

City of Bayswater

Local Native Plants Guide



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Anigozanthos humilis



City of Bayswater Mayor, Terry Kenyon JP

Mayor's message

Welcome to the City of Bayswater's Growing Local Native Plants Guide.

This guide is a collaboration of the most up to date information on recommended native landscaping plants in the City of Bayswater. You will find that the information provided in this book will help you not only achieve that dream garden but will also help in preserving the environment.

We have included tips that will make having a native garden easy. When the information is at your fingertips it makes the process simpler and will place the garden of your dreams within reach.

mayor

So I suggest, sit down with a cup of coffee or tea and digest the invaluable information this guide has to offer. Then get out your gardening gloves and get to work on a garden that reflects your lifestyle.

Hope you enjoy it!

City of Bayswater Mayor, Terry Kenyon JP



growing local

Why grow local plants?

It's important to understand why it's better to plant local plants before you embark on planting your dream garden.

The planting of exotic plants in your garden can lead to a variety of problems. Firstly, they require more water which is increasingly a concern in Australia. Secondly they require more fertiliser which enters groundwater and street drainage, contributing to toxic algal blooms in the Swan River and wetlands.

They can also become environmental weeds as they can spread into native bushland and compete with our native species. Native plants unlike non-natives occur in local bushlands around Bayswater and so rarely become a problem.

Native gardens use less water, need less fertilisers and don't invade other areas of bushland. Not only will you have a colourful garden all year round but you'll lessen your water bill and feel good about doing something for the environment.

Many of our native plants also provide food and habitat for native birds, insects, butterflies and frogs while providing vegetation islands for these animals to rest.

So not only do local, native plants stop environmental degradation but they also increase biodiversity in your suburb!

Where to begin

Here are some handy tips to think about when designing your garden:

- try drawing the colours you want on graph paper to give you a good idea of the colours and types of plants you want, where you want to plant them and how the result may look;
- rid yourself of weeds before you plant and mulch. Try not to plant larger plants near fences and walls, because they can be damaged as the plants grow larger;
- most plants now come in different forms, so remember to ask about dwarf and groundcover varieties of your favourite plants to better fit your garden;
- for all year round colour, select plants that flower in different seasons. Ask your nursery for plants with different coloured foliage, such as *Agonis flexuosa* 'Burgundy' which has deep red leaves, to bring more colour to your garden; and
- don't be afraid to be creative, mix up species, colours and sizes in differing numbers for a natural yet effective look.





*Banksia
affenwata*

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Plant selection and planting out

These tips will help you in selecting the types of plants you would like in your garden:

- go for smaller plants in larger pots as they won't be root bound and more likely to survive when you put them in the ground. If you're looking for a more instant effect buy more mature plants;
- read the label on the plants as they tell you how much water and sunlight it will need as well as how big it will grow;
- take advantage of the winter rains and plant in April through August. Plants will get plenty of water and have time to establish before the spring growing season and survive the summer; and
- don't be afraid to ask your local nursery for advice. Alternatively try the North Metro Conservation Group or Environment House as they are a bundle of knowledge on local plants.

Planting your local plants

Consider the following when planting your native plants:

- set out your plants in their pots where you want them to be, keep shuffling them until you have the look you desire.
- give the plant, the hole and the soil around it, a good water before planting. Try adding a wetting agent to improve water retention, and a little bit of low phosphorus fertiliser;
- dig a hole that is a bit larger than the pot. Take the plant from its pot and gently loosen the roots before placing it in the middle of the hole and carefully fill in with soil;
- gently but firmly pat the soil around the plant concentrating on the area around the stem. The plant should be slightly lower than the surrounding soil, forming a small depression around its stem so the water is directed towards the roots.
- finish off with a 5 cm deep and 20 cm wide layer of mulch around the plant base (try not to have the mulch too close to the stem because it can encourage rotting).

List of specialist nurseries that sell local plants

Here are a number of nurseries where you will be able to buy the plants you need. The City of Bayswater doesn't necessarily endorse these nurseries, and alternatives are available in the phone book.

