

LLOYD WEST LANDSCAPING AND GARDEN DESIGN GUIDELINE



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INTRODUCTION

This report, the *Lloyd West Landscaping and Garden Design Guideline* aims to provide landowners, builders and developers with information that will enable them to design a landscaping scheme for their property that complies with the low-water use, limited infiltration requirements of the neighbourhood.

Detailed below is a list of general information, do's and do not's which are also found in the Lloyd West pamphlet you have been provided. It is important to read and ensure you comply with these requirements.

- The Lloyd West neighbourhood has been designed and constructed to reduce water use and minimise infiltration
- Blocks in this neighbourhood are required to maintain a minimum 80 percent impervious area
- Impervious areas may include concrete, pavers, crushed granite, decorative gravels, stone, low-water use gardens, etc. if underlain by an impervious liner.
- A positive covenant will be placed over each residential allotment to ensure that a minimum 80 percent impervious site coverage is maintained.

GENERAL

Definitions

Impervious means that water cannot penetrate the surface.

Pervious means that water can penetrate the surface and infiltrate into the ground.

Water-wise landscaping/gardens is landscaping that does not waste water. It includes designing a garden to suit your lifestyle, grouping plants together with similar watering requirements, minimal watering to meet the plants needs and using non-water consuming areas such as decks and the like.

Do's and Do Not's

DO

- Use low water-use species. There are a selection of low-water use and salt tolerant species listed in Appendix A of this report which may assist you in the design of your landscaping.
- Maintain a minimum 80 percent impervious area on your property
- Reduce water usage where practical, this may include the following approaches;
 - i. Water garden/plants in the coolest parts of the day, generally between 5pm and 9am.
 - ii. Use hand-held sprinklers/hoses
 - iii. Use timers for sprinklers and hoses
 - iv. Plants respond better to a good soaking once a week rather than light watering on a daily basis.
 - v. Use mulch, or other similar material, to reduce evaporation.
 - vi. Use soil moisture sensors to determine if watering is required
- Comply with minimum building footprint requirements as defined in the contract of sale

DO NOT

- Do not reduce impervious area below 80 percent by removing concrete or paved areas, etc unless replacing with another approved impervious treatment
- Do not remove or alter your water tank configuration once connected to the appropriate fixtures

MAINTENANCE OF NATURE STRIP COMPACTED GRAVEL TREATMENT

It is important to maintain the compacted gravel treatment on the nature strip in its original condition. Any deterioration of the surface due to erosion, wear and tear, damage and the like, should be repaired/reinstated immediately.

The maintenance of the gravel treatment on the nature strip is a requirement of the 88B instrument (covenant) over the property.

Please also refer to the 'Lloyd West Landscaping of Nature Strips' guide for further details about surfacing and maintenance of your nature strip.

LOW-WATER USE SPECIES SELECTION

Areas of natural landscaping are considered to be 'impervious' if underlain by an impervious liner. Such a liner shall have a **permeability of no greater than $1 \times 10^{-7} \text{m/s}$** . The developer will be required to obtain a compaction test certificate from a qualified engineer and submit this to Council prior to obtaining a final certificate.

Areas of low-water use gardens can be considered as part of your required minimum 80 percent impervious areas if constructed as outlined above.

Low-water use species should be selected from Wagga Wagga City Council's 'Water Wise and Salt Tolerant Plants Selection Guide' included in **Appendix A**. The species selection guideline is not an exhaustive list, but rather a selection of low-water use and salt tolerant species to assist landowners, consultants and developers in their landscape design process.

TYPICAL GARDEN DESIGN PLANS

The diagrams on the following pages illustrate how a typical residential allotment could meet the requirements for a maximum 20 percent area of pervious surfaces and minimum 80 percent impervious surfaces.

You may wish to utilise elements of these diagrams in the design of your landscape scheme. Alternatively, you can begin the design of your landscape scheme from scratch, ensuring that it meets your needs and complies with the requirements detailed in the previous section.

- **Impervious areas** are areas where water cannot penetrate the surface. This may include areas of concrete, pavers, crushed granite, decorative gravels, stone, low-water use gardens, etc if underlain by an impervious liner.
- **Pervious areas** are areas where water can penetrate the surface and infiltrate into the ground. This may include areas of natural landscaping such as grasses and gardens not underlain by an impervious liner.

Please refer to diagrams on the following page illustrating pervious and impervious details and drainage of garden beds.

IDEAS FOR GARDEN STYLES



Figure 1: Garden includes blue slate pavers, crushed blue slate, mulched garden beds, low water use native plants and grasses, timber edging



Figure 2: Garden includes pavers, timber decking and panels, low water use native plantings, small stones covering planting beds



Figure 3: Garden includes pavers, scattered river stones, timber seating, raised concrete-rendered garden beds, mulched garden beds, scattered screen plantings



Figure 4: Garden include native plantings, wood and metal decorative elements, stone pathways, timber decking, stone feature wall

IMPERVIOUS MATERIALS

The following treatments are classified as being impervious **if underlain by an impervious liner with a permeability no greater than $1 \times 10^{-7} \text{m/s}$**



Sandstone Pavers



Crushed Granite 20mm



Concrete Pavers



Crushed Granite 5mm



Brick Pavers



Synthetic Turf

**APPENDIX A – WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL
'WATER WISE AND SALT TOLERANT SPECIES SELECTION GUIDE'**

Water Wise and Salt Tolerant Plants

Wagga Wagga Region



Urban Salinity Prevention

Water Wise & Salt Tolerant Plants for the Wagga Wagga Region

This booklet has been written as part of the Wagga Wagga City Council's Urban Salinity Action Plan. By requiring less frequent watering, water wise plants reduce the amount of water seeping past plant roots and *recharging* or adding water to the groundwater system. This seepage causes the watertable to rise bringing with it salts which damage homes, gardens, roads and underground services.

The water wise plant list is especially useful for people living in *recharge areas* (usually the higher areas of Wagga Wagga where soils are shallow and water can easily seep into the groundwater system). Ensuring we are not over-watering gardens will reduce the amount of salty water rising to the soil surface in the lower *discharge areas*. Including a mix of deeper rooted plants such as trees and shrubs in your garden and reducing the amount of lawn will also help reduce *recharge*.

A list of salt tolerant plants has also been compiled for Wagga Wagga areas already experiencing soil salinity due to rising watertables. These areas are called *discharge areas* as the water is very close to the soil surface.

Efficient water use in the garden is just one way of reducing *recharge*. Other programs in the Urban Salinity Action Plan are aimed at reducing *recharge* from leaking water supply pipes, backyard rubble pits and rainfall.

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Your thoughts

Let us know your thoughts on this booklet so we can make the next edition even better!

Ph 02 69 269 511

1st Edition Dec 98 2nd Edition Aug 99 3rd Edition Jun 00 4th Edition Apr 02

Salinity Prevention Nursery Program - Nurseries involved



Nurseries that can help you with water wise gardening, salinity information and soil and water salt testing:

- **Chaston St Nursery**
64 Chaston St Ph 69 253 135
- **Crazy Jims Garden & Hardware Centre**
41 Dobney Ave Ph 69251324
- **Down to Earth Nursery**
Tolland Shopping Centre Ph 69311857
- **Fernleigh Rd Nursery & Pet Shop**
135 Fernleigh Rd Ph 69313222
- **Rapley's Wholesales Nursery**
Lot 6 Rosevale Dr (Nursery Supplier) Ph 69225746
- **State Forests of NSW Wagga Nursery**
Olympic Way Ph 69312600

Front Cover Photo - Banksia Marginata (Silver Banksia). It is Wagga Wagga's new floral emblem.

Bonney, N.(1994). 'What Seed is That?' Beverly, Sth Australia

Contents

Introduction	1
<hr/>	
<i>Urban Salinity</i>	3
<i>Tips on salinity prevention & saving money</i>	4
<i>Getting down to business</i>	5
<i>Looking after your lawn</i>	6
<i>How to plant for better results</i>	7
Water wise plants	8
<hr/>	
♣ <i>Groundcovers</i>	8
♣ <i>Lawns</i>	10
♣ <i>Annuals & self-seeders</i>	11
♣ <i>Perennials to one metre</i>	14
♣ <i>Small to medium shrubs</i>	18
♣ <i>Trees for suburban gardens</i>	21
♣ <i>Herbs</i>	23
♣ <i>Orchard trees</i>	25
Salt tolerant plants	26
<hr/>	
♣ <i>Groundcovers</i>	26
♣ <i>Lawns</i>	28
♣ <i>Small to medium shrubs</i>	29
♣ <i>Medium to large shrubs</i>	31
♣ <i>Trees for suburban gardens</i>	33
♣ <i>Trees not suitable for suburban gardens</i>	37
Summary of water wise & salt tolerant plants	40
<hr/>	

Introduction...



GARDENING, the art of transforming an ordinary space into a place of welcoming beauty and interest, is one of life's very real pleasures.

Each season, each day, there is always something new happening in the garden. Flowers open, there are birds to watch and listen to, produce to grow, happy discoveries to be made. Gardening is healthy, often inexpensive and a gentle pastime for all age groups which gives a forever changing and maturing scene.

So why should gardeners in Wagga Wagga be concerned with growing plants which need little water, and will help counter salinity, the rising menace of salt in groundwater? Will growing these plants make gardens any less varied and productive?

Wagga Wagga was one of Australia's first cities to identify urban salinity as a serious problem to the regional economy and environment. Wagga Wagga City Council has instituted a program to combat this insidious menace, and you too can be involved. No matter how small the piece of land in your care, planting trees and shrubs and watering wisely will help prevent the water table from rising and bringing salts to the surface where it does so much damage. Well mulched raised or no-dig beds in heavy use areas such as vegetable gardens and flower beds will also, together with careful water use, help to ensure water reaches only where it is needed.

Both these measures will help prevent salt from coming to the surface by minimising water seepage into the groundwater system. And no, your garden will not suffer. If anything, it will become more beautiful, because by using sensitive plantings specially selected for the unique features of your block your garden will be healthier and grow better, with the added bonus that you will, in the long term, be helping to create a better environment for our lovely garden city.

So this booklet is for everyone thinking about planning a new garden or altering an existing one. Even if you are only planting a single shrub or a small flower bed, the choice you make will make a difference. That's where this booklet comes in, for in it you will find information on the different types of plants which could be suitable for your particular needs.

