

CENTRAL SOILS SPECIES LIST

Start of flowering time: Spring Summer Autumn Winter All Year

Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Flower Colour	Flower Time	Other Info
Trees (Up to 15m)					
Fraser's Sheoak	<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	15	brown	May-Oct	
Candle Banksia	<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	5-8	yellow	Sep-Oct	
Bull Banksia	<i>Banksia grandis</i>	10	yellow	Sep-Dec	*
Holly-leaf Banksia	<i>Banksia ilicifolia</i>	10	pink & cream	Mar-Jan	
Firewood Banksia	<i>°Banksia menziesii</i>	10	pink & red	Feb-Aug	*
Red Flowering Gum	<i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i>	8	red	Dec-May	* WA
Coastal Blackbutt	<i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i>	9-16	creamy white	Feb	
Coral Gum	<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>	4-11	pink, red	Aug-Dec	WA
Sandplain Woody Pear	<i>Xylomelum angustifolium</i>	7	creamy white	Dec-Feb	* WA
Shrubs (3 to 5m)					
Coojong	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	5	yellow	Aug-Oct	
Common Woollybush	<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i>	2-4	red	Sep-Feb	*
Tree Smokebush	<i>Conospermum triplinervium</i>	4.5	greyish white	Aug-Nov	*
Red Pokers	<i>Hakea bucculenta</i>	4.5	red	Aug-Sep	WA
Royal Hakea	<i>Hakea victoria</i>	3	white, colourful foliage	Jun-Jul	WA
Zamia Palm	<i>Macrozamia riedlei</i>	3	red cones	Sep-Oct	
River Pea	<i>Oxylobium lineare</i>	3	red, yellow	Sep-Jan	
Shrubs (1 to 3m)					
Prickly Moses	<i>Acacia dentifera</i>	3	golden	Aug-Nov	
Basket Flower	<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	1.5	yellow	Jun-Oct	
One-sided Bottlebrush	<i>°Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	1-2	red	Aug-Dec	
Silky-leaved Blood Flower	<i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i>	1.5	blood red	Mar-Oct	*
Plume Smokebush	<i>Conospermum incurvum</i>	0.4-1	white-grey	Jul-Nov	
Terete-leaved Dampiera	<i>Dampiera teres</i>	0.2-0.6	blue	Aug-Nov	*
Prickly Dryandra	<i>Dryandra armata</i>	1.5	yellow	Jun-Nov	
Orange-flowered Eremaea	<i>Eremaea pauciflora</i>	1.5-2	orange	Sep-Dec	*
Purple-flowered Eremaea	<i>Eremaea purpurea</i>	1.5	pink-purple	Oct-Feb	
Pink Pokers	<i>Grevillea petrophiloides</i>	3	pink	Jan-Nov	WA
Honey Bush	<i>Hakea lissocarpa</i>	3	white-yellow, pink	Jun-Sep	
Candle Hakea	<i>Hakea ruscifolia</i>	3	white	Dec-Mar	
Many-flowered Honeysuckle	<i>Lambertia multiflora</i>	2.5	yellow	Jun-Dec	
Coast Honey-myrtle	<i>Melaleuca acerosa</i>	1	cream	Sep-Dec	
	<i>Melaleuca conothamnoides</i>	0.3-1.5	pink-purple	Apr-Jun/ Sep-Nov	*
Thread-leaf Snottygobble	<i>Persoonia saccata</i>	0.2-1.5	yellow	Jul-Jan	
Spiked Scholtzia	<i>Scholtzia involucrata</i>	1.5	white, pale pink	Dec-Mar	*
Grass Tree	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	3	white	Nov-Jan	
Shrubs (less than 1m)					
Narrow-winged Wattle	<i>Acacia stenoptera</i>	0.3-1	cream-yellow	May-Sep	
Grass Wattle	<i>Acacia willdenowiana</i>	0.5	yellow	Jun-Oct	
	<i>Andersonia lehmanniana</i>	0.5	white, pink-purple	May-Sep	
