

PLANTING c. 1850-1900



TECHNICAL BULLETIN 4.1

Australian Council of National Trusts

APPENDIX A

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PLANTING c. 1850-1900

**A Guide to the Restoration,
Conservation and Rehabilitation of
Early Style Australian Gardens and
Man-Made Landscapes.**

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(Landscape Design), ARAIA, AAILA, ARIBA,
architect and landscape architect for the
National Trust of Australia (Victoria) as part
of the Technical Bulletin Series of the
Australian Council of National Trusts.**

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF NATIONAL TRUSTS
and
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COVER:

Detail of Rippon Lea garden, Melbourne.

Reading clockwise from top left the plants are:
DRACAENA draco *tr* (Dragon Tree), TRACHYCARPUS fortunei
syn CHAMAEROPS excelsa *tr* (Chusan Palm, Windmill Palm),
EUCALYPTUS citriodora *tr* (Lemon-scented Gum, Citron-
scented Gum), RHODODENDRON *spp sh* (Rhododendron),
CLIVIA miniata *b* (Kafir Lily) and ACANTHUS mollis *p* (Bear's
Breech, Bear's Foot).

PHOTO: Peter Jones 1982

FOREWORD

This publication was produced by the Victorian National Trust in 1982 and is the fourth in a series of Technical Bulletins. It is published under the aegis of the Australian Council of National Trusts and is designed to complement the Conservation Bulletins series. Subjects published and planned to be covered are set out in Appendix B.

The Council records its thanks to Peter Jones and to the Steering Committee for the production of this Bulletin.

V.H. Parkinson
Chairman
Australian Council of National Trust

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PART A INTRODUCTION

The aim of this Bulletin is to prescribe planting standards broadly applicable to the period 1850 to 1900. It is designed to assist the restoration of historic environments in Australia and to guide sympathetic development in the neighbourhood of buildings or areas of historical, architectural or landscape significance. Even a single plant specimen appropriately chosen and located can transform a view or elevation and complete an otherwise partial effect.

Early considerations in the development of a landscape restoration are the assessment of climate and characteristics of the particular site, the nature of the structures, the identification of an appropriate garden style or styles and the expected sizes and forms of possible plants. Included in this Bulletin are separate lists of plants, graded into various heights classes which are sub-divided as to whether plants are native to Australia or introduced and whether foliage is deciduous or evergreen.

Supplementing the lists of plants, a specification section is included, which sets out what should be and should not be done, how it should be done, what the finished product should look like, what tolerances should be acceptable and how the end product should be maintained.

Authoritatively established nineteenth century characteristics should take precedence over others and, when there is doubt as to how total any replanting should be, recommendations of the Australia ICOMOS (International Council for Protection of Monuments and Sites) or the "Burra Charter" (Guidelines for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance) should be employed. Knowledge of how individual species are likely to behave in their surroundings is a prerequisite for the interpretation of such a Charter.

Data referred to in the preparation of the Bulletin has included appropriately-aged living plant material, nineteenth century drawings and photographs of gardens, descriptive written works and discussions with persons who have had direct contact with either early gardens or those people once connected with such gardens. The nature of Botany as a science, its widespread use and reliance on botanical rather than popular names for verification, has enabled description of plant material with reasonable confidence. It has been possible in the study of written material to trace changes in nomenclature of individual genera and species from the nineteenth century to those in use at the time of preparation of this Bulletin.

Many of the more esteemed species of last century are described individually at the end of the specification section.

Although plant nomenclature in this Bulletin utilises mostly generic and popular or common names, the relevant species were researched in detail to enable verification, correlation with height categories and to establish whether plants are evergreen or introduced. Generic names are governed by the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature and early names now superseded by these rules are cross-referenced together with synonyms with official titles for the purposes of this Bulletin. No such rules apply to common names and in some cases such names from the country of plant origin have been included to supplement names known to have been used in this country.

In order to select other appropriate species where, in this first edition, the generic name is not accompanied by the specific name, one should use the given information, with regard to height range, whether evergreen or deciduous and whether native or introduced, and consult specialist sources such as plant nurseries.

KEY TO SYMBOLS

<i>a</i>	Annual
<i>Aq</i>	Aquatic – refer Clause C.4.0.
<i>B</i>	Biennials
<i>b</i>	Bulb
<i>Cl</i>	Climbing
<i>Co</i>	Corm
<i>dec</i>	Deciduous
<i>eg</i>	Evergreen
<i>f</i>	Fibrous rooted perennial
<i>h</i>	Half-Hardy
<i>H</i>	Hardy
<i>hp</i>	Herbaceous Perennial
<i>mg</i>	Marginal – refer Clause C.4.0.
<i>nat</i>	Australian native. This distinction is made by general overall headings for trees and shrubs.
<i>P</i>	Perennial
<i>ps</i>	Pseudo-bulb
<i>r</i>	Rhizomatous
<i>sh</i>	Shrub. Indicated under 'Medium Trees' category where 'Large Shrubs' are included also.
<i>spp</i>	Species
<i>succ</i>	Succulent
<i>syn</i>	Synonym
<i>tr</i>	Tree. Indicated under 'Large Shrubs' category where 'Dwarf Trees' are included also.
<i>tu</i>	Tuber
<i>tw</i>	Twiner
<i>w</i>	Worldwide distribution of genera. Natives from world parts other than Australia.
+	Listed under more than one height or plant-type category, marginally or substantially into this or another height.
*	Listed under both evergreen and deciduous.
ARUM	Bold type for genus denotes plant that has been either described with superlatives in primary source material, or is known through other evidence to have been used commonly.
[]	Synonym applicable only to some species, within particular genus, no longer applicable or used often incorrectly by previous authors.
X	Hybrid
' '	Cultivar

SOURCES

The undermentioned selected references have been found to be of particular benefit. That by F. F. Iord is an excellent overall current work for comparing early with recent plant nomenclature.

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La Trobe Library
National Gallery of Victoria
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Mitchell Library, N.S.W.
Royal Botanic Gardens and
National Herbarium

Written and Photographic
Collections. These include
manuscript material, nursery
and seed catalogues, books,
pamphlets and almanacs
relating to horticulture and
gardening.

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IPOMOEA tricolor [I. rubro-caerulea] (Morning Glory)

PART B DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this bulletin, the following definitions apply:—

2.1 Annual, herbaceous plant which from seed lives only one year or less and then reduces again to seed.

2.2 Biennial, herbaceous flowering plant which from seed lives usually one winter, and in its second year or growing season reduces again to seed.

2.3 Bulb, spheroidal stock, usually subterranean, occurring with plant stem above and roots below. Buds are enclosed or nearly so by either thick and loosely imbricated scales, as the Lily, or by modified leaves which are thinner, broader and closely rolled around each other in concentric layers, as the Tulip. Sometimes incorrectly applied to other subterranean structures such as tubers and corms.

2.4 Climber, a plant that ascends by climbing or creeping, usually towards the light, and must attach itself to other objects for support by turning stems, leaf stalks, tendrils, small root-like suction pads, or merely an ability to scramble.

2.5 Evergreen, of a plant, especially tree or shrub, that retains most of its leaves of the past season, seasons or years, until new ones are completely formed during short periods each year, as in the holly, pine, Moreton Bay Fig, or formed at periods throughout the year.

2.6 Grass, flowering plant with round jointed and hollow stem belonging to the large family "Gramineae", and in the broader sense includes reeds, cereals and bamboos, or any species of other orders resembling these in general appearance. Most grasses are perennial herbs, but some are annuals and biennials.

2.7 Hardy, of a plant, able to be sown in the open ground and without protection from the climate, or able to ripen its seed and sow itself year after year.

2.8 Half Hardy, as for "Hardy" except for winter, when protection from the climate is required.

2.9 Herb, vascular plant which does not develop a woody and persistent stem above ground. The flower stem dies down after flowering or dies after a life ranging from several days to several years.

2.10 Corm, spheroidal tuberous subterranean underground stem, of a monocotyledonous plant, usually annual, in that it reforms each year, so functioning as a perennating organ, occurring with leaves and buds above and roots below. This short fleshy enlarged rhizome is bulb-shaped but solid, in which the buds are not covered with scales, or of which the scales are very thin and membranous as in Gladiolus, Ixa and Crocus.

2.11 Creeper, plant with stems that spread or run along or under the ground or between rocks, and attaches itself to the ground by thinning out roots at intervals, as the Strawberry.

2.12 Deciduous, of a plant that sheds all its leaves at the end of a particular time, its growth period or season, such as in Summer, or as the Oak every winter during its dormant season.

2.13 Die-back, of the recent shoot of a plant, to die from the apex back to the perennial or woody portion.

2.14 Die-down, of foliage and stems of an herbaceous plant to die down to the ground, leaving surviving underground stem and roots, as the Crocus.

2.15 Indigenous Plant, one which is produced in or belongs naturally to a region.

2.16 Introduced Plant, one which is foreign or exotic or has been brought into and cultivated in Australia since the time of its first European settlement.

2.17 Landscape Gardening, art of assembling and cultivating the most beautiful, useful or novel vegetable productions from all parts of the world so as to differ, upon the whole, from all natural scenes, but to satisfy convenience, use, comfort and even luxury.

2.18 Lawn, land area of garden or pleasure-ground covered with closely mown grass.

2.19 Native Plant, one which was of indigenous origin or growth in Australia before its European settlement, has since been produced from such plant or plants.

2.20 Non-Woody, of a plant, being either fully supported or non-woody single or multiple stems or that requiring supplementary support in addition to its own stem. Height is usually 300mm to 1 metre.

2.21 Perennial, plant which remains alive for three or more years.

2.22 Plant, member of the vegetable kingdom and distinguished from an animal by absence of locomotion, sophisticated organs of sensation and digestion and ability to survive from feeding wholly on inorganic substances, as of herbs, trees and shrubs.

2.23 Pseudo-bulb, spheroidal enlargement at stem base of plant, as many epiphytic orchids.

2.24 Screening, line or belt of trees or shrubs selected and planted to hide from view, observation or recognition.

2.25 Shrub, perennial woody plant of smaller stature than a tree, mostly with obvious multiple lateral branches and foliage close to the ground. Height is (usually) below 2 metres and rarely above 6 metres. Pruning, training or natural growth may give the appearance of trees with a main trunk when some shrubs reach maturity.

2.26 Trailer, plant with stems running along the surface, prostrate but not rooting that drag along or hang draggily.

2.27 Tree, perennial plant with self-supporting, obvious woody trunk or main stem which usually develops woody branches at some distance from the ground. Mature height is greater, usually, than 6 metres. Grades into shrubs of erect habit, and some perennial herbaceous plants which grow high, as the plaintain and banana.

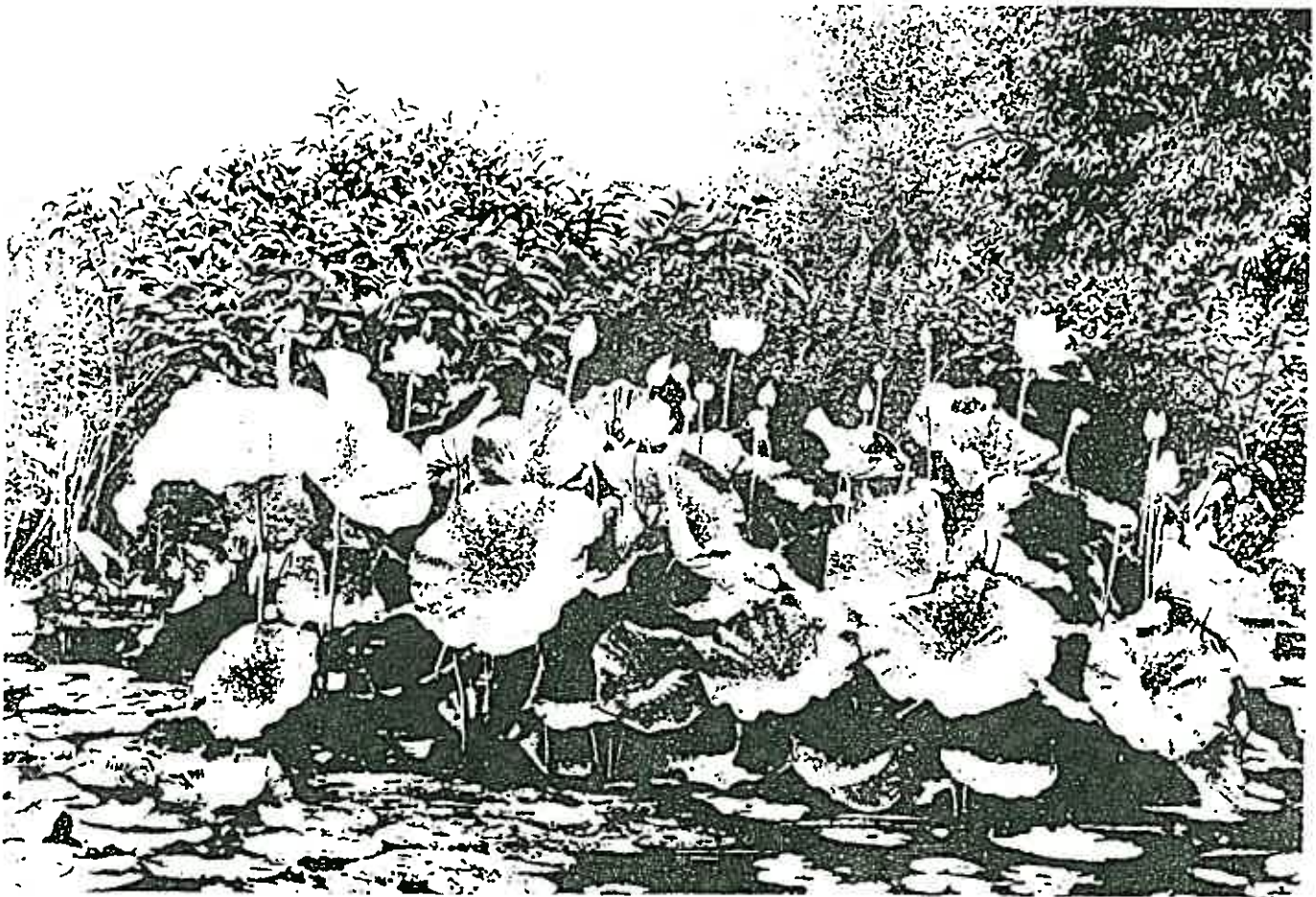
2.28 Tuber, generally rounded subterranean outgrowth of a plant stem or rhizome, swollen by the growth of food-storing tissues, bearing one

or numerous buds, some being annual, as the Potato. Applied also to other similar underground structures of different origin, as in tuberous roots.

2.29 Turf, surface of grassland, including the coverage of grass, herbs, and matted roots adhering.

2.30 Twiner, plant that depends on stems to spread about, up, over or around their support by winding, twisting or spiral convolutions.

2.31 Woody, of a plant, having the stem and branches containing a hard compact fibrous substance between bark and pith, as a tree or shrub.



NELUMBO nucifera syn *NELUMBIUM nelumbo* (Lotus of the Nile)

PART C EXTERIOR PLANTING

1.0 TREES

Height is greater, usually, than 6 metres. Dwarf trees, 2.5 - 5.5 metres in height, are included with "medium shrubs" in clause 2.2, and are distinguished by the letters "tr".

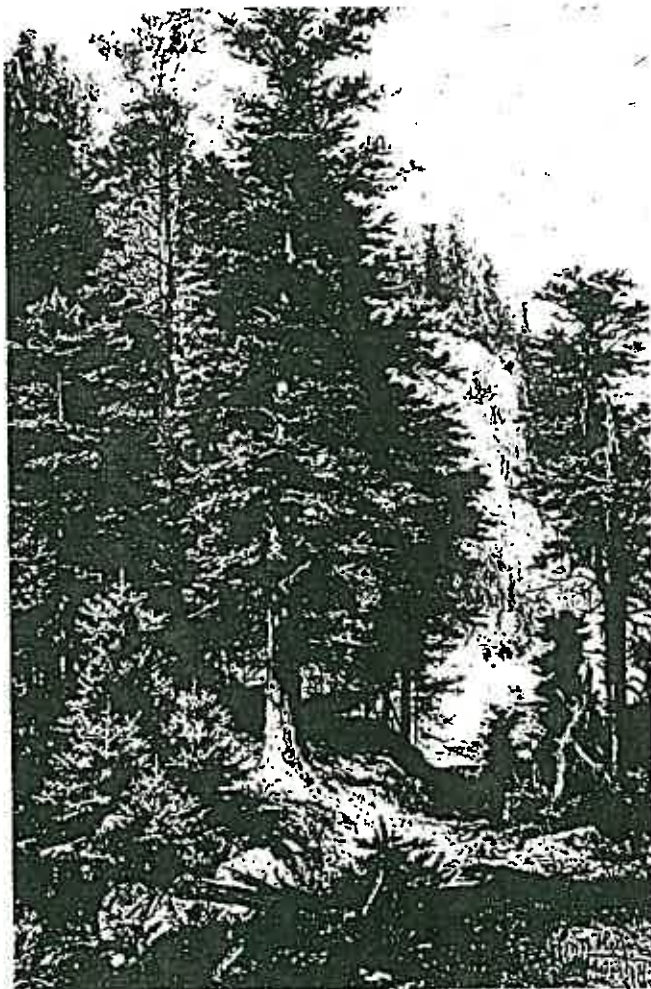
Trees listed are included primarily for their ornamental qualities as distinct from their potential for forestry, timber trees or indigenous woodland. Fruit trees are included but not listed separately.

1.1 Very Tall Trees, greater than 30 metres in height.

1.1.1 Introduced genera for very tall trees with deciduous foliage include:

CARYA + (Pecan, Hickory)
CEDRELA + w (Red Cedar)
ENGELHARDTIA (Spurious Walnut Tree)
FAGUS + w * (Beech)
JUGLANS + (Walnut)
PTEROCARPUS (Lingo)
TAXODIUM + (Deciduous or Swamp Cypress)
XYLIA (Pyengadu)

ABIES alba (European Silver Fir)



1.1.2 Introduced evergreen genera for very tall trees include:

ABIES + (Silver Fir)
AGATHIS + syn (DAMMARA)
ARAUCARIA w (Monkey Puzzle and Norfolk Island Pines)
CEDRUS + (Cedars)
CUPRESSUS + (Cypresses)
DAMMARA + see AGATHIS
EUCRYPHIA + (Muermo, Ulmo)
HARDWICKIA
HYMENAEA
LAURELIA
NAGEIA + w see PODOCARPUS (Plum Pines)
PICEA + (Spruce)
PODOCARPUS syn NAGEIA + w (Plum Pines)
PSEUDOTSUGA (Douglas Fir)
SCIADOPITYS + (Japanese Umbrella Pine)
SEQUIADENDRON (Giant Sequoia)
SHOREA + (Sal Tree)
SWIETENIA (Mahogany Tree)

1.1.3 Genera for very tall trees described as native to Australia and deciduous include:

CEDRELA + w (Australian Red Cedar, Toon Tree)

1.1.4 Genera for very tall trees described as native to Australia and evergreen include:

ARAUCARIA w (Bunya-bunya Pine)
EUCALYPTUS + (Gum Tree)
FAGUS + * w (Victorian and Tasmanian Beech)
FLINDERSIA (Native Ash)
GMELINA + (White Beech)
NAGEIA see PODOCARPUS (Plum Pines)
PODOCARPUS syn NAGEIA (Plum Pines)
SYNCARPIA + (Turpentine Tree, Burra Murra)
TRISTANIA + (Queensland Box, Brush Box)

1.2 Tall Trees, 10 – 30 metres in height

1.2.1 Introduced genera for tall trees with deciduous foliage include:

ACER (Maples)
AESCULUS (Horse Chestnut)
AILANTHUS (Tree of Heaven)
ALBIZIA syn ALBIZZA + w (Silk Tree)
ALBIZZA see ALBIZIA
CARPINUS (Hornbeam)
CARYA + (Pecan, Hickory)
CASTANEA (Chestnut)
CATALPA + (Indian Bean Tree)
CEDRELA + w (Red Cedar)
CELTIS (Nettle Tree, Hackberry)
CURTISIA
DALBERGIA
DIOSPYROS + * syn DIOSPYRUS (Persimmon)
DIOSPYRUS see DIOSPYRUS
ERYTHRINA (Indian Coral)
EUPTELEA [HOLOPTELEA] (Elm of India)
FXCOFCARIA (Tallow Tree)
FAGUS + w * (Beech)
FRAXINUS + (Ash)
GINKGO (Ginkgo Tree, Maidenhair Tree)
[GLEDITSCHIA] see GLEDITSIA
GLEDITSIA [GLEDITSCHIA] (Honey Locust)
GYMNOCLADUS (Kentucky Coffee)
[HOLOPTELEA] see EUPTELEA
JUGLANS + (Walnut)
LARIX (Larch)
LIRIODENDRON (Tulip Tree)
MACLURA + (Osage Orange)
MAGNOLIA + * (Magnolia)
OSTRYA (Hop Hornbeam)
PAULOWNIA + (Empress Tree, Royal Paulownia)
PHYTOLACCA [PIRCUNIA] (Ombu)



Quercus (Oak)

[PIRCUNIA] see PHYTOLACCA
 PISTACIA + * (Pistachio-nut, Mastic Tree)
 PLANERA (Water Elm)
 PLATANUS (Plane)
 POPULUS (Poplar)
 PTEROCARYA (Wing Nut)
 QUERCUS (Oak)
 SALIX + (Willow)
 SOPHORA + (Pagoda Tree)
 TAXODIUM + (Deciduous or Swamp Cypress)
 TECTONA (Teak)
 TILIA (Lime)
 ULMUS + (Elm)
 XYLIA + (Pyengadu)
 ZELKOVA + (Zelkova, Keaki)

1.2.2 Introduced genera for tall trees with evergreen foliage include:

ABIES + syn BELIS, CUNNINGHAMIA, PINUS + (Sha Tree, Silver Fir)
 [ADENOSTEMON] see GOMORTEGA
 AGATHIS + syn DAMMARA
 ARECASTRUM (Queen Palm)
 BELIS see ABIES, CUNNINGHAMIA
 CALLITRIS + w (Cypress-Pine)
 CASUARINA + w (She-Oak)
 CASTANOPSIS (Golden Chestnut)
 CEDRUS + (Cedars)
 CEPHALOTAXUS (Cow's Tail Pine)
 CERCOCARPUS
 CHAMAECYPARIS + (False Cypress)
 CHLOROXYLON (Satinwood)
 CINNAMOMUM (Champhor)

CORDYLINE + (Cabbage Tree)
 CRYPTOMERIA + (Japanese Cedar)
 CUNNINGHAMIA syn ABIES, BELIS, PINUS + (Sha Tree)
 CUPRESSUS + (Cypress)
 DACRYDIUM w (Pine)
 DAMMARA + see AGATHIS
 DIOSPYROS syn DIOSPYRUS + * (Persimmon)
 DIOSPYRUS see DIOSPYROS
 EMBOTIRIUM (Fire Tree of Peru, Chilean Firebush, Chilean Honeysuckle)
 EUCRYPHIA + (Muermo, Ulmo)
 FITZROYA (Pine)
 GOMORTEGA [ADENOSTEMON]
 HYOPHORBE + (Palm)
 JACARANDA + (Jacaranda)
 JUNIPERUS + (Junipers)
 KNIGHTIA (Maori Honeysuckle, Rewa-Rewa)
 LIBOCEDRUS (Chilean Cedar)
 [MACHILUS] see NEOLITSEA
 MAGNOLIA + * (Magnolia)
 METROSIDEROS + (Pohutukawa, New Zealand Christmas Tree)
 NAGEIA + w see PODOCARPUS (Plum Pines)
 NEOLITSEA [MACHILUS] (Soom Tree)
 OCOTEA
 PERSEA + (Avocado Pear, Alligator Pear)
 PEUMUS (Boldo)
 PHYLLOCLADUS + w (Celery-top Pine, Celery-leaf Pine)
 PICEA + (Spruce)
 PINUS (Pines) see ABIES
 PISTACIA + * (Pistachio-Nut, Mastic Tree)
 PODOCARPUS syn NAGEIA + w (Plum Pines)
 SANTALUM + w (Santal Tree)
 SAXE-GOTHAEA (Mahin)
 SCHINUS + (Pepper Tree)
 SCIADOPITYS + (Japanese Umbrella Pine)
 SHOREA + (Sal Tree)
 SOPHORA + (Pagoda Tree)
 TAXUS + (Yews)
 THUJA (Arbo Vitae)
 THUJOPSIS + (Mock Thuja)
 TORREYA (California Nutmeg, Japanese Nut Tree)
 WASHINGTONIA + (Petticoat Palm)
 UMBELLULARIA (Californian Laurel, Spice Bush)
 ZIZYPHUS + w (Jujube Tree, Chinese Date).

