

**COMMUNITY CORPORATION  
NO.21109 INC**

**Aldinga Arts Eco Village**

**Aldinga  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

# **VEGETATION GUIDELINES**

*UPDATED IN SEPTEMBER 2010*  
**FROM THE ORIGINAL VERSION DEVELOPED BY  
STEPHEN POOLE  
PERMACULTURE CONSULTANCY AND TUITION  
PO BOX 347  
ALDINGA BEACH SA 5173**

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PERMACULTURE – GARDENING – INDIGENOUS PLANTS

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## **1. Philosophy**

Permaculture principles and ethics along with the associated strategies and techniques form the guiding philosophy for the landscaping of the Aldinga Arts Ecovillage.

Permaculture is a sustainable design system stressing the harmonious interrelationship of humans, plants, animals and the Earth. It is a synthesis of ecology and geography, of observation and design. Permaculture involves ethics of earth care because the sustainable use of land cannot be separated from life-styles and philosophical issues.

It is recommended that residents become familiar with Permaculture and its principles either through attending a Permaculture course or by reading.

The landscaping theme for the AAEV involves re-establishing the local plant ecology in conjunction with the development of an edible useful landscape. By using biological resources we work with Nature rather than against it.

### **1.1 Principles of Permaculture Design**

- Relative location. Carefully place elements in relation to each other.
- Each element performs many functions.
- Each important function is supported by many elements.
- Efficient energy planning eg zones, sectors, topography analysis.
- Natural energy storage and cycling.
- Small-scale intensive systems, the maximum use of minimal land utilising
- plant and time stacking.
- Accelerating natural succession and evolution.
- Diversity using guilds and polycultures.
- Increasing edge within a system.
- Observing and replicating natural patterns.

### **Attitudinal Principles**

- Everything works both ways. See solutions not problems.
- Yields are only limited by information and imagination. Creative design
- increases productivity.

## 1.2 Permaculture Strategies and Techniques

Following are some examples of appropriate strategies and techniques:

<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Technique</b>
No dig gardening:	Sheet mulching, Chicken tractor
Zones and sector analysis:	Windbreak planting
Water harvesting:	Swales
Plant stacking:	Herb spiral, Banana circle
Guild planting:	Mandala garden
Food and fodder crops:	Time stacking

## 2. Aims

The aims of the vegetation and landscaping within the Aldinga Arts EcoVillage (AAEV) are:

- a productive, useful and edible landscape with colour and form
- to return areas of the formerly denuded land to a state of natural ecology by
- increasing local indigenous vegetation
- to enhance biodiversity by creating corridors and developing native wildlife
- habitats
- replenish the soil
- transform the existing weed vegetation into a healthy and balanced plant regime
- revegetate with the placement of species in appropriate positions eg. riparian zone

## 3. Species Selection

### 3.1 Criteria

Plants chosen will be:

- drought tolerant\*
- lime tolerant, and suited to our alkaline soils
- wind tolerant, and
- not be invasive (will not sucker or become an environmental weed)

Plants will also provide one or more of the following:

- food for people
- shelter or food for native birds and animals
- other uses including shade, windbreak, medicinal properties, companion plant, fodder etc

\*It is acknowledged that most food producing plants need to be irrigated in summer, however they still need to be able to cope with hot winds, dry air and a high evaporation rate.

### **3.2 Water Requirements**

Most households consume large quantities of water and this is an important environmental issue particularly for South Australians living in the driest state and being heavily dependent on the River Murray. In the AAEV we are attempting to greatly reduce the average household water consumption with as much water as possible being caught and retained on the site. Water requirements are a major consideration when choosing plant species.

