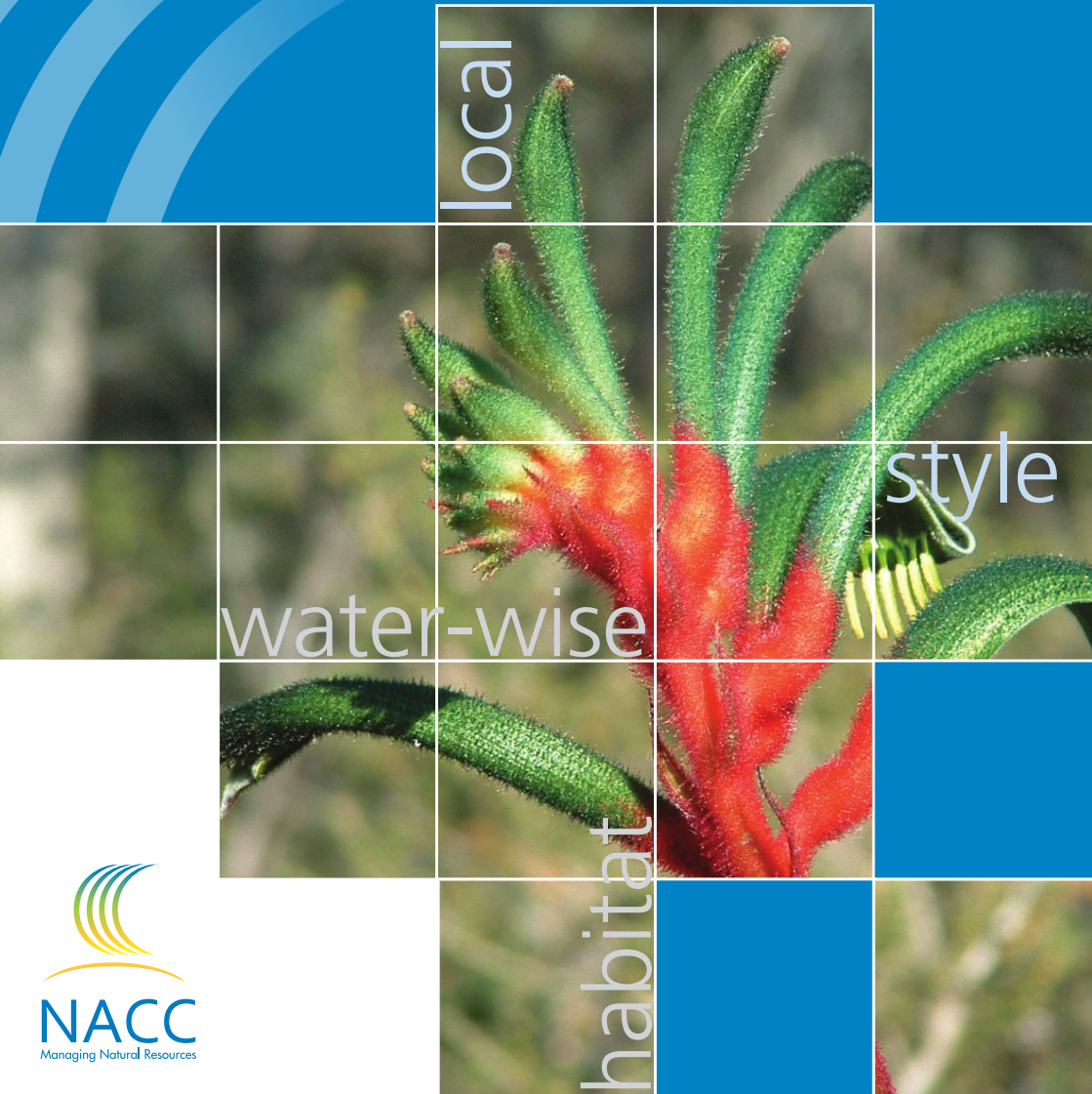


Inland Gardens

A Planting Guide for the
inland region between
Gingin and Yuna



local

style

water-wise

habitat

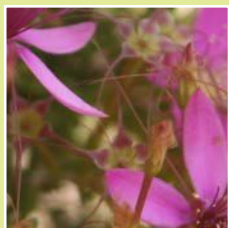
Healthy and attractive urban landscapes

The Northern Agricultural Region (NAR) of Western Australia is renowned for its stunning wildflower displays from late winter to early summer, when visitors come from far and wide to visit and photograph this natural marvel.

Through well considered plant choices, our gardens can play an important role in helping to preserve and restore our unique plants and wildlife.

This *Planting Guide* provides simple garden advice for people living inland from Gingin to Yuna.

- 3 Using this *Planting Guide*
- 3 Discovering local native plants
- 4 Garden escapees
- 5 Helpful symbols
- 6 Trees and tall shrubs
- 10 Small to medium shrubs
- 14 Ground covers and herbs
- 16 Grasses and sedges
- 18 Climbers
- 20 Sourcing local inland plants
- 21 Designing your native garden
- 22 Step 1: House and garden interactions
- 26 Step 2: Concept planning (diagram)
- 28 The final design
- 30 Growing local inland native plants
- 32 Other local native plants
- 34 Useful resources
- 35 Acknowledgements



Using this *Planting Guide*

Getting started

Our gardens face a constant struggle against the harsh natural elements of the region. Long, hot summers, low rainfall, droughts, water restrictions, and a changing climate, make their survival a challenging task! If your garden is situated inland, your plants may also be affected by strong winds and saline or acidic soils.

This is where selecting local native plants can help. The plant species that are native to our region have evolved over thousands of years to cope with these harsh local conditions.

This *Planting Guide* will help you discover the stunning variety of plants native to this region, along with how to grow them in your garden. You will learn which plants work best for given areas, how to maintain them, and where they can be purchased.

You will also discover which introduced plant species are known to develop into serious weeds. This *Planting Guide* will help you replace or manage these plants if they are growing in your garden.

Selecting local native plants for your garden is an ideal way to help look after your local environment, while saving money on water and maintenance. Happy gardening!

Discovering local native plants

A plant that grew naturally in the local area before European settlement is called a 'local native'.

Local native plants have a huge range of benefits:

- High drought tolerance;
- Low maintenance;
- Minimal watering requirements;
- Minimal need for fertilisers or pesticides;
- Provision of habitat, food and shelter for wildlife;
- The ability to adapt to various landscaping styles; and
- Striking, unique foliage and flowers found nowhere else in the world.

There is a local native plant alternative for most garden situations. The plants featured in this *Planting Guide* include striking ground-covers, low shrubs, structured sedges and grasses, flowering creepers, bird attracting shrubs, and screening trees.

