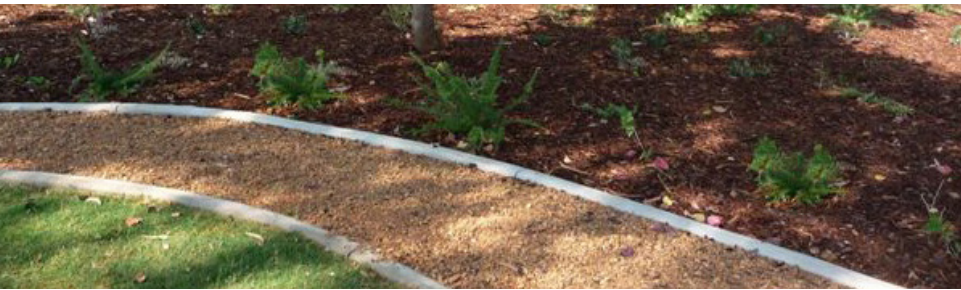


# reef to range

SHIRE OF ASHBURTON



## LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

FOR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND RESIDENTIAL APPLICATIONS





# welcome

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These guidelines have been produced by the Shire of Ashburton to encourage best practice water sensitive landscaping across the region. As the towns of the Pilbara grow in size, so too does the responsibility to manage water resources carefully and our gardens are arguably the most effective place to start.

Thoughtful landscaping can also contribute towards other important sustainability outcomes, including reduced energy usage through appropriate shading, increased biodiversity, and improved visual amenity. The challenge: is how do we balance the importance of saving water with the value that gardens bring? The answer doesn't lie with swathes of paving and gravel, but rather a sensible balance of suitable plants, efficient irrigation, and clever design. And that's what these guidelines are all about - providing practical ways to create water efficient and liveable gardens for the Ashburton region.

This is just one of several linked water conservation initiatives that the Shire is undertaking. Others include the installation of a 'waterwise' demonstration garden in Onslow, as well as investigations into a recycled water scheme for Onslow's parks and sports oval.

For more information on these projects and other upcoming initiatives, visit:  
[www.ashburton.wa.gov.au](http://www.ashburton.wa.gov.au)



CONTENT, ARTWORK & DESIGN BY:

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“  
The landscapes  
that we create  
do more  
than simply  
fill in the  
spaces around  
buildings –  
they tell a  
story of how  
we value  
the history  
and natural  
beauty around  
us and are  
an important  
connection  
to the living  
environment.”



# 1 SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF GUIDELINES

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These guidelines are the first steps in improving landscape work standards and approaches across the Shire, as there are currently no formal planning policies in place solely for landscape works. These guidelines will help developers, owners and renovators achieve a consistent, best practice approach whether for domestic, commercial or industrial purposes and complement existing planning approval processes.

These guidelines are presented in such a way as to clearly itemise the key topics developers should consider when planning and designing any landscape area. This structured format also ensures easy navigability by the Shire when providing assistance to interested community members.

Related Shire of Ashburton Planning and Building Documents include:

- **Shire of Ashburton's Local Planning Policies**  
<http://www.ashburton.wa.gov.au/building-and-town-planning/town-planning-/local-planning-policies/>
- **Building Licence Application**  
[http://www.ashburton.wa.gov.au/library/file/SOA\\_Buildng\\_Application\\_Checklist\\_09.pdf](http://www.ashburton.wa.gov.au/library/file/SOA_Buildng_Application_Checklist_09.pdf)



# 2 DESIGN PRINCIPLES

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## 2.1 CLIMATE SENSITIVE DESIGN

All landscape works, whether a small front garden makeover or a large residential subdivision, require careful planning and design prior to starting any construction work. During this stage, it is important to take into consideration the key design principles of climate sensitive design and water sensitive design.

With climatic conditions throughout the Shire encompassing high temperatures, cyclones, strong winds and low rainfall, both climate and water sensitive design are vital to create comfortable indoor and outdoor living areas. These two design principles are detailed below with reference to the key design factors.