### **3.3 Considerations**

Other considerations are:

- perennial plants rather than annuals, as they are deeper rooted, require less water and maintenance (many vegetables are annuals, these would have preference over annual flowers)
- annuals that self-seed
- the use of mulch to reduce water use and evaporation
- sub-tropical plants can be grown if sun traps and microclimates are established
- annual plants with high water requirements can be grown in winter
- the use of companion planting where possible
- fruit trees on dwarfing root stock are most appropriate for village lots

### **3.3 Non hybrid seeds**

It is recommended that non-hybrid seed is used for growing vegetable and flower seedlings. Hybrid seeds are developed by seed companies (often owned by chemical companies) and generally produce plants with seed that will not germinate or if they do germinate will not bear fruiting plants. If non-hybrid seed is chosen the plant will self-seed or you can collect the seed for use again in the following season.

Non hybrid seed companies eg Eden Seeds, Greenpatch Organic Seeds, Diggers Club, Phoenix Seeds and Yilgarn Chemical-Free Seeds.

### **3.4 Suggested species**

Plant species that can be grown in the AAEV are listed in the Appendices. Appendix A. provides a plant list in useful categories, including a list of bush food plants and native shrubs. Appendix B. provides a list of the local indigenous species for revegetation. Appendix C are shade tree suggestions. All species that meet the criteria in 3.1 can be considered for planting in Common Land.

## **4. Invasive species**

Prevention is better than cure.

### **4.1 The following invasive plants should not be brought on to the site.**

#### **Grasses**

Kikuyu (*Pennisetum clandestinum*)  
Buffalo (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)  
Pampas Grass (*Cortaderia selloana*)

Couch (*Agropyron repens*)  
Running Bamboos (*Bambusa spp.*)

### Creepers and climbers

*Dycoma spp.*  
Cape Ivy (*Delairea odorata*)  
Bridal Creeper (*Myrisphyllum asparagoides*)

English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)  
*Convolvulus spp.*

### Bulbs

*Watsonia spp.*  
Nut Grass (*Triteleia laxa*)

Three-cornered Garlic (*Allium triquetrum*)

### Burrs

Caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*)

### Shrubs

Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)  
Cape Broom (*Genista monspessulana*)  
*Cotoneaster spp.*

Boneseed, (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)  
English Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)  
Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)

### Trees

Prickly Pear (*Opuntia spp.*)  
*Polygala spp.*  
*Melaleuca armillaris*  
*Acacia Cyclops*

*Pittosporum undulatum*  
Willow (*Salix babylonica*)  
Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*)

### Weeds

A weed is merely the wrong plant growing in the wrong place at the wrong time.

The following plants are currently on the site and should be eradicated:

Horehound ( <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> )	Salvation Jane ( <i>Echium plantagineum</i> )
Giant Mustard ( <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> )	Wild Radish ( <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> )
Wireweed ( <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> )	Variegated thistle ( <i>Silybum marianum</i> )
Three cornered Jack ( <i>Emex spp.</i> )	Cutleaf mignonette ( <i>Reseda lutea</i> )

Please familiarise yourself with the species that are weeds in the local area and eradicate these invasive plants from your property in the appropriate way.

## 4.2 Removal methods

The following organic methods of weed removal are recommended:

1. Weeding by hand using the Bradley method ie weed from the less weed infested areas towards the most infested areas, pulling out as much root as possible with minimal disturbance to the soil.
2. Smothering of weeds using black plastic which 'cooks' the weeds in a process known as solarisation old carpet or hessian underlay. These are removed when the weeds have died.

3. Sheet mulching using newspaper and/or cardboard (used wet) with mulch over the top.
4. Hot water/steam.

## 5. Plants with Harmful Properties

It is important to be aware of plants that can cause harm or severe reactions. Many toxic plants are too corrosive or taste too unwholesome to be eaten. Numerous plants may trigger asthma or cause allergic reactions. These reactions are specific to different individuals although serious plant poisoning is rare.

