DESIGN STANDARDS
for
URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

23 PLANT SPECIES FOR URBAN LANDSCAPE PROJECTS

URBAN SERVICES

23 PLANT SPECIES FOR URBAN LANDSCAPE PROJECTS

23.1 Introduction

The purpose of this design standard is to provide a list of plant species (terrestrial and aquatic), that are suitable for use in public landscapes in Canberra. It has been developed specifically for use in public land managed by Canberra Urban Parks and Places.

Information contained in this plant list relating to size and use of plant material has been generalised and is indicative of the typical growth patterns and potential of the species in Canberra. The size and growth patterns of individual specimens is likely to vary, depending on the site and conditions where it is growing. The designer must be assured of the suitability of the selected plant for the proposed use and location.

When used in conjunction with a brief, the plant list is to be treated as part of the brief. If particular circumstances arise where plants are required that are not on this list, then the matter should be discussed with the Landscape Development Officer in Canberra Urban Parks and Places (CUPP). Information including that described in section 23.2, is to be provided to support the request to use other plants.

23.2 Related codes of practice and guidelines

23.2.1 Legislation

Land (Planning and Environment) Act 1991 (ACT)

Utility Networks (Public Safety) Regulations 2001 (ACT)

23.3 Additions to the plant list

Plants proposed for addition to the plant list must be suitable for use in public places in Canberra. Details of sites where the species has been grown successfully, either in Canberra or other locations with similar growing conditions, may help to facilitate acceptance while species with weed potential or poisonous parts are unlikely to be accepted for inclusion on the list.

New varieties and cultivars may be proposed for approval for use in particular sites following the completion of a written assessment (see below) and where ongoing observation of their performance may lead to their subsequent acceptance for the plant list. The observation and subsequent assessment of the plants performance will be monitored every three years by the appropriate officers from Urban Services and CUPP. The results of the this process will be reported in a reasonable timeframe (one month). If the written assessment provides examples of the plants success in conditions and climate similar to that of Canberra, the species will be introduced into the list without going through the procedure of the trial period. Urban Services do however, have the obligation to refuse proposed additions if the plants history deems its exclusion.

Suggestions for additions to the plant list can be made by submitting the following information to the Landscape Development Officer, Canberra Urban Parks and Places, for review.

- Botanical name
- Common name
- Plant type (tree, shrub, ground cover, grass, climber, aquatic)
- Typical height and width in Canberra

- Description (shape, growth habit, foliage, flowers, fruit, nuts, bark)
- Environment required and tolerance (drainage, wind, frost, drought, sun, shade)
- Maintenance requirements (pruning, irrigation, common pests or diseases)
- Landscape uses/advantages
- Limitations (for example, not suitable for planting in paved areas)
- What features would make you choose this plant instead of other plants already on the plant list?
- Does the plant have prickles?
- Does the plant have messy fruit?
- Does the plant sucker?
- Does the plant have invasive roots?
- Does the plant have a propensity to drop branches?
- Are any parts of the plant poisonous?
- Is the plant related to a species on the ACT weeds list? If so, what characteristics of this plant make it less likely to be a potential weed?
- Examples of specimens located in Canberra or in other areas.

Photographs of the plant would also be helpful.

23.4 Trees and shrubs

23.4.1 Definitions

Native plants: Plant species which were growing naturally in Australia before European settlement. The term indigenous is used to refer to plants of a specific region or site within the continent when a comparison is made with other regions or sites. In this list 'local species' is used to describe indigenous plants of the ACT region.

Introduced plants: Plant species which have origins outside the land mass of Australia.

Botanical name: Recognised scientific name used for the current genus, species, subspecies and cultivar (abbreviation CV, that is, cultivated plant variety) names. The previous name of a plant may be included below the botanical name in brackets.

Code: A standardised code or abbreviation for each plant to be used on planting plans (for example Aml = *Acacia melanoxylon*). The letters representing genus name are in upper case (capitals), those letters representing species name and/or cultivar name are in lower case.

Height x width: Average mature height and width (in metres) under usual conditions in the ACT.

Invasive/invasiveness: Inherent seeding or clonal reproduction potential of certain plant species that threatens natural environments.

Not suitable for: Past experience with landscape works on public lands has led to recommendations of plants which are not suitable for particular types of sites or purposes.

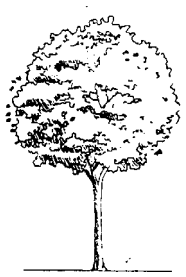
- *Car park*s – plant species have characteristics which are undesirable, for example, a light canopy which provides insufficient summer shade, vigorous root system, leaf/fruit drop which increases maintenance cost or which creates a nuisance.
- *Creeks, watercourses* – includes semi and permanent water courses, both natural and constructed. Usually natural areas with low maintenance in which certain plants are invasive. Restrictions are on indicated species with undesirable characteristics, for example, vigorous root systems, invasiveness or increased maintenance costs. All specified plants are restricted unless written approval is obtained from Canberra Urban Parks and Places.
- *Dry sites* – sites where soil moisture is almost always below the water holding capacity of the soil.
- *Exposed sites* – sites always subjected to the prevailing winds, full sun and/or often characterised by steep gradients and shallow soils.
- *Large plantings* – plant species which have not performed sufficiently well in the past (for example, pest attack) to warrant mass plantings. Such plants are better used in low numbers in mixed plantings.
- *Natural areas including semi-natural open space and native grassland sites* – sites of native plant and animal communities (for example, Canberra Nature Park) where plant invasion of otherwise horticulturally useful species is to be avoided. Designated plants listed, should not be planted adjacent to or within these areas.
  - plants that have seeds spread by birds should have a clearance zone of 500 metres.
  - plants that have airborne seeds should have a clearance of 100 metres.
  - plants that are prone to suckering should have a clearance of 50 metres
- *Paved areas* – hard surface areas where planting of designated plants increases maintenance costs significantly (for example, vigorous root systems, fruit or foliage drop, resins, pruning requirements and pest control) and where plants perform poorly.
- *Playing field*s – irrigated and dryland grassed areas where tree root invasion will increase maintenance costs. Such designated species should not be planted within 35 metres of the playing areas.
- *Poorly drained sites* – sites which often experience soil moisture above the water holding capacity of the soil, often due to impeded drainage.
- *Poor soils* – soils which limit plant growth due to inadequate chemical or physical properties.
- *Roads and streets* – the plant list should be read in conjunction with Design Standard 4 Road Verges which details setbacks and indicative sections of some road hierarchies.
- *Screening* – the density of the branching and/or shoot system is unsuited for screening views.
- *Shelter belts* – plants unsuited to a high degree of wind exposure.

- *Single species* – plants which suffer unacceptably high levels of pest damage when grown at high densities of the one species.
- *Urban areas* – plants which suffer unacceptably high insect or disease attack or plants which have visual characters or management problems which makes them unsuited to an urban environment.
- *Wet sites* – sites which experience frequent and prolonged water inundation, usually due to site topography.

Minimum clearance from building setback*:* This is the minimum distance from a tree to all adjacent building setbacks. This minimum distance has been set to ensure:

- that sufficient clearance is provided for healthy tree growth
- minimal adverse impacts on adjacent buildings and assets
- minimal future management problems
- N/A = Not applicable

Tree shape categories: The following four categories of trees are used to describe clearance requirements:



Category 1 – Large/medium sized rounded tree with clean trunk and rounded to eliptical form. For example, *Fraxinus oxycarpa* 'Raywood' (Claret ash), *Eucalyptus mannifera* (Brittle gum).

Category 2 – Small to medium tree with rounded to spreading form often with low branches. For example, *Prunus mume* (Japanese flowering apricot), *Eucalyptus moorei* (Narrow-leaved sallee).

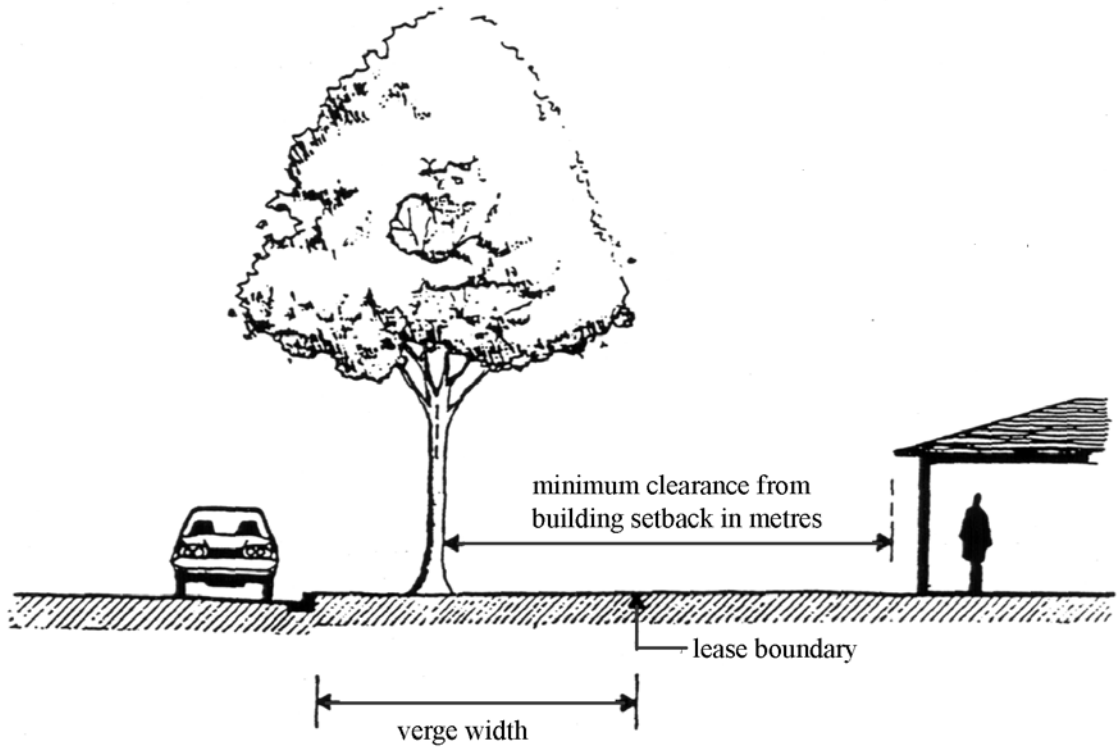
Category 3 – Upright tree with narrow columnar form. For example, *Cupressus sepervirens* 'Stricta' (Roman cypress), *Quercus robur* 'Fastigata' (Upright English oak).

Category 4 – Pyramidal shaped tree, often with low branching habit. For example, *Cedrus libani* (Atlas cedar).

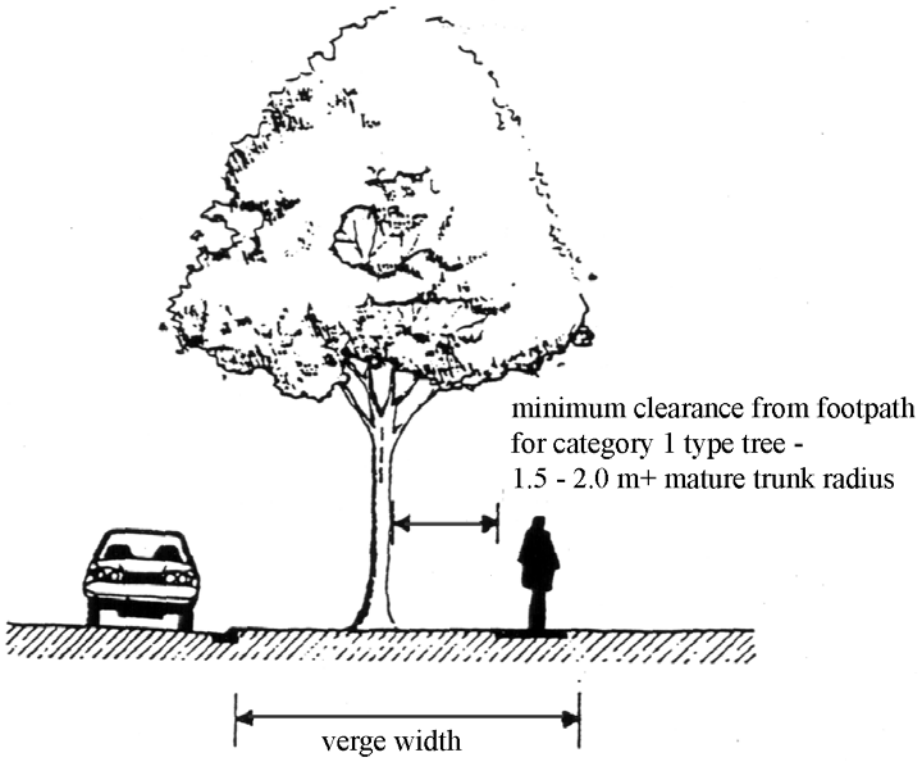
Minimum clearance from paths: This information is based on a combination of AUSTROAD clearances and known growth characteristics of approved street tree species.

Minimum planting distances are given in relation to three common path widths:

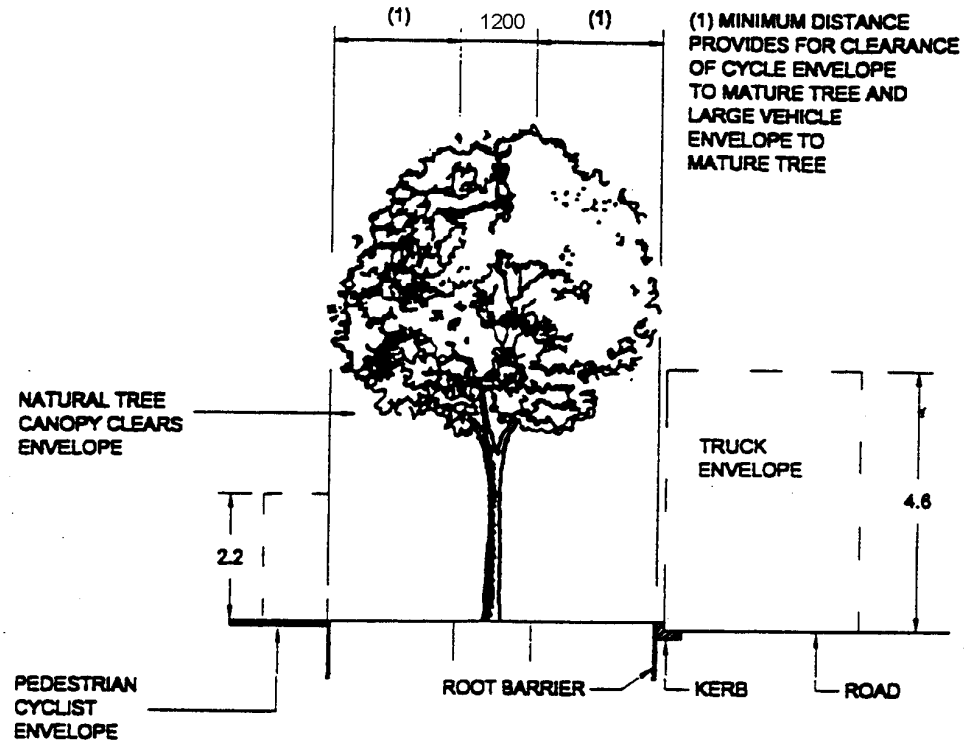
- *Path width of 1.2m:* Trees shall not be planted within:
  Category 1 1.5m + mature trunk radius
  Category 2 2.0m
  Category 3 1.5m + mature canopy radius
  Category 4 Mature canopy radius
- *Path width of 1.8m:* Trees shall not be planted within:
  Category 1 2.0m + mature trunk radius
  Category 2 2.5m
  Category 3 2.0m + mature canopy radius
  Category 4 0.5m + mature canopy radius
- *Path width of 2.5m:* Trees shall not be planted within:
  Category 1 1.5m + mature trunk radius
  Category 2 2.0m
  Category 3 1.5m + mature canopy radius
  Category 4 Mature canopy radius



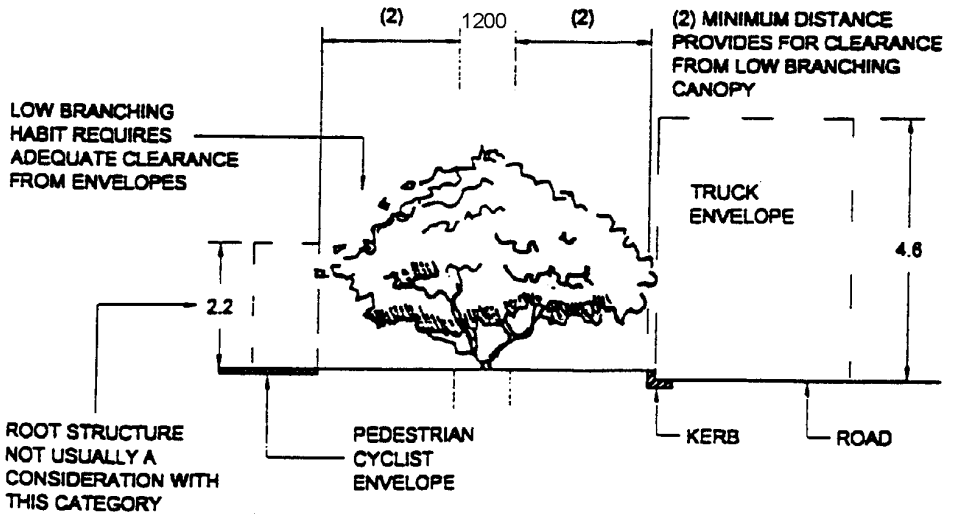
Minimum clearance from building setback.