### Design Principles - Solar Passive Design

Attribute	Description
2.1.1 Orientation	When designing a new house or commercial premises, consider the orientation and internal layout of the building to minimise heat loading on the eastern and western sides, as well as to allow good cross ventilation and airflow.
2.1.2 Built Form	Consider the inclusion of verandas, awnings and other shading shelters, as a means of reducing heat loading in and around the building(s).
2.1.3 Colour	Use light coloured materials which reflect the heat rather than absorb it.
2.1.4 Vegetation	Consider appropriate mature trees and/or hedges for shading, as well as pergolas or other built forms.  Large shrubs and/or trees can create useful screens or windbreaks. They can also be used to protect eastern and western facing walls from the hot morning and afternoon sun.

## 2.2 WATER SENSITIVE DESIGN

The main principles to help reduce the amount of water used in the landscape are described below.

### Design Principles - Water Sensitive Design

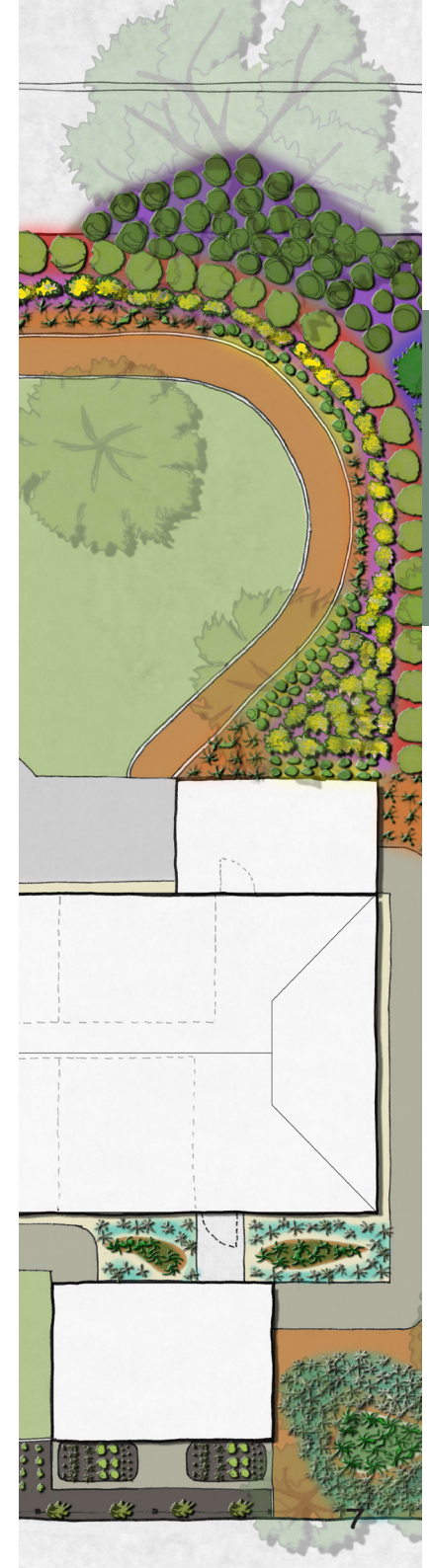
Attribute	Description
2.2.1 Hard Surfaces	Hard surfaces, including gravel, paving or concrete, are a good low maintenance solution for any outdoor area. The issue with these surfaces in hot, dry climates is they absorb and radiate the heat, making these areas very uncomfortable. As a result, it is recommended that hard surfaces are to cover a maximum of 30-40% of the total outside area and be shaded where possible.
2.2.2 Water Sensitive Planting	<p>Regional native plants should be considered when creating a new garden or revamping an old one, as they are better adapted to the harsh North West climate and require less water. A list of suitable regional native species has been provided in <b>Appendix 5.1</b>.</p> <p>It is recommended that planting beds take up a minimum of 40% of the total outside area. Lawn requires more water than native ground covers so it's best to keep lawn areas in your garden or commercial premises to 20-30% of the total outside area.</p> <p>Front gardens and council verges are great places to establish native gardens with a variety of ground covers and grasses, without limiting active, usable lawn areas in the backyard.</p> <p>Also consider appropriate grading to create micro swales and basins to help encourage rain to infiltrate into the soil profile, recharge soil moisture and reduce run off.</p>
2.2.3 Hydrozoning	<p>Hydrozoning involves grouping plants with similar water needs together in an effort to be more water efficient. Hydrozones inform the irrigation design, creating different stations with different watering requirements. This is one of the most important tools to conserve water in the garden.</p> <p>Examples of different hydrozones could include: lawn, advanced trees, native shrubs and groundcovers.</p>

