

Live Local

Plant Local

A guide to planting in Nillumbik

Acknowledgements

Live Local Plant Local (6th edition) was compiled to provide information to landowners on the locally indigenous plants commonly found and suitable for garden plantings. The information in this guide is based on the previous edition of Live Local Plant Local; however the updated plant list reflects current plant availability and ease of propagation. Additional information to encourage sustainable gardening practices has also been included.

All plant nomenclature is in line with Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne (2007) *A Census of the Vascular Plants of Victoria Eighth Edition*, the Australian Plant Census (under development) and any additional published nomenclature corrections.

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Photographs: Lori Arthur

Craig Cleeland
Michael Cincotta
Pat Coupar
Julia Franco
Julia Gibson
Leon Grinszpan
Alison Hickey
Dr Graeme Lorimer
Damon Lee
Lyn Meredith
Colleen Miller
Helen Moss – from *The Plants of Melbourne's Outer East* CD-ROM
(produced by Baber Enterprises Pty Ltd).
Anthony Owen
Bill Pemberton
Nigel Philpot
Ralph Spethmann
Susie Walker
Cathy Willis

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Cover image: *Acacia paradoxa* by Julia Franco

Design: Naina I Knoess



Contents

Introduction	2
• What are indigenous plants?	2
• Nillumbik's indigenous plants	2
• Indigenous plants in the garden	3
Creating your indigenous garden	4
• Garden design	4
• Habitat gardening	5
Indigenous plants on your property	6
• Regenerate or replant?	6
• Windbreaks, shelterbelts and wildlife corridors	6
• Fire and the environment	7
Tips for successful planting	8
• Plant selection	8
• Site preparation	9
• Planting technique	10
• Maintenance	12
Tips for planning and designing your garden	14
• Hedges and borders	14
• Creepers and climbers	15
• Lawn alternatives	16
• Groundcovers	16
• Feature trees	17
• Screen plants	17
• Colourful flowers	18
Where can I buy indigenous plants?	20
Indigenous plant list	21
• Creepers and climbers	22
• Herbs and groundcovers	28
• Lilies	38
• Grasses	42
• Rushes and sedges	50
• Shrubs	54
• Trees	76
Pest plants	88
Pest plant list	90
Index of indigenous plants by common name	96
Further reading	98

Introduction

What are indigenous plants?

Indigenous plants are the original flora, or plants that occur naturally, in a given location. Because they have evolved to the conditions within the local environment, indigenous plants are well adapted to the soils, topography and climate of the local area. Indigenous species also help to maintain the ecological balance of the local ecosystem, as plants and animals depend upon one another in an often complicated interrelationship. In many instances, the loss of particular plants or animals from one area can result in the loss of other organisms in another. For example, the Eltham Copper Butterfly relies on the indigenous plant *Bursaria spinosa* (Sweet Bursaria) and a species of native ant to complete its life cycle. Due to the decline in the population of this plant, the Eltham Copper Butterfly is now a vulnerable species.

Nillumbik's indigenous plants

The Shire of Nillumbik is widely recognised for its rich and varied flora and significant natural areas.

Approximately 796 different species of indigenous plants have been recorded in the Shire, ranging from small and delicate ground covers to an assortment of majestic trees, shrubs, beautiful wildflowers, grasses and sedges. Many of these plants are now listed as either threatened under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, rare or threatened in Victoria and/or threatened under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*.



The Eltham Copper Butterfly is now a vulnerable species due to habitat loss.



Nillumbik's natural areas provide spectacular displays of wildflowers in spring.

Indigenous plants in the garden

Many of Nillumbik's local indigenous plant species make ideal garden plants as they are adapted to thrive under local conditions, they fit beautifully within the Nillumbik landscape and they look great in any garden, providing spectacular displays of colour and texture throughout the seasons.



The benefit of establishing indigenous plants are that they:

- are perfectly suited to our local soils and climate, and many species will thrive without fertilisers or sprays
- require little maintenance to keep them looking healthy and neat
- can withstand Melbourne's hot, dry summers and long dry periods with little or no watering
- grow quickly and often flower within the first season of being planted
- have greater resistance to disease
- attract and provide food and shelter for local native birds, insects and other animals
- reflect Nillumbik's natural character, preserving and enhancing a sense of local identity
- will save you money and water
- offer you the opportunity to grow a more sustainable garden.

Creating your indigenous garden

Garden design

Indigenous plants can be used to beautiful effect in almost any style of garden. When deciding where and what to plant consider the garden as a whole, taking into account such things as:

- 1. The style of garden** you are trying to create, and how you would like it to fit into your local landscape or neighbourhood. Examples include a bush garden, contemporary garden or cottage garden. If you already have an existing garden featuring exotic plants, think about how indigenous species could work with them.
- 2. How you use your garden** – consider including features such as a bench under a tree to sit and relax, or a path that meanders through different areas within the garden.
- 3. Design elements** such as feature trees and the inclusion of different layers of shrubs, grasses, flowers and groundcovers. Consider the colours and textures of flowers and foliage and how they will work together in the garden.
- 4. Habitat elements** such as bird baths placed near prickly shrubs (for shelter), nest boxes in large trees, large rocks for lizard lounging, or a pond with refuge logs for frogs.
- 5. The function, mature size and growing requirements** of each plant. Ideally, plants with similar growing requirements should be grouped together to maximise growth and efficiency of water use.

Before you start to plan your new garden remember to look up for powerlines and check for services below ground. It may be a wasted effort to plant extensively in easements where access for maintenance and other works may be required.



A meandering path allows you to enjoy the different areas of your garden.

Habitat gardening

One of the many benefits of indigenous plants is that they can attract a large range of wildlife, including insects, birds and lizards. With some thoughtful design, you may be surprised at the types of animals you can attract to your garden, even in suburban areas.

Select a variety of plants to create a complex and natural structure, including large trees, small and large shrubs, groundcovers, grasses and sedges. Plants that produce flowers and seeds provide food for many of our native birds and mammals, whilst prickly shrubs provide them with a refuge in which to build their homes or escape from predators. Dense prickly shrubs and mature trees such as *Acacia verticillata* (Prickly Moses) and *Eucalyptus melliodora* (Yellow Box) can provide homes for a large range of insect, bird and mammal species.

Dead trees and shrubs can also provide habitat for many of our native fauna. Take notice of any wildlife that are visiting your garden and check if you need planning permission before you remove any dead trees or shrubs, as they may be providing a source of food or habitat.

In addition to dead shrubs and trees, leaving a few logs (particularly those containing hollows), sticks and leaves on the ground can provide habitat for many local insects and lizards.

habitat

Take notice of any wildlife that are visiting your garden and check if you need planning permission before you remove any dead trees or shrubs, as they may be providing a source of food or habitat.



A pond with submerged rocks and logs can attract frogs to your garden. Rocks, logs and dense plantings can provide habitat for a range of wildlife.



Indigenous plants on your property

Regenerate or replant?

If you live in an area with pockets of existing (remnant) indigenous vegetation, it is important to firstly consider whether you may be able to recruit new plants through natural regeneration.

By allowing existing herbs, grasses and shrubs to set seed you will obtain new plants at little or no cost, in a matter of months.

Fencing existing patches of indigenous vegetation from stock and/or controlling rabbits can allow new plants to regenerate, often in a relatively short period of time.

Reducing your mowing regime in grassy areas that contain some indigenous vegetation can also be an effective way of encouraging the natural vegetation on your property to regenerate.

In suburban or cleared areas, replanting with quality nursery stock will almost certainly be required to establish indigenous plants on your land.



A well-designed shelterbelt provides a number of benefits to your property.

Windbreaks, shelterbelts and wildlife corridors

Local indigenous plants are great to use when creating a windbreak, shelterbelt or a wildlife corridor.

Windbreaks or shelterbelts can help to improve productivity of farms, reduce wind erosion and improve comfort in the home. A well designed windbreak can reduce wind speed by more than 70 per cent and shelter an area roughly 20 times the mature height of the trees planted.

Many farmers are now dividing crops and pasture with thickets of indigenous vegetation to reduce evaporation rates and attract insectivorous animals. In turn, these animals help to protect crops from insect attack. Many landowners with isolated or small stands of remnant trees on their properties are now restoring understorey vegetation to improve the health of existing

trees and to link these areas with local wildlife corridors.

For a windbreak to be effective it should be structured over a wide area with different tiers of vegetation. A gentle upward slope will deflect wind to a higher elevation, while a steep windbreak tends to be less effective.

Factsheets on shelterbelt design are available at www.nillumbik.vic.gov.au → Environment → Land Management → Community Environmental Recovery Action Plans. The Department of Environment and Primary Industries also have several factsheets on shelterbelt design.

Fire and the environment

Fire has been a natural part of Australia's ecosystems for thousands of years. Indigenous plants have successfully adapted to its presence and some species even rely on fire to stimulate reproduction.

The need to plan for fire prevention should always be considered when undertaking planting or landscaping works, especially in areas that are prone to bushfire.

Under the right conditions all plants, both indigenous and exotic, can be a potential fire risk. All property owners should prepare a fire management plan for their family and home.

To obtain further advice on developing a plan, visit the County Fire Authority (CFA) website www.cfa.vic.gov.au.

The CFA and Department of Environment and Primary Industries have several publications addressing the issue of vegetation and fire management.



Tips for successful planting

There are four important elements to successful planting:

- Plant selection
- Site preparation
- Planting technique
- Maintenance

Plant selection

When it comes to selecting indigenous plants for your garden always consider which species are most appropriate for your site. For example, a Swamp Gum is well suited for planting in a gully situation but would not do well if planted on a dry hilltop. To find the ideal spot for your plant, consider its soil, moisture and sunlight requirements and potential size when fully grown. An indigenous plant nursery will be able to help you with selecting suitable plants.

Also consider how plants may interact with each other, especially the impact large trees may have in your garden as they mature. If they are not carefully selected and positioned, large trees may shade out sun-loving plants underneath them, impact nearby buildings or plumbing with their vigorous roots, or create problems with leaves dropping in gutters.

When choosing plants from a nursery, remember that tall plants in larger pots will not necessarily give you better results. Tubestock (plants in 15cm tall plastic tubes) will generally catch up with and outgrow larger, more mature stock. They are also easier to establish in difficult sites with poor soils.

The availability of plant stock from your local indigenous nurseries may influence your planting program, as many nurseries only grow to order. When ordering large numbers of plants, stock should be ordered well in advance.



Tubestock is less expensive and will generally catch up and outgrow more mature stock.

Local provenance – It is important when using indigenous plants to select plants that are of local provenance, i.e. the local genetic form of the plant. Many nurseries stock indigenous plants that are not grown from locally collected seeds or cuttings, and these plants may actually endanger the local genetic stock through interbreeding. When purchasing indigenous plants always make sure you ask where the seed or cutting material was collected – if it's not from the Nillumbik area, don't buy it.

Site preparation

To find the ideal spot for your plant, consider its soil, moisture and sunlight requirements and potential size when fully grown.

Soil

Ideally, soil is loose and relatively fine-grained. Nillumbik's soils, however, generally have a shallow topsoil and solid yellow clay below, which can be very difficult to work with. These heavy clays can be improved by adding compost or other organic matter, or by digging in a little gypsum and watering prior to planting.

If you need to bring soil into your site, remember that imported soils can bring new weed seeds and diseases to your neighbourhood, so always use locally obtained soils if possible.

Remember that indigenous plants have adapted to local conditions, so selecting the right plant for your soil conditions will greatly improve your chances of success.

Weeds

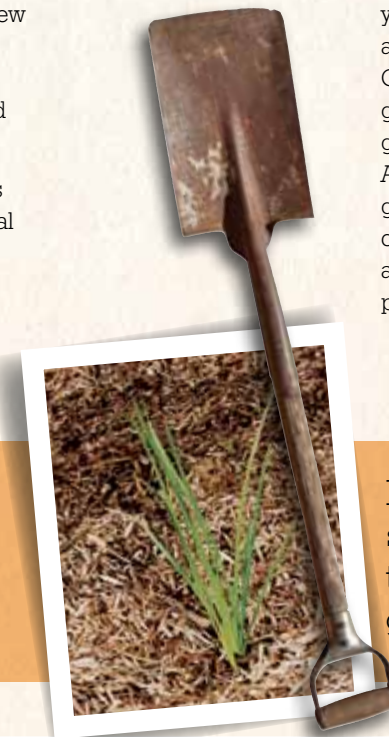
Weeds should be controlled prior to planting to reduce competition and post-planting maintenance. There are a range of techniques and products that can be effective in controlling weeds, including both chemical and non-chemical methods.

