### EAST COASTAL SOILS SPECIES LIST

**Common Name** | **Botanical Name** | **Height (m)** | **Flower Colour** | **Flower Time** | **Other Info**
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**Trees (Up to 15m)**

Fraser’s Sheoak | Allocasuarina fraseriana | 15 | brown | May-Oct |  
Cande Bankia | Banksia attenuata | 5-8 | brown-yellow | Sep-Oct |  
Bull Banksia | Banksia grandis | 10 | yellow | Sep-Dec |  
Holly-leaf Banksia | Banksia ilicifolia | 10 | pink & cream | Mar-Jan |  
Firewood Banksia | Banksia menziesii | 10 | pink & red | Feb-Aug |  
Red Flowering Gum | Eucalyptus foillora | 8 | red | Dec-May |  
Salmon White Gum | Eucalyptus lance-poolei | 12-15 | creamy white | Jan-Sep |  
Tallowood | Eucalyptus tetrodonta | 8 | white, red | Sep-Mar |  
Coastal Gum | Eucalyptus torquata | 4-11 | pink, red | Aug-Dec |  
Coastal Blackbutt | Eucalyptus todiana | 9-16 | creamy white | Feb |  
Albizia | Paraserianthes lophantha | 10 | greenish yellow | Aug-Sep |  

**Shrubs (3 to 5m)**

Summer-scented Wattle | Acacia nottii | 2-5 | yellow | Aug-Oct |  
Swamp Cypress | Actinostrobis pyramidalis | 3 | brown | Aug-Nov |  
Common Woollybush | Adenanthera obvoluta | 2 | scarlet, orange | Jan-Apr |  
Pink Spike Hakea | Hakea francisciana | 5 | pink, red | Aug-Oct |  
Hatch Hakea | Hakea prostrata | 3 | white | Jan |  
Western Tea Myrtle | Melaleuca nesophloia | 2.5 | pink, purple | Sep-Dec |  
River Pea | Oxylobium lineare | 3 | red, yellow | Jan-Feb |  

**Shrubs (1 to 3m)**

Prickly Moses | Acacia dentifera | 3 | golden | Aug-Nov |  
Basket Flower | Acacia pulchella | 1.5 | yellow | Jun-Oct |  
Sandplains Brush Myrtle | Beauforta squarrosa | 2 | scarlet | Jun-Oct |  
One-sided Bottlebrush | *Calothamnus quadridentatus* | 1 | red | Aug-Dec |  
Silky-leaved Blood Flower | *Calothamnus sanguineus* | 1.5 | blood red | Mar-Oct |  
Lemon Scented Myrtle |*Darwinia citrodora* | 1.5 | yellow, red | Jul-Dec |  
Prickly Dryandra | Dryandra armata | 1.5 | yellow | Jan-Jun |  
Honey Bush | Hakea isoscarpophora | 3 | white-yellow, pink | Sep-Dec |  
Candle Hakea | Hakea russellic | 5 | white | Sep-Dec |  
Coast Honey-myrtle | Melaleuca ammonia | 1 | cream | Jan-Feb |  
Graceful Honey-myrtle | Melaleuca radula | 2.5 | pink, mauve | Sep-Dec |  
Rough Honey-myrtle | Melaleuca acmenia | 1.5 | palred | Aug-Nov |  
Broom Honey-myrtle | Melaleuca umbellata | 3 | pale yellow | Jul-Dec |  
Grass Tree | Xanthorrhoea preissii | 3 | white | Nov-Jan |  