For further information on lawn, please visit:  
[www.turfaustralia.com.au](http://www.turfaustralia.com.au)

**VERGE PLANTING TIP**  
All verge plants must be maintained at a maximum height of 60cm. Refer to Appendices 5.1 and 5.2 for plants which naturally grow to this size. This will reduce the amount of maintenance required.

**LAWN TIP**  
Winter Green Couch is the best known and most widely planted couch cultivar. It needs at least five hours of direct sun each day and it is extremely drought tolerant though can be invasive, if not

**LAWN TIP**  
For shaded areas, soft leaved varieties of Buffalo grass (such as 'Palmetto' and 'Sir Walter') are a good option. Soft leaved cultivars should never be mowed close to the ground. Generally Buffalo varieties are less invasive than couch but not as drought tolerant.





## Design Principles - Water Sensitive Design (continued)

Attribute	Description
2.2.4 Soils & Mulch	Applying soil conditioner and water efficient mulch to your planting beds helps improve moisture retention and reduces evaporation, thus reducing the amount of water your garden needs. Look for a Smart Approved WaterMark on the side of the packaging, to ensure it is a waterwise mulch product. More information on soil conditioners is provided in Section 4.3.
2.2.5 Irrigation Systems	<p><b>Irrigation</b></p> <p>Drip line irrigation is the most efficient means of irrigation and is suitable to most situations, including turf, if designed, installed and maintained properly. Where sprinklers are required, heavy cast, low spray trajectory types should be used to reduce losses to wind drift.</p> <p>Refer to Section 4.4 for technical considerations concerning irrigation.</p> <p><b>Alternate Water Sources</b></p> <p>Where available, bore, recycled water or greywater should be considered for irrigation as an alternative to mains water. It's important to note that bore water may not be suitable for irrigation in some areas and that State and Local Government regulations apply in regards to wastewater reuse.</p> <p>Refer to the Health Department website for approved greywater reuse systems in Western Australia <a href="http://www.public.health.wa.gov.au">http://www.public.health.wa.gov.au</a>, or contact the Shire of Ashburton Environmental Health Office for more information.</p>





#### MULCH TIP

*Do not use mulch containing fine composted material as it retains moisture on the surface of the soil rather than deeper in the soil where root growth occurs.*

#### MULCH TIP

*Coarse mulch with irregular particle sizes is best because it allows rain and air to pass through and it is less likely to blow away.*





# 3 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

At the initial design and planning stages of any development where a landscape component is proposed, it is useful to look to the greater natural and built environments for inspiration. It is important, as a developer or renovator, to consider the surrounding environment, to ensure any new developments or alterations are in keeping with this region’s unique character and style. Their descriptions are summarised below.

## 3.1 CURRENT NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Attribute	Description
3.1.1 Landform	<p>Generally, it is an open, rugged, gently undulating landscape stretching from the sandy coastline in the west, to high inland plateaux and valleys in the east.</p> <p>The landscape is heavily dissected by rivers, tidal flats and salt lakes.</p>
3.1.2 Soil	Predominately hard, alkaline red soil which is low in nutrients.
3.1.3 Vegetation	Typically, the vegetation in the region is low growing, soft spinifex grassland, with emergent taller shrubs. There are dense lines of vegetation which follow dunal depressions and water courses. Mangroves are present along parts of the coastline.



