

Native Gardening Guide
for the
Campbelltown
Local Government Area





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Introduction

The purpose of this guide is to help the residents of Campbelltown plan their own native garden. The Campbelltown area boasts a significant amount of native bushland. By planting a native garden, we extend the bushland atmosphere into our suburbs.

As well as creating the ambience of bushland in our suburbs, native gardens have a number of other benefits. These benefits make native gardens an attractive alternative to planting introduced species on your property. Native gardens:

- provide habitat for local wildlife, and improves the level of biodiversity in our region
- require less water
- less fertiliser
- minimise the risk of weeds spreading into our local bushland.

This guide contains some useful hints to consider when you plan your native garden, as well as a list of native species that are suitable for planting in the Campbelltown area. Should you have further queries, please contact your local nursery for further advice.

Things to consider when planning your native garden

Like any project around the home, planning is essential to successfully establish your native garden. Some time spent thinking and planning can maximise the benefits of your garden to your property. Here are some useful points to consider:

- Start your native garden in a small area of your property and gradually increase its size as time and money become available.
- Consider the microclimate of your property: The southern side of your house will generally be cooler and more moist. The northern and western sides of your house are usually hotter and more exposed to the elements.
- Check your soil. Good soil quality is the foundation of a healthy native garden. There are three soil types; sandy clay and loam. A map showing the soil types for the Campbelltown Local Government Area is found at the back of this guide.
- Make a plan. It is easier to work with the environmental features of your garden rather than against them. Therefore, when making your plan consider things such as the microclimate, the slope of the site, where water runoff flows to, views, paths, soil type, existing trees and plants, space for a garden shed and compost, entertaining areas, raised beds to improve drainage (natives like well drained soil) and of course, your budget.
- Train your plants to be waterwise. Do this by thoroughly watering your garden at well spaced intervals.
- You can plant your native garden in stages over a number of years. This allows for trees to grow and mature, and for shrubs and smaller plants to be planted underneath them.

Native gardening troubleshooting

My native garden isn't growing as well as I would like it to. Why?

You may need to check your soil type and condition through a soil test. The plants you are using may not be suitable for your area or may be planted in the wrong part of your garden. The native plant list attached includes information on which species are best suited to which soil types. You should also analyse the frequency at which you are watering your plants. Many natives only require a small amount of water and become

stressed if they are over watered.

My natives are not flowering...help!

Seasonal variation may affect this, along with the amount of sun or shade in the plant's location. Pruning at the wrong time and water stress can also be a factor.

Your local nursery can give you further assistance in correctly looking after your native garden.

Planting native species

1. Identify the appropriate location in your garden as described on the plant label.
2. Thoroughly soak the plant while it is still in the pot.
3. If planting into hard ground, loosen the soil for approx. 1 square metre.
4. Once soil is loosened or if planting into an established garden bed, dig a hole the same depth as the pot you are planting from and a little wider. Fill the hole with water and allow it to drain.
5. Remove plant from the pot, check and straighten any curly roots.
6. Place plant in hole, roots pointing down.
7. Fill the hole and firm down with your hands.
8. Water in your plant.

Watering native species

1. Water your plant thoroughly at well spaced intervals.
2. Water your plant around their drip line. This is the area under the plant canopy.
3. Always water in the cooler parts of the day. Early morning is best.
4. Water less once the plant is established.

Fertilising native species

The great thing about native plants is that they don't need to be fertilised very often. Initially it can be beneficial to fertilise newly planted natives. If doing so, make sure you use a native specific fertiliser which has no phosphorous. This type of fertiliser is available at nurseries, hardware stores and supermarkets. Mature natives that are well established don't require fertilising.

List of Native Plants suitable for your Garden

These plants are chosen from species that are native to the Sydney Basin and in particular, the Campbelltown area. Please check with nursery staff prior to purchasing plants in order to ensure that they will be suitable for your garden in terms of soil type, exposure to the sun, water needs etc.