**Shrubs (less than 1m)**

Dune Muses | Acacia lesioscarpa | 0.5-1 | yellow | Jun-Aug |  
Narrow-winged Wattle | Acacia rossleri | 0.4 | yellow, cream-yellow | May-Sep |  
Grass Wattle | Acacia willdenowiana | 0.5 | yellow | Jun-Oct |  
Dwarf Cypress | Actinostrobis acuminatus | 0.8 | red-purple | all year |  
Common Brown Pea | Bossiaea ericoida | 0.6 | white, pink | May-Sep |  
Yellow-eyed Flame-pea | Chorizema dicksonii | 1 | orange-red | Aug-Oct |  
Common Dampiera | Dampiera lineana | 0.5 | indigo | Jul-Nov |  
Teter-leaved Dampiera | Dampiera teres | 0.2-0.6 | pale gold | Nov-Jan |  
Couch Grisly | Dryandra lindeiana | low | gold | May-Sep |  
Tarbush | *Emepha phyllophila* | 0.5-1 | orange | Mar-Dec |  
Hairy Yellow Pea | Gastrolobium praemorsum | 0.6 | red | Aug-Nov |  
Fuchsia Greelva | Grevillea bipinnatifida | 0.3-1 | dull red-orange | Mar-Nov |  
Spider-net Greelva | *Grevillea thompsoniana* | 0.4-1 | red | May-Sep |  
Wilson’s Greelva | Grevillea wili | 0.5-1 | bright red | May-Nov |  
Myrtle Hakea | Hakea myrtoides | 1 | dark pink | Jul-Aug |  
Devil’s Pins | Hovea pungens | 1 | purple | Jan-Nov |  
Swan River Myrtle | Hyptocymba robusta | 1 | pale-deep pink | Jul-Oct |  
Rose Conebrush | Ipsoagmn dubius | 1 | pink | Jan-Nov |  
Granary’s Bonnets | Isotropis cuneifola | 0.3 | yellow & red | Aug-Oct |  
Waldjum | Jacksonia sericea | 0.6 | orange | Dec-Feb |  
Melaleuca trichochrypa | 0.7 | pink-purple | Nov-Jan |  
Pepper-and-salt | Philotheca spicatus | 0.6 | lilac | Jan-Oct |  
Rose Baranje | Pimelea rosea | 1 | pale-deep pink | Aug-Nov |  
Scaevola calliptera | Scoparia calliptera | 0.4 | blue | Aug-Nov |  
Bushy Featherflower | Verticordia densiflora | 1 | pink, white | Nov-Jan |  
Variegated Featherflower | Verticordia huegeli | 0.5 | cream, yellow | Aug-Oct |  
Plumed Featherflower | Verticordia plumosa | 1 | pink, white | Sep-Dec |  

**Perennial Herbs**

Catspaw | Anigozanthos humulis | 0.5 | orange | Aug-Oct |  
Kangaroo Paw | Anigozanthos manglesii | 1 | red & green | Sep-Nov |  
Spry Cottonheels | Conostylis aculeata | 0.3 | yellow | Sep-Nov |  
Grey Cottonheels | Conostylis candicans | 0.5 | yellow | Aug-Sep |  
Blueberry Lily | Diatella revoluta | 1 | purple | Sep-Jan |  
Morning Iris | Orthosiphon lasius | 0.4-0.6 | blue | Aug-Oct |  
Purple Flag | Paterosia occidentals | 0.5 | purple | Sep-Oct |  

**Climbers & Groundcovers**

Native Wistera | Hardenbergia comptoniana | climber | purple | Jan-Sep |  
Snakebrush | *Hemiandra pungens* | low | mauve | all year |  
Coral Vine | Kennedia cocinea | low | red | July-Nov |  
Running Postman | Kennedia prostrata | low | red | Aug-Nov |  

* Comes in different forms (ie a shrub might have a groundcover form or different flower colours)
* WA: Western Australian plant not a local plant

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**Located at the base of the Darling Scarp, and along the Swan and Canning Rivers, East Coastal Plain soils include variable sandy, kaolyn and clayey soils which are often seasonally wet. They tend to be moderately acid to neutral.**

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

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**EAST COASTAL PLAIN**

**PHOSPHORUS AWARENESS PROJECT**

South East Regional Centre for Urban Landcare

Phone: 9458 5664. Email: amykrupa@sercul.org.au
WHAT ARE LOCAL PLANTS?

Local plants are species that would naturally occur in your neighbourhood and are therefore adapted to the local climate and soil.

**How much to prune**

- Play to your garden design on graph paper.
- Keep in mind the growing requirements of plants (e.g., don’t plant a succulent in a shady spot).
- Think of your garden like a room in your house and plant in stages.
- Continually review your design and keep complementing your garden with plants that suit the changing season.

