

# 2020 Plant Information



Plant information used  
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Trillion Trees

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↑ ↓ 0.2 – 1.5 m

← → 1 – 3 m

 Full sun, light shade

 Variety of soils

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 May - October

 Attracts birds, bees, butterflies

# Acacia lasiocarpa

*Panjang / Sand heath wattle*

An attractive and versatile plant which grows in well-drained light or heavy soils. It is smaller and more prostrate in areas exposed the strong coastal winds, and taller in areas where it is protected. It is both useful in dune restoration and ornamental in a home garden. Natively it is found predominately from Shark Bay south to Bunbury and Albany and east into the Avon Wheatbelt.





↑ 0.3 – 3 m

↔ 1 – 2 m

 Full sun, light shade

 Sand, clay loam, gravel

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 May - December

 Attracts birds, bees, butterflies

# Acacia pulchella

## *Prickly Moses*

A plant which lives up to its common name with its attractive, yellow flowers well protected by small thorns placed along the length of its stems. Its flowers attract bees and its seeds. seed-eating birds. More valuable to bird lovers, however, is its ability of provide a habitat safe from predators. It is native to the wide area from Kalbarri to Albany spreading eastward through the Avon Wheatbelt with pockets along the south coast to Cape Arid National park.





↑ 0.5 m

← 0.5 m

 Full sun

 Sand, clay loam

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 August - October

 Attracts birds, bees

# Anigozanthos bicolor

## *Little kangaroo paw*

An attractive, small kangaroo paw which can be used as a border or mass planted for effect. It grows in a variety of free-draining soils and does best in full sun. It is drought tolerant but will benefit from watering during long dry periods. Its habitat is the hills and forest areas east of Perth, the inland areas from Cape Naturaliste to the coast at Albany, and the areas to the east and west of Esperance.





↑ 1 – 3 m

↔ 1 – 2 m

 Full sun, light shade

 Sand, clay, gravel

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 November - February

 Attracts birds

# Anigozanthos flavidus

## *Tall kangaroo paw*

One of the hardiest and tallest of the kangaroo paw species. It grows to a height of 3 meters and forms clumps up to 2 metres wide. Flowers are most commonly green or yellow, but plants with reddish-brown flowers also grow in the wild. It prefers full sun but tolerates the dappled shade of overhanging trees. Natively it is found in the arc from Cape Naturaliste to Two Peoples Bay east of Albany.





↑ 0.4 – 1 m

← 0.3 – 0.6 m

 Full sun, light shade

 Sand, clay, sandy loam, limestone

 Drought tolerant

 Frost tender

 July - October

 Attracts birds, bees, butterflies

# Anigozanthos humilis

## *Catspaw*

An attractive kangaroo paw that grows in a variety of habitats, including winter-wet swamps, creek beds and alluvial flats. It produces yellow to yellow-orange flowers from mid-winter to mid-spring. It will survive periods of drought, but watering will keep its foliage green after its flowering period has ended. It grows natively from Kalbarri south to Cape Leeuwin and east to Bremer Bay.





↑ 0.3 – 1 m

← 0.5 – 1 m

 Full sun, light shade

 Sand, sandy loam

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 August - November

 Attracts birds

# Anigozanthos manglesii

## *Mangles kangaroo paw*

This Western Australian floral emblem is one of the most attractive of the native kangaroo paws. It grows in both full sun and the dappled shade of the forest. In the home garden it is susceptible to a variety of fungus diseases, notably ink-spot, which can be controlled by making sure the leaves are kept dry when watering. Natively it is found from Shark Bay in the north to Mt. Barker in the south.





↑  
↓ 0.5 m

← 0.5 m

 Full sun

 Sand, loam, clay

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 August – October

 Attracts birds, bees, butterflies

# Anigozanthos viridis

## *Green kangaroo paw*

A compact kangaroo paw producing yellow to yellow-green flowers from late winter to mid spring. Plants can be grouped or planted along a driveway or verge, and flowers can be cut for floral arrangements. It grows in a variety of free-draining soils and is suitable for coastal gardens. It is found natively from Cervantes to Augusta growing inland from the coast.