### 3.2 CURRENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT (2011 / 2012)

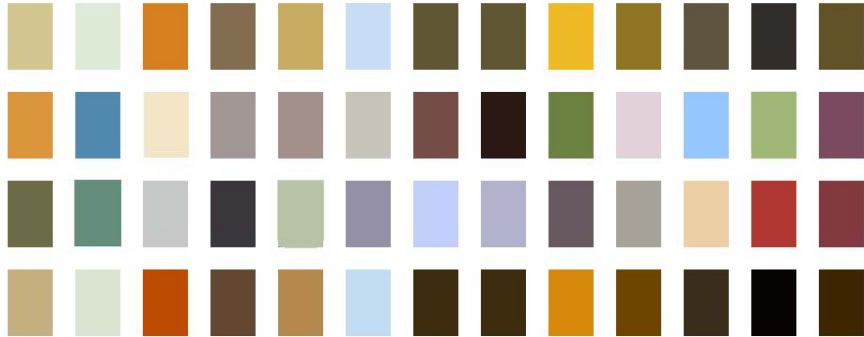
Attribute	Description
3.2.1 Streetscape Character	Tom Price, Onslow, Pannawonica and Paraburdoo are the largest settlements situated within the Shire of Ashburton. They generally have an open streetscape character with wide verges and few fences or walls to define public and private land. A few main streets within these towns feature street trees.
3.2.2 Built Form Character	Predominately 1970s and 1980s single story, brick and tile, or iron and asbestos houses. Recently constructed properties are made out of stone or corrugated steel sheeting. The majority of residential properties are centrally positioned on each block, with large outdoor living spaces.




Scale, materials and colours are other important attributes to consider when planning any development. With clever, thoughtful design, new developments can seamlessly integrate with current surrounding properties and street character. By acknowledging these features, the character of these towns will be retained, strengthening their sense of place and identity.

Details of the scale, materials and colours recommended for use this region are below.

### 3.3 SCALE, MATERIALS AND COLOUR

Attribute	Description
3.3.1 Scale	<p>Built and natural forms should respond to the scale and proportion of the property itself, street, adjacent properties and the greater townsite.</p> <p>Certain built forms (i.e. pergolas, garages) within the Shire of Ashburton require planning approval. Refer to the Shire of Ashburton website for more information:  <a href="http://www.ashburton.wa.gov.au/building-and-town-planning/town-planning-/">www.ashburton.wa.gov.au/building-and-town-planning/town-planning-/</a></p>
3.3.2 Materials	<p>Materials and finishes, whether a paved surface or a wall, should be in keeping with the property, and the general character of the street.</p> <p>It is recommended that the selected materials have low embodied energy, increased recyclable content and/or reduced virgin content, low volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emissions and toxicity, and have been certified under a recognised environmental rating system (wherever appropriate).</p> <p>Use quality materials from locally sourced renewable resources or recycled materials where possible.</p> <p>It is recommended that a combination of different surfaces and textures be used where visible in the public realm, to reduce the amount of large monotone surfaces.</p>
3.3.3 Colour	<p>Consider selecting colours from the natural palette of indigenous plant species and local earthy soil/stone tones.</p> <p>Suitable colours include: deep reds-browns, dusty oranges, soft greens, burgundy, light greys, silvers and creams. Bright and light colours should be limited, but can be used as a feature definition.</p> 





“With clever, thoughtful design, new developments can seamlessly integrate with current surrounding properties and street character.”



“Urban green spaces,  
if well-designed,  
planned and  
managed,  
provide significant  
aesthetic,  
environmental,  
social and health  
benefits.”



## 4.1 STRUCTURES

The technical section below provides details relating to key landscape elements for any size project, including irrigation, services and structures.