1.2.3 Native genera for tall trees with deciduous foliage include:

BRACHYCHITON + (Illawarra Flame Tree)
 CEDRELA + w (Red Cedar)
 MELIA (White Cedar)

1.2.4 Native genera for tall trees with evergreen foliage include:

ACMENA [EUGENIA, SYZYGIUM] + (Lilly Pilly)
 ANGOPHORA + (Gum Myrtle)

SCIADOPITYS verticillata
 (Parasol Fir Tree)



ARCHONTOPHOENIX syn SEAFORTHIA + (Bangalow Palm)
 CALLITRIS + w (Cypress Pine)
 CASUARINA + w (She-Oak)
 CERATOPETALUM (Coachwood)
 CORYPHA + [LIVISTONA] (Cabbage Palm)
 DACRYDIUM w (Huon Pine)
 DIOSPYROS [MABOS] (Twin-flowered Queensland Ebony, Australian Ebony)
 [DYSOXYLON] see DYSOXYLUM
 DYSOXYLUM [DYSOXYLON] (Pencilwood)
 EUCALYPTUS + (Gum Trees)
 EUGENIA see ACMENA
 FAGUS + w (Victorian and Tasmanian Beech)
 FICUS (Moreton Bay Fig)
 GMELINA + (White Beech)
 GREVILLEA + (Silky Oak)
 HARPULLIA (Tulipwood)
 LAGUNARIA + (Norfolk Island Hibiscus)
 LIVISTONA [CORYPHA]+ (Cabbage Palm)
 MABA (Twin-flowered Queensland Ebony, Australian Ebony)
 NAGEIA + w syn PODOCARPUS (Plum Pines)
 OWENIA + (Emu Apple, Crow Apple)
 PELTOPHORUM + (Brazilletowood)
 PHYLLOCLADUS + w (Celery-top Pine, Celery-leaf Pine)
 PODOCARPUS syn NAGEIA + w (Plum Pines)
 SANTALUM + w (Quandong, Native Peach)
 SYNCARPIA (Turpentine Tree, Burra Murra)
 TRISTANIA + (Queensland Box, Brush Box)
 ZIZYPHUS + w (Jujube Tree, Chinese Date)

1.3 Medium Trees 5.5–10 Metres in Height (refer also clause 2.0 Shrubs).

1.3.1 Introduced genera for medium trees with deciduous foliage include:

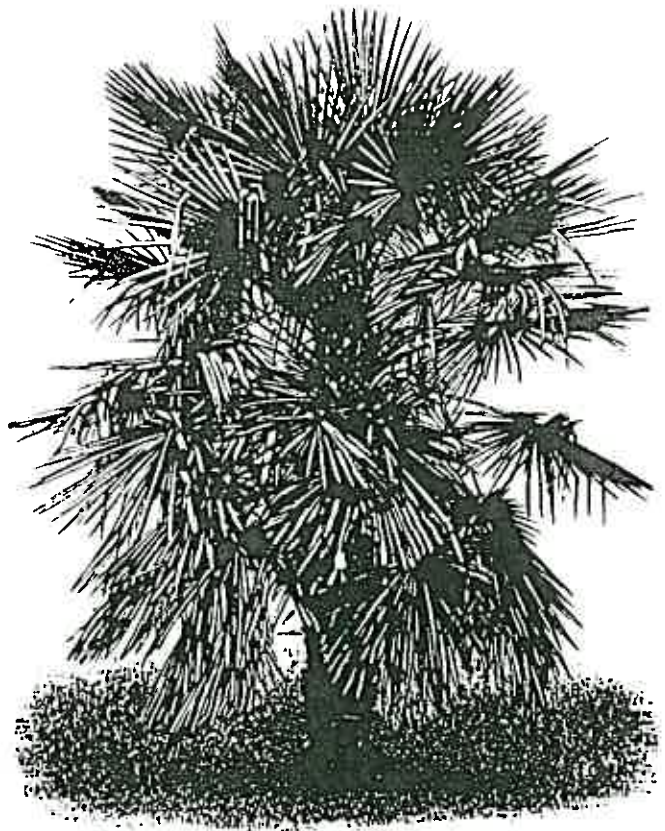
ALBIZIA syn ALBIZZIA (Silk tree)
 BETULA (Birch)
 BUTEA (Flame of the Frost, Dhak, Pulas)
 CARPINUS + (Hornbeam)
 CATALPA + (Indian Bean Tree)
 CEANOTHUS + sh (Lilac)
 CEDRELA + w (Red Cedar)
 CORYLUS (Hazel Nut)
 CRATAEGUS + sh (Hawthorns)
 DIOSPYROS + * syn DIOSPYRUS (Persimmon)
 ERYTHRINA + sh/tr (Indian Coral, Cockscomb, Coral Tree)
 FRAXINUS + (Ash)
 GLYPTOSTROBUS (Deciduous Cypress)
 LABURNUM + (Laburnum)
 MACLURA + (Osage Orange)
 PAULOWNIA + (Empress Tree, Royal Paulownia)
 PISTACIA + * (Pistachio Nut, Mastic Tree)
 PRUNUS + w (Flowering Cherry)
 PUNICA + sh (Pomegranite)
 RHUS + (Sumach)
 SALIX + (Willows)
 SOPHORA (Pagoda Tree)
 ULMUS + (Elm)
 ZFI KOVA + (Zelkova, Keaki)

1.3.2 Introduced genera for medium trees with evergreen foliage include:

AZARA (Azara)
 BRUGMANSIA syn DATURA + (Trumpet Flower)
 CALLITRIS + w (Cypress-pine)
 CAMELLIA + sh (Camellia)
 CARYOTA + (Fish-tail Palm)
 CASUARINA + w (She-oak)
 CERATONIA (Carob Bean)
 CHAMAEROPS + see TRACHYCARPUS
 CITRUS + (Orange, Lemon, Lime, Citron)
 CORDYLINE + * (Cabbage Tree, Cabbage Palm)
 CRYPTOMERIA + (Japanese Cedars)
 CUNNINGHAMIA + (Sha Tree)
 CUPRESSUS + (Cypress)

DATURA see BRUGMANSIA
 DIOSPYROS [ROYENA]
 FUCHSIA + (Fuchsia)
 GOURLIEA (Chanar)
 GUAIACIUM
 HOWEIA syn HOWEA + tr (Kentia Palm)
 HYOPHORBE (Palm)
 ILEX + (Holly)
 JACARANDA + (Jacaranda)
 JUNIPERUS + (Juniper)
 LAURUS sh (Bay, Laurel)
 LIGUSTRUM + sh (Privet)
 MAGNOLIA + (Magnolia)
 MAYTENUS (Mayten Tree)
 METROSIDEROS + (Pohutukawa, New Zealand Christmas Tree)
 PERSEA + (Avocado Pear, Alligator Pear)
 PHOENIX + (Date Palm)
 PILOTINIA + (Chinese Hawthorn)
 PISTACIA + * (Pistachio Nut, Mastic Tree)
 PITTOSPORUM + w (Laurel)
 PSYCHOTRIA
 ROYENA see DIOSPYROS
 SANTALUM + w (Santal Tree)
 SCHINUS + (Pepper Tree)
 SOPHORA + (Pagoda Tree)
 THUJOPSIS (Mock Thuja)
 TRACHYCARPUS + [CHAMAEROPS] (Chusan Palm)
 VIRGILIA tr/sh (Cape Virgilia)
 WASHINGTONIA + (Petticoat Palm)
 ZIZYPHUS + w (Jujube Tree, Chinese Date)

TRACHYCARPUS excelsus (Windmill Palm)
 Similar to *T. fortunei* syn *CHAMAEROPS excelsa*.

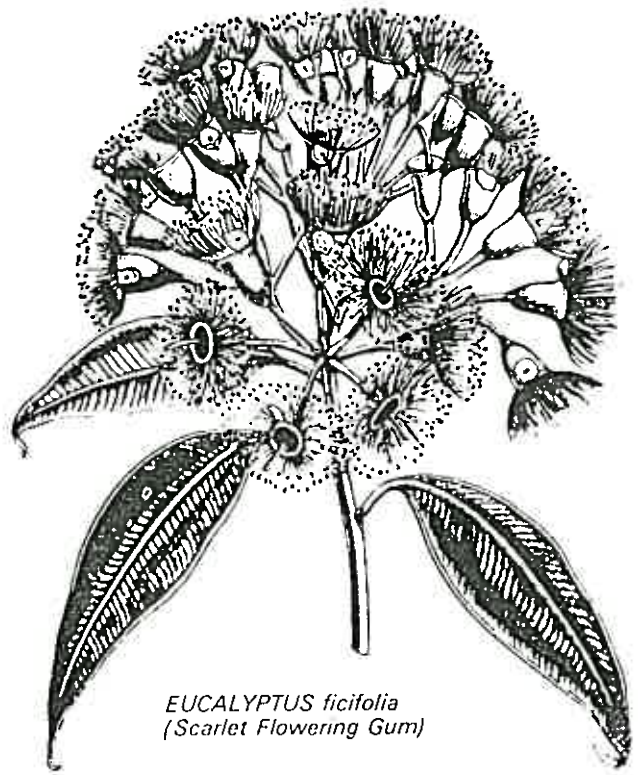


1.3.3 Native genera for medium trees with deciduous foliage include:

ALBIZIA syn ALBIZZA + w (Silk Tree)
 BRACHYCHITON + (Illawarra Flame Tree)
 CEDRELA + w (Red Cedar)

1.3.4 Native genera for medium trees with evergreen foliage include:

- ACACIA + (Wattles)
- ACMENA [EUGENIA, SYZGIUM] + (Lilly-Pilly)
- AGONIS + (Weeping Willow Myrtle)
- ANGOPHORA + (Gum Myrtle)
- ARCHONTOPHOENIX syn SEAFORTHIA + (Bangalow Palm)
- BACKHOUSIA (Lemon-Scented Myrtle)
- BANKSIA + (Bull Banksia)
- CALLITRIS + w (Cypress-Pine)
- CASUARINA + w (She-Oak)
- ELAEOCARPUS + (Blue Oliveberry)
- EUCALYPTUS + (Gum Tree)
- EUGENIA see ACMENA
- HOWEA + (Kentia Palm)
- LAGUNARIA + (Norfolk Island Hibiscus)
- LEPIDOZAMIA + syn MACROZAMIA (Pineapple Palm)
- LITSEA (Brushland Mist Tree, Bally Tree)
- LIVISTONA + (Cabbage Palm)
- MYRSINE + (Sheen Wood)
- PHYLLOCLADUS + w (Celery-Top Pine, Celery-Leaf Pine)
- PITTOSPORUM + w (Laurel)
- SANTALUM + w (Quandong, Native Peach)
- SYZGIUM see ACMENA
- ZIZYPHUS + w (Jujube Tree, Chinese Date)

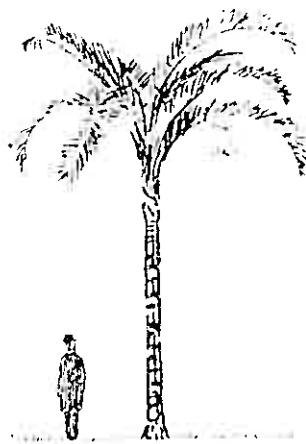


EUCALYPTUS ficifolia
(Scarlet Flowering Gum)

NATIVE EVERGREEN MEDIUM TREES



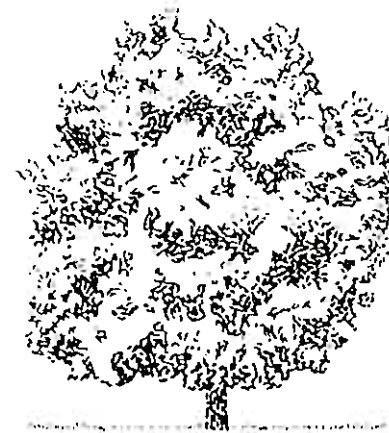
EUCALYPTUS ficifolia



HOWEA forsterana



LAGUNARIA patersonia



ACMENA smithii syn *EUGENIA smithii*



AGONIS flexuosa



PITTOSPORUM undulatum

2.0 SHRUBS

Height is usually 1-6 metres. Climbers, creepers, twiners and trailers are not shrubs, but are listed separately at the end of the shrubs section.

Climbers may reach a height of 10 metres or more. Very large shrubs 5.5- 10 metres in height are included with "medium trees" in cl. C.1.3 and are distinguished by the letters "sh".

2.1 Large Shrubs, 2.5 – 5.5 metres in height. (Dwarf trees are in this height category and are distinguished by the letters "tr".)

2.1.1 Introduced genera for large shrubs with deciduous foliage include:

ALOYSIA syn LIPPIA (Lemon-scented Verbena)
ARALIA (Angelica Tree)
CARAGANA + tr (Pea)
CEANOTHUS + (Lilac, California Lilac)
CORNUS + * sh/tr (Smoke Bush)
COTONEASTER + * (Cotoneaster)
CRATAEGUS sh/tr (Hawthorn)
CYTISUS + w sh/tr (Broom)
ERYTHRINA + sh/tr (Cockscomb, Coral Tree)
FORSYTHIA + (Golden Bells)
GENISTA + * (Broom)
HALESIA tr (Snowdrop Tree)
JASMINUM + * (Jasmine)
LABURNUM + (Laburnum)
LIPPIA see ALOYSIA
LYCIUM + (Box Thorn)
MAGNOLIA + sh/tr (Magnolia)
PAULOWNIA + (Paulownia)
PHILADELPHUS + (Mock Orange or Syringa)
PRUNUS + * (Almonds, Peaches, Apricots, Plums, Cherries, etc.)
PTELEA tr (Hop Tree)
PUNICA + (Pomegranite)
RHUS + (Sumach)
SPARTIUM (Spanish Broom)
STAPHYLEA + (Bladder Nut)
STYRAX (Storax)
SYRINGA + (Lilac)
TAMARIX tr * (Tamarisk)
VACCINIUM + dec/eg (Blueberry, Cranberry, Bilberry, etc.)
VIBURNUM + dec/eg (Viburnum)

2.1.2 Introduced genera for large shrubs with evergreen foliage include:

ALOE + succ (Aloe)
ARBUTUS tr (Strawberry Tree)
ARUNDO + (Great Reed)
BAMBUSA + (Bamboo)
BRUGMANSIA syn DATURA + (Trumpet Flower)
BUDDLEIA (Buddleia)
BUXUS + sh/tr (Boxwood)
"CACTACEAE FAMILY" + succ (Cactus)
CAMELLIA + sh/tr (Camellia)
CARPENTERIA sh/tr (Bush Anemone)
CARYOTA + (Fish-tail Palm)
CHAMAECYPARIS + (False Cypress)
CHAMAEROPS (Dwarf Fan Palm)
CITRUS + (Orange, Lemon, Lime, Citron, etc.)
CLETHRA + (Clethra)
COPROSMA + (Mirror Plant)
CORDYLINE + w (Cabbage Palm)
CORNUS + * sh/tr (Dogwood)
CORTADERIA syn GYNERIUM + (Pampas Grass)
CORYNOCARPUS (New Zealand Laurel)
COTONEASTER + (Cotoneaster)
CYTISUS + * sh/tr (Broom)
DATURA see BRUGMANSIA
DRACAENA (Dragon Tree)
ESCALLONIA + (Escallonia)
FATSIA + (inc. Rice Paper Plant)
FUHSIA + (Fuchsia)

GARDENIA see ROTHMANIANA
GARRYA + (Catkin Bush)
GENISTA + * (Broom)
GORDONIA tr (Gordonia)
GYNERIUM + see CORTADERIA
HOWEIA syn HOWEA + tr (Kentia Palm)
ILEX + (Holly)
JUNIPERUS + (Juniper)
LASIANDRA see TIBOUCHINA
LEUCADENDRON tr (Leucadendron)
LIGUSTRUM + (Privet)
MYRTUS + (Myrtle)
NERIUM + (Oleander)
OSMANTHUS + (Osmanthus)
PHILLYREA + (Phillyrea)
PHOENIX + (Date Palm)
PHOTINIA + tr (Chinese Hawthorn)
PITTIOSPORUM + w (Laurel)
PRUNUS + * (Almonds, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, etc.)
RHAPHIOLEPIS + (Indian Hawthorn)
RHODODENDRON + (Rhododendron)
ROTHMANNIA + syn GARDENIA (Rothmannia)
SABAL tr (Fan Palm)
SPARMANNIA + (African Hemp)
TAXUS + sh (Yew)
TECOMA + (Tecoma)
TIBOUCHINA + syn LASIANDRA (Lasiandra)
TRACHYCARPUS + [CHAMAEROPS] (Chusan Palm)
VACCINIUM + dec/eg (Blueberry, Cranberry, Bilberry, etc.)
VIBURNUM + (Viburnum)
WIGANDIA (Wigandia)

2.1.3 Native genera for large shrubs with deciduous foliage.

No plants in this category are included.

2.1.4 Native genera for large shrubs with evergreen foliage include:

ACACIA + tr/sh (Wattle)
AGONIS + (Weeping Willow Myrtle)
ALECTRYON tr (Smooth Rambutan)
ARCHONTOPHOENIX + syn SEAFORTHIA (Bangalow Palm)
BANKSIA + (Bull Banksia)
CALLISTEMON + (Bottlebrush)
CORDYLINE + w (Cabbage Palm)
ELAEOCARPUS + (Blue Oliveberry)
EUCALYPTUS + (Gum Tree)
"FILICALES ORDER" + (Fern Lily)
HAKEA sh/tr (Hakea)
HIBISCUS + w (Hibiscus)
LEPIDOZAMIA + tr syn MACROZAMIA (Pineapple Palm)
LEUCOPOGON + (Heath)
MACROZAMIA see LEPIDOZAMIA
MYRSINE + tr (Sheen Wood)
PITTIOSPORUM + w (Laurel)
SEAFORTHIA see ARCHONTOPHOENIX
TELOPEA + (Waratah)



CORDYLINE terminalis
(Canna-leaved Palm Lily)

2.2 Medium Shrubs 1.5 – 2.5 Metres in Height.

2.2.1 Introduced genera for medium shrubs with deciduous foliage include:

ALOYSIA *sh/tr* (Lemon Verbena)
AMORPHA + (inc. False Indigo)
BERBERIS + (Barberry)
CALYCANTHUS + [CHIMONANTHUS] (Wintersweet)
CEANOTHUS + (Lilac, Californian Lilac)
CHAENOMELES [CYDONIA] (Ornamental Quince)
[CHIMONANTHUS] see CALYCANTHUS
CORNUS + *sh/tr* (Dogwood)
COTINUS + (Smoke Bush)
COTONEASTER + * (Cotoneaster)
[CYDONIA] see CHAENOMELES
CYTISUS + * *sh/tr* (Broom)
DEUTZIA + (Deutzia)
ELAEAGNUS (Silverberry)
GENISTA + (Broom)
HYDRANGEA (Hydrangea)
KERRIA (Kerria)
LEYCESTERIA + (Himalayan Honeysuckle)
LYCIUM + (Box Thorn)
MAGNOLIA + (Magnolia)
PHILADELPHUS + (Mock Orange or Syringa)
RIBES + (Currants and Raspberries)
ROBINIA + *tr* (False-Acacia)
ROMNEYA (Tree poppy)
ROSA + (Rose)
RUBUS (Bramble)
SAMBUCUS (Golden Elder)
SORBARIA (Sorbaria)
SPIRAEA + (Spiraea)
STAPHYLEA + (Bladder-Nut)
SYRINGA + (Lilac)
VACCINIUM + *dec/eg*. (Blueberry, Cranberry, Bilberry, etc.)
VIBURNUM + *dec/eg*. (Viburnum)
WEIGELA *syn* WEIGELIA (Diervilla, Apple Blossom)

Flowering branchlet of *ROSA cymosa* 'flore-pleno' (Rose)



