Introduction

In Hornsby we are fortunate to still have significant areas of bushland. Despite modern development two thirds of the shire still remains as bushland. The bushland supports a diverse flora which provides habitat for a large number of bird and animal species some of high conservation value including the Koala, Diamond Python and Red Crowned Toadlet. For residents and visitors to the shire the bushland has valuable recreational and aesthetic worth.

It is important to conserve our bushland because of its ecological uniqueness and beauty. Once lost it can never be replaced. Council plays an active roll in the preservation of the shires bushland and encourages residents to become involved as well. As residents the shires bushland areas are your assets and your involvement to help maintain it is very important.

Planting locally occurring plants in your garden is one way residents can have an impact. It makes sense to plant indigenous species, these plants naturally occur in the area and have evolved genetic characteristics making them perfectly suited to the local environment.

By planting indigenous plants you also help prevent the spread of weed species into bushland. Although plants appear confined within our property boundaries, wind, water and birds disperse seeds and this causes exotic species to become weeds. By planting indigenous plants you help prevent the spread of weed species and reduce further degradation of remnant bushland. You also provide habitat for many native animals and birds as they feed on the nectar of plants such as Grevillea and Banksia species. What an added bonus to be able to attract these beautiful creatures to your backyard!

By using this guide and planting the appropriate plants in your garden, you can contribute to the preservation of our precious bushland and help ensure it is here for future generations to enjoy.

Why choose indigenous plants?

Having evolved to suit the local environment, indigenous plants have the following advantages:
They have a high survival rate
They establish quickly; and
Require minimal maintenance during and after establishment.

By planting indigenous plants you also:
Help maintain the Shire's remaining bushland;
Reintroduce species once common to the area; and
Help retain the special character of the area.
For instance, the fertile soils in the southern parts of the shire support Tall Open Forest, but once extensive plant community has long been cleared. Only a few small remnant stands remain. This Tall Open Forest is a special characteristic of the Shire as are the Sandstone communities, and they contribute to the 'Sense of Place' in this, the "Bushland Shire".

Use of indigenous plants will retain this distinctive character as well as play a vital role in halting further degradation of our bushland.

Guidelines for planting successfully in your garden

Points to consider before purchasing your plants.

- When choosing your plants make sure you have chosen the appropriate species for your site, this booklet will help you with your choices.
- When purchasing your plants buy in small sizes such as tubestock. Smaller plants suffer less shock when being transplanted and quickly outgrow their larger counterparts, they also cost less.
- Look at the health and vigor of your plant, **don't** buy anything that does not appear healthy and has a good form, or looks to large for the pot size it is in.
- Always check that the plant is not root bound, do this by gently tipping the plant upside down and removing it from the pot. It should come away easily and the roots should be evenly and finely growing along the sides of the soil. If the roots are densely matted and coiling around the base then it is root bound, **don't** buy it select another plant.
- If you are in doubt ask the Nursery person for assistance.

Guidelines to follow when planting.

- Before removing the plant from the pot soak it thoroughly in a bucket of water, this will contribute to a successful transition for the plant.
- Dig the hole twice the width and approximately 10cm deeper than the size of the pot.
- Backfill the hole with some of the loosened soil, this will enable the young developing roots to penetrate the soil easily. Then fill the hole with water and wait until it drains away.
- If you are fertilizing mix the recommended rate of Slow Release (Low Phosphorus) Fertilizer in the bottom of the hole and mix it thoroughly with the soil. Always apply fertilizer at the recommended rate, don't be tempted to add that little extra, it won't be used up by the plant and gets washed into our waterways and contributes to toxic algal blooms.
- Tap the pot gently against a hard surface to loosen the soil. Tip upside down and carefully remove the plant avoiding as much root disturbance as possible.
- Place the plant in the hole ensuring the soil level is slightly below that of the existing garden. It is important to make sure the roots are directed downwards and do not bend up when you place the plant in the hole.
- Finish back filling the hole with the remainder of the soil so that the plant is firmly in place.
- Water in thoroughly.

Mulching

Mulching your garden is a very beneficial practice. It reduces water evaporation, suppresses weed growth, provides organic matter to the soil and keeps the root zone cool. There are several types of mulch you can use , the most inexpensive being leaf mulch, straw and recycled newspaper.

Staking

Staking plants in your garden is not required. Plants develop a stronger root system if they are left unstaked and allowed to blow freely around in the wind. Untie and remove any stakes and twine from your plants before you plant them.

Follow up Watering.

After the initial watering if there is no follow up rainfall, water the plants thoroughly once a week until they become established. Then you should only need to water during long periods with no rainfall.

Have fun!!!

Choosing which species to plant where?

Conditions on your Site.

Before choosing the species to plant in your garden consider the purpose of the plants.
What you want from your garden is entirely your choice. For example you may want an area in your garden to provide shade, a screen, or a hedge of low growing colorful shrubs. When you have decided this other important points to consider that will influence your choice of plants are;

- ***Aspect -*** are the areas shady or sunny, will the plants be exposed to winds or frost or are they in a sheltered protected position?
- ***Drainage -*** is the soil moist or wet, or very dry and free draining due to topography?
- ***Soil type -*** are the soils shallow sandy soils (derived from Hawkesbury Sandstone) or deeper more fertile soils (derived from Wianamatta Shale). Is the soil naturally occurring or fill?
- ***Take into account the varying conditions that may occur in your immediate property -*** For example, your property may be on an exposed ridgetop. Your front garden has a northerly aspect on a steep slope and is hot and sunny, the naturally occurring shallow sandy soils still exist there. Your back garden however due to the development of your property has a southerly aspect is shaded, the soil has been altered or improved, and differ from the naturally occurring soils. The local conditions in your front and back garden are very different and you would need to choose the appropriate plants suited to the individual areas.

These points are important to consider, a successful planting relies on the choice of appropriate plant species suited to the conditions of an area.