Nursery	Street	Suburb	Phone	Fax
APACE Nursery	1 Johanna Street	North Fremantle	9336 1262	9430 5729
Australian Native Nursery Group	141 King Road	Oakford	9525 1324	9525 4703
Boola Wongin Nursery	619 Armadale Road	Forestdale	9397 0160	9397 1430
Carramar Coastal Nursery	Lot 5 Mandurah Road	Secret Harbor	9524 1227	9524 1777
Environment House	61 Eighth Avenue	Maylands	9271 4488	9271 9005
Lullfitz Nursery	Caporn Street	Wanneroo	9405 1607	9306 2933
Men Of The Trees	Corner Amherst Road/ Stirling Crescent	Hazelmere	9250 1888	9250 2735
Muchea Tree Farm	Lot 214 Archibald Street	Muchea	9571 4090	9571 4297
Native Flora Technologies	30 Malvern Street	West Swan	9250 3491 9377 0444	9250 3491
Zanthorrea Nursery	155 Watsonia Road	Maida vale	9454 6260	9454 4540

Also check out www.bayswater.wa.gov.au for more native nurseries



watering

Watering

When to water

Choosing local plants reduces water wastage.

It's a great idea to use local plants because they are suited to Perth's climate and require little summer watering. While they are establishing however they will require some watering. This is also true during extended dry periods at any time of year.

Water a couple of times a week in the first week of planting. Keep this up during the summer months for the first year to give your plants a kick start. More established plants won't need much water, but if they start to look stressed or if a heat wave hits, a 'one off' on your designated watering day will be enough to see them through.

The best time to water would be in the morning, but be sure not to over water as this could lead to rotting, diseases and shallow root growth, as well as the encouragement of weeds. If water repellence occurs, you may need to apply a wetting agent.

What irrigation to use

It's important to choose the correct irrigation methods to get the maximum benefit from your garden.

Methods where the water is directed straight towards the roots are best, like adjustable dripper or trickle systems and subsurface irrigation. For plants with a high water demand, simply use a high flow rate dripper.

Another option is to use grey water from the everyday running of your household. Grey water is waste water from your household such as the shower and laundry.

Wherever this system is used it's important the grey water is disposed of below the ground and a licence is obtained from your local Council's Health Section so it doesn't cause a health hazard. For more information contact the City of Bayswater Environmental Health Section on 9272 0648.



Isopogon dubius

Pruning

When to prune

Your best time to prune is in late spring or early summer.

Pruning in winter or mid summer should be avoided because this can lead to extensive die back in your plants. Young plants should be pruned lightly and regularly while older plants can handle more extensive pruning and love a good trim.

How to prune

After the plant has finished flowering, cut the stems just behind the seed pod to prune new season growth. For old wood just prune the centre of the plant and leave the younger growth on the outsides.

Tips for pruning:

- cut off the whole branch cleanly at the joint leaving a flat edge;
- remove low branches to make weeding easier; and
- the softer wooded plants aren't as tough as the hardier woody plants, so they should only be pruned lightly.

Hot Tip!

Tough love

To help prevent black ink disease, be brutal and cut back Kangaroo Paws after flowering each year. They'll thank you for it in the long run!



Mulch

Why mulch?

Adding suitable mulch to your garden after planting not only helps the soil to retain moisture and keep your plants cooler, but it also reduces the number of weeds in your garden and therefore the amount of weeding you have to do. The best mulches are a mixture of different plant materials of different sizes.

What makes a good mulch?

The best mulch is the one that if you walk on it without shoes, it hurts your feet. Coarse material is best, like the natural leaf litter from your garden.

When to mulch?

All mulches break down over time so you will need to replace it every spring or early summer.

How much mulch?

