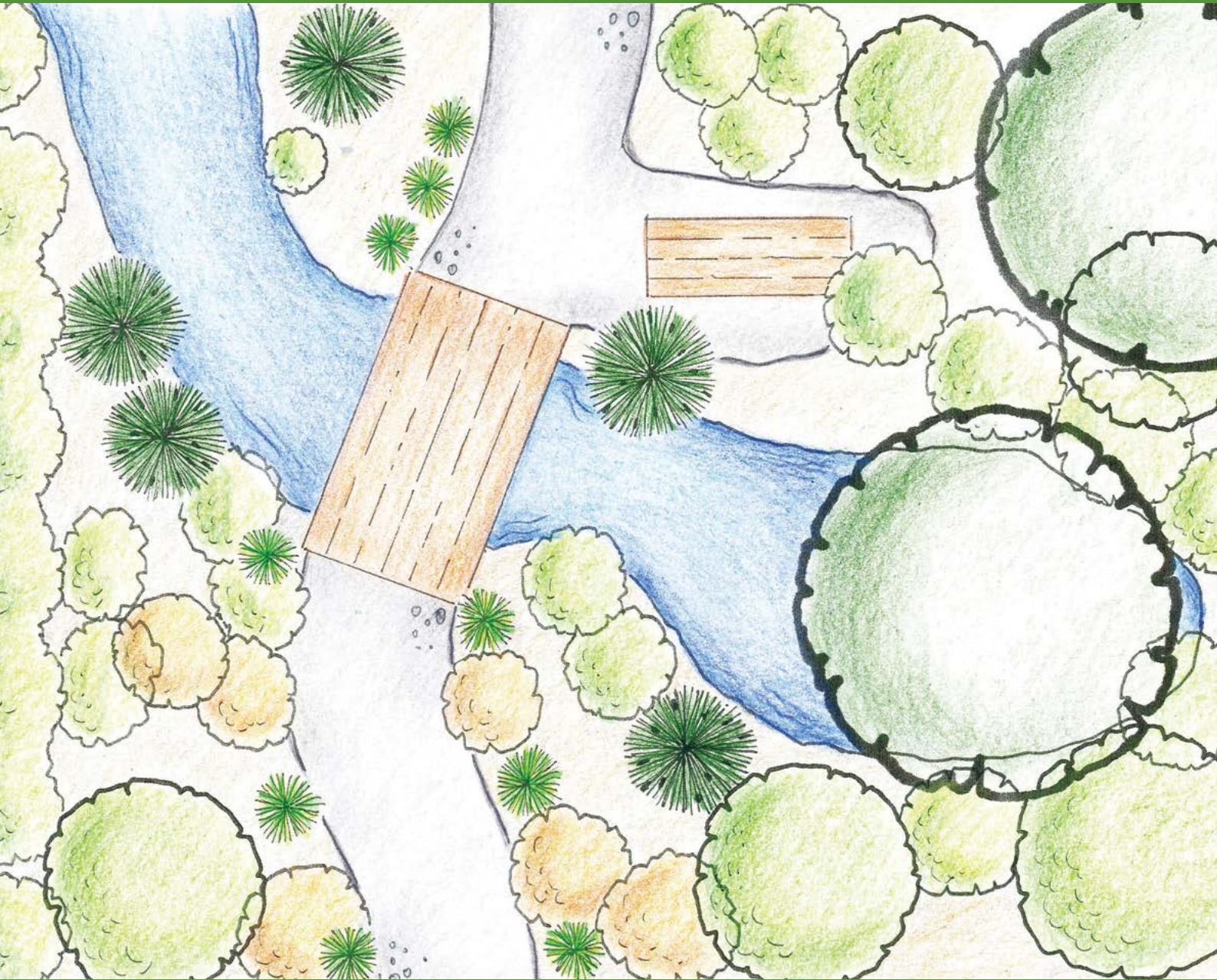


SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE DESIGN INFORMATION BOOKLET



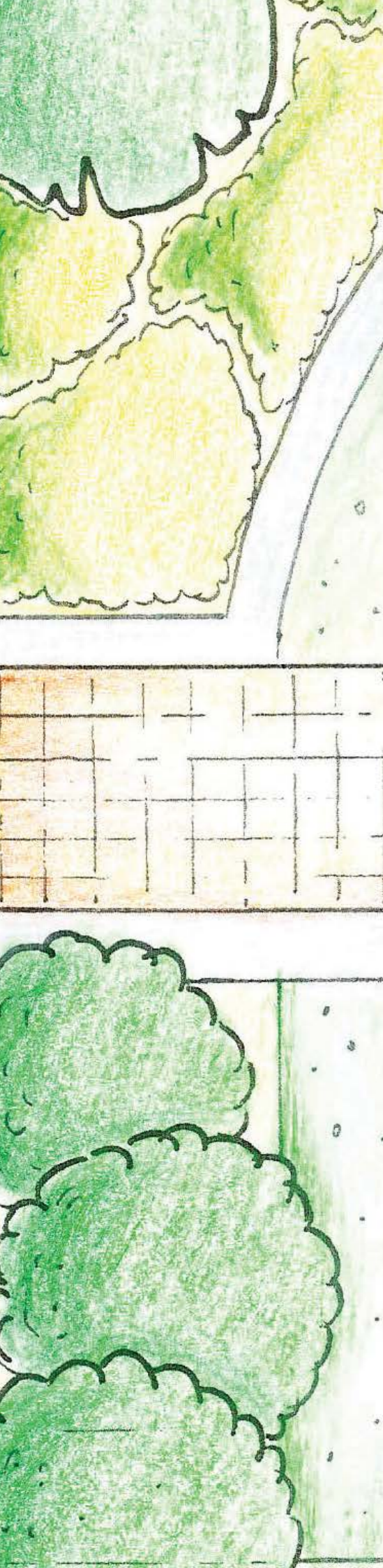
**MOUNT BARKER
DISTRICT COUNCIL**



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Contents

Introduction	3
What is sustainable landscape design?	4
Factors to consider when designing a garden	5
Garden Styles	6
Cottage garden	6
Contemporary family garden	8
Formal garden	10
Easy care garden	12
Bush garden	14
Water garden	16
Green walls	18
Soils found in the Mount Barker District	20
What soil do you have?	20
Improving your soil	21
Mulch	21
Weeds	21
Water in your garden	22
Habitat in your garden	23
Plant selection	24
Tall trees	25
Medium trees	26
shrubs	28
Groundcover	30
Climbers	31
Herbs	32
Grasses	34
Sedges & rushes	38