2.2.2 Introduced genera for medium shrubs with evergreen foliage include:

ABELIA (Abelia)
ABUTILON (Chinese Lantern)
ALOE + *succ* (Aloe)
[ANDROMEDA] see CASSANDRA
ARUNDO + (Great Reed)
AUCUBA (Japanese Laurel)
AZALEA + (Azalea)
BAMBUSA + (Bamboo)
BERBERIS + * (Barberry)
BRUGMANSIA + *syn* DATURA (Trumpet Flower)
BUXUS + (Boxwood)
"CACTACEAE FAMILY" *succ* (Cactus)
CAMELLIA + (Camellia)
CASSANDRA [CHAMAEDAPHNE, ANDROMEDA, LYONIA] (Leatherleaf)
CASSIA *w sh/tr* (Cassia)
CESTRUM + (Cestrum)
CHAMAEDAPHNE see CASSANDRA
CHAMAECYPARIS + (False Cypress)
CHOISYA + (Mexican Orange Blossom)
CISTUS + (Rock Rose)
CITRUS + (Orange, Lemon, Lime, Citron, etc.)
CLETHRA + (Clethra)
CLIANTHUS + *w* (Pea)
COPROSMA + (Mirror Plant)
CORNUS + * *sh/tr* (Dogwood)
CORTADERIA + *syn* GYNERIUM (Pampas Grass)
COTONEASTER + * (Cotoneaster)
CYTISUS + * *sh/tr* (Broom)
DATURA see BRUGMANSIA
DURANTA (Sky-Flower)
ESCALLONIA + (Escallonia)
EUONYMUS + (Spindle Tree)
FATSIA + (inc. Rice Paper Plant)
FEIJOA (Pineapple Guava)
FUCHSIA + (Fuchsia)
GARDENIA see ROTHMANNIA

ARUNDO Donax (Giant Reed)





RHODODENDRON – Souvenir de J.H. Mangles
(*Rhododendron*)

GARRYA + (Catkin Bush)
 GYNERIUM + see CORTADERIA
 HIBISCUS + w (Hibiscus)
 ILEX + (Holly)
 JASMINUM + * (Jasmine)
 JUNIPERUS + (Juniper)
 KALMIA + (Kalmia)
 LASIANDRA see TIBOUCHINA
 LIGUSTRUM + (Privet)
 [LYONIA] see CASSANDRA
 MYRTUS + (Myrtle)
 NERIUM + (Oleander)
 OSMANTHUS + (Osmanthus)
 PAEONIA + (Wild Tree Peony)
 PHILLYREA + (Phillyrea)
 PLUMBAGO (Plumbago)
 PODALYRIA (Podalyria)
 POLYGALA + (Milkwort)
 PROTEA (Cape Honeysuckle)
 PSIDIUM (Guava)
 RHAPHIOLEPIS + (Indian Hawthorn)
 RHODODENDRON + (Rhododendron)
 ROTHMANNIA + syn GARDENIA (Rothmannia)
 SPARMANNIA + (African Hemp)
 TAXUS + sh/tr (Yew)
 TECOMA + (Tecoma)
 TECOMARIA (Cape Honeysuckle)
 TEUCRIUM + (Germander)
 TIBOUCHINA syn LASIANDRA + (Lasiandra)
 ULEX (Gorse, Furze, Whin)
 VACCINIUM + eg/dec. (Blueberry, Cranberry, Bilberry, etc.)
 YUCCA sh/tr (Yucca)

2.2.3 Native genera for medium shrubs with deciduous foliage.
 No plants in this category are included.

2.2.4 Native genera for medium shrubs with evergreen foliage include:

ACACIA + (Wattle)
 ASTARTEA + (Astartea)
 BORONIA (Boronia)
 CALLISTEMON + (Bottlebrush)
 CALOTHAMNUS + (Net Bush)
 CASSIA w sh/tr (Cassia)
 CLIANTHUS + w (Pea)
 CORREA + (Australian Fuchsia)
 DORYANTHES (Spear Lily)
 "FILICALES ORDER" + (Ferns)
 HOVEA + (Hovea)
 LEPIDOZAMIA + tr syn MACROZAMIA (Pineapple Palm)
 LEPTOSPERMUM + (Tea Tree)
 MACROZAMIA see LEPIDOZAMIA
 TELOPEA + (Waratah)
 THRYPTOMENE + (Heath Myrtle)

2.3 Dwarf Shrubs 0.3 – 1.5 Metres in Height.

2.3.1 Introduced genera for dwarf shrubs with deciduous foliage include:

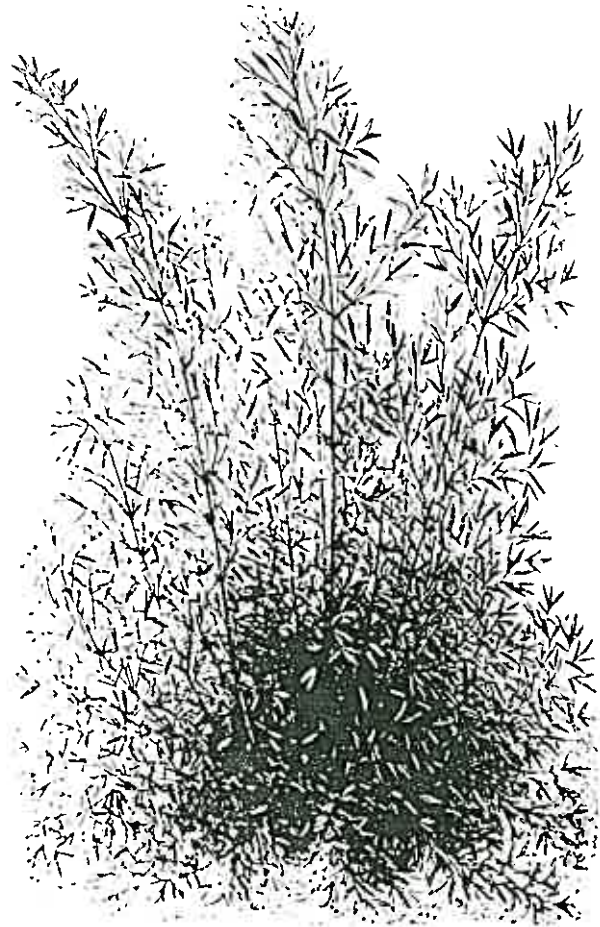
AMORPHA + (Lead Plant)
 BERBERIS + * (Barberry)
 CALYCANTHUS + [CHIMONANTHUS, MERATIA] (Wintersweet)
 CARAGANA + (Pea)
 [CHIMONANTHUS] see CALYCANTHUS
 COTINUS + (Smoke Bush)
 COTONEASTER + * (Cotoneaster)
 DEUTZIA + (Deutzia)
 GENISTA + (Broom)
 HALIMODENDRON (Salt Tree)
 HYPERICUM + (St. John's Wort)
 INDIGOFERA (Indigo)
 LEYCESTERIA + (Himalayan Honeysuckle)
 MAGNOLIA + (Magnolia)
 MENZIESIA (Heath)
 [MERATIA] + see CALYCANTHUS (Wintersweet)
 MYRICA * (Bog Myrtle)
 PRUNUS + * (Almonds, Peaches, Apricots, Plums, Cherries, etc.)
 PUNICA + (Pomegranate)
 RIBES + (Currants and Raspberries)
 ROBINIA + tr (False-Acacia)
 ROSA + (Rose)
 SPIRAEA + (Spiraea)
 SYMPHORICARPOS (Snowberry, St. Peter's Wort)
 SYRINGA + (Lilac)
 VACCINIUM + dec/eg. (Blueberry, Cranberry, Bilberry, etc.)
 VIBURNUM + (Viburnum)

SYRINGA reticulata [*S. japonica*] (*Japanese Lilac*)

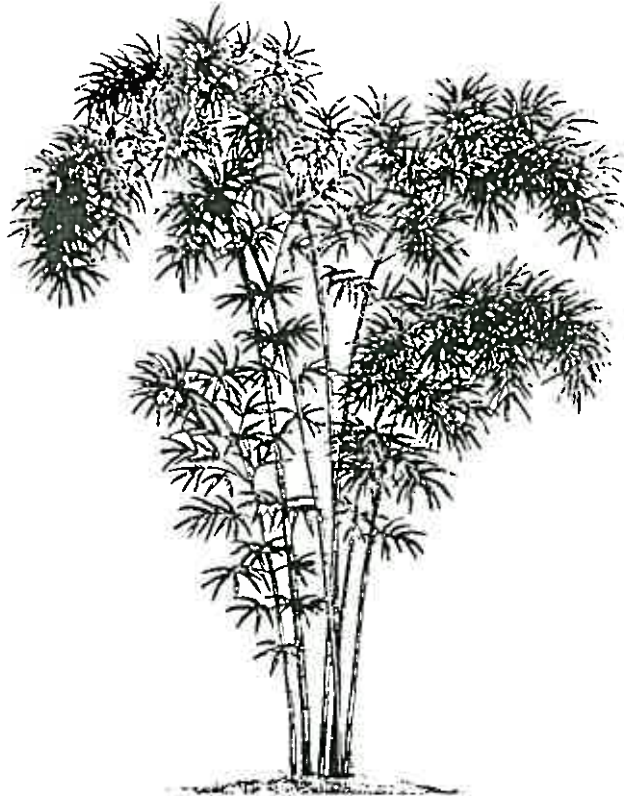




BAMBUSA arundinacea (Giant Bamboo)
[*BAMBUSA nana*] (Dwarf Bamboo)



PHYLLOSTACHYS aurea [*BAMBUSA aurea*]
(Golden Bamboo)

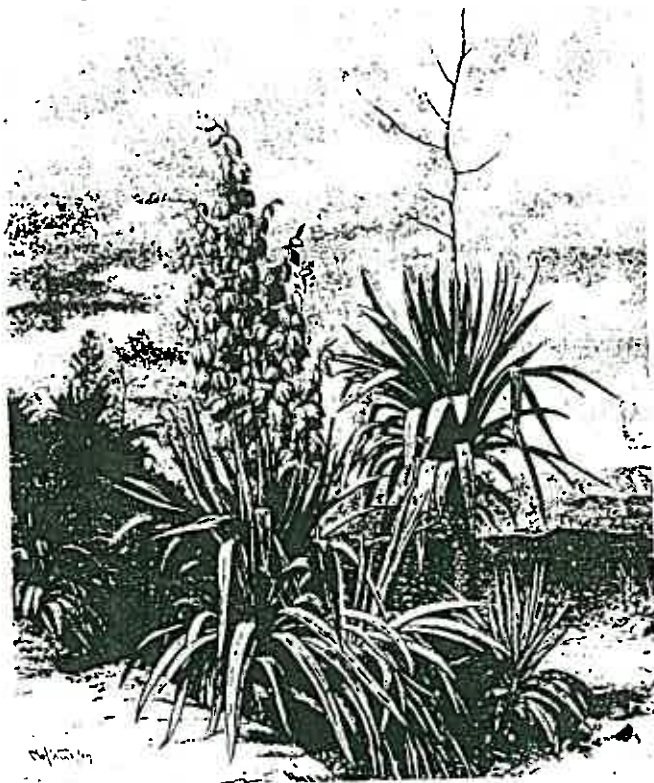


2.3.2 Introduced genera for dwarf shrubs with evergreen foliage include:

- ABELIA + (Abelia)
- ADENANDRA (Adenandra)
- [AGATHEA] see ASTER
- AGAVE (Agave)
- ALOE + *succ* (Aloe)
- ANDROMEDA (Bog Rosemary)
- ARCTOSTAPHYLOS (Bearberry)
- [ARDUINA] see CARISSA
- ASTER [AGATHEA] (Blue Marguerite)
- AZALEA (Azalea)
- BAMBUSA + (Bamboo)
- BERBERIS + (Barberry)
- BOSEA (Bosea)
- BOUARDIA (Bouvardia)
- BUXUS + (Box Wood)
- "CACTACEAE FAMILY" + *succ* (Cactus)
- CANTUA (Cantua)
- CARISSA [ARDUINA]
- CESTRUM + (Cestrum)
- CHOISYA + (Mexican Orange Blossom)
- CISTUS + (Rock Rose)
- COCOS see SYAGRUS
- COLEONEMA (Diosma)
- CORONILLA (Coronilla)
- COTONEASTER + * (Cotoneaster)
- CRASSULA
- CRYPTOMERIA see SYAGRUS
- CUPHEA (Cigar Plant)
- DABOECIA (Irish Heath)
- DAPHNE (Daphne)
- DIPLACUS see MIMULUS

ECHIUM (Echium)
ERICA (Heath)
EUONYMUS + syn **EVONYMUS** (Spindle Tree)
GARDENIA (Camellia-Flowered Cape Jasmine)
HEBE (Veronica)
HELIANTHEMUM (Rock Rose)
HELICHRYSUM see **PHAENOCOMA**
HELIOTROPIUM (Heliotrope, Cherrie Pie)
HYPERICUM + (St. John's Wort)
JACOBINEA see **JUSTICIA**
JUNIPERUS + (Juniper)
JUSTICIA [**JACOBINEA**] (Jacobinea)
KALMIA + (Kalmia)
LANTANA (Lantana)
LIMONIUM [**STATICE**] (Everlasting, Sea Lavender, Sea Pink, Thrift)
LOTUS (Lotus)
MIMULUS syn **DIPLACUS** (Musk, Monkey Flower)
MITRARIA (Mitre Flower)
MYRICA + (Bog Myrtle)
MYRTUS + (Myrtle)
NIEREMBERGIA (Cup Flower)
PAEONIA + (Wild Tree Peony)
PELARGONIUM (Geranium)
PERNETTYA (Pernettya, Prickly Heath)
PHAENOCOMA syn **HELICHRYSUM** and [**XERANTHEMUM**]
 (Phaenocoma)
PHOENIX + (Date Palm)
POLYGALA + (Milk Wort)
PRUNUS + * (Almonds, Cherries, Apricots, Plums, etc.)
RHAPHIOLEPIS + (Indian Hawthorn)
RHODODENDRON (Rhododendron)
RUSCUS (Butchers' Broom)
SALVIA (Sage)
SKIMMIA (Skimmia)
 [**STATICE**] see **LIMONIUM**
STREPTOSOLEN (Browallia)
SYAGRUS syn **COCOS**, **CRYPTOMERIA** (Cocos Palm)
TEUCRIUM + (Germander)
VACCINIUM + eg/dec (Blueberry, Cranberry, Bilberry, etc.)
 [**XERANTHEMUM**] see **PHAENOCOMA**
YUCCA + *sh/tr* (Yucca)

YUCCA gloriosa (Adam's Needle, Spanish Dagger)



2.3.3 Native genera for dwarf shrubs with deciduous foliage.

No plants in this category are included.

2.3.4 Native genera for dwarf shrubs with evergreen foliage include:

ACACIA (Wattle)
ASTARTEA + (Astartea)
 [**BAECKEA**] see **MICROMYRTUS**
BORONIA + (Boronia)
BOSSIAEA (Bossiaea)
BURTONIA (Pea Bush)
CALLISTACHYS (Callistachys)
CALOTHAMNUS + (Net Bush)
CALTHRIX see **CALYTRIX**
CALYTRIX syn **CALTHRIX** (Fringe Myrtle)
CHORIZEMA (Flame Pea)
CLIANTHUS + *w* (Pea)
CORREA + (Australian Fuchsia)
EPACRIS (Native Heath)
ERIOSTEMON (Waxflower)
 "FILICALES ORDER" + (Ferns)
GREVILLEA + (Spider Flower)
HOVEA + (Hovea)
LEPIDOZAMIA *tr* syn **MACROZAMIA** (Pineapple Palm)
LEPTOSPERMUM + (Tea Tree)
LESCHENAULTIA + (Leschenaultia)
LEUCOPOGON + (Heath)
MACROZAMIA *tr* (Burrawong Palm) See also **LEPIDOZAMIA**
MICROMYRTUS [**BAECKEA**] (Fringed Heath Myrtle)
PIMELIA (Rice Flower)
PULTENAEA (Bush Pea)
SWAINSONA (Pea)
TEMPLETONIA (Templetonia)
TETRATHECA (Pink Eye)
THRYPTOMENE + (Heath Myrtle)

2.4 Climbers, Creepers, Twiners and Trailers.

2.4.1 Introduced genera for climbers with deciduous foliage include:

[**AMPELOPSIS**] see **PARTHENOCISSUS**
ANTIGONON (Mexican Mountain Rose)
APHANOPETALUM (Vine)
BOUSSINGAULTIA (Madeira Vine)
CAMPSIS [**TECOMA**] (Chinese Trumpet Creeper)
 [**COTINUS**] see **RHUS** (Poison Ivy)
 [**GLYCINE**] see **WISTARIA**
LONICERA (Honeysuckle)
MENISPERMUM (Moonseed)
PARTHENOCISSUS [**VITIS**, **AMPELOPSIS**]
ROSA (Rose)
RHUS [**COTINUS**] (Poison Ivy)
RUBUS (Bramble, Blackberry)
 [**TECOMA**] see **CAMPSIS**
VITIS (Grape Vine)
WISTERIA [**GLYCINE**] (Wisteria)

2.4.2 Introduced genera for climbers with evergreen foliage include:

ANEMOPAEGMA [**BIGNONIA**]
ARAUJIA [**SCHUBERTIA**] (Bladder Flower)
ASPARAGUS syn **MYRSIPHYLLUM** (Asparagus)
APTENIA [**MESEMBRYANTHEMUM**] (Heart-leaved Noon flower)
 [**BIGNONIA**] syn **ANEMOPAEGMA** **DOXANTHA**, **PYROSTEGIA**
 [**BIGNONIA**] see **PANDOREA** and **DOXANTHA**
BOUGAINVILLEA (Bougainvillea)
 [**CALAMPELIS**] see **ECCREMOCARPUS**
CAMPSIDIUM (Chile Trumpet Creeper)
CANAVALIA (Canavalia)
CLEMATIS (Clematis)
COBAEA (Purple-Bell Cobaea)
DOLICHOS *w* (Dolichos)
DOXANTHA [**BIGNONIA**]
ECCREMOCARPUS [**CALAMPELIS**] (Glory Flower)
FICUS (Climbing Fig)



HEDERA helix (Ivy) fastened by climbing roots to the trunk of a *QUERCUS* (Oak)

- GELSEMIUM (Jasmine)
- HEDERA (Ivy)
- IPOMAEA see PHARBITUS
- JASMINE (Jasmine)
- LAPAGERIA (Chilean Bellflower)
- LATHYRUS (Everlasting Pea)
- LOPHOSPERMUM see RHODOCHITON
- MANDEVILLA (Chile-Jasmine)
- MAURANDIA syn MAURANDYA (Maurandya)
- [MESEMBRYANTHEMUM] see APTENIA
- MYRSIPHYLLUM see ASPARAGUS
- PANDOREA [BIGNONIA] (Tango-Poe)
- PASSIFLORA (Passion Flower)
- PHARBITUS syn IPOMAEA (Morning Glory)
- PYROSTEGIA [BIGNONIA]
- RHODOCHITON [LOPHOSPERMUM] (Purple Bells)
- RHYNCHOSPERMUM see TRACHELOSPERMUM
- [SCHUBERTIA] see ARAUJIA
- SOLANUM (Potato Climber)
- STIGMAPHYLLON (Brazilian Glory Vine)
- TACSONIA (Passion Flower)
- TRACHELOSPERMUM [RHYNCHOSPERMUM]
- VINCA (Periwinkle)

2.4.3 Native genera for climbers with deciduous foliage:

No plants in this category are included.

2.4.4 Native genera for climbers with evergreen foliage include:

- APHANOPETALUM (Gum Vine)
- CLEMATIS (Clematis)
- DOLICHOS x (Dolichos)
- HARDENBERGIA (Sarsaparilla)
- HIBBERTIA (Snake Vine)
- KENNEDIA [ZICHYA] (Coral Pea)
- PANDOREA [TECOMA] (Wonga Vine)
- SOLLYA (Bluebell Creeper)
- [TECOMA] see PANDOREA
- [ZICHYA] see KENNEDYA

HARDENBERGIA violacea [*CAULINIA bimaculata*] (Australian Lilac, Sarsaparilla)



3.0 NON-WOODY PLANTS

Height is usually 300mm – 1 metre. Herbs such as annuals and bulbs are included as well as perennial climbers, creepers, twiners and trailers. These are grouped at the end of Section C 2.4 Shrubs. Climbers may reach heights of 10 metres or more. Grasses are discussed separately under C 5.0 Turf Plants and Grasses.

3.1 Very Tall Annuals, Biennials and Herbaceous Perennials 1.5 – 2.5 Metres in Height.

3.1.1 Introduced genera for very tall annuals, biennials and herbaceous perennials with deciduous foliage include:

- ALCEA, *P* (Hollyhock)
- BOLTONIA *P* (False Chamomile)
- BRUGMANSIA + *h* [DATURA] (Trumpet Flower, Thorn Apple)
- CAESALPINIA [POINCIANA] (Bird of Paradise Flower)
- [DATURA] see BRUGMANSIA + *h*
- HELIANTHUS + *p h* (Sunflower)
- HIBISCUS + *H w* (Marsh Mallow, Syrian Mallow, Rose of Sharon)
- [IPOMOEA] see MINA
- LATHYRUS *H* (Everlasting Pea, Sweet Pea)
- LAVATERA + *H* (Tree Mallow)
- MINA *h* [IPOMOEA]
- [POINCIANA] see CAESALPINIA
- RICINUS + *P* (Castor Oil Plant)
- ROMNEYA *P* (Tree Poppy)
- TITHONIA *h* (Mexican Sunflower)



ALCEA
Double Hybrid Everblooming Hollyhock.

3.1.2 Introduced genera for very tall annuals, biennials and herbaceous perennials with evergreen foliage include:

- RICINUS + *tr P* (Castor Oil Plant)
- TECOMA *P ci* (Trumpet Flower) to 3-6 metres

3.1.3 Native genera for very tall annuals, biennials and herbaceous perennials with deciduous foliage include:

- HIBISCUS + *H w* (Marsh Mallow, Syrian Mallow, Rose of Sharon)

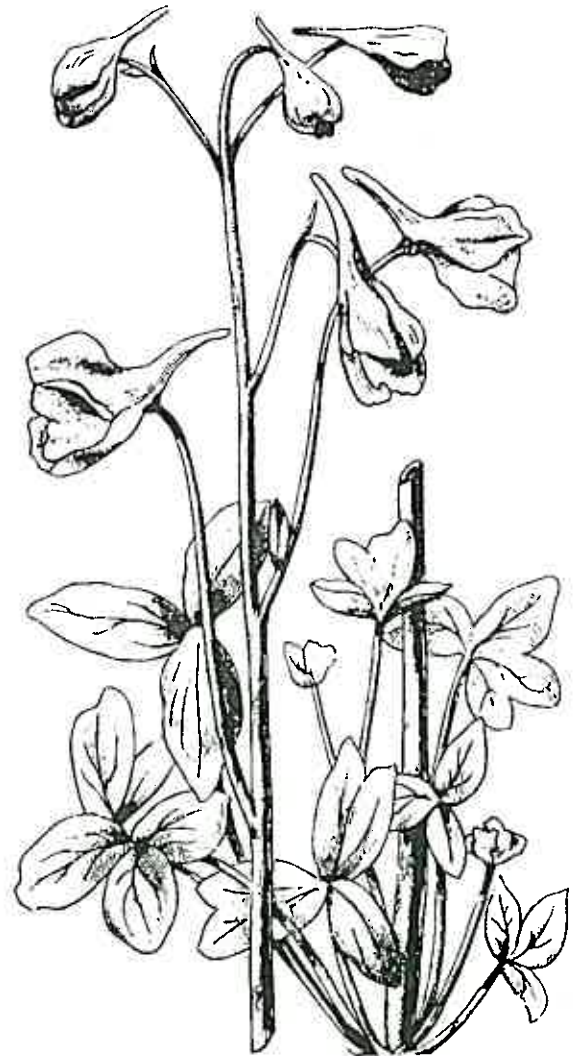
3.1.4 Native genera for very tall annuals, biennials and herbaceous perennials with evergreen foliage:

No plants in this category are included.

