

# REVEGETATION WITH LOCAL NATIVES

## Nature Conservation Information Sheet



## Planting for biodiversity

### To plant or not to plant?

As a general principle the highest priority is to protect existing vegetation first, encourage natural regeneration next and lastly undertake revegetation.

Protecting and enhancing natural regeneration is the most cost efficient and effective way to revegetate a site. Successful regeneration requires the control of grazing and weeds, and can be enhanced by small pile burns and the introduction of seed through direct seeding and brushing.

In areas where natural regeneration is unlikely to occur revegetation can be used to improve the condition of bushland, streams and wetlands and to establish corridors between areas of remnant vegetation.

### Plant selection and spacing

Using plants that are native to your area is highly recommended. These plants are adapted to our soils and climate, valuable to local wildlife and will not become a weed problem in the future.

To maximise ecological benefits revegetation should include all layers - trees, shrubs, herbs (non-woody plants), groundcovers, rushes and sedges. A common mistake is to plant too many trees and too few understorey plants. When planting try and mimic natural areas. A rule of thumb is a planting ratio of 1 tree to 10 shrubs/herbs. In wet areas a mix of rushes and sedges should also be included. Plant many more rushes than the number of shrubs (as these need to be planted in groups of 5-6 seedlings per m<sup>2</sup> to allow them to establish). With the larger sedges such as *Lepidosperma* spp. include a similar number to shrubs/herbs in the mix. Suggested planting densities are included in Table 1.

When planting trees think carefully about the long term impact - will they shade your house or cause a fire risk once they reach their full size?

Table 1: Suggested planting densities for revegetation

Type of plant	Planting density
Trees	1 tree/3-5 m <sup>2</sup>
Shrubs	1 shrub/m <sup>2</sup>
Herbs such as <i>Conostylis</i> , <i>Patersonia</i>	4 plants/m <sup>2</sup>
Rushes	5-6 rushes /m <sup>2</sup>
Large sedges such as <i>Lepidosperma</i> spp.	1sedge/ 2 m <sup>2</sup>

Choose species that are suited to the site. A list of local native species that are usually available at native plant nurseries is included in Table 2 at the end of this Information Sheet. A list of plant nurseries that stock local native plants is also included below.

Order plants well in advance. If buying plants in tubes or cells it is advised to order them in the summer prior to planting.

## Site preparation

For a large scale revegetation projects in cleared areas you may want to consider **ripping and/or mounding**. All farmland will have some degree of compaction and ripping will improve conditions for absorption and retention of soil moisture and root growth. Sandy soils will need to be ripped to a minimum of 450 mm and heavy clays to 250 mm. Maximum shatter of the ground and soil aeration will be achieved by ripping in summer and autumn when the subsoils are at their driest. Little is achieved by ripping clay soils when they are wet. To prevent erosion ripping should be on or close to the contour and not across waterways. If there is a risk of waterlogging rip lines should be mounded.

Successful **weed control** is the most important aspect of site preparation to ensure plant establishment and rapid early growth. The aim of weed control is to provide weed-free conditions adjacent to plants for the first year and preferably longer. The mortality of plants with inadequate weed control relates to direct competition for moisture, particularly in the first spring and summer. Any competition for resources slows the growth of plants and this in turn makes them more susceptible to damage from animals and insects.

Rabbit control is also an important pre-planting operation. It is recommended to undertake rabbit control in late summer when rabbit numbers are decreasing and feed is limited. See <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/baits-poisons/rabbit-control-options/> for detailed information.

## Planting

Seedlings should be planted when they are actively growing, the soil is moist, and follow up rain likely. Plant early in the season in sandy areas as these sites will dry out fastest when the winter rains finish. In wet areas rushes and sedges should be planted in spring, when the water table is beginning to fall and the soil is still moist.

Aim to get the seedlings in the ground with the minimum disturbance. This includes during their transport to the site – an enclosed vehicle and watering prior to transport are recommended. If the plants need to be stored before planting ensure they are out of the wind, near a watering point, and safe from stock, kangaroos and rabbits.

Before planting, seedlings should be well watered. Damage to roots should be avoided at planting. However, if seedlings are root bound excessive root growth should be removed prior to planting. Root-bound seedlings will die or suffer reduced growth if left untreated.

Seedlings should be planted with the top of the root ball 3 cm below the ground. In sandy soils it may be advantageous to plant lower than this. Planting within a shallow concave depression that holds water will significantly help with watering plants in sandy sites.

