



Planting Guide Mitcham Hills and Plains

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MITCHAM HILLS AREA

The following list is comprised of plants indigenous to the hills area of Mitcham, taken from information compiled by Solveig Gilles as part of a vegetation assessment of the region. The use of these plants within a landscape will be in line with biodiversity guidelines. All plants listed below are commercially available.

Trees

Acacia melanoxylon (Blackwood) - Tree 10 – 20 metres in height with a rounded, dense canopy. Creamy – yellow flowers appear in spring. Favours deep, moist soils.

Acacia pycnantha (Golden Wattle) - Fast growing, bushy tree 8 metres in height. This tree has a spectacular, fragrant floral display in late winter (Australia's floral emblem). It will thrive in poor soil but is often relatively short lived when grown under cultivation.

Acacia retinoides (Wirilda) - Small tree to 6 metres in height of shapely appearance, it will flower for most of the year.

Allocasuarina verticillata (Drooping Sheoak) - Small, rounded tree to 5 metres. Attractive weeping appearance, golden – orange flowers appear in spring.

Callitris preissii (Southern Cypress Pine) - A mature height of approx 10 metres this tree grows with a uniform shape and is a attractive specimen. Will tolerate most soil types, poorer soils will result in a smaller bushier specimen.

Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum) - This is the most widely distributed of Eucalypts, occurring in all mainland states. It is a fast growing, long lived tree, flowering during summer and will tolerate most soil types. This is a very large majestic tree, to heights of 40 metres, this species is notorious for dropping large limbs and should be considered for planting only in a park setting.

Eucalyptus cosmophylla (Cup Gum) - Short, thick set tree to 4 metres, generally a low branched bushy tree. Very hardy with dark grey – green leaves and white flowers in the spring.

Eucalyptus fasciculosa (Pink Gum) - Variable tree to 8 metres, branches are often twisted in appearance, smooth pink – grey trunk. Large bunches of white – cream flowers appear in winter and spring.

Eucalyptus leucoxylon (South Australian Bluegum) - A large tree to 25 metres, pale trunk and an open canopy. Flowers range from cream to deep red in autumn – winter. Is a very adaptable tree which will tolerate most soil types.

Eucalyptus microcarpa (Grey Box) - A variable tree with a height of 6 and 20 metres, it has a rough, fissured trunk and creamy – white flowers which in late summer. Will adapt to most soil types and has a spreading, open canopy.

Eucalyptus obliqua (Messmate Stringybark) - Large tree 25 metres, dark fibrous bark on trunk and branches. Glossy dark green leaves, small groups of cream – white flowers appear in summer to early winter.

Eucalyptus porosa (Mallee Box) - A rough barked tree vary from 6 to 12 metres depending on soil quality. Has white flowers occurring in summer, it will tolerate all soil types and it's spreading habit provides excellent shade.

Eucalyptus rubida (Candlebark Gum) - Tall, tree to 30 metres, straight trunk with white, waxy bark. Prefers fertile soils and a dependable water supply. Inconspicuous white flowers appear in summer.

Eucalyptus viminalis (Manna Gum) - Tall, spreading tree to 30 metres, deciduous grey bark is shed in long strips. One of the Eucalypts favoured by Koalas. White flowers appear in summer.

Pittosporum phylliraeoides (Native Apricot) - A handsome, gracious tree to 12 metres with a weeping habit. It has a pale grey trunk and sparse, slender branches which often droop to ground level. Flowers are pale yellow in summer, are followed by attractive orange fruit resembling a small apricot. This tree is easily cultivated and will tolerate a wide range of soil types and climatic conditions.

Tall Shrubs

Acacia paradoxa (Kangaroo Thorn) - Bushy shrub 3 metres, tolerates a wide range of conditions, yellow flowers in winter and spring. This plant has two sharp spines at the base of each leaf which should be taken into consideration when choosing a planting location.

Banksia Marginata (Silver Banksia) - Bushy shrub 4 metres, smooth sided leaves are dark green with a pale underside. Yellow or orange flowers are grouped and form a tall, stiff, cylindrical brush all year round.

Dodonaea viscosa (Hop Bush) - Erect shrub 3 metres, thin stems with bright green, sticky leaves. It will tolerate a wide range of conditions and has green flowers which occur in spring and early summer.

Hakea carinata (Hakea) - Erect, untidy shrub to 2 metres, prefers well drained soils. White flowers in spring.

Melaleuca decussata (Totem Poles) - Slender shrub 2 metres, leaves grow in pairs and are blue – green. Grows in damp soil. Flowers are pink and appear in clustered spikes along the branches in spring and early summer.

