COASTAL PLANTS

suitable for south Western Australian gardens

WILDFLOWER SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Native plants suitable for Western Australian gardens series

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

We often think that growing plants near the coast must be problematic but if we think logically, plenty of plants grow in or near beach environments. In fact, the Western Australian coastline is home to 1,227 vascular plant species of which about 10% are classed as weeds. This is about the same number of species found in Great Britain alone!

Some of the elements that coastal plants have to face include strong winds, salt laden air, sand-blasting and sand erosion, low soil nutrients, high alkaline soils with a pH range from 8 - 9 and summer drought. Plants which grow naturally in this environment have evolved and adapted in these very harsh conditions in a way that non-coastal plants simply cannot. The uptake of iron is essential and coastal plants have found ways in which to do this in a highly alkaline environment by, it is posited but not clearly understood, acidifying the soil adjacent to the root surface. Plants from the Proteaceae and Ericaceae families which have evolved and adapted in acidic substrates have few members growing successfully in these conditions and attempts to do so are usually clearly evident in their leaves and stems which turn yellow indicating that not enough iron is present to sustain the plant which will eventually die or survive but not thrive under these conditions. The classic remedy has been to either feed the plant with some kind of nutrient or more commonly to amend the soil. While the effort in both these instances is commendable not to mention the expense, perhaps the best way forward to having a plant that doesn't belong at the coast is to grow it in a pot in a sheltered position away from wind and salt for greater success.

With all of the above in mind, it is entirely possible and advisable to grow plants in coastal gardens that have been successful in evolving to Western Australia's very harsh conditions. The selection contained herein are tough and able to withstand the rigors of coastal life as they belong to this environment. In addition, they are attractive to birds and insects and perhaps most importantly they are beautiful plants which will bring colour and life to your garden.

Compiled by the Grow Committee with thanks to Linda Mason, Kim Sarti, Sophie Xiang and Nancy Scade.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Acacia lasiocarpa var. *lasiocarpa*

- **Dense, compact or spreading shrub: 0.8 m H x 1 m W.**
- **Often has small spines along the branches which are a haven for the protection of small birds and animals.**
- **Sandy soils, sandy gravel, coastal dunes, flats and swamps.**
- **Masses of yellow flowers appear in May to October.**
- **Fern-like foliage.**
- **Drought resistant once established.**
- **Plant in a full sun to part-shade position.**
- **Great for low maintenance gardens and coastal gardens.**
- **Attracts and is pollinated by a wide range of insects.**

Sand	Gravel	Coastal	Moist

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Fabaceae.
- *Acacia lasiocarpa* was first formally described by the botanist George Bentham in 1837.
- Also known as 'Panjang' or 'Pajang' or 'Glow Wattle'.
- *A. lasiocarpa* is found from north of Kalbarri to Bunbury where the species favours primary to secondary dunes and limestone outcrops.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Acacia truncata – Angle-leaved Wattle

- **Dense, spiny, domed shrub: 0.5–2 m H x 1.5 m W.**
- **Sandy soils, coastal limestone and dunes.**
- **Abundant globe-shaped yellow flowers appear in June to September.**
- **Wedge-shaped leaves.**
- **Drought resistant once established.**
- **Plant in a full sun to part-shade position.**
- **Great for low maintenance and coastal gardens but needs protection from strong winds.**
- **Attracts and is pollinated by a wide range of insects.**

Sand **Coastal**

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Fabaceae.
- *Acacia truncata* was initially described as *Adiantum truncatum* by Nicolaas Laurens Burman in 1768 and first formally described as *A. truncata* by botanist Johann Centurius Hoffmannsegg in 1824.
- *A. truncata* is commonly known as the 'Angle-leaved Wattle' or 'West Coast Wattle'.
- *A. truncata* is found from Dongara to Busselton.
- This species is easily confused with *A. littorea* which is similar in appearance but has a sharp tip at the apex of the leaf.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Acacia xanthina – White-stemmed Acacia

- **Compact to erect tall shrub or small tree: 1–4 m H.**
- **Sandy soils, coastal limestone and grows adjacent to sand dunes.**
- **Abundant spherical yellow flowers appear in June to September.**
- **Bluish-green phyllodes with a prominent mid rib.**
- **Branches are white or greenish-white with many bends and twists.**
- **Drought resistant once established.**
- **Plant in a full sun to part-shade position.**
- **Great for low maintenance and coastal gardens but needs protection from strong winds, so plant in a protected position.**
- **Attracts and is pollinated by a wide range of insects.**
- **Seeds can be roasted and added to ice cream, bread and cakes.**

Sand **Coastal**

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Fabaceae.
- *Acacia xanthina* was first collected in 1839 by James Drummond and described by George Bentham in 1842.
- The specific name comes from the Green '*xanthos*' meaning 'yellow' and refers to the flowers.
- *A. xanthina* is commonly known as the 'White-stemmed Acacia'.
- *A. xanthina* is found from Fremantle to Shark Bay in the north.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Agonis flexuosa-West Australian Peppermint

- **Robust tree: usually to 10 m but can reach 15 m high.**
- **It grows taller in the south than in the north of its range.**
- **White or grey sand, sandy soils, laterite, limestone, coastal dunes and granite outcrops.**
- **White globular heads of flowers grow in the axils of the leaves and appear from August to December.**
- **Fibrous brown bark.**
- **Weeping, aromatic with narrow, dark green leaves to 150 mm which smell powerfully of peppermint when crushed.**
- **Drought resistant once established.**
- **Plant in a full sun position.**
- **Great for coastal gardens but not small gardens as the tree gives off a large amount of plant debris.**
- **Attracts and is pollinated by a wide range of insects.**

Sand **Gravel** **Coastal**

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Myrtaceae.
- *Agonis flexuosa* was originally placed in the genus *Leptospermum* by Sprengel in 1819 but Schauer placed it in *Agonis* in 1844.
- Two recognised varieties are:
  - *Agonis flexuosa* var. *flexuosa* found in coastal area of southwest WA and is common.
  - *Agonis flexuosa* var. *latifolia* is found west of Walpole to Cheyne Beach and also in the Stirling Range.
- The cultivar *A.* 'Nana' is a dwarf form that is commonly seen in Perth as a hedge.
- *A. flexuosa* is also known as the 'West Australian Peppermint' or 'Swan River Peppermint'. The Noongar peoples know the tree as Wanii, Wonnow, Wonong or Wannang.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Austrostipa elegantissima

