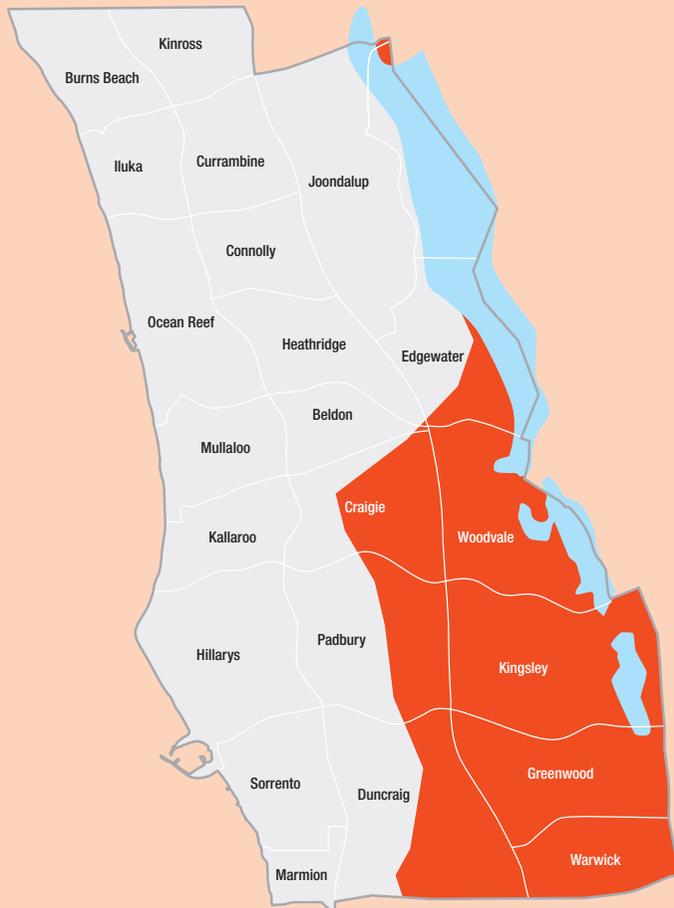


## Karrakatta soils



### Useful references:

Powell, R. and Emberson, J (2001) *Growing Locals*.

Rigby, G and B (2005) *Successfully Growing Australian Native Plants*.

Elliot, R (2008) *Australian Plants for Gardens in the Sun*.

Chadwick, D (1999) *Australian Native Gardening Made Easy*.

Hahn, S (2007) *Sabrina's Little ABC Book of Gardening*.

City of Joondalup (2011) *Plants and People in Mooro Country: Nyungar Plant Use in Yellagonga Regional Park*.

### Websites for further information:

[watercorporation.com.au](http://watercorporation.com.au) "Being Waterwise"

[bgpa.wa.gov.au/horticulture](http://bgpa.wa.gov.au/horticulture)

[ozemail.com.au/~wildflowers](http://ozemail.com.au/~wildflowers)



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# Growing locals in Karrakatta soils



*Bossiaea eriocarpa*

*Banksia prionotes*

Suitable for the suburbs of Craigie, Duncraig, Edgewater, Greenwood, Kingsley, Padbury, Warwick, Woodvale.

### What are local plants?

Local plants are species that would naturally occur in your neighbourhood and are therefore adapted to the local climate and soil.

### Why grow local plants?

- Local plants are adapted to the local climate and soils. This means that once established they will require less water than most exotic species.
- Local plants attract insects which in turn provide a food source and habitat for native birds and lizards. Having these small creatures in your garden reduces problems caused by pests.
- Growing local plants helps conserve the biological diversity in WA's urban areas which are vulnerable to exotic weeds and fires.

### Where can I get local plants?

- Many of the plants listed in this brochure are available from specialist nurseries, or may be grown on request. Just ask at your local nursery.
- Some native plants are available in different forms such as groundcover, small shrub, large shrub etc. so make sure you specify which form you want.

#### Did you know?

Local plants rarely become weeds as their seed is usually predated by weevil grubs, or eaten by birds and insects, keeping the plants under control.

## Local plants for Karrakatta soils

Climbers and ground covers	
Botanical name	Common name
<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	Native Wisteria
<i>Hemiandra pungens</i>	Snake Bush
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Scarlet Runner
Herbs	
Botanical name	Common name
<i>Anigozanthos humilis</i>	Cats Paw
<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i>	Kangaroo Paw
<i>Conostylis acculeata</i>	Cotton Heads
<i>Dampiera linearis</i>	Common Dampiera
<i>Orthrosanthus laxus</i>	Morning Iris
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	Purple Flag
Shrubs <1 metre	
Botanical name	Common name
<i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i>	Common Brown Pea
<i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i>	Silky-leaved Blood Flower
<i>Calytrix flavescens</i>	Summer Star Flower
<i>Eremaea pauciflora</i>	
<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>	Buttercups
<i>Hibbertia racemosa</i>	Stalked Guinea Flower
<i>Hovea pungens</i>	Devil's Pins
<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	Swan River Myrtle
<i>Jacksonia sericea</i>	Waldjumi
<i>Melaleuca trichophylla</i>	
<i>Nemcia capitata</i>	Eggs and Bacon
<i>Petrophile linearis</i>	Pixie Mops
<i>Scholtzia involucrate</i>	Spiked Scholtzia
<i>Verticordia densiflora</i>	

Shrubs 1–3 metres	
Botanical name	Common name
<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i>	Woolly Bush
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	Dwarf Sheoak
<i>Calytrix fraseriana</i>	
<i>Hakea lissocarpha</i>	Honeybush
Shrubs 3–5 metres	
Botanical name	Common name
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Red Eyed Wattle
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Orange Wattle
<i>Daviesia divaricata</i>	
<i>Hakea trifurcata</i>	Two-leaf Hakea
<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	Spearwood
<i>Spyridium globulosum</i>	Basket Bush
Trees	
Botanical name	Common name
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	Common Sheoak
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	Candle Banksia
<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	Firewood Banksia
<i>Banksia prionotes</i>	Acorn Banksia
<i>Eucalyptus decipiens</i>	Limestone Marlock or Redheart
<i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i>	Pricklybark or Coastal Blackbutt
<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>	Christmas Tree
<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	Stout Paperbark

*Kunzea glabrescens*