Xanthorrhoea semiplana (Yacca) - A striking appearance with a thick, woody trunk 2 metres in height which is topped with a dense skirt of long, blue-green leaves. Flowering spikes which extends 2 metres from the top of the plant.

Low Shrubs

Acacia acinacea (Wreath Wattle) - Shapely, showy bush 1.5 metres, it will withstand a wide range of conditions and is particularly attractive during spring when every branch is covered with a mass of bright yellow flowers.

Acacia myrtifolia (Myrtle Wattle) - Small shrub 1 metre, branches have a red tinge, leaves bright green with yellow markings. Bright yellow flowers form a ball in winter and spring.

Astroloma conostephioides (Flame Heath) - Erect, branched shrub 1.5 metres, sharply pointed leaves are blue – green in colour. Bright red, hanging flowers appear from autumn to spring.

Astroloma humifusum (Native Cranberry) - Ground hugging shrub, pointy blue – green leaves. Bright red, upward facing flowers appear all year round.

Bursaria spinosa (Sweet Bursaria) - Bushy, branched shrub 2 metres, olive-green leaves, able to tolerate a wide range of conditions. Large numbers of fragrant, white flowers appear in summer.

Calytrix tetragona (Common Fringe Myrtle) - Small, bushy shrub 1 metre, tolerate all soil conditions. Masses of white or pink flowers appear in clusters in late winter.

Correa alba (White Correa) - Spreading shrub 1 metre, green leaves are covered in fine hairs. White flowers appear from autumn to winter.

Correa glabra (Rock Correa) - Shrub 1 metre, smooth leaves have a lemon fragrance when crushed, pendulous, red flowers appear in winter.

Correa pulchella (Native Fuschia) - Small shrub 0.5 metres, pale red flowers appear on slender stalks in winter.

Daviesia ulcifolia (Gorse Bitter Pea) Shrub 2 metres with stiff branches, leaves are narrow and sharply pointed. Yellow flowers appear in groups along the stem in winter and spring.

Dillwynia hispida (Red Parrot Pea) - Slender shrub 1 metre, yellow-orange flowers appear in spring.

Eutaxia microphylla (Mallee Bush Pea) – Twiggy shrub 1 metre, blue-green leaves, orange-red flowers in spring.

Goodenia amplexans (Clasping Goodenia) - Spreading shrub 1.5 metres, heart shaped leaves are sticky and clasp the stem. Yellow flowers in spring and summer.

Goodenia ovata (Hop Goodenia) - Several slender stems grow upward from the base to 1 to 2 metres. Yellow flowers occur most of the year.

Grevillea lavandulacea (Lavender Grevillea) - Small, sprawling shrub 1 metre, leaves are variable in shape and size. Red flowers are present for most of the year.

Hakea rugosa (Dwarf Hakea) - Delicate, spreading shrub 1 metre, adaptable to most conditions. White or cream flowers in winter and spring.

Hibbertia sericea (Silky Guinea Flower) - Shrub 0.5 metres, leaves are covered in fine hairs giving a soft appearance. Yellow flowers appear in spring.

Leptorhynchos squamatus (Scaly Buttons) - Herb 0.5 metres with several upright stems, leaves are rolled downwards and are covered in fine hairs. Yellow daisy flowers appear in spring and early summer.

Olearia ramulosa (Twiggy Daisy Bush) - Erect, much branched shrub 2 metres, dark green leaves with white underside. This is a very adaptable plant which produces white flowers all year round.

Pultenaea acerosa (Bristly Bush Pea) - Branched rigid shrub 1 metre, stiff leaves are sharply pointed. Yellow flowers with red markings appear in clusters on side branches during spring and early summer.

Pultenaea largiflorens (Twiggy Bush Pea) – Shrub 1.5 metres, wedge shaped leaves are folded inwards. Spectacular red, orange and mauve flowers occur in winter and spring.

Rhagodia candolleana (Seaberry Saltbush) - Sprawling shrub 1 metre, leaves dark green with white underside. Green flowers form a spray in summer and turn into fleshy, red fruit.

Vittadinia australasica (Vittadinia) - Rigid shrub 1 metre, leaves and stems sticky to touch. Blue or purple flowers are present for most of the year.