- **Perennial grass in a rhizomatous tussock.**
- **Found in shrublands and heathlands.**
- **Often grows between shrubs where it can be supported by them.**
- **Erect stems to 2 m tall arising from an underground rhizome.**
- **Leaves are 50-150 mm long and 1-3 mm wide but often hidden among the foliage of a supporting plant.**
- **Flowers from August to January where the white flower heads become very conspicuous in the surrounding vegetation.**
- **Drought resistant once established.**
- **Plant in a full sun position.**
- **Great for coastal gardens as it is a highly decorative species with its attractive flower heads.**
- **Wind pollinated.**
- **Food source and habitat for small birds, butterflies and lizards. Caterpillar food plant for native butterfly species.**

Sand	Loam	Coastal	Clay

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Poaceae.
- First formally described by Jacques Labillardière as '*Stipa elegantissima*' in 1805 and assigned to the genus *Austrostipa* in 1996.
- This grass is used by Red-eared Firetails in the construction of their nests.
- *Austrostipa elegantissima* is commonly known as 'Feather Spear-grass' and is native to southern Australian from Western Australia to New South Wales.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Calothamnus quadrifidus
One-sided Bottlebrush

- Erect, compact to sprawling shrub: 0.8-2 m H.
- Tolerant of a wide range of soils and positions from secondary dunes and limestone outcrops.
- Found from Shark Bay to Israelite Bay and inland to the goldfields.
- Red flowers are produced in elongated clusters on branches that are 1-2 years old from June to December.
- Narrow, needle-like grey-green leaves to 2-5 cm long.
- Drought resistant once established.
- Plant in a full sun position.
- Great for coastal gardens but may need some protection from high winds.
- Can become woody with age and responds well to pruning.
- The flowers produce abundant nectar and are highly attractive to a variety of nectar-seeking birds and insects.

Adaptable	Sand	Gravel	Coastal

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Myrtaceae.
- First formally described in 1812 by Robert Brown from a specimen he collected at Lucky Bay near Esperance.
- In 2010, Alex George described eight sub-species which are recognised by the Western Australian Herbarium.
- *Calothamnus quadrifidus* is also known as the 'One-sided Bottlebrush'.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Carpobrotus virescens - Coastal Pigface

- **Prostrate, perennial, ground hugging succulent: 0.3 m H x 3 m W.**
- **Grows on exposed coastal limestone cliffs and sand dunes and on white, grey or brown sand from Kalbarri to Esperance.**
- **Flowers are purple to pink but occasionally white and appear from June to January.**
- **Drought resistant once established.**
- **Plant in a full sun position.**
- **Great for coastal gardens.**
- **Attracts and is pollinated by a wide range of insects.**

Sand **Coastal**

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Aizoaceae.
- The taxonomy trail for *Carpobrotus virescens* is quite lengthy but it was first published in 1812 by Adrian Haworth who gave it the name *Mesembryanthemum virescens*. In 1928 Martin Schwantes transferred the species into *Carpobrotus* as *C. virescens.*
- *C. virescens* is also commonly known as 'Coastal Pigface' and the Noongar peoples know the plant as 'Kilbogo' or 'Metjarak'.
- *C. virescens* can be, and is very often, confused with a highly invasive related species from South Africa called *C. edulis* which is easily distinguished from the Western Australian species as it has yellow flowers.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Conostylis candicans – Grey Cottonheads

- **Rhizomatous, clumping, perennial, grass-like or herb: 0.3 m H x 0.5 m W.**
- **Clusters of yellow flowers on stalks coming from the base of the plant appear from July to November.**
- **Blue-grey foliage.**
- **Grows in sand, sandy loam, limestone in coastal dunes.**
- **Full sun position preferred but part-shade tolerated.**
- **Drought tolerant.**
- **Great plant for coastal plantings, cottage and native gardens, pots, verges and narrow areas.**
- **Attracts bees, butterflies and other insects.**

Sand **Coastal**

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Haemodoraceae.
- *Conostylis candicans* is also known as 'Grey Cottonheads'.
- All species of *Conostylis* are endemic to the south-west of Western Australia.
- *Conostylis* was described by Robert Brown and published in his *Prodromus of Australian Flora* in 1810.
- *C. candicans* was first formally described in 1839 by Stephan Friedrich Endlicher and the description was published in *Novarum Stirpium Decades.*
- The generic epithet '*Conostylis*' is derived from Ancient Greek '*conos*' (a cone) and '*stylos*' (a column) a reference to the conical shape of the style's tip. '*candicans*' (shiny white) a reference to the grey, hairy foliage.
- *Conostylis* are closely related to *Anigozanthos* (Kangaroo Paws) and *Macropidia* (Black Kangaroo Paw).
- *C. candicans* grows naturally in sandy locations in woodland and coastal heath from Shark Bay to the Scott River in Western Australia.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Conostylis setigera - Bristly Cottonhead

- Tufted, grass-like, rhizomatous perennial: 30 cm H.
- Tolerant of a wide range of soils and positions from secondary dunes and limestone outcrops.
- Found from Dongara to Ravensthorpe and east of Esperance where it favours heathland in secondary dune sites.
- Yellow, woolly-haired flowers are carried on 30 cm long stems and appear from August to November.
- Long, green leaves to 15-20 cm long with distinctive rigid, almost spine-like hairs along the margins.
- Drought resistant once established.
- Plant in a full sun to part-shade position.
- Great for coastal gardens.
- Attracts and is pollinated by a wide range of insects.

Sand	Loam	Gravel	Coastal

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Haemodoraceae.
- *Conostylis setigera* is commonly known as 'Bristly Cottonhead'.
- *C. setigera* was first formally described in 1810 by Robert Brown. In 1987, Stephen Hopper described two subspecies of *C. setigera* in the Flora of Australia and the names are accepted by the Australian Plant Census:
  - *Conostylis setigera* subsp. *dasys* – has leaves with shaggy hairs, flowers between October and November and is restricted to areas near Kojonup.
  - *Conostylis setigera* subsp. *setigera* – has glabrous (smooth), leaves except on the edges, sometimes with a few sparse hairs and flowers between August and October.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Dianella revoluta var. *divaricata*

- Robust, rhizamtous, long-lived perennial: 0.3-1.9 m H.
- Grows in bushland and coastal secondary dunes from Carnarvon to Esperance.
- An infrequent species in the Perth coastal dunes but found in stable dune vegetation.
- Blue or violet, rarely white flowers arranged in groups of two to nine, are borne on flower stems 1—1.2 m high, candelabra-like well above the foliage from September to December.
- Grey-green leaves, each with a prominent keel-like midrib and often with inrolled leaf margins especially in drought conditions.
- Drought resistant once established.
- Plant in a full sun position.
- Great for coastal gardens with colourful flowers, decorative fleshy berries and striking foliage.
- Attracts and is pollinated by a wide range of insects that buzz-pollinate the flowers by holding the matured anthers and vibrating their wings to release the pollen.

