

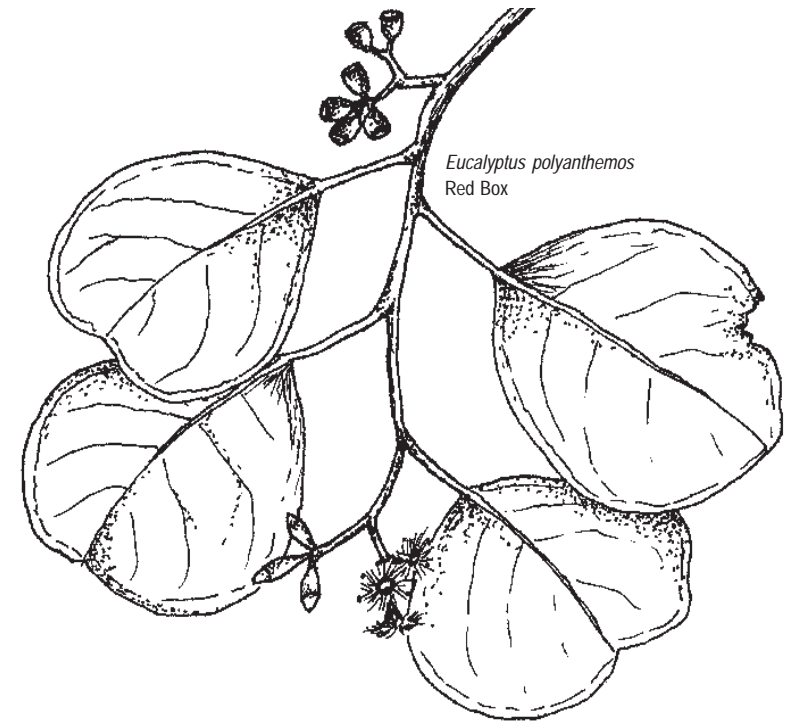
Allocasuarina littoralis

GARDENER'S GUIDE TO **INDIGENOUS PLANTING** in Warrandyte and Surrounding Areas

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Visit the FOWSP trailer at the Warrandyte market held on the first Saturday of the month 9.00am to 12.30pm at Stiggants Reserve (Melway 23 C12)
- Visit the Warrandyte State Park office and nursery any Thursday 10.00am to 12.00 midday, or 2.00pm to 4.00pm on the first Sunday of the month. Pound Bend Rd (Melway 23 C10)

*Illustrations by Melanie Coupar
Compiled by Pat Coupar
Designed by Zoë Murphy*



Eucalyptus polyanthemos
Red Box



FRIENDS OF WARRANDYTE STATE PARK

GARDENER'S GUIDE TO INDIGENOUS PLANTING in Warrandyte and Surrounding Areas

AQUATICS		Height	Position			Soil Type			Uses					
			Full sun	Semi-sun	Shade	Dry	Well-drained	Moist	Screening/Windbreak	Hedges/Borders	Banks	Rockery/Cottage	Wetlands/Ponds	
<i>Vallisneria americana</i> var. <i>americana</i> Ribbon-weed	Submerged strap-like leaves. Excellent habitat for fish and aquatic invertebrates.		•	•										•
<i>Elatine gratioloides</i> Waterwort	Prostrate small-leaved creeper. Will grow submerged or on exposed mud.		•	•	•									•
<i>Myriophyllum crispatum</i> Upright Water-milfoil	Attractive spindle-shaped erect herb. Will grow submerged or on exposed mud.		•	•										•
<i>Lythrum salicifolia</i> Loosestrife	Semi-aquatic upright herb with brilliant magenta flowers. Generally dies back in winter. Purple flowers Nov-Mar	1-2m	•	•			•							•
<i>Ranunculus amphitrichus</i> / <i>R. inundatus</i> River Buttercup	Mat-forming creepers. Will grow submerged or on exposed mud. Yellow flowers Sep-Jan		•	•			•							•

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Screening

These plants create privacy, act as a windbreak and noisebreak. Trees and larger shrubs that are quick growing and dense are suitable for this purpose.