What is a local plant?

Why use local plants?

Garden escapees

Are you harbouring known villains?



Weeds are introduced plants, or native plants growing outside their range, that are known to become harmful intruders. Weeds often come from parts of the world with similar climates, such as Mediterranean countries and South Africa. Thriving in this region's conditions, they can out-compete local natives, as the pests and diseases that controlled them in their original country are not present in Australia. You may be surprised to find a number of potential garden escapees lurking in your own backyard.

A plant that escapes from your garden and spreads can create a number of serious problems, including:

- Destroying habitat, shelter and food for native animals;
- Changing soil conditions;
- Clogging up waterways and affecting water quality;
- Providing homes for pests such as foxes, feral cats and rats, which all prey on native animals;
- Invading local bushland reserves; and
- Being very costly to control.

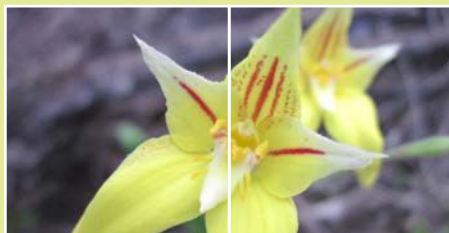
Some of Australia's most invasive weeds have become such a serious and costly problem that they have been termed 'Weeds of National Significance', or WoNS. For example, a common garden plant in this region, *Lantana camara*, is actually classified as a WoNS and should be quickly eradicated. A local plant substitute could be a *Verticordia densiflora*.

For more information visit: www.weeds.org.au/WoNS/

How do garden plants become bush invaders?

Garden plants can escape into the local environment naturally, accidentally or deliberately:

- Seeds spread naturally via animals, wind, soil and water movement;
- Human activities that spread weeds include:
 - Dumped garden clippings containing seeds or plant cuttings;
 - Deliberately planted species for beautification and landscaping; and
 - Garden plants that grow through backyard fences directly into nearby bushland.



You can help!

The following pages will help you identify which common garden plants can become environmental 'invaders'. You might like to remove any of these plants that you have in your garden and replace them with the local native plants suggested. This *Planting Guide* can also be handy to take with you when buying new plants. Some other easy things you can do to reduce the impact of weeds include:

- Disposing of your garden waste responsibly, by bagging your waste and taking it to the rubbish tip;
- Checking with your local government before you plant into natural bushland;
- Joining a local community group or herbarium to learn more about native bushland; or
- Contacting the Northern Agricultural Catchments Council (NACC) or your local government for information on how to get involved in looking after the environment in your area.

If you have a plant that you would like to remove from your garden but are not sure how, contact NACC for information.

Helpful symbols

Below is a list of symbols used throughout this *Planting Guide* to help you determine if a plant is appropriate for your garden.



Salt Spray



Drought Tolerant
or Little water needed



Sunlight Tolerance
(Full sun)



Bird
Attracting



Wind
Tolerant



Sunlight Tolerance
(Part shade)



Wildlife
attracting



WoNS



Weed



Butterfly
attracting

Trees and tall shrubs

DON'T PLANT a garden escapee!



Athel pine (*Tamarix aphylla*) **Origin:** Middle East, China and Europe
Flowers: Pinkish-white, from September to December
Reproduces via: Seed, stem and root fragments
Escapes via: Humans (machinery, garden refuse), water movement, wind dispersal



Century plant (*Agave americana*) **Origin:** North America
Flowers: Yellow, held on upright stems, from December to January
Reproduces via: Seed, root suckers
Escapes via: Humans (garden refuse, deliberate plantings), water movement, wind dispersal



Mesquite (*Prosopis sp.*) **Origin:** Central and South America
Flowers: Green to yellow, wattle like, from June to October
Reproduces via: Seed
Escapes via: Humans (machinery), animals (through ingestion), soil and water movement



Oleander (*Nerium oleander*) **Origin:** The Mediterranean, Southern Asia, Morocco and Portugal
Flowers: White, pink or red, from March to November
Reproduces via: Seed
Escapes via: Wind dispersal



Olive Tree (*Olea europaea*) **Origin:** Europe
Flowers: White, from October to November.
Fruits are olives, green turning to black
Reproduces via: Seed, root suckers
Escapes via: Humans (deliberate plantings), animals (through ingestion)



GROW ME *instead*



Emu Tree (*Hakea francisiana*)

Form: Shrub or tree, 3 m to 8 m high

Flowers: Pink to red, from July to October

Soil: Sandy soils, sandy clay, loam, clay and gravel



Firewood Banksia (*Banksia menziesii*)

Form: Shrub or tree, 1.5 m to 7 m high

Flowers: Pink, red or yellow, from February to October

Soil: Sandy soils



Flame Grevillea (*Grevillea eriostachya*)

Form: Small to tall shrub, 1 m to 5 m high

Flowers: Yellow-orange to green, high above the foliage, from September to December

Soil: Sandy soils



Grass Tree (*Xanthorrhoea preissii*)

Form: Tree-like with a grassy top, up to 5 m high, flower spike from 1.5 m to 2.5 m

Flowers: White to cream, from June to December

Soil: Sandy soils, grey-brown loam, and gravelly sandy clay



Grevillea candelabroides

Form: Tall shrub, 1.5 m to 4 m high

Flowers: Large vibrant cream to white, from August to January

Soil: Sandy soils including sandy clay



Trees and tall shrubs

GROW ME *instead*



Jam Tree (*Acacia acuminata*)

Often used to host native Sandalwood

Form: Tall shrub or tree, 1 m to 7 m high

Flowers: Yellow, from July to October

Soil: A large variety of soils



Lesser Bottlebrush (*Callistemon phoeniceus*)

Form: Tall shrub to small tree, 1 m to 6 m high, up to 4 m wide

Flowers: Red, from September to January

Soils: Sandy soils

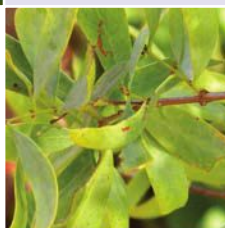


Mottlecane (*Eucalyptus macrocarpa*)

Form: Spreading or sprawling mallee, 0.8 m to 5 m high, smooth bark, grey over salmon pink

Flowers: Red to pink, from April to June

Soil: Sandy soils and sandy loam



Native Sandalwood (*Santalum spicatum*)

Hemi-parasitic, host plant needed (such as Jam Tree)

Form: Tall shrub, 1 m to 5 m high, hemi-parasitic on roots

Flowers: Green or red, from February to June

Soil: Red sandy soils



Parrot Bush (*Banksia sessilis*)