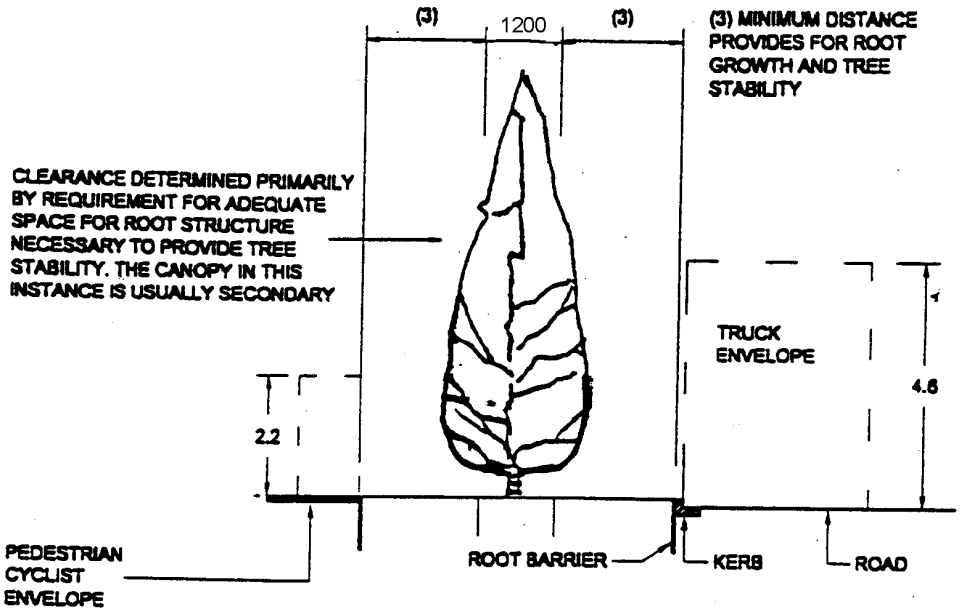
Example of minimum clearance from paths.



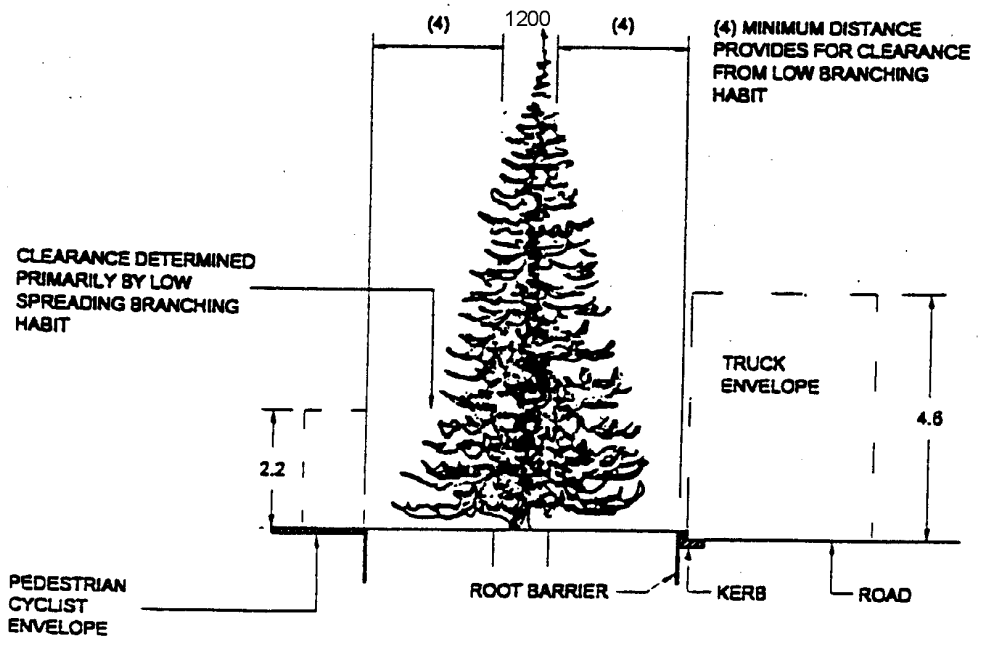
CATEGORY 1 TREES



CATEGORY 2 TREES



CATEGORY 3 TREES



CATEGORY 4 TREES

Root barrier zone: A linear root barrier zone has been identified for trees to specify when a root barrier is required. If the tree is closer to a path or kerb than the distance given then a root barrier is required. N/A = Not applicable. N/R = Not required (if planted at minimum distance from path or kerb).

Management/siting notes: Specific problems attributed to the species, for example, disease occurrence, insect attack, nuisance fruit drop and any other comments that need to be taken into consideration such as irrigation requirement.

- *Frost tolerance* – if not listed, the plant has a high frost tolerance. It is suitable for exposed sites butmay not be in hollows or frost pockets. Otherwise, the following explanations apply:
  Low – requires shelter from frost in the ACT
  Medium – suitable in unsheltered sites but not in very exposed sites.
- *Shade tolerance* – if not listed, full sun requirement is assumed. Otherwise, the following explanations apply:
  Shade – requires shade
  Shade/sun – will tolerate shade but will also grow in sun.
- *Pruning* – often the appearance of plants in urban settings can be improved by judicious pruning. However, some plants require more frequent pruning. These plants are noted specifically. In some cases the comment 'Responds to severe pruning' is listed. These plants will tolerate hardwood pruning, and hence, their useful life in public landscapes can be extended.

Design characteristics: Features of a plant that set it apart for design consideration, for example, autumn colour, symbolic meaning such as ANZAC lone pine. Foliage and flower colour are usually listed. Other notable features may be included such as common name, bark, fruit, canopy density and shape.

23.4.2 Additional design clearances required

The following additional information has been provided for approved street trees.

Minimum clearance from kerbs: This information is based on a combination of AUSTROAD clearances and known growth characteristics of the approved street tree species. Minimum planting distances are to allow sufficient clearance for pedestrian access and passengers alighting from vehicles onto verges. Distances also take into account canopy spread at maturity and growth over time and the potential for roots to damage the kerb structure.

Minimum clearance from driveways: Clearance to driveways allows for mature tree canopy spread and growth over time. Allowance is made for vehicle height, alighting space and potential root damage to the driveway.

Minimum clearances from concrete channel, invert linings and floodway structures: Minimum planting distances are to ensure no vegetation other than grass shall be planted within 3 metres of a concrete invert. If a tree is located closer than 3 metres to the concrete invert then a root barrier is required.

Minimum clearances from stormwater pipes: Tree planting should be restricted within 3 metres of a stormwater pipeline and associated structures, except in the case of plantings in street verges. Vigorous rooting species such as poplars, willows and elms shall not be planted within 10 metres of a stormwater pipeline and associated structures (manholes and plantation sumps). If a tree is planted closer than 3 metres to the pipeline and associated structure then a

root barrier is required. The root barrier should surround the pipe and associated structure. Specific trees and shrubs have also been identified in the list specifying a minimum distance required for planting from hydraulic services as determined by ActewAGL.

Minimum clearances from powerlines and other electricity infrastructure: Tree planting should be restricted in the vicinity of power lines and other oabove ground electricity assets. Advice about species of trees suitable fro planting near power lines, and the required clearances from power lines and other infrastrucutre, is available from ActewAGL.

23.4.3 Special plants

Some plants from previous lists have been withdrawn from the general plant list and allocated to a special list category. The purpose of this special list is to indicate that special care is required in the specification of such plants. The list contains plants which are potentially invasive, have higher management implications (pruning, disease control or pest problems) or have specialised growing conditions.

The use of these plants is limited to certain applications and certain sites within public landscapes in the ACT. The choice of these plants will require approval from the Landscape Development Officer in Canberra Urban Parks and Places.

Due to the nearly world-wide spread of Dutch Elm Disease, only limited use of Elms (*Ulmus* spp.) will be approved. Designs using this species will require specific written approval from Canberra Urban Parks and Places. These plants are marked by a cross (+) before the genus name.

If a plant is a recent addition to the list, it is indicated by an asterisk (*) before the genus name. These additional plants may be added to the general plant list if their performance is satisfactory.

23.4.4 Native trees higher than 15 metres

Botanical name	Code	Height x width (m)	Not suitable for and restrictions	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Casuarina cunninghamiana subsp. *cunninghamiana*	Csc	20x10	Dry sites. Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	3	Prefers moist site. Responds to severe pruning.	River she-oak. Local species.
Eucalyptus aggregata	Eag	16x10+	Dry sites. Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2.5	Borers can be a problem. Prefers wet sites.	Black gum. Fibrous grey/brown bark.
Eucalyptus albens	Eal	16x10+	Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2.5		White box. Grey/blue foliage. Grey bark
Eucalyptus andrewsii	Ean	25-50x 10-20	Road verges less than 9 metres.	9	1	2.5	Prefers poor granite soils.	New England blackbutt. Grey/brown fibrous bark.
Eucalyptus angophoroides	Eah	21x10	Road verges less than 8 metres.	9	1	2.5	Prefers moist soils.	Apple-topped box. Greyish flaky bark.
Eucalyptus badjensis	Ebd	20-35x10	Road verges less than 8 metres.	9	1	2.5	Prefers well-drained sites.	Big Badja gum. Fibrous/ribbon bark.
Eucalyptus baueriana *(Eucalyptus bauerana)*	Eba	15-20x10	Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2.5	Slow growth. Prefers good loam.	Blue box. Fibrous bark. Green-blue leaves.
Eucalyptus blaxlandii	Ebx	15-25x10	Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2.5		Blaxland's stringybark. Brown stringybark.
Eucalyptus bridgesiana	Ebr	20x10+	Road verges. Urban areas.	N/A	1	N/A	Pest problems.	Apple box. Open space use only. Local species.
Eucalyptus caliginosa	Eca	15-25x10	Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2.5		Broadleaf stringybark. Grey bark. Spreading crown.
Eucalyptus cephalocarpa	Ece	15-25x10	Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2.5	Autumn gum moth.	Silver-leaf stringybark. Attractive blue-grey foliage.
Eucalyptus chapmaniana	Ech	25x10	Road verges less than 8 metres.	9	1	2.5	Prefers irrigation or moist site with an easterly aspect. Medium frost tolerance.	Attractive weeping blue-grey foliage.

23.4.4 Native trees higher than 15 metres

Botanical name	Code	Height x width (m)	Not suitable for and restrictions	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Eucalyptus dawsonii	Eda	22x15	Road verges less than 9 metres.	11	1	2.5	Prefers moist, loamy soil.	Green/grey foliage. Spreading canopy.
Eucalyptus dives	Edi	16x10	Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2.5	Autumn gum moth problems. Top dies out. Prefers dry sites. Hybridises with *Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*.	Broad-leaved peppermint. Fibrous, dark grey or brown bark. Local species.
Eucalyptus elata	Eel	25-30 x10	Road verges less than 8 metres.	9	1	3.0	Prefers moist site. Sheds ribbon bark.	River peppermint. Large, fast growing.
Eucalyptus globoidea	Egl	25x10	Road verges less than 8 metres.	9	1	2.5	Medium frost tolerance.	White stringybark. Glossy green foliage. Grey/brown bark.
Eucalyptus goniocalyx	Ego	15x10	Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2.5		Long-leaved box. bundy. Local species. Thick fibrous grey-brown bark.
Eucalyptus mannifera	Emf	20x10	Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2.5	Some canker problems at Botanic Gardens.	Brittle gum. Local species. Desirable street tree. White bark.
Eucalyptus melliodora	Eme	25x15	Road verges less than 9 metres.	11	1	3.0		Yellow box. Local species.
Eucalyptus melliodora (Tarcutta form)	Emt	25x15	Road verges less than 9 metres.	11	1	3.0		Yellow box. Blue foliage. Examples in front of Old Parliament House.
Eucalyptus microcarpa *(E. woollsiana)*	Emc	20x10	Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2.5	Sometimes exhibits a multi-stemmed form.	Grey box.
Eucalyptus polyanthemos subsp. *polyanthemos*	Epo	20x10	Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2.5	Slow growth rate. Pest problems when young. Prefers well drained sites.	Red box. Local species. Blue round leaf.

23.4.4 Native trees higher than 15 metres

Botanical name	Code	Height x width (m)	Not suitable for and restrictions	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Eucalyptus rossii	Ero	15x10	Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2.5		Scribbly gum. Local species. White bark with scribbles.
Eucalyptus rubida subsp. *rubida*	Eru	15x10	Dry sites. Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2.5	Sheds bark in ribbons.	Candlebark. Local species. White/red bark.
Eucalyptus scoparia	Esc	15x10	Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2.5	Canker at the Botanic Gardens.	Wallangarra white gum. White bark. Spreading canopy.
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Esi	15x10	Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	3.0		Red ironbark. Dark fibrous bark. Cream flowers.
Eucalyptus sideroxylon 'Rosea'	Esr	15x10	Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	3.0		Red ironbark. Dark fibrous bark. Pink flowers.

23.4.5 Native trees 10 to 15 metres high

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Acacia melanoxylon	Aml	12x6		7	1	2.5	Survives well on moist sites. Possible street tree - trial use.	Longer lived than other acacias. Local species.
Eucalyptus acaciiformis	Eac	12x12	Road verges less than 5 metres.	10	1	2.5	Good on poor sites.	Wattle-leaf peppermint. Tall, dense. Broad or fine leaf forms. Better form than *E. nicholii.*
Eucalyptus aromaphloia	Ear	12+x8	Dry sites. Road verges less than 4 metres.	8	1	2.5		Coarse, grey/black bark. Scented foliage. Species complex with several species involved.
Eucalyptus dealbata	Ede	12x8	Urban areas.	N/A	1	N/A	Psyllid attack.	Tumbledown red gum. Mallee-like on poor sites. Open space use.
Eucalyptus mitchelliana	Emi	14x10	Road verges less than 5 metres.	9	1	2.5		Mallee, multi-stemmed.
Eucalyptus nortonii	Eno	12x10	Road verges less than 5 metres.	9	1	2.5		Long-leaved box, mealy bundy. Local species. Fibrous, grey bark.
Eucalyptus pilligaensis	Epi	6-15x6	Road verges less than 3.5 metres.	7	1	2.5	Prefers low flat site.	Narrow-leaved box. Fibrous, grey bark.
Eucalyptus stellulata	Est	10x10	Dry sites. Road verges less than 4.5 metres.	9	1	2.5	Prefers wet sites.	Black sallee. Local species. Olive green trunk. Spreading canopy.

23.4.6 Native trees less than 10 metres high

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Allocasuarina torulosa	ALt	6x4	Road verges. Clay soils.	6	1	2.5	Well drained, moist sites. Not for clay soils. Shade/sun. Medium frost tolerance.	Forest oak. Corky bark. Purplish foliage colour in cold weather.
Eucalyptus apiculata	Eap	3x3	Road verges. Poorly drained sites.	5	2	N/R		Attractive compact mallee.
Eucalyptus cunninghamii *(E. rupicola)*	Ecu	3x4	Poorly drained sites. Road verges.	5	2	N/R	Ribbon bark. Low spreading.	Cliff mallee ash. Bluish foliage.
Eucalyptus moorei	Emo	5x4		5	2	N/R	Multi-stemmed habit. Can be pruned to single stem for street tree use.	Ribbon bark. Mallee form.
Eucalyptus polybractea	Epy	4-9x5		6	2	N/R	Medium frost tolerance. Can be pruned to single stem for street tree use.	Blue-leaved mallee. Peppermint mallee with bright blue juvenile foliage. Multi-stemmed.
Melaleuca linariifolia	Mli	5x4	Road verges.	6	1	2.5	Medium frost tolerance.	Snow-in-summer. paperbark. White flowers.