Adaptable	Sand	Loam	Clay	Gravel	Coastal

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Asphodelaceae.
- *Dianella revoluta* formally described in 1810 by Robert Brown.
- There are five varieties of *D. revoluta* accepted by the Australian Plant Census:
  - *Dianella revoluta* var. *divaricata*
  - *Dianella revoluta* var. *minor*
  - *Dianella revoluta* var. *revoluta*
  - *Dianella revoluta* var. *tenuis*
  - *Dianella revoluta* var. *vinosa*

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Diplolaena dampieri - Dampier's Rose

- Rounded, erect, bushy shrub: 0.5-2 m H x 1 m W.
- Grows from Yanchep to Augusta with plants found on secondary dunes and on limestone areas.
- A widespread but not common species of the Perth coastline.
- Orange to orange-red flowers borne on the ends of branches appear from July to November.
- Elliptic to oblong-elliptic shaped, leathery leaves to 40 mm. The upper surface is olive green and hairless when mature. The lower surface is thickly covered in cream to grey weak hairs.
- The leaves are strongly aromatic.
- Drought resistant once established.
- Plant in a full sun position.
- Great for coastal gardens and gardens in general with its attractive flowers.
- Attracts and is pollinated by a wide range of insects and nectar-feeding birds.

Adaptable	Sand	Loam	Coastal

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Rutaceae.
- *Diplolaena dampieri* is commonly known as 'Dampier's Rose'.
- *D. dampieri* was first formally described in 1817 by French Botanist, Rene Louiche Desfontaines.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Diplolaena grandiflora - Tamala Rose

- **Erect, spreading shrub: 0.5-3 m H x 1.5 m W.**
- **Showy, upright or pendant flowers with a mass of orange/red stamens surrounded by pink/red bracts flowering from May to October.**
- **Flowers are about 3-4 cm wide and these are the largest flowers in the genus.**
- **Great coastal plant growing on limestone outcrops, ridges and sand dunes.**
- **Dark green/grey-green, ovate leaves up to 5 cm in length with a felty underside.**
- **Grow in a full sun to part-shade position.**
- **Prune lightly to promote flower production.**
- **Great for coastal gardens with its attractive flowers.**
- **Outstanding specimen plant in the garden and can be grown in a pot.**
- **Attracts and is pollinated by a wide range of insects and nectar-feeding birds.**

Sand **Coastal**

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Rutaceae.
- *Diplolaena grandiflora* is commonly known as 'Wild Rose' or 'Tamala Rose'.
- The *Diplolaena* genus is endemic to Western Australia.
- Grows between Geraldton and Exmouth.
- The first known scientific collection of the species was by William Dampier in 1699. The type specimen was collected in 1801 from Dirk Hartog Island during a French voyage of exploration captained by Jacques Hamelin and Nicholas Baudin and brought back to France.
- It was described by Rene Desfontaines in 1817 who gave it the specific epithet of 'grandiflora' meaning 'large-flowered'.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Diplopeltis huegelii

- **Shrub: 0.1-1.5 m H x 1 m W.**
- **Grows from Shark Bay to Bunbury and most noticeable when it is in flower.**
- **Grows on calcareous sand, loam and clay soils, laterite, limestone and granite.**
- **White-pink-purple flowers in terminal panicles appear from April to December.**
- **Green, highly-divided leaves.**
- **Drought resistant once established.**
- **Plant in a full sun position.**
- **Great for coastal gardens and gardens in general with its attractive flowers.**
- **Attracts and is pollinated by a wide range of insects.**

Adaptable	Sand	Loam	Gravel	Coastal	Clay

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Sapindaceae.
- *Diplopeltis huegelii* was first formally described by Austrian botanist Stephen Endlicher in 1837.
- Three subspecies are currently recognised:
  - *D. huegelii* subsp. *huegelii*
  - *D. huegelii* subsp. *lehmannii*
  - *D. huegelii* subsp. *subintegra*

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Eremophila glabra – Tar Bush

- **Sprawling to erect shrub: 0.4–1 m high depending on the horticultural form you select and where you are growing it. In northern Western Australia some forms can reach 3 m.**
- **Grows from Shark Bay to Esperance but is quite uncommon in the Perth region where it occurs on low heath on dunes and also on limestone outcrops near the coast.**
- **Grows on a variety of soils from sand to clay, saline sites and limestone areas.**
- **Red, orange, yellow or yellowish-green flowers appear from March to December. Unlike *Eremophila maculata* forms, the flowers have no spots.**
- **Alternate leaves are green-grey and are covered in fine hairs.**
- **Drought resistant once established.**
- **Attracts and is pollinated by nectar-eating birds.**
- **Plant in a full sun position.**
- **Can be pruned to keep compact.**

Adaptable	Sand	Loam	Gravel	Coastal	Clay	Moist

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Scrophulariaceae.
- *Eremophila glabra* is commonly known as 'Tar Bush'.
- *E. glabra* was first formally described in 1810 by Robert Brown who gave it the name *Stenochilus glaber*. In 1921, Carl Hansen Ostenfeld changed the name to *Eremophila glabra*.
- There are 9 sub-species recognised by the Australian Plant Census (APC) namely *E. glabra* subsp. *albicans*, *E. glabra* subsp. *carnosa*, *E. glabra* subsp. *chlorella*, *E. glabra* subsp. *elegans*, *E. glabra* subsp. *glabra*, *E. glabra* subsp. *murrayana*, *E. glabra* subsp. *psammophora*, *E. glabra* subsp. *tomentosa* and *E. glabra* subsp. *verrucosa*.
- Andrew Brown and Bevan Buirchell also recognise subspecies not yet described but are given the names Arrowsmith, Beverley, Diemals, Inland, Junana, Lake King, Lake Pinjarrega, Morawa, Rason Lake, Scadden, South Coast, Wongan Hills and York. The APC accepts the names of most of those subspecies.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Eucalyptus decipiens - Redheart

- Mallee or tree: 1.5-15 m H x 3-6 m W with a lignotuber.
- Grows from Shark Bay to Bremer Bay and sporadically in near coastal areas often restricted to sandy, protected swales in secondary dunes.
- Grows on white, yellow or grey sand, sandy clay, gravelly loam, laterite, sandplains, hills, swamp margins and winter-moist sites.
- The bark is rough, flaky or ribbony and greyish-brown in colour.
- Creamy white flowers appear from September to November but can flower most months.
- Leaves are grey-green and are oval to narrowly oval 40-90 mm long x 30-40 mm wide.
- Drought resistant once established.
- Plant in a full sun position.
- A good tree for coastal gardens where it will provide shade.
- Attracts and is pollinated by a wide range of insects and birds.