Please refer to the Pest Plants section on page 88 of this booklet for more information.

Pre-planting mulch

Good quality mulch should be spread over your garden to a minimum depth of 10cm prior to planting. Covering the soil surface with mulch can improve soil structure, nutrient availability and water retention, and prevent future weed growth. If you are on a bush block it is important to identify existing indigenous vegetation to ensure you do not mulch over the top of it.

Ensure that the mulch you select is made from a sustainable resource. Chipped waste wood and green waste mulches are generally a good option. Always ensure that any green waste has been well composted before use to kill any weed seeds that may be present.



Mulch improves soil and helps to prevent weed growth.

Tips for successful planting

Planting technique

Once your site is well prepared you can begin planting. Generally, planting after the first heavy autumn rain is the best time for dry or exposed sites. For frost prone areas, spring may be a more appropriate time for planting. Try to avoid any planting during the summer period.

Step 1

Prepare the planting hole – the planting hole should be approximately twice the width of the plant container and slightly deeper. Remember to dig the hole into the soil below the mulch – if you plant straight into the mulch your plant will dry out and die.

Step 2

Pre-soaking – give your plants a thorough pre-soaking in a bucket of water prior to planting. In dry soils, fill the hole with water and allow it to drain before planting.

Step 3

Prepare the plant – any particularly long or coiled roots protruding through the bottom of the pot can be pruned with sharp secateurs before removing the plant from the pot. Some root disturbance is tolerable but be careful not to damage living roots. When planting good quality tubestock, it is not necessary to 'tickle', or tease out the plant's roots.

Step 4

Remove the plant from the pot – this is best achieved by turning the pot upside down and striking the rim gently against a solid object.

Step 5

Place the plant into the hole – so that the plant is a little lower than the original soil level. Firmly replace the soil around the plant, breaking up any lumps as you go.

Step 6

Water the plant in well – initially all plants need to be watered individually to settle soil around the root system. Plants may require a good deep soaking once a week when establishing, particularly during dry periods.



Make sure you dig the hole into the soil below the mulch.



Tips for successful planting

Maintainance

One of the great things about indigenous plants is that they require very little maintenance. With just a little work each year, your indigenous garden will continue to look healthy, neat and beautiful.

1. Reducing competition

Controlling and removing weeds in areas of your garden or property that contain indigenous vegetation reduces competition for water, light and nutrients, helping to enhance growth.

Unwanted grazing by stock, kangaroos, wallabies, rabbits and hares can also cause problems when trying to establish new plants. When undertaking a large planting, consider using tree guards to protect your plants until they are established, or a temporary fence to prevent damage from grazing animals.

2. Watering

Monitor new plants during their first summer. If there has not been a good soaking rain by mid summer, they will benefit from weekly or fortnightly watering. Deep, occasional watering will help the plant establish deeper roots.

3. Mulching

Topping-up mulch annually helps to increase water retention and over time, will increase the organic matter in your soils.

4. Pruning

In a garden setting, many indigenous plants will respond well to careful pruning, and many will provide better shows of flowers if heavily pruned.

Pruning is usually best carried out after the plant has finished flowering. If you are developing a hedge, begin pruning early in the plant's life.

5. Fertiliser

Fertilisers aren't usually necessary when growing indigenous plants and may encourage weed growth. Too much fertiliser can also cause fast, soft plant growth, leaving plants more vulnerable to insect attack or harsh climatic conditions.

Too much phosphorus in particular, can kill many indigenous plants. The addition of compost or other organic matter is a much better option for promoting healthy growth.

If you do choose to fertilise, mix a small amount of slow-release, low phosphate fertiliser with the soil and backfill into the hole. Further fertilising is not usually necessary.

Indigenous gardens look great with very little maintenance.



Mulching tips

- Avoid hot, steaming mulch, as this indicates that it is still composting.
- Check for and remove mulch-borne seedlings to prevent weed invasion.
- Mulch to about 5-10cm to allow rain penetration, suppress weeds and reduce soil moisture loss.

Large plantings may require the use of tree guards to protect young seedlings.

Fertilisers aren't usually necessary when growing indigenous plants and may encourage weed growth.



Tips for planning and designing your garden

Indigenous plants can be used to create a natural garden, can be grown in pots, arranged formally to enhance a traditional garden, or be used as cut flowers. In fact, there is probably an indigenous plant for every use in your garden. The following list provides examples of how some indigenous plants can be used to landscape your yard.

Hedges and borders

Many indigenous plants are responsive to pruning and can therefore be grown to form a hedge:

Botanical name	Common name	Page no.
<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	Gold Dust Wattle	55
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	57
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark	67
<i>Melicytus dentatus</i> (formerly <i>Hymenanthera dentata</i>)	Tree Violet	74
<i>Pomaderris racemosa</i>	Cluster Pomaderris	75
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i>	Dusty Miller	72

Small shrubs can be pruned to shape and create a dwarf hedge:

Botanical name	Common name	Page no.
<i>Correa glabra</i>	Rock Correa	60
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>	Hop Bitter-pea	73

Many indigenous tussock forming species are ideal to use as border plants:

Botanical name	Common name	Page no.
<i>Dianella laevis</i>	Smooth Flax-lily	40
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	52
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> *	Common Tussock-grass	44

* Poa should be pruned back after flowering to encourage new green growth.



Purple Coral Pea's (*Hardenbergia violacea*) purple flowers look spectacular when trained along a fence or feature tree.

Creepers and Climbers

These plants look great when trained to grow along a fence or when climbing the trunk of a feature tree:

Botanical name	Common name	Page no.
<i>Clematis decipiens</i>	Slender Clematis	24
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral Pea	24
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	25
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine	26

Tips for planning and designing your garden

Lawn alternatives

Native lawns, once established, require much less water and fertiliser than traditional lawns. The various species tolerate light to heavy traffic, so ask your nursery which is best for your situation. Try to leave lawn clippings on the ground whenever possible to retain organic matter and nutrients onsite. Some species suitable as a native lawn are:



Kidney Weed (*Dichondra repens*) as a lawn substitute.

Botanical name	Common name	Page no.
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed	33
<i>Rytidosperma geniculatum</i> (formerly <i>Austrodanthonia geniculata</i>)	Kneed Wallaby-grass	46
<i>Rytidosperma penicillatum</i> (formerly <i>Austrodanthonia penicillata</i>)	Weeping Wallaby-grass	49
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> (formerly <i>Austrodanthonia racemosa</i>)	Slender Wallaby-grass	47
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	43

Groundcovers

These spreading plants look great in rockeries or to fill space underneath a shrub layer in the garden:

Botanical name	Common name	Page no.
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed	33
<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Nodding Saltbush	36
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet	35

Feature trees

Some indigenous plants make ideal specimen trees for feature planting in a lawn or garden bed. Some species suitable for large gardens are:

Botanical name	Common name	Page no.
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	81
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box	82
<i>Eucalyptus tricarpa</i>	Red Ironbark	84

The following species perform well as individual trees in a smaller garden:

Botanical name	Common name	Page no.
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood	77
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	78
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle	56
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoke	79

Screen plants

Screen planting is often necessary to create privacy, conceal undesirable views or buffer wind and noise. Any of the trees and larger shrubs listed in this booklet are suitable for this purpose, especially:

Botanical name	Common name	Page no.
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	78
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoke	85
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	57
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark	67
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Victorian Christmas Bush	70
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Large Kangaroo Apple	72

Tips for planning and designing your garden

Colourful flowers

To achieve a mass of colour in your garden try a few of the following indigenous plants:

Yellow flowers

Botanical name	Common name	Page no.
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting	31
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered Everlasting	32
<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i> (formerly <i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>)	Button Everlasting	32
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	63

Red or Pink Flowers

Botanical name	Common name	Page no.
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath	62
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	25
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine	26

White flowers

Botanical name	Common name	Page no.
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Old Mans Beard	23
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snowy Daisy-bush	68
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting	68
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i>	Dusty Miller	72



Smooth Flax-lily (*Dianella laevis*) provides a beautiful display of pale blue flowers from August to January, followed by purple berries.

Purple flowers

Botanical name	Common name	Page no.
<i>Brachyscome multifida</i>	Cut-leaf Daisy	30
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral Pea	24
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Austral Indigo	65
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Large Kangaroo Apple	72

Blue flowers

Botanical name	Common name	Page no.
<i>Dianella laevis</i> (formerly <i>Dianella longifolia</i>)	Smooth Flax-lily	40
<i>Dianella admixta</i> (formerly <i>Dianella revoluta</i>)	Black-anther Flax-lily	40
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell	37

Where can I buy

indigenous plants?

The following is a list of local nurseries that specialise in growing plants indigenous to the Shire of Nillumbik. They also offer advice and guidance on species selection.

Edendale Indigenous Plant Nursery

30 Gastons Road, Eltham
Phone: 9433 3703
Email: Edendale.Nursery@nillumbik.vic.gov.au
Open: Everyday (9.30am-4.30pm)

Victorian Indigenous Nursery Cooperative (VINC)

Yarra Bend Road, Fairfield
Phone: 9482 1710
Open: Monday-Friday (9am-4pm); Saturday (10am-4pm)

Friends of Warrandyte State Park Nursery

Pound Bend Road, Warrandyte
Phone: 0408 317 327
Open: Thursday (9.30am-12.30pm); first Saturday of each month (9am-1pm); first Sunday of every month, 2pm to 4pm

Habitat Links

Smiths Gully
Phone: 0438 878 270
By appointment.

La Trobe Wildlife Sanctuary Indigenous Plant Nursery

La Trobe University, Bundoora. Entry and parking via La Trobe Avenue
Phone: 9479 5061
Email: Plants@latrobe.edu.au
Open: Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday (10am-3pm)

Stringybark Community Nursery

Behind St Andrews Community Centre, entry off School Road, St Andrews.
Email: stringybarkcommunitynursery@gmail.com
Open: First and third Wednesday of the month (3.30pm-5pm). All other days by appointment.

Osborne Peninsula Landcare Nursery

39 Osborne Road, North Warrandyte
Contact: www.osbornelandcare.com.au/nursery
Open: Sundays (2pm-4pm)

Many Landcare and Friends groups propagate their own plants for projects. To find out more about your local community environment group please visit www.nillumbik.vic.gov.au or call Council's Environmental Planning team on 9433 3316.

Volunteering with your local community environment group is a great way to learn more about indigenous plants.



Indigenous PLANT LIST



The following is a list of plants you may wish to include in your garden. Some are suitable to use in container plantings or for a mass of colour, while others look great when used in formal designs or as specimen plants.

Please note: All plant sizes mentioned in this publication are approximate. Environmental conditions will influence the final height and width of a plant.



Creepers & Climbers

These showy, attractive plants grow well trained along a fence or climbing up a tree. They can also be used as a spreading or matting ground cover.

Kennedia prostrata
Running Postman



Billardiera mutabilis
Common Apple-berry

A twiner or soft climber with bell shaped flowers. Planted amongst shrubs and groundcovers, the Common Apple-berry adds a delicate tangle of branches. This plant is bird attracting.

Size and habit

- A soft climber that gently winds its way along the stems and branches of other plants.

Flowers and foliage

- Leaves 2-4cm long with wavy margins and soft, hairy new growth.
- A profusion of narrow, yellow-green tubular flowers hang from the branches. Flowering usually occurs from late winter to early summer, followed by light green to brownish cylindrical fruit.

Preferred growing conditions

- Well-drained soils in semi shade.
- Will tolerate drier conditions.



Clematis aristata
Old Mans Beard or Mountain Clematis

A vigorous, showy climber with sweetly scented star-like flowers and attractive, feathery seed heads.

Size and habit

- A vigorous climber capable of climbing metres high.

Flowers and foliage

- Eye-catching masses of creamy white star-shaped flowers from August to March.
- Attractive, feathery seed heads.

Preferred growing conditions

- Moist, well-drained soils.
- Full shade to semi sun.



