Start of flowering time:  Spring    Summer    Autumn    Winter    All Year

Common Name      Botanical Name      Height (m)      Flower Colour      Flower Time      Other Info

**Trees (Up to 15m)**

Fraser's Sheoak     Allocasuaena fraxinoides      15      brown      May-Oct
Candie Bankia     Banksia attenuata      5-8      yellow      Sep-Oct
Bush Bankia     Banksia grandis      10      yellow      Sep-Dec
Holly-leaf Bankia     Banksia fimbriata      10      pink & cream      Mar-Jan
Firewood Banksia     Banksia anzuesii      10      pink & red      Feb-Aug
Red Flowering Gum     Euclayпусus foliolos      8      red      Dec-May
Coastal Blackbutt     Euclaypus todiana      9-16      creamy white      Feb
Coral Gumnut     Euclaypus trigonaca      4-11      pink, red      Aug-Dec
Sandplain Woody Pear     Xylo pneum angustifolium      7      creamy white      Dec-Feb

**Climbers & Groundcovers**

Native Wistaria     Hardenbergia comptoniana      climber      purple      Jun-Sep
Snakebush     Hemiandra cypriosa      low      mauve      all year
Running Postman     Proneya fraxeri      low      red      Sep-Oct

**Shrubs (Up to 3m)**

Coongan     Acacia salina      5      yellow      Aug-Oct
Common Woollybush     Adenanthera cygorum      2.4      red      Sep-Feb
Tree Smokebush     Conospermum trivinervium      4.5      greyish white      Aug-Nov
Red Pokers     Hakea bucculenta      4.5      red      Aug-Sep
Royal Hakea     Hakea victoria      3      white, colourful flake      Jun-Jul
Zamia Palm     Macrozamia niederi      3      red cones      Sep-Oct
River Pea     Oxylobium lineare      3      red, yellow      Sep-Jan

**Shrubs (1 to 3m)**

Prickly Mosks     Acacia dentifera      3      golden      Aug-Nov
Basket Flower     Adenanthera obvotata      1-2      red      Aug-Dec
One-sided Bottlebush     Calothamnus quadrifolius      1.5      blood red      Mar-Oct
Silky-leaved Blood Flower     Calothamnus sanguineus      1.5      blood red      Mar-Oct
Plume Smokebush     Conospermum incuncum      0.4-1      white-grey      Jul-Nov
Teneleaved Dampieria     Dampiera nana      0.2-0.6      blue      Aug-Oct
Prickly Dryandra     Dryandra argentea      1.5      yellow      Jun-Nov
Orange-flowered Eremaeas     Eremaea pauciflora      1.5-2      orange      Sep-Dec
Purple-flowered Eremaeas     Eremaea purpurea      1.5      pink-purple      Oct-Feb
Pink Pokers     Grevillea argentipes      1      pink      Jan-Nov
Honey Bush     Hakea isosaephorca      3      white, yellow       pink      Jul-Sep
Canal Hakea     Hakea rufula      3      white      Dec-Mar
Many-flowered Honeyuckle     Lamperia multiflora      2.5      yellow      Jun-Dec

**Shrubs (less than 1m)**

Narrow-winged Wattle     Acacia stenophylla      0.3-1      cream-yellow      May-Sep
Grace Wattle     Acacia willoemiana      0.5      yellow      Jun-Oct
Common Brown Pea     Eremaea pauciflora      0.5      white, pink-purple      Aug-Sep
Camphor Myrtle     Beaeara camphronomas      0.5      white-pink      Feb-May
Aniseed Boreonia     Beaufortia elegans      1      purple, pink      Nov-Feb
Aniseed Boreonia     Boronia floribunda      1      pale red      Aug-Oct
Common Summer Flowergrass     Calothamnus tomentosus      0.6      lilac      Jan-Oct
Pink Summer Calytrix     Calothamnus confertum      0.6-1      pink, purple      all year
Common Dampiera     Dampiera lineare      0.5      indigo      Jul-Nov
Couch Honeyept     Dryandra indica      low      gold      Aug-Mar
Hairy Yellow Pea     Gompholobium confertum      0.3-1      yellow      Aug-Dec
Staked Guinea-flower     Hibbertia obovata      0.3      yellow      Jul-Nov
Orange Stain     Hibbertia stellata      1      orange-yellow      Aug-Dec
Devil's Pin     Hovea pungens      1      purple       Apr-May
Common Hovea     Hovea trisperma      0.7      purple      Jul-Sep
Swan River Mistletoe     Hypocalymma robustum      1      pale-deep pink      Jul-Oct
Granny's Bonnets     Isopogon cuneifolius      0.3      yellow & red      Aug-Oct
Waldum     Jacksonia serrica      0.6      orange      Dec-Feb
Lance-leaved Cassia     Labiria punctata      1      yellow      Jul-Oct
Rough Honey-myrtle     Melaleuca scabra      1      pink-purple      Sep-Dec
Mistletoe     Melaleuca trifoliata      0.7      pink-purple      Nov-Jan
Pepper-and-salt     Mistletoe macrostachys      0.7      pink-mauve      Nov-Jan
Rose Banjine     Pelotea rosea      1      yellow      Aug-Nov
Yellow Banjine     Pelotea sulphurea      0.5      yellow      Oct-Nov
Bushy Featherflower     Verticordia densiflora      1      pink, white      Nov-Jan