Adaptable	Sand	Loam	Gravel	Coastal	Clay	Moist

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Myrtaceae.
- *Eucalyptus decipiens* is commonly known as 'Redheart' or 'Redheart Moit'.
- *E. decipiens* was first formally described in 1837 by the botanist Stephan Endlicher from a specimen collected near King George Sound.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Gastrolobium capitatum - Eggs and Bacon

- Low, multi-stemmed, sometimes prostrate shrub to 45 cm in coastal conditions but to 1 m otherwise.
- Grows from Dongara to Augusta where it is widespread but in coastal regions the species is often found as solitary plants restricted to wind-protected secondary dunes where the species grows in low heathland with False Boronia *Lysiandra calycina* and *Melaleuca systena*.
- Grows on sandy to loamy soils, laterite, granite and swampy areas.
- Abundant orange and yellow flowers appear from June to September.
- Leaves are opposite or alternate and are narrow, rigid and usually flat.
- Drought resistant once established and a great plant for coastal gardens where it will flower profusely in a full sun position.
- Pollinated by a wide range of insects including European honeybees.
- Is resistant to Dieback, *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

Adaptable	Sand	Loam	Gravel	Coastal	Moist

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Fabaceae.
- Formerly known as *Oxylobium capitatum*.
- *Gastrolobium capitatum* is also known as 'Eggs and Bacon'.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Grevillea crithmifolia

Fast growing, dense, much branched shrub: 0.6-2 m H x 3 m W.

- **Grows in coastal regions south of Geraldton to Margaret River.**
- **Grows on white or yellow sand over limestone on dunes, hillslopes and sandplains.**
- **Abundant white/white-pink scented flowers appear from June to November.**
- **Soft grey-green linear foliage.**
- **Drought resistant once established and a great plant for coastal gardens where it is able to withstand high winds when planted away from the near-shore.**
- **Plant in a full sun position.**
- **Attracts and is pollinated by a wide range of insects and birds.**
- **Good plant for covering embankments and the prostrate forms of *Grevillea crithmifolia* are great for road verges. A great weed suppressing plant and feature shrub for the garden.**

Sand	Coastal	Clay

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Proteaceae.
- *Grevillea crithmifolia* was first collected by Charles Fraser in 1827 in the Swan River Colony.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Grevillea preissii

- **Mounded to spreading or dense, erect, lignotuberous shrub: 0.3-1 m H x 2 m W. Prostrate forms occur.**
- **Grows from Jurien Bay to Bunbury in wind-protected full sun to partially shaded sites in secondary dune vegetation.**
- ***G. preissii* subsp. *preissii* is highly adaptable to being grown in coastal sites with high pH (lime soils).**
- **Profuse pendant clusters of red flowers at the end of branches or in the leaf axils from May to September.**
- **Bright green or dark green finely divided leaves depending on the form.**
- **Great feature plant, great for rockeries and small gardens.**
- **Attracts and is pollinated by nectar-eating birds and insects.**

Adaptable	Sand	Loam	Coastal	Moist

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Proteaceae.
- *Grevillea preissii* is also known as the 'Coastal Spider Net Grevillea'.
- *G. preissii* was first formally described in 1845 by Carl Meissner in Johann Georg Christian Lehmann's *Plantae Preissianae*.
- The specific epithet honours JA Ludwig Preiss (1811-1883), one of the best early collectors of Australian Plants.
- In 1994, Peter M Olde and Neil R Marriott described two subspecies of *G. preissii* and the names are accepted by the Australian Plant Census:
  - *Grevillea preissii* subsp. *preissii* usually has silky to woolly-hairy young leaves, branchlets and floral rachis. The leaves are 25-50 mm long and the outside of the flowers sparsely hairy. It is found in coastal areas between Lancelin and Bunbury.
  - *Grevillea preissii* subsp. *glabrilimba* has shaggy-hairy young leaves and branchlets. The leaves are 14-25 mm long and the floral rachis and outside of the flowers are more or less glabrous. It grows on low heath, in near-coastal areas between Green Head and Leeman.
- There are two forms of *Grevillea preissii* subsp. *preissii*:
  - *Prostrate green-leaf form* is a sprawling, prostrate to decumbent shrub with bright green leaves. The attractive red racemes are prolific although they tend to be hidden in the foliage. Makes an outstanding groundcover.
  - *Superior form* which grows to about 1 m tall and has erect branches, dark green finely divided leaves and conspicuous racemes of red flowers covering the plant throughout winter and spring. The styles have prominent yellow tips.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Grevillea vestita subsp. *vestita*

- **Medium to large, erect, spreading, often suckering, prickly shrub: 0.5-3.0 m H x 3.5 m W.**
- **There are several forms of *Grevillea vestita* including a much smaller cascading form – 0.5 m H x 2 m W**
- **White, cream and pink lacy flowers from January to November.**
- **Extremely floriferous and sweetly scented.**
- **Grows in a variety of habitats including coastal conditions.**
- **Attractive to nectar eating birds, butterflies and other insects.**
- **Great feature plant but plant away from high foot traffic areas.**

Adaptable	Sand	Loam	Gravel	Coastal

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Proteaceae.
- The type specimen for this species was collected from the King George Sound region and was described by Australian botanist Stephan Endlicher in 1839 who gave it the name *Manglesia vestita*. In 1845 Carl Meissner placed the species into the genus *Grevillea* as *G. vestita*. However, in The Grevillea Book under the general comments for *G. vestita* subsp. *vestita* it is stated that the locality for the type specimen is incorrect since *G. vestita* subsp. *vestita* does not grow in the King George Sound area. It is most likely that specimens from the Swan River were mixed up with those from King George Sound at the time.
- The specific epithet is derived from the Latin '*vestitus*' (clothed), a reference to the leaves being covered in hairs.
- In 1986, Donald McGillivray described two subspecies of *G. vestita* in his *New Names in Grevillea* (Proteaceae) and the names are accepted by the Australian Plant Census.
    - *G. vestita* subsp. *isopogoides* grows in heath and scrub mainly between Kalbarri, Three Springs, Mullewa and Mingenew.
    - *G. vestita* subsp. *vestita* grows in heath or woodland between Badgingarra, Pingelly and Williams and near coastal areas between Yanchep and Cape Naturaliste.
- Regenerates from seed and suckers.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Guichenotia ledifolia