### Technical Requirements - Materials

Attribute	Description
4.1.1 Structures	<p>It is best to contact the Shire of Ashburton prior to submitting an application for any additional building/structure (including shed, pergola, fence or wall, etc.) to determine whether an application is required: Phone (08) 9188 4444 Website <a href="http://www.ashburton.wa.gov.au">www.ashburton.wa.gov.au</a></p> <p><b>Fences and Walls</b> To maintain the open character of the Shire, keep fences and screening walls to a maximum of 900mm along the primary property frontage. These open frontages will enhance the street appeal and integrate the private and public land.</p> <p>Laneway fencing should contain a component of permeability in order to maintain outlook over laneways for security reasons.</p> <p>Consider using 'breezeway' fencing to maintain good airflow through the site, especially in Onslow with its cooling sea breezes.</p> <p><b>Pergolas, Shade Structures and Garden Sheds</b> The location of any structure (i.e. garage, garden shed) is to be considered in terms of its impact on adjoining properties (i.e. consideration should be given to potential visual and noise impacts).</p> <p>It is recommended that any additional garden structure incorporates similar materials, colours, scale and styles, as those of any adjacent buildings.</p>





Attribute	Description
4.1.2 Relevant Codes, Planning Schemes and Policies	<p>The following are recommended resources to consider when designing and building any structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Building Codes Board - Building Codes of Australia</li> <li>• Department of Planning - Residential Design Codes</li> <li>• Shire of Ashburton - Town Planning Scheme</li> <li>• Shire of Ashburton - Local Council Policies (i.e BLD03- Retaining Walls)</li> </ul> <p>The towns of Onslow and Pannawonica are rated 'Region D Terrain Category 2' and all structures must be designed to comply with SAA Code <i>AS/NZS 1170.1:2002 Part 1 and 2</i>. When submitting plans it may be necessary to provide a certificate from an engineer stating that the proposed structure will comply with the code. The engineer must state his qualifications in such a certificate.</p>

## 4.2 SERVICES

Before any works commence on-site call 'Dial Before You Dig' on **1100** or go to the website [www.1100.com](http://www.1100.com) to ascertain if there are any services in the ground where you are undertaking works.

Relevant standards relating to services include:

*AS1477 AS/NZS 1477:2006/Amdt 1:2009*  
*AS/NZS 2053.SET*  
*AS 2439.SET*

*PVC pipes and fittings for pressure applications*  
*Conduits and fittings for electrical installations*  
*Perforated plastics drainage and effluent pipe and fittings*

## 4.3 SOIL CONDITIONING, FERTILIZERS AND WETTING AGENTS

The Shire of Ashburton is located on predominately sandy, nutrient poor soils, so when fertilizer is applied it can easily be washed or blown away. Organic matter like compost, minerals and soil wetting agents help increase the soil's nutrients and its water holding capacity.



The following section provides information relating to fertilizers, soil conditioners and wetting agents.

### Technical Considerations - Soil Conditioners, Fertilizers and Wetting Agents

Attribute	Description
4.3.1 Soil Conditioners	<p>Soil conditioners, such as compost, mineral and polymer based conditioners, are vital in helping improve soil quality and overall plant growth.</p> <p>Look for a Smart Approved WaterMark on the side of the bag to ensure it is a waterwise product (see below).</p>
4.3.2 Fertilizers	<p>Fertilizers assist plant growth and plant establishment. It is best to apply controlled release, low phosphate fertilizers to reduce the risk of nutrients leaching into waterways.</p> <p>Refer to <a href="http://www.fertilizewise.com.au">www.fertilizewise.com.au</a> for more information on responsible fertilizer products and practices.</p>
4.3.3 Soil Wetting Agent	<p>Prior to planting, soil wetting agents should be applied improve the water absorption of the soil. This ensures that any water applied to your garden will penetrate deep into the root zone.</p> <p>Look for a Smart Approved WaterMark on the side of the bag to ensure it is a waterwise product.</p>
4.3.4 Relevant Standards	<p>Ensure all application and type of fertilizers, soil conditioners and wetting agents comply with relevant Australian Standards, as listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AS 4419:2003 <i>Soils for Landscaping and Garden Use</i></li> <li>• AS 4454:2003 <i>Composts, Soil Conditioners and Mulches</i></li> <li>• AS 3743:2003 <i>Potting Mixes</i></li> </ul>

