



**YOORL
PARK**

LANDSCAPE CONCEPT PLAN

PREPARED FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF
INDIGENOUS
AFFAIRS
SEPTEMBER 2009

This report and concept plans have been prepared for the
Department of Indigenous Affairs by

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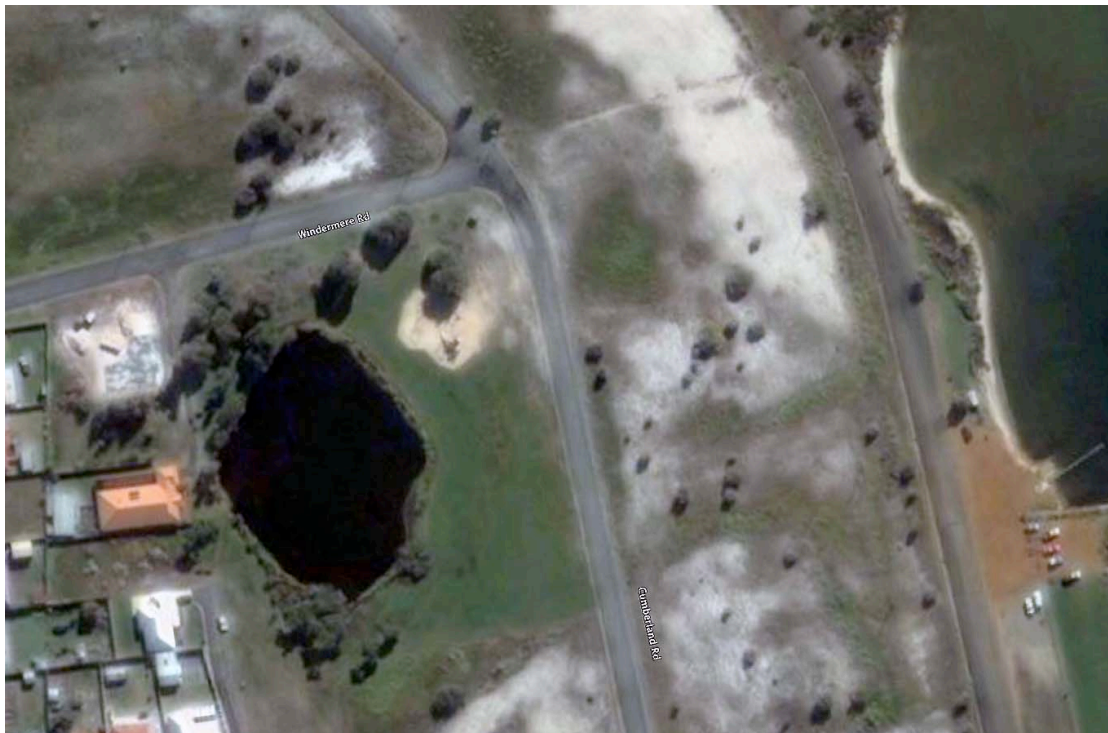
1. Brief

This Concept Plan recommends changes to two sites adjacent to Oyster Harbour, one is an archaeological 'scatter' site which has recently been estimated to be 12,500 years old, and the second is an area of traditional use as a cultural site (Knapp's camp).

The sites have high value and significance to Noongar Traditional Owners, and also to the wider Albany community, as the cultural and archaeological value of the site is something that can be appreciated by the Noongar and non-noongar community alike.

Links to adjacent sites including the Oyster Harbour Fish Traps are also important and this project has been prompted by a need to protect the 'scatter' site, enhance the reserve for community use, interpret the heritage of the site and work towards improving the ecology of the lake area.

Archaeological site
↓



↑
Windermere Reserve / Yoorl Park

The brief for a landscape concept for Yoorl Park included considering:

- Trail locations;
- Planting zones;
- Habitat zones;

- Zones for irrigation if necessary (the landscape will be waterwise, but key feature areas may need reticulation to establish);
- Materials and finishes;
- Nodes for community use (picnics, gathering places for guided walks)
- Design for managing parking and access;
- Sites for the installation of interpretive elements and/or artworks;
- Preserved view corridors to natural features from adjacent homes and;
- Recommendations for furniture (shade elements, picnic settings etc).

A sketch plan drawn up by Noongar Elders had been prepared, and this formed the basis for the Landscape Concept.

2. Background

2.1. Aboriginal Significance

The following information is taken from WINDERMERE NOONGAR HERITAGE RESTORATION PROJECT PROPOSAL (Draft).

Windermere has been identified by the Traditional Owners of Albany as an important heritage site with significant historical, archaeological, cultural and ecological values that require protection and restoration. The site was used traditionally prior to the development of the adjoining housing estate as a camping area near the foreshore. Archaeological site details have been recorded by local Elders and DIA staff, however there is a need for further cultural mapping.

Excavation work has also been undertaken at the site by an archaeologist, local site custodians and school groups. Windermere is part of a broader site complex in and around Oyster Harbour in Albany. The site has abundant evidence of past occupation and historic usage, including stone artefacts, ochre and camping areas. Archaeological research initiated by the Albany Heritage Reference Group Aboriginal Corporation (AHRGAC) has shown that this site was used for at least 10,000 years, more recent evidence suggest up to 12,500 years.

The need for a Heritage Management Plan and on-ground restoration work at the public park adjoining the archaeological site is supported by the City of Albany (CoA), Albany Heritage Reference Group Aboriginal Corporation (AHRGAC) and Department of Indigenous Affairs (DIA) with assistance from the Noongar Traditional Owners. The project will be implemented

collaboratively with the City of Albany, South Coast NRM Inc. and the Great Southern College of TAFE (TAFE).

The camping ground or Site No 22555 is located around the lake in the CoA public reserve R7819. The archaeological site was first recorded in 2004 and was included in the Kinjarling Report by Brad Goode and is registered with DIA as Site # 21498.

The archaeological site is located on a sand ridge and extends over an area approximately 40m X 25m. When initially recorded it was estimated that site included approximately 150 artifacts. There has now been total surface collection on two occasions but others consistently erode out of the site. Although the scatter is only of moderate density it demonstrates a range of lithic types relatively uncommon in the Albany region, including significant quantities of Ochre.

Two excavation seasons have now been conducted on this site which demonstrate that the site which was still used as late as the 1950's by Local Noongar people was used by Aboriginal people for at least 10,000 years. Significantly this predates the rise of sea level to its present extent and means this site would have been located on the edge of the river valley through which the King river flowed through to its mouth south of the present Bald Head.

2.2. "Yoorl"

According to local Noongar Elders, 'Yoorl' is the name for the paperbarks (*Melelaeuca* sp) that grow in the reserve. They have suggested that the park be re-named Yoorl Park. It is currently known as Windermere because it is on Windermere Rd, but it is unclear if this is its official name. If it is to be renamed, it would be appropriate to choose a name that the Traditional Owners approve, and do this as part of an opening ceremony / celebration of the cultural history of the site.