Large Trees



Corymbia gummifera
Red Bloodwood












Tristaniopsis laurina
Water Gum



Angophora floribunda
Smooth-barked Apple

Large trees

Note: Not all tree species will be suitable for residential gardens. You should consider the size of trees once fully grown when determining whether a tree species would be suitable for your property.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Soil			Features
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-oak	S		N	Erect tree to about 12 metres tall. Hard rugged bark and slender branches. Flowers May - June.
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak	C		N	Graceful tree 12 to 20 metres tall. Hard, deeply furrowed bark with corky appearance. Flowers March - September.
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	S		N	Characteristic tree of the Sydney Area. Grows to 25 metres. Branches are often twisted and gnarled. Flowers mostly November - December.
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	S, C		N	Medium to large spreading tree to 25 metres with a short furrowed, fibrous-barked trunk. Frequently with lower crooked branches hanging close to the ground. Flowers October -December.
<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad-leaved Apple	C		N	Characteristic tree of the Sydney Area. Grows to 25 metres. Recognised by its dense light green foliage. Flowers October - December.
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak	S		N	Neat and pyramidal when young but matures into a scraggly tree to 20 metres. Flowers May - August.
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	S		N	Grows up to 15 metres tall. Flowers January - April.
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	S		N	Medium to tall tree growing 15 to 22 metres tall. Easily recognised by its smooth mottled bark. Flowers May - September.
<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	Cabbage Gum	C		N	Medium sized tree common on low-lying parts of the Cumberland Plain. Similar to Forest Red Gum but easily distinguished by its very broad leaves. Flowers November - January.
<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	Thin-leaved Stringybark	C		N	Medium sized tree growing to 25 metres. Utilised by koalas within the Campbelltown LGA. Flowers September - December.
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Grey box	C		N	Medium sized tree with a spreading crown. Most common species on the Cumberland Plain. Flowers January - April.

Scientific Name

Common Name

Soil

Features

Eucalyptus sideroxylon

Mugga Ironbark

S



Medium sizes tree to 25 metres. Easily recognised by its blue-grey foliage, often covered with a fine protective dust or bloom. Flowers April - October.

Syncarpia glomulifera

Turpentine

C



N

Has grey, fibrous bark and dark grey-green foliage. Shelter tree for koalas within the Campbelltown LGA. Flowers September - November.

Tristaniopsis laurina

Water Gum

S

N

Small spreading tree can grow to 15 metres. Bark becomes scaled with age. Flowers December-February.

Key: Soil:

S = Sand

C = Clay

N = Native to the Campbelltown Area



= Fauna Attracting

Small Trees and Large Shrubs



Persoonia levis
Broad-leaf Geebung



Syzygium australe
Brush Cherry



Xanthorrea australis
Austral Grass Tree

Small Trees and Large Shrubs

Scientific Name	Common Name	Soil		Features
<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Black Wattle	C		N Medium sized tree with dark grey to black bark. It has bright yellow flowers from July-September.
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Hickory Wattle	S, C		N Large shrub or small tree, 4 to 10 metres tall with graceful willowy foliage. Yellow flowers January - March.
<i>Acacia falcata</i>	Sickle Wattle	C		N Large shrub or small tree, to 5 metres. Droopy leaves, cream flowers April - July.
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	Sally Wattle	S, C		N Rounded shrub growing 2 to 4 metres tall. Pale yellow flowers August - September.
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Sydney Green Wattle	C		N Small tree to 8 metres. Pale yellow flowers in October - February.
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lillypilly	S, C		N A shrub or small tree with dense glossy foliage, edible fruit with sour, refreshing flavour. Cream white flowers November - February.
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red Ash	S		N Small tree 6 to 10 metres. Leaves are dark green and glossy on top and whitish underneath. Flowers are numerous, small and cream in colour. Flowers appear December - March.
<i>Angophora bakeri</i>	Narrow-leaved Apple	S		N Compact rough-barked tree growing to a maximum of 15 metres. Flowers are cream and appear December - January.
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	Grey Myrtle	S, C		N Spreading shrub growing 3 to 4 metres with dark green foliage. Cream and green flowers appear November - December.
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	Heath Banksia	S, C		N Rounded shrub growing 2 to 5 metres. Orange flowers April - August.
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old man Banksia, Saw Banksia	S		N Shrub or small tree, 4 to 8 metres tall with a rough barked trunk, leathery leaves and bristly flower spikes. Flowers December - June.
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia	C		N Erect rounded shrub to 2 metres high with narrow upright leaves. Golden yellow to orange flower spikes appear March - September.
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	C		N Erect prickly shrub 2 to 3 metres tall. Small white, 5-petalled fragrant flowers January - April sometimes August.
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	S		N Erect shrub to 2 metres with lemon-scented leaves. Flowers March - May and October - December.