Subjects covered include:

- * Plants needing little or no watering other than rainfall
- * Plants tolerant of salty soils
- * Tips on how to save water and garden more efficiently

Benefits of water wise gardening



*The less water you use means
less chance of rising
groundwater and salinity*

Lower water costs

Less digging, less weeding

Less mowing

*Fewer plant deaths on hot
days*

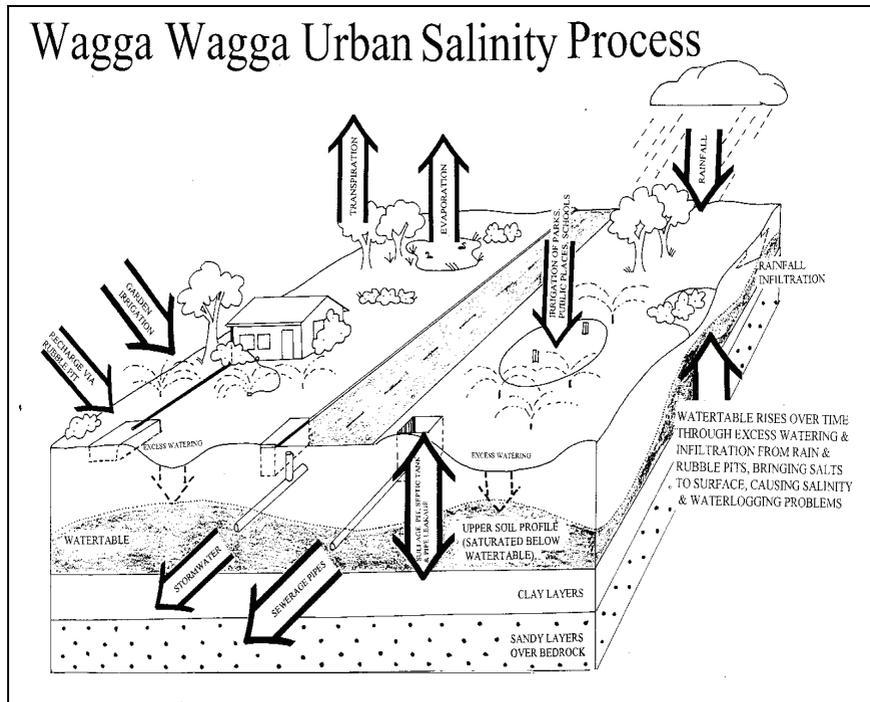
Fewer holiday worries

*You have much more time to
admire your garden and have
fun*

HAPPY GARDENING...

Urban Salinity...

Urban salinity is caused by rising watertables. A watertable is the upper surface of groundwater below which layers of rock, sand and gravel are saturated with water. In a balanced system the watertable usually stays well below the soil surface.



Over-watering gardens allows water to seep through the soil into the groundwater system. This causes the watertable to rise. A watertable rising toward the surface carries with it dissolved salts that are normally locked in the soil and rocks. These salts concentrate at the soil surface causing the salinity problems we currently see in Wagga Wagga such as poor plant growth, underground pipe corrosion and damage to roads and buildings.

Other causes of rising watertables included tree clearing in urban areas, leaking water pipes, over irrigation of recreation areas, disruption of natural drainage lines and overflow of septic tanks and sullage pits.

Tips on how to prevent salinity and save money...

- ◆ Remember to turn off hoses.
- ◆ *Buy a tap timer so you can't leave taps on, or set the alarm clock to remind you. A forgotten sprinkler wastes about 1000 litres every hour. Mend dripping taps.*
- ◆ Water in the morning or evening to reduce water loss through evaporation.
- ◆ *Avoid watering on very windy days.*
- ◆ Avoid fine mist sprays, use low trajectory sprinklers.
- ◆ *Mulch garden beds to reduce evaporation by up to 90 percent.*
- ◆ Do not clean paths with the hose. Sweep them and use the leaves for mulch.
- ◆ *Reduce the amount of lawn. Pave or plant shrubs instead. Plant ground covers around the lawn and let them spread.*
- ◆ Select water wise plants.
- ◆ *Watch for leaks in hoses and repair as soon as they occur.*
- ◆ Check water pipes for leaks by reading the meter before going to bed and again next morning.
- ◆ *Use a hand controlled hose nozzle when hand watering.*
- ◆ Improve soil water holding ability by adding compost and encouraging worms. Avoid using superphosphate. It kills worms.
- ◆ *Plant the right trees in the right place to provide the garden with shade and wind protection.*
- ◆ Set up sprinklers or micro sprays to water plants at their base, not paths, fences, or plant leaves.
- ◆ *Choose tough, easy care lawn grasses.*
- ◆ Deep watering once or twice a week is much more efficient than sprinkling every day. This will also make plants more drought tolerant.
- ◆ *Group plants according to water needs to prevent under or overwatering.*
- ◆ Monitor soil water. A simple soil moisture meter costs about \$16.



Getting down to business...

Even if you don't have much faith in yourself as a garden designer, you will be surprised what you achieve by following these few simple green rules of thumb:

** When selecting plants take the site into consideration. Is it hot and sunny, windy, damp and cool, shady, or a normally dry spot in the garden? What is the soil like? Is it acid, neutral or alkaline? A simple test will tell you.*

*** Your garden might need a windbreak or sunshield.**

Evergreens will shield the southern and westerly sides from harsh conditions. They will reduce wind speed and provide shade from the westerly sun. South facing sites need the protection of evergreens against frost. These are ideal for plants needing cooler, moister conditions. On the northern and eastern sides, if the garden needs protection from the sun, plant deciduous trees.

** Plants with the same needs (ie low water, or a particular soil type) should be planted together. Mixing plants with different needs means that some get the wrong treatment and you could lose them. The information further on in this booklet will help you decide what each plant needs.*

*** Keep in mind power and telephone lines, drains and sewers when planting trees and shrubs.** Planting trees too close to the house is likely to cause structural damage. Trees which will grow more than 5m high are not advisable near to the house.

** If you need to remove any trees to carry out your garden design, first contact Wagga Wagga City Council's Department of External Services. There are rules governing tree removal.*

Other helpful contacts:

Greening Australia, Wagga Wagga	Ph 69 218 202
NSW Department of Forestry, Narrandera	Ph 69 591 233
Dept of Agriculture, Wagga Wagga	Ph 69 230 424
Rob Kuiper, Murray Riverina Farm Forestry	Ph 69 216 422
Wagga Wagga City Library	Ph 69 269 702

Local nurseries involved in the Urban Salinity Nursery Program who can help you with water wise gardening and soil and water salinity testing:

Chaston St Nursery, Crazy Jims Garden & Hardware Centre, Fernleigh Rd Nursery & Pet Shop, Rapley's Wholesales Nursery and State Forests of NSW Wagga Nursery.

Looking after your lawn...

We've all seen water running off gardens into the gutter, poorly placed sprinklers or sprinklers being used in the middle of the day. The following tips will help keep lawns healthier and also help reduce salinity by minimising the amount of water seeping into the groundwater system.

- ♣ *When you mow & especially in hot weather, leave lawns at least 2cm long.*
- ♣ *If you mow the grass too short, the grass may heat and dry out, leading to plant death. This problem will be compounded in high use areas.*
- ♣ *Do not mow again until the lawn has grown fully back.*
- ♣ *Mow regularly so that only 1.5 to 2 cm is cut off each time. Leave the clippings. This will build up organic matter through recycling of nutrients leading to reduced water and fertiliser requirements.*
- ♣ *Do you need so much lawn? Replace unused lawn areas with groundcovers, well mulched garden beds or paving stones.*
- ♣ *Do not overwater your lawn. Water less frequently & allow water to soak in. This will encourage a deep root system. A moisture meter will show how deeply you are watering.*
- ♣ *Watch your lawn. It needs watering when it has turned a dull-green or if foot prints remain visible. If the lawn springs up after being walked on, it doesn't need watering. Or instead let your lawn brown-off over summer.*



♣ *Aerate soils that may become compacted to promote water absorption & avoid runoff.*

♣ *Do not water lawn in full sun light or on windy days.*

♣ *Use all clippings to make compost or mulch. When*

mulching with dried clippings, add other organic material such as leaves & twigs to prevent matting. A mat of dried grass stops water from passing through the mulch.

How to plant for better results...

Even the toughest plants will perform better if you prepare the site carefully.

When planting trees and shrubs, first cultivate the soil and incorporate organic material such as peat, well-rotted manure or untreated sawdust. If the soil has not been worked before, cultivate as wide an area around the planting hole as possible to give the tree's growing roots a good run. This is especially important in clay soil.

Dig a large hole to ensure all roots fit in without cramping or bending, and when taking the plant from its pot tease out the roots to avoid root circling.

Only stake if it is absolutely necessary, using two or three stakes with the plant loosely secured between them if you do stake. This ensures the formation of a healthy root system that withstands strong winds.



No matter how drought or frost hardy a plant, it will require special care until it is well established. It will be necessary to deep water all plantings regularly, and even if they appear established continue to do this twice a month during dry periods until the following season.

Frost protection in the form of shade cloth, cardboard or newspaper placed over the top of the plant may also be necessary for some plants during the first winter.

Small plants will need protection from the sun when first planted as well as extra watering. Light shade cloth or leafy twigs are best. Mulch around plants to regulate soil temperature and retain moisture.

Did you know?



Mulch is garden magic. Mulching can prevent up to 75% of water loss by evaporation on hot days. It prevents excessive run-off, restricts weed growth, keeps soil from becoming too hot and, as it rots down, adds valuable nutrients to the soil. In this it is aided by worms, which relish living in the soil under it and take it down into the soil with them.

Plants suitable for water wise gardens in Wagga Wagga & surrounding areas



Key: N – Australian native, N* - local native, Sp - spring flowering, Su - summer flowering, Au - autumn flowering, Bn – attracts nectar-feeding birds, Bs – attracts seed-eating birds, Wi - winter flowering, D – drought tolerant, Ty –flowers throughout year, F – tolerant of light frosts, F# - tolerant of heavy frost, Plant size (height x width).

Ground covers include...

Carpobrotus glaucescens (Pigface)

N (0.15 - 0.3m x 1 - 2m) D F Sp-Wi

Creeping plant with thick fleshy blue-green leaves & purplish-pink flowers. Edible red or purple fruits. Prefers an open sunny position & well-drained soil.

Chrysocephalum apiculatum (Yellow Buttons)

N* (30cm x 1m) D Sp

A hardy spreading groundcover with grey felty leaves & dense clusters of small paper daisy, yellow flowers. Very tolerant of frost & drought, will grow in most well drained soils in full sun to part shade.

Dampiera linearis (Common Dampiera)

N (30cm x 1 m) Wi Sp

A suckering, spreading groundcover with grey-green leaves and bright purple-blue flowers over a long period. Likes light, well drained soil & full sun, though will tolerate part shade, light frosts & dryness.

Einadia nutans (Creeping Saltbush)

N*(20-40cm x 1m) D

Can be a scrambling groundcover or a soft, twining climber often seen growing on fences and stumps. Small usually spade-shaped leaves & small orange-red berries are the main features, extremely tough, dislikes 'wet feet'.

Erigeron karvinskianus (Seaside Daisy)

(30-60cm x 1m) Ty D

Mound forming low shrub/groundcover, many small white-pink, daisy flowers

which self seed prolifically as well as rooting where stems rest on the ground. Grows in poor soils & difficult sites.

Grevillea sp. (Grevillea)

N Ty

Prostrate groundcovers available. Hybrids & cultivars abound. A large percentage will tolerate drier conditions in well-drained soil. Flowers, colour, foliage & size vary greatly.. Most are bird attracting, with showy, spidery flowers. Well known tough groundcover cultivars include ‘Bronze Rambler’, ‘Aussie Crawl’ & ‘Forest Rambler’.

Juniperus conferta prostrate (Shore Juniper)

(30cm x 1-2m) F#

A low, very dense ground covering plant with green ‘conifer’ foliage. Hardy & tolerant of salt, wind, and sun, growing in most soils and conditions.