# Austromyrtus dulcis

## *Midgen berry / Sand berry*

A plant of the eastern states found growing in heath, scrub and open forests. It produces one of the sweetest berries of the bush tucker plants, tasty when eaten raw or cooked in pies and pastries. Its young leaves are an attractive bronze colour changing to dark green when mature. It is suitable both as a garden plant and a container plant. Its habitat is from Valla on the New South Wales coast north to Fraser Island in Queensland.

↑ 0.5 – 1 m

↔ 0.5 – 1.5



Full sun, part shade



Sandy soils



Drought sensitive



Frost tender



February – May



Attracts birds, bees, butterflies



Bush tucker





↑ 0.5 – 10 m

← 3 – 8 m

 Full sun

 Sand

 Drought tolerant

 Moderate frost tolerant

 October - February

 Attracts birds, bees

# Banksia attenuata

## *Slender Banksia / Candlestick Banksia*

A plant producing striking yellow, candle-like flowers from mid-spring to mid-summer. It varies greatly in height, with the larger tree-like plants growing in the south, and the dwarf-like specimens to 2 metres in the north and east. Its habitat is from the Murchison River to Bremer Bay, extending eastward to the Avon Wheatbelt.





↑ 2 – 10 m

↔ 3 – 5 m



Full sun, light shade



White or grey sand



Drought tolerant



Light frost tolerant



September - January



Attracts birds, bees, butterflies

# Banksia grandis

## *Bull banksia*

An attractive banksia producing large yellow to yellow-green flowers from spring into summer. In Perth it develops into a small tree, while in the south coastal areas it is a smaller, bushier shrub commonly sold as a 'dwarf' variety. It is highly susceptible to die-back and will not do well in areas where this is present. Natively it is found from Mt Lesueur, south across the Swan Coastal Plain and Jarrah Forest to Albany.





↑ 5 – 12 m

↔ 3 – 10 m

 Full sun, part shade

 Grey or black peaty sand

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 March - August

 Attracts birds

# Banksia littoralis

## *Swamp Banksia*

A tree growing in low-lying, seasonally damp areas and along watercourses. It produces large yellow to yellow-orange flowers from autumn to late winter which are attractive to nectar-eating birds. It grows in both well-drained and poorly-drained soils and is drought tolerant once established. Natively it grows from Eneabba to the south following the coast to Cape Leeuwin and Albany and inland to the Wheatbelt.





↑ 2 – 10 m

← 2 – 6 m

 Full sun

 White, grey or yellow sand

 Drought tolerant

 Moderate frost tolerant

 February - October

 Attracts birds

# Banksia menziesii

*Firewood banksia / Menzie's banksia*

A slow-growing banksia commonly producing orange-red acorn-like flowers, and less commonly, yellow, from late summer to autumn. It grows as a small tree around Perth and as a spreading, bushy shrub (sold as a dwarf form) in the northern part of its range. It can be lightly pruned after flowering but does not respond well to heavy pruning. Natively it is found from the Murchison River in the north to Pinjarra in the south, along the coast and inland to 50 kms.





↑ 2 – 3 m

↔ 1 – 1.5 m

 Full sun, part shade

 Drought tolerant

 Moderate frost tolerant

 October - February

 Attracts birds, butterflies

 Bush tucker

# Billardiera fusiformis

## *Australian bluebell*

A quick-growing climber using the plants around it for support. Its height varies but is generally 2-3 metres. It produces bright-blue flowers which fade with age. The blue-coloured berries are edible and attract seed-eating birds which have contributed to the spread of the plant into areas where it may have been unwanted. Natively it grows in open forest and coastal heath from Wubin in the northern wheatbelt, south and around the coast to Israelite Bay.





