

SCARP 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	
Rock Sheoak	<i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i>	4-10	brown	May-Jan	
Bull Banksia	<i>Banksia grandis</i>	10	yellow	Sep-Dec	
Red Flowering Gum	<i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i>	8	red	Dec-May	 WA
Salmon White Gum	<i>Eucalyptus lane-poolei</i>	12-15	white, cream	Jan-Sep	
Coral Gum	<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>	4-11	pink, red	Aug-Dec	 WA
Tallerack	<i>Eucalyptus tetragona</i>	8	white, cream	Sep-Mar	
Albizia	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	10	greenish yellow	Aug-Sep	
Shrubs (3 to 5m)					
Coojong	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	5	yellow	Aug-Oct	
Woollybush	<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i>	2-4	red	Sep-Feb	
Western Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon phoeniceus</i>	5	red	Sep-Jan	
Mouse Ears	<i>Calothamnus rupestris</i>	3	blood red	Jul-Nov	
Tree Smokebush	<i>Conospermum triplinervium</i>	4.5	greyish white	Aug-Nov	
Pink Spike Hakea	<i>Hakea francisiana</i>	5	pink, red	Aug-Oct	 WA
Sea-urchin Hakea	<i>Hakea petiolaris</i>	5	pink, red	May-Jul	 WA
Two-leaf Hakea	<i>Hakea trifurcata</i>	3.5	white, cream, pink	Jul-Oct	
Shrubs (1 to 3m)					
Drummond's Wattle	<i>Acacia dentifera</i>	3	gold	Aug-Nov	
Prickly Moses	<i>Acacia drummondii</i>	0.3-2	yellow	Jul-Oct	
	<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	1.5	yellow	Jun-Oct	
	<i>Acacia urophylla</i>	3	white-pale yellow	May-Sep	
Basket Flower	<i>Adenanthos obovatus</i>	2	scarlet, orange	May-Dec	
Tall Boronia	<i>Boronia molloyae</i>	3	deep rose-pink	Sep-Nov	 WA
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	
	<i>Calytrix acutifolia</i>	0.2-2.6	white	Apr-Dec	
Common Smokebush	<i>Conospermum stoechadis</i>	1.5	blue	Jul-Nov	
Lemon Scented Myrtle	<i>Darwinia citriodora</i>	1.5	yellow, red	Jul-Dec	
Bookleaf Pea	<i>Daviesia cordata</i>	1.5	yellow, orange, red	Jul-Dec	
Cut-leaf Dryandra	<i>Dryandra praemorsa</i>	3	pale yellow-gold	Jul-Oct	
Orange-flowered Eremaea	<i>Eremaea pauciflora</i>	1.5-2	orange	Sep-Dec	
Drummond's Grevillea	<i>Grevillea drummondii</i>	0.3-2	yellow-red	Jun-Oct	
Honey Bush	<i>Hakea lissocarpha</i>	3	white-yellow, pink	Jun-Sep	
Candle Hakea	<i>Hakea ruscifolia</i>	3	white	Dec-Mar	
Drumstick Conebush	<i>Isopogon sphaerocephalus</i>	1.5	pale yellow	Aug-Nov	
Roadside Tea-tree	<i>Leptospermum erubescens</i>	3	white, pink	Aug-Oct	
Graceful Honey-myrtle	<i>Melaleuca radula</i>	2.5	pink, mauve	Sep-Nov	
Rough Honey-myrtle	<i>Melaleuca scabra</i>	1.5	pink-purple	Sep-Dec	
Granite Petrophile	<i>Petrophile biloba</i>	2	pinkish grey	Jul-Sep	
Grass Tree	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	3	white	Nov-Jan	
Shrubs (less than 1m)					
Narrow-winged Wattle	<i>Acacia huegelii</i>	0.3-1	cream, white	Oct-Dec	
Grass Wattle	<i>Acacia stenoptera</i>	0.3-1	cream-yellow	May-Sep	
	<i>Acacia willdenowiana</i>	0.5	yellow	Jun-Oct	
	<i>Andersonia lehmanniana</i>	0.5	white, pink, purple	May-Sep	
Moss-leaved Cranberry	<i>Astroloma ciliatum</i>	0.3	dark purple-red	May-Oct	
Camphor Myrtle	<i>Baeckea camphorosmae</i>	1	white-pink	May-Feb	