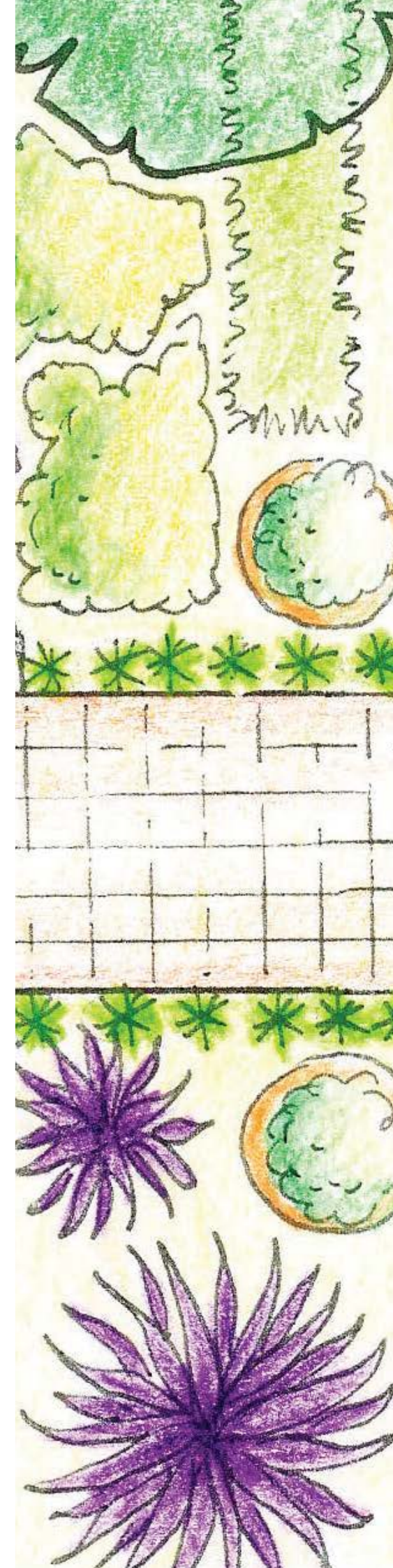
Introduction

There is a common thought that the Australian bush landscape is unattractive, dull and an untidy option for formal, semi-formal and informal private gardens. This attitude may be influenced by many factors which often results in private landholders opting for exotic gardens. These gardens can frequently require excessive water consumption to maintain and have the potential to be invasive to bushland and therefore, ecosystems. Native Australian plants can be beautiful, formal if desired and sustainable. It can incorporate all the fundamental aspects of a contemporary and inspiring, yet Australian and sustainable.

The increase of urbanisation has resulted in the loss of habitat and the resultant remaining natural areas to become fragmented. The recognition and restoration of all types of greenspaces are important for biodiversity refuge and connectivity. Typically, efforts to protect biodiversity have focused on large and relatively undisturbed habitats. The use of all types of greenspaces is important for biodiversity refuge and connectivity including private gardens. Those private gardens located near significant habitat locations are particularly important in providing corridors for wildlife.

Our local biodiversity in Mount Barker District is distinguished by the variety of native shrubs, grasses, groundcovers, herbs, wildflowers, sedges, small and large trees. By careful selection and design, plants used in the garden can also have the function of providing habitat for local fauna, such as birds, reptiles, mammals, amphibians, bats and insects. The avoidance of pesticides and harmful chemicals provides a safe environment for insects. Aspects such as structural diversity provide visual interest, the use of native flowers and foliage provide both colour and texture to satisfy those requirements often sought by gardeners, whilst providing an easily maintained and interesting garden.

This handbook assists with selection of native plants and design of a bush garden – formal, semiformal or informal. Whether your space is a small space or large open area, there are natives perfect for all gardens.



What is sustainable landscape design?

- ✓ The use of Australian native flora, preferably local species.
- ✓ Plant selection and design ensures minimal water and energy use.
- ✓ The use of water sensitive urban design (rainwater tanks, permeable surfaces, rain gardens, drip irrigation).
- ✓ Create 'levels' and variety of vegetation such as small trees, shrubs, groundcover, green walls and flowers.
- ✓ Use locally sourced or recycled materials in garden design such as gravel, stone, sawdust, mulch, garden beds, structures and seating.
- ✓ Avoid pesticides and chemicals.
- ✓ Provide shelter for wildlife.
- ✓ Incorporate zones for pets and vegetable gardens.
- ✓ Encourages all fauna for a healthy garden.

Factors to consider when designing a garden

- ✓ What style are you trying to achieve? (formal, cottage, family).
- ✓ What needs to be incorporated? (washing line, shed, kids play area).
- ✓ What are the conditions of the area? (sun, shade, slope).
- ✓ What is the orientation and surroundings of your home? (do you need shade from the sun during the summer? Screening from neighbours?).
- ✓ Do you know what type of soil you have?
- ✓ Can you increase your 'green space'? (replace concrete with grasses, create a green wall).
- ✓ How much time do you have to look after your garden?
- ✓ Create a vision for your garden by looking through books, internet, magazines. Your local library is a great source of information.