23.4.7 Introduced trees higher than 15 metres

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Acer platanoides	ACp	15x10	Poor soils. Dry sites. Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2.5		Norway maple. Yellow autumn colour.
Catalpa bignonioides	CATb	15x12	Exposed sites. Dry sites. Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2.5	Irrigated/moist sites only. Sheltered sites. Medium frost tolerance.	Indian bean tree. Distinctive heart-shaped leaves. White flowers.
Fraxinus oxycarpa *(F. rotundiflora)*	FRo	15x10	Creeks. Paved areas. Road verges less than 8 metres.	12	1	3	Good for dry sites. Vigorous root system.	Desert ash. Deciduous. Golden autumn colour.
Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Raywood' *(F. rotundiflora 'Raywood')*	FRw	15x10	Paved areas. Road verges less than 8 metres.	12	1	3	Suffers dieback with insufficient moisture. Vigorous root system.	Claret ash. Deciduous.
Liquidambar styraciflua	LQs	20x10	Paved areas. Dry sites. Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	4	3	Shallow rooting. Vigorous root system.	Various autumn colours.
Liquidambar styraciflua 'Festeri'	LQf	20x10	Paved areas. Dry sites. Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	4	3	Shallow rooting. Vigorous root system.	Purple autumn colour. Holds colour well into winter.
Liriodendron tulipifera	LIt	15x15	Dry sites. Road verges.	11	1	2.5	Shelter from hot, dry winds. Slow growing. Not shade tolerant. Prefers moist site.	Tulip tree. Specimen tree. Green/orange flower. Yellow autumn colour.
Platanus (orientalis) X 'Chilensis'	PLch	18x8	Road verges less than 8 metres.	12	1	5	Resistant to anthracnose.	Leaf similar to *Platanus acerifolia*.
Platanus orientalis 'Digitata' (P. orientalis 'Cyprus')	PLd	18x10	Road verges less than 8 metres.	12	1	5	Resistant to anthracnose.	Cut leaf foliage.
Populus 'Gundaroo'	POg	22x12	Creeks. Road verges.	12	1	5	No root suckers.	
Populus tremula	POt	16x13	Creeks. Road verges.	11	1	5		European aspen. Yellow autumn colour.

23.4.7 Introduced trees higher than 15 metres

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Populus yunnanensis	POy	15x5	Dry sites. Car parks. Creeks. Paved areas. Road verges.	10	1	5	Prone to gum drop. Root suckers not vigorous.	Yunnan poplar. Windbreak. Strong growing tree.
Quercus acutissima	Qac	15x12	Paved areas. Road verges less than 8 metres.	10	1	2.5		Bristle-tipped oak. Large, glossy leaves.
Quercus cerris	Qce	20x15	Paved areas. Road verges less than 8 metres.	11	1	2.5		Turkey oak. Small acorns, retains brown leaves in winter.
Quercus coccinea	Qco	15x10	Paved areas. Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2.5		Scarlet oak. Red autumn colour. Small acorns.
Quercus nigra	Qni	15x15	Paved areas. Road verges less than 8 metres.	11	1	2.5		Water oak. Almost evergreen. Glossy deep green leaves.
Quercus palustris (seedling form)	Qpa	18x12	Paved areas. Road verges less than 7 metres.	10	1	2.5		Pin oak. Rust red autumn colour. Retains brown foliage through winter.
Quercus palustris (grafted form)	Qpg	18x12	Paved areas. Road verges less than 7 metres.	10	1	2.5	Preferred form of Qpa as a street tree.	Pin oak. Sheds leaves in winter. Rust red autumn colour.
Quercus robur	Qro	20x20	Paved areas. Road verges less than 10 metres.	14	1	2.5	Prefers good moisture. Oak leaf miner.	English oak. Globular or dome-shaped form.
Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'	Qrf	15x3	Road verges less than 4 metres.	5.5	3	2.5		English oak. Upright, columnar form.
Quercus suber	Qsu	15x12	Paved areas. Road verges less than 5 metres.	10	2	2.5	Slow growing.	Cork oak. Evergreen. Spreading canopy.
Tilia X *europea*	TIe	30x20	Dry sites. Road verges.	14	1	3	Irrigated/moist sites ONLY.	Common linden, lime tree. Fragrant, insignificant white flower.

23.4.8 Introduced trees 10 to 15 metres high

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Betula pendula	BTp	12x6	Dry sites. Road verges.	7	1	2.5	Irrigated/moist sites ONLY. Vigorous root growth. Plant no closer than 4 metres from hydraulic services.	Silver birch. White bark. Yellow autumn colour.
Betula pendula 'Laciniata'	BTl	12x6	Dry sites. Road verges.	7	1	N/R	Irrigated/moist sites ONLY. Vigorous root growth.	Silver birch. White bark. Pendulous foliage with distinctive cut leaf. Yellow autumn colour.
Fraxinus excelsior 'Aurea Pendula'	FRp	10x3	Creeks. Road verges less than 3.5 metres.	5.5	1	N/R	Tolerates wet soils. Plant no closer than 4 metres from hydraulic services.	Golden weeping ash. Golden yellow colour. Umbrella shape.
Fraxinus ornus	FRo	10x15	Creeks. Road verges less than 8 metres.	11	1	2		Manna ash. Scented white flowers.
Fraxinus velutina	FRv	10-12 x8m	Paved areas. Road verges less than 4.5 metres.	8	1	2	Smaller, more compact than *Fraxinus oxycarpa*. Vigorous root system.	Arizona ash. Velvet buds, larger leaves than *Fraxinus oxycarpa*. Clear yellow autumn foliage colour.
Gleditsia triacanthos 'Shademaster'	GLsh	12x12	Natural areas. Road verges less than 4.5 metres.	10	1	2		Honey locust. Few seed pods. Dark green foliage.
Gleditsia triacanthos 'Sunburst'	GLsu	12x12	Natural areas. Road verges less than 4.5 metres.	10	1	2		Honey locust. Few seed pods. Golden/green foliage.
Juglans nigra	JUn	10x10	Dry sites. Paved areas. Road verges.	8	1	N/R	Slow growing. Requires irrigation.	Black walnut. Yellow autumn colour.
Populus simonii	POs	13x5	Dry sites. Road verges.	8	1	3	Does not sucker from the roots.	Chinese poplar.
Quercus ilex	Qil	14 x10	Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2	Susceptible to water logging. Prefers deep soils.	Holm oak. Evergreen. Dense crown.

23.4.8 Introduced trees 10 to 15 metres high

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Sophora japonica	SOj	12x10	Paved areas. Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2	Plant no closer than 4 metres from hydraulic services.	Pagoda tree. Prolific yellow flowers. Sticky seeds.
Ulmus parvifolia (seedling form)	Ups	12x10	Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2		Chinese elm. Rough bark. Upright form.
Ulmus parvifolia 'YN Clone'	Upy	12x10	Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	2		Chinese elm. Smooth, mottled bark. Weeping form.
Zelkova serrata	ZEs	12x8	Dry sites. Road verges less than 4 metres.	8	1	2	Possible replacement tree for elms. Used in Woden Shopping Square.	Japanese zelkova. Orange/ russet foliage in autumn. Shade tree. Graceful form.

23.4.9 Introduced trees less than 10 metres high

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Acer buergeranum	ACb	5x3	Poorly drained sites.	4	2	N/R	Shade/sun. Prefers dry sites. Drought hardy.	Trident maple. Red and yellow autumn foliage.
Acer japonicum	ACj	5x5	Exposed sites. Dry sites.	4.5	2	N/R	Sheltered site only.	Japanese maple. Red autumn colour.
Alnus jorullensis	AUj	6x3	Dry sites.	4	1	2.5	Shade/sun. Medium frost tolerance.	Argentinian alder. Cut-leaf form available. Almost evergreen.
Betula pendula 'Youngii'	BTy	4x3	Dry sites. Road verges.	4	1	N/R	Shade/sun.	Weeping birch. Weeping to ground level.
Cedrela sinensis	CEDs	6x2	Natural areas.	4	1	N/R	Suckers profusely.	Chinese cedar. Pink foliage in spring, yellow in autumn.
Corylus avellana	CORa	8x4	Dry sites. Road verges.	5	1	N/R	Shade/sun. Requires irrigation.	Hazelnut. Nuts produced in autumn.
Fraxinus excelsior 'Aurea'	FRe	8x8	Paved areas. Creeks. Road verges less than 3.5 metres.	7	1	2	Easily damaged when small. Slow growing shoots.	Golden ash. Yellow branches. Black buds in winter. Yellow autumn foliage.
Koelreuteria paniculata	KOp	5x8	Dry sites.	6	2	N/R	Slow growing. Requires irrigation.	Golden rain tree. Yellow flowers. Striking seed pods. Foliage is yellow/orange in autumn. Bronze spring foliage.
Liquidambar styraciflua 'Palo Alto'	LQp	9x5	Paved areas. Poor soils.	6	1	2.5	Vigorous root system.	Deep red autumn foliage.
Liquidambar styraciflua 'Tiriki'	LQt	9x5	Paved areas. Poor soils.	6	1	2.5	Vigorous root system.	Deep red autumn foliage. Canberra selection.
Malus X *floribunda*	Maf	6x4		4	2	N/R	Low fruit production.	Japanese flowering crab. Conspicuous pink flowers. Small fruit.

23.4.9 Introduced trees less than 10 metres high

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Malus halliana 'Parkmanii'	MAp	5x3		4	2	N/R	Shade/sun. Low fruit production.	Parkman crab. Shell-pink flowers, elegant form.
Malus ioensis 'Plena'	MAi	4x3		4	2	N/R	Suitable near hard-paving. Low fruit production.	Bechtel crab. Conspicuous pink flowers in late spring.
Malus spectabilis	MAs	8x4		4	2	N/R	Suitable near hard-paving. Low fruit production.	Chinese crab. Conspicuous double pink flowers.
Pistacia atlantica	PSa	6x4		4	1	N/R	Slow growing.	Red/orange autumn colour. Flaky red bark.
Pistacia chinensis *(P. sinensis)*	PSs	6x4		4	1	N/R	Slow growing.	Chinese pistachio. Red/orange autumn colour. More attractive than *P. atlantica*.
Prunus amygdalus	Pam	5x5		4.5	2	N/R	Birds remove nuts.	Almond. Pink flowers.
Prunus X *blireiana*	Pbl	4x4		4	2	N/R	Multi-stemmed.	Double cherry plum. Pale purple leaves. Pink early spring flowers.
Prunus campanulata	Pca	4x3		4	2	N/R		Taiwan cherry. Upright growth. Pale purple leaves. Rose-pink flowers.
Prunus cerasifera 'Elvins'	Pce	3x2	Natural areas	3	2	N/R	Low branching.	Cherry plum. Masses of white flowers in spring.
Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'	Pcn	5x5	Natural areas.	4.5	2	N/R	Pear and cherry slug.	Cherry plum. Dark purple leaves. Pink flowers.
Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardii'	Pcp	5x5	Natural areas.	4	2	N/R		Cherry plum. Dark purple leaves. White flowers.

23.4.9 Introduced trees less than 10 metres high

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Prunus mume	Pmu	4x3		4	2	N/R	Fruit drop.	Japanese flowering apricot. Earliest prunus to flower (August). Pink or white flowers.
Prunus mume 'Pendula'	Pmp	4x3		4	2	N/R		Japanese flowering apricot. Early flowering in pale pink. Weeping form of Pmu.
Prunus persica	Ppe	3x3	Dry sites.	4	2	N/R	High maintenance due to pruning to promote the display of flowers. Group plantings in selected areas only.	Peach. Pale pink, white or crimson flowers.
Prunus serrulata	Pse	9x4	Dry sites.	4	2	N/R	Avoid pruning.	Japanese cherry. Large double white or pink flowers. Yellow autumn foliage. Sculptural form.
Pyrus calleryana	PYc	5+x5		5	1	N/R	Variable height depending on cultivar choice	Orange/yellow autumn colour.
Pyrus ussuriensis	PYu	8x6		6	1	N/R	Develops strong suckers after pruning	Manchurian pear. Orange autumn colour. White flowers.
Pyrus ussuriensis 'Winter Glow'	PYw	8x6		6	1	N/R	Grafted form of manchurian pear, brittle when young.	Heavy flowering.

23.4.10 Conifer trees

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Cedrus deodara	CDd	20x15	Poorly drained sites. Road verges less than 10 metres.	12	4	N/R	Hardier/faster tree than *Cedrus libani*.	Deodar. Green needle foliage.
Cedrus libani *(Cedrus atlantica)*	CDa	23x15	Poorly drained sites. Road verges less than 10 metres.	12	4	N/R	Slow growing.	Atlas cedar. Blue-green needle foliage.
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	CCl	12x5	Poorly drained sites. Dry sites.	9	4	N/R	Susceptible to root rot. Prefers irrigation.	Lawson cypress. Cones not persistent. Flattened branchlets.
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Alumii'	CCa	8x3	Poorly drained sites. Dry sites.	4	4	N/R	Susceptible to root rot.	Lawson cypress. Blue/green foliage.
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Stewartii'	CCs	8x4	Poorly drained sites. Dry sites.	4	4	N/R	Susceptible to root rot.	Lawson cypress. Gold foliage early, pale green later.
Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans Aurea'	CPj	8x5		4.5	1	N/R		Bronze Japanese cedar. Bronze autumn foliage.
Cupressus arizonica	CUa	15x12	Paved areas. Road verges.	12	4	N/R	Faster growing tree than *Cedrus*. Vigorous root system.	Arizona cypress. Blue foliage.
Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'	CUs	12x3		6	3	2.5		Roman cypress. Columnar shape. Formal appearance.
Cupressus sempervirens 'Swane's Golden'	CUg	4x2		3	3	N/R		Roman cypress form. Golden colour, narrow upright form.
Cupressus torulosa	CUt	15x8	Paved areas. Road verges.	10	4	N/R	Vigorous root system.	Bhutan or Himalayan cypress. Pyramidal shape. Screening plant.

23.4.10 Conifer trees

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	MEg	17x8	Poorly drained sites. Dry sites. Road verges less than 7 metres. Paved areas.	8	4	3	Prefers moist site.	Dawn redwood. Foliage is bright green in summer, turning brown in autumn. Attractive red, flaky bark. Deciduous conifer.
Pinus canariensis	PIc	25x7	Road verges. Natural areas.	12	4	N/R		Canary Island pine. Long, drooping needles. Reddish-brown bark.
Pinus halepensis	PIh	18x10	Road verges. Natural areas.	10	4	N/R	Drought resistant.	Aleppo pine. Original lone pine of ANZAC tradition. Silver/grey bark.
Pinus patula	PIp	15x12	Road verges. Natural areas.	10	4	N/R		Mexican yellow pine. Weeping foliage.
Pinus pinea	PIpi	15x12	Road verges. Natural areas.	10	4	N/R		Stone pine. Edible seeds. Umbrella-like form with no central leader. Alternative lone pine or ANZAC tradition.
Pinus sabinana	PIs	20x10	Road verges. Natural areas.	12	4	N/R		Digger pine.
Pinus torreyana	PIt	20x10	Road verges. Natural areas.	12	4	N/R		Torrey pine. Edible seeds.
Taxodium distichum	TAd	15x8	Dry sites. Road verges.	10	4	3	Irrigated/moist sites ONLY. Slow growing.	Bald or swamp cypress. Brown autumn colour.

23.4.11 List of special plants: trees

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Acer negundo	Acn	16x12	Road verges. Natural areas. Paved areas. Creeks.	10	1	2.5	Very hardy.	Poor form – heavily branched, spreading habit.
* *Allocasuarina glauca*	ALg	15x8	Dry sites. Road verges less than 4.5 metres.	7	1	2	Forms root suckers. City Walk, Civic Centre.	Dark green foliage.
* *Allocasuarina littoralis*	ALl	5x3	Road verges. Wet sites.	4	2	N/R		Black she-oak. Small tree of bushy habit. Local at Gibraltar Falls.
Allocasuarina verticillata	ACv	6x4		4	1	N/R	Hard to establish. Psyllids.	Attractive when mature.
Alnus glutinosa	AUg	10x6	Dry sites. Road verges. Creeks.	8	1	2.5	Good for wet areas.	Common alder, black alder. Winter fruit visible.
Angophora costata	APc	22x10	Poorly drained soils. Road verges less than 8 metres.	9	1	2.5	Requires semi-sheltered sites. Low frost tolerance. Plant no closer than 4 metres from hydraulic services.	Pitted pink bark.
* *Angophora floribunda*	APf	10x7	Dry sites.	6	1	2	Example at corner of Liversidge St & Balmain Cr, Acton. Medium/low frost tolerance.	Dense foliage. Clusters of terminal white flowers.
Araucaria bidwillii	AAb	40x15	Road verges.	15	4	4	Slow growing. Cockatoo damage. Medium frost tolerance.	Bunya bunya pine. Dark green prickly foliage, large cones.
Arbutus X *andrachnoides*	ARa	18x10	Poor soils. Dry sites.	9	1	2	Slow growing. Shade/sun.	White flowers in spring. Small red fruit in autumn.
Callitris endlicheri	CLe	10x3	Road verges.	4	3	N/R	Slow growing. Shade/sun. Susceptible to canker.	Local species.

