

# Seedling Giveaway Booklet

The A-Z of information about the  
seedlings available and taking  
care of them at home

# Tips for taking care of your new seedlings:



1. Water 1 – 2 times per week using no more than 5L at a time. The plant won't use excess water.
2. Place good quality mulch around the seedling to decrease soil temperature surrounding the plant and help the soil retain water between waterings.
3. Create a well (mulch ring) around the seedling to help the plant retain water and prevent runoff.
4. Only fertilise your plant if it shows signs of nutrient deficiency (e.g. yellowing). There's no need to fertilise in Winter.
5. Ensure all roots and some stems are covered with soil when planting, as exposed roots will die.
6. Don't be afraid to lightly massage the seedling pot before planting. This allows roots to spread more effectively.
7. Try to mimic rainfall when watering, pouring water from different heights and angles all over the plant.
8. After a few years, prune if necessary. Most natives without defence mechanisms (e.g. spikes) quickly reshoot after natural pruning from herbivores. Pruning will encourage rapid new growth.



**Learn more about trees and find this booklet online:**



# Marri

(*Corymbia Calophylla*)

**Other names:**

Port Gregory Gum

**Origin:**

South-west WA  
(local native)

**Height & Spread:**

15m x 8m

**Growth rate:**

Moderate

**Shape:**

Tall tree with broad  
and dense canopy

**Description:**

The Marri is a large and dense evergreen tree, common in Mandurah. Creamy white (or pink) flowers are followed by fruits called "Honky Nuts".

**Flowering period:**

Summer - Autumn  
*Boonaroo - Djiran*

**Cultivation and Use:**

Tall Marris provide great shade and protection from winds in medium to large backyards.

**Soil:** Suitable for sandy soils

**Water:** Drought tolerant. 1-2 times per week until established

**Sun:** Full sun

**Benefits to Wildlife:**

Marri seeds, flowers and nectar are a major food source for all three local Black Cockatoo species and attract many other bird and insects. Their dense canopies provide important refuges for wildlife on hot summer days and hollows are also habitat for birds, reptiles and mammals.

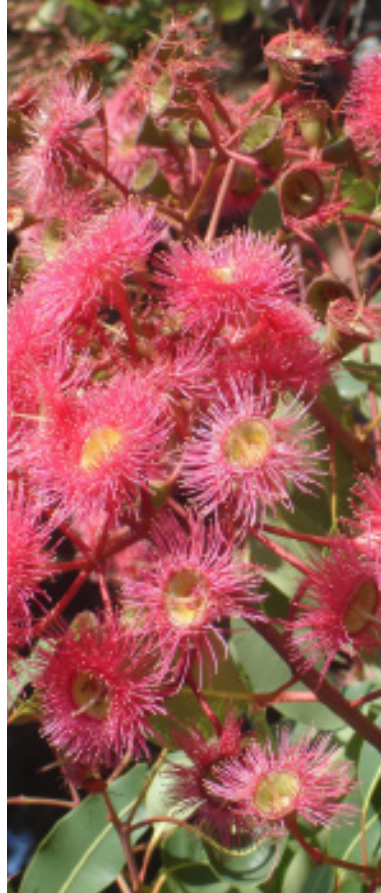
**Did you know?**

- Marri is the Noongar word for blood, named for it's blood-like sap traditionally used for medicinal purposes and tanning hides.
- The distinctive gumnuts produced by Marri trees inspired the stories about the Gumnut Babies "Snugglepot & Cuddlepie".



# Red Flowering Gum

(*Corymbia ficifolia*)



**Other names:**  
Fig-leaved Gum  
Red Bloodwood

**Origin:**  
WA's southern coast

**Height & Spread:**  
9m x 5m

**Growth rate:**  
Slow

**Shape:**  
Small-medium tree

**Flowering period:**  
Summer  
*Birak - Boonaroo*

## Description:

The Red Flowering Gum develops into a highly ornamental, medium sized tree with a rounded canopy. This gum is famous for its clusters of vibrant red blossoms.

## Cultivation and Use:

An ideal backyard tree, the Red Flowering Gum is widely grown across Australia, and suited to variety of garden styles. It is a suitable tree for coastal areas.

**Soil:** Most soils, well drained

**Water:** Moderately drought tolerant. 1-2 times per week until established

**Sun:** Full sun to part shade

## Benefits to Wildlife:

The showy, nectar filled flowers are attractive to a wide variety of birds and insects to feed on the nectar and the fruits and seeds are consumed by several parrot species.

The flower is also a food source for the Carnaby's Cockatoo.



# *Eremophila glabra* 'Kalgoorlie'

**Other names:**

Fuschia Emu Bush

**Origin:**

Western Australian  
(Kalgoorlie) native

**Height & Spread**

1m x 2m

**Growth rate:** Fast**Shape:**

Low shrub

**Flowering period:**

Spring - Summer  
*Djilba - Birak*

**Description:**

*Eremophila glabra* is a small shrub which typically grows in dry, open woodlands, but is also great for the garden. This variety has a bright gold to red flower which reflects the colour of the Kalgoorlie dirt, and is in bloom much of the year.

