



ballina shire

URBAN GARDEN GUIDE

Gardening the environmentally friendly way

A special thank you to all those who kindly donated their time and expertise. The concept of and information in this guide was prepared by the Ballina Shire Urban Garden Guide Committee. The Committee comprised of:

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This guide is designed to provide an introduction to sustainable and environmentally friendly gardening. The plants mentioned in this guide are not intended to be exhaustive. Whilst the information in the guide has been thoroughly researched and is provided to the public in good faith the responsibility for the plant selections lies with the gardener or landscaper.





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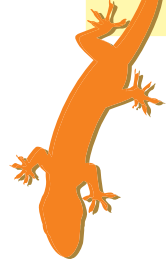
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Welcome to Ballina Shire's Urban Garden Guide.

This guide has been specifically produced to assist residents of Ballina, Lennox Head, Wardell, Alstonville and Wollongbar plan and plant their gardens. When planning a new garden or maintaining an established one, you are able to make choices that save water, energy, time and money whilst helping to care for the surrounding environment.

INTRODUCTION

This guide can be referred to when planning and planting your front and back yards. It presents a diverse selection of native plant species that look great, grow well in local conditions and are friendly to the wider environment of the Shire. Gardening in this way allows you to enjoy local native birds and other animals, and at the same time avoid the pitfalls of garden plants that can spread and become weeds throughout the region.

Locally occurring and Australian plants have been selected that are well suited to the different landscapes within the shire. They provide valuable habitat for fauna such as birds and butterflies. Many of our native animals now have a hard time surviving due to the limited natural environment. As urban landowners we can help our local Australian fauna by establishing plants that provide fruits and nectar for food and complementary habitat for nesting, sleeping and protection.

We hope this Garden Guide for urban Ballina Shire will assist you in caring for your garden to make it look beautiful, practical for our friendly fauna and safe for our local bushlands.

Fertile soils, high rainfall and a moderate climate make Ballina Shire a garden lover's delight. Lying within the water catchment of the Richmond River in northern New South Wales Ballina's coastline and vegetation communities create a highly diverse setting. The Shire is situated where the southern temperate climatic zone meets the sub-tropics climatic zone resulting in an amazing diversity of Australian flora and fauna species.

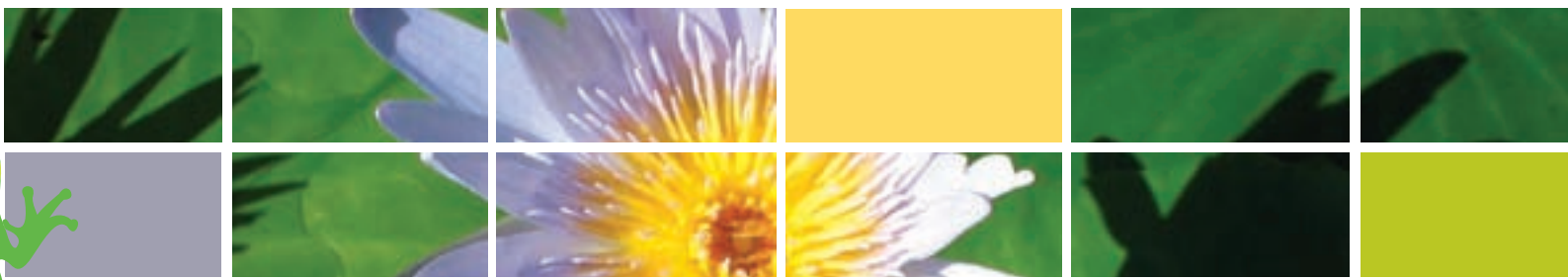
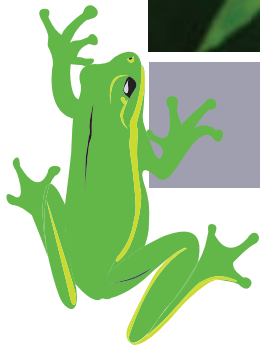


BALLINA SHIRE

a natural wonder

A unique combination of landform and soils in the hinterland, the floodplains and rocky headlands once supported a variety of vegetation communities. Subtropical rainforest (known as The Big Scrub) once covered much of the area along with coastal littoral rainforests, heathlands, eucalypt lined ridges and extensive wetlands.

Much of Ballina Shire has been cleared of its diverse forest areas for agriculture, horticulture and development. Protecting small pockets of vegetation that still exist called remnants in rural and urban areas can help to maintain the unique character of the area and ensure that Ballina Shire remains a pleasant, productive and healthy environment for all to live in.



Diversity is the key life-sustaining feature of nature. There is a web of life that keeps the system together, where all things depend on one another in complex and interconnected ways. The system is healthiest and strongest when maximum diversity is preserved. That includes all the plants, birds, other animals...even smaller organisms such as worms and fungi.

WHY CREATE an environmentally friendly garden?

Your garden is a similar living system. Choosing native plants is easy. Australia has a seemingly endless variety of plants adapted to local climates and soil types. The wider the range of plants you use, the more diverse habitats you can provide for native animals that in turn can help with natural pest control. A healthy biodiversity in our gardens will provide clean air and water, absorb carbon dioxide, provide oxygen, stabilise the soil and maintain water tables.

Many households live in close proximity to native bushlands and wetland areas. The native animals that visit your urban garden also visit the local bushlands, spreading the seeds they eat and carry. In the past we created beautiful gardens without knowing that some of our favourite plants from other parts of the world and Australia could invade local bushlands. We now know that certain plants invade bushland suppressing the local native plants. One way to reverse this trend is to plant bushland friendly plants that have positive impacts on our local environment.

A diverse garden will improve our wellbeing and give us the chance to feel at one with nature as we watch and learn about our backyard animals.



BASIC GARDEN

design principles



DESIGNING YOUR garden

Plan ahead. An attractive and functional garden starts with good planning and design and is just as easy with an existing garden as a new garden. Before you plant make a quick plan. If you have an existing garden plan, change is simply a more gradual process that involves working with what you have. Have fun, as your garden style is a personal choice for the atmosphere you want to create.

PLANNING

Think about the present and future use of your garden space and surrounding areas e.g. recreational areas, pools, seating, barbecues, vegie gardens, compost bins, windbreaks, clotheslines, trailer parking and sheds.

Check on the mature height and width of trees and shrubs for the position you want. Will you have summer shade and winter sun?

Consider what effect mature plants may have on buildings and structures such as swimming pools, driveways and land boundaries. There is no point upsetting the neighbours.

Consider the physical aspects of your garden area for different times of the day and seasons of the year. Is it sunny or shady, moist or dry, windy or sheltered?

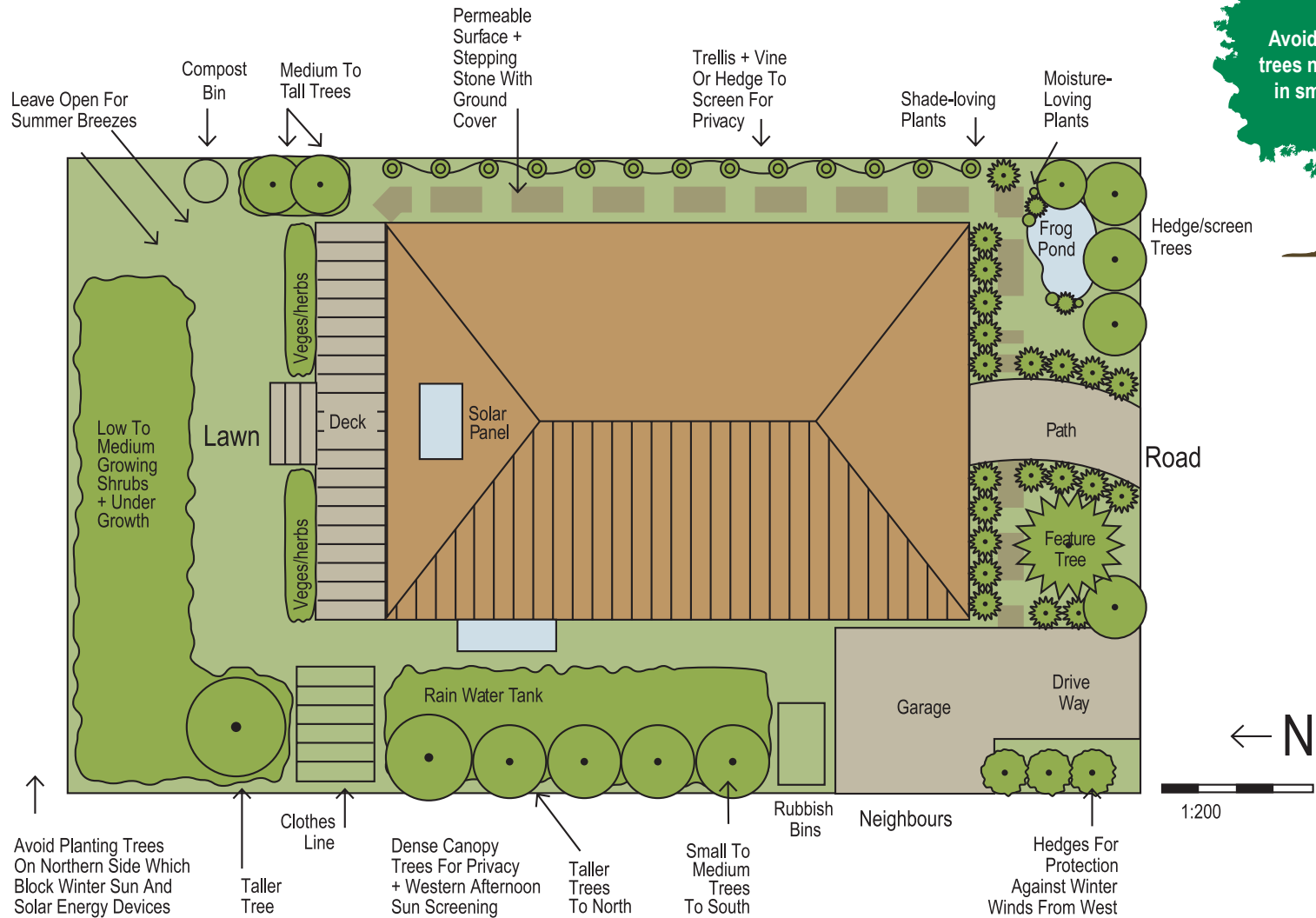
Consider people's movement around your garden and plan paths accordingly.