↑  
0.3 – 1 m

↔ 1 – 1.5 m

 Full sun, light shade

 Sand, clay, loam, gravel

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 September - February

 Attracts birds

# Calothamnus hirsutus

Hawkeswood

A small shrub, rarely taller than 1 metre, given a smoky appearance by the hairs on its leaves. Deep-red, claw-like flowers in groups of five are produced near the ends of the branches. These attract nectar-eating birds which serve in the plant's reproduction with the pollen deposited on the bird's head. Natively it is found in the Avon Wheatbelt and Swan Coastal Plain from Badgingarra in the north to Bunbury.





↑ 0.2 – 0.6 m

↔ 0.2 – 0.8 m

 Full sun, light shade

 Sand, sandy loam, limestone

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 July - November

 Attracts bees, butterflies

# Conostylis candicans

## *Grey cottonhead*

Closely related to kangaroo paws, this grey-leaved form of Conostylis is the one most commonly grown in home gardens. Its neat, clumping habit makes it suitable for planting along verges, in rockeries, or grouped in sets of three anywhere in the garden. It is also suitable for containers. Natively it is found along the coast from Shark Bay to Busselton and inland to the Swan Coastal Plain and Jarrah Forest.



↑ 2 – 10 m

← 3 – 4 m

 Full sun

 Sand, sandy loam, gravel

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 December – May

# Corymbia ficifolia

## *Red-flowering gum*

A small, sometimes straggly tree, producing clusters of beautiful flowers through summer. Flower colour, while generally red, can vary from white and pink to orange depending on the origin of the seed. It is suitable as a street tree as well as a feature tree in the garden but needs a free-draining soil to thrive. It is native to a very restricted area east of Mt Franklin and Walpole, and around Albany and the Stirling Ranges.





↑ 0.3 – 1 m

↔ 0.5 – 1 m

 Full sun, light shade

 Sand, loam, sand with gravel

 Drought tolerant

 Frost tender

 May - December

 Attracts birds, bees, butterflies

# Darwinia citriodora

## *Lemon-scented darwinia*

One of easiest of the Darwinias to grow. It is a low, compact, rounded shrub that can be used as a low hedge or planted in groups to serve as a feature in the garden. The underside of the leaves has numerous oil glands that when crushed give off a distinct lemony-scent. It grows from the northern wheatbelt south through the Jarrah Forest to Augusta and Albany.





↑ 0.5 – 1 m

↔ 1 – 1.5 m

 Full sun, light shade

 Sand, clay, limestone

 Drought tolerant

 High frost tolerant

 September - March

 Attracts bees, seed-eating birds

# Dianella revoluta

## *Blueberry lily*

A clumping plant with strap-like leaves which is hardy and adaptable to a wide variety of soils and habitats. Small, purple flowers with yellow anthers are prominently displayed at the ends of long stems. It grows well in both coastal and inland gardens. In Western Australia it grows from the Pilbara in the north to Esperance in the south and from the coast inland to the Goldfields.





↑ 1 – 4 m

↔ 1 – 2 m

 Full sun, light shade

 Sand

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 July - October

# Dodonaea hackettiana

## *Hackett's hopbush*

As with all *Dodonaea*, it is the colourful fruits which form after flowering which are the main attraction and not the flowers themselves. Known as 'hop bushes' due to the resemblance of the fruits to those of a true hop bush, one species, *Dodonaea viscosa*, is said to have been used in the brewing of beer by early settlers. *Dodonaea hackettiana* grows natively in small areas around Lancelin and Perth.





↑ 0.1 – 3 m

↔ 1 – 2 m

 Full sun

 Sand, clay, limestone, stony loam

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 March - December

 Attracts birds, bees

# Eremophila glabra

## *Tar bush*

A plant of varying size and shape, growing at times as a ground cover, and at other times upright reaching 2 – 3 metres. Flower colour also varies greatly, from red and orange to yellow and yellow-green. Current research is underway regarding this plant and its various sub-species. Natively it is found across a vast range, from Exmouth south to Eucla and east to the Great Victoria and Gibson Deserts.





