

# NATIVE SPLENDOUR

A gardening guide to  
Manningham's local plants

**Third edition**



MANNINGHAM

Manningham Council acknowledges the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people as the Traditional Owners of the land and waterways now known as Manningham.

Council pays respect to Elders past, present and emerging, and values the ongoing contribution to enrich and appreciate the cultural heritage of Manningham.

Council acknowledges and respects Australia's First Peoples as Traditional Owners of lands and waterways across Country, and encourages reconciliation between all.



## Acknowledgements

Native Splendour (Third edition) was compiled by the Manningham Council's Sustainable Futures Unit. The information in this book is based on the second edition of Native Splendour, however the updated plant list reflects current plant availability and ease of propagation. Additional information to encourage more ecological attributes within gardens has also been included.

Thank you to Craig Cleeland for notes on frog habitats. Plant nomenclature is in line with VicFlora (2024). Flora of Victoria, Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria. Available online: [vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au](http://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au)

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## About Native Splendour

**Native Splendour** is designed to help you find plants that will enhance your garden and provide habitat for birds, insects and other fauna, while being perfectly suited to our local climate and soils.

Fifty of Manningham's indigenous plants are profiled with images, descriptions of flower and foliage colour, plant size and cultivation notes. A further 50 species are summarised on page 78.

**Note on size:** Sizes shown in this booklet are an approximate guide, generally indicating the maximum size. The final height and width will be influenced by environmental conditions such as access to water, competition with other plants and soil depth.

### What are indigenous plants?

Plants that are native to a specific area of Australia are known as indigenous plants and are sometimes referred to as 'local natives'.

Manningham's indigenous plants differ to those in other parts of the country, and even other parts of Melbourne. They have been here since before European settlement and are ideally suited to our soils, climate and local ecology.

### Local provenance

Provenance refers to the unique genetic qualities a plant species develops as it evolves in a particular area.

Often the same species will vary in character in different regions. Sometimes local forms look similar to those found elsewhere but have actually adapted to different growing conditions. Only local forms can be reasonably regarded as indigenous plants. Introduction of non-local forms can create genetic problems for the wild populations. It's recommended to grow plants raised from local sources, such as local indigenous nurseries.

### Local provenance

Please refer to page 6 for nurseries selling plants known to have local provenance for Manningham and some neighbouring regions.



## Indigenous plant nurseries

Find indigenous plants with local provenance at the following nurseries:

### Friends of Warrandyte State Park (FOWSP) Nursery

Warrandyte State Park Rangers Office, Pound Bend Road, Warrandyte.

**Phone:** 0408 317 327

**Email:** nursery@fowsp.org.au

**Website:** fowsp.org.au

**Plant sales:** Thursday 9.30am to 12.30pm  
First Saturday April to November 9.00am to 1.00pm

### Candlebark Community Nursery

308 Hull Road, Mooroolbark.

**Phone:** 9727 0594 **Mobile:** 0494 888 804

**Email:** info@candlebark.org.au

**Website:** candlebark.org.au

**Plant sales:** Wednesday to Friday, Sunday 10.00am to 2.00pm

### CRISP Nursery Inc.

17 Greenwood Avenue, Ringwood

**Phone:** 9879 3911

**Email:** info@crisp.org.au

**Website:** crispnursery.org.au

**Plant sales:** Wednesday and Friday 9.30am to 12.30pm  
Saturday 10.00am to 1.00pm  
(open every Saturday, March to November)

### Edendale Farm

30 Gastons Road, Eltham

**Phone:** 9433 3703

**Email:** edendale@nillumbik.vic.gov.au

**Website:** edendale.vic.gov.au

**Plant sales:** Everyday 10.00am to 4.30pm

## Why indigenous plants are good for your garden

Increasingly gardeners are choosing indigenous plants to give their garden a local identity and provide consistency with the landscape. Indigenous plants are also a cost-effective, low-maintenance option and beneficial for the environment.

### Indigenous plants

- are suited to local soils and climate and many species thrive without fertilisers or sprays
- can withstand Melbourne's hot, dry summers and periodic droughts with little or no watering
- grow quickly and often flower within their first season
- have greater resistance to disease
- attract native birds, insects and other animals and can provide them with essential food and shelter
- attract insect pollinators which some threatened species rely on to reproduce, and provide pollination services for our food crops
- are in balance with our local ecology and won't become weeds (see page 87 for more information on environmental weeds)
- can help to prevent rare and threatened species from becoming extinct
- reflect Manningham's natural character, preserving and enhancing a sense of local identity
- will save you money and water
- offer you a more sustainable garden.

*The prickly foliage of the Hedge Wattle offers protection to small birds.*

*This garden is home to many fauna species. It also offers plenty of colour, nooks and crannies to explore and rest amongst.*



## Tips for successful planting

- ✓ plant selection
- ✓ pre-planting preparation
- ✓ planting technique
- ✓ early maintenance.

### Plant selection

Taller 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 often sold in nurseries, and are easier to establish in difficult sites with poor soils.

### What to avoid

**Discounted plants:** cheaper plants can be of a lesser quality and past their ‘use-by date’, particularly after October.

**Pot-bound spiral roots:** plants with roots curled around at the bottom of the pot have been in the pot for too long. They may be visible through drainage holes and, if in doubt, ask nursery staff to take the plant out of the pot to check. Look for plenty of healthy, white, hairy roots growing outwards and downwards.

**Exhausted potting mixes:** lack of nutrients in the potting mix can cause stunted growth and yellowing leaves. Old mixes may lack other important trace elements such as iron and potassium. Avoid dry, compacted potting mixes.

**Blemishes, leaf curling and discolouration:** These are symptoms of stress, nutrient deficiency, disease or insect attack.

*Left: Learn more about your local indigenous plants by volunteering at your local community indigenous nursery.*

*Middle and right: Good nursery stock versus bad nursery stock*



## Pre-planting preparation

To find the ideal spot for your plant, consider its soil, moisture and sunlight requirements and potential size at maturity.

### Soil

Ideally, soil is loose and relatively fine-grained. However, Manningham's soils generally have a shallow topsoil and solid yellow clay below.

Heavy clays can be improved by digging in a little gypsum and watering prior to planting. Avoid adding compost or potting mix to the planting hole as this encourages the roots to twist in the hole rather than spreading down and out into the surrounding soil. Covering the soil surface with mulch can improve soil structure nutrient availability and water retention. If you are on a bush block it is important to identify indigenous vegetation to ensure you don't damage existing grasses and groundstorey or mulch over it.

Indigenous plants have adapted to local soil conditions, so selecting the right plant for your soil conditions and planting between autumn and early spring will ensure success.

Imported soils can bring new weed seeds and diseases to your neighbourhood. Instead work with the soil you have.

### Should I fertilise?

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

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

## Manningham's soil profile

Understanding our local soils will help you understand how plant roots behave in these soils. The bulk of the root is often located in the upper, more nutrient rich, penetrable topsoil. Many of the roots find niches in the subsoil to find nutrients and water, but these are predominantly required to anchor the plant.

Manningham's soils are derived from decay of Silurian sedimentary rock, which formed from sandy deposits on the sea floor 375 million years ago. Slopes and hilltops have a very shallow, often stony, clay loam topsoil layer above a subsoil of yellow clay. Valley floor soils are sandy stream deposits.

Topsoil depth varies greatly according to the aspect and the history of the site.

## Planting technique

- Step 1** Dig a hole slightly larger than the pot. If you notice the soil is even slightly dry, fill the hole with water and allow it to absorb into the ground before planting. This will help the plant establish.
- Step 2** Give the plant a good drink in its pot to help hold the potting mix together around the roots.
- Step 3** Upend the pot and gently tap the plant out of the container. If it does not slide out easily, gently squeeze the sides and tap the pot on your shovel.
- Step 4** Place the plant in the hole, ensuring the top of the potting mix is level with or just below the ground level.
- Step 5** Backfill loose soil around the root ball and firm into place. After planting, a saucer shaped depression around the plant is just about right.
- Step 6** Water thoroughly to settle the soil around the roots.
- Step 7** Where deer, rabbits or native animals might eat your plants, use tree guards.

When planting good quality tubestock, it is not necessary to 'tickle', or tease out the plant's roots. If you discover that your plants are pot-bound then you should reconsider planting this stock. If you go ahead neatly cut off very thick or twisted roots with sharp secateurs to give the plant a better chance of survival. Also prune the plant to reduce stress.

**Mulching:** If mulching a garden bed with multiple plants, mulch before planting, but ensure the plants' roots are in the soil and not the mulch.

## Early maintenance

### Watering

Monitor new plants during their first summer. If there has not been a good soaking rain by mid-summer, they will benefit from additional watering.