23.4.11 List of special plants: trees

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Callitris rhomboidea	CLr	15x7	Road verges.	7	4	N/R	Requires irrigation for good growth. Susceptible to canker.	Dark green foliage although one form has blue grey foliage.
Carpinus betulus	CARb	15x10	Dry sites. Road verges less than 6 metres.	9	1	N/R	Irrigated/moist sites only. Shade/sun.	Can be trimmed as a hedge.
Celtis australis	CTa	8x7	Natural areas. Road verges less than 3.5 metres.	7	1	N/R	Slow growing. Invasive by seed. Replacement only.	Nettle tree.
Eucalyptus bicostata *(Eucalyptus globulus* subsp. *Bicostata)*	Ebi	25x15	Dry sites. Road verges.	15	1	4	Tops die out. Many pest problems.	Heavy foliage texture. Long, dark green leaves.
*Eucalyptus blakely*i	Ebl	20x10+	Urban areas.	N/A	1	N/A	Prone to severe insect attack.	Local species. Use only in mixed plantings in natural areas.
Eucalyptus cinerea	Eci	15x10	Road verges. Single species.	9	1	3	Autumn gum moth, scale. Minimal use in urban settings. Plant no closer than 4 metres from hydraulic services.	Grey-blue foliage. Low-limbed character. Local species. Useful for screen plantings.
Eucalyptus gregsoniana	Egg	15x10	Road verges. Dry sites.	9	1	N/R	Low survival rate.	Mallee habit. Dark pendulous foliage. White trunk.
Eucalyptus lacrimans (*E. pauciflora* Tantangera form)	Elm	15x10	Road verges. Dry sites.	9	1	N/R	Low survival rate.	Weeping form.
Eucalyptus macrorhyncha	Ema	20x10	Urban areas. Agistment areas.	N/A	1	N/A	Stagheaded. Dead branches develop early.	Red stringybark. Use in natural areas only. Local species.
Eucalyptus maidenii *(E. globulus* subsp. *Maidenii)*	Emd	20x15	Dry sites. Road verges.	11	1	3	Tops die out. Many pest problems.	Heavy foliage texture. Long, dark green leaves.

23.4.11 List of special plants: trees

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Eucalyptus nicholii	Eni	15x10	Road verges.	9	1	3	Double leaders lead to high demands on tree surgery. Scale.	Grey-green leaves. Insignificant flowers. Fibrous bark.
Eucalyptus pauciflora subsp. *Pauciflora* *(E. pauciflora)*	Epp	15x10	Dry sites. Road verges.	9	1	N/R	Low survival rate.	White trunk.
Eucalyptus pulverulenta	Epl	5x3	Large plantings. Road verges.	3			Many pest problems. Can be straggly.	Specimen tree.
* *Eucalyptus tricarpa* *(E. sideroxylon* subsp. *Tricarpa)*	Eti	25x10	Road verges less than 6.0 m.	9	1	3		Dark fibrous bark. Cream flowers in threes. In nature, Eti has better form than Esi.
Eucalyptus viminalis	Evi	25x10	Dry sites. Road verges.	10	1	3	Ribbony bark with a shedding habit. Local form has greater drought tolerance.	Woodland form at Lake George. Unsuited to high use activity areas.
Eucalyptus youmanii	Eyo	15x8	Road verges. Urban areas.	N/A	1	N/A	Open space use.	Similar look to *Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*.
Ginkgo biloba	GIb	10x5	Exposed sites. Dry sites. Road verges.	4	1	N/R	Slow growing. Requires irrigation. Only plant male form.	Maidenhair tree. Yellow autumn colour. Deciduous.
Pinus radiata	PIr	25x12	Road verges. Natural areas.	14	4	N/R	Limited to replacements in existing plantings and only where approved by CUPP.	Monterey pine. Rich green foliage.
Populus nigra 'Italica'	POn	30x4	Dry sites. Creeks. Road verges. Rivers	12	3	5	Irrigated/moist sites only. Prone to rust. Problem root suckers. Limited to replacements in existing plantings and only where approved by CUPP.	Lombardy poplar. Yellow autumn colour.

23.4.11 List of special plants: trees

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
* *Prunus* 'Amanogawa'	Pag	4x1		3	3	N/R		Fastigate form. Flowers light pink, fragrant. Young leaves coppery.
* *Prunus* 'Sekiyama' ('Kanzan')	Psk	5x3		3.5	2	N/R		Flowers pale rose-purple. Young leaves bronze colour.
* *Prunus* 'Shirofugen'	Psf	6x6		5	2	N/R		Flowers white flushed pale pink. Young leaves bronze colour, turn deep orange in autumn.
* *Prunus* 'Shirotae' ('Mt. Fuji')	Pst	5x5		4.5		N/R		Flowers white. Young green leaves slightly bronze colour.
* *Quercus phellos*	Qph	15x8	Paved areas. Road verges less than 5 metres.	8	1	2.5		Yellow/orange colour. Fine leaves
Quillaja saponaria	QIs	5x3		3	1	N/R	Medium frost tolerance. Slow growing.	Chilean soap bark. Evergreen. Attractive foliage. Decorative fruits.
Robinia pseudoacacia	RBp	15x10	Road verges. Paved areas. Natural areas.	9	1	2.5	Thorns exclude use in pedestrian areas. Root suckers are potentially invasive.	Compound mid-green leaf.
+ *Ulmus americana*	Uam	30x20	Road verges less than 10 metres. Creeks	14	1	3	Susceptible to Dutch elm disease.	Yellow autumn colour.
+ *Ulmus glabra* 'Horizontalis'	Ugh	9x5	Creeks.	5	2	N/R	Shade/sun. Susceptible to Dutch elm disease.	Specimen tree. Yellow autumn foliage.
+ *Ulmus glabra* 'Lutescens'	Ugl	6x5	Creeks.	6	1	N/R	Susceptible to Dutch elm disease.	Yellow foliage.

23.4.11 List of special plants: trees

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Min. clearance from building setback (m)	Tree shape category	Root barrier zone (m)	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
+ *Ulmus procera*	Upr	30x20	Road verges less than 10 metres. Creeks.	14	1	N/R	Susceptible to Dutch elm disease. Root suckers.	Yellow autumn colour.
+ *Ulmus procera* 'Argenteovarie-gata'	Upa	20x15	Road verges less than 9 metres. Creeks.	12	1	3	Shade/sun. Prefers deep soil, but tolerant of poor conditions. Susceptible to Dutch elm disease.	Variegated foliage.
+ *Ulmus procera* 'Special clone'	Ups	30x20	Road verges less than 10 metres. Creeks.	14	1	3	Grafted form with a uniform character. Susceptible to Dutch elm disease.	Yellow autumn colour.

\+ Use of Ulmus species restricted to replacements in existing plantings only. No new designs using these species will be approved.

23.4.12 Native shrubs higher than 4 metres

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Acacia dealbata	Adl	6x4	Road verges.	Root suckers. Responds to severe pruning. Lives up to 10 years.	Local species. Good screen plant.
Acacia howittii	Aho	5x4	Shelter belts. Road verges.	Scale. Low frost tolerance.	Useful hedge. Fragrant foliage.
Acacia mearnsii	Amr	7x5	Road verges.	Alternative for Acacia decurrens.	Local species. Bipinnate leaves.
Acacia pravissima	Apr	4x3	Road verges.	Shade/sun. Acacia bug.	Local species.
Acacia pycnantha	Apy	4x3	Road verges.	Subject to rust galls. Low frost tolerance.	Local species.
Acacia spectabilis	Asp	4x3	Natural areas. Road verges.	Shade/sun.	Bluish foliage. Grey-white bark.
Banksia ericifolia	BNe	5x5	Road verges.	Responds to severe pruning. Plant no closer than 2 metres from hydraulic services.	Orange flower spikes in winter.
Banksia X 'Giant Candles'	BNg	5x5	Road verges.	Responds to severe pruning.	Larger winter flower spikes than BNe (up to 400 mm).
Banksia integrifolia	BNi	6x4	Road verges.	Responds to severe pruning. Bird attractor.	Upright growth. Yellow flowers.
Banksia marginata	BNm	5x4	Road verges.	Shade/sun.	Local form available. Green/silver leaves.
Banksia serrata	BNs	6x4	Road verges.	Shade/sun. Responds to severe pruning. Medium frost tolerance. Frost sensitive when young.	Light green foliage. Gnarled habit with age. Old cones are silver. Yellow flower spikes.
Callistemon salignus	Csa	4x3		Medium frost tolerance (protect from frost when young). Responds to severe pruning.	Pinkish new leaves. White & red flower forms. Papery bark.
Callistemon viminalis 'Hannah Ray'	Cvh	4x3	Dry sites.	Responds to severe pruning. Medium frost tolerance	Dense weeping foliage to the ground. Long red flower spikes in spring.
Hakea eriantha	Her	4x4	Exposed sites.	Medium frost tolerance. Screening plant.	
Hakea salicifolia	Hsa	5x4	Exposed sites. Dry sites	Avoid planting in mounds (moisture insufficient). Medium frost tolerance. Prefers adequate moisture. Screening plant.	Broad and fine leaf form available.
Lomatia arborescens	LMa	6x3	Dry sites.	Leaf miner problems. Prefers adequate moisture.	Flowers in summer.
Lomatia myricoides	LMm	5x3	Dry sites.	Shade/sun. Responds to severe pruning. Prefers adequate moisture. Leaf miner problems.	Flowers in summer. Local species.
Melaleuca ericifolia	Mer	4x3		Shade/sun. Root suckers assist spread. Good for wet sites, problem areas.	Good screen plant. Small cream flowers.

23.4.12 Native shrubs higher than 4 metres

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Melaleuca stypheliodes	Mst	8x4	Sites near people.	Prickly foliage. Medium frost tolerance. Plant no closer than 4 metres from hydraulic services.	Thick papery bark. Cream flowers.

23.4.13 Native shrubs 2 to 4 metres high

Botanical Name	Code	Height x Width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Acacia boormanii	Abo	3x2		Shade/sun. Root suckers assist spread. Responds to severe pruning.	Attractive grey foliage Good screen plant..
Acacia buxifolia	Abu	2.5x2		Shade/sun. Responds to severe pruning. Plant no closer than 2 metres from hydraulic services.	Local species.
Acacia cardiophylla	Aca	3x4		Shade/sun.	Attractive soft feathery leaves. Yellow flowers in spring. Reddish bark
Acacia cultriformis	Acu	2.5x3		Shade/sun. Long-lived species (to 20 years).	Silver triangular foliage. Useful clipped hedge.
Acacia decora	Ade	2x2		Shade/sun.	Blue foliage. Bright yellow flowers
Acacia iteaphylla	Ait	3x3	Shelter belts.	Shade/sun. Medium frost tolerance.	Blue foliage. Semi-weeping. Bright yellow winter flowers.
Acacia triptera	Atr	2x2		Shade/sun.	Prickly foliage. Bright gold flowers.
Acacia vestita	Ave	3x5		Shade/sun.	Soft weeping foliage.
Atriplex nummularia	ATn	3x2	Poorly drained sites.		Grey foliage.
Baeckea virgata	BKv	3x3		Shade/sun. May seed prolifically. Responds to severe pruning. Hardy.	Good for wet areas. Fine leaf. Background evergreen. Mass of white summer flowers.
Bursaria lasiophylla (B. spinosa)	BSl	3x2		Shade/sun.	Local species.
Callistemon citrinus	Cci	3x2	Dry sites.	Tolerates moist soils. Responds to severe pruning. Plant no closer than 2 metres from hydraulic services.	White and red flowers.
Callistemon 'Harkness'	Cha	3x3		Low frost tolerance.	Red flowers.
Callistemon 'King's Park Special'	Ckp	3x3		Medium frost tolerance.	Multiple heads of crimson flower heads.
Callistemon 'Mauve Mist'	Cmm	3x3		Medium frost tolerance.	Mauve-pink flowers in summer.
Callistemon pallidus	Cpa	3x3	Dry sites.	Shade/sun. Tolerates moist soils.	Pale yellow flowers.
Callistemon phoeniceus	Cph	2x3	Dry sites.	Shade/sun.	Red flowers.
Callistemon 'Reeve's Pink'	Crp	3x3		Medium frost tolerance.	Pink flowers - summer.
Callistemon sieberi (C. paludosus)	Csi	3x2		Responds to severe pruning.	White flowers.
Correa backhouseana	CRb	2x1	Poorly drained sites.		Green/white flowers in winter.

23.4.13 Native shrubs 2 to 4 metres high

Botanical Name	Code	Height x Width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Grevillea acanthifolia subsp. *acanthifolia*	Gac	3x4			Mauve-pink toothbrush flowers. Broad dark green leaves.
Grevillea arenaria	Gar	2-5x4		Shade/sun. Strong bird attractor.	Red and green flowers. Soft, grey/blue or green leaf.
Grevillea aspleniifolia	Gas	3x4			Red toothbrush flowers. Long, strap-like leaves, grey.
Grevillea 'Audrey'	Gau	2x2			Orange/red flowers.
Grevillea 'Canberra Gem'	Gcg	2x2		Shade/sun. Scale with age. Sooty mould	Spiky green foliage. Pink flowers. Hedge/barrier plant.
Grevillea 'Evelyn's Coronet'	Gec	2x1.7		Shade/sun.	Pink flowers. Soft, grey round leaves.
Grevillea X 'Hookeriana'	Gho	2x5	Exposed sites.		Long red flowers. Hybrid of unknown origin. Large leaf.
Grevillea juniperina	Gju	2x2		Shade/sun. Suited to natural areas.	Local species. Prickly foliage. Red, orange or yellow flowers.
Grevillea longifolia	Glo	3x4			Red and green flowers. Long strap-like leaf.
Grevillea manglesii subsp. *manglesii* (*G. glabrata*)	Gmm	3x4			White scented flowers. Small green leaf.
Grevillea 'Poorinda Constance'	Gpc	2x2		Sharp pointed leaf. Hardy. Adaptable.	Orange/red flowers. Prolific blooming. Dark green leaves.
Grevillea 'Poorinda Elegance'	Gpe	2x2			Shiny, narrow leaves. Yellow-orange flowers with pink styles.
Grevillea 'Poorinda Leanne'	Gpl	2x2			Narrow, glossy leaves. Orange/red flowers. Spreading habit.
Grevillea 'Poorinda Peter'	Gpp	3x5			Lobed leaves. Rosy-pink toothbrush flowers. Spreading.
Grevillea 'Poorinda Queen'	Gpq	2x2			Pale pink flowers. Similar to *G.* 'Poorinda Leanne'.
Grevillea rivularis	Gri	2x6		Medium frost tolerance. Threatened plant species in the wild.	Pale pink/green flowers. Spiky foliage.
Grevillea shiressii	Gsr	3x3		Shade/sun. Medium frost tolerance. Threatened plant species in the wild.	Greenish/blue flowers. Strap-like leaf
Grevillea speciosa subsp. *dimorpha*	Gsd	3x2		Shade/sun.	Bright red flowers. Two forms, broad or narrow leaves.

23.4.13 Native shrubs 2 to 4 metres high

Botanical Name	Code	Height x Width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Grevillea thelemanniana subsp. *obtusifolia*	Gto	2x2			Red and green flowers. Soft, light green foliage.
Grevillea victoriae	Gvi	2x4	Poorly drained sites.	Shade/sun. Good drainage Sensitive to root rot.	Deep red flowers. Variable leaf width, green above, silvery hairs underneath. Local species.
Grevillea victoriae var. *leptoneura*	Gvl	2x2	Poorly drained sites.	Good drainage. Sensitive to root rot.	Narrower, blunt leaf compared with Gvi. Smaller, paler flowers.
Grevillea willisii	Gwi	2x3		Shade/sun. Medium frost tolerance.	Spiky foliage. Pale green/yellow toothbrush flowers.
Hakea gibbosa	Hgi	3x3	Poorly drained sites. Car parks.	Unsuited to areas of high pedestrian use.	Narrow, prickly leaves. White flowers.
Hakea nodosa	Hno	3x4		Shade/sun.	Tiny, scented yellow flowers. Needle like leaves, not prickly.
Hakea propinqua	Hpr	2x1	Car parks.	Unsuited to areas of high pedestrian use.	Prickly leaves. White or yellow flowers.
Hakea teretifolia	Hte	3x2	Car parks.	Unsuited to areas of high pedestrian use.	Very prickly leaves. White flowers.
Indigofera adesmiifolia *(I. australis* var. *signata)*	INd	2x2	Poorly drained sites.	Shade/sun. Responds to severe pruning. Tolerates hot, dry sites.	Purple flowers. Local species.
Kunzea ambigua	KUa	3.5x4		Responds to severe pruning.	Fine foliage. Massed white flowers.
Leptospermum lanigerum	Llg	3x3			Conspicuous white flowers. Local species. Various forms which have either dark green or grey tomentose foliage.
Leptospermum squarrosum	Lsq	2.5x1.5			Pink flowers in Feb-May on old wood only.
Melaleuca cuticularis	Mcu	3x2			White flowers. Narrow leaves.
Melaleuca erubescens	Meb	3x1.5			Pink flowers. Needle leaves.
Melaleuca squarrosa	Msq	2.5x2.5	Dry sites.		Dense foliage. Cream flowers.
Melaleuca viminea	Mvi	3x3	Dry sites.		Fragrant cream flowers. Soft, needle leaves.
Myoporum viscosum	MYv	2x2	Poorly drained sites.	Suits dry, rocky sites.	White flowers with purple spots.
Phebalium elatius subsp. *beckleri*	PHe	2x1		Shade/sun.	Terminal white flowers. Rounded form.