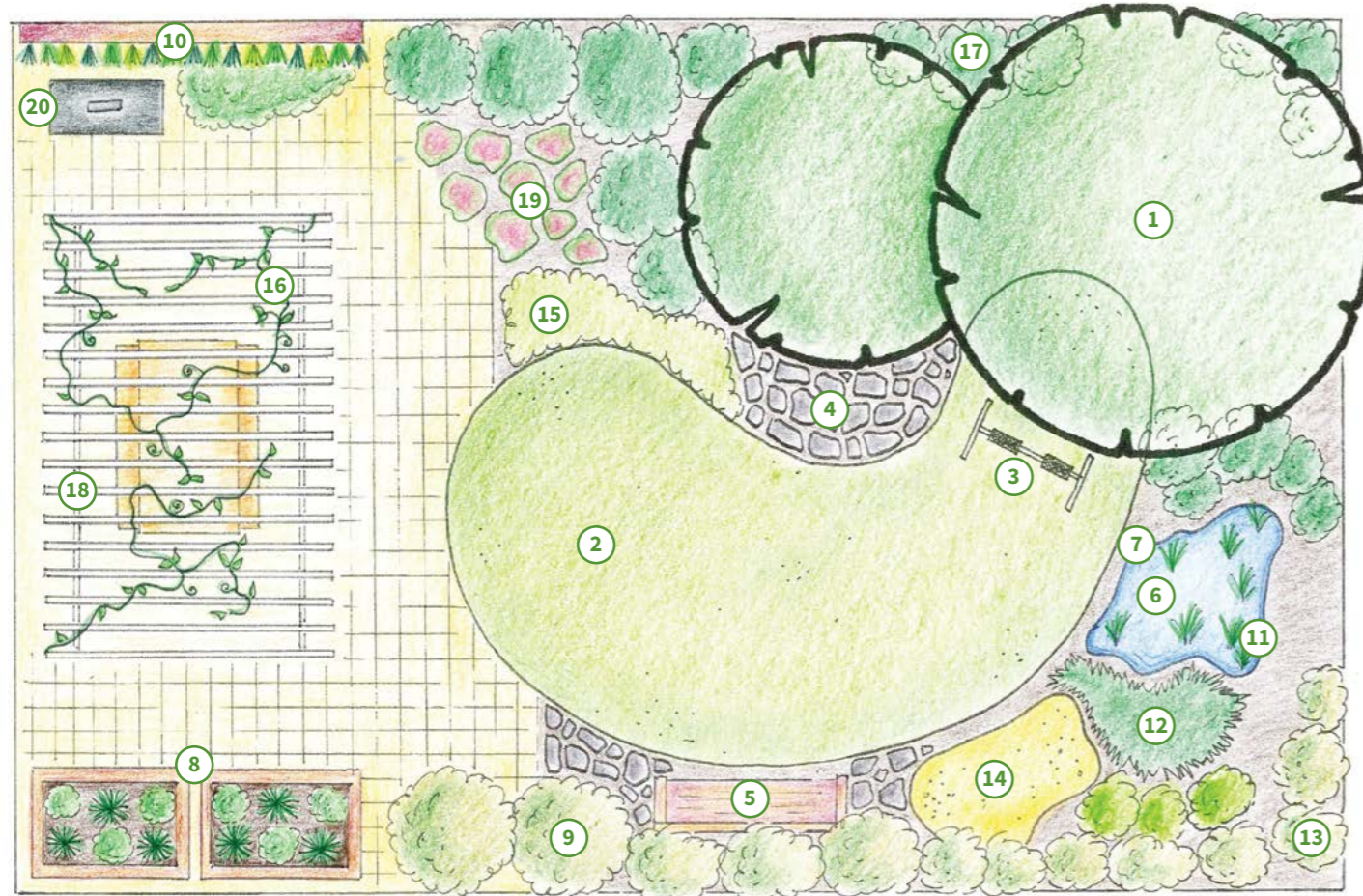
COTTAGE GARDEN



- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----|------------------------|
| 1 | Small tree | 6 | Herbaceous plants |
| 2 | Large shrub | 7 | Sedges/grasses |
| 3 | Ground cover | 8 | Screening/hedge plants |
| 4 | Feature planting | 9 | Medium shrubs |
| 5 | Climber (on trellis) | 10 | Low shrubs |

Cottage gardens are a dense planting of a mix of ornamental & edible plants. Although they have an informal or semiformal appearance, they have a formal design with wooden fences, gates and paths, utilising a mixture of climbers, hedges, flowers and fruits. When trying to achieve this design with natives, your garden will benefit from winter blooms and year round colour. Climbers over a beautiful archway can be a standout feature in this garden. Birdbaths and flowering plants will add some formality to your garden and host beautiful butterflies and birds whilst providing habitat.

CONTEMPORARY FAMILY GARDEN

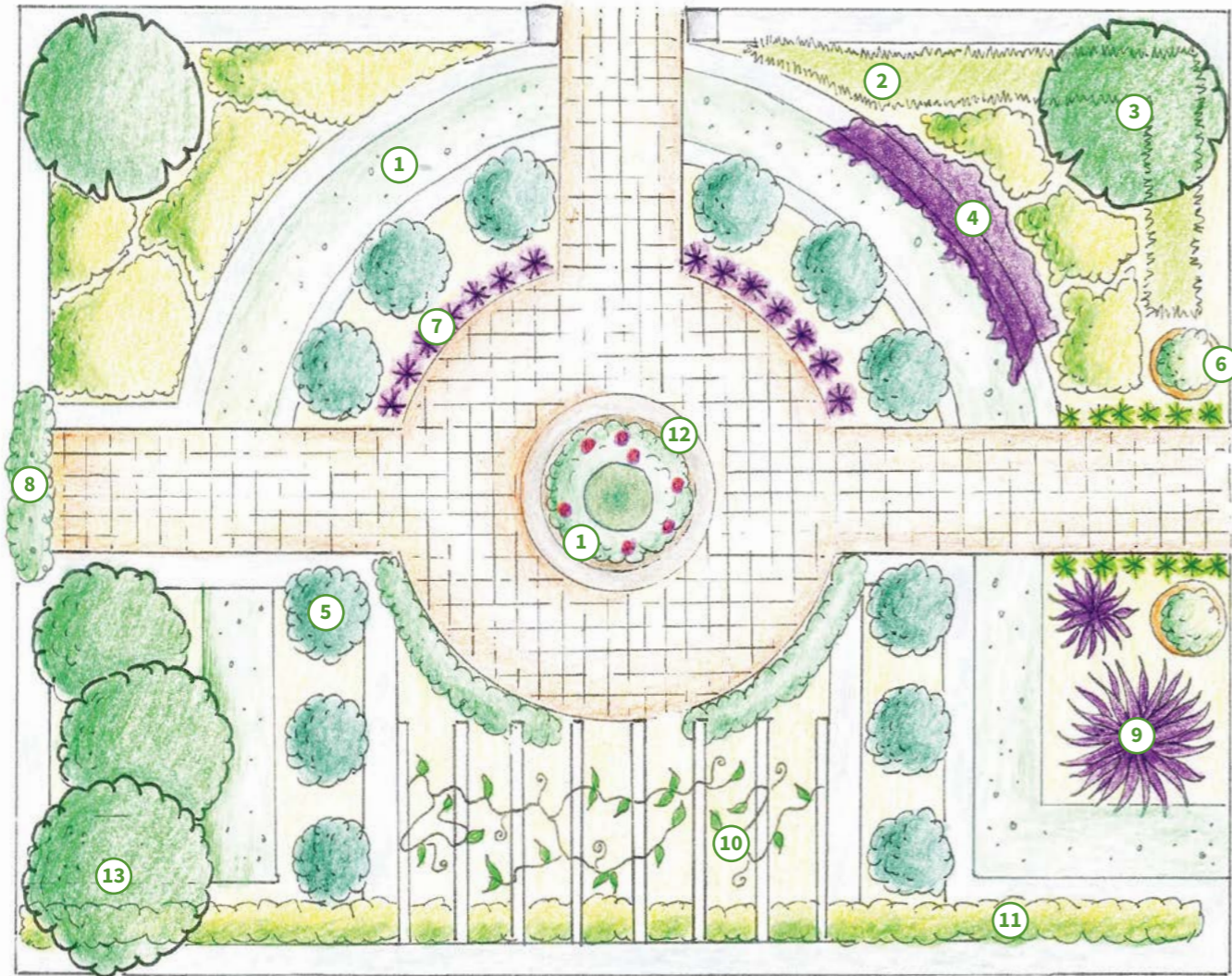


- 1** Large tree (shade)
- 2** Grass substitute
- 3** Swing
- 4** Rockery
- 5** Seat
- 6** Pond
- 7** Sedges and rushes
- 8** Raised beds (herbs)
- 9** Small shrub
- 10** Green wall/cascading