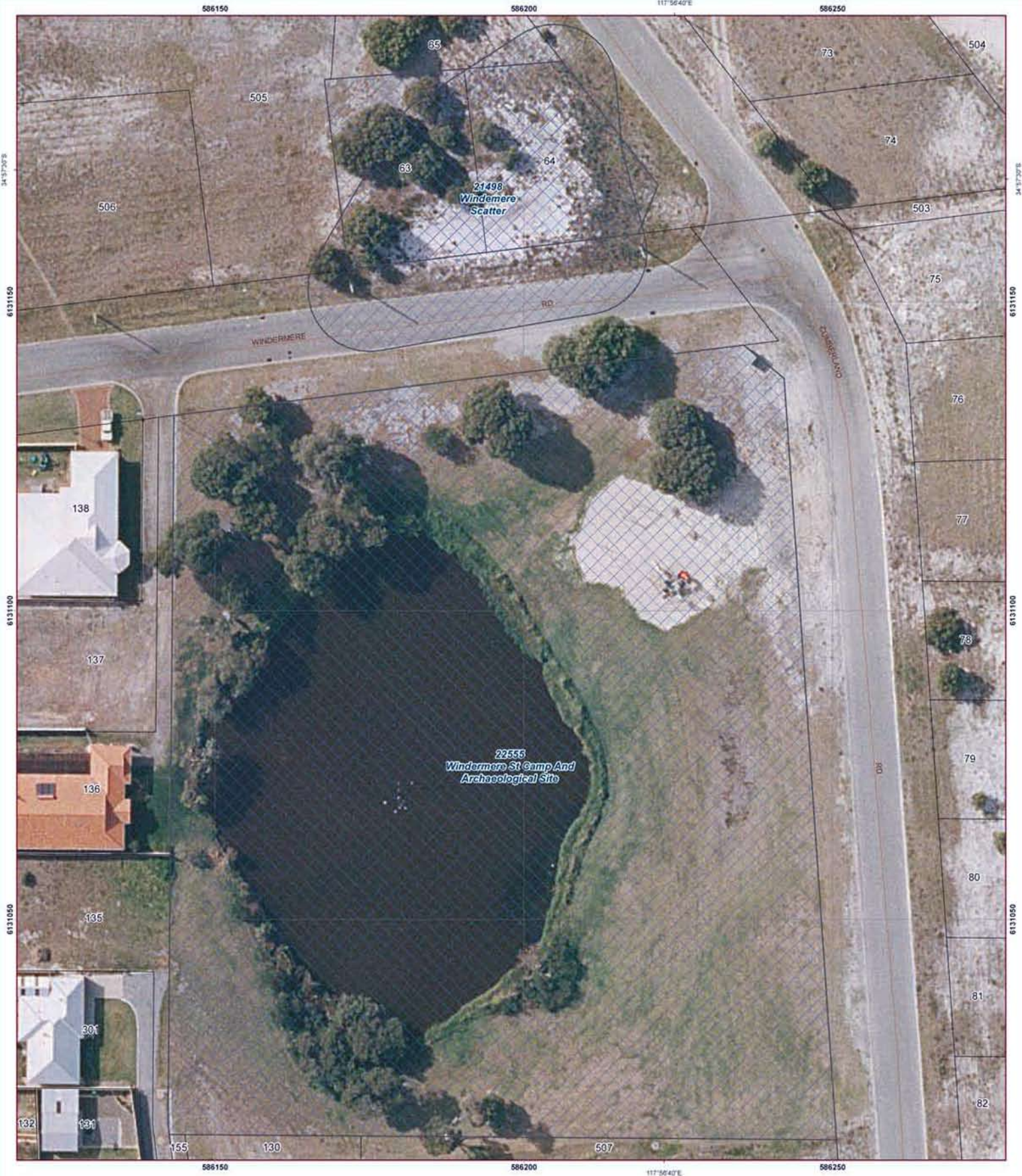
2.3. Land Ownership

The two sites are under separate ownership.

Archaeological site No. 21498; Terry Jackson 321 Selby St, Osborne Pk 6017. The site is on an undeveloped block within a housing estate and may be developed in the near future. In the meantime it is being subject to inadvertent disturbance.

Ethnographic Site N. 22555; City of Albany public reserve No: R7819. The site has a lake and a playground but no other City facilities. A public toilet is available at the adjacent jetty.

The Department of Indigenous Affairs site plan follows.



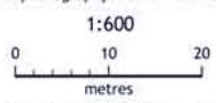
Legend

-  Aboriginal Heritage Site (dithered)
-  Cadastre
- Roads**
-  Highway/Freeway
-  Main Road
-  Minor Road
-  Track

Reserve 43484 Windermere

Aboriginal Heritage Sites
as at April 2009

Based on information provided by and with the permission of the Western Australian Land Information Authority (2009).
Heritage sites © DIA 2009
Aerial photography: Flown March 2007



3. Elder Plan

3.1. Drawing

The key elements of the Elder's drawing were protection of both sites with bollards, creation of a habitat refuge island, tree planting, retention of view lines and addition of facilities for families such as picnic tables.

The drawing is reproduced on the following page.

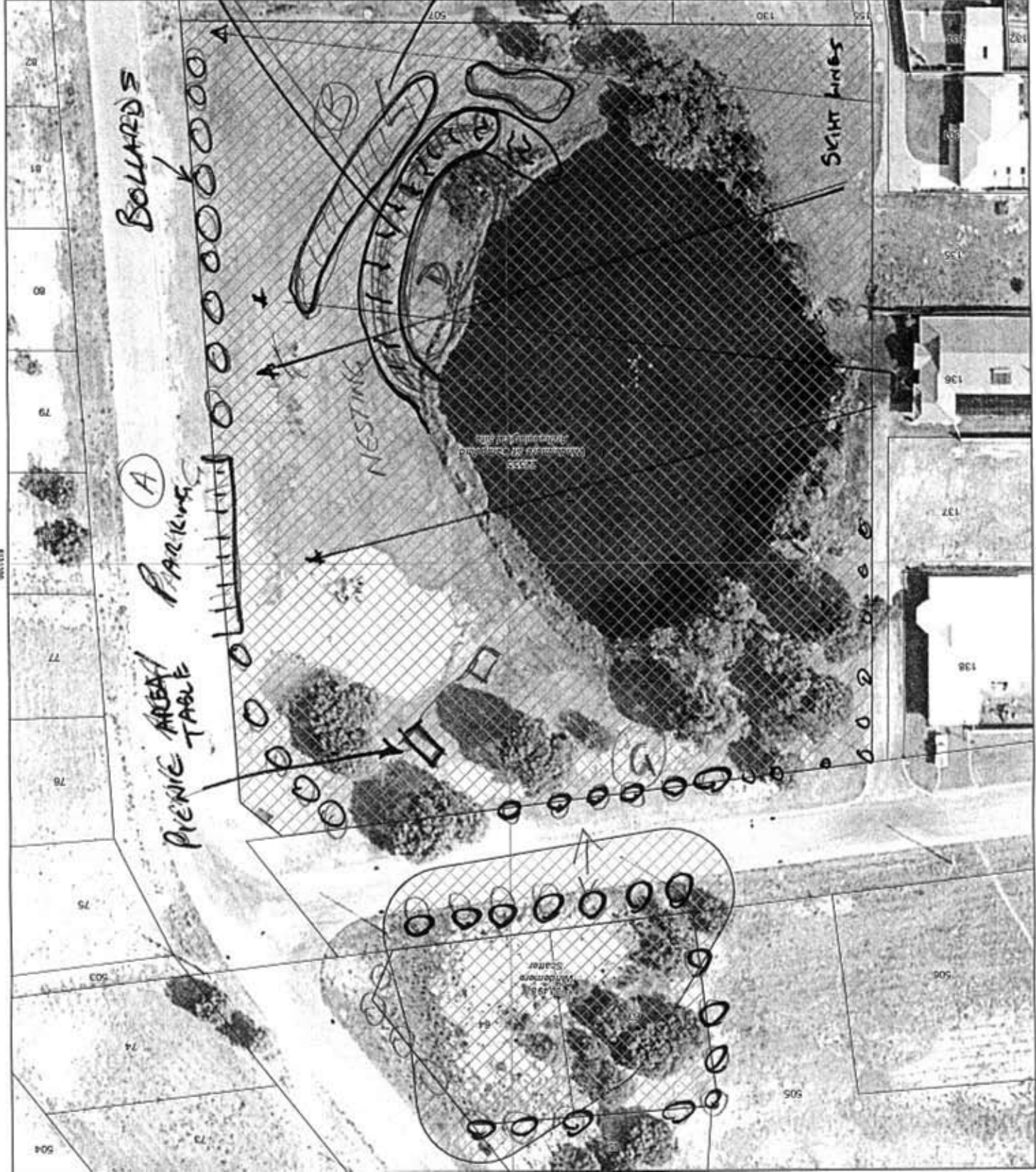
3.2. Issues

The improvements proposed will require level / section 10 clearance / approval at the least. Elements such as the construction of a habitat island will incur major disturbance to the ground, so Section 18 applications will need to be made well in advance of proposed works.

Neighbouring residents have been 'taking care' of the site, installing nesting boxes, trying to manage weeds and monitoring turtles. They will need to be included in the enhancement process and could become even more of an asset to the site if they understand its cultural importance and can be reassured that their amenity will not be lost.

The City of Albany has a number of reserves to manage, and funds for new works are difficult to secure, particularly for less well used facilities. If the Noongar Community is able to partner with the City to secure outside funding, the project will be more likely to be implemented.

Yoorl Park



CAT FREE
CHANNEL FOR FLOW
NESTING SITE

Low houses
Boreyau
BANKSIA
Koonup
CUMMIDALE
PAPER BANK ON YORL

Department of
Indigenous Affairs



Department of Indigenous Affairs 2008
UTM Projection MGA Zone 50
Datum: GDM84
metres
0 10 20
1:600



Based on information provided by and with
the permission of the Western Australian
Land Information Authority (2008).
<Other Disclaimer(s), Data Copyright Statement(s)>

<Map Title>
<Map Subtitle>
<Date (Month Year)>

Legend
Aboriginal Heritage Site (differed)
Cadastral



Location Map

4. Landscape Concept Plan

The concept plan overleaf is presented in three stages:

- Minor Landscape Enhancements (Section 10 application required); aimed at revegetation, weed management and site protection
- Stage 1 Landscape Enhancement and Interpretation (Section 18) and;
- Stage 2 Landscape Enhancement and Interpretation (Section 18).

The plans are set out to be self-explanatory but the following points are worth noting.

4.1. Interpretation

Strategic Approach

Stages 1 & 2 include a significant element of interpretation. This report recommends that the landscape design itself be a form of interpretation, tying the story of the site directly to the earth, the trees and the lake.

This means that rather than the significance of the site being identified by signage alone, it is expressed in land forms, paths, materials, colours, plant species and planting designs. The narratives can then be appreciated as the visitor moves through the landscape and much more imaginative and accessible interpretation forms – such as artworks, guided walks and surface finishes - can be employed.

