



## **Australian Plants Society Plant Table Profiles – Sutherland Group**

**(updated March 2022)**

Below is a progressive list of all cultivated plants from members' gardens and Joseph Banks Native Plants Reserve that have made an appearance on the Plant Table at Sutherland Group meetings. Links to websites are provided for the plants so that further research can be done. Plants are grouped in the categories of:

- Trees and large shrubs (woody plants generally taller than 4 m)
- Medium to small shrubs (woody plants from 0.1 to 4 m)
- Ground covers or ground-dwelling (Grasses, orchids, herbaceous and soft-wooded plants, ferns etc), as well as epiphytes (eg: *Platyserium*)
- Vines and scramblers

Plants are in alphabetical order by botanic names within plants categories (see table of contents below) with family name provided. Common names are included where there is a known common name for the plant:

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## Trees and Large shrubs

***Acacia decurrens* (Green Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)  
 Locally common tree in Sydney, usually on alluvial and shale soils, rather than sandstone. Brilliant winter flowerer bearing masses of stunning yellow inflorescences. Tends to be short lived but grows fast. Will often succumb to borer and dieback and then fall over. Good for 5-10 years. Easy to grow.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~decurrens>  
<http://www.anbg.gov.au/acacia/species/A-decurrens.html>

***Acacia denticulosa* (Sandpaper Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)  
 A very interesting wattle from Western Australia, Leonie brought in a specimen at the August 2018 meeting. It has large coarse-textured leaves (phyllodes) with jagged margins and very conspicuous spike-inflorescences which are bright yellow. From WA, it grows to 4 m tall and up to 3 metres wide and is found naturally on granite hills or shallow sandy soils. Hopefully this means it will grow well on our sandstone areas. It will be a real talking point – both for its foliage and flowers. Tip prune to provide a denser habit. It can be propagated from seed. Well worth growing!

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2012/acacia-denticulosa.html>  
<http://www.wildflowersocietywa.org.au/advice-and-tips/sandpaper-wattle-acacia-denticulosa/>

***Acacia fimbriata* (Fringed Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)  
 A 4-6 m tree which has lemon flowers in last quantities. There is also a dwarf form 1-2 m tall. Very hardy plant but will do better in good soil with some moisture. Prune lightly for a nice open-shaped shrub or prune harder and regularly for a dense hedge-like plant. One of the really attractive wattles!

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~fimbriata>  
[http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/Species%20Navigator/Media/Html/Acacia\\_fimbriata.htm](http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/Species%20Navigator/Media/Html/Acacia_fimbriata.htm)

***Acacia howittii* (Sticky Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)  
 A small tree to 8 m from Victoria with perfumed, pendulous foliage. There are a number of cultivars including A. 'Green Wave' which is a sprawling groundcover good in pots and baskets. It copes with dry and shade. Prune after flowering to encourage a denser habit and for better flowering next season.

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp10/acacia-howittii.html>  
[http://www.gardensonline.com.au/GardenShed/PlantFinder/Show\\_1078.aspx](http://www.gardensonline.com.au/GardenShed/PlantFinder/Show_1078.aspx)



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***Acacia longifolia* (Long-leaved Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)  
Tree to 8 metres high found locally in Sydney sandstone and sand dune bushland and up and down the NSW Coast.

Has linear leaves to about 3 cm wide and 20 cm long. It is a variable species.

Flowers are produced in the rod / spike inflorescences in leaf axils – quite profusely.

Very easy to grow. May succumb to borers eventually. Give some room as it can spread quite wide.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~longifolia>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acacia\\_longifolia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acacia_longifolia)

***Acacia longissima* (Long-leaved Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)  
Native to coastal NSW on sandy and clay soils, it grows from 2 to 6 m tall. Delicate long thin foliage. Produces spike-like inflorescences but not in large quantities. An attractive foliage contrast plant.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~longissima>

***Acacia mearnsii* (Black wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)

Locally common in Sydney bushland.

Has similar feathery foliage and pale yellow flowers as *A. parramattensis*, and is fast growing lasting 15- 20 years. Give it some room and enriched soil with good drainage.

**Websites:**

[http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Acacia\\_mearnsii.htm](http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Acacia_mearnsii.htm)

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~mearnsii>

***Acacia podalyriifolia* (Queensland Silver Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)

A very stunning wattle to 8 m tall with fluorescent yellow inflorescences which contrast magnificently with the blu-ish grey foliage. It is a bit of a problem in Sydney with weedy tendencies and has taking a liking to Joseph Banks Native Plants Reserve. Probably not one to plant close to bushland, but still a very showy specimen and easy to grow.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/a-pod.html>

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/acacia/species/A-podalyriifolia.html>

***Acacia pravissima* (Ovens Wattle / Wedges-leaved Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)

A NSW wattle potentially reaching 8 metres tall. It has small wedges-shaped leaves, blue-ish/grey in colour. It has a very interesting form. Easy to grow. Flowers in globular heads. Can tolerate a range of soils. Plant in some sun.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~pravissima>

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/acacia-pravissima-ovens-wattle/>



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***Acacia spectabilis* (Mudgee Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)  
 Found on the tablelands of NSW, it grows to 6 m high with a semi-weeping habit. Has bi-pinnate foliage with bluish-grey colour and bears profuse bright yellow inflorescences in August-October. Easy enough to grow – keep the water up to it.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp2/acacia-spectabilis.html>

<http://anpsa.org.au/a-spe.html>

***Acacia stricta* (Straight Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)  
 A local native shrub growing to about 6 m tall. Has linear phyllodes and inflorescences in globular heads. Grows in a variety of soils. Easy to grow. Prune to encourage more flowers.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~stricta>

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/acacia/species/A-stricta.html>

***Acmena smithii* (Lilly Pilly)** (Family: Myrtaceae)  
 A local native tree found close to ocean cliffs and beaches, it is usually growing in rainforest habitats in deep sandstone gullies. It has typical dark green myrtle-like leaves which are usually at least 4 cm wide and long and an ovate shape with drip tips. It has white staminate flowers, which then form small apple-looking berries about 1 to 2 cm across. Fruits can ripen to purple and are very attractive. A very useful tree in gardens, it can form a dense screen and good shade once it gets to around 5 m tall. There are a range of forms / cultivars now available commercially. Like an enriched soil with good drainage. Needs some room but takes years to get large.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acmena~smithii>

<http://anpsa.org.au/a-smi.html>

***Acmena smithii* var. *minor* (Dwarf Lilly Pilly)** (Family: Myrtaceae)  
 Evergreen shrub with glossy green leaves. Grows to about 5 m tall and 2 m wide. Makes a great hedge with new foliage being dark red/bronze. Produces white flowers in Summer. A good versatile hedge which can be hardy. Give some organic matter to improve its vigour. Keep the water up in the early stages.

**Websites:**

<http://www.evergreengrowers.com.au/shop/hedging-screening/dwarf-lilly-pilly-acmena-smithii-minor/>

<http://www.fernview.com.au/all-categories/hedges/acmena-smithii-minor-53ff42b5ebf67-detail>

***Adenanthos sericeus* (Woollybush)** (Family: Proteaceae)  
 Attractive dense shrub from WA, to 5 m tall with grey-ish foliage and dark red flowers, produced either solitary or in small groups. Excellent feature and foliage contrast plant. People also like to use it as a living Xmas tree.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/adenanthos-sericeus-woolly-bush/>

<http://www.sgaonline.org.au/albany-woolly-bush-a-home-grown-christmas-tree/>



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**Agonis flexuosa (Willow Myrtle)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A commonly planted small tree, native to WA, it has a pendulous foliage and produces white flowers which can be profuse. The crushed leaves have a peppermint smell. Useful shade tree and quite hardy. It will need a 5 x 5 x 10 m space at least to grow. Can be weedy in some parts of Australia.

**Websites:**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agonis\\_flexuosa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agonis_flexuosa)  
<http://anpsa.org.au/a-file.html>

**Alectryon subcinereus (Native Quince)** (Family: Sapindaceae)

A small tree usually found in warmer rainforest, it is locally native and common in rainforest gardens. Has good sized toothed leaves and delicate panicles of yellow flowers. As the common name suggests, it produces a red fruit about 1 to 2 cm wide. Plant in a spot with some space, give some water to establish and soil improvement.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Alectryon~subcinereus>  
<http://www.sassafras.id.au/alecsubcin.html>

**Alloxylon flammeum (Tree Waratah)** (Family: Proteaceae)

A tree potentially reaching 30 m in the wild, it is native to far north Queensland rainforests. It has been common in cultivation for some time. Long waratah-like green leaves to about 15 cm long and a few wide. Bright red-orange inflorescences about 8 cm wide produced towards the ends of the branches. Reputed to be a hardy plant on a range of soils. Give adequate moisture to get the best results.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/a-fla.html>  
[http://keys.trin.org.au/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Alloxylon\\_flammeum.htm](http://keys.trin.org.au/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Alloxylon_flammeum.htm)

**Anetholea anisata (Aniseed Myrtle)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

Formerly *Backhousia anisata* and probably soon generally recognised as *Syzygium anisatum* it is a large tree with corky bark, it is found on the North Coast of NSW in rainforest. Has attractive foliage with strongly undulate margins and a distinct aniseed smell when crushed. Small white flowers. Give an enriched soil and prune for a denser shape.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Anetholea~anisata>



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**Angophora costata (Sydney Red Gum / Smooth-barked Apple)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

One of the most iconic Sydney sandstone trees. Many exist as remnants in our residential streets and they can produce seedlings in the garden quite readily.

Smooth red-salmon-orange trunks which are quite attractive with terminal clusters of white flowers produced in October-January. They form hollows which attract all sorts of wildlife and old trees have distinctive contorted limbs. Lanceolate green leaves to about 15 cm long by 2 cm wide. New growth can be purple-red.

They can get large and heavy and can fall in storms in residential areas. They can be cut back and treated as a mallee and will continuously reshoot.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Angophora%7Ecostata>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp8/ango-cos.html>

**Angophora floribunda (Rough-barked Apple)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A very common tree in NSW, found on sandy to heavier soils, on creeklines and rocky slopes and gullies. It is found in western Sydney in good numbers on shale-sandstone transition and alluvial flats. Found in Sutherland Shire in lesser numbers.

It has rough fibrous bark along the entirety of its growth and the contorted canopy is usually a solid identification feature.

Opposite leaves are blue-green with prominent venation on the underside.

Makes a nice street tree and specimen tree.

It grows to about 20 m tall and can spread widely so not overly suited to small gardens. Can tolerate a range of soils.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Angophora~floribunda>  
<https://resources.austplants.com.au/plant/angophora-floribunda/>

**Angophora hispida (Dwarf Apple)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A very common local small tree to shrub on Sydney sandstone.

It is easily recognisable with its broad blue-green stiff leaves and coarsely hairy stems. It produces very showy white terminal flowers which are followed by large cup-shaped capsules; the pedicels of which also have coarse red hairs.

Can be grown in landscapes and gardens, they can get to about 10 metres tall but can be kept much shorter through pruning, to create a dense bush. Likes a sandy soil for best results.

**Websites:**

<https://resources.austplants.com.au/plant/angophora-hispida/>  
<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Angophora~hispida>



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**Archirhodomyrtus beckleri (Rose Myrtle)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

Shrub or small tree to 6 m tall, it is native to northern NSW in rainforests. Has lilly-pilly foliage and dainty 5-petaled flowers which are solitary and about 1 cm in diameter. The petals are white or pink and the stamens are deep pink giving a lovely effect. This plant does well in gardens and is said to tolerate a range of soils. Plant in full sun to part shade. Is not often cultivated but should be more often!

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Archirhodomyrtus~beckleri>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/a-bec.html>

**Atractocarpus fitzalanii (Brown Gardenia or Yellow Mangosteen)** (Family: Rubiaceae)

A shrub, naturally found in tropical Qld. It has scented flowers and lush foliage. Grows to 10 m tall. Relatively easy to grow.

**Websites:**

[http://keys.trin.org.au/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Atractocarpus\\_fitzalanii\\_subsp.\\_fitzalanii.htm](http://keys.trin.org.au/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Atractocarpus_fitzalanii_subsp._fitzalanii.htm)  
<http://www.whitsundaylandcare.org.au/plants-database/attractocarpus-fitzalanii>

**Backhousia citriodora (Lemon Myrtle)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A very popular native myrtle which strongly aromatic lemon leaves, popular for tea-making and other culinary uses. Endemic to QLD in subtropical rainforests between Mackay and Brisbane. It can grow to 20 m tall but will take a while to get there, it has conspicuous white-cream flowers at the terminals and broad leathery leaves. Plant in an enriched soil with good drainage. Prune to a desirable shape. Very hardy. Propagate from cuttings.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp14/backhousia-citriodora.html>  
<http://www.australianplants.net.au/40-membersarticles/plant-profiles/93-backhousia-citriodora.html>

**Backhousia myrtifolia (Grey Myrtle)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A local tree which is found on freshwater creeklines on alluvium or sandstone, it has ovate dull-green leaves with a sweet smell. Very similar to a Lilly Pilly in appearance, it produces white staminate flowers on the terminals. Slow growing to start with but can then grow quite quickly. Give an enriched soil with plenty of mulch. There is now a form available which flowers most of the year.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Backhousia~myrtifolia>  
[http://www.saveourwaterwaysnow.com.au/01\\_cms/details\\_pop.asp?ID=107](http://www.saveourwaterwaysnow.com.au/01_cms/details_pop.asp?ID=107)

**Banksia ericifolia (Heath Banksia)** (Family: Proteaceae)

A local shrub growing in sandstone and sandy bushland. It has small narrow leaves with prominent toothing and spectacular large inflorescences up to 30 cm long! Colours range from light orange to burnt orange to almost red. Grows to about 5 m tall and can get several metres wide. Seems to tolerate heavier soils (clay) provided there is enough drainage. Excellent bird and sugar glider attractor. Prune carefully after flowering and give some low-phosphorus fertiliser to promote flowering.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2002/banksia-ericifolia.html>  
<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Banksia~ericifolia>



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***Banksia 'Giant Candles'*** (Family: Proteaceae)

A cross between *B. ericifolia* and *B. spinulosa*, it is a large shrub in cultivation which can flower prolifically. Plant in well-drained soil. Prune after flowering for more flowers next season.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/banksia-ericifolia-giant-candles-banksia/>

***Banksia integrifolia (Coast Banksia)*** (Family: Proteaceae)

Tree to 15 m tall, commonly found on sandy habitats in NSW, it has yellow inflorescences about 10 cm long and mid-green to dark green leaves. Likely needs a sandy soil to do well.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Banksia~integrifolia>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banksia\\_integrifolia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banksia_integrifolia)

***Banksia marginata (Silver Banksia)*** (Family: Proteaceae)

Large shrub to 4 m tall. Prolific yellow flowers and narrow toothed leaves. Relatively easy to grow though slow growing. Give a well-drained soil with some sun. Prune to encourage prolific flowering. One of the most attractive banksias!

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2012/banksia-marginata.html>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/b-mar.html>

***Banksia plagiocarpa (Hinchinbrook Island Banksia)*** (Family: Proteaceae)

A large shrub to about 5 metres tall, with attractive serrated margins on some leaves. The inflorescences are about 10 cm long and pale yellow when open. It does best in sun or dappled shade in well drained soils and a frost free spot.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/b-pla.html>  
<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/banksia-plagiocarpa-hinchinbrook-island-banksia/>

***Banksia praemorsa (Cut-leaved Banksia)*** (Family: Proteaceae)

A shrub from WA to about 4 m tall with leathery leaves to about 5 cm long and toothed. Flowers spikes up to 100 mm long with a deep red colour. Requires well-draining soil and a sunny position.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/b-pra.html>  
<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/banksia-praemorsa-cut-leaf-banksia/>



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***Banksia serrata* (Old Man Banksia) (Family: Proteaceae)**

A locally common and very iconic tree to about 8 metres tall or slightly more. It has lanceolate to oblong leaves with serrated margins which are produced in false whorls and large inflorescences – spikes – which can be grandiose and up to 40 cm long! A slow growing banksia and easily found in Sydney sandstone bushland. Great cut flower. Also has gnarled bark when mature. Grows from Tasmania to northern NSW, mainly along the coast. Is being used more and more and as street tree in Sutherland. Needs good drainage to thrive.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/b-ser.html>

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Banksia~serrata>

***Brachychiton acerifolius* (Illawarra Flame Tree) (Family: Malvaceae)**

A tree native to NSW which can reach 35 m in its natural habitat. Found in sub-tropical rainforest north of the Shoalhaven River and on the North Coast. However, it does naturalise in Sydney bushland and other areas. Now classified in the same family as Hibiscus, it has stunning 5-petaled red flowers produced in October, though the amount of flowering can vary between years and between trees. Has large palmate foliage which is usually shed at flowering time. Give a semi-sunny position in enriched well-drained soil. Can be very stunning if it flowers well. Propagate from seed which is produced in large heavy follicles!

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/b-ace.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Brachychiton~acerifolius>

***Brachychiton populneus* (Kurrajong) (Family: Malvaceae)**

A common tree in NSW, more commonly found in inland areas, they can have a very formal natural shape. It is a tree to possibly 20 m tall and has 3-5-lobed leaves. Produces creamy white flowers which have a dark red throat. Usually found on heavier soils but it may tolerate a sandy soil with some enrichment. Needs some room to spread out.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Brachychiton~populneus>

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2002/brachychiton-populneus.html>

***Buckinghamia celsissima* (Ivory Curl) (Family: Proteaceae)**

A very attractive shrub to small tree to 8 metres tall in cultivation, with long variable green leaves and creamy-white Macadamia-like inflorescences. It makes a great specimen plant and street tree. Usually hardy and easy to grow. Prune to shape early on. It can be kept shorter with regular pruning. A must have for any native garden!

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/b-cels.html>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/buckinghamia-celsissima-ivory-curl/>



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**Callistemon 'Kings Park Special'** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A small tree with vibrant red inflorescences, growing to 5 m tall by 4 m wide. Main flowering in Spring but will also flower in Autumn. Likes an open position and responds well to moderate or severe pruning. Tolerates a range of soils.

**Websites:**

<http://www.burkesbackyard.com.au/fact-sheets/in-the-garden/flowering-plants-shrubs/ugly-bottlebrush/#.WjadLf96Uk>  
[http://www.flemings.com.au/ornamental\\_details.asp?CULT\\_ID=CALLKING](http://www.flemings.com.au/ornamental_details.asp?CULT_ID=CALLKING)

**Callistemon 'Endeavour'** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A stunning bottlebrush growing to 4 m tall by 3 m wide, it has bright metallic red-pink flowers. Can take a variety of soils and is very hardy. Prune mildly or hard for more flowering. Plant in a sunny position.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/callistemon-endeavour-bottlebrush/>

**Callistemon salignus (Willow-leaved Bottlebrush)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

One of the few bottlebrushes with papery park, it is a tree growing to about 10 m tall. Grows naturally in NSW on the edges of swamps and river flats, along the NSW coast and tablelands. Yellow-flowered inflorescences produced in large number, it is a tree that can provide some privacy and density. Give it some room to spread out.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Callistemon~salignus>  
<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/callistemon-salignus-willow-bottlebrush/>

**Callistemon viminalis (Weeping Bottlebrush)** Family: Myrtaceae

A commonly used street tree growing to around 8 m tall, it has a weeping pendulous habit. It is native to northern NSW. Linear leaves to about 5 cm long and less than 1 cm wide which are sharply pointed. It usually has bright red inflorescences. Very hardy plant that will tolerate a range of soils. Prune to encourage a dense shape with much more flowering.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Callistemon~viminalis>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp12/callistemon-viminalis.html>

**Callitris rhomboidea (Port Jackson Pine)** (Family: Cupressaceae)

Local native pine tree growing to about 6 m tall – they still persist in sandstone crevices. Not often cultivated but they can be seen in JB Native Gardens. Scale leaves are in whorls of three. Produces woody cones which split open. Possibly attractive to birds like Cockatoos. Makes for a good foliage contrast with grey-ish foliage and will add something different to what else you have growing. Give good drainage – seems to be happy on slopes.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Callitris~rhomboidea>  
[http://www.gardensonline.com.au/GardenShed/PlantFinder/Show\\_1500.aspx](http://www.gardensonline.com.au/GardenShed/PlantFinder/Show_1500.aspx)



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**Casuarina glauca (Swamp Oak)** (Family Casuarinaceae)

A local flowering tree which grows to 25 metres tall, it is common and usually restricted to creeklines and estuaries, especially the Georges and Hacking Rivers in our area. Can be grown easily in a garden but can get large and have invasive roots. Could be pruned to a dense smaller shrub if preferred. Has attractive pine-like foliage with modified branchlets (but is not a pine tree). Would grow on a variety of soils. They make a very interesting mournful noise when the wind blows through them.

Rhonda Daniels captured the male flowers. Plants are separately male and female with female trees producing red-brown globular flower clusters followed by woody cone-like fruits.

Note the prostrate forms that can be grown

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Casuarina~glauca>  
<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/casuarina-glauca-cousin-it-sheoak/>

**Ceratopetalum gummiferum (NSW Christmas Bush)** (Family: Cunoniaceae)

Local native large shrub or small tree – there are now a range of cultivars available selected for the shades of red of the flower sepals displayed around Christmas time. Grow on sandy soil with good drainage, it should do well. Prune after flowering to promote a dense habit for a better display next year. White flowers produced in Spring which have sepals which then turn red and enlarge. Needs a nice open spot with some room.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp3/ceratopetalum-gummiferum.html>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/c-gumm.html>

**Citrus australasica (Finger Lime)** (Family: Rutaceae)

Native to northern NSW and south-east Queensland, it is a large shrub growing to 6 m. Beware the prickly spines growing to 25 mm, so perhaps plant in a place where it can be admired and harvested but not in people's way. Flowers are white and leaves are aromatic. It does not do exceptionally well in southern Sydney but there is a large one going well at JB Native Plants Reserve. Popular in bush tucker – the fruit is highly desired. Give an enriched soil with good drainage and plenty of moisture.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2013/citrus-australasica.html>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/c-aust.html>

**Corymbia cultivars (Flowering Gum)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

One of the flowering gums with bright pink, red or orange flowers. Slow growing to begin with then can reach 5 m or more. Give good drainage and some sun. Can be cut right back (above graft union) to encourage vigorous new growth. Very large and attractive capsules produced after flowering.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/c-red.html>  
<https://www.gardenclinic.com.au/how-to-grow-article/flowering-gums?pid=44203>



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***Corymbia gummifera* (Red Bloewood) (Family: Myrtaceae)**

A prolific local native tree on sandstone ridges and gullies in woodlands and forests, there are also some remnant street trees in Sutherland Shire.

Grows to potentially 30 metres tall, but likely much smaller if cultivated. It has tessellated bark on the trunk and broad green leaves. Flowers are produced profusely at the terminals in Summer followed by urn-shaped woody capsules.

Will need some space to grow and can be kept in a mallee form less than 5 metres tall if required. Simply cut back trunk once it gets to about 5 metres and allow it to reshoot.

Requires a sandy to sandy-clay soil.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Corymbia~gummifera>  
[http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Htm/Corymbia\\_gummifera.htm](http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Htm/Corymbia_gummifera.htm)

***Cyathea australis* (Rough Tree Fern) (Family: Cyatheaceae)**

An arboreal fern growing to 20 m tall, Cyatheas in general have been popular in cultivation for a long time. Has a rough trunk with circular patches and very large fronds to about 3 m long by up to 1 metre wide. The fronds are heavily dissected.

It is found on the coast, tablelands and western slopes of NSW and other eastern states. Grows reliably well. Can be grown in a copse to good effect. Give it some room to spread and reliable moisture.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Cyathea~australis>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2003/cyathea-spp.html>

***Davidsonia jerseyana* (Davidsons Plum) (Family: Cunoniaceae)**

A rainforest tree, growing to 10 m tall, found in North-eastern NSW where it is endangered, it has become a popular garden plant for using the fruit to make jam. It has very interesting compound leaves with a very large leaflets (to about 10 cm long by 4 cm wide) and velvety hairs on the stems and leaf undersides. The leaves give the plant an interesting architecture. The fruits are deep red and plum-like and Can be transplanted, at least when small.

Grow in a semi-shaded spot with reliable soil moisture.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=gn&name=Davidsonia>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Davidsonia\\_jerseyana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Davidsonia_jerseyana)

***Elaeocarpus reticulatus* (Blueberry Ash) (Family: Elaeocarpaceae)**

Locally common large shrub on sandstone soils, it has laurel-type leaves with a leathery texture. Flowers are white and finely fringed and hang downwards. An attractive and hardy plant which can be pruned to create a denser habit. There is pink-flowering form "Prima Donna" which is now very popular. Makes a nice street tree.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2002/elaecarpus-reticulatus.html>  
<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Elaeocarpus~reticulatus>



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***Eucalyptus latens* (Narrow-leaved Red Mallee)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

This specimen was brought in by Rhonda in November 2019 from a potted plant, it is endemic to WA. Grows to 5 m tall and has smooth grey to copper coloured bark. It produces white inflorescences. A cultivar called Moon Lagoon is sold. Likes full sun and well drained soil types. Mallees are always interesting plants to grow and under used. They can always be trimmed hard after a few years as they will reshoot from lignotubers.

**Websites:**

[http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Htm/Eucalyptus\\_latens.htm](http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Htm/Eucalyptus_latens.htm)

[https://www.bushlandflora.com.au/plants\\_Native/wholesale\\_nursery\\_m/Eucalyptus-latens-moon-lagoon/Eucalyptus-moon-lagoon.php](https://www.bushlandflora.com.au/plants_Native/wholesale_nursery_m/Eucalyptus-latens-moon-lagoon/Eucalyptus-moon-lagoon.php)

***Eucalyptus pulverulenta* 'Baby Blue'** (Family: Myrtaceae)

This species is small tree native to NSW, with a very restricted distribution and is considered threatened in the wild. It grows from around Bathurst, south to Bombala. It has distinctive blue-grey orbiculate (circular) to heart-shaped leaves with makes it attractive to grow. A cultivar called Baby Blue is on the market which is likely just a form of the species. Flowers well and produces nice fruit. Tolerates heavy soils and frost. Likely hardy. Can be pruned into all sorts of shapes and appearances.