Form: Prickly shrub or tree, 0.5 m to 8 m high

Flowers: Cream to yellow, from April to November

Soil: Sandy soils, including limestone



GROW ME *instead*



Pear-fruited Mallee (*Eucalyptus pyriformis*)

Form: Multi-branched tree, 1.5 m to 5 m high, smooth bark

Flowers: Large, ranging from red to cream to yellow, from June to November

Soil: Sandy soils



Pink Pokers (*Grevillea petrophiloides*)

Form: Upright and tall shrub, 1 m to 4 m high

Flowers: Red to pink or white to cream, from January to December

Soil: Sandy soils and gravel



Red Pokers (*Hakea bucculenta*) - North NAR only

Form: Upright and tall shrub, 1.5 m to 4.5 m high

Flowers: Red, from August to September

Soil: Loamy or clayey sand



Roadside Teatree (*Leptospermum erubescens*) - South NAR only

Form: Shrub, 1 m to 3 m high

Flowers: White to pink, from July to November

Soil: Sandy soils, often with gravel



Smelly Socks or White Plume Grevillea (*Grevillea leucopteris*)

Form: Tall and spreading bushy shrub, 1 m to 5 m high

Flowers: Cream to white or cream to yellow, high above foliage, from July to December

Soil: Sandy soils and sandy clay



Small to medium shrubs

DON'T PLANT a garden escapee!



Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*) **Origin:** South Africa

Flowers: Yellow, from June to October

Reproduces via: Seed

Escapes via: Humans (machinery, garden refuse), animals, soil and water movement



Castor Oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*) **Origin:** Tropical Africa, Asia and America

Flowers: Cream to yellow or red, from June to September

Reproduces via: Seed

Escapes via: Humans (garden refuse), water movement, ants



Common Lantana (*Lantana camara*) **Origin:** Central and South America

Flowers: Cream to yellow, pink to purple, or orange to red, from January to March or June to September

Reproduces via: Seed, root suckers

Escapes via: Humans (garden refuse, deliberate plantings), birds and animals (through ingestion), water movement



Milkwort (*Polygala myrtifolia*) **Origin:** South Africa

Flowers: White or purple, from August to November

Reproduces via: Seed

Escapes via: Humans (garden refuse, deliberate plantings), birds (through ingestion), ants, soil and water movement



Veldt Daisy (*Dimorphotheca ecklonis*) **Origin:** South Africa

Flowers: Bluish-white or purple, from October to February

Reproduces via: Seed, root fragments

Escapes via: Humans (deliberate plantings, garden waste)



GROW ME *instead*



Acacia alata var. *biglandulosa*

Form: Multi-branched shrub, 0.5 m to 2 m high. Unique leaf form

Flowers: White to cream or pink, from May to October

Soil: A variety of soil types, including clay and sand



Chapman Valley Pea (*Mirbelia spinosa*)

Form: Upright spiny shrub, 0.5 m to 1.5 m high

Flowers: Yellow to orange or red to brown, from June to November

Soil: Sandy soils



Compacted Feather Flower (*Verticordia densiflora*)

Form: Upright to spreading shrub, 0.25 m to 2 m high

Flowers: Pink to purple to white or cream to yellow, from September to February

Soil: Sand, clay, loam and gravelly soils



Pink Summer Calytrix (*Calytrix fraseri*)

Form: Small shrub, 0.2 m to 1 m high

Flowers: Brilliant pink, purple and yellow, from November to August

Soil: Sandy soils



Geraldton Wax (*Chamelaucium uncinatum*)

Form: Upright shrub, 0.5 m to 4 m high

Flowers: White to pink, from June to November

Soil: Sandy soils



Small to medium shrubs

GROW ME *instead*



Heart-leaved Honey Myrtle (*Melaleuca cordata*)

Form: Erect, spreading shrub, 0.3 m to 2 m high

Flowers: Purple-pink, from May to January

Soil: Sandy and often gravelly soils



Large-headed Honey Myrtle (*Melaleuca megacephala*) - North NAR only

Form: Upright shrub, 0.5 m to 3 m high

Flowers: Yellow-cream, from August to December

Soil: Sandy soil



Morrison Feather Flower (*Verticordia nitens*)

Form: Upright shrub, 0.5 m to 2 m high

Flowers: Brilliant yellow-orange, from October to February

Soil: Sandy soil



One-sided Bottlebrush (*Calothamnus quadrifidus*)

Form: Erect to open spreading shrub, 0.2 m to 2 m high

Flowers: Usually a brilliant red, can be white or yellow, from June to December

Soil: Sandy and layered soils



Pin-cushion Coneflower (*Isopogon dubius*)

Form: Dense, bushy shrub, 0.3 m to 1.5 m high

Flowers: Pink or pink-red, from July to October

Soil: Sand, sandy loam, clayey soils, and sandy gravel



GROW ME *instead*



Pink Woolly Feather Flower (*Verticordia monadelph*)

Form: Striking shrub, 0.3 m to 2 m high

Flowers: Pink-red, from August to January

Soil: Sandy soils and gravel



Silky Eremophila (*Eremophila nivea*) - North NAR only

Form: Shrub, 1 m to 2 m high. White-grey foliage

Flowers: Blue-purple-violet, from August to October

Soil: Sandy clay and clay loam soils



Yellow Feather Flower (*Verticordia chrysantha*)

Form: Shrub, 0.3 m to 1 m high

Flowers: Yellow, from August to January

Soil: Sandy gravelly soils and deep yellow sand



Yellow Starflower (*Calytrix angulata*)

Form: Shrub, 0.2 m to 1 m high

Flowers: Yellow, from August to January

Soil: Sandy soils



Tall Labichea (*Labichea lanceolata*)

Form: Shrub, 0.5 m to 2 m high

Flowers: Vibrant yellow, from June to December

Soil: Sandy and layered soils



Ground covers and herbs

DON'T PLANT a garden escapee!



