



Australian Plants Society Plant Table Profiles – Sutherland Group (April 2017)

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)
- Vines and scramblers

Plants are alphabetised 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. The table of contents is hyperlinked:

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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 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

***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

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



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***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 taken 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 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>

***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 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.

Websites:

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

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

***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>



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***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>

***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://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

***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/>



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***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

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

Large shrub to 4 m tall. Prolific orange/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/>

***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>



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

Shrub to 8 m tall in cultivation with variable green leaves and creamy-white Macadamia-like inflorescences. Usually hardy and easy to grow.

Websites:

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

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

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

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/>

***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

***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>



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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 'Summer Pink' (Family: Myrtaceae)

One of the flowering gums with bright pink flowers. Slow growing to begin with then can reach 5 m or more.

Websites:

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

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>

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>

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>



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

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

Grevillea banksii 'Candelabra Pink' 'Candelabra White' (grafted) (Family: Proteaceae)

A shrub to 4 m tall with inflorescences arranged so as to create a Candelabra effect. Likes well-drained dry-ish conditions in full sun. Great cut-flower.

Websites:

<http://www.onlinetrees.com.au/p/4388590/grevillea-banksii---candelabra-pink.html>

Grevillea 'Elegance' (Family: Proteaceae)

A cross between *G. johnsonii* and *G. longistyla*, it is a shrub to 5 m tall with thin dissected foliage and creamy-pink inflorescences. Likes a sunny position and well-draining soil.

Websites:

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

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'

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>



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

***Grevillea johnsonii* 'Orange'** (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

***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* '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* '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>

***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



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

***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

***Hibiscus tiliaceus* (Cottonwood Hibiscus)** (Family: Malvaceae)

A native hibiscus with large yellow flowers, growing to 8 m tall. With large circular leaves, it has a real tropical look to it. Grow in a moist soil for best results. It will tolerate some impeded drainage.

Websites:

<http://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au/hibiscus-tiliaceus-sea-hibiscus/>

<http://www.hibiscus.org/species/htiliaceus.php>

***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.

Websites:

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

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

***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&lvi=sp&name=Lambertia~formosa>

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

A very attractive sprawling shrub to 6 m tall with papery bark and vivid red-orange inflorescences.

Websites:

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

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



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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>

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.friendsoflanecovenationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Persoonia_pinifolia.htm

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



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

***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>

***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
<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/>

***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>

***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>



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***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/>



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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

***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.

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
<http://www.nurseriesonline.com.au/plant-index/australian-native-plants/acacia-cognata/>

***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 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>



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***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

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&lvi=sp&name=Austromyrtus-tenuifolia>

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

***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 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'



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

***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. Relatively easy to grow.

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>

***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/>

***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.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Callistemon~pinifolius>



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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>

Chamelaucium uncinatum (Geraldton Wax) (Family: Myrtaceae)

Grows to 3 m high with an open habit, it has beautiful 5-petaled rotate flowers at the terminals. Likes locations with dry summers but can be hardy in other places. Requires good drainage and a sandy soil. Plant in sun or semi-shade. Prune off about one third annually. Several cultivars are now available of different colours.

Websites:

<http://anpsa.org.au/c-uncin.html>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamelaucium_uncinatum

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 'Dusky Bells' (Family: Rutaceae)

Thought to be a hybrid between *C. reflex* 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/>



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

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

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.

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>

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>



Sutherland Group

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

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

Like *C. exaltata*, 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 phyllodenous-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 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.friendsoflanecovenationalpark.org.au/Flowering/Flowers/Dillwynia_retorta.htm

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

A highly variable shrub species found state 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. Grown somewhat commonly – 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 Fushcia)** (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>



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

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/>

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.

Websites:

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

***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>



Sutherland Group

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

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.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/>

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 '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 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>



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

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>

***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

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

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 2 m tall and wide. Flowers with striking yellow tepals with red styles. Narrow elliptical leaves. Very attractive shrub.