**Websites:**

[https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-](https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eucalyptus~pulverulenta)

[bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eucalyptus~pulverulenta](https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eucalyptus~pulverulenta)

<https://malleedesign.com.au/prune-me-i-am-eucalyptus-pulverulenta/>

***Eucalyptus sieberi* (Silver-top Ash)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A local tree, usually found on upper sandstone gullies and ridgetops. It has dark black fibrous bark (almost ironbark-looking) and bare upper branches with red branchlets. The leaves are blue-green and they glisten in the sunlight when one looks at the canopy. In places like the southern highlands, they can get quite large (up to 30 metres). Likely too large for most suburban gardens but a nice tree to grow. It could be routinely cut back and kept as a mallee. Produces bright white eucalypt flowers in October-November. A very nice tree – hardy on sandy soils.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eucalyptus~sieberi>

<https://resources.austplants.com.au/plant/eucalyptus-sieberi/>

***Ficus coronata* (Sandpaper Fig)** (Family: Moraceae)

Native to NSW mainly in rainforest areas. It is potentially a small tree but usually a shrub. Rough (scabrous) upper leaf surfaces and hairy undersurfaces, with hairy figs. Grow in a good fertile soil with adequate drainage. May be useful in attracting birds.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2015/ficus-coronata.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Ficus~coronata>



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***Flindersia bennettiana* (Bennett's Ash)** (Family: Rutaceae)

Supplied by Jason Salmon from a tree at Sutherland Council Nursery, it is a rainforest tree of northern NSW. Can get to 40 m high! Large lush compound foliage with small white flowers produced in terminal inflorescences. Obviously needs some room to grow on improved soil.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Flindersia~bennettiana>  
<http://noosasnativeplants.com.au/plants/235/flindersia-bennettiana>

***Graptophyllum excelsum* (Scarlet Fuschia)** (Family: Acanthaceae)

A small tree which can get to 8 m tall but usually to 4 m with multiple stems. It is from tropical Queensland. Flowers are an eye-catching deep red and tubular. Can flower profusely. Prune to shape and for better flowers – it is a hardy plant. Plant in full sun.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/g-exc.html>  
<http://www.australianplants.net.au/40-membersarticles/plant-profiles/100-graptophyllum-excelsum.html>

***Graptophyllum ilicifolium* (Mt Blackwood Holly)** (Family: Acanthaceae)

Large rainforest shrub from QLD with showy scarlet flowers, it is a very interesting plant and is also endangered naturally. Will grow to 5 m high and has ovate leaves with toothed margins. Grows better in warmer climates so pick a warm spot. Give it light shade and prune to promote flowering.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/g-ili.html>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graptophyllum\\_ilicifolium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graptophyllum_ilicifolium)



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***Grevillea banksii* (Banks Grevillea / Byfield Waratah / Red Silky Oak)** (Family: Proteaceae)

A tall vigorous grevillea to 7 metres tall but only spreading narrowly, it is endemic to Queensland, occurring between Ipswich and Townsville, mainly in dry sclerophyll woodland and forest and coastal heathland.

It is a mostly upright shrub with large strongly divided (not-rigid) leaves with greeny-silver undersides.

The inflorescences are terminal, standing straight upright above the foliage, bright red in colour and cylindrical. Grows really well and quickly and takes hard pruning. Can produce a lot of inflorescences which are bird attracting.

**'Candelabra Pink' 'Candelabra White'** (grafted) (Family: Proteaceae)

A relatively late cultivar (which is a hybrid with *G. banksii* being one of the parents) with an upright narrow habit, with a height to 3 metres tall. It is a grafted form with large dark green lobed leaves. This is combined with bright deep-pink or white inflorescences which are also help upright. Reported to be very hardy in full sun or light shade and with good drainage. Prune to get more flowers and created a denser upright habit. Reported to be useful as a hedge.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-pink-candelabra-grevillea/>  
<https://malleedesign.com.au/another-favourite-grafted-grevillea/>  
<https://www.grevilleas.com.au/grev64.html>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/g-ban.html>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea\\_banksii](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea_banksii)

***Grevillea* 'Long John' (syn: 'Elegance')** (Family: Proteaceae)

A cross between *G. johnsonii* and *G. longistyla*, it is a shrub to 5 m tall with thick dissected foliage and creamy-pink inflorescences. Likes a sunny position and well-draining soil. It does go by the name and even sold as *G. 'Elegance'* but the formal correct name is 'Long John'.

**Websites:**

<http://www.australianplantsonline.com.au/grevillea-elegance.html>

***Grevillea eriostachya* (Yellow-flame Grevillea / Desert Grevillea)** (Family: Proteaceae)

A grevillea from a large part of WA, it grows in the sandy deserts. Has very dissected leaves with very thin segments, blue-green in colour. Grows to about 2 metres tall and can spread widely.

Produces a cylindrical inflorescence which is golden yellow but is green in bud. Very attractive plant and is cultivated commonly, especially in WA. Needs a hot dry climate to thrive and a fast drainage soil. Prune regularly to encourage a denser shape and give some room to spread.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/g-eri.html>  
<https://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1240>  
<https://www.bgpa.wa.gov.au/about-us/information/our-plants/plants-in-focus/2604-grevillea-eriostachya>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Grevillea* ‘Goliath’** (Family: Proteaceae)

A cultivar with not a lot of online information available. It appears similar to cultivars like *Grevillea* ‘Moonlight’ in the leaf size and shape, as well as inflorescence size. However, the attraction is bright to deep red flowers which are very vibrant. It is a grafted cultivar and so likely quite hardy.

Grows to about 5 m tall. Keep pruned to encourage more inflorescences. This is a very showy plant!

**Websites:**

<https://www.facebook.com/apssafleurieugroup/posts/grevillea-goliath-i-have-been-impressed-with-this-grevillea-how-it-seemed-to-fly/1019980074852501/>  
<https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/248895/#b>

***Grevillea* ‘Honey Gem’** (Family: Proteaceae)

A shrub to about 5 m tall, it has thin dissected foliage and orange spike-inflorescences. Reputed to be the best bird attracting *Grevillea*.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/g-honey1.html>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea\\_'Honey\\_Gem'](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea_'Honey_Gem')

***Grevillea* ‘Ivanhoe’** (Family: Proteaceae)

Another tooth-brush flowering *Grevillea* which very distinguishing dissected foliage. Pretty red-pink flowers. Grows to 5 x 4 m. Very hardy large shrub. Bird-attracting and a good screening plant. Prune regularly for density and to promote flowering. Plant in a sunny spot for best performance. Not overly fussy.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-ivanhoe-grevillea/>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/acra/descriptions/acc380.html>

***Grevillea johnsonii* – Orange Form** (Family: Proteaceae)

Orange-flowered form of *Grevillea johnsonii* – a native to NSW. Leaves to 25 cm long and thinly dissected. Grows to 4 m high. Flowers in late winter to early spring.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Grevillea-johnsonii>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea\\_johnsonii](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea_johnsonii)

***Grevillea* ‘Kay Williams’** (Family: Proteaceae)

Tall shrub to 4 m tall with cream and pink inflorescences and grey-green leaves. A hardy shrub which grows quickly in a well-drained soil. Pruning maintains denseness and encourages flowering.

**Websites:**

<http://www.grevilleas.com.au/grev19.html>  
<http://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1245>



***Grevillea longifolia*** (Family: Proteaceae)

A local Sydney shrub with a limited distribution on Sydney sandstone creeklines which can grow to 5 m tall. It has grey-green foliage with strongly dissected margins and sharp segments. It tends to spread its branches almost horizontally or even towards the ground. Has very attractive red to metallic-pink tooth-brush inflorescences that can be about 8 cm long – making this a very attractive plant.

Easy to grow – it will fill in a space or be a feature.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Grevillea-longifolia>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp5/gre-long.html>

***Grevillea 'Majestic'*** (Family: Proteaceae)

Shrub to 4m with deeply dissected green foliage. Very attractive inflorescences with flowers having red tepals and cream styles. Grow in full sun with good drainage.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-majestic-grevillea/>  
<http://www.grevilleas.com.au/grev24.html>

***Grevillea 'Sandra Gordon'*** (Family: Proteaceae)

A large grevillea growing to 8 m tall and several metres wide, it is said to be a hybrid between *G. sessilis* and *G. pteridifolia* and originated from Queensland. It has finely dissected large leaves and yellow-orange inflorescences. Flowers most of the year. Can be pruned hard to encourage more flowering. It is hardy and tolerates a variety of soils. Needs some room to spread out.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-sandra-gordon-grevillea/>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/acra/descriptions/acc114.html>

***Grevillea 'Scarlet Sprite'*** (Family: Proteaceae)

Growing to 5 x 5 m tall, with short narrow prickly leaves. It has red flowers produced in spider-clusters. Good plant for cooler climates, it likes a well-drained soil which can be clay-based. Prune for compact growth. Great bird-attractant.

**Websites:**

<http://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1262>  
<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-rosmarinifolia-scarlet-sprite-grevillea/>

***Grevillea 'Sylvia'*** (Family: Proteaceae)

One of the 'toilet-brush' Grevilleas with stunning rosy-pink inflorescences and divided greyish foliage. Potentially reaching 4 x 5 m. Prefers well-drained soils in full sun to thrive. Bird attracting.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-sylvia-grevillea/>  
<http://www.grevilleas.com.au/grev40.html>



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***Grevillea* 'White Wings'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Dense and prickly shrub growing to 4 x 4 m, it is from eastern Australia. Produces profuse white flowers most of the year. Give a well-drained soil in full sun or some shade. It makes a good screen, barrier and bird refuge.

**Websites:**

<http://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1269>

[http://www.gardensonline.com.au/GardenShed/PlantFinder/Show\\_3459.aspx](http://www.gardensonline.com.au/GardenShed/PlantFinder/Show_3459.aspx)

***Hakea bucculenta* (Red Pokers)** (Family: Proteaceae)

Conspicuous upright shrub with long linear foliage and bright red spike-inflorescences. It is a Western Australian. Grows to 4 m high and a few metres wide. Needs full sun and protection from wind to do well.

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp12/hakea-bucculenta.html>

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp12/hakea-bucculenta.html>

***Hakea laurina* (Pincushion Hakea)** (Family: Proteaceae)

Very popular native shrub from WA with wattle-looking leaves, growing to 5 x 5 m. Globular clusters of red flowers with cream styles. Give a well-drained soil in full sun for best results. Prune early on and periodically to promote flowering. It will be a talking point in your garden!

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp2/hakea-laurina.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hakea\\_laurina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hakea_laurina)

***Hakea salicifolia* (Willow-leaved Hakea)** (Family: Proteaceae)

A local Sydney small tree or large shrub to about 6 m tall in wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest. It grows north from the Shoalhaven River along the coast. It is a species that has naturalized in other bushland habitats like sandstone due to extensive planting. Has nice cream flowers in leaf axils followed by distinctive woody fruits. Nice plant as a gap filler to create some height and structure. Grows relatively easily:

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Hakea~salicifolia>

<http://anpsa.org.au/h-sal.html>

***Hibiscus heterophyllus* (Native Rosella)** (Family: Malvaceae)

A native hibiscus, growing to a narrow small tree, which can be found in disturbed rainforest areas and other bushland, from around Nowra, along the NSW coast into Queensland. It does very well in cultivation and can even be seen as slightly weedy in some bushland areas where it does not belong. Has large linear to trilobed leaves and large solitary flowers which can be pink or yellow with purple parts.

Easy to grow on a sandy or slightly heavier soil. Give some enrichment for better flowering. It tolerates a little frost but not much.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/h-het.html>

[https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-](https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Hibiscus~heterophyllus)

[bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Hibiscus~heterophyllus](https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Hibiscus~heterophyllus)



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***Hymenosporum flavum* (Native Frangipani)** (Family: Pittosporaceae)

Classed as a small rainforest tree but can reach 20 m tall if happy. Attractive largish leaves and cream to yellow flowers with reddish tinges and with a pleasant nocturnal smell. Will reshoot if damaged or cut off. Needs a bit of water in dry/hot times.

There is a dwarf form available. It grows to about 2 metres tall and flowers beautifully. So this is a nice replacement for the small garden. Very hardy.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/h-fla.html>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/hymenosporum-flavum-native-frangipani/>

***Kunzea ambigua* (Tick Bush)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

Naturally forms dense thickets in sandstone areas. Easy to grow shrub to about 5 m tall. Prolific white/cream and honey-scented inflorescences in October-November.

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp8/kunz-amb.html>

<http://anpsa.org.au/k-amb.html>

***Lambertia formosa* (Mountain Devil)** (Family: Proteaceae)

Common in the Sydney basin on sandy soils. Bright red 7-flowered inflorescences with sweet nectar. Pungent linear leaves. Bird attracting. Grows to about 4 m tall. Needs good drainage to do well.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/l-form.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Lambertia~formosa>

***Leptospermum petersonii* (Lemon-Scented Tea Tree)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

This is a common-enough street tree growing to 5 m tall and has been used in gardens to fill gaps and create canopy. It is native to the north coast of NSW and may be colonising bushland in Sydney. It has lemon-scented leaves and dainty white leptospermum flowers. It does flower nicely if not profusely. It creates a nice canopy. Grows well in a range of soils provided drainage is adequate.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Leptospermum~petersonii>

<http://www.australianplantsonline.com.au/lemon-scented-tea-tree.html>

***Melaleuca deanei* (Deane's Melaleuca)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A listed threatened species and found in Sutherland Shire in Lucas heights. It has a scattered distribution in Sydney. Jason Salmon has been undertaking efforts to preserve it in the Lucas Heights Conservation Area. Unsure if plants are available from Sutherland Nursery, but these can be observed in the wild. Grows to about 4 m tall with linear leaves.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Melaleuca~deanei>

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10515>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

**Melaleuca hypericifolia (Hillock Bush)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A very attractive sprawling shrub to 6 m tall with papery bark and vivid red-orange inflorescences. It also has decussate leaves which are very striking. Usually found close to the coast but commonly cultivated – is grows fairly reliably.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/m-hyp.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Melaleuca-hypericifolia>

**Melaleuca linariifolia (Flax-leaved Paperbark, Snow-in-Summer)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A tree to about 10 m tall, found naturally in damp/swampy environments. Prolific white/cream inflorescences produced close to branch tips, in summer, hence the name.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/m-lin.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Melaleuca-linariifolia>

**Melicope rubra (Little Evodia)** (Family: Rutaceae)

A small tree from northern Queensland, extending into PNG, it grows in lowland and highland rainforest. It is commonly cultivated. Lush green trifoliolate leaves to about 8 cm long. It produces deep pink flowers on old stems as well as the trunk. The flowers are very attractive to birds and butterflies. The flowers then produce little green fruits resembling small mandarins.

It grows well as far south as Sydney-Wollongong. It will not tolerate frost. Can be grown in full sun to semi-shade on an enriched soil.

There is a cultivar available called 'Blush'.

<http://anpsa.org.au/e-mue.html>

<https://www.oxleynursery.com.au/plant-profiles/trees/melicope-rubra/>

**Persoonia levis (Broad-leaved Geebung)** (Family: Proteaceae)

A common persoonia found up and down the NSW Coast on sandy soils, it has large and broad leaves to 15 cm long and 8 cm wide which resemble phyllodes. Flowers are yellow and produced individually but arranged in groups up and down the stems which then turn into green drupes ripening to purple. Has interesting papery bark.

It can be difficult to grow in cultivation but more and more results are coming forth with *Persoonia* propagation. Will likely need a sandy soil to do well with fast drainage. It is an attractive shrub. Will grow to potentially 5 m tall.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Persoonia-levis>

[http://www.friendsofanecovenationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Persoonia\\_levis.htm](http://www.friendsofanecovenationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Persoonia_levis.htm)



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***Persoonia linearis* (Narrow-leaved Geebung)** (Family: Proteaceae)

Another common persoonia found up and down the NSW Coast on sandy soils, it has narrow leaves to about 6 cm long and 8 mm wide. Flowers are yellow and produced individually but arranged in groups up and down the stems which then turn into green drupes ripening to purple. Has the same crepe-paper brown-red bark as *P. levis*. It can be difficult to grow in cultivation but more and more results are coming forth with *Persoonia* propagation. Will likely need a sandy soil to do well with fast drainage. Will grow to potentially 5 m tall.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Persoonia-linearis>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/p-line.html>

***Persoonia pinifolia* (Pine-leaved Geebung)** (Family: Proteaceae)

This is a shrub to about 4 m tall, found mainly on sandstone with a restricted distribution on the Central Coast of NSW. Has soft pine-needle foliage with sprays of individual yellow 4-tepaled flowers produced amongst the leaf axils. Conspicuous green drupes are then produced which ripen to purple. Whilst not overly successful in gardens, more and more effort is going into *Persoonia* cultivation and this is one of the more reliable species. Can also produce new growth which is strikingly purple.

Plant in a free draining soil. Prune after flowering to encourage a denser shape. A very beautiful plant that deserves one or two attempts.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/p-pin.html>  
[http://www.friendsofianecovenationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Persoonia\\_pinifolia.htm](http://www.friendsofianecovenationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Persoonia_pinifolia.htm)

***Polyscias murrayi* (Pencil Cedar)** (Family: Araliaceae)

A large tree native to NSW, grows in disturbed rainforest areas and margins on the east coast and tablelands. It has a very distinctive canopy with sprays of pinnate leaves arching out almost horizontally to the trunk. Can be cultivated but it can grow into a large tree. Has an attractive form and canopy.

**Websites**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Polyscias-murrayi>  
[https://apps.lucidcentral.org/plants\\_se\\_nsw/text/entities/polyscias\\_murrayi.htm](https://apps.lucidcentral.org/plants_se_nsw/text/entities/polyscias_murrayi.htm)

***Prostanthera lasianthos* (Victorian Christmas Bush)** (Family: Lamiaceae)

This is a very common plant in NSW, despite the common name, you can find it in places such as the headwater creeks of the Nepean River (Robertson etc), in wet and dry sclerophylla forest up to 5 m tall! The species is highly variable and a range of forms can be found across eastern NSW and Victoria with some growing to a much smaller height. It is very attractive with lanceolate leaves and white to pale mauve or pink flowers produced in summer. Prune after flowering and give an enriched but well-draining soil.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Prostanthera-lasianthos>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp3/prostanthera-lasianthos.html>



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***Stenocarpus angustifolius*** (Family: Proteaceae)

A small shrub or tree growing to about 5 m tall. It is from tropical Queensland.

They have dissected mid-green to dull-green leaves with linear segments, akin to some of the grevilleas.

It produces umbels of white proteaceae flowers, close to the terminals which creates a very attractive show.

There is a cultivar called 'Doreen' available and is commonly cultivated.

May not do so well in temperate climates as it is from the tropics but Karen Thorn is growing a nice one which she reports is slow growing. It flowers well; however and resembles one of the spider-flower grevilleas. A nice shrub.

**Websites:**

<http://www.northqueenslandplants.com/Australian%20Plant%20Families%20N-S/Proteaceae/Stenocarpus/Stenocarpus%20angustifolius.html>

***Stenocarpus sinuatus*** (QLD Firewheel Tree) (Family: Proteaceae)

A tree that can reach 35 m tall in its natural rainforest environs in northern NSW and Qld, but usually much smaller in cultivation with a narrow spread. Has interesting and large foliage which is invariably lobed and wheel-shaped inflorescences (umbels) with 10-20 red flowers produced at the terminals or on previous season's branches. Can be a very attractive tree and will tolerate a range of climate with adequate moisture. Grow in sun or part-shade. Can be propagated from cuttings of seed. Just note that trees can take 7 years to flower but well worth the wait!

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/s-sin.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Stenocarpus-sinuatus>

***Syncarpia glomulifera*** (Turpentine) (Family: Myrtaceae)

Locally native tree in Sutherland Shire with showy creamy-white inflorescences. It can get quite large (to 50 m in the gullies of Royal NP) but quite smaller in cultivation. Has a really nice shape and habit. Will shed loads of alien spacecraft-looking fruits. Likes heavier soils but will take a sandy soil. Reliable.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Syncarpia-glomulifera>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syncarpia\\_glomulifera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syncarpia_glomulifera)

***Synoum glandulosum*** (Scentless Rosewood, Bastard Rosewood) (Family: Meliaceae)

A small tree to about 7 m tall, it occurs widely in rainforests and moist forests of NSW. Grows well in gardens with some moisture. Attractive compound leaves with very small white flowers. The fruits are much more conspicuous; reddish brown and about 2 cm diameter, splitting open to reveal a vivid red fleshy interior.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Synoum-glandulosum>

<http://noosasnativeplants.com.au/plants/466/synoum-glandulosum>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

**Syzygium australe (Brush Cherry)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

Found naturally in rainforest along the NSW Coast, now used widely in cultivation. Grows to about 6 m tall, useful for screening, hedging and gap filling. Attractive white inflorescences and oblong shaped pinkish fruit.

**Websites:**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syzygium\\_australe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syzygium_australe)

<http://anpsa.org.au/s-aus.html>

**Syzygium 'Cascade'** (Family: Myrtaceae)

(*S. luehmannii* x *wilsonii*) – a Lilly Pilly with bright pink inflorescences growing to about 4 m tall. Full-sun and good watering recommended.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/syzygium-cascade-lilly-pilly/>

**Syzygium paniculatum (Magenta Lilly Pilly)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A native tree to large shrub in NSW, usually found in coastal situations on sand dunes and similar habitats. It is a listed threatened species in the wild. However, it has been planted extensively through time in historic and native gardens.

Can grow into a large tree with dark brown fissured bark. Lilly-pilly leaves, dark green to about 7 cm long and a few centimetres wide. Produces attractive sprays of creamy staminate flowers, which then produce bright magenta-purple berries the size of cherries. A very attractive tree and easy to grow. It needs some room to spread out.

**Websites:**

[https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-](https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Syzygium~paniculatum)

[bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Syzygium~paniculatum](https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Syzygium~paniculatum)

<http://anpsa.org.au/s-pan.html>

**Telopea speciosissima (Waratah)** (Family: Proteaceae)

Obviously, the most spectacular species in NSW – it is the holy grail for any native plant grower. Locally found in Sutherland on sandstone, it can be very challenging to grow successfully. Plenty of cultivars are now available. Grows to 5 m tall. Very fussy plant. Needs a well-drained soil and a position that is just right! Give full sun or part shade. Prune early and after flowering on to encourage more flowers and prune after flowering. Cross your fingers when planting!

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/t-spec.html>

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2011/telopea-speciosissima.html>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Tristaniopsis laurina* (Water Gum)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A tree native to NSW usually found in sandstone creeks and gullies where its roots can be completely inundated! However, it does very well in gardens, parks and as a street tree. Can grow to over 20 m in a park but can be pruned heavily to create hedges and topiaries. Very attractive deep-yellow 5-petaled flowers in Spring which are displayed in clusters in the leaf axils. Has distinctive gum-nut like fruit. Leaves are linear and deep green. A cultivar called 'Luscious' with broader leaves has been very popular in recent years and widely planted. Tolerates a variety of soils and very hardy. Prune heavily or lightly.

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp10/tristaniopsis-laurina.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=tristaniopsis~laurina>

***Wollemia nobilis* (Wollemi Pine)** (Family: Araucariaceae)

Relatively recent to cultivation, it is still a bit unknown how well this species will do in the suburban garden sphere. Some grow it in pots with varying success. Pays to keep in mind that it grows naturally in sheltered canyons, so perhaps best to give it some shelter and some fertile, well-draining friable soil.

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2004/wollemia-nobilis.html>

<http://anpsa.org.au/w-nob.html>

***Xanthostemon chrysanthus* (Golden Penda)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

Endemic to Northern Queensland, it has taken well to cooler climates. It is a tree reaching 15 m. However, a dwarf form has also been produced, growing to about 2 m. Stunning arrays of bright yellow flowers produced at the terminals and attractive lush foliage. Give it some protection from wind and full-hot sun with plenty of water and some soil improvement to get the best out of it.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/x-chr.html>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/xanthostemon-chrysanthus-golden-penda/>

***Xylomelum pyriforme* (Woody Pear)** (Family: Proteaceae)

A small tree, often seen in local bushland to about 5 m tall. It is notoriously difficult to grow in a garden. The difficulty lies in getting seeds to germinate and thrive.

Has leaves resembling a waratah, to about 20 cm long and a few centimetres wide, leathery with a jagged margin.

Has very nice spikes of small flowers, creamy red and rusty in appearance. The flowers then produce a woody follicle resembling a pear.

Hard to source as it is not readily sold. Any cultivated plants may take 20 years to flower. Still, worth a try! Will need sandy soil to thrive.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/x-pyr.html>

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Xylomelum~pyriforme>



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## Medium to small shrubs

### ***Acacia aphylla* (Leafless Rock Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)

A threatened species in WA, it is a leafless wattle with succulent-like stems. Growing to about 3 m tall, it needs a sandy soil with very good drainage to do well. A stunning architectural plant – can be shaped into balls. Globular inflorescences produced mainly at the terminals. It will be a talking point if you can get it to thrive!

#### **Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/acacia-aphylla-leafless-rock-wattle/>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acacia\\_aphylla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acacia_aphylla)

### ***Acacia baileyana* 'Prostrate' (Cootamundra Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)

Weeping form of *Acacia baileyana*, it is a hardy plant which may or may not flower well. Plant in a sunny position with room for sideways spread. Will tolerate dry periods and frost. Just note that the usual upright form of *A. baileyana* is considered a weed in Sydney, but Peter Shelton assures us that this one is not.

#### **Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/acacia-baileyana-prostrate-cootamundra-wattle/>  
<https://www.malleenativeplants.com.au/acacia-baileyana-prostrate-form-cootamundra-wattle/>

### ***Acacia cognata* (Narrow-leaf Bower Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)

A graceful weeping shrub or small tree native to south-east NSW with very narrow foliage. However, it is the dwarf forms which are most popular. Common cultivated dwarfs include "Limelight", "Lime Magik" and "Bower Beauty" which has an impenetrable dense weeping habit and grows only to about 0.5 m tall. Very effective for group planting – they present a beautiful structured form. Flowering is very sporadic with dwarf forms hardly ever showing much flower. Give good drainage and a light soil – they look very interesting and provide a great contrast in any garden.