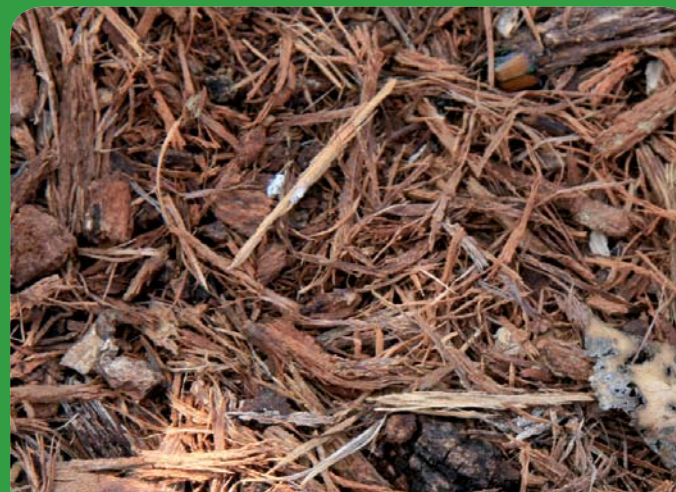
To aid water retention, create a circular depression around the plant in a 10 cm thick layer of suitable mulch.

What to avoid?

Applying mulch too close to the plant stem can encourage disease and rotting. Not a desirable outcome!

Mulches made from exotic species and soft leaved plants can degrade too quickly and release nutrients into the soil too fast for WA plants.

Some commercial mulches are higher in nitrogen and phosphorus and not suitable for local WA plants. They are usually already composted and are more a soil conditioner rather than a mulch. Look for native plant or low phosphorus fertilisers.



Fertilisers

Native plants evolved to the low nutrient levels in most of Bayswater's soils. This is why exotic plants need heaps more fertilisers than natives.

Native plants can't handle traditional fertilisers because they don't like high nutrient levels, in particular, phosphorus.

To keep your garden looking stunning, add a little native fertiliser and follow the instructions on the bag. Remember excess nutrients are a waste and only cause algal blooms in our waterways.

When to apply fertiliser

The best option is to apply the fertilisers to the bottom of the hole when planting. Only apply fertiliser during the growing season and over the root zone when the plant shows signs of nutrient deficiencies.

Hot Tip!

Not all bugs are bad

For a more organic solution try seaweed fertiliser or fish emulsion to encourage more healthy microbial activity in your soil. It will also help your plants to grow and fight off diseases.



Local Plant List (Coastal & Eastern)

Botanical Name	Common/Nyoongar Name	Height (m)	Flower Colour	Flower Time
Trees & Small Trees				
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	Sheoak/Kondil	15	Brown	May - Oct
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	Candle Banksia/Piara	5 to 8	Yellow	Sep - Oct
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	Bull Banksia/Pulgaria	10	Yellow	Sep - Dec
<i>Banksia ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaf Banksia	10	Red & cream	Mar - Jan
<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	Swamp Banksia	10	Pale yellow	March - Aug
<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	Firewood Banksia	10	Red & silver	Feb - Aug
<i>Banksia prionotes</i>	Acorn Banksia	10	Bright orange	March - May
<i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum	8	Red	Dec - May
<i>Eucalyptus lane-poolei</i>	Salmon White Gum	12 to 15	Creamy-white	Jan - Sep
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	Flooded Gum	to 20	Creamy-white	Aug
<i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i>	Coastal Blackbutt/Prickly Bark	9 to 16	Creamy-white	Feb
<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>	Christmas Tree	to 10	Bright orange	Oct - Jan
<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Albizia	10	Greenish-yellow	Aug - Feb
<i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>	Woody Pear	to 8	White	Dec - Feb
Shrubs (3 to 5m)				
<i>Acacia rostellifera</i>	Summer-scented Wattle	2 to 5	Yellow	Aug - Oct
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Kudjong	5	Yellow	Aug - Oct
<i>Actinostrobus pyramidalis</i>	Swamp Cypress	3	Brown	Aug - Nov
<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i>	Common Woollybush	2 to 4	Red	Sep - Feb
<i>Conospermum triplinervium</i>	Tree Smokebush	5	Grey	Aug - Nov
<i>Hakea bucculenta</i>	Red Pokers	5	Red	Aug - Sept
<i>Hakea prostrata</i>	Harsh Hakea	3	White	Aug - Nov
<i>Hakea victoria</i>	Royal Hakea	3	White	Jun - Jul
<i>Oxylobium lineare</i>	River Pea	3	Red, Yellow	Sep - Jan
Shrubs (1 to 3m)				
<i>Acacia dentifera</i>		3	Golden	Aug - Nov
<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	Prickly Moses	2	Yellow	Jun - Oct
<i>Adenanthos obovatus</i>	Basket Flower	2	Scarlet, Orange	Aug - Nov