Seedlings should be well heeled in when planted so they cannot be lifted out by their foliage and there are no air pockets around the seedlings.

Rain in the days following planting will benefit survival and vigour. If no rain is expected shortly after planting an initial watering-in is recommended to settle soil around the roots and minimise stress.

## Post-planting maintenance

Plants will often need to be protected from rabbits and kangaroos with tree bags or fencing.

Mulch will benefit seedling growth as it helps retain soil moisture, increases soil biota, suppresses weeds, and improves soil fertility. It is important to ensure that mulch is weed free.

Watering may be needed in the first year after planting particularly on sandy sites. Occasional deep watering is preferable to more frequent, shallow watering.

On-going weed control is important to reduce competition and will be needed for some years after planting.

## NATIVE GARDENS

Many local native species make excellent garden plants. They are beautiful to look at and provide habitat, food and shelter for local wildlife such as small mammals, birds, insects, frogs and lizards. They are also low maintenance and require little to no watering. By using local native plants you reduce the risk of introducing plants that 'jump the fence' and become environmental weeds.

When planting native gardens give careful consideration to your plant choices and density of planting so that fire risk is minimised and on-going management reduced. Consider the potential height, width and spread of plants and plant at a density that will suit future growth. Low density planting, non-flammable mulch, gravel paths, and pruning of dead plant material and lower tree branches will reduce fire risk.

You should be aware that some local natives such as some *Acacia* and *Hakea* species are prickly and can be difficult to prune and weed around. Having a few of these plants in the garden can however provide valuable bird habitat.



## Planting for bird diversity

Planting guidelines to attract and sustain a diversity of bird species include:

- Don't start by planting the bigger, longer flowering plants such as the hybrid Grevilleas. Because of their long flowering period and large blooms, they will attract the bigger and more aggressive honeyeaters such as red wattle birds and New Holland honeyeaters. As a result of the constant availability of copious high-energy nectar, the honeyeaters are able to stop their natural dispersive habit of travelling to different food sources, and will take up

permanent residence on your property. Their strongly territorial instincts will see them fighting off other smaller honeyeaters such as western spinebills and brown honeyeaters.

- Instead plant small flowered, long tubed plants for nectar such as kangaroo paws, *Hakea* sp, *Chorilaena quercifolia*, *Adenthanos* sp, *Calothamnus* sp, *Beaufortia sparsa*, *Darwinia citriodora*, *Diplolaena dampieri*, *Melaleuca lateritia*, *Templetonia retusa*, and *Banksia* sp. The nectar reward is less in these smaller flowered plants, but worthwhile for smaller birds which are able to be far more opportunistic, taking small doses where they can.
- Build up on the smaller plants trying to create all layers, from ground covers to small shrubs to a few carefully chosen and placed trees.
- Reduce the size and amount of open space in your garden or revegetation area. Smaller birds are justly fearful of predators and will often not cross open areas. Plant clumps of smaller, and preferably some prickly, plants (though be aware these can be difficult to prune and weed around). Many small birds need plants under a metre in height for nesting and habitat.
- Don't forget the insect and seed eaters such as robins, wrens and native pigeons. Plant *Melaleuca* sp, *Agonis* sp, *Taxandria* sp, *Kunzea* sp. and *Acacia* sp. for them.
- **Please don't feed the birds. Put out water for them instead.** Studies have shown many negative impacts from artificial feeding of birds, from birth defects to liver damage to de-calcification of bones. If you give them the habitat they need they will feed themselves and stay healthy into the bargain. Water will always be appreciated.

#### Local nurseries:

##### Tube Nursery

8 Blond St, Cowaramup  
Phone: 9755 5509 / 0417 936 946  
Email: tube\_nsy@bigpond.net.au  
[www.tubenursery.com.au](http://www.tubenursery.com.au)

##### Geographe Community Landcare Nursery

366 Queen Elizabeth Ave, Ambergate  
Phone: 0429 644 885  
Email: [gcln@westnet.com.au](mailto:gcln@westnet.com.au)  
[www.geographeplants.com](http://www.geographeplants.com)

##### Boyanup Botanicals

Lot 14 South West Highway, Boyanup  
Phone: 9731 5470  
[www.boyanupbotanical.com.au](http://www.boyanupbotanical.com.au)