Websites:

<http://www.plantthis.com.au/plant-information.asp?gardener=25685>



Sutherland Group

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

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

A cross between *G. Sylvia* 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://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/14415>

***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 lanigera* 'Mt Tamboritha'** (Family: Proteaceae)

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 of terrace garden.

Websites:

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>

***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/>



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

Grevillea 'Moonlight' (Family: Proteaceae)

Similar to 'Moonlight' and 'Honey Gem', 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/#.WJq0l_I96Uk

Grevillea '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.

Websites:

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

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

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/>

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'

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



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

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 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>

***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*

Websites:

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

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'



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

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

***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.

Websites:

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

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

***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 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

***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://austraflo.com/project/grevillea-winpara-gem/>

***Guichenotia macrantha* (Large-flowered Guichenotia)** (Family: Proteaceae)

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>



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

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. myrtoidea* and *H. petiolaris*. It is a medium-sized shrub growing to about 1.5 m high by 2.3 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/>

Homoranthus flavescens (Family: Proteaceae)

Native to NSW. Semi-prostrate shrub with yellow-reddish flowers. Give dappled sun and good drainage. Do not prune heavily. Very attractive plant if it grows well.

Websites:

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

[bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Homoranthus~flavescens](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>

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

***Hypocalemma angustifolia* (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>



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

***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.rbg Syd.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>

***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>

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 '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/>



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

***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.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Leptospermum~polygalifolium>

***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://www.anbg.gov.au/leptospermum/leptospermum-scoparium.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.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Leucopogon~juniperinus>

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.rbg Syd.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

Melaleuca fulgens (Scarlet Honeymyrtle) (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 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>

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

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>



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

***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-](http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=in&name=Phebalium~squamulosum~subsp.+squamulosum)

[bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=in&name=Phebalium~squamulosum~subsp.+squamulosum](http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=in&name=Phebalium~squamulosum~subsp.+squamulosum)

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/>

***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.

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>



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***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>

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>

***Prostanthera densa* (Villous Mint Bush)** (Family: Lamiaceae)

A native of NSW and an endangered species, it was the subject of our search in June. 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 Mintbush)** (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

***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/>



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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>

***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

***Solanum* sp. (Native Tomato)** (Family: Solanaceae)

This appeared at the February meeting of 2017, but was unidentified. 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>

***Syzygium wilsonii* (Water Gum)** (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>



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***Thryptomene saxicola* (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>

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/>

***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 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

Woolisia 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.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Woolisia~pungens>
<http://anpsa.org.au/w-pun.html>



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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

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



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Groundcovers and other ground-dwelling plants

***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>

***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/>

***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/>

***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>



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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

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>

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>

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

Dianella tasmanica (Tasman Flax-Lily) (Family: Asclepiadiaceae)

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>



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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>

***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 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>

***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>



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***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

***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>

***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>

***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

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



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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/>

***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.friendsoflanecovenationalpark.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

***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/>

***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/>



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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>

***Scaevola aemula* (Fan flower)** (Family: Goodeniaceae)
Groundcover/scrambler with pink 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 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/>

***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



***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>

***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&lvi=sp&name=Viola-banksii>

<http://anpsa.org.au/v-ban.html>

***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&lvi=sp&name=Wahlenbergia-communis>

<http://www.iffa.org.au/wahlenbergia-communis>

***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&lvi=sp&name=Xerochrysum-bracteatum>



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

Vines and Scramblers

***Aphanopetalum resinosum* (Gum Vine)** (Family: Aphanopetalaceae)

A robust 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>

***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>

***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



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***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* (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.

Websites:

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

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hardenbergia_violacea

***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&lvi=sp&name=Hoya-australis>

***Kennedia coccinea* (Coral Vine)** (Family: Fabaceae subfam. Faboideae)
Vigorous trailing plant with trifoliolate 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

***Kennedia rubicunda* (Running Postman)** (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&lvi=sp&name=Kennedia-rubicunda>

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

***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>



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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&lvi=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&lvi=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, creek lines 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&lvi=sp&name=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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