Clematis decipiens (formerly *Clematis microphylla* s.l.)
Slender Clematis

This fast growing climber is good for fences or screen areas on drier sites.

Size and habit

- A fast-growing climber.

Flowers and foliage

- Attractive cream-coloured, star-shaped flowers from July to November.
- Fluffy seed heads.
- Similar to *Clematis aristata*, with smaller and narrower leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Full to semi sun.
- Dry, well-drained soils.



Hardenbergia violacea
Purple Coral-pea

The purple pea flower provides a beautiful display of colour when climbing up a shrub or over a retaining wall.

Size and habit

- Very attractive and fast growing.
- Growth will vary according to conditions.

Flowers and foliage

- A showy, wiry creeper with beautiful purple pea flowers and broad, dark green leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Sunny or partly shaded position with well-drained soils for a long lasting floral display.

Comment

- The cultivars of this plant are more vigorous than the gentle and subtle bush form and present a significant risk to the wild populations through genetic pollution.

Hovea heterophylla
Common Hovea

This dainty little plant looks attractive under trees or when planted amongst other small plants.

Size and habit

- A trailing or erect small shrub to 1m tall.

Flowers and foliage

- Mauve-coloured, pea-type flowers from August to October.
- Long, narrow leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Semi sun to full shade.
- Dry, well-drained soil.



Kennedia prostrata
Running Postman

Trailing, hardy and adaptable groundcover with red pea-shaped flowers and wavy edged leaves. Spectacular in decorative pots or hanging baskets where the flowers can cascade down the sides.

Size and habit

- Groundcover with long, slender trailing stems.
- The growth will vary so plant in 30-40cm spacing if you are after a dense mat.

Flowers and foliage

- Attractive grey-green, clover like leaves with a softly crinkled texture.
- Bright red pea flowers with yellow centres.
- Mainly flowers in spring.

Preferred growing conditions

- Sunny spot with well-drained soils for a superb long lasting display.
- Tolerates dry conditions once established.



Pandorea pandorana
Wonga Vine

A showy climber which is great for covering fences and pergolas. The Wonga Vine requires a strong structure or tree to climb up.

Size and habit

- A dense, vigorous climber.

Flowers and foliage

- Dark green leaves.
- White trumpet flowers with burgundy throats.
- Flowers in spring and summer.

Preferred growing conditions

- Partly shaded areas with well-drained soils and regular water.
- Its natural habitat is in tall, wet forest and rainforests.



Thysanotus patersonii
Twining Fringe Lily

NAME	GROWING CONDITIONS	FEATURES
<i>Comesperma volubile</i> Love Creeper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefers sun or partly shaded areas. • Well-drained moist soils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An almost leafless, dainty climber with showy blue flowers. • Flowers from August to December.
<i>Glycine clandestina</i> Twining Glycine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full shade to semi sun. • Moist, well-drained soil. • Tolerates dryness once established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dainty climber with small, mauve pea flowers from October to January. • Food plant for caterpillars.
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i> Twining Fringe-lily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefers well drained soils. • Tolerates full sun, dappled and semi shade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very fine and pretty little climber which produces numerous purple flowers that are fringed tipped. • Flowers from August to November. • Dies back over summer and emerges from the dormant tuber in winter.



Herbs & groundcovers

These plants play an important role in the landscape. Not only are they attractive, they are useful for binding soil, minimising weed growth, attracting butterflies and are important for attracting pollinators for other plants. Indigenous herbs and groundcovers are able to tolerate a wide range of growing conditions.

Leucochrysum albicans
Hoary Sunray



Acaena novae-zealandiae
Bidgee-widgee

This creeping groundcover is useful for binding soil and tolerates a range of conditions.

Size and habit

- Creeping groundcover that dies back during winter.

Flowers and foliage

- Greenish-white flowers from October to January.
- Fruits are round with blunt spines and are dispersed by animals and humans.

Preferred growing conditions

- Tolerates wet or dry conditions.
- Full to semi sun.



Brachyscome diversifolia
Tall Daisy

This pretty daisy is endangered in the Melbourne region. Providing soil is well-drained, this butterfly attracting flower is excellent for small gardens, rockeries or containers.

Size and habit

- Forms a small creeping clump with daisy flowers.

Flowers and foliage

- Produces clusters of white and yellow daisy flowers from October to February.

Preferred growing conditions

- Well-drained soil.
- Full to semi sun.



Brachyscome multifida
Cut-leaf Daisy

Year-round daisy-like flowers make this an ideal cottage garden plant, which is also butterfly attracting.

Size and habit

- Ornamental, low spreading perennial.

Flowers and foliage

- Lilac blue, mauve pink or white daisy-like flowers year round, peaking in spring and summer.

Preferred growing conditions

- Moist soil. Will tolerate dryness once established.
- Full to semi sun.
- May require a light pruning after flowering.



Brunonia australis
Blue Pincushion

This flowering annual looks attractive when mass planted and grows well in containers in an open sunny position. Blue Pincushion is butterfly attracting.

Size and habit

- Rosette of spoon shaped leaves that grow in clusters.
- Perennial herb.
- Can grow up to 50cm high when flowering.

Flowers and foliage

- Dense, blue 'pin cushion' flowers on tall stems from October to January.
- Leaves at ground level.

Preferred growing conditions

- Dry to moist, well-drained soils.
- Semi to full sun.

Chrysocephalum apiculatum
Common Everlasting

This herb requires regular pruning to encourage new growth and is butterfly attracting.

Size and habit

- Spreading prostrate herb.

Flowers and foliage

- Bright yellow flowers mainly from September to December.
- Silvery-grey foliage.

Preferred growing conditions

- Well-drained soil.
- Full sun.
- Prune regularly to encourage new growth.



Chrysocephalum semipapposum
Clustered Everlasting

This attractive herb requires regular pruning to encourage new growth and is butterfly attracting.

Size and habit

- A tufted, perennial herb with erect, leafy stems which form from a creeping rhizome up to 1m tall.
- Plants are variable and three distinct plant forms occur in Nillumbik (Diamond Creek/Plenty, Hurstbridge and Eltham/Warrandyte forms).

Flowers and foliage

- Clusters of golden yellow daisy flowers from August to March.
- Tight clumps of silvery-green foliage.

Preferred growing conditions

- Full to semi sun.
- Grows in dry areas along ridges and rocky outcrops.
- Prune after flowering to encourage new growth.



Coronidium scorpioides
(formerly *Helichrysum scorpioides*)
Button Everlasting

This herb requires regular pruning to encourage new growth and is butterfly attracting.

Size and habit

- Underground runners create low, sprawling patches, typically 40cm across, with flower stems reaching 30cm tall.
- Perennial herb, dying back in the late summer.

Flowers and foliage

- Leaves are roughly oblong, fleshy and velvety, typically 5cm long.
- Produces a single yellow flower held high on the upright stems, from September to December.
- The flowers are 2-3cm across and dry well if picked young.

Preferred growing conditions

- Full or semi sun in well-drained soils.



Dichondra repens
Kidney Weed

This plant is a vigorous groundcover that can be grown to suppress weeds or provide a great lawn alternative where traffic is light.

Size and habit

- A matting groundcover that spreads quickly, covering large areas.
- Easily divided and transplanted.

Flowers and foliage

- Light to dark green, kidney-shaped foliage to approximately 2cm across.
- Inconspicuous creamy-green flowers in spring.

Preferred growing conditions

- Prefers some shade and moist conditions.
- Plant between pavers to create a softening effect or as an alternative to lawn in a shady garden setting.
- May spread widely in moist conditions.



Leucochrysum albicans
Hoary Sunray

This dense, clumping herb is very effective when used in mass displays and is butterfly attracting.

Size and habit

- A dense, clumping perennial herb.

Flowers and foliage

- Papery yellow flowers from November to March.
- Soft, silvery-white leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Very well-drained soils.
- Full to semi sun.
- Grows well amongst rock and is suited to rockeries or containers.



Pelargonium australe
Austral Stork's-bill

This pretty, sprawling groundcover may die back in summer.

Size and habit

- A matting groundcover that spreads quickly, covering large areas.
- Easily divided and transplanted.

Flowers and foliage

- Clusters of pretty pink/white flowers on long stalks, with purple veins.
- Flowers from October to February.
- Aromatic, rounded leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Moist, well-drained soils.
- Semi to full sun.



Platylobium obtusangulum
Common Flat-pea

Attractive upright, but low growing shrub suitable for gardens and bushland. Not a vigorous plant.

Size and habit

- Upright or scrambling low growing shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Yellow and red pea flowers from September to December.
- Decorative triangular leaf.

Preferred growing conditions

- Dry, well-drained soils.
- Full to semi sun.



Stylidium armeria
Common Triggerplant

Showy wildflower with brightly coloured blooms. Each flower has a tiny trigger-like 'arm' that firmly hits insects on the back with pollen when they land on the flowers.

Size and habit

- Tufted plant to 25cm with flowering spikes up to 1m tall.

Flowers and foliage

- Attractive, delicate deep pink blooms in a slender spike.
- Grass-like leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Open, sunny position with adequate moisture.
- Will tolerate dryness once established.

Comments

- Grass Trigger-plant can sometimes be hard to establish.



Viola hederacea
Native Violet or Ivy-leaf Violet

Native Violet is an attractive plant for hanging baskets, rockeries and courtyards and makes a great alternative to introduced violets.

Size and habit

- A showy groundcover with creeping stems.

Flowers and foliage

- Masses of white flowers with purple centres mainly in spring.
- Attractive, green, kidney-shaped foliage.

Preferred growing conditions

- Moist, semi-shaded positions.
- Hanging baskets need to be kept moist.



Xerochrysum viscosum
Shiny Everlasting

This branched herb, with its papery daisy flowers, is excellent for garden or container planting and is also butterfly attracting.

Size and habit

- Erect, multi-stemmed herb.
- Grows up to 80cm tall.

Flowers and foliage

- Bright yellow, papery daisy flowers from August to April.

Preferred growing conditions

- Dry soils.
- Full to semi sun.
- Prune in late winter to encourage bushiness and extended life.

NAME	GROWING CONDITIONS	FEATURES	NAME	GROWING CONDITIONS	FEATURES
<i>Craspedia variabilis</i> Variable Billy-buttons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Moist, boggy soils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spectacular large, golden button flowers from September to November. • Suits containers, rockeries or mass plantings. • Butterfly attracting. 	<i>Leptorhynchos squamatus</i> Scaly Buttons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Requires well drained moist soil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grows in a variety of soil types and ecosystems. • Displays small bright yellow 'button' heads.
<i>Einadia hastata</i> Saloop Saltbush or Berry Saltbush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires well-drained soils and tolerates dryness. • Light pruning promotes dense bushy growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small saltbush with inconspicuous cream flowers from December to February. • Succulent red berries following flowering provide a food source for birds. • 0.1-0.2m tall and 0.2-0.5m wide. • Food for the caterpillars of the Chequered Blue Butterfly. 	<i>Mentha australis</i> River Mint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant by ponds or pathways, where soil is wet to moist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imparts a delightful mint fragrance. • White flowers from September to March. • Attracts insect eating birds. • Good alternative to introduced mint species.
<i>Einadia nutans</i> Nodding Saltbush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Dry, well-drained soils. • Useful groundcover for dry gardens and rockeries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sprawling or scrambling plant with clusters of greenish flowers from December to May, followed by succulent red berries. • Grey foliage. • Food source for birds and caterpillars of the Chequered Blue Butterfly. 	<i>Microseris</i> sp.3 <i>(formally Microseris lanceolata)</i> Yam Daisy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial or semi shade. • Prefers well drained soils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upright herb with fleshy tuberous root. • Displays a single yellow 'dandelion' flower from July to November. • Distinguished from the weedy Garden Dandelion as the bud droops before opening. • Tuberous root was a staple part of the aboriginal diet.
<i>Geranium solanderi</i> var. <i>solanderi</i> Austral Cranesbill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forms a dense cover in damp areas. • Semi sun. • Requires well-drained soils, but tolerates moisture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A creeping, perennial herb with deeply lobed leaves and small pale pink flowers from October to February. • This species is listed as vulnerable in Victoria. 	<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i> Matted Bush-pea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Likes well-drained soils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow and red, 'egg and bacon' type pea flowers from October to November. • Useful for soil binding, cascading over rockeries or in containers. • Important to plant local form.
			<i>Vittadinia muelleri</i> Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, perennial shrub found in the open. • Blue flowers for most of the year.
			<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> Tall Bluebell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Will tolerate some dryness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dainty, erect, clumping herb with masses of light blue bell flowers on slender stems from August to January. • Looks great in containers or when planted amongst grasses.

