma*  
*molloyae*  
*pinnata*  
*Brachycome multifida*  
*Callistemon 'Captain Cook'*  
*Calocephalus brownii*  
*Calytrix tetragona*  
*Correa alba*  
*baeuerlenii*  
'Cane's Hybrid'  
*decumbens*  
'mannii'  
*pulchella*  
*reflexa*  
*Crowea exalata*  
*exalata x saligna*  
'Poorinda Ecstasy'  
*saligna*  
*Dampiera diversifolia*  
*rosmarinifolia*  
*Dianella tasmanica*  
*revoluta*  
*Dillwynia retorta*  
*Epacris impressa*  
*longiflora*  
*microphylla*  
*pulchella*  
*petrophylla*  
*Eriostemon myoporoides*  
'Star Dust'  
*verrucosus*  
*Grevillea alpina*  
*baueri*  
*capitellata*  
'Crosbie Morrison'



**Tub Plants—cont'd**

*Grevillea*—cont'd

*diminuta*  
'Jenkinsii'  
*linearifolia*  
*scortechinii*  
*sericea*

*Hakea bakerana*

*Helichrysum*

*apiculatum*  
*baxteri*  
*bracteatum*  
'Dargan Hill Monarch'  
'Tom Thumb'

*Isopogon*

*anemonifolius*  
*anethifolius*

*Kunzea parvifolia*

*Melaleuca*

*micromera*  
*pulchella*  
*thymifolia*  
*violacea*

*Micromyrtus ciliata*

*Myoporum*

*floribundum*  
*parvifolium*

*Patersonia longiscapa*

*Pimelea linifolia*

*Scleranthus biflorus*

*Tetratheca ciliata*

*Viola hederacea*

*Westringia glabra*

## ILLUSTRATED EXAMPLES OF GARDENS

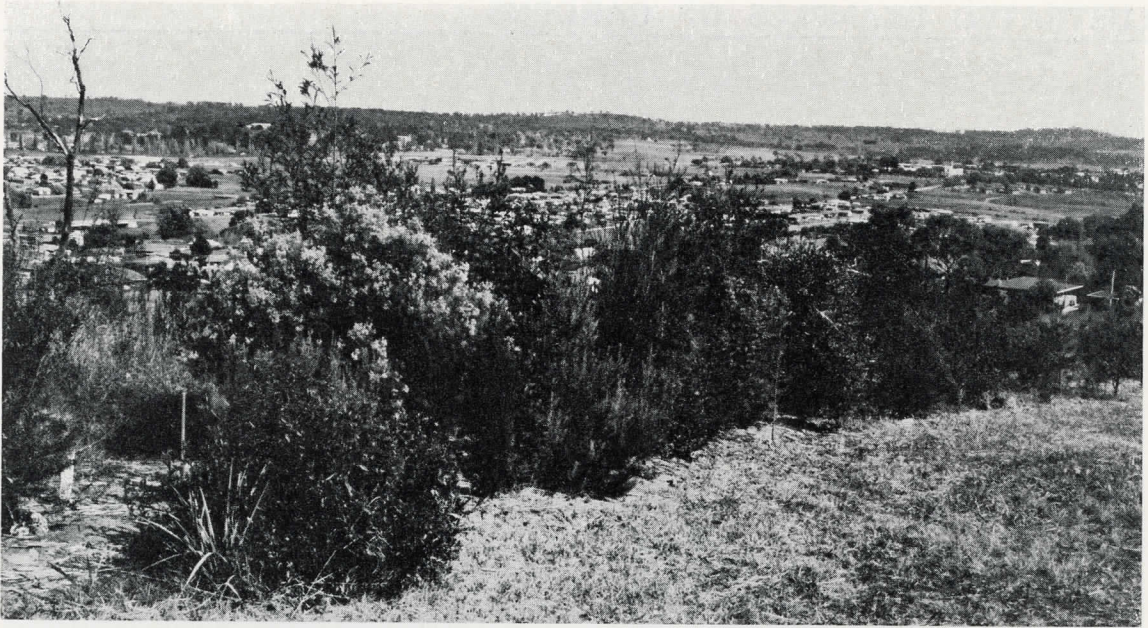
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These gardens, photographed in April, 1982, have been chosen to illustrate the various techniques already mentioned in previous chapters. Each garden has been designed to solve a specific problem, whether it be drainage, exposure to wind, slope or other site problems, or a combination of these. A variety of landscaping ideas and mulching techniques has been used and it is encouraging to realise that all of these gardens were started and maintained during a severe drought. We hope they will be an inspiration to you.