- **Spreading, dense, much branched shrub: 1-2 m H x 1-2 m W.**
- **Grows from Shark Bay to Israelite Bay and commonly found on offshore islands off the coast of Perth.**
- **Grows on heath and woodland on coastal limestone, sandplains and granite rocks but this is a highly adaptable plant.**
- **Abundant, pendulous pink flowers appear from July to September. The calyx is the most prominent coloured component of this plant.**
- **Soft grey-green linear foliage to 6 cm covered in fine grey hairs giving the plant a felt-like appearance.**
- **Drought resistant once established and fantastic plant for coastal gardens especially when mass planted.**
- **Plant in a full sun position.**
- **Pollinated by native bees using the principle of buzz-pollination.**
- **When planting, try to plant as high up as you can either in the garden or in a rockery to appreciate the pendulous flowers from a lower point.**

Adaptable	Sand	Coastal

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Malvaceae.
- *Guichenotia ledifolia* was first formally described in 1821 by Swiss-French botanist Jaques Etienne Gay.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Hemiandra pungens - Snakebush

- **Prostrate to low spreading shrub: 0.05-0.5 m H x 2 m W.**
- **Found in coastal areas as well as inland from Dongara to Albany.**
- **Grows on heath and woodland on coastal sands.**
- **Abundant, white, pink or lilac flowers with differing degrees of spotting on the throat and flowering all year round.**
- **Narrow green leaves with pungent (sharp) foliage.**
- **Drought resistant once established and a fantastic plant for coastal gardens especially when mass planted.**
- **Plant in a full sun position.**
- **Attracts and is pollinated by a wide variety of insects.**
- **Great plant for rockeries, road verges, cascading over walls and covering large areas. Beware though that the sharp points on the leaves do not lend themselves to high foot traffic areas.**
- **There are many different forms and colours of *Hemiandra pungens* to choose from.**

Sand **Coastal**

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Lamiaceae.
- *Hemiandra pungens* is commonly known as 'Snakebush'.
- First formally described in 1810 by Scottish botanist, Robert Brown.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Hibbertia subvaginata

- Erect and occasionally prostrate, spreading shrub: 0.8–1.2 m H.
- Grows on stable primary dunes and heathlands and in secondary dunes from Geraldton to east of Albany.
- Abundant, yellow flowers from July to December.
- Distinctive wedge-tipped, grey-green narrow leaves.
- Plant in a full sun position.
- Attracts and is pollinated by native beetles.
- Drought resistant once established and fantastic plant for coastal gardens especially when mass planted.
- Great for rockeries and growing in pots.
- Prune out old wood once flowering has finished to keep the plant looking fresh.

Adaptable	Sand	Gravel	Coastal	Moist

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Dilleniaceae.
- *Hibbertia subvaginata* is also known as the *'Grey-leaved Coastal Guinea Flower'*.
- *H. subvaginata* was first described in 1845 by Ernst Gottlieb von Steudel who gave it the name *Candollea subvaginata*. In 1880 Ferdinand von Mueller changed the name to *H. subvaginata*.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Kennedia prostrata – Running Postman

- Prostrate or twining shrub:1.5-3 m W.
- Widespread and common from Shark Bay to Esperance.
- Grows in all States and Territories except Queensland and the Northern Territory in a variety of habitats but often on coastal sand dunes and on rocky outcrops.
- This is an adaptable species and grows in many soil types.
- Beautiful scarlet flowers which appear from April to November.
- Soft green foliage with wavy edges.
- Drought resistant once established and a fantastic plant for coastal gardens especially when mass planted.
- Plant in a full sun/part-shade position.
- Pollinated by native bees.
- Great plant for rockeries, road verges, cascading over walls and covering large areas.

Adaptable	Sand	Coastal	Clay	Loam

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Fabaceae.
- *Kennedia prostrata* is also known as 'Running Postman', 'Scarlet Coral Pea' or 'Scarlet Runner'.
- *K. prostrata* was first formally described in 1812 by the Scottish botanist Robert Brown.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Lechenaultia linarioides – Yellow Lechenaultia

- Sprawling, open shrub: 0.8 m H x 1 m W.
- Widespread from Shark Bay to south of Perth.
- Grows on heath and stabilised secondary dunes but is adaptable to a wide range of soils including winter-wet flats.
- Abundant flowers opening greenish-white and ageing to red from August to December. If rainfall is extended, this plant will flower from August to March.
- Arched branches formed from seasonal new growth. Leaves are deciduous with the green branches taking over the function of photosynthesis for the plant.
- Drought resistant once established and a fantastic plant for coastal gardens and road verges especially when mass planted.
- Plant in a full sun position.
- Pollinated by a range of insects.
- Prune hard after flowering to ensure fresh growth and abundant flowering.

Adaptable	Sand	Moist	Clay	Coastal

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Goodeniaceae.
- *Lechenaultia linarioides* is also known as the 'Yellow Lechenaultia'.
- *L. linarioides* was first formally described in 1839 by Augustin Pyramus de Candolle from specimens collected by James Drummond in the Swan River Colony.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Lepidosperma gladiatum - Coastal Sword-sedge

- **Large, rhizomatous perennial sedge: 0.5-1.5 m H which will form large and extensive clumps if left unchecked or if desired.**
- **Widespread from Leeman to Cape Arid National Park.**
- **Stems to 1.5 m high bearing black-brown flower heads comprising several hundred flowers from November to January.**
- **Flattened leaves with sharp edges and points to 1.2 m long, erect in full sun or arching in shaded sites.**
- **Drought resistant once established and a fantastic plant for coastal gardens and road verges especially when mass planted.**
- **Plant in a full sun position or part-shade position.**
- **Pollinated by wind.**
- **A vigorous, attractive sedge and is often seen growing in attractive swards under weeping peppermints (*Agonis flexuosa*).**

Adaptable	Sand	Coastal	Loam

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Cyperaceae.
- *Lepidosperma gladiatum* is commonly known as the 'Coast Sword-sedge' or 'Coastal Sword-sedge'.
- First described by French botanist Jacques Labillardière in 1805.

Leucophyta brownii - Coastal Cushion Bush

- Dense, small, rounded shrub with a tangled network of stems 0.2–0.7 m H.
- Widespread from Perth to Esperance on the exposed faces of cliffs and dunes.
- Yellow, dense terminal heads of flowers which fade to white appear all year round depending on rainfall.
- The leaves of this plant are covered in a soft, white, felt-like substance which gives the plant its distinctive white appearance.
- Extremely tolerant of prevailing winds, sea spray, drought and frost.
- Grows on predominantly alkaline sand or sandstone derived soil.
- Extremely drought resistant once established and a fantastic plant for coastal gardens and road verges especially when mass planted.
- Plant in a full sun position.
- Pollinated by a wide variety of insects.
- Tip prune to keep in shape.
- There are several forms in the horticultural industry including the even 'whiter' 'Canal Rocks' form and a dwarf form of *Leucophyta brownii*.