- 11** Aquatic plants
- 12** Feature plantings
- 13** Screens planting
- 14** Sand pit/nature play
- 15** Ground cover
- 16** Climber
- 17** Large shrub
- 18** Pergola
- 19** Herbaceous
- 20** BBQ

Contemporary Family Gardens are spacious and grassy. They open onto a patio area with a view of the whole garden, a grassy play area, large trees for shade and a casual mix of plantings. Their design can leave space for a pond or veggie patch. Flowering bushes and native trees mixed with a traditional lawn make this space inviting. Exotic grasses can be replaced with native grasses or groundcovers.

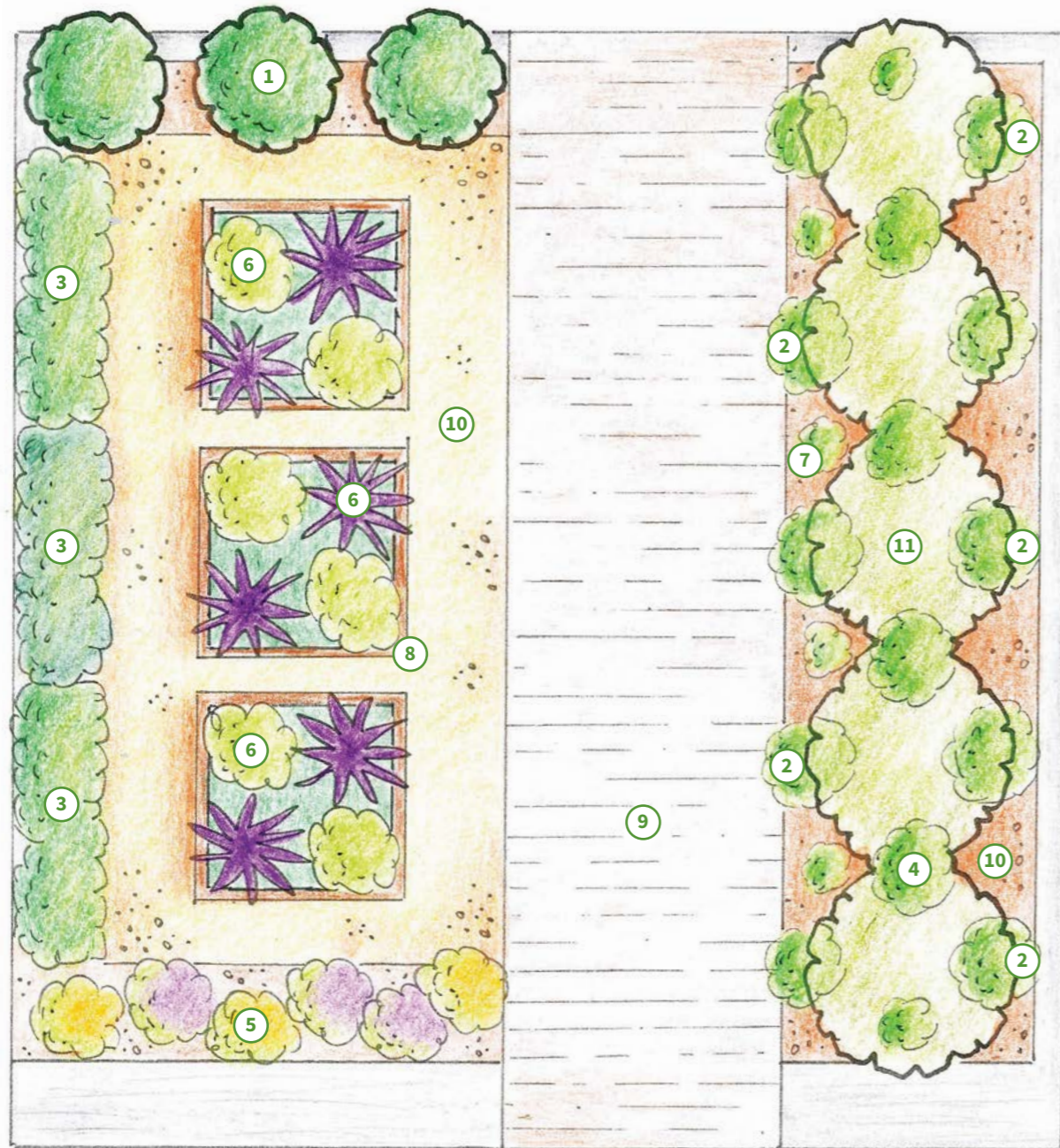
FORMAL GARDEN



- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|----|-----------------|
| 1 | Ground cover | 8 | Green wall |
| 2 | Screening shrub | 9 | Feature plant |
| 3 | Small tree | 10 | Climber |
| 4 | Cascading foliage | 11 | Hedge |
| 5 | Small shrub | 12 | Large container |
| 6 | Small container plants | 13 | Medium shrub |
| 7 | Border/hedging | | |

Formal Gardens are usually defined by manicured hedges, straight paths, neatly mowed lawns, statues and water features and geometric gardens. Australian natives can provide the colour, texture, structure and orderly characteristics often desired by gardeners. Formal gardens are often suitable for courtyards and small areas as many native plants are suitable for small gardens and pots.