23.4.13 Native shrubs 2 to 4 metres high

Botanical Name	Code	Height x Width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Polyscias sambucifolia	POLs	3x2	Dry sites.	Shade/sun. Some gum oozing noted at Botanic Gardens. Responds to severe pruning.	Terminal white flowers. Fern-like leaves in the local subspecies.
Spyridium parvifolium	SDp	3x1.5	Poorly drained sites.		Spreading habit. Terminal white flowers.
Westringia longifolia	WEl	2x1.5	Poorly drained sites.	Medium frost tolerance. Good hedge if pruned. Shade/sun. Responds to severe pruning.	White to purple flower forms available.

23.4.14 Native shrubs 1 to 2 metres

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Acacia costiniana	Aco	1.5x3		Shade/sun.	Bright green foliage.
Anigozanthos flavidus	ANf	1.5x.4		Shade/sun. Inkspot. Medium frost tolerance.	Many cultivars are now available. Contact the Botanic Gardens for advice.
Astartea fascicularis	ASf	1.3x1.3		Shade/sun. Responds to severe pruning.	White-pink flowers.
Baeckea linifolia	BKl	1.75x2		Shade/sun. Responds to severe pruning.	Weeping habit. White flowers.
Banksia aspleniifolia	BNa	1.5x2	Dry sites.	Shade/sun. Prefers well-drained sites.	Yellow/green flowers in autumn/winter.
Banksia spinulosa	BNsp	1.5x1.5		Shade/sun. Very hardy. Responds to severe pruning.	Narrow leaves. Yellow orange flowers with black styles.
Bauera rubioides	BUr	1x1.5	Dry sites.	Shade/sun. Good for wet, shady sites. Regular pruning retains leafy appearance.	Pink or white flower forms available.
Callistemon subulatus	Csu	1.5x2		Shade/sun.	Red flowers.
Callistemon viminalis 'Captain Cook'	Cvc	1.5x1.5	Dry sites.	Shade/sun. Some webbing caterpillar. Medium frost tolerance.	Profuse red flowers. Variable size.
Calytrix tetragona	CALt	1.5x1	Poorly drained sites.	Shade/sun. Responds to severe pruning.	White to deep pink flowers.
Correa alba var. *alba*	CRa	1.5x1.5		Shade/sun.	White bell flowers. Grey-green foliage.
Daviesia mimosoides	DVm	1x0.8		Shade/sun. Straggly. Responds to severe pruning. Revegetation use.	Blue foliage. Yellow flowers. Local species.
Dodonea viscosa subsp. *angustissima* *(D. attenuata)*	DDa	1.5x1		Shade/sun.	Red and yellow fruit (females only).
*Eriostemon myoporoide*s subsp. *acutus*	ETa	1.3x2		Shade/sun. Responds to severe pruning.	Scented foliage, white flowers.
Eriostemon myoporoides subsp. *myoporoides* *(E. myoporoides)*	ETm	1.5x2		Shade/sun. Responds to severe pruning.	Scented foliage, white flowers.
Grevillea aquifolium	Gaq	1x2		Shade/sun.	Holly-like bluish foliage. Pale red toothbrush flowers.
Grevillea confertifolia	Gco	1x1.5		Shade/sun.	Scented, pink-red flowers. Three forms, prostrate to upright.
Grevillea diminuta	Gdi	1x2		Shade/sun.	Local species. Red flowers. Silver foliage.
Grevillea lanigera	Gla	1.5x1.5		Shade/sun.	Local species. Red flowers.

23.4.14 Native shrubs 1 to 2 metres

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Grevillea lavandulacea	Glv	1x1		Shade/sun.	White to pink flowers. Grey-green foliage.
Grevillea 'Shirley Howie'	Gsh	1.3x1.3		Shade/sun.	Deep pink flowers.
Indigofera australis	INu	1.5x1.5	Poorly drained sites.	Shade/sun. Open, straggly habit. Responds to severe pruning.	Local species. Purple pea flowers. White form also exists.
Isopogon anemonifolius	ISa	1x1	Wet sites.	Shade/sun. Responds to severe pruning.	Finely divided foliage. Yellow flowers.
Kunzea 'Badja Carpet'	KUb	1.2x1.5		Shade/sun. Responds to severe pruning. Requires periodic pruning.	Dark green foliage. White terminal flowers.
Kunzea parvifolia	KUp	1.2x1.5		Shade/sun. Responds to severe pruning.	Terminal mauve flowers.
Olearia phlogopappa	OLp	1.5x1	Poorly drained sites.	Shade/sun. Requires pruning. Short-lived. Responds to severe pruning.	Blue or white flowers.
Phebalium squamulosum subsp. *argenteum*	PHs	1.5x2		Hardy.	Attractive foliage. Upright dense habit. White flowers in terminal clusters.
Podocarpus lawrencei	PDl	1x1		Shade/sun. Long lived but slow growing. Responds to severe pruning.	Local species. Dark green foliage. Male and female plants. Red berries on female plants.
Rhagodia spinescens var. *deltophylla*	RHs	1x1	Wet sites.	Good for exposed,dry sites. Responds to severe pruning.	Blue/grey foliage. Pungent foliage.
Thelionema glauca *(Stypandra glauca)*	Sgc	1x1		Shade/sun.	Tufted habit. Blue flowers, blue foliage.
Westringia fruticosa	WEf	1.5x3		Hardy - tolerates exposure. Brittle wood. Requires periodic pruning. Responds to severe pruning.	Dark green foliage. White flowers.
Westringia 'Wynyabbie Gem'	WEw	1.3x1.5			Blue-mauve flowers throughout the year.
Zieria cytisoides	ZIc	1.5x1.5	Poorly drained sites.	Responds to severe pruning.	Pink flowers. Grey foliage.

23.4.15 Native shrubs less than 1 metre high

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Allocasuarina nana *(Casuarina nana)*	ALn	1x1.5		Responds to severe pruning.	Open habit.
Correa 'Dusky Bells'	CRdb	.5x.75	Exposed sites.	Shade/sun. Medium frost tolerance.	Pink/red flowers.
Grevillea juniperina 'Molonglo'	Gjm	.5x3		Good on exposed sites.	Spiky dark green foliage. Orange flowers. Local selection.
Grevillea 'Little Thicket'	Glt	.8x.8		Scale. Root suckers assist spread.	Grey foliage. Insignificant pale pink flowers.
Micromyrtus ciliata	MIc	.5x.7		With age, loses leaves in centre of the plant. Responds to severe pruning.	Pink buds and white flowers. Tiny overlapping leaves.

23.4.16 Introduced shrubs higher than 4 metres

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Arbutus unedo	ARu	5x4	Paved areas.	Shade/sun.	Evergreen. White flowers, red fruit in autumn.
Camellia sasanqua	CAMs	4x3		Shade/sun. Prefers acid soils.	Evergreen with dark green leaves. Pink flowers in autumn.
Cordyline australis	CDYa	4x2	Poorly drained sites.	Well drained soils. Remove spent leaves.	Palm-like plant, with long leaves bunched at end of naked branches.
Cornus florida 'Rubra'	CNr	4x3	Dry sites. Poor soils.	Shade preferred. Requires wind protection.	Red autumn foliage. Pink spring flowers. Deciduous.
Cornus kousa	CNk	5x3	Dry sites. Poor soils.		Bronze autumn foliage. Cream flowers. Deciduous.
Garrya elliptica	GAe	5x4		Requires cool roots.	Evergreen. Green catkins (male) in winter.
Laurus nobilis	LUn	8x4		Shade/sun. Drought tolerant.	Bay tree. Aromatic foliage.
Parrotia persica	PAp	6x4		Shade/sun.	Red/gold autumn colour.
Photinia 'Robusta'	PNr	4x3		Hardy evergreen. Powdery mildew. Responds to severe pruning.	Red new growth. White pungent flowers. Hedge.
Pittosporum eugenioides (variegated)	PTe	5x2	Poorly drained sites.	Prefers semi-shade. Needs well drained soils. Scale. Responds to severe pruning.	Green/white foliage.

23.4.17 Introduced shrubs 2 to 4 metres high

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Acca sellowiana *(Feijoa sellowiana)*	FEs	3x2		Requires semi-shade.	Green/woolly white leaves. Red flowers, edible fruit. Evergreen.
Ceanothus 'Blue Pacific'	CEb	2x1.5	Wet sites. Poorly drained sites.	Needs periodic pruning. Short lived (10 years). Pear and cherry slug. Leaf miner.	Dark blue flowers.
Ceanothus papillosus var. *roweanus*	CEp	2-4x2	Wet sites. Poorly drained sites.	Short lived (10 years).	Light blue flowers.
Chaenomeles speciosa	CHs	2x2	Paved areas.	Large fruit. Fruit drop.	Deciduous. Red, pink & white flower forms, winter/spring flowering. Spiny branches.
Cornus sanguinea	CNs	2x2		Medium frost tolerance.	Purple autumn colour. Deciduous. Red stems.
Cytisus X 'Burkwoodii'	CYb	2.5x2	Natural areas.	Requires pruning after flowering.	Red/yellow flowers.
Elaeagnus pungens 'Marginata'	Elm	3x3		Prefers semi-shade.	Inconspicuous, pink scented flowers. Leaves with silver edge.
Escallonia macrantha	ESm	3x2	Dry sites. Wet sites.	Good drainage required. Responds to severe pruning.	Dense dark green leaves. Deep pink flowers.
Escallonia rubra	ESr	2x1	Dry sites. Wet sites.	Good drainage required. Responds to severe pruning.	Red flowers.
Euonymus japonicus	EUj	3x2		Powdery mildew. Requires pruning. Plant no closer than 2 metres from hydraulic services.	Evergreen. Useful hedge. White flowers. Red berries.
Forsythia 'Lynwood Gold'	FOl	2x1.5		Needs regular pruning. Responds to severe pruning.	Deciduous. Prolific yellow flowers in spring.
Jasminum mesnyi	JAm	2x2		Requires semi-shade. Medium frost tolerance.	Dark green leaves. Semi-deciduous. Yellow flowers.
Lagerstroemia indica	LAi	3x2		Powdery mildew in shaded sites. Plant no closer than 2 metres from hydraulic services.	Purple, pink or white flowers in late summer. Attractive mottled bark.
Osmanthus fragrans	OSf	2.5x2			Very fragrant white flowers. Evergreen.
Philadelphus 'Virginalis'	PHIv	2x1		Medium frost tolerance.	Double white fragrant flowers. Deciduous.
Photinia glabra 'Rubens'	PNg	2.5x2		Powdery mildew - minimal. Hedge.	Red spring foliage. Dull white flowers.
Prunus laurocerasus	Pla	3.5x3	Natural areas.	Prefers full shade. Leaves, fruit poisonous. Attracts bees.	Evergreen/glossy leaves. Good screen. White flowers in spring. Blue/black autumn berries.
Raphiolepis X *delacourii*	RAd	2x1	Dry areas	Shade/sun. Slow growing.	Evergreen. Pink flowers.
Viburnum X *bodnantense*	Vbo	3x2		Shade/sun.	Sweet scented rose-pink flowers in winter.

23.4.17 Introduced shrubs 2 to 4 metres high

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Viburnum X *burkwoodii*	Vbu	2x1.5		Shade/sun.	Conspicuous, scented, pink/white flowers in spring. Semi-deciduous. Bronze autumn foliage.
Viburnum opulus 'Sterile'	Vop	3x2		Shade/sun.	White flowers in summer. Deciduous. Red autumn foliage.
Viburnum tinus	Vti	3x2.5		Shade/sun. Red spider, thrip. Good hedge. Plant no closer than 2 metres from hydraulic services.	Flowers pink/white. Evergreen.
Viburnum tomentosum	Vto	2x2.5		Shade/sun.	Sweet scented pink tinted flowers. Red autumn foliage.
Weigela florida *(W. rosea)*	Wfl	2x2		Requires pruning after flowering.	Pink flowers. Deciduous.

23.4.18 Introduced shrubs 1 to 2 metres high

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Abelia X *grandiflora*	ABg	1.5x1.2		Responds well to regular pruning.	Semi-deciduous. Green/bronze foliage. Pink and white flowers.
Abelia rupestris	ABr	1.5x1.2		Shade/sun.	Deciduous.
Abelia schumannii	ABs	1.2x1		Shade/sun.	Deciduous. Better flower (pink) than ABg, ABr.
Berberis darwinii	BBd	1x1	Shops.	Requires pruning. Collects litter.	Deciduous. Red berries. Prickly leaves.
Berberis thunbergii f. *atropurpurea'*	BBt	1x1	Shops.	Requires pruning. Collects litter.	Purple red foliage. Deciduous. Prickly leaves.
Chaenomeles japonica	CHj	1x1	Paved areas.	Small fruit. Fruit drop.	Deciduous. Reddish orange flowers in winter/spring. Spiny branches.
Choisya ternata	CYt	1.5x1.5	Poorly drained sites.	Attracts citrus white butterfly.	Glossy green foliage. White flowers. Aromatic.
Cistus ladaniferus *(Cistus ladanifer)*	CIl	1x1		Good on dry sites.	Attractive white flowers.
Cotoneaster microphyllus	COm	1.5x1.5	Exposed sites. Natural areas.	Low growing.	Scarlet berries. Evergreen.
Cotoneaster 'Yarralumla'	COy	1.2x1.2	Natural areas.	Good for dry sites. Hardy.	Compact evergreen. Red berries.
Deutzia gracilis	DEg	1.8x2		Shade/sun. Prune after flowering.	Pink/white flowers.
Hebe 'Blue Gem'	HBb	1x1		Responds to pruning.	Blue flowers.
Hebe 'La Seduisante'	HBl	1.25x1		Responds to pruning. Leaf spot in wet winters.	Purple flowers. Leaf underside purple/red.
Hypericum patulum var. 'Henryi'	HYp	1x1	Exposed sites.		Semi-deciduous. Buttercup yellow flowers
Nandina domestica	NNd	1.7x1		Shade/sun. Responds to severe pruning. Root suckers are not a problem.	Red tinged leaves in spring and autumn. Red berries turn white.
Phormium tenax	PMt	1.2x1.2			Long, strap-like leaves.
Phormium tenax 'Rubrum'	PMr	1.2x1.2			Reddish long leaves.
Prunus glandulosa 'Rosea'	Pgr	1x1			Deciduous. Pink flowers.
Rosmarinus officinalis	RSo	1x1		Good for dry sites. Responds well to pruning. Useful hedge.	Rosemary - 'ANZAC bush'. Fragrant leaves, blue flowers.
Spiraea cantoniensis	SIc	1.5x1.5		Requires pruning after flowering.	Semi-deciduous. White summer flowers.
Spiraea thunbergii	SIt	1.5x1.5		Slow growing. Semi-deciduous.	Profuse white flowers in spring.
Viburnum carlesii	Vca	1.5x1		Shade/sun.	Fragrant white flowers in spring. Deciduous.

23.4.19 Introduced shrubs less than 1 metre high

Botanical Name	Code	Height x Width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Coleonema pulchrum 'Compactum'	COLc	.75 x.5		Very hardy. Good for dry sites. Pungent smell.	Pink flowers.
Coleonema pulchrum 'Sunset Gold'	COLs	.6x1		Use low form.	Gold foliage.
Erica mediterranea	ERm	.7x.7		Shade/sun. Webbing caterpillar.	Pink flowers in winter.
Genista tinctoria	GNt	.8x.8	Natural areas.	Medium frost tolerance. Plant no closer than 2 metres from hydraulic services.	Small green leaves. Yellow flowers.
Lavandula angustifolia	LVa	.3x.3		Good for exposed sites. Requires pruning after flowering.	Fragrant grey foliage. Fragrant blue flowers.
Mahonia aquifolium	MHa	.8x.5	Full sun.	Shade.	Holly-like foliage. Yellow flowers. Blue berries in autumn.
Nandina domestica 'Nana'	NNn	.3x.3		Shade/sun.	Compact form. Red autumn foliage.