Sand **Coastal**

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Asteraceae.
- *Leucophyta brownii* is commonly known as 'Coastal Cushion Bush'.
- First described by botanist Robert Brown in 1818.
- *L. brownii* is the sole representative of the genus.

Melaleuca huegelii - Chenille Honey-myrtle

- Medium, dense shrub to 1.5 m H and sometimes a small tree to 5 m H.
- Widespread from Geraldton to Augusta on shallow soils over limestone.
- Flower spikes to 100 mm long are white, pinkish-purple in the bud stage but emerge as white at the ends of branches which continue to grow after flowering.
- Flowers appear from November to December.
- Soft, small, lance-shaped leaves to 5 mm long which are crowded along the stems.
- The fruit is a woody, cup-shaped capsule which persist on the stems after flowering.
- Plant in a full sun position.
- Pollinated by a wide variety of insects including bees and beetles and visited by ants and other nectar-seeking insects.
- Prune to keep in shape.
- There is also a pink-flowered form available from some nurseries.
- Ideal plant for the home garden where a screen is required, and it can be hedged.
- Popular with native birds.

Sand **Coastal**

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Myrtaceae.
- *Melaleuca huegelii* is commonly known as the 'Chenille Honey-myrtle'.
- *M. huegelii* was first formally described in 1837 by Stephan Endlicher. The specific epithet refers to Carl von Huegel, collector of the type specimen who found the species growing at Fremantle in 1833.
- Two subspecies are recognised: *M. huegelii* subsp. *huegelii* and *M. huegelii* subsp. *pristicencis*.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Melaleuca lanceolata - Rottnest Island Tea-tree

- Dense, canopied tall shrub or tree: 1-5 m H.
- Widespread from Shark Bay to eastern Australia on shallow soils over limestone.
- Bark is rough and dark grey and on a trunk that is often twisted and bent by the effects of the wind.
- White or cream coloured flower spikes to 10-15 mm long on the ends of branches which continue to grow after flowering.
- Flowers appear from January to September.
- Small, alternate leaves 7-16 mm long.
- The fruit is a woody capsule which persist on the stems after flowering for many years.
- Plant in a full sun position.
- Pollinated by a wide variety of insects and other nectar-seeking insects.
- An ideal plant for the home garden where a screen is required and can be pruned and hedged but not too severely.
- In strong windy conditions, *Melaleuca lanceolata* can be severely 'wind pruned'.
- Has the capacity to become weedy when planted outside of its natural habitats and can form dense, shaded stands that prevent other plants from thriving.

Sand **Coastal**

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Myrtaceae.
- *Melaleuca lanceolata* is commonly known as the 'Rottnest Island Tea-tree'.
- *M. lanceolata* was first formally described in 1820 by Christoph Friedrich Otto.

Melaleuca systena - Coastal Honey-myrtle

- Erect to spreading, bushy shrub to 1.2 m H.
- Grows from Dongara to Walpole.
- Grows on sand over laterite on heath, stabilised secondary dunes and limestone but is adaptable to a wide range of soils.
- Profuse, dense, globular clusters of yellow-cream flowers on the ends of branches which continue to grow after flowering from February to March and August to December.
- Crowded foliage with alternately arranged leaves which are egg-shaped and fleshy.
- Drought resistant once established and a fantastic plant for coastal gardens and road verges especially when mass planted.
- Plant in a full sun position.
- Pollinated by a range of nectar eating insects seeking nectar held at the base of each flower.
- Responds to pruning and shaping after flowering to ensure fresh growth and abundant flowering the following year.

Adaptable	Sand	Coastal

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Myrtaceae.
- *Melaleuca systena* is commonly known as 'Coastal Honey-myrtle'.
- Previously known as *Melaleuca acerosa*.
- *M. systena* was first named by Lyndley Craven and Brendan Lepschi in 1999. It was first formally described in 1824 as *Billottia acerosa* by Luigi Aloysius Colla. The name was later changed to *Melaleuca acerosa* but this was an illegal name because it had already been used.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Olearia axillaris - Coastal Daisy-bush

- **Erect, dense, many branched shrub that comes in different forms from: 0.3 m to 2 m H.**
- **Widespread and common from the Pilbara coast to Israelite Bay in Western Australia and also common in New South Wales south from Sussex Inlet, the entire coast of Victoria, most of South Australia and in NE Tasmania.**
- **Grows on primary and secondary dunes in fully exposed sites to sheltered positions.**
- **Adaptable to many different soil types.**
- **Flowers from April to August in the Perth region timing its flowering with the opening rains and setting seeds 2 to 3 weeks thereafter.**
- **Leaves are alternate, white or grey on both surfaces or smooth above and grey below, 12-18 mm long and are aromatic.**
- **Extremely drought resistant once established and a fantastic plant for coastal gardens especially the lower forms.**
- **Plant in a full sun position.**
- **Pollinated by a large range of insects and may even self-pollinate.**
- **Seed dispersal by wind.**
- **Regular pruning to keep larger specimens compact is required. Do not prune so hard that there are no leaves left!**

Adaptable	Sand	Coastal

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Asteraceae.
- *Olearia axillaris* is also known as the 'Coastal Daisy-bush'.
- *O. axillaris* was first formally described in 1836 by Augustin Pyramus de Candolle who gave it the name *Eurybia axillaris*. In 1865 Ferdinand von Mueller changed the name to *Aster axillaris* and in 1867 George Bentham changed the name to *O. axillaris*.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Pimelea ferruginea - Coastal Banjine

- Erect, many branched dense, often dome-shaped shrub: 0.8 m H x 1 m W.
- Grows from Dongara to Israelite Bay.
- Grows on heath, stabilised secondary dunes, rocky headlands of limestone and granite but is adaptable to a wide range of soils.
- Abundant pale to deep pink tube-shaped flowers in dense terminal heads appear from September to November.
- Egg-shaped leaves with the narrower end towards the base are arranged in alternating pairs (decussate), so that they form four rows along the stems.
- Drought resistant once established and a fantastic plant for coastal gardens and road verges especially when mass planted.
- Plant in a full sun position.
- Pollinated by a range of nectar-eating insects with a proboscis capable of reaching to the base of the 7 mm floral tube.
- Tip prune for shape after flowering to ensure fresh growth and abundant flowering the following year.

Adaptable	Sand	Coastal

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Thymelaeaceae.
- *Pimelea ferruginea* is also known as the 'Pink Rice Flower' or 'Coastal Banjine'.
- *P. ferruginea* was first formally described in 1805 by Jacques Labillardière.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Rhagodia baccata

Fast growing, spreading, much branched low shrub: 1 m H x 2 m W.