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= Fauna Attracting

Scientific Name	Common Name	Soil			Features
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Willow Bottlebrush	S, C		N	Tall shrub, 3 to 4 metres tall with cream flowers September - October. Likes moist soil.
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	Christmas Bush	S		N	Shrub growing 2 to 4 metres tall, with small, white flowers and pink sepals appearing October - November.
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Common Hop Bush	S, C		N	Erect shrub 1 to 3 metres tall. Flowers chiefly in July - October but often at other times.
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	S		N	Straight tree usually 4 to 10 metres. Fantastic in summer with masses of white flowers like fringed lampshades appearing October - December. Has blue berries and leaves which turn red before falling.
<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart	S		N	A tall shrub or small tree, 2 to 6 metres. Resembles a cypress with red fleshy fruit.
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Needle-Bush	S		N	Tall shrub up to 3 metres tall. Abundant white flowers appear June - September.
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	Dogwood	S		N	Grey-green shrub to 3 metres. Yellow & red pea flowers October - November.
<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	White Feather Honey Myrtle	C		N	Shrub or large tree, 6 to 20 metres tall. Sweet-smelling creamy white flowers appear November - January.
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow in Summer	S, C		N	Small tree to 8 metres with paperbark. Dense spikes of 'fluffy' cream flowers appear October - January.
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly-leaved Paper Bark	S		N	Small to medium tree 6 to 15 metres tall with papery bark. Has sharp pointy leaves and cream flowers. Common on the Cumberland Plain. Flowers appear November - December.
<i>Persoonia levis</i>	Broad-leaf Geebung	S		N	Medium to tall shrub growing up to 4 metres tall. It has black flaky-papery bark which is a brilliant red underneath. Flowers mainly September - December, but some flowers at other times.
<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	S, C			Small tree, 3 to 8 metres tall, with dark dense foliage. Edible pink to red succulent fruit. White flowers January - April.
<i>Xanthorrea australis</i>	Austral Grass Tree	S, C			Short black trunked plant with long grass like leaves growing to 1 metre depending on age. Creamy white flowering spikes 1 to 2 metres long in November - December.

Key: Soil: S = Sand C = Clay N = Native to the Campbelltown Area  = Fauna Attracting