Grasses

Carex tereticaulis

Cyperus vaginatus (Stiff Flat Sedge)

Danthonia setacea (Bristly Wallaby Grass)

Dianella revoluta (Black Anther Flax Lilly)

Juncus flavidus (Yellow Rush)

Lomandra multiflora (Hard Mat Rush)

Stipa elegantissima (Elegant Spear Grass)

Themeda triandra (Kangaroo Grass)

Poa crassicaudex (Thick Stemmed Tussock Grass)

Ground Cover

Adiantum aethiopicum

Anthropodium strictum (Chocolate Lilly)

Atriplex suberecta (Lagoon Saltbush)

Brunonia australis (Blue Pincushion)

Bulbine bulbosa (Bulbine Lilly)

Burchardia umbellata (Milkmaids)

Calostemma purpureum (Pink Garland Lilly)

Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia (Annual Rock Fern)

Clematis microphylla (Old Man's Beard)

Gonocarpus elatus (Hill Raspwort)

Goodenia blackiana (Native primrose)

Goodenia geniculata (Bent Goodenia)

Hardenbergia violacea (Native Lilac)

Einadia nutans (Climbing Saltbush)

Kennedia prostrata (Scarlet Runner)

Lavatera plebeia (Australian Hollyhock)

Leptorhynchos squamatus (Scaly Buttons)

Linum marginale (Native Flax)

Lotus australis (Austral Trefoil)

Microtis unifolia (Common Onion Orchid)

Psoralea australasica (Native Scurf Pea)

Psoralea parva (Small Scurf Pea)

Ranunculus lappaceus (Native Buttercup)

Scaevola albida (Pale Fanflower)

Senecio hypoleucus (Pale Groundsell)

Vittadinia australasica (Sticky New Holland Daisy)

Wahlenbergia stricta (Tall Bluebell)

MITCHAM PLAINS AREA

The following list is comprised of plants indigenous to the plains area of Mitcham, taken from information compiled by Darrell Kraehenbuehl. The use of these plants within a landscape will be in line with biodiversity guidelines. All plants listed below are commercially available.

Trees

Acacia melanoxylon (Blackwood) - Tree 10 – 20 metres with a rounded, dense canopy. Creamy – yellow flowers in Spring. Favours deep, moist soils.

Acacia pycnantha (Golden Wattle) - Fast growing, bushy tree 8 metres in height. Has a spectacular, fragrant floral display from late winter (Australia's floral emblem). Thrives in poor soils but is short lived when grown under cultivation.

Acacia retinoides (Wirilda) - Small tree 6 metres in of shapely appearance, although not particularly showy, it will flower for most of the year.

Allocasuarina verticillata (Drooping Sheoak) - Small rounded tree 5 metres. Attractive weeping appearance, golden–orange flowers in spring.

Callitris preissii (Southern Cypress Pine) - Mature height of approximately 10 metres this tree grows with a uniform shape and is attractive. It will tolerate most soil types, poorer soils will result in a smaller bushier specimen.

Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum) - This is the most widely distributed of all the Eucalypts, occurring in all mainland states. It is a fast growing, extremely long lived tree, flowering during summer and will tolerate most soil types. This is a very large majestic tree, it may attain heights of up to 40 metres, this species is notorious for dropping large limbs and should be considered for planting only in a park setting.

Eucalyptus leucoxylon (South Australian Bluegum) A large tree to 25 metres, it has pale trunk and an open canopy. Flowers range from cream to deep red in autumn – winter. Is very adaptable which will tolerate most soil types.

Eucalyptus microcarpa (Grey Box) - A variable tree with a mature height between 6 - 20 metres, it has a rough, fissured trunk and creamy – white flowers late summer. Adapts to most soil types and has a spreading, open canopy.

Eucalyptus porosa (Mallee Box) - A rough barked tree vary from 6 to 12 metres depending on the soil quality. Has white flowers mostly in summer, it will tolerate all soil types and it's spreading habit provides excellent shade.

Pittosporum phylliraeoides (Native Apricot) - A handsome, gracious tree growing 12 metres with a weeping habit. It has a pale grey trunk and sparse, slender branches which often droop to ground level. It's flowers are pale yellow in summer, followed by attractive orange fruit resembling a small apricot. Is easily cultivated and will tolerate a wide range of soil types and climatic conditions.

Tall Shrubs

Acacia Dodonaefolia (Hop Bush Wattle) - Tall, slender shrub 5 metres with upward curving branches, it has very sticky leaves and yellow flowers which occur in winter and spring.

Acacia paradoxa (Kangaroo Thorn) - Bushy shrub 3 metres tolerates a range of conditions, rich yellow flowers in winter and spring. This plant has two very sharp spines at the base of each leaf which should be taken into consideration when choosing a planting location.

Callisternon seiberi (River Bottlebrush) - Large shrub 4 metres with branches which droop slightly. Pale yellow flowers in summer.

Dodonaea viscosa (Hop Bush) - Shrub 3 metres, it has thin stems with bright green, sticky leaves. It will tolerate a range of conditions and has green flowers which occur in spring and early summer.

Leptospermum lanigerum (Silky Tea Tree) - Upright shrub 4 metres, many branches with soft, blue-green, silky leaves. It has a simple white flower occurring in spring and summer and prefers areas with a good water supply.