Deep, occasional watering will help the plant establish deeper roots. Frequent, shallow watering encourages surface root growth, making plants more vulnerable to dry periods.

### Mulching

Plants naturally send roots down for moisture and nutrient, and away from heat. Mulching helps this process and saves water.

### Mulching tips

- ensure the soil is thoroughly watered before mulching
- avoid hot, steaming mulch, which indicates that it's still composting
- check for, and regularly remove, mulch-borne seedlings to prevent weed invasion
- mulch to about 5cm to allow rain penetration, suppress weeds and lessen soil moisture loss.

'Euca-mulch' — a by product of eucalyptus oil production — is an attractive, weed-free, steamed eucalyptus mulch of twigs and leaves.

An arborist or lopper may deliver mulch for your garden, but it will generally be un-composted and fresh woodchips will draw nitrogen from your soil. Compost the mulch to prevent this issue.

### Pruning

In a garden setting, many indigenous plants respond well to careful pruning. As with all garden plants, regular tip pruning will keep plants bushy and healthy. Some indigenous species will provide better flowering shows if heavily pruned.

When hedging, begin pruning early in the plant's life.

## Staking

A plant will grow with greater strength if it is not tied to a stake. When a plant is blown around by the wind it makes for a stronger plant.

Native plants should not need staking unless they are in obvious danger of toppling over. By using tubestock you can help to avoid weak and unstable growth.

If staking is required, ensure that the tie allows for some movement, by using three stakes and loose ties.

## Should I mulch?

Don't mulch in any natural areas such as native grass, native lawns or in bushland areas. Mulch only in garden beds with no existing native ground storey plants such as grasses, herbs, forbs and lilies.

In bushland areas mulch can hinder natural regeneration. To allow your plants to naturally regenerate, consider using native leaf litter from your garden as mulch. This will not interfere with the natural cycles of the indigenous seed that may regenerate. **Do not mulch over indigenous vegetation.**

## Designing with indigenous plants

Indigenous plants can be adapted to fit almost any garden style — cottage, woodland, formal, or contemporary gardens.

You don't need to discard exotic plants you've nurtured or inherited in your garden, provided they are not environmental weeds.

Many gardens have some existing indigenous vegetation that can be used as a framework for your garden. As a starting point, identify existing indigenous vegetation. For example, planting some shrubs around an existing eucalyptus provides a safe passage for small birds accessing the tree.

*Left to right: The use of existing trees makes a magnificent framework for new indigenous planting. The silver foliage of the Red Box compliments the use of corrugated iron on this home. The use of simple, natural and rustic sculpture works well in this bush garden.*



## Managing the garden overhaul

By regularly visiting your indigenous nursery you will become familiar with the plants, stock turnover and availability. You can purchase spontaneously, but for major garden overhauls consider the following schedule for placing an order with your local indigenous nursery.

Order plants well in advance and you can collect them to suit your planting timeline.

*Spreading Wattle can be planted en masse for brilliant early spring colour.*



## Recommended seasonal schedule for the garden overhaul

### Winter to Spring

Design your garden, selecting and listing plant species and quantities required. Place an order with your local indigenous nursery. Identify existing garden plants, both exotic and indigenous. Plan to incorporate any existing indigenous plants into your design.

### Spring to Summer

Undertake landscaping, weed control and mulching of garden beds to encourage soil microbial activity while your plants are being grown for you.

### Summer to Autumn

Control any weeds that have surfaced in your garden beds. Contact the nursery to check on the order and reorder any extra plants that you could plant in the coming spring.

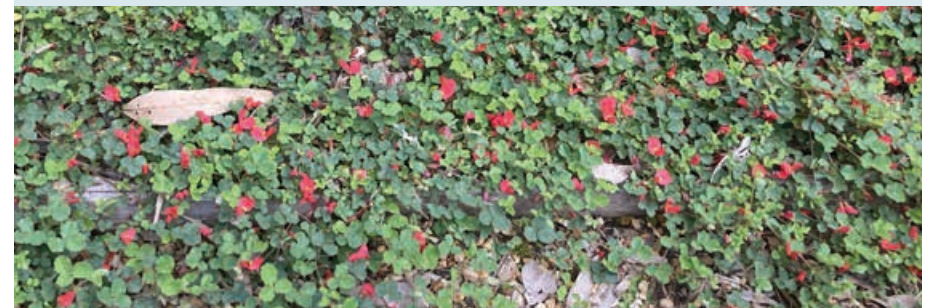
### Autumn to early Spring

Plant your garden and consider the following:

- **Aspect** – The orientation of your garden to the sun
- **Exposure** – What conditions do the plants require? Do the plants need shade and shelter from the elements?
- **Soil type and garden bed preparation** – Will there be new garden beds where once there was lawn and what will this require?
- **Watering** – Will it be possible? Do you have a tank?
- **Weather and climate** – Have you ordered the plants to be ready for your seasonal planting? What are the varying conditions in different parts of your garden and will the plants be suitable?

### Starting out small

If you just need a couple of plants to fill a gap or only have a verandah or balcony for pots take note of how sunny and damp your planting area is and head down to your local nursery to chat with the staff - they are always happy to help!



## Growing a Weeping Grass lawn

Weeping Grass lawns can be grown from seed, however buying or collecting seed is not always a viable option. The following steps are handy for growing your lawn from pots.

- Step 1** Grow your own in small pots or ask the indigenous nursery to grow cells or tubes. Cells are smaller, cheaper and quicker to plant, but the plants will need to be planted out in a short time frame as they won't last as long as in a tube.
- Step 2** Ensure the site is moist and weed free. Addition of nutrient is optional, do not over-fertilise as this will encourage weed growth.
- Step 3** Plant the area at spacings of 15cm. If you don't have enough to cover the whole area, plant in clusters, rather than larger spacings.
- Step 4** Protect from traffic and grazing and establish with occasional watering in dry periods. Light mowing while young makes for a finer lawn.
- Step 5** Allow the grass to set seed and drop, which takes about one month between mowings. If you wish to encourage more tillering/sprouting habit, cut the grass no lower than 10cm while young.
- Step 6** Seedlings emerging in the inter-tussock space will fill the gaps.

Seedlings in cell trays



Seedling in tube



Seedlings planted out and established



## Enhancing an existing native lawn

- Step 1** Identify existing indigenous grasses.
- Step 2** Stop mowing these areas around late November to allow the grasses to set and drop seed.
- Step 3** Control weeds by careful spot spraying or hand weeding.
- Step 4** Keep your lawn mown no less than 3cm and up to 10cm to encourage dense coverage of the lawned surface, and to help reduce weed seed germination.
- Step 5** Let the mature grass set seed, to broaden the area covered when the seedlings grow.

*Left to right: Centre of picture displays seed head and seedlings below. This native grass lawn is cut at 7cm high and let to drop seed occasionally. Recently established weeping grass*





## Planting suggestions for indigenous plants

The following lists offer suggestions for ways that you can utilise indigenous plants in your garden. Plants with detailed notes and pictures are indicated with page numbers. All other species listed can be referenced in the '50 more indigenous species' section on pages 78 -81.

### Hedges and borders

Yarra Burgan	<i>Kunzea leptospermoides</i>	Page 81
Cinnamon Wattle	<i>Acacia stictophylla</i>	Page 39
Correa species	<i>Correa reflexa</i> and <i>Correa glabra</i>	Page 46
Dusty Miller	<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i>	Page 52
Gold-dust Wattle	<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	Page 44
Hop Goodenia	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Page 47
Myrtle Wattle	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Page 45
Prickly Currant-bush	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Page 48
Prickly Moses	<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Page 41
Sweet Bursaria	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Page 35

*Correa* hedge edging driveway



Kidney-weed as a lawn substitute



### Quick growing screening shrubs

Black Wattle	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Page 30
Yarra Burgan	<i>Kunzea leptospermoides</i>	Page 81
Cinnamon Wattle	<i>Acacia stictophylla</i>	Page 39
Lightwood	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Page 40
Myrtle Wattle	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Page 45
Prickly Moses	<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Page 41
Plum-leaf Pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris prunifolia</i>	Page 36
Round-leaf Pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris vacciniifolia</i>	Page 81
Snowy Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Page 50
Swamp Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Page 81
Tree Everlasting	<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Page 81
Victorian Christmas-bush	<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Page 81

### Native lawns and lawn alternatives

Clustered Wallaby-grass	<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i>	Page 67
Hairy Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Page 79
Kidney-weed	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Page 63
Knead Wallaby-grass	<i>Rytidosperma geniculatum</i>	Page 67
Slender Wallaby-grass	<i>Rytidosperma penicillatum</i>	Page 67
Weeping Grass	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Page 68

## Damp and shady spots

Bidgee-widgee	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Page 79
Blackwood	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Page 34
Dusty Miller	<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i>	Page 52
Hairy Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Page 79
Hazel Pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Page 32
Hemp Bush	<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i>	Page 81
Ivy-leaf Violet	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Page 59
Kidney-weed	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Page 63
Manuka	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Page 56
Mother Shield-fern	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Page 78
Mountain Clematis	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Page 78
Prickly Currant-bush	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Page 48
Prickly Moses	<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Page 40
River Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	Page 81
Rushes	<i>Juncus species</i>	Page 79
Silver Wattle	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Page 81
Soft Tussock-grass	<i>Poa morrisii</i>	Page 79
Swamp Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Page 81
Swamp Pennywort	<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	Page 80
Tall Sedge	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Page 79
Tasman Flax-lily	<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Page 71
Tassel Sedge	<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Page 79
Victorian Christmas-bush	<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Page 81

## For a fence or trellis

Common Apple-berry	<i>Billardiera mutabilis</i>	Page 60
Mountain Clematis	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Page 78
Purple Coral-pea	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Page 61
Slender Clematis	<i>Clematis decipiens</i>	Page 63

Left to right: Slender Clematis growing on a fence.