↑ 0.1 - 1.5 m

← 1 - 2 m

 Full sun

 Sand

 Drought tolerant

 Light tolerant

 May - November

 Attracts birds, bees

# Eremophila glabra ssp. albicans

*Chinnock*

This is generally a coastal form of *Eremophila glabra*, growing on sand in full sun, although there is also a variant growing inland. Flower colour varies but is most commonly yellow to yellow-orange and red. It is a hardy, low-maintenance plant which is often grown along a verge. Natively it is found along the coast from Shark Bay to Busselton and Albany to Israelite Bay.





↑ 4 – 11 m

↔ 5 – 10 m

 Full sun

 Stony loam, clay

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 August - December

 Attracts birds, bees, butterflies

# Eucalyptus torquata

## *Coral gum*

A compact tree which makes an attractive addition to a small garden or a streetscape. Orange barrel-shaped buds with an unusual hooked-beak appear from mid-winter to early summer followed by red or pink flowers which give the tree its common name. Natively it is found in a small area of the Goldfields around Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie.





↑ 0.8 – 1 m

↔ 0.6 – 0.8 m

 Full sun, part shade

 Sand, sandy clay, granite

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

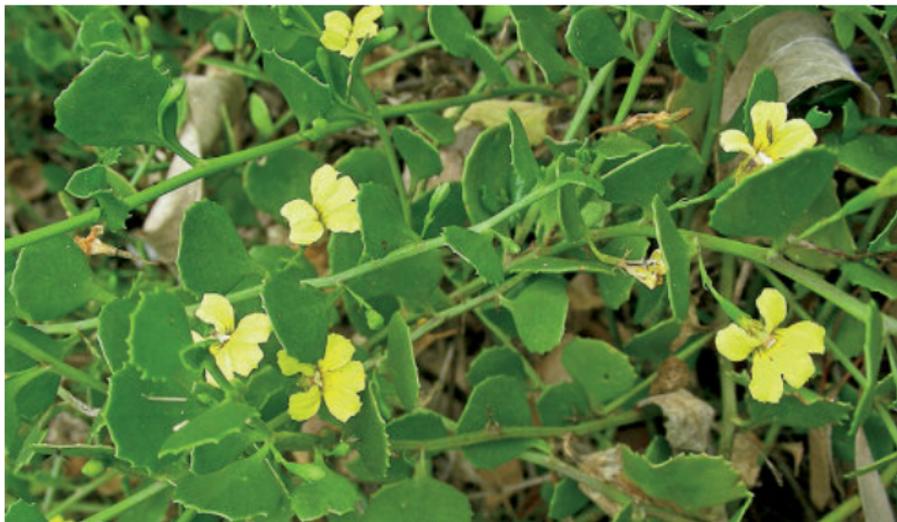
 October – January

# Ficinia nodosa

## *Knotted club rush*

Tolerant of strong ocean winds and salt spray, this is a plant which is perfect for coastal landscapes. It can be planted in groups or along borders, verges and median strips. It can also be used in inland gardens around ponds and other water features. Trim it back to ground level every 2 to 3 years to promote neat, new growth. Its habitat is along the coast from Kalbarri to Israelite Bay.





↑ ↓ 0.3 m

← → 1 m

 Full sun, part shade

 Sand, coastal limestone

 Drought tolerant

 High frost tolerant

 October – November

# Goodenia varia

## *Sticky goodenia*

An attractive ground cover with leaves varying from dark green to light purple depending on exposure to the sun. It suckers naturally and spreads to cover a large area in a relatively short period of time. Small, bright yellow flowers appear most prolifically from mid to late spring. Its native habitat is eastward along the coast from Esperance.