Small and Medium Shrubs



Grevillea sericea
Pink Spider Flower



Melaleuca thymifolia
Thyme Honey Myrtle



Callistemon subulatus
Dwarf Bottlebrush

Small - Medium Shrubs

Scientific Name	Common Name	Soil		Features
<i>Callistemon subulatus</i>	Dwarf Bottlebrush	S, C		Small, red flowering bottlebrush, 1 to 2 metres tall. Flowers appear October - February.
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	Gorse bitter pea	C	N	Erect spiky shrub about 1 metre tall. Small yellow flowers with red-brown markings during August - November.
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Spreading Flax Lily	S, C		N Tufted lily to 1 metre with mauve to blue flowers October - January. Fruit is a blue berry.
<i>Dillwynia sieberi</i>	Eggs & bacon, parrot pea	C	N	High erect spiky shrub to 1.5 metres tall, covered in sparse stiff prickly leaves. Flowers August - October.
<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>	GyMEA Lily	S, C		N Clumping plant with wide thick leaves 1 to 2 metres long. Deep red flowers are carried on a spear like stalk up to 4 metres tall during August - November.
<i>Eriostemon australasius</i>	Pink Wax Flower	S	N	Erect shrub usually 1 to 2 metres tall. Easily recognised by the large pink flowers and thick grey-green foliage. Flowers September - October.
<i>Grevillea juniperina</i>	Prickly Spider Flower	S		Tall rounded shrub to 2 metres with dark needle-like leaves. Clusters of yellow/orange flowers appear June - November with some flowers occurring as late as January.
<i>Grevillea mucronuata</i>	Green Spider Flower	S		N Shrub 1 to 2 metres tall. Green or red and green flowers April - October.
<i>Grevillea sericea</i>	Pink Spider Flower	S,C		N Shrub 1 to 2 metres tall with pink flowers mostly July - November, but some flowers at other times.
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	Rough Guinea Flower	S	N	Small shrub often only 20 to 25 cm but may grow up to 60 cm tall. Yellow flowers appear August - December.
<i>Indigophera australis</i>	Native Indigo	S,C		N Small shrub 1 to 1.5 metres tall. Bright pink pea shaped flowers appearing August - September.
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tick bush	S		N Small shrub 2 to 3 metres tall with white, fragrant flowers October - December.



Scientific Name

Common Name


Soil

Features

Leptospermum polygalifolium Yellow Tea Tree S N Graceful shrub 2 to 3 metres tall. White flowers August - December.

Melaleuca thymifolia Thyme Honey Myrtle S,C  N Small shrub to about 1 metre tall with slender wiry stems, corky bark and delicate feathery pink/mauve flowers. Flowering mainly October - January, but some flowers other times.

Olearia microphylla Small-leaved Daisy Bush S N Shrub up to 1 metre tall. Small white flowers are borne abundantly along branches during August - November.

Ozothamnus diosmifolium Sago Flower S,C  N Large branched shrub, often 2 metres or more tall, with narrow crowded leaves and large terminal white flower clusters. Flowers October - December.

Persoonia linearis Narrow-leaf Geebung S,C  N Attractive shrub can grow quite tall, but usually only 2 to 3 metres tall. Yellow flowers are borne near the end of branches in December - July.

Pultenaea villosa Willdenow S,C  N Leafy softly spreading or erect shrub 0.5 to 2 metres tall. Abundant Yellow Flowers August - October.