Hedges and Borders

For fencelines, driveways and edges. Small trees and shrubs that respond to pruning are most useful for this purpose. Dense prickly shrubs make good hedges, while small shrubs, tussock grasses and some lilies are suitable for borders.

Rockery

Use these indigenous plants to create a colourful wildflower and cottage garden. Small shrubs, native daisies, lilies and some grasses and ground covers are suitable for this purpose.

Banks

These plants are suitable for dry stony soil banks and damp shady banks. Grasses, ground covers and self-layering plants are most useful for these sites.

Wetlands

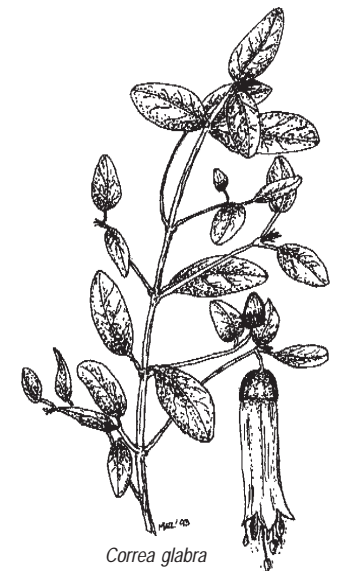
These species are for planting around ponds, dams and other wetlands as well as aquatic plants for growing in water.

PLANTING TIPS

- Prepare the site. Control weeds.
- Ensure plant is not too dry. Soak if necessary.
- Dig hole a little deeper and wider than the size of the container. In dry soils fill hole with water and allow to drain.
- Remove plant from container, tease roots gently if necessary and place in hole. Water in well.
- Protect from rabbits, possums and wallabies.

RECOMMENDED REFERENCE BOOKS

Flora of Warrandyte, Pat Coupar & David Van Bockel
(Available for loan from FOWSP library)
Flora of Melbourne SGAP, Maroondah Inc.
Native Splendour, Manningham City Council
Live Local Plant Local, Nillumbik Shire
Indigenous Plants for Your Garden, City of Banyule



CREATING A WETLAND HABITAT

You can create a wetland in your own backyard by simply digging a hole and lining it with heavy black plastic on a bed of sand, or you can use a prefabricated fiberglass pond.

The best position for your frog pond is in a partially shaded area, sheltered from the wind.

The pond does not need to be deep, 30-50cm is fine. Plant grasses and sedges around the edge of the pond and place aquatic plants in pots on the base.

Place logs and rocks around the edge of the pond for frogs and lizards to hide amongst.

Frogs will find their own way to your pond. Do not introduce fish to your pond as they will eat the tadpoles and young frogs as well as the insects that the frogs feed on.



Growling Grass Frog

Wildflowers, Grasses and Sedges

	Height	Position			Soil Type		Uses					
		Full sun	Semi-sun	Shade	Dry	Well-drained	Moist	Screening/Windbreak	Hedges/Borders	Banks	Rockery/Cottage	Wetlands/Ponds
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i> Tasman Flax-lily	0.5-1.5m	•	•			•	•	•	•			
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i> Button Everlasting	10-30cm	•	•			•					•	
<i>Leptorhynchus tenuifolius</i> Wiry Buttons	10-30cm	•	•			•	•	•	•	•		
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i> Spiny-headed Mat-rush	0.5-1m	•	•			•	•	•	•	•		
<i>Mentha australis</i> River Mint	20-80cm	•	•			•			•		•	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> Weeping Grass	5-30cm	•	•	•		•	•		•			
<i>Pelargonium australe</i> Austral Stork's-bill	5-40cm	•	•			•			•	•		
<i>Poa ensiformis</i> Sword Tussock-grass	0.5-1m	•	•			•		•	•	•	•	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> Common Tussock-grass	0.5-80cm	•	•			•		•	•	•		
<i>Poa morrisii</i> Soft Tussock-grass	20-30cm	•	•		•	•		•	•	•		