23.4.20 List of special plants: shrubs

Botanical Name	Code	Height x Width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Acacia baileyana	Aba	6x6	Road verges. Natural areas.	Invasive.	Grey foliage. Early to flower (July).
* *Acacia covenyi*	Acy	5x3	Dry sites.	Most soils. Long lived and not suseptable to borers.	Yellow flowers. Intense grey-bluish foliage partilculary during winter. Dense bush growth habit.
* *Acacia filicifolia*	Aff	1x1.5		Adaptable	Yellow flowers.
Acacia parramattensis	Apm	7x5	Road verges.	Alternative for *Acacia decurrens*.	Local species. Bipinnate leaves.
Acacia rubida	Aru	5x4	Single species plantings.	Acacia bug. Use only in mixed plantings.	Local species. Native revegetation use.
Banksia robur	BNr	2x1.5	Dry sites.	Shade/sun. Medium frost tolerance, low when young. Requires wet, cool sites. South aspect.	Green/yellow flowers. Coarse texture due to broad leaves.
Boronia denticulata	BOd	1x1.5		Shade/sun. Moist site.	Pink flowers. Scented foliage.
Boronia heterophylla	BOh	1.5x1	Poorly drained sites. Dry sites.	Shade/sun. Susceptible to drying out.	Bright pink flowers. Scented flowers and foliage.
Boronia mollis 'Lorne Pride'	BOm	2x1.5		Shade/sun.	Pink flowers. Scented foliage. Improved compact form.
Boronia 'Telopea Valley Star'	BOt	1.5x1		Shade/sun.	Pink flowers.
* *Callistemon* 'Anzac'	Canz	1x1			White flowers.
* *Callistemon regidus*	Cgd	3x2		Sun. Moist and dry sites. Drought tender.	Stiff leaved bottlebrush. Narrow leaves. Red brush flowers.
* *Calothamnus quadrifidus*	Cqd	1.5x2		Sun. Well drained sandy soils.	Evergreen with deep green pine like leaves. Crimson spiky flowers.
* *Cassinia longifolia*	CSSl	2x2	Urban areas.	Shade/sun. Brittle branches. Responds to severe pruning. Suitable for revegetation.	Sticky scented foliage. White flowers. Local species.
Cassinia quinquinquefaria	CSSq	2x2	Urban areas.	Shade/sun. Brittle branches. Responds to severe pruning. Use for revegetation.	Local species.
* *Cornus capitata*	CNc	3x3	Poor soils.	Requires irrigation.	Evergreen. Cream flowers Red fruit.
* *Cornus florida* 'Alba'	CNa	4x3	Dry sites. Poor soils.	Shade preferred. Requires wind protection.	Deciduous. White spring flowers. Red autumn foliage.
Correa glabra	CRg	1x1	Exposed sites.	Shade/sun.	Glossy green foliage. Green flowers in winter.
* *Correa pulchella*	Cpu	1x1	Moist sites.	Shade/sun	Evergreen slender stem shrub. Long flowering

23.4.20 List of special plants: shrubs

Botanical Name	Code	Height x Width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
					season.
Correa reflexa var. *reflexa*	CRr	1x1	Exposed sites.	Shade/sun.	Many forms, some hardier than others.
Correa schlechtendalii	CRs	1.5x1.5	Exposed sites. Poorly drained sites.	Shade/sun.	Red flowers.
Crowea exalata	CWe	.7x.7		Shade/sun. Medium frost tolerance.	Pink flowers.
Crowea exalata 'Ginninderra Falls'	CWg	0.5x0.5	Poorly drained sites.	Shade/sun. Medium frost tolerance.	Pink flowers in summer / autumn. Local species.
Crowea 'Festival'	CWf	1x1	Exposed sites. Dry sites. Poorly drained sites.	Shade only. Medium frost tolerance.	Profuse pink flowers.
Crowea saligna	CWs	1.2x1.2	Exposed sites. Dry sites. Poorly drained sites.	Shade only. Medium frost tolerance.	Pink flowers.
Dampiera purpurea	DAp	0.8x1	Poorly drained sites.	Shade/sun. Root suckers assist spread. Powdery mildew.	Blue/grey foliage. Blue/purple flowers.
Dicksonia antartica	DCa	2x3	Dry sites.	Shade only. Requires moist/ irrigated site. Low frost tolerance.	Local species. Special design feature.
Diospyros kaki	DYk	5x4		Shade/sun.	Orange edible fruit. Orange autumn foliage.
* *Euonymus japonicus* (variegated)	EUjv	3x2		Powdery mildew. Requires pruning.	Evergreen, variegated. Useful hedge. White flowers, red berries.
* *Grevillea barklyana* subsp. *macleayana*	Gbm	3x2		Low/medium frost tolerance.	Pink flowers.
* *Grevillea crithmifolia*	Gcf	.3x1.5	Wet sites.	Well drained sites. Withstands dry periods.	Compact evergreen shrub with needle leaves. Cream white flowers.
* *Grevillea* 'Pink Lady'	GPd	.5x1-3		Adaptable.	Pink flowers.
* *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* (clone from Kew)	Grk	1.5x1.5		Shade/sun.	Red flowers, grey/blue foliage.
Grevillea rosmarinifolia (Rankin Springs) (Syn. *G. glabella*)	Grrs	1x1		Scale. Spiky foliage.	Red flowers.
Hakea sericea	Hse	2.5x2.5	Natural areas. Unsuited to areas of high pedestrian use.	Potentially invasive.	Prickly foliage. White flowers.
* *Hebe glaucophylla*	Hgu	.5x.5		Sun. Tolerates dry periods. Good border plant. Trimmed for edging. No maintenance.	Small evergreen shrub with profusion of white flowers in spring.
* *Hebe* 'Inspriation'	HIp	1x1		Shade/sun. No maintenance.	Evergreen compact bush. Dark green leaves. Spikes

23.4.20 List of special plants: shrubs

Botanical Name	Code	Height x Width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
					of purple flowers in summer, winter and spring.
* *Hebe salicifolia*	Hsf	2-3x1-2		Sun. Tolerant to dry conditions. Suitable for screening, embankments and mixed border.	Dramatic white flowers in spring/autumn.
* *Hebe* 'Autumn Glory'	HAG			Sun. Useful for autumn flower colour.	Showy evergreen with violet blue flowers from late summer into winter.
Homoranthus papillatus	HOp	.75x1	Poorly drained sites.	Pungent smell in flower.	Horizontal blue/grey foliage. Yellow flowers.
* *Kolkwitzia amabilis*	Kmb	1.5-2.5x	Poorly drained sites.	Sun. Fertile well drained soil.	Beauty bush. Decidious. Abundant flowers in spring for long period.
* *Kunzea capitata*	Kct	1x1.5		Sun. Well drained soil.	Pink buttons. Evergreen rounded shrub. Mauve pink flowers.
Kunzea ericifolia	KUe	3x4	Natural areas. Creeks.	Shade/sun. Responds to severe pruning. Scale. Invasive potential near woodland. Suitable revegetation.	Local species.
* *Lambertia formosa*	Lfo	2x2	Poorly drained sites.	Sun. Well drained soils. Withstand dry periods. Useful as a barrier plant.	Mountain devil. Rounded evergreen shrub. Pink, red flowers. Stiff pointy leaves.
* *Leptospernum* 'Aphrodite'	LAh	2.5x2		Shade/sun. Wind tolerant. Likes wet conditions. Good for hedge/screenage or as a speciment plant. Bred for resistance to webbing moth.	Dense bushy shrub with mass of bright pink flowers in late spring.
Leptospermum brachyandrum	Lbr	4x2	Dry sites.	Scale.	
Leptospermum laevigatum	Lla	4x3		Scale. Medium frost tolerance.	
Leptospermum rotundifolium *(Leptospermum scoparium* var.*rotundifolium)*	Lrf	2x3		Very prone to webbing caterpillar. Limited use.	Conspicuous pink/white flowers.
* *Leptospermum* 'Rudolph'	LRd	3x2		Shade/sun. Tolerates wet conditions. Breed for resistance to webbing moth. Good for hedges/screenage purposes.	Large red flowers in December.
Leptospermum polygalifolium *(Leptospermum flavescens)*	Lpg	4x4		Scale. Webbing caterpillar.	Conspicuous white flowers.
Melaleuca armillaris	Mar	5x4		Frost susceptibility - mass plantings liable to failure. Medium/low frost	Dark green foliage. White flowers.

23.4.20 List of special plants: shrubs

Botanical Name	Code	Height x Width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
				tolerance. Plant no closer than 4 metres from hydraulic services.	
Melaleuca incana	Min	2.5x2.5	Wet sites. Poorly drained sites.	Shade/sun. Prefers dry, protected sites. Medium frost tolerance.	Silver foliage. Pale yellow flower.
Melaleuca thymifolia	Mth	1x1	Poorly drained sites.	Webbing moth caterpillar.	Mauve flowers. Bluish foliage.
Melaleuca violacea	Mvo	1x1	Poorly drained sites.	Webbing moth caterpillar.	Mauve flowers. Bluish foliage.
Micrantheum hexandrum	MCh	1x1			Local species. Cream terminal flowers. Uncommon.
Nerium oleander 'Pink	NEp	2.5x2	Poorly drained sites.	All parts of plant poisonous. Medium frost tolerance. Plant no closer than 2 metres from hydraulic services.	Conspicuous flowers.
Nerium oleander	NEr	2.5x2		All parts of plant poisonous.	Conspicuous flowers.
Nerium oleander 'White'	NEw	2.5x2	Poorly drained soils.	All parts of plant poisonous. Medium frost tolerance.	Conspicuous flowers.
Ozothamnus diosmifolius *(Helichrysum diosmifolia)*	OZd	2.5x1		Shade/sun. Requires regular pruning.	
Phebalium coxii	PHc	4x3		Shade/sun. Short lived - root rot susceptible. Medium frost tolerance.	Scented foliage.
Phebalium coxii	PHc	4x3		Shade/sun. Short lived - root rot susceptible. Medium frost tolerance.	Scented foliage.
* *Photinia* X 'Robusta Red Robin'	PNrr	4x3		Hardy evergreen. Powdery mildew. Responds to severe pruning. Hedge.	Reddish foliage as wel as red new growth. White flowers.
Podocarpus elatus	PDe	4+x4	Dry sites.	Medium frost tolerance. Slow growing. Prefers moist sites.	Attractive foliage. Catkins (male flowers), blue fruits (female).
* *Polygala grandiflora*	Pgi	1.5x2	Poorly drained sites.	Warm protected position.	Blue pea shaped flower and compact shrub.
* *Polygala myrtifolia*	Pmy	1.2x2	Poorly drained sites.	Warm protected position.	Blue pea shaped flower and compact shrub.
* *Prostanthera cuneata*	Pcu	.5x1.5		Shade/sun. Needs good drainage.	Mint bush. Dark green rounded aromic leaves. White flowers.
Prostanthera lasianthos	PRSl	2x2	Dry sites. Poorly drained sites.	Shade/sun. Root rot susceptible.	Flowers white, tinged pink/purple in summer. Local species.
* *Prunus glandulosa* 'Alba Plena'	Pga	1x1			Deciduous. Double white flowers.

23.4.20 List of special plants: shrubs

Botanical Name	Code	Height x Width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
* *Rhytidospermum procumbens*	RHp	.4x.4		Naturally found in rocky terrain and near streams in low open forest.	Local species. White flowers.
Scaevola aemula	SVa	1x1		Shade/sun. Short lived. Medium frost tolerance.	Mauve/blue flowers.
Syringa vulgaris 'Ludwig Spaeth'	SYl	3x2			Double flowers, fragrant dark purple. Deciduous.
Syringa vulgaris 'Madam Lemoine'	SYm	3x2			White scented flowers. Deciduous.

23.4.21 Native ground covers

Botanical Name	Code	Height x Width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Astartea fascicularis (prostrate form)	ASfp	.3x1.5		Responds to severe pruning.	White/pink flowers.
Brachyscome multifida	BRm	.3x.5	Poorly drained sites.	Shade/sun. Short-lived perennial. Requires pruning at times.	Mauve flowers for long periods. Plant at close intervals.
Correa decumbens	CRd	.3x1.2	Exposed sites.	Shade/sun.	Small red/green flowers.
Grevillea australis	Gau	.2x.4		Good on exposed sites.	Dark green foliage. Small white flowers.
Grevillea baueri	Gba	1x1.5		Scale.	Soft, grey green leaves. Red flowers.
Grevillea curviloba	Gcl	1x2.5	Exposed sites.	Requires pruning. Some shoots grow to 1-2 metres high. Medium frost tolerance.	Light green foliage. White flowers.
Grevillea juniperina (prostrate form)	Gjp	.3x1.5		Good on exposed sites.	Prickly dark green foliage. Yellow or red flowers.
Grevillea 'Poorinda Royal Mantle'	Gpr	.2x2		Some iron deficiency shown in some soils, usually alkaline soils.	Dense foliage. Many red toothbrush flowers.
Myoporum parvifolium	MYp	.1x2	Exposed sites.	Usually short lived. Fungal leaf spot. Medium frost tolerance. Responds to severe pruning.	White flowers. Variable leaf width. Prostrate.
Viola hederacea	VIh	.2x.2	Dry sites.	Shade only. Hardy. Requires moist site. Medium frost tolerance.	Local species. Spreads by runners.

23.4.22 Introduced ground covers

Botanical Name	Code	Height x Width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Agapanthus africanus	AGa	1x1		Removal of spent flower heads required. Tolerates shade. Medium frost tolerance.	Blue and white flower forms (summer). Tufted habit. Dwarf form also.
Ajuga reptans	AJr	.1x.3	Dry sites.	Requires shade. Spreads by runners. Medium frost tolerance.	Green/purple foliage. Upright purple flowers.
Arctostaphylos uvaursi	AYu	.3x3		Hardy.	Evergreen, shiny dark green foliage. White/pink flowers. Prostrate.
Baccharis pilularis 'Twin Peaks'	BAp	.7x2		Hardy, drought resistant. Spreads by layering.	Bright green foliage. Insignificant flowers.
Cistus pulverulentus 'Sunset'	CIp	.75x.75		Good on dry sites.	Grey green foliage. Orange flowers.
Convolvulus mauritanicus	CVm	.5x1		Medium frost tolerance. Hardy.	Evergreen. Blue/mauve flowers.
Coprosma X *kirkii*	COPk	.6x1		Good on exposed sites. Intolerant of trampling. Medium frost tolerance.	Olive green leaves. Inconspicuous purple flowers.
Cotoneaster dammeri	COd	.15x2	Natural areas.	Spreads by layering.	Evergreen. Light green foliage. Small white flowers. Red berries.
Cotoneaster horizontalis	COh	.4x1	Exposed sites. Natural areas.		Deciduous.
Hypericum calycinum	HYc	.3x.5	Dry sites. Natural areas.	Requires shade. Hardy. Thrip. Very vigorous. Spreads by runners.	Evergreen. Bright yellow flowers. Light green foliage.
Juniperus conferta	JNc	.2x2	Exposed sites.	Very vigorous.	Evergreen. Green/blue foliage. Light green berries.
Juniperus sabina	JNs	1x1		Good for exposed sites. Resin smell. Good high ground cover.	Prostrate conifer.
Phlox subulata	PXs	.2x1		Full sun required for flowering.	White, pink, purple and blue flower forms.
Potentilla anserina	POTa	.1x.6	Dry sites.	Spreads by runners.	Yellow flowers.
Rosmarinus lavandulaceus	RSl	.3x.3		Good for exposed sites.	Fragrant foliage. Mauve flowers.
Thymus serphyllum	THs	.1x.4	Dry sites.	Very prostrate: mat-forming.	Mauve, pink and white flower forms. Fragrant foliage. Perennial herb.

23.4.23 List of special plants: ground covers

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
* *Acacia* 'Austraflora Cascade'	AAC	.3x2.4		Groundcover. Will tolerate heavier soils.	Yellow flowers
* *Acacia baileyana* (prostrate form)	Abp	.5x5+	Natural areas.	Difficult to propagate.	Grey foliage.
* *Baekea virgata* (Dwarf Form)	Bvr	.2-1x1-1.5	Poorly drained sites.	Shade/sun. Tolerates dryness. Well drained soil.	White abundant flowers. Heath like shrub.
* *Blechnum nudum*	Bnu	1x.7	Dry, exposed sites.	Shade. Good water. Remove spent fronds. Fertilise in spring. Well composted soils.	Fishbone water fern. Attractive common fern with upright green fronds. Mature plant may develope stout trunk.
* *Brachyscome multifida* 'Break O'Day'	BRmb	.3x.5	Poorly drained sites.	Shade/sun.	Improved flower colour and foliage density (compared with BRm).
* *Bracteantha bracteata*	Bbtt	.80x.80	Revegetation.	Sun. Prune in spring.	Everlasting daisy. Large green leaves iwth yellow paper daisy. Flowers spring/summer.
* *Bracteantha viscosa*	Bvi	.80x.80		Shade/sun. Suitable for revegetation and ornamental purposes. Cut back and fertilise in spring.	Sticky everlasting daisy. Open upright perennial herb with golden yellow paper flowers. Flowers in spring/summer. Local species.
* *Calocephalus citrius*	Ccit			Shade/sun. Remove spent flowers. Suitable for revegetation and ornamental purposes.	Lemon beauty heads. Lemon yellow flowers with silver grey foliage
Chrysocephalum apiculatum *(Helichrysum apiculatum)*	Hap	.15x.3	Poorly drained sites.		Yellow buttons. Grey woolly stems and leaves. Dense yellow flowers.
* *Chrysocephalum semipapposum*	Cse	.60x.60	Poorly drained sites.	Shade/sun. Used for revegetaiton and ornamental purposes. Prune and fertilise in spring.	Cluster daisy. Silvery/green upright foliage with yellow button like flowers in summer/autumn.
Dampiera diversifolia	DAd	0.1x0.5	Exposed sites. Poorly drained sites.	Well drained sites. Root suckers assist spread. Medium frost tolerance.	Deep blue flowers.
* *Enchylaena tomentosa*	Ett	.5x1	Poorly drained sites.	Sun. Tolerates dryness.	Red berries. Good foliage contrast with succulent grey leaves.
* *Grevillea* 'Bronze Rambler'	Gbr	.3x2			Dissected leaf with red/ green tinges. Red stems. Dense foliage. Red toothbrush flowers.
* *Kunzea pomifera*	Kpf	.3x1-2		Sun. Good drainage.	White flowers in spring. Woody shrub.