## References and further information

- Brown, K & Brooks, K (2002) *Bushland Weeds A practical guide to their management*. Environmental Weeds Action Network. Available at [https://www.natureconservation.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Bushland\\_Weeds\\_Book.pdf](https://www.natureconservation.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Bushland_Weeds_Book.pdf)
- [www.herbiguide.com.au](http://www.herbiguide.com.au) - Detailed information about weed species and control methods.
- Hussey, B.M.J. and Wallace, K.J. (1993) *Managing Your Bushland*. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Como, Western Australia.
- <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/weeds/> - Detailed information about weed species and control methods
- <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> - Detailed information about native species
- Land for Wildlife Queensland Note G3, *Bushland Management Planning*
- Moore, J & Wheeler, J (2008) *Southern Weeds and their control*. Department of Agriculture and Food WA.
- Scott, J and Negus P (2013) *Wildflowers of Southwest Australia, Augusta-Margaret River Region*. Cape to Cape Publishing, Fremantle, WA.

## TABLE 2: NATURE CONSERVATION MARGARET RIVER RECOMMENDED NATIVE PLANTS FOR GARDENS & REVEGETATION

Most of the species in this table will grow well in gardens across the region.  
For revegetation projects choose plants according to their natural habitat as listed in the table below.

### TREES and TALL SHRUBS

Botanical Name	Common Name	Potential height (m)	Flower time	Flower colour	Natural habitat					Notes
					Wetland/riparian	Coastal	Jarra-marri	Granite	Karri	
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Coastal wattle	6	Sep-May	Yellow		X				Dense tall shrub
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Orange wattle	6	Aug-Oct	Yellow						Can become weedy
<i>Allocasurina fraseriana</i>	Sheoak	5-15	May-Oct	Rusty red			X			Leaf litter smothers weeds.
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint	10	Oct-Dec	White	X	X	X		X	Important for ringtails, insects
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	Candle banksia	10	Nov-Jan	Yellow			X			Flowers attract mammals, birds and native bees
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	Bull banksia	10	Oct-Jan	Yellow			X			Flowers attract mammals, birds and native bees
<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	Swamp banksia	10	Mar-May	Yellow	X					Flowers attract mammals, birds and native bees
<i>Callistachys lanceolata</i>	Native willow	8	Sep-Jan	Yellow	X					Tall, weeping habit
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri, redgum	40	Feb-Apr	Cream pink			X			
<i>Chorilaena quercifolia</i>	Chorilaena	5	Aug-Dec	White, green, red		X			X	Attracts small nectar feeding birds
<i>Eucalyptus calcicola</i>	Hamelin Bay mallee	8	Apr-Jun	Cream		X	X		X	
<i>Eucalyptus cornuta</i>	Yate	2-25	Jul-Nov	Yellow	X			X		
<i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i>	Karri	40	July-Feb	White	X				X	Carefully consider where you plant this very tall, fast growing tree
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Jarra	30	Sep-Dec	White						
<i>Eucalyptus megacarpa</i>	Bullich	25	May-Aug	White	X					
<i>Eucalyptus patens</i>	Yarri Blackbutt	45	Nov-Feb	White	X					Carefully consider where you plant this very tall, fast growing tree
<i>Hakea lasianthoides</i>	Willow hakea	5	Aug-Nov	White	X					

Botanical Name	Common Name	Potential height (m)	Flower time	Flower colour	Natural habitat					Notes
					Wetland/riparian	Coastal	Jarrah-marri	Granite	Karri	
<i>Hakea oleifolia</i>	Frog or olive hakea	6	Aug-Oct	White		X				Sturdy, erect large shrub or tree
<i>Melaleuca cuticularis</i>	Saltwater paperbark	7	Oct-Dec	White	X	X				Tolerates salt water and salty winds
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Moonah, Rottnest teatree	8	Jan-Mar	White		X				Lovely summer flowers
<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	Modong, Stout paperbark	9	Nov-Feb	Yellow, cream, white	X	X				Lovely summer flowers Suitable for seasonally wet areas in wetland/dam planting
<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>	Swamp paperbark	10	Jul-Jan	White, cream	X	X				Suitable for seasonally wet areas in wetland/dam planting
<i>Spyridium globulosum</i>	Basket Bush	5	Jun-Nov	White		X				
<i>Taxandria linearifolia</i>	Swamp peppermint	4	Oct-Jan	White	X					Valuable for insects and birds Suitable for seasonally wet areas in wetland/dam planting
<i>Taxandria juniperina</i>	Wattie	12	Dec-Mar	White	X					
<b>SHRUBS</b>										
<i>Acacia alata var. alata</i>	Winged wattle	1	Jul-Oct	Cream, yellow	X		X	X	X	
<i>Acacia divergens</i>		2	Aug-Nov	Cream, yellow	X					Prickly
<i>Acacia extensa</i>	Wiry wattle	2	Aug-Oct.	Yellow			X			
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>		3	May-Jan	Cream, yellow,			X			
<i>Acacia pulchella var. pulchella</i>	Prickly mooses	1	Jul-Sep	Yellow			X			Prickly plant. Good for bird nesting but prickly to manage in garden
<i>Acacia urophylla</i>	Net-leaved wattle	2	Sep-Nov	Yellow			X		X	
<i>Adenanthos barbiger</i>	Hairy jug-flower	1	Jul-Nov	Red			X			Small, spreading shrub
<i>Adenanthos meisneri</i>		1.5	Jul-Apr	Red, pink, purple, cream			X			Dense shrub. Attracts small birds