Botanical Name	Common/Nyoongar Name	Height (m)	Flower Colour	Flower Time
<i>Beaufortia squarrosa</i>	Sandplains Brush Myrtle/Puno	2	Red	Jan - Apr
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	One sided Bottle Brush/Kwowdjard	1 to 2	Red	Aug - Dec
<i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i>	Silky-leaved Blood Flower/Pin-dak	2	Blood Red	Mar - Oct
<i>Conospermum incurvum</i>	Plume Smokebush	0.4 to 1	White-grey	Jul - Nov
<i>Dampiera teres</i>	Terete-leaved Dampiera	0.2 to 0.6	Blue	Aug - Nov
<i>Darwinia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Myrtle	2	Yellow, Red	Jul - Dec
<i>Dryandra armata</i>	Prickly Dryandra	2	Yellow	Jun - Nov
<i>Eremaea pauciflora</i>	Orange-flowered Eremaea	1.5 to 2	Orange	Sep - Dec
<i>Eremaea purpurea</i>	Purple-flowered Eremaea	2	Pink-purple	Oct - Feb
<i>Grevillia obtusifolia</i>		0.5 to 2	Red	Sep - Oct
<i>Hakea lissocarpa</i>	Honey Bush	3	White-yellow, Pink	Jun - Sep
<i>Hakea ruscifolia</i>	Candle Hakea	3	White	Dec - Mar
<i>Lambertia multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Honeysuckle	3	Yellow	Jun - Dec
<i>Macrozamia riedlei</i>	Zamia Palm/Djiridji	3	Red	Sep - Oct
<i>Melaleuca acerosa</i>	Coast Honey Myrtle	1	Cream	Sep - Dec
<i>Melaleuca conothamnoides</i>		0.3 to 1.5	Pink-purple	Apr - Jan/Sep - Nov
<i>Melaleuca radula</i>	Graceful Honey Myrtle	3	Pink, Mauve	Sep - Nov
<i>Persoonia saccata</i>	Thread-leaf Snottygobble	0.2 to 1.5	Yellow	Jul - Jan
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	Grasstree/Palga	3	White	Nov - Jan
Shrubs (Less than 1m)				
<i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i>	Dune Moses/Panjang	0.5 to 1	Yellow	Jun - Aug
<i>Acacia preissiana</i>		0.05 to 0.35	Yellow	Dec - Jan
<i>Acacia stenoptera</i>	Narrow-winged Wattle	0.3 to 1	Creamy-yellow	May - Sep
<i>Acacia willdenowiana</i>	Grass Wattle	0.3 to 0.6	White, Yellow	Jun - Oct
<i>Actinostrobus acuminatus</i>	Dwarf Cypress	0.3 to 0.75	Brown	Oct - Dec
<i>Andersonia lehmanniana</i>		0.15 to 0.6	White, Pink-purple	May - Sep
<i>Baeckea camphorosmae</i>	Camphor Myrtle	1	White, Pink	May - Feb
<i>Beaufortia elegans</i>		1	Purple, Pink	Nov - Feb
<i>Beaufortia purpurea</i>		1	Purple	Oct - Jan
<i>Boronia crenulata</i>	Aniseed Boronia	1	Pale Red	Aug - Oct

Local Plant List (Coastal & Eastern) cont.