## Sharing your garden with wildlife

Indigenous gardens can attract a range of fascinating wildlife, and when designing your garden, think about which animals you would like to see.

Insects, birds and lizards are the most likely to visit your garden. Other wildlife may visit depending upon the quality and connectivity of your garden to nearby habitat corridors. Leave shallow water bowls in sheltered spots for birds, possums and other animals. Sticks or rocks protruding from the water will make it safer for skinks and insects to access.



## Embankments and retaining walls — groundcovers, low shrubs and tussocks

Austral Stork's-bill	<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Page 79
Bidgee-widgee	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Page 79
Leek Lily Bulbine Lily	<i>Bulbine semibarbata</i> and <i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Page 70
Chocolate Lily	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Page 69
Clustered Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Page 77
Twiggy Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i> var. <i>ramulosa</i>	Page 55
Common Tussock-grass	<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Page 66
Correa	<i>Correa reflexa</i> and <i>Correa glabra</i>	Page 46
Grey Everlasting	<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i>	Page 80
Grey Parrot-pea	<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	Page 80
Hairy Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Page 79
Hop Goodenia	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Page 47
Ivy-leaf Violet	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Page 59
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Page 64
Pink-bells	<i>Tetratheca ciliata</i>	Page 72
Purple Coral-pea	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Page 61
Running Postman	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Page 57
Silvertop Wallaby-grass	<i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i>	Page 79
Soft Tussock-grass	<i>Poa morrisii</i>	Page 79
Spiny-headed Mat-rush	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Page 74
Spreading Wattle	<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Page 51
Spur Goodenia	<i>Goodenia paradoxa</i>	Page 80
Sticky Everlasting	<i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i>	Page 77
Veined Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa rudis</i>	Page 65

Wallaby-grasses	<i>Rytidosperma species</i>	Page 67
Wiry Buttons	<i>Leptorhynchos tenuifilius</i>	Page 80

## Arid gardens and rockeries

Black Sheoak	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Page 42
Black-anther Flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	Page 71
Bundy	<i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</i>	Page 81
Burgan	<i>Kunzea leptospermoides</i>	Page 81
Correa	<i>Correa reflexa</i> and <i>Correa glabra</i>	Page 46
Gold-dust Wattle	<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	Page 44
Golden Wattle	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Page 38
Grass Trigger-plant	<i>Stylidium armeria</i>	Page 75
Grey Everlasting	<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i>	Page 80
Grey Parrot-pea	<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	Page 80
Hop Wattle	<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Page 81
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Page 64
Lightwood	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Page 40
Purple Coral-pea	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Page 61
Red Box	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Page 31
Red Stringybark	<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	Page 29
Running Postman	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Page 57
Spiny-headed Mat-rush	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Page 74
Spear Grasses	<i>Austrostipa species</i>	Page 65
Spreading Wattle	<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Page 51
Sticky Everlasting	<i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i>	Page 77
Wallaby-grasses	<i>Rytidosperma species</i>	Page 67
Yellow Box	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Page 32

## In and around a pond or wetland

Bidgee-widgee	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Page 79
Common Nardoo	<i>Marsilea drummondii</i>	Page 78
Hairy Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Page 79
Hop Goodenia	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Page 47
Ivy-leaf Violet	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Page 59
Kidney-weed	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Page 58
Manuka	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Page 56
Matted Pratia	<i>Lobelia pedunculata</i>	Page 62
Mother Shield-fern	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Page 78
Prickly Moses	<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Page 41
Running Marsh Flower	<i>Ornduffia reniformis</i>	Page 78
Rushes	<i>Juncus species</i>	Page 79
Short-stem Sedge	<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Page 79
Swamp Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Page 81
Swamp Pennywort	<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	Page 80
Tall Sedge	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Page 79
Tassel Sedge	<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Page 79

Swimming pool repurposed as a wetland

Newly established frog pond



## Planting for birds

Many native birds are attracted to gardens with a complex and natural structure to suit their foraging and nesting habits.

Ideally, upper, middle and ground storey vegetation is present to ensure the safe voyage of small birds.

Sticks, logs, leaf litter, native grasses and herbs all add to the complexity required to provide a suitable ecology for insects to live and breed, and for ground-foraging birds to feed.

It is important to leave dead branches and sticks on trees and shrubs, as they offer ideal perches for small and large birds to gain good vantage points to search for food, with extra security. They also provide niches for spiders and insects.

Birds are attracted to many different food sources, including flower nectars, fleshy fruits, seeds and invertebrate and vertebrate prey.

Do not use feeding trays/platforms or environmental weeds to provide this food. Artificial feeding is not necessary and can be harmful to birds.

### Your garden can help make up for lost habitat!

Up to 90 per cent of Victoria's natural landscapes have been cleared since white settlement, highlighting the importance of protecting what remains and improving the connectivity of existing habitat corridors.

Many species frequent urban corridors. Finding out which habitat corridor your garden could link to can help you choose your plants. Use maps to locate creek corridors and bushland reserves near you. These reserves are great areas to visit to identify indigenous plants for use in your garden. Local naturalists, Friends groups and Landcare groups, indigenous nurseries or Council Biodiversity Officers can offer further advice.



Birds will use bird baths and ponds, however be sure to put rocks or sticks in deep, steep-sided water containers so that birds, skinks and insects do not drown.

Cat owners in Manningham must always keep cats confined to their property, for the safety of both cats and local wildlife. Cat enclosures can be built to allow cats access to the backyard and there are ways for cat owners to provide indoor enrichment activities. For more information and advice, visit [manningham.vic.gov.au/cat-confinement](http://manningham.vic.gov.au/cat-confinement)

## Reptiles

You almost certainly have reptiles living on your property and possibly snakes. Small skinks will also be present even in the most suburban of gardens. Rocks, cracks, ants and small-fruited plant species provide suitable ecology for these reptiles.

If you have a snake visit your garden, do not approach it – it will leave you alone if you leave it alone.

Allow it to bask and move on in its own time. Contact a snake catcher if it outstays its welcome. Educate children to respect wildlife and to avoid provocation.

## Microbats

There are 75 species of bats in Australia and at least twelve of these have been recorded in Manningham. The two largest are the Grey-Headed Flying-fox and the Little Red Flying-fox. The others are microbats, the smallest weighing only four grams. You may hear the high-pitched sounds of the White-striped Freetail Bat as it flies through your garden looking for food.

## Nest boxes

Marsupials, microbats and birds that nest in hollows can benefit from the presence of nesting boxes in your garden. If possums and microbats visit your garden, chances are they will appreciate a home to breed in as well. When animals select hollows, they have specific criteria to ensure comfort and safety. The site, size of the entrance hole and the depth of the hollow will determine if it is suitable. An informative nest box website is [latrobe.edu.au/wildlife/nesting-boxes](http://latrobe.edu.au/wildlife/nesting-boxes)

*This cat enclosure links into the house through a cat door.*



*Nest box in tree*



*Blue-tongue Lizard*



## Creating a fog-friendly garden – 10 things to know

Some frog populations have declined dramatically in the past few decades and the threat of losing species to extinction is ever-present. This decline is attributed, in part, to the introduced chytrid fungus, as well as the destruction of suitable habitat. Urban gardens can be safe zones for frogs. They can help some species form “meta-populations” by acting as stepping stones through urban environments linking up isolated populations.

