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The City of West Torrens uses

Telephone: 8416 6333 Email: csu@wtcc.sa.gov.au ue.vog.sa.gov.au 165 Sir Donald Bradman Drive, Hilton SA 5033



West Torrens



Native plants of West Torrens



Trees

Drooping Sheoak Allocasuarina verticillata

Height 10 metres

Low maintenance tree with quick growing, grey-green weeping needlelike branches. Wide range of soils. Full sun to part shade. Well drained conditions. Ripening fruit attracts an array of native birds. Is also an mportant food source for the endangered Glossy Black Cockatoo.



Silver Banksia

Banksia marginata

Height 3-10 metres

Tall open shrub or small tree. Grows in sandy, well drained soils. Flower spikes produce large quantities of nectar, which attract honeyeaters, parrots and small marsupials.



Native Apricot

Pittosporum phylliraeoides

Height to 7 metres

Tall shrub to small tree with graceful drooping branches. Small, attractive flowers present throughout summer. Drought tolerant and hardy. Was popular amongst early European settlers for its upright growth and termite-resistant wood. Fruit attracts honeyeaters, parrots and wattlebirds, which play an important role in the seeds germination.



Southern Cypress Pine

Callitris gracilis

Height 5-12 metres

A hardy species which is the only conifer native to the Adelaide Plains. Sandy and limestone soils. Well drained conditions. Full sun. Plant as individual specimens or in groupings. Several species of native parrots are attracted to maturing fruits.



Swamp Paper-bark

Melaleuca halmaturorum

Height to 30 metres

Medium to large single stemmed tree, suitable for large gardens only. Display of cream-coloured flowers in summer. Full sun, open position, suits most well-drained soils.



South Australian Blue Gum

Eucalyptus leucoxylon

Height to 7 metres

Shrub or small tree. Bark is white and papery, often peeling. Flowers white, crowded into clusters at the ends of branches. Flowering in spring to early summer. Usually grows in saline soils.





Kangaroo Thorn

Acacia paradoxa

Height 2-4 metres

Width 2-3 metres Medium sized shrub with prickly thorns along the stems. Clusters of bright yellow flowers from late winter and into spring. Excellent habitat

and protection for small birds such as wrens.



Coastal Wattle

Acacia longifolia var. sophorae

2 x 5 metres across

Large, densely foliaged spreading shrub with masses of yellow flower spikes in winter and spring. Grows in coastal areas, sandy and limestone soils. Provides shelter for native fauna such as birds and reptiles.



Leucophyta brownii

Height to 1.2 metres

Width 1.2 metres

Dense, low-growing shrub with attractive silver foliage. Masses of small, yellow florets appear in summer. Prefers sandy and clay based soils. Full sun.



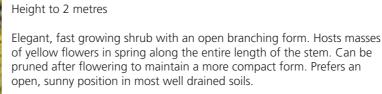


Round-leaf Wattle



Acacia acinacea





Silky Tea Tree

Leptospermum lanigerum

Height to 5 metres

Very hardy shrub, suitable as a hedge or screen planting. Flowers solitary, or two or more together at the ends of short branches. Performs best in moist, shady areas.



Coast Daisy-bush

Olearia axillaris

Height 2 metres

Aromatic shrub with grey-green foliage. Coastal form, preferring well drained conditions. Seeds are a food source for parrots.



Sticky Hop Bush

Dodonaea viscosa

Height to 4 metres

Hardy shrub with glossy green leaves and crimson winged seeds that appear after flowering. Full sun to part shade. Well drained soils. Prune to maintain shape. Seeds are an important food source for bird and parrot species.



River Bottlebrush

Callistemon sieberi

Height to 3 metres

Fast growing, densely-foliaged, hardy shrub with cream 'bottle-brush' flowers from spring to summer. Sheltered sunny position. Most well drained soils. May require additional water over summer. Prune to promote dense growth.



Erect Hakea

Hakea carinata

Height to 2 metres

wiggy, open shrub with white Grevillea-like flowers in winter and spring. Good habitat and food source for honeyeaters and insects, with seeds attracting the Yellow-Tailed Black Cockatoo.