Kennedia prostrata (Running Postman)

N (Prostrate x 2m) Wi Sp

A creeping groundcover with wavy edged foliage of three leaflets, & bright red pea flowers. Tolerates sun to part shade, dry periods, & light frosts in well drained soils.

Myoporum parvifolium (Creeping Boobialla)

N (20cm x 1m) Sp Su

A thick carpeting groundcover which has small, slightly fleshy leaves & starry white or pink flowers. A hardy plant which will tolerate a variety of soils, frost & dry periods.

Osteospermum ecklonis syn. *Dimorphotheca ecklonis* (Veldt Daisy)

(20-40cm x 1m) Sp Su

Spreading to clumping, hardy daisy bushes with colours of white, pink, yellow & purple, usually with dark centres. Spreads easily by self seeding & rooting where stems rest on the ground. Many varieties that all love sun & well drained soil. Useful for covering large areas, needing little attention.

Did you know?

When mulching trees, keep the mulch away from the trunk. Its dampness may cause collar rot.



Lawns and water wise gardens...



There is no doubt that sweeping lawns, immaculately mown and cared for, add beauty and a restful quality to any garden. Yet in terms of both water and labour the lawn can prove the most expensive of any garden area.

Lawns use up to 90 percent of all water used in the garden. For this reason alone many gardeners are restricting grassed areas, opting instead for alternatives such as paving, pebbles, gravel, bark chips or other waterwise solutions such as low growing, hardy groundcovers.

Only hardy grass species should be used for lawns, and while these may not have quite the visual appeal of the soft, bright green grasses they will substantially reduce water usage.

Suggested water wise grasses for heavy traffic areas...

Cynodon dactylon (Creeping Couch Grass)

A warm season grass with fine leaves and a running habit that is extremely drought tolerant. Can be invasive. Prefers a light well drained, slightly alkaline soil. Though it responds well to nitrogenous fertiliser, it may need to be counteracted (due to acidification from the fertiliser) with the addition of lime every year or two. Can be grown from seed, runners, or lay as turf.

Pennisetum clandestinum (Kikuyu)

A warm season vigorous running grass which tolerates cold and shade better than buffalo or couch grass. Quite invasive, therefore requiring vigilant edge control or weeding. Drought tolerant; will green up readily with water or rain following a prolonged dry spell. Grown from seed, runners, or lay as turf.

Stenotaphrum secundatum (Buffalo Grass)

A warm season vigorous running grass with broad, coarse leaves. Tolerant to heat and dry, but browns off in winter frosts, therefore used more often in coastal locations. Growth can become spongy and may need dethatching or cutting very low early in the growing season. Usually grown from runners.

Suggested water wise grasses for low traffic areas and poor soil conditions...

Danthonia sp. (Wallaby Grass)

Tough perennial native grass with a tufting, tussocky habit, erect, narrow, slightly hairy leaves and flower heads carried on taller stems (in spring) which mature to white fluffy seed heads. Different species vary in height, amount of hairiness, and size of seed heads. Most are quite drought and frost tolerant and sensitive to glyphosate weed sprays. Some species respond well to fertiliser, but generally wallaby grass will grow on inhospitable sites where little else will grow. Definition between species is difficult and requires close examination of seeds and other structures.

Eragrostis brownii (Common Love Grass)

Erect clump forming perennial native grass with bright green, flat, narrow leaves. Flowers in spring and autumn with loose open flower spikes at maturity. Can form dense stands suitable for ground cover in most soils.

Annuals and self-seeders include...

Alyssum maritimum (Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Alice)

(10-20cm) Ty

A tough continuous flowerer in shades of purple, pink, cream and white in clusters of tiny flowers. Excellent border plant or filler given full sun and good drainage. Self seeds easily.



Cosmos bipinnatus (Cosmos)

Au Su 1m

Sow in groups in sheltered position and mulch plants to retain soil moisture. Sow first seeds in spring direct to garden soil. Pink flowers, with delicate foliage. Well suited to background planting in a cottage garden.

Dorotheanthus bellidiformis (Livingstone Daisy)

(8cm) Sp Su Au

Spreading succulent, ideal for hot dry sites with poor soil. Plant once frosts finish, protect from slugs & snails to achieve vivid coloured daisy flowers in red, pink, yellow & white.

Euphorbia characias wulfenii (Green Spurge)

(Shrub to 1m) D

Large greenish heads of bracts make this euphorbia very striking, but take care with the white caustic sap. Semi to full shade. Can be pruned to shape. Cuttings strike freely.

Gomphrena globosa (Globe Amaranth)

(45cm) Su Au

A tough annual with tight clover-like flower heads, papery to the touch, usually in vivid purple, white, orange and red. Enjoys warm, dry conditions but still appreciates mulching.

Helianthus annuus (Sunflower)

(1-2m) Su Au

Large yellow to bronze flowers with large dark centres carried on tall stems. Likes an open sunny position with protection from wind damage. Produces many seeds which are edible and oil producing.

Helichrysum bracteatum (Strawflower)

(30cm) Su Au

Paper daisy flowers in warm colours are present for most of the warmer months. Plant once frosts finish into well drained soil in a sunny position.

Limonium sinuatum (Statice, Sea Lavender)

(50cm) Sp Su Au

Tight clusters of tiny flowers in purple, pink, yellow and white are carried on wiry winged stems. Excellent for floral arrangements, both fresh & dried.

Linaria maroccana (Toadflax)

(30-45cm) Sp

Useful border plant when planted densely to make a display of the small snapdragon-like flowers in mixed pastel colours. Likes well drained soil & resents overwatering.

Lunaria annua (Honesty)

(60cm) Sp Su

Planted primarily for the decorative seed pods used in dry flower arrangements. Pleasant purple or white flowers precede the pods. Grown by seed in autumn or seedlings in Spring. Self seeds well.

Portulaca grandiflora (Sun Plant)

(15cm) Su

Sprawling, fleshy leaved plant which enjoys hot, dry conditions. Plant once frosts finish for a summer display in various colours.

Tagetes erecta (African Marigold)

(1m) Sp Su Au

These taller growing marigolds come in the usual range of colours, through yellow and orange. Large full flower heads are pom-pom like or many petalled in appearance. Enjoys warm conditions but appreciates a good water and mulch to sustain growth. Popular cultivars include 'African Queen' and 'Jubilee'.

Tagetes patula (French Marigold)

(30-60cm) Sp Su Au

A smaller compact growing marigold which is more tolerant of partial shade with smaller flowers on short stalks. More diverse in flower colour and patterning (yellows to reds). Water and feed will help sustain flowering. Popular cultivars include 'Queen Sophia' and 'Pineapple or Pumpkin Crush'.

Tropaeolum majus (Nasturtium)

(20-30cm) Sp Su Au

Large spurred flowers in red, orange and yellow appear on fast growing, sprawling plants with rounded foliage (edible). Self seeds readily and performs well on poor soils.

Vinca x hybrida (Vinca)

(30cm) Su Au

A colourful annual with deep green foliage and numerous flowers in shades from white through pink to red. Performs very well in full sun and hot conditions.

Viola tricolour (Johnny-Jump-Up, Heartsease)

(25cm) Sp Su Au

A small, bright, two-tone flower in yellow and purple/blue borne in profusion over small plants which self seed easily. Useful as a border plant or filler, accepting full sun to part shade.

Did you know?

Adding organic material like lawn clippings, compost and chopped straw to the soil aids absorbency, helping to prevent water from reaching the water table. The better your soil, the less water you use.

Perennials to one metre...



Acanthus mollis (Oyster Plant / Bears' Breeches)

(2m x 1.2m) Su

Very showy large, dark, glossy green leaves and tall white and mauve flower spikes. Does very well in dry shade, through to full sun in well drained soils. Will tolerate dry conditions and reshoot with rain following extended dry periods.

Agapanthus africanus (African / Kaffir Lily)

(1m x 50cm) Su D

Very hardy evergreen plants with strappy leaves, blue or white rounded flower heads on tall stems, and thickened tuberous roots. Flowers best in full sun but will tolerate some shade. Dwarf cultivars available i.e. 'Baby Blue'. Easy to propagate by division of clumps.

Anigozanthus sp. (Kangaroo Paws)

N (30cm-1m x 20-30cm) Sp Su

Clumping plants with upright strappy foliage and unusual felty, tubular flowers which are often yellow and green, but many hybrids and cultivars are sold with colours ranging through oranges and reds. Excellent drainage and light soil are necessary for success; they will tolerate heat, dryness and light frosts. 'Ink spot' is a common disease: breeding for resistance to this.

Arctotis x hybrida (Aurora Daisy)

(30-60cm x 50cm) Su

Large bright daisy flowers on grey-green foliage require an open, sunny position and respond well to feeding and enriched soil, but dislike wet conditions in cold weather.

Armeria maritima (Thrift, Sea Pink).

(Clumps 25cm x 25cm) Sp Su Au

Pink and white flowers and grass like leaves distinguish this tough little sun loving plant.

Artemisia absinthium (Wormwood)

(50-100cm x 1m) D

Grown primarily for their sheer toughness and silver grey foliage which creates wonderful contrast in a green garden. Flowers are small and usually yellow but

are often lopped. Was popular for hedging in dry inland gardens with little water available.

Aspidistra elatior (Aspidistra, Cast Iron Plant)

(75cm x 1m) Tiny flowers in warm weather.

Grown for its upright foliage which give this plant a tropical appearance.

Shade to deep shade. Hardy and drought tolerant.

Did you know?

Lawns drink up to 90 percent of all water used in the garden.

Brachycome multifida (Swan River Daisy)

N (20 x 30cms) Sp Su

Mounding border plant with small mauve, pink or white flowers. Sun to part shade, good drainage.

Cheiranthus cheiri (Wallflower)

(60cms) Late Wi Sp

Fragrant flowers, shallow rooted so mulch well. Likes a sunny position and tolerant to a wide range of soils.

Chlorophytum comosum (Spider Plant, Ribbon Plant)

(50cms) Sp Su

A drought resistant edging or hanging basket plant with narrow green or green and white striped spear leaves. Produces many plantlets hanging on long stems. Tiny white flowers.

Chrysocephalum apiculatum (Yellow Buttons)

N (30cm x 50-100cm) Sp

Low, spreading and suckering with felty silver-grey leaves and round, yellow button flowers in small clusters. At home in dry inland areas, tolerates frosts and dry conditions. Grows in semi shade to full sun. Ideal as a groundcover on a mound or bank.

Dianthus (Garden Pink)

(15cms, spreading).Sp Su

Many colour variations, edging or rockery plant similar to carnation. Cut back to encourage flowering. Drought tolerant.

Dieties iridiodes sp.D. vegeta

(1m clumping) Sp Su

Very hardy, drought resistant. Plant in full sun or light shade in average soil.

Iris-like flowers with elegant sword like foliage.

Felicia amelloides (Blue Marguerite)

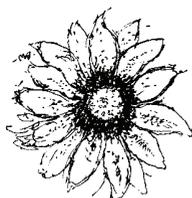
(45cm x 1.50m) Most of year

Vigorous small shrub with small blue daisy flowers. Add organic matter to soil before planting in full sun. Keep trimmed for better form & flowering.