**SOIL CONDITIONER TIP**  
It is recommended that the following soil mineral based conditioners be considered:  
Spongolite  
Zeolite  
Bentonite Clay

**SOIL CONDITIONER TIP**  
Organic soil conditioner should also be mixed in with the soil used to backfill around the root ball of plants at a ratio of three parts site soil to one part soil conditioner.

**SOIL WETTING AGENT TIP**  
Soil wetting agents should be applied before rain.



## 4.4 IRRIGATION

### Technical Considerations - Irrigation

Attribute	Description
4.4.1 General	<p>Substrata (under mulch) drip irrigation should be considered where possible as it is the best option for water efficient irrigation. It applies water directly to the root zone, avoiding overspray, evaporation and wind drift. High distribution uniformity can also be achieved with quality sprinkler systems and may be more appropriate in some areas if water is of particularly poor quality.</p> <p>Designing and installing irrigation (both drip and sprinkler systems) requires specialist knowledge to ensure that systems operate properly. It is recommended that you consult a certified irrigation professional to assist with design and installation.</p> <p>Certified irrigation professionals work to industry best practice standards (refer below) and take into consideration factors such as hydrozoning, correct pipe selection and sizing, correct sprinkler and dripper selection and spacing, as well as irrigation take off plumbing code compliance. A scheduling sheet should also be prepared indicating appropriate seasonal watering times and be provided to the owner/operator at handover.</p> <p>Automatic systems should also include either a soil moisture or evapo-transpiration sensor to help prevent unnecessary irrigation in the event of mild weather or rain events.</p>
4.4.3 Watering Times	<p>The operation of irrigation systems in the Shire of Ashburton is limited to alternate watering day rosters that have been put in place by the Water Corporation. Exemptions can be obtained for the purpose of establishing a new garden and fines can be issued for non-compliance. Refer to the Water Corporation website for further information: <a href="http://www.watercorporation.com.au/">www.watercorporation.com.au/</a></p>
4.4.4 Relevant Standards	<p>For more information on Irrigation Australia's Irrigation Installation Standards, visit the website: <a href="http://www.irrigation.org.au/">http://www.irrigation.org.au/</a></p>
4.4.5 Further Information	<p>For more information on Waterwise irrigation professionals, visit the Water Corporation's website: <a href="http://www.watercorporation.com.au/W/waterwise_specialists.cfm">www.watercorporation.com.au/W/waterwise_specialists.cfm</a> Phone 131 385</p>

**IRRIGATION TIP**  
*Irrigate in the cool of the morning, not in the heat of the day when a significant amount of water will be evaporated.*







*“ We shouldn't feel guilty about using water in our gardens - after all, they bring enormous benefits in terms of health, enjoyment and improved liveability. But we do have a responsibility to use every drop carefully. ”*



## 5.1 RECOMMENDED REGIONAL NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST

PLEASE NOTE: This plant species list includes regional native plants which may be difficult to obtain from local nurseries. It may be possible to incorporate these species on larger developments by organising a native seed collection and propagation programme with a nursery or community group.

### Large Trees (taller than 10 metres)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location						Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation	
<i>Adansonia gregorii</i>	Boab	Up to 12m	✓	✓	✓				
<i>Corymbia polycarpa</i>	Long-fruited Bloodwood	Up to 25m	✓		✓			✓	
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Gum	Up to 20m	✓					✓	✓
<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	Manowan Woollybutt	Up to 20m						✓	
<i>Eucalyptus victrix</i>	Coolibah	Up to 22m						✓	✓
<i>Melaleuca argentea</i>	Silver Cadjeput	Up to 20m	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓