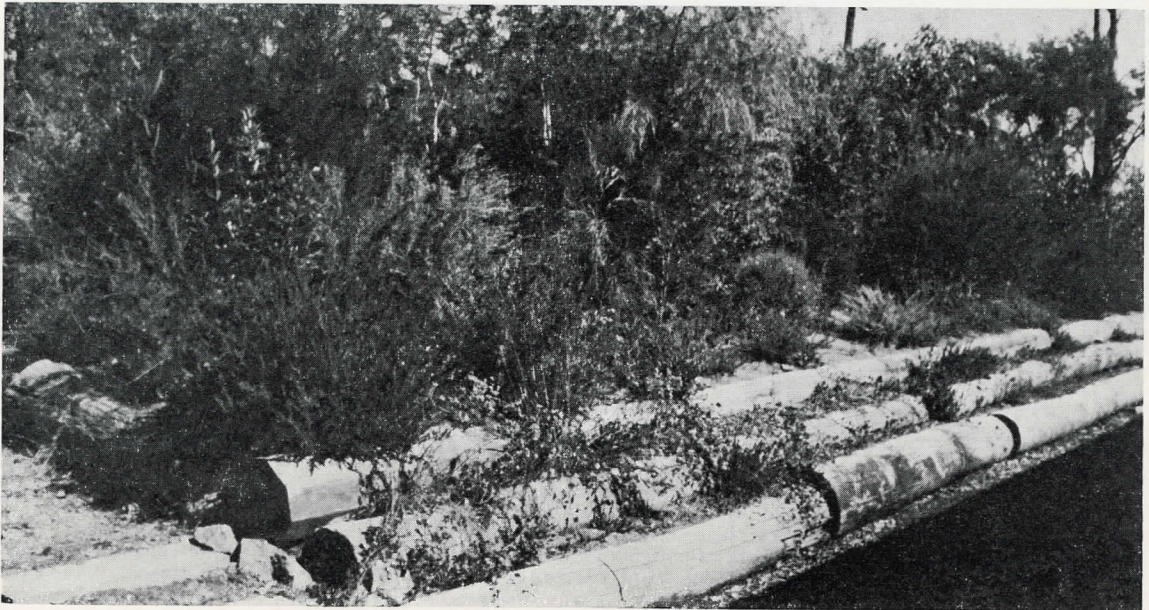


Section of the Bell's front garden in O'Connor Street, Armidale, three and a half years after first planting. The garden has an easterly aspect and is sheltered from strong westerly winds. All the plants are grown in 20 cm high raised beds, which have been filled with a mix of river sand and local soil then mulched with woodchips and leaves. It was watered fortnightly during the drought. No fertiliser has been used except Osmocote at the initial planting stage.





Part of a park plantation on an exposed hilltop in Erskine Street, Armidale, planted in March, 1980. This windbreak, closely planted with local species of *Eucalyptus*, *Casuarina*, *Acacia*, *Hakea*, *Cassinia*, *Melaleuca* and *Grevillea*, was mulched with sawdust over six sheets of newspaper and watered thoroughly every six weeks during drought by Joan Boyd who planned and co-ordinated the planting.



Part of the Sheather's garden at Invergowrie, west of Armidale. With power poles as a retaining wall, the bank was planted in October, 1980, using 8 cm sawdust mulch, and watered every three weeks during drought.

Species include: *Crowea exalata*, *Acacia cognata*, *A. retinoides*, *A. glandulicarpa*, *Dodonaea boroniifolia*, *Boronia denticulata* and *Banksia integrifolia*.





Part of the Hansfords' garden on a basalt hill west of Armidale. The steeply-sloping site was terraced and retained with dry rock walls. It was planted in late 1978 and mulched with leaf mould and dry grass.

Species include *Banksia marginata*, *Melaleuca decussata*, *Casuarina cunninghamiana*, *Melaleuca hypericifolia*, *Grevillea* 'Mattara Princess' and *Callistemon* 'Reeves Pink'. The garden relies totally on rainfall.



Section of the Hitchcock garden on a basalt ridge at Dumaresq, west of Armidale. Using a no-dig method, the site was burnt, mown, lightly sprinkled with urea, and covered with an even 30 cm layer of hardwood sawdust. These trees, planted in February, 1981, were set on top of the soil surface and the sawdust pushed back to surround the rootball but not cover the stem. Species include *Eucalyptus globulus*, *Acacia dealbata*, *A. decurrens*, *A. baileyana* and *Hakea saligna*. The planting relies totally on rainfall.



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## S.G.A.P. INFORMATION

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The New England Group of the Society for Growing Australian Plants meets on the second Tuesday of every second month (beginning in February) in the Drummond Memorial School Library, at 7.30 p.m. We have a speaker at each meeting and there are always plants to look at and discuss. Local seed is available from our seed bank and books on native plants are on sale at special discount prices. In between meetings, the Group conducts outings to places of interest in the New England region. Seed and cuttings are collected on some of these trips and members are helped in every way to propagate their own plants.

The Group also grows a large number of plants for sale at the annual Flower Show in October.

Members are invited to help prepare cuttings, grow punnets of seedlings, help with potting-up and mind plants during the year. During the course of these activities, much is learnt about propagation techniques in a friendly atmosphere.

Membership of the Group entitles you to:

- 4 copies of *Australian Plants* (Colour magazine distributed nationally).
- 6 copies of *Native Plants* (N.S.W. Regional Newsletter)
- 6 New England Group Newsletters.

For further information, contact the Secretary, P.O. Box 735, Armidale 2350.

## GROUPS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

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Blue Mountains	Nambucca
Campbelltown	Newcastle
Central Coast	New England
Coffs Harbour	Northern Riverina
Eastern Suburbs	North Shore
East Hills	Nowra
Far North Coast	Parramatta & The Hills
Harbourside	St. George
Hunter Valley	South West Slopes
Illawarra	Sutherland
Monaro-Snowy	Warringah

For details of other groups write to:

- N.S.W. Mrs. G. Harvey, 5 Ellesmere Road, Gympie Bay 2227.
- QLD Mrs. E. Clark, P.O. Box 809, Fortitude Valley 4006.
- S.A. Mrs. A. Saunders, P.O. Box 304, Unley 5061.
- TAS. Mr. A. Gray, G.P.O. Box 1353P, Hobart 7001.
- VIC Sr. E. Bowman, 4 Homebush Cres., Hawthorn East 3123.
- A.C.T. Mrs. S. Smith, P.O. Box 207, Civic Square, A.C.T. 2608.
- W.A. Mrs. E. Hall, P.O. Box 64, Nedlands 6009.



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