The plants listed below will cause a reaction in most people therefore it is strongly recommended that the following poisonous plants are not grown in the Ecovillage:

Oleander ( <i>Nerium oleander</i> )	leaves, flowers and seeds are poisonous, burning the branches gives off toxic fumes
<i>Daphne spp.</i>	berries are poisonous
English Yew ( <i>Taxus baccata</i> )	seeds and leaves
Golden Dewdrop ( <i>Duranta erecta</i> )	berries
<i>Euphorbia spp.</i>	milky sap can cause severe eye inflammation
Coral Plant ( <i>Jatropha multifida</i> )	seeds
Angel's Trumpet ( <i>Datura spp.</i> )	all parts
Dumb cane ( <i>Dieffenbachia spp.</i> )	leaves
Scarlet Rhus ( <i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i> )	causes skin swelling and blisters on contact
Hemlock ( <i>Conium maculatum</i> )	all parts
Water hemlocks ( <i>Cicuta spp.</i> )	all parts
Castor oil plant ( <i>Ricinus communis</i> )	seeds
Sweet Pea ( <i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> )	seeds

The following flowers are poisonous:

- Foxglove (*Digitalis spp.*)
- Arum lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*)– flower spike
- Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*)
- Glory Lily (*Gloriosa spp.*)
- Carolina Jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)
- Monkshood (*Aconitum napellus*)
- Larkspur (*Consolida ajacis*)
- Christmas Rose/Hellebore (*Helleborus niger*)

## 6. Landscape Design

### 6.1 Zones

In keeping with the Permaculture principle of energy efficient planning, design the garden in zones according to different water regimes.

1. High level water use: intensive herb, salad and vegetable gardens, flowers and potted plants close to the house, sub tropical plants and trees where microclimates are created.
2. Less frequent but deep watering: fruiting trees.
3. Infrequent watering through summer and hot spells: hardy perennials, newly established native plants.
4. Local native areas: local native plants will be in the common areas but could also be grown around a house.

### 6.2 Mulch

Mulch all areas of the garden using the type of mulch appropriate to the type of garden.

herbs, vegetables, flowers	-pea or lucerne straw
natives	-rough leaf mulch
windy sites	-stone and rock

## 7. Soil Improvement and Fertilisers

Organic fertilisers are the preferred way of providing nutrients to plants. The timing of the fertiliser application is important. Seasonal observation and the fruiting times of individual plants are important to note for the optimum take up time of the nutrients that are added.

It is preferable that green waste and household organic matter is recycled into compost for soil improvement. This may be done individually or communally.

The following fertilisers are suggested:

- biodynamic preparations
- worm castings
- correctly made compost
- liquid fertiliser – may be based on seaweed, fish, plants, compost, animal
- manures
- mineral additives – alroc, dolomite, gypsum

All animal manures should be composted or turned into liquid fertiliser before being utilised. Pigeon and poultry manures are highly nitrogenous and can cause burning if

applied directly. Animal manures should be applied to the surface as nature intended and can be incorporated with mulch.

Mulches such as lucerne hay and pea straw or diverse mulches like mixed tree prunings or seagrass will also add nutrients to the soil.

## **8. Pest Management**

Good garden design and management will ensure that pesticides organic or otherwise are rarely needed. Pests are attracted to unhealthy plants. Try to manage pests instead of eliminating them.

Pest problems are greatly reduced by using a combination of the following:

- Improving the soil
- Reducing plant stress: keep plants watered and fed
- Healthy garden design: diversity of plants that are suited to the area, provide food for predators
- Good garden management: crop rotation, companion planting, letting plants go to seed
- Good garden hygiene: pick up rotting fruit on the ground
- Attracting predators – insects, birds, lizards: provide water, year round blooms, no chemical pesticide use
- Attitude: wait and watch.

When pests do more damage than you can stand, try the following:

- Mechanical methods: pick off by hand
- Traps: eg pheromone traps for coddling moth
- Barriers: wood ash, eggshells
- Repellents: garlic spray
- Predator lures: vegemite spray
- As a last resort use
  - organic pesticide eg: pyrethrum, chili spray
  - organic herbicide eg: pineoil

Note: Whatever your final choice, try and fulfil as much of the above as possible.