Lilies

Very attractive and easy to maintain, most indigenous lilies also have a variety of uses from bush tucker to basket making. Most lilies are both tough and long-lived making them suitable to grow in containers, rockeries or drier gardens.



Bulbine bulbosa
Bulbine Lily



Arthropodium strictum
Chocolate Lily

An outstanding wildflower best planted in drifts combined with architectural plants, such as Kangaroo Grass or massed with the yellow flowering Bulbine Lily.

Size and habit

- A low rosette of grassy leaves, typically 30-40cm in diameter.
- Retreats to underground tubers after flowering until the following winter.
- Flowers are borne on branching stems up to 1m tall.

Flowers and foliage

- Delightful violet-purple, chocolate-vanilla scented flowers in spring and early summer.
- Soft green leaves 20-30cm long in a sparse tuft.

Preferred growing conditions

- Well-drained soils.
- Try growing in decorative pots.



Bulbine bulbosa
Bulbine Lily

The Bulbine Lily is an attractive, long-flowering wildflower for rockeries and cottage gardens that spreads by seed to form showy clumps. It works well planted in drifts, pots or containers.

Size and habit

- Small to medium, slender tussocks typically 25cm tall and 30cm wide, dying back to tubers in mid-summer and autumn.
- Flower stems are typically 50-60cm tall.

Flowers and foliage

- Fleshy, tubular green leaves, typically 3-4mm thick.
- Masses of showy, bright yellow, star-shaped flowers in spring and summer on erect, slender spikes.

Preferred growing conditions

- An adaptable plant that grows best in semi-shade or sunny spots with regular moisture and well-drained soils.
- Plants will retreat to underground tubers during dormant periods.



Dianella admixtra
(formerly *Dianella revoluta*)
Black-anther Flax-lily

The Black-anther Flax-lily is an attractive, long-lived plant that is easy to maintain and very impressive when planted as a group.

Size and habit

- Forms a spreading clump of grassy leaves, typically 1m wide and 30cm tall with extensive underground runners and stems to 60cm tall.

Flowers and foliage

- Shiny blue-green to green, strap-like leaves.
- Dainty, blue-mauve, star-shaped flowers with yellow and black centres in late spring or summer, followed by shining, dark blue to deep purple berries.

Preferred growing conditions

- Can be grown very successfully around the base of trees.
- Forms slow spreading tussocks and is superb in difficult dry spots.
- Grows more vigorously if moisture is available.

Comments

- Berries are a good food source for birds.



Dianella laevis
(formerly *Dianella longifolia*)
Smooth Flax-lily

This lily makes an attractive garden or container plant and is a great alternative to the environmental weed, Agapanthus. The berries are a good food source for birds.

Size and habit

- Forms a tufted clump with soft, light green strap-like leaves, thick roots and short underground runners.
- Grows to 80cm tall when flowering.

Flowers and foliage

- Pale blue flowers from August to January followed by purple berries.
- Flax-like leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Full to semi sun.
- Moist, well-drained soils.
- Ideal for growing under trees.

Comments:

- Easy to maintain.
- The leaves were favoured by the Aborigines for basket making.



Dianella tasmanica
Tasman Flax-lily

Tasman Flax-lilies are attractive, long-lived plants that are easy to maintain and look great when planted in a group.

Size and habit

- Long, vigorous runners with coarse, broad strappy leaves.
- Can form dense patches to several metres across and 1.5m deep, with stems over 1m tall.

Flowers and foliage

- Shiny blue-green to green, strap-like leaves.
- Dainty, blue-mauve, star-shaped flowers with yellow centres in late spring or summer, followed by shining, dark blue to deep purple berries.

Preferred growing conditions

- Can be grown very successfully around the base of trees.
- Prefers moist, shady sites in wet forests of high rainfall areas.
- Looks great in containers.

Grasses

Native grasses have adapted to a vast range of conditions and are excellent contrast plants in a native landscape. They provide food for a wide range of animals such as butterflies, birds and kangaroos. Grasses are also important for nutrient cycling, they stabilise the soil and prevent erosion.

Themeda triandra
Kangaroo Grass



Austrostipa rudis
Veined Spear-grass

A spectacular sight when planted in a group in a sunny setting, with a breeze rustling the tall flowering stems.

Size and habit

- An elegant grass, forming robust tufts or tussocks with stems 1-1.5m tall.

Flowers and foliage

- Narrow, flat to loosely in-rolled leaves to 40cm long.
- The flower heads bear many long, weeping, russet coloured, spear-like seeds, creating a plume-like effect.

Growing conditions

- Grows best in an open position.
- Requires hard pruning after flowering to maintain vigour.

Comments

- Food plant for seed eating birds.



Microlaena stipoides
Weeping Grass

Weeping Grass forms a splendid native lawn in moist, shady positions that can be mown regularly or left to produce delightful weeping flower heads. It provides food for caterpillars of a number of different native butterflies.

Size and habit

- Foliage grows typically 20cm tall from short underground runners.
- Stems are typically 50cm long and arching.
- Lovely weeping perennial grass.

Flowers and foliage

- Soft, emerald green leaves, flat and 2-4mm wide if unmown or very fine if regularly mown.
- Narrow arching or weeping flower heads.

Preferred growing conditions

- Grows best with some shade and reliable moisture.
- Will tolerate drier conditions and full sun.



Poa ensiformis
Purple Sheath Tussock-grass

This vigorous tussock grass is useful for controlling erosion and provides habitat for insects, lizards and birds.

Size and habit

- A vigorous tussock grass.
- Flowering stems grow to 1m tall.

Flowers and foliage

- Green flowers from October to March.
- Has a distinctive purple sheath around lower leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Grows best in moist soils.
- Semi shade to full shade.

Comments

- Requires hard pruning after flowering to maintain vigour.
- Responds well to pruning.
- Useful for controlling erosion.



Poa labillardieri
Common Tussock-grass

Ornamental tussock-forming grass for garden beds and rockeries that looks great planted amongst grasses of varying height and texture.

Size and habit

- A vigorous tussock-grass that forms large clumps up to 70cm tall and 75cm wide.

Flowers and foliage

- Fine, raspy, dull green or blue-green leaves 70cm long.
- Produces many flowering stems to 1m tall with open, conical flower heads.

Preferred growing conditions

- An adaptable grass that thrives with reliable moisture.
- Perfect for a sunny to partly shaded spot in the garden.

Note: for dry garden areas try the smaller growing Grey Tussock-grass (*Poa sieberiana*) or you may prefer the larger Purple Sheath Tussock-grass (*Poa ensiformis*) for moist sites.

Poa sieberiana
Grey Tussock-grass

This attractive, blue-green grass is very adaptable in cultivation and establishes well under existing and mature eucalypts. It is the food plant for the caterpillar of the Marbled Xenica butterfly.

Size and habit

- Forms a dense robust tussock.
- Flower stem grows to 80cm tall.

Flowers and foliage

- Forms a dense green to blue-green tuft with fine, inrolled leaves.
- Leaves are often curly towards tips and rough.
- Flowers are green and purplish or sometimes straw-coloured.
- Flower spikes open up to a pyramid shape with the delicate flowers growing at the tips.

Preferred growing conditions

- Tolerates shade and will grow in a variety of habitats.
- Tends to grow larger in shaded areas.



Rytidosperma fulvum
(formerly *Austrodanthonia linkii*)
Copper-awned Wallaby Grass

This dense tussock is a good alternative to ornamental grasses. It will stay green over summer without a lot of water and is a food plant for grazing animals on properties.

Size and habit

- Forms small to medium-sized, loose tufts.

Flowers and foliage

- Distinctive hairy seeds forming short, fluffy flower-heads on stems 2cm-1m tall.
- Displays broad, robust foliage, which forms sparse or dense tufts.
- Provides textural interest and colour.

Preferred growing conditions

- Most grow well in dry, sunny areas.

Comments

- Many *Rytidosperma* species are available and most will tolerate regular mowing and trampling.



Rytidosperma geniculatum
(formerly *Austrodanthonia geniculata*)
Kneed Wallaby-grass

A small tufted grey-green grass that is often bent near the base. It forms a very dense cluster of fluffy flowers which grow to 30 cm tall. This is a tough and drought tolerant plant once it is established.

Size and habit

- Forms a small (15cm x 20cm) tuft which grows close to the ground.
- Fluffy flowers grow on a very slender stem.

Flowers and foliage

- It has distinct, short, but dense, fluffy flower-heads on stems that are up to 30cm tall.
- Flowers from October to December.
- Leaves are very fine, hairy and inrolled.

Preferred growing conditions

- Tolerant and adaptable to most soil types and tolerates drought.
- A useful grass in lawns as it is slow growing and requires little mowing.



Rytidosperma pallidum
(formerly *Joycea pallida*)
Silvertop Wallaby-grass

A very attractive grass that can tolerate Cinnamon Fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and poor soils low in nutrients. Red anthers are prominent when in flower and clumps weep, providing a soft edging for paths, embankments and retaining walls.

Size and habit

- Dense clumping perennial, sometimes spreading.
- Tussocks are large with flowering stems to 1.8m high.

Flowers and foliage

- Straw-coloured flower heads with red anthers from October to January.
- Fine rough bluish-green or green leaves with margins that are inrolled.

Preferred growing conditions

- Dry, well drained soils, but can tolerate periods of wetness.
- Frost tolerant. Full sun, partial to semi shade.



Rytidosperma racemosum
var *racemosum*
(formerly *Austrodanthonia racemosa*)
Slender Wallaby-grass

A useful component for native lawns that is a very hardy self-seeder. Capable of recolonising disturbed areas and useful in outcompeting weeds due to its adaptability to site conditions and drought tolerance.

Size and habit

- Variable, produces light green slender tufts or dense tussocks.
- Up to 20cm high with very fine seed stems up to 60cm high.

Flowers and foliage

- Displays fine, soft light green leaves, flat or inrolled.
- Slender, pale green seedheads that turn straw coloured when ripe.
- Usually flowers throughout most of the year, but peaks during summer.

Preferred growing conditions

- Adaptable species, able to thrive in dry and moist conditions and shade or full sun.
- Very drought tolerant and useful in revegetation.



Themeda triandra
Kangaroo Grass

Great feature tussock in the garden, with unique colour and flower heads arranged among leafy bracts.

Size and habit

- Tussock approximately 50cm tall and 50cm wide.
- Flowering stems to 1m tall, but commonly 50cm.
- An attractive, robust tussock-forming grass.

Flowers and foliage

- Lovely coppery, purple or rust-coloured flower heads on gently arching stems.
- Soft blade foliage 30-40cm long and 2-4mm wide, varying in colour from blue-green to reddish-brown.

Preferred growing conditions

- Performs best in well-drained soils, but will tolerate most soils.
- Adaptable to a range of growing conditions.



Poa Sieberiana
Grey Tussock-grass

NAME	GROWING CONDITIONS	FEATURES
<p><i>Eragrostis brownii</i> Common Love-grass</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Adaptable to most soils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elegant open grass. • Olive green-grey flower heads from September to April. • A decorative grass for rockeries or lawn grass in low use areas.
<p><i>Poa morrisii</i> Velvet Tussock-grass</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Moist soils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An extremely variable and attractive grass. • Soft grey, weeping foliage in tussocks. • Green flower heads from October to January. • Food plant for caterpillars and seed eating birds.
<p><i>Rytidosperma penicillatum</i> (formerly <i>Austrodanthonia penicillata</i>) Weeping Wallaby-grass</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideal for establishing in shaded areas. • Frost tolerant. • It persists and is useful in mown lawns and unimproved pasture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine, sparsely hairy weeping perennial grass. • Tussocks are sparse and small, with flowering stems to 50cm tall. • Flowering stems are slender, narrow and arching. • Leaves are with very narrow flat or inrolled leaves.



Rushes and Sedges

These plants have become increasingly popular in landscaping, adding beauty, form, colour and texture variations to the garden.