Think about the surrounding environment. Plan to keep or screen views, how close are the eaves and walls of your house and that of your neighbours?

Consider the maintenance and watering aspects of your garden. Remember that lawn is the most time and water consuming of all garden elements.

Consider the structure of your garden in your planning. The framework of a mature garden refers to the composition of trees, shrubs and groundcovers. Consider the shape and form of plants you choose and their leaf sizes, textures and colours.

Construct your garden in stages to suit your budget and lifestyle. Consider a whole garden plan from the outset. Make a sketch of your garden plan, you can always make changes as you build.



Avoid planting large trees near houses and in small backyards

WATER EFFICIENT gardening

Conserving water has become a top community priority. There are many easy ways to do this that will save money and protect our valuable water supplies. Always check if there are any water restrictions in place.

LOW WATER GARDENS

Try to use local native plants in preference to other natives and exotics. Most Australian natives are low water users and exotics are generally higher water users.

Zone your plants of similar water needs together to reduce over watering or drowning to make maintaining your garden easier.

As lawn requires the most maintenance time, water and cost, try to reduce your lawn area to the core area you like to use.

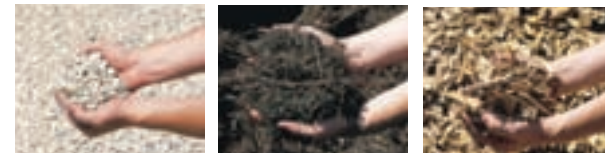
Replace lawn with more garden beds including ground covers.

Mulch when you plant and keep mulching, mulching, mulching.

Use trees to create shade and windbreaks to reduce evaporation.

Improve the aeration of your soil to increase its water-holding capacity.

Remove weeds as they will compete with your native plants for water and nutrients.



mulch mulch mulch

Ways to save water while helping your garden to flourish.

Water less frequently to encourage plants to send down roots and find water themselves. Your garden will then grow less dependent on you.

One occasional good soaking is much more beneficial than many brief sprinklings.

Allow the lawn you do have to reflect the weather conditions. By watering less we make the lawn more able to tolerate dry times.



Once your lawn is well established there is minimal need to fertilise and therefore no need to 'water it in'.

Water the roots of trees and shrubs not the leaves, to reduce evaporation and leaf burns.

Water early in the morning during the cooler months and late in the evening during the warmer months to reduce evaporation. Avoid watering in windy conditions.

Water the highest parts of your garden first to allow runoff to soak down to lower areas and channel runoff to those more needed areas.

Only use a trigger or on/off nozzle on your hose to have better control and to avoid wasting water while moving around.

Use a tap timer or even an oven timer to remind you to turn off sprinklers and soaker hoses as a forgotten sprinkler can waste up to 1000 litres/hour.

Sweep paths and driveways rather than hosing and wash your car on the lawn. Use water from a bucket to wash the car, and then use the hose only to rinse-off.

Collect rainwater in a tank to water your garden in the dry times.

A GUIDE TO successful planting

Here are some simple steps that will increase the success of establishing new plants in your garden.

BEFORE PLANTING

Choose your plants wisely to improve the biodiversity in your garden, this will benefit your neighbourhood.

Remove weeds by digging, hand pulling or carefully using a herbicide before the weeds set seed.

Plant close to the wet season, usually late summer, early autumn.

Water your plants in their pots well before planting.

1

PLANTING TECHNIQUE

Dig a hole at least twice as wide and slightly deeper than the pot.

2

Loosen the soil at the sides of the planting hole. Fill the hole with water and let it drain away.

3

Gently turn the pot upside down and tap the plant from the pot without damaging the fine roots. If the plant appears 'root bound', gently tease the roots apart.

4

Place the plant in the planting hole with the top of the soil in the root ball level with or slightly lower than the ground surface.

5

Fill back soil with a suitable fertiliser added (e.g. slow release). Some native plants will not like high phosphorous fertilisers.

6

Apply chemical fertilisers in accordance with manufacturers specifications.

7

Press the backfill down with your hands and shape the soil surface slightly to hold water. In sandy soils form a well around the plant.

8

Water the plant thoroughly after planting.

MULCH

9 Add surface mulch e.g. leaves, composted lawn clippings, hay etc (see mulching section) of at least 1 metre diameter and 10 cms thick.

Avoid placing mulch against the stem of the plant.

FERTILISER

10 Composted animal manure, composted lawn clippings or leaf litter applied within the mulch can provide nutrients.

11 Prune any broken branches or basal suckers.

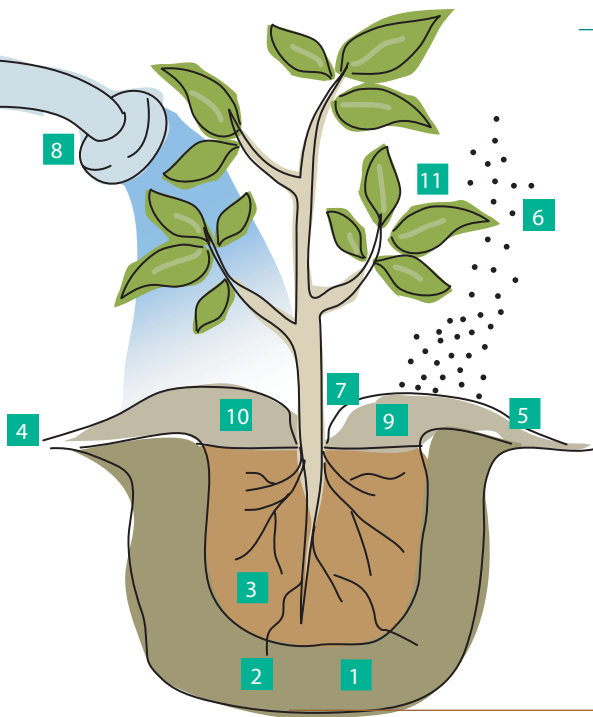
AFTER PLANTING

Water thoroughly once or twice a week for the next few weeks.

Thereafter water generously when the soil feels dry.

MAINTENANCE

Undertake regular maintenance such as weeding and mulching as needed.



the benefits of MULCHING

Mulching is an important way to protect your garden and save valuable water. Mulch is usually made up of coarse particles of organic materials like leaves, woodchip, hay, pebbles or compost. You can use cut up pruned branches, well dried grass clippings or composted vegetable scraps. Every bit helps. Contact your local nursery or the Ballina Shire Council Waste Management Centre for advice on mulch supply - ph 02 6686 1287.



Mulch prevents evaporation as it shields the soil from the sun, retaining soil moisture.

Mulch prevents topsoil washing off, reduces water runoff during rain and the need for watering. It also restricts weed growth.

Mulch adds organic matter to the soil and encourages earthworms and other beneficial organism soil activity.

Reduce the need for lawn maintenance by using mulched gardens as an alternative to lawn.

When using lawn clippings as mulch use only well dried clippings and prevent the matting of your mulch by adding organic matter (leaves and twigs). Matting prevents water infiltration.

Keep your mulch loose with a pitchfork to allow water into the soil layer.

Keep mulch away from tree trunks to prevent collar rot.

Top up your mulch to a consistent thickness (at least 10cm deep). It decays quickly in the sub tropics.

COMPOSTING

Tips

Composting is easy. It is a great way to recycle your kitchen waste and reduce the volume of garbage going to landfill. It decomposes your organic waste turning it into a valuable resource which can then be used to enrich your soil.

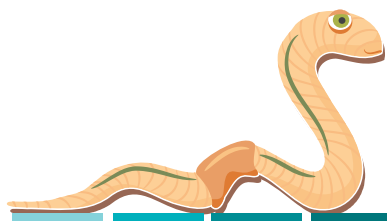
Purchase a composting bin or worm farm from Ballina Shire Council, a hardware shop or nursery.

Add organic matter such as leaves, paper, vegetable scraps, prunings and grass clippings as layers. Avoid any fatty material such as meat and fresh bones.

Add either composting worms, blood and bone or poultry manure as an activator to speed up the process.

Keep your compost moist but not soggy and let it sit for a while. Turn your compost fortnightly.

Once ready use as fertiliser for your garden by digging into the soil at planting time or mixing into your mulch.



AVOIDING MOSSIES

Mossies are unwelcome guests in your garden. As well as being annoying they can deliver a range of viruses and diseases to humans and transfer heartworm to dogs and cats. Don't grow your own mosquitoes. Here are some ways to protect yourself and your garden.

Clean up your yard by emptying still water holding containers, objects that may include plant saucers, buckets, boats and tyre swings.

Empty birdbaths and pet bowls weekly.

Regularly clean roof gutters and drains.

Keep swimming pools well maintained and stock water features with native fish.

Flush water from plants (eg. Bromeliads) and tree cavities.

Make sure rain water tanks are effectively screened. Maintain screens on doors and windows.

Use fans, repellents and mosquito nets for unscreened bedrooms.

Wear loose clothing and natural repellents.



ALTERNATIVES to pesticides

Many garden chemicals can be dangerous to plants, aquatic life, pets and humans, especially children if used incorrectly. Always follow the “how to use’ directions on the label carefully and store and dispose of all chemicals safely. Avoid use whenever possible. Here are some friendly alternatives to pesticides.

Use natural insect control sprays such as garlic, white oil or dishwashing detergent mixed with water.

Get Mother Nature on side with companion planting.

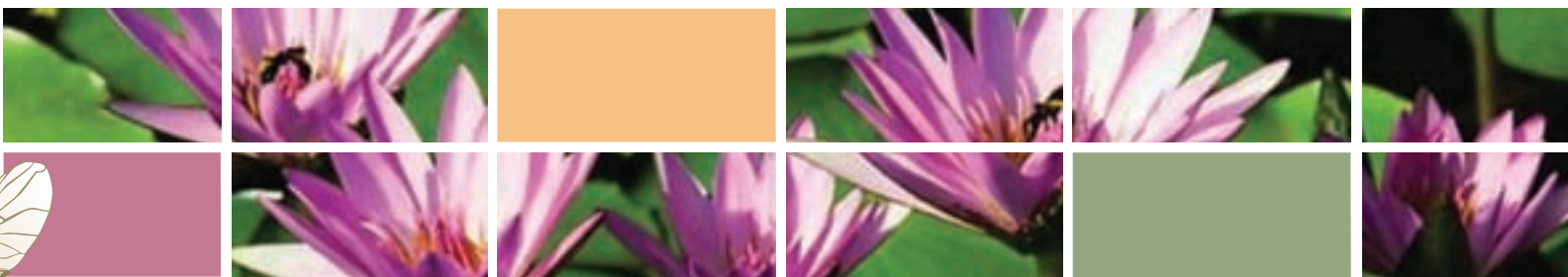
Choose plants that attract insect predators or release natural chemicals that deter pests, such as marigolds. Prevention is better than cure.