### Small Trees (up to 10 metres)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location						Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation	
<i>Acacia ampliceps</i>	Salt Wattle	Up to 8m			✓		✓	✓	
<i>Acacia aneura</i>	Mulga	Up to 10m	✓					✓	
<i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i>	Mulga Tree	Up to 9m	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓



Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location						Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation	
<i>Acacia coriacea</i>	Wirewood/ Dragonweed	Up to 10m				✓		✓	✓
<i>Acacia cowleana</i>	Halls Creek Wattle	Up to 7m			✓			✓	
<i>Acacia ligulata</i>	Dune Wattle	Up to 5m						✓	
<i>Acacia xiphophylla</i>	Snakewood	Up to 7m						✓	✓
<i>Bauhinia cunninghamii</i>	Jigal Native Bauhinia	Up to 6m		✓	✓			✓	
<i>Brachychiton acuminatus</i>	Rock Kurrajong	Up to 6m	✓		✓				
<i>Grevillea wickhamii</i>	Wickham's Holly Grevillea	Up to 4m		✓			✓		
<i>Hakea lorea</i>	Cork Tree	Up to 9m						✓	✓
<i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides</i>	Native Olive	Up to 8m	✓	✓	✓				✓

#### Large Shrubs (up to 4 metres)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location						Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation	
<i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i>	Fitzroy Wattle	Up to 4m			✓	✓		✓	✓
<i>Acacia bivenosa</i>	Two Vein Wattle	Up to 3m			✓			✓	✓
<i>Acacia dictyophleba</i>	Sandpaper Wattle	Up to 4m					✓	✓	✓
<i>Acacia trachycarpa</i>	Minni Ritchi	Up to 4m			✓	✓		✓	✓

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location						Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation	
<i>Capparis lasiantha</i>	Spit Jack	Up to 4m						✓	
<i>Capparis spinosa</i>	Caper Bush	Up to 3m					✓	✓	✓
<i>Crotalaria cunninghamii</i>	Green Bird Flower	Up to 4m		✓	✓		✓	✓	
<i>Eremophila fraseri</i>	Varnish Bush	Up to 4m		✓			✓		
<i>Eremophila maculata</i>	Spotted Emu Bush	Up to 1m		✓	✓				

#### Small Shrubs (less than 2 metres)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location						Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation	
<i>Acacia hilliana</i>	Tabletop Wattle	Up to 1m		✓					
<i>Acacia gregorii</i>	Gregory's Acacia	Up to 1m			✓			✓	
<i>Eremophila cuneifolia</i>	Pinyuru	Up to 1.8m		✓				✓	
<i>Eremophila microtheca</i>	Heath-like Eremophila	Up to 2m		✓		✓			
<i>Indigofera monophylla</i>	Indigo Plant	Up to 1.5m		✓				✓	
<i>Ipomoea yardiensis</i>	Yardie Morning Glory	Up to 1.5m		✓				✓	
<i>Ptilotus exaltatus</i>	Tall Mulla Mulla	Up to 1.2m		✓			✓	✓	
<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>	Cotton Bush	Up to 1.4m		✓	✓			✓	
<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Rolypoly Bush	Up to 1m				✓		✓	



Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location						Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation	
<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>	Thick leaved Fan Flower	Up to 1.5m		✓	✓		✓	✓	
<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>	Wild Blackberry Bush	Up to 2m						✓	✓
<i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i>	Bush Tomato/ Flannel Bush	Up to 2m		✓			✓	✓	✓
<i>Senna artemisioides sturtii</i>	Sturt's Cassia	Up to 1.5m		✓	✓			✓	
<i>Senna notabilis</i>	Cockroach Bush	Up to 1.5m		✓	✓			✓	

#### Groundcovers (less than 600 mm tall)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location						Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation	
<i>Gomphrena canescens</i>	Bachelors' Buttons		✓	✓			✓	✓	
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	Coastal Morning Glory	-	✓	✓			✓	✓	
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Barrier Saltbush		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
<i>Ptilotus clementii</i>	Tassel Top		✓	✓				✓	
<i>Solanum horridum</i>	Wild Gooseberry	-	✓			✓		✓	✓
<i>Swainsona formosa</i>	Sturt Desert Pea	-	✓	✓		✓		✓	
<i>Swainsona maccullochiana</i>	Ashburton Pea	-	✓	✓					