**Cultivation and Use:**

This shrub is a hardy plant that tolerates tough conditions like drought, frost, salt and alkaline soils. It can be used as a taller ground cover or in between larger shrubs or trees.

*Eremophila glabra* can be short-lived but propagates well from cuttings.

**Soil:** Most well drained soils

**Water:** Drought tolerant. 1-2 times per week until established

**Sun:** Full sun

**Benefits to Wildlife:**

The long colourful flowers and nectar help create a bird and insect attracting garden.

# Snake Vine

(*Hibbertia scandens*)



## Description:

*Hibbertia scandens* is a climber and scrambler with stems reaching 4-5m long and large bright yellow gold flowers for most of the year.

## Cultivation and Use:

This plant can be used as a ground cover for garden or verge to stabilise soil and prevent weeds, as a climber, or planted in a pot. It is a hardy plant that can tolerate salty winds and tough coastal conditions, however can be sensitive to colder conditions. They grow well in most soils and have been known to grow on sandy dunes.

**Soil:** Most well drained soils

**Water:** Moderately drought tolerant. 1-2 times per week until established

**Sun:** Full sun

## Benefits to Wildlife:

Flowers attract pollinators such as bees, butterflies, and other insects. The broad leaves also make a good shelter for small lizards.

## Did you know?

- These plants at the coast may be hairier than their in-land counterparts.

## Other names:

Climbing Guinea  
Flower Golden Guinea  
Vine

## Origin:

Australian native

## Height & Spread

0.5-1m x 2-5m

## Growth rate:

Fast

## Shape:

Ground cover/vine

## Flowering period:

Spring-Summer

*Djilba* - Boonaroo



# Melaleuca conothamnoides



## Other names:

Wheatbelt  
honeymyrtle

## Origin:

Southwest WA  
native

## Height & Spread

1.5m x 1.5m

## Growth rate:

Fast-moderate

## Shape:

Small sprawling  
shrub

## Flowering period:

Spring  
*Djilba-Kambarang*

## Description:

A small shrub which produces round clusters of bright pink flowers in Spring, attracting many pollinators. It is also known for its relatively large green leaves. Its small size makes it suitable for any size garden or verge.

## Cultivation and Use:

A low maintenance plant, it is a good option to cover areas between larger plants or form a low native hedge. Naturally it is mainly found in drier sandy or gravelly soils so would suit a garden with these qualities.

**Soil:** Sandy, well drained soils

**Water:** Drought tolerant. 1-2 times per week until established

**Sun:** Full sun to part shade

## Benefits to Wildlife:

Bright flowers attract nectar feeding birds and pollinators such as bees, butterflies and other insects.

## Did you know?

- *Melaleuca conothamnoides* is part of the *Myrtaceae* or 'myrtle' family which is known for their fragrant oils.

# Rottneest Island Teatree

(*Melaleuca lanceolata*)

**Other names:**

Moonah

**Origin:** Southern  
Australian native

**Height & Spread**  
7m x 3m

**Shape:**

Tall shrub or small  
tree

**Flowering period:**

Summer

*Birak-Bunuru*

**Description:**

A shrub or tree which produces many cream bottlebrushes during summer and is well-suited to windy, coastal conditions.

**Cultivation and Use:**

A great windbreak or privacy screen, it is a good addition to your native garden that will block other weeds and plants from growing underneath it.

**Soil:** Sandy, alkaline soils

**Water:** Drought tolerant. 1-2 times per week until established

**Sun:** Full sun to part shade

**Benefits to Wildlife:**

Its flowers attract nectar feeding birds and pollinators such as bees, butterflies and other insects.

**Did you know?**

- *Melaleuca lanceolata* is part of the *Myrtaceae* or 'myrtle' family which is known for their fragrant oils.



# Creeping Myoporum

(*Myoporum parvifolium*)



**Origin:** Australian native

**Height & Spread**  
1.5m x 1.5m

**Growth rate:**  
Fast-moderate

**Shape:**  
Small sprawling shrub

**Flowering period:**  
Spring - Summer  
*Djilba-Birak*

## **Description:**

A hardy shrub or groundcover that produces many small, white flowers and enjoys a range of soil and sun/shade conditions.

## **Cultivation and Use:**

A low maintenance plant that is an excellent groundcover in coastal gardens and suppresses weeds.

**Soil:** Sandy to clay soils

**Water:** Drought tolerant. 1-2 times per week until established

**Sun:** Full sun to part shade

## **Benefits to Wildlife:**

Its flowers attract nectar feeding birds.

# *Scaevola aemula* 'Purple Fan Fair'

**Origin:**

Western Australian native

**Height & Spread**

0.3m x 1.5m

**Growth rate:**

Fast

**Shape:**

Ground cover

**Flowering period:**

Spring - Summer

*Djilba - Birak*

**Description:**

*Scaevola aemula* 'Purple Fan Fare' is a low-growing ground cover that has bright green foliage and presents large clusters of purple fan-shaped flowers.

**Cultivation and Use:**

A small sprawling plant this species is suitable for any garden size, pot or hanging basket, and can be used in gaps between larger plants or to add colour to your verge. It suited to mass plantings to create a colourful carpet over a large area.

