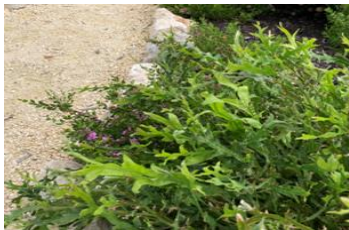












Plant Species Wannagrow 2025




Please note that all plants placed in your verge must be maintained at a maximum height of 70cm




Image	Scientific Name	Common Name (WA)	Height (cm)	Growing Conditions	Attracts	Sun/Shade
	<i>Acacia applanata</i>	Golden Grass Wattle	10–50	Sandy, loamy, or lateritic soils; drought-tolerant once established	Bees	Full sun to part shade
	<i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i>	Panjang / Glow Wattle	15–150	Well-drained sandy soils; tolerates coastal conditions	Bees	Full sun to part shade
	<i>Acacia lasiocarpa prostrate</i>	Prostrate Glow Wattle	Up to 30	Well-drained sandy soils; suitable for coastal gardens	Bees	Full sun to part shade




	Acacia stenoptera	Narrow-winged Wattle	20–70	Sandy, often lateritic soils; drought-tolerant once established	Bees	Full sun
	Anigozanthos flavidus (Green/Yellow/Red)	Kangaroo Paw	Up to 200	Well-drained sandy or loamy soils; tolerates light shade	Birds	Full sun to part shade
	Aotus gracillima	Slender Aotus	60–200	Peaty sand, sandy clay; swamps, winter-wet flats	Bees	Part shade
	Banksia ashbyi (Dwarf)	Ashby's Banksia	Up to 150	Well-drained sandy soils; drought-tolerant; ideal for coastal areas	Birds	Full sun



	Banksia attenuata (Dwarf)	Slender Banksia	Up to 150	Sandy soils; drought-tolerant; suitable for coastal gardens	Birds	Full sun
	Banksia attenuata	Slender Banksia	Up to 200	Sandy soils; drought-tolerant; suitable for coastal gardens	Birds	Full sun
	Banksia blechnifolia	Groundcover Banksia	30–50	Sandy soils; drought-tolerant; suitable for groundcover	Birds	Full sun
	Banksia dallanneyi	Couch Honeypot	Up to 50	Sandy soils; drought-tolerant; suitable for rockeries and coastal gardens	Bees and birds	Full sun



	Banksia Media	Southern Plains Banksia	Up to 1000	Well-drained sandy or loamy soils; drought-tolerant once established; suitable for coastal gardens	Birds	Full sun
	Banksia menziesii (Dwarf)	Firewood Banksia (Dwarf)	150	Well-drained sandy soils; drought-tolerant once established; suitable for shrubberies	Birds	Full sun
	Banksia nivea	Honeypot Dryandra	Up to 100	Well-drained sandy soils; drought and frost-tolerant once established; suitable for rockeries	Birds	Full sun to part shade
	Billardiera fusiformis	Bluebell Creeper	200–500	Well-drained sandy or loamy soils; tolerates drought once established; suitable for trellises and fences	Birds	Full sun to part shade



	<i>Calothamnus hirsutus</i>	Hairy Net Bush	100	Well-drained sandy soils; drought-tolerant once established; suitable for coastal gardens	Birds	Full sun
	<i>Carpobrotus virescens</i>	Coastal Pigface	10–30	Well-drained sandy soils; drought-tolerant once established; suitable for coastal gardens	Bees	Full sun
	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting	7–60	Well-drained sandy or loamy soils; drought-tolerant once established; suitable for borders and rockeries	Bees and butterflies	Full sun to part shade




	<i>Conostylis aculeata</i>	Prickly Conostylis	50	Well-drained sandy soils; drought-tolerant once established; suitable for rockeries	Bees	Full sun
	<i>Conostylis candicans</i>	Grey Cottonheads	20–30	Well-drained sandy soils; drought-tolerant once established; suitable for rockeries	Bees	Full sun
	<i>Dampiera linearis</i>	Common Dampiera	30	Well-drained sandy or loamy soils; drought-tolerant once established; suitable for borders and rockeries	Bees and butterflies	Full sun to part shade

	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blueberry Lily	30–100	Well-drained sandy, loamy or gravelly soils; drought-tolerant once established	Birds and insects	Full sun to part shade
	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush	30–60	Coastal and inland soils; very hardy and salt-tolerant	Birds	Full sun
	<i>Eremophila glabra</i> or Kalbarri carpet	Tar Bush / Kalbarri Carpet	15–50	Sandy soils; drought and salt-tolerant; great groundcover	Birds and insects	Full sun
	<i>Festuca glauca</i>	Blue Fescue	20–30	Well-drained soils; ornamental grass; low water needs	—	Full sun