3.2 Tall Annuals, Biennials and Herbaceous Perennials, 0.9 – 1.5 Metres in Height.

3.2.1 Introduced genera for tall annuals, biennials and herbaceous perennials with deciduous foliage include:

- BRUGMANSIA [DATURA] + *h* (Trumpet Flower, Thorn Apple)
- CLEOME *h* (Giant Spider Plant)
- COSMOS *h* (Cosmea)
- [DATURA] see BRUGMANSIA
- DELPHINIUM *H P* (Larkspur)
- DIGITALIS *P* (Foxglove)
- FUCHSIA + *P*
- HELENIUM + *P* (Sneeze Weed)
- HELIANTHUS + *H h* (Sunflower)
- HIBISCUS + *H w* (Marsh Mallow, Syrian Mallow, Rose of Sharon)
- KOCHIA + *H* (Summer Cypress, Burning Bush)
- LAVATERA + *H* (Tree Mallow)
- MICHAUXIA *BP* (Michaux's Bellflower)
- PHYSOSTEGIA + *P* (False Dragon's Head, Gallipoli Heath)



DELPHINIUM nudicaule (Larkspur)

3.2.2 Introduced genera for tall annuals, biennials and herbaceous perennials with evergreen foliage include:

- ACANTHUS mollis *P* (Bear's Breech, Bear's Foot)
- LANTANA *P* (Surinam Tea Plant, Mountain Sage)
- LAVANDULA *P* (Lavender)
- RICINUS + *P* (Castor Oil Plant)



FUCHSIAS

1. *Magellanica* var. *macrostema*
2. 'Mrs. H. Roberts'
3. 'Buffon'
4. 'General Gordon'

3.2.3 Native genera for tall annuals, biennials and herbaceous perennials with deciduous foliage include:

- HELICHRYSUM + *H* (Everlasting Flower)
 HIBISCUS + *H* w (Marsh Mallow, Syrian Mallow, Rose of Sharon)

3.2.4 Native genera for tall annuals, biennials and herbaceous perennials with evergreen foliage.

No plants in this category are included.

3.3 Medium Annuals, Biennials and Herbaceous Perennials, 0.3 – 0.9 Metres in Height.

3.3.1 Introduced genera for medium annuals, biennials and herbaceous perennials with deciduous foliage include:

- ACROCLINIUM see HELIPTERUM *H*
 ADONIS *H P* (Pheasant's Eye, Ox-Eye)
 AGERATUM *H* (Floss Flower)
 AGROSTEMMA *P* (Jove's Flower, Rose Campion)
 ALONSOA *h* (Mask Flower)
 AMARANTHUS *h* (Love Lies Bleeding)
 ANCHUSA *BP* (Alkanet)

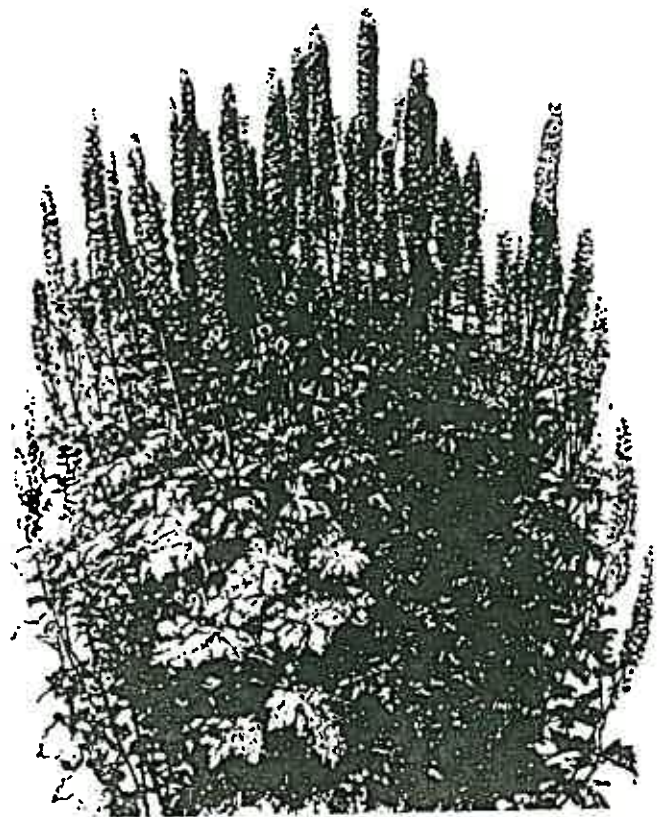


AQUILEGIA caerulea (Columbine)

BRUGMANSIA sanguinea [*DATURA sanguinea*]
 (Trumpet Flower)



ANTIRRHINUM *P* (Antirrhinum, Snapdragon)
AQUILEGIA *P* (Columbine)
ARNEBIA *h* (Prophet Flower)
ASTER *h p* (Star Wort, Easter-Daisy, Perennial Aster)
[BARTONIA] see **MENTZELIA**
BELLIS *P* (Daisy)
BRUGMANSIA [DATURA] + *h* (Trumpet Flower, Thorn Apple)
CACALIA *H* (Tassel Flower)
CALANDRINIA + *H w* (Rock Purslane)
CALENDULA *H* (Pot Marigold)
[CALLICHOA] *H* see **LAYIA**
CALLIOPSIS see **COREOPSIS**
CAMPANULA + *B P* (Canterbury Bells, Bell Flower, Harebell)
CASTILLEJA *h*
CATANANCHE *P* (Blue Cupidone)
CELOSIA *h* (Cockscomb)
CENTAUREA *H* (Cornflower, Cyanus)
CHEIRANTHUS *P* (Wallflower)
CHRYSANTHEMUM * *H P* (Marguerite, Paris Daisy)
CINERARIA *P*
CLARKIA *H* (Clarkia)
COLLINSIA *H*
COLLOMIA *H* (Collomia)
COREOPSIS syn **CALLIOPSIS** + *H P* (Tickweed)
[COSMIDIUM] see **THELESPERMA**
CROTALARIA *H*
CYPERUS *P* (Galingale)
[DATURA] see **BRUGMANSIA**
DELPHINIUM *H P* (Larkspur)
DIANTHUS *B P* (Carnations, Pinks, etc.)
ECHINACEA *h* [**RUDBECKIA**] (Cone Flower)
EMMENANTHE *h* (Californian whistling Bells)
CHRYSANTHEMUM *spp* (*Chrysanthemum*)



DELPHINIUM *spp* (Larkspur)

DIANTHUS pavonius [*D. neglectus*] (Alpine Pink)



ESCHSCHOLTZIA *H P* (Californian Poppy)
 FUCHSIA *+ P*
 GAILLARDIA *BP* (Blanket Flower)
 GERBERA *P* (Barberton Daisy)
 GEUM *P* (Avens)
 GILIA *syn LEPTOSIPHON [IPOMOPSIS] + H P*
 GNAPHALIUM *P*
 HELENIUM *+ P* (Sneeze Weed)
 HELIPTERUM *H syn ACROCLINIUM*
 HELIOTROPIUM (Heliotrope, Cherrie Pie)
 HEUCHERA *P* (Alum Root)
 IBERIS *+ H P* (Candytuft)
 IMPATIENS *h* (Balsam)
 [IPOMOPSIS] *see GILIA*
 INCARVILLEA *P* (Pride of China)
 INULA *P*
 KOCHIA *+ H* (Summer Cypress, Burning Bush)
 LAYIA [CALLICHOA, OXYURA] *H*
 LEPTOSIPHON *see GILIA*
 LINARIA *P* (Toad Tree)
 LINUM *H* (Flax, Linseed Oil Plant)
 LISIANTHUS *h*
 LUPINUS *H* (Lupin)
 LUNARIA *B* (Honesty, Moonflower, Satin Flower)
 LYCHNIS *P* (Rose Campion)
 MALOPE *H* (Mallow)
 MALVA *H* (Mallow)
 MARTYNIA *H* (Devil's Horns)
 MATTHIOLA *H B* (Stock)
 MENTZELIA *H syn [BARTONIA]*
 MIMOSA *P* (Sensitive Plant)
 MIRABILIS *P* (Marvel of Peru)
 NASTURTIUM *see TROPAEOLUM*
 NICOTIANA *B* (Ornamental Tobacco Plant)
 NIGELLA *H* (Love-in-a-mist, Devil-in-a-bush)
 OENOTHERA *H* (Evening Primrose, Godetia)
 OXALIS *P* (Soursobs, Wood Sorrel)
 [OXYURA] *see LAYIA H*
 PAPAVER *P H* (Poppy)
 PELARGONIUM *P* (Geranium, Pelargonium)
 PENSTEMON *P* (Beard Tongue)

PENSTEMON humilis (Beard Tongue)



OXALIS enneaphylla
(Wood Sorrel)

PERILLA *h*
 PETUNIA *P*
 PHACELIA *syn WHITLAVIA*
 PHLOX *+ h H*
 PHYSALIS *H* (Winter Cherry)
 PHYSOSTEGIA *+ P* (False Dragon's Head, Gallipoli Heath)
 POTENTILLA *+ H* (Cinquefoil)
 REHMANNIA *P* (Pink Perfection)
 RESEDA *H* (Mignonette)
 [RUDBECKIA] *see ECHINACEA*
 SALPIGLOSSIS *h* (Scallop or Trumpet Flower)
 SCABIOSA *H* (Sweet Scabious)
 SCHIZANTHUS *H h* (Butterfly Flower, Poor Man's Orchid)
 STEVIA *H*
 SUTHERLANDIA *B* (Cape Bladder Senna)
 TAGETES *h H* (French Marigold, African Marigold)
 THELESPERMA [COSMIDIUM] *H*
 TROPAEOLUM *syn NASTURTIUM + h H* (Nasturtium, Canary Creeper, Indian Cress)
 URSINIA *H*
 VALERIANA *syn VELARIANA P* (Valerian)
 VELARIANA *see VALERIANA*
 WHITLAVIA *see PHACELIA*
 ZINNIA *H*

3.3.2 Introduced genera for medium annuals, biennials and herbaceous perennials with evergreen foliage include:

ARCTOTIS *h*
 [AGATHAE] *see ASTER & FELICIA*
 ASTER & FELICIA [AGATHEA, AGATHAE] *P* (Blue Daisy)
 CHRYSANTHEMUM * *H P* (Marguerite, Paris Daisy)
 DIPLACUS *see MIMULUS*
 FELICIA *see ASTER*
 MIMULUS *syn DIPLACUS* (Monkey Flower)
 NIEREMBERGIA *P* (Cup Flower)
 SALVIA *P* (Sage)
 VINCA *+ P* (Periwinkle)

3.3.3 Native genera for medium annuals, biennials and herbaceous perennials with deciduous foliage include:

AMMOBIUM *H P* (Winged Everlasting, Wing-stalked Sand-flower)
 CALANDRINIA *+ H w* (Rock Purslane)
 HELICHRYSUM *+ H* (Everlasting Flower)
 HELIPTERUM *syn RHODANTHE H* (Everlasting Flower)
 HUMEA *B*
 RHODANTHE *see HELIPTERUM*

3.3.4 Native genera for medium annuals, biennials and herbaceous perennials with evergreen foliage include:

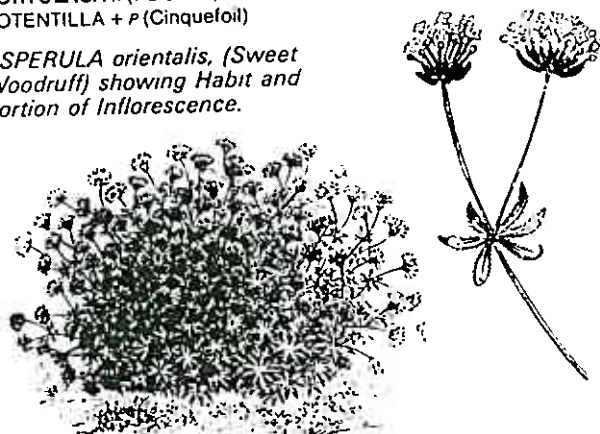
BORONIA *P* (Boronia)
 CLIANTHUS *B* (Sturt's Desert Pea, Glory Pea)

3.4 Ground-hugging Annuals, Biennials and Herbaceous Perennials less than 0.3 Metres in Height.

3.4.1 Introduced genera for ground-hugging annuals, biennials and herbaceous perennials with deciduous foliage include:

- ABRONIA** *H* (Sand Verbena)
ALYSSUM *H P* (Madwort)
ANAGALIS *H* (Pimpernella)
ARABIS *P* (Wall Cress)
ASPERULA *P* (Sweet Woodruff)
BROWALLIA *H* (Browallia)
CALANDRINIA + *H w* (Rock Purslane)
CALCEOLARIA *P* (Slipper Plant)
CALLIOPSIS see **COREOPSIS** (Tickweed)
CAMPANULA + *B P* (Canterbury Bells, Bellflower, Barebell)
CENTRANTHUS *H* (Valerian)
CERINTHE *H* (Honey-flower)
CHARIEIS syn **KAULFUSSIA** (Cape Aster)
CLARKIA [**EUCHARDIUM**] *H*
CLINTONIA *h*
COMMELINA *P* (Blue Spiderwort, Dayflower)
COREOPSIS syn **CALLIOPSIS**
CROTALARIA *H*
DAHLIA *P* (Dahlia)
DODECATHEON *P* (Shooting Stars)
ERINUS *P*
[EUCHARDIUM] see **CLARKIA**
[FENZLIA] GILIA *h*
GAZANIA *P* (Treasure Flower)
GILIA syn **IPOMOPSIS**, [**FENZLIA**] and **LEPTOSIPHON** + *H P*
GYPSOPHILA syn **GYPSOPHYLLA** *H*
GYPSOPHYLLA see **GYPSOPHILA**
IBERIS + *H P* (Candytuft)
IPOMOPSIS see **GILIA**
JACOBAEA see **SENECIO**
KAULFUSSIA *H* see **CHARIEIS**
LEGOUSIA [**SPECULARIA**] *H* (Venus's Looking Glass)
LEONTOPODIUM *P* (Eidelweiss, Lion's Foot)
LEPTOSIPHON see **GILIA**
LOBELIA + *H P* (Lobelia)
LOTUS *w h* (Trailing Lotus, Coral Gem, Bacon and Eggs)
[LYCHNIS] see **VISCARIA**
MALCOLMIA *H* (Virginia Stock)
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *h* (Ice Plant, Fig Marigold, Pig Face)
MYOSOTIS *P* (Forget-me-not)
NASTURTIUM see **TROPAEOLUM**
NEMESIA *h* (Nemesia)
NEMOPHILA *H* (Californian Bluebell)
NOLANA *H* (Chilean Bellflower)
NYCTERINIA see **ZALUZIANSKYA** *h*
PHACELIA *H*
PHLOX + *h H*
PLATYSTEMON *H* (Californian Poppy)
[POLYANTHUS] see **PRIMULA**
PORTULACA *h* (Purslane, Sun Plant)
POTENTILLA + *P* (Cinquefoil)

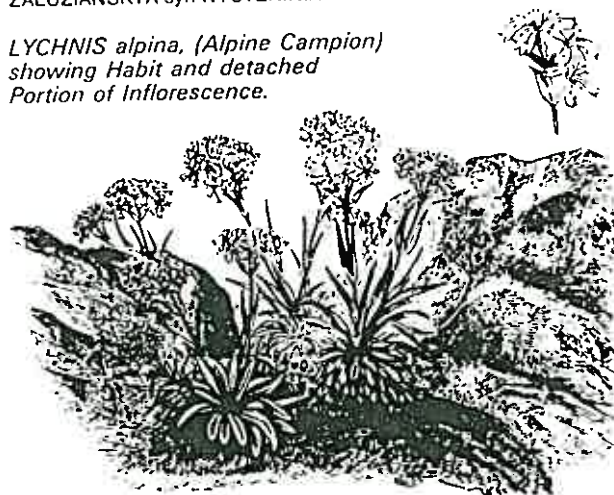
ASPERULA orientalis, (Sweet Woodruff) showing Habit and Portion of Inflorescence.

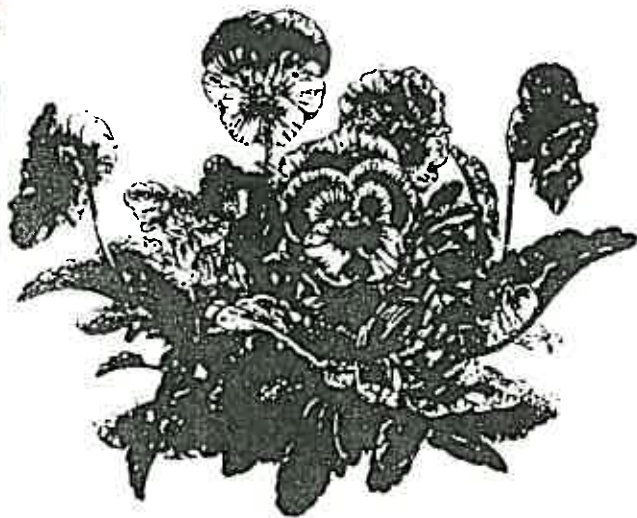


Flowering branch of a double variety of *DAHLIA pinnata* [*D. variabilis*] (Dahlia)

- PRIMULA** [**POLYANTHUS**] *P* (Primula, Polyanthus)
SAINTPAULIA *P* (African Violet)
SAPONARIA *H* (Soapwort)
SCHIZOPETALON *H*
SENECIO syn **JACOBAEA** *H* (Groundsel, Ragwort, Cineraria, Jacobea)
SILENE *H* (Campion, Catchfly)
[SPECULARIA] see **LEGOUSIA**
STREPTOCARPUS *P* (Cape Primrose)
TORENIA *P*
TROPAEOLUM syn **NASTURTIUM** + *h H* (Nasturtium, Canary Creeper, Indian Cress)
VERBENA *P* (Vervain)
VIOLA (Pansy, Violet, Tufted Pansy, Heartsease) *P*
VISCARIA [**LYCHNIS**] + *H* (Rock Lychnis, German Catchfly)
XERANTHEMUM *H*
ZALUZIANSKYA syn **NYCTERINIA** *h*

LYCHNIS alpina, (Alpine Campion) showing Habit and detached Portion of Inflorescence.





VIOLA tricolor (Heartsease Violet)

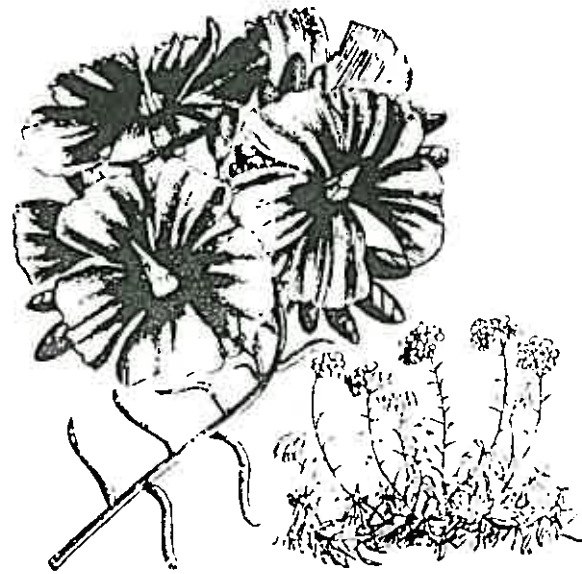
3.4.2 Introduced genera for ground-hugging annuals, biennials and herbaceous perennials with evergreen foliage include:

- AUBRIETIA *P*
- CERASTIUM *P* (Chickweed)
- LOBELIA + *H P* (Lobelia)
- VINCA + *P* (Periwinkle, Madagascar Winkle)

3.4.3 Native genera for ground-hugging annuals, biennials and herbaceous perennials with deciduous foliage include:

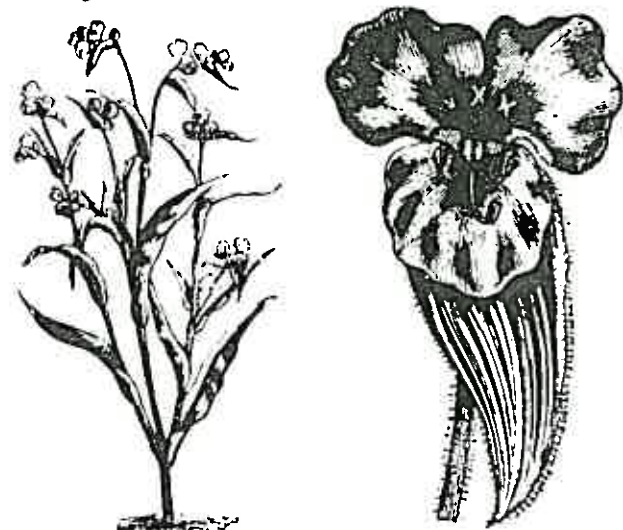
- CALANDRINIA + *H w* (Rock Purslane)
- COMMELINA *P w* (Blue Spiderwort, Day Flower)
- LOTUS *w P* (Trailing Lotus, Coral Gem, Bacon and Eggs)

AUBRIETIA deltoidea (Purple Rock-cress)



CALANDRINIA umbellata, (Rock Purslane) showing Flower and Habit.

COMMELINA coelestis, (Blue Spiderwort, Day Flower) showing Habit, and detached Flower (natural size).