#### **Websites:**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acacia\\_cognata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acacia_cognata)  
<http://www.nurseriesonline.com.au/plant-index/australian-native-plants/acacia-cognata/>

### ***Acacia elongata* (Swamp Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)

A spreading shrub to 4 m tall, it can be found in places like Lucas Heights locally and up and down the NSW Coast.

It has very narrow but long leaves and golden flowers produced in globular heads. Jill McLelland has one growing – they should grow easily and can be sourced from the Sutherland Council Nursery.

#### **Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvi=sp&name=Acacia~elongata>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/a-elo.html>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Acacia glaucoptera* (Flat Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)  
A western Australian shrub to 1 m tall. It has very architectural green/grey leaves, which are fused to the stem and flowers in globular heads. An interesting plant – likely needs good drainage to thrive.

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/acacia/species/A-glaucoptera.html>  
<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/acacia-glaucoptera-clay-wattle/>

***Acacia gordonii* (Gordon's Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)  
An endangered species in the wild, it grows to 1.5 m tall and can spread to 3 metres. Jill McLelland has one growing. It is found in restricted spots in the Blue Mountains. Has short hairy phyllodes and bright golden yellow flowers produced in the globular heads. It is very showy.  
Grows naturally on sandstone outcrop so give a well-drained soil.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~gordonii>  
<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10015>

***Acacia linifolia* (White Wattle / Flax Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)  
A common local wattle growing in sandstone gullies and ridges. It has fine narrow leaves to about 4 cm long and produces globular heads of flowers in the leaf axils.  
Easy to grow on sandy and transitional soils.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/acacia-linifolia-flax-wattle/>  
<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~linifolia>

***Acacia myrtifolia* (Myrtle-leaved Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)  
A local shrub to 1 m with red stems. Prune to shape it. It likes full sun and is common in woodland on sandstone. Flowers in globular heads – bright yellow. Attractive shrub.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/a-myr.html>  
<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~myrtifolia>

***Acacia suaveolens* (Sweet Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)  
A leggy shrub to 3 m tall, found locally in Sydney on sandstone ridges and track edges. It has phyllodenous foliage which is narrow and elongated up to 10 cm long and about 1 cm wide. Flowers are in globular heads which are arranged secondarily into panicles. Not an overly attractive shrub and likely short-lived. However, flowers and the blu-ish fruit pods are attractive and showy. Pruning may make it more attractive. It is poisonous to cattle! Needs a sandy, well-drained soil.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~suaveolens>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2006/acacia-suaveolens.html>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

**Acacia terminalis – (Sunshine Wattle)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)  
Local Sydney shrub that can reach about 5 m, usually found on sandy soils. Bright and attractive golden or yellow globe-shaped inflorescences and bipinnate foliage with leaflets much wider than many other wattles. Easy to grow and needs very little care. Plant in a sandy location with some sun.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~myrtifolia>  
<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~terminalis>

**Acacia vestita (Hairy Wattle / Weeping Boree)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Mimosoideae)

A wattle from the southern tablelands of NSW, it is a bushy shrub, 3 m x 3 m. Flowers profusely with flowers produced in globular heads which are clustered together. It has very conspicuous blue-green phyllodes which are short and pungent and covered in tiny hairs. The foliage also makes it attractive when it is not in flower. Prune after flowering to promote a denser bush. It is a hardy shrub, be sure to give it adequate drainage.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp5/aca-vest.html>  
<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/acacia-vestita-hairy-wattle/>

**Adenanthos x cunninghamii (Albany Woollybush)** (Family: Proteaceae)

A natural hybrid of *A. sericeus* and *A. cuneatus*, it is an attractive erect and spreading shrub to 1.5 m tall with grey-ish needle-like foliage that is dissected. Red to pink solitary flowers which contrast strikingly with the foliage. Excellent feature and foliage contrast plant. It prefers well drained light soils in full sun or dappled shade. Bird-attracting. Grow it for its foliage rather than flowers!

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/a-xcun.html>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adenanthos\\_%C3%97\\_cunninghamii](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adenanthos_%C3%97_cunninghamii)

**Alyogyne huegelii (Lilac Hibiscus)** (Family: Malvaceae)

A hibiscus relative which grows to about 2.5 x 2.5 metres, it is from the south-west of Western Australia and extends into South Australia. It has dissected lobed leaves, typical of species in this group and produces large purple flowers in solitude at the terminals. This plant is regularly propagated and sold by Menai Group. Reported to grow well in Sutherland Shire gardens. Note: this plants was misidentified at the October meeting as *Guichenotia*. Can be pruned to promote flowering and give a tidy shape.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp6/aly-hueg.html>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/a-hue.html>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Alyxia ruscifolia* (Chain Fruit)** (Apocynaceae)

A native rainforest shrub to 2.5 metres tall. Grows in coastal rainforest from the Illawarra to Northern NSW, it has leaves in whorls of 3 to 6 which are slightly prickly with prominent venation. Des and Marie are growing one in their garden which is now over 15 years old. Has white, fragrant flowers. Produced orange to red globular fruit which are quite distinct.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Alyxia-ruscifolia>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alyxia\\_ruscifolia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alyxia_ruscifolia)

***Austromyrtus dulcis*** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A native of NSW restricted to the north-coast region of NSW, it is popular in cultivation. Growing to only 0.5 m tall, it can be used as a hedge and dense groundcover. Popular for its sweet-tasting berries, it has a myrtle-like appearance with lanceolate green leaves. Give a sunny to sheltered position with good drainage and some soil enrichment. Very attractive shrub. Needs to be pruned to remove dead and damaged foliage.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Austromyrtus~dulcis>  
<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/austromyrtus-dulcis-midgenberry/>

***Austromyrtus tenuifolia*** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A native of NSW restricted purely to the Central Coast Botanical region of NSW, it is popular in cultivation. Growing to 2 m high, it has linear narrow leaves and attractive small white flowers which can be produced in large number. Good for hedging and foliage contrast, it responds well to pruning. It produces berries which are used to make jam. Give a moist, well-drained soil and some sun. Propagate from seed (taken from ripened fruit) or cuttings.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Austromyrtus~tenuifolia>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/a-ten.html>

***Baeckea micrantha* (Heath Myrtle)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

This taxon has a confusing history in that the range of its forms have now been split off into various new species names (including *Babingtonia micrantha*, *Sannantha pluriflora* and *S. micrantha*). However, it is still sold by this name. It is a beautiful compact shrub and looks very much at home in any Japanese garden! Pruned to a dense shape, it will grow to a metre or so high and can be a metre or two wide. Small rotate white flowers can be prolific. A very useful plant to create form and structure in a garden

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/babingtonia-virgata-heath-myrtle/>  
[https://www.gardensonline.com.au/gardenshed/plantfinder/show\\_1644.aspx](https://www.gardensonline.com.au/gardenshed/plantfinder/show_1644.aspx)



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Banksia* 'Birdsong'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A hybrid between *B. ericifolia* and *B. spinulosa*, it grows to about 2 m tall by 2 m wide. Has large orange inflorescences and fine narrow foliage. Is reputed to attract birds into the garden. Prune to encourage a compact shape and more flowers. Needs full sun and good drainage.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/product/banksia-bird-song/>  
[https://www.plantmark.com.au/banksia-bird-song-14cm\\_1](https://www.plantmark.com.au/banksia-bird-song-14cm_1)

***Banksia* 'Birthday Candles'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A dwarf form of *B. spinulosa*, it is an attractive shrub in cultivation which can flower prolifically. Plant in well-drained soil and give some sun. Careful pruning can make it a very stunning plant. Grows to only 20 cm tall. Yellow-orange inflorescences.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/banksia-spinulosa-birthday-candles-banksia/>

***Banksia* 'Black Magic'** (Family: Proteaceae)

One of the forms of *Banksia spinulosa* with black styles on the large inflorescences. Makes a very nice shrub to about 1.5 m tall. Very popular banksia and well worth growing.

<http://austraflo.com/project/banksia-black-magic/>  
<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/banksia-spinulosa-black-magic-banksia/>

***Banksia* 'Cherry Candles'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Another dwarf form of *Banksia spinulosa*. It is likely named for the deep red flower styles on the large inflorescences. Grows to about 60 cm x 1 m wide. Great for rockeries and open beds in mass displays. Will attract the birds as well. Reported to be hardy on a well-drained soil.

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/banksia-spinulosa-cherry-candles-banksia/>  
<https://austraflo.com/project/banksia-cherry-candles-pbr/>

***Banksia blechnifolia* (Groundcover Banksia)** (Family: Proteaceae)

Prostrate shrub from Western Australia where it grows on sandy soils. Known to be one of the easiest from WA to grow. Will do well in a well-drained soil with supplementary water in summer. Inflorescences produced at ground level.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/banksia-spinulosa-birthday-candles-banksia/>

***Banksia integrifolia* 'Roller Coaster'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A prostrate or low-growing form of *Banksia integrifolia* – it provides a great ground cover plant for a hillslope or bare area. Prefers a sandy soil with good drainage. Pruning periodically to encourage flowers.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/banksia-integrifolia-roller-coaster-banksia/>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banksia\\_'Roller\\_Coaster'](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banksia_'Roller_Coaster')



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Banksia nivea*** (Family: Proteaceae)

Known as the Honey Pot Dryandra from WA, it is a shrub to 1.3 m tall. The leaves can be up to 45 cm long with a constant zig-zag toothed pattern.

Has very nice terminal inflorescences of an orange-red colour. Bird attracting. A very architectural plant. Likely needs good drainage to thrive.

**Websites:**

<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/32202>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banksia\\_nivea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banksia_nivea)

***Banksia robur* (Swamp Banksia)** (Family: Proteaceae)

Locally found in swampy environments in sandstone bushland areas, it does well in cultivation. It can reach over 2 m tall and wide. Give good sunlight so that it flowers well.

Large leaves to 40 cm long and attractive green-yellow inflorescences which can be profuse. Give good sunlight so that it flowers well. Can take a dry spot so long as supplementary water is given.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/b-rob.html>

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp6/bank-rob.html>

***Banksia spinulosa* (Hairpin Banksia)** (Family: Proteaceae)

Medium shrub to 3 m tall. Prolific orange flowers with dark red carpels and linear toothed leaves. Common in Sydney sandstone areas in woodlands and forests. Relatively easy to grow though needs time to establish. The flowers are stunning! Give good drainage and aeration on a slope for best results.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp7/banksia-spinulosa.html>

<http://anpsa.org.au/b-spi.html>

***Bauera rubioides* (Dog Rose)** (Family: Cunoniaceae)

Very attractive local shrub – it is found along sandstone creeklines in places like Royal NP. Produces masses of pink flowers and grows to about 1 m tall. Can be grown in gardens but may be fussy. Give adequate moisture but good drainage. Pruning will give a very compact and dense habit. Will be stunning if it establishes. Give some shelter.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp3/bauera-rubioides.html>

<http://anpsa.org.au/b-rub.html>

***Boronia crenulata* (Aniseed Boronia)** (Family: Rutaceae)

A western Australian boronia, it is one of the common boronias available for purchase. Just note – that we have been advised by other members to grow our local ones if you can source cuttings.

This is a plant to 1.2 m high with narrow leaves to about 2 cm long. The flowers are pink with 4 petals. Plant in a free draining position with morning sun. Prune to shape. Very attractive plant. Reported to be hardy.

**Websites**

<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/4413>

<http://www.austplants.com.au/Boronia-crenulata-Aniseed-Boronia/>



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***Boronia heterophylla* (Red Boronia)** (Family: Rutaceae)

A western-Australian boronia with stunning pendant deep pink or purple flowers, it is one of the most popular boronias to grow. It does do well in east coast gardens provided adequate moisture, good drainage and a cool root run is provided. Grows to 1.5 m high with narrow curved leaves which are pleasantly odorous. Flowers are produced right through the stems in the leaf axils and it can be very stunning! So it pays to give it a go!

**Websites**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp1/boronia-heterophylla.html>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/boronia-heterophylla-boronia/>

***Boronia ledifolia* (Sydney Boronia)** (Family: Rutaceae)

Local Sydney Boronia which is very common and showy in sandstone bushland with bright pink flowers. Grows to about 1 m tall typically with linear green leaves which can be produced in groups of 3s (trifoliolate). Beautiful showy pink 4-petaled flowers. Can be tricky below but tips include planting on a slight slope, on a well-drained soil and keeping the roots well-drained and cool.

**Websites**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Boronia~ledifolia>

<http://anpsa.org.au/b-led.html>

***Boronia megastigma* (Brown Boronia)** (Family: Rutaceae)

A western-Australian boronia also popular in cultivation. It has narrow leaves in whorls and very interesting flowers which have petals which are brown on the underside and yellow on the upper side! It grows barely more than 1 m in height. It is a strongly fragrant plant. The advice is that it will not thrive overly well in east coast gardens, especially north of Victoria, but may last a few seasons.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/b-meg.html>

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2011/boronia-megastigma.html>

***Bossiaea heterophylla*** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

A common slender shrub in sandstone bushland locally, it grows to about 1.5 m tall and has blue-green narrow leaves up to 2 cm long. The pea flowers are stunning – bright yellow with red markings and up to 2 cm across. It flowers in Autumn and can flower heavily, so you will notice them driving through the Royal NP in about March / April. It is cultivated and sold. However, our member Joan Zande has them coming up naturally in her garden, obviously still hanging in there from the original bushland on her property. Grows only on sandstone so if planting, provide a well-drained location on sandstone.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Bossiaea~heterophylla>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bossiaea\\_heterophylla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bossiaea_heterophylla)



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***Bursaria spinosa* (Native Blackthorn)** (Family: Pittosporaceae)

A very common shrub in western Sydney in Cumberland Plain Woodland, often dominating the midstorey. It can also be found in Sutherland Shire, usually on heavier soils (eg: Menai Park).

It grows to 4 x 4 metres but could easily be pruned and kept smaller. Note: it is very thorny and can be very difficult to handle. It has narrow green leaves with minute teething at the apices, to about 3 cm long, oblanceolate in shape. Each leaf has a narrow spike or thorn underneath. It produces terminal panicles of small white-cream stellate flowers in summer which can make a nice show.

Easy to grow – great barrier plant and excellent bird habitat. Can be pruned and made dense. Would be useful as a gap filler and where you don't want people to walk!

Warning: pruning and handling usually results in thorns getting buried in hands. Affected areas soon become irritated and swollen and thorns need to be removed. So wear gloves and apply all other PPE. Will take dappled light to full sun.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2014/bursaria-spinosa.html>

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/bursaria-spinosa-sweet-bursaria/>

***Callistemon citrinus* hybrids**

There are a few of these around and the one at the February 2018 meeting appeared to be "Hot Pink". This had stunning metallic-pink inflorescences. It grows to 2 m x 2 m and responds very well to pruning. Suits a wide range of conditions and will generate habitat for birds.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/callistemon-hot-pink-bottlebrush/>

***Callistemon linearis* hybrid**

This is a narrow-long-leaved callistemon growing to about 3 m tall with pale red inflorescences. It is found natural in coastal NSW and further inland, usually in damp swampy places. Grows reliably in cultivation. Prune to shape and promote flowering. Will take a damp spot but most likely prefers a sandy soil

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Callistemon~linearis>

<http://anpsa.org.au/c-lin.html>

***Callistemon* 'Little John'** (Family: Myrtaceae)

Bottlebrush shrub up to 1 m high with attractive dark red inflorescences. Responds well to pruning.

**Websites:**

<http://www.australianplantsonline.com.au/callistemon-little-john.html>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/callistemon-little-john-bottlebrush/>



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***Callistemon pinifolius* (Pine-leaved Bottlebrush)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

Local bottlebrush with green or red flowers, it grows to 1.5 m high. Will perform best with reasonable drainage and good water. Prune after flowering (even quite hard) to promote a good dense habit.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/c-pinif1.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Callistemon~pinifolius>

***Callistemon* 'Purple Splendour'**

An attractive Bottlebrush with metallic purple inflorescences, it grows to about 3 x 2 m. Is good for boggy areas but will also tolerate dry. Very hardy and will tolerate light frost. Will often flower in Spring and then in Autumn. Prune to encourage flowering and prevent leggy-ness.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/callistemon-purple-splendour-bottlebrush/>

<https://www.homedesigndirectory.com.au/gardening/plant-finder/plant-descriptions/callistemon/purple-splendour/?plant-id=106>

***Callistemon rigidus* (Stiff Bottlebrush)**

A bottlebrush with stiff leaves to 3 m tall. It has thin leaves to about 3 mm wide and about 7 cm long. Bright red inflorescences produced followed by large round woody fruits. Typically found in wet heath in NSW and swampy areas.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Callistemon~rigidus>

<https://www.gardenia.net/plant/callistemon-rigidus>

***Calothamnus quadrifidus* (One-sided Bottlebrush)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A Western Australian myrtle that one-sided bottlebrush-like flowers. This plant will grow to about 2.5 m tall and can have a spread for several metres. It has grey-green needle leaves to about 3 cm long but is soft to the touch. It may flower for long periods of time through spring and summer. Can form a dense and compact shrub if pruned. Grows well in most areas. This is a very attractive plant.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2011/calothamnus-quadrifidus.html>

<http://www.anpsa.org.au/c-qua.html>

***Calytrix tetragona* (Fringe Myrtle)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A unique Myrtle which is commonly found in NSW, growing to 2 m tall, it has small linear leaves to about 1 cm long. The leaves are odorous.

It produces large amounts of white stellate flowers which are about 1 to 2 cm across. After the flowers, the red calyces are left behind with awns attached.

It grows naturally very close to the ocean but is also found far inland in tablelands and western slopes woodlands. Usually found on very sandy soils and sandstone.

Try growing in a sandy spot with good drainage and full sun.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Calytrix~tetragona>

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp2/calytrix-tetragona.html>



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***Chamaelaucium floriferum* (Walpole Wax)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A western Australian genus, this species is found in the south-west corner on sandy soils. It grows to 3 m tall with narrow leaves up to 4 cm long. The foliage is strongly aromatic. Small 5-petaled rotate pink-white flowers produced in large number. It prefers dry summers but can be kept going for several years in humid areas. Propagate from firm cuttings of new growth.

**Websites:**

<https://anpsa.org.au/c-flo.html>

<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/16376>

***Commersonia dasyphylla*** (Family: Malvaceae)

A shrub to 4 m tall, it is common in eastern NSW but only in particular habitats. Has nice small white flowers and ovate glossy green leaves. The stems and leaves are covered in stellate (star-shaped) hairs. Can be a sprawling shrub and low growing. Probably not overly hard to grow with good drainage.

**Websites:**

[http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-](http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Commersonia-dasyphylla)

[bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Commersonia-dasyphylla](http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Commersonia-dasyphylla)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commersonia\\_dasyphylla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commersonia_dasyphylla)

***Correa alba* (White Correa)** (Family: Rutaceae)

Found very close to the coast in NSW. White, non-tubular flowers contrasting dramatically with oval, dark green leaves. It likely only grows well on sandy soils. Cultivars available include 'Star Showers'

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/c-alb.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Correa-alba>

***Correa baeuerlenii* (Chef's Hat Correa)** (Family: Rutaceae)

Found on the south coast of NSW, it has taken well to cultivation. Greenish-yellow tubular flowers with the calyx resembling a chef's hat. Attractive glossy green foliage. Easy to grow.

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp10/correa-baeuerlenii.html>

<http://austplants.com.au/plant-profiles-base/from-our-cold-climate-garden-sorted/132-correa-baeuerlenii.html>

***Correa 'Catie Bec'*** (Family: Rutaceae)

A shrub to 1.5 x 1.5 m, it has pale pink flower with petals more open and spreading compared to other *Correa*. Very versatile – tolerating sun or shade and a variety of soils. Prune after flowering to promote a bushy habit and more flowering. Will benefit from a suitable fertiliser. Be sure that drainage is adequate.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/correa-catie-bec-native-fuchsia/>

<http://www.wariapendi.com.au/shop/plants/Home-Garden/correa-catie-bec>



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**Correa 'Dusky Bells'** (Family: Rutaceae)

Thought to be a hybrid between *C. reflexa* and *C. pulchella*, it has been in cultivation for decades. It will grow to 1 m high by 4 m wide. The entire plant is covered with star-shaped (stellate) hairs. Has elliptic, glandular leaves and pendulous pinky-red flowers. It prefers shady situations but is drought tolerant. Reputed to be bird attracting. Plant on a moist enriched soil. Responds well to regular pruning. Very attractive

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2007/correa-dusky-bells.html>  
<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/correa-dusky-bells-native-fuchsia/>

**Correa 'Marion's Marble'** (Family: Rutaceae)

A cross between *C. reflexa* and *C. backhouseana*, it has come out of the garden of Marion Beek in South Australia. It is a large Correa growing up to 2 x 3 m. The leaves are widely oval and the flowers are pink and green/cream and pendulous, to 3 cm long. Prune consistently after flowering to create a beautiful plant. Grow on a well-drained soil with some shade but will take full sun. Needs some water during dry periods. Very attractive!

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/acra/descriptions/acc206.html>  
<http://www.prestigeplants.com.au/products-1/plants-c/correa-marians-marvel>

**Correa pulchella** (Family: Rutaceae)

A variable plant with a range of cultivars available such as 'Dusk Bells', 'Pink Bells' and 'Pink Mist' – it can grow to 1 m high. Oval leaves and tubular red to orange flowers about 20 mm long. The species is best in a dry-ish spot with good air flow. Does not like moist shady spots. Prune regularly for better flowering.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/c-pulc.html>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Correa\\_pulchella](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Correa_pulchella)

**Correa reflexa (Common Correa)** (Family: Rutaceae)

Local native Correa with showy red or green (or a mixture) tubular flowers and ovate leaves. Grows on sandstone, as well as clay soils in Sydney. There is a cultivar called 'Federation Belle'

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp7/correa-reflexa.html>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/c-refl.html>

**Crowea exalata (Small Crowea)** (Family: Rutaceae)

A shrub found in the Sydney area, flowering in Autumn to Winter – it had very narrow leaves and puts on good displays of bright pink 5-petaled flowers. It will tolerate shade and prefers a cooler, moist area. Grows to about 1 m tall.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp3/crowea-exalata.html>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/c-exa.html>



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**Crowea 'Festival'** (Family: Rutaceae)

A cross between two species which are found locally – *C. saligna* and *C. exalata*, it grows to 1.5 x 1.5 metres. Has lovely 5-petaled pink flowers about 5 cm across, and good-sized lanceolate leaves. Needs good drainage to do well. Poor drainage will kill them off. Give it some shade in the afternoon and prune regularly. Good for rockeries and containers as well. Said to make a great cut-flower.

**Websites**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/crowea-hybrid-festival-crowea/>

<http://www.austplants-nsw.org.au/40-membersarticles/plant-profiles/72-crowea-festival.html>

**Crowea saligna (Small Crowea)** (Family: Rutaceae)

Like *C. exalata*, it is a shrub found in the Sydney area, flowering in Autumn to Winter. It has broader lush leaves and puts on eye-catching displays of open bright pink to mauve 5-petaled flowers. It will tolerate shade and prefers a cooler, moist area. Hugs the ground. Can be a bit difficult to establish.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/c-sal.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Crowea~saligna>

**Daviesia ulicifolia** (Prickly Parrot-pea) (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

Most *Daviesia* grow into shrubs, some with prickly foliage and others with phyllodinous-looking leaves. They are one of the harder pea genera to get established but they are very attractive. Should make good bird habitat.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/d-uli.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Daviesia~ulicifolia>

**Dillwynia floribunda** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

Another yellow-pea shrub referred to as eggs and bacon, it is locally common and readily seen in places like Muogamarra NR and Ku-ring-gai NP. Soft linear foliage with attractive yellow pea flowers, with red markings. The flowers can be produced in a narrow corn cob-resembling inflorescence. Tony Porritt has one growing. Likely needs a sandy soil and good drainage to thrive.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Dillwynia~floribunda>

[http://www.friendsofaneconationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Dillwynia\\_floribunda.htm](http://www.friendsofaneconationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Dillwynia_floribunda.htm)

**Dillwynia retorta (Eggs and Bacon)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

Locally common and readily seen in Sutherland Shire on sandstone, it is flowering now. Soft linear foliage with attractive yellow pea flowers, with red markings, produced at the terminals. Not overly easy to grow – will need a sandy soil with good drainage. But very attractive.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Dillwynia~retorta>

[http://www.friendsofaneconationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Dillwynia\\_retorta.htm](http://www.friendsofaneconationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Dillwynia_retorta.htm)



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***Diplolaena grandiflora* (Wild Rose/Tamala Rose)** (Family: Rutaceae)

A shrub native to WA, it occurs on limestone outcrops and ridges between Geraldton and North-West Cape.

Grows to 3 m tall and about 1.5 m wide. Has showy orange-red flowers from Autumn to Spring which are quite unique. The leaves are typically dark green above and grey underneath.

Needs good drainage and a sunny to shade position. Give a light prune after flowering. May be temperamental but worth a try.

**Websites:**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplolaena\\_grandiflora](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplolaena_grandiflora)

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/diplolaena-grandiflora-wild-rose/>

***Dodonaea viscosa* (Sticky Hop Bush)** (Family: Sapindaceae)

A highly variable shrub species with forms found statewide. Has leaves to about 4 cm long and 1 cm wide. Grows to about 4 m tall and about 1 m wide. Separate male and female plants (dioecious). Attractive dark-red/green fruits on female plants after inconspicuous flowers. Grown somewhat commonly in western Sydney—it is hardy. Prune to shape.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2007/dodonaea-viscosa.html>

<http://anpsa.org.au/d-vis.html>

***Epacris longiflora* (Native Fuchsia)** (Family: Ericaceae subfam. Ericoideae)

One of the few 'epacrids' that has taken to cultivation and found locally in sandstone outcrops and along watercourses. Stunning red-white tubular flowers for most of the year. Likely needs very good drainage and sandy soils to thrive. Grows to about 1 m tall.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/e-lon.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Epacris~longiflora>

***Epacris microphylla* (Coast Coral Heath)** (Family: Ericaceae subfam. Ericoideae)

A shrub, from 1 to 2 metres high, found locally in wet and damp heath or woodland. It has very small leaves (hence the species name) which are clustered along the stem. It produces very showy star-shaped white flowers at the terminals. Not often cultivated but might be worth a try in a pot if plants could be sourced. Reported to be able to be grown successfully.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Epacris~microphylla>

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/epacris-microphylla-coral-heath/>

***Epacris obtusifolia*** (Family: Ericaceae subfam. Epacridoideae)

A locally occurring shrub, from 1 to 2 metres high, found locally in wet and damp heath or woodland on sandstone. It has narrow elliptic leaves with blunt tips which are clustered along the stem. It produces very showy white tubular flowers with 5 lobes in the leaf axils. Apparently, it is common in cultivation and many have tried it. Does well in a semi-shaded position and do not allow to dry out. May do well in a container.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/e-obt.html>

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Epacris~obtusifolia>



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***Eremophila decipiens* (Slender Emu Bush)** (Family: Scrophulariaceae)

An Emu Bush, native to WA and SA, it typically grows to about 2 x 2 m. Has linear green leaves and red, orange or yellow flowers to about 3 cm long. Can flower profusely creating a very nice plant. Give good sunlight and drainage. Can be pruned to create a dense shape and promote flowering.