Camphor Myrtle	<i>Baeckea camphorosmae</i>	1	white-pink	May-Feb	
	<i>Beaufortia elegans</i>	1	purple, pink	Nov-Feb	
Aniseed Boronia	<i>Boronia crenulata</i>	1	pale red	Aug-Oct	*
Common Brown Pea	<i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i>	0.6	brown & yellow	Jul-Oct	
Summer Starflower	<i>Calytrix flavescens</i>	0.8	yellow	Nov-Jan	
Pink Summer Calytrix	<i>Calytrix fraseri</i>	0.6-1	pink, purple	all year	*
Common Dampiera	<i>Dampiera linearis</i>	0.5	indigo	Jul-Nov	*
Couch Honeypot	<i>Dryandra lindleyana</i>	low	gold	May-Sep	
	<i>Gompholobium confertum</i>	1	blue-purple	Aug-Mar	
Hairy Yellow Pea	<i>Gompholobium tomentosum</i>	0.3-1	yellow	Aug-Dec	
Stalked Guinea-flower	<i>Hibbertia racemosa</i>	0.3	yellow	Jul-Nov	
Orange Stars	<i>Hibbertia stellaris</i>	1	orange-yellow	Aug-Dec	
Devil's Pins	<i>Hovea pungens</i>	1	purple	Jun-Nov	*
Common Hovea	<i>Hovea trisperma</i>	0.7	purple	Jun-Sep	
Swan River Myrtle	<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	1	pale-deep pink	Jul-Oct	*
Granny's Bonnets	<i>Isotropis cuneifolia</i>	0.3	yellow & red	Aug-Oct	
Waldjumi	<i>Jacksonia sericea</i>	0.6	orange	Dec-Feb	
Lance-leaved Cassia	<i>Labichea punctata</i>	1	yellow	Jul-Oct	
Rough Honey-myrtle	<i>Melaleuca scabra</i>	1	pink-purple	Sep-Dec	
	<i>Melaleuca trichophylla</i>	0.7	pink-purple	Nov-Jan	
Pixie-mops	<i>Petrophile linearis</i>	0.7	pink, mauve	Sep-Nov	
	<i>Petrophile macrostachya</i>	1	yellow	Aug-Nov	
Pepper-and-salt	<i>Philotheca spicatus</i>	0.6	lilac	Jun-Oct	
Rose Banjine	<i>Pimelea rosea</i>	1	pale-deep pink	Aug-Nov	*
Yellow Banjine	<i>Pimelea sulphurea</i>	0.5	yellow	Oct-Nov	
Bushy Featherflower	<i>Verticordia densiflora</i>	1	pink, white	Nov-Jan	
Perennial Herbs					
Catspaw	<i>Anigozanthos humilis</i>	0.5	orange	Aug-Oct	
Kangaroo Paw	<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i>	1	red & green	Sep-Nov	*
Green Kangaroo Paw	<i>Anigozanthos viridis</i>	1	green	Sep-Nov	
Tall Speargrass	<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	0.5	silver	Sep-Oct	
Bearded Speargrass	<i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i>	0.6	white hairy	Aug-Nov	
Blue Squill	<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i>	0.3	blue	Aug-Oct	
Spiny Cottonheads	<i>Conostylis aculeata</i>	0.3	yellow	Sep-Nov	
Grey Cottonheads	<i>Conostylis candicans</i>	0.5	yellow	Aug-Sep	*
Bristly Cottonheads	<i>Conostylis setigera</i>	0.3	yellow	Sep-Oct	
Blueberry Lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	1	purple	Sep-Jan	
Foxtail Mulga-grass	<i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i>	0.5	grey	Aug-Nov	
Morning Iris	<i>Orthrosanthus laxus</i>	0.4-0.6	blue	Aug-Oct	*
Purple Flag	<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	0.5-0.8	purple	Sep-Oct	*
Climbers & Groundcovers					
Native Wisteria	<i>°Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	climber	purple	Jun-Sep	*
Snakebush	<i>°Hemiandra pungens</i>	low	mauve	all year	
Running Postman	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	low	red	Aug-Nov	*
Pronaya	<i>Pronaya fraseri</i>	climber	pale mauve	Dec-Feb	