Arum Lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*) **Origin:** South Africa

Flowers: White, from July to December

Reproduces via: Primarily seed

Escapes via: Humans (garden refuse, deliberate plantings), birds, foxes, stock, soil and water movement



Caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*) **Origin:** Mediterranean

Flowers: Yellow, for most of the year

Reproduces via: Seed

Escapes via: Humans (tyres, machinery, clothing, footwear), animals (by adhesion), soil and water movement

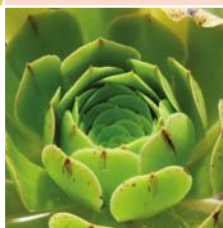


Perennial Sea Lavender or Statice (*Limonium sinuatum*) **Origin:** Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa

Flowers: Purple, white or yellow, from September to May

Reproduces via: Seed

Escapes via: Humans (garden refuse, deliberate plantings, road verge mowing and grading)



Succulents (*Various spp*) **Origin:** Africa, Mediterranean

Flowers: Various

Reproduces via: Vegetative prapogation (most species), seed (some species)

Escapes via: Humans (garden refuse, deliberate plantings), wind dispersal



Wild Gladiolus (*Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*) **Origin:** South Africa

Flowers: Pink, from August to November

Reproduces via: Primarily seed, occasionally offsets

Escapes via: Humans (garden refuse, deliberate plantings) birds, wind dispersal



GROW ME *instead*



Catspaw (*Anigozanthos humilis*)

Form: Brightly coloured herb, 0.1 m to 1 m high

Flowers: Striking yellow-red-orange, from July to October

Soil: Sand, sandy loam, clay and limestone.

Prefers well drained soils



Grey Cottonhead (*Conostylis candicans*)

Form: Attractive herb, 0.05 m to 0.4 m high

Flowers: Yellow, from July to November

Soil: Sand, sandy loam and limestone



Hibbertia subvaginata

Form: Erect, spreading or straggling shrub, 0.15 m to 1.2 m high

Flowers: Bright yellow, from July to December

Soil: Sandy soil in floodplains and sandplains



Mangles Kangaroo Paw (*Anigozanthos manglesii*)

Form: Striking herb, 0.2 m to 1.1 m high

Flowers: Vibrant green and red, from August to November

Soil: Sand, sandy loam



Yellow Leschenaultia (*Lechenaultia linarioides*)

Form: Sprawling, open shrub, up to 1.5 m high

Flowers: Blend of red, pink, cream or yellow, year round

Soil: Sandy soils, limestone, red sandy clay



Grasses and Sedges

DON'T PLANT a garden escapee!



Buffalo Grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*) **Origin:** Africa, North and South America

Flowers: From November to March

Reproduces via: Vegetative propagation, sometimes seed

Escapes via: Humans (garden refuse), soil and water movement, vegetative spread from properties, livestock faeces



Couch Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) **Origin:** Tropics

Flowers: From December to February

Reproduces via: Vegetative propagation, seed

Escapes via: Water, garden refuse (lawn clippings)



Fountain Grass (*Cenchrus setaceus*) **Origin:** East Africa and Middle East

Flowers: From August to February

Reproduces via: Seed

Escapes via: Wind dispersal, water movement, humans (adhering to clothing, garden refuse and deliberate plantings)



Kikuyu (*Pennisetum clandestinum*) **Origin:** East Asia

Flowers: From December to February

Reproduces via: Vegetative propagation (e.g. lawn clippings)

Escapes via: Soil and water movement, humans (garden refuse), vegetative spread from properties



Walkaway Burr (*Cenchrus echinatus*) **Origin:** South America, southern North America

Flowers: From January to August

Reproduces via: Seed

Escapes via: Wind dispersal, adhering to animals and humans (clothing), soil and water movement



GROW ME *instead*



Father Christmas Grass (*Austrostipa elegantissima*)

Form: Tufted grass, 0.5 m to 2 m high

Flowers: Beard-like seed masses, from August to January

Soil: Sand, loam, and clay



Foxtail Mulga Grass (*Neurachne alopecuroidea*)

Form: Tufted grass, 0.15 m to 0.8 m high

Flowers: Grey-green, from July to November

Soil: Sand, loam, and clay



Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*)

Form: Tufted grass, 0.3 m to 2 m high

Flowers: Red-brown to purple, from January to December

Soil: A range of soil types including sand, clay, alluvium and gravel



Pithy Sword-sedge (*Lepidosperma longitudinale*) - South NAR only

Form: Tufted perennial grass or sedge, 0.5 m to 2 m high

Flowers: Brown, from May to October

Soil: Peaty sands and clay



Wallaby Grass (*Austrodanthonia caespitosa*)

Form: Tufted grass, 0.15 m to 0.9 m high

Flowers: Purple-green, from October to January

Soil: Sand and loam soil types



Climbers

DON'T PLANT a garden escapee!



Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*) **Origin:** South Africa
Flowers: White, from August to September
Reproduces via: Primarily seed, occasionally rhizomes or tubers.
Germinates from March to December
Escapes via: Humans (garden refuse, deliberate plantings, machinery), animals, soil and water movement



Nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*) **Origin:** South America
Flowers: Yellow, orange or red, from August to October
Reproduces via: Seed
Escapes via: Humans (garden refuse, deliberate plantings), wind dispersal, water movement



Siratro or Purple Bean (*Macroptilium atropurpureum*) **Origin:** Tropical America
Flowers: Black-purple-red, from March to November
Reproduces via: Seed, vegetative propagation
Escapes via: Humans, (garden refuse, deliberate plantings, machinery), animals, soil and water movement



GROW ME *instead*



Chapman Valley Creeper (*Marianthus ringens*) - North NAR only

Form: Shrub or climber, 1 m to 3 m high

Flowers: Orange-red, from August to November

Soil: Sand or clay and gravel



Climbing Mulla Mulla (*Ptilotus divaricatus*)

Form: Flat to scrambling shrub, 0.3 m to 1.5 m high

Flowers: White-cream or pink-purple, from September to December

Soil: Sandy soil



Native Yam (*Dioscorea hastifolia*)

Form: Tuberous climber, up to 3 m high

Flowers: Vibrant yellow, from April to July. Produces a four winged fruit

Soil: Sandy soils



Painted Marianthus (*Marianthus bicolour*)

Form: Upright spreading shrub or climber, 0.5 m to 3 m high

Flowers: White-cream, from December to May

Soil: Sand, clay, loam, gravel and sandstone



Twining Fringe Lily (*Thysanotus patersonii*)

Form: Twining leafless herb, 0.15 m to 0.5 m high

Flowers: Brilliant mauve, from July to November

Soil: Sandy soils, clay, and sandy clay



Sourcing local inland native plants

Not all nurseries stock local native plants. Ask your local nursery for plants of local provenance, meaning that they have been grown from seed or cuttings collected from the local area. These plants have adapted to local conditions and are the best plants for your garden.

You can search for nurseries that stock native plants online or in your local business directory. Some nurseries that stock native plants suitable for the NAR include:

- Lullfitz Nursery, Wanneroo - www.lullfitz.com.au
- Jurien Coastal Nursery, Jurien Bay
- Muchea Tree Farm, Muchea - www.muchteatreefarm.com.au
- Salmon Gums Community Nursery, C.Y. O'Connor Institute, Moora
- Mooreview Plants and Trees, Walkaway
- City of Greater Geraldton Community Nursery, Waggrakine - www.cgg.wa.gov.au/live/my-environment/community-nursery.aspx
- The Drylands Permaculture Farm, Waggrakine www.drylands.org.au

You may be able to place orders in advance during late spring to early summer. Advance orders are recommended if you need larger quantities of plants or would like to ensure the species you want are available.