**Websites:**

<https://austplants.com.au/Eremophila-decipiens-Slender-Emu-Bush>

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/eremophila-decipiens-emu-bush/>

***Eremophila glabra* (Common Emu Bush)** (Family: Scrophulariaceae)

A native to western NSW and the interior of Australia, it grows to 1.5 m tall and does well in cultivation. It is a variable species with plants producing either green, yellow, orange and red flowers. Flowers are solitary but large and tubular. It needs a sunny, open position and good drainage. Does not like overly humid conditions. Can be propagated by cuttings.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/e-glab.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eremophila-glabra>

***Eremophila maculata*** (Family: Scrophulariaceae)

One of the most popular *Eremophilas* in cultivation. It is native to inland NSW and other states. It grows naturally on clay and clay loams. Grows to about 2.5 m high with linear to oblanceolate leaves. Flowers are large to 35 mm long and can be red, orange or yellow! Plants do best in low humidity conditions, on an acidic soil that is well-drained. Once established, it tolerates dry periods. Propagation can be tricky – cuttings works best. Well worth a try!

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/e-mac1.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eremophila-maculata>

***Eremophila nivea* (Emu Bush)** (Family: Scrophulariaceae)

A small shrub to about 1 -1.5 metres high by a similar width. It has very hairy stems and foliage giving the plant a very distinctive silvery appearance. Bright purple flowers from late-winter to summer. It is an endangered species in WA!

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/e-niv.html>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/eremophila-nivea-emu-bush/>



Sutherland Group

<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Eriostemon australasius* (Pink Wax-flower)** (Family: Rutaceae)

A very attractive shrub that grows north of around Lake Conjola, mainly along the coast and tablelands into Queensland, typically on sandstone soils. Grows to about 2 m tall but often shorter, it has linear green leaves to about 8 cm long and 1 cm wide. It has very showy pink 5-petaled flowers which can be produced in large number in some seasons. Can be brought for cultivation but it can be temperamental. Well worth a try. Grow on a well-drained soil in full sun.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eriostemon~australasius>  
<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/eriosstomen-australasius-pink-wax-flower/>

***Eupomatia laurina* (Bolwarra / Copper Laurel)** (Family: Eupomatiaceae)

A locally native tree to rainforest areas, such as the Royal NP and similar areas. It grows to about 5 metres tall with spindly branches and large fleshy green leaves to 10 cm long and 5 cm wide.

The flowers are white with linear petals. They are pollinated by a single species of weevil. Can be cultivated, they grow slowly but reliably. Best grown on an enriched sandy soil.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eupomatia~laurina>  
<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/eupomatia-laurina-bolwarra/>

***Eutaxia myrtifolia* (syn: *Eutaxia obovata*)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

A very commonly cultivated pea-shrub from WA, it is reliable and hardy on the east coast. It can grow to 1 m x 1 m and has many erect branches which arise from the base and spread outwards. It has narrow linear leaves which are produced in a decussate fashion (pairs of leaves are orientated at right-angles to the next pair along the stem), and it produces many orange-yellow pea flowers in the leaf axils from the tips to a long way down the stem. Very attractive plant. Provide a sandy soil and a sunny spot with some room to spread.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/eutaxia-obovata-egg-and-bacon-plant/>

***Goodenia ovata*** (Family: Goodeniaceae)

Shrub to 1 m tall, easy to grow but possibly short-lived. Give a bit of room as it can spread to 1 m wide. Plenty of small yellow flowers.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/g-ova.html>  
<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Goodenia~ovata>

***Goodenia ovata* (prostrate form)** (Family: Goodeniaceae)

Prostrate shrub with ovate leaves and bright yellow flowers. Excellent for rockeries. It creates a dense trailing groundcover if happy and will spill-over walls

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/goodenia-ovata-prostrate-goodenia/>



Sutherland Group

<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Grevillea arenaria*** (Family: Proteaceae)

Spreading shrub to about 3 m tall, it is found naturally in NSW, mainly in the tablelands and western slopes of NSW but can be found in areas around Lake Burragorang. Has glaucous elliptic leaves and flowers with an interesting mix of colours: red, green and cream. Flowers are produced in the wild in small-numbered clusters but there is a cultivar called 'Spider Mist' which produces large inflorescences. Grows well in a well-drained soil but will also tolerate a heavier soil. Tolerant to frost and bird-attracting. Reported to be hardy.

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Grevillea~arenaria>  
<https://austplants.com.au/Grevillea-arenaria-subsp.arenaria>

***Grevillea aspleniifolia* (Fern-leaf Grevillea)** (Family: Proteaceae)

Large spreading shrub growing to 3 m x 3 m, it has long leaves with saw-tooth margins and one-sided red-pink inflorescences. The new growth has an attractive rusty tinge. Shrub to 1 m tall with rigid, dissected dark green leaves. It has attractive red-pink long tooth-brush inflorescences. Prune spent flowers as required. Give it a well-drained soil and prune after flowering to maintain shape.

**Websites:**

<http://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1237>  
<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Grevillea~aspleniifolia>

***Grevillea beadleana*** (Family: Proteaceae)

Another of the toothbrush-flower species, it is an endangered species in the north of NSW. Reaches 2.5 x 2.5 m. The leaves are deeply dissected but not prickly. Inflorescences purple to mauve, produced in winter and spring. Reliable in a well-drained soil and sunny to semi-shaded position.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/g-bea.html>  
<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Grevillea~beadleana>

***Grevillea 'Billy Bonkers'*** (Family: Proteaceae)

Very attractive low growing shrub, it has dense ferny looking foliage and large pink inflorescences. Grows to 1 m tall and 2 m wide. Will take a range of soils with good drainage. Prune after flowering for better results.

**Websites:**

[http://www.burkesbackyard.com.au/fact-sheets/in-the-garden/flowering-plants-shrubs/grevillea-billy-bonkers/#.WjbvO\\_I96Uk](http://www.burkesbackyard.com.au/fact-sheets/in-the-garden/flowering-plants-shrubs/grevillea-billy-bonkers/#.WjbvO_I96Uk)  
<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-billy-bonkers-grevillea/>

***Grevillea bipinnatifida x thyrsoides*** (Family: Proteaceae)

Shrub to 1 m tall with rigid, dissected dark green leaves. It has attractive red-pink long tooth-brush inflorescences. Prune spent flowers as required. There is a new cultivar called 'Pick o the Crop'. Give it a well-drained soil.

**Websites:**

<http://austriflora.com/project/grevillea-pick-o-the-crop/>



Sutherland Group

<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>



***Grevillea* 'Blood Orange'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A fast growing shrub reaching 2.5 m x 2.5 m with deeply divided dark green foliage. The colour of the flowers is stunning! Grow in a spot with good drainage and prune well to provide a dense habit.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-blood-orange-grevillea/>

***Grevillea bronwenae*** (Family: Proteaceae)

A plant from the south-west of WA, it also has a restricted distribution and is considered threatened. Some members are buying and growing it in Sydney. Can grow to 2 m tall. Reportedly needs a well-drained soil and plenty of air flow. Flowers are red to orange-red and quite attractive. Leaves are linear, narrow and sharp pointed.

<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/12219>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea\\_bronwenae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea_bronwenae)

***Grevillea* 'Bronze Rambler'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Was spotted growing on the street outside the new eatery on Warburton St, Gympie, it is a ground hugging and sprawling *Grevillea*. Grows to 0.5 m high by 5 m wide. Has one-sided red inflorescences and strongly dissected foliage with narrow segments. Excellent for dense ground coverage. Prune moderately after flowering and give a sunny position with good drainage. Hardy plant and good for a low maintenance garden.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-bronze-rambler-grevillea/>

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/acra/descriptions/acc355.html>

***Grevillea* 'Bulli Beauty'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A cultivar which emerged from the Illawarra *Grevillea* park from a chance seedling (parentage not determined), it is a medium shrub to about 3 metres tall by 2 metres wide. Has large leaves which are strongly dissected with linear segments (similar to 'Honey Gem' and 'Moonlight').

It has mid-pink cylindrical inflorescences. The inflorescences are slightly larger than other similar cultivars and it is reported to be a great cut-flower.

**Websites:**

<https://gardendrum.com/2016/10/16/illawarra-grevillea-park-plant-lovers-paradise/>

<https://www.abc.net.au/gardening/factsheets/glorious-grevilleas/10945186>

***Grevillea* 'Bush Lemons'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A shrub to 3 m x 3 m, it is another cultivated *Grevillea* with brilliant yellow flowers and grey-green dissected leaves. Tolerates a range of soils and is very hardy. Bird-attracting. A very nice *Grevillea*.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-bush-lemons-grevillea/>

<https://austplants.com.au/Grevillea-Bush-Lemons>



Sutherland Group

<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Grevillea buxifolia* (Grey Spider Flower)** (Family: Proteaceae)

Found locally on pure sandstone and sandy soils, it has short rounded leaves and terminal grey-spider inflorescences. Grow in well-drained soil in sun or semi-sun positions.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Grevillea~buxifolia>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/g-bux.html>

***Grevillea* 'Pink Candelabra'**

A relatively late cultivar with an upright narrow habit, with a height to 3 metres tall. It is a grafted form with large dark green lobed leaves. This is combined with bright deep-pink inflorescences which are also help upright. Reported to be very hardy in full sun or light shade and with good drainage. Prune to get more flowers and created a denser upright habit. Reported to be useful as a hedge.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-pink-candelabra-grevillea/>  
<https://malleedesign.com.au/another-favourite-grafted-grevillea/>  
<https://www.grevilleas.com.au/grev64.html>

***Grevillea* 'Coconut Ice'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Another grevillea cross between *G. bipinnatifida* and *G. micrantha*, it has red-pinkish flowers. It grows to 2 x 2 metres and has bright green foliage. Flowers all year round in most climates. Give a well-drained soil in an open position. Responds well to pruning.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/acra/descriptions/acc325.html>  
<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-coconut-ice-grevillea/>

***Grevillea crithmifolia*** (Family: Proteaceae)

Dense prostrate shrub from WA, it produces masses of scented white flowers in Spring. Prefers well-drained soils in full sun. Great for embankments or rockeries.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-crithmifolia-grevillea/>  
<http://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1129>

***Grevillea* 'Flamingo'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Shrub to about 3 x 3 m with weeping large inflorescences that are pink tepals and cream styles. Bird attracting, likes a well-drained sunny position. Prune at least once a year.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-flamingo-grevillea/>  
<http://grevilleas.com.au/grev51.html>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Grevillea flexuosa* (Zig Zag Grevillea)** (Family: Proteaceae)

A shrub with very interesting dissected foliage, it is an endangered species from WA. It has dainty white flowers produced in spikes. Grows to about 2 m tall and 3 m across. New foliage has a bronze colour. Give a well-drained soil. Prune after flowering and at least once again during the year promote more flowering.

**Websites:**

<http://grevilleas.com.au/grev51.html>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea\\_flexuosa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea_flexuosa)

***Grevillea* 'Flora Mason'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A medium grevillea growing to about 2 m tall, it produces flowers in winter and spring. Flowers are a mixture of apricot and yellow. Fast growing and reliable. It has foliage where leaves are dissected with thin segments. Pruner after flowering and it can flower profusely. Grows well in cooler climates.

**Websites:**

<https://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1739>  
<https://www.plantmark.com.au/grevillea-flora-mason-14cm>

***Grevillea* 'Forest Rambler'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Attractive shrub with narrow leaves up to about 3 cm. It grows fast to 3 m tall and provides a dense screen. Pale pink inflorescences, Needs good drainage and full sun to do well.

**Websites:**

<http://www.grevilleas.com.au/grev10.html>  
[http://plantsandlandscapes.com.au/prov\\_site/Grevillea\\_forest\\_rambler](http://plantsandlandscapes.com.au/prov_site/Grevillea_forest_rambler)

***Grevillea* 'Golden Lyre'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A natural hybrid grevillea, it grows to 2 m high x 3 m wide with cascading/weeping branches. Has finely dissected foliage with narrow segments with long yellow-green inflorescences which makes it very attractive. Prune to shape and to promote flowering. Give it a well-drained soil in a sunny position. It can be fast growing.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-golden-lyre-grevillea/>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/APOL2008/jul08-s3.html>

***Grevillea* 'Gold Rush'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A cross between *G. alpina* and *G. rosmarinifolia*, it will grow to 1 m tall and wide. Flowers with striking yellow tepals with red styles. Narrow elliptic leaves. Very attractive shrub.

**Websites:**

<http://www.planthis.com.au/plant-information.asp?gardener=25685>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/acra/descriptions/acc364.html>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Grevillea* 'Hills Jubilee'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A small compact shrub to about 1 m tall and wide. It resembles *Grevillea juniperina* and may have been bred from such. Beautiful creamy flowers with red styles and green stigmas; creating a showy display.

Narrow linear leaves, somewhat prickly. Drought tolerant. Prune to create a dense and desired shape.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-hills-jubilee-grevillea/>

<https://nativeplantproject.com.au/product/grevillea-7/>

***Grevillea* 'Honey Barbara'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A cross between *G. Sylvania* and *G. 'Honey Gem'*, it gets to 3 m tall and 2 m wide. Attractive orange-red flowers, grows well in full sun. Will flower better with watering. Good for tropical gardens. There was also a red form on display.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-honey-barbara-grevillea/>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-honey-barbara-grevillea/>

***Grevillea insignis* (Wax Grevillea)** (Family: Proteaceae)

Endemic to WA, has interesting spiky holly-like foliage and rich-pink to cream flowers in clusters. Bird-attracting. Give a well-drained soil and do not over-water. Grows to 2.5 m tall x 3 m wide Prune after flowering to maintain shape.

**Websites:**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea\\_insignis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea_insignis)

<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/14415>

***Grevillea* 'Ivory Whip'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A shrub to 2 x 2 m, it is in the mould of a lot of the other large-flowered cultivated grevilleas. However, it has pure white-cream flowers with the strongly dissected foliage with narrow segments. Great for shrubberies and rockeries, allow a well-drained soil which can be on the sandy or clay side. Prune after flowering and to keep it tidy. It can form a dense weeping shape

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-ivory-whip-grevillea/>

<http://www.grevilleas.com.au/grev63.html>

***Grevillea juniperina* (hybrid)** (Family: Proteaceae)

This is a grevillea found over inland parts of NSW with a variety of forms. The subspecies *juniperina* is threatened in western Sydney but it is popular in cultivation. It sometimes goes by the name Juniper Rose. It can reach 3 m tall with prickly foliage and spider-like red to rich-cream inflorescences at the terminals. Great for bird habitat and shrubberies.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/g-juni.html>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-juniperina-juniper-leafed-grevillea/>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Grevillea* 'Kimberley Gold'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Thought to be a hybrid between *G. wickhamii* and *G. miniata*, this one is a stunner! Golden yellow inflorescences with grey green hard and jagged leaves, it originates from the Kimberly region of Australia. Grows to about 2 x 2 metres. Open plant but very attractive. Likely needs full sun and good drainage to thrive.

**Websites:**

<https://www.lifestyle.com.au/plant-guide/kimberley-gold-grevillea-3540.aspx>

<http://plantthis.com.au/plant-information.asp?gardener=24948&tabview=photos&plantSpot=>

***Grevillea* 'Knockout'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A very attractive small grevillea (parentage unknown), it grows to 1 metre by 1 metre, with small compact elliptic leaves with pointed tips.

Bright red and yellow spider-inflorescences produced mainly in winter and spring. Plant in a sunny spot with good drainage. Likes a heavier soil. Prune lightly to shape.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-knockout/>

***Grevillea* 'Lady-O'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Shrub growing to 1.5 x 2.5 metres, it is hardy and needs little care. Red flowers produced in spider clusters at the terminals. It has an arching habit. Flowers most of the year. Keep pruned to create a showy dense habit. Will take a variety of soils with good moisture. Don't over-water.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-lady-o-grevillea/>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-lady-o-grevillea/>

***Grevillea* 'Lana Marie'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A medium shrub growing 2 x 2 m, it has bright metallic pink inflorescences and the strongly pinnatisect (divided) leaves with fine segments. It is a good bird attractor and does well in areas with improved drainage such as rockeries. Give full sun and prune regularly. Very attractive.

**Websites:**

<https://www.homedesigndirectory.com.au/gardening/plant-finder/plant-descriptions/grevillea/lana-marie/?plant-id=201>

<http://www.plantthis.com.au/plant-information.asp?gardener=26831&tabview=photos&plantSpot=>

***Grevillea lanigera* 'Mt Tamboritha'**

Stunning ground-hugging shrub with lateral foliage and purple-white inflorescences growing to 1.5 m across. Plant in groups of 3 or 4 for best effect. Needs good drainage. Best to put in a rockery or terrace garden.

**Websites:**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea\\_lanigera\\_'Mt\\_Tamboritha'](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea_lanigera_'Mt_Tamboritha')

<http://www.austplants-nsw.org.au/40-membersarticles/plant-profiles/75-grevillea-lanigera-mt-tamboritha-form.html>



Sutherland Group

<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Grevillea* 'Lemon Daze'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Another grevillea hybrid, it has pendulous lemon-yellow flowers with tinges of pink. The foliage is narrow and linear. It is a hardy plant once established. Does best in a sunny spot. Prune regularly to promote flowering. Grows to about 1 x 1 metre.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-lemon-daze/>

<https://austplants.com.au/Grevillea-Lemon-Daze>

***Grevillea* 'Lollypops'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A medium-sized shrub to about 1.5 m x 1.5 m. Has the strongly dissected leaves with linear segments and bright metallic-pink inflorescences.

Reported to be hardy but only tolerates light frosts. Will also grow densely at the base if pruned appropriately creating a groundcover. Give a sunny position.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-lollypops-grevillea/>

<https://burringbarrainforestnursery.com.au/plant-search/grevillea-lollypops/>

***Grevillea* 'Mason's Hybrid' / 'Ned Kelly'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Very similar to 'Robyn Gordon', it is a popular medium sized bushy shrub with attractive green and dissected foliage. Inflorescences are orange to red and displayed most of the year. Give full sun or part-shade – will tolerate dry spells. Prune periodically for a denser habit and more flowering.

Note: its correct registered name is 'Mason's Hybrid' but it is better known and sold as 'Ned Kelly'

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/g-super1.html>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-ned-kelly-masons-hybrid-grevillea/>

***Grevillea* 'Misty Pink'** (Family: Proteaceae)

In the same group as 'Moonlight' and 'Honey Gem', it grows to 3 m in height by 3 m across. Inflorescences about 15 cm long, pink with cream styles. Flowers most of the year and will attract birds. Dissected foliage with very thin segments. Very showy Grevillea. Give a well-drained soil with good sunlight. Prune periodically for good results.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/g-mis.html>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-misty-pink-grevillea/>

***Grevillea* 'Moonlight'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Another popular cultivar, it grows to 3 x 3 m. Bright yellow inflorescences which will attract the birds. Dissected foliage with thin segments. Not overly fussy. Give a well-drained soil with good sunlight. Prune periodically for good results.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-moonlight-grevillea/>

[http://www.burkesbackyard.com.au/fact-sheets/in-the-garden/flowering-plants-shrubs/grevillea-moonlight/#.WJg0l\\_I96Uk](http://www.burkesbackyard.com.au/fact-sheets/in-the-garden/flowering-plants-shrubs/grevillea-moonlight/#.WJg0l_I96Uk)



Sutherland Group

<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Grevillea mucronulata* (Green Spider-flower)** (Family: Proteaceae)

A locally common shrub in Georges River sandstone bushland, it has short elliptic leaves which are finely pointed. The flowers are very interesting, been mainly green but also with tinges of red and yellow. Flowers are hard to see and not produced in large numbers. But this is a very attractive plant. Not often grown in cultivation but well worth a try.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Grevillea~mucronulata>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea\\_mucronulata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea_mucronulata)

***Grevillea* 'New Blood'** (Family: Proteaceae)

This is another of the *G. juniperina* hybrids.

Has rich dark red flowers and small thin short leaves. Produces flowers from autumn through to spring. It is low growing, only to 0.5 m tall and so can be used as a groundcover shrub. Prune to shep and promote flowering. Be sure to provide good drainage and adequate aeration.

**Websites:**

<http://humphris.com.au/blog/portfolio/grevillea-new-blood/>  
<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-new-blood-grevillea/>

***Grevillea oleoides* (Olive-leaved Grevillea / Red-spider Flower)** (Family: Proteaceae)

A local Sydney shrub, found south of the Harbour on sandstone and confined mainly to the Sydney basin. It is not common in cultivation but should likely be tried more. Plants grow to 3 m tall by about 1 m wide. Olive tree-shaped leaves are produced – linear to lance-elliptic, mid green above with a coat of silvery hairs below. The flowers are produced in bright red spider-clusters. It is an easy species to identify in the Royal NP and nearby areas. If plants can be sourced, grow on sandstone with fast drainage for best results.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Grevillea~oleoides>  
<https://resources.austplants.com.au/plant/grevillea-oleoides/>

***Grevillea* 'Orange Marmalade'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A cross between *G. venusta* and *G. glossadenia*, it has lush lanceolate foliage and stunning inflorescences of orange, yellow and pink. Grows to about 3 m tall and 2.5 m wide.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-orange-marmalade-grevillea/>  
<http://austplants.com.au/plant-profiles-base/from-our-cold-climate-garden-sorted/139-grevillea-orange-marmalade.html>

***Grevillea* 'Parakeet Pink'**

A very attractive grevillea growing to about 1.5 m x 1.5 m. It has lovely pink "toilet-brush" inflorescences and can be pruned to be quite compact. Foliage is strongly dissected, similarly to *Grevillea* "Moonlight" and others. Will tolerate a range of soil types but make sure drainage is good and sunlight is most of the day. Great bird attractor. Flowers for most of the year.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-parakeet-pink-grevillea/>



Sutherland Group

<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Grevillea* 'Peaches + Cream'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Elegant shrub to about 2 m tall with deeply divided foliage. Very attractive pink and cream inflorescences. The same skin irritation warning applies. Grow in full sun with good drainage.

**Websites:**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea\\_'Peaches\\_and\\_Cream'](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea_'Peaches_and_Cream')

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-peaches-and-cream-grevillea/>

***Grevillea petrophiloides*** (Family: Proteaceae)

Erect open shrub from Western Australia, to 3 m with showy spike-like pink inflorescences to 8 cm long. It has strongly dissected delicate foliage resembling that of *Petrophile*. Must have good drainage and full sun. Prune well. Bird attracting. There is also a pink and white form.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/g-pet.html>

<http://drought-tolerant-plants.com/grevillea-petrophiloides/>

***Grevillea* 'Pink Ice'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A medium shrub, spreading wider than tall, to 2 metres tall and 3 metres wide. It is a cross between 2 WA species, *Grevillea zygoloba* and *G. crithmifolia*. Grafted forms are available. Likely needs a well-draining soil to thrive.

**Websites:**

<http://www.australisplants.com.au/ornamentals/images/grafted/grevilleaPinkIce1.jpg>

<http://www.australisplants.com.au/ornamentals/graftedgrevilleas.htm>

***Grevillea* 'Pink Midget'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A dwarf-shrub to 0.5 by 0.5 metres tall and wide, it is a hybrid between *G. leiophylla* (a Queensland/northern NSW species) and *G. humilis* (a NSW species).

It has leaves to about 3 cm long by 0.7 cm wide with a pungent point, with pink spider-inflorescences which can be produced profusely at the terminals. Very useful for small gardens, containers and rockeries. It is becoming popular! Provide full to part sun and adequate drainage.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-pink-midget-grevillea/>

<https://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1626>

***Grevillea* 'Pink Surprise'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Another one in the 'Honey Gem' and 'Moonlight' group, it has very attractive pink and cream flowers that will bring the birds in. Grows to 3 x 3 m – prune periodically for best results. Give a well-drained slightly enriched soil in the sun or partly-shaded.

**Websites:**

<http://grevilleas.com.au/grev31.html>

<http://www.australianplantsonline.com.au/grevillea-pink-surprise.html>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>



***Grevillea* 'Poorinda Royal Mantle'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A resulting hybrid between *G. laurifolia* (a prostrate species) and *G. willisi*

It is a very effective groundcover with large lanceolate to elliptic leaves, sometimes lobed, and bright-red toothbrush inflorescences. There is also a grafted standard form which is placed onto *Grevillea robusta*. Some forms are variegated as well. Grow on a well-drained soil in full sun to part shade.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-poorinda-royal-mantle-grevillea/>

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp9/grevillea-poorinda-rm.html>

***Grevillea preissii* (Spider-net Grevillea)** (Family: Proteaceae)

Native to Western Australia – it is a spreading shrub, to 1.5 m high and up to 3 m wide.

Very attractive red inflorescences and highly dissected narrow foliage. Needs sandy soil and good drainage to thrive. It is a very attractive grevillea and great for birds. Includes two subspecies: *preissii* and *glabrilimba*

There is also a cultivar called Sea Spray which made an appearance at the May 2019 meeting.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/g-pre.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea\\_preissii](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea_preissii)

***Grevillea preissii* subsp. *glabrilimba*** (Family: Proteaceae)

Native to Western Australia – it is a spreading shrub, to 0.7 m high and up to 1.2 m wide.

Attractive red flowers from July to September. Needs sandy soil and good drainage to thrive.