Seaberry Saltbush

Rhagodia candolleana

Height 1.5 metres Width 1.5 metres

Hardy, dense spreading shrub with crimson berries present throughout summer. Drought tolerant. Prefers sand or clay soils. Important food source for native birds and lizards.



Sweet Bursaria / Christmas Bush

Bursaria spinosa

Height 2 to 3 metres

Hardy, upright plant. Glossy green leaves, with displays of fragrant white flowers in spring and summer. Full sun. Well drained or sandy soils. Low water requirement once established.



Variable Groundsel

Senecio lautus

Height 0.5 metres

Small shrub with large, bright yellow daisy-like flowers and dark green leaves that are lobed in shape. Easily grown from cuttings or fresh seed. Prune after flowering to maintain compact form.





Height to 1 metre

A spreading, medium-sized shrub with densely clad stems. Yellow, five-petalled flowers predominately occur throughout spring. Very tolerant of dry clay soils and harsh conditions. mportant species for native insects and butterflies.



Twiggy Daisy Bush

Olearia ramulosa

Height to 1.5 metres

A species native to the Adelaide Plains. Compact form with grey-green foliage and small white flowers. Full sun to part shade. Moist soils. Prune to maintain shape.



Common Fringe-myrtle

Calytrix tetragona

Height 2-3 metres

Medium sized, open shrub with small leaves. Masses of starry, pale pink flowers in spring. Prefers an open position in well drained soils. Believed to be an important food plant for the Painted Lady



Native Stork's-bill

Pelargonium australe

Height to 0.3 metres

Large leaved, bright green herb. Pale pink flowers are dotted with red-flecks, and evident throughout late spring and early summer. Dies back after flowering. Prefers lighter soils. Seeds are a food source for ant and bird species.



Austral Trefoil

Lotus australis

Height 0.3 – 0.5 metres

Small, spreading herb with signature displays of white-pink pea flowers throughout spring. Grows well in drained soils. A fast growing perennial. Larval food plant for the Pea Blue and Common Grass Blue butterflies.



Lavender Grevillea

Grevillea lavandulacea

Height 0.5 metres

Small, open shrub with light pink to crimson red flowers in spring. Grows in full sun to dappled shade, in well drained or dry soil types. Drought and moderately frost tolerant. Important source of nectar for native insects and honeyeaters.



Dwarf Hakea

drained soils

Hakea rugosa

Twiggy, open, intricate shrub with white Grevillea-like flowers in winter and spring. Needs well



Native Bluebell

Wahlenbergia stricta

Height 0.4 - 0.9 metres

Perennial herb with violet to blue (occasionally white), bell shaped flowers at the end of long, slender stalks. Best planted in groups. Long-flowering period, extending from late spring to autumn. Makes ideal container plant. Requires moist, well-drained soils.



Common Everlasting Daisy

Chrysocephalum apiculatum

Height 0.4 metres

Variable perennial herb. Clusters of yellow button 'everlasting' flowers mainly in spring. Leaves are long, silvery-grey and covered in fine hairs. Once widespread, this species is now restricted to a few locations around the foothills and coast. Attractive plant for garden settings and for cut flower arrangements. Can be pruned after flowering to encourage new growth. Believed to be an important food plant for the Painted Lady Butterfly.



Native plants of West Torrens

This brochure highlights local native plants that once inhabited the Adelaide Plains and would have occurred in the areas now occupied by suburbs in the City of West Torrens. These locally indigenous plants are experiencing a resurgence in popularity as more people become aware of their benefits. Indigenous plants are adapted to local climatic conditions and soils. They rarely require supplementary water once established and provide an important source of food and habitat for wildlife. These plants also produce unique, beautiful flowers throughout winter, spring and summer.

The gradual expansion of our urban settlements has led to the disappearance of many local native plants across the Adelaide Plains. By planting locally indigenous species that are now rare in their natural environment, you will be helping to ensure they are preserved for future generations.

To source these plants and obtain professional advice, contact one of Adelaide's specialist native plant nurseries.