3.5 Very Tall Bulbs, Corms and Tubers, 1.5 – 2.5 metres in height.

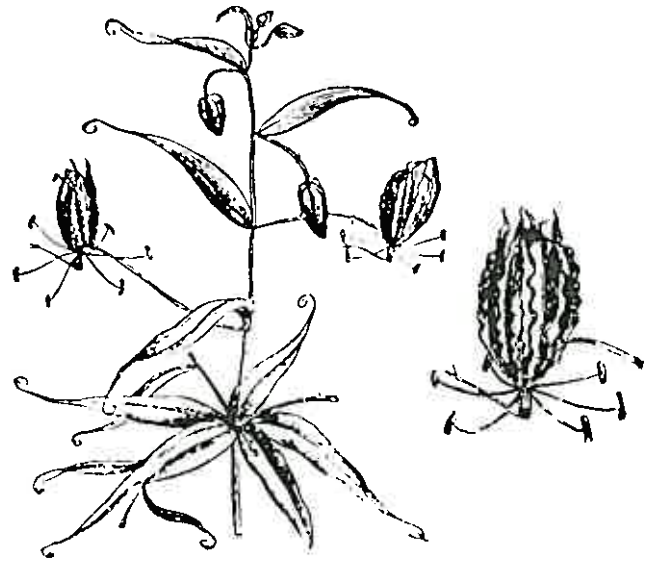
3.5.1 Introduced genera for very tall bulbs, corms and tubers with deciduous foliage include:

- [BRODIAEA] see BRODIAEA
- BRODIAEA + *b* (California Hyacinth, Missouri Hyacinth) syn [BRODIAE, BRODLEA, TRITELEIA, MILLA]
- [BRODLEA] see BRODIAEA
- CARDIOCRINUM *b* (Giant Himalayan Lily) syn LILIUM
- DISCOREA *tu tw* (Climbing Discorea)
- DRACONTIUM [GODWINIA] *tu*
- EREMURUS *tu* (Giant Asphodel, Foxtail Lily)
- GALTONIA *b +* (Spice Lily, Cape Hyacinth, Giant Summer Hyacinth) syn HYACINTHUS
- GLORIOSA (Glory Lily)
- [GODWINIA] *tu* see DRACONTIUM
- HYACINTHUS see GALTONIA
- LILIUM + *b* (Lily, Leopard Lily, Madonna Lily) see also CARDIOCRINUM
- [MILLA] see BRODIAEA
- [TRITELEIA] + see BRODIAEA
- TROPAEOLUM + *tu Cl* TROPOEOLUM (Canary Creeper, Nasturtium, Indian Cress)



LILIUM Brownii (Lily)

KNIPHOFIA maxima 'grandis' (Red Hot Poker)

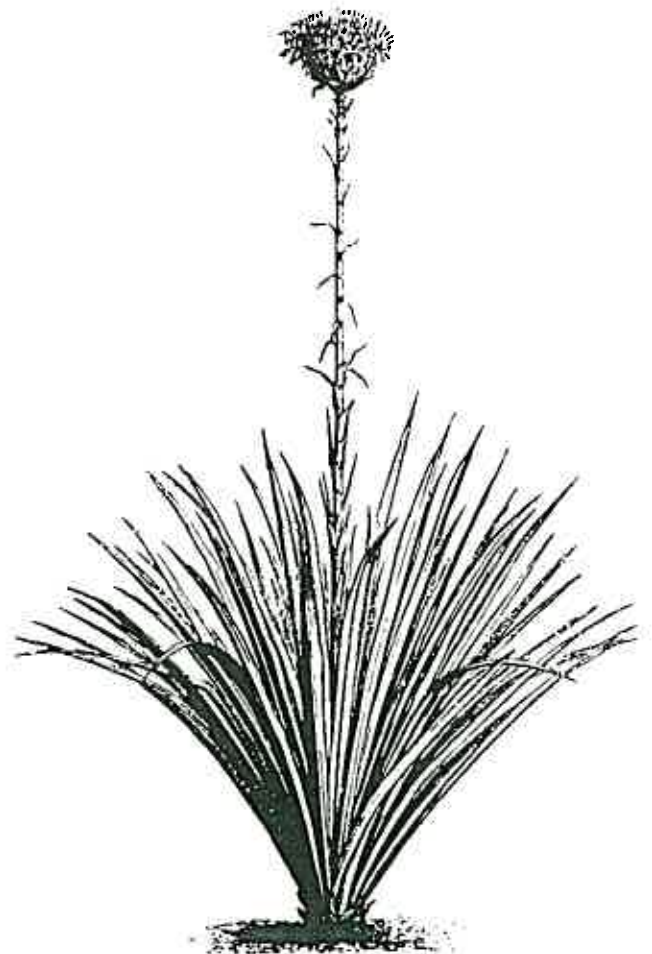


Flowering Branch and Single Flower of *GLORIOSA superba* (Glory Flower)

3.5.2 Introduced genera for very tall bulbs, corms and tubers with evergreen foliage include:

KNIPHOFIA ♀ (Red Hot Poker, Torch Lily) syn *TRITOMA*
TRITOMA see *KNIPHOFIA*

DORYANTHES excelsa (Spear Lily)



3.5.3 Native genera for very tall bulbs, corms and tubers with deciduous foliage.

No plants in this category are included.

3.5.4 Native genera for very tall bulbs, corms and tubers with evergreen foliage include:

DORYANTHES (Spear Lily)

3.6 Tall Bulbs, Corms and Tubers 0.9 – 1.5 Metres in Height.

3.6.1 Introduced genera for tall bulbs, corms and tubers, with deciduous foliage include:

[BRODIAEA] see BRODIAEA

BRODIAEA + *l* (California Hyacinth, Missouri Hyacinth) [BRODIAEA, BRODLEA, TRITELEIA, MILLA,]

[BRODLEA] see BRODIAEA

CAMASSIA + (Quamash)

[DIETES] see MORAEA

ELISENA *b*

FRITILLARIA + *b* (Fritillary)

GALTONIA *b* + (Spire Lily, Cape Hyacinth, Giant Summer Hyacinth) syn HYACINTHUS

GLADIOLUS *co* + (Corn Flag, Sword Lily)

HEDYCHIUM + (Fragrant Garland Flower)

HYACINTHUS see GALTONIA

[IRIS] see MORAEA

LILIUM + *b* (Lily, Leopard Lily, Madonna Lily, Tiger Lily)

[MILLA] see BRODIAEA

MORAEA [DIETES +, IRIS] + * (Cape Bulb)

OSTROWSKIA (Giant Bell Flower)

PAEONIA (Peony)

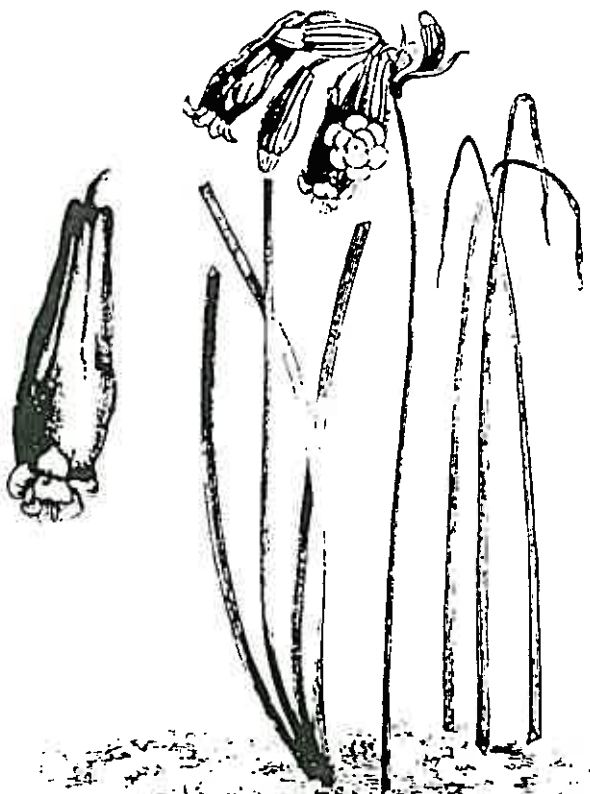
[PHLOCALLIS]

POLIANTHES + (Tuberose)

[TRITELEIA] + see BRODIAEA

TROPAEOLUM + *tu* *cl* syn TROPOEOLUM (Canary Creeper, Nasturtium, Indian Cress)

DICHELOSTEMMA ida-maia [*BRODLAEA coccinea*], (Fire-cracker Flower) showing Flower and Habit



3.6.2 Introduced genera for tall bulbs, corms and tubers with evergreen foliage include:

[DIETES] see MORAEA

[IRIS] see MORAEA

MORAEA [DIETES, IRIS] + * *b* (Cape Bulb, Butterfly Iris)

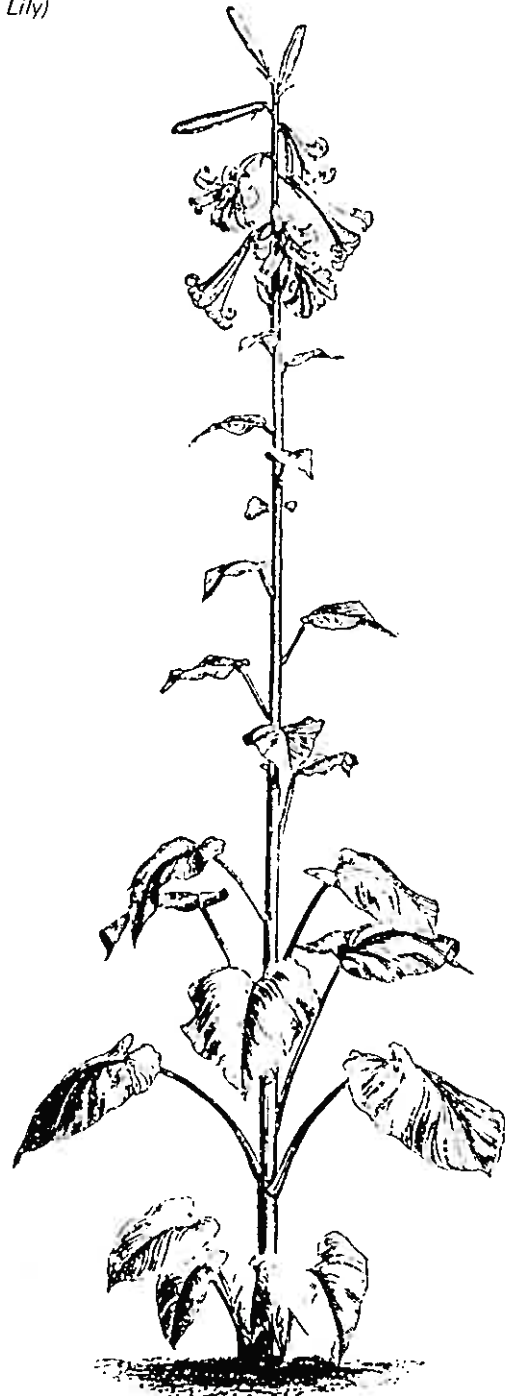
3.6.3 Native genera for tall bulbs, corms and tubers with deciduous foliage.

No plants in this category are included.

3.6.4 Native genera for tall bulbs, corms and tubers with evergreen foliage.

No plants in this category are included.

CARDIOCRINUM giganteum [*LILIUM giganteum*] (Giant Lily)





GALTONIA candicans, (Spire Lily, Cape Hyacinth) showing Habit and detached Single Flower

OSTROWSKIA magnifica (Giant Bell-flower)



3.7 Medium Bulbs, Corms and Tubers 0.3 – 0.9 metres in height.

3.7.1 Introduced genera for medium bulbs, corms and tubers with deciduous foliage include:

- ALBUCA *b*
 ALLIUM + *b*
 ALSTROEMERIA *r* (Peruvian Lily)
 AMARYLLIS *b* (Belladonna Lily) [HIPPEASTRUM, BRUNSVIGIA see also VALLOTA]
 ANEMONE + *tu* (Windflower)
 ANTHERICUM *tu* (St. Bruno's Lily, St. Bernard's Lily)
 ANTHOLYZIA (African Corn Flag)
 ARISAEMA *tu*
 ARUM *tu* (Calla, Dragon's Mouth, Dragon Plant) see also DRACUNCULUS and HELICODICERUS
 ASPHODELUS *tu* (Asphodel)
 BEGONIA *tu*
 BOMAREA + *cl*
 BRAVOA *b* (Scarlet Twin Flower)
 BRODIAEA + *b* (California Hyacinth, Missouri Hyacinth) [BRODIAE, BRODLEA, CALLIPRORA, TRITELEIA, MILLA]
 [BRODLEA] see BRODIAEA
 BRUNSVIGIA *b* (Candalabra Flower) see also AMARYLLIS
 BUPHANE
 CALADIUM
 [CALLA] (Bog Arum) see ZANTEDESCHIA
 [CALLIPRORA] see BRODIAEA *b*
 CALOCHORTUS [CYCLOBOTHRRA] *b* (Mariposa or Butterfly Lily, Star Tulip, Butterfly Tulip, Globe Tulip)
 CAMASSIA + *b* (Quamash)
 CHLIDANTHUS *b* (Yolk of Egg, Yellow Trumpet)
 COLCHICUM + *tu* (Meadow Safron)
 CRINUM see VALLOTA
 CROCOSMIA *co* see also MONTBRETIA and TRITONIA
 [CYCLOBOTHRRA] see CALOCHORTUS *b*
 CYPELLA [POLIA] *b* (Orange-coloured Tigridia)
 DICENTRA *r* (Bleeding Heart, Dutchman's Breeches) syn DIELYTRA
 DIELYTRA see DICENTRA
 DIETES (Lilac) see also MORAEA
 DRACUNCULUS (Dragon Lily, Dragon Arum, Dragon Plant) syn ARUM
 EURYCYLES *w b*
 FRITILLARIA *b* + (Fritillary)
 GELASINE *b*
 GESNERIA *tu*
 GLADIOLUS *co* + (Corn Flag, Sword Lily)
 [HABRANTHUS] *b* see HIPPEASTRUM
 HAEMANTHUS *b* + (Blood Lily, Elephant's Ears, Cape Bulb)
 HELICODICEROS (Dragon's Mouth, Dragon Plant) syn ARUM
 HEMEROCALLIS * (Day Lily)
 HERBERTIA
 HESPERANTHA *b*
 HIPPEASTRUM *b* [HABRANTHUS] see also AMARYLLIS
 HOMERIA *b*
 HYMENOCALLIS *b* [ISMENE] (Fairy Lily, Spider Lily)
 IRIS see MORAEA
 [ISMENE] *b* see HYMENOCALLIS
 IXIA *co* (Cape Bulb)
 LACHENALIA *b* (Cape Cowslip)
 LILIIUM + *b* (Lily, Christmas Lily)
 LYCORIS *b* (Golden Spider Lily)
 [MARICA] *b* see NEOMARICA
 [MELANTHIUM] see ZIGADENUS
 MILLA *b* see also BRODIAEA and TRITELEIA
 MONTBRETIA *co* see also CROCOSMIA and TRITONIA
 MORAEA syn DIETES, * IRIS + * *b* (Cape Bulb)
 NARCISSUS + *b* (Daffodil, Jonquil, Pheasant's Eye)
 NEOMARICA [MARICA] *b* (Tiger Flower)
 NERINE *b* (Spider Lily)
 OPHIOPOGON *hp* (Snake's Beard)
 ORNITHOGALUM + *b* (Star of Bethlehem)
 PAEONIA + *hp* (Peony)
 PANCRATIUM *b* (Sea Daffodil)
 PARADISANTHUS
 PHAEDRANASSA *b* (Gay Queen)

INTRODUCED DECIDUOUS MEDIUM BULBS, CORMS AND TUBERS



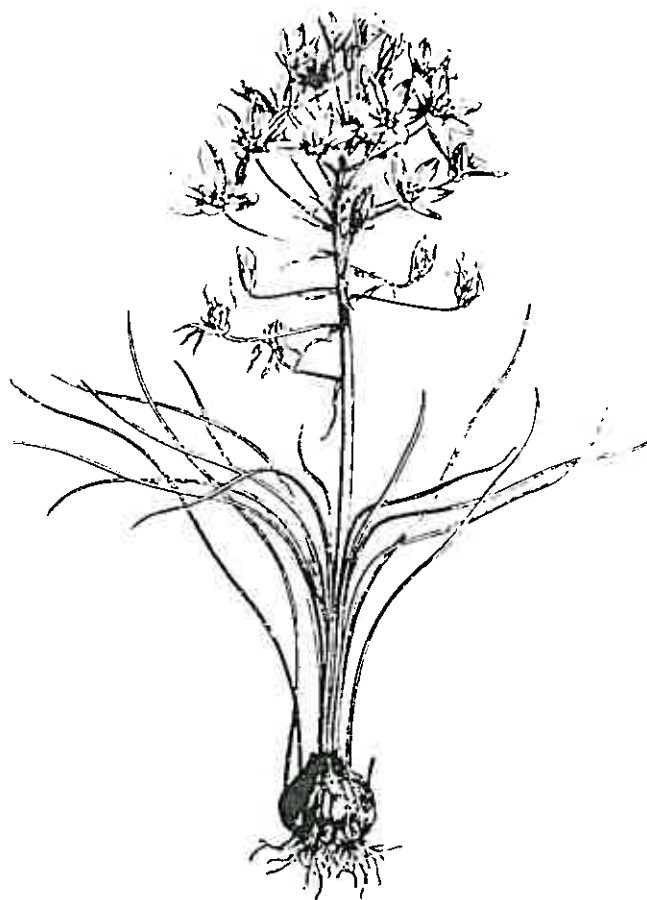
ANEMONE coronaria 'Flore-pleno' (Windflower)

CAMASSIA quamash [*C. esculenta*] (Quamash)



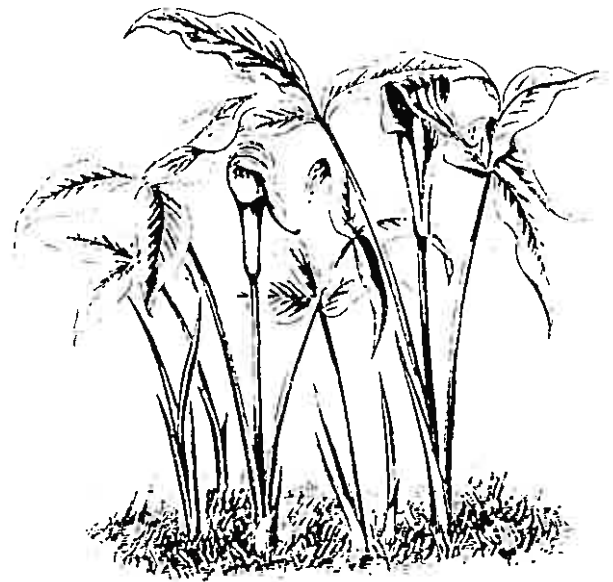
ZANTEDESCHIA aethiopica syn *RICHARDIA africana*
(Common Arum Lily)

ORNITHOGALUM Umbellatum (Star of Bethlehem)



[POLIA] see CYPELLA
 POLIANTHES + b (Tuberose)
 POLYGONATUM + (Solomon's Seal)
 RANUNCULUS r (Buttercup, Turban Ranunculus, Persian Ranunculus)
 [RICHARDIA] r tu (Calla Lily, Arum Lily) see ZANTEDESCHIA
 SCHIZOSTYLIS tu (Kaffir Lily)
 SPREKELIA b (Jacobean Lily, Aztec Lily)
 STERNBERGIA + b (Autumn Crocus, Lily of the Field, Winter Daffodil)
 TIGRIDIA b Co (Tiger Flower, Tiger Iris)
 TRICYRTIS + r h p (Toad Lily)
 TRITELEIA see BRODIAEA
 TRITONIA b Co see also CROCOSMIA and MONTBRETIA
 TROPAEOLUM syn TROPOEOLUM + tu cl syn (Canary Creeper, Nasturtium, Indian Cress)
 TULIPA + b (Tulip)
 URCEOLINA b (Golden Urn Flower)
 VALLOTA b (Scarborough Lily) see also AMARYLLIS
 WATSONIA Co (Bugle Lily)
 ZANTEDESCHIA r tu (Calla Lily, Arum Lily) [CALLA, RICHARDIA]
 ZIGADENUS [MELANTHIUM]

INTRODUCED MEDIUM BULBS AND TUBERS



ARISAEMA triphyllum



ALSTROEMERIA aurantiaca
(Peruvian Lily)

NERINE sarniensis (Guernsey Lily)



PAEONIA officinalis, 'fl.pl.' (Double Paeony)

3.7.2 Introduced genera for medium bulbs, corms and tubers with evergreen foliage include:

AGAPANTHUS b (African Lily)
 [AMARYLLIS] see CRINUM
 [AMMOCHARIS] syn [AMMOCHARIS] see CRINUM
 AMORPHOPHALLUS tu P
 CLIVIA b (Kaffir Lily) syn IMANTOPHYLLUM
 CRINUM (Cape Lily) w [AMMOCHARIS] see also [AMARYLLIS] and [VALLOTA]
 CYRANTHUS (Ifafa Lily)
 [DIETES] see MORAEA
 EUCHARIS b (Amazon Lily)
 HEMEROCALLIS * (Day Lily)
 IMANTOPHYLLUM see CLIVIA
 IRIS - b r (Flag, Fleur-de-lis) see also * MORAEA
 MORAEA + b (Cape Bulb, Butterfly Iris) [DIETES, IRIS]
 [VALLOTA] see CRINUM

3.7.3 Native genera for medium bulbs, corms and tubers with deciduous foliage include:

CALOSTEMMA *b* (Garland Lily)
 EURYCLES *w b*



HEMEROCALLIS dumortieri (Day Lily)

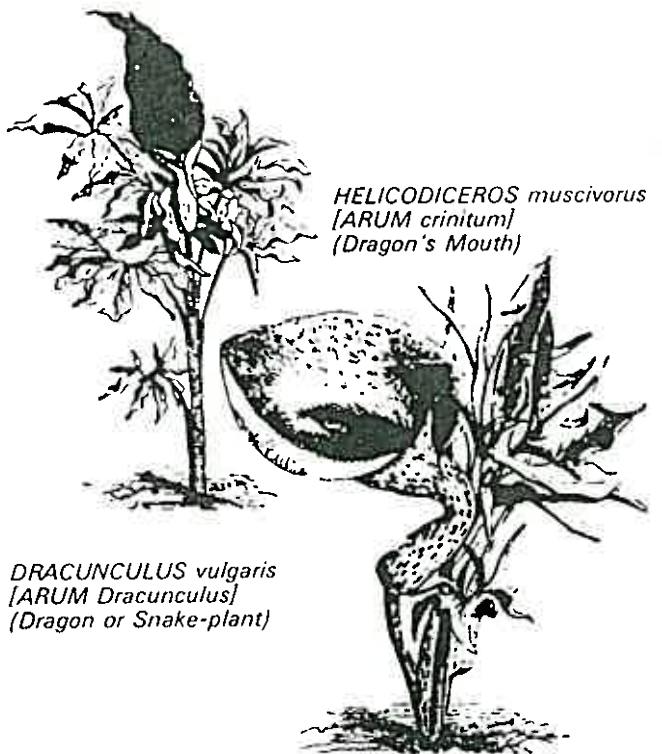


IRIS reticulata
 (Fleur-de-Lis, Flag)