SMALL TREES,
LARGE SHRUBS
up to 10m

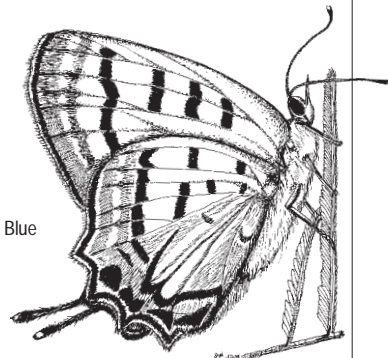
	Height	Position			Soil Type		Uses					
		Full sun	Semi-sun	Shade	Dry	Well-drained	Moist	Screening/Windbreak	Hedges/Borders	Banks	Rockery/Cottage	Wetlands/Ponds
<i>Acacia implexa</i> Lightwood	3-8m	•	•			•	•	•				
<i>Acacia leprosa</i> Cinnamon Wattle	3-5m	•	•			•		•				
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i> Hedge Wattle	2-4m	•	•			•	•	•	•			
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> Golden Wattle	3-8m	•				•	•	•				
<i>Acacia verticillata</i> Prickly Moses	3-5m	•	•			•	•	•	•			
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> Black She-oak	3-8m	•	•			•	•	•				
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> Sweet Bursaria	3-6m	•	•			•	•	•	•			
<i>Callistemon sieberi</i> River Bottlebrush	2-6m	•	•			•	•	•				•
<i>Lomatia myricoides</i> River Lomatia	3-5m	•	•	•		•	•	•				
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> Swamp Paperbark	5-9m	•	•			•		•	•			•
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i> Hazel Pomaderris	3-6m	•	•			•	•	•				
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i> Victorian Christmas-bush	3-6m	•	•			•	•	•				

SMALL– MEDIUM SHRUBS up to 4m		Height	Position			Soil Type			Uses					
			Full sun	Semi-sun	Shade	Dry	Well-drained	Moist	Screening/Windbreak	Hedges/Borders	Banks	Rockery/Cottage	Wetlands/Ponds	
<i>Acacia acinacea</i> Gold-dust Wattle	Small-leaved open shrub. Hardy. Yellow flowers Jul-Oct	0.5-1.5m	•			•	•		•					
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i> Spreading Wattle	Open prickly shrub. Good for dry areas. Yellow flowers Aug-Oct	1-2.5m	•	•		•			•					
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i> Myrtle Wattle	Attractive compact shrub. Yellow flowers Jul-Oct	1-2m	•	•		•	•		•	•				
<i>Acacia stricta</i> Hop Wattle	Open upright shrub. Benefits from pruning. Yellow flowers Jul-Oct	2-3m	•	•		•	•		•	•				
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i> Common Cassinia	Quick growing shrub with aromatic foliage. White flowers Nov-Mar	1-3m	•	•		•			•	•				
<i>Cassinia arcuata</i> Drooping Cassinia	Pendulous foliage and flowers. Aromatic. Great for dry areas. Yellow/brown flowers Nov-Apr	1-2m	•			•			•	•				
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i> Shiny Cassinia	Quick growing shrub with aromatic foliage. White flowers Dec-Mar	1-3m	•	•		•	•		•	•				
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i> Prickly Currant-bush	Small-leaved prickly shrub with red berries. Prefers moist areas. Cream flowers Sep-Nov	2-4m	•	•		•	•	•						
<i>Correa glabra</i> Rock Correa	Compact bushy shrub. Great for dry areas. Yellow/green flowers Mar-Aug	0.5-1.5m	•			•			•					
<i>Epacris impressa</i> Common Heath	Open upright shrub. Benefits from pruning. White or pink flowers Mar-Nov	0.5-1m	•	•		•			•		•			
<i>Goodenia ovata</i> Hop Goodenia	Quick growing spreading shrub. Prune hard. Yellow flowers for most of the year.	0.5-1.5m	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•		•
<i>Goodia lotifolia</i> Golden-tip	Open shrub with soft grey foliage. Prune hard. Attractive pea flowers. Yellow flowers Sep-Dec	1-3m	•	•		•	•		•					