In addition, funding is available for interpretation through Lotterywest grants which would help to build enhancements for the park.

Suggested Theme for Interpretation.

The Windermere Site (Reserve 43484) is a traditional camping place and also contains a scatter site dated to 12,500 BP. Archaeological exploration has revealed stone artifacts and ochres which link the site to the wider historic use of Oyster Harbour and probably sites in the Stirling Ranges and Manypeaks.

There is an opportunity to tell the story of 'journeys' at this site and express these narratives in the landscape. Ideally this could be done in the park so as to draw attention away from the scatter site and protect it from damage.

Journeys took the form of seasonal travel to find food, ceremonial journeys to collect ochre and voyages for celebrations and meetings with other groups. The landscape concept plan could express these in a winding path through the site, intersected by nodes which would tell the story in more detail.

Each node could have an interpretive 'artwork' or planting element (developed with the traditional landowners) that expresses a part of

the journey, and supportive signage with more information; such as what ochre was used for and where it came from.

The location and construction of the pathway should assist in weed management at the water's edge (by providing a barrier between kikuyu grass and native rushes) and may provide a setting for local Noongar Elders to guide groups through the site to talk about its significance. It could also be constructed using coloured oxides so as to reflect the colours of the ochre and add interest.

One node could interpret the traditional campsite use through mounding and a stone sitting circle, another could let people know about the turtles in the lake and seasonal changes in animals in the harbour. The detail of which stories are told and how is part of the Interpretation Plan, which would be commissioned if funding becomes available. Work undertaken in the 'Minor Landscape Enhancements' above will not prevent interpretive opportunities.

Once the Landscape Concept plan and Interpretive plan have been detailed and agreed to by all stakeholders (including the City of Albany), Section 18 clearance can be applied for and further funding for construction and implementation sought.

4.2. Habitat

The lake and its fringing vegetation provides breeding habitat for birds and turtles. While much of the vegetation is weedy (especially kikuyu grass), it is currently playing an important role and so weed management needs to be undertaken:

- in stages, so that animals can breed & find safety in undisturbed sections while work is going on in other parts;
- with replacement habitat in mind – native sedges and grasses should replace weed species and;
- with future weed management in mind so that weeds are either excluded from the water's edge, or are easily removed.

More information on revegetation and habitat is included later in this report but it should be highlighted that there is also an opportunity during landscape enhancement works to provide safer egg-laying locations for the turtles (they currently cross the road to lay).

4.3. Detailed Landscape Design

The staged plans which follow have been developed to allow costs to be estimated, discussions to be had with stakeholders and Elders, grant applications to be made for interpretation and construction staging to be planned.

They are not detailed for two reasons:




- A site survey (with features, levels etc) has not been completed;
- The interpretive nature of parts of the landscape will need to be designed with the Elders and other consultants (signage designers, archaeologists etc). The plans overleaf are therefore deliberately conceptual so as to ensure that the Noongar community can craft the site to their needs.

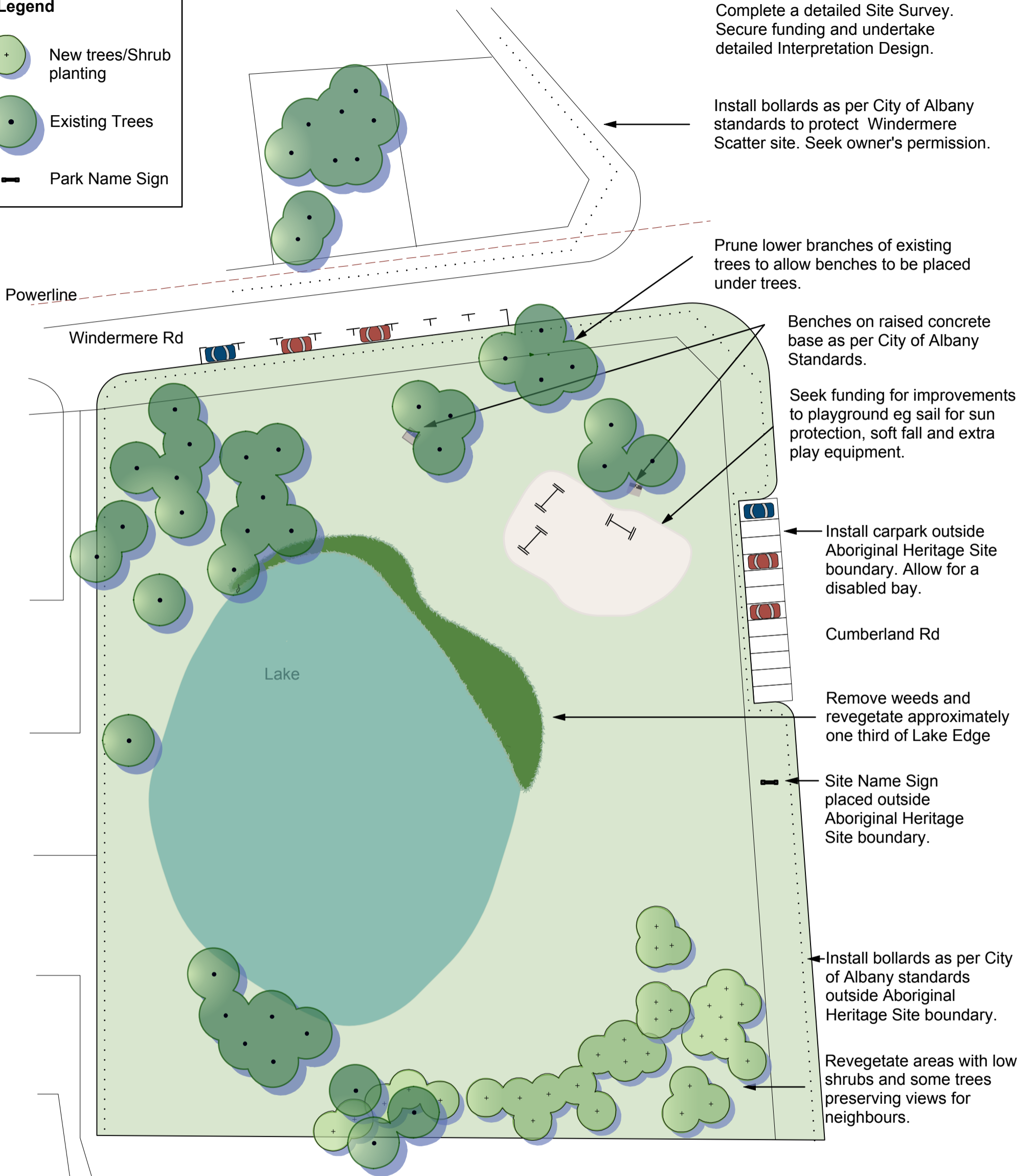
4.4. Minor Landscape Enhancements

Minor Landscape Enhancements

Section 10 application required

Legend

-  New trees/Shrub planting
-  Existing Trees
-  Park Name Sign



Complete a detailed Site Survey. Secure funding and undertake detailed Interpretation Design.

Install bollards as per City of Albany standards to protect Windermere Scatter site. Seek owner's permission.

Prune lower branches of existing trees to allow benches to be placed under trees.

Benches on raised concrete base as per City of Albany Standards.

Seek funding for improvements to playground eg sail for sun protection, soft fall and extra play equipment.

Install carpark outside Aboriginal Heritage Site boundary. Allow for a disabled bay.

Cumberland Rd

Remove weeds and revegetate approximately one third of Lake Edge

Site Name Sign placed outside Aboriginal Heritage Site boundary.

Install bollards as per City of Albany standards outside Aboriginal Heritage Site boundary.

Revegetate areas with low shrubs and some trees preserving views for neighbours.