Botanical Name	Common/Nyoongar Name	Height (m)	Flower Colour	Flower Time
<i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i>	Common Brown Pea	0.2 to 1	Brown & Yellow	Jul - Oct
<i>Calytrix flavescens</i>	Summer Starflower	0.3 to 0.8	Yellow	Nov - Jan
<i>Calytrix fraseri</i>	Pink Summer Calytrix	0.6 to 1	Pink, Purple	All Year
<i>Chorizema dicksonii</i>	Yellow-eyed Flame-pea	1	Orange-red & Yellow	Aug - Oct
<i>Chorizema ilicifolium</i>	Holly flame pea	0.75	Red & Yellow	Jul - Aug
<i>Dampiera linearis</i>	Common Dampiera	0.15 to 0.6	Indigo	Jul - Nov
<i>Darwinia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Myrtle	2	Yellow, Red	Jul - Dec
<i>Dryandra lindleyana</i>	Couch Honeypot/Pudjaun	Low	Gold	May - Sep
<i>Eremophila glabra</i>	Tarbush	0.5 to 1	Orange	Mar - Dec
<i>Gompholobium tomentosum</i>	Hairy Yellow Pea	0.3 to 1	Yellow	Aug - Dec
<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i>	Fuchsia Grevillea	0.3 to 1	Dull Red-Orange, Red	Mar - Nov
<i>Grevillea pressii</i>	Sea Spray	to 1m	Red	Jun - Sep
<i>Grevillea thelmanniana</i>	Spider-net Grevillea	0.4 to 1	Red	May - Sep
<i>Grevillea wilsonii</i>	Wilson's Grevillea	0.5 to 1	Bright Red	May - Nov
<i>Hakea myrtoides</i>	Myrtle Hakea	1	Dark Pink	Jul - Aug
<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>	Buttercups	0.75	Brilliant yellow	May - Oct
<i>Hibbertia racemosa</i>	Stalked Guinea-flower	0.1 to 0.75	Yellow	Jul - Nov
<i>Hovea pungens</i>	Devil's Pins/Puyenak	2	Purple	Jun - Nov
<i>Hovea trisperma</i>	Common Hovea	0.1 to 0.7	Purple	Jun - Sep
<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>	Coconut Ice	0.75	White or pink-tinged	Jul - Oct
<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	Swan River Myrtle	1	Pale Deep-pink	Jul - Oct
<i>Isopogon dubius</i>	Rose Conebrush	1	Pink	Jul - Oct
<i>Isotropis cuneifolia</i>	Granny's Bonnets	0.05 to 0.3	Yellow & Red	Aug - Oct
<i>Jacksonia sericea</i>	Waldjumi	0.6	Orange	Dec - Feb
<i>Labichea punctata</i>	Lance-leaved Cassia	1	Yellow	Jul - Oct
<i>Melaleuca scabra</i>	Rough Honey-myrtle	1	Pink-purple	Sep - Dec
<i>Melaleuca trichophylla</i>		0.15 to 1	Pink-purple	Nov - Jan
<i>Petrophile linearis</i>	Pixie-mops	0.2 to 1	Pink, mauve	Sep - Nov
<i>Petrophile macrostachya</i>		1	Yellow	Aug - Nov
<i>Pimelea rosea</i>	Rose Banjine	1	Pale Deep-pink	Aug - Nov