In this booklet comprehensive plant lists have been compiled using a key to easily indicate the suitability of plants to particular conditions and help guide you to the appropriate choices for your area.

Locality Guide

A Vegetation Survey commissioned by Hornsby Council in 1990 distinguished three groups of plant communities occurring in the shire. The three groups influenced by the underlying geology are;

- Those associated with the sandy infertile soils derived from Hawkesbury Sandstone occurring in the Northern & central parts of the shire.
- Those associated with the more fertile soils derived from Wianamatta Shale occurring in the southern parts of the shire .
- And those associated with the Hawkesbury River and it's major tributaries, comprising intertidal and floodplain communities

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(Source; *Smith, P. & Smith J. (1990) Hornsby Shire Bushland Survey*)

Based on this information the map below has been divided into three areas according to the plant community distributions.

To choose the appropriate plants for your area simply locate your suburb on the map and identify the vegetation type that occurs their naturally by using the color key below the map. For example if you are choosing plants for the suburb of Pennant Hills it occurs in the area of the map colored red. Once you have identified the vegetation group proceed to the list in the following pages that corresponds with that vegetation type.

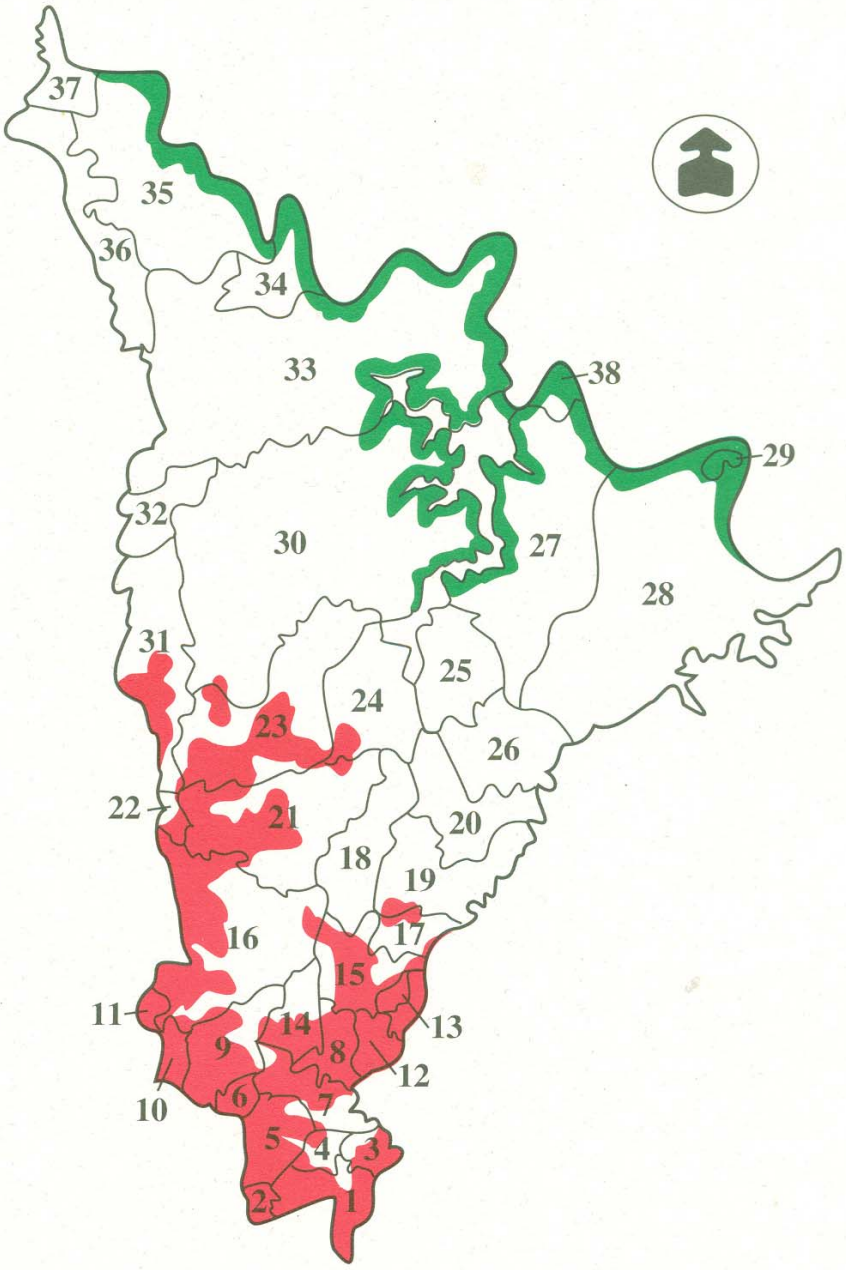
This map has been compiled as a general guide to indicate which areas will best support certain plants. Plant communities do not have definite boarders where they begin and end, there are transition areas where communities overlap. As all the species in the following lists are indigenous to the shire, you are not restricted to choosing from one list. This is particularly so with Shrubs, Groundcovers, Climbers, Sedges & Rushes.

If you wanted to be very specific to your area when choosing your plants observe the remnant bushland in close proximity to your site this will give you a better picture of what once occurred their.