WILDFLOWERS, GRASSES and SEDGES		Height	Position			Soil Type			Uses					
			Full sun	Semi-sun	Shade	Dry	Well-drained	Moist	Screening/Windbreak	Hedges/Borders	Banks	Rockery/Cottage	Wetlands/Ponds	
<i>Carex appressa</i> Tall Sedge	Large, tufted sedge. Great for wet areas. Brown/green flowers Aug-Jan	0.5-1m	•	•					•			•		•
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i> Pale Vanilla-lily	Grass-like lily for moist shady areas. Best planted in groups. Mauve/white flowers Sep-Mar	0.3-1m		•	•		•	•					•	•
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i> Chocolate Lily	Adaptable and hardy lily. Dies back to rootstock over summer/autumn. Best planted in groups. Purple flowers Sep-Dec	20-80cm	•	•		•	•							•
<i>Brachyscome diversifolia</i> Tall Daisy	Attractive tufted daisy. Best planted in groups. Can be divided. White/yellow flowers Oct-Feb	20-50cm	•	•		•	•					•	•	
<i>Brachyscome multifida</i> Cut-leaf Daisy	Small spreading daisy with purple flowers. Adaptable. Purple flowers Sep-Feb	10-30cm	•	•		•	•					•	•	
<i>Bracteantha viscosa</i> Shiny Everlasting	Upright branching daisy with long-lasting papery flowers. Yellow flowers Sep-Feb	0.3-1m	•	•		•	•				•		•	
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> Bulbine Lily	Grass-like lily. Dies back to rootstock over summer/autumn. Best planted in groups. Yellow flowers Sep-Jan	20-60cm	•	•			•	•					•	•
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i> Clustered Everlasting	Upright multi-stemmed daisy with soft grey leaves. Yellow flowers Sep-Dec	20-80cm	•	•		•	•					•	•	
<i>Danthonia</i> spp. Wallaby-grasses	Tufted grass forming small tussocks. Great for dry areas. Will readily self-seed. Green flowers Oct-Feb	10-40cm	•	•		•	•						•	•
<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i> Pale Flax-lily	Tufted upright lily. Pale blue flowers followed by purple berries in autumn. Blue/purple flowers Aug-Jan	0.5-1m	•	•			•	•			•		•	

Ground Covers, Creepers and Climbers

	Height	Position			Soil Type		Uses					
		Full sun	Semi-sun	Shade	Dry	Well-drained	Moist	Screening/Windbreak	Hedges/Borders	Banks	Rockery/Cottage	Wetlands/Ponds
<i>Mazus pumilio</i> Swamp Mazus		•	•				•			•	•	
<i>Neopaxia australasica</i> White Purslane		•	•				•					•
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i> Wonga Vine		•	•	•		•	•	•	•			
<i>Pratia pedunculata</i> Matted Pratia		•	•				•					•
<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i> Matted Bush-pea		•			•					•	•	
<i>Scutellaria humilis</i> Dwarf Skullcap		•	•			•	•			•		
<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i> Forest Nightshade		•	•			•	•			•		
<i>Viola hederacea</i> Ivy-leaf Violet		•	•			•	•			•		•