Flowers are most common and vibrant in Spring and Summer but with care you could see flowers all year round.

It is tolerant of many soil types and dry conditions but requires protection from frost. Its natural habitat is coastal areas so will be best suited gardens in this area.

**Soil:** Most well drained soils

**Water:** Drought tolerant. 1-2 times per week until established

**Sun:** Full sun

**Benefits to Wildlife:**

Large colourful flowers attract birds, bees, butterflies and other insects.



# Coastal Rosemary

(*Westringia dampieri*)



## Description:

A small and dense shrub with silver foliage that is well-suited to coastal gardens.

## Cultivation and Use:

This low-maintenance plant is suitable as a ground cover between larger shrubs and to stabilise soils and prevent erosion on retaining walls, slopes and verges. It can also be planted in a pot. Tolerant of wind, sea spray, and some frost, this hardy plant is great for coastal gardens or verges of any size.

**Soil:** Well-drained, sandy, alkaline soils

**Water:** Moderately drought tolerant. 1-2 times per week until established

**Sun:** Full sun to part shade

## Benefits to Wildlife:

Flowers attract pollinators such as bees, butterflies and other insects. With dense foliage, this ground cover may provide a refuge for small lizards.

## Other names:

Coastal Rosemary  
Native Rosemary

## Origin:

West Australian  
native

## Height & Spread:

0.3m

## Growth rate:

Moderate

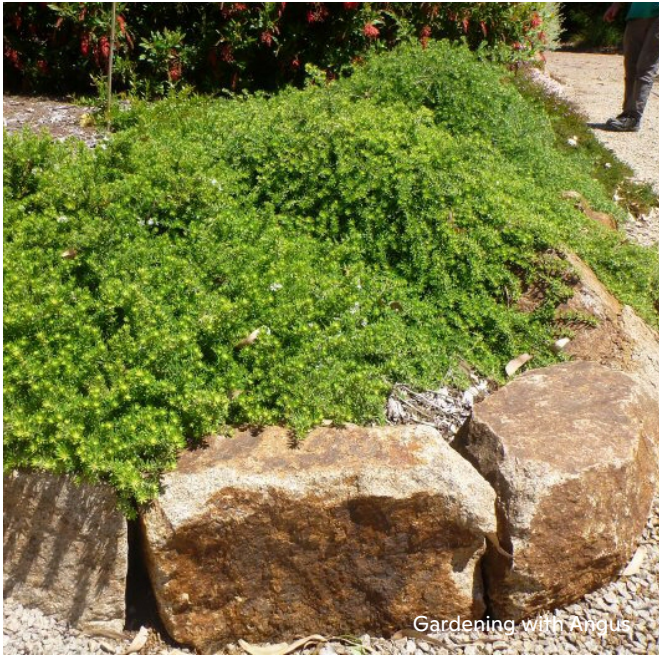
## Shape:

Groundcover/low  
shrub

## Flowering period:

Winter - Summer  
*Mookaroo* -  
*Boonaroo*

# *Westringia fruticosa* prostrate



## Description:

*Westringia fruticosa* prostrate is a hardy, low-growing ground cover that produces dainty, speckled white star shaped flowers throughout most of the year.

## Cultivation and Use:

Suitable as a ground cover between larger shrubs and to stabilise soils and prevent erosion on retaining walls, slopes and verges. It can also be planted in a pot. Tolerant of wind, sea spray, and some frost, this hardy plant is great for coastal gardens or verges of any size.

**Soil:** Most well drained soils

**Water:** Moderately drought tolerant  
1-2 times per week until established

**Sun:** Full sun to part shade

## Benefits to Wildlife:

Flowers attract pollinators such as bees, butterflies and other insects. With dense foliage, this ground cover may provide a refuge for small lizards.

## Other names:

Coastal Rosemary  
Native Rosemary

## Origin:

Australian native

## Height & Spread:

0.3m

## Growth rate:

Moderate

## Shape:

Groundcover/low shrub

## Flowering period:

Winter - Summer  
*Mookaroo* -  
*Boonaroo*



# *Westringia fruticosa* variegated



**Other names:**  
Coastal Rosemary  
Native Rosemary

**Origin:** Australian native

**Height & Spread:**  
1.5m x 1.5m

**Growth rate:**  
Moderate

**Shape:**  
Small boxy shrub

**Flowering period:**  
Spring  
*Djilba - Kambarang*

## **Description:**

*Westringia frusticosa* variegated is a shrub with mottled cream and green foliage and purple-speckled white flowers. The flowers are produced most easily in Spring but with care flowers can be produced all year round.

## **Cultivation and Use:**

This species suits coastal environments due to its preference of well-drained soil, although it tolerates most soil types.

A small to media size it is suitable for any sized garden. Planted in multiples it can form a native hedge for shade, wind screening and privacy.

**Soil:** Most well drained soils

**Water:** Drought tolerant. 1-2 times per week until established

**Sun:** Full sun to part shade

## **Benefits to Wildlife:**

Flowers attract pollinators such as bees, butterflies and other insects. With dense foliage, this ground cover may provide a refuge for smaller mammals or lizards.