Lomandra longifolia
Spiny-headed Mat-rush



Carex appressa
Tall Sedge

This sedge may be used as either an aquatic or bog garden plant and is useful for erosion control on stream banks. Tall Sedge is butterfly attracting.

Size and habit

- Forms dense tussocks.
- Robust, tough plant that is slow growing.

Flowers and foliage

- Brownish-dull yellow flower spikes on long, erect stems from August to January.
- Bright green, sharp-edged leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Full sun.
- Requires ample moisture and tolerates periods of inundation.



Carex fascicularis
Tassel Sedge

This common sedge is found along watercourses and near swamps and looks attractive by pools or ponds.

Size and habit

- Forms a dense, but graceful tussock.

Flowers and foliage

- Graceful, bright green drooping flower heads hang like 'tassels', from October to April.
- Leaves are bright green and broad.

Preferred growing conditions

- Requires damp soil and tolerates inundation.
- Full to semi sun.



Lomandra longifolia
Spiny-headed Mat-rush

Spiny-headed Mat-rush is an important butterfly food plant and a lovely tussock for difficult spots, rockeries and embankments.

Size and habit

- Hardy, robust tussock up to 1m tall and 1m wide.

Flowers and foliage

- Many clusters of small, yellow flowers from spring to mid-summer, surrounded by 3-4 spiky brown floral 'leaves'.
- Green, shiny, strap-like foliage to 1cm wide and 1m long, that will mostly maintain its green colour during dry periods.

Preferred growing conditions

- Prefers well-drained soils.
- Will tolerate dry positions.



Lomandra filiformis
Wattle Mat-rush

NAME	GROWING CONDITIONS	FEATURES
<i>Carex iynx</i> Tussock Sedge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi sun. • Moist soil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This coarse tufted herb forms large clumps. • Yellow-chestnut flower heads from September to November. • Looks attractive in containers or as a mass planting.
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> Wattle Mat-rush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Tolerates well-drained soils and dry shady situations once established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardy, rush-like perennial herb. • Flat, bluish-green leaves with blunt tips. • Yellow-brown flower heads from September to December. • A great long-lived rockery plant.



Shrubs

Ideal screening or feature plants, native shrubs provide colour and texture to a landscape. They also provide habitat and food, particularly for a variety of birds and butterflies.



Pultenaea gunnii
Golden Bush-pea



Acacia acinacea
Gold Dust Wattle

A hardy wattle that is excellent for the rockery or shrub border and looks great planted in a group. Attracts birds and often self-seeds in the garden.

Size and habit

- A twiggy shrub that grows to 1.5m tall.
- Gently arching branches.
- Also grows as a small, sprawling plant to 0.5m tall and 1m wide.

Flowers and foliage

- Produces masses of showy, golden yellow flower balls from late winter to early summer.
- Small, stiff, light green leaves, 10mm long and 5mm wide, which cluster along the branches.

Preferred growing conditions

- Grows well in shallow local soils, preferring a dryish position with full sun or part shade.
- Will benefit from a hard prune.



Acacia genistifolia
Spreading Wattle

The spreading needle foliage adds an interesting, sharp texture to the garden. Planting in groups will ensure a striking flower display, and add to the protection for small birds.

Size and habit

- 1-2m tall and 1m wide.
- Fast growing, twiggy shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Fragrant lemon or cream flower balls mainly in winter and early spring.
- Beautiful in seed.

Preferred growing conditions

- Very hardy.
- Tolerates wet or dry soil and frost.
- Full sun or part shade.



Acacia paradoxa
Hedge Wattle

This fast-growing, dense and prickly medium shrub is an ideal refuge for small birds and is useful for erosion control.

Size and habit

- Dense, spreading shrub.
- 2-4m tall and 2-5m wide.

Flowers and foliage

- Golden yellow ball flowers from August to November.
- Covered with small thorns.
- Small, dark green and wavy leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Dry to moist, well-drained soils.
- Full to semi sun.



Acacia pycnantha
Golden Wattle

A bright and colourful addition to the garden, the Golden Wattle is Australia's national floral emblem. This tall, fast growing shrub makes a good screen plant.

Size and habit

- 3-8m tall and 2-5m wide.
- A slender and sometimes bushy tree, depending on the site and growing conditions.

Flowers and foliage

- Gently weeping foliage.
- Curved eucalyptus-like 'leaves', 2-5cm wide and 10-15cm long.
- Flowers in late winter are a mass of bright, golden balls.

Preferred growing conditions

- A sunny, well-drained spot.
- Will tolerate shallow, dry soils.
- Drought and frost tolerant.



Acacia verticillata
Prickly Moses

With foliage that provides wonderful textural interest in the garden, the Prickly Moses is also a safe nesting refuge for small birds such as wrens.

Size and habit

- 2-4m tall and 1-3m wide.
- Open shrub. Pruning encourages a bushy habit.

Flowers and foliage

- Fine, prickly foliage.
- Cream-yellow flower spikes 1-2cm long occur along branches in winter and early spring.

Preferred growing conditions

- Deep soil with reliable moisture.
- Will tolerate a variety of conditions.
- Occurs naturally on shallow, dry, south-facing soils.



Bursaria spinosa
Sweet Bursaria

Stunning in flower, and an important food plant for caterpillars, Sweet Bursaria offers the gardener a variety of uses, including hedging.

Size and habit

- 2-6m tall, slender to rounded shrub.
- Shrub or small tree with spiny branches.

Flowers and foliage

- Prolific, sweetly scented creamy-white flowers cluster at the ends of branches in late summer and autumn, followed by attractive coppery seed capsules.
- Shiny, small, dark green leaves.
- Planted in groups, the shrub offers long-lived shelter for small birds.

Preferred growing conditions

- Sunny or partly shaded areas with well drained soil.
- Very adaptable.



Callistemon sieberi
River Bottlebrush

This attractive, open to dense weeping shrub is bird and butterfly attracting.

Size and habit

- 3-10m tall and 2-6m wide.
- Open to dense weeping shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Cream to pink bottlebrush flowers from November to May.
- Stiff, narrow green leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Full to semi sun.
- Very adaptable but prefers moist to wet conditions.
- Pruning encourages prolific flowering.
- Usually grows among rocks along the edges of rivers.



Cassinia aculeata
Common Cassinia or Dogwood

Dogwood is a medium-sized shrub that acts as an effective screen plant. It often colonises in a disturbed area.

Size and habit

- 2-4m tall and 1-2m wide.
- Upright, open shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Pink buds and creamy white flower clusters from November to March.
- Dark green, soft thin leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Needs pruning to maintain shape and prevent woodiness.
- Dry soils.
- Full to semi sun.



Cassinia arcuata
Drooping Cassinia

Drooping Cassinia is a medium-sized hardy shrub that often colonises in a disturbed area.

Size and habit

- 1-3m tall and 1-2m wide.
- Open, rounded shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Attractive drooping branchlets of small pale brown flowers.
- Leaves have a spicy aroma.
- Short, drooping thin leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Needs pruning to maintain shape and prevent woodiness.
- Hardy and very adaptable to dry, shallow soils.
- Full to semi sun.



Cassinia longifolia
Shiny Cassinia or Long-leaf Dogwood

An erect, medium-sized shrub with aromatic leaves that is adaptable to most conditions.

Size and habit

- 2-4m tall and 2-3m wide.
- Medium to large open shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Large creamy-white flower clusters from November to March.
- Sticky and aromatic leaves.
- Thin, long hairy leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Needs pruning to maintain shape and prevent woodiness.
- Prefers moist, well-drained soils but is adaptable to most conditions.
- Semi sun to full shade.



Correea species

From left: *Correea glabra* (Rock Correea) and *Correea reflexa* (Common Correea)

Cultivars of *Correea* sp. are rapidly replacing the indigenous ones through hybridisation and present a significant risk to the local form due to genetic pollution. Buying plants from an indigenous nursery is no safeguard either and caution needs to be exercised before considering Correes to ensure the plants you are purchasing are of indigenous origin and not grown from seed or cuttings taken from garden plants or escapees.

Size and habit

- 0.5-3m tall and 0.5-3m wide.
- Variable habit. Rounded bushy to open spreading shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Flowers hang from the stems most of the year, peaking during autumn and winter.
- Local forms generally produce lime-green coloured flowers. Other forms of Common Correea may display red flowers with yellow tips.
- Soft, green, oval-shaped leaves.

- *Correea glabra* has glossy leaves.
- *Correea reflexa* has softly hairy leaves with wrinkled margins.

Preferred growing conditions

- Open, sunny or semi-shade position with well-drained soil.
- Consider using in pots for colour through the cooler months.

Comments

- Prune plants lightly after flowering to encourage bushy growth.

Daviesia leptophylla

Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea

An open erect shrub with a beautiful display of yellow and red pea flowers in spring.

Size and habit

- 1-2m tall and 1-2m wide.
- Open, upright shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Covered in yellow-red pea flowers from September to October.
- Stiff, narrow long leaves to 10cm.

Preferred growing conditions

- Full to semi sun.
- Benefits from annual pruning after flowering.

Dillwynia phyllicoides

Small-leaf Parrot-pea

Small-leaf Parrot-pea is a very hardy ornamental small shrub. The plant displays abundant red and yellow pea flowers in spring.

Size and habit

- 0.5-1.5m tall and 1-2m wide.
- Spreading to erect, sparse open shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Yellow-red clusters of pea flowers from September to December.
- Twisted narrow leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Semi sun.
- Responds well to pruning.
- Prefers well-drained soils.



Dodonaea viscosa subsp. *cuneata*
Wedge-leaf Hop-bush

This open to dense medium-sized shrub is a good screen plant. The inconspicuous flowers are followed by attractive red-brown papery seed capsules.

Size and habit

- 1-3m tall and 1-3m wide.
- Open to dense spreading shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Inconspicuous flowers followed by showy red, blackish-brown capsules with papery wings.
- Dark green, wedge-shaped leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Hardy but requires well-drained soil.
- Full to semi sun.



Epacris impressa
Common Heath

Victoria's floral emblem and a very pretty, small shrub, displaying an abundance of dainty white or pink flowers. Attractive rockery plant and makes an excellent cut flower.

Size and habit

- A small, upright, wiry shrub to 1.5m tall, branching near the base.

Flowers and foliage

- Variable in flower colour.
- An abundance of dainty, bell-shaped white or pink blooms crowded along branches from autumn to early spring.
- Narrow, sharply pointed leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Partly shaded positions with well-drained soil.
- Will tolerate harsh, dry conditions once established.

Goodenia ovata
Hop Goodenia

An easily propagated, versatile plant that is great for brightening shady garden settings. It is also a very successful colonizer of forests after fire.

Size and habit

- 1-1.5m tall and 1-1.5m wide.
- A quick growing shrub.
- At its best when pruned generously to create a bushy screening shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Bright green, oval-shaped leaves, 5cm wide and 5-10cm long with finely toothed margins.
- Small, vibrant yellow blooms appear through most of the year, with peak flowering during spring and summer.

Preferred growing conditions

- Moist, semi-shaded position.
- Will tolerate a range of conditions.
- Responds well to pruning.



Goodia lotifolia
Common Golden Tip

Add a bright note to the garden with this pretty shrub. Fast growing with fragrant, showy yellow flowers.

Size and habit

- 1-3m tall and 1-2m wide.
- A fast growing shrub that might sucker after heavy pruning.
- Prune after flowering to maintain bushy, vigorous plants.

Flowers and foliage

- Attractive blue-green, clover-like leaves composed of three leaflets 2cm long.
- In spring, masses of highly fragrant, bright yellow flowers create a profusion of colour.

Preferred growing conditions

- Well-drained soils but is very adaptable in cultivation.
- Intolerant of alkaline soil.

Note: Can be easily confused with the invasive environmental weed, Cape Broom (*Genista monspessulana*) and its relatives.



Gynatrix pulchella
Hemp Bush

Hemp Bush is an open, woody shrub with clusters of scented flowers in spring.

Size and habit

- 2-4m tall and 1.5-3m wide.
- Open, woody shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Scented, greenish white flowers in clusters from August to October.
- Heart-shaped, dark green leaves that are pale green below.

Preferred growing conditions

- Well-drained moist to damp soils.
- Full shade to semi sun.
- Requires regular pruning to maintain vigor.