INTRODUCED DECIDUOUS MEDIUM AND GROUND-HUGGING TUBERS



ARUM maculatum (Lords and Ladies, Cuckoo Pint)

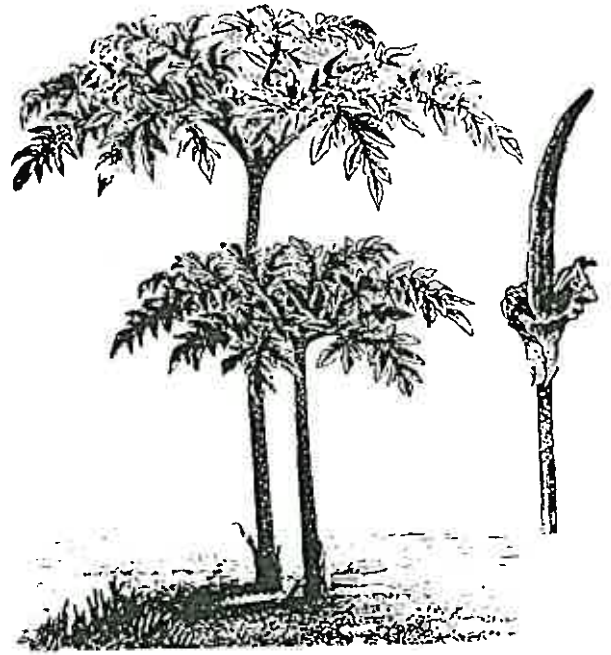


HELICODICEROS muscivorus
 [*ARUM crinitum*]
 (Dragon's Mouth)

DRACUNCULUS vulgaris
 [*ARUM Dracunculus*]
 (Dragon or Snake-plant)



ARUM italicum (Italian Arum)



AMORPHOPHALLUS rivieri, Foliage and Inflorescence

INTRODUCED EVERGREEN MEDIUM BULBS AND TUBERS

CLIVIA miniata (Kaffir Lily)



EUCHARIS grandiflora
[*E. amazonica*]



AGAPANTHUS umbellatus
(African Lily)

3.8 Ground-hugging Bulbs, Corms and Tubers less than 0.3 metres in height.

3.8.1 Introduced genera for ground-hugging bulbs, corms and tubers with deciduous foliage include:

ALLIUM + *b*
 ANEMONE + *tu* (Windflower)
 ANOMATHECA see LAPEYROUSIA
 BABIANA *b* (Baboon Root, Cape Bulbs)
 BESSERA *b* (Coral Drops)
 BRODIAEA + *b* (California Hyacinth, Missouri Hyacinth) [BRODIAE, BRODLEA, TRITELEIA, MILLA]
 BULBOCODIUM *b* (Spring Meadow Safron)
 [CHIONODOXA] see SCILLA *b* (Glory of the Snow)
 COLCHICUM + *r* (Meadow Safron)
 CONANTHERA [CUMMINGIA] *b*
 CONVALLARIA (Lily of the Valley)
 COOPERIA *b* (Evening Star)
 CROCUS *co*
 [CUMMINGIA] *b* see CONANTHERA
 CYCLAMEN
 ERYTHRONIUM *tu* (Tooth Violet)
 FREESIA *co*
 GALANTHUS *b* (Snowdrop)
 GALAXIA *b*
 GEISSORHIZA *b* (Trite Root)
 HAEMANTHUS *b* + (Blood Lily, Elephant's Ears, Cape Bulbs)
 HYACINTHUS *b* (Garden Hyacinth)
 HYPOXIS *w* *b* (Star Grass)
 LAPEIROUSIA see LAPEYROUSIA
 LAPEYROUSIA syn ANOMATHECA, LAPEIROUSIA *co* (Scarlet Freesia)
 LEUCOJUM *b* (Snowflake)
 LILIUM + *b* (Lily)
 [MILLA] see BRODIAEA
 MUSCARI *b* (Grape Hyacinth)
 NARCISSUS + *b* (Daffodil, Jonquil, Pheasant's Eye)
 ORNITHOGALUM + (Star of Bethlehem)

ANEMONE hortensis (Scarlet Windflower)



OXALIS *b* (Soursofs, Oxalis)
 ROMULEA (Cape Bulb) syn TRICHONEMA
 SCILLA [CHIONODOXA] *b* (Squill, Bluebell, Wood Hyacinth, Glory of the Snow)
 SPARAXIS *b* (Wandflower, Harlequin Flower)
 STERNBERGIA + *b* (Autumn Crocus, Lily of the Field, Winter Daffodil)
 TRICHONEMA *b* see ROMULEA
 [TRITELEIA] + see BRODIAEA
 TULIPA + *b* (Tulip)
 ZEPHYRANTHES *b* (Zephyr Flower)

3.8.2 Introduced genera for ground-hugging bulbs, corms and tubers with evergreen foliage include:

BLETIA *P ps* see BLETILLA
 BLETILLA syn BLETIA (Hyacinth Orchid)
 [DIETES] see MORAEA
 IRIS + *b r* (Flag, Fleur-de-lis) see also * MORAEA
 MORAEA + *b* (Cape Bulb, Butterfly Iris) [DIETES] see also IRIS

3.8.3 Native genera for ground-hugging bulbs, corms and tubers with deciduous foliage include:

HYPOXIS *w* (Star Grass)

3.8.4 Native genera for ground-hugging bulbs, corms and tubers with evergreen foliage:

No plants in this category are included.

FREESIA alba [*F. refracta alba*] (White Freesia)



4.0 SPECIAL PLANTS

These are plants designated for specific purposes and may include examples from other categories. Height varies as for other categories.

Unusual and contorted plants are special plants but, for the purposes of this bulletin, have not been separated from other categories and repeated in this section.

Indoor and hothouse plants are within the special group but are outside the scope of this bulletin.

Specimen plants are special plants and should be selected from the body of other basic plant listings within the bulletin. A specimen is a plant which by virtue of individual quality of form, outline, habit, etc., is suited to planting on its own, such as a tree in a lawn, away from others of its kind. Trees and dwarf trees of symmetrical and often compact habit are usual specimens.

Water and waterside plants are non-woody plants and are listed in this section. Heights are generally not greater than 1.5 metres, and are graded into three. For aquatic plants these given heights are synonymous with actual depths suitable for water habitat. Ground-hugging water and waterside plants are less than 0.3 metres in height, medium such plants are 0.3 – 0.9 metres in height and tall ones are 0.9 – 1.5 metres in height.

Corner of *Nymphaea* Pond, Glasnevin



Water plants which have fully submerged roots and floating or aerial leaves are distinguished by the letters 'aq' and shall be described as aquatic. Fully floating, suspended plants or those rooted and having submerged leaves are not included in this historic range of plants.

Waterside plants which may be associated with stream or pond margins, bog, marshland or damp habitat and will grow with their rootstock fully submerged and stems well above the water surface are distinguished by the letters 'mg' and shall be described as marginal.

Tree ferns require a special microclimate and are included as special plants. Palms are included in other categories as trees and dwarf trees. Three height grades are included for tree ferns. These are tall tree ferns, from 10 – 30 metres, medium tree ferns from 5.5 – 10 metres and dwarf trees from 2.5 – 5.5 metres in height.

4.1 Tall Water and Waterside Plants, 0.9 – 1.5 Metres in Height.

4.1.1 Introduced genera for tall water and waterside plants with deciduous foliage. No plants in this category are included.

4.1.2 Introduced genera for tall water and waterside plants with evergreen foliage include:

NYMPHAEA + aq (Water Lily)
VICTORIA aq (Royal Water Lily)

Plants of the last named genus will grow in

water 1.8 metres deep and are therefore very tall in height.

4.1.3 Native genera for tall water and waterside plants with deciduous foliage.
No plants in this category are included.

4.1.4 Native genera for tall water and waterside plants with evergreen foliage include:

[LIMNANTHEMUM] see NYMPHOIDES
NYMPHOIDES syn VILLARSIA [LIMNANTHEMUM] + *mg p* (Yellow Marsh Flower, Yellow Marsh Buttercup)
VILLARSIA see NYMPHOIDES

4.2 Medium Water and Waterside Plants, 0.3 – 0.9 metres in height.

4.2.1 Introduced genera for Medium Water and Waterside Plants with deciduous foliage.
No plants in this category are included.

4.2.2 Introduced genera for Medium Water and Waterside Plants with evergreen foliage include:

APONOGETON [OUVIRANDRA] *aq* (Cape Pond-flower, Water Hawthorn, Cape Pondweed)
CALTHA *p mg* (Marsh Marigold)
NYMPHAEA + *aq* (Water Lily)
OSMUNDA *mg* (Royal Fern, Flowering Fern)
[OUVIRANDRA] see APONOGETON *aq* (Laceleaf Plant, Lattice Plant)
PONTEDERIA *aq* (Pickerel Weed)
SARRACENIA *p mg* (Huntsman's Horn, Pitcher Plant, Side-saddle flower)
TROLLIUS *p mg* (Globe flower)

4.2.3 Native genera for Medium Water and Waterside Plants with deciduous foliage.
No plants in this category are included.

4.2.4 Native genera for Medium Water and Waterside plants with evergreen foliage include:

[LIMNANTHEMUM] + *aq mg p* see NYMPHOIDES (Floating Heart, Twin-Marsh Flower)
LYSIMACHIA *mg* (Loosestrife, Creeping Jenny)
LYTHRUM *mg p* (Purple Loosestrife, Common Purple Willow Herb, Willow Weed)

NYMPHAEA alba (Common Water Lily)



OSMUNDA claytoniana (Flowering Fern)

MIMULUS *mg p* (Slender Monkey Flower, Musk)
NYMPHOIDES [LIMNANTHEMUM, VILLARSIA] + *aq mg p* (Floating Heart, Twin Marsh Flower, Yellow Marsh Flower, Yellow Marsh Buttercup)
OTTELIA *aq p* (Swamp Lily)
RESTIO *aq p* (Tassel Cord Rush, Four-leaved Cord Grass, Feather Plant)
[VILLARSIA] see NYMPHOIDES + *mg p* (Yellow Marsh Flower, Yellow Marsh Buttercup)

4.3 Ground-hugging Water and Waterside Plants, less than 0.3 metres in height.

4.3.1 Introduced genera for ground-hugging water and waterside plants with deciduous foliage.

No plants in this category are included.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea (Flowering Fern)





VICTORIA amazonica [V. regia] (Royal Water Lily)

4.3.2 Introduced genera for ground-hugging water and waterside plants with evergreen foliage include:

- DROSEREA *sp.* (Sundew)
- MENYANTHES *sp.* (Buck, Bog Bean)
- NYMPHAEA *sp.* (Water Lily)
- TRAPA *sp.* (Water Callotrops, Water Chestnut, Water Buffalo)

4.3.3 Native genera for ground-hugging water and waterside plants with deciduous foliage.

No plants in this category are included.

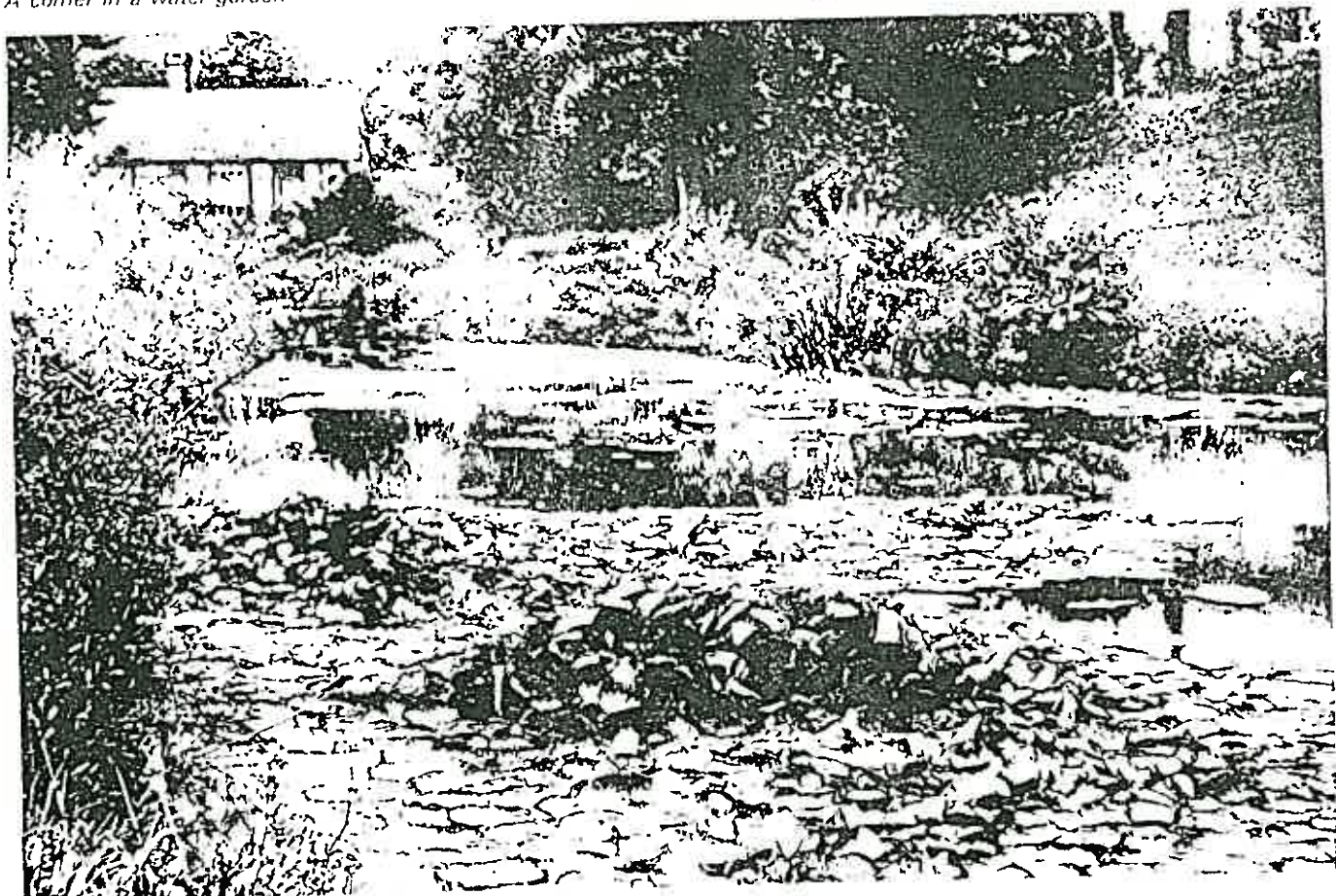
A corner in a water-garden

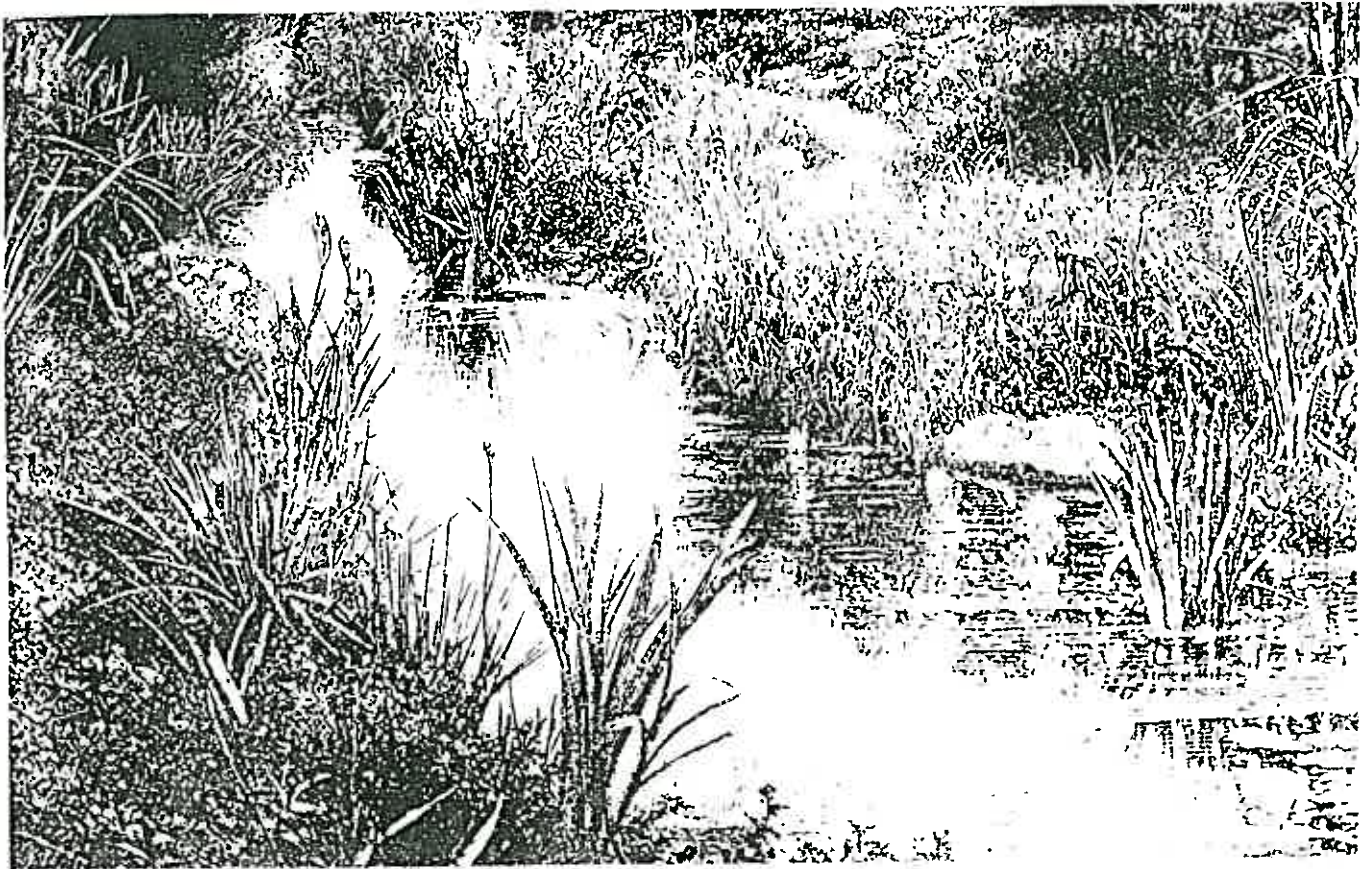


Upper portion of plant of *TRAPA natans* (Water Callotrops, Water Chestnut) showing rosette of Floating Leaves

4.3.4 Native genera for ground-hugging water and waterside plants with evergreen foliage include:

- CLAYTONIA *see* MONTIA
- HYDROCOTYLE *sp.* (Pennywort)
- JUSSIAEA *syn* JUSSIEUA *see* LUDWIGIA
- JUSSIEUA *see* JUSSIAEA
- [LIMNANTHEMUM] *see* NYMPHOIDES
- LUDWIGIA *sp.* *syn* JUSSIAEA (Clove Strip)
- NYMPHOIDES [LIMNANTHEMUM, VILLARSIA] (Yellow Marsh Flower, Yellow Marsh Buttercup)
- MONTIA *sp.* [CLAYTONIA] (Australian Spring Beauty, White Purslane)
- [VILLARSIA] *see* NYMPHOIDES *sp.* (Yellow Marsh Flower, Yellow Marsh Buttercup)





Bay Garden

4.4 Tall Tree Ferns, 10 – 30 Metres in Height

4.4.2 Introduced tall tree ferns with evergreen foliage include:

ALSOPHILA + *not n* (see also **CYATHEA**) (Alsophila Tree Fern, Norfolk Island Tree Fern)

CYATHEA + *not n* [**ALSOPHILA**] (Cunningham's Tree Fern, Black-stemmed Tree Fern)

DICKSONIA + *not n* (Dicksonia Tree Fern, Soft Tree Fern, New Zealand Woolly Tree Fern)

CYATHEA + *not n* [**ALSOPHILA**] (Rough Tree Fern, Hill Tree Fern, Beeow-wang)

DICKSONIA + *not n* (Dicksonia Tree Fern, Soft Tree Fern, Woolly Tree Fern)

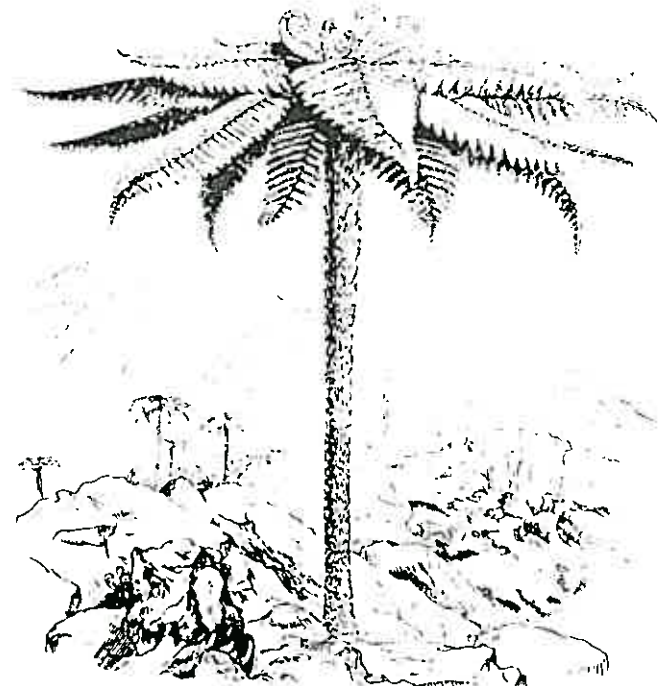
4.4.4 Native tall tree ferns with evergreen foliage include:

ALSOPHILA + *not n* (see also **CYATHEA**) (Alsophila Tree Fern, Norfolk Island Tree Fern)

CYATHEA + *not n* [**ALSOPHILA**] (Cunningham's Tree Fern, Black-stemmed Tree Fern)

DICKSONIA + *not n* (Dicksonia Tree Fern, Soft Tree Fern, Woolly Tree Fern)

DICKSONIA squarrosa (N.Z. Tree Fern)



4.5 Medium Tree Ferns 5.5 – 10 Metres in Height

4.5.2 Introduced medium tree ferns with evergreen foliage include:

ALSOPHILA + *not n* (see also **CYATHEA**) (Alsophila Tree Fern, Norfolk Island Tree Fern)

CYATHEA + *not n* [**ALSOPHILA**] (Rough Tree Fern, Hill Tree Fern, Beeow-wang)

DICKSONIA + *not n* (Dicksonia Tree Fern, Soft Tree Fern, New Zealand Woolly Tree Fern)

4.5.4 Native medium tree ferns with evergreen foliage include:

ALSOPHILA + *not n* (see also **CYATHEA**) (Alsophila Tree Fern, Norfolk Island Tree Fern)

4.6 Dwarf Tree Ferns, 2.5 – 5.5 Metres in Height.

4.6.2 Introduced dwarf tree ferns with evergreen foliage include:

[ALSOPHILA] see CYATHEA
CYATHEA + nat p [ALSOPHILA] (Rough Tree Fern, Hill Tree Fern, Beeow-wang)

4.6.4 Native dwarf tree ferns with evergreen foliage include:

[ALSOPHILA] see CYATHEA
CYATHEA + w [ALSOPHILA] (Rough Tree Fern, Hill Tree Fern, Beeow-wang)



[ALSOPHILA aculeata] (Grove Tree Fern)



DICKSONIA brackenridgei
[D. berteronana] (Tree Fern)



CYATHEA dealbata (Tree Fern)

5.0 TURF PLANTS AND GRASSES

The plants included in this section are divided into two main categories, the lawn plants and lawn grasses which require regular mowing and the ornamental grasses which are valued for their natural growth habit. The latter category is composed solely of true grasses, members of the family 'Gramineae', whilst the former includes lawn plants drawn from other families.