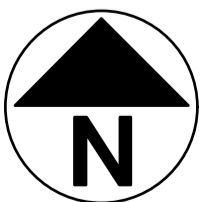
Yoorl Park Landscape Concept Plan

Prepared for the Department of Indigenous Affairs

Figure 1 of 3

Malone and Leighton
August 2009

10m approx
Scale Bar






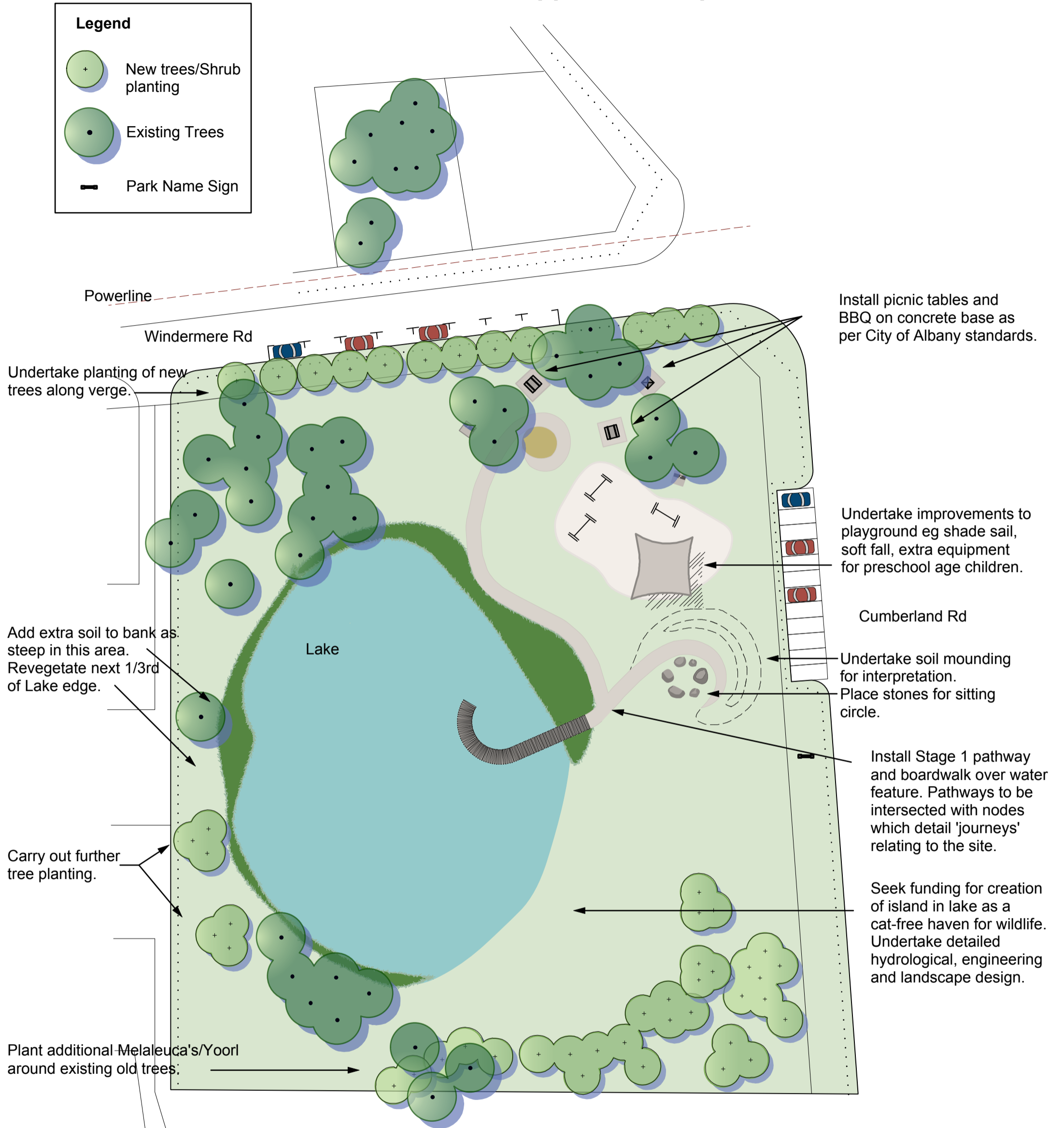
4.5. Stage 1 Landscape Enhancement and Interpretation

Stage 1 Landscape Enhancement and Interpretation


Section 18 application required

Legend

-  New trees/Shrub planting
-  Existing Trees
-  Park Name Sign



Yoorl Park Landscape Concept Plan
 Prepared for the Department of Indigenous Affairs
 Figure 2 of 3

10m approx

 Scale Bar






Malone and Leighton
 August 2009

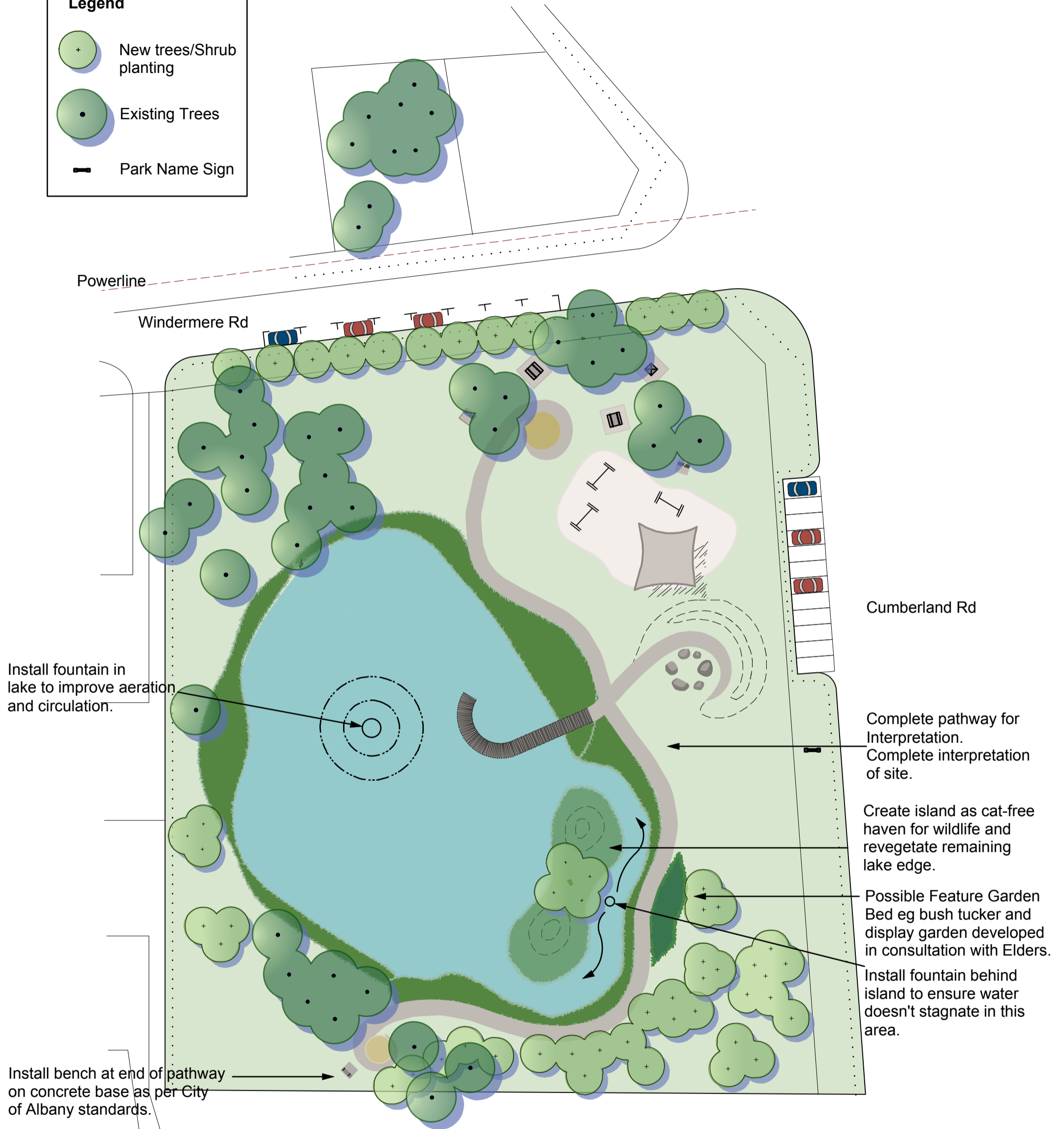
4.6. Stage 2 Landscape Enhancement and Interpretation

Stage 2 Landscape Enhancement and Interpretation


Section 18 application required

Legend

-  New trees/Shrub planting
-  Existing Trees
-  Park Name Sign



Yoorl Park Landscape Concept Plan
 Prepared for the Department of Indigenous Affairs
 Figure 3 of 3

10m approx

 Scale Bar



Malone and Leighton
 August 2009

5. Planting Themes

5.1. Native Vegetation found at Yoorl/Windermere Park

Beautiful old Paperbarks – *Melaleuca raphiophylla*.

Callistachys lanceolata – Wonnich or native Willow

Callistemon glaucus – Albany Bottlebrush

Agonis parviceps

Acacia Cyclops

Pteridium esculentum – Bracken Fern. If kept well shaded it doesn't become weedy. Small birds love it as shelter and cover.

Isolepis nodosa

Juncus kraussii

Agonis flexuosa – Peppermint

One of the interpretive nodes could include a plant display of important plants used by traditional landowners. These could be for food, shelter or ceremony and will need to be developed with the Elder community.

5.2. Revegetation of the Lake Edge

Healthy fringing and aquatic vegetation acts as a biological filter that improves water quality by filtering some of the nutrient laden sediments which occur in surface water runoff, thereby reducing the amount of nutrient entering the wetland. The lake at Windermere Park had an algal bloom present when visited in May 2009. The revegetation of the lake's edge may help address this issue.

Wetlands provide a variety of habitats in which plants and animals live for all or part of their life cycles. These uses include shelter, food and nesting. Long necked tortoises or Booyi are present at Yoorl Lake. Females leave the water for a short period to bury their eggs in nearby soft sands. The eggs are then left undefended to incubate in the soil until mid winter when they hatch, and the young dig their way out and make their way back to the water.