Botanical Name	Common/Nyoongar Name	Height (m)	Flower Colour	Flower Time
<i>Pimelea sulphurea</i>	Yellow Banjine	0.15 to 0.7	Yellow	Oct - Nov
<i>Scaevola calliptera</i>		0.1 to 0.4	Blue	Sep - Jan
<i>Sphaerolobium medium</i>		0.1 to 0.6	Yellow-Orange-Red	Aug - Nov
<i>Verticordia densiflora</i>	Bushy Featherflower	1	Pink, White	Nov - Jan
<i>Verticordia huegalii</i>	Variegated Featherflower	0.6	Cream, Yellow	Aug - Oct
<i>Verticordia plumosa</i>	Plumed Featherflower	1	Pink	Sep - Dec
Perennial Herbs				
<i>Anigozanthos humilis</i>	Catspaw	0.1 to 1	Orange	Aug - Oct
<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i>	Kangaroo Paw/Kurulbrang	1	Red & Green	Sep - Nov
<i>Anigozanthos viridis</i>	Green Kangaroo Paw	1	Green	Sep - Nov
<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Tall Speargrass	0.2 to 1.2	Silver	Sep - Oct
<i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i>	Bearded Speargrass	0.3 to 0.1	White hairy	Aug - Nov
<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i>	Blue Squill	0.05 to 0.4	Pink	Aug - Oct
<i>Conostylis aculeata</i>	Grey Cottonheads	0.4	Yellow	Aug - Sep
<i>Conostylis candicans</i>	Spiny Cottonheads	0.4	Yellow	Sep - Nov
<i>Conostylis setigera</i>	Bristly Cottonheads	0.4	Yellow	Sep - Oct
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blueberry Lilly/Native flax	1	Purple	Sep - Jan
<i>Neurachne alopecuriodes</i>	Foxtail Mulga-grass	1	Grey	Aug - Nov
<i>Orthrosathus laxus</i>	Morning Iris	0.15 to 0.55	Blue	Aug - Nov
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	Purple Flag/Kom-ma	0.5 to 0.8	Purple	Sep - Oct
Climbers & Groundcovers				
<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	Native Wisteria	Climber	Purple	Jun - Sep
<i>Hemiandra pungens</i>	Snakebush	Climber	Mauve	All Year
<i>Kennedia coccinea</i>	Coral Vine	Climber	Red-yellow	Jul - Nov
<i>Kennedia nigricans</i>	Black Coral Pea	Climber	Black & Yellow	Jul - Nov
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	Low	Red	Aug - Nov
<i>Pronaya fraseri</i>	Pronaya	Climber	Pale Mauve	Dec - Feb
<i>Sollya heterophylla</i>	Australian Bluebell	Low & climber	Sky Blue	Oct - Feb



Cottage garden

Everyone loves that 'cottage garden' look.

A cottage garden is a mixture of fast growing native annuals and herbaceous perennials, with winding pathways and peaceful alcoves.

Follow these few simple guidelines to ensure successful cottage garden planting:

- your garden beds should not be formally structured, mix it up a little and plant randomly. Remember if it isn't the look you desire, you can always move them around;
- self seeding plants will mean your garden will develop without continual planting;
- scented plants will give a lingering fragrance over the garden and add to the effect;
- create focal points by placing different colour foliated plants around benched, arches and statues;
- cottage gardens are all about the blooms, so replace some lawn with garden beds;
- cover unattractive sights such as old sheds and boring walls with climber covered lattice and if you're feeling adventurous run a climber up your arches; and
- arches, arbors, lattice, picket fences, rustic ornaments, garden furniture, pots, statues and ornaments will all look at home in your cottage garden.

Cottage garden plant list

Try the below plants to achieve that 'cottage' look.



Patersonia occidentalis



Leschenaultia biloba



Anigozanthos manglesii

Tree

Eucalyptus ficifolia

Eucalyptus victrix

Common name

Red flowering gum

Shrub

Acacia lasiocarpus

Eremaea purpurea/elegans

Eremophila calorhabdos

Pimelea ferruginea

Dune Moses

Red rod

Small shrub

Dryandra nivea

Leschenaultia biloba

Honeypot Dryandra

Blue Leschenaultia

Little strappy plants

Anigozanthos manglesii

Conostylis candicans

Orthrosanthus

laxus/multiflorus

Common name

Kangaroo paws

Spiny Cottonheads

Morning Iris

Climber

Hardenbergia

comptoniana

Native Wisteria

Groundcover

Adenanthos cuneatus

(low groundcover form)

Eremophila glabra

Hemiandra pungens

Melaleuca pentagona

Coastal Jugflower

Kalbarri carpet

Snakebush

Little Penta



Pimelea ferruginea



Water features

Water features always lift the look of a garden and can really create a great 'feel'.

A water feature can be as large or as small as you want or as space allows. Your water feature can be anything from water slowly spilling over the edges of an ornamental pot to a cascading fountain.

Most people don't realise that many species adapted to Perth soils are also great for water gardens. Ask your nursery about native sedges.