The design height range for the cutting of lawn plants and lawn grasses should be 40 – 50 mm for some months after initial germination and 25 – 40 mm thereafter. The heights at maturity of most of these plants if allowed to grow naturally would be above these height ranges.

Heights of the ornamental grasses rarely reach above 2.5 metres and are divided into four, identical with height ranges listed for shrubs in this bulletin. Ground-hugging ornamental grasses are less than 0.3 metres in height, medium such grasses are 0.3 – 0.9 metres, tall and very tall grasses are 0.9 – 1.5 and 1.5 – 2.5 metres respectively.

5.1 Very Tall Ornamental Grasses, 1.5 – 2.5 Metres in Height.

5.1.1 Introduced very tall ornamental grasses with deciduous foliage include:

[JAPONICA] see ZEA

ZEA *a* [JAPONICA] (Indian Corn, Giant Striped Maize)

ZEA *MAYS* 'Variegata' (Maize, Indian Corn)



5.1.2 Introduced very tall ornamental grasses, with evergreen foliage include:

ANDROPOGON *p* (Board Grass)

CORTADERIA *p* syn GYNERIUM (Pampas Grass)

ERIANTHUS *p* (Plume Grass)

GYNERIUM see CORTADERIA

5.1.3 Native very tall ornamental grasses with deciduous foliage.

No plants in this category are included.

5.1.4 Native very tall ornamental grasses with evergreen foliage.

No plants in this category are included.

CORTADERIA selloana [*C. jubata*] (Pampas Grass)



5.2 Tall Ornamental Grasses, 0.9 – 1.5 Metres in Height.

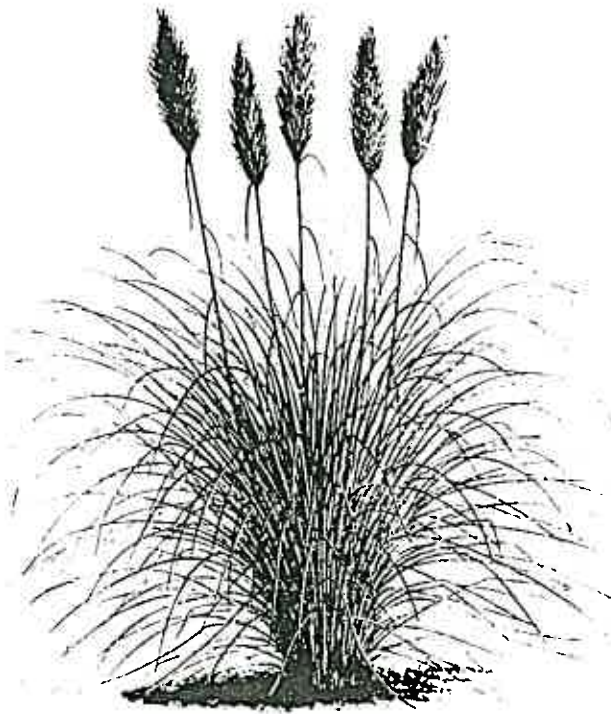
5.2.1 Introduced tall ornamental grasses with deciduous foliage include:

UNIOLA *n/p* (Sea Oat, Seaside Oat, Spike Grass)

5.2.2 Introduced tall ornamental grasses with evergreen foliage include:

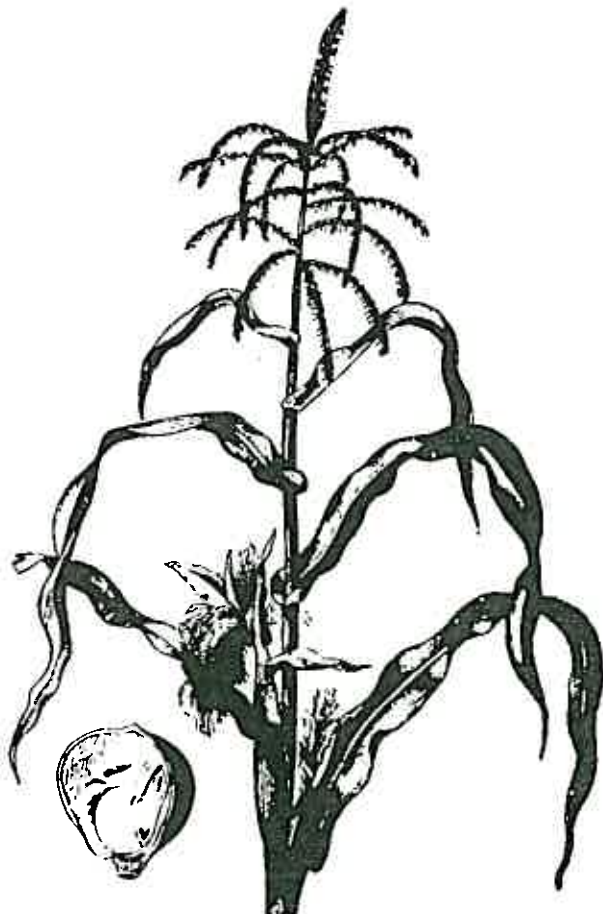
EULALIA *p* (Zebra-striped Grass)

UNIOLA *n/p* (Sea Oat, Seaside Oat, Spike Grass)



CORTADERIA selloana
[*GYNERIUM argenteum*] (Pampas Grass)

Upper portion of plant of *ZEA MAYS*
(Maize, Indian Corn)



MISCANTHUS sinensis 'Zebrinus'
[*EULALIA japonica zebrina*],
(Zebra-striped Grass) showing foliage,
and fully-expanded and young inflorescences

5.2.3 Native tall ornamental grasses with deciduous foliage.

No plants in this category are included.

5.2.4 Native tall ornamental grasses with evergreen foliage.

No plants in this category are included.

5.3 Medium Ornamental Grasses, 0.3 – 0.9 Metres in Height.

5.3.1 Introduced medium ornamental grasses with deciduous foliage include:

AGROSTIS + (Bent Grass, Cloud Grass)

AVENA + (Animated Oats)

BRIZA + (Large-quaking Grass)

COIX (Job's Tears)

ELEUSINE (Finger Grass)

ERAGROSTIS + (Love Grass)

PENNISSETUM (Feather Grass)

RHYNCHELYTRUM + [*TRICHOLAENA*] (Red Natal Grass)

SETARIA + (Foxtail Grass)

[*TRICHOLAENA*] see *RHYNCHELYTRUM*

5.3.2 Introduced medium ornamental grasses with evergreen foliage include:

BROMUS + (Brome Grass)

LAGURUS + (Hare's-tail Grass)

PANICUM + (Panic Grass)

STIPA + (Feather Grass)

5.3.3 Native medium ornamental grasses with deciduous foliage.

No plants in this category are included.

5.3.4 Native medium ornamental grasses with evergreen foliage include:

STIPA *viridis* (Feather Grass)

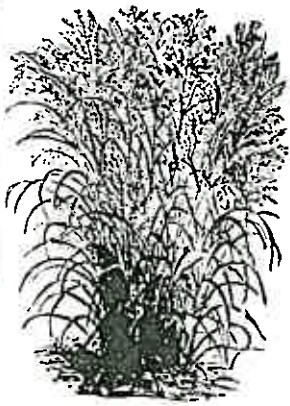
5.4 Ground-hugging Ornamental Grasses, Less than 0.3 Metres in Height.

5.4.1 Introduced ground-hugging ornamental grasses with deciduous foliage include:

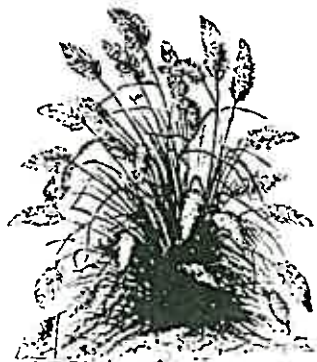
AGROSTIS + *a* (Bent Grass, Cloud Grass)
BRIZA + *a* (Small-quaking Grass)

5.4.2 Introduced ground-hugging ornamental grasses with evergreen foliage.
 No plants in this category are included.

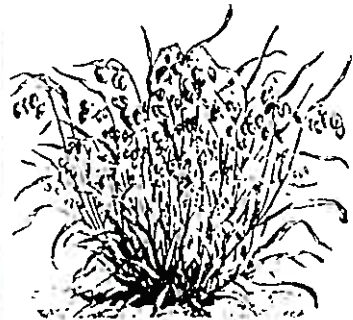
5.4.3 Native ground-hugging ornamental grasses with deciduous foliage.
 No plants in this category are included.



PANICUM virgatum
 (Switch Grass)



PENNISETUM villosum syn
P. longistylum
 (Long-style Feather Grass)



BRIZA maxima,
 (Large Quaking Grass, Pearl Grass)
 showing habit and single flower



COIX lacryma-jobi
 (Job's Tears), showing habit
 and detached inflorescence



5.4.4 Native ground-hugging ornamental grasses with evergreen foliage.
 No plants in this category are included.

5.5 Lawn Plants and Lawn Grasses.

5.5.1 Introduced coarse-leaved lawn grasses.
 Introduced genera for coarse-leaved grasses include:

STENOTAPHRUM (Buffalo Grass)

5.5.2 Introduced intermediate-leaved lawn grasses.

Introduced genera for intermediate-leaved grasses include:

CYNODON (Couch, Doob, Bermuda Grass)
LOLIUM (Rye Grass)
POA (Kentucky Blue Grass)

5.5.3 Introduced fine-leaved lawn grasses.
 Introduced genera for fine-leaved grasses include:

AGROSTIS (Creeping Bent, Florin)
FESTUCA (Fescue, Chewing's Fescue, Fine or Red Fescue)

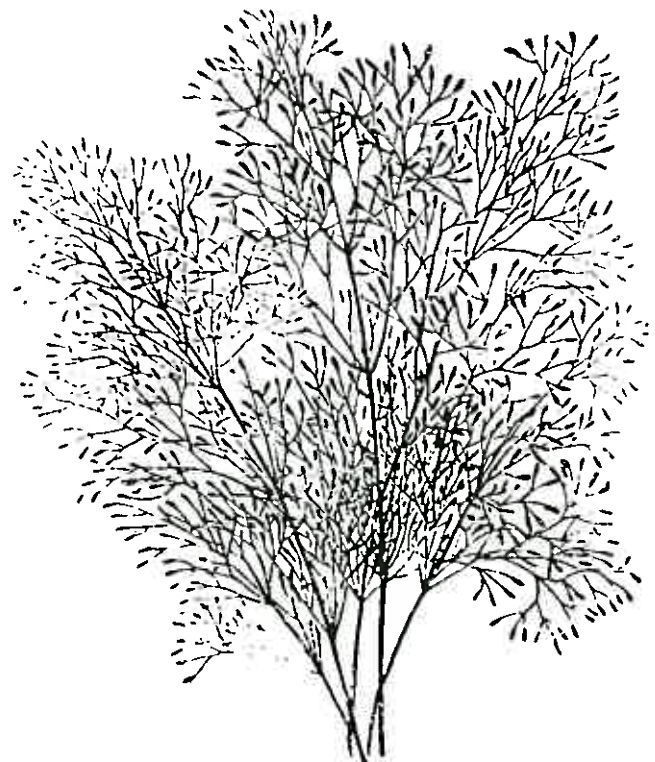
5.5.4 Introduced lawn plants in addition to grasses.

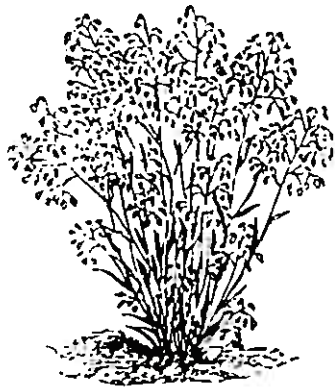
Introduced genera in addition to grasses include:

[*ATHEMIS*] see *CHAMAEMELUM*
CHAMAEMELUM [*ATHEMIS*] (Garden Chamomile)
TRIFOLIUM (Strawberry or Tarwin Clover)

5.5.5 Native lawn plants and lawn grasses.
 No plants in this category are included.

AGROSTIS nebulosa (Cloud Grass)

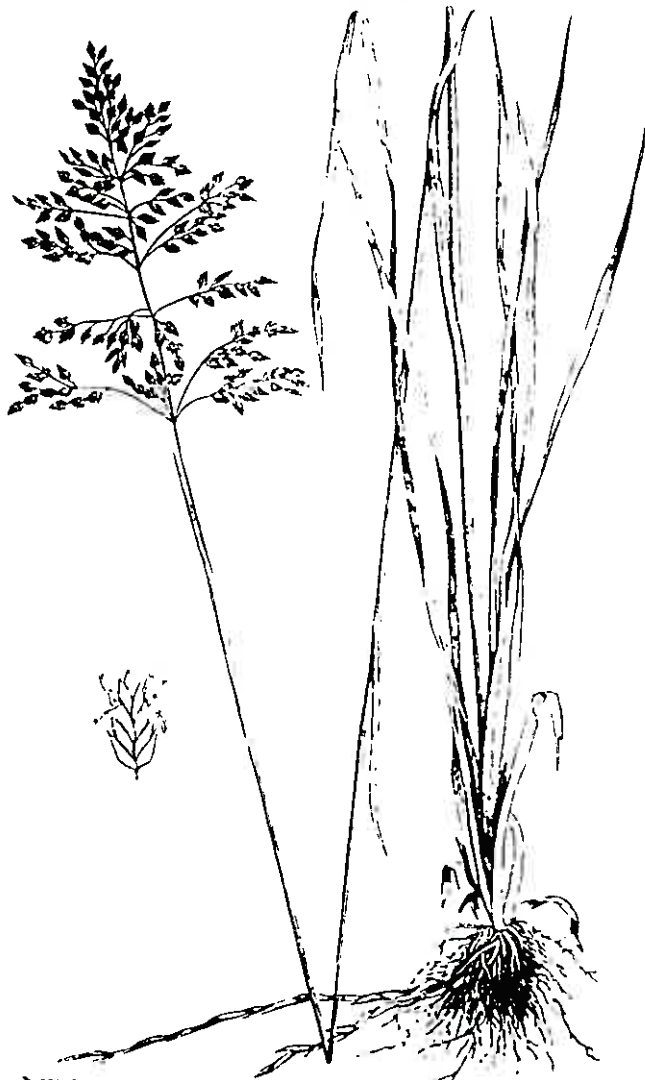




BRIZA minor, (Small Quaking Grass)
showing habit and small
panicle of flowers



STENOTAPHRUM secundatum (Buffalo Grass)



POA pratensis (Kentucky Blue Grass, June Grass)

PART D SPECIFICATION

1.0 SIZE OF PLANTS

1.1 Size of plants may vary within the full range of genera listed in Part C of this Bulletin.

1.2 The outlines resulting from the formation of groups or clumps of trees and shrubs should be distinguished by variety in size of plants. The occupants shall contain large to smaller trees. Groups should bear a sort of height relationship to one another, with here and there a tall tree standing alone.

1.3.1 In the flower border, plants should range from generally less than 225mm in height in front to greater than 225mm behind. Taller species of slender habit, such as Carnations, may be mixed with these, the flowers of which

would rise above the general level, thus destroying the sameness that might otherwise be produced.

1.3.2 Flower gardens should form ornaments to a house or building and the dimensions of plants should be so selected to be visible from the windows.

2.0 FORM OF PLANTS

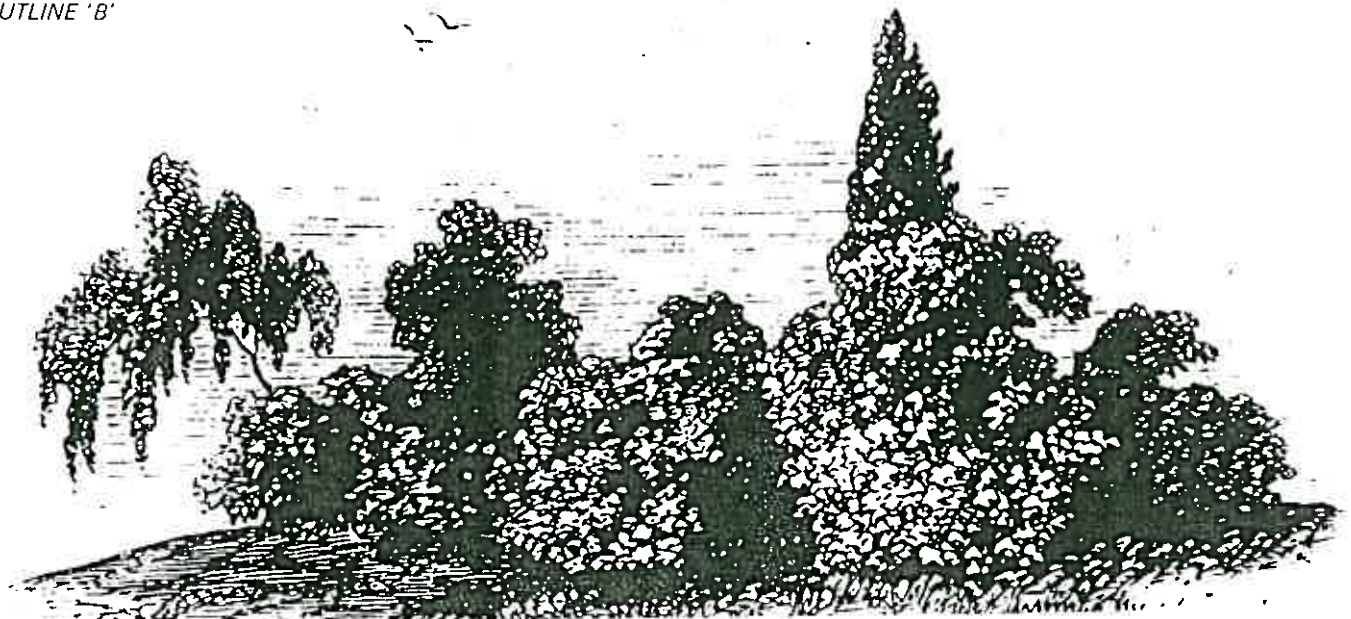
2.1 Form should be the principal object of attention in trees and shrubs of which flowers are inconspicuous. Picturesque forms may add beauty to the garden without dependence on obvious flowers. (Refer Part D, cl. 4.2.1 (c)).

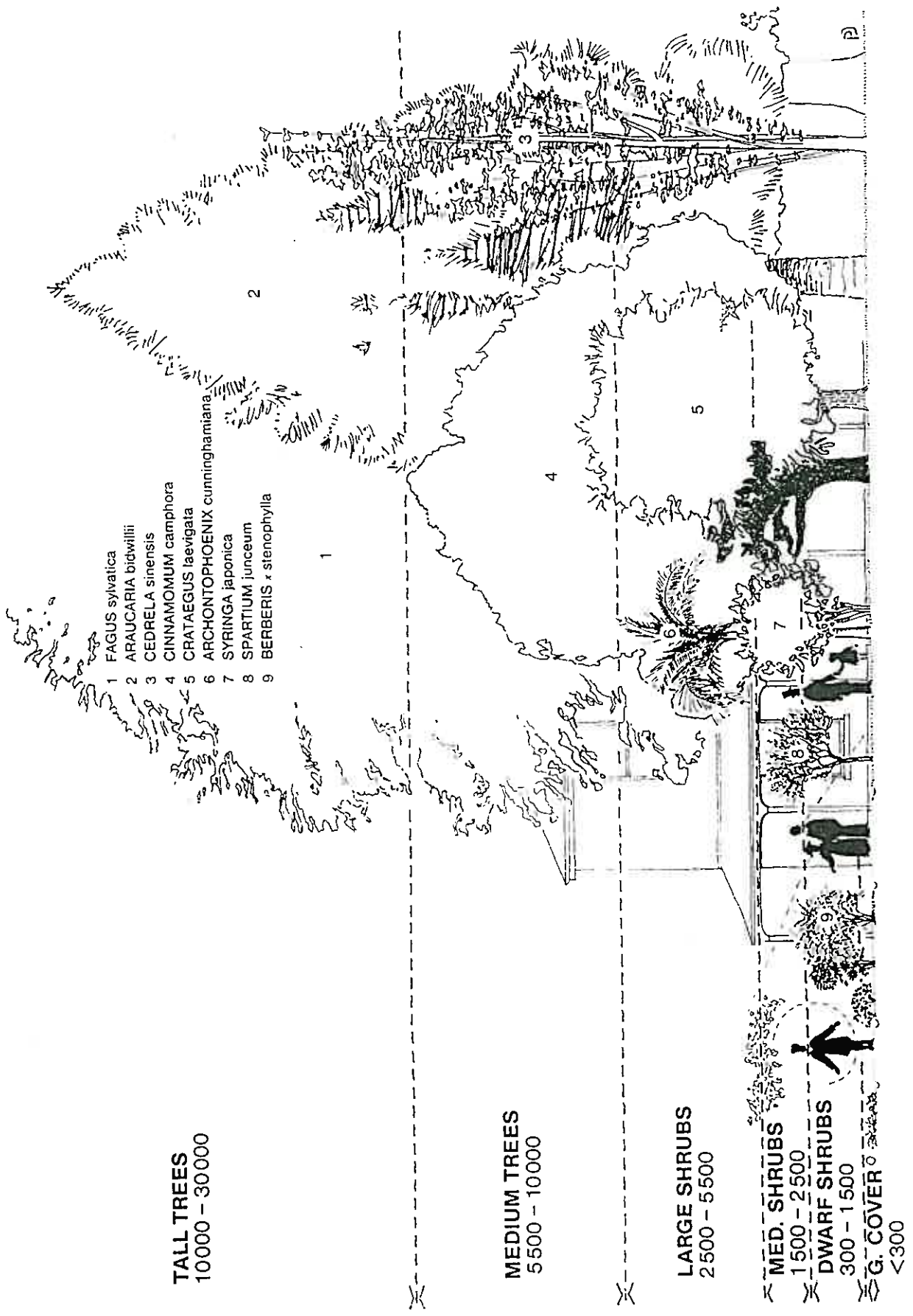
SOFTLY TRANSITIONED OUTLINES WITH TOWERING PLANTS HERE AND THERE

OUTLINE 'A'



OUTLINE 'B'





TREES AND SHRUBS HEIGHTS STANDARDS

2.2 The outlines resulting from the formation of groups or clumps of trees and shrubs should be distinguished by variety, graceful curves, flowing lines, and irregularities. The occupants should be in bold, irregular, and varied masses.