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					Wetland/riparian	Coastal	Jarra-marri	Granite	Karri	
<i>Adenanthos obovatus</i>	Basket flower	1.5	May-Dec	Red, orange			X			Attracts birds
<i>Allocasurina humilis</i>	Dwarf sheoak	2	May-Nov	Rusty red			X	X		
<i>Alogyne huegelii</i>	Lilac hibiscus	2.5	Jun-Jan	White, cream, red, blue, purple,		X				Flowers for many months of the year.
<i>Astartea scoparia</i>	Common astartea	1.8	Jan-Jul, Oct-Dec	White, pink,	X					Summer flowers Suitable for seasonally wet areas in wetland/dam planting
<i>Atriplex isatidea</i>	Coast Saltbush	2	Mar-Jun			X				Suitable for exposed coastal positions
<i>Banksia dallanneyi</i> (was <i>Dryandra lindleyana</i> )	Couch honeypot	0.5	Aug-Sep	Yellow, brown				X		Prostrate, ground hugging shrub
<i>Beaufortia sparsa</i>	Swamp bottlebrush	3	Jan-Apr, Sep-Nov	Red, orange	X					Attracts small nectar feeding birds Suitable for seasonally wet areas in wetland/dam planting
<i>Boronia alata</i>	Winged Boronia Coast Boronia	3	Jul-Dec	Pink, white		X				
<i>Boronia megastigma</i>	Scented boronia	1	Jul-Oct	Brown, yellow, green	X					Prefers damp, shaded situation
<i>Bossiaea linophylla</i>		2.5	Jul-Dec	Yellow, red,			X			Slender, weeping habit
<i>Bossiaea ornata</i>	Broad leaved brown pea	1	Jul-Nov	Yellow, brown, red,			X			
<i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i>	Silky-leaved blood flower	2	Mar-Nov	Red		X				Spreading shrub. Attracts small nectar feeding birds
<i>Chorizema cordatum</i>		1.5	Jul-Dec	Yellow, orange, red, pink			X			Erect, straggling or climbing shrub
<i>Chorizema ilicifolium</i>	Holly flame pea	0.5	Jul-Oct	Yellow, orange, red			X			
<i>Darwinia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Darwinia	1.5	May-Dec	Yellow, green, red				X		Erect, spreading shrub. Attracts small nectar feeding birds