- **Panicles of cream-yellow/green flowers up to 15 cm long x 10 cm wide are not this plant's most outstanding feature.**
- **The flowers are succeeded by clusters of decorative, red, currant-like berries.**
- **Flowers from February to May and then again in October to December.**
- **Succulent leaves in response to wind and salt.**
- **Grows naturally on white-grey sand, limestone and granite in sand dunes, coastal rocky areas and hills.**
- **Full sun position but will tolerate part-shade.**
- **Wind resistant and resistant to the movement of sand if planting in or near sand dunes.**
- **Berries are useful for attracting fruit-eating birds into the garden.**
- **Pollinated by a wide range of insects.**
- **Can be pruned and shaped as it does have the capacity to climb over other garden shrubs if left to its own devices.**
- **Good fire retarding plant.**
- **Berries are edible and leaves can be steamed as a vegetable.**

Sand **Coastal**

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Chenopodiaceae.
- *Rhagodia baccata* was first published in 1805 by Jacques Labillardière as *Chenopodium baccatum*. In 1810 Robert Brown transferred it into *Rhagodia* as *R. billardierei*, but this name was illegal, as there were no grounds for the specific epithet to be overturned. In 1849, Alfred Moquin-Tandon transferred the species into *Rhagodia* as *R. baccata* and this name remained current until 2012. After phylogenetic research, Fuentes-Bazan *et al.* (2012) included *Rhagodia* again in the genus *Chenopodium*. This taxonomic change is currently not recognised by the Western Australian Herbarium.
- Two subspecies are currently recognised which intergrade in areas where they co-occur:
  - *Rhagodia baccata* subsp. *baccata*
  - *Rhagodia baccata* subsp. *dioica* which was demoted by Paul G Wilson in 1983.
- *R. baccata* is widespread and common along the west coast from Jurien Bay to Cape Arid.

Scaevola crassifolia - Thick-leaved Scaevola

- Erect to prostrate shrub: 0.1–1.5 m H.
- Grows on frontal dunes and limestone.
- Abundant terminal to sub-terminal white, blue or lilac-coloured flowers from July to February.
- Leaves are usually rounded, paddle-shaped and sticky with finely toothed margins.
- Produces thin and succulent leaves in response to the amount of wind and salt that it experiences.
- Highly drought resistant once established and a fantastic plant for coastal gardens and road verges.
- Prune to keep compact and can be used as a hedge.
- Plant in a full sun position.
- Pollinated by a wide variety of insects.

Sand **Coastal**

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Goodeniaceae.
- *Scaevola crassifolia* is also known as the 'Thick-leaved Scaevola'.
- Grows from Shark Bay to Eyre in the Great Australian Bight.

Scaevola nitida - Shining Fanflower

- **Erect shrub: 0.3-3.0 m H.**
- **Grows from Jurien Bay to Albany.**
- **Grows on secondary stable dunes on grey or white sand or clay. It often forms thickets after a fire episode but eventually these thin out and die over time.**
- **Abundant sky-blue flowers in terminal spikes from August to December.**
- **Toothed, stalkless lance shaped leaves which are free of the stickiness of *Scaevola crassifolia* once they mature.**
- **Drought resistant once established and a fantastic plant for coastal gardens. If nearer the coast, this plant will probably be much lower than if planted in a sheltered position in the garden.**
- **Prune to keep compact.**
- **Plant in a full sun position.**
- **Pollinated by a wide variety of insects.**

Sand **Coastal**

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Goodeniaceae.
- *Scaevola nitida* is also known as the 'Shining Fanflower'.
- *S. nitida* was first formally described in 1810 by Robert Brown. The specific epithet '*nitida*' from the Latin means 'shining'.

Templetonia retusa - Cockies Tongues

- Erect shrub, much branched shrub: 0.3–1.2 m H.
- Grows from Shark Bay to Israelite Bay.
- Widespread sometimes locally common on limestone and calcareous sands. Also found inland on gravel and clay soils in coastal woodland and heath.
- Abundant red, apricot to yellow flowers, often in profusion, large and showy up to 40 mm long. Flowers produced in the axils of the leaves from April to August.
- Foliage is bluish-green and leaves are thick and 20-30 mm long.
- Drought resistant once established and a fantastic plant for coastal gardens. If nearer the coast, this plant will probably be much lower than if planted in a sheltered position in the garden.
- Pollinated by birds and insects.
- Prune to keep compact and protect from strong winds in the garden for best results.
- Plant in a full sun position.

Adaptable	Sand	Clay	Gravel	Coastal

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Fabaceae.
- *Templetonia retusa* is also known as the 'Cockies Tongues' or 'Coral Bush'.

Thomasia triphylla - Coastal Thomasia

- Multi-stemmed shrub: 0.8 m H x 1.2 m W.
- Pendulous, three to five pink-purple or white flowers to 2 cm wide, in 5 cm long spikes from July to November.
- Leaves are 25-55 mm wide x 15-33 mm long with fine, star-like clusters of hairs.
- Grows naturally on calcareous sand, coastal limestone and sand dunes but is reasonably adaptable to other soil types.
- Plant in a full sun position to promote flowering.
- Drought tolerant.
- Not tolerant of high wind or salt-exposed sites so a sheltered position in coastal gardens is appreciated.
- Tip prune to keep it compact.
- Most likely buzz-pollinated due to the similarity with other buzz-pollinated flowers.

Sand	Clay	Gravel	Coastal

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Malvaceae.
- *Thomasia triphylla* is also known as 'Coastal Thomasia'.
- *T. triphylla* was first formally described in 1821 by Jacques Etienne Gay and the description was published in *Memoires du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle.*
- The specific epithet '*triphylla*' refers to the two stipules at the base of the petiole are large and leaf-like.
- *T. triphylla* grows in limestone and sand dunes from Jurien Bay to Augusta and on the south coast through to Esperance.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Trachymene coerulea - Blue Lace Flower

- **Erect, hairy annual or biennial herb: 0.2–1.2 m H.**
- **Grows from Dongara to Augusta.**
- **Common and widespread, particularly after fire or soil disturbance. It is found on sand dunes extending inland into forest and woodland areas on limestone, loam, granite, laterite and ironstone. Common on offshore islands, particularly Rottnest and Garden islands.**
- **Flowers are a simple blue/lilac coloured umbel with many flowers.**
- **Drought resistant annual and a fantastic plant for coastal gardens where it provides some summer colour from October to January.**
- **Pollinated by a wide variety of insects.**
- **Plant in a full sun position.**

Adaptable	Sand	Loam	Gravel	Coastal

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Araliaceae.
- *Trachymene coerulea* is also known as the 'Blue Lace Flower'.
- *T. coerulea* was first described by Robert Graham in 1828 from a plant grown from seed sent to Edinburgh by Charles Fraser, the New South Wales colonial botanist.