For their continued survival they need areas of soft soil adjacent to the permanent water to avoid having to make hazardous journeys where they are exposed to open ground, traffic and predators. In addition the provision of logs in areas inaccessible to predators would provide areas for tortoises to bask in the sun. Ducklings hatch in spring and require shelter from predators.

The edges of the lake are currently heavily infested with kikuyu grass. This needs to be addressed through revegetation of the lake edge. This will need to be a staged procedure over several years to avoid the destruction of all areas of shelter for birds and animals

that live in and around the lake. The rate of removal needs to be in time with the rate of establishment of new habitat for the fauna currently using the weed community.

Revegetation with *Isolepis nodosa* and *Juncus kraussii* could be achieved once the kikuyu has been controlled. These two species are currently found at Windermere Lake. Other species may be suitable for inclusion in revegetation mix. In addition to rushes and sedges some planting of trees and shrubs around the lake edge would provide areas for birdlife to access food and shelter.

Broad Principles to consider in Revegetation of the Lake Edge:

- Protection of Fauna using the Lake Edge
- Begin restoration work in summer when fauna are not nesting.
- Whipper snip long kikuyu (roughly one quarter of lake edge in a season) so that fauna can move to a sheltered area further around the lake.
- It may be possible to scalp the area to be revegetated to a depth of 100mm to remove kikuyu runners and stored weed seeds. Followed by spot spraying or paint on herbicide use to control any regrowth.
- Control kikuyu with Roundup Biactive or other herbicide registered for use near watercourses in accordance with guidelines. Avoid spray drift into water.
- Aim to create an area of rushes and sedges that is 2 metres wide planting at a spacing of 30 cm to allow for rapid coverage of the area and creation of a weed resistant rush bed.
- August/September is the best time to plant as the plants will grow actively over the warmer months.

The City of Albany also has recommendations for revegetation and these are included in the appendix of this report. Importantly, this document also lists weed species to be avoided.

6. Suggested Staging

6.1. Implementation Plan

The following strategy is suggested to commence rolling out improvements to Yoorl Park:

1. Complete a detailed site survey.
2. Obtain the necessary approval from the City of Albany and the DIA for 'Minor Landscape Improvements' (Sec 10 for minor works).
3. Undertake 'Minor Landscape Improvements'; Select approximately 1/3 of the water's edge and remove weeds and revegetate. Plant new trees as per the plan. Install pine bollards where needed (in areas outside the registered site zone). Undertake other non-invasive works as per plan.
4. Secure funding for Stage 1 & 2; interpretation and landscape design and construction.
5. Undertake interpretation design and complete the detailed landscape design of the area to be built ready for tendering or in-house construction (perhaps as a skill development programme or joint community project between the City and DIA?)
6. Obtain relevant clearances / approvals.
7. Confirm priorities for works (suggestions as per Stage 1 & 2 landscape plans) and allocate annual amounts for budgeting over a set time, i.e. 2 to 5 years. Include annual budgeting for ongoing maintenance.
8. Consider forming a 'Friends of Yoorl Park' group to encourage community ownership of the park, make the most of local Elder's knowledge and help the City to maintain and construct elements of the Gardens.

7. Estimate of Costs

The cost sheets following are only a guide to assist with budgeting and staging the project. As noted earlier, the base planes are not drawn from an accurate site survey and areas are therefore not accurate. Costs such as engineering, hydraulics for the fountain and island back-stream, detailed landscape & interpretation design and irrigation designs have not been included and additional costs may be identified, as more detailed designs are prepared.

Yoorl Park Landscape Concept

Areas are a guide only,
allow to double check all
figures.

OPINION OF PROBABLE COST

Prepared for the DIA

Please Note - this costing is based on a sketch concept and is an estimate only.

No.	Description	Qty	Unit	Rate	Amount	Sub Totals
1	PRELIMINARIES (5%)					
1.1	Establishment and Preliminary Costs prior to undertaking any works, excluding irrigation and earthwork preliminaries included in item rates.		Item	5%	\$22,354.80	
Subtotal - Preliminaries						\$22,354.80
2	EARTHWORKS AND GRADING Demolition & Drainage Major earthworks to create habitat island and back-stream behind island.				\$50,000.00	
2.1	Bulk Earthworks Re-leveling of boggy areas, imporing free-draining material, new soil for area of water's edge to be reclaimed, adjustment of drainage as needed.	item			\$20,000.00	
2.2	Fine Trimming and Grading Fine trimming and grading to new paths, lake edge, island, interpretive 'mounds' and garden beds.	Item			\$20,000.00	
Subtotal - Irrigation Works						\$90,000.00
3	SOFT LANDSCAPE Landscape Planting Supply and planting of plants including;					
3.1	Regeneration of 'bushland area' in south west corner including removal of dead or inappropriate plants and trees, 2 tube stock plants per m2 and weed management.	446	m2	\$10	\$4,460.00	
3.2	New feature garden beds (i.e bush tucker and display gardens) including good topsoil, sub-surface irrigation, mulch and 4 x 14cm plants per m2 (halve this rate if no irrigation or topsoil installed and smaller pot sizes used).	57	m2	\$120	\$6,840.00	
3.3	New feature trees (i.e paperbarks)	15	90L	\$200	\$3,000.00	
3.4	New trees for verge planting	15	30L	\$60	\$900.00	
3.5	Amount for lakes's edge and island revegetation, including weed removal and 6 x tube stock per m2.	1000	m2	\$20	\$20,000.00	
3.6	Dead wooding and pruning up of peppermint canopy for bench placement in shade.	item			\$500.00	
3.7	Renovation of grassed areas	item			\$1,000.00	
Subtotal - Soft Landscape						\$36,700
4	HARD LANDSCAPE					
4.1	Furniture Benches fabricated in to a special interpretive 'Noongar' design (halve this amount if standard City of Albany benches used) Concrete plinths under benches (2 x 2m) Park Name Signage	4 1.6 1	ea m3 ea	\$3,000 \$290 \$3,000	\$12,000.00 \$464.00 \$3,000.00	

Yoorl Park Landscape Concept

Areas are a guide only,
allow to double check all
figures.

OPINION OF PROBABLE COST

Prepared for the DIA

Please Note - this costing is based on a sketch concept and is an estimate only.

No.	Description	Qty	Unit	Rate	Amount	Sub Totals
	Hard landscape Cont.					
	Off-the-shelf Picnic setting	2	ea	\$3,000	\$6,000.00	
	Concrete plinths under picnic tables (4 x 4m)	3.2	m3	\$290	\$928.00	
	Lighting (pole-top reflector discs) [OPTIONAL]	3	ea	\$2,500	\$7,500.00	
	Electric DA Christie single hotplate BBQ	Item			\$3,500.00	
	Concrete pynths under BBQ (2 x 2mm)	0.4	m3	\$290	\$116.00	
	Adjust services for new lighting, retic etc.	Item			\$5,000.00	
	Pine bollards as per plan.	200	ea	\$40	\$8,000.00	
4.2	Path pavement					
	New 2m wide footpaths in insitu concrete with exposed aggregate, 100mm thick.	60	m3	\$290	\$17,400.00	
	New 2m wide boardwalk/deck over water features	53	m2	\$500	\$26,500.00	
	Amount for decorative 'interpretive' finishes to path	item			\$5,000.00	
	'Sitting Circle' stones and placement in landscape.	item			\$2,000.00	
4.3	Playground					
	<i>Exact works will depend on City of Albany requirements, the following are provided as a guide;</i>					
	Rubber soft fall surface treatment	200	m2	\$150	\$30,000.00	
	Shade structure over climbing centre	item			\$5,000.00	
	News play items (i.e. for pre-schoolers)	item			\$15,000.00	
Subtotal - Hard Landscape						\$147,408
5	SUNDRIES					
5.1	Artworks					
	Allowance for a special interpretive features along path	Item			\$100,000.00	
5.2	Lake and fountain					
	The water quality in the lake could be improved with aeration and circulation, A fountain and pumps to ensure water doesn't stagnate behind the island may need to be installed. This amount is an estimate only and hydraulic engineering and wildlife advice will need to be sought.	item			\$50,000.00	
Subtotal - Sundries						\$150,000
Sub Total all works						\$447,096
6	Contingency (20%)					\$89,419
	Contingency Sum for items not covered in this schedule.					
7	GST (10%)					\$44,710
TOTAL OPINION OF PROBABLE COST						\$581,225

Cost of Irrigation, detailed interpretation landscape & planting plans and hydraulic engineering design and documentation not included in this estimate.

8. Appendix



Offices: 102 North Road
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Email: staff@albany.wa.gov.au
Synergy Reference No: N

GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATION PLANTINGS

INTRODUCTION

This purpose of this guideline is to detail appropriate and inappropriate plant species for use in rehabilitation projects within the municipal boundary. Information within this guideline is in addition to any specific conditions of subdivision.