Comments

- Male and female flowers occur on different plants. Female flowers display shorter petals.



Hakea decurrens
Bushy Needlewood

Bushy Needlewood provides a prickly safe haven for birds and also offers interesting flowers and woody fruits, while providing a good, low screen.

Size and habit

- 2-4m tall and 1-2m wide.
- Shrub or small tree.

Flowers and foliage

- Fine, dark green, needle-like leaves.
- Masses of fragrant, small white flowers.
- Flowers from autumn to spring.

Preferred growing conditions

- Adaptable to most conditions.
- Responds well to hard pruning.

Indigofera australis
Austral Indigo

The Austral Indigo is a member of the Pea family and produces beautiful branches with mauve and pink pea flowers. Austral Indigo is butterfly attracting.

Size and habit

- 1-2m tall and 1m wide.
- Graceful, open shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Abundant mauve blooms in long sprays from September to November.
- Flowers may also be pink or white.
- Blue-green, feathery (compound) leaves with leaflets typically 15mm long and 7mm wide.

Preferred growing conditions

- Superb specimen plant for a partly shaded, well-drained spot.
- Water regularly during dry periods.
- Will tolerate full sun.
- Prune after flowering. A heavy pruning will help maintain a bushy, healthy form and increase flowering.



Kunzea sp. (Upright form)
(formerly *Kunzea ericoides* spp. agg.)
Forest Burgan

This dense to weeping shrub may be suitable for screening and is butterfly attracting.

Size and habit

- 2-5m tall and 1-2m wide.
- Delicate, drooping branchlets giving the plant a weeping appearance.
- Typically single stemmed.

Flowers and foliage

- Pretty white flowers from November to February.
- Very similar to Yarra Burgan *Kunzea leptospermoides* which has smaller flowers.

Preferred growing conditions

- Full to semi sun.
- Moist sites in river valleys and sheltered slopes.



Leptospermum continentale
Prickly Tea-tree

This medium-sized, erect shrub is adaptable and hardy. Prickly Tea-tree is butterfly attracting.

Size and habit

- 1-4m tall and 1-2m wide.
- Variable, prickly shrub which occasionally forms tall thickets near streams.

Flowers and foliage

- White flowers from October to March.
- Prickly, narrow leaves.
- Capsules remain on plant and retain seeds until plant or branch dies.

Preferred growing conditions

- Adaptable and hardy, tolerates damp conditions.



Leptospermum lanigerum
Woolly Tea-tree

Woolly Tea-tree is an attractive dense shrub to small tree that acts as a useful screen plant and is also butterfly attracting.

Size and habit

- 2-5m tall and 1-3m wide.
- Dense shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Masses of white flowers from September to January.
- Attractive grey foliage.

Preferred growing conditions

- Moist soil.
- Full to semi sun.
- Responds well to pruning.
- Grows well in swampy depressions or alongside streams.



Lomatia myricoides
River Lomatia

This attractive, slow-growing shrub provides a beautiful display of perfumed flowers in summer.

Size and habit

- 2-5m tall and 1-3m wide.
- Open rounded shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Perfumed cream or white coloured flowers from December to February.
- Long, leathery, dark green leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Moist, well-drained soil.
- Semi sun to full shade.



Melaleuca ericifolia
Swamp Paperbark

This medium to large shrub is a good screen plant and is butterfly and bird attracting. Suitable for wet areas, but may become invasive.

Size and habit

- 2-9m tall and 3m wide.
- Erect, open to bushy shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Masses of cream flowers in spikes, similar to bottlebrushes, from October to November.
- Attractive grey-green foliage.

Preferred growing conditions

- Adaptable but prefers moist or wet fertile soils.
- Full to semi sun.
- Responds well to pruning.



Olearia lirata
Snowy Daisy-bush

Snowy Daisy-bush is a spectacular screening or specimen shrub with attractive daisy flowers. Well suited for a shady spot in the garden.

Size and habit

- 2-3m tall and 1m wide.
- Soft, open shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Soft grey-green foliage with downy white undersides.
- Profuse, superb clusters of white, daisy-like flowers in spring.

Preferred growing conditions

- A shade lover that thrives in sheltered spots with moist, well-drained soil.
- Can look shabby in drier conditions but will tolerate dryness once established.
- Prune after flowering to encourage bushiness.



Ozothamnus ferrugineus
Tree Everlasting

This medium-sized shrub has broad clusters of white flowers, which can be dried for ornamental use.

Size and habit

- 2-6m tall and 1-3m wide.
- Open rounded shrub or small tree.

Flowers and foliage

- White flowers from November to February.
- Narrow, long dark green leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Moist, well-drained soils.
- Full to semi sun.
- Prune in late winter to encourage bushiness.

Ozothamnus obcordatus
Grey Everlasting

This medium-sized showy shrub is useful in a dry, difficult spot. A pretty plant which bears numerous yellow flowers.

Size and habit

- 1-2m tall and 1m wide.
- Compact shrub with upright branches.

Flowers and foliage

- Long lasting clusters of yellow daisy flowers from October to January.
- Shiny dark green leaves are small and rounded or wedge shaped.

Preferred growing conditions

- Dry, well-drained soils.
- Full to semi sun.



Pomaderris aspera
Hazel Pomaderris

Bring colour to your garden and attract butterflies with this lovely screening plant.

Size and habit

- 3-8m tall and 2-4m wide.
- Broad, fast-growing tree.
- Will grow taller in rich, moist conditions.

Flowers and foliage

- Large, soft, almost velvety green leaves with distinctive veins and pale green-cream undersides.
- Produces attractive, large clusters or sprays of dainty yellow-green flowers in late spring and summer.

Preferred growing conditions

- Ideal for difficult moist, shaded spots.
- Can adapt to somewhat drier, open positions.



Pomaderris prunifolia
Plum-leaf Pomaderris

A woody shrub with an open rounded form, the Plum-leaf Pomaderris is a useful addition to any screen planting.

Size and habit

- 1.5-4m tall.
- Open rounded shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Small clusters of creamy flowers.
- Rough, hairy, dark green foliage to 5cm long.

Preferred growing conditions

- Good drainage.
- Part shade or full sun.
- More tolerant to drying out than other *Pomaderris* species.



Prostanthera lasianthos
Victorian Christmas Bush

This medium to tall, fast-growing shrub is a useful screen plant, but needs protection from drying winds.

Size and habit

- 2-8m tall and 2-5m wide.
- Compact or upright tall shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- White flowers spotted with purple, from November to January.
- Beautifully fragrant leaves produce a mint aroma when crushed.

Preferred growing conditions

- Grows best in shaded, protected conditions.
- Prefers moist soils in valleys.

Pultenaea daphnoides
Large-leaf Bush-pea

This attractive tall shrub provides a beautiful display of flowers in spring.

Size and habit

- 1-3m tall and 0.5-2m wide.
- Soft shrub.

Flowers and foliage

- Yellow and red large pea flowers from August to November.
- Flat, wedge-shaped leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Tolerates dryness but appreciates extra moisture in full sun.
- Well-drained soils.



Pultenaea gunnii
Golden Bush-pea

A small, erect shrub that is often overlooked in the garden until it flowers, offering a stunning show of yellow and red pea flowers. This shrub is best grown in clusters of two or three.

Size and habit

- 1m tall and 0.75-1m wide with open habit.
- Prune lightly after flowering to maintain compact plants.

Flowers and foliage

- Dainty, oval, green leaves to 6mm long clustered along stems and branches.
- Masses of vivid yellow flowers with attractive red centres.
- Spring flowering.

Preferred growing conditions

- Partly shaded position with well-drained soil. Tolerates dry sites.
- Grows well under established trees.



Solanum laciniatum
Large Kangaroo Apple

This fast growing and very hardy shrub is a good screen plant, although it is relatively short-lived (approximately 2-5 years).

Size and habit

- 1-3m tall and 1-3m wide.
- Broad shrub with dense foliage.

Flowers and foliage

- Blue/purple flowers from September to March.
- Orange-yellow, egg-shaped berries provide a food source for birds and possums.
- Large, dark green leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Moist to dry, well-drained soil.
- Full to semi sun.



Spyridium parvifolium
Dusty Miller

Dusty Miller is an attractive screening or specimen plant for sheltered positions. White flowers and new growth brighten the garden in winter.

Size and habit

- 1-2m tall.
- Rounded shrub, moderately open but can be made denser by pruning.

Flowers and foliage

- Small, oval leaves create whitish clusters of new growth at branch tips. Leaves mature to dark green with dusty grey-white undersides and deep veins.
- Flowers in winter and spring.
- Tight, flat clusters of tiny honey-scented, cream coloured flowers at the ends of branches, surrounded by hairy white floral leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Semi shade.
- Tolerates dry conditions once established.

NAME	GROWING CONDITIONS	FEATURES
<i>Acacia lanigera</i> Woolly Wattle or Hairy Wattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Well-drained soils. • Frost tolerant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showy, adaptable species with sharp, slightly curved leaves. • 0.3-2m tall and 1-3m wide. • Bright yellow balls of flower from May to October. • Useful windbreak. • Bird attracting.
<i>Acacia stricta</i> Hop Wattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Prefers moist soil but is drought tolerant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast-growing slender shrub (2-5m tall and 2-4m wide) with pale green foliage. • Pale yellow balls of flower from May to October. • Good windbreak. • Bird attracting.
<i>Acacia verniciflua</i> Varnish Wattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Adaptable, tolerates wet and dry periods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slightly weeping open shrub with shiny curved leaves. • 3-5m tall and 3-5m wide. • Fast-growing and a good screen plant. • Pale yellow balls of flower from July to January. • Bird attracting.
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i> Hop Bitter-pea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Adaptable to most soils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium sized broad-leaved shrub with showy yellow and red-brown pea-shaped flowers from September to December. • 1-3m tall and 1-2m wide. • Useful screen plant. • Looks effective when mass planted.
<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i> Grey Parrot-pea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suited to a shady, dry position. • Benefits from annual pruning after flowering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive small shrub with a display of showy yellow/orange pea flowers from July to November. • Greyish leaves. • 0.6-1.5m tall and 0.5-1.5m wide.

NAME	GROWING CONDITIONS	FEATURES	NAME	GROWING CONDITIONS	FEATURES
<i>Hakea ulicina</i> Furze Hakea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Prefers well-drained, dry to moist soils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to other Hakea species, with sharp pointed leaves and clusters of creamy white flowers from July to November. • 1-3m tall and 1-2m wide. • Bird attracting. 	<i>Myrsine howittiana</i> Muttonwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi sun to full shade. • Prefers moist, well-drained, deep loamy soils and shaded positions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large shrub with a smooth whitish trunk and shiny leaves. • Pale green flowers from August to February then violet, bead-like fruits. • A good alternative to <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>. • 3-10m tall and 2-4m wide.
<i>Kunzea leptospermoides</i> (formerly <i>Kunzea ericoides</i> spp. agg.) Yarra Burgan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very adaptable and widespread. • Moist well-drained soil. • Plant in isolated patches away from buildings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-5m tall and 2-4m wide. • Dense to open multi-stemmed shrub. • Shrub to 5m tall, with small narrow leaves and masses of white flowers from November to February. • Can form thickets through root suckering, particularly if it has been ploughed, slashed, burnt or cut near ground level. 	<i>Olearia argophylla</i> Musk Daisy-bush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial to full shade. • Well-drained moist, rich soil. • Found in moist gullies & damp valley forests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shrub with large, dark green leaves. • White flowers with yellow centres from October to December. • 0.3-0.5m tall and 0.5m wide. • Very attractive tree for a moist, shady area.
<i>Leptospermum obovatum</i> River Tea-tree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi sun. • Prefers moist soils and is frequently found by streams. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium to large dense shrub with creamy white flowers from November to January. • 2-4m tall and 1.5-2m wide. • Effective screen plant. • Capsules remain on plant and retain their seed until the plant (or branch) dies. 	<i>Olearia myrsinoides</i> Silky Daisy-bush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Requires well-drained soil. • Pruning promotes bushiness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small spreading shrub with shiny, dark green leaves. • Profuse clusters of white daisy flowers with yellow centres from October to February. • 0.3-1.5m tall and 1m wide.
<i>Melicytus dentatus</i> (formerly <i>Hymenanthera dentata</i>) Tree Violet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Requires well drained soils and responds to extra watering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covered in tiny scented, cream coloured bell-shaped flowers from September to November. • Variable plant, ranging from lush, small trees in gullies and on riverbanks to stunted shrubs on more exposed sites. • Produces violet coloured berries. • Provides excellent habitat for birds and possums. • 2-4m tall and 1-2.5m wide. 	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i> Twiggy Daisy-bush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Responds well to pruning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast growing, large dense shrub with grey-green leaves. • Masses of white or mauve, long-stalked daisy flowers with yellow centres from September to May. • Attractive garden plant which grows well in an understorey situation.
			<i>Pomaderris racemosa</i> Cluster Pomaderris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefers well-drained soil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slender shrub ideal for planting where space is limited. • Similar to <i>Pomaderris aspera</i> but with smaller leaves. • Pale yellow flowers from October to November. • 2-5m tall and 1-2m wide.