Westringia dampieri - Coastal Westringia

- **Dense, erect shrub: 0.3-0.8 m H.**
- **Widespread from Shark Bay to Israelite Bay. On the Perth coast it grows in secondary dunes and limestone near Yanchep and on Rottnest and Garden islands.**
- **White, mauve, cream or purple flowers from June to January.**
- **Drought resistant once established and a fantastic plant for coastal gardens and verges.**
- **Pollinated by a wide variety of insects.**
- **Plant in a full sun position.**
- **There are many different cultivars of *Westringia* which can easily be found in retail nurseries.**

Adaptable	Sand	Coastal

Interesting Facts:

- Family: Lamiaceae.
- *Westringia dampieri* is also known as the 'Coastal Westringia'.
- *W. dampieri* was first described by in 1810 by Scottish botanist Robert Brown. The specific epithet (*dampieri*) was named in honour of William Dampier.

REFERENCES

Acacia lasiocarpa var. lasiocarpa

Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 80-81, CSIRO Publishing.
Spooner, A. (1997). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Acacia truncata

Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 88-89, CSIRO Publishing.
Spooner, A. (1997). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Acacia xanthina

Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 90-91, CSIRO Publishing.
Spooner, A. (1997). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: http://www.australiannativenursery.com.au: downloaded on 1 May 2024.

Agonis flexuosa

Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 110-111, CSIRO Publishing.
Spooner, A. (2002). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Austrostipa elegantissima

Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 96-97, CSIRO Publishing.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: https://resources.austplants.com.au; downloaded on 1 May 2024.

Calothamnus quadrifidus

Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 118-119, CSIRO Publishing.
Paczkowska, G. (1995). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Carpobrotus virescens

Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 120-121, CSIRO Publishing.
Paczkowska, G. (1995). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Conostylis candicans

Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Spooner, A. (1999). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
https://gardeningwithangus.com.au;
Image: Linda Mason

Conostylis setigera
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 130-131, CSIRO Publishing.
Spooner, A. (1999). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Dianella revoluta var. divaricata
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 136-137, CSIRO Publishing.
Paczkowska, G. (1994). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Diplolaena dampieri
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 138-139, CSIRO Publishing.
Coleman, H. (1998). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Diplolaena grandiflora
Coleman, H. (1998). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: https://gardeningwithangus.com.au; downloaded on 25 July 2024.

Diplopeltis huegelii
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 140-141, CSIRO Publishing.
Spooner, A. (1999). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Eremophila glabra
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 146-147, CSIRO Publishing.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: http://en.wikipedia.org; downloaded on 1 May 2024.

Eucalyptus decipiens
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 150-151, CSIRO Publishing.
Spooner, A. (1999). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Images: http://www.apacewa.org.au; & https://honkeynuts.com.au/limestone-marlock-redheart-eucalyptus-decipiens/; downloaded on 25 July 2024.

Gastrolobium capitatum
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 160-161, CSIRO Publishing.
Spooner, A. (2004). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Grevillea crithmifolia
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 164-165, CSIRO Publishing.
Paczkowska, G. (1995). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.

Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Grevillea preissii
Olde, P. and Marriott, N. (1994). The Grevillea Book, Volume Three. Kenthurst, NSW, Kangaroo Press.
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 166-167, CSIRO Publishing.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Paczkowska, Grazyna. (1995). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia.
Image: http://www.resources.austplants.com.au; downloaded on 1 May 2024.

Grevillea vestita* subsp. *vestita
Olde, P., & Marriott, N. (1994). The Grevillea Book, Volume Three, pp. 221-222, Kangaroo Press Ltd.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Spooner, Amanda. (1999). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia.
Image: https://gcln.org.au; downloaded on 1 June 2024.

Guichenotia ledifolia
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 168-169, CSIRO Publishing.
Paczkowska, G. (1996). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: http://www.apacewa.org.au; downloaded on 12 March 2024.

Hemiandra pungens
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 174-175, CSIRO Publishing.
Spooner, A. (2001). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Hibbertia subvaginata
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 178-179, CSIRO Publishing.
Paczkowska, G (1996). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Kennedia prostrata
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 180-181, CSIRO Publishing.
Paczkowska, G (1996). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Lechenaultia linarioides
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 182-183, CSIRO Publishing.
Paczkowska, G (2006). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Lepidosperma gladiatum
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 184-185, CSIRO Publishing.
Paczkowska, G (1993). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.

Image: https://westgatebiodiversity.org.au; downloaded on 1 May 2024.

Leucophyta brownii
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 190-191, CSIRO Publishing.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: https://gardeningwithangus.com.au; downloaded on 1 May 2024.

Melaleuca huegelii
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 200-201, CSIRO Publishing.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Images: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography and https://www.lullfitz.com.au; downloaded on 1 May 2024.

Melaleuca lanceolata
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 202-203, CSIRO Publishing.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Images: http://en.wikipedia.org; downloaded on 1 May 2024 and Sophie Xiang.

Melaleuca systena
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 204-205, CSIRO Publishing.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Olearia axillaris
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 216-217, CSIRO Publishing.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Pimelea ferruginea
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 224-225 CSIRO Publishing.
Paczkowska, G (1996). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Rhagodia baccata
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 230-231 CSIRO Publishing.
Spooner, A (1999). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Images: https://gcln.org.au/product/rhagodia-baccata/ & https://www.snippysyard.com.au/plants/p/berry-saltbush; downloaded on 25 July 2024.

Scaevola crassifolia
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 240-241, CSIRO Publishing.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Scaevola nitida
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 242-243, CSIRO Publishing.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Image: https://gardeningwithangus.com.au; downloaded on 6 May 2024.

Templetonia retusa
Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 258-259 CSIRO Publishing.
Spooner, A (2005). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.

Thomasia triphylla

Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 260-261 CSIRO Publishing.
Paczkowska, G (1996). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Wikipedia® - registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
https://gcln.org.au/product/thomasia-triphylla/
Images: Thomasia triphylla - Geographe Plants (gcln.org.au); downloaded on 25 July 2024.

Trachymene coerulea

Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 264-265 CSIRO Publishing.
Spooner, A (1999). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Image: https://rewildperth.com.au; downloaded on 6 May 2024.

Westringia dampieri

Dixon, K. (2020). Coastal Plants, Second Edition, pp. 270-271 CSIRO Publishing.
Spooner, A (1999). The Western Australia Flora: a descriptive catalogue. Perth: Wildflower Society of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium; Botanical Gardens & Parks Authority.
Image: Sophie Xiang Wildflower Phone Photography.