Not only is a water feature a great element in your design, but it also attracts birds and frogs into your garden.

Water feature plant list

Here are some native species that are great for water gardens.



Dianella revoluta



Juncus kraussii



Acacia pulchella

Tree

Melaleuca priessiana

Melaleuca raphiophylla

Common name

Moonah

Swamp Paperbark

Shrubs

Acacia pulchella

Conostylis sitergia

Dampiera linearis

Dianella revoluta

Prickly Acacia

Bristly Cottonhead

Common Dampiera

Blue Berry Lilly

Sedges and rushes

Baumea juncea

Ficinia nodosa

Juncus kraussii

Juncus pallidus

Bare Twig Rush

Knotted Club Rush

Shore Rush

Pale Rush



Ficinia nodosa



Mediterranean gardens

The Mediterranean garden is a great garden for entertaining in Perth's hot summers.

This design is a mixture of courtyards surrounded by planter beds filled with bright flowers. You can use some statues, bright ornamental pots or garden arches to add a bit of flair to your design.

Mediterranean garden plant list

Below is a list of plants you may want to have a look at if you like the idea of a Mediterranean garden.



Hypocalymma robustum



Kennedia prostrata



Eremophila glabra

Tree

Eucalyptus torquata
Eucalyptus victrix

Common name

Coral Gum

Shrub

Acacia lasiocarpa Dune Moses
Anigozanthos manglesii Kangaroo Paw
Conostylis candicans Spiny Cottonheads
Eremophila calorhabdos Red Rod
Hypocalymma robustum Swan River Myrtle
Macrozamia reidleyi Zamia Palm
Xanthorrhoea sp Grass Tree

Groundcover / Climber

Eremophila glabra Tarbush
Hardenbergia comptoniana Native Wisteria
Kennedia prostrata Running Postman

Perennial herb

Dianella revoluta Blueberry Lily



Conostylis candicans



Japanese style garden

Why not add some spirituality to your garden?

The Japanese style garden draws influences from Shinto, Buddhist and Taoist philosophies to bring a sense of spirituality to the garden.

Rocks are positioned first because they change the least and represent stability in the garden. Rocks should be of similar colour, texture and form. Pebbles are also a regular feature and are used to represent the flow of water and continuity of life. They can also be used to form pathways.

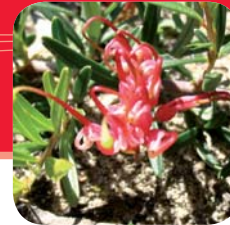
Small bamboo water features like a deer scarer are common in a Japanese garden and bring the sound of tranquillity to the space, as well as mark the passing of time.

Gazebos are a good way to enjoy and observe the garden in all seasons, while statues of lions are placed at the entrance to a garden to guard against intruders.

The common rule of the Japanese garden is 'less is more!'

Japanese garden plant list

Below is a list of plants that may inspire your creativity when choosing plants.



Grevillea obtusifolia



Hemiandra pungens



Xanthorrhoea preissii

Tree

Agonis flexuosa

*Pittosporum
phylliraeoides*

Common name

Peppermint 'Burgundy'

Weeping Pittosporum

Shrub

Banksia blechnifolia

Hakea bucculenta

Xanthorrhoea sp

Red Poker

Grass Tree

Groundcover / Climber

Grevillea obtusifolia

Hemiandra Pungens

Gin Gin Gem

Snakebush

Perennial Herb

Dianella revoluta

Ficinia nodosa

Blueberry Lily



Hakea bucculenta

Where to from here?

The City of Bayswater hopes you have enjoyed the booklet and have found the information useful. With all this talk about the world's environmental problems, it can all seem hard to know where you can help. This book represents the ways in which you can begin to soften your eco footprint by increasing biodiversity in your garden and stopping algal blooms, all while having a beautiful garden with Australian values.

For more information on the booklet visit the City's website www.bayswater.wa.gov.au under the Environment section for updates on garden designs, nurseries recommended books, plant photos and plant facts.



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