**Websites:**

<http://www.oznativeplants.com/plantdetail/zz/Grevillea/preissii/ssp-glabrilimba.html>

<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/15838>

***Grevillea* 'Robyn Gordon'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Shrub to about 1.5 m tall with deeply dissected foliage and red inflorescences. Very hardy shrub. A word or warning – it can cause skin irritations. Grow in full sun with good drainage.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/g-super1.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea\\_'Robyn\\_Gordon'](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea_'Robyn_Gordon')

***Grevillea rosmarinifolia*** (Family: Proteaceae)

Native to the mallee regions of western NSW and Victoria, it has taken well to cultivation.

Grows to 2 m high with linear leaves. Inflorescences are pink to red with cream. Give some sun and good drainage.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/g-ros.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea\\_rosmarinifolia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea_rosmarinifolia)



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

**Grevillea 'Ruby Clusters' (syn: 'Splendour')** (Family: Proteaceae)

Appeared at the July 2017 meeting and reportedly a cross between *G. shiresii* and either *Grevillea oleoides* or *G. victoriae*. *G. shiresii* is found north of Sydney Harbor on sandstone and has showy red-spider inflorescences and small elliptic leaves. *G. victoriae* grows in south-eastern NSW with larger lanceolate leaves.

Most marketed plants go by the name of *G. 'Splendour'*.

It grows to 2 x 2 metres with shortly lanceolate mid-to-dark green leaves (myrtle-like foliage). Flowers are quite striking – deep ruby-red.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/acra/descriptions/acc443.html>

<https://www.grevilleas.com.au/grev44.html>

**Grevillea x semperflorens** (Family: Proteaceae)

A hybrid grevillea growing to 2 m high and is said to be a hybrid between *G. thelemanniana* and *G. juniperina*. Has showy spider-like yellow-cream inflorescences and very narrow linear leaves, very similar to *G. juniperina*. Reputed to be hardy and flowers very well – almost all the time. Give is some pruning and some soil enrichment but allow good drainage. Likely good for small birds.

**Websites:**

<http://austplants.com.au/plant-profiles-base/from-our-cold-climate-garden-sorted/134-grevillea-x-semperflorens.html>

**Grevillea sericea (Pink Spider-flower)** (Family: Proteaceae)

A locally common shrub, mainly on sandstone country with pungent leaves and spider-like inflorescences ranging from light to dark pink. Bee-attracting. Easy to grow. There are some profusely flowering forms available.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/g-rip.html>

<http://plantnet.rbqsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Grevillea-sericea>

**Grevillea 'Strawberry Smoothie'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A small shrub to about 1 m tall, it has deep pink inflorescences and greasy-green linear foliage. It has been developed from a hybrid (species unknown). Give full sun and drainage. Good for rockeries and small feature gardens.

**Websites:**

<https://www.benaranurseries.com/plants/grevillea-strawberry-smoothie-10963>

<https://www.onlineplants.com.au/grevillea-strawberry-sundae>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Grevillea* 'Sunset Splendour'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A fast growing grevillea with lovely orange-bronze inflorescences. It will grow to about 3 x 3 metres. Has deeply divided foliage which is grey-green. Very hardy and low maintenance. Prune after flowering to encourage a desirable habit and more flowers. Also known as 'Sunset Bronze'

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-sunset-bronze-grevillea/>  
<https://www.grevilleas.com.au/grev61.html>

***Grevillea* 'Superb'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Compact shrub to 2 m high and wide. Dissected grey-green foliage with salmon-red inflorescences; it will flower for 12 months of the year in Sydney. Likes a sunny well-drained position and some pruning.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/g-super1.html>  
<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-superb-grevillea/>

***Grevillea synapheae* (Catkin Grevillea)** (Family: Proteaceae)

A shrub from Western Australia reaching 50 cm high x 1.5 metres across. It is named for the creamy inflorescences that have a catkin-like structure. Has very rigid dissected foliage which is somewhat prickly. Very attractive shrub. Grow in a sunny position with very good drainage.

**Websites:**

<https://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1632>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea\\_synapheae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea_synapheae)

***Grevillea venusta* (Byfield Spider Flower)** (Family: Proteaceae)

A native from central Queensland, it can grow to about 5 m tall. It has large dissected leaves and very interestingly-coloured inflorescences – a mixture of green, yellow and purple! Very hardy and popular grevillea. Grow in full sun and prune for best results. Protect from frost.

**Websites:**

<https://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1266>  
<https://www.grevilleas.com.au/grev41.html>

***Grevillea victoriae*** (Family: Proteaceae)

Erect spreading shrub with lanceolate leaves to 12 cm long, it is suited to colder climates, reaching 2 x 3 m. Produces red to reddish brown flowers. From the cooler parts of south-eastern NSW in rocky montane habitats.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Grevillea~victoriae>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea\\_victoriae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea_victoriae)



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

**Grevillea 'White Knight'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A hybrid grevillea, similar to G. 'Lemon Daze'. It has white / cream flowers with narrow spiky foliage. It grows to 1 m high. Give full sun and good drainage. Very attractive.

**Websites:**

<https://www.plantmark.com.au/grevillea-white-knight-14cm>

<http://www.bywongnursery.com.au/products/grevillea-white-knight/>

**Grevillea 'Winpara Gem'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Dense shrub 2 m tall by 3 m wide, it is a cross between *G. thelemannia* x *olivacea*. Fast growing, plant on well-drained soils. Attractive red inflorescences produced amongst linear leaves. Excellent screen and for birds.

**Websites:**

<http://grevilleas.com.au/grev42.html>

<http://austrafloora.com/project/grevillea-winpara-gem/>

**Grevillea 'Winpara Gold'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Dense shrub 2 m tall by 3 m wide, it is a cross between *G. thelemannia* x *olivacea*. Fast growing, plant on well-drained soils. Attractive gold inflorescences produced amongst linear leaves. Excellent screen and for birds.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/acra/descriptions/acc427.html>

<https://burringbarrainforestnursery.com.au/plant-search/greville-winpara-gold-100mm/>

**Grevillea 'Winter Delight'** (Family: Proteaceae)

Small flowering grevillea to 0.4 m tall and 1.2 m wide. Has red/pink and cream flowers with green-greyish small leaves. Very showy. Said to be hardy once established. Grow in a well-drained and sunny position in slightly enriched sandy or loamy soil.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/grevillea-winter-delight-grevillea/>

[https://www.pma.com.au/Plant/Plant.cshtml?plant\\_id=982516101](https://www.pma.com.au/Plant/Plant.cshtml?plant_id=982516101)

**Guichenotia ledifolia (Large-flowered Guichenotia)** (Family: Malvaceae)

A small shrub to about 1.5 metres tall x 1 metre wide. It grows in WA.

It has lavender-like leaves to about 2 cm long by 0.3 mm wide, green-grey in colour. The plant has an overall '*Westringia longifolia*' appearance.

The flowers are pink-purple with 5 or 6 petals, star-shaped, and nod or hand down from weeping stems. These can be produced profusely.

Very attractive plant. It can be pruned to a nice rounded shape and density.

Needs good drainage to thrive. Plant in an open spot with full sun to part-shade.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/guichenotia-ledifolia/>

<http://malleedesign.com.au/pink-and-grey-guichenotia-ledifolia/>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

**Guichenotia macrantha (Large-flowered Guichenotia)** (Family: Malvaceae)  
Endemic to Western Australia and related to *Hibiscus*, it is a shrub to 2 m high with attractive purple/blue bell-shaped flowers. Needs good drainage to thrive.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/g-mac.html>

<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5012>

**Hakea 'Burrendong Beauty'** (Family: Proteaceae)

A plant that had a very interesting discovery back in the 1980s, it is thought to be a natural hybrid between *H. myrtooides* and *H. petiolaris*. It is a medium-sized shrub growing to about 1.5 m high by 2 to 3 m wide. The leaves are stiff and about 40 mm in length. The attraction is the pink clusters of flowers in the leaf axils. Plant in a sunny position in well-drained soil.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/h-bdong.html>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/hakea-burrendong-beauty-hakea/>

**Hakea sericea (Needlebush)** (Family: Proteaceae)

A shrub to 3 m tall with white axillary flowers followed by conspicuous woody follicles, it grows naturally in the Sydney area. Usually found on sandstone and shale-sandstone transition, it is relatively easy to grow. Good bird and bee attractant. Very spikey foliage so consider where you plant it.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Hakea~sericea>

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp3/hakea-sericea.html>

**Hibiscus 'Aussie Delight'** (Family: Malvaceae)

A hybrid hibiscus, created from two native species, *H. heterophylla* (a NSW species) and a Qld species; *H. divaricatus*.

It grows to 2 metres tall and has large solitary perfumed flowers. Flowers are large, more than 5 cm across pink to mauve and last for around a day.

A very nice specimen plant with large leaves.

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/hibiscus-hybrid-aussie-delight-native-hibiscus/>

<https://aussiecolours.com.au/dir/product/hibiscus-aussie-delight/>

**Homalanthus populifolius (Native Bleeding Heart)** (Family: Euphorbiaceae)

A local native shrub to small tree to about 5 metres tall and can spread to several metres wide. It is not often cultivated, as it tends to come up naturally in disturbed bushland after fire and weeding (pioneer plant). It has very attractive foliage; large heart-shaped leaves which turn red-purple in late summer and autumn.

You can find plants naturally coming up in your garden on sandstone, where you might remove some weeds like asparagus fern or privet. Or, tubestock might be sourced at native nurseries if you wish to plant one. They can be pruned to create a very nice plant.

The flowers are not overly interesting but they are produced in long narrow spikes.

Will create interest in any garden. See website below for a stunning specimen!

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Homalanthus~populifolius>

<https://malleedesign.com.au/extremely-fast-growing-screen/>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Homoranthus flavescens*** (Family: Myrtaceae)

Native to NSW. It is found in the Pilliga Scrub of NSW and nearby areas where it grows on pure sand. A semi-prostrate shrub with fine blue-green foliage and yellow flowers with hints of red at the terminals, it is a different and appealing bush. Give dappled sun and good drainage. Do not prune heavily. Very attractive plant if it grows well. A word of warning, the yellow flowers can stain your clothing!

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Homoranthus~flavescens>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp9/homoranthus-flavescens.html>

***Homoranthus prolixus*** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A listed threatened species that grows up in the north-western plains and northern tablelands of NSW. It is found on skeletal sandy soils and granite outcrops. It is a low growing shrub to 30 cm high.

It produces beautiful inflorescences of bright yellow Darwinia-like flowers in long-sprays of small clusters, creating a very showy effect. Leaves are short and narrow – blue-green, to about 2 cm long and a few millimetres wide.

There is a popular cultivar called 'Goldie Tops'. Grow in a sunny spot on a free-draining soil for best results. Can be pruned to a dense low shrub which can spread to a metre or more across.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Homoranthus~prolixus>  
<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/homoranthus-prolixus-homoranthus/>

***Hovea acutifolia*** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

A softly-wooded shrub to 4 m tall found generally in rainforest margin forest and damp sites. It has leaves to 7 cm long and pointed. It produces bright purple pea-flowers in the leaf axils. It is a very attractive shrub. Give good drainage to thrive. Works well on a slope but can be short-lived.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Hovea~acutifolia>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/h-acu.html>

***Hovea lanceolata*** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

Native to northern parts of NSW, it is a very attractive tall shrub which can be seen in Joseph Banks Native Plants Reserve. Generous dark-green lanceolate to elliptic leaves with undersides covered in brown hairs. Stunning racemes of purple pea flowers produced in spring. Needs good drainage to thrive – try to plant it on a slope, and let it do its thing without too much TLC. Prune after flowering.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Hovea~lanceolata>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hovea\\_lanceolata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hovea_lanceolata)



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Hypocalemma angustifolium* (Pink-flowered Myrtle)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

Another attractive native to Western Australia with narrow linear leaves and showy pink-myrtle flowers. Likes a sheltered position with reliable water.

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp1/hypocalymma-angustifolium.html>  
<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5817>

***Indigofera australis* (Native Indigo)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

A native of NSW with a wide range, it is a pink-flowered shrub with various shades of flower colour. Grows to about 3 m tall and flowers readily in late-winter/spring. Grows readily but does seem to like heavier soils rather than sandstone. Give a bit of soil improvement and reliable water. Prune after flowering to keep it compact and looking-good. Like *Hardenbergia violacea*, this is a must-have for any native garden.

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp1/indigofera-australis.html>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/i-aus.html>

***Isopogon anemonifolius* (Broad-leaf Drumsticks)** (Family: Proteaceae)

Locally common shrub on sandstone and shale/sandstone transitional areas, it has interesting dissected foliage and yellow flowers in terminal globular heads. Possibly challenging to grow but give a well-drained soil in sun or dappled shade. Prune after flowering to encourage a dense a habit.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp1/isopogon-anemonifolius.html>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/i-ane.html>

***Isopogon anethifolius* (Narrow-leaf Drumsticks)** (Family: Proteaceae)

Another locally common shrub on sandstone, it has dissected foliage with narrow linear segments. Give a well-drained sandy soil and plenty of sun. Don't overwater in the early stages. Has been cultivated for many decades. Can be hardy if happy.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp8/iso-anet.html>  
<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Isopogon~anethifolius>

***Isopogon formosus* (Rose Cone Flower)** (Family: Proteaceae)

Small to medium shrub to 2 metres high. Highly dissected leaves to 5 cm long. The inflorescences are striking coming in metallic pink to purple at the terminals. It is from WA and can be hard to keep going on the east coast but give good drainage and do not over water. Sandy soil essential. Very attractive plant.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2004/isopogon-formosus.html>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/i-for.html>



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***Kunzea capitata*** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A local and conspicuous sandstone shrub to about 2 metres tall and several metres wide. It has small leaves and produces terminal heads of bright pink flowers. Grows in wet heath and adjoining areas on sandstone and sandy soils.

It has apparently been in cultivation for a long time but is rarely grown. It is well worth it if plants can be sourced. Grow in a well-drained soil in a sunny spot and prune to shape. Well worth a try.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvi=sp&name=Kunzea~capitata>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/k-cap.html>

***Leptospermum 'Cardwell'*** (Family: Myrtaceae)

Shrub to 1.2 m tall with a weeping / arching habit. Produces white flowers profusely. Use as a hedge or plant a few together for better effect. Hardy plant – prefers full sun and good drainage. Has aromatic foliage. Prune at least yearly.

**Websites:**

<http://www.australianplantsonline.com.au/leptospermum-cardwell.html>  
<http://malleedesign.com.au/delicate-tea-trees/>

***Leptospermum laevigatum*** (Family: Myrtaceae)

Large shrub to about 4 m tall, it grows in our local area on sand dunes behind the beach. It can sometimes dominate beachside landscapes. Has green-blue leaves to about 3 cm long by about 5 mm wide. Nice white flowers produced in moderate numbers, will likely flower more heavily with pruning. Grow on a sandy soil with good drainage. Prune to shape.

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvi=sp&name=Leptospermum~laevigatum>  
[https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/leptospermum\\_laevigatum.htm](https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/leptospermum_laevigatum.htm)

***Leptospermum 'Pink Cascade'*** (Family: Myrtaceae)

Thought to be a hybrid between *L. polygalifolium* and *L. continentale*. Very stunning shrub with an arched habit. It grows to about 1 m tall and produces masses of pink flowers. Give a moist and well-drained soil. Use on slopes, banks and rockeries. Prune to shape. Street walkers will stop to admire it!

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/l-pin.html>  
<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/leptospermum-x-pink-cascade-tea-tree/>

***Leptospermum polygalifolium* (Tantoon)** (formerly *L. flavescens*). (Family: Myrtaceae)

Shrub with white flowers and scented foliage, it will grow to about 4 m tall. Prune to shape and to promote flowering. Can be quite attractive in Spring with profuse 5-petaled white to slightly pink flowers. Bee attracting.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/l-pol.html>  
<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvi=sp&name=Leptospermum~polygalifolium>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>



***Leptospermum rotundifolium* (Round-leaved Teatree)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

Shrub to about 2 m high and 3 m across with large pink rotate flowers, it is found naturally south of Sydney. Has rounded small leaves and makes a good screen or feature plant. It is also resistant to salt spray. Prune after flowering for a better show next year.

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp2/leptospermum-rotundifolium.html>

<http://anpsa.org.au/l-rot.html>

***Leptospermum scoparium* (Manuka)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

Native to NZ and the south Coast of NSW, there are now a range of coloured forms available. Grows to 2 m tall with either white or pink flowers. Give a well-drained soil with some sun. It can be very attractive especially when shaped by pruning.

**Websites:**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leptospermum\\_scoparium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leptospermum_scoparium)

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/leptospermum/leptospermum-scoparium.html>

***Leptospermum* 'Tinkled Pink'** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A specimen sent in by Jill McLelland fitted this species. It is a shrub about 1.5 to 2 m wide with linear foliage which produces large amounts of deep pink flowers, creating a very nice display. It resembles a Geraldton Wax but grows much larger. Can be used as a hedge or screen if well-pruned. Prune after flowering to promote flowering and a tidy habit.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/leptospermum-tickled-pink-tea-tree/>

<http://anpsa.org.au/l-tic.html>

***Leucopogon juniperinus* (Prickly Beard-Heath)** (Family: Ericaceae subfam. Ericoideae)

A local native shrub found in a wide range of habitats including dry western Sydney woodland, as well as rainforest margins. Prickly leaves and dainty tubular flowers. Is now being propagated in some local council nurseries but likely difficult to grow. Give it a try in well-drained soil. It will grow to about 1.5 m tall.

**Websites:**

[http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-](http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Leucopogon~juniperinus)

[bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Leucopogon~juniperinus](http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Leucopogon~juniperinus)

[http://www.friendsoflanecovenationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Leucopogon\\_juniperinus.htm](http://www.friendsoflanecovenationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Leucopogon_juniperinus.htm)

***Lomatia silaifolia* (Crinkle Bush)** (Family: Proteaceae)

Shrub to 2 m tall with distinctive strongly dissected parsley-looking leaves. Produces raised creamy-white inflorescences above the foliage, in summer. Grows locally on sandstone soils and is a highly variable species, especially in the Blue Mountains. Will likely need a sandy soil to do well and good drainage. Hardy once established.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Lomatia~silaifolia>

<http://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1369>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

**Melaleuca filifolia (Wiry Honey Myrtle)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A western Australian with wiry foliage, to 3 m with purple inflorescences in winter-spring. Prefers well-drained soil in full-sun. Use as a low screen.

**Websites:**

<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5911>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melaleuca\\_filifolia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melaleuca_filifolia)

**Melaleuca fulgens (Scarlet Honey Myrtle)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

It is a compact to straggly shrub with slender branches. It is a western Australian that has taken to NSW coastal areas. Stunning purple to red-orange inflorescences that attract honeyeaters.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp7/melaleuca-fulgens.html>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/m-ful.html>

**Melaleuca thymifolia (Thyme Honey-myrtle)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A shrub to usually about 1 m tall with bright purple inflorescences. Found naturally in moist environments in NSW but takes well to gardens. Can be temperamental, but if you pick the right spot, it will grow well. Give some moisture.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp4/melaleuca-thymifolia.html>  
<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Melaleuca-thymifolia>

**Micromyrtus ciliata (Fringed-Heath Myrtle)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A local shrub to usually about 1 m tall with very small but densely compacted leaves with hairy margins. It is reminiscent of relatives such as *Thryptomene*. It grows locally on sandstone plateaus and has small white 5-petaled flowers, similar to *Baeckea imbricata*. Flowers can be produced en masse creating striking display. Not overly common in cultivation but a good plant to grow on sandstone outcrops, provided there is a little bit of soil depth. Likes quick drainage. (Dan Clarke has had personal experience transplanting plants of this genus in the wild with good success).

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Micromyrtus-ciliata>  
<https://austplants.com.au/Micromyrtus-ciliata-Fringed-heath-myrtle>

**Notelaea longifolia (Mock Olive)** (Family: Oleaceae)

Related to Olives, it is a common local native plant not overly popular in cultivation. The leaves have a leathery feel reminiscent of our old paper money. Very small but showy yellow flowers produced in terminal inflorescences which give way to small dark drupes. Good sturdy shrub and possibly good for bird habitat.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Notelaea-longifolia>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notelaea\\_longifolia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notelaea_longifolia)



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***Olearia microphylla* (Daisy Bush)** (Family: Asteraceae)

This can be a very attractive shrub, to 1.5 m tall, which needs to be promoted a lot more. It can be found in western Sydney on heavier clay and alluvial soils. Has very small leaves but produces very attractive white daisy inflorescences (capitula) with yellow centres.

It can be pruned to create a very dense bush. (Dan Clarke grew one once at Hammondville and the plant turned completely white with flowers one spring!).

Likely short-lived but well worth a try. Likely requires soil a bit heavier than sandstone but give it a go. Prune after flowering.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Olearia~microphylla>  
[http://www.friendsoflanecovenationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Olearia\\_microphylla.htm](http://www.friendsoflanecovenationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Olearia_microphylla.htm)

***Oxylobium robustum* (Tree Shaggy Pea)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

Shrub to 3 m high native to the North Coast of NSW. Orange-yellow pea flowers produced in clusters with narrow linear foliage. Will likely tolerate poorer soils. Prune to encourage a denser habitat. Very showy and attractive shrub.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Oxylobium~robustum>  
<http://noosasnativeplants.com.au/plants/367/oxylobium-robustum>

***Ozothamnus diosmifolius* (White Dogwood)** (Family: Asteraceae)

A shrub potentially reaching about 4 m tall. White compound inflorescences (conflorescences) produced in corymbs at the ends of the branches, reminiscent of little cauliflowers. Grows on a variety of soils.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/o-dio.html>  
<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Ozothamnus~diosmifolius>

***Ozothamnus* 'Colour Surprise'** (Family: Asteraceae)

A hybrid that has arisen from two species of *Ozothamnus*, this genus is locally native with species occurring on a variety of soils. This cultivar grows to 1.2 m high and about 1 m wide. It has short crowded leaves about 1 cm long and terminal corymbs of pink flowers but not with the ray florets that come with many other daisies. They are likely quite hardy but may only last about 5 years. Prune to shape. Will create interest and colour.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/ozothamnus-hybrid-colour-surprise-rice-flower/>  
<http://malleedesign.com.au/dividing-plants/>

***Phebalium squamulosum* (Scaly Phebalium)** (Family: Rutaceae)

A shrub native to NSW with a wide range of forms. Can grow to 7 m tall but our local form on sandstone grows to about 2 m. Mid-green elliptic foliage with rusty scales below, as well as on stems. The flowers are very showy – yellow 5-petaled in clusters.

Prune to encourage a nice shape and flowers. Give good drainage on sandy soil in full sun.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/p-squam.html>  
<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=in&name=Phebalium~squamulosum~subsp.+squamulosum>



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***Philotheca buxifolia*** (Family: Rutaceae)

A locally native shrub, which looks spectacular in Spring, with short sharp leaves and profuse 5-petaled flowers densely arranged up and down the plant. It is common in the Royal National Park. Not sure how easy it is to grow but likely needs good drainage. There is a cultivar called 'Cascade of Stars'

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/philotheca-buxifolia-cascade-of-stars-waxflower/>  
<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=in&name=Philotheca~buxifolia~subsp.+buxifolia>

***Philotheca difformis*** (Family: Rutaceae)

Native to inland regions of NSW, Vic and Qld, it is a shrub to 2 m tall with warty stems and warty leaves. Attractive white 5-petaled flowers in Spring.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Philotheca~difformis>

***Philotheca myoporoides*** (Family: Rutaceae)

Slender shrub to 2 m tall with elongated oval-shaped leaves. It has stunning white flowers. Grows naturally on sandstone outcrops. There is a cultivar called "Profusion"

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/e-myo.html>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp1/philotheca-myoporoides.html>  
<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/philotheca-myoporoides-profusion-wax-flower/>

***Philotheca scabra*** (Family: Rutaceae)

Locally common shrub on sandstone, it grows to about 60 cm tall. Very pretty white flowers and warty linear leaves. Likely needs good drainage. Can be difficult to establish. Prune for better flowering.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Philotheca~scabra>

***Pimelea ferruginea* (Pink Rice Flower)** (Family: Thymelaeaceae)

Shrub to 1 m high and about 1 m wide. Has the typical decussate leaf arrangement of *Pimelea* and stunning heads of pink flowers. Native to western Australia, it likes a well-drained soil. Plant on a mound in a rockery or slope, it can tolerate full sun or partial shade. Very attractive – plant in groups for best effect. There is a very showy cultivar called 'Bonne Petite'

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/p-fer.html>  
<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/pimelea-ferruginea-bonne-petite-rice-flower/>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Pimelea ligustrina* (Tall Rice Flower)** (Family: Thymelaeaceae)

A nice spreading shrub to 2 metres tall and wide, it has obovate to linear leaves to about 4 cm long by 1 to 2 cm wide and very showy umbels/heads of white flowers at the terminals. It is found commonly in inland NSW and around Helensburgh and grows well in a garden.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=in&name=Pimelea~ligustrina+subsp.~ligustrina>  
[http://www.flora.sa.gov.au/cgi-bin/speciesfacts\\_display.cgi?form=speciesfacts&name=Pimelea\\_ligustrina](http://www.flora.sa.gov.au/cgi-bin/speciesfacts_display.cgi?form=speciesfacts&name=Pimelea_ligustrina)

***Pimelea linifolia* (Rice Flower)** (Family: Thymelaeaceae)

Locally common shrub to Sydney up to about 1.5 m tall – usually on sand or sandstone, it has decussate leaves and clustered heads of showy white flowers. Give good drainage with a sandy soil and some sunlight. Very pretty once established. There is a cultivar named 'White Jewel'.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/p-lin.html>  
<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Pimelea~linifolia>

***Pimelea physodes* (Qualup Bell)** (Family: Thymelaeaceae)

A very interesting and conspicuous shrub from WA, it grows to 1 m high and has distinctive bell-shaped flowers due to being surrounded by leafy bracts. The bracts can vary in colour. Decussate leaf arrangement also adds interest. Very popular in floristry. Plant in a well-drained sand or loam in a protected and part shade position. Grafted plants are becoming more common and are hardier.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/p-phy.html>  
<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5258>

***Podocarpus spinulosus* (Spiny-leaf Podocarp)** (Family: Podocarpaceae)

A locally common coniferous shrub, especially along the sandstone of the Georges and Hacking Rivers. It can form dense stands and grow to possibly 4 m tall but usually much less and sometimes prostrate, creating a groundcover. It has pine-like linear and rigid foliage, somewhat prickly. Plants are separately male and female. Female plants produce conspicuous cones which are attached to a dark purple fleshy receptacle. Male cones are very small.