Keep plants healthy, weed-free and disease resistant.

Select plants less susceptible to insect attack.

Use natural pesticides such as pyrethrin and derris. Use them carefully and sparingly, they can also cause environmental harm.





To help choose suitable plants for your garden, we've compiled a list of some of the best native plants for your gardens. The plants were selected because they:

CHOOSING THE RIGHT

- provide attractive foliage and colourful flowers;
- suit the climate, soils and character of towns in Ballina Shire;
- provide food and habitat for native fauna;
- are waterwise;
- are urban friendly;
- are commonly available and easy to grow from seed and/or cuttings;
- are non-invasive - do not invade native bushland, are not listed on any weed lists; and
- are mostly found growing native to the northern rivers region.

FACTORS THAT HELP YOU DETERMINE WHICH PLANTS ARE BEST FOR YOUR GARDEN

SOIL TYPE

- If you are close to the beach your garden is likely to have a sandy soil. Choose plants that prefer good drainage.
- On the Alstonville Plateau the soil is usually red and may have more clay. Most plants enjoy these richer soils if there is adequate drainage.

EXPOSURE - THE LIE OF THE LAND

- Is your garden exposed to cold or salt-laden wind? Frosts? These factors can limit your plant selection.
- What direction does your garden face? Is it exposed to the full afternoon (western) sun in summer? Select hardy plants for the fully exposed locations.
- Can you utilise the shade and shelter provided by buildings and existing established plants to grow more delicate shade loving plants?



T PLANT

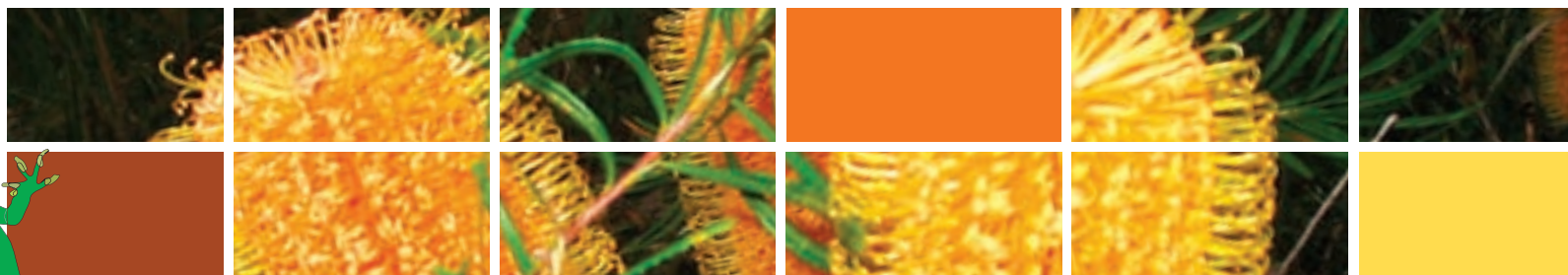
for your garden

DRAINAGE

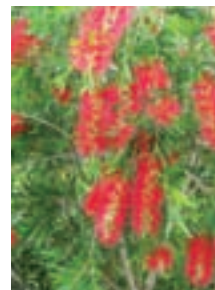
- How well does your garden drain? Do you have spots that take a long time to dry out after rain? Many natives require good drainage.

Before buying plants for your new home check out your neighbourhood. It has similar soil, winds and exposure. Note the healthiest plants. This will save you money and disappointment.





The following **Australian** groups of plants appear in the Species List. Each group contains a large number of species and a range of cultivars. They are usually easy to grow and a good choice for beginners. Many produce copious flowers and nectar acting as a bird attractant. Consult your local nursery or a good native garden book for more detailed information.



BOTTLEBRUSHES

(Callistemon genus)

Mostly woody shrubs, hardy plants with a wide range of cultivars. Flower colour varies from red, mauves, and pinks to creams and greens. May flower twice a year. Enjoy a prune after flowering. Good bird attractants.

POPULAR AUSTRALIAN



BANKSIAS *(Banksia genus)*

Plants with showy flowers and diversity of leaf shape. Globular cylindrical flowers varying from bluish-green to yellow to red and combinations of these. Species from drier areas are susceptible to fungal diseases. Many Banksias are frost and salt hardy and make good bird attractants.



GREVILLEAS *(Grevillea genus)*

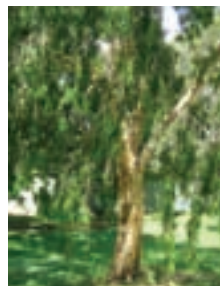
Range from prostrate woody plants to tall trees. With flowers of many different colour and forms that include spider, pendant and toothbrush types. Wide range of hybrids available.

Most grevilleas prefer well drained soils and full sun.



GUM TREES (*Eucalyptus genus*)

Most eucalypts grow too big for the urban garden. Some species from Western Australia remain small and have spectacular large colourful flowers. Small grafted species are recommended.



PAPERBARKS (*Melaleuca genus*)

From small to large shrubs and trees. Generally easy to cultivate, some species tolerant of poor drainage and saline conditions. Most flower spring to early summer. Some bear white to cream to red flowers for the greater part of the year.



TEA -TREES

(*Leptospermum genus*)

Hardy in most soils and aspects. Most have tight, compact growth, making useful screen plants. Flowers mostly large to 3 cm in diameter. Mostly fine leaved, many are short lived and have fragrant foliage.



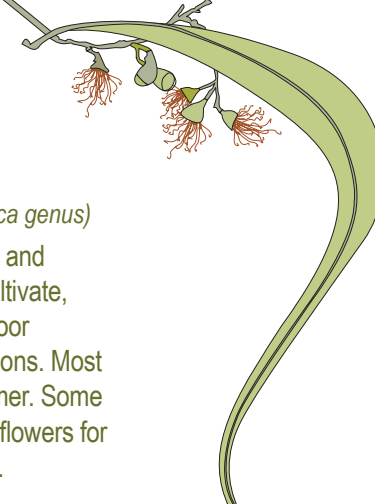
WATTLES (*Acacia genus*)

Add Australia's national colours, green and gold to your garden. A large genus of plants, from small herb like groundcovers to a wide range of shrubs and trees. Often fast growing but short lived, effective for quick shelter. Dry country species may not perform well in Ballina's wetter climate.

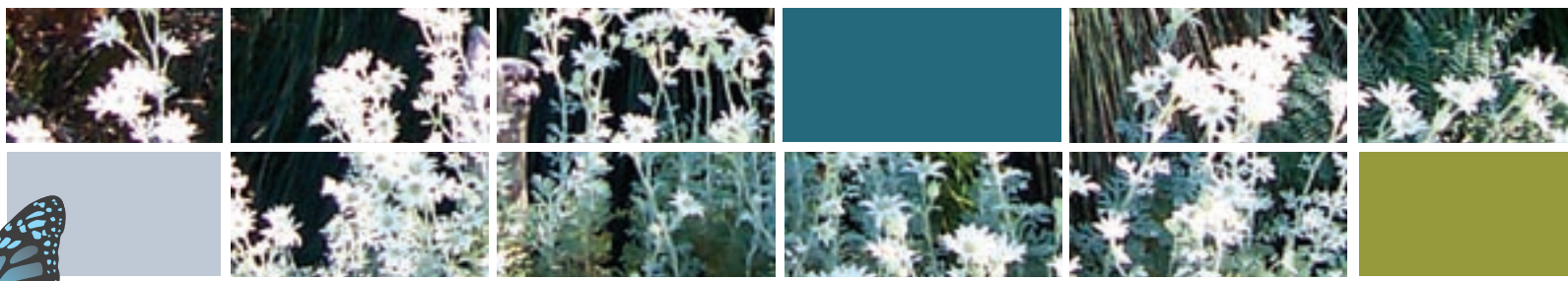


LILLY PILLYS (*Syzygium and Acmena genera*)

Mainly rainforest trees with attractive bright foliage, powder puff flowers and colourful edible fleshy fruits for bird and humans. A number of lilly pillys make good screens and excellent habitat.



IAO plant groups



GROUNDCOVERS/ROCKERIES

Plants usually growing to less than a metre high. Some form mats and can be used as an alternative to lawns. Groundcovers planted on slopes can stop soil washing away.

PALMS, CYCADS, FERNS AND PALM LILIES

A range of plants that mainly grow in protected, moist shady areas. Many have softer foliage and are good for creating a cool relaxed feeling in your garden.

PLANT CATEGORIES

SHRUBS

Plants that suit most gardens, usually of a dense habit, growing to less than three metres. They provide habitat for a range of animals, can form screens and provide the 'backbone' of your garden's design.

TREES

Trees suitable for most suburban blocks, that rarely grow taller than 15 metres in cultivation. They add height to your garden. Be aware that some of the recommended plants may grow considerably taller in good soil and climate conditions.

NATIVE VINES

Plants that climb or scramble. Vines can be run over pergolas to produce shade and over fences to provide privacy. Check with your neighbour first.

NATIVE INDOOR PLANTS

A short list of native plants suitable for containers in your house.

NATIVE PLANTS SUITABLE FOR HEDGES

A few native shrubs and small trees that make good hedges for creating shelter and privacy.



A GUIDE TO THE
best plants





INTERPRETING THE COLUMNS

The Species List contains information that helps identify the qualities of the individual plants for your garden. The columns and codes contained in the table are explained here.

HEIGHT AND WIDTH

A guide to the size the plant will grow, its maximum height and width in metres. The sizes given in the list are a general guide only. Many of the plants may not reach their maximum size in garden conditions.

PLANT QUALITIES

PREFERRED CONDITIONS



PREFERS SHADE An understory plant that grows best in a shaded protected position.



SHADE TOLERANT A plant that tolerates some shade during the hotter/sunnier part of the day.



PREFERS FULL SUN A plant that grows best in full sun. Some plants may even grow well in a range of shade conditions.