Gaura lindheimerii (Whirling Butterfly)

(1m) Sp Su Au

Add organic matter and sand to lighten clay soil. Full sun. White or pink flowers dance on tall, thin stems.



Gazania x hybrida (Gazania)

(50cms) Sp Su Au

Large daisy flowers in dry, full sun conditions. Cream through bronze to dark red. Silver backed foliage.

Gerbera lindheimerii (Barberton Daisy)

(60cms x 60cms) Sp Su Au

Many varieties available, single and double flowers in many colours. Raised beds preferable. Add organic matter to clay soil to aid drainage.

Hippeastrum sp.

(60cm x 30cms) Sp

Bulbs producing large trumpet shaped flowers, hippeastrums need a sunny site and well prepared, well drained soil. Leaves die back in summer.

Iris sp. (Iris)

(60cms spreading) Sp

There are a number of different types of iris, all growing from rhizomes or bulbs. Add lime to acid soil, and enrich for good drainage. Very tough.

Kniphofia sp. (Red Hot Pokers)

(1.20 x 70cms) Su

Very tough, easily grown large accent plants. Tall yellow, orange, red flower spikes.

Lomandra longifolia (Mat Rush)

N (80cm x 1m) Sp

Upright, strappy foliage and a clumping habit make a good foliage/accent contrast in the garden. Unusual flower spikes with small golden heads and spines add interest to the foliage. Very tough and adaptable, tolerating dry periods once established. Has many related species that are equally as tough.

Lychnis coronaria (Dusty Miller)

(1m clumping) Su Au

Magenta flowers contrasting with “dusty” foliage. Hardy, easily grown. Full sun. Also *L. chalconica* (Maltese cross) with scarlet flowers.

Nepeta (Cat Mint)

(25cms x 25cms) Sp Su

Neat mounds of grey green foliage with small blue flowers. Aromatic.

Nerine sp. (Spider Lilies)

(45cms) Su

Graceful lily like flowers in many colours. Good drainage, full sun.

Oenothera speciosa (Evening Primrose)

(20-40cm x 30cm) Sp Su

A small perennial with fine flower stems and flower colours of pale pink or yellow which naturalize well in a cottage garden. Prefers a sunny position in well drained soil.

Salvia (Flowering Sage)

(30cms - 1m) Su Au Wi (sheltered sites)

There are many types of salvias, some bedding annuals, some perennial, with colours ranging from white to red to blue. Most enjoy full sun, clip to promote further flowering.

Stachys lanata (Lambs Ears)

(40cms x 30cms) Su

Thick, grey-furred leaves make this a most decorative plant with purple flower spikes a bonus. Very tolerant of dry conditions. Plant clumps & spreads by suckering.

Succulents, such as *Semperviviums*, *Echeverias*, *Crassula*, *Haworthia*

These very small plants need virtually no water. For rockeries, edging, patio features etc. They reproduce by shedding leaves to form new plants. Most are frost tender. Small, dainty flowers.

Verbena x hybrida (Common Verbena)

(30-60cm x 50-100cm) Su Au

Tight clusters of brightly coloured flowers in pinks, white & purple are carried on spreading groundcover plant. Can be grown from seed or cuttings. Often grown as an annual, but in reality a short lived perennial with pruning and mild conditions.



Small to Medium Shrubs include...



Being dormant over summer any spring flowering bulbs such as Narcissus, Muscari and Lachenalia require little water

Acacia cardiophylla (Wyalong Wattle)

N (2-4m x 2-3m) Sp D

A very hardy wattle that belies the delicate fern leaved foliage and bright yellow flower heads. Tolerates drought and frost (originating inland). Plant in well drained soil in a sunny position.

Acacia cultriformis (Knife-Leaf Wattle)

N (2-3m x 2-3m) Sp D

A dense well formed wattle with attractive grey-green triangular foliage on slightly drooping branches and profuse yellow flower heads. Given good drainage it will grow in any soil and is frost and drought tolerant. A prostrate form is marketed as 'Austraflora Cascade'.

Acacia iteaphylla (Flinders Ranges Wattle)

N (3-4m x 3-4m) Wi Sp D

Soft weeping foliage tipped with purple on new growth make this an attractive plant all year round apart from lemon-yellow flower heads in early winter to provide colour. Tolerates a wide range of soils and conditions including dryness. Very young plants may be frost tender.

Acacia uncinata (Weeping Wattle)

N (3m x 3m) Sp Su D

An open bush with spreading, drooping branches and unusual rounded, stem clasping foliage and bright yellow flower heads. Apart from requiring good drainage, will tolerate most conditions including prolonged dry.

Astartea fascicularis (Astartea)

N (1m x 1m) Sp

A hardy open shrub with small linear foliage on arching branches and small white-pink flowers carried along the fine stems. Likes well drained soil and full to part sun, otherwise resistant and tolerant of dryness and winds.

Baeckea virgata (Twiggy Baekea)

N (59cm-3m x 1-2m) Sp

A dense shrub with fine leaves carried on arching branches & numerous clusters of small white flowers. Form varies from prostrate, dwarf to tall shrub: the dwarf form is a popular compact shrub for small neat gardens. Plant in sunny position in well drained soil where it will tolerate frost and some periods of dryness once established.

Banksia ericifolia (Heath Banksia)

N (6m x 2m) Au Wi Sp

Fine heath-like foliage and bright golden flower cone/spikes characterise this healthy, easy to grow banksia. A cultivar 'Giant Candles' has flowers up to 40cm long. Abundant nectar in the flowers provides an attractant for birds (especially native birds). An occasional deep watering in dry periods and mulching is appreciated.

Banksia marginata (Silver Banksia)

N*(2-10m x 2-3m) Ty

This recently adopted Wagga Wagga City Council flower emblem grows to various heights dependent on conditions (naturally grows from the coast through to dryer inland areas). The dark green foliage is silver and felty on the underside, and yellow cone/spike flowers occur spasmodically throughout the year. Likes well drained soil in a sunny position; tolerates frost and dryness and appreciates mulching.

Calothamnus quadrifidus (Common Net Bush)

N (1-2m x 1-2m) Sp

Grey-green pine-like foliage is clustered along woody spreading branches with a soft rounded form. Spectacular flowering with large clusters of bright red bottlebrush-like flowers which do not completely circle the branches. Once established, tolerant to frost and extreme dryness in poor, light soils.

Ceanothus cultivars (Californian Lilac)

(1-3m x 1-3m) Sp

'Blue Pacific' is one of the most popular varieties available, but forms do vary from compact prostrate through to tall, wide shrubs. All have masses of vivid blue flowers and small crinkled, dark green foliage. Hardy in a well drained, sunny position; benefits from occasional deep watering in dry periods and mulching.

Chamelaucium uncinatum (Geraldton Wax)

N (1-2m x 1-2m) Wi Sp

An open spreading shrub with fine, soft, needle-like foliage and showy, flat, open 'waxy' flowers in white, pink, and purple. Requires very good drainage in a light, well-mulched soil, preferable protected partially from frost and wind. Tolerates dry periods.

Cistus sp. (Rock Rose)
(75cm-1.5m x 1-2m) Sp

A large variety of rock roses are available, most are happy in hot, dry conditions. Flowers are delicate and papery in shades of white through to purple, often with dark blotches near the flower centre. Like well-drained soil, a sunny location, and mulching.

Eremophila sp. (Emu Bush)
N (30cm-3m x 30cm-2m) Sp D

An incredibly diverse group of plants with great variety in foliage colour, shape and size, and flower colour through yellow, pink, red, mauve, purple, and white. All members are united by tubular-type flowers, drought and frost tolerance, and ability to grow in hot, dry conditions in a wide variety of soils.

Grevillea sp. (Grevillea)
N (50cm-4m x 1-3m) Ty

Hybrids and cultivars abound, and a large percentage will tolerate drier conditions in well-drained soil. Flowers, colour, foliage and size vary greatly, as does form, from prostrate groundcovers through to large shrubs. Most are bird attracting, with showy, spidery flowers. A few popular names include 'Bronze Rambler', 'Superb', and 'Robyn Gordon'.

Leucophyta brownii syn. *Calocephalus brownii* (Cushion Bush)
N (1m x 1m) D

Grown in an open sunny position as a foliage/accent plant due to its' fine silver stems and tiny leaves. Quick growing to give an appearance of a dense silver cushion. Salt, wind and frost resistant and tolerant of dryness. Propagate from cuttings.

Micromyrtus ciliata (Micromyrtus)
N (1m x 1m) Wi Sp Su

A small shrub with fine, arching branches and tiny heath-like leaves. Many small flowers open white and age over a long flowering period to a pink-red. Flowers and foliage used in floral arranging. One of a few shrubs to give a lift to a winter garden. Likes well drained soils and sunny position.



Rosa sp. (Roses)

Sp to late Au

Climbers and large shrubs to miniatures and ground covers, many perfumed. Raised, sunny beds are ideal. Mulch shrubs which must be pruned to allow air circulation. Will tolerate dryness. Deep water when necessary.

Senna artemisioides (Silver Cassia)

N (1.5m x 1m) Wi Sp D

A drought tolerant plant with many sub-species, previously known as *Cassia*. Fine, soft grey-green paired foliage and yellow buttercup flowers make this a pretty and tough addition to the garden. At home in dry inland areas, it will grow in a variety of soils and conditions.

Teucrium fruticans (Shrubby Germander)

(1-2m x 1-2m) Sp Su Au

Grey-green foliage & pale mauve flowers over a long period make this a useful plant for warm dry and well-drained positions. Contrasts well against other green foliage. Keep clipped to promote bushiness; can be used for hedging. Appreciates sun, reasonable drainage, and mulching in dry periods.

Westringia fruticosa (Coastal Rosemary)

N (1-2m x 1-2m) Sp D

Adaptable and tough, tolerating coastal exposure and dry inland conditions of frost & drought. Small dark green leaves are carried in whorls along the many branches and white to pale mauve flowers are dotted over the bush for many months of the year. Ideal for hedging as it enjoys regular clipping to maintain compactness. Many cultivars are available; two smaller ones are 'Jervis Gem' and 'Wynyabbie Gem'.

Water wise trees suitable for suburban gardens include...

Due to their mix of both deep and shallow roots trees are able to access water at many levels within the soil. Consequently once a tree is established and its roots system is able to access groundwater, most trees only need watering during long dry periods. Choosing trees adapted to the local climate and soils is another way of ensuring their survival and reducing the need for watering. Frequent watering will not encourage deep root development making the tree more susceptible to drought.

Albizia julibrissin (Silk Tree)

(5-8m x 8m) F# Sp Su

Small tree with a broad crown of feathery foliage and pink "powder puff" flowers. Deciduous, tolerant to frost and dry. Grows in a variety of soils and conditions.

Allocasuarina verticillata syn *Casuarina stricta* (Drooping She-Oak)

N* (5-8m x 6m) F D Bs Au Sp

Small tree with a bushy crown of pendulous pine-like foliage and rough dark bark. Male trees flower (not conspicuously) whilst female trees carry oval shaped cones to 5cm long. Very tolerant of poor dry soils and hot situations; dislikes poor drainage.