Climbers



Native Lilac

Hardenbergia violacea

Height to 1.2 metres Width 1.2 metres

Attractive climber which displays masses of voilet or white pea flowers in winter. Was thought to be a common species across the Adelaide Plains prior to European settlement, excluding coastal areas.

Groundcovers



Running Postman

Kennedia prostrata

Width to 2 metres

Drought tolerant groundcover. Prominent scarlet pea flowers with yellow centre in spring. Full sun to part shade. Most soils. Larval food plant for Pea Blue Butterfly.



Muntries

Kunzea pomifera

Width to several metres

Small creeping shrub enjoys sandy soils and full sun. Can be a challenge on other soil types. Attractive white flowers in spring and summer. Fruits eaten by birds and lizards.



Climbing Saltbush

Einadia nutans

Height 0.3 metres

Delicate groundcover. Frequently scrambles onto adjacent plants. Small, bright red berries which sometimes appear orange or yellow in saline soils. Found across the Adelaide Plains, this versatile species grows well in full sun or part shade. Tolerates dry conditions.



Creeping Boobialla

Myoporum parvifolium

Height 0.1 – 0.3 metres Width to 3 metres

Prostrate groundcover with semi-succulent foliage, forming large mats. Asymmetrical flowers up to 1cm across are dappled with purple flecks. Flowers appear in spring, and are lightly scented. *Myoporum* species can be found in a variety of soil types, however *Myoporum parvifolium* is considered a coastal specialist. Berries are an important food source for birds.



Lagoon Saltbush

Atriplex suberecta

Height 0.4 metres

A sprawling herb that branches from the base and is suitable for most soil types. Leaves are thin and narrow.



Berry Saltbush

Atriplex semibaccata

Height 0.5 metres Width 1 metre

Resilient groundcover, forming a dense mat. Leaves are branched, grey-green and slightly toothed. Small, inconspicuous flowers are evident in summer. Fruit is a small, fleshy red berry. A rapid coloniser, this species also acts as a ground stabiliser. Grows well in sun or semi-shade. Tolerates dry soils.



Pale Fanflower

Scaevola albida

Width 0.4 metres

Attractive prostrate plant with bright green, semi-succulent leaves. Displays of distinctive fan-shaped, lilac flowers present throughout spring and summer. Often forms a mat on the ground up to 40cm across. Can be grown in full sun to part shade in a wide range of soils.

Groundcovers



Garland Lily

Calostemma purpureum

Height 0.3 metres

A relative of the common garden daffodil, this attractive bulb provides a display of pink flowers throughout summer. Flowers are showy and occur in clusters of drooping bell-like umbels. Strappy, deep green leaves emerge during winter. Wide range of soils. Plant in groups for visual impact. Prefers open conditions.



Ruby Saltbush

Enchylaena tomentosa

Height 0.3 metres Width to 1 metre

Small, soft stemmed shrub which forms a dense mat once established. Foliage is mid-green to grey-green in colour. Small, fleshy berries evident throughout summer. Berries ripen to an attractive scarlet red, yellow, orange or hot pink. Hardy species, ideal for use as a groundcover. Tolerates sun or part shade, and saline conditions.

Tussock plants and grasses



Black-anther Flax-lily

Dianella revoluta

Height to 1 metre

Occurring across the Adelaide Plains, this is a hardy evergreen plant. Compact clumps of strap-like leaves, with electric blue flowers in spring. Part shade to full sun. Most soils. *Dianella revoluta* is the inland species.



Short-stemmed Flax-lily

Dianella brevicaulis

Height to 1 metre

Hardy evergreen species, bearing clumps of strap-like leaves with a prominent vertical vein. Abundant bloom of small, electric blue flowers develop in spring. Flowers have five petals, with black anthers. Prefers a well lit position, but will grow in semi-shade. *Dianella brevicaulis* is a coastal specialist, and can be distinguished from *Dianella revoluta* as flower stems are shorter than the leaves. Fruits are eaten and distributed by birds and lizards.