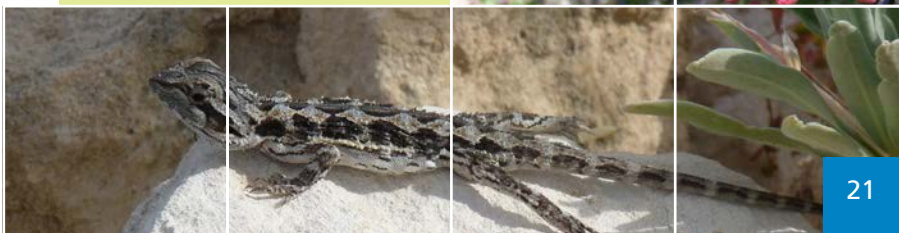


Designing your native garden

This section provides you with a process for planning and designing your garden. Every garden is unique - making planning essential for ensuring success. If you already have an established garden and want to include some local natives, you might prefer to skip this section and go to 'Growing local inland native plants', on page 30.

It is important to remember that native plants have evolved to suit their natural environment, whereas your backyard is likely to have been changed by clearing, the introduction of foreign soils, building materials, exotic plant species, and water supplied via reticulated systems.

The combination of natural and modified features needs to be considered in order to provide the best environment for your new plants. It is also important to consider what may be buried in your front or back yard before you start digging. Make sure you contact 'Dial Before You Dig' on phone number 1100 or website www.1100.com.au, to identify where underground services are located.



STEP 1: House and garden interactions (site planning)

A good place to start planning is to sketch a simple site plan, which will provide a visual account of your site's features. The table below outlines a number of key factors that should be considered during the planning phase.

FEATURE	DESCRIPTION AND EXAMPLES
<u>Existing physical features</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Outline your property boundary;■ Note power, water, telephone and gas lines;■ Note existing trees, paths and structures (house, shed, etc.).
<u>Microclimate</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Identify plants, fences and buildings that are creating shelter on your site.
<u>Orientation</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Identify the direction of North and mark it on your plan.
<u>Slope/aspect</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Most suburban properties are relatively flat, however, if your site is on a slope it is important to note this on your site plan;■ The slope of your property will help to identify wetter and drier areas. These will be important for plant selection;■ A good way to represent slope is with contour lines. Accurate contours may require the use of survey equipment.
<u>Soil</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The soil on your property may include native soils, imported building sands, and gardening soils;■ Identify if your soil is sand, clay or loam (or a combination);■ Soils vary in their level of acidity. This is measured in pH, which can be determined by purchasing a simple test kit, available at most garden and hardware stores;■ If the soil types and pH vary across your property, it is useful to map this on your plan. You can then match the right plants to the right soil types.
<u>Ground surface</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Take note of your ground surface – is it hard or soft, light or dark in colour? This can affect the temperature of your garden, as some surfaces will absorb heat while others will reflect it.

FEATURE

DESCRIPTION AND EXAMPLES

Wind

- Determine how exposed your site is to strong winds, noting where solid buildings and fences may increase wind speeds and its damaging effect, and where these physical barriers may provide wind protection;
- Some local native plants will have adapted to survive in strong winds, while others may require shelter. You may need to consider establishing windbreaks for protection.

Light/shade

- Note on your plan where your site receives sunlight throughout the day, its intensity, and how this changes seasonally;
- This will help you determine the best location for different plants. It will also allow you to select plants to provide shade for certain areas of your house and garden;
- Buildings have a major effect on the microclimate of your property. Your house is likely to create a warm sunny area facing north, and a cool shady area on the south;
- Note that in summer the south side of the house is exposed to sunlight during the early morning and late afternoon, but is usually shaded in the middle of the day.

Views

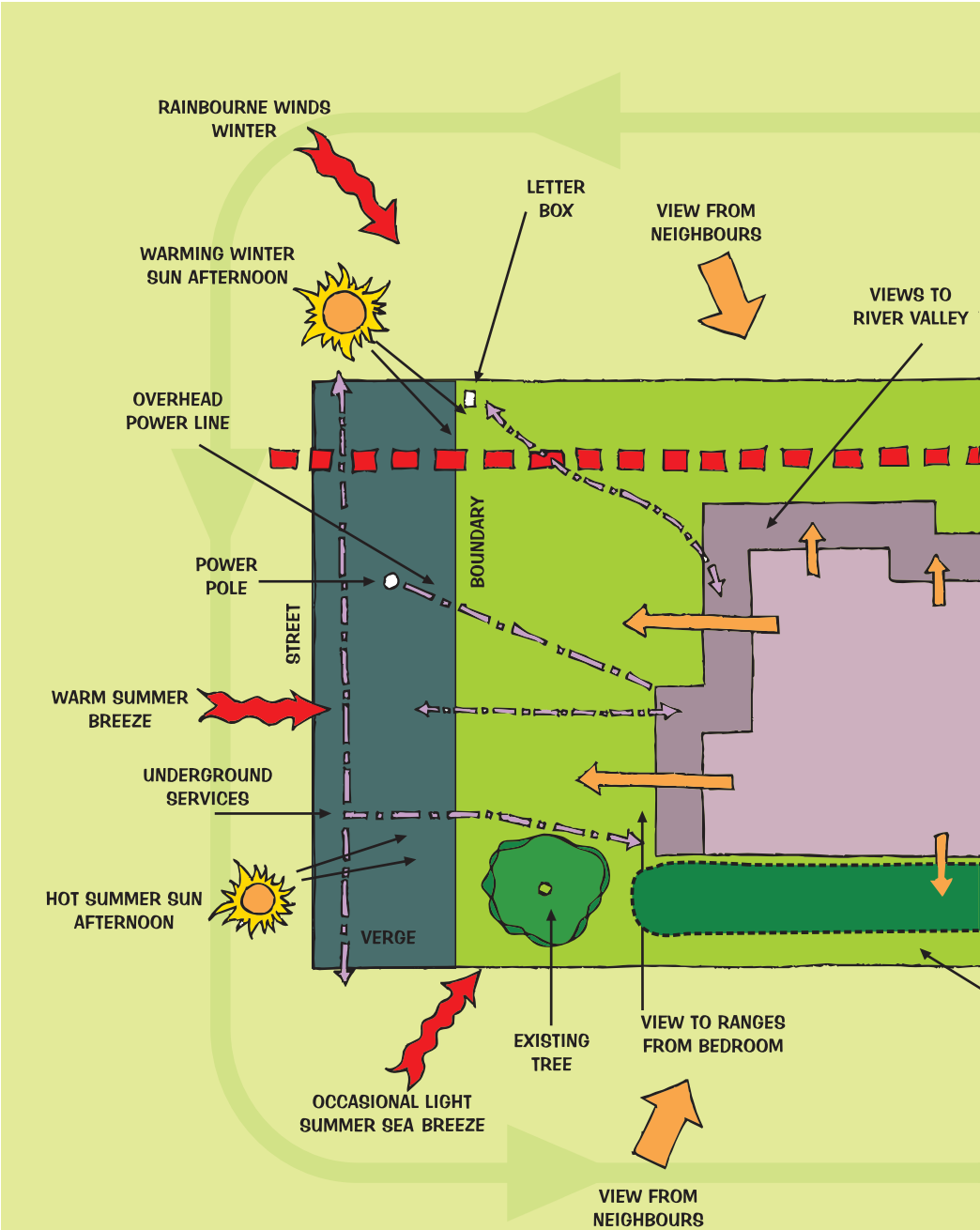
- Land around a suburban house may be open to views from the street and surrounding houses. Plants can be used to create strategic screens to separate private and public areas.