**Watering tips**

- Water deeply and infrequently, allowing the water to penetrate to the bottom layer of soil before watering again.
- Use a diverse range of plants but repeat themes of plants and groups to maintain a cohesive look.
- Lay the carpet (groundcovers) in first, then place the furniture (theme shrubs and trees) and then dress the room with the other smaller flowering shrubs and feature plants.
- Buy plants local to your area or suited to your soil type (see list).

**FERTILISERS**

- Buy small plants in bigger pots as they won’t root bound and will be easier to move.
- Always read the labels to check the size of the plant when you buy it and how to prune and fertilise.
- Buy plants in smaller pots as they will establish in the garden better.

**References**

For more information refer to A New Image for WA Plants - George Lullfitz, Men of the Trees: Cnr Amherst Rd/Stirling Cr, Hazelmere.

**WA PLANT NURSERIES**

- APACE Nursery: 1 Johanna St, North Fremantle
- Carramar Coastal Nursery: Lot 5 885 Mandurah Rd, Rockingham
- Lullfitz Nursery: Caporn St (cnr Honey Rd), Wanneroo
- Men of the Trees: Cnr Amherst Rd/Stirling Cr, Hazelmere
- Muchea Tree Farm: Lot 214 Archibald St, Muchea
- Zanthorrea Nursery: 155 Watsonia Rd, Maida Vale
- Australian Native Nurseries Group: 141 King Rd, Oakford
- Australian Native Nursery: Lot 856 Banough Rd, Secret Harbour
- Grevillea obtusifolia
- Hakea prostrata
- Conostylis aculeata
- Banksia menziesii
- Hardenbergia comptoniana

**When to water**

- Once or twice a week in the summer period for the first 1–2 years.
- When signs of stress are apparent (e.g., wilting, dull foliage colour, leaf shrinkage).
- In general, the watering regime for mature plants varies with the soil type, origin of the plant, season and natural rainfall.
- Organic mulches need renewing annually as they break down over time and need to be reapplied.
- Mulch helps to keep the soil moisture level and improve soil structure.
- Low phosphorus and low nitrogen fertilisers.
- Fish emulsion or seaweed fertiliser to boost plants immunity.

**When to apply**

- As WA plants are adapted to soils that are low in nutrients they usually don’t require fertiliser. In a garden situation phosphorus is naturally present in the soil.
- Fertilising too early encourages leaf growth over flowering and causes the soil to become water repellent.
- Avoid using standard supermarket fertilisers or fertilisers that contain phosphorus.
- Some plants are highly sensitive to fertilisers, particularly eucalypts and Dryandras, Zanthorrea, Banksia, Hakeas (Proteaceae family).

**What to avoid**

- Avoid layering mulch too thickly as this can impede water infiltration and lead to hard-to-reach water repellent soil.
- Avoid applying too much or too fast and releases too many nutrients too quickly.
- Always compost woody materials before applying to the garden as they contain high levels of nutrients.
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**What not to fertilise**

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**When to prune**

- Prune after flowering.
- Prune after flowering.
- Pot size is a very good indication of whether to prune or not.
- Small plants (less than a litre) can be pruned as they grow.
- Larger plants (one to five litres) can be pruned as they grow, but only if you want a smaller plant.
- Big plants (greater than five litres) can be pruned as they grow, but only if you want a smaller plant.

**Plant Selection & Planting Out**

- Buy plants local to your area or suited to your soil type (see list).
- Always read the label to check the size of the plant when you buy it and how to prune and fertilise.
- Buy plants in smaller pots as they will establish in the garden better.
- Buy small plants in bigger pots as they won’t root bound and will be easier to move.

**Garden Design Tips**

- Keep WA’s native look best; it is necessary to do some pruning.
- Don’t overfertilise Everlastings as they get too tall and weak and fall down when flowering.
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**How much to fertilise**

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**GROW LOCAL PLANTS**

- There are a huge range of local plants to help keep WA looking its best.
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