	Frankenia pauciflora	Sea Heath	30–60	Tolerates saline soils; ideal for coastal areas and swales	Insects	Full sun
	Gastrolobium capitatum	Cranbrook Pea	60–120	Sandy or loamy soils; attractive orange flowers; some species toxic to stock	Native insects	Full sun to part shade
	Guichenotia ledifolia	Velvet Bush	50–120	Sandy soils; drought-tolerant; delicate pink flowers	Insects	Full sun to part shade
	Hardenbergia comptoniana	Native Wisteria	Climber	Sandy or loamy soils; vigorous climber or groundcover; winter–spring flowering	Bees and butterflies	Full sun to part shade


	Hemiandra pungens	Snakebush	20–50	Well-drained sandy or gravelly soils; low-growing with purple flowers	Bees	Full sun
	Hypocalymma angustifolium	White Myrtle	100	Moist, well-drained soils; aromatic leaves; attractive fluffy flowers	Insects and bees	Full sun to part shade
	Hypocalymma robustum	Swan River Myrtle	50–100	Prefers sandy or gravelly soils; water-wise; showy pink flowers	Bees and insects	Full sun to part shade
	Jacksonia sericea	Waldjumi	20–50	Coastal dunes; sandplain soils; nitrogen-fixing pea-flowered shrub	Insects, fixes nitrogen	Full sun

	Kennedia prostrata	Running Postman	10–30	Sandy or gravelly soils; groundcover with bright red flowers	Birds and insects	Full sun to part shade
	Laxmannia squarrosa	Rush Lily	10–30	Open sandy or gravelly soils; tufted herb	Insects	Full sun
	Lechenaultia floribunda	Free Flowering Leschenaultia	30–60	Sandy soils; small, long-flowering shrub with red-pink flowers	Bees and butterflies	Full sun
	Lepidosperma gladiatum	Coast Sword-sedge	100	Coastal areas; tolerates wind and salt; useful for erosion control	Insects	Full sun

	<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Cushion Bush	50–100	Coastal sand dunes; very salt-tolerant; silver foliage	—	Full sun
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	60–100	Versatile grass-like plant; tolerates drought and moderate wet conditions	Insects and lizards	Full sun to part shade
	<i>Lomandra maritima</i>	Coastal Mat-rush	30–70	Very tolerant to wind, salt, and poor soils; ideal for coastal planting	Insects	Full sun to part shade
	<i>Melaleuca seriata</i>	Pink Honey Myrtle	100–150	Well-drained sandy soils; vibrant pink flowers; good screening plant	Bees and birds	Full sun

	Myoporum insulare	Boobialla	100–300	Coastal species; fast-growing; effective for erosion control	Birds	Full sun to part shade
	Pimelea ferruginea	Pink Rice Flower	30–90	Coastal sandy soils; dome-shaped shrub with bright pink flowers	Insects	Full sun to part shade
	Scaevola crassifolia	Thick-leaved Fan-flower	50–100	Sand dune plant; thick grey foliage; blue fan-shaped flowers	Insects and lizards	Full sun
	Scaevola anchlussifolia	Silky Scaevola	20–60	Sandy coastal soils; tolerant of salt and drought; small scrambling plant	Insects	Full sun to part shade

	<i>Scaevola repens</i>	Creeping Fan-flower	5–30	Groundcover; spreads quickly; drought-tolerant	Insects	Full sun to part shade
	<i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i>	Flannel Bush / Kangaroo Apple	50–200	Coastal dunes and sandy soils; purple flowers and soft foliage	Birds and insects	Full sun
	<i>Westringia dampieri</i>	Shore Westringia	30–100	Coastal shrub; white to pale blue flowers; drought-tolerant	Bees and insects	Full sun
	<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coastal Daisybush	100–200	Coastal sandy soils; very salt and wind tolerant; drought-resistant	Insects	Full sun

	Senna artemisioides	Silver Cassia	100–300	Well-drained soils; thrives in dry conditions; frost and drought tolerant	Bees and insects	Full sun
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Planting Instructions

- **Before starting**, water the plant in the pot well or if very dry or root bound soak in bucket of water for a several minutes.
- Dig a **basin sized depression ~10 cm deep** to help with hand watering and collect rainwater.
- In the centre of depression **dig a hole twice as wide and as deep** as the pot.
- If plant is **tall, leggy or unbalanced** dig centre hole much deeper by up to 50% of stem length and plant deeply to improve root formation and survival.
- If the soil is highly water repellent consider adding liquid wetting agent to the water in the next step.
- Fill basin and hole with water and let it completely soak into the soil.
- **Mix slow-release low phosphorus native fertiliser** into the removed soil. If you forget this step native fertiliser can be sprinkled into the basin afterwards.
- **Do not use** high phosphorus fertilisers like manure, worm castings, compost etc.
- Firmly tap the top edge of the pot with a trowel to easily **remove the pot**.
- **If plant is root bound** tease out and/or cut away roots as required.
- Place plant upright into hole and backfill around plant with the fertilised removed soil **tampering down firmly** by hand to eliminate air pockets.
- Any excess soil can be placed around the **edge of the basin** sized depression.
- Again fill basin with water and let it soak in.
- **Deep water** your plant regularly over the first summer on your allocated watering days.
- **Mulch to edge of basin** keeping mulch away from the plant stem until established.