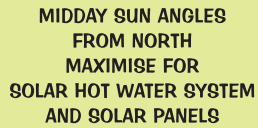
Traffic

- Be sure to consider the volume and type of traffic (for example, cars or pedestrians) that will pass through, or close to, your garden.

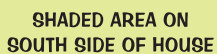
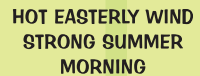


STEP 1: House and garden interactions (Site analysis)



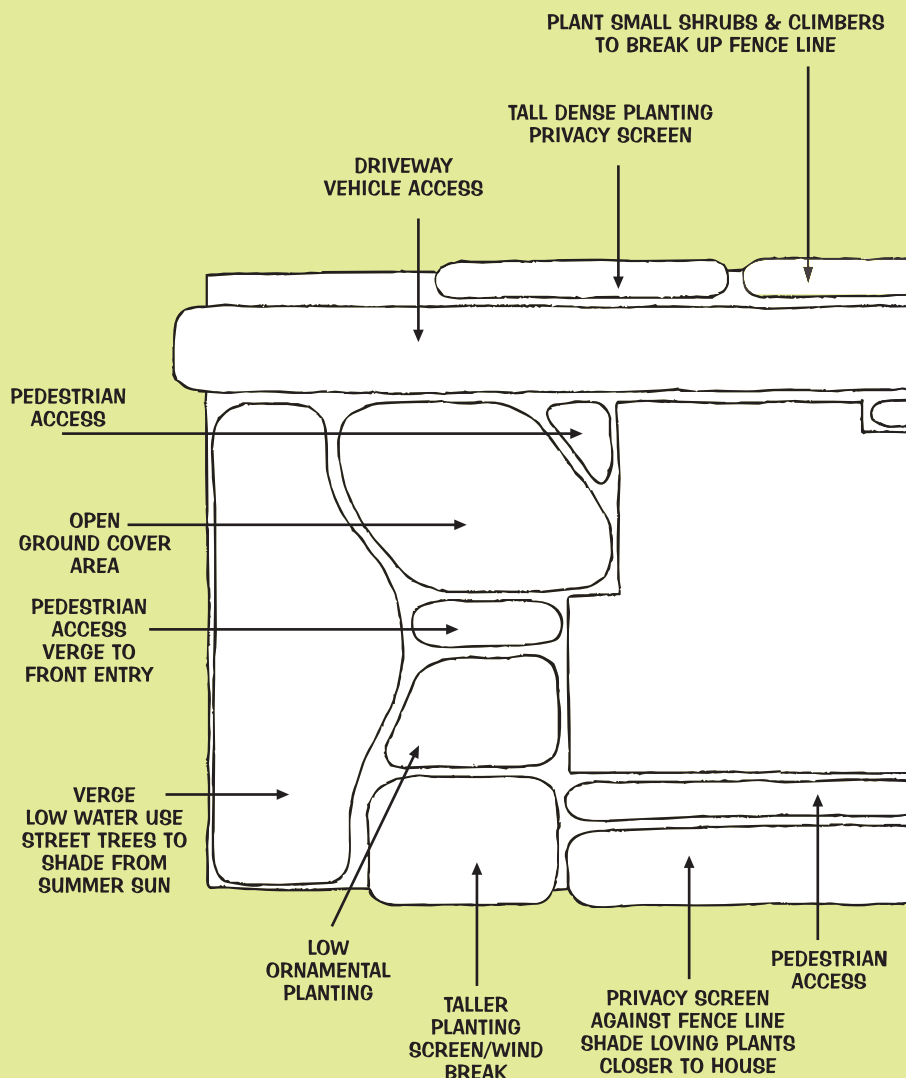


SOIL TYPE = INLAND LOAM, MED DRAINING
SLOPE = FLAT
BLOCK SIZE = 600sqm



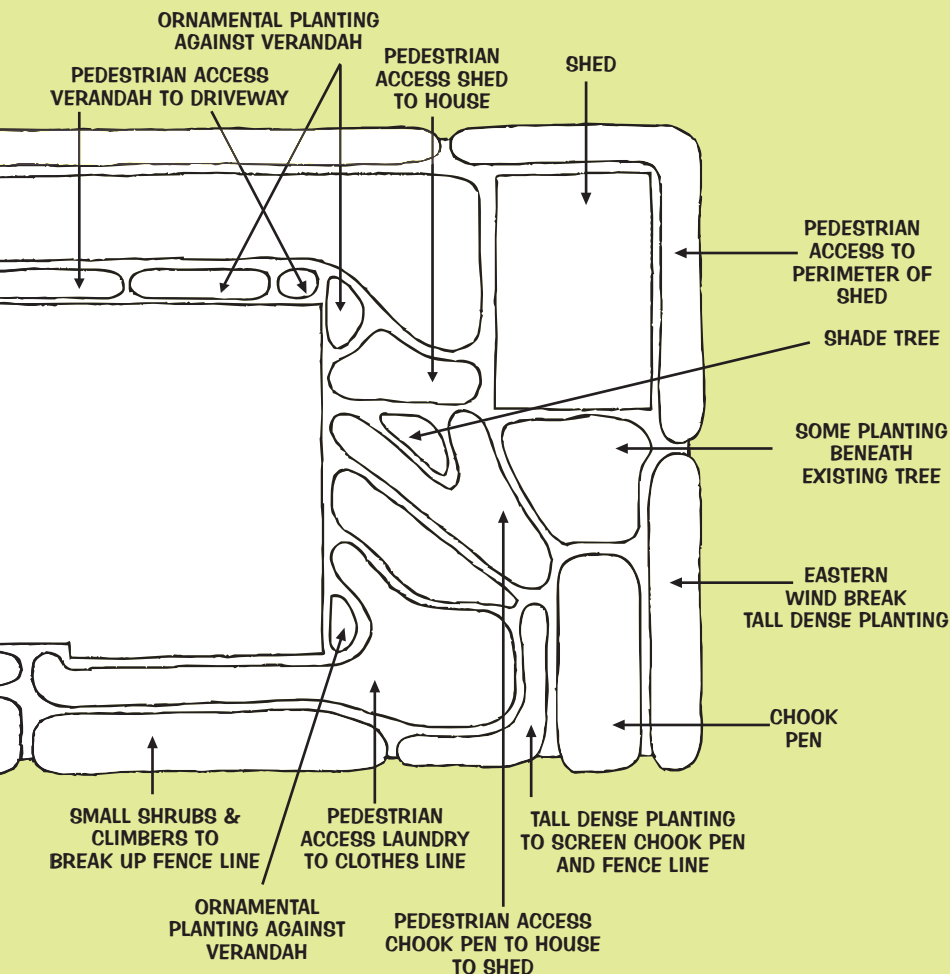
Step 2: Concept planning (exploring your ideas)