### Ten tips to help you create a frog-friendly garden

- 1 Provide a pond for breeding.** Nearly all urban frogs around Melbourne require still water, permanent/semi-permanent ponds to breed in. No pond means zero breeding.
- 2 Be careful with fish.** Tadpoles of local pond-breeding species do not have well developed defences against fish. Fish may mean no tadpoles.
- 3 Ensure sunlight all year round.** Being cold blooded, frogs and tadpoles require warmth from the sun for their survival and development. Most local species breed between late winter and spring, so ponds need at least three to four hours of winter sunlight each day.
- 4 Increase the breeding success and species diversity with a bigger pond.** The larger the pond, the more stable the water temperature will be. A larger pond will be less likely to freeze over winter, killing eggs and potentially tadpoles, and less likely to heat up over summer and cause rapid decrease in the oxygen content of the water.
- 5 Keep at least half the water surface exposed.** Like all animals, tadpoles and frog eggs require oxygen and suitable temperatures to survive. Keep at least half of the surface of the pond free from floating plants to allow light and warmth in, and oxygen and carbon dioxide exchange – this will help breeding success.
- 6 Provide a diversity of pond depths and plantings.** Many frogs and aquatic fauna require a shallow slope at the edge of the pond to thermoregulate or call from. Some frogs, such as the southern brown tree frog, need either plants emerging from the water or a branch entering the water. There are at least five local species that are likely to breed in urban ponds or dams, and each has its own preference for position around the pond, according to depth of water, hiding places and egg deposition sites.

- 7 Provide protection from predators.** Frogs are the favourite food of many native and non-native species, and cats are particularly good frog predators. Provide plenty of cover around the pond for frogs to hide while they call for mates. The male usually does this in or around the edge of the pond. Low vegetation, logs and rocks all make good hiding places. A ‘wild’ area makes a good living place.
- 8 The females of many local species only visit a pond one night a year.** The rest of the time they live in the surrounding environment often hundreds of metres away from the breeding site. A good frog garden doesn’t necessarily need ponds, but does need lots of long native grasses, logs and plants that attract insects and a diversity of wildlife. A corner of the garden that is a little ‘wild’ will provide a great living place for frogs.
- 9 Be careful what you spray and use in the garden.** Frogs and tadpoles can be quite sensitive to chemicals. Prevent contaminated runoff entering your pond and be careful where you spray herbicides and insecticides.
- 10 Make the pond accessible.** Make sure the frog pond is easily accessible for maintenance, and so you can enjoy it and gain greater understanding. A small sleeper path or planks can provide good access — then you can take a torch out at night and watch the frogs using your pond!





## Trees

Narrow-leaved  
Peppermint

Red Stringybark

Black Wattle

Red Box

Yellow Box

Candlebark

Blackwood

## Narrow-leaved Peppermint

### *Eucalyptus radiata*

An attractive shade or shelter tree that is ideally suited to suburban gardens and is common around Melbourne.



#### Size and habit

- 10m to 22m tall
- one of Manningham's smaller Eucalypts.

#### 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.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- well-drained soils with reliable moisture
- can adapt to a range of conditions.

## Red Stringybark

### *Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*

An attractive, upright specimen tree for lawns and garden areas that is valued as a source of honey. This species has been particularly badly depleted by human settlement.



#### Size and habit

- 10m to 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
- bark provides nesting material for native birds and animals.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- well-drained soils and open, sunny garden areas
- can adapt to a range of conditions.

Narrow-leaved  
Peppermint

Red Stringybark

Black Wattle

Red Box

Yellow Box

Candlebark

Blackwood



## Black Wattle

### *Acacia mearnsii*

A fast growing, spreading tree that attracts birds, butterflies and a wide range of insects.



#### Size and habit

- 6m to 15m tall
- fast growing and spreading.

#### Flowers and foliage

- scented pale yellow balls from September to December
- dark green ferny foliage.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- prefers well-drained soil
- tolerates a wide range of conditions from very dry to damp soils.

#### Comments

This often shorter-lived tree provides habitat for insects including the Imperial Blue Butterfly. It is a valuable food source attracting sugar gliders and birds.



## Red Box

### *Eucalyptus polyanthemos*

An impressive specimen or feature tree with attractive round, grey foliage, the Red Box offers masses of flowers.



#### Size and habit

- 10m to 22m tall.

#### Flowers and foliage

- masses of creamy-white blooms, which appear during spring and summer attract insects and nectar-seeking birds
- distinctive round leaves, with a silvery-grey appearance, offer a strong contrast to the bark.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- drier, shallower soils
- occurs naturally on hilltops on ridgelines
- tolerates moister conditions as long as there is good drainage.

#### Comments

One of the most reliable, sturdy local eucalypts

Narrow-leaved Peppermint

Red Stringybark

Black Wattle

Red Box

Yellow Box

Candlebark

Blackwood

Narrow-leaved Peppermint

Red Stringybark

Black Wattle

Red Box

Yellow Box

Candlebark

Blackwood





## Yellow Box

### *Eucalyptus melliodora*

A handsome shade and feature tree for large gardens.



#### **Size and habit**

- 10m to 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 soil
- will tolerate drier conditions on mid to upper slopes.

## Candlebark

### *Eucalyptus rubida*

A graceful ornamental tree with an attractive spreading canopy that is suited to large gardens



#### **Size and habit**

- 10m to 22m tall
- attractive, smooth 'gum' bark in summer to autumn becoming accented by reddish tones of new bark, especially after rain.

#### **Flowers and foliage**

- young round and stalkless juvenile leaves mature into classic small 'gum' tree leaves
- will tolerate drier conditions on mid to upper slopes.

#### **Preferred growing conditions**

- well-drained soils with some moisture.

Narrow-leaved Peppermint

Red Stringybark

Black Wattle

Red Box

**Yellow Box**

Candlebark

Blackwood

Narrow-leaved Peppermint

Red Stringybark

Black Wattle

Red Box

Yellow Box

**Candlebark**

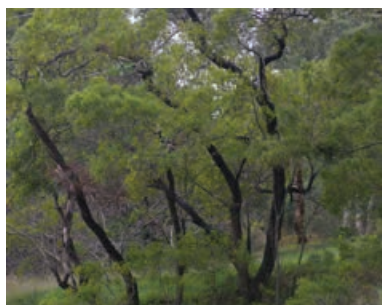
Blackwood



## Blackwood

### *Acacia melanoxylon*

A quick growing screening or specimen tree that is mildly drought tolerant in Manningham's soils.



#### Size and habit

- 7m to 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

- matt green foliage — the 'leaves' are actually modified stems called phyllodes
- often produces a dense crown, almost down to the ground
- round, pale yellow or cream coloured flowers during late winter and spring.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- some shade, ideally with deep, moist soils
- will tolerate moderately heavy, wet conditions, or even drier sites
- reasonably hardy and will adapt to varying conditions.

## Sweet Bursaria

### *Bursaria spinosa*

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



#### Size and habit

- 2m to 6m tall
- shrub or small tree with spiny branches.

#### Flowers and foliage

- prolific, sweetly scented creamy white flowers cluster at the ends
- flowers throughout summer into early autumn when little else is flowering
- small brown capsules follow flowers
- leaves are small, bright green and ovate in shape.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- sunny or partly shaded areas with well-drained soil
- very adaptable to a wide range of conditions
- light pruning when young promotes bushier growth.

## Small trees and large shrubs

### Sweet Bursaria

Plum-leaf Pomaderris

Hazel Pomaderris

Golden Wattle

Cinnamon Wattle

Lightwood

Prickly Moses

Black Sheoak

Bushy Needlewood

Narrow-leaved Peppermint

Red Stringybark

Black Wattle

Red Box

Yellow Box

Candlebark

Blackwood



## Plum-leaf Pomaderris

### *Pomaderris prunifolia*

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



#### **Size and habit**

- 1.5m to 4m tall.

#### **Flowers and foliage**

- small clusters of creamy flowers
- rough, hairy, dark green foliage to 50mm long.

#### **Preferred growing conditions**

- good drainage
- part shade or full sun
- more tolerant to drying out than other Pomaderris species.

## Hazel Pomaderris

### *Pomaderris aspera*

Bring colour to the spring border and attract butterflies with this lovely screening plant. The seeds are eaten by Rosellas and other local parrots.



#### **Size and habit**

- 3m to 8m tall and 2m to 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.

Sweet Bursaria

**Plum-leaf Pomaderris**

Hazel Pomaderris

Golden Wattle

Cinnamon Wattle

Lightwood

Prickly Moses

Black Sheoak

Bushy Needlewood

Sweet Bursaria

Plum-leaf Pomaderris

**Hazel Pomaderris**

Golden Wattle

Cinnamon Wattle

Lightwood

Prickly Moses

Black Sheoak

Bushy Needlewood



## Golden Wattle

### *Acacia pycnantha*

A bright and colourful addition to the garden, the Golden Wattle is Australia's national floral emblem.



#### Size and habit

- 3m to 7m tall
- a slender or sometimes bushy tree depending on the site and growing conditions.