SUITABLE PLANT SPECIES

- All plants used in rehabilitation projects should have a focus on local endemic species due to their drought tolerance, low maintenance requirements and ability to withstand local climatic conditions.
- When planning large rehabilitation projects it is worth remembering that many nurseries require substantial orders of natives to be made well in advance.
- To ensure the greatest chance of success, natives should be planted in moist, warm soil and once all chance of frosts have passed. Typically the best time is early to mid spring (Sept-Oct).
- Due to the risk of fire, accidents and potential loss of electricity supply vegetation near overhead power lines must be controlled. It is recommended that vegetation no larger than 3m tall are planted closer than 3m to an overhead power lines. Plants that are suitable for planting under overhead power lines are marked with an asterisk in the table.

**** DISCLAIMER ****

This information sheet is a guide only. Verification with original Local Laws, Acts, Planning Schemes, and other relevant documents is recommended for detailed references. The City of Albany accepts no responsibility for errors or omissions.

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Scientific name	Common name	Form	Height	Flower colour	Flowering time	Soil types	Habitat
SEDGES/REEDS/GROUNDCOVERS							
<i>Anigozanthos bicolor</i> *	Little Kangaroo Paw	sedge like	to 0.5m	green, red	Aug-Oct	sand, clay loam and granite outcrops	wet areas, road verges
<i>Isolepis inundata</i> *	Swamp Club Rush	tufted perennial grass-like sedge	to 0.5m	brown	Oct-Dec	peaty sand	swamps, seepage areas, creeks
<i>Anigozanthos humilis</i> *	Catspaw	sedge like	to 1m	yellow, red, orange	Jul-Oct	sand, clay, limestone	winter wet swamps, creek banks, alluvial flats, well drained areas
<i>Anigozanthos preissii</i> *	Albany Catspaw	sedge like	to 1m	yellow, red, orange	Oct-Nov	grey sand	seasonally wet areas
<i>Baumea juncea</i> *	Bare Twigrush	colonising perennial, grass-like sedge	to 1m	brown, grey	Oct-Mar	sandy soils	waterlogged soils
<i>Gahnia trifida</i> *	Coast Saw-Sedge	tussocky perennial, grass-like sedge	to 1.5m	yellow, brown	Aug-Oct	sandy soils and clay	swamps, creeks
<i>Baumea articulata</i> *	Jointed Rush	robust perennial, grass-like sedge	1-2.5m	red, brown	Jan-Dec	black sand	wet, waterlogged soils, seasonal swamps, borders of lakes
<i>Anigozanthos flavidus</i> *	Tall Kangaroo Paw	sedge like	0.5-3m	yellow, green, brown, red	Nov-Jan	sand, clay, gravel	drainage lines, fringing wetlands, roadside gutters
SMALL SHRUBS							
<i>Xanthosia rotundifolia</i> *	Southern Cross	shrub	to 1m	white, cream	Jan-Dec	variety of soils including sand, sandy loam, clayey sand, granite or laterite soils	rocky sites, swamps, drainage lines, slopes, outcrops

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<i>Actinodium calocephalum</i> *	Denmark Daisy	slender shrub	to 1m	pink, white	May-Dec	variety of soils including, sand, peat, clay, loam and rocky gravelly loam	hillsides, swamps, lake margins, near salt lake, road verges
<i>Banksia dryandroides</i> *	Dryandra-Leaved Banksia	shrub	to 1m	brown, orange, yellow	Sept-Jan	grey sand, sandy loam over gravel	low lying flats
<i>Daviesia decurrens</i> *	Prickly-Bitter Pea	erect, small branched shrub	to 1m	orange, red	Jun-Sept	loam over clay, gravel and laterite soils	well drained slopes, adjacent to rivers
<i>Hibbertia racemosa</i> *	Stalked Guinea Flower	erect, spreading shrub	to 1m	yellow	Jul-Dec	sandy soils or limestone	coastal areas
<i>Hovea trisperma</i> *	Common Hovea	straggling shrub	to 1m	blue, purple	May-Nov	variety of soils including, gravel, clay, loam or sandy soils	
<i>Juncus kraussii</i> subs <i>australiensis</i> *	Sea Rush	colonial perennial	to 1m	brown, red	Oct-Jan	sandy soils or clay	swamps, brackish estuaries, saline flats
<i>Pimelea rosea</i> *	Rose Banjine	erect shrub	to 1m	pink, red, purple	Jul-Dec	sandy soils or gravel	coastal sand dunes and plains, limestone or granitic rises
<i>Acacia leioderma</i> *	Maslin	erect, open shrub	0.3-1.5m	yellow	Mar-Nov	sand, loam and clay	near watercourses and swamps
<i>Adenanthos obovatus</i> *	Basket Flower	erect shrub	0.3-1.5m	red, orange	May-Dec	variety of soils including, sand, gravel, loam and consolidated sand dunes	swamps, winter wet depressions, hillsides
<i>Darwinia citriodora</i> *	Lemon-Scented Darwinia	erect to prostrate shrub	to 1.5m	yellow, green, red	May-Dec	laterite soils and granite	granite outcrops and hills
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> *	Blueberry Lilly		to 1.5m	blue, purple, violet	Aug-Jan	limestone, granite and lateritic soils	

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<i>Banksia drummondii</i> *	Drummonds Dryandra	shrub	to 1.5m	yellow, orange, red	May-Jun and Nov-Jan	variety of soils including, sand, clay, loam, gravel and lateritic soils	plains, ridges
<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i> *	White Myrtle	erect, multi stemmed shrub	to 1.5m	white, cream	Jun-Oct	variety of soils including, sandy soils, peaty soils, sandy clay or sandstone	swamps, along watercourses, near permanent fresh-water springs, outcrops, hillsides
<i>Banksia nivea</i> *	Honeypot Dryandra	shrub	to 1.5m	cream, yellow, orange, pink, red, brown	Apr-Nov	variety of soils including, sandy soils, gravel, granite and lateritic soils	
<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i> *	Coast Sword-Sedge	tufted robust perennial sedge	to 1.5m	brown	Nov-May	sandy soils, limestone or loam	dunes and creek lines
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i> *	Purple Flag	tufted perennial sedge	to 1.5m	purple	Aug-Jan	variety of soils including sand, clay, gravel, granite, limestone or laterite soils	winter wet depressions, dunes, granite outcrops
<i>Petrophile ericifolia</i> *		erect, multi stemmed shrub	to 1.5m	yellow	Aug-Nov	sandy soils or gravel	sand plains
<i>Petrophile seminuda</i> *		bushy shrub	to 1.5m	yellow	Aug-Nov	sandy soils, loam or laterite soils	sand plains, ridges
<i>Petrophile serruriae</i> *		prickly, erect shrub	to 1.5m	yellow, cream	Jul-Dec	variety of soils including sand, gravel, clay or laterite soils	coastal limestone, sand plains, low hills, sand ridges
<i>Pimelea ferruginea</i> *		erect, dense shrub	to 1.5m	pink	Aug-Feb	sandy soils	coastal sand dunes and rocky headlands
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i> *	Scarlet Runner	prostrate shrub	to 1.5m	red	Apr-Nov	sandy or gravelly soils	

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LARGE SHRUBS

<i>Eutaxia myrtifolia</i> *		prostrate to erect shrub	to 2m	orange, yellow, red	Feb and May-Dec	variety of soils including peaty sand, sandy clay loam, gravel, granite and quartzite	rocky outcrops, moss swards, coastal wetlands, swamps, creek banks
<i>Acacia browniana</i> *		shrub	0.2-2m	cream, yellow	May-Nov	variety of soils, including sand, loam, gravel and laterite	
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i> *	Dwarf Sheoak	erect or spreading shrub	0.2-2m	red, orange, brown	May-Nov	sandy soils and gravel	
<i>Aotus intermedia</i> *		erect shrub	0.5-2m	yellow, red, brown	Sept-Nov	sandy soils	seasonally wet flats, swampy places
<i>Astartea scoparia</i> *		shrub	to 2m	white, red		sand and loam	
<i>Bossiaea linophylla</i> *		erect shrub	to 2m	red, yellow	Jul-Dec	sandy soils	coastal limestone and dunes, granite rock
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i> *	One-Sided Bottlebrush	erect, compact or spreading shrub	to 2m	red, white, yellow	Jun-Dec	wide variety of soils	wide variety of habitats
<i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i> *	Silky-Leaved Blood Flower	erect to open spreading shrub	to 2m	red	Mar-Nov	sandy or lateritic soils	sand plains, limestone ridges, rocky outcrops
<i>Calytrix acutifolia</i> *		slender, open-branched shrub	to 2m	white, cream, yellow	Apr-Dec	wide variety of soils	consolidated dunes, slopes, swampy ground, rocky outcrops, breakaways
<i>Hakea ceratophylla</i> *	Horned Leaf Hakea	erect to spreading shrub	to 2m	brown, red	Sept-Dec	sandy soils, loam or gravel	seasonally wet flats, granite outcrops
<i>Hakea corymbosa</i> *	Cauliflower Hakea	erect shrub	to 2m	green, white, cream, yellow	May-Sept	sandy soils over laterite or granite	amongst low trees and shrub land
<i>Hakea denticulata</i> *		shrub	to 2m	purple, red, green, brown	Jul-Oct	sandy soils	amongst medium to low trees