TOLERANT TO SALT SPRAY May be grown close to the beach. If you think your garden is subject to salt spray, take a walk to see what grows well in your surrounding neighbourhood.



WET AREAS Indicates the plant tolerates soils that may stay wet for lengthy periods with occasional waterlogging.



BUSH FOODS Indicates the plant is known to be utilised as a food source by Australian Aboriginals. **Caution** - some fruits or plant parts may be poisonous if eaten without proper treatment.








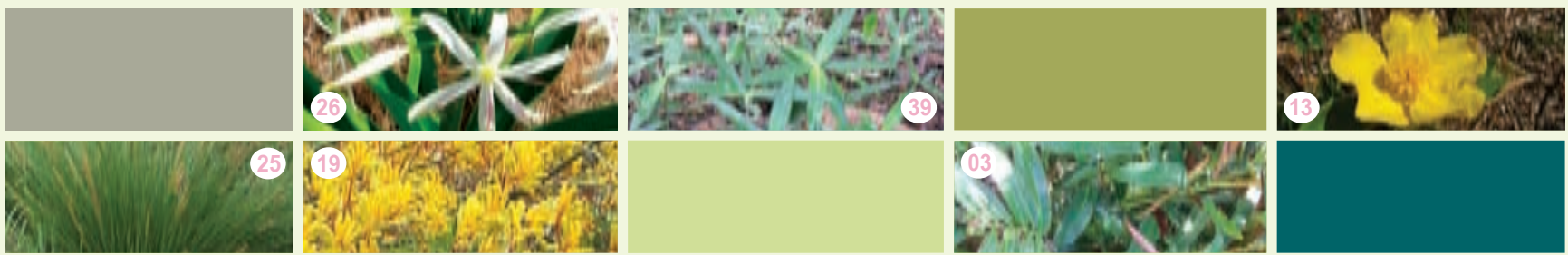
Groundcovers Native to Ballina (*scramblers, climbers and rockeries*)

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	HGHT(M)	WIDTH(M)	FLOWER						COMMENTS
01	<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	Sydney Flannel Flower	0.5	0.3	White						Sandy or rocky soil. Silvery grey leaves, daisy flower.
02	<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>	Cunjevoi	1.5	1	Greenish						Prefers moist soils. Perfumed flower, blue fruit.
03	<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	Native Ginger	1.5	1	White						Prefers mottled shade. Edible blue berry. Pool friendly.
04	<i>Austromyrtus dulcis</i>	Midgenberry	0.5	0.8	White						Prefers good drainage. Edible berry.
05	<i>Brachycome multifida</i>	Native Daisy	0.1	0.4	Blue						Likes full sun. Forms mat, lilac-blue flower.
06	<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Pigface	Low	Spreads	Mauve						Well drained soil. Succulent, edible fruit.
07	<i>Correa alba</i>	White Correa	1.5	1	White						Prefers full sun. Flowers in Winter.
08	<i>Dendrobium sp.</i>	Orchids	Variable	Variable	Range						Attach to trees and rocks, range of species.
09	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	0.75	0.3	Blue						Suitable rockeries. Flax like leaves, blue edible berries.
10	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black Anther Flax Lily	1	0.6	Blue						Suitable rockeries. Flax like leaves, blue fruit.
11	<i>Eriostemon myoporoides</i>	Wax Flower	1.5	1.5	White						A hardy variable shrub, Waxy petals, pink in bud.
12	<i>Helichrysum rupicola</i>	Paper daisy	0.2	0.6	Yellow						Full sun, hardy perennial, papery bracts.
13	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Twining Guinea Flower	Climber	Spreads	Yellow						Fast growing, long flowering, twining climber. Red fruit.
14	<i>Lobelia trigonocaulis</i>	Forest Lobelia	0.5	0.5	Blue						Likes water. Blue flowers, spring and summer.
15	<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>	Small Mat Rush	0.7	1	Cream						Hardy clumping rush, good hedge, child friendly.
16	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Longleaf Mat Rush	1	1.5	Cream						Similar to L. hystrix except larger and spikier.
17	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet	Low	Spreads	Violet						Sheltered shady, damp spot. Forms extensive mat.



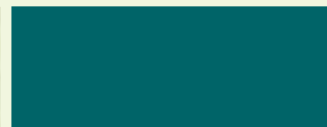
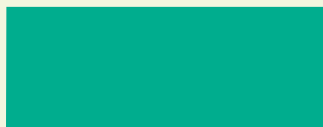
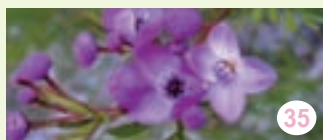
Other Native Groundcover Species *(scramblers, climbers and rockeries)*

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	HGHT(M)	WIDTH(M)	FLOWER						COMMENTS
18	Acacia prostrate species	Wattles	Variable	Variable	Golden						Range of species & cultivars. Mainly from west.
19	Anigozanthos species	Kangaroo Paw	2	0.5	Range						Drought tolerant, range cultivars, western regions.
20	Banksia species	Banksia	Variable	Variable	Varied						Deeply lobed leaves, rust red flowers, WA.
21	Blandfordia sp	Christmas Bells	Variable	Variable	Varied						Three species in cultivation, red and yellow flowers.
22	Boronia floribunda	Pale Pink Boronia	1	0.6	Pale pink						Delicate fragrance, native to Central Coast NSW.
23	Boronia serrulata	Native Rose	1	0.6	Pink						Very fragrant flowers, native to Central Coast NSW.
24	Callistemon prostrate sp	Bottle-brush	Variable	Variable	Varied						Full sun. Range of species and cultivars.
25	Carex species	Native sedge	Up to 1	Variable	Varied						Hardy useful plants for sunny, wet locations, eg poolsides
26	Crinum pedunculatum	Beach Lily	1.5	1	White						Good specimen plant around water features.
27	Curcuma australasica	Cape York Lily	1.0	0.8	yel/pink						Nth Qld & NT native. Edible tuber.
28	Dampiera diversifolia	Dampiera	Low	0.8	Purple						Prostrate or undershrub. Frost hardy. Showy flower.
29	Eremophila prostrate sp	Emu Bush	Variable	Variable	Variable						Full sun, well drained, tending dry, range of species.
30	Goodenia varia	Goodenia	1	1	Yel pea						Hardy, quick growing, forms dense cover.
31	Grevillea species	Grevillea	Variable	Variable	Variable						Large range of species. Loves pruning.



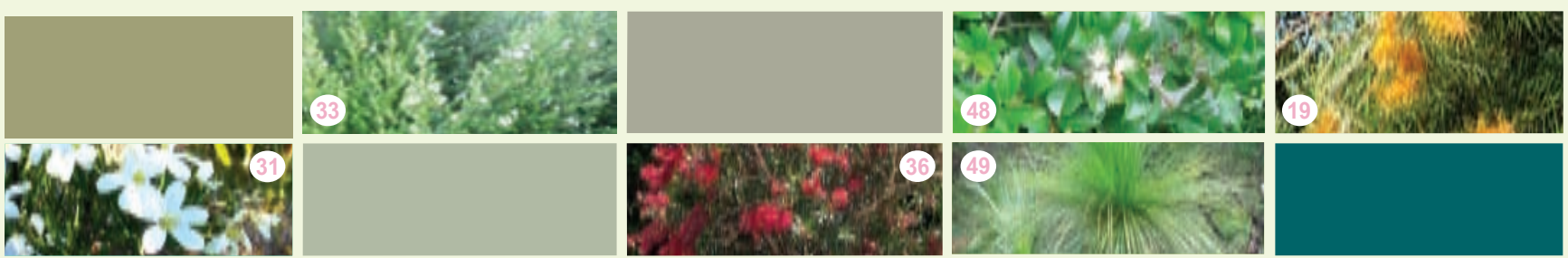
Other Native Groundcover Species (*scramblers, climbers and rockeries*)

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	HGHT(M)	WIDTH(M)	FLOWER						COMMENTS
32	Melaleuca pulchella	Claw Honey Myrtle Flwr	0.7	1.5	Mauve						Claw shaped flower. Suitable as compact hedge.
33	Myoporum parvifolium	Creeping Boobialla	Prostrate	1	White						Dense weed suppressing. Star flowers, fleshy fruit.
34	Oplismenus aemulus	Basket Grass	Prostrate	Variable							Hardy, soft grass.
35	Orthosiphon aristatus	Cats Whiskers	1	0.4	Blue						Slender perennial herb from Nth QLD.
36	Patersonia sericea	Native Iris	0.5	0.5	Violet						Prefers full sun. Deep violet flowers last for 1 day.
37	Persoonia species	Geebung	Variable	Variable	Yellow						Succulent edible fruit. Prefer good drainage.
38	Pimelea glauca	Rice Flower	0.5	0.4	Creamy						Compact blue-green foliage. Needs well drained soils.
39	Pollia crispata	Pollia	Prostrate	Spreads	White						Prefers damp, shady spot. Vigorous, roots at nodes.
40	Pratia pedunculata	Pratia	Prostrate	Spreads	L. blue						Spring flowering, creeper. Forms spreading dense mat.
41	Pseuderanthemum variable	Pastel Flower	0.3	Spreads	Lilac						Long summer flowering plant. Prefers moister soils.
42	Rulingia hermannifolia	Rulingia	0.3	1.5	Pinkish						Mat forming. Small star-like flowers deep red fruit.
43	Scaevola humilis	Fan Flower	Prostrate	0.5	Pale blue						Small perennial. Requires full sun and good drainage.
44	Tripladenia cunninghamii	Kreysigia	Prostrate	0.4	Pink						Sheltered site. Stem clasping leaves. Suckers.
45	Xerochrysum bracteata	Paper Daisy, Everlasting	0.4	0.4	Orangey						Straw daisies, open when sun shines. Good drainage.