## Climbers

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location						Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation	
<i>Canavalia rosa</i>	Wild Jack Bean			✓			✓	✓	✓
<i>Ipomoea costata</i>	Bush Potato	-		✓			✓	✓	✓
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae brasiliensis</i>	Goat's Foot Morning Glory			✓			✓	✓	✓
<i>Ipomoea muelleri</i>	Poison Morning Glory			✓				✓	✓

## Grasses

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location						Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation	
<i>Aristida contorta</i>	Wind Grass	500mm	✓					✓	✓
<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	Native Millet	600mm	✓			✓		✓	





## 5.2 RECOMMENDED AUSTRALIAN & EXOTIC PLANT SPECIES LIST

### Large Trees (taller than 10 metres)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location					Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Horsetail Sheoak			✓	✓			
<i>Eucalyptus kochii</i>	Oil Mallee	Up to 12m			✓			
<i>Eucalyptus erthrocorys</i>	Illyarrie	Up to 14m		✓	✓			
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tamarind	Up to 18m		✓	✓			

### Small Trees (up to 10 metres)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location					Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation
<i>Eucalyptus erythronema</i>	Red-flowered Mallee	Up to 6m		✓	✓			
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Rottnest Teatree	Up to 8m	✓	✓	✓			

### Shrubs (up to 4 metres)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location					Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation
<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	Natal Plum	Up to 4m		✓				
<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>	False Heather	Up to 1m		✓				
<i>Eremophila decipiens</i>	Slender Fuchsia	Up to 3m		✓	✓			



Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location						Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation	
<i>Eucalyptus beardiana</i>	Beard's Mallee	Up to 5m		✓			✓		
<i>Gomphrena flaccida</i>	Gomphrena Weed	Up to 1m		✓					
<i>Grevillea banksii</i> x <i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i>	Robyn Gordon	Up to 2m		✓	✓				
<i>Pembertonia latisquamea</i>	-	Up to 1.5m		✓	✓				
<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i>	Coral Plant	Up to 1m		✓					
<i>Zamia furfuracea</i>	Cardboard Palm	Up to 2m		✓					

#### Groundcovers (less than 600mm tall)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location						Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation	
<i>Eremophila glabra</i>	Eremophila 'Kalbarri Carpet'	-	✓	✓	✓				
<i>Philotheca buxifolia</i>	Wax Flower	-	✓	✓					
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Pigweed	-	✓	✓			✓		
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> (Prostrate)	Creeping Rosemary	-	✓	✓					

## Climbers

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location						Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation	
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral Pea	-	✓	✓					
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	-	✓	✓					

## Grasses

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location						Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation	
<i>Furcraea foetida</i>	Mauritius-hemp	Up to 0.7m		✓					
<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i>	Lomandra	Up to 0.7m		✓	✓				
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Carex	Up to 2m		✓	✓				
<i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i>	Scent Grass	Up to 1.8m		✓					
<i>Cymbopogon procerus</i>	Lemon Grass	Up to 2.2m		✓	✓				
<i>Chrysopogon pallidus</i>	Ribbongrass	Up to 2m		✓	✓				



## Succulents

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Suitable Location						Bush Tucker Potential
			Verge	Residential Gardens	POS	Water courses	Coastal Dunes	Reveg-etation	
<i>Agave attenuata</i>	Agave	500mm		✓					
<i>Echeveria setosa</i>	Mexican Fire Cracker	300mm		✓					
<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Crown-of-Thorns	400mm		✓					
<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	Mother-in-Law's Tongue	500mm		✓					





“ We are connected  
to our landscapes  
and environment -  
they influence  
our behaviour and thoughts  
in the measure to which  
we respond to them. ”







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