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<i>Hakea undulata</i> *	Wavy-Leaved Hakea	erect, often straggly shrub	1-2m	white	Jul-Oct	variety of soils including, gravel, sand, loam or clay	occupies gravel reserves and water outcrops
<i>Hovea pungens</i> *	Devils Pins	erect, pungent shrub	to 2m	blue, purple	May-Nov	variety of soils including, gravel, clay, loam, sandy soils or laterite soils	shallow soils on granite outcrops, coastal limestone, undulating sand plains
<i>Isopogon formosus</i> *	Rose Coneflower	shrub	to 2m	pink, purple, red	Jun-Dec	sandy soils, granite or laterite soils	swampy areas, outcrops, rocky rises, undulating sand plains
<i>Juncus pallidus</i> *	Pale Rush	robust perennial sedge	to 2m	green	Oct-Dec	clay	swamps, watercourses
<i>Pimelea drummondii</i> *		erect, slender shrub	to 2m	white, cream	May-Nov	sandy soils	coastal sand dunes, granite hills
<i>Melaleuca thymoides</i> *		shrub	0.5-2m	cream, yellow	Sept-Jan	sandy soils often over laterite or granite soils	winter wet depressions, granite hills, sand dunes
<i>Pimelea sylvestris</i> *		erect shrub	to 2m	white, pink	Aug-Dec	sandy clay or gravelly clay loam	coastal limestone, lateritic ridges, granite rocks, swampy areas
<i>Rhagodia baccata</i> *	Berry Saltbush	spreading shrub	to 2m	cream, yellow, green	Feb-May and Oct-Dec	sandy soils, limestone or granite	sand dunes, coastal rocky areas, hills
<i>Banksia plumosa</i> *		erect dense shrub	to 2.5m	cream, yellow	Jan-Dec	variety of soils including, sandy soils, gravel, clay and lateritic soils	
<i>Isopogon cuneatus</i> *	Coneflower	stout, bushy shrub	0.5-2.5m	pink, purple	Apr-Oct	sandy soils or loam often with lateritic gravel	stony hill slopes, swampy flats
<i>Melaleuca lateritia</i> *	Robin Redbreast Bush	erect, compact shrub	to 2.5m	red, orange	Sept-Apr	variety of soils including, clay, sand, loam or granite	swampy areas

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<i>Regelia inops</i> *		erect shrub (often spreading)	to 2.5m	pink, purple, blue	Jan-Mar and Oct-Dec	sandy soils	winter wet depressions, sand plains
<i>Trymalium floribundum</i> subsp <i>trifidum</i>		shrub	1-3m	white, cream, yellow	Jul-Dec	clay, sandy clay, gravelly soils over laterite or granite	gullies, bordering watercourses or swamps
<i>Taxandria parviceps</i>		erect shrub	to 3m	white	Jul-Oct	variety of soils including peaty sand, sandy clay loam, clay, quartzite, granite or laterie soils	margins of seasonally wet areas, sand dunes, flats
<i>Acacia littorea</i>		pungent, dense shrub	0.5-3m	yellow	Aug-Nov	sand and limestone	coastal sand dunes
<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	Prickly Moses	shrub	0.3-3m	yellow	May-Dec	sandy soils and clayey loam	low lying areas, swamps, near watercourses
<i>Acacia subcaerulea</i>		slender, erect or spreading shrub	1-3m	yellow	Mar-Sept	sand and stony soils	sand plains, rocky outcrops, hills& ridges
<i>Adenanthos cuneatus</i>	Coastal Jugflower	erect or spreading shrub	0.3-3m	red, pink	Jan-Dec	sand	sand plains, coastal sand dunes
<i>Astartea fascicularis</i>		erect shrub	0.3-3m	white, pink	Oct-Dec	sandy and lateritic soils	along watercourses, winter-wet depressions, granite outcrops
<i>Beaufortia decussata</i>	Gravel Bottlebrush	shrub	1-3m	large red	Aug-Apr	lateritic soils	
<i>Beaufortia sparsa</i>	Swamp Bottlebrush	shrub	1-3m	red, orange	Jan-Apr and Sep-Nov	sandy soils	swampy areas, riverbanks
<i>Callistemon glaucus</i>	Albany Bottlebrush	slender, erect shrub	1-3m	red spikes	Sept-Dec	sandy soils and clay	swampy flats
<i>Banksia formosa</i>	Showy Dryandra	erect shrub	1-3m	yellow, orange	May-Dec	sand and gravel	dunes, hill slopes, granite outcrops

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<i>Eucalyptus preissiana</i>	Bell-Fruited Mallee	sprawling mallee	to 3m	yellow	May and Aug-Nov	variety of soils including, sand, gravel, limestone and lateritic soils	coastal and sub coastal areas
<i>Hakea florida</i>		erect, bushy shrub	1-3m	white	Oct-Jan	sandy soils, gravelly soils or loam	occurring on outcrops
<i>Hakea lasiantha</i>	Woolly Flowered Hakea	erect shrub	0.5-3m	white	May-Sept	sandy loam	
<i>Hakea lissocarpha</i>	Honey Bush	erect to sprawling shrub	1-3m	white, cream, yellow, pink	May-Sept	variety of soils including, gravel, sandy soils, loam or clay	occupying watercourses, outcrops
<i>Hakea nitida</i>	Frog Hakea/Shining Hakea	erect shrub	1-3m	white, cream, yellow	Jul-Sept	sandy soils, loam or lateritic clay	coastal sand dunes, quartzite or granite hills
<i>Hakea ruscifolia</i>	Candle Hakea	shrub	1-3m	white	Dec-Jun	gravelly soils or sand	sand plains or winter wetlands
<i>Hibbertia cuneiformis</i>	Cutleaf Hibbertia	erect shrub	1-3m	yellow	Jan-Mar and Jun-Nov	sandy or loamy soils	coastal dunes and swampy plains
<i>Hovea elliptica</i>	Tree Hovea	slender, erect shrub	0.5-3m	blue, purple, white	Aug-Dec	variety of soils including, gravel, clay, loam, sandy soils or laterite soils	rocky slopes, granite outcrops, stabilized sand dunes, slopes and ridges
<i>Petrophile diversifolia</i>		slender, generally single stemmed shrub	0.5-3m	cream, white, pink	Sept-Dec	variety of soils including gravelly sandy soils, clay or laterite soils	
<i>Petrophile squamata</i>		shrub	to 3m	yellow, cream, white	Jun-Dec	variety of soils including sand, clayey soils, granite or laterite soils	sand plains, slopes, winter wet swamps & flats

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<i>Taxandria juniperina</i>		erect shrub	to 3m	white	Feb-May	variety of soils including sand, clayey loam, peat, gravel or laterite soils	margins of winter wet or permanent swamps or watercourses
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	Swishbush	erect shrub	1-4m	yellow	Oct-Jan	sandy soils or clay	lakes and swamps, river banks, winter wet depressions
<i>Templetonia retusa</i>	Cockies Tongues	many branched shrub	to 4m	red, white, yellow	Apr-Nov	variety of soils including sand, clay, gravel or limestone	plateaus, coastal cliffs, hillsides, road verges
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Western Coastal Wattle	dense shrub	0.8-4m	yellow	Sep-May	sand and limestone	Coastal sand dunes
<i>Actinostrobus pyramidalis</i>	Swamp Cypress	shrub (conifer)	1-4m	cones	Jan-Dec	sandy loam or clayey sand	moist, low lying areas
<i>Banksia polycephala</i>	Many-Headed Dryandra	erect shrub	to 4m	cream, yellow	Jul-Oct	variety of soils including, sandy soils, loam, gravel and lateritic soils	
<i>Banksia praemorsa</i>	Cut-Leaf Banksia	shrub	to 4m	green, yellow, red	Jul-Oct	sandy soils	dunes and sandy hills
<i>Gastrolobium bilobum</i>	Heart-Leaf Poison	bushy, erect shrub	to 4m	yellow, orange	Aug-Dec	clay or loamy soils	rocky peaks and outcrops, along rivers
<i>Hakea cucullata</i>	Hood Leaved Hakea	slender shrub	to 4m	pink	Aug-Oct	gravelly soils	amongst medium to low trees
<i>Hakea ferruginea</i>		erect, rounded, shrub	1-4m	white, cream	Jul-Nov	sandy soils, rocky loam or clay	occupies swamp hillocks
<i>Hakea linearis</i>		tall shrub	0.5-4m	white	Jan-May and Oct-Dec	sandy clay	occupies drainage lines, seasonally wet flats, sandy swamps and wetlands (aquatic sites)