Common Imperial Blue

Small-Medium Shrubs up to 4m

	Height	Position			Soil Type		Uses					
		Full sun	Semi-sun	Shade	Dry	Well-drained	Moist	Screening/Windbreak	Hedges/Borders	Banks	Rockery/Cottage	Wetlands/Ponds
<i>Hakea decurrens</i> subsp. <i>physocarpa</i> Bushy Needlewood	1-3m	•	•			•	•			•		
<i>Indigofera australis</i> Austral Indigo	1-2m	•	•			•	•			•	•	
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i> Prickly Tea-tree	1-3m	•	•				•	•	•	•		
<i>Leptospermum</i> aff. <i>lanigerum</i> Woolly Tea-tree	1-3m	•	•						•	•		
<i>Olearia lirata</i> Snow Daisy-bush	2-3m	•	•				•	•	•	•		
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i> Tree Everlasting	1-4m	•					•	•	•			
<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i> Grey Everlasting	0.5-2m	•	•				•	•		•	•	
<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i> Smooth Pomaderris	1-3m	•	•					•		•	•	
<i>Pomaderris prunifolia</i> Prunus Pomaderris	1-3m	•	•				•			•	•	
<i>Pomaderris racemosa</i> Cluster Pomaderris	1-4m	•	•				•	•	•	•		
<i>Pomaderris vacciniifolia</i> Round-leaf Pomaderris	1-4m	•	•				•	•	•	•		

Small-Medium Shrubs up to 4m

	Height	Position			Soil Type			Uses				
		Full sun	Semi-sun	Shade	Dry	Well-drained	Moist	Screening/Windbreak	Hedges/Borders	Banks	Rockery/Cottage	Wetlands/Ponds
<i>Pultenaea gunnii</i> Golden Bush-pea	0.5-1.5m	•	•		•	•			•		•	
<i>Teucrium corymbosum</i> Forest Germander	0.5-1m	•			•				•		•	
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i> Large Kangaroo-apple	1-3m	•	•		•	•	•					
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i> Dusty Miller	0.5-2m	•	•		•				•			

GROUND COVERS, CREEPERS and CLIMBERS

	Height	Position			Soil Type			Uses				
		Full sun	Semi-sun	Shade	Dry	Well-drained	Moist	Screening/Windbreak	Hedges/Borders	Banks	Rockery/Cottage	Wetlands/Ponds
<i>Centella cordifolia</i> Centella		•	•				•			•		•
<i>Clematis aristata</i> Mountain Clematis			•	•		•	•	•				
<i>Clematis microphylla</i> Small-leaved Clematis		•			•				•	•	•	
<i>Dichondra repens</i> Kidney-weed			•	•		•	•			•		•
<i>Einadia nutans</i> Nodding Saltbush		•	•		•					•	•	
<i>Goodenia elongata</i> Lanky Goodenia		•	•				•			•		•
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> Purple Coral-pea		•			•	•			•	•	•	
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i> Stinking Pennywort			•	•		•	•			•	•	•
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i> Running Postman		•			•	•				•	•	
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i> Common Lagenifera		•	•		•	•				•	•	
<i>Lobelia anceps</i> Angled Lobelia		•	•				•			•		•

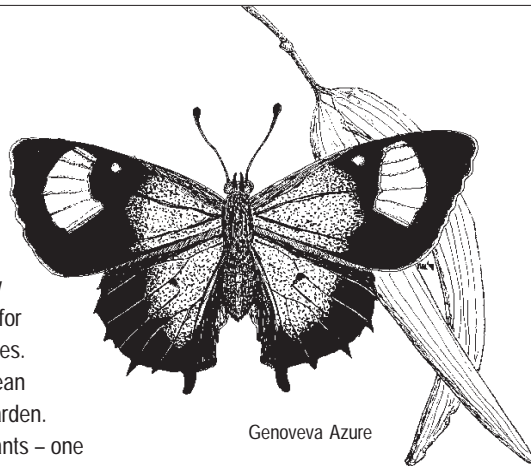
BIRD AND BUTTERFLY ATTRACTING PLANTS

Most flowering plants will attract birds either for nectar, berries, or for the insects that are themselves attracted to the plants. Dense spreading prickly species generally make good habitat for birds providing shelter and nesting sites.

A bird bath, regularly filled with clean water, will also attract birds to your garden.

Butterflies require two different plants – one a foodplant for their caterpillars and the other to provide nectar for the adults.

Rather than recommending particular species to attract birds and butterflies we suggest group plantings of a wide variety of species (including grasses and sedges) that flower or fruit at different times of the year. This will provide a permanent habitat for many species of birds, butterflies and other insects.



Genoveva Azure