EASY CARE GARDEN

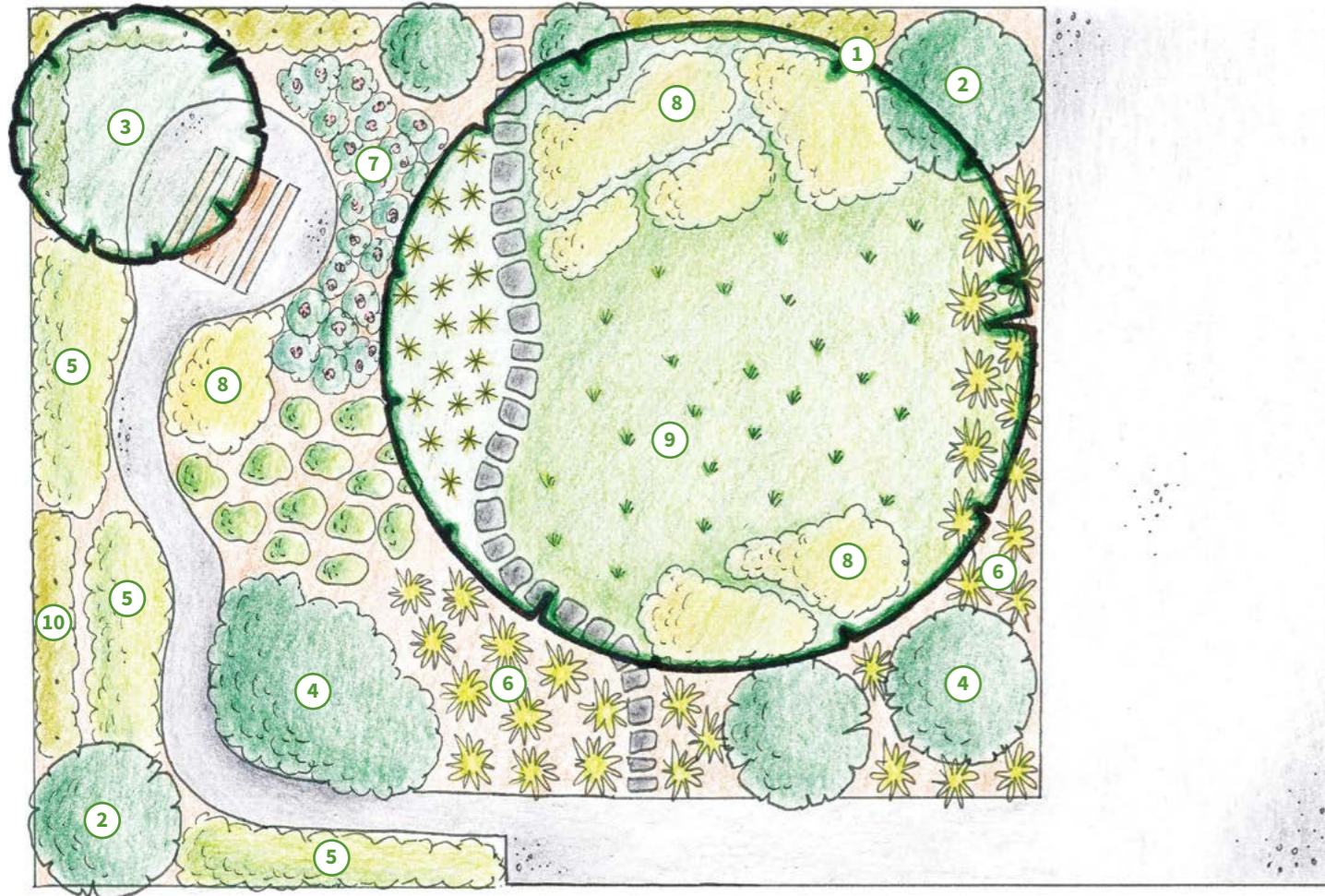


- | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1 | Large shrubs | 7 | Ground covers |
| 2 | Screening plants | 8 | Raised planters |
| 3 | Medium shrubs | 9 | Sleeper paving |
| 4 | Low shrubs | 10 | Granulitic sand |
| 5 | Flowering plants | 11 | Small Tree |
| 6 | Herbaceous plants | | |

Easy Care Gardens or low maintenance gardens are landscapes requires minimal energy inputs in the way of petrol to run mowers, leaf blowers and line cutters, chemicals to treat pests or fertilisers to promote growth, irrigation, cleaning agents, stains and finishes to keep hard surfaces clean and well-maintained.

The most essential element of an easy care garden is making an informed plant selection that reduces the need for maintenance inputs. The design minimises the requirements for high water inputs. Native plants that are locally endemic are suitable as they require minimal water to survive. Low maintenance is also achieved by designing a microclimate in your garden, the use of mulch and utilising opportunities for water recycling.