HORNSBY SHIRE

SUBURBS KEY

1. Epping
2. Carlingford
3. North Epping
4. Cheltenham
5. Beecroft
6. West Pennant Hills
7. Pennant Hills
8. Thornleigh
9. Cherrybrook
10. Castle Hill
11. Glenhaven
12. Normanhurst
13. Waitara
14. Westleigh
15. Hornsby
16. Dural
17. Asquith
18. Hornsby Heights
19. Mt Colah
20. Mt Kuring-gai
21. Galston
22. Middle Dural
23. Arcadia
24. Berrilee
25. Berowra Heights
26. Berowra
27. Cowan
28. Brooklyn
29. Dangar Island
30. Fiddletown
31. Glenorie
32. Forest Glen
33. Canoelands
34. Singletons Mill
35. Laughtondale
36. Maroota
37. Wisemans Ferry
38. Milsons Passage



- Areas suited to species in Table 1

- Areas suited to species in Table 2

- Areas suited to species in Table 3

KEY

Position
Dappled Shade (Understory Plant) - ∅
Full Shade - •
Full Sun - ⊕

Location
Exposed Areas (Exposed, Shallow Sandy Soils.) - ≠
Protected Areas (Sheltered, Deeper Fertile Soils.) - ≡
Moist, Damp Areas - ≅

Special Features
Bird Attracting - β
Foliage Plant - ∉
Fragrant Flowers or Foliage - *f*
Ornamental Bark and Trunk - Ω
Ornamental fruit - ∞
Prickly Foliage – *
Screen Plant, or Low Hedging Plant - Ψ
Sensitive; Fussy to establish and grow - Σ
Shade Tree - ⇑

Flowering Time
Spring - ♣
Summer - ♦
Autumn - ♥
Winter - ♠

Flower Colour

Mature Height
In Metres

- TABLE 1 - SPECIES SUITED TO RED AREAS ON THE MAP

Botanical Name	Common Name	Position	Location	Special Features	Flowering Time	Flower Colour	Mature Height in metres.
Trees - over 10 metres							
Acacia elata	Mountain Cedar Wattle	∅ ⊕	≡	β ∉ ⇑	♦	Pale Yellow	20
Acmena smithii	Lilly Pilly	∅ • ⊕	≡ ≅	β ∉ ∞ Ψ	♦	Cream	15
Angophora costata	Sydney Red Gum	⊕	≠ ≡	β Ω ⇑	♦	Cream	20
Ceratopetalum apetalum	Coachwood	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉ Ψ ⇑	♣	Cream	15
Eucalyptus globoidea	White Stringy Bark	⊕	≡	β ⇑	♥	Cream	25
Eucalyptus paniculata	Grey Ironbark	⊕	≡	β ⇑	♥ ♠	Cream	20
Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt	⊕	≡	β ⇑	♦	Cream	25
Eucalyptus piperita	Sydney Peppermint	⊕	≠ ≡	β ⇑	♦	Cream	20
Eucalyptus punctata	Grey Gum	⊕	≡	β ⇑	♦	Cream	25
Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	⊕	≠ ≡	β ⇑	♦	Cream	25
Eucalyptus saligna	Sydney Blue Gum	⊕	≡	β Ω ⇑	♦	Cream	30
Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	⊕	≡	β ⇑	♣	Cream	25
Trees - under 10 metres							
Acacia binervia	Coast Myall	⊕	≠	β ∉ Ψ	♣	Yellow	4
Acacia decurrens	Sydney Green Wattle	⊕	≠ ≡	β ∉	♠ ♣	Yellow	10
Acacia floribunda	White Sallow Wattle	⊕	≠ ≡	β Ψ	♠	Pale Yellow	4 - 6
Acacia implexa	Hickory	⊕	≡	β	♦	Cream	7
Acacia parramattensis	Parramatta Green Wattle	⊕	≡	β	♦	Pale Yellow	8
Acacia schinoides		∅ ⊕	≡	β ∉	♦	Pale Yellow	10
Allocasuarina torulosa	Forest Oak	⊕	≠ ≡	β ∉ Ψ			8
Backhousia myrtifolia	Grey Myrtle	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉ *f*	♦	Cream	4 - 6
Banksia serrata	Old Man Banksia	⊕	≠ ≡	β	♦	Light Green	6 - 8
Callicoma serratifolia	Black Wattle	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉	♣	Cream	5
Ceratopetalum gummiferum	N.S.W. Christmas Bush	∅ ⊕	≡	β Ψ	♦	Cream	4 - 6

- TABLE 1 - SPECIES SUITED TO RED AREAS ON THE MAP

Botanical Name	Common Name	Position	Location	Special Features	Flowering Time	Flower Colour	Mature Height in metres
Trees - under 10 metres, continued							
Elaeocarpus reticulatus	Blueberry Ash	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	β ∉ ∞	♣ ♦	White	6 -10
Eupomatia laurina	Bolwarra	∅ •	≡	β ∞ *f* Σ	♦	Cream	4 - 6
Hakea salicifolia	Willow-leaved Hakea	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	β Ψ	♣	White	4
Lomatia myricoides	River Lomatia	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉ Ψ	♦	White	4
Omalanthus populifolius	Bleeding Heart	∅ • ⊕	≡	β ∉ ∞	♣		2 - 4
Rapania variabilis	Mutton Wood	∅ •	≡	∉ Σ	♣	Cream	2 - 3
Synoum glandulosum	Scentless Rosewood	∅ •	≡	∉ ∞	♦	White	3
Tristaniopsis laurina	Water Gum	∅ ⊕	≡ ≅	∉ Ω Ψ	♦	Yellow	6 -10
Shrubs							
Acacia falcata		⊕	≠ ≡	β	♠	Cream	5
Acacia linifolia	Flax-leafed Wattle	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	β	♦	Cream	2
Acacia longifolia	Sydney Golden Wattle	∅ ⊕	≠	β Ψ	♠	Yellow	3
Austromyrtus tenuifolia	Narrow Leaf Myrtle	∅ •	≡ ≅	β ∞ Ψ	♦	White	1
Banksia spinulosa	Hair Pin Banksia	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	β Ψ	♠	Orange	2
Bauera rubioides	Dog Rose	∅ ⊕	≡		♣ ♦	Pink	1
Breynia oblongifolia	Breynia	∅	≡	β ∞	♣ ♦	Red	2
Bursaria spinosa	Blackthorn	∅ ⊕	≠	*	♦	Cream	2
Dillwynia retorta	Heathy Parrot Pea	∅ ⊕	≠		♠	Yellow	1
Dodonea triquetra	Common Hop Bush	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡		♣	Green	1
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia	∅ ⊕	≡	∉	♣ ♦	Yellow	1
Grevillea linearifolia	White Spider Flower	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	β	♣	White	1.5
Hakea sericea	Bushy Needlebush	⊕	≠	β *	♠ ♣	White	2 -3
Indigofera australis	Indigofera	∅ ⊕	≡		♣	Pink	1.5