Agonis flexuosa (Willow Myrtle)

N (7-12m x 8-10m) F D Bn Sp Su

Dense crowned small to medium tree with weeping linear leaves and small starry white flowers. Hardy in most soils including sandy or alkaline, may need protection from frost when young. Likes a sunny position. Many cultivars with yellow or variegated foliage as well as a dwarf form.

Cercis siliquastrum (Judas Tree)

(4-10m x 5-9m) F D Wi

Deciduous tall shrub to small tree with kidney or heart shaped leaves. Masses of rose-purple flowers appear whilst still leafless, followed by long purple-brown seed pods. Initial growth quite slow; will adapt to most well drained soils in a sunny position. White flower form available.

Chamaecytisus proliferus (Tree Lucerne or Tagasaste)

(3-5m x 3-5m) F# D Wi Sp

A rounded tall shrub or small tree with soft green foliage (consisting of three leaflets) and profuse white pea flowers which attract bees. Likes a well-drained soil of moderate fertility but will adapt to much harsher sites; dislikes waterlogging. Will self seed prolifically if conditions right. Conducive to pruning (or grazing) to retain a dense bushy form.

Cordyline australis (N.Z. Cabbage Palm)

(5-10m x 5m) F D Sp

Small tree with a palm like appearance. With age has a head of strappy green foliage on a tall slender trunk and sprays of cream flowers followed by seeds. Tolerant of frost and drought once established, will grow in most soils and conditions. Purple leaved form available.

Eucalyptus caesia (Gungurru)

N (8-10m) F Bn Wi Sp

A slender weeping tree with a light canopy of blue green leaves, reddish peeling bark, and large pink-red flowers followed by large silver-grey bell shaped nuts. Likes a sunny position in a well drained, light soil but will adapt to heavier soils. Tolerates frost and drought. 'Silver Princess' is a very popular cultivar.

Eucalyptus forrestiana (Fuchsia Gum)

N (5m) D Bn Su

A small gum with smooth, peeling grey bark; prized for the highly ornamental dangling flower buds which are bright red and angled. Flowers are yellow. Grows in most soils (including slightly saline) in a sunny position; needs frost protection when young.

Eucalyptus lehmannii (Bushy Yate)

N (6m) F D Wi Sp Su

A bushy small tree which branches low to give a rounded form. Interesting red, finger-like clusters of buds are followed by greeny-yellow flowers. The dried fruits are large, spiky clusters. Hardy in most well drained soils, tolerating saline conditions.

Eucalyptus scoparia (Wallangarra White Gum)

N (8-12m) F D Bn Su

A small to medium upright tree with a smooth white trunk as its main feature. Excellent alternative to larger white trunked gums such as lemon scented or river red gums. Prefers light soils and good drainage; quite hardy with low water requirements.

Euonymus japonicus (Japanese Spindle Tree)

(4 x 2m) F# D

Dense bushy tree with oval shaped, glossy leaves and inconspicuous flowers. Foliage is the feature and many cultivars are available in various colour and variegated forms and sizes. Extremely hardy in most soils in sun or part shade.

Hakea laurina (Pincushion Hakea)

N (4-6m) F Bn Au Wi

A tall shrub or small tree with upright branches and flat green, parallel veined leaves. Spectacular flowers are round red balls with creamy-yellow styles protruding all over, which develop into beaked woody fruits. Likes well drained soil and full sun to part shade, preferably sheltered from strong winds. Heavy frost may damage growing tips and young plants. Appreciates an occasional water in hot, dry weather.

Herbs that cope well with less water include...



Allium sativum (Garlic)

(70cms)

Plant cloves in late summer in ordinary soil in sun or shade. Remove flower buds to encourage large bulbs. Lift when leaves turn brown.

Allium schoenoprasum (Chives)

(30cms)

Dies down in winter and reshoot in spring. Separate clumps of bulbs to propagate, and use the leaves. Plant in sun in ordinary soil. Pink purple flowers in summer double as an attractive edging to a flower bed. Garlic chives have flat leaves and white flowers.

Melissa officinalis (Lemon Balm)

(60 - 90cms)

Lemon balm dies back in winter to reshoot in spring. Prepare soil with organic matter to retain as much moisture as possible. Underplant with lemon balm in the orchard as it attracts bees to pollinate fruit trees.

Origanum majorana (Sweet Marjoram)

(30 x 30cm)

A low growing annual (in areas of winter frost) with small aromatic grey green leaves which are sweetly spicy to taste.

Origanum vulgare (Oregano or Wild Marjoram)

(30cm)

There are many types of oregano available, most being soft leaved, woody perennials which spread by suckering. Division is an easy method of propagation. Tolerates dry periods but does benefit from watering and mulching.

Rosmarinus officinalis (Rosemary)

(1m x 1m)

A very tough perennial shrub that can be clipped constantly making a useful dry area hedge, apart from its culinary uses. Tolerates heat, dryness and poor soils.

Salvia officinalis (Common Sage)

(1m x 50cm) Sp Su

A culinary herb which grows as a semi-woody perennial shrub with oblong grey-green, slightly hairy leaves that are strongly aromatic and mauve flower spikes. Keep trimmed to encourage healthy, bushy growth. Prefers good drainage in well-composted soil in a sunny position. Many cultivars exist with purple or tri-colour foliage.

Thymus sp. (Thymes)

(Various to 30cms). Spreading Sp Su

Can be grown in poorest soil and will withstand neglect. Ideal for between paving stones, rockeries etc. Cannot cope with wet soil.

Water wise trees for the orchard include...

Citrus species (Grapefruit, Lemons, Oranges)

There is a citrus variety for every location, the best time for planting being early autumn or early spring. Tree care includes pruning to keep the tree open, heavy mulching, and feeding. Feeding roots are located at the drip line, so if watering is needed this is the area to concentrate on.

Ficus carica (Common Fig)

(10 x 5m) Su

An extremely hardy deciduous tree with large lobed leaves and pear shaped fruits which turn purple and soft to touch when ripe. Possibly frost tender when young; certainly frost hardy as a mature tree. There are several colour varieties, i.e. white, and various cultivars such as 'Brown Turkey'.

Laurus nobilis (Sweet Bay)

(6 - 8m) Sp

Frost and shade tolerant, bay trees do best of all in the sun. Mulch well. Can be grown in a tub and kept pruned to size. Slow growing.

Morus nigra (Black Mulberry, English Mulberry)

(6 - 9m) Sp

Spreading. Slow growing. A useful deciduous, frost resistant tree. Mulch well & deep water occasionally. Improve soil with compost before planting.

Olea europaea sp. (Olive)

(6 - 12m) Sp

Ideal for Riverina cultivation with long hot summers and cold winters to promote flowering. Well-drained alkaline soil is ideal. Tolerates some salinity.

Prunus sp (Almond, Apricot, Peach, Plum, Cherry)

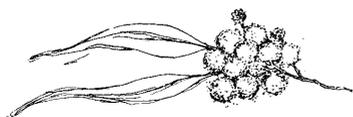
A large, varied genus of deciduous fruiting and ornamental small to medium trees. Plant into well-drained soil enriched with compost and mulch well.

Punica granatum (Pomegranite)

(6m) Sp

Thorny, deciduous small tree bearing red flowers. Types with single, not double, flowers bear fruit. Plant in loamy, slightly alkaline soil, and mulch.

Salt tolerant plants suitable for Wagga Wagga & surrounding areas



(Level of salt tolerance shown if known) moderate (4 - 8 dS/m) high (8 - 12 dS/m) extreme (12 - 30 dS/m).

Key: N - Australian native, N* - local native, Bf - attracts fruit-eating birds, Bn - attracts nectar-feeding birds, Bs - attracts seed-eating birds, D - drought tolerant, F - tolerant of light frosts, F# - tolerant of heavy frosts, Wa - water-logging tolerant, Sp - spring flowering, Su - summer flowering, A - autumn flowering, Wi - winter flowering, Plant size (height x width).

Ground covers include...

Carpobrotus glaucescens (Pigface)

N (0.15 - 0.3m x 1 - 2m) D F Sp-Wi

Creeping plant with thick fleshy blue-green leaves and purplish-pink flowers. Red or purple fruits are edible. Prefers an open sunny position and well-drained soil.

Coprosma repens 'Kirkii'

(30-40cm x 1-2m)

Spreading ground cover plant with glossy oblong leaves. Grown for foliage which is very resistant to salt spray. Also tolerant of sandy soils and coastal exposure and is used for erosion control in coastal areas.

Eremophila biserrata, (Prostrate Eremophila)

N (prostrate x 1 - 2.5m) Bn D F Sp

Dense spreading groundcover, forming roots at nodes on older wood. Tubular flowers are yellow-green with purplish-brown on upper lip. Excellent stabiliser for recently disturbed soil. Adaptable to most soil types in open or semi-shaded situations.

Hibbertia scandens (Climbing Guinea Flower)

N (50cm x 2m if prevented from climbing) Sp Su

An adaptable vigorous climber or scrambler with fleshy dark green leaves and large yellow 'buttercup' flowers. Tolerates coastal conditions such as sandy soil and salt, in full sun to semi shade. Can be trimmed to curb or shape growth. Prevent from climbing.

Juniperus conferta prostrate (Shore Juniper)

(30cm x 1-2m) F#

A low, very dense ground covering plant with green 'conifer' foliage. Hardy and tolerant of salt, wind, and sun, growing in most soils and conditions.

Lantana montevidensis syn *L. sellowiana* (Trailing Lantana)

(30cm x 1.5m) D F Sp Su Au



A hardy low spreading shrub/groundcover often used to good advantage on slopes and banks in hot positions. Pale lilac-pink flowers in small heads cover the plant for the warmer months of the year. Tolerates most soils, but flowers best in full sun.

Pelargonium peltatum (Ivy Geranium)

(80cm x 1.5m if prevented from climbing) F Sp Su Au

A trailing, scrambling plant with shiny thickened 'ivy-like' leaves and clusters of flowers (single and double varieties) in a wide range of colours, which appear throughout most of the year. Dislikes

heavy frosts, but otherwise very hardy and tolerant of most soils. Prevent from climbing.

Phyla nodiflora (Lippia)

(5-10cm x spreading) F# Wa Sp Su

Mat forming groundcover sometimes grown as a lawn alternative which spreads by rooting along the stems. Will take light traffic and some shade. Flowers are small white to mauve, often not seen due to shade or mowing. *Be aware there may be potential for this plant to invade wetlands and waterways like its relative *Phyla canescens* has already on the Murrumbidgee River.

Rhagodia spinescens (Spiny Saltbush)

N (50-70cm x 2m) F# D

A spreading, silver-grey foliage plant excellent for low maintenance areas. Use as an accent/foliage contrast as flowers are insignificant, followed by small flattened orange-red berries. Very hardy, salt and drought tolerant.

Scaevola aemula (Fairy Fan Flower)

N (10cm x 50-100cm) F Sp Su

A low spreading groundcover with mauve-blue fan shaped flowers in the warmer months and rounded to toothed, bright green leaves. Many cultivars are available; all are attractive. Prefers a sunny position with good drainage, but appreciates watering in hot dry conditions.