Now that you've sketched the features of your property you can start to think about what you would like to add, remove, or change. Develop a list of your ideas. Be specific and include anything that will be required to make it happen, from plant species to new fencing.



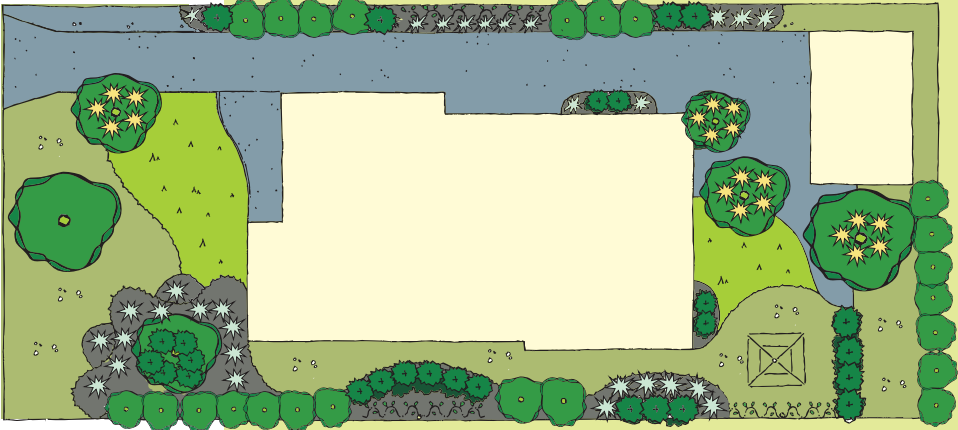
Landscape and planting design

Having considered all the factors that will affect your new plants, they will have a much better chance of survival. You may also wish to seek professional advice - horticulturalists, landscape designers and landscape architects have a wealth of experience in garden design. Check local business directories for professionals in your area.

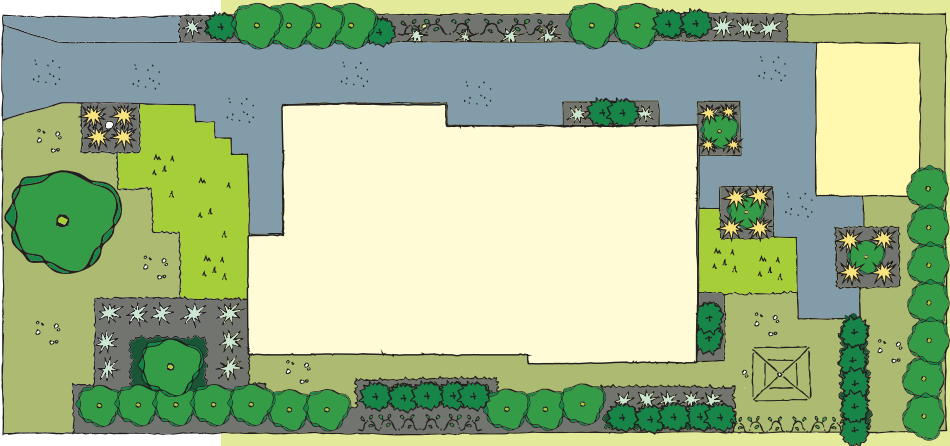


The final design

Curved design



Angular design



Icons

Trees and tall shrubs



- Mottlecah (*Eucalyptus macrocarpa*)
- Jam Tree (*Acacia acuminata*)
- Lesser Bottlebrush (*Callistemon phoeniceus*)
- Red Pokers (*Hakea bucculenta*)

Small - medium shrubs



- Geraldton Wax (*Chamelaucium uncinatum*)
- Large-headed Honey Myrtle (*Melaleuca megacephala*)
- One-sided Bottlebrush (*Calothamnus quadrifidus*)
- Heart-leafed Honey Myrtle (*Melaleuca cordata*)

Ground covers and herbs



- *Hibbertia subvaginata*
- Mangles Kangaroo Paw (*Anigozanthos manglesii*)
- Grey Cottonhead (*Conostylis candicans*)

Grasses and sedges



- Pithy-sword Sedge (*Lepidosperma longitudinale*)
- Father Christmas Grass (*Austrostipa elegantissima*)

Climbers



- Native Wisteria (*Hardenbergia comptoniana*)
- Old Man's Beard (*Clematis linearifolia*)

Lawn



Mulch



Gravel, Rock Mulch



Concrete, Paving



Growing local inland native plants

When to plant

The best time for planting is after the first winter rains, when the soil is still warm. The warmth encourages root growth and gives plants time to establish before cold winter nights arrive.

Watering

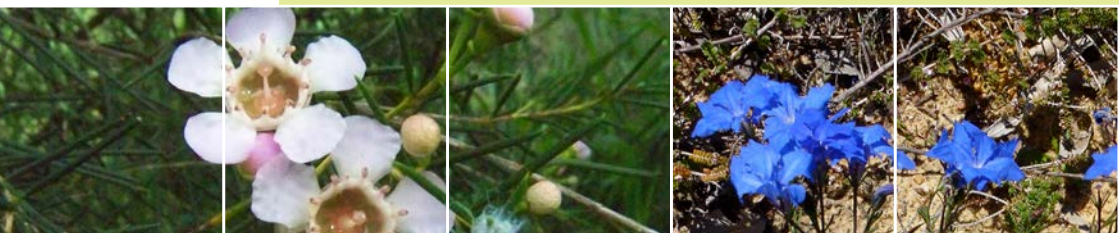
Keep an eye on your new plants throughout their first summer. They may need an occasional deep watering, however try not to water more than once a week. After their first summer they should be able to cope on their own or with very little water.