Trees

Trees provide excellent shade and shelter, and contribute to the maintenance of biodiversity through the provision of wildlife movement corridors and habitat.

Eucalyptus polyanthemus
Red Box



Acacia dealbata
Silver Wattle

This fast growing, tall tree is relatively short-lived (approximately 15 years) but is widespread throughout Nillumbik, particularly near streams. This important habitat tree is a host to the Imperial Blue Butterfly when less than 3m high, and is an important food source for possums, sugar gliders and birds.

Size and habit

- 6-30m tall and 5-10m wide.
- Fast growing open, tall tree.

Flowers and foliage

- Lemon coloured flowers from July to October.
- Grey/green feathery foliage.

Preferred growing conditions

- Moist to dry well-drained soils.
- Full or semi sun.

Note: Can be confused with the environmental weed Early Black Wattle.



Acacia implexa
Lightwood

A fast-growing, long-lived wattle, useful as a screen or shade tree and looks great planted in groups. The dark fissured bark and sickle-shaped phyllodes (flattened leaf stalks that replace true leaves) add great textures to the garden.

Size and habit

- Upright, slender tree that grows to 6m.

Flowers and foliage

- Light green, sickle-shaped foliage with attractive sprays of yellow flowers up to 4cm long in summer.
- The latest flowering wattle.

Preferred growing conditions

- Thrives in dry sunny spots with shallow soil.
- Will also tolerate moist, well-drained position.
- Frost tolerant.



Acacia mearnsii
Black Wattle

A fast growing, spreading tree that attracts birds and butterflies.

Size and habit

- 6-15m tall.
- Fast growing and spreading.
- Short lived.

Flowers and foliage

- Scented pale yellow balls from September to December.
- Dark green, feathery foliage and a dark smooth trunk.

Preferred growing conditions

- Prefers a well-drained soil.

Note: This often short-lived tree is prone to borer and can become a valuable food source for marsupials feeding on the jelly like sap or gum, and for birds to forage on the larvae. A good food plant for the Sugar Glider and Imperial Blue Butterfly larvae. Can be confused with the environmental weed Early Black Wattle.



Acacia melanoxylon
Blackwood

Blackwood is a quick growing screening or specimen tree that is mildly drought tolerant. Hardy and adaptable.

Size and habit

- 7-15m tall.
- Narrow and upright in shady situations and a broad shade tree in the open when sufficient soil moisture is available.

Flowers and foliage

- Matte green foliage.
- Often produces a dense crown, almost down to the ground.
- Round, pale yellow or creamy coloured flowers during late winter and spring.

Preferred growing conditions

- Some shade, ideally with deep, moist soils.
- Will tolerate moderately heavy, wet conditions through to drier sites.



Allocasuarina littoralis
Black Sheoke

Black Sheoke is an excellent screening, windbreak or specimen tree that is an ideal alternative to planting pine trees and is a food source for birds.

Size and habit

- 4-12m tall and 2-5m wide.
- Fine weeping branches.
- Trunk bark becomes fissured with age.

Flowers and foliage

- Flowers from March to June.
- Male flower spikes are dark brown. The reddish and globular female flower matures into small woody seed cones.

Preferred growing conditions

- Full or semi-sun.



Eucalyptus blakelyi
Blakely's Red Gum

This large tree is relatively slow-growing and is suited to large suburban gardens. An effective screen/shade plant that is butterfly and bird attracting.

Size and habit

- 15-24m tall and 10-15m wide.
- Short trunk and dense crown.

Flowers and foliage

- White flowers from August to January.
- Grey bark that sheds in large sheets or flakes, leaving a smooth patchy surface.

Preferred growing conditions

- Full or semi sun.
- Very localised and restricted species in Nillumbik (Yarrambat and Diamond Creek).



Eucalyptus gonicalyx
Bundy

This medium to large sized tree is a good food source for birds and caterpillars.

Size and habit

- 8-20m tall and 6-15m wide.
- Crooked with a broad, open crown.

Flowers and foliage

- White cream flowers from March to August.
- Long, dark green tapering leaves.
- Grey box type bark.

Preferred growing conditions

- Full or semi sun
- Dry, well-drained soils.
- Rocky, skeletal soils on exposed north-west slopes or on undulating hills with some exposed rocks.



Eucalyptus leucoxylon
subsp. *connata*
Melbourne Yellow Gum

This large tree occurs in the Plenty area and is a food source for caterpillars and birds. It is endemic to Victoria and is listed as vulnerable due to its restricted range.

Size and habit

- 10-20m tall and 6-20m wide.
- Open, spreading crown

Flowers and foliage

- Cream to white flowers from May to September.
- Smooth pale bark. Bark is rough at the base.

Preferred growing conditions

- Dry, well-drained soils.
- Full or semi sun.
- Tolerates drought once established.

Note: The form commonly available in nurseries and known as *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* 'Rosea' is not the local form.

Eucalyptus macrorhyncha
Red Stringybark

An attractive, upright tree for lawn and garden areas with fibrous bark that is grey on the outside and red-brown on the inside. The tree is valued as a source of honey and as a food source for butterflies and birds.

Size and habit

- 10-22m tall.
- A rounded, high, reasonably dense canopy.

Flowers and foliage

- Glossy, dark green leaves contrast with the deeply fissured, red-brown bark.
- Honey-scented, creamy-white flowers during summer and autumn.

Preferred growing conditions

- Well-drained rocky soils and open to exposed, sunny areas.
- Can adapt to a range of conditions.
- Roots are sensitive to soil compaction.



Eucalyptus melliodora
Yellow Box

A handsome shade and feature tree for large gardens with box type lower bark becoming smooth on the upper trunk and branches.

Size and habit

- 10-22m tall (or 30m on valley floors).
- Distinguished trunk and broad spreading, graceful crown.

Flowers and foliage

- Open canopy with small, grey-green leaves.
- The fragrant flowers provide an excellent source of honey between spring and late summer.

Preferred growing conditions

- Deeper, well-drained soils.
- Full sun.
- Prefers sheltered sites near rivers or in open, poorly drained flat country.



Eucalyptus ovata
Swamp Gum

This medium to large tree attracts butterflies and birds. The bark sheds in ribbons, often revealing a shiny and colourful trunk.

Size and habit

- 8-30m tall and 8-20m wide.
- Upright tree with an open to dense canopy.

Flowers and foliage

- White cream flowers from March to June.
- Glossy, broad to roundish leaves with wavy edges.

Preferred growing conditions

- Full or semi sun.
- Prefers moist soils and tolerates waterlogging.
- Restricted to watercourses and swampy sites.



Eucalyptus polyanthemus
Red Box

An impressive specimen or feature tree with fine bark and attractive round, blue-grey foliage, Red Box offers masses of nectar-rich flowers. This tree is butterfly and bird attracting.

Size and habit

- 10-22m tall.
- Medium sized, sometimes with a crooked trunk.

Flowers and foliage

- Masses of creamy-white blooms appear during spring and summer, attracting insects and nectar-seeking birds.
- Distinctive round leaves, with a blue-grey appearance, offer a strong contrast to the bark.

Preferred growing conditions

- Dry, shallow soils.
- Occurs naturally on hilltops and ridgelines.
- Prefers exposed north-west facing slopes.

Eucalyptus radiata
Narrow-leaved Peppermint

The Narrow-leaved Peppermint is an attractive shade or shelter tree that is common throughout Melbourne. Ideally suited to suburban gardens, this tree is also butterfly and bird attracting.

Size and habit

- 10-22m tall.
- Very fine box-type bark.

Flowers and foliage

- Narrow, green, weeping foliage forming a reasonably dense canopy.
- Leaves release a strong peppermint-eucalyptus scent when crushed.
- Masses of tiny white blooms in spring and summer.

Preferred growing conditions

- Well-drained soils with reliable moisture.
- Can adapt to a range of conditions.



Eucalyptus rubida
Candlebark

Candlebark is a graceful, ornamental tree with an attractive spreading canopy. It features smooth white bark on the upper trunk and branches and is a food source for koalas, caterpillars and birds. Candlebark is well suited to large gardens and is ideal as a shade tree.

Size and habit

- 10-25m tall.
- Attractive, smooth 'gum' bark in summer becoming accented by reddish tones of new bark, especially after rain.

Flowers and foliage

- Young round and stalkless juvenile leaves mature into classic 'gum tree leaves'.

Preferred growing conditions

- Dry, well-drained soils with some moisture.
- Tolerates very cold conditions.
- Grows in lower slopes and valleys.



Eucalyptus tricarpa
Red Ironbark

This medium to large tree is a good food source for birds and butterflies. The rough black bark and bluish leaves make this a very ornamental tree.

Size and habit

- 10-30m tall and 10-20m wide.
- Attractive deeply fissured, rough, black bark and an open crown of bluish foliage.

Flowers and foliage

- Cream pink flowers from May to December.
- Narrow, grey-green leaves.

Preferred growing conditions

- Grows on dry hilltops and ridges.
- Full or semi sun.
- Associated with Box-Ironbark Woodland.
- Prefers well drained soils.
- Tolerates extended dry periods.



Eucalyptus viminalis
Manna Gum

A fast growing, tall tree often found by rivers and creeks, this tree also occurs naturally in Kangaroo Ground away from waterways. Manna Gum is an important habitat tree for koalas.

Size and habit

- 10-50m tall and 8-15m wide.
- Bark sheds in long ribbons.
- Tall, upright tree with an open canopy.

Flowers and foliage

- White flowers from January to May.
- Leaves are narrow and long, sometimes sickle shaped.

Preferred growing conditions

- Very adaptable and can grow on dry sites, but prefers and grows well in deep, moist and well-drained soils.
- Prefers full sun.
- Suited to large gardens.

NAME

Allocasuarina verticillata
Drooping Sheoke

GROWING CONDITIONS

- Full sun.
- Prefers well-drained soils.
- Associated with Box-Ironbark Woodland and exposed sites.

FEATURES

- Fast growing small to medium tree, with drooping needle-like foliage and attractive dense bronze-golden flowers from March to December.
- Excellent screen plant and wind break.
- 4-11m tall and 3-6m wide.
- Bird attracting.

Eucalyptus camaldulensis
River Red Gum

- Full sun.
- Prefers deep moist soil.
- Common along waterways and floodplains.
- Restricted to certain areas in Nillumbik (Yarrambat, Doreen and Plenty).

- Large, spreading, fast-growing tree.
- 12-30m tall and 15-35m wide.
- White flowers from November to March.
- Smooth greyish-red bark flakes in late summer but is rough and persistent at base.
- Older established trees provide excellent habitat.

Eucalyptus cephalocarpa
Silver Leaf Stringybark

- Full to semi sun.
- Prefers moist soils and tolerates inundation.
- Normally confined to the Kinglake area.

- Medium-sized tree with dense canopy of grey-green leaves and grey-brown bark.
- 8-20m tall and 5-15m wide.
- Most attractive feature is the young, silver ovate leaves.
- Effective windbreak.
- Butterfly/bird attracting.
- Creamy white flowers from March to August.