- TABLE 1 - SPECIES SUITED TO RED AREAS ON THE MAP

Botanical Name	Common Name	Position	Location	Special Features	Flower - ing Time	Flower Colour	Mature Height in Metres
Shrubs - continued.							
Leptospermum polygalifolium	Yellow Tea Tree	⊕	≡	β *f* Ψ	♣	White	2.5
Leptospermum trinervium	Paperbark Tea Tree	⊕	≡	β *f* Ψ	♣	White	3
Olearia microphylla	Bridal Daisy Bush	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡		♣	White	1.5
Ozothamnus diosmifolius	Everlasting Paper Daisy	∅ ⊕	≠		♣ ♦	Cream	2
Pittosporum revolutum	Rough-fruit Pittosporum	∅ •	≡	β ∉ *f* ∞ Ψ	♣	Yellow	2
Platylobium formosum	Handsom Flat Pea	∅ ⊕	≡	β	♣	Yellow	1
Platysace lanceolata	Native Parsnip	∅ ⊕	≠	*f*	♦	White	1
Platysace linearifolia	Carrot Tops	⊕	≠	*f*	♦	White	1
Prostanthera linearis	Narrow-leaved Mint Bush	∅ ⊕	≡	*f*	♠ ♣	Mauve	2
Pultenaea daphnoides		∅ ⊕	≡	Ψ β	♣ ♦	Yellow	2
Pultenaea elliptica		⊕	≠	β	♣	Yellow	1
Pultenaea flexilis	Graceful Bush Pea	∅ ⊕	≡	β	♣	Yellow	3
Pultenaea villosa		∅ ⊕	≡	β	♣	Yellow	1.5
Zieria smithii	Sandfly Zieria	∅ ⊕	≡	*f* Σ	♣	White	1.5
Groundcovers							
Centella asiatica		∅ ⊕	≡		♦	White	
Dichondra repens	Kidney Weed	∅ •	≡		♣ ♦	White	
Hibbertia dentata	Twining Guinea Flower	∅ • ⊕	≡		♣ ♦	Yellow	
Hibbertia diffusa		∅ ⊕	≠		♣ ♥	Yellow	
Hydrocotyle peduncularis		∅ ⊕	≡ ≅		♦	White	
Pratia purpurascens	White Root	∅ •	≡		♣ ♦	White	
Viola hederacea	Native Violet	∅ •	≡	∉	♣ ♥	White & Mauve	
Xanthosia pilosa	Woolly Xanthosia	∅ ⊕	≡		♣ ♦	Cream	

- TABLE 1 - SPECIES SUITED TO RED AREAS ON THE MAP

Botanical Name	CommonName	Position	Location	Special Features	Flower-Time	Flower Colour	Mature Height in Metres
Climbers							
Billardiera scandens	Apple Berry	∅ ⊕	≡	β ∞	♣	Cream	2.5
Cissus antarctica	Kangaroo Grape	∅ •	≡	β ∉ ∞	♦	Green	3
Cissus hypoglauca	Native Grape	∅ • ⊕	≡	β ∉ ∞	♦	Green	5
Clematis glycinoides	Old Man's Beard	∅ ⊕	≡		♣	White	4
Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat Berry	∅ ⊕	≡	β ∞	♣	White	2
Hardenbergia violacea	False Sarsaparilla	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	β	♣	Purple	2.5
Hibbertia scandens	Golden Guinea Flower	∅ ⊕	≡	∉	♣ ♦	Yellow	1.5
Kennedia rubicunda	Dusky Coral Pea	⊕	≠ ≡	β	♣ ♦	Red	3
Morinda jasminoides	Jasmine Morinda	∅ •	≡	β ∞	♦	White	2
Pandorea pandorana	Wonga Wonga Vine	∅ ⊕	≡	β ∉ *f*	♣	White	4
Native Grasses							
Cymbopogon refractus	Barb Wire Grass	⊕	≠ ≡		♣	Bronze	1.5
Danthonia tenuior	Wallaby Grass	⊕	≡		♣ ♥	Pale Green	0.5
Dichelachne crinata	Plume Grass	⊕	≠ ≡		♣	Green	1
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping Grass	∅ ⊕	≡		♣ ♥	Green	0.5
Themeda australis	Kangaroo Grass	⊕	≠ ≡		♦ ♥	Bronze	1
Sedges & Rushes (Plants with Strappy Leaves)							
Dianella caerulea	Blue Flax Lily	∅ ⊕	≡	β ∞	♣	Blue	0.5
Lomandra glauca		∅ ⊕	≠ ≡		♣	Cream	0.25
Lomandra longifolia	Lomandra	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	*f* *	♣ ♦	Cream	1
Xanthorrhoea media	Forest Grass - tree	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	β Σ	♠	Cream	2

- TABLE 1 - SPECIES SUITED TO RED AREAS ON THE MAP

Botanical Name	Common Name	Position	Location	Special Features	Flowering Time	Flower Colour	Mature Height in Metres
Ferns							
Adiantum aethiopicum	Maidenhair Fern	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉			0.4
Blechnum cartilagineum	Gristle Fern	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉			0.5 - 1
Calochlaena dubia	False Bracken Fern	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉			1.5
Christella dentata		∅ •	≡ ≅	∉			0.5
Cyathea australis	Rough Tree Fern	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉			4
Cyathea cooperi	Straw Tree Fern	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉			4
Doodia aspera	Rasp Fern	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉			0.3
Hypolepis muelleri	Harsh Ground Fern	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉			0.5 - 1
Pteris tremula	Tender Brake	∅ •	≡	∉			0.5 - 1