## 9. Nurseries

There are several general nurseries in the local area eg Seaford Rise, McLaren Vale. The following nurseries specialise in particular plants.

Indigeflora Nursery  
Jamie Mugridge  
43 Chapman Road, Hackham  
8326 2143, 0404 130053  
indigeflora@internode.on.net

Southern Native Plant Nursery  
Morine Gould  
Chalk Hill Road, McLaren Vale  
8323 8259, 8323 8191  
Australian natives.

State Flora  
within Belair National Park  
Ph: 08 8278 7777  
Fax: 08 8278 7801  
[www.stateflora.com.au](http://www.stateflora.com.au)

Adelaide Advanced Trees  
RMB 580 Cherry Gardens Road  
Cherry Gardens 5157  
PH 8270 7700  
[www.natives.net.au](http://www.natives.net.au)  
[aatrees@natives.net.au](mailto:aatrees@natives.net.au)

Perry's Fruit and Nuts  
Christopher and Diana Perry  
Kangarilla Road  
McLaren Flat  
Ph: (08) 8383 0268  
[perrys@adelaide.on.net](mailto:perrys@adelaide.on.net)  
[www.perrysfruitnursery.com.au](http://www.perrysfruitnursery.com.au)

Amaroo Water Gardens and Plant Nursery  
Bevan Road  
Hope Forest  
Ph: (08) 8556 7341

## 10. Recommended Authors

Bill Mollison  
David Holmgren  
Robyn Francis  
Rosemary Morrow  
Linda Woodrow  
Ross Mars  
Alanna Moore

Jackie French  
Nick Romanowski  
Peter Bennett  
Jeffrey Hodges  
Neville Bonney  
Michael J Rhodes  
Pat Coleby

## References

### Permaculture

- 'Introduction to Permaculture' by Bill Mollison with Reny Slay. Tagari, 1991
- 'Permaculture One' by Bill Mollison and David Holmgren, Tagari, 1978
- 'Permaculture Two' by Bill Mollison, Tagari, 1979
- 'Permaculture, A Designers Manual' by Bill Mollison, Tagari, 1988
- 'Earth User's Guide to Permaculture' by Rosemary Morrow, Kangaroo Press, 1993
- 'You Can have Your Permaculture and eat it too' by Robin Clayfield, Earthcare Education, 1996
- 'Permaculture Plants, a Selection' by Jeff Nugent and Julia Boniface, Sustainable Agriculture Research Institute, 1996.

### Gardening

- 'A-Z of Useful Plants' by Jackie French, Aird Books, Melbourne, 1990
- 'The Complete Book of Fruit Growing in Australia' by Louis Glowinski, Lothian Books, 1991
- 'Australia and New Zealand Organic Gardening' by Peter Bennett, National Books, 1979
- 'Designing and Maintaining Your Edible Landscape Naturally' by Robert Kourik, Metamorphic Books, 1986
- 'The Complete Book of Edible Landscaping' by Rosalind Creasy, Sierra Club, 1982
- 'The Green Technology House and Garden Book' edited by Michael Harris and Claire Beaumont, ATA Publications, 1993.

### Indigenous Plants

- 'Economic Native Trees and Shrubs for South Australia' by Neville Bonney, Greening Australia (South Australia), 1997.

# Appendix A

## Plant lists in useful permaculture categories

- \* - subtropical species which may be grown in SA although requiring additional microclimates, nutrients and water.
- ♦ - Indigenous species local to Aldinga, SA

### Fresh Fruits

#### Temperate

Strawberry	Loquat
Apple	Pear
Apricot	Mulberry
Blueberry	Nectarine
Cape Gooseberry	Peach
Kiwifruit	Persimmon
Feijoa	Plum
Fig	Grape
Strawberry	Grapefruit
Strawberry guava	Jujube
Black red currants	Tamarillo
Passionfruit	Cherry
Citrus spp.	Loquat
Berries (black, logan, boysen, red)	