Ground Covers, Climbers and Grasses



Cheilanthes distans
Bristly Cloak-Fern



Aristida ramosa
Three-awn Speargrass



Viola hederacea
Native Violet

Ground Covers, Climbers and Grasses

Scientific Name	Common Name	Soil		Features
<i>Aristida ramosa</i>	Three-awn speargrass	S	N	Grass with 20 to 50 cm tall florets (reduced flower of grass) twisted just below the bristle-like appendages. Flowers December - April.
<i>Baumea spp.</i>	Square Twig-rush Bare Twig-rush Soft Twig-rush Jointed Twig-rush	S	N	Rhizomatous perennial sedges which have clumps of erect stems. Fruit is a nut and flowering can occur from August - December. Flowers are spiky and reddish brown.
<i>Blandfordia spp.</i>	Christmas Bell	S, C	N	Erect perennials with showy red bell-shaped flowers with yellow lobes. Flowers appear December - February.
<i>Brunoniella australis</i>	Blue yam	S	N	Small erect herb 15 to 30 cm. Mauve-blue flowers appear October - December.
<i>Carex spp.</i>	Strand Sedge Drooping Sedge Tufted Sedge Tall Sedge	S	N	Perennial herbs with flat leaves often with scabrous margins. Fruit is a nut and flowering occurs during September - December. Flowers are spiky and reddish brown.
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	Bristly cloak-fern	S, C	N	Small short creeping fern to 15 cm. Easily recognised by its short erect hairy fronds.
<i>Gahnia spp.</i>	Rough Saw-sedge Black-fruit Saw-sedge Slender Saw-sedge Red-fruited Saw sedge Chaffy Saw-sedge	S	N	Tufted perennials with leafy stems. Leaves are strappy. Spikelets usually with 2 flowers which are black and orange.
<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	Love creeper	C	N	Slender trailing plant, pink to mauve flowers with long racemes (stalked flowers). Flowers appear September - November. Non-invasive.
<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	Ivy goodenia	S	N	Small perennial herb to 25 cm with toothed leaves. Yellow flowers appear mainly in September - March with some flowers at other times.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Soil		Features
<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	Flannel Flower	S	N	Slender herb 30 to 40 cm tall. Entire plant is covered in a dense layer of whitish woolly hairs, and its white flowers with green tips are similar to a daisy. Flowers appear September - January.
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair Fern	S, C	N	Delicate fern 15 to 40 cm tall, well known and popular.
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	Pale Vanilla Lilly	S	N	Branching slender herb 20 to 50 cm tall, with narrow flat, grass like leaves about 20 cm long rising from the base. Flowers are pale lilac and appear in clusters of 2 or 3 along an erect flowering stem in November - December.
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Old Man's Beard	S,C	N	A vigorous twining climber with masses of white flowers in October - November and fluffy clusters of fruit.
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed	S,C	N	Inconspicuous herb, with hairless creeping stems. Leaves are kidney shaped. Flowers are small and yellowish white and appear September - December.
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Paroo Lily, Blue Flax Lily	S,C	 N	Tufted herb approx 50 cm tall with hard, stiff, glossy leaves 30 to 50 cm long. Flowers appear October - February and are a rich blue with yellow anthers. Fruits are bright blue and edible.
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Smooth Flax Lily	S,C	 N	An erect tufted herb to 80 cm. Flowers are pale blue with orange anthers. Fruit is a white to blue berry. Flowers October - January.
<i>Eremophila debilis</i>	Winter Apple	C	N	An attractive ground cover plant, with prostrate stems up to 1 metre long. Flowers are pink to mauve and appear October - April.
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Twining-Pea	S,C	 N	Scrambling vine with rich purple flowers July - October. Non invasive.
<i>Hibbertia diffusa</i>	Guinea Flower	S,C	N	Small prostrate or sprawling shrub around 50 cm long. Yellow flowers August - February.
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	C	N	Robust climber with large red pea flowers July - November but some flowers at other times. Non-invasive.
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-Rush	C	N	Tufted plant characterised by narrow incurved or inrolled leaves up to 30 cm long. Cream coloured flowers October - December.

**Scientific Name****Common Name****Soil****Features***Lomandra longifolia*

Spiny-headed Mat-Rush C

N

Large tufted herb with tough strap-like leaves about 50 cm long. Flowers are cylindrical and creamy often with purple centres. Flowers appear August - December.

*Lomandra multiflora*Many flowered
Mat- Rush C

N

Tufted plant with thick leaves 40 to 70 cm long. Characterised by abundant yellow flowers which are borne in clusters on flower stems up to 30 cm tall. Flowers September - January.

Pandorea pandorana

Wonga-Wonga Vine S,C



N

A woody climber with branches several metres long. Flowers are tubular and white with purple markings, non-invasive. Flowers August - September.

Pimelea linifolia

Slender Rice Flower S,C



N

Low clumped shrub 30 to 40 cm tall with abundant white flowers. Flowers are occasionally tinged with pink. Flowers mainly in July - October.

Viola hederacea

Native Violet S,C

N

Small herb which spreads by runners. Leaf blades are kidney shaped or oval. Flowers are white to pale violet with darker blotches towards the centre. Flowers appear mainly September - December, with a few flowers at other times.

Patersonia spp.

Purple-flag S

Small herbs with rhizomes. Flowers are fragile and short-lived with 3 broad petals. Leaves are tough, stiff, linear and overlapping. Flowers appear September - December.

Stypandra glauca

Nodding Blue Lily S

Erect herb, up to 1 metre. Leaves are in an unusual fishbone arrangement. Flowers are blue with yellow stamens and are borne on nodding stalks in branching clusters. Flowers appear mainly in July - October but some flowers at other times.

Themeda australis

Kangaroo grass S,C



Very common native grass up to 1 metre, with distinctive brown and purplish spikelet clusters. Flowers September - March.