Your aim is to establish strong, deep root systems that are water-efficient and drought tolerant. Over-watering will leach nutrients from the soil and encourage excessive growth, reducing flowers, along with the life of the plant. Be mindful of current water restrictions and prescribed watering times.

Mulch and gravels

A layer of coarse mulch added to your garden can reduce evaporative water loss by more than 70 per cent. Organic mulch stabilises soil temperatures, which benefits root density, prevents weed growth and helps to promote good soil structure and productivity.

Apply 5 cm to 10 cm of mulch or gravel, creating a bowl shape around the plant to help retain water. To avoid plant disease, mulch should be kept away from plant stems.



Fertilising

Fertilisers are not generally needed for growing local native plants, and many are sensitive to the phosphorus found in most fertilisers. The addition of organic mulch to the soil will often provide all the nutrients native plants require. If you do decide to fertilise, read the fertiliser package and ensure you select a slow release fertiliser suitable for native plants. Encouraging rapid growth should be avoided, as this will result in 'leggy' plants which are weak and short-lived.

Pruning

Local native plants benefit from a light pruning after flowering.

Potted plants

Potted plants generally require a little more care than those planted into garden beds. It is advisable to allow plants to become dormant in summer, as they would normally, so keep watering to a minimum. Keep in mind also that some plants may need re-potting periodically, to prevent them from becoming root bound.

Sustainable landscaping

You can help your local environment by using sustainable and locally sourced materials and avoiding materials taken from natural systems such as moss rocks, river stones, fallen logs and red gum mulch.



Other local native plants

The following local native plants suit a variety of landscaping styles and can also be incorporated into your native garden. For more information on these plants see 'Useful resources' on page 34.

Climbers

Native Grape (*Clematicissus angustissima*)
Aphanopetalum clematideum

Grasses and sedges

Mesomelaena pseudostygia
Small-flower Mat-rush (*Lomandra micrantha*)

Ground covers and herbs

Purple Flag (*Patersonia occidentalis*)
Tar Bush (*Eremophila glabra*)
Blue Leschenaultia (*Lechenaultia biloba*) - South NAR only
Green Kangaroo Paw (*Anigozanthos viridis*) - South NAR only
Blueberry Lily (*Dianella revoluta*)
Tall Triggerplant (*Stylidium elongatum*)
Matted Triggerplant (*Stylidium repens*)
Prickly Conostylis (*Conostylis aculeata*)
Tall Dampiera (*Dampiera altissima*)



Small and medium shrubs

Dysentery Bush (*Alyxia buxifolia*)
Spoon-leaved Wattle (*Acacia spathulifolia*)
Silky-leaved Blood flower (*Calothamnus sanguineus*)
Acacia idiomorpha
Acacia ericifolia
Grevillea bitermata
Grevillea intricata
Honey Bush (*Hakea lissocarpha*)
Scaevola virgata
Melaleuca depressa - North NAR only
Scholtzia capitata - Mid to north NAR only

Trees and tall shrubs

Acorn Banksia (*Banksia prionotes*)
Alyogyne hakeifolia
Alyogyne wrayae
Quandong (*Santalum acuminatum*) - Hemi-parasitic (needs a host plant)
River Redgum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) - Large tree (4 m – 30 m)
Salmon Gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*) - Large tree (4 m – 30 m)
Swamp Sheoak (*Allocasuarina obesa*) - Large tree (water logged/swampy areas)
Malallie (*Eucalyptus eudesmioides*) - Mallee up to 10 m
Christmas Tree (*Nuytsia floribunda*) - Semi-parasitic (needs a host plant)
Rose Mallee (*Eucalyptus rhodantha*)



Useful resources

Online

- In the Garden – www.watercorporation.com.au
- Dial Before You Dig – www.1100.com.au
- Florabase - <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>
- Sustainable Gardening Australia - www.sgaonline.org.au
- The Wildflower Society of Western Australia - <http://members.ozemail.com.au/~wildflowers/>
- Weeds or Wildflowers - www.environmentalweedsactionnetwork.org.au
- Your local government's website
- Northern Agricultural Catchments Council - www.nacc.com.au
- NARvis (Northern Agricultural Region Vision) - www.narvis.com.au

Books

- *Creating a Water Wise Garden*, Water Corporation (2011).
- *Trees and Shrubs for the Midlands and Northern Wheatbelt*, D.G. Wilcox, E.C. Lefroy, T.C. Stoneman, N.R. Schoknecht, and E.A. Griffin. (1996).
- *Western Weeds: Second Edition*, B.M.J. Hussey, G.J. Keighery, J. Dodd, S.G. Lloyd, and R.D. Cousens (1997).
- *Wildflowers of Southern Western Australia (Third Edition)*, M.G. Corrick and B.A. Fuhrer (2009).



Acknowledgements

The Northern Agricultural Catchments Council thanks the following contributors for their assistance and generous support in producing this *Planting Guide*:

Claire Lock, Rural Solutions SA; Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board; The Geraldton Regional Herbarium; WA Country Builders (Geraldton). Images and descriptions used with the permission of the Western Australian Herbarium, Department of Parks and Wildlife (<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/help/copyright>). Additional Photos: Lex Bailey, Jenny Borger, Tony Brooker, Jenna Brooker, Mike Clarke, Chiara Danese, Ann Gunness, Tanith Mortimore, Robyn Nicholas, Riki Porteus, Natalie, Ken C. Richardson, Leigh Crook, Brian J. Carter, Tony Tapper and Steve Vallance.

Project Team: Stephen Vigilante, Jason Sampson, Stephen Poole, Jenna Brooker, Tanith Mortimore (NACC), Ashley Robb (NACC), Wendy Payne (NACC).

The Northern Agricultural Catchments Council acknowledges the funding support from the Australian Government in the preparation of this publication. NACC is the regional natural resource management body for the Northern Agricultural Region of Western Australia.

Production Date: March 2012

Revised Date: August 2015





Adelaide and
Mount Lofty Ranges
Natural Resources
Management Board



Australian Government
This project is supported
through funding from the
Australian Government



201 Lester Ave
PO Box 7168
Geraldton WA 6531
Ph: 08 9938 0100
Fax: 08 9938 0166
Website: www.nacc.com.au

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