#### Flowers and foliage

- gently weeping foliage
- develop curved eucalyptus-like 'leaves', 2cm to 5cm wide and 10cm to 15cm long, with age
- flowers in late winter are a mass of bright, golden balls.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- a sunny, well-drained spot
- will tolerate shallow, dry soils.

## Cinnamon Wattle

### *Acacia stictophylla*

A beautiful ornamental and screening plant with pendulous branches. Considered threatened in Victoria.



#### Size and habit

- 3m to 6m tall and 2m to 3m wide
- an attractive medium shrub to small tree.

#### Flowers and foliage

- dense canopy with thin leaves 1cm to 2cm wide and up to 10cm long. leaves give off a subtle cinnamon scent on humid days and when crushed
- displays masses of yellow flower balls in late winter and spring.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- dappled shade and reliable moisture
- can adapt to damper or drier situations.

Sweet Bursaria

Plum-leaf Pomaderris

Hazel Pomaderris

Golden Wattle

Cinnamon Wattle

Lightwood

Prickly Moses

Black Sheoak

Bushy Needlewood

Sweet Bursaria

Plum-leaf Pomaderris

Hazel Pomaderris

Golden Wattle

Cinnamon Wattle

Lightwood

Prickly Moses

Black Sheoak

Bushy Needlewood



## Lightwood

### *Acacia implexa*

A long-lived wattle, useful as a screen or shade tree and looks great planted in groups. The dark fissured bark and sickle-shaped leaves/phyllodes add great textures and detail 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 positions.

## Prickly Moses

### *Acacia verticillata*

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



#### **Size and habit**

- 2m to 4m tall and 1m to 3m wide.

#### **Flowers and foliage**

- fine, prickly foliage
- cream-to-yellow flower spikes 1cm to 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.

Sweet Bursaria

Plum-leaf Pomaderris

Hazel Pomaderris

Golden Wattle

Cinnamon Wattle

Lightwood

Prickly Moses

Black Sheoak

Bushy Needlewood

Sweet Bursaria

Plum-leaf Pomaderris

Hazel Pomaderris

Golden Wattle

Cinnamon Wattle

Lightwood

Prickly Moses

Black Sheoak

Bushy Needlewood



## Black Sheoak

### *Allocasuarina littoralis*

An excellent screening, windbreak or specimen tree that is an ideal alternative to planting Pine trees. Seed cones are an valuable food source for cockatoos.



#### Size and habit

- 4m to 12m tall and 2m to 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 female, reddish, globular flowers mature into small woody seed cones.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- full or semi-sun.



## Bushy Needlewood

### *Hakea decurrens*

A prickly haven for birds from predators, the bushy needlewood also offers interesting flowers and woody fruits, which are a great food source for parrots.



#### Size and habit

- 2m to 4m tall and 1m to 2m wide.

#### Flowers and foliage

- fine, dark green, needle-like leaves
- masses of white and fragrant flowers
- flowers from autumn to spring.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- adaptable to most conditions.

Sweet Bursaria

Plum-leaf Pomaderris

Hazel Pomaderris

Golden Wattle

Cinnamon Wattle

Lightwood

Prickly Moses

Black Sheoak

**Bushy Needlewood**

Sweet Bursaria

Plum-leaf Pomaderris

Hazel Pomaderris

Golden Wattle

Cinnamon Wattle

Lightwood

Prickly Moses

**Black Sheoak**

Bushy Needlewood



## Small - medium shrubs

Gold-dust Wattle

Myrtle Wattle

Correa

Hop Goodenia

Prickly Currant-bush

Austral Indigo

Snowy Daisy-bush

Spreading Wattle

Dusty Miller

Golden Tip

Golden Bush-pea

Twiggy Daisy-bush

Manuka

## Gold-dust Wattle

### *Acacia acinacea*

A hardy wattle excellent for the rockery or shrub border, especially planted in small groups for best effect. Looks great planted en masse.



### Size and habit

- a twiggy shrub that grows to 1m to 2m tall
- gently arching branches
- also grows as a small, sprawling plant to 0.5m and 1m wide
- will benefit from a hard prune
- tends to sucker.

### 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.

## Myrtle Wattle

### *Acacia myrtifolia*

An easily grown ornamental shrub with attractive red-bronze stems and new foliage tips. It only lives for approximately 4 to 5 years. Best grown as a cluster of at least two plants.



### Size and habit

- 1.5m to 2m tall and 1m wide
- an upright shrub.

### Flowers and foliage

- a massed profusion of pale-yellow flower balls cluster along the branches from mid-winter to spring
- stout, oval-shaped leaves, generally 1cm to 2cm wide and 3cm to 4cm long
- red-bronze new growth and stems.

### Preferred growing conditions

- sunny or partially shaded spot with good drainage.

Gold-dust Wattle

Myrtle Wattle

Correa

Hop Goodenia

Prickly Currant-bush

Austral Indigo

Snowy Daisy-bush

Spreading Wattle

Dusty Miller

Golden Tip

Golden Bush-pea

Twiggy Daisy-bush

Manuka



## Correa

### *Correa reflexa* and *Correa glabra*

A wonderful addition to the winter garden, this plant can be pruned to form a low, attractive informal hedge or border plan. The pretty, drooping, green flowers provide nectar for a variety of birds.



#### Size and habit

- 1m to 1.5m tall and 1m to 1.5m wide
- a rounded, bushy shrub
- prune plants lightly after flowering to encourage bushy growth.

#### Flowers and foliage

- soft, green oval-shaped leaves 1cm to 2cm wide and 2cm to 4cm long
- flowers hang from the stems during autumn and winter
- local forms generally produce lime-green coloured flowers, others may display red flowers with yellow tips

- *Correa glabra* has glossy leaves
- *Correa reflexa* has softly hairy leaves and is generally a more compact form.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- open, sunny or semi-shade position with well-drained soil
- consider using it in pots too, for colour through the cooler months.

#### Comments

Hybridisation between local *Correa* species and planted species from elsewhere in Australia is threatening the survival of the locals due to genetic pollution.

## Hop Goodenia

### *Goodenia ovata*

An easily propagated, versatile plant that is great for brightening shady garden settings.



#### Size and habit

- 1m to 1.5m tall and 1m to 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 5cm to 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 soils
- part sun.

Gold-dust Wattle

Myrtle Wattle

Correa

Hop Goodenia

Prickly Currant-bush

Austral Indigo

Snowy Daisy-bush

Spreading Wattle

Dusty Miller

Golden Tip

Golden Bush-pea

Twiggy Daisy-bush

Manuka

Gold-dust Wattle

Myrtle Wattle

Correa

Hop Goodenia

Prickly Currant-bush

Austral Indigo

Snowy Daisy-bush

Spreading Wattle

Dusty Miller

Golden Tip

Golden Bush-pea

Twiggy Daisy-bush

Manuka





## Prickly Currant-bush

### *Coprosmia quadrifida*

This upright or weeping shrub provides the shady and moist garden area with bright red berries for the birds and bush tucker foragers. Pruning encourages bushier growth.



#### Size and habit

- 2m to 3m tall and 1m to 1.5m wide.

#### Flowers and foliage

- inconspicuous green flowers from September to November
- edible red fruit in summer and autumn
- only the female plants bear fruit.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- part or full shade
- moist, well-drained soil.

## Austral Indigo

### *Indigofera australis*

The Austral Indigo is a member of the Pea family and displays beautiful sprays of mauve and pink pea flowers.



#### Size and habit

- 1m to 2m tall and 1m wide
- graceful, open shrub
- prune after flowering. A heavy pruning will help maintain a bushy, healthy form and increase flowering.

#### 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.

Gold-dust Wattle

Myrtle Wattle

Correa

Hop Goodenia

Prickly Currant-bush

**Austral Indigo**

Snowy Daisy-bush

Spreading Wattle

Dusty Miller

Golden Tip

Golden Bush-pea

Twiggy Daisy-bush

Manuka

Gold-dust Wattle

Myrtle Wattle

Correa

Hop Goodenia

**Prickly Currant-bush**

Austral Indigo

Snowy Daisy-bush

Spreading Wattle

Dusty Miller

Golden Tip

Golden Bush-pea

Twiggy Daisy-bush

Manuka



## Snowy Daisy-bush

### *Olearia lirata*

A spectacular screening or specimen shrub with attractive daisy flowers.



#### Size and habit

- 2m to 3m tall and 1m wide.

#### Flowers and foliage

- for a shady spot in the garden it's hard to beat
- featuring 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.

## Spreading Wattle

### *Acacia genistifolia*

The spreading needle foliage adds a subtle, 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

- 1m to 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

- wet or dry soil
- full sun or part shade.