Knobby Club-rush

Isolepis nodosa

Height 0.6 – 1.5 metres

Attractive rush with strong form. Characterised by russet coloured seed heads, which are held below the tip of the leaf. Important sand stabiliser in coastal environments. Tolerates a broad range of conditions, including sand and clay based soils, mild salinity and wet or dry soils. Grows in sun or semi-shade.



Sea Rush

Juncus kraussii

Height 0.3 - 1.2 metres

Needle-leaved tussock with flowers that are brownish-red from October to January. Grows in most soils. Important habitat plant for bird species.



Hard Mat-rush

Lomandra multiflora

Height 0.5 metres

Hard strappy leaved tussock plant with inconspicuous brown-yellow stalked flowers. Excellent habitat plant for several species of native butterflies, whilst its seeds are a source of food for lizards. Full sun to part shade.



Kangaroo Grass

Themeda triandra

Height 1.5 metres

Attractive tall, drought tolerant tussock grass which was once widespread across the Adelaide Plains. Has also been found to occur along parts of the coast. Showy display of russet coloured seed heads throughout summer. Most well drained soils. Plant in groups for maximum visual impact.

Tussock plants and grasses



Spiny Flat-sedge

Cyperus gymnocaulos

Height 1.5 metres Width 1.5 metres

Fast growing species occurring in riparian areas or where conditions are periodically damp. Spiny leaflets emanate around a centre of tight russet coloured balls at the end of long stems. Clumping habit. Plant individually or in groups approximately 60cm apart. Important soil stabiliser.



Feather Spear-grass

Stipa elegantissima

Height 0.4 metres Width 0.3 metres

Tall slender grass forming clumps with flowering spikes. Plant in small groups for the best effect of the unusual flower heads. Very hardy once established.



New Holland Daisy

Vittadinia species

Height 0.3 metres

Small perennial daisy to knee-high. Short-lived, although prolific seed production ensures the succession of this species. Several species occur across Adelaide. Leaves are small, lobed and grey-green. Attractive, daisy-like lilac flowers (sometimes white). Pale, fuzzy seed heads are notable after the flowering period in spring. Prefers drier, well-drained soils. Excellent species for cottage-style gardens.



Wallaby Grass

Austrodanthonia species - formerly Danthonia

Height: 0.1 - 1 metre

Small to medium clumping grass. Leaves are either short, or long and drooping. Can be distinguished from other grasses by fine hairs at the stem joint. Fluffy white flower heads evident throughout spring and summer. Seeds up to 1.5cm long, with a distinctive central awn. Acts as a soil stabiliser in dry conditions. Sun or part shade. One of about fifteen species found across Adelaide. Larval food plant for butterflies. An important food source for kangaroos and wallabies.



Lemon-scented Grass

Cymbopogon ambiguus

Height 0.5 – 1.5 metres

Elegant grass with long, thin, arching leaves. Flowering, tawny spikes up to 1.5m, with the main plant reaching 0.5m tall. Leaves have a strong, lemon-like scent when crushed. Flowers are long and branched, with tawny seed heads. The flowering period chiefly extends throughout spring and summer. Spectacular garden plant that will self-seed, but is not overly invasive. Tolerates dry conditions and rocky, well-drained sites. Requires full sun. Suited to clay and loam soils. Similar to another locally indigenous species, *Cymbopogon obtectis*.



Round-leaf Pigface

Disphyma crassifolium

Width 1 - 2 metres

Attractive groundcover with succulent foliage, spreading up to several metres once established. Bears pink, daisy-like flowers throughout spring and summer. Colonises damp, saline areas. Prefers full sun. Coastal species.



Coast Tussock Grass

Poa poiformis

Height 0.2 metres - 0.9 metres

Medium clumping grass with dense foliage, making it an ideal landscaping feature. Leaves are thin, with tawny flower-heads during spring and summer. Predominately occurs in coastal habitats, but can also be found inland on the Adelaide Plains. Tolerates a wide variety of conditions. Sun or part shade. Important larval food plant for butterflies.

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Photographs courtesy of: Caroline Taylor - Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board, Jason Tyndall - City of Holdfast Bay, and State Flora.