Melaleuca brevifolia (Short Leaved Honey Myrtle) - Bushy shrub 2 metres, flowers are bottlebrush like, white and occur in spring. This plant will tolerate very harsh conditions.

Myoporum montanum (Water Bush) - Very tough shrub 2 metres, small white flowers with purple spots are replaced with small purple berries.

Xanthorrhoea semiplana (Yacca) - Has a striking appearance with a thick, woody trunk to 2 metres is topped with a dense skirt of long, blue-green leaves. Flowering spikes which extend 2 metres from the top of the plant.

Low Shrubs

Acacia acinacea (Wreath Wattle)- Shapely, showy bush to 1.5 metres, will withstand a range of conditions and is attractive during spring when every branch is covered with a mass of bright yellow flowers.

Acacia victoriae (Elegant Wattle) - Tall, dense shrub 3 metres with blue or pale green leaves, tolerates most conditions. It has very prickly leaves which should be taken into consideration when choosing a planting location.

Adriana klotzchii (Coast Bitter Bush) - Large, spreading shrub 2 metres, it has dark green glossy leaves with a white underside. Pink flowers appear in spring.

Atriplex semibaccata (Berry Saltbush) - Low spreading plant 1 metre, blue-green leaves, succulent red and green fruit appear in summer.

Bursaria spinose (Sweet Bursaria) - Bushy, branched shrub 2 metres, olive-green leaves, able to tolerate a wide range of conditions. Large numbers of fragrant, white flowers appear in summer.

Calytrix tetragona (Common Fringe Myrtle) - Small, bushy shrub 1 metre, able to tolerate all soil conditions. Masses of white or pink flowers in clusters in winter.

Correa glabra (Rock Correa) - Shrub to 1 metre, smooth leaves have a lemon fragrance when crushed, pendulous, red flowers appear in winter.

Dillwynia hispida (Red Parrot Pea) - Slender erect shrub 1 metre, yellow-orange flowers appear in spring.

Eutaxia microphylla (Mallee Bush Pea) - Twiggy shrub 1 metre, blue-green leaves, orange-red flowers in spring.

Goodenia amplexans (Clasping Goodenia) - Spreading shrub 1.5 metres, heart shaped leaves are sticky and clasp the stem. Yellow flowers in spring and summer.

Goodenia ovata (Hop Goodenia) - Several slender stems grow upward from the base to 1 to 2 metres. Yellow flowers occur most of the year.

Maireana brevifolia (Short Leaved Bluebush) - Shrub 1 metre, leaves are tiny, succulent and blue-green in colour. Pink flowers occur in summer.

Olearia ramulosa (Twiggy Daisy Bush) - Branched shrub 2 metres, dark green leaves with white underside. This is a very adaptable plant which produces white flowers all year round.

Pultenaea largiflorens (Twiggy Bush Pea) - Shrub to 1.5 metres, wedge shaped leaves folded inwards. Spectacular red, orange and mauve flowers in winter & spring.

Grasses

Cyperus gymnocaulos (Spiny Flat Sedge)

Cyperus vaginatus (Stiff Flat Sedge)

Dianella revoluta (Black Anther Flax Lilly)

Dichanthium sericeum (Silky Bluegrass)

Isolepis nodosa (Knobby Clubrush)

Juncus flavidus (Yellow Rush)

Juncus kraussii (Sea Rush)

Lomandra multiflora (Hard Mat Rush)

Neurachne alopecuroidea (Fox Tail Mulga Grass)

Themeda triandra (Kangaroo Grass)

Poa crassicaudex (Thick Stemmed Tussock Grass)

Ground Cover

Anthropodium strictum (Chocolate Lilly)

Atriplex suberecta (Lagoon Saltbush)

Calocephalus citreus (Lemon Beauty Heads)

Calostemma purpureum (Pink Garland Lilly)

Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia (Annual Rock Fern)

Goodenia albiflora (White Goodenia)

Hardenbergia violacea (Native Lilac)

Einadia nutans (Climbing Saltbush)

Kennedia prostrata (Scarlet Runner)

Lavatera plebeia (Australian Hollyhock)

Leptorhynchus squamatus (Scaly Buttons)

Linum marginale (Native Flax)

Lobelia olata (Angled Lobelia)

Lotus australis (Austral Trefoil)

Psoralea australasica (Native Scurf Pea)

Psoralea parva (Small Scurf Pea)

Ranunculus lappaceus (Native Buttercup)

Scaevola albida (Pale Fanflower)

Senecio hypoleucus (Pale Groundsell)

Teucrium racemosum (Grey Germander)

Vittadinia australasica (Sticky New Holland Daisy)

Wahlenbergia stricta (Tall Bluebell)