Gold-dust Wattle

Myrtle Wattle

Correa

Hop Goodenia

Prickly Currant-bush

Austral Indigo

**Snowy Daisy-bush**

Spreading Wattle

Dusty Miller

Golden Tip

Golden Bush-pea

Twiggy Daisy-bush

Manuka

Gold-dust Wattle

Myrtle Wattle

Correa

Hop Goodenia

Prickly Currant-bush

Austral Indigo

Snowy Daisy-bush

**Spreading Wattle**

Dusty Miller

Golden Tip

Golden Bush-pea

Twiggy Daisy-bush

Manuka



## Dusty Miller

### *Spyridium parvifolium*

An attractive screening or specimen plant for sheltered positions with white flowers and whitish new growth that brightens a garden in winter.



#### Size and habit

- 1m to 2m tall
- rounded shrub, moderately open but can be kept denser by pruning.

#### Flowers and foliage

- small, oval leaves create whitish clusters of new growth at branch tips and mature to dark green with dusty grey-white undersides and deep veins flowers in winter and spring
- clusters of dainty, creamy flowers, accentuated by white dusty bracts.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- semi shade
- tolerates dry conditions once established.

## Golden Tip

### *Goodia lotifolia*

Add a bright note to the garden with this showy shrub.



#### Size and habit

- 1m to 3m tall and 1m to 2m wide
- a fast growing shrub
- prune during or 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 lot of colour.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- favours moister sites in nature but is very adaptable in cultivation.

#### Note

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

Gold-dust Wattle

Myrtle Wattle

Correa

Hop Goodenia

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Snowy Daisy-bush

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Golden Bush-pea

Twiggy Daisy-bush

Manuka

Gold-dust Wattle

Myrtle Wattle

Correa

Hop Goodenia

Prickly Currant-bush

Austral Indigo

Snowy Daisy-bush

Spreading Wattle

**Dusty Miller**

Golden Tip

Golden Bush-pea

Twiggy Daisy-bush

Manuka



## Golden Bush-pea

### *Pultenaea gunnii*

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



#### Size and habit

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

#### Flowers and foliage

- dainty, oval, green leaves to 6mm long cluster along the stems and branches
- masses of vivid orange-yellow flowers with attractive red centres
- spring flowering.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- partly shaded positions with well-drained soil.

## Twiggy Daisy-bush

### *Olearia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa*

An open spindly, often sprawling shrub, young growth has white cottony stems. An attractive garden plant.



#### Size and habit

- A twiggy shrub 2m wide and 1m tall

#### Flowers and foliage

- small, crowded deep green leaves clustered along branches
- masses of small white daisy flowers. Flowers throughout spring, summer and autumn.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- thrives in semi-shade
- very drought tolerant
- requires pruning to keep compact and maximise flowering period
- pruning as flowers begin to fade encourages a new flush of flowers.

Gold-dust Wattle

Myrtle Wattle

Correa

Hop Goodenia

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Austral Indigo

Snowy Daisy-bush

Spreading Wattle

Dusty Miller

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Gold-dust Wattle

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Snowy Daisy-bush

Spreading Wattle

Dusty Miller

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Golden Bush-pea

Twiggy Daisy-bush

Manuka



## Manuka

### *Leptospermum scoparium*

The flowers of Manuka attract butterflies and Jewel Beetles to their large white flowers in summer.



#### Size and habit

- variable shrub, commonly 2m to 3m tall
- slender, upright habit.

#### Flowers and foliage

- sharply pointed leaves
- spectacular sight in summer, covered in masses of showy white flowers.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- partly shaded positions with well-drained soil
- will tolerate harsh, dry conditions once established.

#### Note:

A visually similar but smaller species, Prickly Tea-tree (*Leptospermum continentale*) is also present in heathy parts of Manningham. The Prickly Tea-tree lives longer than Manuka and has a multi-stemmed habit.

## Running Postman

### *Kennedia prostrata*

Spectacular in decorative urns or hanging baskets where the flowers can cascade down the sides. Also lovely spilling over and softening garden edges and steps.



#### Size and habit

- groundcover with long, slender trailing stems
- The growth will vary so plant with 30cm to 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 in spring.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- sunny spot with well-drained soils for a superb, long-lasting display
- tolerates dry conditions once established.

## Groundcovers and climbers

Running Postman

Kidney-weed

Ivy-leaf Violet

Common Apple-berry

Purple Coral-pea

Matted Pratia

Slender Clematis

Gold-dust Wattle

Myrtle Wattle

Correa

Hop Goodenia

Prickly Currant-bush

Austral Indigo

Snowy Daisy-bush

Spreading Wattle

Dusty Miller

Golden Tip

Golden Bush-pea

Twiggy Daisy-bush

Manuka



## Kidney-weed

### *Dichondra repens*

A vigorous groundcover that can be grown to suppress weeds or provide a great lawn alternative.



#### Size and habit

- a matting groundcover that spreads quickly, covering large areas
- very 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 at least a little shade and some moisture
- plant between pavers to create a softening effect or as an alternative to lawn in shady garden settings
- may spread widely in moist conditions.



## Ivy-leaf Violet

### *Viola hederacea*

An attractive plant for hanging baskets, rockeries and courtyards.



#### Size and habit

- a showy groundcover with creeping stems.

#### Flowers and foliage

- masses of white violets 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.

Running Postman

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Ivy-leaf Violet

Common Apple-berry

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Slender Clematis

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Slender Clematis



## Common Apple-berry

### *Billardiera mutabilis*

Planted in a mixed garden bed to ramble amongst shrubs and groundcovers, the Common Apple-berry adds a delicate tangle of branches that attracts birds.



#### Size and habit

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

#### Flowers and foliage

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

#### Preferred growing conditions

- well-drained position with reliable moisture
- will also tolerate drier conditions.

#### Note:

Formerly regarded as a variety of *Billardiera scandens*

## Purple Coral-pea

### *Hardenbergia violacea*

The brilliant flowers of the Purple Coral-pea provide a beautiful display of colour climbing up a shrub or scrambling over a retaining wall.



#### Size and habit

- its natural form is a climber providing ground cover or scrambling up shrubs up to 2m above ground
- very attractive, quick growing
- the growth will vary according to conditions.

#### Flowers and foliage

- rich, deep green, leathery leaves up to 10cm wide and 5cm long
- arching sprays of deep purple pea-flowers in late winter and spring.

#### 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 risk to the wild populations through genetic pollution.

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Slender Clematis



## Matted Pratia

### *Lobelia pedunculata*

The Matted Pratia is a low, dense groundcover with masses of flowers ideally suited to moist sites.



#### Size and habit

- low and spreading habit to 5mm high, which can fill up large areas quickly if given the right conditions.

#### Flowers and foliage

- masses of white or blue starry flowers from late spring to summer
- tiny, oval, green leaves to 8mm long, with long, toothed margins

#### Preferred growing conditions

- thrives in moist sunny areas, such as the edge of a pond
- will die back in dry conditions and regrow with moisture.

## Slender Clematis

### *Clematis decipiens*

Medium, dense, quick growing climber that scrambles through the lower and medium storeys and along fences.



#### Size and habit

- a dense creeper or climber to 5m.

#### Flowers and foliage

- light green divided leaves
- masses of starry creamy white flowers in spring
- feathery fruit on female plants over summer.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- tolerates a wide range of growing conditions and soils.

Running Postman

Kidney-weed

Ivy-leaf Violet

Common Apple-berry

Purple Coral-pea

Matted Pratia

Slender Clematis

Running Postman

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Slender Clematis





## Grasses and wildflowers

### Kangaroo Grass

Veined Spear-grass

Common Tussock-grass

Wallaby-grass

Weeping Grass

Chocolate-lily

Leek Lily

Flax-lilies

Pink-bells

Purple Loosestrife

Spiny-headed Mat-rush

Grass Trigger-plant

Button Everlasting

Sticky Everlasting

## Kangaroo Grass

### *Themeda triandra*

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



#### Size and habit

- approximately 0.5m tall and 0.5m wide
- flowering stems to 1m tall, but commonly 0.5m
- an attractive tussock-forming grass.

#### Flowers and foliage

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

#### Preferred growing conditions

- performs best in well-drained soils with reliable moisture
- adaptable to a range of growing conditions.

## Veined Spear-grass

### *Austrostipa rudis*

A spectacular sight when planted en masse in sunny settings, and with a breeze rustling the tall flowering stems.



#### Size and habit

- an elegant grass, forming small tufts or tussocks with stems 1m to 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.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- grows best in an open position.



Kangaroo Grass

Veined Spear-grass

Common Tussock-grass

Wallaby-grass

Weeping Grass

Chocolate-lily

Leek Lily

Flax-lilies

Pink-bells

Purple Loosestrife

Spiny-headed Mat-rush

Grass Trigger-plant

Button Everlasting

Sticky Everlasting



## Common Tussock-grass

### *Poa labillardierei*

Ornamental tussock grass for garden beds and rockeries that is a dramatic sight planted en masse



### 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 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 for wet areas the larger Purple-sheath Tussock-grass (*Poa ensiformis*).