Botanical Name	Common Name	Potential height (m)	Flower time	Flower colour	Natural habitat					Notes
					Wetland/riparian	Coastal	Jarra-marri	Granite	Karri	
<i>Diplolaena dampieri</i>	Southern Diplolaena	2	Jul-Nov	Red, orange		X				Attracts nectar feeding birds
<i>Eutaxia epacridoides</i>		1	Apr-Oct	Yellow, red, brown	X					Erect or spreading, slender shrub
<i>Eutaxia myrtifolia</i>		2	Feb-May July-Dec	Yellow, orange, red, brown			X			Prostrate to erect shrub
<i>Hakea lissocarpha</i>	Honeybush	1.5	Jun-Sep	Cream, pinkish			X	X		Prickly plant. Good for habitat but prickly to manage in garden
<i>Hakea linearis</i>		3	Sep-Jan	White, cream	X		X	X		
<i>Hakea ruscifolia</i>	Candle Hakea	2-3	Feb-May	White			X			Beautiful late summer flowering
<i>Hakea trifurcata</i>	Two-leaf Hakea	3	Jul-Oct	White, cream				X		Wide, spreading tall shrub. Prickly to manage in garden
<i>Hibbertia cuneiformis</i>	Cutleaf Hibbertia	3	Jan-Mar, Jun-Nov	Yellow			X		X	
<i>Hovea elliptica</i>	Tree Hovea	3	Aug-Dec	Purple			X		X	Slender, weeping habit
<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>	White Myrtle	1	Jun-Nov	White, pink			X			Erect, compact shrub
<i>Hypocalymma cordifolium</i>		1	Sep-Feb, May-Jul	White, pink	X					Spreading shrub
<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	Swan River Myrtle	1	Jun-Nov	Pink, red,			X			
<i>Kunzea ciliata</i>		2.5	Oct-Nov	Pink				X		
<i>Kunzea recurva</i>		2.5	Aug-Dec	Pink, purple	X					
<i>Lechenaultia biloba</i>	Blue Leschenaultia	0.8	Jul-Dec	Blue			X	X		
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Cushion Bush	1	Nov-Feb	Yellow		X				Small, compact shrub
<i>Melaleuca huegelii. subsp. huegelii</i>	Chenille Honeymyrtle	5	Nov-Feb	Pink, white		X				Small to tall shrub. Flowers in summer attract butterflies, native bees and many insects. Often wind pruned to 1 to 2 m
<i>Melaleuca incana</i>	Grey honeymyrtle	5	Jul-Nov	White, cream, yellow	X					



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<i>Melaleuca lateritia</i>	Robin Redbreast	2.5	Sep-Apr	Red, orange	X			X		Long flowering - spring to autumn. Attracts small nectar feeding birds
<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	Mohan	6	Jul-Nov	White, cream	X					
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Blueberry Tree	3 (rarely a tree to 5)	Oct-Dec	White		X				
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coastal Daisybush	2	Apr-Jun	White, cream, yellow,		X				Best in full sun
<i>Pericalymma ellipticum</i>	Swamp Teatree	3	Nov-Jan	White, pink	X					Suitable for seasonally wet areas in wetland/dam planting
<i>Pimelea ferruginea</i>	Pink Rice-Flower	1	Aug-Feb	Pink		X				Dense, dome shaped shrub. Best in full sun.
<i>Pimelea rosea subsp. rosea</i>	Rose Banjine	1	Jul-Dec	Pink			X			
<i>Rhagodia baccata subsp. Baccata</i>	Berry Saltbush	2	Feb-May Oct-Dec	Cream, yellow, green		X				Berries eaten by birds and bobtail lizards. Attracts butterflies
<i>Ricinocarpos glaucus</i>	Wedding Bush	1	Jul-Dec	White			X			
<i>Taxandria parviceps</i>							X			
<i>Templetonia retusa</i>	Cockies Tongues	3	Apr-Nov	Red, white, yellow	X	X				Attracts birds
<i>Thomasia paniculata</i>			Sep-Mar	Pink, purple	X					
<i>Thryptomene saxicola</i>	Rock Thryptomene		Feb-Nov	White, pink		X		X		Small, spreading shrub. Excellent cut flowers
<i>Tremandra stelligera</i>			Jan-Dec	Pink, purple, blue			X			
<i>Tymalium floribundum</i>			Jul-Dec	White, cream, yellow, green	X				X	
<i>Verticordia plumosa var. plumosa</i>			Aug-Jan	Pink, purple, white				X		

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					Wetland/riparian	Coastal	Jarra-marri	Granite	Karri	
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	Swishbush		Oct-Jan	Yellow	X					
<i>Xanthorrhoea gracilis</i>	Graceful grass tree		Jan-Nov	White, cream			X	X		
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	Grass tree, Balga		Jan-Nov	white, cream,			X	X		
<b>GROUNDCOVERS</b>										
<i>Carpobrotus virescens</i>	Coastal pigface	0.3	Jun	Purple, pink, white		X				Take care to plant this local species rather than the introduced <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> which has yellow flowers
<i>Dampiera linearis</i>	Common Dampiera	0.6	Jul-Dec	Blue			X			
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney weed	0.3	Sep-Oct	White, green, yellow	X					
<i>Hemiandra pungens</i>	Snakebush	0.5	Jan-Dec	White, blue, purple, pink			X			
<i>Hibbertia grossulariifolia</i>		0.4	Aug-Dec	Yellow			X	X		Prefers shade. Attracts butterflies
<i>Scaevola calliptera</i>		0.4	Sep-Jan	Blue, purple			X			
<b>CLIMBERS</b>										
<i>Billardiera floribunda</i>	white-flowered billardiera		Nov-Feb	White	X		X			
<i>Billardiera fusiformis</i>	Australian bluebell		Jan-Dec	Blue	X		X			Sturdy climber or twining shrub. Much loved by nesting small birds
<i>Billardiera variiflora</i>			Dec-May	Blue, purple	X		X			
<i>Clematis pubescens</i>	common clematis		Mar-May	White, cream				X		
<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	native wisteria		Jul-Oct	Blue, purple, white			X			Very hardy. Best pruned after flowering to keep from becoming woody