	<i>Beaufortia purpurea</i>	1	purple	Oct-Jan	
Aniseed Boronia	<i>Boronia crenulata</i>	1	pale red	Aug-Oct	
Common Brown Pea	<i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i>	0.6	brown & yellow	Jul-Oct	
Yellow-eyed Flame-pea	<i>Chorizema dicksonii</i>	1	orange-red & yellow	Aug-Oct	
Waxy Cryptandra	<i>Cryptandra arbutiflora</i>	1	white	May-Oct	
	<i>Diplopeltis huegelii</i>	0.3-1	pink	Jul-Nov	
Couch Honeypot	<i>Dryandra lindleyana</i>	low	gold	May-Sep	
Fuchsia Grevillea	<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i>	0.3-1	dull red-orange red	Mar-Nov	
Catkin Grevillea	<i>Grevillea synapheae</i>	0.3-0.8	white-pale yellow	Jul-Oct	
Wilson's Grevillea	<i>Grevillea wilsonsii</i>	0.5-1	bright red	May-Nov	
Myrtle Hakea	<i>Hakea myrtoides</i>	1	dark pink	Jul-Aug	
Common Hovea	<i>Hovea trisperma</i>	0.7	purple	Jun-Sep	
Swan River Myrtle	<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	1	pale-deep pink	Jul-Oct	
Rose Conebrush	<i>Isopogon dubius</i>	1	pink	Jul-Oct	
	<i>Melaleuca tricophylla</i>	0.7	pink-purple	Nov-Jan	
Bacon & Eggs	<i>Nemcia capitata</i>	0.5	yellow & red-brown	Jul-Oct	
Pepper-and-salt	<i>Philotheca spicatus</i>	0.6	lilac	Jun-Oct	
Wedding Bush	<i>Ricinocarpus glaucus</i>	0.3-1	white-yellow	Jun-Oct	
Bushy Featherflower	<i>Verticordia densiflora</i>	1	pink, white	Nov-Jan	
Variegated Featherflower	<i>Verticordia huegelii</i>	0.5	cream, yellow	Aug-Oct	
Plumed Featherflower	<i>Verticordia plumosa</i>	1	pink, white	Sep-Dec	
Perennial Herbs					
Kangaroo Paw	<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i>	1	red & green	Sep-Nov	
Blue Squill	<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i>	0.3	blue	Aug-Oct	
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	
Morning Iris	<i>Orthrosanthus laxus</i>	0.4-0.6	blue	Aug-Oct	
Purple Flag	<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	0.5	purple	Sep-Oct	
Climbers & Groundcovers					
Painted Marianthus	<i>Billardiera bicolor</i>	climber	white/pink stripes	Dec-Mar	
Common Clematis	<i>Clematis pubescens</i>	climber	white	Jul-Oct	
Hedgehog Hakea	<i>Hakea erinacea</i>	climber	white, cream	May-Sep	
Snakebush	<i>Hemiandra pungens</i>	low	mauve	all year	
Coral Vine	<i>Kennedia coccinea</i>	climber	red/yellow	Jul-Nov	
Running Postman	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	low	red	Aug-Nov	
Climbing Bluebell	<i>Sollya heterophylla</i>	climber	blue	Oct-Feb	

Scarp

save water, money
& bring life back to your garden

Grow Local Plants

Rose Conebrush
Isopogon dubius
pictured left



SCARP

Located in the foothills, scarp and Darling Range, Scarp soils comprise reddish-brown sands and loams (often shallow over rock), gravely loams and gravely duplex (clay) soils. They tend to be moderately acid to neutral.

ALGAE BUSTER



For further information:

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° 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

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*.



Acacia pulchella

Calothamnus quadrifidus

Hypocalymma robustum

Kennedia prostrata

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.