#### Subtropical/tropical

Mango	Banana
Guava spp.	Pepino
Carambola	Jaboticaba
White sapote	Natal plum
Mountain Pawpaw	Avocado

#### Fruit used in Cooking, Preserves, Wine

Cranberry	Elderberry
Quince	Huckleberry
Cornelian cherry	Barberry Cumquat
Pomegranate	

#### Fruit High in Vitamin C

*Barbados cherry	*Rosella
*Guava	Citrus
Rose (Rosehips)	

#### Plants with Food Products from Roots, Tubers, or

##### Shoots

*Arracacha	Asparagus
*Yam beans	Beet
*Cassava	Carrot
*Taro	Chicory
*Queensland arrowroot	Dandelion
Celeriac	Onion
Choko	Radish
Bamboos	Potato
Parsnip	Turnip
Sunroot	Salsify
Scarlet runner bean	Peanut
Duck potato (USA)	

#### Plants Giving Storable Food Products

##### Nuts

Black walnut	Almond
Fiberts, hazel	Walnut
Butternut	Chestnut
*Bunya pine	Ginko
*Macadamia	Pecan
*Pistachio	Oaks
Stone pine	

### Fruits

(suitable for local drying and storing)

Apple	Apricot
Fig	Jujube
Peach	Prune plum
Cherry	Pear
*Banana (some small varieties)	
Grape (some raisin varieties)	

### Flours and Meals

*Queensland arrowroot	Honey locust
Sweet chestnut	Carob
*Indian water chestnut	Pigeon pea

### Cooking and salad oils

Almond	Beech
Hazel	Olive
Live oak	Walnut
Mustard	Grapeseed
Safflower	Rape
Sunflower	

### Edible Flowers for Salads

Daylily	Borage
Calendula	Feijoa
Black locust	Nasturtium
Rose	Dandelion
Salsify	Sweet violet
Zucchini	*Winged bean

### Useful Perennial Vines

#### Deciduous

Grape	Wisteria
Scarlet runner bean	Kiwifruit
Scarlet trumpet vine	*Yam beans
Virginia creeper	

#### Evergreen

Passionfruit	Jasmine
Choko/chayote	*Vanilla
♦ <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	*Lab-lab bean
♦ <i>Clematis microphylla</i>	

### Animal Forages and Feeds

#### Nuts, pods, seeds

Beech	Taupatar
Siberian pea shrub	Oaks
Honey locust	Kurrajong
Hazel	Walnut
Hickories	Mesquites
Carob	Amaranth
Almond	Pigeon pea
( ♦ ) <i>Acacia spp.</i>	Quinoa
♦ <i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	*Leucaena
♦ <i>Casuarina verticillata</i>	*Sesbania
♦ <i>Acacia aneura</i>	*Ice cream bean
♦ <i>Acacia saligna</i>	*Winged bean
♦ <i>Acacia papyrocarpa</i> (Western myall)	

**Animal Forage cont.****Foliage**

*Leucaena	Lespedeza
*Sesbania	Lucerne
Blue bush	Lab-lab bean
Bamboo (Clumping)	Tree medic
Chicory	Pigeon pea
Comfrey	Kurrajong
Lupin	Dandelion
Choko/chayote	(♦)Acacia spp.
Salt bush	Tagasaste

**Roots, Tubers, rhizomes**

*Arracacha	Sunroot
*Yam beans	Chickory
*Yam	Choko
*Queensland arrowroot	Sweet potato
Arrowhead, duck potato	Comfrey

**Hedge Plants**

♦Myoporum insulare	Elderberry
Some clumping bamboos	Alder
Lemon grass	Hazel
Pomegranate	Carob
Laurelberry	Olive

**Animal Barrier Plants**

(Spiny or unpalatable thickets)