Can be cultivated, needs good drainage and air flow. Give dappled light. Prune to encourage a desirable shape.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Podocarpus~spinulosus>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/p-spin.html>



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***Pomaderris ferruginea*** (Family: Rhamnaceae)

Locally common on sandstone and shale soils, tends to favour streams. It is a shrub to 4 m high with stems covered in rusty hairs. Elliptic leaves with dark green upper sides and white hairy undersides and rusty veins. It produces small cream to yellow flowers in spring. Should provide interest for insects.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Pomaderris~ferruginea>  
<http://www.plantthis.com.au/plant-information.asp?gardener=20916&tabview=photos&plantSpot=0>

***Pomaderris lanigera* (Woolly Pomaderris)** (Family: Rhamnaceae)

Very similar appearance to *P. ferruginea*, it is a local native found in sandstone environments. Showy yellow flowers and interesting elliptic leaves. Stems with rusty curly hairs.

Should provide interest for insects.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Pomaderris~lanigera>  
<https://malleedesign.com.au/woolly-pomaderris-lanigera/>

***Prostanthera densa* (Villous Mint-bush)** (Family: Lamiaceae)

A native of NSW and an endangered species, it was the subject of our search in June 2015. Is sold by some licensed native nurseries and readily propagates by cuttings - so hunt around for where you can get it. Attractive felt-textured leaves and large purple flowers – it will last about 3-5 years in a garden. Give it some protection and reliable water, but good drainage.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Prostanthera~densa>

***Prostanthera incisa* (Cut-leaved Mint-bush)** (Family: Lamiaceae)

Found in the Royal National Park in sheltered rainforest and forest, it grows well but can be short lived. Probably needs a bit of soil improvement and decent moisture with some shade to thrive. Not quite as nice as the other species but interesting nonetheless.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Prostanthera~incisa>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prostanthera\\_incisa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prostanthera_incisa)

***Prostanthera melissifolia* (Balm Mint-bush)** (Family: Lamiaceae)

A plant native to the far south coast of NSW and Victoria, it grows to 2 m high with strongly aromatic leaves which are large-ish and about 1 cm wide with toothed margins. Will produce axillary and terminal flowers, it is a very attractive mint bush. Prune after flowering. Likes a moist enriched soil with good drainage.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Prostanthera~melissifolia>  
<https://austplants.com.au/Prostanthera-melissifolia-Balm-Mintbush/>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Prostanthera ovalifolia* (Oval-leaved Mintbush)** (Family: Lamiaceae)

One of the more showy mint bushes – it can produce masses of purple flowers which are very attractive. Possibly short-lived but growing to 2 m tall if happy over 5 years. Prune lightly after flowering to create an even better effect next year. Give a well-draining soil in some sun with adequate moisture. This is a beauty!

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/p-ova.html>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/prostanthera-ovalifolia-oval-leaved-mint-bush/>

***Prostanthera rhombea* (Sparkling Mintbush)** (Family: Lamiaceae)

A small shrub from the greater Sydney district and further afield, it is a commonly cultivated prostanthera. Small diamond-shaped to triangular leaves with mauve to blue flowers. However, a pink form is also commonly sold. Grow in dappled shade on a free-draining soil for best results.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Prostanthera~rhombea>

<https://triggplants.com.au/product/prostanthera-rhombea-pink-mint-bushin-75mm-supergro-tube-native-plant/>

***Prostanthera rotundifolia* (Round-leaved Mintbush)** (Family: Lamiaceae)

Attractive slender and dense shrub with pretty lilac flowers. Prune lightly after flowering to encourage density and shape and to get a better display next season. Give adequate drainage. Another really beautiful mint bush!

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/p-rotun1.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Prostanthera~rotundifolia>

***Prostanthera scutellarioides*** (Family: Lamiaceae)

One of the mint bushes found in outer Sydney, it takes well to cultivation. Linear leaves and pale to deep mauve flowers. Prune early to shape and after flowering. Will probably last 5 years then propagate new plants from cuttings. Give a sheltered spot with dappled sun.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Prostanthera~scutellarioides>

<http://anpsa.org.au/p-scu.html>



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***Pseudanthus pimeleoides*** (Family: Picrodendraceae)

A shrub to about 1 metre tall, it can be found in sandstone bushland in the Royal NP and south-west parts of Sydney.

The stems have clustered small leaves to about 1 cm long and 0.3 cm wide. The male flowers are produced at the terminals and are very showy – white with a radiate shape (many linear petals produced in a circle). The female flowers are less conspicuous. Not overly common in cultivation, it can be bought online and tried. Likely needs a sandy soil to do well, in full sun to part shade. It is sold by Phil Keane.

**Websites:**

[https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-](https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Pseudanthus~pimeleoides)

[bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Pseudanthus~pimeleoides](https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Pseudanthus~pimeleoides)

[https://apps.lucidcentral.org/plants\\_se\\_nsw/text/entities/pseudanthus\\_pimeleoides.htm](https://apps.lucidcentral.org/plants_se_nsw/text/entities/pseudanthus_pimeleoides.htm)

***Pultenaea blakelyi*** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

An attractive shrub to about 2 metres tall or more, spreading to 1 metre wide, it had blue-green linear and narrow leaves to about 3 cm long and produces bright yellow pea flowers prolifically in spring. It is found locally in the Royal NP.

Not overly common in cultivation but it is cultivated at Joseph Banks Reserve and grows reliably. Likely a plant that needs more attention for gardens. Grow on a sandy soil in dappled shade for best results.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Pultenaea~blakelyi>

[https://apps.lucidcentral.org/plants\\_se\\_nsw/text/entities/pultenaea\\_blakelyi.htm](https://apps.lucidcentral.org/plants_se_nsw/text/entities/pultenaea_blakelyi.htm)

***Pultenaea tuberculata* (Wreath Bush-Pea)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

A locally common shrub to about 1.5 m tall, growing in sandy heaths and shrublands. Has clustered green leaves which are overlapped in an architectural fashion. Has striking yellow-pea flowers produced at the terminals. Not sure how easy it is to grow. Appeared at the April 2020 meeting, grown by Jenny Whiting.

Likely needs a very sandy soil and good drainage. Very nice plant if you can grow it!

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Pultenaea~tuberculata>

[https://apps.lucidcentral.org/plants\\_se\\_nsw/text/entities/pultenaea\\_tuberculata.htm](https://apps.lucidcentral.org/plants_se_nsw/text/entities/pultenaea_tuberculata.htm)

***Pultenaea villosa* (Villous Bush-Pea)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

A locally common shrub to 2 m tall with arching stems, very common along the coast of NSW on sandy and shale-sandstone transition soils. Has small leaves which are covered in soft hairs and bright yellow pea- flowers. Can be tricky to grow and possibly short-lived but can be established easily most of the time. Give good drainage and air-flow. Can be pruned to shape.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Pultenaea~villosa>

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp9/pultenaea-villosa.html>



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***Rhododendron lochiaie* (Native Rhododendron)** (Family: Ericaceae)

A shrub naturally found growing in cliff crevices and on other trees in Northern QLD. Can be grown successfully in a moist, shaded, well drained position in temperate climates. Attractive red-pinkish flowers in spring and summer.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/r-loc.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhododendron\\_lochiaie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhododendron_lochiaie)

***Ricinocarpos pinifolius* (Wedding Bush)** (Family: Euphorbiaceae)

A locally common shrub which we have probably all seen in our sandstone bushland, it was popular at one stage for bridal bouquets! Grows up and down the coast of NSW. Pine-like foliage with bright white 5 or 6-petaled flowers. Reported by members to be easy to grow. There is a cultivar called 'Bridal Star'. Give a sunny position with good drainage and prune to shape. This can potentially be a stunner!

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Ricinocarpos~pinifolius>

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/ricinocarpos-pinifolius-wedding-bush/>

***Senna artemisioides* (Silver Cassia)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Caesalpinioideae)

An inland NSW shrub that has a complex range of forms and subspecies, it has pinnate blue-grey leaves which contrast stunningly with the yellow rotate flowers. A very attractive plant. Needs a sandy soil with good drainage to thrive. Grows to about 3 m tall. There are some specimens at Joseph Banks Gardens.

<http://anpsa.org.au/s-art.html>

<https://austplants.com.au/Senna-artemisioides>

***Solanum* sp. (Native or Bush Tomato)** (Family: Solanaceae)

This appeared at the February meeting of 2017, but was unidentified and then member Tony brought it back again in May 2017 with fruit on it resembling cherry tomatoes! But we are none the wiser as to the species!

Nevertheless, this is a diverse genus of plants with both weeds and natives in NSW. Some are also endangered species. Not overly common in cultivation but they seem to grow easily in the wild and many species appear after disturbance. Related to Tomato and Potato, they are usually soft-wooded shrubs growing to about 2 m tall with white or purple five-petaled flowers followed by berries of different sizes and colours. DO NOT ingest berries as some are known to be toxic. A well-known species is *Solanum aviculare* (Kangaroo Apple) which has been known to grow successfully in gardens. The fruits were used by indigenous peoples as a contraceptive. Propagate from seeds or cuttings.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=gn&name=Solanum>



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***Spyridium scortechinii*** (Family: Rhamnaceae) (Prev. *Cryptandra scortechinii*)

A small shrub to 50 cm high found locally but uncommon in Sydney and distributed further afield in NSW. Has terminal heads of white flowers and short linear green leaves. The flower heads make the plant reminiscent of a *Pimelea*. Prefers a sandy soil with good drainage. Quite a dainty and unusual plant so if you grow it and get it to look good, it will likely attract curiosity.

**Websites:**

<http://www.plantthis.com.au/plant-information.asp?gardener=22988>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Spyridium~scortechinii>

***Syzygium wilsonii* (Powerpuff Lilly Pilly)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A medium shrub to 3 m high, it is from tropical Queensland rainforests. Grows slowly to begin with but can then put on spurts of fast growth. The inflorescences are stunning – red to purple “pomp poms”. But the foliage is also attractive – dull green lanceolate leaves with new growth being red to brown. Plant in a shaded and sheltered position in enriched soil. Tip prune after flowering and as it is establishing.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2004/syzygium-wilsonii.html>

<http://anpsa.org.au/s-wil.html>

***Thomasia macrocarpa* (Large-fruited Thomasia)** (Family: Malvaceae)

A western Australian shrub found on granite slopes. It grows to about 1.5 metres tall and has nice star-shaped pink/purple flowers. It has toothed leaves with hairs and a velvet texture. It is common in cultivation and grows well.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/t-mac.html>

<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5087>

***Thryptomene denticulata*** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A shrub growing to about 1.5 m tall from WA. Very similar to *T. 66ikipedi* but it has flowers a deeper shade of pink – purple. Has very small leaves which are densely clustered. Useful plant for rockeries and raised beds. Thrives in sandy soils with good drainage. Full sun to part shade.

**Websites:**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thryptomene\\_denticulata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thryptomene_denticulata)

[https://www.bgpa.wa.gov.au/images/horticulture/docs/pn\\_thryptomene\\_denticulata.pdf](https://www.bgpa.wa.gov.au/images/horticulture/docs/pn_thryptomene_denticulata.pdf)

***Thryptomene 66ikipedi* (Rock Thryptomene)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A small shrub native to Western Australia with very small leaves bearing masses of small bright pink flowers. It responds well to pruning and can be used as a mass planting on slopes or hedged. Likes sandy soil.

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp7/thryptomene-saxicola.html>

<http://anpsa.org.au/t-sax.html>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Verticordia x Chamaelaucium 'Paddy's Pink'*** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A medium sized shrub with rose pink flowers in spring, which are great cut flowers. It grows to around 2 metres tall and wide. The foliage has a spicy fragrance. Likes a well-drained soil in a sunny spot, with low humidity.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/chamaelaucium-x-verticordia-paddys-pink-wax-flower/>

***Verticordia plumosa* (Plumed Featherflower)** (Family: Myrtaceae)

A common shrub in the south-west of WA, it is another Geraldton Wax-like shrub. It has attractive 5-petaled mauve flowers and the plant can flower heavily. Has narrow fine leaves. Grows to 1.5 m high. Likes a well-drained sunny spot which is also warm.

**Websites:**

<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/6110>

<http://www.abc.net.au/gardening/stories/s2093338.htm>

***Verticordia serotina*** (Family: Myrtaceae)

Not too much is known about this species at our end; photos were sent in by Tony Porritt at the April 2020 meeting. It grows naturally in a very small area on the coast of WA near Exmouth and its extent and status is poorly known in the wild. It is likely a threatened species.

Can grow to 70 cm tall. Leaves are very small. Flowers are very attractive, a deep pink with the sepals covered in a fringe of hairs with create much interest.

Not sure about the ease of cultivation. Likely needs a well-drained and sunny spot.

**Websites:**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verticordia\\_serotina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verticordia_serotina)

<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/12457>

***Viminaria juncea* (Golden Spray)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

A locally native largish shrub preferring damp environments with weeping foliage and attractive yellow pea-flowers. Can be temperamental but give it a try in a moist spot with some sun.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp4/viminaria-juncea.html>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viminaria>

***Westringia brevifolia*** (Short-leaved Westringia) (Family: Lamiaceae)

This is an uncommon species from Tasmania. It has shorter leaves, compared to *W. fruticosa* and purple flowers with brown spots. Grows in similar habitats such as exposed coastal ridges. Grow as for *W. fruticosa* with good air flow, part sun and plenty of pruning to shape. There is a cultivar available called 'Lilac and Lace' which has variegated foliage.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/westringia-brevifolia-lilac-and-lace-coastal-rosemary/>

[http://www.utas.edu.au/dicotkey/dicotkey/LAM/sWestringia\\_brevifolia.htm](http://www.utas.edu.au/dicotkey/dicotkey/LAM/sWestringia_brevifolia.htm)



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***Westringia fruticosa*** (Coastal Rosemary) (Family: Lamiaceae)

Shrub with small leaves, found naturally on coastal clifftops and heathland in NSW. Used widely in cultivation. Very versatile – hedges, topiary and gap filling. White labiate flowers produced at terminals. Prune regularly for better flowering. Will take a variety of soil types. Very hardy.

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp1/westringia-fruticosa.html>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Westringia\\_fruticosa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Westringia_fruticosa)

***Westringia longifolia*** (Long-leaved Westringia) (Family: Lamiaceae)

Another westringia with long linear leaves and white to purple flowers, it grows naturally on the coast, tablelands and western slopes of NSW, mainly north of Mittagong into Queensland. Often found in rocky areas in sandy or loam soils.

Grows to about 3 metres tall.

Give a well-drained soil and some sunlight. Can be pruned to make a dense shrub and it can flower profusely. Popular in landscaping.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Westringia~longifolia>  
<https://austplants.com.au/Westringia-longifolia>

***Woollisia pungens*** (Family Ericaceae subfam. Epacridoideae)

One of the 'epacrids' which is locally common in our sandstone bushland and one of the few things flowering in Autumn, though will also flower in winter and spring. It has slightly spiky clustered foliage that is interesting to touch and clusters of 5-petaled white to dark pink flowers which can be sweetly-scented. Is not as easy to grow as *Epacris longiflora* but is worth a try. Propagate from cuttings and give a free draining soil. Grows to potentially 2 metres high. Try it in a container first!

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Woollisia~pungens>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/w-pun.html>

***Zieria 68ikipedia* (Hill Zieria)** (Family: Rutaceae)

A listed endangered species, it is being grown by Marilyn House and was shown at the September meeting. It is found on dry rocky ridges in the Kiama area. It grows to 3 m tall and has linear trifoliate leaves with prominent warts. Produces dainty white flowers in Spring. Can produce many flowers. The leaves are typically odorous.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Zieria~granulata>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/z-gra.html>

***Zieria prostrata* (Headland Zieria)** (Family: Rutaceae)

An endangered species native to the north coast of NSW, it is a prostrate shrub growing to 0.5 m wide. Makes a really nice groundcover and is fairly reliable. Give a moist, well-drained soil in full sun or dappled shade. Prune lightly.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Zieria~prostrata>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zieria\\_prostrata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zieria_prostrata)



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**Zieria smithii (Sandfly Zieria)** (Family: Rutaceae)

Shrub to 2 m high with odorous trifoliate leaves. Locally common. Small white 4-petaled flowers produced on axillary inflorescences. A slender, attractive shrub – found on sandstone and shale soils so may not be overly fussy.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Zieria~smithii>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zieria\\_smithii](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zieria_smithii)



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## Groundcovers and other ground-dwelling plants as well as epiphytes.

### ***Actinotus forsythii* (Pink Flannel Flower)** (Family: Apiaceae)

This is the Pink Flannel Flower which Lloyd Hedges has brought into cultivation. It is native to the Blue Mountains and south coast areas. It is a more or less prostrate herb with stems to about 50 cm long and is an annual. It has inflorescences with pink flowers surrounded by white bracts which is the main attraction.

Grows well in a pot with good drainage and will grow in rockeries and sandy beds.

#### **Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Actinotus~forsythii>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/a-for.html>

### ***Actinotus helianthi* (Flannel Flower)** (Family: Apiaceae)

Perennial found in sandy soils. A variety of forms exist across its natural range. Showy white daisy-like flowers at the terminals with blue-green dissected foliage. Grow in sand with good drainage.

#### **Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2002/actinotus-helianthi.html>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/a-hel.html>

### ***Actinotus minor* (Lesser Flannel Flower)** (Family: Apiaceae)

A very common and prolific groundcover in sandstone habitats (ridges and gullies), scrambling through other plants. Its inflorescences are much smaller than its grandiose cousin, to about 2 cm across but similar in shape and colour.

Can be grown in a garden where it can flower for most of the year. Pick a nice well-draining spot with good air flow and sunshine.

#### **Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Actinotus~minor>  
<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/actinotus-minor-lesser-flannel-flower/>

### ***Adiantum aethiopicum* (Maidenhair Fern)** (Family: Pteridaceae)

Common native fern often found in, moist sheltered habitats such as wet sclerophyll forests and woodlands, as well as shady creek lines, up and down the coast and tablelands of NSW. Has been commonly grown as an indoor plant. Can be grown in a sheltered situation with good drainage. Can form a dense cover if happy. Give an enriched but free draining soil. Provide some shade.

#### **Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Adiantum~aethiopicum>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adiantum\\_aethiopicum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adiantum_aethiopicum)



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***Ajuga australis* (Austral Bugle)** (Family: Lamiaceae)

A variable species not often cultivated, herbaceous with purple/mauve flowers. It grows all over NSW and has a range of forms. Studied by Dan Clarke during his university education, he has found that some forms take readily to gardens and others do not. A collection from Mt Panorama has done very well at Joseph Banks Native Plants Reserve with some loving care, and has been divided. Would be a good addition to a native cottage garden.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/ajuga-australis-austral-bugle/>

<http://anpsa.org.au/a-aus.html>

***Anigozanthos* cultivars (Kangaroo Paws)** (Family: Haemodoraceae)

Native to WA. Strappy-leaved perennial with elongated inflorescences in varying colours. Phil stated that the tall ones are easier to grow and the opposite goes for the small ones. Give good drainage and a sunny position. Cultivars include 'Yellow Gem' and 'Lavender Queen'.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/anigozanthos/>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/growing-kangaroo-paws/>

***Asplenium australasicum* (Bird's Nest Fern)** (Family: Aspleniaceae)

An epiphytic fern native to NSW rainforest, often seen growing on rocks or trees. It can be seen in places like Cairns, high up in the trees in rainforest where it creates large clumps. There are now thoughts that it naturalizes in local bushland from gardens and so can be found growing on our local bushland sandstone rocks. It is a very attractive fern with long fronds to about 1 metre coming from a central clump. The leaves can be about 15 cm wide. Can be grown in pots of established on rocks. Give them some air around the roots and plenty of moisture. Keep out of western sun.

**Websites:**

[https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-](https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Asplenium-australasicum)

[bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Asplenium-australasicum](https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Asplenium-australasicum)

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/asplenium-australasicum-birds-nest-fern/>

***Blandfordia grandiflora* (Christmas Bells)** (Family: Blandfordiaceae)

A herbaceous lily-plant that we find growing in wet heath and swampy conditions in sandstone bushland on the east coast. It has showy red and yellow bell-shaped flowers that catch the eye on a bushwalk. Has linear, skinny, green leaves to 70 cm long. Flowers can be about 5 cm long by 2 cm wide with a red tube and yellow tips.

Not commonly cultivated but could be grown in a pot for best results. Ask Phil Keane about soil requirements.



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***Blandfordia nobilis* (Christmas Bells)** (Family: Blandfordiaceae)

A herbaceous lily-plant that we find growing in wet heath and swampy conditions in sandstone bushland as well as sandstone ridgetops on the east coast. It has smaller flowers than *B. grandiflora* (and they are suspected to hybridise). It has showy red and yellow bell-shaped flowers that catch the eye on a bushwalk. Has linear, skinny, green leaves to 70 cm long. Flowers can be about 5 cm long by 2 cm wide with a red tube and yellow tips.

Not commonly cultivated but could be grown in a pot for best results. Ask Phil Keane about soil requirements.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Blandfordia~grandiflora>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2015/blandfordia-grandiflora.html>

***Brachyscome graminea* (Grass Daisy)** (Family: Asteraceae)

A variable daisy found on the coast and tablelands of NSW. It has linear leaves which vary in width and purple daisy inflorescences produced above the foliage. Creates a nice plant in a rockery or a border and will form a nice clump. Prune dead flower-heads to promote more flowering.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Brachyscome~graminea>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brachyscome\\_graminea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brachyscome_graminea)

***Brachyscome multifida* (Cut-leaved Daisy)** (Family: Asteraceae)

Prostrate herb with dissected foliage and purple daisy inflorescences produced above the foliage. Another excellent border plant. Can be intermingled with *Chrysocephalum*. Native to NSW. A popular cultivar is "BreakODay"

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2002/brachyscome-multifida.html>  
<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/brachyscome-breakoday-native-daisy/>

***Bulbine bulbosa* (Native Leek/Golden Lily)** (Family: Asphodelaceae)

Found all over NSW in paddocks, woodlands and forests, usually on alluvium or shale soils. Usually found in moist spots. It is a perennial herb growing to 75 cm high with bright yellow star-shaped flowers produced in a clustered raceme. Can make a lovely show when hundreds of plants are flowering together.

Can be grown in pots or gardens. Give some reliable moisture and an enriched soil. May not do too well on sand. Bulbs can dug up and transplanted. Plant in large numbers in an open sunny area for great effect!

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Bulbine~bulbosa>  
<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/bulbine-bulbosa-bulbine-lily/>



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***Caleana major* (Flying Duck Orchid)** (Family: Orchidaceae)

A herbaceous terrestrial orchid growing on the coast and tablelands of NSW and into other states. It grows to about 30 cm tall. The flower parts are modified and arranged in a manner to resemble a flying duck. The colours are striking, with dark red, lighter reds and greens. It was photographed in bushland for the September meeting. Anyone wishing to grow any of our bushland orchids should check with licenced growers and see which species can be purchased.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Caleana~major>  
[http://www.friendsofthecovenationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Caleana\\_major.htm](http://www.friendsofthecovenationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Caleana_major.htm)

***Carpobrotus glaucescens* (Pigface)** (Family: Aizoaceae)

A herbaceous easy-to-identify groundcover with its succulent leaves and pink radiate flowers, it grows in sand dunes along the entire NSW Coast and interstate. It can form dense mats and be used to stabilise sandy slopes and dunes. The metallic pink flowers may be very showy. The leaves and fruits can be eaten. Can be used to form a dense mat or can spill over a retaining wall. Grow in sandy soil in full sun.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Carpobrotus~glaucescens>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2005/carpobrotus-glaucescens.html>

***Casuarina glauca* 'Prostrate'** (Family: Casuarinaceae)

A form of *Casuarina glauca* (a large tree!) with a completely prostrate form, only to about 20 cm high. This form originated from the Bulli area and it is also reported to be non-flowering. The reasons for this are unclear. Despite this, it creates a lot of interest and can be planted en masse to create dense groundcovers. Grow in full sun. Can tolerate a range of soils.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/casuarina-glauca-prostrate-shagpile-she-oak/>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2005/casuarina-glauca.html>

***Caustis flexuosa* (Curly Wig)** (Family: Cyperaceae)

This is a very interesting rush or graminoid (grass-like plant) found locally and very commonly in our sandstone bushland. Grows to about 1 m tall and has curly foliage. It used to be very popular in floristry but this would have resulted in foliage being removed from the bush; as it is very difficult to propagate successfully. Plants existing in members gardens are almost certainly "the last survivors" of the original bushland vegetation. Plants can be transplanted with mixed success if needed. Propagation by seed can be done by bringing plants on as seedlings is challenging. Would go very nicely in landscapes and any native garden if clumps could be divided and transplanted.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Caustis~flexuosa>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caustis\\_flexuosa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caustis_flexuosa)



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***Chrysocephalum apiculatum* (Billy Buttons)** (Family: Asteraceae)

Attractive scrambling groundcover with blue-grey foliage and golden terminal inflorescences. Native to NSW and widespread. Excellent border plant and used for mass planting. Prune regularly but lightly.

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp13/chrysocephalum-apiculatum.html>

<http://anpsa.org.au/c-api.html>

***Conostylis candicans* (Grey Cottonhead)** (Family: Haemodoraceae)

These plants are from the south-west of Western Australia, they are tufted grass-like perennials with spectacular heads of yellow flowers. Hardy in most areas except the tropics. They like reliable water to do well. Great container plant, Give a low-phosphorus 74ikipedia74 to promote flowering.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/conostylis-candicans-grey-cottonheads/>

<http://anpsa.org.au/c-can.html>

***Conostylis setigera* (Bristly Cottonhead)** (Family: Haemodoraceae)

A tufted perennial endemic to south-western Australia, it can grow to about 40 cm high and produces yellow 6-petaled star-shaped flowers. Can be fussy but give a well-draining sandy soil and plenty of sun. Great for rockeries, borders and planting in clumps.