↑ 0.3 – 0.6 m

← 2 – 4 m

 Full sun

 White or yellow sand

 Drought tolerant

 Moderate frost tolerant

 June - November

 Attracts birds, bees, butterflies

# Grevillea crithmifolia

*(Prostrate form)*

A dense, multi-branched ground cover for well-drained soils. White, heavily scented flowers appear from early winter to late spring and are attractive to both bees and nectar-loving birds. It is relatively fast growing and its shape and habit make it suitable for use as a bonsai. Natively it grows on the Swan Coastal Plain from Lancelin to Bunbury.





↑ 0.2 – 2 m

← 1 – 3 m

 Full sun, light shade

 Sand, sandy clay

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 July - November

 Attracts birds, bees

# Grevillea obtusifolia

*Obtuse-leaved grevillea / Gingin gem*

A hardy grevillea growing on a variety of well-drained soils. The plant grows quickly with the prostrate form spreading over a large area in a short period of time. Its main flowering period is from late winter to late spring, although flowers may also appear at any time of the year. Its habitat is the northern Jarrah forest and the Swan Coastal Plain around Perth.





↑ ↓ 2 – 6 m

← → 3 – 5 m

 Full sun

 Sand, sandy clay

 Drought tolerant

 Moderate frost tolerant

 April - August

 Attracts birds, bees, butterflies

# Hakea laurina

## *Pincushion hakea*

A tall shrub or small tree producing large numbers of round, red and white flowers from autumn through to winter. This is a truly striking garden tree that needs full sun to reach its flowering potential. It is highly attractive to nectar-eating birds and bees. Natively it is found from Narrogin south to Albany and east to Esperance.





↑ 0.5 – 1.5 m

↔ 0.5 – 1.5 m

 Full sun

 Sand, sandy loam, gravel

 Drought tolerant

 Moderate frost tolerant

 May - September

 Attracts bees, butterflies

# Hakea lissocarpa

## *Honey bush*

A small shrub with clusters of open, white or pink flowers which cover the plant from late winter to late spring. The flowers are heavily scented of honey. The branches are rigid, and the leaves are sharply pointed spines creating a safe nesting habitat for birds. While this is an attractive plant, it requires careful handling. Natively it grows over the wide area from Shark Bay to Israelite Bay.





↑ 1.5 – 2 m

← 0.1 – 0.3 m

 Full sun, light shade

 Sandy soils, coastal limestone

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 July - October

 Attracts birds, bees, butterflies

# Hardenbergia comptoniana

## *Native wisteria*

A vigorous climber or ground cover with dense foliage producing masses of purple, pea-type flowers from mid-winter to mid-spring. It is suitable for both coastal and inland gardens but will have to be cut back strongly if it begins to encroach on other plants. It grows natively from Geraldton to Albany following the line of the coast and inland through the Jarrah Forest and Swan Coastal Plain.





↑ 0.1 – 0.2 m

↔ 0.5 – 1.5 m

 Full sun

 Sand, clay, loam, gravel

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 December - March

 Attracts bees

# Hemianandra pungens

## *Snakebush*

An attractive ground-cover which grows in a variety of free draining soils and adaptable to coastal as well as inland gardens. It is drought tolerant. Excessive watering during the dry period frequently leads to loss of the plant as the roots become susceptible to fungal attack. Its habitat is from Cervantes in the north to Albany in the south and inland to the Avon Wheatbelt.





↑ 0.5 – 3 m

↔ 1 – 5 m

 Full sun, part shade

 Sand, sandy clay, loam

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 November – February

# Hibbertia scandens

## *Guinea flower / Snake vine*

A fast-growing climber or ground cover producing large, yellow flowers for much of the year with peak flowering time in late spring and summer. It has a very vigorous growth habit and will have to be trimmed frequently to keep it from encroaching on other plants. This is a plant of the eastern states growing along the coast and coastal hinterlands from south-eastern New South Wales to Cape York in Queensland.