♦Acacia paradoxa	Agave spp.
♦Nitraria billardiera	Natal plum

**Pest Control Plants**

Marigold - *Tagetes* spp. (nematodes)  
 Pyrethrum daisy (broad spectrum insecticide)  
 White cedar/Neem tree (insecticide)  
 Derris root - *Derris elliptica*  
 Rhubarb (insecticide)

**Umbelliferous Plants**

Celery	Angelica
Florence fennel	Parsley
Dill	Chervil
Queen Anne's lace	Lovage
Caraway	Coriander
Fennel	Cumin
Anise	Sweet cicely
Parsnip	Carrot

**Composite Plants**

Tarragon	Southernwood
Tansy	Chamomile
Wormwood	Daisies
Artichoke	Salsify
Sunroot	Sunflower

**Small species of Legumes**

♦Acacia acinacea	Lab lab bean
Senna ( <i>Cassia</i> )	Peanut
Winged bean	Clover
Beans and peas	Vetch
Medics	Lespedeza
Lupin	Lucerne
Pigeon pea	Fenugreek

**Water or Wetland Plants**

Rush ( <i>scirpus</i> spp.)	Cranberry
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Water chestnut
Duckweed	*Kang kong
Duck potato (arrowhead)	Rice
Highbush cranberry	Wild rice
♦ <i>Cyperus</i> spp.	Azolla
♦ <i>Carex</i> spp.	Watercress
♦♦ <i>Juncus</i> spp.	*Lotus
♦ <i>Baumea juncea</i>	Water lily
♦ <i>Gahnia</i> spp.	
♦ <i>Isolepis nodosa</i> (knobby clubrush)	

**Bee Forage****(Any prolifically flowering plants)**

Almond	Eucalypts
Lavender	Loganberry
Apple	Lucerne/alfalfa
Bergamot	Lupin
Pear	Laurelberry
Black currant	Mints
Apricot	Borage
Leatherwood	Cherry plum
Clover	Comfrey
Peach	Dandelion
Raspberry	Gooseberry
Rosemary	<i>Citrus</i> spp.
Sage	Sour cherry
Hyssop	Pride of Madiera
♦ <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> (Dryland teatree)	

**Species for Very Dry Sites –****(Preferrably local indigenous plants)**

♦ <i>Kunzea pomifera</i>	Mesquites
<i>Acacia</i> spp.	Mulberry
Burr oak	Olive
Holm oak	Black locust
Cork oak	Pomegranate
Pistachio	Fig
Jujube	Carob
Quandong	Honey locust
Rosemary	Stone pine
New Zealand spinach	Taupata
Most aromatic herbs	Lavender
Almond	

**Legumes and Nitrogen Fixing Plants****Temperate**

(♦)Acacia spp.	Tree medic
(♦)Casuarina	Sesbania
Black locust	Gliricidia
Calliandra	Leucaena
Tipuana tipu	Pongamia
Tamarind	*Ceanothus
Ice cream bean tree	*Alder

**Warm/Dry Climates**

Senna ( <i>Cassia</i> )	(♦)Acacia spp.
Wisteria floribunda	(♦)Casuarina spp.
Honey locust	

**Aquatic**

Azolla

## Native Foods (Bush Tucker)

*Acacia aneura* (Mulga)  
*Acacia cowleana* (Cowles Wattle)  
*Acacia ligulata* (Umbrella Bush)  
*Acacia murrayana* (Colony Wattle)  
*Acacia ramulosa* (Horse Mulga)  
*Acacia retinodes* (Swamp Wattle)  
*Acacia smithii* (Lilly Pilly spp)  
*Acrotriche depressa* (Native currant)  
*Davidsonia pruriens* (Davidsons plum)  
*Hibiscus heterophyllus* (Native Rosella)  
*Microcitrus australasica* (Finger Lime)  
*Rubus parviflorus* (Native Raspberry)  
*Apium prostratum* (Sea Parsley)  
*Santalum acuminatum* (Sweet Quandong)  
*Prostanthera incisa var incisa* (Spice Leaf Mint)