Myoporum parvifolium (Creeping Boobialla)

N (prostrate x 1 - 3m) D F Sp-Su

Moderately vigorous groundcover, fine or broad foliage may be green or purplish, pink or white flowers. Very popular and adaptable. Excellent for growing beneath taller plants and on embankments. Grows well on freshly disturbed clay and is useful for planting on dam banks.

Lawns that are moderately salt tolerant include...*Cynodon dactylon* (Couch Grass)

A warm season grass with fine leaves and a running habit which is extremely drought tolerant. Can be invasive. Prefers a light well-drained, slightly alkaline soil. Though it responds well to nitrogenous fertilizer, it may need to be counteracted (due to acidification from the fertiliser) with the addition of lime every year or two. Can be grown from seed, runners, or lay as turf.

Pennisetum clandestinum (Kikuyu)

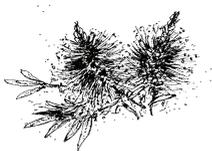
A warm season vigorous running grass which tolerates cold and shade better than buffalo or couch grass. Quite invasive, therefore requiring vigilant edge control or weeding. Drought tolerant; will green up readily with water or rain following a prolonged dry spell. Grown from seed, runners, or lay as turf.

Trifolium fragiferum (Strawberry Clover)

A herbaceous perennial which has a typical clover appearance with pink flower heads and spreads by rooting along trailing stems. A common choice of pasture grass in saline sites. Tolerant of saline, waterlogged soils. May be desirable to mow before clover burrs develop following flowering.

- Research is ongoing into the performance of these and a number of other potentially salt-tolerant species both for domestic lawns and pasture.

Small to medium shrubs include...



Alyogyne hakeifolia (Red-Centred Hibiscus)

N (1 - 3.5m x 0.75 - 3m) D F Su

Small to medium shrub, finely divided foliage, large pink flowers with darker centres. Very decorative. Extremely hardy in a sunny or semi-shaded position in well drained soil.

Atriplex cinerea (Coast Saltbush)

N (1 - 2m x 2 - 3m) Bs D F Sp-Su

Small to medium spreading shrub, silver-grey foliage, purplish-cream flowers. Well drained soils in full sun.

Atriplex nummularia (Old Man Saltbush)

N (extreme) (1 - 2m x 2 - 4m) Bs D F# Sp-Wi

Small to medium spreading shrub, silvery white leaves, male flowers bluish-grey, female flowers yellow-brown, borne on separate plants. Grows best in heavy soils in full sun, but is very adaptable. Ornamental in home gardens. Useful fodder plant.

Atriplex rhagodioides (Silver Saltbush)

N (extreme) (0.5 - 2m x 1 - 2m) Bs D F Sp-Wi

Small to medium dense shrub, silvery grey leaves, insignificant flowers. Hardy and ornamental. Adaptable to soil type. Grows best in full sun. Useful for fodder and soil erosion control.

Banksia ericifolia, dwarf form (Heath Banksia)

N (1.2 - 1.6m x 1.5 - 2.5m)

See description in medium - large shrubs.

Callistemon citrinus (Lemon-Scented Bottlebrush)

N (2 - 4m x 1.5 - 3m) Bn F Wa Sp-Su

Medium shrub with short stiff lemon-scented leaves and red brush flowers. Many cultivars of varying size and flower colour are also available. Grows in full or partial sun. Adaptable to soil type.

Callistemon phoeniceus (Bottlebrush)

N (0.6 - 2.5m x 2 - 4m) Bn D F Sp-Su

Small to medium spreading shrub, grey foliage, bright red brushes. Grows in full or partial sun in most soils.

Correa alba (White Correa)

N (1.5 x 1m) F# Au W

Hardy and resistant to salt spray with rounded grey-green leaves and white starry flowers. Prefers good drainage in a variety of soils. Though tolerant of shade, it flowers best in the sun.

Enchylaena tomentosa (Ruby Saltbush)

N (50cm x 1m) F D Sp Su

A low sprawling shrub with succulent grey foliage, felty stems, and red-yellow berry fruits preceded by insignificant flowers. Plant in full sun for a hardy foliage accent/contrast; tolerant of most soils and dry conditions including coastal exposure.

Did you know?



Between 35 % and 50 % of household water is used outside the home. Less than 1% of treated drinking water is actually consumed by people.

Eremophila calorhabdov (Red Rod, Spiked Eremophila)

N (1.5 - 2.5m x 0.7 - 2m) Bn D F Wi-Su

Small to medium upright shrub, crowded foliage, showy pink-red tubular flowers. Requires well-drained soil in full or partial sun.

Eremophila maculata (Spotted Emu Bush)

N (0.5 - 3m x 1 - 2.5m) Bn D F Wi-Sp

Variable shrub with green to grey foliage. Tubular flowers may be creamy yellow, orange, red or pink and spotted inside. Very hardy and attractive. Requires well-drained soil in full or partial sun.

Hebe sp. (Hebe or Veronica)

(1-1.5 x 1-1.5m) F# Sp Su Au

A wide variety of species and cultivars in colours of white, pink, red, mauve and purple bottlebrush-like flowers. All moderately hardy, adaptable to most soils and positions, naturally rounded in form and accept clipping to maintain bushiness. Hebes enjoy well-composted and mulched soil, especially in summer as they have shallow root systems. Some types noted for their salinity tolerance are 'Blue Gem', 'La Seduisante', *H. buxifolia* and *H. andersonii*.

Kunzea baxteri

N (2 - 3m x 2 - 3m) Bn D F Sp-Su

Medium shrub, crowded grey to green aromatic foliage, large showy scarlet brushes. Requires good drainage and plenty of sun. Excellent screen.

Melaleuca decussata (Cross-Leaved Honey Myrtle)

N (moderate) (2 - 4m x 2 - 3m) Bn D F# Wa Sp-Su

Medium shrub, fine greyish-green foliage, pink or mauve brush flowers. Very hardy and fast growing. Good screen plant. Tolerates waterlogging for short periods. Full sun or partial shade.

Melaleuca hypericifolia 'Ulladulla Beacon'

N (50-80cm x 1-1.5m) Bn Sp Su

A lovely prostrate form of an upright hardy species. It has rusty red bottlebrush flowers up to 7cm long, with compact light green foliage. Tolerant of most soils and positions including coastal exposure.

Myoporum insulare (Boobialla)

N (3 - 4m x 3 - 6m) D F Sp-Su

Large dense shrub, thick fleshy leaves, small white flowers. Useful for windbreaks and hedges in dry areas. Tolerates a range of soil types in full sun or semi-shade. Prefers good drainage but can withstand lengthy wet periods in heavy soils. Edible fruits. Fire retardant.

Senna artemisioides (Silver Cassia)

N* (1 - 2m x 1 - 1.5m) D F# All Year

Small to medium shrub, silvery-green foliage, racemes of bright yellow flowers most of the year. Requires well-drained soil in a sunny position. Will grow under established eucalypts.

Medium to large shrubs include...*Acacia iteaphylla* (Flinders Ranges Wattle)

N (moderate) (3 - 5m x 3 - 6m) Bs D F# Au-Sp

Medium to large dense shrub, fine grey-green foliage, often pendulous, yellow ball flowers. Excellent screen. Prefers well-drained light to heavy soils in partial to full sun.

Acacia longifolia (Sallow Wattle)

N (high) (3 - 7m x 3 - 6m) Bs D F# Wi-Sp

Medium to large shrub or small tree, long flat foliage, bright yellow rod flowers. Fast growing. Useful screen. Well drained soil, partial or full sun.

Acacia pycnantha (Golden Wattle)

N* (3 - 10m x 2 - 6m) Bs D F# Wi-Sp

Large shrub or small tree, large drooping leaves, massed golden ball flowers. Very attractive, especially if mass planted. Well drained soils, dappled shade to full sun. Australia's floral emblem.

Acacia retinodes (Wirilda)

N (high) (4 - 7m x 3 - 4m) Bs D F# Wa Sp-Wi

Large spreading shrub or small tree, long slender pendulous leaves, lemon yellow flowers. Fast growing in most soils. Withstands short periods of water-logging. Dappled shade to full sun.

Acacia saligna (Golden Wreath Wattle)

N (high) (3 - 8m x 3 - 6m)Bs D F Sp

Large spreading shrub or small tree, long curved leaves, large golden ball flowers. Useful for shade or shelter. Fast growing in moderately to well-drained soils in partial or full sun.

Banksia ericifolia (Heath Banksia)

N (1.2 - 5m x 1 - 2.5m) Bn Bs D F A-Sp

Small to large dense shrub, short narrow leaves, showy orange to deep burgundy flowers. Adaptable to position and soil type if well drained. Excellent screen plant. Very attractive to honeyeaters. Dwarf form available (1.2 - 1.6m x 1.5 - 2.5m).

Banksia marginata, inland form. (Silver Banksia)

N* (1 - 10m x 0.5 - 5m) Bn Bs D F Sp-Su

Low compact shrub to dense medium tree, crowded short leaves, profuse bright lemon flowers, decorative cones. Wagga Wagga's floral emblem.

Did you know?

Under normal water use, everyone uses at least 300 litres (that's three full bath tubs) of water every day. And that doesn't include watering the garden! Since much garden water reaches the water table, saving water really does help save the environment.

Callistemon salignus (Willow Bottlebrush, Pink Tips)

N (5 - 7m x 3 - 5m) Bn D F Wa Sp-Su

Large shrub or small tree, white papery bark, dense foliage, attractive pink-red new growth, pink or cream brush flowers. Will grow in swampy or dry situations in full or partial sun.

Eremophila bignoniiflora (Eurah)

N (3-5m x 3m) D F W Sp

Either a tall shrub or small tree with pendulous narrow foliage and cream trumpet shaped flowers. Grows naturally in heavy clay soils in dry areas so ideal for planting elsewhere in heavier soils.

Melaleuca armillaris (Bracelet Honey Myrtle)

N (moderate) (4 - 7m x 2 - 8m) Bn D F Wa Sp-Su

Large spreading shrub or small tree, fine dense foliage, white brush flowers. Fast growing, adaptable to wide range of soil types in full or partial sun. Responds well to regular trimming.

Melaleuca ericifolia (Swamp Paperbark)

N (moderate) (3 - 6m x 2 - 5m) Bn F# Wa Sp

Large shrub or small tree, fine foliage, small white brushes. Very showy in flower. An excellent species for a seepage area or swampy site. Plants can sucker profusely to form dense thickets, but are less vigorous in a drier position. Suckers transplant readily.

Nerium oleander (Oleander)

(2 - 4m x 2 - 4m) D F Su

Medium to large shrub, stiff narrow leaves, flowers white or varying shades of pink. Very hardy and adaptable to soil type. All parts of the plant are very poisonous.

Smaller trees suitable for suburban gardens include...



Acacia acuminata (Raspberry Jam Wattle)

N (moderate) (6 - 10m x 3 - 5m) Bs D F# Sp

Small to medium tree, long fine leaves, yellow rod flowers. Long-lived and borer resistant. Timber is sweetly fragrant when cut and durable as posts, rails etc. Prefers full sun and well drained soils.

Acacia pendula (Myall or Boree)

N (4-10m) Wa D F# W

Small tree with a weeping habit and pendulous silver grey foliage. An often overlooked attractive feature tree which is extremely hardy and tolerates heavy clay soils, where it grows naturally, but will grow in most soils and locations.