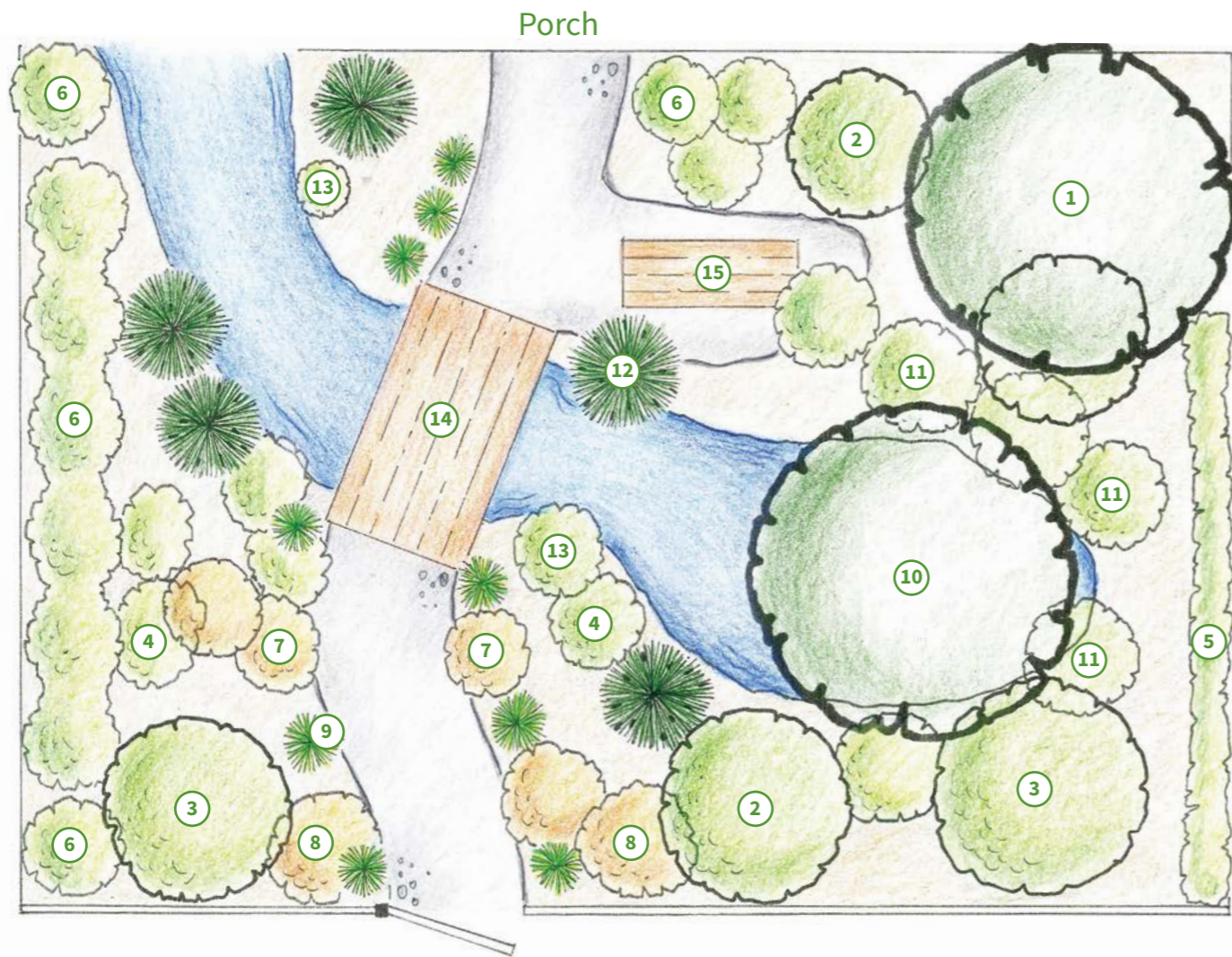
BUSH GARDEN



- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----|-----------------|
| 1 | Large tree | 7 | Low shrub |
| 2 | Large shrub | 8 | Ground cover |
| 3 | Small tree | 9 | Native grass |
| 4 | Medium shrub | 10 | Climbing plants |
| 5 | Screening shrub | | |
| 6 | Herbaceous plants | | |

Bush Gardens look to replicate the type of vegetation and habitat that would be found in your local area prior to development. These gardens look to provide habitats suitable for a range of flora and fauna local to the area. Plants chosen for this style of garden are ideally suited to local growing conditions.

WATER GARDEN



- 1** Allocasuarina verticillata/
Leptospermum lanigerum
- 2** Callistemon rugulosus/ Banksia
marginata/ Hakea carinata/
Eremophila longifolia
- 3** Acacia provincialis/Bursaria
spinose/Melaleuca brevifolia/Duma
florulenta
- 4** Mimulus repens/Cotula
coronopifolia/Marsilea drummondii

- 5** Billardiera cymosa/Muehlenbeckia
gunnii/Clematis micryphylla
- 6** Bursaria spinosa/Dodonea viscosa/
Dillwynia sericea
- 7** Kennedia prostrata/
Chrysocephalum
- 8** apiculatum/Arthropodium strictum
- 9** Eutaxia microphylla/Pultanea
acerosa/Pultanea largiflorens/
Pultania tenuifolia
Dianella revolute/Ficinia nodosa

- 10** Villarsia reniformis/Ottelia
ovalifolia/Triglochin procerum/
Myriophyllum sp./Ceratophyllum
sp./Marselea drummondii/
Ludwigia peploides/Vallisneria
spiralis/Potamogeton tricarinatus/
Potamogeton crispus
- 11** Triglochin procerum/Cyperus
gymnocaulos/Bolboschoenus
caldwellii/Juncus kraussii/Juncus
subsecundus/Juncus pallidus/
Ficinia nodosa

- 12** Schoenoplectus validus/Cyperus
gymnocaulos/Bolboschoenus
caldwellii/Carex appressa
- 13** Juncus kraussii/Juncus
subsecundus/Juncus pallidus
- 14** Timber bridge platform
- 15** Timber bench seat

Water Gardens can be rich habitats for frogs, birds, insects and small mammals, whilst providing an aesthetic element in any garden. This garden style uses water tolerant Australian native plants and riparian (semi aquatic) plants graded to an area of water, which also contains aquatic plants. Rocks, logs and tree stumps on the sides around the wet area will provide additional habitat and visual interest.

GREEN WALLS



Image - fytogreen.com.au

Green walls are becoming more common for those who live in dwellings that don't allow for large gardens, such as courtyard spaces or those who cannot make significant changes to their outdoor landscaping such as residential tenants. Green walls can be simple or more extensive, located indoors and/or extend on to other garden landscapes, such as frog ponds. Green walls can be made from "pockets" or small pots that are hung from fences or walls, and Australian native grasses are an excellent choice for these as they are drought tolerant and come in many colours and varieties. Green walls can also be achieved with a trellis and climbers.



Images - lifestyle.com.au



Soils typically found in the Mount Barker District

The Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) identifies geographically distinct bioregions based on common climate, geology, landform, native vegetation and species information. The bioregions are further refined into subregions and environmental associations. The District falls into two bioregions. The first located within the Flinders Lofty Block IBRA bioregion and the Mount Lofty Ranges IBRA subregion and on a finer scale falls within Hahndorf Environmental Association. Soils in this bioregions consists of hard pedal mottled-yellow duplex soils, hard pedal red duplex soils, reddish weakly structured sandy soils and grey siliceous loams and bleached sands.

The second falls within the Kanmantoo IBRA bioregion, Fleurieu IBRA subregion and the Scott Hill Environmental Association. Soils in this bioregion consist of grey-brown weakly structured sandy soils, hard pedal mottled-yellow duplex soils and reddish siliceous loams.

What soil do you have?

There are three main classes of soil types, sand, silt and clay. Soils can have a mixture of these types of soils.

	DESCRIPTION
SAND	Large, irregular shaped, gritty particles that drains easily
SILT	Medium sized slimy particles with a small amount grit that does not drain easily
CLAY	Small, irregular, sticky, particles. Holds water and charge.

Sand - Sandy soil has a loose and gritty texture and does not stick together.

Loamy Sand - In loamy sand soil, particles barely stick together and a moulded piece of soil just holds its shape.

Sandy Loam - Sandy loam soil sticks together more than a loamy sand but can be easily broken.

Silty Loam - Silty loam soil has a smooth silky feel when a moist sample is pushed between the index finger and thumb. On drying a sample can form a hard lump but this may be broken by hand.

Loam - Loamy soils break into crumbs but will tend to stick together. No sandy or gritty texture is felt and it will retain its shape when handled

Sandy Clay Loam - A sandy clay loam soil is like a clay loam but sand grains can be felt.

Silty Clay Loam - A silty clay loam is like a clay loam but silty as well and smooth to the touch.

Clay Loam - More easily moulded into a shape than a loam. When dry a clay loam will form a lump but is not as tough to break as a clay.

Sandy Clay - A sandy clay soil is like a clay but sand grains can be felt.

Silty Clay - A silty clay is like a clay but smoother.

Clay - Clays are tough and can be moulded into shapes when moist. Clays dry into very hard segments.

Improving your soil

Soil needs organic matter (leaf litter, compost, manure, grass clippings). Worms break down organic matter to make food for plants, and worm burrows allow air into the soil so that plant roots can breathe. Organic matter needs to be replaced as plants absorb nutrients. If organic matter is not added, the soil becomes hard in the summer and a wet in the winter. If you want healthy plants, you need healthy soil.

