

Free Tree list – 2021

Eucalyptus cladocaly (Sugar Gum)

Small to tall, shady tree, smooth bark, shedding to ground-level, producing a smooth, mottled creamy-yellow, brown and blue-grey trunk, white flowers in summer.



Hardenbergia violacea rosea (Happy wanderer)

Pink Coral Pea or Native Sarsaparilla. Vigorous small shrub or climber to 1.2m high x 1-2m wide. With pink pea flowers in winter and spring. Respond to hard pruning to improve shape and form. Can be trained to climb. Attracts native butterflies, caterpillar food source.



Eucalyptus torquata (Coral Gum)

Small to medium spreading native tree with rough grey to black bark on the trunk and larger branches. The bark flakes rather than peels. Leaves are lanceolate and grey-green in colour. Flowers are large and normally coral-pink in colour.

Mature size 6 x 3m



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Grevillea- Red Sunset

A very useful low and naturally dense and rounded growing small shrub, growing to 1 metre high and 2 metres wide. It has red to orange spider type flowers, which are very attractive to nectar eating birds and insects, produced in profusion in winter and spring.



Eucalyptus forrestiana (Fuscia Gum)

Ornamental small tree up to 4m high with bright red cap and yellow flowers appearing in summer and fall. The pear-shaped fruit is red. Prefers well drained sandy soils. It is drought and frost tolerant and limited waterlogging. Useful small tree for gardens and parks and for windbreaks.



Westringia fruticosa - coastal rosemary

Dense fine foliage dotted with masses of small white or pale lilac flowers. This native is commonly called coastal rosemary due to its similarity in growth habit, slender foliage, and preferred conditions to Mediterranean rosemary. 'Fruticosa' means shrubby, and this species form will grow into a large shrub if left unclipped. The flowers are white, hairy and have the upper petal divided into two lobes. They also have orange-to-purple spots on their bottom half.



Correa scabridula (Native Fuschia)

Flowering ornamental shrub for planting singly in mixed plantings or grouped as an understory or low informal screen or hedge. Requires well-drained soils. Prolific flowering attracts nectar eating native birds. Up to 1.2m



Agonis flexuosa

flexuosa occurs mainly as a small and robust tree, usually less than 10 metres tall, although it may grow to 15 metres. It has fibrous brown bark, long narrow dull-green leaves, and tightly clustered inflorescences of small white flowers in the axes. It grows in a weeping habit, and looks remarkably like the weeping willow from a distance. Leaves are narrow and reach a length of 150mm. It is most readily identified by the powerful odour of peppermint emitted when the leaves are crushed or torn. It flowers between August and December.



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Isolepis nodosa

This is a fast-growing plant and it can establish itself throughout your garden as it is a prolific seeder. Growing to a height of 1 m and spreading to 0.8 m, there are various forms of this species with some being more upright than others. It has fine, bright green rush-like foliage. The flowers themselves are insignificant but this monocotyledon forms attractive globular seed heads 1.5 cm across towards the tips of the foliage. Flowering occurs mid-spring to early summer. This adaptable rush will tolerate damp feet, but does grow successfully in all soil types, especially for situations that have coastal influences.



Scaevola – Mauve Clusters

Vibrant flowering native ground cover, plant in a sunny spot to enjoy the abundant small purple-blue flowers. Compact native ground cover featuring small purple-blue fan shaped flowers spring through summer. Establishes quickly and won't take over the garden.



Eremophila glabra

A variable low growing to medium sized shrub, with red, orange or yellow tubular flowers from autumn through to summer. It has grey green open foliage. Naturally occurring in inland arid areas through most states of Australia. Best suited to dry climates, but can be successful in temperate areas if given good drainage and a sunny spot. Tolerant of frost and drought.

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Eucalyptus albopurpurea (Purple flowered Mallee Box)

Small tree or mallee 5m high x 2m wide. Robust small tree with glossy green foliage and a well displayed profusion of mauve-pink flowers from August to January. Excellent small tree for gardens and general landscaping. Adaptable to most well-drained soils in a sunny position. Well suited to coastal soils. Drought, frost and salt tolerant.



Dianella brevicaulis

Dianella brevicaulis, commonly known as the Coast Flax-lily, is a tufted, rhizomatous, perennial herb with fibrous roots and blue-purple flowers. Its long leaves form a soft, green tussock which conceal the flowering stems. It grows to 0.5 m in height and prefers sandy soils



Dianella revolute

Dianella revoluta is a very hardy plant that can be grown in most areas of Australia. It has a clumping habit, the long linear leaves. It has a long flowering season, the flowers are a wonderful blue in colour,

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and the petals turn back revealing bright yellow anthers. The flowers are produced on wiry stems above the leaves and are followed by bright blue round fruit. Once established *Dianella* is frost and drought tolerant. These plants are often seen in mass plantings in public areas but they also can be used in rockeries or garden borders.



Eucalyptus petiolaris (Eyre Peninsula Blue Gum)

Eucalyptus petiolaris is a medium sized tree to around 25 m. The bark is retained on the lower trunk but the upper trunk and branches are smooth-barked and cream to grey in colour. Bell shaped yellow flower buds followed by pink flowers winter to summer. Prefers a well-drained moist soil in an open sunny position, drought and frost resistant.



Eucalyptus erythronema (Red-flowered Mallee)

A small to medium tree or mallee with olive green leaves, deep red flowers and bud caps and contrasting white powdery bark. An attractive feature tree for the garden with good form that attracts birds and pollinator insects. It grows from 3 to 6m high in full sun in sandy loam, gravelly loam, sandy clay, clay loam and clay. It tolerate drought and frost and can be pruned to maintain shape.



Myoporum parvifolium

Dense growing Australian native ground-cover with slender burgundy-purple foliage and masses of white flowers during summer. Great as a ground-cover trailing down embankments helping to control weeds in hard to reach places. Attracts birds. Prefers a full sun position to maintain colour. Plant in free draining soil rich in organic matter. Frost and drought hardy.



Senna artemisioides

Small woody shrub to 2m tall with a silvery appearance created by short white hairs on the branchlets and leaves. Leaves are pinnate, 2-4cm long with 4-8 pairs of leaflets. These are narrowly cylindrical, grey green or silvery, 1-4cm x 0.2-0.3cm. Bright yellow flowers about 1.5cm diameter are borne in small clusters in the leaf axils. These are followed by straight, brown pods 4-8cm x 1cm.

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Templetonia retusa

Known as cockies tongues or coral bush is a shrub in the family Fabaceae It grows up to 2 metres high, with leaves 15–40 millimetres long and 7–25 mm wide. Its flowers are normally a rich red colour, and are 25–40 mm long.



Lomandra longifolia – Basket Grass

Large fast-growing native lomandra with long green foliage, broader than most other lomandra species and growing in a fountain shape, and yellow flower spikes during spring. Ideal for erosion control on banks and slopes. Massed planting gives a great coverage and will smother out weeds in time. Native gardens and revegetation projects. Tolerates most soil types and planting conditions.



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