♦ *Indigenous plants*

*Acacia coriacea* (Dogwood)  
*Acacia kempeana* (Witchetty Bush)  
*Acacia longifolia* (Coast Wattle)  
*Acacia victoriae* (Elegant Wattle)  
*Carissa lanceolata* (Conker Berry)  
*Ficus platypoda* (Rock Fig)  
*Mentha australis* (Native Mint)  
*Syzygium luehmanii* (Ribery)  
*Solanum centrale* (Bush Tomato)  
*Macadamia spp.*  
♦ *Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle)  
(♦) *Enchylaena spp.*  
♦ *Kunzea pomifera* (Muntries)  
♦ *Tetragonia tetragonoides* (Warrigal Spinach)

## Native shrubs

**Aloynne huegii - Native hibiscus.** There are at least 3 varieties available.

**Banksia integrifolia – Coast banksia**

**Correas** from rainfall areas 500 ml and below that are lime tolerant. These include Pulchella, Glabra and many others.

**Eremophilas** from rainfall 500ml and below that are lime tolerant. There are at least 10 at State Flora.

**Grevillea Olivacea** Three are three colours available.

**Gevillea Winpara Gem**

## **Appendix B – Updated 2010**

### **Local Indigenous Species List for Revegetation and Home Gardens**

<b>TREES</b>		<b>Rainfall-mm</b>	<b>H-m</b>	<b>W</b>
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden wattle	450	4-6	2-6
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Dryland sheoak	350	5-8	4-6
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River red gum	*flooding	20-30	10-15
<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i>	Mallee box	300	5-14	5-12
<i>Callitris gracilis</i>	Southern Cypress pine	350	7-14	3-6
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Dryland tea tree	250	3-8	3-5
<i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides</i>	Native apricot	300	3-5	2-4
<b>LARGE SHRUBS</b>				
<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	Gold dust wattle	300	1-2	1-2
<i>Acacia cupularis</i>	Umbrella wattle	200	2-3	2-3
<i>Acacia longifolia var. sophorae</i>	Coastal wattle	450	2-5	4-8
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver banksia	450	2-6	1-5
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Fringe myrtle	400	1-2	1-2
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Hop bush	300	1.5-4	1.5-3
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Silky tea tree	450	1-4	1-4
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast beard-heath	450	2	5
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Boobialla	350	3-5	3-5
<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>	Nitre bush (native grape)	300	2	4
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coastal daisy bush	400	2-3	1.5-2
<i>Olearia passerinoides</i>	Daisy bush	300	2.5	2.5
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy daisy bush	500	1-1.5	1-2
<b>SMALL SHRUBS</b>				
<i>Acacia spinescens</i>	Spiny wattle	350	0.5-2	1-2
<i>Atriplex paludosa</i>	Marsh salt bush	300	0.5-1	0.5-1
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Flax lily	400	0.3-1	0.5-2
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Ruby saltbush	300	0.3-1	0.5-1.5
<i>Grevillea lavandulacea</i>	Lavender grevillea	450	0.5	1
<i>Goodenia amplexans</i>	Clasping goodenia	400	0.5-1	0.5-1
<i>Goodenia albiflora</i>	White goodenia		0.5	
<i>Hakea rugosa</i>	Dwarf hakea	450	0.5-2.5	1-2
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Cushion bush	400	0.2-1	1-2
<i>Lotus australis</i>	Australian trefoil		0.3-0.5	1
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	Seaberry salt bush	350	1-1.5	1-1.5
<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>	Fanflower bush	300	1	2
<i>Senecio lautus</i>	Variable groundsel		0.5	0.5
<i>Vittadinia blackii</i>	Vittadinia			
<i>*Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i>	Yacca	450	1-3	1-2