Acacia salicina (Coobah, Native Willow)

N (high) (3 - 10m x 3 - 6m) Bs F# Wi-Sp

Small to medium willow-like tree, long slightly wavy foliage, yellow ball flowers. Attractive screen or windbreak. Suited to heavy clay soils, may withstand some inundation.

Acacia stenophylla (River Cooba)

N (extreme) (5 - 15m x 3 - 8m) Bs F Wa Su-A

Small to medium pendulous tree, narrow grey-green foliage, small creamy ball flowers. Good for shade shelter and erosion control. Grows in medium to heavy soils. Appreciates good drainage but is reported to withstand periodic lengthy inundation with water.

Agonis flexuosa (Willow Myrtle)

N (8 - 15m x 5 - 15m) Bs D Sp-Su

Large spreading shrub to medium tree, aromatic fine weeping foliage, small white flowers. Excellent for shade or shelter. Grows in most soils in full sun or partial shade. Drought and frost tolerant once established.

Albizia julibrissin (Silk Tree)

(6 - 9m x 7 - 10m) F Sp-Su

Small deciduous tree, large finely divided fern-like leaves, fluffy pink flowers. Prefers well drained soil and full sun.

Albizia lophantha (Cape Wattle, Swamp Wattle)

N (2 - 8m x 1 - 3m) Bs D F Wi-Sp

Small deciduous tree, dark green fern-like foliage, scented yellow brush flowers. Fast growing. Adaptable to soil type and position.

Allocasuarina littoralis syn. *Casuarina littoralis* (Black She-Oak)

N (6-10m) F Bs Sp

A small upright tree with fine 'pine-like' foliage with a slightly drooping habit. Female trees carry seed cones (3cm length): male trees flower giving an appearance of red tipped foliage in spring. Grows in any well drained soil in most positions, including coastal locations.

Allocasuarina verticillata (Drooping She-Oak)

N* (moderate) (3 - 10m x 3 - 7m) Bs D F# Wa A-Wi

Large shrub or small tree, thick drooping foliage, decorative seed cones on

female trees. Excellent for shade shelter or ornamental value. Hardy in most soils including clay. Tolerant of some wetness. Full or partial sun.

Banksia integrifolia (Coast Banksia)

N (6-12m) F Bn Au W Sp

A taller growing banksia with green glossy leaves, silver on the underside, and yellow cone/spikes to 14 cm long. Prefers well drained soil in a sunny position. Extremely tolerant of salt spray and coastal conditions. A prostrate form is also available.

Callistemon viminalis 'Hannah Ray'

N (4-5m) Bn Sp Au

A small weeping tree with grey green foliage and long crimson bottlebrush flower spikes. Adapts to a wide range of soils and conditions, enjoying a sunny position. More moisture will promote greater growth. Very popular street and garden specimen.

Ceratonia siliqua (Carob Tree)

(5 - 10m x 4 - 10m) D

Small compact tree, dark green leathery leaves, small reddish flowers. Produces edible pods if male and female trees are planted. Useful for fodder or for shade or hedging especially in very dry areas.

Eucalyptus campaspe (Silver-Topped Gimlet)

N (5 - 11m x 4 - 7m) Bn D F# Sp-Su

Outstandingly ornamental small tree with attractive bronze bark, grey-green leaves, very conspicuous cream flowers and frosted buds, fruits and branchlets. Requires reasonably well drained soil as it does not tolerate waterlogging for long. Good for drier salt affected soils. Suitable for home gardens or for shade, shelter and wind erosion control.

Melaleuca quinquenervia (Broad Leaved Paperbark)

N (10-25m) Wa Bn Su Au

A taller growing species with creamy white bottlebrush spike flowers, mid green foliage and thick papery bark, which loves 'wet feet' and heavy, poorly drained soils. Height is determined by available moisture; grows naturally beside salt water swamps.

Did you know?



When watering, always water deeply and gently.

Eucalyptus eremophila (Tall Sand Mallee)

N (4 - 8m x 4 - 6m) Bn Bs D F Wi-Sp

Mallee or small tree, smooth grey or pale brown bark, glossy narrow foliage, horn-capped buds, profuse large yellow flowers. Very decorative in home gardens. Useful for low windbreaks. Will grow in most soils with good drainage including those badly affected by salt.

Eucalyptus erythronema (Red-Flowered Mallee)

N (4 - 9m x 4 - 7m) Bn Bs D F Sp-Su

Mallee or small fine tree, white powdery bark, narrow glossy foliage, showy red flowers. Very attractive. Grows well in well drained heavy soils.

Eucalyptus kruseana (Bookleaf Mallee)

N (2 - 4m x 3 - 4m) Bn Bs D F A-Wi

Small spreading mallee, smooth bark, rounded silvery leaves crowded along branches, showy yellow flowers, silver-grey capsules. Requires well drained soil in full sun. Beautiful in smaller gardens.

Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. megalocarpa syn. E. leucoxylon 'Rosea'
(Large-Fruited Yellow Gum)

N (high) (4 - 9m x 5 - 10m) Bn Bs D F Wi-Su

Small to medium tree, smooth white to grey bark, broad or narrow foliage, pink flowers. Very attractive to honeyeaters. Popular in home gardens.

Eucalyptus macrandra (Long-Flowered Marlock)

N (3 - 8m x 4 - 10m) Bn Bs D F Su

Spreading mallee to small tree, smooth bark, glossy green foliage, horn-shaped buds, large clusters of bright yellowish flowers. Adaptable to most soils including heavy loams. Quick growing.

Eucalyptus spathulata (Swamp Mallet)

N (high) (6 - 10m x 6 - 8m) Bn Bs D F#WaWi-Su

Small spreading tree, smooth pale brown bark, narrow blue-grey foliage, cream flowers. Attractive and fast growing. Adaptable to a range of soil types. Suitable for home gardens. Excellent for wind and water erosion control. Withstands waterlogging for limited periods.

Eucalyptus torquata (Coral Gum)

N (5 - 10m x 4 - 8m) Bn D F Sp-Su

Small to medium tree, fibrous bark, grey-green foliage, decorative ribbed buds. Clustered cream, pink or red flowers occur over a long period. Requires well drained soil.

Lagunaria patersonii (Pyramid Tree)

(6 - 12m x 4 - 6m) D F Su

Attractive pyramid shaped tree, dense greyish foliage, large pink flowers. Will grow in most soils including saline wet areas. Also known as Norfolk Island Hibiscus. Seed pods contain irritating splinters of silica - handle with care!

Melaleuca halmaturorum (Swamp Paperbark)

N (extreme) (2 - 10m x 2.5 - 8m) Bn D F Wa Sp

Medium shrub to small tree, white papery bark, fine foliage, white flowers. Adaptable to a range of soil types in a sunny or semi-shaded position. Highly suited to saline and/or waterlogged soils. Excellent for windbreaks, screening, roadsides and gardens. Closely planted trees can develop into a beautiful copse.

Melaleuca lanceolata (Moonah)

N (high) (6 - 10m x 4 - 8m) Bn D F Wa Sp

Large shrub to small tree, fine dark green foliage, white brush flowers. Very hardy, adaptable to dry, wet and saline soils. Useful in windbreaks as foliage is retained to ground level.

Melaleuca linariifolia (Snow-in-Summer)

N (moderate) (4 - 8m x 2 - 5m) Bn D F Wa Su

Large shrub or small tree, fine dark green foliage, massed fluffy white flowers. Extremely showy and hardy. Ideal as a street tree and for wind breaks and screening purposes.

Melaleuca stypheloides (Prickly Paperbark)

N (high) (6 - 12m x 4 - 8m) Bn D F Sp-Su

Medium to large shrub or small tree, papery bark, crowded prickly foliage, white flowers. Grows in a range of positions and soil types including heavy clay. Useful for windbreaks and as a wildlife refuge.

Pittosporum angustifolium (previously *P. phylliraeoides*) (Butterbush)

N (4 - 8m x 2.5 - 5m) Bn Bs D F# Sp-Su

Small weeping tree, linear leaves, perfumed creamy yellow flowers followed by orange berries. Attractive and extremely hardy. Requires a sunny well drained position. Useful as a street tree.

Large trees - not suitable for suburban gardens...



Allocasuarina leuhmannii (Bull-Oak)

N (moderate) (8 - 25m x 5 - 10m) Bs D F# Wa Sp

Small to medium spreading tree, fine pendulous foliage, decorative cones on

female plants. Extremely useful for shade and shelter on heavy soils. Tolerates periodic inundation.

Brachychiton populneus (Kurrajong)

N* (8 - 16m x 5 - 12m) Bn Bs D F# Sp-Su

Small to large tree, bright shiny foliage, cream or pink bell flowers blotched inside with red, decorative boat-shaped seed pods containing irritant hairs. Attractive as a street tree. Useful for shade and shelter. Excellent fodder tree.

Casuarina cristata (Belah)

N (high) (4 - 20m x 2 - 8m) Bs D F# Sp-Su

Small to large suckering tree, fine foliage, brownish red flowers, decorative seed cones. Useful shade and shelter tree. Timber makes good fuel and fence posts.

Casuarina cunninghamiana (River Sheoak)

N* (high) (10 - 30m x 5 - 15m) Bs D F# Su

An outstanding tall tree for planting in saline soils. Fast growing. Ideal as a windbreak tree with foliage retained to ground level. Adaptable to a wide range of soils and to wet or dry conditions. Extremely valuable as a streambank stabilizer. Produces hot, even-burning firewood. Decorative timber for joinery, panelling etc. Useful fodder tree.

Casuarina glauca (Grey Buloke)

N (extreme) (2 - 10m x 2 - 10m) Bs F# Wa Wi-Sp

Medium tree with grey-green foliage and a drooping, spreading crown. Suitable for most soils including wet marshy soils with high salinity. Useful shelter tree, suckers readily.

Did you know?



Whether you are watering trees or small flowerbeds it's important to water wisely. Over-watering takes nutrients well past the root zone, depriving your plants of nourishment, as well as adding to the water table.

Casuarina obesa (Swamp Oak)

N (extreme) (6 - 25m x 3 - 10m) Bs D F# Wa Wi-Sp

Medium to large spreading tree, thick grey-green foliage, reddish flowers, small seed cones. Useful for shade and shelter in wet and saline areas.

Eucalyptus astringens (Brown Mallet)

N (moderate) (5 - 20m x 4 - 10m) Bn Bs D F Sp

Small to large tree, smooth brown-grey trunk, dark green shiny foliage, cream flowers. Excellent shade and shelter tree. Bark produces high quality tannin. Adaptable to most soils including heavy soils affected by salt.

Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum)

N* (moderate to high - varies according to provenance) (15 - 50m x 15 - 35m)

Bn Bs D F#Wa Su

Tall spreading tree, smooth grey and white bark, grey-green foliage, cream flowers. Excellent for shade, soil erosion control, timber and honey production. Not recommended for small gardens, schools etc. because of danger of falling limbs. Adaptable to various soil types but grows best on sandy alluvial soils with underground water.