**Perennial Herbs**

Catspaw     Anthoxanthus humilis      0.5      orange      Aug-Oct
Kangaroo Paw     Anthoxanthus manglesi      1      red & green      Sep-Nov
Green Kangaroo Paw     Anthoxanthus vindsi      1      green      Sep-Oct
Tall Speargrass     Austrotricha flavesca      0.5      yellow      Oct-Nov
Bearded Speargrass     Austrotricha semicaprata      0.6      white hairy      Aug-Nov
Blue Squill     Chamaesscia comyosa      0.3      blue      Aug-Oct
Spinny Cowtooths     Conostylis aculeata      0.3      yellow      Sep-Oct
Grey Cowtooths     Conostylis candidus      0.5      yellow      Aug-Sep
Bristly Cowtooths     Conostylis setigera      0.3      yellow      Sep-Oct
Blueberry Lily     Diastella rufula      1      purple      Sep-Oct
Foxtail Mulga     Neurachne alpidaeoides      0.5      grey      Sep-Oct
Morning Iris     Orthosiphon laevus      0.4-0.6      blue      Aug-Oct
Yellow Flag     Peltandra occidentalis      0.5-0.8      purple      Sep-Oct

**For further information:**
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South East Regional Centre for Urban Landcare
Phone: 9458 5664   Email: amykrupa@sercul.org.au

This brochure was prepared by Melinda Picton-King, North Metro Catchment Group Inc.
WHAT ARE LOCAL PLANTS?

Local plants are species that would naturally occur in your neighbourhood and are climate and soil adapted. To keep WA plants looking their best it is necessary to determine pruning and watering regimes appropriate for the species involved. It is a good idea to order seedlings of WA plants in late Spring or early Summer when they are available. A good range of WA plants can be grown from seed.

HOW MUCH MULCH?

WA PLANT NURSERIES

WA plants that can be used to create mulches for at least 6 months before use.

When to prune

Plants tend to flower on the end of each season's growth – 1. Plants that flower on the end of each season’s growth –

Tips for pruning

• Prune Kangaroo Paws to the ground after flowering each year.

GARDEN DESIGN TIPS

• Use a diverse range of plants but repeat themes of plants and habitat. (eg tree canopy, shrubs, groundcovers).

PLANT SELECTION & PLANTING OUT

• Plant trees at least 3m from fences and walls so their growth isn’t hampered and they don’t become a nuisance.

MULCH

• Use a diverse range of plants but repeat themes of plants and habitat. (eg tree canopy, shrubs, groundcovers).

PLANT NURSERIES

WA plants that can be used to create mulches for at least 6 months before use.

WATERING

• Avoid some packaged mulches as they contain high levels of phosphorus. Their availability is not consistent and it is unwise to use them in hanging baskets and containers, as this leads to shorter lived plants with excessive growth and less prolific flowering. An excess of water leads to leaching of nutrients from sandy soils and promotes disease. As WA plants are adapted to soils that are low in nutrients they usually don't require fertiliser. In a garden situation you can apply a little fertiliser to keep plants looking perfect, but be cautious as some plants are highly sensitive to fertilisers, particularly Hakeas (Proteaceae family).

FERTILISERS

• Apply fertiliser when planting by mixing into the soil at the bottom of the hole. Subsequent fertilising should be done on the surrounding root zone only when nutrient deficiency is apparent and only when plants show signs of stress. For established plants water:

• Fish emulsion or seaweed fertiliser to boost plants immunity

REFERENCES

A New Image for WA Plants - George Lullfitz, Grow With Us - Wildflower Society of WA, Growing Locals - Robert Powell.