° Comes in different forms (ie a shrub might have a groundcover form or different flower colours)
* - Star Performer (hardy or long flowering) - Butterfly attracting - Bird attracting
WA - Western Australian plant not a local plant

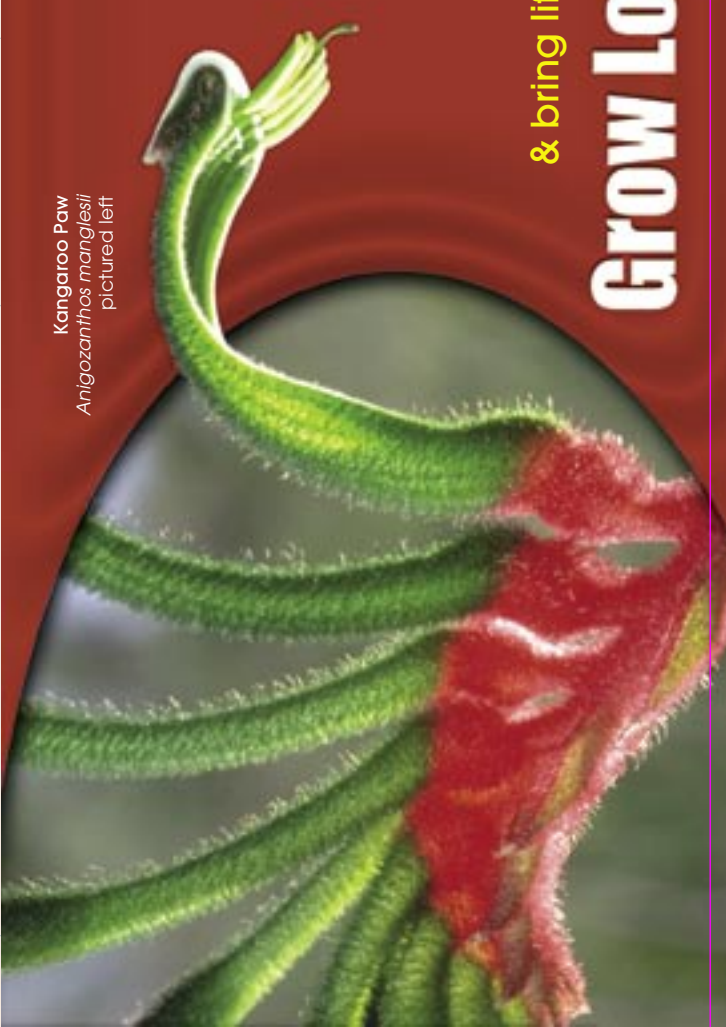
KEY

central

save water, money
& bring life back to your garden

Grow Local Plants

Kangaroo Paw
Anigozanthos manglesii
pictured left





CENTRAL COASTAL PLAIN

Central Coastal Plain soils are 10-20 km's from the coast and tend to be grey, white or very pale brown sand. They are comprised mainly of deep sands. They range from neutral to acid soils.

ALGAE BUSTER



PHOSPHORUS ACTION GROUP



For further information:
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This brochure was prepared by Melinda Picton-King,
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WHAT ARE LOCAL PLANTS?

Local plants are species that would naturally occur in your neighbourhood and are therefore adapted to the local climate and soil.

There are a huge range of local WA plants that can be used to create many contemporary garden styles such as cottage, formal, Mediterranean and bushland. Be creative with local plants and use them in hanging baskets and containers, as hedges and as topiary.