Mulch

Spring each year is the best time to apply mulch, once the winter rains have soaked into the soil. Spread compost first, then 50-100mm of mulch. Pea straw and Lucerne are good options if you have not mulched the soil for a long time as they break down quickly, returning nutrients to the soil.

Weeds

Non-native or exotic species have been introduced into Australia and although survive particularly well, many cause problems for our ecosystem. They tend to thrive because out wildlife and insects do not use them as a source or of food or shelter so they go undisturbed.

They can be beautiful in our gardens, but you may come to find natives to be equally as unique and interesting, as well as easy to care for. Replacing exotic plants can be a gradual undertaking, planting natives as they die of and need to be removed.

In South Australia, several exotic species are classified as invasive weeds and are extremely difficult to remove or control because of their ability to survive. These species will most often originate from countries with a similar climate, such as South Africa or the Mediterranean. These pests spread easily and smother other natives.



Water in your garden

- ✓ Use indigenous plants.
- ✓ Group plants with similar water requirements together.
- ✓ Use drip irrigation.
- ✓ Water the base of the plant.
- ✓ Ensure water isn't wasted on hard surfaces.
- ✓ Install timers.
- ✓ Only water when rain is not predicted.
- ✓ Water early in the morning to prevent evaporation.
- ✓ Install a rainwater tank.
- ✓ Install a greywater system.
- ✓ Incorporate a rain garden.

Habitat in your garden

The garden designs outlined in this booklet generally aim to incorporate all areas of sustainable garden design. This includes the consideration of providing a suitable habitat for local insects, frogs, birds, fish and reptiles. Requirements for a good habitat include:

✓ Shelter

Shelter provides protection from extreme weather, predators and provides a place for breeding.

Nest boxes for birds and small mammals, dense plantings for protection, rocks and logs for lizards and frogs, vegetation overhanging ponds for frogs.

✓ Food

Providing a variety of shrubs, trees, grasses, groundcovers and herbs will provide food for butterflies, birds, small mammals and will attract insects for frogs and reptiles.

✓ Water

Providing a bird bath will attract birds to your garden, particularly in summer. Ponds and water gardens allow frogs to complete their life cycle and produce eggs.



Tall Trees

Plant selection

The traditional garden commonly centres grassed area surrounded by garden beds of spring blooming flowers and a variety of eye appealing species. These gardens come with the cost of watering, mowing, fertilising and will require continuous upkeep. Vast variety of natives that can achieve much of the same function as the traditional garden why not begin planting your bush garden? You will benefit from less intensive upkeep, water saving, attract wildlife and create a sustainable landscape.

Native plants refer to plants that can be found naturally within Australia, though as you know Australia is a large and varied land and as such so are the many varieties of plant species. Those that flourish in the tropical climates of north Queensland will be vastly different to those in the dry South Australian climate, so it is important to recognise the species that are indigenous to your local area as they will be best suited to your garden. Take a look around your local parks, neighbours gardens and bushland for some examples. This booklet will help make decisions about suitable plants for you garden.

	Botanic Name	Common name	Height (m)	Soil Texture	Use
	<i>Callitris gracilis</i>	Southern Cypress pine	7-14	Any	Shade tree, Formal gardens, Feature plant
	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak	5-8	Any	Shade tree
	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	Pink Gum	3-8	Sa Lo Cl	Shade tree
	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	Peppermint Box	7-15	Sa Lo Cl	Shade tree



Medium Trees

	Botanic Name	Common name	Height (m)	Soil Texture	Use
	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo Thorn	2-4	Any	Screening
	<i>Acacia retinodes</i> var. <i>retinodes</i>	Swamp Wattle	4-6	Sa Lo Cl	Screening
	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	2-8	Sa Lo Cl	Screening, feature plant
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	2-4	Lo Cl Li	Screening
	<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	River Bottlebrush	2-4	Lo Cl	Screening
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> spp. <i>spatula</i>	Sticky Hop-bush	1.5-4	Sa Lo Cl	Screening, Hedging, Border
	<i>Hakea carinata</i>	Erect Hakea	1.5-3	Sa Lo Cl	Screening
	<i>Hakea rostrata</i>	Beaked Hakea	1-4	Sa Lo Cl	

	Botanic Name	Common name	Height (m)	Soil Texture	Use
	<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree	1.5-4	Sa Lo Cl	Screening, Hedging
	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	2-5	Lo Cl	Screening
	<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Heath Tea-tree	1-4	Sa Lo Cl	Screening
	<i>Melaleuca decussata</i>	Cross-leaved Honey-myrtle	2-5	Lo Cl Li	Screening, Hedging, Border
	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	Native Apricot	4-8	Any	Feature plant
	<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp. <i>Semiplana</i>	Yacca	1-3	Sa Lo Cl	Feature plant
	<i>Xanthorrhoea quadrangulata</i>	Rock Grass-tree	1-2.5	Sa Lo Cl	Feature plant

Shrubs


	Botanic Name	Common name	Height (m)	Soil Texture	Use
	<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	Wreath Wattle	1-2	Sa Lo Cl	Border, Feature plant
	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i> var. <i>myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	1-2	Lo Cl	Screening, Hedging, Border
	<i>Acacia rupicola</i>	Rock Wattle	1-2.5	Any	
	<i>Correa glabra</i> var. <i>turnbullii</i>	Rock Correa	1-1.5	Any	Screening, Hedging, Border, Formal gardens, Cottage style garden, Small container
	<i>Correa reflexa</i> var. <i>scrabidula</i>	Common Correa	0.5-1	Any	Border, Cottage style garden
	<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea	1-2.5	Sa Lo Cl	Screening, Border, Cottage style garden
	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush	0.5-1.5	Any	Formal gardens, Cottage style garden, Small container
	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	Mallee Bush-pea	0.5-1	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden

	Botanic Name	Common name	Height (m)	Soil Texture	Use
	<i>Grevillea lavandulacea</i> var. <i>lavandulacea</i>	Lavender Grevillea	0.5-1	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden
	<i>Hakea rugosa</i>	Dwarf Hakea	0.5-2.5	Sa Lo Cl	
	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	0.3-0.8	Sa Lo Cl	Hedging, Cottage style garden
	<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i> var. <i>virgatus</i>	Common Beard-heath			Border, Cottage style garden
	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy-bush	1-1.5	Sa Lo Cl	Hedging
	<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i>	Holly Flat-pea	0.3-1	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden
	<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	Large-leaf Bush-pea	1-2	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden
	<i>Thomasia petalocalyx</i>	Paper Flower	0.6	Sa Lo	