↑ 1 – 1.5 m

↔ 1 – 1.5 m



Full sun, light shade



Sand, sandy clay, sandstone



Drought tolerant



Light frost tolerant



June - October



Attracts bees, butterflies

# Hypocalymma angustifolium

## *White myrtle*

A small shrub with masses of pink or white flowers from winter to spring. It does best in full sun but will still flower well if grown in the dappled shade of overhanging trees. It needs protection from strong winds as its branches are fragile. Prune after flowering to create denser growth and greater flowering in a subsequent season. Its habitat is across the south-west from Geraldton to Bremer Bay.





↑ 1.5 – 5 m

↔ 1.5 – 3 m

 Full sun, part shade

 Sandy soils

 Drought tolerant

 Moderate frost tolerant

 January - December

 Attracts butterflies

# Jacksonia sternbergiana

*Stinkwood / Green stinkwood*

An erect or weeping shrub or small tree producing yellow-orange flowers through much of the year. It grows best in sandy soils and is found along rivers and creeks, near swamps and on flats and dunes. Its habitat is from Geraldton to the Stirling Ranges including coastal areas south to Bunbury.





↑ 0.3 – 4 m

← 3 – 4 m

 Full sun, part shade

 Sandy soils

 Drought tolerant

 Frost tender

 August - November

 Attracts butterflies

# Kennedia coccinea

## *Coral vine*

A twining vine that can be used as a climber or groundcover. It has pea-shaped flowers blending orange, pink and yellow which appear from late winter to late spring. It is drought tolerant once established. The damage caused by frost is usually reversed by new spring growth. Its habitat is from Perth, south around the Capes to Albany with smaller populations around Esperance.





↑ 1 – 1.5 m

← 1 – 3 m

 Full sun, part shade

 Sandy soils, gravel

 Drought sensitive

 Frost tender

 April - November

 Attracts butterflies

# Kennedia prostrata

*Running postman / Scarlet runner*

A sparse groundcover which looks particularly good when grown over walls or embankments. It prefers moist soils in part shade but will grow as well in full sun. Extended dry periods will damage its root systems and frost will damage its leaves, but both will recover with new growth in the spring. Natively it is found across a wide area from Shark Bay to Esperance.





↑ 1.5 – 4 m

← 2 – 5 m

 Full sun, light shade

 Sandy soils

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 July - November

 Attracts birds, bees

# Kunzea baxteri

*Baxter's kunzea / Crimson kunzea*

An attractive shrub with red bottlebrush-type flowers tipped with white or gold. Flowers appear most commonly from mid-winter to late spring, although sporadic flowering may also occur at other times of the year. It responds well to pruning which must be done carefully as flowers appear on old wood. Natively it is found in small areas around Dwellingup, Cape Naturaliste, Bremer Bay and Esperance.





↑ 0.5 – 1 m

↔ 0.5 – 1.5 m



Full sun



Sand, sandy clay, coastal limestone



Drought tolerant



Moderate frost tolerant



December – February

# Leucophyta brownii

## *Cushion bush*

A dwarf shrub with a compact, rounded habit, growing up to one metre high. It is very tolerant of salt spray and dry conditions and grows naturally on coastal dunes and cliffs. Small, button-like flowers are produced in early summer. In Western Australia it is found along the coast from Perth to Esperance. A more open variant of the plant referred to as Canal Rocks Form is also frequently available.





↑ ↓ 0.1 m

← → 1 – 3 m



Full sun, part shade



Sand, clay, coastal limestone



Drought tolerant



Moderate frost tolerant



August - December

# Myoporum parvifolium

*Creeping boobialla (Fine-leaf form)*

A vigorous and versatile ground cover which grows in a wide variety of soils. It grows in full sun as well as part shade and is also tolerant of salt spray. It is suitable for planting on verges, and may also be used as a substitute lawn. Native to an area from eastern South Australia to southwestern New South Wales, it is well adapted to the West.