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<i>Hakea pandanica</i>		erect, open shrub	1-4m	white, cream, green	Sept-Nov	variety of soils including, gravel, sand, loam or clay	
<i>Kunzea ericifolia</i>	Spearwood	erect shrub	1-4m	yellow, cream, white	Jul-Dec	peaty sand or quartzite	seasonally wet swamps, moist situations, amongst rocks on summits
<i>Adenanthos sericeus</i> subsp <i>sericeus</i>	Coastal Woolybush	tall shrub	1-5m	red, orange	Mar-Apr and Jul-Dec	sand and granite	coastal sand dunes and granite outcrops
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	Bull Banksia	shrub (in coastal areas)	1.5-5m	yellow, green	Sept-Jan	sand, lateritic soils	
<i>Chorilaena quercifolia</i>	Chorilaena	tall shrub	0.5-5m	white, cream, yellow, green	Apr-Jan	sandy and loamy soils	rocky coasts and hillsides, granite and limestone rocks
<i>Clematis pubescens</i>	Common Clematis	woody shrub or climber	5m	white, cream	May-Nov	wide variety of soils	coastal cliffs, dunes, hills, valleys, river banks
<i>Banksia sessilis</i>	Parrot Bush	prickly shrub	0.5-5m	cream, yellow	Apr-Nov	variety of soils including, sand, limestone, granite and lateritic soils	
<i>Hakea baxteri</i>	Fan Hakea	shrub	1-5m	brown	Oct-Nov	sandy soils, quartzite or lateritic soils	heath land, amongst low trees
<i>Persoonia longifolia</i>	Snottygobble	erect shrub or tree	1-5m	yellow	Nov-Feb	sandy soils, sandy loam or laterite soils	
<i>Spyridium globulosum</i>	Basket Bush	erect shrub	0.5-5m	white	Jun-Nov	sandy soils	coastal sand dunes, limestone
<i>Taxandria linearifolia</i>		small tree	to 5m	white	Sept-Dec	variety of soils including loam, sand, clay, gravel, quartzite or laterite soils	bordering swamps & watercourses

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TREES							
<i>Callistachys lanceolata</i>	Wonnich	erect shrub or tree	1.5-7m	orange, yellow	Sept-Jan	sandy soils	damp areas, watercourses, swamps
<i>Melaleuca cuticularis</i>	Saltwater Paperbark	tree	1-7m	white, cream	Aug-Nov	sandy soils or clay	winter wet depressions, salt lakes, coastal areas, along watercourses
<i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i>	Gorada	tree	1-8m	white, cream	Sept-Feb	sandy soils or clay	winter wet flats, floodplains, creek lines, swampy and saline flats
<i>Persoonia elliptica</i>	Spreading Snottygobble	erect shrub or tree	2-8m	yellow, green	Oct-Feb	sandy soils, sandy loam or laterite soils	
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint	tall shrub or tree	to 10m	white	Jul-Dec	sandy soils, granite and limestone	granite outcrops and limestone areas
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	Slender Banksia	shrub or tree	0.5-10m	stunning upright yellow	Oct-Feb	sandy soils	
<i>Hakea oleifolia</i>	Dungyn	erect shrub or tree	2-10m	white	Aug-Oct	variety of soils including, sandy soils, loam, limestone, granite and laterite soils	salty river floodplains, interdunal flats
<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	Swamp Banksia	shrub or tree	1.5-12m	yellow, orange	Mar-Aug	peaty sand	low lying, seasonally damp areas, along watercourses
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	Sheoak	erect tree	5-15m	brown	May-Oct	sand, laterite soils	jarrah forests
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	Flooded Gum	tree	to 20m	white	Jul-Sept	sandy or loamy soils	wetter parts
<i>Eucalyptus cornuta</i>	Yate	tree	to 25m	yellow, green	Jan-Nov	sandy soils and loam	granite outcrops, moist valleys, winter wet flats

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<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>	Wandoo	tree	to 25m	white, cream	Dec-May	variety of soils including, sandy loam, clay loam, gravel, granite and lateritic soils	stony rises, undulating terrain
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri	dense tree	to 40m	white, pink	Dec-May	light sand soils	flats, hills, slopes, breakaways, wetlands, fringing salt marshes, beside drainage lines
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Jarrah	tree	to 40m	cream, white	Jun-Jan	sandy soils	hills and rises
TREES SUITABLE TO BE PLANTED AS MATURE PLANTS							
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Rottnest Teatree	dense tree	5-8m	cream	Jan-Sept	limestone, clay or sand	coastal cliffs and dunes, salt flats and near salt lakes
<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	Moonah	tree	to 10m	yellow, cream, white	Nov-Feb	sandy soils	swamps
<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>	Swamp Papaerbark	tree	to 10m	white, cream	Jul-Jan	sandy soils, clayey soils or limestone	salt marshes, swamps, along watercourses
<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	Mohan	shrub to tree	5-7m	white, cream	Jul-Nov	sandy soils or clay	near creeks or wet depressions, along watercourses, rocky coastal areas, flats
CLIMBERS							
<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	Native Wisteria	twining shrub or climber	large and vigorous	blue, purple, white	Jul-Oct	sandy soils	coastal limestone, sand plains and dunes
<i>Billardiera fusiformis</i>	Australian Bluebell	sturdy climber		blue, white, pink	Nov-Feb	sandy soils	coastal areas, disturbed water crossing sites

This is only a guide to the common conditions suitable for the listed plants. The resultant size may differ depending on environmental factors.

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UNSUITABLE PLANT SPECIES

The following list of species is deemed unsuitable for use within the Albany district due to their propensity to invade and destroy pristine bushland.

It must be noted that this list is in addition to the declared weed list published each year by the Department of Agriculture. A copy of this list can be found at http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/content/PW/WEED/DECP/DECLAREDPLANTS_INDEX.HTM and should be consulted by developers as a matter of course.

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra wattle
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle
<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	Flinders Ranges Wattle
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle
<i>Agave americana</i>	Agave
<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	Agapanthus
<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Golden Trumpet, Yellow Bell, Angels Trumpet
<i>Allium spp</i>	Allium
<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	Easter Lily
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram Grass
<i>Antigon leptopus</i>	Corky Passion Vine, Chain of Love
<i>Arctotis stoechadifolia</i>	African Daisy
<i>Canna hybrids incl. C.x generalis, c.x orchioides</i>	Canna
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper
<i>Carex testacea</i>	Orange Sedge
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Pigface
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Japanese Hackberry
<i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i>	African Cornflag
<i>Chamaecytisus proliferus</i>	Tagasaste
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor tree
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Taro, Kalo
<i>Conyza spp</i>	Fleabane
<i>Cotyledon orbiculare</i>	Cotyledon

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<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampass grass
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Cypres
<i>Dietes bicolor</i>	Dietes
<i>Dietes grandiflora</i>	Dietes
<i>Dietes iridoides</i>	Dietes
<i>Dimorphotheca ecklonis</i> current name for <i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>	Cape marguerite, River daisy, White daisy bush, Blue-and-white daisy bush
<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Dolichos Pea
<i>Dittrichea viscosa</i>	Yellow-flowered Stinkwort
<i>Emex australis</i>	Double Gee
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Daisy fleabane
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus citridora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Flooded Gum, Rose Gum
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	Spotted Gum
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp	Euphorbia
<i>Freesia</i> spp	Freesia
<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	Whirling Butterflies, White Gaura, Butterfly Gaura
<i>Gazania</i> spp	Gazania
<i>Genista stenopetala</i>	Sweet Broom, Easter Broom, Leafy Broom
<i>Gladiolus</i> spp	Gladiolus
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Common Honey locust
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy, Common Ivy, or English Ivy
<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	Senegal mahogany
<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i> subsp. <i>Formosa</i>	Formosa Firethorn, Golden Rain Tree
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Trailing Shrub Verbena, Trailing Lantana
<i>Lathyrus tingitanus</i>	Tangier Pea
<i>Lavendula stoechas</i>	French Lavender, Spanish Lavender
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Victorian Tea Tree
<i>Limonium lobatum</i> , <i>L. sinuatum</i>	Sea Lavender
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-Headed Mat-Rush
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Narcissus</i> spp	Daffodils

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<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Oenothera spp</i>	Oenothera
<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>	Daisy Bush, African Daisy
<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Trailing African Daisy
<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	Rose Pelargonium
<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Fountain Grass, Chinese Pennisetum, Swamp Foxtail
<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Inkweed
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaf Milkwort, Butterfly Bush
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar
<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	Taylorina
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust
<i>Rubus spp</i>	Blackberry
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Chinese Pepper
<i>Senecio elegans</i>	Purple Groundsel
<i>Senecio glastifolius</i>	Holly-leaved Senecio
<i>Senecio tamoides</i>	Canary Creeper
<i>Senna alata</i>	Candlebush
<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo Apple
<i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i>	Baby's Tears
<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Malabar plum
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Rosewood, Pride-of-Bolivia, Tipu Tree
<i>Tropaelum majus</i>	Nasturtium
<i>Typhus orientalis</i>	Bull Rush
<i>Vinca spp</i>	Vinca
<i>Watsonia spp</i>	Watsonia
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Yucca

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