- TABLE 2 - SPECIES SUITED TO WHITE AREAS ON THE MAP

Botanical Name	Common Name	Position	Location	Special Features	Flowering Time	Flower Colour	Mature Height in Metres
Trees - over 10 metres							
Angophora costata	Sydney Red Gum	⊕	≠ ≡	β Ω ⇑	♦	Cream	20
Corymbia eximia	Yellow Bloodwood	⊕	≠	β ⇑	♣	Cream	10 - 15
Corymbia gummifera	Red Bloodwood	⊕	≠ ≡	β ⇑	♣ ♦	Cream	20
Eucalyptus haemastoma	Scribbly Gum	⊕	≠ ≡	β Ω ⇑	♣ ♥	Cream	10 - 15
Eucalyptus piperita	Sydney Peppermint	⊕	≠ ≡	β ⇑	♦	Cream	20
Eucalyptus punctata	Grey Gum	⊕	≡	β ⇑	♦	Cream	25
Eucalyptus racemosa	Snappy Gum	⊕	≠ ≡	β ⇑	♣	Cream	15
Eucalyptus sieberi	Silver Top Ash	⊕	≠ ≡	β ⇑	♣ ♦	Cream	10 - 25
Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	⊕	≡	β ⇑	♣	Cream	25
Trees - under 10 metres							
Acacia floribunda	White Sallow Wattle	⊕	≠ ≡	β Ψ	♠	Pale Yellow	4 - 6
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She Oak	⊕	≠ ≡	β ∉ Ψ			4 - 6
Angophora bakeri	Narrow-leaved Apple	⊕	≠	β	♣ ♦	Cream	4 - 6
Angophora hispida	Dwarf Apple	⊕	≠	β	♦	Cream	5
Banksia ericifolia	Heath-leaved Banksia	⊕	≠ ≡	β Ψ	♠	Orange	3 - 5
Banksia serrata	Old Man Banksia	⊕	≠ ≡	β	♦	Light Green	6 - 8
Eucalyptus oblonga	Sandstone Stringybark	⊕	≠	β	♦ ♥	Cream	3 - 6
Callicoma serratifolia	Black Wattle	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉	♣	Cream	5
Callitris rhomboidea	Port Jackson Cypress	⊕	≠ ≡	β ∉ Ψ			3 - 6
Ceratopetalum gummiferum	N.S.W Christmas Bush	∅ ⊕	≡	β Ψ	♦	Cream	4 - 6
Hakea dactyloides	Finger Hakea	⊕	≠	β Ψ	♣	White	2 - 4
Hakea gibbosa		⊕	≠	β *	♣	White	2

- TABLE 2 - SPECIES SUITED TO WHITE AREAS ON THE MAP

Botanical Name	Common Name	Position	Location	Fpecial Features	Flower-ing Time	Flower Colour	Mature Height in Metres
Trees - under 10 metres, continued							
Hakea proprinqua		⊕	≠	β *	♣	White	2
Hakea sericea	Bushy Needlebush	⊕	≠	β *	♠	White	3 - 4
Hakea teretifolia	Dagger Hakea	⊕	≠	β *	♦ ♥	White	3 - 4
Tristaniopsis laurina	Water Gum	∅ ⊕	≡	∉ Ω Ψ	♦	Yellow	6 - 10
Shrubs							
Acacia linifolia	Flax-leafed Wattle	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	β	♦	Cream	5
Acacia longifolia	Sydney Golden Wattle	∅ ⊕	≠	β Ψ	♠	Yellow	3
Acacia myrtifolia	Myrtle Wattle	∅ ⊕	≠	β ∉	♠	Pale Yellow	1
Acacia suaveolens	Sweet-scented Wattle	∅ ⊕	≠	β	♠	Cream	1 - 2
Acacia terminalis	Sunshine Wattle	∅ ⊕	≡	β	♠ ♣	Yellow	1 - 2
Actinotis helianthi	Flannel Flower	⊕	≠	Σ	♣	White	0.5
Allocasuarina distyla		⊕	≠	β ∉ Ψ			4
Baeckea imbricata	Heath Myrtle	⊕	≅		♣ ♦	White	1
Baeckea linifolia		∅ ⊕	≡ ≅	Ψ	♣ ♦	White	2
Baeckea virgata		∅ ⊕	≡ ≅	*f* Ψ	♣ ♦	White	2 -3
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia	⊕	≠ ≡	β Ψ	♥	Yellow	5
Banksia oblongifolia		⊕	≠	β ∉ Ψ	♥	Yellow	2
Banksia spinulosa	Hair Pin Banksia	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	β Ψ	♠	Orange	2
Bauera rubioides	Dog Rose	∅ ⊕	≡		♣ ♦	Pink	1
Boronia ledifolia	Sydney Boronia	∅ ⊕	≠	*f* Σ	♠ ♣	Pink	1
Boronia pinnata		∅ ⊕	≡	Σ	♣	Pink	1