23.4.23 List of special plants: ground covers

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
* *Leucochrysum albicans*	Laia	.15x.10-.15		Shade/sun. remove spent flowers. Suitable for annual flower bed.	Golden sunray. Silver grey foliage with white paper flowers (spring -summer). Local species.
Phyla nodiflora	PFn	.1x1.2	Dry sites. Exposed sites.	Shade/sun. Requires good drainage. Medium frost tolerance.	Prostrate. Pink flowers. Deciduous in winter.
* *Pimelea filiformis*	Pff	prostrate x1		Shade/sun. Adaptable. Tolerates dryness.	Rice flower. Pink/white flowers. Evergreen shrub.
* *Polystichum proliferum*	Ppf	1x1	Dry exposed sites.	Shade/sun. Moist at all times.	Common fern with lush green fronds. New groth covered with attractive brown scales. Forms clumps.
Scaevola albida	SVl	.2x.5	Dry sites.	Shade/sun. Short lived. Medium frost tolerance.	White or blue flowers.
* *Trachelospernum asiaticum*	Taa				Evergreen self clinging twiner. Fragrant creamy-white flowers in summer.
Vinca minor	VCi	.2x1	Natural areas. Dry sites. Creeks.	Shade/sun. Invasive. NOT to be used near any watercourses. Planting area needs to be contained.	Blue flowers.
Vinca minor 'Alba'	VCa	.2x1	Natural areas. Dry sites. Creeks.	Shade/sun. Invasive. NOT to be used near any watercourses. Planting area needs to be contained.	White flowers.
* *Walhenbergia communis*	Wcm	.2-.3x.1		Shade/sun. Dormant over winter. Hardy. Remove spent foliage. Can be overtaken by weeds - use in mass planting. Use as an annual.	Blue bells. Blue flowers in summer and autumn. Local species.

23.4.24 Native climbers

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Clematis aristata	CMa			Shade/sun. Not very vigorous - needs support. Medium frost tolerance. Variable species.	Profuse white flowers in spring.
Hardenbergia violacea	HAv		Wet sites. Poorly drained sites.	Shade/sun. Low climber. Training required. Medium/low frost tolerance.	Local species. Deep green leaves. Purple flowers.

23.4.25 Introduced climbers

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Akebia quinata	AKa			Needs support.	Deciduous. Fragrant purple/pink flowers.
Campsis grandiflora	CAg		Natural areas.	Needs support. Can be invasive.	Deciduous. Orange flower.
Celastrus scandens	CELs		Natural areas.	Vigorous. Needs support. Invasive.	Deciduous: Yellow autumn foliage. Small yellow flowers.
Clematis montana var. *rubens*	CMm			Requires cool, moist root run. Medium frost tolerance.	Deciduous. Rose coloured flowers.
Gelsemium sempervirens	GEs		Exposed sites.	Shade/sun. Needs support. Black leaf spot. Medium frost tolerance.	Evergreen. Yellow fragrant flowers.
Hedera canariensis (form: 'Tricolor')	HEc		Dry sites. Natural areas.	Shade/sun. Invasive. Keep off buildings. Keep off trees. Vigorous. Medium frost tolerance.	White, pink and green foliage. Larger leaves than HEh.
Hedera helix 'Pittsburgh'	HEp		Dry sites. Natural areas.	Shade/sun. Vigorous. Medium rost tolerance. Keep off buildings. Keep off trees.	Less invasive than HEh.
Jasminum polyanthum	JAp		Exposed sites.	Shade/sun. Sheltered wall only. Needs support. Frost tender when young. Low frost tolerance.	Fragrant pink/white flowers. Evergreen, if protected from frost.
Muehlenbeckia complexa	MUc		Natural areas.	Needs support. Invasive. Medium frost tolerance.	Small maidenhair-like leaves. Insignificant white flowers.
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	PRq		Natural areas.	Self-clinging.	Virginia creeper. Deciduous. Red autumn foliage, 5-lobed leaf.
Parthenocissus Tricuspidata 'Veitchii'	PRt		Natural areas.	Self-clinging.	Boston ivy. Deciduous. Scarlet autumn foliage, 3-lobed leaf. Coppery young leaves and coarsely toothed mature leaves.
Polygonum baldschuanicum	PGb			Needs support.	White/pink flowers in summer and autumn.
Rosa banksiae	ROb			Needs support. Thornless. Medium frost tolerance	White or yellow flowers.
Trachelospermum jasminoides	TRj		Dry sites. Natural areas.	Prefers shade. Needs support.	Evergreen, glossy leaves. White scented flowers.
Wisteria sinensis	WIs		Natural areas	Needs support.	Deciduous. Conspicuous purple or white flowers.

23.5 Grasses

Native grasses are identified as either ornamental or rehabilitation species. Native grasses are only considered to be adequate for rehabilitation purposes if the seed for the plants has been sourced locally.

23.5.1 Definitions

Cool season grass: Grass that can be planted year round.

Warm season grass: Grass that can only be planted from November to February as they are susceptable to cold weather and frost at an immature age.

23.5.2 List of special plants: native grasses

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
* *Austrostipa densiflora* *(Stipa densiflora)*	Adf	.25x.25		Shade/sun. Suitable for revegetaiton and ornamental purposes. Remove spent seed heads.	Feather spear grass. Ornamental seed head - feather stalks resemble bamboo. Seed head to 1 metre. Local species.
* *Austrostipa ramoissima* *(Stipa ramoissima)*	Arm	.30x.30	Ornamental purposes.	Shade/sun. Remove spent seed heads. Cool season grass.	Tall spear grass. Leaves green. Basal clump. Local species.
* *Austrostipa scabra* *(Stipa scabra)*	Ssc	.30x.30	Wetland sites. Ornamental purposes.	Suitable of revegtation purposes. Good on exposed sites with poor soils. Can be sown directly on site.	Spear grass. Stays green in frost. Local species.
* *Bothriochloa macra*	Bma	.20x.20	Ornamental planting. Not a good competitor with weeds.	Suitable for revegetation. Remove spent seed heads. Warm season grass.	Red leg grass. Turns a reddish colour in frosts and brown under heavy frosts. Grass grows very low. Local species.
* *Chloris truncata*	Cyre	.05-.15 x.1-.2	Annual coloniser.	Suitable for revegetation and ornamental purposes. Drought tolerant. Will mulitply from initial stock and good seeder. Warm season grass.	Windmill grass. Flowers in response to rain.
* *Cymbopogan refractua*	Cyra	.3x.3		Shade/sun. Suitable for revegetation and ornmental purposes. Very tough. Remove frosted foliage in spring. Warm season grass.	Seed heads resemble barb wire. Goes brown with frosts.
Dianella revoluta	DIr	.3x.5		Shade/sun. Suitable for both ornamental and rehabilitaiton purposes.	Tufted habit. Local species. Blue flowers and blue berries.
Dianella tasmanica	DIt	.7x1		Suitable for both ornamental and rehabilitaiton purposes. Prefers shade.	Tufted habit. Blue flowers and blue berries.
* *Dichelachne crinita*	Dcr	.25x.25	Ornamental planting as a monoculture.	Shade/sun. Suitable for revegetation. Grown in open and cleared areas in grasslands and woodlandson sand of soil. Cool season grass.	Long hair plume grass. Ornamental pink-purple plumes. Local species.

23.5.2 List of special plants: native grasses

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
* *Dichelachne micrantha*	Dmi	.20x.20	Maybe taken over with weeds if planted as a monoculture.	Shade/sun. Suitable for revegetation and ornamental purposes. Very common in dry or wet sclerophyll forests. Drought tolerant. Cool season grass.	Plume grass. Ornamental purple plume flowers in spring/summer. Local species.
* *Joycea pallida* *(Chionochloa pallida)*	Chi	.70x.70		Suitable for revegetation and ornamental purposes. Acid soils of low fertility and drought tolerant. Wet and dry areas. Remove spent flower heads. Cool season grass.	Red anther wallaby grass. Holds colour in frosts. Green leaf with orange and white seed head.
Lomandra longifolia	LDl	.5x1			Tufted habit. Light green foliage. Fragrant flowers. Local species.
* *Lomandra longifolia* 'Cassica'	LDlC	1.2x.80	Clay soil. Seed heads are prickly	Shade/sun. Suitable for revegetation and ornamental purposes. Well prepared drained soils. Fertilise in spring.	Mat rush. Glaucous-blue upright foliage.
* *Lomandra longifolia* 'Katrinus'	LDlK	1x.70		Shade/sun. Suitable for revegetation and ornamental purposes. Heavier clay based soils.	Mat rush. Fine deep green to lime foliage with weeping habit. Performs better in clay soil that common form. Seed heads are prickly.
* *Microlaena stipoides*	Msti	.2x.2	Ornamental sites. Dry sites	Suitable for revegetaiton. Grows under trees in open moist sites. Remove spent seed heads and fertilise after prunning. Cool season grass.	Weeping grass. Tuft perrenial. Year long green lawn like appearance. Local species.
Notodanthonia setacea *(Danthonia setacea)*	DTs	.3x.05	Weedy sites.	First used at Tuggeranong Office Park. Suited to open space use and poor soils. Victorian origin.	Small-flowered Wallaby Grass. Shortly tufted perennial. Widespread and abundant grass in natural pastures in southern Australia.
* *Notodanthonia caespitosa* *(Dantonia caespitosa*)	Dcae	.15x.15	Suitable for ornmental purposed only when used as a mix with *Poa* sp.. Poorly drained sites	Shade/sun. Remove spent heads.	Wallaby grass. Stays green in frosts. Seed head to 0.5 metres.
* *Notodanthonia* 'Canberra Blend'	NCB	.1-.3 x.1-.3	Suitable for ornmental purposed only when used as a mix with *Poa* sp. Short lived and transitional spp.	Shade/sun. Remove spent flowers. Suitable for revegetaiton.	Wallaby Grass. Seed heads to 0.2 - 0.6 metres.

23.5.2 List of special plants: native grasses

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
* *Notodanthonia eriantha*	Nenh	.20x.20	Suitable for ornmental purposes only when used as a mix with *Poa labillardiere* 'Erindale'.	Shade/sun. Suitable for revegetation. Remove spend seed heads.	Wallaby grass. Stays green in frost. Seed heads to 0.6 metres. Local species.
* *Notodanthonia bipartita* *(Danthonia linkii)* spp. *fulva* is in Canberra	Dli	.15x.15	Wetland or damp sites. Suitable for ornamental purposes only when used as a mix with *Poa labillardiere* 'Erindale'.	Shade/sun. Suitable for revegetation. Cool season grass.	Wallaby grass. Stays green in frosts. Seed heads to 0.6 metres. Local species.
* *Notodanthonia racemosa*	Nrm	.1-.15 x.1-.15	Ornamental purposes. Short lived.	Shade/sun. Remove spent seed heads.	Wallaby Grass. Seed heads to 0.5 metres.
* *Pennisetum alopecuroides*	Pal	1x1	Shale.	Shade/sun. moist and dry soils. Better planted in mulched graden beds. NOT invasive. Frost will brown leaves. Warm season grass.	Large tuft grass. Ornamental seed heads. Holds it colour during summer and winter.
Poa labillardierei	POAl	1.5x1	Weedy sites. Dry sites.	Suited to higher maintenance sites. Prefers adequate moisture all year.	Tussock Grass. Long slender leaves and large open seed heads. Dome-shaped form. Year long green grass.
* *Poa labillardierei* cv 'Erindale'	POAlE	.20-.80 x.20-.40		Shade/sun. Suitable for revegetation and ornamental purposes. Good under eucalypts. All soil types. Cut spent heads in autumn and fertilise. Cool season grass.	Tussock grass. Holds its colour over summer and winter. Good at weed suppression. Local species. More ornamental than *P. labillardiere.*
* *Poa sieberiana* 'Aranda'	POAs	.30x.30	Rehabilitation sites. Wet sites. Slow to establish and can be overtaken by exotic weeds	Shade/sun. Suitable for both ornamental and revegetation purposes. Ornamental mass planting at high planting density. More ornamental than *P. siebriana.* Prune back after spent seed heads and fertilise. Cool seaon grass.	Blue snow tussock. Fine lead blue form. Holds its colour during summer and winter. Local species.
* *Sorghum leiochladum*	Slc	.40x.40		Shade/sun. Ornamental and revegetation purposes. Warm season grass.	Native sorghum. Local species. Green-blue foliage with ornamantal brown seed heads.
* *Themeda australis*	Tau	.40x.30		Shade/sun. Warm season grass.	Can look messy and browns under frosts. Good summer colour. Local species.
* *Themeda australis* 'Mingo'	TauM	.20x.50	Revegetation purposes.	Shade/sun. Drought tolerant. Prune back after winter and fertilise. Warm season grass.	Dwarf blue kangaroo grass. Foliage changes to purple in cool weather. Will brown with heavy frosts. Prostrate

23.5.2 List of special plants: native grasses

Botanical name	Code	Height x width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
					habit. Sterile seed.
Themeda triandra	Ttr	1x.3	Weedy sites.	Summmer growing.	Kangaroo grass. Grows November-March. Flowers December/January. Green foliage turns reddish in autumn. Attractive seed heads.

23.5.3 List of special plants: introduced grasses

Botanical Name	Code	Height x Width	Not suitable for	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
* *Festuca* 'Aqua'	FAq	.25x.25		Shade/sun. Ornamental purposes. Fertilise in spring. Cool season grass.	Green blue foliage.

23.6 Water plants

The introduction of emergent water plants into constructed water bodies is a critical part of the establishment of an artificial wetland. These plants aid in controlling erosion and precipitate or trap suspended soil particles. They improve the general aesthetics of the water body and provide habitat for wildlife as well as a place to teach wetland ecology. Wetlands help to remove undesirable micro-organisms and reduce biological oxygen demand. Natural and constructed wetlands can remove nutrients from water that flows through them.

This list contains water plants thought to be suitable for use in artificial water bodies within the ACT. Designers need to be extremely careful when specifying water plants since some native and introduced water plants can be invasive and have serious impacts on aquatic ecosystems.

The introduction of free-floating or submerged anchored plant species is not encouraged because they can create serious ecological and management problems. As valuable components in urban water bodies, submerged water plants are often introduced by natural means. Deliberate introduction of these submerged water plants is seen as unnecessary.

None of the emergent aquatic plants in the ACT are classed as serious weeds. However, from time to time native emergent and submerged plants may require control for management purposes.

The following definitions have been used for the list of water plants.

Edge zone plants: water plants found in water saturated or boggy soils.

Margin zone plants: water plants found between the water edge and water depths of up to 1.6 metres..

Water zone plants: water plants largely found on the surface of water bodies either attached to the soil substrate or free floating.

23.6.1 Edge zone plants

Botanical name	Code	Height	Occurrence	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Alisma plantago-aquatica	Apt	1	Lake Tuggeranong	Grows beside creeks, lakes and in swamps. Persists in drying mud. Rarely obstructs water flow.	Water plantain. Emergent perennial with large leaves which emerge at ground level. Large inflorescence with whorled (arising at the same node) branches ending in flowers with pink petals.
Carex appressa	Cpp	1.2 (usually less than 1m)	Many ACT waterbodies	Damp areas, lake and creek banks, ephemeral swamps. Can survive periodic inundation. Useful for erosion stabilisation.	Dome shaped tussock plant. Orange/brown inflorescence. Leaves flattened.
Carex bichenoviana	Cbn	1.2 (usually less than 1m)	Many ACT waterbodies	Damp areas, lake and creek banks, ephemeral swamps. Can survive periodic inundation. Useful for erosion stabilisation.	Dome shaped tussock plant. Orange/brown inflorescence. Leaves flattened.