Garden Design Tips

- Plan your garden design on graph paper.
 - Think about areas of usage (eg eating areas, play areas) and incorporate these into your garden design.
 - Keep in mind views from the house (eg retain good views and use plants to hide eyesores).
 - Plant trees at least 3m from fences and walls so their growth isn't hampered and they don't become a nuisance.
 - Make sure you prepare the site and remove all weeds prior to mulching or planting.
 - You can use local plants in your whole garden, in a garden bed or mixed in with exotics.
 - Group plants with similar water and fertiliser requirements together, especially if mixing local plants with exotics.
 - Keep in mind the growing requirements of plants (eg don't plant a sun loving plant in the shade of a larger shrub).
 - Be aware that there are different forms of plants you can use in your garden (eg dwarf forms of trees and groundcover forms of many shrubs).
 - Select plants that flower in each season to provide colour in your garden all year round.
 - Use a diverse range of plants but repeat themes of plants and place them in groups of uneven numbers for greater impact.
 - Vary the height layers in your garden to add interest and habitat. (eg tree canopy, shrubs, groundcovers).
 - Think of your garden like a room in your house and plant in stages. Lay the carpet (groundcovers) in first, then place the furniture (theme shrubs and trees) and then dress the room with the smaller flowering shrubs and feature plants.
 - Continually review your design and keep complementing your garden with new plants. Think of your garden as progressive and ever changing to be built upon over time.
- ## PLANT SELECTION & PLANTING OUT

 - Buy plants local to your area or suited to your soil type (see list).
 - Buy small plants in bigger pots as they aren't root bound and better establish in the garden. You can buy some larger feature plants for a more instant effect.
 - Always read the labels to check the size of the plant when mature to be sure that you are getting the desired plant form.
 - Coastal plants will grow inland, but inland plants don't grow well on the coast.
 - Don't choose plants that are environmental weeds.
 - Plant in late April or May after the first good autumn rains, as plants have more time to establish before summer.

GROW LOCAL PLANTS

WA PLANT NURSERIES

Different nurseries have varying ranges of WA plants so you might need to shop around. If you really want a particular selection of plants, then it is a good idea to order ahead in about September so the plants can be grown ready for planting in autumn. Some specialist local nurseries are:

APACE Nursery	1 Johanna St, NORTH FREMANTLE
Boola Wongin:	619 Armadale Rd (near Nicholson Rd), FORRESTDALE
Carramar Coastal Nursery	Lot 5 885 Mandurah Rd SECRET HARBOUR
Lullifitz Nursery:	Caporn St (onr Honey Rd) WANNEROO
Men of the Trees:	Cnr Amherst Rd/Stirling Cr, HAZELMERE Rockingham Golf Club, Elnora Dr, COOLOONGUP
Muehea Tree Farm:	Lot 214 Archibald St, MUCHEA
Australian Native Nurseries Group:	141 King Rd, OAKFORD
Zanthorea Nursery:	155 Watsonia Rd, MAIDA VALE

WATERING

WA plants are adapted to our dry climate and low rainfall - they are used to a bit of stress and in fact need this to perform their best. Overwatering leads to shorter lived plants with excessive growth and less prolific flowering. An excess of water leads to leaching of nutrients from sandy soils and encourages diseases that can lead to fatal root rot.

Remember the aim is to encourage plants to grow strong root systems, which makes them more water efficient and drought tolerant. To keep your garden looking its best, it may be desirable to give some plants a supplementary watering over summer.

When to water (always follow water restrictions)

For new plants water:

- Once or twice a week in the first few weeks after planting.
- Once or twice a week in the summer period for the first 1-2 years until plants are established (generally from about November to May until the first good rain occurs).

For established plants water:

- When there is a heat wave
- When the soil under the surface is dry
- When signs of stress are apparent (eg wilting, dull foliage colour, leaf shrinkage)

In general the watering regime for mature plants varies with the soil type, origin of the plant, season and natural rainfall.

What irrigation to use

WA plants like the soil surface to remain dry and many are sensitive to overhead watering (eg sprinklers, misters). Thus the best irrigation to use is adjustable dripper/trickle systems or subsurface irrigation.

Watering tips

- Watering in the morning is preferable as moisture sitting on plant leaves and stems overnight can cause plant diseases.
- Avoid watering only the soil surface layer as this encourages shallow roots making plants more susceptible to drying out and blowing over. Longer deeper watering encourages the growth of deeper, more stable roots.
- If water repellence occurs, apply a wetting agent.
- Use a dripper with a high flow rate for water demanding plants eg *Boronia*, *Scaevola*.