- TABLE 2 - SPECIES SUITED TO WHITE AREAS ON THE MAP

Botanical Name	Common Name	Position	Location	Special Features	Flower-ing Time	Flower Colour	Mature Height in Metres
Shrubs, continued							
Bossiaea heterophylla	Variable Bossiaea	⊕	≠	β	♣	Yellow & Red	0.5 - 1
Bossiaea obcordata	Spiny Bossiaea	⊕	≠ ≡	β *	♣	Yellow & Red	1.5
Callistemon citrinus	Crimson Bottlebrush	⊕	≡ ≅	β *f* Ψ	♣	Red	2
Callistemon linearis	Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush	⊕	≡ ≅	β Ψ	♣	Red	1.5
Calytrix tetragona		⊕	≠		♣ ♦	Pinkish White	1
Crowea saligna		∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	Σ	♦ ♥	Pink	1
Darwinia fascicularis		⊕	≠ ≡	β *f* Ψ	♠	Red	2
Dillwynia floribunda	Parrot Pea	⊕	≅	β	♣	Yellow	1.5
Dillwynia retorta	Heathy Parrot Pea	⊕	≠	β	♠	Yellow	1
Dodonaea triquetra	Common Hop Bush	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡		♣	Green	1
Epacris pulchella	N.S.W Coral Heath	⊕	≠	*	♦	White	1
Eriostemon australasius	Pink Wax Flower	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	*f* Σ	♣	Pink	1
Grevillea buxifolia	Grey Spider Flower	⊕	≠	β	♣	Greyish Pink	1.5
Grevillea linearifolia	White Spider Flower	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	β	♣	White	2
Grevillea sericea	Pink Spider Flower	⊕	≠	β *	♣	Pink	1.5
Grevillea speciosa	Red Spider Flower	⊕	≠	β *	♠	Red	1.5
Hibbertia bracteata	Blue Mountains Guinea Flower	⊕	≠		♣	Yellow	1
Hibbertia fasiculata		⊕	≠		♣	Yellow	0.5
Hibbertia obtusifolia	Grey Guinea Flower	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡		♣	Yellow	0.6
Hovea linearis		∅ ⊕	≠	β	♣	Purple	0.5

- TABLE 2 - SPECIES SUITED TO WHITE AREAS ON THE MAP

Botanical Name	Common Name	Position	Location	Special Features	Flowering Time	Flower Colour	Mature Height in Metres
Shrubs, continued							
Kunzea ambigua	Tick Bush	⊕	≠	β Ψ	♦	White	2 - 4
Kunzea capitata		⊕	≅	β	♣ ♦	Purple	1.5
Lambertia formosa	Mountain Devils	⊕	≠	β *	♣ ♦	Red	1.5
Leptospermum squarrosum	Pink Tea Tree	⊕	≠	β	♥	Pink	2
Leptospermum trinervium	Paperbark Tea Tree	⊕	≡	β *f* Ψ	♣	White	3
Lomatia salaifolia	Crinkle Bush	∅ ⊕	≠		♦	White	0.5
Petrophille pulchella	Cone-sticks	∅ ⊕	≠		♦	Yellow	2
Pimelia linifolia	Rice Flower	⊕	≠		♣ ♥ ♠	White	0.5
Platylobium formosum		∅ ⊕	≡	β	♣	Yellow & Red	1
Platysace lanceolata	Native Parsnip	∅ ⊕	≠	*f*	♦	White	1
Platysace lineatifolia	Carrot Tops	⊕	≠	*f*	♦	White	1
Pultenaea elliptica		⊕	≠	β	♣	Yellow & Red	1
Pultenaea flexilis	Graceful Bush Pea	∅ ⊕	≡	β	♣	Yellow & Red	3
Pultenaea stipularis		⊕	≠	β	♣	Yellow	1.5
Telopea speciosissima	Waratah	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	β Σ	♣	Red	2 - 3
Zieria pilosa	Sandfly Zieria	⊕	≠	*f* Σ	♣	Pink	0.5

- TABLE 2 - SPECIES SUITED TO WHITE AREAS ON THE MAP

Botanical Name	Common Name	Position	Location	Special Features	Flower-ing Time	Flower Colour	Mature Height in Metres
Groundcovers							
Blandfordia nobilis	Christmas Bells	⊕	≠ ≅	β Σ	♦	Orange & Red	
Geranium homeanum	Northern Cranesbill	∅ ⊕	≡		♣ ♦	Pale Pink	
Hibbertia empetrifolia	Trailing Guinea Flower	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡		♣ ♦	Yellow	
Lobelia alata		∅ ⊕	≡ ≅		♣ ♦ ♥	Blue	
Viola hederacea	Native Violet	∅ •	≡	∉	♣ ♥	Purple	
Wahlenbergia gracilis	Native Bluebell	⊕	≡ ≅		♣ ♦	Blue	
Xanthosia pilosa	Wooly Xanthosia	∅ ⊕	≡		♣ ♦	Cream	
Climbers							
Billardiera scandens	Apple Berry	∅ ⊕	≡	β ∞	♣	Cream	2.5
Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat Berry	∅ ⊕	≡	β ∞	♣	White	2
Hardenbergia violacea	False Sarsaparilla	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	β	♣	Purple	2.5
Pandorea pandorana	Wonga Wonga Vine	∅ ⊕	≡	β ∉ *f*	♣	White	4
Native Grasses							
Danthonia tenuior	Wallaby Grass	⊕	≡		♣ ♥	Pale Green	0.5
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping Grass	∅ ⊕	≡		♣ ♥	Green	0.5
Themeda australis	Kangaroo Grass	⊕	≠ ≡		♦ ♥	Bronze	1

- TABLE 2 - SPECIES SUITED TO WHITE AREAS ON THE MAP

Botanical Name	Common Name	Position	Location	Special Features	Flower-ing Time	Flower Colour	Mature Height in Metres
Sedges & Rushes (Plants with Strappy Leaves)							
Dianella caerulea	Blue Flax Lily	∅ ⊕	≡	β ∞	♣	Blue	0.5
Lomandra glauca		∅ ⊕	≠ ≡		♣	Cream	0.25
Lomandra longifolia	Lomandra	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	*f* *	♣ ♦	Cream	1
Patersonia sericea	Silky Purple Flag	⊕	≠		♣	Purple	0.4
Xanthorrhea arborea	Broadleaf Grass-tree	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	β Σ	♠	Cream	4
Xanthorea media	Forest Grass-tree	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	β Σ	♠	Cream	2
Ferns							
Blechnum cartilagineum	Gristle Fern	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉			0.5 - 1
Calochlaena dubia	False Bracken Fern	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉			1.5
Hypolepis muelleri	Harsh Ground Fern	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉			0.5 - 1
Pteris tremula	Tender Brake	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉			0.5 - 1