Botanical Name	Common Name	Potential height (m)	Flower time	Flower colour	Natural habitat					Notes
					Wetland/riparian	Coastal	Jarrah-marri	Granite	Karri	
<i>Kennedia coccinea</i>	coral vine		Aug-Nov	Orange, pink, red, purple			X			
<i>Thysanotus manglesianus</i>	fringed lily	2	Aug-Nov	Purple			X			Twining leafless perennial
<b>GRASSES, RUSHES, SEDGES &amp; other STRAP-LEAVED PLANTS</b>										
<i>Anigozanthus flavidus</i>	Tall Kangaroo Paw	2	Nov-Jan	Red	X					Attracts nectar feeding birds
<i>Anigozanthus manglesii</i>	Mangles Kangaroo Paw	1	Aug-Nov	Green, red						
<i>Anigozanthus viridis</i>	Green Kangaroo Paw	1	Aug-Oct	Green	X					
<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Bare Twigrush	1	Oct-Mar.	Brown, grey	X					Suitable for the shallows and seasonally wet zones in wetland/dam planting
<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i>		4	Aug-Mar	Brown	X					Suitable for the shallows and seasonally wet zones in wetland/dam planting
<i>Baumea vaginalis</i>	Sheath Twig Rush	1.5	Oct-Nov	Brown	X					Suitable for the shallows and seasonally wet zones in wetland/dam planting
<i>Conostylis aculeata</i>	Prickly Conostylis	0.5	Aug-Nov	Yellow			X			
<i>Conostylis candicans</i>	Grey Cottonhead	0.5	Jul-Nov.	Yellow			X			
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blueberry Lily	1.5	Aug-Jan/Apr	Blue, purple, violet		X				Attract seed eating birds. Flowers attract native bees
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knotted Club-Rush	1	Nov-Mar	Brown	X	X				Attractive evergreen clumping plant Suitable for seasonally wet areas and dry banks in wetland/dam planting
<i>Lepidosperma effusum</i>	Spreading Sword-sedge	2.5	Apr-Jun/Sep-Nov	Brown, dull grey	X					Feature plant in garden but grows very big and dense Suitable for seasonally wet areas in wetland/dam planting
<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge	1	Nov-May	Brown	X	X				Suitable for seasonally wet areas in wetland/dam planting
<i>Lepidosperma</i>		1	Mar-Nov	Brown	X		X	X		

Botanical Name	Common Name	Potential height (m)	Flower time	Flower colour	Natural habitat					Notes
					Wetland/riparian	Coastal	Jarrah-marri	Granite	Karri	
<i>squamatum</i>										
<i>Lepidosperma tetraquetrum</i>	Square Sedge	2-3	Nov-Mar	Brown	X					Suitable for seasonally wet areas in wetland/dam planting
<i>Meeboldina scariosa</i>	Velvet Rush	1	Nov-Feb	Brown, rusty red	X					Good in winter wet areas, shallow ponds and pots
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	0.75	Aug-Nov	Green, purple	X					Rhizomatous, perennial, grass
<i>Orthrosanthus laxus</i>	Morning Iris		Aug-Nov	Blue	X		X			Attracts native bees
<i>Orthrosanthus polystachyus</i>	Many Spike Orthrosanthus	1	Oct-Dec	Blue	X		X			
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	Purple Flag	1	Apr/Sep-Jan.	Blue, violet, purple	X		X			Suitable for upper banks in wetland/dam planting
<i>Thysanotus multiflorus</i>	Many-flowered Fringe Lily	0.5	Oct-Jan	Purple			X			