Shrubs Native to Ballina Shire - Plants growing to a maximum height of 2-3 metres

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	HGHT(M)	WIDTH(M)	FLOWER							COMMENTS
01	Acacia longifolia	Sydney Golden Wattle	2-4	2-3	Gold							Suitable seaside plant. Dwarf forms available.
02	Baeckea linifolia	Swamp Baeckea	2	1.5-2	White							Good as a hedge. Red seed capsules. Perfumed leaves.
03	Banksia ericifolia	Heath Leafed Banksia	2-3	2.5	Orange							Large showy flowers. Hardy in coastal situation.
04	Banksia robur	Swamp Banksia	2	1.5-2	Green							Dwarf forms available. Suitable coastal sites.
05	Bauera rubioides	River Dog Rose	1-2	2	Pink							Prefers moist site. Range flower colour.
06	Boronia falicifolia	Boronia	1	1	Mauve							Aromatic foliage. Mulch over well drained soil.
07	Callicarpa pedunculata	Velvet Leaf	2.5	1.5	Pink							Hard to propagate. Succulent with purple fruit.
08	Callistemon 'Little John'	Callistemon	1	1	Red							Hardy, long flowering. Loves pruning.
09	Coprosma hirtella	Looking Glass Plant	2	1.5	Cream							Grown for red edible fruit. From high altitude areas.
10	Darwinia citriodora	Lemon-scented Darwinia	0.6	1	Reddish							Hardy from West Australia. Aromatic foliage.
11	Dillwynia retorta	Egg and Bacon	1.5	1	Red/yel							Abundant flowers with red centres. Variable form.
12	Dodonaea triquetra	Hopbush	1-2	2.5								Three winged fruit used for brewing by early settlers.
13	Doryanthes palmeri	Spear Lily	1	0.8	Red							Long stiff leaves with very tall flower stalk.
14	Eremophila species	Emu Bush	Variable	Variable	Variable							Requires good drainage. Arid zone plants.
15	Eriostemon australasius	Pink Wax Flower	1	1	Pink star							Profuse waxy flowers. Requires good drainage.
16	Eupomatia laurina	Native Bolwarra/Guava	3	2	Cream							Mottled shade. Perfumed flower. Edible fruit.
17	Gompholobium virgatum	Yellow Wedge Pea	1	0.6	Yellow							Well drained mulched soils. Bushy habit. Showy flowers.



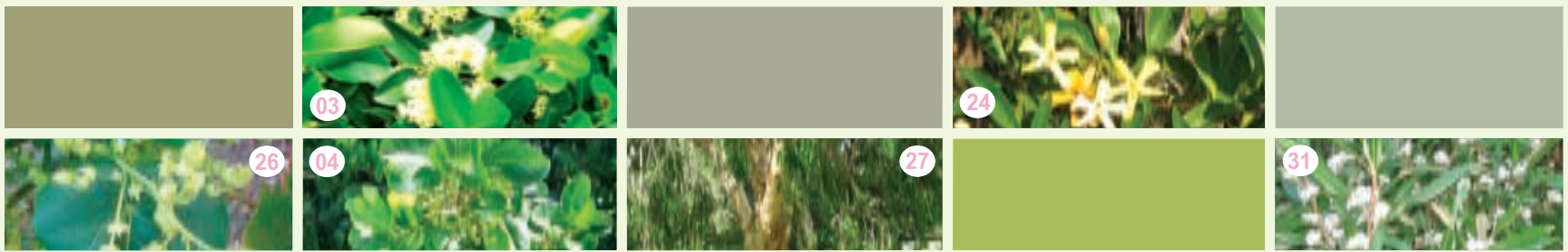
Shrubs Native to Ballina Shire - *Plants growing to a maximum height of 2-3 metres*

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	HGHT(M)	WIDTH(M)	FLOWER							COMMENTS
18	Graptophyllum excelsum	Scarlet Fuchsia	4	1.5	Red							Suitable understorey. Flowers profusely in sunny spot.
19	Grevillea species	Grevillea	Variable	Variable	Variable							Sun loving shrubs, Bird attractant. Range of species.
20	Hakea species	Hakea	Variable	Variable	Variable							Range of species, sun and drought tolerant.
21	Hibiscus heterophyllus	Native Rosella	5	2.5	Pink							Hardy, flowers freely. Edible young roots and shoots.
22	Hibiscus splendens	Native Hibiscus	4	4	Pink							Hardy. Large red throated flower. Good drainage.
23	Isopogon anemonifolius	Drumstick	2	1.5	Yellow							Full sun, good drainage. Persistent rounded fruits.
24	Kunzea capitata	Pink Kunzea	1.5	1	Mauve							Honey scented flowers and aromatic leaves.
25	Leptospermum petersonii	Lemon-scented Tea Tree	4	3	White							Suitable hedges. Fragrant foliage.
26	Leptospermum species	Tea Trees	Variable	Variable	Variable							Large variety. Attractive flowers. Suitable hedges.
27	Melastoma affine	Blue Tongue	2	1.5	Mauve							Prefers mottled shade. Large flower. Edible fleshy fruit.
28	Oxylobium robustum	Golden Shaggy Pea	3	2	Yellow							Pea flower, fine leaved. Full sun and good drainage.
29	Ozothamnus diosmifolius	Rice, Sago or Pill Flower	2.5	2	White/pink							Short lived. Multiple flowers popular as cut flowers.
30	Pittosporum revolutum	Hairy Pittosporum	3	2.5	Yellow							Yellow and red fruits. May sucker if roots damaged.
31	Ricinocarpus pinifolius	Wedding Bush	1	1	White							Prefers well drained, acidic soils.
32	Thryptomene paynei	Thryptomene	2	1.5	Pink							Prefers well drained soils.
33	Westringea fruticosa	Coastal Rosemary	2	3	White							Good drainage required. Responds to pruning.



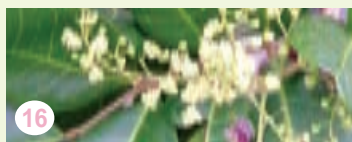
Other Native Shrubs - Plants growing to a maximum height of 2-3 metres

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	HGHT(M)	WIDTH(M)	FLOWER						COMMENTS
34	Baeckea species	Baeckea	Variable	Variable	White						Woody shrubs of varying size. Five petalled flower.
35	Boronia species	Boronia	Variable	Variable	Mauve						Small shrubs, aromatic foliage. Four petalled flower.
36	Callistemon species	Bottlebrushes	Variable	Variable	Variable						Range of cultivars. Mainly hardy & tolerates most soils.
37	Grevillea species	Grevillea	Variable	Variable	Variable						Full sun, Bird attractant. Range of suitable species.
38	Hakea species	Hakea	Variable	Variable	Variable						Range species. Sun/drought tolerant. Nut like woody cones.
39	Hovea species	Hovea	Variable	Variable	Blue						Mottled shade. 'Pea' flowers. Good drainage required.
40	Isopogon anemonifolius	Drumstick	2.0	1.5	Yellow						Attractive fruit. Full sun & good drainage.
41	Kunzea ambigua	Tick Bush	2-4	2	Pinkish						Honey scented flowers & leaves. Prune after flower.
42	Leptospermum species	Tea trees	Variable	Variable	Variable						Range of species available.
43	Leucopogon species	Bearded Heath	Variable	Variable	Whi/pink						Difficult to grow. White to cream flowers.
44	Melaleuca species.	Paper Bark	Variable	Variable	Variable						Large range of species. Attractive flowers.
45	Prostanthera species	Mint Bushes	Variable	Variable	Variable						Most prefer good drainage. Aromatic foliage.
46	Pultanea species	Bacon and Eggs	Variable	Variable	Yel/red						Large range, varying sizes, Prefers soil rich in leaf litter.
47	Rhododendron lochiaie	Aust. Rhododendron	0.8	0.8	Bright red						Scarlet funnel shaped flowers, good in hanging pot.
48	Syzygium species	Lilly Pillies	Variable	Variable	Cream						Many with edible, showy, fleshy fruit.
49	Xanthorrhoea species	Grass Trees	Variable	Variable	Cream						Good feature plant. Range species & sizes.
50	Zieria species	Zieria	Variable	Variable	Whi/pink						Highly aromatic foliage. Small white to pink flowers.



Trees Native to Ballina Shire - trees suitable for the average size urban block

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	HGHT(M)	WIDTH(M)	FLOWER							COMMENTS
01	Acacia elata	Cedar Wattle	18	4	Golden							Fine leaves, Fast growing. Found in rainforests.
02	Acmena smithii	Lilly Pilly	18	4	White							Salt tolerant. Attractive fruits and flowers.
03	Acronychia imperforata	Coastal Apple	9	3	Cream							Good seaside gdn. Attractive edible fruit. Slow growth.
04	Alectryon coriaceus	Beach Alectryon	6	2.5	Sml green							Also grows as large shrub. Attract birds.
05	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She Oak	10	3	Minimal							Soft foliage, do not plant near gutters.
06	Archirhodomyrtus beckleri	Rose Myrtle	4	2	Pink							Aromatic foliage. Edible but not palatable yel-red fruit.
07	Austromyrtus bidwillii	Python Tree	12	2.5	White							Attractive blotched bark. Relatively slow growing.
08	Backhousia citriodora	Lemon Scented Ironwood	8	2.5	White							Fragrant foliage. Attractive flowers
09	Banksia serrata	Old Man Banksia	10	3	Grey gm							Large cylindrical flowers. Attracts birds.
10	Brachychiton acerifolius	(Illawarra) Flame Tree	18	4	Red							Deciduous, profuse large flowers, hardy.
11	Brachychiton discolor	Lace Bark Tree	18	4	Pink							Deciduous, creates carpet of pink flowers.
12	Callicoma serratifolia	Callicoma	6	2.5	Cream							Likes shaded position.
13	Callistemon salignus	Weeping Bottle brush	9	3	Cream							Prefers full sun and pruning. Hardy.
14	Cassine australis	Red Olive Plum	7	3	Minimal							Orange-red fruit.
15	Cryptocarya laevigata	Glossy Laurel	8	3	Sml green							Red globular fruit, glossy foliage. Good understorey plant.