Anigozanthos humilis

Hovea pungens

Hemlandra pungens

Conostylis aculeata

Hardenbergia comptoniana

PRUNING

To keep WA plants looking their best, it is necessary to do some pruning to help keep the plant in shape and promote flowering.

When to prune

In general prune after flowering has finished in late spring or early summer. Avoid pruning in winter or mid summer, as this may cause plants to die back extensively. It is better to prune young plants lightly and regularly. Older plants can be rejuvenated by more extensive pruning after flowering.

How to prune

There are two main types of plant flowering habits each requiring different pruning methods:

1. Plants that flower on the end of each season's growth – trim off the flowering stems from behind the seed capsules after the plant has finished flowering. Regular pruning prevents these plants from becoming straggly. Eg *Callistemon* (Bottlebrush), *Pimelea*.
2. Plants that flower on old wood – remove the oldest wood from the centre of the plant, letting the younger wood remain.
Eg some species of *Melaleuca*.

Tips for pruning

- Cut off the whole branch cleanly at the join leaving no protruding stump.
- Remove low branches to make weeding easier.
- Use chopped up prunings as mulch.
- Only prune the softer wooded plants (eg large wattles) lightly as they aren't as hardy as the woodier plants and tend to die back extensively.
- *Eucalypts*, *Callistemons* and *Melaleucas* respond well to pruning and can tolerate a hard prune.
- Cut back Kangaroo Paws to the ground after flowering each year. It helps prevent black ink disease and promotes better growth.

MULCH

Good mulch consists of a mixture of different sized materials such as leaves, twigs and bark, lets water easily penetrate through to the soil and prevents evaporation. The mulch materials shouldn't absorb too much water, otherwise they make less available to the plants.

The best mulch

- Groundcovers and natural leaf litter formed by the plants in your garden.
- Street tree loppings – may contain some weeds but they are easily seen and removed.
- Inert materials (eg gravel, crushed brick) are particularly good in windy areas as they don't blow around.

When to mulch

Organic mulches need renewing seasonally as they break down over time, but are best applied at the start of warmer weather in spring and early summer.

How much mulch

Apply mulch about 5cm thick, creating a bowl shape around the plant to aid water retention.

What to avoid:

- Avoid layering mulch too thickly as this can impede water infiltration and reduce plant survival.
- Avoid mulching too close to the stem of the plant as the constant humidity encourages plant diseases and WA plants prefer the surrounding soil surface to be dry.
- Avoid using sawdust and raw wood products (eg wood chips) as they can interfere with iron uptake, draw nitrogen out of the soil and cause the soil to become water repellent. Always compost woody mulches for at least 6 months before use.
- Avoid using mulch from soft leaved plants like many exotic species, as it decays too fast and releases too many nutrients for WA plants.
- Avoid some packaged mulches as they contain high levels of nitrogen and phosphorus which isn't suitable for WA plants.

FERTILISERS

As WA plants are adapted to soils that are low in nutrients they usually don't require fertiliser. In a garden situation you can apply a little fertiliser to keep plants looking perfect, but be cautious as some species are sensitive to fertilisers, particularly phosphorus. Sufficient phosphorus is naturally present in the soil.

When to apply

Apply fertiliser when planting by mixing into the soil at the bottom of the hole. Subsequent fertilising should be done on the surrounding root zone only when nutrient deficiency is apparent and only when plants are actively growing in spring.

What fertiliser to use

(Note: always follow the manufacturer instructions on dosage and application)

- Slow release fertilisers for native plants.
- Low phosphorus and low nitrogen fertilisers.
- Fish emulsion or seaweed fertiliser to boost plants immunity to disease.

What not to fertilise

- Some plants are highly sensitive to fertilisers, particularly fertilisers that contain phosphorus.
Eg: *Banksias*, *Grevilleas*, *Dryandras*, *Hakeas* (Proteaceae family).
- Don't overfertilise Everlastings as they get too tall and weak and lie down when flowering.

REFERENCES

For more information refer to
A New Image for WA Plants - George Lullifitz,
Grow With Us - Wildflower Society of WA,
Growing Locals - Robert Powell.