Eucalyptus intertexta (Gum-Barked Coolibah)

N (15 - 25m x 8 - 15m) Bn D F# Wi

Medium to tall tree with a thick leafy canopy, white bark, silver-blue foliage and white flowers. Very attractive as an avenue tree and useful for tall windbreaks. Tolerates poor soils, salinity and low erratic rainfall. Timber is useful for fence posts.

Eucalyptus kondininensis (Kondinin Blackbutt)

N (extreme) (8 - 15m x 5 - 10m) Bn Bs D F Sp-Su

Small to medium tree, dark bark on lower trunk, smooth above, narrow leaves, cream flowers. Excellent for shade and shelter in saline soils. Timber is dense and strong.

Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)

N (high) (10 - 30m x 6 - 20m) Bn Bs D F A-Wi

Medium to tall tree, smooth bark, grey-green foliage, conspicuous cream or pink flowers. Excellent for shade, shelter, wind erosion control and honey production. Adaptable to various soil types.

Eucalyptus occidentalis (Swamp Yate)

N (high) (8 - 20m x 5 - 10m) Bn D F W Au-Wi

Medium to tall upright tree, dark rough lower bark, smooth and pale above, profuse pale yellow flowers. Highly tolerant of water-logging and extended dry periods. Useful for shade and shelter.

Eucalyptus sargentii (Salt River Mallet)

N (high) (6 - 12m x 5 - 8m) Bn Bs D F Wa Sp

Small tree, dark rough trunk, smooth upper branches, narrow foliage, massed cream flowers. Excellent for shade and shelter in poorly drained, salt affected areas. Timber is dense and strong.



Summary - Waterwise Plants

Groundcovers

Carpobrotus glaucescens
Chrysocephalum apiculatum
Dampiera linearis
Einadia nutans
Erigeron karvinskianus
Grevillea sp.
Juniperus conferta prostrate
Kennedia prostrata
Myoporum parvifolium
Osteospermum ecklonis syn.
Dimorphotheca ecklonis

Pigface
 Yellow Buttons
 Common Dampiera
 Creeping Saltbush
 Seaside Daisy
 Grevillea
 Shore Juniper
 Running Postman
 Creeping Boobialla
 Veldt Daisy

Lawns

Cynodon dactylon
Pennisetum clandestinum
Stenotaphrum secundatum
Danthonia sp.
Eragrostis brownii

Creeping Couch Grass
 Kikuya
 Buffalo Grass
 Wallaby Grass
 Common Love Grass

Annuals and self-seeders

Alyssum maritimum
Cosmos bipinnatus
Dorotheanthus bellidiformis
Euphorbia characias wulfenii
Gomphrena globosa
Helianthus annuus
Helichrysum bracteatum
Limonim sinuatum
Linaria maroccana
Lunaria annua
Portulaca grandiflora
Tagetes erecta
Tagetes patula
Tropaeolum majus
Vinca x hybrida
Viola tricolour

Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Alice
 Cosmos
 Livingstone Daisy
 Green Spurge
 Globe Amaranth
 Sunflower
 Strawflower
 Statice, Sea Lavender
 Toadflax
 Honesty
 Sun Plant
 African Marigold
 French Marigold
 Nasturtium
 Vinca
 Johnny-Jump-Up, Heartsease

Perennials to one metre

Acanthus mollis
Agapanthus africanus
Anigozanthus sp.
Arctotis x hybrida

Oyster Plant / Bears' Breeches
 African / Kaffir Lily
 Kangaroo Paws
 Aurora Daisy

Armeria maritima
Artemisia absinthium
Aspidistra elatior
Brachycome multifida
Cheiranthus cheiri
Chlorophytum comosum
Chrysocephalum apiculatum
Dianthus
Dieties iridiodes sp.D. vegeta
Felicia amelloides
Gaura lindheimerii
Gazania x hybrida
Gerbera lindheimerii
Hippeastrum sp.
Iris sp.
Kniphofia sp.
Lomandra longifolia
Lychnis coronaria
Nepeta
Nerine sp.
Oenothera speciosa
Salvia
Stachys lanata
Some succulents
Verbena x hybrida

Thrift, Sea Pink
Wormwood
Aspidistra, Cast Iron Plant
Swan River Daisy
Wallflower
Spider Plant, Ribbon Plant
Yellow Buttons
Garden Pink

Blue Marguerite
Whirling Butterfly
Gazania
Barberton Daisy

Iris
Red Hot Pokers
Mat Rush
Dusty Miller
Cat Mint
Spider Lilies
Evening Primrose
Flowering Sage
Lambs Ears

Common Verbena

Small to medium shrubs

Acacia cardiophylla
Acacia cultriformis
Acacia iteaphylla
Acacia uncinata
Astartea fascicularis
Baeckea virgata
Banksia ericifolia
Banksia marginata
Calothamnus quadrifidus
Ceanothus cultivars
Chamelaucium uncinatum
Cistus sp.
Eremophila sp.
Grevillea sp.
Leucophyta brownii syn. Calocephalus brownii
Micromyrtus ciliata
Rosa sp.
Senna artemisioides
Teucrium fruticans
Westringia fruticosa

Wyalong Wattle
Knife-Leaf Wattle
Flinders Ranges Wattle
Weeping Wattle
Astartea
Twiggy Baekea
Heath Banksia
Silver Banksia
Common Net Bush
Californian Lilac
Geraldton Wax
Rock Rose
Emu Bush
Grevillea
Cushion Bush

Micromyrtus
Roses
Silver Cassia
Shrubby Germander
Coastal Rosemary

Trees suitable for suburban gardens

Albizia julibrissin
Allocasuarina verticillata syn.
Casuarina stricta
Agonis flexuosa
Cercis siliquastrum
Chamaecytisus proliferus
Cordyline australis
Eucalytus caesia
Eucalyptus forrestiana
Eucalyptus lehmannii
Eucalyptus scoparia
Euonymus japonicus
Hakea laurina

Silk Tree
Drooping She-Oak

Willow Myrtle
Judas Tree
Tree Lucerne or Tagasaste
N.Z. Cabbage Palm
Gungurru
Fuchsia Gum
Bushy Yate
Wallangarra White Gum
Japanese Spindle Tree
Pincushion Hakea

Herbs

Allium sativum
Allium schoenoprasum
Melissa officinalis
Origanum majorana
Origanum vulgare
Rosmarinus officinalis
Salvia officinalis
Thymus sp.

Garlic
Chives
Lemon Balm
Sweet Marjoram
Oregano or Wild Marjoram
Rosemary
Common Sage
Thymes

Orchard trees

Citrus species
Ficus carica
Laurus nobilis
Morus nigra
Olea europaea sp.
Prunus sp.
Punica granatum

Grapefruit, Lemons, Oranges
Common Fig
Sweet Bay
Black Mulberry, English Mulberry
Olive
Almond, Apricot, Peach, Plum, Cherry
Pomegranite

Salt Tolerant Plants

Groundcovers

Carpodrotus glaucescens
Coprosma repens 'Kirkii'
Eremophila biserrata
Hibbertia scandens
Juniperus conferta prostrate
Lantana montevidensis syn. *L. sellowiana*

Pigface

Prostrate Eremophila
Climbing Guinea Flower
Shore Juniper
Trailing Lantana

Pelargonium peltatum
Phyla nodiflora
Rhagodia spinescens
Scaevola aemula
Myoporum parvifolium

Lawns

Cynodon dactylon
Pennisetum clandestinum
Trifolium fragiferum

Small to medium shrubs

Alyogyne hakeifolia
Atriplex cinerea
Atriplex nummularia
Atriplex rhagodioides
Banksia ericifolia, dwarf form
Callistemon citrinus
Callistemon phoeniceus
Correa alba
Enchylaena tomentosa
Eremophila calorhabdov
Eremophila maculata
Hebe sp.
Kunzea baxteri
Melaleuca decussata
Melaleuca hypericifolia 'Ulladulla
Beacon'
Myoporum insulare
Senna artemisioides

Medium to large shrubs

Acacia iteaphylla
Acacia longifolia
Acacia pycnantha
Acacia retinodes
Acacia saligna
Banksia ericifolia
Banksia marginata, inland form
Callistemon salignus
Eremophila bignoniiflora
Melaleuca armillaris
Melaleuca ericifolia
Nerium oleander

Ivy Geranium
Lippia
Spiny Saltbush
Fairy Fan Flower
Creeping Boobialla

Couch Grass
Kikuyu
Strawberry Clover

Red-Centred Hibiscus
Coast Saltbush
Old Man Saltbush
Silver Saltbush
Heath Banksia
Lemon-Scented Bottlebrush
Bottlebrush
White Correa
Ruby Saltbush
Red Rod, Spiked Eremophila
Spotted Emu Bush
Hebe or Veronica

Cross-Leaved Honey Myrtle

Boobialla
Silver Cassia

Flinders Ranges Wattle
Sallow Wattle
Golden Wattle
Wirilda
Golden Wreath Wattle
Heath Banksia
Silver Banksia
Willow Bottlebrush, Pink Tips
Eurah
Bracelet Honey Myrtle
Swamp Paperbark
Oleander

Smaller trees suitable for suburban gardens

Acacia acuminata
Acacia pendula
Acacia salicina
Acacia stenophylla
Agonis flexuosa
Albizia julibrissin
Albizia lophantha
Allocasuarina littoralis syn.
Casuarina littoralis
Allocasuarina verticillata
Banksia integrifolia
Callistemon viminalis 'Hannah Ray'
Ceratonia siliqua
Eucalyptus campaspe
Melaleuca quinqueneria
Eucalyptus eremophila
Eucalyptus erythronema
Eucalyptus kruseana
Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp.
megalocarpa syn. *E. leucoxylon*
'Rosea'
Eucalyptus macrandra
Eucalyptus spathulata
Eucalyptus torquata
Lagunaria patersonii
Melaleuca halmaturorum
Melaleuca lanceolata
Melaleuca linariifolia
Melaleuca stypheloides
Pittosporum angustifolium

Raspberry Jam Wattle
Myall or Boree
Coobah, Native Willow
River Cooba
Willow Myrtle
Silk Tree
Cape Wattle, Swamp Wattle
Black She-Oak

Drooping She-Oak
Coast Banksia

Carob Tree
Silver-Topped Gimlet
Broad Leaved Paperbark
Tall Sand Mallee
Red-Flowered Mallee
Bookleaf Mallee
Large-Fruited Yellow Gum

Long-Flowered Marlock
Swamp Mallet
Coral Gum
Pyramid Tree
Swamp Paperbark
Moonah
Snow-in-Summer
Prickly Paperbark
Butterbush

Large trees not suitable for suburban gardens

Allocasuarina leuhmannii
Brachychiton populneus
Casuarina cristata
Casuarina cunninghamiana
Casuarina glauca
Casuarina obesa
Eucalyptus astringens
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Eucalyptus intertexta
Eucalyptus kondininensis
Eucalyptus leucoxylon
Eucalyptus occidentalis
Eucalyptus sargentii

Bull-Oak
Kurrajong
Belah
River Sheoak
Grey Buloke
Swamp Oak
Brown Mallet
River Red Gum
Gum-Barked Coolibah
Kondinin Blackbutt
Yellow Gum
Swamp Yate
Salt River Mallett



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