## Wallaby-grasses

### *Rytidosperma* species

There are 13 local species of Wallaby-grass, in a range of appearances and suited to various growing conditions.



### Size and habit

- forms small to medium-sized, coarse to fine tufts
- Knead Wallaby-grass (*Rytidosperma geniculatum*) and Stiped Wallaby-grass (*Rytidosperma racemosum*) form fine lawns for areas with light to moderate wear
- Copper-awned Wallaby-grass (*Rytidosperma fulvum*) forms larger, coarse tussocks better suited to growing as individual specimens.

### Flowers and foliage

- distinctive hairy seeds forming short, fluffy flower-heads on stems 2cm to 1m tall

- most species display fine, short foliage, which forms sparse or dense tufts. Others have flat leaves 2mm to 4mm wide, forming small tussocks provides textural interest and colour.

### Preferred growing conditions

- most grow well in dry, sunny garden settings
- growing conditions can vary with the species.

### Comment

Wallaby-grasses stay green over summer without high water demands and many species will tolerate regular mowing and trampling.

Kangaroo Grass

Veined Spear-grass

Common Tussock-grass

Wallaby-grass

Weeping Grass

Chocolate-lily

Leek Lily

Flax-lilies

Pink-bells

Purple Loosestrife

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Grass Trigger-plant

Button Everlasting

Sticky Everlasting



## Weeping Grass

### *Microlaena stipoides*

A splendid native lawn in moist, shady positions that can be mown regularly or left to produce delightful weeping flower heads.



#### Size and habit

- foliage grows typically 10cm tall from short underground runners
- stems are typically 50cm long and arching
- lovely weeping perennial grass.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- grows best with some shade and reliable moisture
- will tolerate drier conditions and full sun.



## Chocolate Lily

### *Arthropodium strictum*

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



#### Size and habit

- a low rosette of grassy leaves, typically 30cm to 40cm in diameter, dying back to tubers in summer and autumn. Over spring and early summer, flowers are borne on branching stems up to 1m tall.

#### Flowers and foliage

- delightful violet-purple, chocolate-vanilla scented flowers in spring
- soft green leaves 20cm to 30cm long in a sparse tuft.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- well-drained soils
- plants will retreat to underground tubers during dormant periods
- try growing in decorative pots or containers.

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Sticky Everlasting



## Leek Lily

### ***Bulbine semibarbata***

An attractive, long-flowering wildflower for rockeries and cottage gardens that spreads by seed to form showy clumps. It is lovely 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 50cm to 60cm tall.

#### **Flowers and foliage**

- fleshy, tubular green leaves, typically 3mm to 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
- plants will retreat to underground tubers during dormant periods
- will readily self seed to create drifts
- one of two similar local bulbine lilies available in local nurseries.

## Flax-Lilies

### ***Dianella species***

Attractive, long-lived plants that are easy to maintain and very showy planted in groups.



#### **Size and habit**

- Black Anther Flax-lily (*Dianella revoluta* var. *revoluta*) forms a spreading clump 1m wide and 30cm tall with runners and flowering stems to 60cm tall
- smooth Flax-lily (*Dianella longifolia* var. *longifolia*) forms a compact, upright tuft to 0.5m wide with flower stems 1m tall
- Tasman Flax-lily (*Dianella tasmanica*) has vigorous runners and its coarse, strappy leaves can form dense patches several metres across with flower 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, purple berries.

#### **Preferred growing conditions**

- varieties suit most conditions
- can be grown around the base of trees
- Black Anther Flax-lily suits difficult dry spots, forming slow spreading tussocks
- for moist, shady sites try Tasman Flax-lily
- Smooth Flax-lily (pictured) suits most soils.

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## Pink-bells

### *Tetratheca ciliata*

This delicate, brightly flowering wildflower is a colourful feature plant ideal for rockeries, pots and containers. Plant it in the garden in large or small clusters for a vibrant effect



#### Size and habit

- a glamorous, rounded shrub or herb up to 50cm tall.

#### Flowers and foliage

- stunning masses of dainty, four-petalled, pink to mauve coloured flowers, from late winter through to early summer
- small oval-shaped green leaves in threes or fours.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- an adaptable small shrub that performs well in a wide range of conditions, provided soils are well drained.

## Purple Loosestrife

### *Lythrum salicaria*

The many pink flowers of the Purple Loosestrife offer reliable and seasonal colour to the bog or water garden.



#### Size and habit

- 1m to 2m tall and 1m wide
- plant dies back to rootstock over autumn and winter.

#### Flowers and foliage

- crowded spikes of pink flowers from November to March
- light green leaves to 75mm long.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- moist or submerged soils
- shallow water, preferring edge of pond planting
- grows well in a pot.

#### Comments

- leaves offer autumn colour as plant dies back for the winter. The skeleton of yellow-brown sticks can be cut back or left depending on the garden style.

Kangaroo Grass

Veined Spear-grass

Common Tussock-grass

Wallaby-grass

Weeping Grass

Chocolate-lily

Leek Lily

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Pink-bells

**Purple Loosestrife**

Spiny-headed Mat-rush

Grass Trigger-plant

Button Everlasting

Sticky Everlasting



## Spiny-headed Mat-rush

### *Lomandra longifolia*

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'. Seed forms on female plants
- 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.

## Grass Trigger-Plant

### *Stylidium armeria*

A showy wildflower with brightly coloured blooms, best planted in tight groups or as a pot feature. Sometimes hard to establish after planting out.



#### Size and habit

- a beautiful, tufted plant with grass-like leaves to 25cm and flowering spikes up to 1m tall.

#### Flowers and foliage

- attractive, delicate white to deep pink blooms in a slender spike
- each small flower has a tiny trigger-like 'arm' that firmly hits insects on the back with pollen when they land on the flowers.

#### Preferred growing conditions

- an open, sunny position with adequate moisture
- will tolerate drier conditions once established.

Kangaroo Grass

Veined Spear-grass

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Sticky Everlasting



## Button Everlasting

### ***Coronidium scorpioides***

An attractive rockery or bush garden plant that attracts butterflies and is also an attractive potted plant for the balcony or veranda.



#### **Size and habit**

- underground runners create low, sprawling patches, typically 40cm wide, 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 2cm to 3cm across and dry well if picked young.

#### **Preferred growing conditions**

- full or semi-sun in well drained soils.

## Sticky Everlasting

### ***Xerochrysum viscosum***

A lovely, upright herb with long lasting flowers that look fantastic in dried floral arrangements.



#### **Size and habit**

- 75cm tall and 50cm wide.

#### **Flowers and foliage**

- stunning, golden-yellow flower heads at the end of branching stems, over a long season from late winter to early autumn
- glossy, sticky, slightly weeping, narrow green leaves. Prune lightly to encourage bushy plants and more flowers.

#### **Preferred growing conditions**

- well-drained soils.

#### **Note:**

The Clustered Everlasting (*Chrysocephalum semipapposum*), is another attractive local daisy, with grey-green foliage and spreading habit, suitable for moist or dry sites.

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## 50 more indigenous species

### Moisture

A	Aquatic	Growing in water
W	Wet	Waterlogged/damp
M	Moist	Moisture available most/all year
D	Dry	Dry and well drained soils

### Position

S	Full shade most/all of the time
SS	Semi-shaded, dappled light
F	Full sun most or all of the time

Common Name	Botanical Name	Moist.	Pos.	Description
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### AQUATIC PLANTS

Common Nardoo	<i>Marsilea drummondii</i>	A	F/SS	Fern with 'four-leaf clover' fronds
Eel Grass	<i>Vallisneria australis</i>	A	F/SS	Submerged long strappy leaves
Running Marsh Flower	<i>Ornduffia reniformis</i>	A	F/SS	Bright yellow stars on tall stems
Swamp Lily	<i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i>	A	F/SS	White Lotus like floating flowers

### CLIMBERS AND TWINERS

Mountain Clematis	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	W M	SS/S	Eye catching masses of white stars
Pink Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	M D	F	Showy flowers, delicate trailer/climber

### FERNS

Common Maidenhair	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	W M D	S/SS	Good potted plant for shady spot
Mother Shield-fern	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	W M	S/SS	Tiny young ferns on the tips of fronds

## GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS

Long-hair Plume-grass	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	D	F/SS	Decorative plumed flower heads on stems up to 1m
Rushes	<i>Juncus</i> species	W M D	F/SS	Rushes are excellent edge plants for wetlands
Short-stem Sedge	<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	W M	F/SS	Small densely tufted sedge
Silvertop Wallaby-grass	<i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i>	M D	SS	Tall, elegant, flowering stems
Small Grass-tree	<i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> ssp. <i>lutea</i>	D	F	Grassy clump with densely clustered scented yellow flowers
Soft Tussock-grass	<i>Poa morrisii</i>	M	SS	Soft, grey foliage in small tussocks
Tall Sedge	<i>Carex appressa</i>	W	F/SS	Flower spikes on long, erect stems
Tassel Sedge	<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	W	F/SS	Graceful flowers hang like tassels

### GROUNDCOVERS/LOW SPREADING HABIT

Angled Lobelia	<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	M	F/SS	Blue/purple flowers on creeping foliage, good for boggy areas
Austral Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	D M	F/SS	Dainty light pink flower displays
Austral Stork's-bill	<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	D M	SS	Pink-white petals with purple veins
Bidgee-widgee	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	W D	F/SS	A useful soil binding plant
Hairy Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	M	SS	Yellow flowers, rounded leaves, good in hanging baskets



Nodding Saltbush	<i>Einadia nutans</i> <i>spp. nutans</i>	D	F	Grey foliage, red berries
Spur Goodenia	<i>Goodenia paradoxa</i>	D M	F/SS	Unusually shaped pretty yellow flowers
Swamp Pennywort	<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	M W	SS/S	Tiny white-pink flowers

### WILDFLOWERS

Blue Pincushion	<i>Brunonia australis</i>	D M	SS	Striking, bright-blue domed flowers
Bluebells	<i>Wahlenbergia</i> spp.	M D	SS/F	Delicate herb with purple flowers, self seeds well
Common Billy-buttons	<i>Craspedia variabilis</i>	M W	F/SS	Showy, brilliant yellow flower domes
Common Raspwort	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	M D	F	Low bushy herb with tiny pink/red flowers
Forest Germander	<i>Teucrium corymbosum</i>	M	F	Erect perennial herb to 1m, small spikes of white flowers
Sheep's Burr	<i>Acaena echinata</i>	M	F/SS	Fermy, dark green foliage
Wiry Buttons	<i>Leptorhynchos tenuifolius</i>	D M	SS	Small yellow daisies on wiry stems

### SMALL – MEDIUM SHRUBS APPROXIMATELY 1m to 3m

Common Cassinia	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	D	F/SS	Pink buds and cream flower clusters
Grey Everlasting	<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i>	D	F/SS	Crowded clusters of tiny yellow tubes
Grey Parrot-pea	<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	D	SS/F	Decorative slender plant, bright orange flowers
Heath Wattle	<i>Acacia brownii</i>	M	F/SS	Low spreading, profuse flowers

Hedge Wattle	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	D M	F/SS	Dense, prickly, ideal bird habitat
Hop Wattle	<i>Acacia stricta</i>	D	F/SS	Pale yellow balls of flower
Juniper Wattle	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	D M	F/SS	Creamy pale yellow ball flowers
Large Kangaroo Apple	<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	D M	F/SS	Bluish/purple flowers with orange fruits when ripe
Round-leaf Pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris vacciniifolia</i>	M	S	Large creamy-white flower clusters
Silky Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia myrsinoides</i>	D M	SS	Daisy-like, white with yellow centres

### MEDIUM SHRUBS 3m to 5m

Yarra Burgan	<i>Kunzea leptospermoides</i>	D	F/SS	Attractive massed white flower display
Hemp Bush	<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i>	M W	SS/S	Scented clusters of creamy flowers
River Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	M	SS	Cream to pink bottlebrush flowers
Swamp Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	W	F/SS	Creamy bottlebrush spikes
Tree Everlasting	<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	M	S SS	Broad clusters of white flowers, can be dried
Victorian Christmas-bush	<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	M	S SS	Great summer flowering, fragrant mint leaves

### TREES 5m PLUS

Bundy, Long-leaved Box	<i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</i>	D	F/SS	Small cream flowers
Messmate	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	M	SS/F	South facing aspects in Manningham
Silver Wattle	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	M D	SS/F	Wattle with silver foliage

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Candlebark	<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>	33
Chocolate-lily	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	69
Cinnamon Wattle	<i>Acacia stictophylla</i>	39
Common Apple-berry	<i>Billardiera mutabilis</i>	60
Common Billy-buttons	<i>Craspedia variabilis</i>	80
Common Maidenhair	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	78
Common Nardoo	<i>Marsilea drummondii</i>	78

Common Raspwort	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	80
Common Tussock-grass	<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	66
Correa	<i>Correa species</i>	46
Dusty Miller	<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i>	52
Eel Grass	<i>Vallisneria australis</i>	78
Flax-lilies	<i>Dianella species</i>	71
Forest Germander	<i>Teucrium corymbosum</i>	80
Gold-dust Wattle	<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	44
Golden Bush-pea	<i>Pultenaea gunnii</i>	54
Golden Tip	<i>Goodia lotifolia</i>	53
Golden Wattle	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	38
Grass Trigger-plant	<i>Stylidium armeria</i>	75
Grey Everlasting	<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i>	80
Grey Parrot-pea	<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	80
Hairy Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	79
Hazel Pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	37
Heath Wattle	<i>Acacia brownei</i>	80
Hedge Wattle	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	81
Hemp Bush Hop	<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i>	81
Hop Goodenia	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	47
Hop Wattle	<i>Acacia stricta</i>	81
Ivy-leaf Violet	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	59
Juniper Wattle	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	81

Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	64
Kidney-weed	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	58
Large Kangaroo Apple	<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	81
Leek Lily	<i>Bulbine semibarbata</i>	70
Lightwood	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	40
Long-hair Plume-grass	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	79
Manuka	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	56
Matted Pratia	<i>Pratia pedunculata</i>	62
Messmate	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	81
Mother Shield-fern	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	78
Mountain Clematis	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	78
Myrtle Wattle	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	45
Narrow-leaved Peppermint	<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	28
Nodding Saltbush	<i>Einadia nutans ssp. nutans</i>	80
Pink Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	78
Pink-bells	<i>Tetralochea ciliata</i>	72
Plum-leaf Pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris prunifolia</i>	36
Prickly Currant-bush	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	48
Prickly Moses	<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	41
Purple Coral-pea	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	61
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	73
Red Box	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	31
Red Stringybark	<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	29
River Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	81

Round-leaf Pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris vacciniifolia</i>	81
Running Marsh Flower	<i>Ornduffia reniformis</i>	78
Running Postman	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	57
Rushes	<i>Juncus species</i>	79
Sheep's Burr	<i>Acaena echinata</i>	80
Short-stem Sedge	<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	79
Silky Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia myrsinoides</i>	81
Silver Wattle	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	81
Silvertop Wallaby-grass	<i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i>	79
Slender Clematis	<i>Clematis decipiens</i>	63
Small Grass tree	<i>Xanthorrhoea minor ssp. lutea</i>	79
Snow Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia lirata</i>	50
Soft Tussock-grass	<i>Poa morrisii</i>	79
Spear Grasses	<i>Austrostipa species</i>	65
Spiny-headed Mat-Rush	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	74
Spreading Wattle	<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	51
Spur Goodenia	<i>Goodenia paradoxa</i>	80
Sticky Everlasting	<i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i>	77
Swamp Lily	<i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i>	78
Swamp Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	81
Swamp Pennywort	<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	80
Sweet Bursaria	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	35
Tall Sedge	<i>Carex appressa</i>	79
Tassel Sedge	<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	79

Tree Everlasting	<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	81
Twiggy Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i> var. <i>ramulosa</i>	55
Veined Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa rudis</i>	65
Victorian Christmas-bush	<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	81
Wallaby-grass	<i>Rytidosperma</i> species	67
Weeping Grass	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	68
Wiry Buttons	<i>Leptorhynchos tenuifolius</i>	80
Yarra Burgan	<i>Kunzea leptospermsoides</i>	81
Yellow Box	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	32

## Environmental weeds

Weeds are a serious threat to precious bushland and parkland. Environmental weeds often seem attractive or innocuous and may be mistaken as common garden plants. They can be native or exotic — any plant that grows and establishes outside of its natural environment may become an environmental weed.

These plants out-compete and displace desirable local native plants, ruining bushland areas that provide important habitat for native birds, insects and mammals.

Some ornamental plants are serious environmental weeds in the Manningham region. Avoid planting these species and think about removing and replacing them with one of the indigenous plants listed in this book.

For more information on weeds and how to control them, contact Manningham Council for a copy of the Weeds identification booklet.

## Reference and reading

Flora of Melbourne: A guide to the indigenous plants of the Greater Melbourne area. Bull, Marilyn and Stolfo, George.

Flora of Warrandyte, Friends of Warrandyte State Park  
[fowsp.org.au/fow\\_db.php](http://fowsp.org.au/fow_db.php)

Flora of Victoria, Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria  
[vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au](http://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au)

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