<b>GROUNDCOVER</b>		<b>Rainfall-mm</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>W</b>
<i>Acacia cupularis prostrate</i>	Prostrate acacia			
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Berry saltbush	300	0.1-0.3	1-3
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Angled pigface	300	0.1	2-3
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common everlasting daisy	400	0.5	0.2
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	Round leaf pigface	300	0.5	1
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running postman	450	0.1	1.5-4
<i>Kunzea pomifera</i>	Muntries	400	0.2	2-4
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping boobialla	350	0.2	2
<i>Scaevola albida</i>	Fanflower	500	0.3-0.6	0.6-1
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower spinach	300	0.3	5
<b>CLIMBERS</b>				
<i>Billardiera cymosa</i>	Sweet apple berry	500	1-4	
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Old man's beard	350	2-4	
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native lilac	400	2	
<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>	Coastal lignum	400	3	
<b>GRASSES</b>				
<i>Austrodanthonia syn. Danthonia caespitosa</i>	Common wallaby grass	300	0.2-0.8	0.1-0.3
<i>Poa poiformis</i>	Blue tussock grass	350	0.6-1.2	0.5-1.5
<i>Austrostipa syn. Stipa spp.</i>	Spear grasses	350-400	0.5-1	0.5-1
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass	450	0.4-1	0.5
<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill grass	350	0.3-0.5	0.2-0.5
<b>AQUATIC PLANTS</b>				
<i>Carex bichenoviana</i>	Carex			
<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Bare twig rush			
<i>Gahnia filum</i>	Chaffy saw sedge	550	1-1.5	1-1.5
<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Club rush	400	0.5-1.5	0.5-2
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	Sea rush	400	0.5-1	0.5-1
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale rush	500	0.5-2	0.5-1
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger rush			
<i>Lycopus australis</i>	Australian gypsywort			
<i>Marsilea drummondii</i>	Nardoo		0.2	
<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i>	American club rush			
<i>Teucrium racemosum</i>	Grey germander			
<i>*Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly tea tree	550	2-5	1.5-4

**For details about these plants see the Indigenous Plant Guide at [www.aaev.net](http://www.aaev.net) NEC Documents page**

Original Information supplied by Carol Shields, 'Wirrascape Nursery', June 2002

Updated by Stephen Poole, 'Ecological Landscape Consultants', June 2010

## Appendix C Shade Tree Suggestions

### Small trees

#### Deciduous

*Cercis siliquastrum*

Judas Tree

*Parrotia persica*

Persian Witch Hazel

#### Evergreen

*Corymbia ficifolia*

Grafted Eucalypts

*Arbutus unedo*

Strawberry Tree

*Eriobotrya japonica*

Loquat

### Medium trees

#### Deciduous

*Acer negundo*

Box Elders

*Acer platanoides* 'Pond Emerald

Norway Maple

Lustre'

*Pistachia chinensis*

Chinese Pistachio

*Morus sp.*

Mulberry

*Ginkgo biloba*

Maidenhair Tree

*Ficus carica*

Figs – edible

*Gleditsia triacanthos*

Honey Locust

#### Evergreen

*Agonis flexuosa*

Willow Myrtle

*Acacia pendula*

Weeping Myall

*Brachychiton populneus*

Kurrajong

*Geijera parviflora*

Wilga, Australian Willow

*Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. pruinosa*

Yellow Gum

*Eucalyptus odorata*

Peppermint Box

### Larger trees

#### Deciduous

*Celtis laevigata*

Mississippi Sugarberry

*Quercus ilex*

Holm Oak

#### Evergreen

*Allocasuarina verticillata*

Drooping Sheok

*Calodendron capense*

Cape Chestnut

*E. leucoxylon ssp. Megalocarpa*

Large fruited SA Blue Gum

*E. torquata*

Coral Gum

*E. stricklandii*

Stricklands Gum

*Quercus suber*

Cork Oak

**For details about these trees see the Shade Tree Guide at [www.aaev.net](http://www.aaev.net) NEC Documents page**