**Websites:**

<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1454>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conostylis\\_setigera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conostylis_setigera)

***Cordyline stricta* (Narrow-leaved Palm Lily)** (Family: Asteliaceae)

A Sydney native found in wet sclerophylla forest and rainforest – it is related to Asparagus. Can grow to 5 m tall. The leaves are large and linear – glossy dark green. Showy inflorescences bear large numbers of small purple flowers from the axils. Black berries produced after flowering. Plant in a semi-shaded spot in moist soils with some enrichment. Makes an excellent indoor plant.

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2012/cordyline-stricta.html>

<http://anpsa.org.au/c-str.html>

***Crinum pedunculatum* (Swamp Lily)** (Family: Amaryllidaceae)

A lily-monocot with leaves somewhat resembling Gynea Lily – sword-shaped and wide. It is typically found in coastal environments on sand dunes and swamps. It produced umbels of white 6-petaled flowers at about 1 m or so high. Very hardy in the garden, likes a sandy well-drained soil. Watch out for caterpillars that eat through the trunks and severely damage plants.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Crinum-pedunculatum>

<http://anpsa.org.au/c-ped.html>



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***Cryptostylis subulata* (Large Tongue Orchid)** (Family: Orchidaceae)

A bushland orchid photographed by Ralph Cartwright, it has a green stem and produces red and green orchid flowers with a tubular shape. Common in sandstone woodland in Sydney. Not sure as to its cultivation potential.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Cryptostylis~subulata>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptostylis\\_subulata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptostylis_subulata)

***Cymbidium suave* (Snake Orchid)** (Family: Orchidaceae)

A Sydney epiphytic orchid which is commonly seen in tree branches like *Angophora costata*. Looks like a *Lomandra longifolia* but it is obvious it is something different when it produces racemes of orchid-flowers which are dark yellow to yellow.

Very nice plant – worth trying as an epiphyte in a pot or on a board or tree trunk.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Cymbidium~suave>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cymbidium\\_suave](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cymbidium_suave)

***Cymbopogon refractus* (Native Lemon / Barbed-wire Grass)** (Family: Poaceae)

A native tussock grass, local to Sydney, usually found on heavier clay soils. It has a very similar height and habit to Kangaroo Grass. It is in the Lemongrass genus and leaves can smell like lemon. Has very distinctive barbed-wire looking florets. Can add interest to gardens with small shrubs. Grow in a sunny position with some drainage.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Cymbopogon~refractus>  
[http://keys.trin.org.au/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Cymbopogon\\_refractus.htm](http://keys.trin.org.au/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Cymbopogon_refractus.htm)

***Dendrobium* 'Elegant Heart'**

A cultivated epiphytic orchid that is a cross between *D. bigibbum* (Cooktown Orchid) and *D. speciosum* (Sydney Rock Orchid). It can be grown in a pot or attached to a tree or rock. It has racemes of large deep cream to yellow and deep pink star shaped orchid flowers. Grow it just as for other epiphytic orchids. Use a good quality fast draining orchid mix if growing in a pot.

**Websites:**

<https://www.orchidroots.com/detail/information/?pid=100073833&role=>  
<https://www.alamy.com/yellow-orchid-dendrobium-elegant-heart-image266039749.html>

***Dendrobium gracilicaule* (Yellow Cane Orchid)** (Family: Orchidaceae)

Australian native, it is another epiphyte (on tree) or lithophyte (on rock). Needs warmth but moisture and some shade to thrive. Beautiful inflorescences of yellow flowers.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Dendrobium~gracilicaule>  
<http://www.ourshopfront.com/kabi/html/Natives/Dendrobium%20gracilicaule.php>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Dendrobium kingianum* (and hybrids) (Pink Rock Orchid)** (Family: Orchidaceae)

Another NSW native, but much smaller than *Dendrobium speciosum*. It does well in pots or mounted on timber with the right media. Keep in shady, moist area but needs some warmth to thrive.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/d-kin.html>

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp9/dendrobium-kingianum.html>

***Dendrobium speciosum*** (Rock Orchid) (Family: Orchidaceae)

Beautiful local orchid which thrives on sandstone shelves and crevices. A bit of light is believed to aid flowering. Large inflorescences start off white and turn yellow. It will always be a talking point in any garden.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/d-spe.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dendrobium\\_speciosum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dendrobium_speciosum)

***Dendrobium tetragonum*** (Tree Spider Orchid) (Family: Orchidaceae)

An epiphytic orchid found in coastal NSW in rainforest, north from the Illawarra Region. Tony Porritt has one growing.

Beautiful spider-resembling flowers about 6 cm across. It has succulent stems. Likely needs to be cultivated like other Dendrobiums, on a piece of board or rock. Allow good aeration and dappled light.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Dendrobium~tetragonum>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dendrobium\\_tetragonum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dendrobium_tetragonum)

***Dendrobium teretifolium*** (Rat's Tail Orchid) (Family: Orchidaceae)

An epiphytic orchid with pendent stems, it is a NSW orchid typically found on *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak). Produces sprays of flowers to 10 cm long with flowers about 6 cm across with fine petals, white to pale yellow.

Jill McLelland spotted one in Wollongong Botanic Gardens.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Dendrobium~teretifolium>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dendrobium\\_teretifolium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dendrobium_teretifolium)

***Dendrophthoe vitellina* (Long-flowered Mistletoe)** (Family: Loranthaceae)

A mistletoe that can be grown (as we learnt at the November 2021 meeting). It has generous green leaves up to 15 cm long and 3 cm wide, with very showy flower clusters. Each flower is long and tubular with red and yellow to green colouring.

It can be added to gardens by sticking the seeds on a suitable branch of a tree. It is one of the better mistletoes for cultivation.

It can be found locally in Sydney and so is a good species to try.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Dendrophthoe~vitellina>

<http://anpsa.org.au/d-vit.html>



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***Dianella caerulea* (Blue Flax-Lily)** (Family: Asclepiaceae)

A grass-like *Dianella* with a variety of forms. It is the most common found in Sydney sandstone areas. Has foliage on aerial stems (a useful identifying feature). Stems can vary in size and leaves can be narrow or up to 1 cm wide or so. Green to dark green. It has attractive stellate blue-purple flowers and round purple berries. A nice hardy groundcover plant which adds structure and foliage contrast. Can be dug up and divided in autumn.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/dianella-caerulea/>

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Dianella~caerulea>

***Dichondra repens* (Kidney Weed)** (Family: Convolvulaceae)

A very short plant to only 5 cm tall but it can spread to 10s of metres wide. It is a very widespread and common species in NSW, forming dense mats in some habitats. It is very useful in a garden for keeping out weeds and can form a dense cover in some places. Kidney shaped leaves are produced on rhizomes/ runners. The flowers are solitary and star-shaped (creamy green / greeny cream) to only 5 mm across and about 3 cm tall. Very hardy, does best in shade and dappled sun.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Dichondra~repens>

<https://www.yates.com.au/plants/natives/dichondra-repens/how-to-grow-dichondra-repens/>

***Dipodium roseum* (Rose Hyacinth Orchid)** (Family: Orchidaceae)

An orchid from a group that is thought to be “achlorophyllous” – it has no chlorophyll and does not photosynthesise but lives off mutualisms with fungi in the soil. So it is stretching the meaning of “plant”! A very attractive orchid with rose-pink stellate flowers and a dark purple stem, common in sandy and sandstone bushland around October. Likely very hard to grow.

**Websites:**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipodium\\_roseum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipodium_roseum)

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Dipodium~roseum>

***Dianella tasmanica* (Tasman Flax-Lily)** (Family: Asclepiaceae)

Another grass-like *Dianella* of large-size. Is found in the inland and alpine areas of NSW, it has large attractive purple fruits to almost grape size. A nice hardy groundcover plant which adds structure and foliage contrast. Can be dug up and divided in autumn.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2009/dianella-tasmanica.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Dianella~tasmanica>

***Doodia aspera* (Prickly Rasp Fern)** (Family: Blechnaceae)

A local Sydney native fern, usually in sandy soils or sandstone areas forming a dense groundlayer. It grows to about 45 cm tall and has raspy foliage due to tubercles on the fronds. The fronds have a compound pinnate shape. Produces bronze to red new growth. Can likely be grown from transplants or propagated plants. Give some shelter and moisture and a free draining soil. Makes a very dense cover.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Doodia~aspera>

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2006/doodia-aspera.html>



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***Doryanthes excelsa* (Gynea Lily)** (Family: Doryanthaceae)

A large clumping monocot that we are all strongly familiar with in our local area on the sandstone country. It has long and broad strappy leaves to about 2 metres long. It produces a tall flower head with pink to red flowers clustered in an umbel. Can be grown quite easily but flowering can be sporadic. Give some fertilizer. There are some tricks used to produce more flowers. Give good drainage. They do take a while to grow.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Doryanthes~excelsa>

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp12/doryanthes-excelsa.html>

***Drosera spathulata* (Sundew)** (Family: Droseraceae)

*Drosera* is a genus of herbaceous insectivorous plants which are found in our local bushland in wet heath and similar habitats. They typically have a small rosette of sticky leaves which exude droplets of sticky liquid to catch insects. Vertical spikes of white flowers are produced well above the leaves, to about 40 cm tall. Cultivation is poorly known but it may be able to be purchased in pots.

This species was filmed in the Royal NP and showed at the September meeting.

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Drosera%7Espatulata>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drosera\\_spatulata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drosera_spatulata)

***Echinopogon ovatus* (Hedgehog / Echidna Grass)** (Family: Poaceae)

An upright scrambling grass commonly found in Sydney bushland in sheltered areas, it has linear leaves on upright stems and conspicuous dense terminal spikes. The appearance of the spikes gives this genus the name of Hedgehog Grasses. But some Australians like it to be called Echidna Grass! So be warned!

Easy to grow and useful as a gap filler and to use where other plants may not grow (eg: damp shady areas). Native grasses are useful for encouraging more obscure insects and birds to your garden.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Echinopogon~ovatus>

<https://www.yarraranges.vic.gov.au/PlantDirectory/Grasses-Rushes-Sedges/Echinopogon-ovatus>

***Eremophila 'Kalbarri Carpet'*** (Family: Schophulariaceae)

A groundcover *Eremophila* which only grows to 20 cm high. Has soft grey foliage and golden tubular flowers produced all year. Has blue-grey leaves which provide an 78ikipedia78 contrast. Grows well in many soils, give full sun or part shade and good drainage. Do not over water.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/eremophila-glabra-kalbarri-carpet-tar-bush/>

<https://austplants.com.au/Eremophila-glabra-Kalbarri-Carpet>



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***Isotoma axillaris* (Rock Isotome)** (Family: Lobeliaceae)

A very attractive perennial herb found over much of NSW on rocky crevices and outcrops on granite or sandstone, it has strongly dissected thistle-like foliage and large bright purple star-shaped flowers at the terminals. They grow well if adequate moisture is given. Can also flower right through summer. Plant along borders for good affect. Prune back hard after flowering to encourage new growth and flowering the next season. Prefers a light, well-drained soil.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Isotoma~axillaris>  
<http://www.australianplants.net.au/40-membersarticles/plant-profiles/97-isotoma-axillaris.html>

***Gleichenia dicarpa* (Pouched Coral Fern)** (Family: Gleicheniaceae)

A very common ground covering fern in Sydney and further afield, growing to about 2 metres tall, it can be cultivated if plants can be sourced. Very useful in wet areas and sandstone soaks where drainage may be impeded. Not much is available on ease of cultivation but is promoted as a garden plant. Needs high moisture on a sandy soil to do well. Can form a tangled mess so some pruning may be required.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Gleichenia~dicarpa>  
<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/gleichenia-dicarpa-coral-fern/>

***Lechenaultia biloba* (Blue Lechenaultia)** (Family: Goodeniaceae)

A dainty groundcover with stunning blue flowers, it is from WA. Small linear leaves on stems to 30 cm long. Produces blue flowers in large numbers. Can be propagated from seed but requires smoke-water to germinate. Easily done by cuttings. Great for pots and containers. Prune to encourage more flowering. Will be a talking point if you can get it to grow.

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp11/lechenaultia-biloba.html>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/l-bil.html>

***Lechenaultia formosa* (Red Lechenaultia)** (Family: Goodeniaceae)

Native to southern WA, it is a soft-wooded shrub up to 50 cm tall and spreading to 2 m wide. Profuse red flowers born on the terminals. Needs good drainage and not a lot of water. Does very well in pots. Prune lightly to encourage flowers but do not overdo it. Watch out for pests and diseases. Otherwise – very attractive.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2011/lechenaultia-formosa.html>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/l-for.html>

***Lomandra longifolia* (Spiky Mat-rush)** (Family: Asparagaceae)

Common NSW species and has been used extensively in landscaping in times past. Long narrow strappy leaves and inflorescences with many small yellow flowers interspersed with spiky bracts. The flowers can smell strongly of acetone when ripe. A good cover plant and weed suppressor. Very hardy but needs good drainage.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Lomandra~longifolia>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2007/lomandra-longifolia.html>



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***Lomandra multiflora* (Many-flowered Mat-rush)** (Family: Asparagaceae)

A local *Lomandra* that can be quite noticeable in Spring – it has distinctive inflorescences that arise from the base with flower clusters at separate intervals along the stem. Some cultivars now available. May be fussy but worth a try. Use in rockeries, slopes and sandstone outcrops.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Lomandra~multiflora>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/l-mul.html>

***Lythrum salicaria* (Purple Loosestrife)** (Family: Lythraceae)

A perennial herb which is locally native around swamps, is it being grown by Leonie. It has paired lanceolate leaves, above which arise long spikes of purple flowers (resembling a *Salvia*), up to 1.5 m tall. Members are not overly familiar with this one but it reportedly requires some moisture to do well. Would benefit a cottage garden in a wet spot, or planted around a water feature or pond.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Lythrum~salicaria>  
<https://austplants.com.au/Lythrum-salicaria-Purple-Loosestrife>

***Macropidia fuliginosa* (Black Kangaroo Paw)** (Family: Haemodoraceae)

Similar to and formerly included in *Anigozanthos* but with much taller inflorescences. Stems, pedicels and inflorescences are covered in black hairs. Inflorescences are yellow-green beneath black hairs.

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2002/macropidia-fuliginosa.html>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/m-fulig.html>

***Macrozamia communis* (Burrawang)** (Family: Zamiaceae)

A native cycad, found in Sydney sandstone bushland. Cycads are ancient non-flowering plants, though this genus is thought to be a more modern version of its ancient ancestors. Has large palm-like fronds which are dissected and extend from a central clump. Produces large male and female cones which are very showy. The seeds are poisonous. Easy to grow – very long lived. Once they establish in a spot, they are very hard to remove. Give some room to spread.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2011/macrozamia-communis.html>  
<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/macrozamia-communis/>

***Mentha australis* (Native Mint)** (Family: Lamiaceae)

A perennial herb to about 0.75 m tall found in the west and central areas of NSW. It has soft aromatic leaves with a fine tapering point. It has small white to lilac flowers produced in the upper parts of the plant. Does well in containers and as a groundcover in the garden. Prune to keep in check. Very hardy once established. Likes an alluvial to clay soil so perhaps provide some enrichment in Sutherland.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Mentha~australis>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/m-aus.html>



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***Mentha satureioides* (Native Mint)** (Family: Lamiaceae)

A perennial herb forming dense mats in places – typically found along creeklines and valley flats in grassy woodlands. Likely hard to find in Sutherland Shire but is found in western Sydney in Cumberland Plain Woodland. Peter Shelton showed a specimen at the April 2020 meeting. Grows nicely in a semi-shaded area in an enriched soil. Makes a very nice groundcover. Short green leaves and white flowers produced in leaf axils. Crushed leaves have a minty-hit. Can also be grown in a pot

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Mentha~satureioides>  
<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/mentha-satureioides-bush-mint-native-pennyroyal/>

***Microsorium pustulatum* (Kangaroo Fern)** (Family: Polypodiaceae)

A native fern to the eastern half of NSW and other eastern states, it grows on rocks or on tree trunks in rainforest. It can has erect lobed foliage which can be crowded and creates a dense cover over the ground to about 50 cm high. Grows locally in gardens on sandstone ledges. Likely needs good drainage. Propagate new plants by digging up good lengths of rhizome and putting in a pot and give it a few months before planting out. Very hardy. Give it room to spread.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=in&name=Microsorium~pustulatum~subsp.+pustulatum>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsorium\\_pustulatum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsorium_pustulatum)

***Microsorium scandens* (Fragrant Fern)** (Family: Polypodiaceae)

This fern does well in a shady spot in the understorey, creeping along the ground. It may choose to climb a tree. It can survive a bit of dry weather quite well too. Someone brought in a bag of “runners” which were happily collected on the night. They just need to be laid out in a protected spot in the garden and given some regular water initially, until they are established.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Microsorium~scandens>  
<http://bie.ala.org.au/species/http://id.biodiversity.org.au/node/apni/2907944>

***Myoporum parvifolium* (Creeping Myoporum)** (Family: Scrophulariaceae)

Prostrate shrub forming mats to 3 m diameter – it grows outside the Gynea Community Hall in the garden bed where it forms a dense groundcover. Small white flowers which contrast strongly with the dark green linear foliage. It is native to the south-west of NSW extending into SA and Queensland, growing in saline swampy areas. Grow in full sun with good drainage but don't allow to dry out completely.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Myoporum~parvifolium>  
<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/myoporum-parvifolium-purpurea-boobialla/>



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***Notothixos subaureus* (Golden Mistletoe)** (Family: Loranthaceae)

A mistletoe that grows in our local area on street trees and in bushland. It has long green wattle-like foliage and yellow-green flowers which are not overly showy but still generate forage for birds.

It may not be easy to establish but as we saw at the November 2021 meeting, seeds can be placed on suitable branches in order to create plants in the garden.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Notothixos~subaureus>

***Nymphoides geminata* (Entire Marshwort)** (Family: Menyanthaceae)

Small tufted perennial growing in perennial lakes or pools usually less than 1 metre deep. Has round roughly heart-shaped leaves and produces yellow flowers about 2 cm wide with striking lacinate (appearing shredded or cut) margins. Very pretty in a pond or water feature. Not sure how easy it is to grow but worth trying in shallow water, although it is stated that it can survive in 2.5 metres.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Nymphoides~geminata>

<https://austplants.com.au/Nymphoides-geminata-Entire-Marshwort>

***Patersonia glabrata* (Leafy Purple-flag / Native Iris)**

A common clumping monocot in sandstone bushland with long linear leaves and elevated purple-mauve flowers on aerial stems, to about 30 cm high. It differs from *P. sericea* by having the leaves above the ground, part-way up the bare stem (which is a useful identifying feature).

Flowers are about 5 cm across.

It can be grown, apparently, if plants can be sourced. Grow on a well-draining soil in full sun to part shade. Can also be tried in a pot. It is available for sale on overseas websites!

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Patersonia~glabrata>

[https://www.gardensonline.com.au/gardenshed/plantfinder/show\\_4013.aspx](https://www.gardensonline.com.au/gardenshed/plantfinder/show_4013.aspx)

***Patersonia sericea* (Silky Purple-flag / Native Iris)**

A common clumping monocot in sandstone bushland with long linear leaves and elevated purple-mauve flowers on aerial stems, to about 30 cm high. Flowers are about 5 cm across. It can be grown, apparently, if plants can be sourced. Grow on a well-draining soil in full sun to part shade. Can also be tried in a pot.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Patersonia~sericea>

<http://anpsa.org.au/p-ser.html>

***Pelargonium australe* (Wild Geranium)** (Family: Geraniaceae)

Locally native herbaceous perennial with hairy foliage and pink umbels. It is found locally on sand dunes and coastal cliffs. May do well in a rockery or container and can be hardy.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/p-aus.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Pelargonium~australe>



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***Pelargonium rodneyanum* (Magenta Storksbill)** (Family: Geraniaceae)

This is a NSW native perennial that is naturally restricted to the Shoalhaven area. It has a geranium appearance with dainty pink flowers and strongly lobed foliage. Makes a good cottage-garden plant and interesting groundcover.

Give some moisture for best results.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Pelargonium~rodneyanum>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2004/pelargonium-rodneyanum.html>

***Phaius australis* (Yellow Swamp Orchid)** (Family: Orchidaceae)

An endangered terrestrial orchid found in swampy areas and dry sclerophyll forest in NSW, it grows quite easily in cultivation. Stunning large star-shaped orchid flowers on stems about 2 metres tall. Leaves are long to about 70 cm and an entire clump can be 1 m wide. Each flower stem can have up to 15 flowers. The flowers are white and purple on green stems. Plant in pots in a suitable orchid media for best results. Stunning plant!

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Phaius~australis>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/p-tan.html>

***Phaius bernaysii* (Yellow Swamp Orchid)** (Family: Orchidaceae)

An endangered terrestrial orchid found in swampy areas in Queensland, it grows quite easily in cultivation. Stunning large star-shaped orchid flowers on stems about 2 m tall. Leaves are long to about 1 m and an entire clump can be 1 m wide. Each flower stem can have up to 15 flowers. Plant in pots in a suitable orchid media for best results. This is quite a beautiful plant!

**Websites:**

<https://wetlandinfo.ehp.qld.gov.au/wetlands/ecology/components/species/?phaius-bernaysii>  
[http://orchids.wikia.com/wiki/Phaius\\_bernaysii](http://orchids.wikia.com/wiki/Phaius_bernaysii)

***Platynerium bifurcatum* (ElkHorn)** (Family: Polypodaceae)

An epiphytic fern which grows on tree trunks in the wild. It grows up and down the NSW east coast and tablelands, usually in rainforest.

It has large lobes fronds resembling deer antlers which hang down from the central clump. Gardeners have cultivated them for many years and they do well in gardens. You can tie them to boards, old tree trunks and stumps. Can spread to about 1.5 m each way.

Give some sunlight but not too much. Allow plenty of air flow.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Platynerium~bifurcatum>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2004/platynerium-bifurcatum.html>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Plectranthus argentatus* (Silver Plectranthus)** (Family: Lamiaceae)

An herbaceous plant with a habit and appearance resembling a *Salvia*, growing to about 1 m tall. It has soft wood and large diamond shaped leaves which have an overall grey-green sheen. It has small purple flowers produced at the terminals.

Grows very well from cuttings, it likes partial shade and well-drained soils. It needs a hard prune every 2 years. Do not over water. Makes a great dense shrub cover if pruned.

**Websites:**

<https://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1400>

<https://www.alpinenurseries.com.au/plant-library/plectranthus-argentatus/>

***Plectranthus cremnus*** (Family: Lamiaceae)

An herbaceous plant restricted naturally to rocky and sandy coastal headlands on the North Coast of NSW and into QLD. It has a geranium-like odour and is densely hairy. Has foliage with interesting texture and a spade-like shape, it would be a good addition to rockeries and cottage gardens. Has purple flowers which are very small – so a dainty plant. Propagates easily from cuttings. Give some sun and good drainage.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Plectranthus-cremnus>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plectranthus\\_cremnus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plectranthus_cremnus)

***Plectranthus parviflorus*** (Family: Lamiaceae)

A herbaceous plant found readily in NSW, whether on sandstone outcrops, open woodlands or mountain sides, it displays a bit of variation across its range. Small purple flowers produced in terminal spike-like inflorescences and ovate leaves with toothed margins. Needs good drainage to thrive. There is a cultivar called “Blue Spires”

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Plectranthus-parviflorus>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/plectranthus-parviflorus-blue-spires-native-spur-flower/>

***Prasophyllum elatum* (Leek Orchid)** (Family: Orchidaceae)

A herbaceous terrestrial orchid growing to 1.5 m tall. It produces long skinny green leaves to 1 metre long, and a continuous spike of white orchid flowers about 1 cm wide. There can be over 60 flowers on the spike.

Grows in sandstone woodland, mainly on the coast but also in the Pilliga Scrub.

Anyone wishing to grow any of our bushland orchids should check with licenced growers and see which species can be purchased.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Prasophyllum-elatum>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prasophyllum\\_elatum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prasophyllum_elatum)



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Pseuderanthemum variable* (Pastel Flower)** (Family: Acanthaceae)

Dainty local groundcover with diamond-shape dark green leaves and bright pink flowers which protrude above the foliage. It takes well to cultivation but may not be easily sourced. Makes a good groundcover in shady situations. There is a nursery weed variety or race which strangely affects orchid growers but it is not sold commercially.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Pseuderanthemum~variable>  
[http://www.friendsofanecovenationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Pseuderanthemum\\_variable.htm](http://www.friendsofanecovenationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Pseuderanthemum_variable.htm)

***Psilotum nudum* (Skeleton Fork-Fern)** (Family: Psilotaceae)

Weeping ground or epiphytic fern usually found on rock crevices in NSW. It can be seen growing on the vertical walls near the Sydney Opera House! Possibly difficult to grow but may occur naturally in sandstone rock crevices in your area.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Psilotum~nudum>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psilotum\\_nudum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psilotum_nudum)

***Pterostylis curta* (Blunt Greenhood)** (Family: Orchidaceae)

A pot of this local orchid was presented at the August 2018 meeting. It is found commonly in bushland areas across Sydney. Some orchids of this genera can be grown quite well in pots and then possibly translocated to the garden if you can keep them undisturbed and happy (Sylvan Grove Native Gardens is a great example!).

Creates interest and curiosity in any garden. They ideally like some shade and reliable moisture. Primary plants can be sourced from orchid fairs and some nurseries.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Pterostylis~curta>  
<http://botanyboy.org/three-australian-greenhorn-orchids-for-the-windowsill-pterostylis-curta-nutans-and-nodding-grace/>

***Ptilotus exaltatus* (Mulla Mulla)** (Family: Amaranthaceae)

A herbaceous perennial common in inland NSW, it is a short-lived but very showy plant with feathery flower heads and dark green foliage. Great plant for sunny rockeries and borders or in a pot. Likes good drainage and does not need much water. Plant in groups for a really good effect. Prune dead flower heads. There is a cultivar called 'Joey'

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Ptilotus~exaltatus>  
<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/ptilotus-exaltatus-joey-mulla-mulla/>



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***Ptilotus macrocephalus* (Featherheads, Green Mulla Mulla)** (Family: Amaranthaceae)

A NSW and interstate native, found inland from the tablelands generally and west of the North Coast area. It is reported to be a perennial, which grows in a wide range of habitats. It is a very showy ground-clumping plant to 50 cm tall with an erect habit. Simple linear leaves with are dull green. But it is the flowers you will want with masses of showy heads produced above the foliage at the terminals. The heads resemble small feather-dusters and are a bright cream colour. Very useful for rockeries and open gardens in full sun. Not commonly grown but it could be sown from seed. Might be best to try in a pot first.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Ptilotus~macrocephalus>  
<https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/c73c8d1e-cacf-4536-a784-71403803017b>

***Orthrosanthos multiflorus* (Morning Iris)** (Family: Iridaceae)

A clumping grass-like plant reminiscent of exotic Dietes – it has beautiful blue flowers on raised stems. Grows in a moist spot in semi-shade for best results. Tough plant once established. Produces a lot of flowers but they do not last long. Still – a nice addition to any garden.