NAME	GROWING CONDITIONS	FEATURES
<p><i>Eucalyptus dives</i> Broad-leaved Peppermint</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Prefers dry conditions. • Normally confined to the Kinglake area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small low branching and spreading tree with aromatic leaves. • Masses of white flowers from September to December. • Effective screen/shade plant. • 8-25m tall and 6-15m wide.
<p><i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> Messmate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Mostly found in the northern, higher rainfall areas of the Shire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dark, glossy, oblique, broad leaves and typical stringy bark. • Creamy white flowers from December to March. • 4-7m tall and 8-35m wide. • Effective shelter/shade tree. • Butterfly and bird attracting.
<p><i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> Snow Gum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Tolerates exposure to extreme cold. • Locally restricted to parts of Arthurs Creek near Yan Yean Reservoir and Christmas Hills near Sugarloaf Reservoir.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small to medium low branching tree. • 7-25m tall and 5-15m wide. • Has white to cream trunk and shiny leaves. • White to cream flowers from October to January.
<p><i>Eucalyptus yarraensis</i> Yarra Gum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full to semi sun. • Will tolerate heavy soil and limited inundation. • Normally confined to the Yarra Valley region and Yarrambat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a short trunk and dense, spreading crown with rough, black bark. • White flowers in January. • Butterfly and bird attracting. • Endemic to Victoria and listed as rare due to its restricted range.



Eucalyptus macrorhyncha
Red Stringybark

Pest Plants

A weed or pest plant is a plant that thrives and invades in an environment where they do not naturally occur.

Pest plants include those that invade and/or degrade natural bushland, agricultural land, waterways and roadsides.

Weeds can be dispersed by wind, water, animals and machinery, or as dumped garden waste, so it is important to control existing weeds and be careful about what you plant on your property.

Controlling weeds on your property will prevent the spread of weeds into neighbouring properties and bushland.



Pest plants

The major types of weeds that affect indigenous vegetation are:

- **Environmental weeds:** plants which can threaten the values of natural ecosystems. They often invade native bushland and natural areas.
- **Declared noxious weeds:** are scheduled under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* and are legally required to be controlled or eradicated.
- **Weeds of National Significance:** are nationally agreed priority plant species for control and management. They pose a serious threat to agriculture, the environment or community health and cannot be sold or traded. They have been identified as already causing significant environmental damage under the *Australian Weeds Strategy 2007*. There are currently 32 Weeds of National Significance, 15 are very serious weeds in Nillumbik.



Blackberries smother indigenous flora along the Diamond Creek.

Think before you buy

Some pest plants are sold in nurseries and at markets, so beware when buying new plants for your garden. It is a wise decision to research which plants are weeds in your local area before making any new purchases. If the plant is likely to escape into your local bushland, don't buy it.

Look to purchase your plants from an indigenous nursery or a Sustainable Gardening Australia (SGA) certified garden centre. These nurseries have gone through an extensive certification process to ensure their practices and products are sustainable, and will not sell invasive plants.

Weed control – Council assistance

Nillumbik Shire Council offers incentive programs for weed control of selected species and regularly coordinates training courses and other activities to help residents with pest plant identification and control. Council has also published a *Common weeds in Nillumbik – weed identification guide* to assist you with identifying weeds in your area.

For more information or to obtain a copy of the guide, please contact Council's Environmental Planning Team on 9433 3316.

Right fom top: Arum Lily, English Ivy, Blue periwinkle. Many weeds are garden escapees.

The following is a list of some environmental weeds found throughout the Shire of Nillumbik.

+ denotes Weed of National Significance

* denotes Noxious Weed

native to Victoria, but grows outside of its natural range. A permit may be required from council for the removal of this species.

Common name	Botanical name
African Boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> * +
Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i> ssp. <i>orientalis</i>
Agave, Century plant	<i>Agave americana</i>
Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
Angled Onion	<i>Allium triquetrum</i> *
Annual Veldt Grass	<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>
Artichoke Thistle	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> *
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> +
Asparagus Fern	<i>Asparagus scandens</i> +
Aster-weed	<i>Aster subulatus</i>
Banana Passionfruit	<i>Passiflora tarminiana</i>
Bathurst Burr	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i> *
Belladonna Lily	<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> . agg* +
Black Nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Blue Passion flower	<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>
Blue Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>
Bluebell Creeper	<i>Billardiera heterophylla</i>
Boneseed/Bitou Bish	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> * +
Box-elder Maple/Sycamore	<i>Acer negundo</i>

Common name	Botanical name
Bridal Creeper/Smilax	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> * +
Broom - Cape/Montpellier	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> * +
Broom - English	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> * +
Broom - Flax-leaf	<i>Genista linifolia</i> * +
Buffalo Grass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>
Cape Ivy	<i>Delairea odorata</i>
Cape Tulip	<i>Moraea</i> spp.*
Cape Wattle	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>
Cape Weed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Cedar Wattle	<i>Acacia elata</i>
Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Chilean Needle-Grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i> * +
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Common Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> *
Common Dipogon	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>
Common/English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>
Cootamundra Wattle	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>
Cotoneasters	<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.
Couch	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> var. <i>dactylon</i>
Cut-leaf Cranes bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Day Lily	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>
Dense Waterweed	<i>Egeria densa</i>
Dock-Clustered	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>
Dock-Curled	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Drain Flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>
Drooping Prickly-pear	<i>Opuntia monaeantha</i> * +
Early Black Wattle	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>

Common name	Botanical name
English Couch	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>
English Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Fat Hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *
Fleabane	<i>Conyza</i> spp.
Freesia	<i>Freesia</i> spp.
Fumitory	<i>Fumaria</i> spp.
Garden Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> spp. agg
Gazania	<i>Gazania</i> spp.
Giant Honey-myrtle	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> subsp. <i>armillaris</i> #
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus</i> ssp.
Golden Wreath Wattle	<i>Acacia saligna</i>
Gorse/Furze	<i>Ulex europaeus</i> * +
Hastate Orache	<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> *
Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i> *
Iris	<i>Iris</i> spp.
Irish Strawberry Tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Italian Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>
Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Kikuyu	<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>
Large Quaking Grass	<i>Briza maxima</i>
Lesser Quaking Grass	<i>Briza minor</i>
Lesser Reedmace	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'
Madeira Vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> +
Madeira Winter Cherry	<i>Solanum psuedocapsicum</i>

Common name	Botanical name
Mirror-bush	<i>Coprosma repens</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia X crocosmiiflora</i>
Monterey (Radiata) Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Monterey Cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>
Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>
Moth Mullein	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>
Myrtle-leaf Milkwort	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>
Nasturtium	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>
Opium Poppy	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>
Ovens Wattle	<i>Acacia pravissima</i> #
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Panic Veldt Grass	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>
Paterson's Curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i> *
Prickly Pears	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.* +
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.
Prunus	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> *
Rat-tail Grass	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>
Red-hot Poker	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>
Sallow Wattle	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i> #
Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>
Serrated Tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i> * +
Shepards Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Soursob	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> *
Spanish Heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *
Spiny Rush	<i>Juncus acutus</i> subsp. <i>acutus</i> *
Spurge	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.

Common name	Botanical name
St John's Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> subsp. <i>veronense</i> *
Sticky Wattle	<i>Acacia howittii</i> #
Sweet Briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> *
Sweet Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> #
Sweet Vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Toowoomba Canary-grass	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>
Tree Heath	<i>Erica arborea</i>
Tree Lucerne	<i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i>
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i> *
Twiggy Mullein	<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>
Variable Ixia	<i>Ixia polystachya</i>
Variegated Thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i> *
Wall Fumitory	<i>Fumaria muralis</i>
Wandering Creeper	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>
Water Plantain	<i>Alisma lanceolata</i>
White Arum Lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
White Poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>
White Sallow Wattle	<i>Acacia floribunda</i> #
Wild Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> subsp. <i>fullonum</i> *
Wild Tobacco Tree	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>
Wild Watsonia / Bulbil watsonia	<i>Watsonia meriana</i> var. <i>bulbillifera</i> *
Willow Hakea	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>
Willows	<i>Salix</i> spp.* +
Winter Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>
Wirilda	<i>Acacia retinodes</i> var. <i>retinodes</i> #
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>



Opuntia stricta
Prickly Pear

Index of indigenous plants by common name

Common name	Page no.
Austral Cranesbill	36
Austral Indigo	65
Austral Stork's-bill	33
Bidgee-widgee	29
Black Sheoke	79
Black Wattle	78
Black-anther Flax-lily	40
Blackwood	78
Blakely's Red Gum	79
Blue Pincushion	31
Broad-leaved Peppermint	86
Bulbine Lily	39
Bundy	80
Burgan (Forest)	65
Burgan (Yarra)	74
Bushy Needlewood	64
Button Everlasting	32
Candlebark	83
Chocolate Lily	39
Cluster Pomaderris	75
Clustered Everlasting	31
Common Apple-berry	23
Common Cassinia or Dogwood	58
Common Correa	60
Common Everlasting	31
Common Flat-pea	34
Common Golden Tip	63
Common Heath	62
Common Hovea	25
Common Love-grass	49
Common Triggerplant	35
Common Tussock-grass	44
Copper-awned Wallaby Grass	45
Cut-leaf Daisy	30
Drooping Cassinia	59
Drooping Sheoke	85

Common name	Page no.
Dusty Miller	72
Furze Hakea	74
Gold Dust Wattle	55
Golden Bush-pea	71
Golden Wattle	56
Grey Everlasting	69
Grey Parrot-pea	73
Grey Tussock Grass	45
Hazel Pomaderris	69
Hedge Wattle	56
Hemp Bush	64
Hoary Sunray	33
Hop Bitter-pea	73
Hop Goodenia	63
Hop Wattle	73
Kangaroo Grass	47
Kidney Weed	33
Knead Wallaby-grass	46
Large-leaf Bush-pea	71
Large Kangaroo Apple	72
Lightwood	77
Love Creeper	27
Manna Gum	84
Matted Bush-pea	37
Melbourne Yellow Gum	80
Messmate	86
Musk Daisy-bush	75
Muttonwood	75
Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea	61
Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy	37
Narrow-leaved Peppermint	83
Native Violet or Ivy-leaf Violet	35
Nodding Saltbush	36
Old Mans Beard or Mountain Clematis	23
Plum-leaf Pomaderris	70
Prickly Moses	57

Common name	Page no.
Prickly Tea-tree	66
Purple Coral Pea	24
Purple Sheath Tussock-grass	44
Red Box	82
Red Ironbark	84
Red Stringybark	81
River Bottlebrush	58
River Lomatia	67
River Mint	37
River Red Gum	85
River Tea-tree	74
Rock Correa	60
Running Postman	25
Saloop Saltbush or Berry Saltbush	36
Scaly Buttons	37
Shiny Cassinia or Long-leaf Dogwood	59
Shiny Everlasting	35
Silky Daisy-bush	75
Silver Leaf Stringybark	85
Silver Wattle	77
Silvertop Wallaby-grass	46
Slender Clematis	24
Slender Wallaby-grass	47
Small-leaf Parrot-pea	61
Smooth Flax-lily	40
Snow Gum	86
Snowy Daisy-bush	68
Spiny-headed Mat-rush	52
Spreading Wattle	55
Swamp Gum	82
Swamp Paperbark	67
Sweet Bursaria	57
Tall Bluebell	37
Tall Daisy	29
Tall Sedge	51
Tasman Flax-lily	41

Common name	Page no.
Tassel Sedge	51
Tree Everlasting	68
Tree Violet	74
Tussock Sedge	53
Twiggy Daisy-bush	75
Twining Fringe-lily	27
Twining Glycine	27
Variable Billybuttons	36
Varnish Wattle	73
Veined Spear-grass	43
Velvet Tussock-grass	49
Victorian Christmas Bush	70
Wattle Mat-rush	53
Wedge-leaf Hop-bush	62
Weeping Grass	43
Weeping Wallaby-grass	49
Wonga Vine	26
Woolly Tea-tree	66
Woolly Wattle or Hairy Wattle	73
Yam Daisy	37
Yarra Gum	86
Yellow Box	81



Flora of Melbourne

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Nillumbik Shire Council publications

Common weeds of Nillumbik – weed identification guide.

Nillumbik's Biodiversity Strategy

Nillumbik's Native Fauna: A pocket guide to local wildlife.

Available in hard copy from community information stands and the Civic Centre.
Please contact Council on 9433 3316 for a copy of these publications.



Microseris sp.3
Yam Daisy



Civic Drive, Greensborough
PO Box 476, Greensborough 3088
Telephone 9433 3111
Facsimile 9433 3777

Website www.nillumbik.vic.gov.au

Email nillumbik@nillumbik.vic.gov.au

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