↑ 0.5 – 1 m

↔ 0.3 – 0.5 m

 Full sun, light shade

 Sand, sandy clay, limestone, gravel

 Drought tolerant

 Moderate frost tolerant

 August - December

 Attracts bees, butterflies

# Patersonia occidentalis

*Purple flag / Native iris*

An attractive, clumping plant producing purple flowers from spring to early summer. It is suitable for planting along a border or verge, in rockeries or arranged in groups anywhere in the garden. It flowers well in full sun as well as light, dappled shade. Natively it is found from Kalbarri south through the Swan Coastal Plain and Jarrah Forest to Albany and Esperance.





0.3 l m



l – l.5 m



Full sun, part shade



Grey, white sand, coastal sands



Drought tolerant



Light frost tolerant



August - January



Attracts bees, butterflies

# Pimelea ferruginea

## *Pink rice-flower*

A popular, widely cultivated garden plant producing dense heads of pink flowers from spring to early summer. It does best in sandy soils and will tolerate extended periods of dryness. Once established it needs little care and naturally maintains its dome-shaped crown. Its habitat is the long coastal strip from Eneabba to Cape Arid National Park east of Esperance.





↑ 0.5 – 2 m

← 1 – 2 m

 Full sun

 Sand, loam, laterite

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 July – December

# Ricinocarpos glaucus

## *Wedding bush*

One of the species of Ricinocarpos commonly referred to as “wedding bushes” producing a profusion of white flowers from mid-winter to early summer. It benefits from a light trim after flowering to maintain a compact shape. It is suitable for planting along fences or walls, or along a border where it can serve as a hedge. Natively it has a relatively small habitat from Cape Leeuwin to Bremer Bay.





↑  
↓ 1 – 3 m

← → 2 – 3 m

 Full sun, part shade

 Sand, clay, gravel, limestone

 Drought tolerant

 Moderate frost tolerant

 April - November

 Attracts birds, butterflies

# Templetonia retusa

## *Cockies tongues*

An attractive and hardy plant which grows in a variety of climates and a variety of soils. It is particularly suited to coastal planting but is also a welcome feature in inland gardens. Its deep-red flowers appear for a long period from autumn to spring. Its habitat is the coast and coastal hinterland from Shark Bay to Eucla.





0.5 – 1 m



1 – 1.5 m



Full sun, light shade



Sand, loam



Drought tolerant



Light frost tolerant



May - November



Attracts bees, butterflies

# Thryptomene Saxicola

## *Rock Thryptomene*

A generally low, small-leaved plant with arching branches covered with pink or white flowers which can be cut for floral decoration. It is particularly attractive in a raised area of the garden and grows in a variety of free-draining soils. It is found on granite outcrops and hills in areas around Cape Naturaliste-Cape Leeuwin, Albany and Esperance.





↑ 0.5 – 1.5 m

← 0.5 – 1 m



Full sun



Sand, clay, gravel



Drought tolerant



Moderate frost tolerant



August - January



Attracts birds, butterflies

# Verticordia plumosa

## *Plumed feather-flower*

One of the most widely cultivated of the Verticordias, this is a plant which does well in part shade as well as full sun. Its flowers, ranging from pink to purple, appear from late winter to early summer and brighten up any garden. It requires only light pruning after flowering to control its height. Natively it is found across a wide area from Morawa in the northern wheatbelt, south through the Swan Coastal Plain and Jarrah Forest to Albany and east to Israelite Bay.





↑ 1 – 2 m

↔ 2 – 3 m

 Full sun, light shade

 Variety of well-drained soils

 Drought tolerant

 Light frost tolerant

 September - January

 Attracts bees, butterflies

# Westringia fruticosa

*Native rosemary / Coastal rosemary*

A plant of the Eastern states, it is now commonly grown in gardens of the West. With its dense foliage and masses of white flowers in spring and early summer, it is perfectly suited for hedging. It flowers well in both full sun and light shade and forms a neat, rounded shape that needs little attention. Natively it grows along the coast of New South Wales.