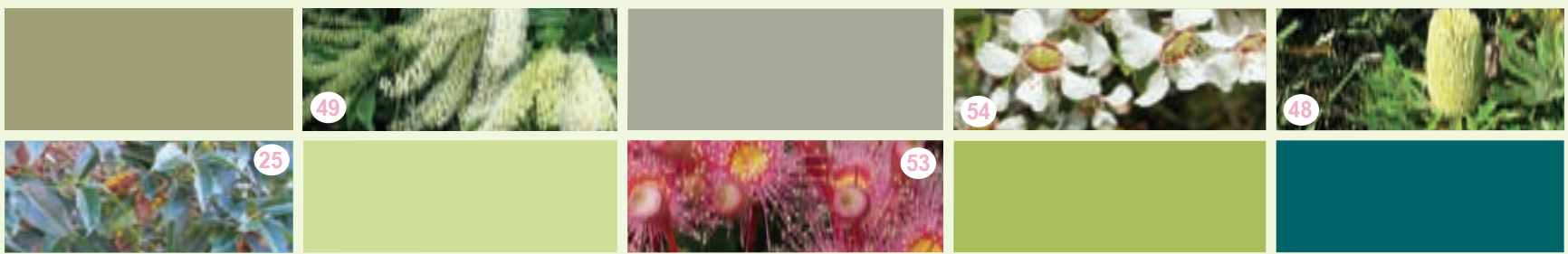
Trees Native to Ballina Shire

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	HGHT(M)	WIDTH(M)	FLOWER						COMMENTS
16	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Coastal Tuckeroo	12	3	Minimal						Hardy, shady and salt tolerant. Edible (untasty) fruit.
17	Elaeocarpus reticulatus	Blueberry Ash	12	4	White pink						Attractive foliage and flowers.
18	Euodia elleryana	Pink Euodia	10	3	Pink						Hardy, Likes moister soils. Fruit attracts birds.
19	Euodia micrococca	White Euodia	18	4	White						Hardy, quick grower. Fruit attracts birds.
20	Ficus fraseri	Sandpaper Fig	8	2.5	Minimal						Edible fruit. Attracts birds. Not near drains.
21	Glochidion sumatranum	Umbrella Cheese Tree	15	4	Minimal						Fast grower. Fruit shaped like wrapped cheese.
22	Hakea salicifolia	Willow Hakea	8	3	White						Hardy. Good tall hedge / windbreak.
23	Harpullia pendula	Tulipwood	15	4	Yellowish						Good shade tree. Yellow/ red fruit, large black seeds.
24	Hymenosporum flavum	Native Frangipani	10	3	Cream						Fragrant flowers. Likes moisture and compost.
25	Lophostemon confertus	Brush Box	20	5	White						Variable habit, suitable for most soils and conditions.
26	Macaranga tanarius	Macaranga	8	4	Minimal						Quick growing. Large attractive leaves.
27	Melaleuca leucadendra	Weeping Paperbark	20	4	Cream						Weeping habit, attractive bark.
28	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Broad-leaved Paperbark	18	3	Cream						Ideal for wet spots. Long flowering. Attracts birds.
29	Pandanus tectorius	Pandanus, Screw Pine	6	5	Minimal						Good seaside plant. Develops aerial roots.
30	Persoonia species	Geebung	5	2.5	Yellow						Shrubby. Drought tolerant. Edible fruit.



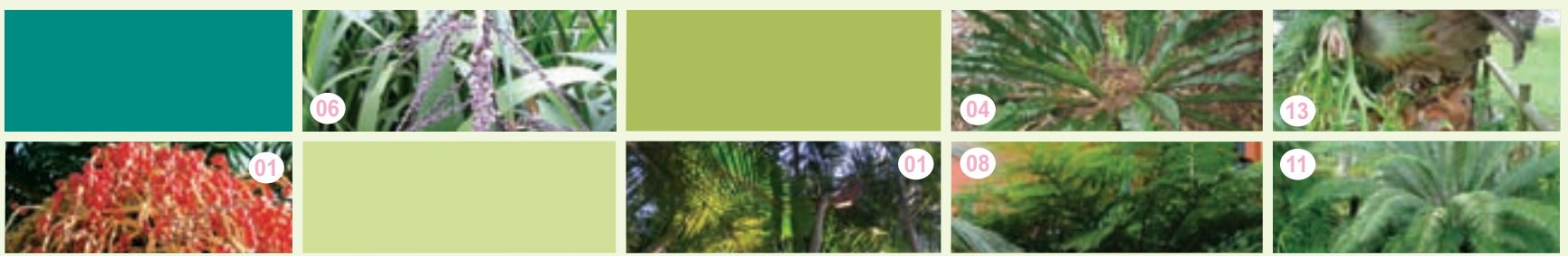
Trees Native to Ballina Shire

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	HGHT(M)	WIDTH(M)	FLOWER						COMMENTS
31	<i>Phebalium squameum</i>	Satinwood, Silver Leaf	5	2.5	Cream						Wet forest shrub/small tree. Attractive, fragrant foliage.
32	<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Hollywood Daphne	10	3	Cream						Profuse bright orange berries. Likes moisture.
33	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	Celerywood	10	4	Cream						Large compound leaves, slender and palmlike.
34	<i>Randia benthamiana</i>	Native Gardenia	8	3	White						Highly perfumed flower. Attractive foliage.
35	<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Scrub Turpentine	12	4	White						Dependable tree for range of soils. Useful as screen.
36	<i>Sarcopteryx stipata</i>	Steelwood	10	3	Cream						Reddish, ornamental fruit. Useful shade tree.
37	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Fire-wheel tree	18	3	Red						Slower growing. Glossy dark leaves.
38	<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	Peanut Tree	10	3	Green						Attractive ornamental tree with showy large red fruit.
39	<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>	Scentless Rosewood	5	2	Pink						Attractive foliage, ornamental berries, perfumed flower.
40	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	18	4	White						Hardy rainforest plant. Red new foliage. Edible fruit.
41	<i>Syzygium oleosum</i>	Blue Lilly Pilly	10	3	White						Hardy rainforest plant. Edible fleshy blue fruit.
42	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	10	4	Cream						Hardy rainforest plant. Edible magenta coloured fruit.
43	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	12	4	Yellow						Good shade tree. Tolerant soil types but likes moisture.
44	<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i>	Tree Heath	6	3	White						Suitable as screening plant. Dark blue berry fruit.
45	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly	18	4	White						Fast growing. Good feature tree.



Other Native Trees

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	HGHT(M)	WIDTH(M)	FLOWER						COMMENTS
46	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Willow Peppermint	12	3	White						Pendulous habit. Hardy from West Australia.
47	<i>Alloxylon flammeum</i>	Qld Tree Waratah	10	4	Red						Large clusters spectacular flowers. Prefers moisture.
48	<i>Banksia species</i>	Banksias	Variable	Variable	Varied						A range of suitable species as shrubs & small trees.
49	<i>Buckinghamia celsissima</i>	Ivory Curl Flower Tree	12	4	Cream						Long spectacular fragrant flowers.
50	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	NSW Christmas Bush	5	1.5	Red						Red showy flowers, prefers well drained soil.
51	<i>Dodonea species</i>	Hop bushes	Variable	Variable	Minimal						Used as hop substitute by early settlers. Angled fruit.
52	<i>Evodiella muelleri</i>	Little Evodia	5	2	Pink						Pink flowers, bird butterfly attracting, shrubby.
53	<i>Eucalyptus species</i>	Dwarf grafted Eucalyptus	Variable	Variable	Varied						Attractive flowers, mainly inland WA species.
54	<i>Leptospermum species</i>	Tea Trees	Variable	Variable	Varied						Range of species & cultivars shrubs & small trees.
55	<i>Melastoma affine</i>	Native Lasiandra	3	1.5	Mauve						Variable in size. Sweet edible fruit.
56	<i>Waterhousea unipunctata</i>	Roly Poly Satin Ash	6	3	White						Attractive weeping foliage, purple fruit.
57	<i>Xanthostemon sp</i>	Golden Penda (Hybrids)	15	3	Yellow						Attractive foliage and flowers. Hybrid smaller.



Palms, Ferns, Cycads & Palm Lillies

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	HGHT(M)	WIDTH(M)	FLOWER						COMMENTS
01	Archontophoenix cunning.	Bangalow Palm	14	3	Lilac						Tall slender trunk, large feathery leaves.
02	Adiantum aethiopicum	Common Maidenhair Fern	0.5	0.4	None						Good for rocky crevices. Lacy fronds, black stems.
03	Adiantum formosum	Giant Maidenhair Fern	0.8	0.6	None						Prefers shade, lacy fronds.
04	Asplenium australasicum	Birds Nest Fern	1	1.5	None						Epiphyte, can be grown on bark and rocks.
05	Blechnum indicum	Swamp Water Fern	0.7	0.4	None						Prefers mottled shade, dampish site. Edible roots.
06	Cordyline rubra	Palm Lily - Cordyline	2.5	1	Purplish						Understorey. Palm like red edible fruit.
07	Cordyline stricta	Palm Lily - Cordyline	2	1	Purplish						Understorey. Palm like. Black fruit.
08	Cyathea cooperi	Straw Tree Fern	7	2.5	No						Needs protection from salt. Long slender trunk.
09	Cyathea australis	Rough Tree Fern	7	2.5	No						Long slender trunk, divided fronds.
10	Doodia aspera	Rasp Fern	0.4	0.3	None						Hardy in damp situations.
11	Lepidozamia peroffskyana	Shining Burrawang (Cycad)	1.5	1	No						Prefers dappled shade. Seeds poisonous if untreated.
12	Linospadix monostachya	Walking Stick Palm	2	1	White						Slow growing, shade loving, red fruit.
13	Platyserium sp.	Elkhorn/Staghorn	1	1	None						Epiphytic, attach to trees & rocks.
14	Todea barbara	King Fern	2	5	None						Prefers damp and mottled shade. Large fronds.
15	Wodyetia bifurcata	Foxtail Palm	15	3	Cream						Orange - red globular fruit. Hardy, stately palm.



Hedges act as screens, shelter from the sun and wind and create a more natural fence between neighbouring properties. Most hedges need to be regularly pruned on the top and sides to ensure even growth habit and to maintain a strong healthy hedge. Some of the plants that are traditionally used for hedges such as Privet and Murraya have become environmental weeds.

BETWEEN 1 METRE AND 3 METRES

COASTAL ROSEMARY *Westringia fruticosa*

HOP-BUSH *Dodonea visosa*

SWAMP BAECKEA *Baeckea linifolia*

NATIVE HEDGES

There are a good range of native plants suitable for hedges. Hedges of native plants provide additional habitat and fit in well with the natural landscape. Try the following native plants as hedges in your garden.

UP TO 1 METRE HIGH

DWARF LILLY PILLYS *Syzygium spp cultivars*

MIDGEBERRY *Astromyrtus dulcis*

MAT RUSH *Lomandra hystrix* (do not prune)

TALLER THAN 3 METRES

A range of Lilly Pillys including

BRUSH CHERRY *Syzygium australe*

LILLY PILLY *Acmena smithii*

RIBERRY *Syzygium luehmanii*

MAGENTA LILLY PILLY *Syzygium paniculatum*

SNOW-IN-SUMMER *Melaleuca alternifolia*

BLUEBERRY ASH *Eleoarpus reticulatus*

WILLOW HAKEA *Hakea salicifolia*



Native plants for indoor and sheltered places

CELERYWOOD *Polyscias elegans*

DAVIDSON PLUM *Davidsonia* sp.