- TABLE 3 - SPECIES SUITED TO GREEN AREAS ON THE MAP

Botanical Name	Common Name	Position	Location	Special Features	Flowering Time	Flower Colour	Mature Height in Metres
Trees - over 10 metres							
Acmena smithii	Lilly Pilly	∅ • ⊕	≡ ≅	β ∉ ∞ Ψ	♦	Cream	15
Angophora costata	Sydney Red Gum	⊕	≠ ≡	β Ω ⇑	♦	Cream	20
Ceratopetalum apetalum	Coachwood	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉ Ψ ⇑	♣	Cream	15
Corymbia eximia	Yellow Bloodwood	⊕	≠	β ⇑	♣	Cream	10 - 15
Corymbia gummifera	Red Bloodwood	⊕	≠ ≡	β ⇑	♣ ♦	Cream	20
Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt	⊕	≡	β ⇑	♦	Cream	25
Eucalyptus piperita	Sydney Peppermint	⊕	≠ ≡	β ⇑	♦	Cream	20
Eucalyptus punctata	Grey Gum	⊕	≡	β ⇑	♦	Cream	25
Eucalyptus robusta	Swamp Mahogany	⊕	≡ ≅	β ⇑	♥	Cream	25
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	⊕	≡	β Ω ⇑	♥	Cream	30
Ficus rubiginosa	Port Jackson Fig	∅ ⊕	≡	β ∉ ∞ Ψ	♦		10
Glochidion ferdinandi	Cheese Tree	∅ ⊕	≡ ≅	β ∉ ∞ Ψ			10 - 15
Melalcuca quinquenervia	Broad - leafed Paperbark	⊕	≡ ≅	β Ω ⇑	♦ ♥	Cream	10
Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	⊕	≡	β ⇑	♣	Cream	25
Trees - under 10 metres							
Acacia floribunda	Sallow Wattle	⊕	≠ ≡	β Ψ	♠	Pale Yellow	4 - 6
Aegiceras corniculatum	River Mangrove	⊕	≅	∉	♣	White	4
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She - Oak	⊕	≠ ≡	β ∉ Ψ			4 - 6
Allocasuarina torulosa	Forest Oak	⊕	≠ ≡	β ∉ Ψ			8
Angophora bakeri	Narrow - leaved Apple	⊕	≠	β	♣ ♦	Cream	4 - 6
Avicennia marina	Grey Mangrove	⊕	≅	β ∉	♥	Gold	4 - 6
Backhousia myrtifolia	Grey Myrtle	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉ *f*	♦	Cream	4 - 6
Banksia ericifolia	Heath - leaved Banksia	⊕	≠ ≡	β Ψ	♠	Orange	4 - 6

- TABLE 3 - SPECIES SUITED TO GREEN AREAS ON THE MAP

Botanical Name	Common Name	Position	Location	Special Features	Flower-ing Time	Flower Colour	Mature Height in Metres
Trees - under 10 metres, continued							
Banksia integrifolia	Coastal Banksia	⊕	≠ ≡	β ∉ Ψ	♠	Pale Yellow	6 - 10
Casuarina glauca	Swamp She - Oak	⊕	≅	β Ψ			6 - 15
Ceratopetalum gummiferum	N.S.W. Christmas Bush	∅ ⊕	≡	β Ψ	♦	Cream	4 - 6
Elaeocarpus reticulatus	Blueberry Ash	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	β ∉ ∞	♣ ♦	White	6 - 10
Eucalyptus umbra	Broad - leaved White Mahogany	⊕	≠	β	♣	Cream	5 - 8
Hakea dactyloides	Finger Hakea	⊕	≠	β Ψ	♣	White	2 - 4
Hakea sericea	Bushy Needlebush	⊕	≠	β *	♥	Pale Yellow	2 - 4
Lomatia myricoides	River Lomatia	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉ Ψ	♦	White	4
Melaleuca ericifolia	Swamp Paperbark	⊕	≡ ≅	β Ψ	♦	White	6
Melaleuca linearifolia	Snow - in - summer	⊕	≡ ≅	β Ψ	♦	Cream	8
Melaleuca styphelioides	Prickly - leaved Paperbark	⊕	≡ ≅	β Ψ	♦	White	10
Rapanea variabilis	Mutton Wood	∅ •	≡	∉ Σ	♣	Cream	2 - 3
Tristaniopsis laurina	Water Gum	∅ ⊕	≡ ≅	∉ Ω Ψ	♦	Yellow	6 - 10
Shrubs							
Actinotus helianthi	Flannel Flower	⊕	≠	Σ	♣	White	1
Aotus ericoides	Aotus	⊕	≠	β	♣	Yellow & Red	1 - 2
Astrotricha floccosa	Flannel leaf	∅	≡	∉	♣ ♦	Cream	2 - 3
Baeckea linifolia	Heath Myrtle	∅ ⊕	≡ ≅	Ψ	♣ ♦	White	1 - 2
Boronia ledifolia	Sydney Boronia	∅ ⊕	≠	*f* Σ	♠ ♣	Pink	0.5 - 1
Bossiaea heterophylla	Variable Bossiaea	⊕	≠	β	♣	Yellow & Red	0.5 - 1
Breynia oblongifolia	Breynia	∅	≡	β ∞	♣ ♦	Red	2
Callistemon citrinus	Crimson Bottlebrush	⊕	≡ ≅	β *f* Ψ	♣	Red	2