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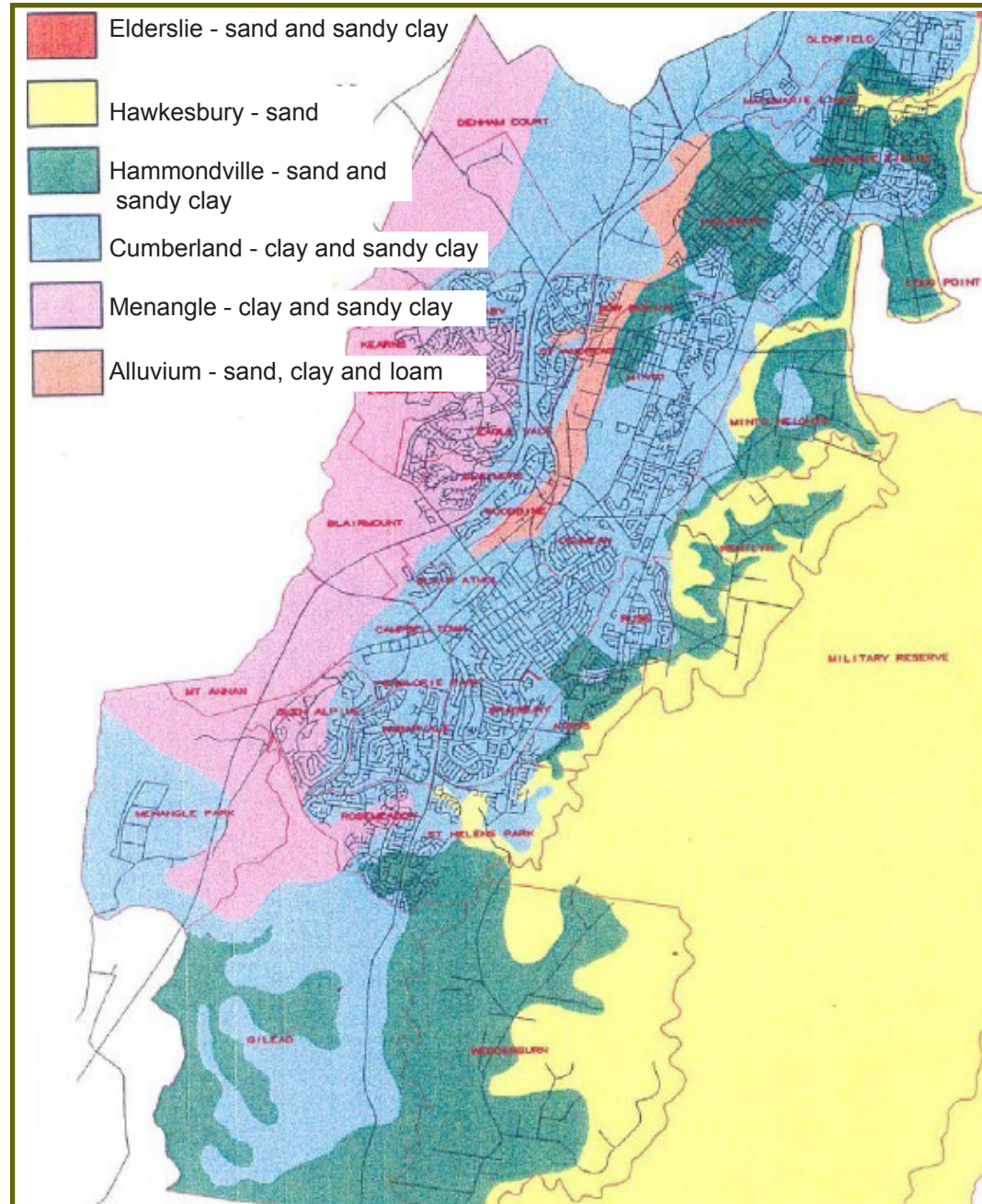


Figure 1 : Soil Types Found in Campbelltown

**For further information contact:
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