23.6.1 Edge zone plants

Botanical name	Code	Height	Occurrence	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Crassula helmsii	Chm	.25	Many ACT waterbodies	In or on the margins of stationary or slowly-flowing water usually less than 400mm deep.	Crassula or swamp crassula. Light green mat-like growth. Stems intertwined to 500mm long. Small white flowers.
Eleocharis acuta	Eaca	.7	Many ACT waterbodies	In or alongside perennial wetlands.	Spikerush. Rhizomes which produce erect culms 1-3mm wide trigonous (triangular stems) below the spikelet. Forms a dense mide-green reed-like mass. Attractive all year round.
* *Juncus pallidus*	Jpl	1-1.5x1		Tussock in appearance. Common on nutrient poor sandy soils, in moist situations.	Pale rush. Good verticle accent. Attract butterflys. Flowers 70% of the year.
Paspalum distichum	Psh	.5	Many ACT waterbodies.	Wet or damp situation in shallow water, or if slowly-flowing water, floating across the water surface.	Water couch. Dense mats of leaves from vigourous stolons and rhizomes. Small seed head of 2 racemes. Foliage frosted to straw colour in winter.

23.6.2 Margin zone plants

Botanical Name	Code	Height	Occurrence	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
* *Baumla articulata*	Bat	2.5	Local species.	Grows in lagoons and swamps in water to 1m. Still to slow moving freshwater bodeies on a mud substrate. Provides suitable habitat for birds. Valuable component of swamp and lake flora.	Forms a large dense clumps Infloresence open dropoping panicle mostly in summer to early autumn.
Bolboschoenus caldwellii	Bcl	1	Many ACT waterbodies	Desirable plants for landscape purposes. No problems to date.	Clubrush. Yellow-green, upright leaves 2-7mm wide from rhizomes forming clumps. Small brown clustered inflorescence. Medium textured attractive plant.
Bolboschoenus fluviatilis	Bfv	1.6	Lake Tuggeranong and Lake Burley Griffin	In shallow water along creeks and in shallow swamps. Surives periodic inundation and period of dry. Shelter for wildlife and useful for stabilising banks. Generally does not spread into deeper water.	Marsh clubrush. Vigorous medium-course textured plants that forms large clumps. Dark green foliage with leaves to 12mm wide. Large brown inflorescence. More attractive during the growing season.
* *Carex fascicularis*	Cfl		Local species.	Grows in swamps, near dams, lakes, creek banks and flood plains. Survives periodic inundation and survive periods of dryness. Prune when messy or to control growth.	San sedge. A low growing, weeping ornamental carex. Attractive seeds. Flowers in Spring/summer.
* *Cotula coronoipifolia*	Ccr	.15	Local species.	Infrequent problems in drainage channels. Often growing near or on salt affected land. Still or low moving water to dry mud.	Waterbuttons. Attractive species. Prostrate perennial with yellow flower heads and dissected glossy leaves. Flowers throughout the year except in late winter.
Cyperus exaltatus	Cex	1.5	Lake Tuggeranong.	Robust plant which seems able to compete with grasses given sufficient relaible water.	Sedge. Medium textured handsome plant with olive or brown green foliage. Distinctive inflorescence. Sufficicently attractive for suggested use in horticulture.
Eleocharis sphacelata	Esh	2	Weston Park near Yarralumla Nursery.	Able to grow in both shallow and deep water (2m).	Tall spikerush. Thick stems (to 15mm) whcih can reach 2m high. Attractive perennial which forms dense stands.
Juncus usitatus	Jut	1	Many ACT waterbodies.	Short rhizome which helps anchorage. Upright stems rarely obstructy water flow. May 'filter' at water outfalls.	Common rush. Upright dark green tufted perennial with dark green 1-2mm diameter stems. Open brown inflorescence subtended by a bract which appears to be a continuation of the stem.

23.6.2 Margin zone plants

Botanical Name	Code	Height	Occurrence	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Phragmites australis	Pau	3	Many ACT waterbodies.	Vegetative spreading. Can easily be controlled if required. Appears to provide excellent bird habitat. Attractive screen plant during the growing season where there is room.	Common reed. A plant with hollow stems which can spread into large stands. It has verticle and horizontal rhizomes. It is frosted in winter. It has large, feathery seed heads.
* *Phyllidrum laniginosum*	Plg	.6		Component of native wetland and good for bird habitat. May become a weed of rice crops. Non invasive for ornamental purposes.	Wolly frogmouth. Attractive yellow flower on spike. Flowers to 1.5 metres high.
* *Restio tetraphyllus*	Rtt	1-2		Shade/sun. Grows very well in wet condition or moving water.	Decorative rush with soft delicate weeping foliage. Rusty brown flowers in spring/summer.
Schoenoplectus pungens	Spu	1.2	Lake Tuggeranong.	Upright perennial with long rhizomes which enables rapid spread in good conditions.	Clubrush. Mid green foliage with flowers produced near the ends of the three-sided stems. Tends to form small clumps and spread along the shoreline.
Schoenoplectus validus	Svd	2	Many ACT waterbodies.	Large plant providing good bird habitat. May prefer slow-moving waterbodies.	River clubrush, great bulrush. Grey-green tapering stems with cylinfrical cross section which are frosted and brown in winter. Terminal, open inflorescence.
Typha domingensis	Tdo	3.4	Many ACT waterbodies.	Extensive, branched rhizomes enable this plant to quicly colonise new sites by breakage from existing stands and water transport. A major weed or irrigation systems and rice crops. Recommended not to be planted intentionally because it is already common.	Cumbungi. A plant which forms dense stands providing food and shelter for animals and erosion control.

23.6.3 Water zone plants

Botanical Name	Code	Height	Occurrence	Management and siting notes	Design characteristics
Azolla species	Azo	Floating leaf.	Many ACT waterbodies.	Not extensive in urban lakes. More likely to succedd in ornamental ponds. Weediness potential.	Azolla. Floating plant which is green in shaded sites and early spring, but dark red in full sunlight. Common only in still or slowly moving water.
Marsilea mutica	Mmu	Floating leaf.	Pond in Eddison Park.	Can form dense beds of plants to 1.6m depth whcih may require management action at some sites.	Nardoo. Perennial rhizomatous fern with four terminal leaflets which float on the water surface. Attractive in the growing season.
Ludwigia peploide subsp. *montevidensis*	Lpm	0.4	Lake Ginninderra and Lake Burley Griffin.	Common in permanent water sites and can obstruct water supply in channels.	Water primrose. Attractive simple broad leaf and yellow flower on long stems which flots in teh water. Plant usually anchored on water bank and easily roots at nodes. Summer flowering – buttercup yellow.

23.7 Deleted plants list

The following plants have been removed from the plant list and should not be used in public landscape works.

Deleted species	**Reason**
Acacia beckleri	Low frost tolerance
Acacia decurrens	Fungal rust galls. Invasive.
Acacia floribunda	Acacia bug susceptible.
Acacia implexa	Fungal rust galls.
Acacia longifolia	Acacia bug susceptible. Invasive.
Acer rubrum	Unsuited to ACT dry summers. Better alternatives.
Albizia julibrissin	Short-lived, susceptible to borers.
Berberis thunbergii	Drought susceptible. Better alternatives.
Cercocarpus betuloides	Better alternatives.
Commersonia fraseri	Leaf miner. High pruning requirements.
Correa 'Mannii'	Better alternatives.
Cotoneaster franchetii	Invasive.
Cotoneaster glaucophyllus serotina	Invasive.
Cotoneaster salicifolius	Invasive.
Crataegus oxyacantha	Pear and cherry slug. Invasive. Thorns.
Crataegus oxycantha var. *rosea*	Invasive. Pest Problems.
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Invasive. Long thorns.
Crataegus pubescens	Invasive.
Danthonia richardsonii 'Hume'	Not released.
Elaeagnus pungens	Thorny. Better alternatives.
Elaeocarpus holopetalus	Low frost tolerance.
Escallonia 'Iveyi'	Better alternatives.
Eremophila glabra	Fungal disease causes defoliation.
Eucalyptus crenulata	Subject to windthrow. High maintenance.
Eucalyptus haemastoma	Frost sensitive. Borers.
Eucalyptus gracilis	Poor performance in trial planting.
Eucalyptus leucoxylon	Poor performance, pest problems.
Eucalyptus leucoxylon var.	Poor performance, pest problems.

Deleted species	**Reason**
rosea	
Eucalyptus perriniana	Scale.
Eucalyptus pulchella	Scale. Poor performance in the past.
Grevillea barklyana subsp. *barklyana*	Low frost tolerance.
Grevillea X *gaudichaudii*	Poor performance, deficiencies, fungal spots.
Grevillea X 'Ivanhoe'	Cold sensitive. Better alternatives for ACT.
Grevillea rosmarinifolia	Cultivar to be specified. Better alternatives.
Helix hedera	Invasive. Listed as C3 harmful weed under the Significant Problem Plant Species in the A.C.T. Region as not to be planted.
Leptospermum juniperinum (prostrate form)	Scale. Webbing caterpillar.
Leptospermum scoparium	Prone to webbing caterpillar.
Mahonia bealei	Better alternatives.
Melia azedarach	Fruit drop. Poisonous fruit.
Periploca graeca	Weedy.
Populus alba	Suckers profusely.
Punica granatum	Thorns. Fruit drop.
Punica granatum 'Nana'	Thorns. Fruit drop.
Pyracantha angustifolia	Thorns. Invasive.
Pyracantha fortuneana	Thorns. Invasive.
Pyracantha koidzumii 'Weston Compact'	Pear and cherry slug. Invasive.
Pyracantha rogersiana	Thorns. Invasive.
Rosa wichuriana	Invasive.
Salix alba subsp. *alba*	Highly invasive.
Salix babylonica	Invasive
Salix alba subsp. *vitellina*	Invasive
Salix caprea	Invasive
Salix matsudana 'Pendula'	Invasive
Salix matsudana 'Tortuosa'	Invasive
Sequoia sempervirens	Unsuited to ACT climate. Poor survival rate.
Sequoiadendron gigantea	Unsuited to ACT climate. Poor survival rate.
Sollya heterophylla	Invasive

Deleted species	**Reason**
Sorbus aucuparia	Fruit drop. Invasive.
Sorbus domestica	Fruit drop. Invasive.
Spartium junceum	Regular pruning required. Caterpillar defoliation.
Tamarix juniperina	Use discontinued.
Teucrium fruticans	Frost sensitive.
Thuja plicata	Use discontinued.
Thuja occidentalis 'Fastigata'	Use discontinued.
Vinca major	Invasive
Vinca major 'Variegata'	Invasive

23.8 Name changes from previous list

Name changes have been made to comply with the accepted taxonomic name changes or corrections of previously misspelt names. Advice has been provided by Australia National Botanic Gardens.

From	To
Arbutus menziesii	*Arbutus* X *andrachnoides*
Banksia ericifolia 'Giant Candles'	*Banksia* X *'*Giant Candles'
Brachycome	*Bracyscome*
Bursaria spinosa	*Bursaria lasiophylla*
Callistemon paludosus	*Callistemon sieberi*
Casuarina cunninghamiana	*Casuarina cunninghamiana* subsp. *cunninghamiana*
Casuarina nana	*Allocasuarina nana*
Casuarina stricta	*Allocasuarina verticillata*
Casuarina torulosa	*Allocasuarina torulosa*
Cedrus atlantica	*Cedrus libani*
Chaenomeles lagenaria	*Chaenomeles speciosa*
Citus ladaniferus	*Citus ladanifer*
Clematis montana 'Rubra'	*Clematis montana* var. *rubens*
Coleonema compacta	*Coleonema pulchrum* 'Compactum'
Correa alba	*Correa alba* var. *alba*
Correa reflexa	*Correa reflexa* var. *reflexa*
Cotoneaster microphylla	*Cotoneaster microphyllus*
Dodonea attenuata	*Dodonea viscosa* subsp. *angustissima*
Elaeagnus marginata	*Eleagnus pungens* 'Marginata'
Eriostemon myoporoides	*Eriostemon myoporoides* subsp. *myoporoides*
Eriostemon 'Stardust'	*Eriostemon myoporoides* subsp. *acutus*
Eucalyptus bauerana	*Eucalyptus baueriana*
Eucalyptus globulus subsp. *bicostata*	*Eucalyptus bicostata*
Eucalyptus globulus subsp. *maidenii*	*Eucalyptus maidenii*
Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. *maculosa*	*Eucalyptus mannifera*
Eucalyptus polyanthemos	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos* subsp. *polyanthemos*
Eucalyptus rubida	*Eucalyptus rubida* subsp. *rubida*
Eucalyptus rupicola	*Eucalyptus cunninghamiana*

Eucalyptus woollsiana	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*
Fraxinus oxycarpa	*Fraxinus angustifolia*
Feijoa sellowiana	*Acca sellowiana*
Fraxinus rotundifolia	*Fraxinus oxycarpa*
Fraxinus rotundifolia 'Raywood'	*Fraxinus oxycarpa* 'Raywood'
Grevillea acanthifolia	*Grevillea acanthifolia* Subsp. *acanthifolia*
Grevillea aquifolia	*Grevillea aquifolium*
Grevillea biternata	*Grevillea curviloba*
Grevillea barklyana (Jervis Bay form)	*Grevillea barklyana* subsp. *macleayana*
Grevillea glabella	*Grevillea rosmarinifolia* (Rankin Springs)
Grevillea glabrata	*Grevillea manglesii* subsp. *manglesii*
Grevillea obtusifolia	*Grevillea thelmaniana* subsp. *obtusifolia*
Grevillea hookerana	*Grevillea* X "Hookeriana"
Helichrysum apiculatum	*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*
Helichrysum diosmifolia	*Ozothamnus diosmifolius*
Indigofera australis var. *signata*	*Indigofera adesmiifolia*
Leptospermum flavescens	*Leptospermum polygalifolium*
Leptospermum phylicoides	*Kunzea ericifolia*
Leptospermum scoparium var. *rotundifolium*	*Leptospermum rotundifolium*
Paspalum paspalodes	*Paspalum distichum*
Platanus digitata	*Platanus orientalis* 'Digitata'
Platanus orientalis 'Chilensis'	*Platanus* X 'Chilensis'
Scirpus caldwellii	*Bolboschoenus caldwellii*
Scirpus fluviatilis	*Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*
Scirpus validus	*Schoenoplectus validus*
Salix alba	*Salix alba* subsp. *alba*
Salix vitellina	*Salix alba* subsp. *vitellina*
Stypandra glauca	*Thelionema glauca*
Ulmus procera ‘Louise van Houittei’	*Ulmus glabra* ‘Lutescens’
Weigela rosea	*Weigela florida*

23.9 Pest plants in the ACT

The following list are declared pest plants within the ACT according to the *Land (Planning and Environment) Act* 1991 Declaration of Pest Plants Declaration No. 1 of 1999.

Name	**Common Name**
Achnatherum caudatum	Broad-kemel Espartillo
Altemanthera philoxeroides	Alligator Weed
Centaurea maculosa	Spotted Knapweed
Eichomia crassipes	Water Hyacinth
Equisetum arvense	Horsetail
Genista monspessulana	Madiera Broom
Gymnnocoronis spilanthoides	Senegal Tea Plant
Kochia scoparia	Kochia
Lagarosiphon major	Lagarosiphon
Nassella charruana	Lobed Needlegrass
Parthenium hysterophorus	Parthenium Weed
Pistia stratiotes	Water Lettuce
Salix nigra	Black Willow
Salvinia molesta	Salvinia
Senecio madagascariensis	Fireweeu
Toxicodendron succedaneum	Rhus Tree
Cytisus scoparius	Scotch Broom
Eragrostis Curvula	African Love Grass
Nassella trichotoma	Serrated Tussock
Rubus fruticosus	Blackberry
Salix alba var vitellina	Golden Upright Willow
Salix cinerea	Grey Sallow
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow
Salix glaucophylloides	
Salix matsudana X S. alba (all clones)	Matsudana hybrid Willows
Salix matsudana 'Tortuosa'	Tortured Willow
Salix purpurea	Purple Osier
Salix X rubens (S alba X S fragilis)	Gold-crack Willow
Salix viminalis	Common Osier
Ulex europaeus	Gorse

Stipa/Nassella neesiana	Chilean Needle grass
Xanthium occidentale	Noogoora Burr
This list is under review – the plants proposed to be added to this list include:	
Cabomba caroliniana	Cabomba
Cotoneaster spp.	Cotoneaster
Pyracantha spp.	Pyracantha
Ligustrum lucidum	Glossy Leaved Privet
Ligustrum sinense	Small-Leaved Privet

23.10 Further reading

Purchasing Landscape Trees: A Guide to Assessing Tree Quality, NATSPEC 2 Guide, Clark R., Construction Information Systems Australia, Milsons Point, NSW, 1996.

The Aussie Plant Finder, Margaret Hibbert, florilegium, Sydney, 1999.

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