**Websites:**

<http://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1594>  
<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/orthrosanthos-multiflorus-morning-iris/>

***Rhodanthe anthemoides* (Chamomile Sunray)** (Family: Asteraceae)

A soft-wooded daisy-herb which produces many single stems from a basal zone, each of which gets capped with a daisy flower head (capitulum).

The stems have green to green-blue leaves, very narrow and to 2 cm long.

The capitula are white and yellow; yellow disc florets in the middle and surrounded by white papery bracts.

Quite hardy in a garden with adequate drainage, grow in full sun for best results. Lasts a few years usually.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Rhodanthe~anthemoides>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhodanthe\\_anthemoides](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhodanthe_anthemoides)

***Rhodanthe chlorocephala* (Pink and White Everlasting)** (Family: Astearceae)

A native paperdaisy from WA and SA. It grows to 60cm tall with fine linear foliage which is grey-green. Produces copious daisy heads (capitula) which are a cluster of modified daisy flowers called florets. The florets are surrounded by papery bracts.

It creates a very attractive display and you can see them at Joseph Banks Garden near the carpark.

Give full sun to dappled shade and good drainage. Likes a sandy soil. Can be germinated from seed very readily. Very showy!

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2008/rhodanthe-chlorocephala.html>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/r-chl.html>



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***Sarcochilus* sp.** (mounted on wood) (Family: Orchidaceae)  
Another native lithophyte or epiphyte, treat similarly to *D. kingianum*

**Websites:**

<https://www.australianorchids.com.au/collections/sarcochilus>  
<http://www.orchidsocietynsw.com.au/SarcochilusGrowingHints.htm>

***Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii* (Ravine Orchid)** (Family: Orchidaceae)  
Another native lithophyte or epiphyte, from the north coast of NSW in rainforest. It is a threatened species in the wild. This one is being grown by Tony Porritt. Treat similarly to *D. kingianum* and other epiphytes. Grow in a pot with coarse orchid media or epiphytically.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Sarcochilus~fitzgeraldii>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarcochilus\\_fitzgeraldii](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarcochilus_fitzgeraldii)

***Scaevola aemula* (Fan flower)** (Family: Goodeniaceae)  
Groundcover/scrambler with purple or pink or fan-shaped flowers and toothed leaves. Easy to grow and propagate. Grow in part shade. Also does well in hanging baskets. There is a cultivar called 'Aussie Crawl'

**Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2002/scaevola-aemula.html>  
<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/scaevola-aemula-aussie-crawl-fan-flower/>

***Scaevola albida* (Fan Flower)** (Family: Goodeniaceae)  
Groundcover/scrambler with white or purple fan-shaped flowers and toothed to entire leaves. Easy to grow and propagate. Grow in part shade. Plant many plants together for a dense ground cover. Also does well in hanging baskets. There are cultivars called 'White Carpet' and 'Blue Mist'

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Scaevola~albida>  
<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/scaevola-albida-blue-mist-fan-flower/>  
<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/scaevola-albida-white-carpet-fan-flower/>

***Scaevola calendulacea* (Dune Fan Flower)** (Family: Goodeniaceae)  
Groundcover/scrambler found on beachsides in sand, with mauve fan-shaped flowers and succulent entire leaves. Easy to grow and propagate. Grow in part shade. Will do well in sandy soils.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Scaevola~calendulacea>  
[https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/plants\\_se\\_nsw.old\\_2019\\_01-11\\_delme/key/plants\\_se\\_nsw/Media/Html/entities/scaevola\\_calendulacea.htm](https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/plants_se_nsw.old_2019_01-11_delme/key/plants_se_nsw/Media/Html/entities/scaevola_calendulacea.htm)



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***Scaevola humilis* (Fan Flower)** (Family: Goodeniaceae)

A species native to the drier parts of NSW as well as interstate, it is a popular groundcover, usually sold as 'Purple Fusion'. Has purple fan-shaped flowers which can be produced in large number and small-leaves with toothed margins

It will grow only to 0.2 m tall but can reach 1.5 m wide. Great for rockeries, spill-overs and sloping gardens. Give good drainage and an enriched soil. Can be pruned regularly to shape and promote flowering. Will take full sun and part shade.

**Websites:**

<https://www.ozbreed.com.au/native-shrubs-groundcovers/purple-fusion-scaevola-is-a-groundcover-plant-with-an-abundance-of-purple-flowers-native-shrubs-ground-covers/>  
<http://www.sgaonline.org.au/fan-flower-fabulous-native-ground-cover/>

***Scaevola ramosissima* (Fan Flower)** (Family: Goodeniaceae)

One of the more larger and showy scaevolae found in Sydney sandstone bushland. It has lengthy running stems which are hairy and terminal purple fan flowers which are up to 3 cm across. Plants can spread across 10 or 20 cm.

Not sure how it goes in propagation (exhibition was sent in from the wild). Would be well worth trying!

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Scaevola~ramosissima>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/s-ramos.html>

***Scleranthus biflorus* (Cushion Bush)** (Family: Caryophyllaceae)

A grassland species from alpine areas in NSW, it has become popular as a tight ground-hugging plant, reminiscent of some sort of moss, from a distance. Leonie displayed one growing in a pot at the September 2018 meeting. It can be used in rockeries and pathways on mounds of soil to great effect. It also does well in pots. Likes full sun and some moisture. Adapts to most soil types.

**Websites:**

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/scleranthus-biflorus-cushion-bush/>  
<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp11/scleranthus-biflorus.html>

***Stylidium graminifolium* (Grass Trigger Plant)** (Family: Stylidiaceae)

A perennial herb with grassy foliage, it is found locally in sandstone woodland and forests. Has thin upright stems to about 40 cm long which bear the 5-petalled deep pink "trigger" flowers (with 4 petals large and 1 really small). They appear akin to a lily-type plant but are actually classified with the woody shrubs, related very broadly to daisies.

Leonie has one growing in a pot, shown at the April 2020 meeting. Likely needs a well-drained soil to do well and some moisture. Very suitable plant for rockeries and edges in a continuous border (though unknown how easy it is to grow).

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Stylidium~graminifolium>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/s-gra.html>



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**Swainson formosa (Sturt Desert Pea)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

One of the most well-known peas, due to its very different bright red and pea-shaped flowers. It does grow in the west of NSW and other states in red sandy soils and Mulga woodland.

It has compound pinnate leaves consisting of elliptic leaflets which are grey-green in colour. The red pea flowers are produced in racemes of 2 to 6 with each flower being up to 6 cm long.

It has a reputation for being difficult in cultivation, however it can be grown with some success in a deep pot in a sunny area with fast drainage. Worth trying if seeds or plants can be sourced. Hanging baskets may also work.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/s-formos.html>

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/swainsona-formosa-sturts-desert-pea/>

**Tetradthea thymifolia (Thyme Pink-Bells, Black-eyed Susan)** (Family: Elaeocarpaceae)

A shrub to potentially 1 m tall but usually lower, common along the NSW coast and southern highlands on sandy soils. It has thyme-like foliage in whorls on the stem and conspicuous pink flowers which hang upside-down and well beyond the foliage.

Can be used in rockeries and as a spill-over on a wall etc. Hardy. Plant in full sun or semi-shade. Give good drainage.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Tetradthea~thymifolia>

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/tetradthea-thymifolia-black-eyed-susan/>

**Themeda triandra (Kangaroo Grass)** (Family: Poaceae)

Widespread tussock grass with a variety of forms and growing on a range of soils, it grows to 1 m tall and has a spreading vase shape. Base of green or blue leaves and tall arching inflorescences with bronze spikelets. Give a well-drained soil and some room to spread in plenty of sun. Cut back periodically to about 10 cm tall and it will reshoot. Adds texture and contrast to any garden and adds to habitat matrices.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Themeda~triandra>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Themeda\\_triandra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Themeda_triandra)

**Thelionema caespitosum (Tufted Blue-Lily)** (Family: Phormiaceae)

A relative of *Dianella*, it is native to eastern NSW. It is a tufted herb with attractive blue star-shaped flowers and long-thin linear leaves. It is hardy and has been in cultivation for a while. Give it full sun or part-shade and a well-drained soil.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/thelionema-caespitosum-tufted-lily/>

<http://anpsa.org.au/t-cae.html>



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***Thelymitra ixioides* (Dotted Sun Orchid)** (Family: Orchidaceae)

A terrestrial orchid found on the coast and tablelands of NSW and into the western slopes and interstate. It has very showy purple flowers that appear on a vertical spike about 60 cm long. The flowers are about 3 cm across and have a star-shape. Darker dots can also be seen on the petals.

It was recorded in the bush for the September meeting.

Anyone wishing to grow any of our bushland orchids should check with licenced growers and see which species can be purchased.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Thelymitra~ixioides>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/t-ixi.html>

***Thysanotus tuberosus* (Fringe Lily)**

A Sydney native that has appeared on the plant table in our Zoom meetings from photographed bushland plants in sandstone areas, it is unknown how it grows in cultivation. It is a herbaceous lily with wiry stems and very conspicuous 6-lobed flowers; 3 of which are fringed with tassel-like segments. Webpages state that it is difficult to grow but should be tried in a pot to start with.

Likely needs to be propagated from seed.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Thysanotus~tuberosus>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/t-tub.html>

***Trachymene incisa* (Native Parsnip)** (Family: Araliaceae)

A native herb that resembles parsley in its overall appearance. It grows to 80 cm tall and has a parsnip-like root. It was classified in the Apiaceae (carrot) family but has been reclassified into the Araliaceae (Ivy) family.

The leaves are mostly basal and deeply dissected with an overall rounded shape. It produces aerial thin stems which hold umbels of white flowers.

It grows on sandy alluvial soils along the NSW coast and northern inland. It can be grown in a garden with plants lasting up to 2 years. Adds to cottage-style gardens and rockeries. An interesting one to grow.

**Websites:**

<https://resources.austplants.com.au/plant/trachymene-incisa/>  
<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Trachymene~incisa>

***Velleia connata*** (Family: Goodeniaceae)

An annual herb, native to NSW and all other mainland states, growing out in the far west. It is a ground-dwelling herb with very interesting lobed foliage. It then produces erect flower spoke with unique leaf-like bracteoles which encircle the stem. Flowers are a mixture of bright yellow and rusty-orange varying to white-yellow or pink, which creates interest. Not commonly cultivated but could be tried if plants could be sourced. Found naturally on red sandy soils.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Velleia~connata>  
<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/7654>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Viola banksii* (Wild Violet)** (Family: Violaceae)

Native to NSW, it is an attractive and dainty groundcover with showy white and violet flowers. Grows naturally in coastal areas on sandy soils with some moisture. Grow in a damp spot with some shelter. Would go well in a native cottage garden!

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Viola~banksii>  
<https://anpsa.org.au/v-ban.html>

***Viola betonicifolia* (Wild Violet)** (Family: Violaceae)

A nice native violet with distinctive arrow-shaped leaves on long petioles, it is very common in eastern NSW and grows interstate. Can be found on sandstone and shale areas, typically in dry and wet sclerophyll woodlands and forests.

Produces typical white and violet *Viola* flowers above the foliage. The foliage is usually in a rosette.

Can be grown in a pot or used in cottage gardens. Give reliable moisture and dappled sun.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Viola~betonicifolia>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp11/viola-betonicifolia.html>

***Viola hederacea* (Ivy-leaved Violet)** (Family: Violaceae)

Very similar to *V. banksii*. this is a very common species found in NSW in moist woodlands and forests. It has a range of forms – mainly varying leaf shapes. It is an attractive and dainty groundcover with showy white and violet flowers. It grows naturally in coastal areas and the tablelands on clay and enriched sandy soils with some moisture. Grow in a damp spot with some shelter. Would go well in a native cottage garden. Can create a lovely dense groundcover if ground well.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Viola~hederacea>  
<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/viola-hederacea-native-violet/>

***Wahlenbergia communis* (Native Blue Bells)** (Family: Campanulaceae)

An herbaceous perennial which would go well in a cottage garden, they grow to about 50 cm tall. Bell-shaped blue flowers and hairy leaves. Found locally in various woodland and forest environments. They will likely persist in a garden if several root stocks are planted and competition is not too fierce. Give some sun and some moisture.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Wahlenbergia~communis>  
<http://www.iffa.org.au/wahlenbergia-communis>



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***Wollastonia uniflora*** (Family: Asteraceae)

A plant brought in by John Arney which he found in the Royal NP. It was a species collected by Banks and Solander in 1770! A scrambling ground daisy which would look very nice in a garden with yellow daisy heads about 2 cm across and ovate leaves to over 10 cm long. Grows naturally along coastal NSW in sandy soils near the beach. Likely needs a well-drained soil to do well.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Wollastonia~uniflora>  
<http://www.northqueenslandplants.com/Australian%20Plant%20Families%20A-F/Asteraceae/Wollastonia/Wollastonia%20uniflora.html>

***Xanthorrhoea glauca*** (Family: Xanthorrhoeaceae)

A NSW native that is commonly propagated and sold. It grows naturally on the tablelands and western slopes as well as the north coast. A typical grass tree with a trunk potentially to 5 m tall and flowers spikes to 2 m tall. It can grow quite quickly once established. Grow in a sunny spot in well-drained soil.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Xanthorrhoea~glauca>  
<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2010/xanthorrhoea-glauca.html>

***Xanthorrhoea platyphylla*** (Family: Xanthorrhoeaceae)

Grows in the south-west of WA, it is a typical grass tree growing to potentially 3 m tall with a trunk to about 0.5 m. The flower spikes can be about 1.6 m long! Reportedly easy to grow in a sunny spot on well-drained soil.

<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1255>  
<http://esperancewildflowers.blogspot.com/2010/06/xanthorrhoea-platyphylla-grasstree.html>

***Xanthosia pilosa* (Woolly Xanthosia)** (Family: Apiaceae)

A very common ground-cover herbaceous plant in Sydney sandstone bushland and further afield. It has very distinctive hairy lobed leaves and white asymmetrical flowers. It is related to flannel flowers but looks very different.

Sutherland Shire Council is currently trialing them as a potential plant to grow. They are proving challenging currently. May be available for purchase in the future.

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Xanthosia~pilosa>  
[https://apps.lucidcentral.org/plants\\_se\\_nsw/text/entities/xanthosia\\_pilosa.htm](https://apps.lucidcentral.org/plants_se_nsw/text/entities/xanthosia_pilosa.htm)

***Xerochrysum bracteatum* (formerly *Bracteanta*) (Golden Everlasting)** (Family: Asteraceae)

An attractive paper daisy with different coloured forms, they can be put in pots or placed in gardens. Likes a raised spot with good drainage in full sun. Can be temperamental but in a successful mass planting, they are stunning!

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/b-bract.html>  
<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Xerochrysum~bracteatum>



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## Vines and Scramblers

### ***Aphanopetalum resinosum* (Gum Vine)** (Family: Aphanopetalaceae)

A robust rainforest vine with slender 4-sepaled flowers, it can get quite dense. The best native substitute for the popular exotic Chinese Star-Jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*) – it will produce foliage all the way down to the base – rather than just at the top. So a great cover for an ugly fence. Prune when young to encourage more shoots.

#### **Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp12/aphanopetalum-resinosum.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Aphanopetalum~resinosum>

### ***Billardiera heterophylla* (Bluebell Creeper)** (Family: Pittosporaceae)

A popular small native vine from Western Australia. Unfortunately, it has now become a weed in NSW (currently to a small extent). It is very attractive with blue solitary flowers and olive-like foliage which makes it attractive. It can be grown as a groundcover or scrambling shrub to about 1 metre tall. Plant with caution as it can “leap the fence” into bushland.

#### **Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/s-het.html>

<https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/billardiera-heterophylla-bluebell-creeper/>

### ***Callerya megasperma* (Native Wisteria)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

Vigorous native vine found in NSW rainforest, it is said to be more vigorous than exotic Wisteria and that is a big statement! Incredibly showy – grow on a pergola or gate entrance for maximum effect. Showy purple/mauve flowers. Can be a take-over merchant so allow some room and be ready to prune and train. Give an enriched soil with good moisture.

#### **Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Callerya~megasperma>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/callerya-megasperma-native-wisteria/>

### ***Cayratia clematidea* (Native Grape)** (Family: Vitaceae)

A common local native vine that persists in native bushland areas despite degradation. It can get quite lengthy, up to 10 metres! Can be trained along a trellis. Produces prolific seeds from small dark berried.

#### **Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Cayratia~clematidea>

<http://bie.ala.org.au/species/http://id.biodiversity.org.au/node/apni/2895974>

### ***Chorizema cordatum* (Coral Flame Pea)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

A popular scrambler with dark green foliage and eye-catching orange-red flowers. Can grow quite long if given something to climb. Can be short-lived. Prune after flowering for a denser habit and better flowering. Good for rockeries.

#### **Websites:**

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp11/chorizema-cordatum.html>

<http://anpsa.org.au/c-cord.html>



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***Clematis glycinoides* (Old Man's Beard)** (Family: Ranunculaceae)

Scrambling vine which can travel extensively with masses of large creamy white 4-petaled flowers in Spring. Likes a rich soil and something to climb. Native bee attracting.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Clematis-glycinoides>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clematis\\_glycinoides](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clematis_glycinoides)

***Eustrephus latifolius* (Wombat Berry)** (Family: Asparagaceae)

A common local native scrambling vine with green elliptic leaves with an artificial-like texture on wiry stems. It produces interesting flowers with 6 white to mauve tepals; 3 of which are hairy and 3 hairless. Yellow capsule-fruits are then produced which are very conspicuous. It tends to come up of its own accord in sandstone gardens in the shire from remnant bushland propagules, but can also be planted. It is very hardy and needs little care. Prune to make a denser plant or to control.

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eustrephus-latifolius>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/e-lat.html>

***Geitonoplesium cymosum* (Scrambling Lily)** (Family: Asphodelaceae)

A slender scrambling lily-vine which does a very good job of persisting in the sandstone gardens of Sutherland Shire from bushland propagules. It comes up in cracks and crevices of its own accord, often in shady sheltered areas. It can also be planted.

Has dark green linear leaves on wiry stems, and very interesting flowers which are mauve to white, star-shaped with 6 tepals. Very hardy and does not need any care at all really. Prune to control.

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Geitonoplesium-cymosum>  
<https://ppnn.org.au/plantlist/geitonoplesium-cymosum/>

***Gynochthodes jasminoides* (syn. *Morinda jasminoides*) (Sweet Morinda)**

(Family: Rubiaceae)

A common scrambling vine found in Sydney in moist sheltered bushland near creeklines – you can find it in Koolangarra Reserve at Bonnet Bay. Dark green opposite, ovate leaves to 8 cm long by 3 cm wide. It can reach up into the canopy in some cases but usually ground dwelling forming patches. Grows up and down the NSW coast and tablelands. Fragrant white flowers produced in small heads followed by conspicuous orange fruit.

Not sure how well it does in cultivation but likely grows well. Give some shade and reliable moisture. It could fill a corner where other plants may not grow

**Websites:**

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Gynochthodes-jasminoides>  
<https://ppnn.org.au/plantlist/morinda-jasminoides>



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<http://sutherland.austplants.com.au>

***Hardenbergia comptoniana* (Native Lilac)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

A trifoliolate climber from WA, it grows at JB Reserve. Very stunning purple flowers. Very reliable in cultivation – give good drainage and either sun or part shade. May need to be kept in check but very attractive.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/h-com.html>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/hardenbergia-comptoniana-native-wisteria/>

***Hardenbergia violacea* (Purple Coral-pea / Happy Wanderer)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

This species grows all over NSW and has a variety of forms from climbing to sprawling to shrubby. The climbing form is very showy and can grow vigorously along fences and trellises. Beautiful purple flowers in August/September – it is usually always a selected plant in native gardens. Not overly fussy, but some forms do better than others. There is also a white-flowered form.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/h-viol.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hardenbergia\\_violacea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hardenbergia_violacea)

***Hibbertia dentata* (Trailing Guinea Flower)** (Family: Dilleniaceae)

A local native hibbertia with the “second-biggest” flowers of our local species. It has ovate leaves to about 5 cm long by 3 cm wide with teeth. Solitary bright yellow flowers are produced in the axils. It can be cultivated and makes a nice trailing addition to the garden ground space. Give a well-drained soil for best results

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/h-den.html>

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Hibbertia~dentata>

***Hibbertia scandens* (Large Guinea Flower)** (Family: Dilleniaceae)

A common Sydney species growing on sand dunes and moist coastal areas, it has good-sized leaves to about 6 cm long and 2 cm wide with a glossy appearance. The individual flowers are very attractive with 5 yellow petals and a central cluster of stamens, which can be up to 8 cm across.

Often used in landscapes, it is reliably hardy. Keep the water up to it in dry times. Prune to shape and give it some room as it can smother other species.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/h-sca.html>

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/hibbertia-scandens-snake-vine/>

***Hoya australis* (Common Waxflower)** (Family: Apocynaceae)

Occurs naturally in northern NSW and into the tropics in rainforest. It is a climber with shoots up to 6 m long and producing copious latex. Largish green leaves. White flowers with a strong fragrance produced in showy umbels (12-30 flowers). Grow in a sheltered location with limited sun for best results.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/h-aus.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Hoya~australis>



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***Jasminum suavissimum* (Native Jasmine)** (Family: Oleaceae)

Occurs naturally in north-eastern NSW in dry woodland and forests. It is more of a scrambling shrub than a climber, growing to about 50 cm tall and can be 1 metre wide. Has showy white flowers although possibly not fragrant. Not sure how easy it is to grow. But Leonie has one thriving in her place.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Jasminum~suavissimum>  
[http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-](http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Jasminum~suavissimum)  
<http://malleedesign.com.au/tag/jasminum-suavissimum/>

***Kennedia coccinea* (Coral Vine)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

Vigorous trailing plant with trifoliate leaves and orange/pink/yellow flowers. Native to WA. Prefers well-drained soils with a mulched root system in full sun. Excellent container plant if pruned.

**Websites:**

<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/4037>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kennedia\\_coccinea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kennedia_coccinea)

***Kennedia nigricans* (Black Coral Pea)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

A vigorous western Australian climber with stunning black and yellow pea flowers. Use it to cover an ugly wall or trellis.

**Websites:**

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/kennedia-nigricans-black-coral-pea/>  
<http://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1551>

***Kennedia rubicunda* (Dusky Coral Pea)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)

Scrambling climber that is quite a grower once established. Can act as a good groundcover too. Large-ish red pea-flowers that have a wilted look.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Kennedia~rubicunda>  
<http://anpsa.org.au/k-rub.html>

***Nepenthes mirabilis* (Pitcher Plant)** (Family: Nepenthaceae)

A pitcher plant may have appeared at the February meeting brought in by John Aitken. This species is the most widespread of *Nepenthes*, growing in Northern Queensland and overseas.

It is a shrub to scrambling vine to about 4 m tall. The pitchers are swollen modified tendrils which catch insects to obtain nutrients.

In Sydney, it would need to be grown in a glasshouse for best results but may do well in the open in a moist humid condition. John Aitken has it growing in orchid mix in a hanging basket, outside in a lightly sun-filtered position.

They can also be grown successfully indoors. In the wild, they are found in boggy conditions and so may need at least a moist soil to do well.

**Websites:**

<https://profiles.ala.org.au/opus/foa/profile/Nepenthes+mirabilis>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nepenthes\\_mirabilis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nepenthes_mirabilis)



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***Pandorea jasminoides* 'Lady Di' (Bower Vine)** (Family: Bignoniaceae)

Robust woody climber native to NSW rainforest but thrives in most gardens. Inflorescences of large pink flowers. Grow on a trellis, fence line or balcony. Prune moderately after flowering. Long-lived.

**Websites:**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2014/pandorea-jasminoides.html>

<http://anpsa.org.au/p-jas.html>

***Pandorea pandorana* (Wonga Wonga Vine)** (Family: Bignoniaceae)

Vigorous climber found locally. It has compound leaves and displays arrays of white flowers tinged with purple in the throat. Keep pruned to produce mass flowers each spring. Needs a strong support to climb. Many cultivars around these days with a range of flower colours.

**Websites:**

<http://anpsa.org.au/p-pan.html>

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&name=Pandorea~pandorana&lvl=sp>

***Passiflora herbertiana* (Native Passionfruit)** (Family: Passifloraceae)

Locally native climber with stunning red flowers, it may take well to cultivation. Probably needs periodic pruning if it establishes well. Grow over a small fence or trellis. May have to keep it away from other plants.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Passiflora~herbertiana>

<http://lepidoptera.butterflyhouse.com.au/plants/pass/passiflora-herbertiana.html>

***Stephania japonica* (Snake Vine)** (Family: Menispermaceae)

Scrambling vine usually found in moist gullies, creeklines and rainforest. Heart shaped leaves with the petiole joining the leaf well inside the margin (peltate). Grows well in shade with adequate moisture.

**Websites:**

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Stephania~japonica>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephania\\_japonica](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephania_japonica)

***Tecomanthe hillii* (Fraser Island Creeper)** (Family: Bignoniaceae)

A vigorous vine that climbs to 10 m, it is rare in the wild. It has lush pinnate leaves and clusters of large rose-pink flowers. It grows well on any pergola or other support such as a tree. It likes sandy soil and good drainage. Plants in full sun will have a denser habit. Will put on quite a show!

**Websites:**

<http://www.strangewonderfulthings.com/410.htm>

<https://dengarden.com/gardening/Australian-Native-Plant-Profile-Fraser-Island-Creeper-Tecomanthe-hillii>



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