- TABLE 3 - SPECIES SUITED TO GREEN AREAS ON THE MAP

Botanical Name	Common Name	Position	Location	Special Features	Flowering Time	Flower Colour	Mature Height in Metres
Shrubs, continued							
Callistemon linearis	Narrow - leaved Bottlebrush	⊕	≡ ≅	β Ψ	♣	Red	1.5 - 2
Dillwynia floribunda	Parrot Pea	⊕	≅	β	♣	Yellow & Red	1 - 2
Dillwynia retorta	Heathy Parrot Pea	⊕	≠	β	♠	Yellow & Red	0.5
Dodonaea triquetra	Common Hop Bush	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡		♣	Green	1
Epacris pulchella	N.S.W Coral Heath	⊕	≠	*	♦	White	1.5
Eriostemon australasius	Pink Wax Flower	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	*f* Σ	♣	Pink	1.5
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia	⊕ ∅	≡	∉	♣ ♦	Yellow	1
Grevillea buxifolia	Grey Spider Flower	⊕	≠	β	♣	Greyish Pink	1.5
Grevillea sericea	Pink Spider Flower	⊕	≠	β *	♣	Pink	1 - 2
Hibbertia aspera	Rough Guinea Flower	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡		♣	Yellow	0.5
Hibbertia bracteata	Blue Mountains Guinea Flower	⊕	≠		♣	Yellow	1
Hovea linearis		∅ ⊕	≠	β	♣	Purple	0.5
Lambertia formosa	Mountain Devils	⊕	≠	β *	♣ ♦	Red	1.5
Leptospermum polygalifolium	Yellow Tea - tree	⊕	≡	β *f* Ψ	♣	White	2.5
Leptospermum trinervium	Paper bark Tea - tree	⊕	≡	β *f* Ψ	♣	White	3
Ozothamnus diosmifolium	Everlasting Paper Daisy	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡		♣ ♦	Cream	2
Phebalium dentatum		∅ ⊕	≡	Σ	♣	White	2 - 3
Pittosporum revolutum	Rough - fruit Pittosporum	∅ •	≡	β ∉ *f* ∞	♣	Yellow	2
Platylobium formosum	Handsome Flat Pea	∅ ⊕	≡	β	♣	Yellow	1
Platysace lanceolata	Native Parsnip	∅ ⊕	≠	*f*	♦	White	1
Platysace linearifolia	Carrot Tops	⊕	≠	*f*	♦	White	1
Prostanthera ovalifolia	Oval - leaf Mint Bush	∅ ⊕	≡	*f* Ψ	♣	Purple	2

- TABLE 3 - SPECIES SUITED TO GREEN AREAS ON THE MAP

Botanical Name	Common Name	Position	Location	Special Features	Flower-ing Time	Flower Colour	Mature Height in Metres
Shrubs, continued							
Pultenaea elliptica		⊕	≠	β	♣	Yellow	1
Pultenaea flexillis	Graceful Bush Pea	∅ ⊕	≡	β	♣	Yellow	3
Ricinocarpos pinifolius	Wedding Bush	∅ ⊕	≡	*f* Σ	♣	White	1.5
Zieria pilosa	Sandfly Zieria	⊕	≠	*f* Σ	♣	Pink	0.5
Groundcovers							
Blandfordia nobilis	Christmas Bells	⊕	≠ ≅	β Σ	♦	Orange & Red	
Centella asiatica		∅ ⊕	≡		♦	White	
Lobelia alata		∅ ⊕	≡ ≅		♣ ♦ ♥	Blue	
Pratia purpurascens	White Root	∅ •	≡		♣ ♦	White	
Viola hederacea	Native Violet	∅ •	≡	∉	♣ ♥	White & Mauve	
Xanthosia pilosa	Wooly Xanthosia	∅ ⊕	≡		♣ ♦	Cream	
Climbers							
Cissus hypoglauca	Native Grape	∅ • ⊕	≡	β ∉ ∞	♦	Green	5
Clematis aristata	Old Mans Beard	∅ ⊕	≡		♣	White	3
Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat Berry	∅ ⊕	≡	β ∞	♣	White	2
Hardenbergia violacea	False Sarsaparilla	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	β	♣	Purple	2.5
Hibbertia scandens	Golden Guinea Flower	∅ ⊕	≡	∉	♣ ♦	Yellow	1.5
Kennedia rubicunda	Dusky Coral Pea	⊕	≠ ≡	β	♣ ♦	Red	3
Morinda jasminoides	Jasmine Morinda	∅ •	≡	β ∞	♦	White	2
Pandorea pandorana	Wonga Wonga Vine	∅ ⊕	≡	β ∉ *f*	♣	White	4

- TABLE 3 - SPECIES SUITED TO GREEN AREAS ON THE MAP

Botanical Name	Common Name	Position	Location	Special Features	Flower-ing Time	Flower Colour	Mature Height in Metres
Native Grasses							
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping Grass	∅ ⊕	≡		♣ ♥	Green	0.5
Themeda australis	Kangaroo Grass	⊕	≠ ≡		♦ ♥	Bronze	1
Sedges & Rushes (Plants with Strappy Leaves)							
Dianella caerulea	Blue Flax Lily	∅ ⊕	≡	β ∞	♣	Blue	0.5
Dianella revoluta	Mauve Flax Lily	∅ ⊕	≡	β ∞	♣	Blue	0.5
Juncus usitatus	Common Rush	⊕	≡ ≅				1
Lomandra glauca		∅ ⊕	≠ ≡		♣	Cream	0.25
Lomandra longifolia	Lomandra	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	*f* *	♣ ♦	Cream	1
Xanthorrhoea arborea	Broadleaf Grass - tree	∅ ⊕	≠ ≡	β Σ	♠	Cream	2
Ferns							
Adiantum aethiopicum	Maidenhair Fern	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉			0.4
Blechnum cartilagineum	Gristle Fern	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉			0.5 - 1
Calochlaena dubia	False Bracken Fern	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉			1.5
Doodia aspera	Rasp Fern	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉			0.3
Hypolepis muelleri	Harsh Ground Fern	∅ •	≡ ≅	∉			0.5 - 1

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