ELKHORN FERN *Platycterium bifurcatum*

INDOOR PLANTS

FERNS Most native ferns grow well as indoor plants

GIANT HARE'S FOOT FERN *Davallia pyxidata*

HOYA *Hoya* sp.

KENTIA PALM *Howea* sp.

MAIDENHAIR FERN *Adiantum* sp.

NATIVE GARDENIA *Randia benthamiana*

NATIVE GUAVA/BOLWARRA *Eupomatia laurina*

UMBRELLA CHEESE TREE *Glochidion sumatranum*





BOWER VINE *Pandorea jasminoides*
A vigorous twining climber with pinkish trumpet shaped flowers.

DUSKY CORAL PEA *Kennedia rubicunda*
A vigorous climber with trifoliolate leaves and red 'Pea' flowers.

FALSE SARSAPARILLA *Hardenbergia violacea*
A hardy climber, runner of varied habit with violet 'Pea' flowers.

NATIVE VINES

FRASER ISLAND CREEPER *Tecomanthe hillii*
A vigorous twining climber with showy reddish large flowers.

NATIVE HOYA *Hoya australis*
A twinning & rooting climber with a pinkish wax flower.

NATIVE WISTARIA *Millettia megasperma*
A strong climber that forms lianas with a white flower.

RED PASSIONFRUIT *Passiflora aurantia*
A tendril climber, with large ovate leaves and red flowers.

RICHMOND BIRDWING BUTTERFLY *Vine Aristolochia praevenosa*
The vine that attracts and supports Richmond Birdwing Butterflies.

TWINNING GUINEA FLOWER *Hibbertia scandens*
A hardy fast growing runner and climber with yellow flowers for full sun.

WOMBAT BERRY *Eustrephus latifolius*
A shade-loving climber that requires support by tying. Pink flowers.

WONGA VINE *Pandorea pandorana*
A hardy twining climber, with variable coloured flowers tending to maroon.

The majority of Ballina Shire is suitable for planting rainforest plant species. The Big Scrub sub-tropical rainforest once covered much of the Alstonville Plateau and littoral rainforest was found in many coastal areas.

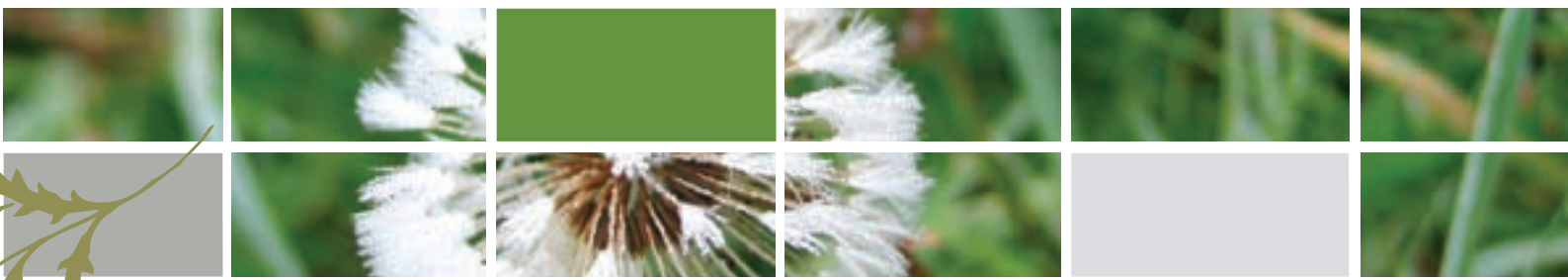


A RAINFOREST garden

A grove of native rainforest trees and shrubs can create a sheltering oasis for you to relax in your yard that will also attract native pigeons and other native birds and animals. Becoming familiar with our native rainforest plants can help increase our understanding and appreciation of the surrounding bushland.

For more information on what to plant, contact your local Bushland Friendly Nursery





There are a number of plants that you are well advised to avoid planting in your garden. Some popular garden plants have become a problem for the environment. Non-local plants are spreading from our gardens and establishing as weeds in local bushland where they can crowd out native plants and animals. These plants are called environmental weeds.

ENVIRONMENTAL weeds

Many have been originally planted by gardeners and horticulturalists and are still sold by nurseries. By choosing plants recommended in this guide, you are avoiding introducing weed problems to the local bushland.



THE BUSHLAND FRIENDLY NURSERY SCHEME (BFNS)

Support your local BFNS, nurseries as they do not sell weeds. Visit the Bushland Friendly Nursery Website at www.bfns.org.au for pictures and information on various weeds and try to only shop at accredited Bushland Friendly Nurseries that show this sign.

Garden plants escape into the local environment through a variety of means such as;

- Birds, flying foxes, lizards, ants and other fauna carry seed into our native bushlands.



HOW GARDEN plants escape

- Seed and plant parts wash down drains into waterways where they grow and spread.
- When grass clippings and garden refuse are illegally thrown over the back fence or dumped in parks and reserves.
- When seed and plant parts are carried by wind and vehicles for long distances.
- Ground covers, usually spread by growing over or through the soil.





A large number of plants can become weeds, even Australian Natives, if out of place. Get to know your environmental weeds.

- Identify your garden plants and plant purchases so that you know what you are dealing with.

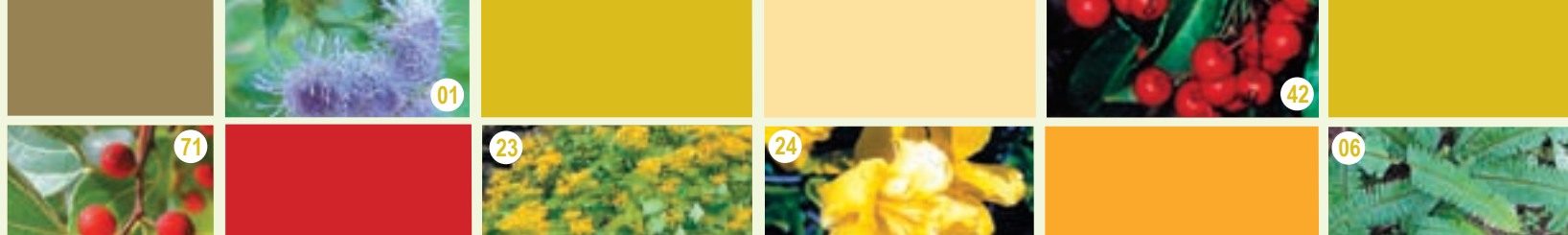
EFFECTIVE WEED control in your

- Remove problematic plants from your garden and dispose of garden refuse responsibly.
- Avoid dumping garden waste over the back fence, in the bush or on roadsides.
- Compost your weeds thoroughly or legally dispose of them at Council's Waste Management Facility.
- Dry out and dispose of pond and aquarium plants at Council's Waste Management Facility.
- Encourage replacement of weeds with bushland friendly native alternatives.
- If you have weed species growing in your garden, that you would like to keep, remove and legally dispose of seeds and the fruit of the weed before they can spread to your neighbours gardens or bushland.
- Educate your family and friends about environmental weeds and keep your garden within its boundary.
- Visit the Bushland Friendly Nursery Scheme web-site www.bfns.org.au

beware

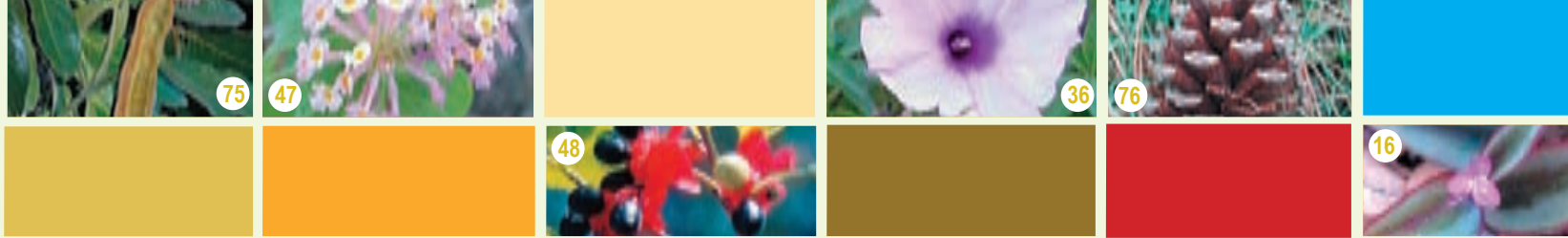
Prevention is better than cure... it is easier,
cheaper and more effective.

or garden



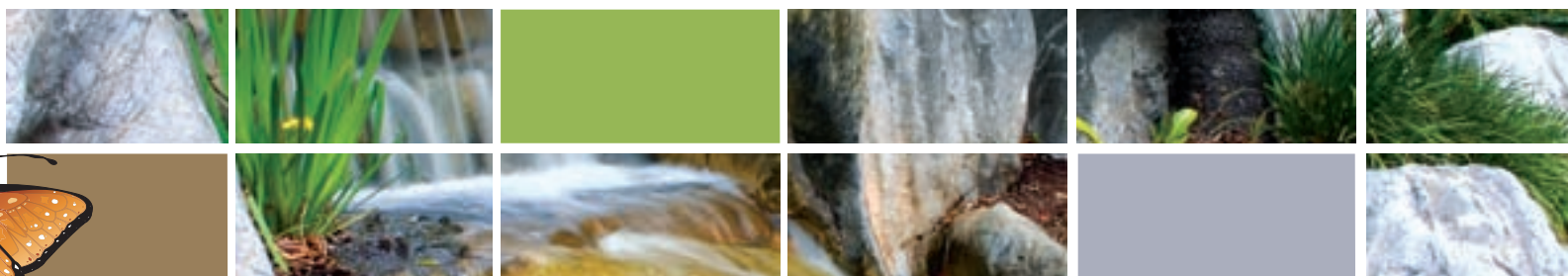
Bushland friendly Nursery Scheme - Environmental Weeds