Groundcovers








	Botanic Name	Common name	Height (m)	Soil Texture	Use
	<i>Carprobrutus rossii</i>	Native Pigface	0.1	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden, Small container, Large Container
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney weed	0.1	Sa Lo Cl	Lawn substitute, Cottage style garden, Small container, Large Container
	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet	0.2	Lo Cl	Lawn substitute, Cottage style garden, Small container, Large Container
	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Scarlet Runner	0.1	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden, Small container, Large Container
	<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>	Matted Bush-pea	0.1	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden, Small container
	<i>Scaevola albida</i>	Fanflower	0.3-0.6	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden, Small container




Climbers

	Botanic Name	Common name	Height (m)	Soil Texture	Use
	<i>Billardiera cymosa</i> ssp. <i>cymosa</i>	Sweet Apple-berry	-	Sa Lo Cl	Small container, Large Container
	<i>Clematis microphylla</i> var. <i>microphylla</i>	Old Man's Beard	-	Any	Small container, Large Container
	<i>Convolvulus remotus</i>	Grassy Bindweed	-		Cottage style garden, Small container, Large Container
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native lilac	-	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden, Small container, Large Container






Herbs

	Botanic Name	Common name	Height (m)	Soil Texture	Use
	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Common Vanilla-lily	0.4	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden
	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine-lily	0.3	Sa Lo Cl	Border, Cottage style garden, Small container
	<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	0.3	Sa Lo Cl	Formal gardens, Cottage style garden
	<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>	Lemon Beauty-heads	0.6	Lo Cl	Border, Formal gardens, Cottage style garden
	<i>Calostema purpureum</i>	Pink Garland-lily	0.2-0.5	Sa Lo Cl	Formal gardens, Cottage style garden, Feature plant
	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting	0.5	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden, Small container
	<i>Eryngium rostratum</i>	Blue Devil	0.2-0.5	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden, Feature plant
	<i>Geranium solanderi</i> var. <i>solanderi</i>	Grassland Geranium	0.3	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden, Small container
	<i>Goodenia pinnatifida</i>	Cut-leaf Goodenia	0.3	Sa Lo Cl	Border, Formal gardens, Cottage style garden, Small container

	Botanic Name	Common name	Height (m)	Soil Texture	Use
	<i>Linum marginale</i>	Native Flax	0.3-0.6	Sa Lo Cl	Border, Formal gardens, Cottage style garden, Small container, Large Container
	<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Yam Daisy	0.3	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden
	<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	Long Purple-flag	0.5	Lo Cl	Border, Cottage style garden, Small container
	<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Australian Pelargonium	0.3-0.7	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden, Small container, Large Container
	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	Native Buttercup	0.5	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden, Small container, Large Container
	<i>Vittadinia australasica</i>	Sticky New Holland Daisy	0.5	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden
	<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	New Holland Daisy	0.5	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden
	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell	0.3-0.6	Sa Lo Cl	Cottage style garden, Small container, Large Container

	Botanic Name	Common name	Soil Texture	Use
	Wallaby Grasses			
	<i>Austrodanthonia racemosa</i> var. <i>racemosa</i>	Slender Wallaby Grass	Sa Lo Cl	Lawn substitute
	<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	Common Wallaby Grass	Sa Lo Cl	Lawn substitute
	<i>Austrodanthonia fulva</i>	Copper-awned Wallaby-grass	Sa Lo Cl	Lawn substitute
	<i>Austrodanthonia pilosa</i>	Velvet Wallaby-grass	Sa Lo Cl	Lawn substitute
	<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Small-flowered Wallaby-grass	Sa Lo Cl	Lawn substitute

	Botanic Name	Common name	Soil Texture	Use
	Spear Grasses			
	<i>Austrostipa drummondii</i>	Cottony Spear-grass	Sa Lo Cl	
	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	Feather Spear-grass	Sa Lo Cl	
	<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>	Spear grass	Sa Lo Cl	
	<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Coast Spear-grass	Sa Lo Cl	Border
	<i>Austrostipa hemipogon</i>	Half Beard Spear-grass	Sa Lo Cl	Border
	<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>	Soft Spear-grass	Sa Lo Cl	Border
	<i>Austrostipa nitida</i>	Balcarra Spear-grass	Sa Lo Cl	Border
	<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>	Tall spear-grass	Sa Lo Cl	Border

	Botanic Name	Common name	Soil Texture	Use
	Spear Grasses			
	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i> var. <i>falcata</i>	Rusty Spear Grass		
	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	Red Leg Grass	Any	Border, Lawn substitute
	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass	Sa Lo Cl	Lawn substitute
	<i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i>	Lemon-grass	Sa Lo Cl	
	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> ssp. <i>sericeum</i>	Silky Blue-grass	Sa Lo Cl	

	Botanic Name	Common name	Soil Texture	Use
	Spear Grasses			
	<i>Enneapogon nigricans</i>	Black-head grass	Sa Lo Cl	
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Rice-grass	Sa Lo Cl	Lawn substitute
	<i>Poa clelandii</i>	Matted Tussock-grass	Sa Lo Cl	Border
	<i>Poa labillardieri</i> var. <i>labillardieri</i>	Common Tussock-grass	Sa Lo Cl	Border
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	Sa Lo Cl	Border, Lawn substitute

Sedges & Rushes

	Botanic Name	Common name	Height (m)	Soil Texture	Use
	<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i>	Club-rush	0.5-1.5	Sa Lo Cl	Border, Large Container
	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall sedge	1	Sa Lo Cl	Border, Large Container
	<i>Carex tereticaulis</i>	Rush Sedge	0.6-1.2	Sa Lo Cl	Border, Large Container
	<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>	Flat-sedge	0.3-1.5	Sa Lo Cl	Border, Large Container
	<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>grandis</i>	Pale Flax-lily	0.5-0.8	Sa Lo Cl	Border, Small container, Large Container
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily	0.3-1	Any	Border, Small container, Large Container
	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Nobby Club-rush	0.5-1.5	Any	Border, Large Container
	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush	0.5-2	Sa Lo Cl	Border, Large Container

	Botanic Name	Common name	Height (m)	Soil Texture	Use
	Lomandra				
	<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>	Soft Tussock Mat-rush	0.2-0.8	Sa Lo Cl	Border, Small container, Large Container
	<i>Lomandra micrantha</i> ssp.	Micrantha Small-flowered Mat-rush	0.2-0.8	Sa Lo Cl	Border, Small container, Large Container
	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i>	Hard Iron-grass	0.2-0.8	Sa Lo Cl	Border, Small container
	<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Small Mat-rush	0.2-0.8	Sa Lo Cl	Border, Large Container
	<i>Schoenoplectus validus</i>	River Club-rush	0.5-2.5	Sa Lo Cl	Border, Large Container



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