GROUNDCOVERS - WEEDS			VINE - WEEDS		VINE - WEEDS			
	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME		
01	Blue Billygoat Weed	Ageratum houstonianum	17	Aerial Yam	Dioscorea bulbifera	33	Kudzu	Pueraria lobata
02	Bulbil Watsonia	Watsonia meriana	18	Asparagus Fern	Asparagus africanus	34	Madeira Vine	Anredera cordifolia
03	Canna Lily	Canna indica	19	Balloon Vine	Cardiospermum grandiflorum	35	Moon Flower	Ipomoea alba
04	Cuphea	Cuphea carthagenensis	20	Black-eyed Susan	Thunbergia alata	36	Morning Glory Blue	Ipomoea indica
05	Fishbone Fern	Nephrolepis cordifolia	21	Blue Trumpet Vine	Thunbergia grandiflora	37	Mom Glory Common	Ipomoea purpurea
06	Fountain Grass	Pennisetum setaceum	22	Bridal Creeper	Asparagus asparagoides	38	Moth Vine	Araujia sericifera
07	Glory Lily	Gloriosa superba	23	Cape Ivy	Delairea odorata	39	White Passion Flower	Passiflora subpeltata
08	Ground Asparagus	Asparagus aethiopicus	24	Cat's Claw Creeper	Macfadyena unguis-cati			
09	Hairy Commelina	Commelina benghalensis	25	Climbing Asparagus	Asparagus plumosus		SHRUB/SCRAMBLER - WEEDS	
10	Kahili Ginger	Hedychium gardnerianum	26	Climbing Nightshade	Solanum seaforthianum	40	Buddleia	Buddleja davidii
11	White Ginger Lily	Hedychium coronarium	27	Coastal Morning Glory	Ipomoea cairica	41	Butterfly Bush	Buddleja madagascariensis
12	Mother of Millions,	Bryophyllum delagoense,	28	Corky Passionfruit	Passiflora suberosa	42	Coral Berry	Ardisia crenata
13	Resurrection Plant.	daigremontianum X tubiflorum	29	Crabs-eye Creeper	Abrus precatorius	43	Cotoneaster (Grey,	Cotoneaster glaucophyllus,
14	Singapore Daisy	Wedelia trilobata	30	Dutchman's Pipe	Aristolochia elegans	44	large-leaf & silver-leaf)	franchetii, & pannosus
15	Striped Trad	Tradescantia zebrina	31	Calico Flower	Aristolochia littoralis	45	Creeping Lantana	Lantana montevidensis
16	Trad	Tradescantia fluminensis	32	Japanese Honeysuckle	Lonicera japonica	46	Duranta	Duranta repens



Bushland Friendly Nursery Scheme - Environmental Weeds

SCRAMBLER - WEEDS			SMALL TREES - WEEDS		LARGE TREES - WEEDS			
COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME		COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME		
47	Lantana	Lantana camara	61	Coffee	Coffea arabica	75	Ice Cream Bean	Inga edulis
48	Mickey Mouse Plant	Ochna serrulata	62	Golden Willow Wattle	Acacia saligna	76	Pine -Slash & Radiata	Pinus elliottii & P. radiata
49	Mysore Thorn	Caesalpinia decapetala	63	Guava	Psidium guajava	77	Powton Tree	Paulownia fortunei
50	Orange Firethorn	Pyracantha fortuneana	64	Large Leaf Privet	Ligustrum lucidum	78	Princess Tree	Paulownia tomentosa
51	Privet (Small Leaf)	Ligustrum sinense	65	Leucaena	Leucaena leucocephala			
52	Senna (Winter)	Senna pendula var. glabrata	66	Loquat	Eriobotrya japonica	AQUATIC - WEEDS		
53	Senna (Smooth)	Senna pendula var. floribunda	67	Orange Jessamine	Murraya paniculata	79	Glush Weed	Hygrophila costata
54	Yellow Bells	Tecoma stans	68	Umbrella Tree	Schefflera actinophylla	80	Parrot's Feather	Myriophyllum aquaticum
SMALL TREES - WEEDS			LARGE TREES - WEEDS					
55	African Olive	Olea africana	69	Cadaghi	Eucalyptus torelliana			
56	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	70	Camphor Laurel	Cinnamomum camphora			
57	Brazilian Cherry	Eugenia uniflora	71	Chinese Celtis	Celtis sinensis			
58	Broad-leaved Pepper	Schinus terebinthifolia	72	Cocos Palm	Syagrus romanzoffianum			
59	Cherry Guava	Psidium cattleianum	73	Golden Rain Tree	Koelreuteria paniculata			
60	Chinese Tallow	Triadica sebifera	74	Honey Locust	Gleditsia triacanthos			



The following publications were referred to during the publication of the Garden Guide

- **Australian Plant Study Group, 1983.** *Grow What Where.* Nelson, Melbourne.
- **Cundall, P., 2003.** *Gardening Australia; Flora; The Gardeners Bible,* ABC Books, Sydney.
- **Nicholson, H. and N., 1985-2004.** *Australian Rainforest Plants* 1-6. Terania Rainforest Publishing Co, Terania Creek, NSW.

- **NSW Far North Coast Group of the Society for Growing Australian Plants, 1994.** *Sub-tropical Australian Native Gardens.* Far North Coast District Group, SGAP NSW Ltd, Lismore, NSW.
- **Wrigley, J and Fagg, M., 1996.** *Australian Native Plants.* Reed New Holland, Sydney.

Additional source of information;

- **The Ballina Shire Urban Garden Guide Advisory Committee**

WHERE TO FIND out more

WEBSITES

Australian Broadcasting Corporation

<http://www.aba.net/gardening>

Australian National Botanical Gardens

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp>

Bushland Friendly Nursery Scheme

<http://www.bfns.org.au>

Bush Tucker Plants

<http://www.teachers.ash.org.au/bushtucker>

Flora For Fauna

<http://www.floraforfauna.com.au>

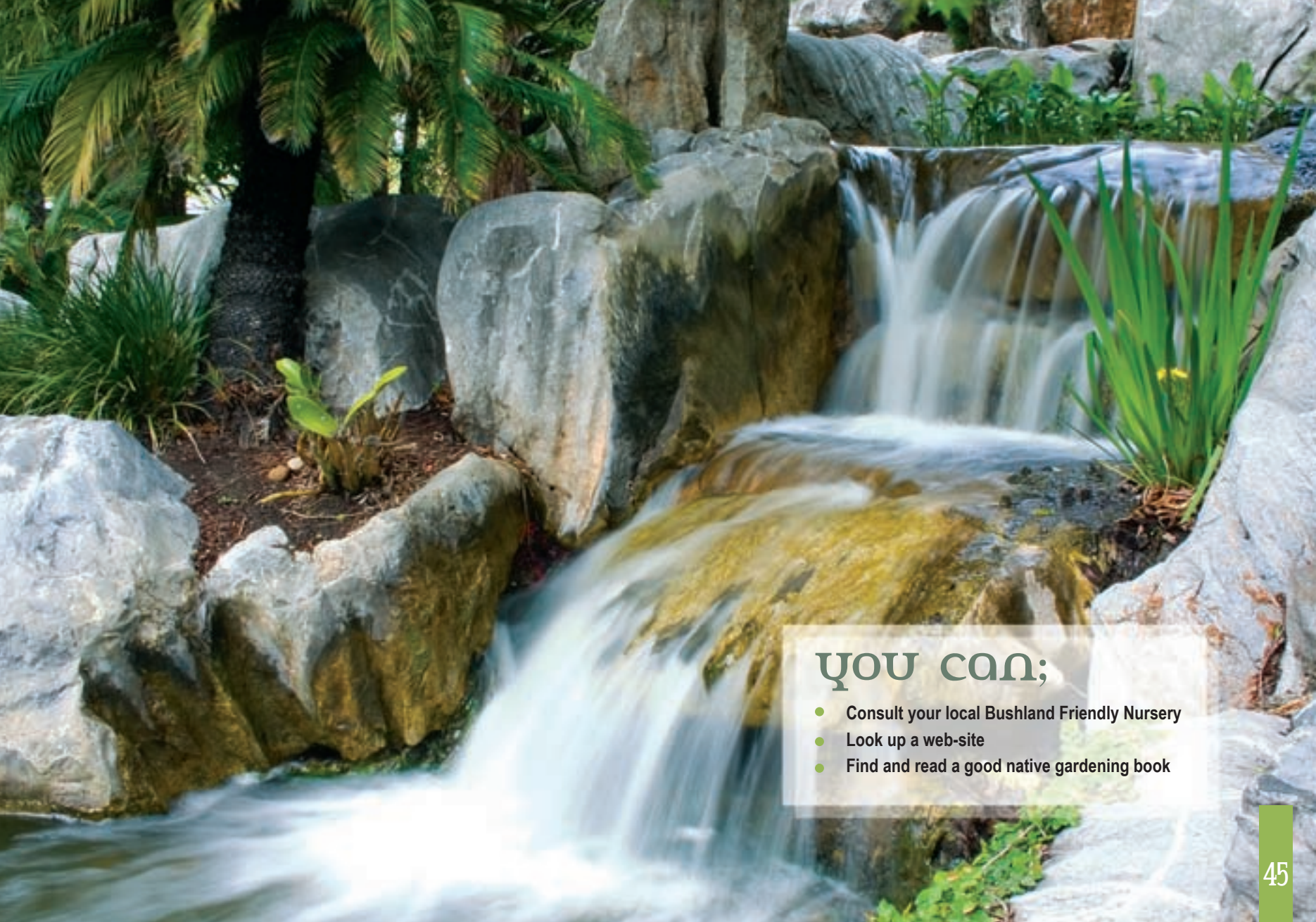
NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

<http://www.npws.nsw.gov.au>

Save Water <http://savewater.com.au>

Society for Growing Australian Plants

<http://farrer.riv.csu.edu.au/ASGAP>



YOU CAN;

- Consult your local Bushland Friendly Nursery
- Look up a web-site
- Find and read a good native gardening book

ballina shire

URBAN GARDEN GUIDE

A simple guide on the why, how and what to plant in urban gardens in the Ballina Shire.

WHY TO USE THIS GUIDE

- Save money by using less water in your garden
- Save time and energy - less mowing and weeding
- Have a healthier garden during hot and dry periods
- No need to worry about your garden when on holidays
- Discover new and interesting environmentally friendly plants
- Provide food and habitat for native animals
- Protect the local environment