Variety should occur with regard to form. Plants as diverse as climbers trained to poles, weeping trees and trees of upright habit may be contrasted.

2.3 In the flower border novelty of form should dominate. Plants of tall slender habit such as Carnations may be admitted in the second row.

3.0 NUMBER OF PLANTS

3.1 Poverty of expression and heaviness shall be avoided.

3.2.1 Shrubs shall constitute a large portion of the contents of all gardens, except the very smallest.

3.2.2 In a reasonably sized shrubbery, flowering varieties shall be in groups of three or more to present a striking impression from a distance.

3.3 A flower border shall contain a considerable number of each of the commoner sorts of plants, should there be a scarcity of sufficient novelties to occur at every step from beginning to end. Alternate with these groups, single plants of rarer kinds might be inserted. With Dahlias or Chrysanthemums for example, as many varieties as are available may be planted 1-3 of a variety together.

3.4 Thinning Out. In many old established gardens, trees and shrubs are too numerous and should be thinned out before they are spoilt through overcrowding.

CEDRUS libani (Cedar of Lebanon) and other trees for dry situations.



4.0 LAYOUT OF PLANTS

4.1 SITING

4.1.1 Where there is a choice, a knoll or piece of rising ground should be preferred to either a level or a hollow; if there is any fine natural scenery in the neighbourhood, the building should be situated where the best, or at any rate a good, view of it could be obtained. The above and following principles apply in general to large gardens of 1½ to 4 hectares in area.

4.1.2 Shelter from the north wind is highly advantageous.

4.1.3 The spot should not be commanded by neighbouring hills or other eminences, unless the view could be shut out by plantations.

4.1.4 The healthiness of the situation should be conducive to plant growth.

4.1.5 The shape or outline of the ground should attract particular attention, a simple form, square, or a parallelogram, though not too narrow, being the most suitable, for ground of an irregular outline with angular corners is more expensive to fence and less capable of being properly laid out for either useful or ornamental purposes.

4.1.6 Climate of the situation should be taken into account. A situation that is sheltered from a cold south-west, or a hot northerly wind, either by higher ground or forest, would be decidedly more beneficial to trees, shrubs and plants in general.

4.1.7 The subsoil, as well as the surface soil, should be taken into account. Unless an unfertile or heavy clay soil is rendered fertile, many trees and other plants might not thrive in it. In a loamy soil of a light and loamy texture a large majority of plants would thrive, while its fertility could be increased by fertilization if necessary. If the surface soil is of sufficient depth, a clayey subsoil is favourable to the growth of both fruit trees and many ornamental kinds, as well as most other kinds of plants.

4.1.8 Artificial mounds of banks on a piece of level ground should be carefully designed so as to give a natural appearance and should only be accomplished in a garden of sufficient size. In such mounds or banks the more prominent or higher points should be the fullest, the roundest and the steepest, while the retiring parts should be scooped out and sloped back into a sort of hollow basin. They are useful in hiding disagreeable objects and should be planted with trees and shrubs where this can add to the overall visual effect.

4.1.9 Design should be adapted to the inequalities of the surface, so that moving of earth may be avoided as far as it can with regard to consistency.

4.2. GARDEN STYLES

4.2.1 Three principal styles of garden are prescribed in this bulletin – geometrical, mixed or gardenesque, and picturesque or rustic.

(a) **Geometrical style** flower beds are of geometrical, regular, straight-lined, angular, and circular figures, cut out of turf or gravel, and of sizes proportionate to those of the dwelling, the grounds and other surroundings.

(b) **Gardenesque or Mixed style:** Beds are oval or of other curved, smooth and graceful shapes, in admixture with the geometrical style, in accordance with any mixture of style there may be in the buildings with which they are associated. For example, a Gothic style building may suggest sharp-angled beds.

(c) **Picturesque or Rustic style:** Intricacy, variety and indefiniteness characterise this style, with nothing flowing in its lines or soft in its rough and broken forms, which are asymmetrical and without apparent order. It is typified by ruggedness and rude naturalness, without smoothness and regularity. This style is difficult to employ and should be used only occasionally, and then at a considerable distance from the house.

4.2.2 The style in which a garden is laid out should differ from that of the neighbouring ones.

4.2.3 An unnecessary mixture of garden styles, especially in a small garden should be avoided, otherwise appearances will be incongruous. Picturesquely formed trees and shrubs should be at some distance from that part of the garden and shrubbery where order and neatness are emphasised.

4.2.4 Some inclusion of the “picturesque” style is desirable for striking variety, should there be sufficient space in the garden. The rockery is the most interesting in this respect, with possibilities of numerous flowering plants such as succulents. A similar effect might be produced by stumps of trees covered with climbing plants. A fern collection in a suitable situation is advantageous. Other suitable subjects are rustic arbours, seats, rustic plant baskets, broken pillars, urns or old vases partly covered with climbers. Situations in which these are placed shall be chosen so as to preserve the overall stylistic effect, without too violent a contrast. Peculiarities shall be reserved for little side scenes.

4.2.5 **Small cottage gardens** in front of the house should be laid out in the gardenesque style with, for example, a straight or geometric path from the entrance to the front door. If room allows, another path should lead around a metre from the fence, leaving side borders and two rectangular plots, all of which should be edged with slates, tiles, boxwood, rosemary, or some other shrub; or herbaceous plant such as Sedum may be used. A shrub of moderate size may be planted in the centre of each of the squares, the remainder of the side borders filled with a miscellaneous collection, with climbers on the fences and possibly against the house. The back portion of the site may support vegetables and other domestic requirements.

4.2.6 Style near the house

When a house is built in accordance with any of the classical orders of architecture, at least the portion of the garden nearest the house should be laid out in the geometrical style. In places of considerable extent, the style of the garden and grounds may be varied, but at a sufficient distance from the house. In its near neighbourhood everything must correspond, whether flowerbeds, seats, arbours or any other erection.

Any large building set in natural bushland should have a space around and be laid out in a manner consistent with its architectural style and character, and the various constituents of garden should blend with the house.

4.2.7 Straight Lines

Use of the straight line in layout may be associated with a neighbouring visual element, such as the interesting object at the end of a straight avenue, or a group of flowers which use a straight line at their edge.

4.2.8 Curved Lines

The curved line may be used alone or in association.

4.2.9 Silhouettes

The outlines resulting from the formation of groups or clumps of trees and shrubs should be distinguished by variety, graceful curves, flowing lines, and irregularities, especially on the sides that are most seen. While the occupants should be in bold, irregular and varied masses with, as a rule, the largest trees in the most prominent portions, the smaller kinds shall fill those receding. Groups should be arranged so as to form a varied but perfect whole, with here and there a tall tree standing alone.

4.2.10 Grading of Heights

A group or border of shrubs, or other plants,

should not be graded in height to give sameness of slope, but should be arranged so that some of the taller are intermixed with the smaller.

4.3 Variety in Plants and Views

4.3.1 Originality in laying-out.

Originality or novelty in the laying-out should be encouraged in conjunction with all being in place, adapted to the situation and in character with the garden as a whole.

4.3.2 Variety in ground undulations and plants.

Variety should occur in the undulations of ground surface, curve of walks, in the mixture of trees, shrubs, and other plants, even including

those in a geometrical garden, as well as in the plots in which they may be grown.

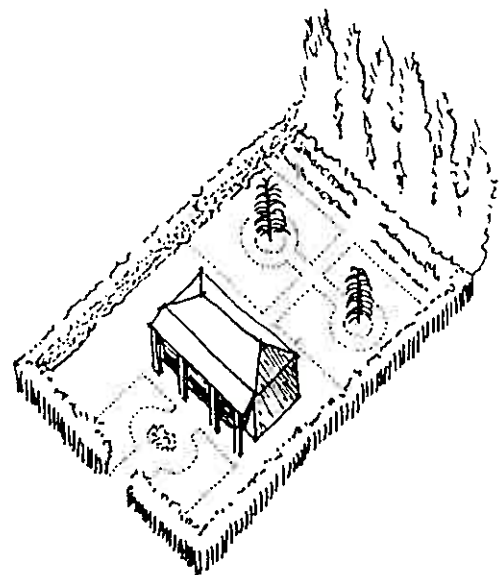
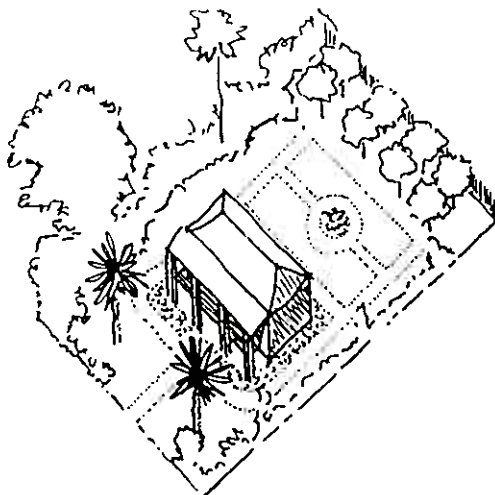
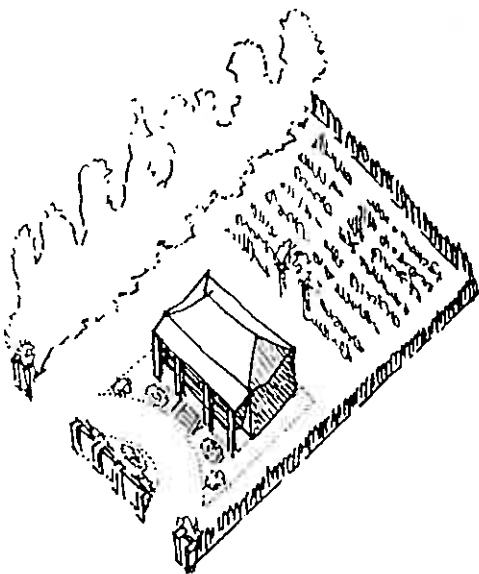
4.3.3 Variety in views

Considerable variety may occur in the views from the house and more so should there be elevations or mounds in the grounds.

4.3.4 Formation of views

Trees, shrubs and other plants need not be misplaced so that when attaining full size they shut out what might otherwise have formed charming views and form unpleasing features in the grounds. Distant objects worthy of notice may be visible from certain spots and need not be generally in view.

TYPICAL GARDEN STYLES – DETACHED HOUSES



4.3.5 Similarities amongst plants.

The chief place may be given to a chosen tribe or genus of plants, so that such plants are featured with botanical emphasis.

4.4 Types and species of plants.

4.4.1 Native plants.

Should indigenous trees be planted, they should not as a general rule be grouped as though they had grown up naturally, but planted singly.

4.4.2 Roses

Roses may be mixed with other plants in beds, borders or in the flower garden or separated in a rosary. A rosary should not be in too conspicuous a part of the grounds on account of the unpleasant appearance of the plants when out of bloom and, where space allows, should be detached from the other part of the grounds. It may be separated by a screen of shrubs so as to hide it from any of the lesser walks, but may be approached by a side path. A suitable site is in the centre of a grassy space or plot, partly surrounded by shrubs and a few trees. It should be regular in shape and may be geometric, square being the more easily divided into beds, and circular more picturesque.

The figures of the rosary beds should be simple and narrow so that the plants may be easily seen and flowers gathered without treading on the soil. The centre should be distinguished by some prominent object, such as an arched wire temple, a group of climbers on poles, standards or an arbour. Four main walks may lead to this object, each walk having a border alongside with dwarfs in front, and a row of standards or climbers on poles or trellis-work at the back.

Other portions of the ground should be laid out in beds 1.5 to 1.8 metres wide, or 2.4 to 3.0 metres wide where a row of tree-roses is in the centre. Where ground area is large, the beds may be of moderate length with a circular bed between the ends of each pair. The walks between beds should be little wider than will allow two persons to pass easily.

With the circular form of rosary there may be, for example, a circle in the centre which may be surrounded by a parallel ring of four kidney-shaped beds, then a row of double the number of circles, a little less in diameter than the former are in width alternating with other circles still smaller in diameter, which might each hold a standard; these surrounded by eight kidney-shaped beds a little larger than those near the centre, alternating also with small round beds.

Another circular rosary plan of simpler design might be to surround the centre with eight circular beds and these by eight others of kidney shape.

Where the group is on gravel, rosary beds may have edging of box-wood. If on grass, the area may be surrounded by a broad gravel walk, to which an entrance walk may lead on each of the four sides.

4.4.3 Flower gardens, beds and borders

Flower gardens should form ornaments to a house or building and be so situated as to be visible from the windows.

In suburban gardens, of whatever size, there should be flower beds, or a border, near the main dwelling, so that it may not appear isolated, but mingle, as it were, with the adjoining garden, which should appear united to it. For flowers by the main building, terraces and verandahs refer cl. 4.5.3.

The flower garden should not be extended so far from the house as to depreciate any potential of scenery beyond. Further into the distance other objects may gradually change from the systematic to the picturesque.

In large places there may be beds, groups or borders of flowers in other parts of the grounds, arranged in groups, or singly, alongside the walks. These should be in the picturesque style, in various forms such as circles and ovals, and easily seen from the house or a walk.

In the flower border, unusual species should occur at every step from the beginning to end, but if these are unprocurable a considerable number of each of the commoner sorts should be planted in groups, corresponding in size with the extent of the ground. Alternate with these groups, single plants of rarer kind might be inserted.

In the flower border, arrangement of colours, height, and season should be respected. For example, each spring-flowering kind should be next to others that flower in summer or autumn, so that a nearly regular seasonal succession of flowers may occur. With Dahlias and Chrysanthemums for example, the border may be divided into as many spaces as there are varieties of each, and 1-3 plants of each variety planted in each together.

In the border, spring-flowering plants, being low in stature, should occupy the front with later season plants to the back rows. Front row plants should be generally less than 225 mm and second row plants greater than 225 mm.

The width of a border should be 1.8 – 3 m with, if worthy effect is to be produced, its length in proportion with width. Providing there is room, the taller the plants the wider may be the border.

Margin of the border may be with a narrow belt of grass, annual herbs, perennial or alpine plants, or the edging may be of tiles or hardwood battens.

In the geometrical or systematic style, a group of flower beds should have a prominent centre,

which may be a circle, oval, square, hexagon, or other regular figure; the surrounding beds being also of regular form, though varying in size. Small circular beds may be intermediate with straight-lined ones; the former may be planted with tree roses or climbers of moderate size on stakes, with small creepers at the base, such as Verbenas, one variety in each, and with the colours properly arranged.

The central bed may be either larger or smaller than the others, of which the sizes should be in proportion to the extent of the grounds. For symmetry the colours of opposite beds should be the same, while alternate ones should have contrasting colours. Elaborate scrolls and other figures should be avoided.

Should gravel be preferred to grass, the beds may be larger, and instead of one colour to each they may be occupied by plants of various colours, including shrubs of sizes corresponding with those of the beds and intermixed with bulbs and other herbaceous annual, biennial and perennial plants. In that case the beds would require edgings, which may be of slate, freestone, brick, wood, some dwarf shrub as boxwood, thyme, or others, or there may be a narrow margin of grass to each bed.

In small places, instead of occupying the centre of the lawn with flower beds, there may be a walk from the door of the house leading through it, with symmetrical beds, or a border on each side, or the centre may be occupied by a basin of water, a sun-dial, some architectural object, or rockwork made ornamental with plants.

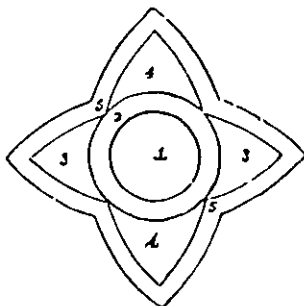
The mixed style flower border is an alternative to that with one sort in each, and is one in which herbaceous plants of various kinds are generally grown. It may be situated in front of a hedge, wall, building, shrubbery, or by the sides of a main walk through the kitchen garden or orchard. In the last-named case, the borders may be backed by a row of trained fruit-trees, a hedge of sweet or everlasting peas, or a trellis covered with climbers of various kinds.

Plants in the mixed border may be arranged in various ways:

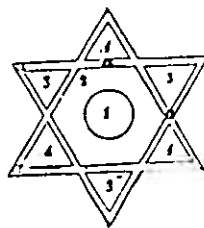
1. As a parterre, in figures of different shapes, each figure filled with one kind of plant, either species or variety; or the plants may be arranged in lines, straight, or of different degrees of curvature. Beautiful pictures may be thus formed.
2. As species or varieties arranged in groups instead of distributing them over the borders. This would appear less artificial than No. 1 and produce greater seasonal variety.
3. By carpetting the ground with plants of dwarf habit, and dotting single specimens of taller subjects amongst them.

These three styles are adapted best to large gardens, where they will form parts of the whole, than for a small one where the flower border forms the most prominent feature, perhaps occupying a large portion of the area. The mixed system is the most suitable for a small garden, being adapted to the culture of a great number of plants of various sizes, colours, times of flowering, and general appearance.

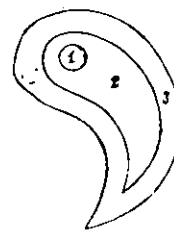
BEDDING-OUT DESIGNS FOR FLOWER GARDENS



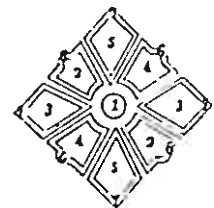
BED A.



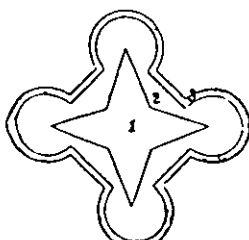
BED B.



BED E.



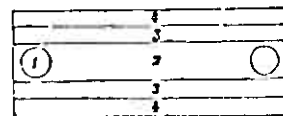
BED F.



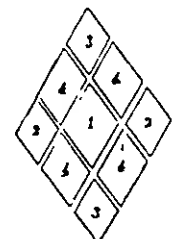
BED C.



BED D.



BED G.



BED H.



Bedding Verbenas. Verbena spp (Vervain)

4.4.4 Lawns

The lawn may be laid out at a little distance from the house.

The layout of a lawn should not be regular and formal unless the area be very contracted. A simple undulating surface may recall natural scenery and appear larger than a dead level or uniform even slope. The face of the lawn is of paramount importance.

4.5 Hard Landscape Elements and Fixtures

4.5.1 Walks

Broad and unnecessary walks should be avoided.

A serpentine walk should have –

- (a) its curves concealed one to another;
- (b) the view intercepted by a tree, bush or group, any one of which varies in composition and arrangement from the other objects of visual interest;
- (c) the intercepting tree, bush or group made to appear as the reason for the curve;
- (d) its curves varied to a certain extent;
- (e) variety in views from different curves. An immense variety of forms of individual trees and shrubs, as well as of grouping and other arrangements, may be had.

Walks should not be less than 1.2 m in width in gardens of smallest size, nor greater than 2.7 m in grounds of the largest size, except where a miniature effect is intended. Plain and rather narrow walks should lead to and from arbours, summerhouses and seats where path access is required.

Neither flowers, shrubs, trees, nor the same kind of plant should prevail everywhere, any more than the same kind of artificial ornament. The different objects seen in the course of a walk should be varied as much as possible.

One or more of the walks should be shaded by trees to enhance summer perambulating.

The access way to a house, unless it be very small, whether a carriage drive or a walk, should lead directly to the front door, and any curves should be of very easy sweep. The house access should be, as much as possible, out of sight of the pleasure ground and the front windows of the house, even if the entrance be a little cramped in consequence – for every house should stand in a garden.

4.5.2 Avenues

An avenue is a fine feature in a large place and should be considerably longer than 180 metres for maximum effect unless a good view such as a wooded hill, a conspicuous building, or some other pleasant piece of landscape, exists to extend the apparent distance.

The best starting point for an avenue should be, where practicable, at right angles to a road walk and extend directly to the circular sweep for carriages or other vehicles at the front door.

The ground form for an avenue should be almost level or have one continuous ascent towards the mansion or other object to which it may lead, so that the object may be on the highest ground.

There should be at least one row of the same species of tree on each side of an avenue. Formality of form and adaptability to locality are required. Narrow drives are generally planted best with deciduous species because they assist early drying of winter ground, but where the majority of neighbouring trees are deciduous the drive planting should contrast with evergreen species, and vice versa. For distance between trees see "Spacing of plants".

4.5.3 The main building, its terraces, verandahs and immediate surrounds.

If a house is large and has a desirable walk or terrace of proportionate width in front on the same level, so as to afford a better view of the flower garden or lawn beyond, there may be a small flower garden on such terrace consisting of beds of regular form, while the supporting wall may be decorated with vases for plants, or other ornaments, with flights of steps in the centre and at the ends. The terrace should not be too broad.

Terraces. In places of considerable extent the garden should not be on the same side of the house as the front door, but on that where it can be seen from the drawing room and other principal windows. There may be a flower bed at the base of the wall, then a walk parallel to it. Should the house be raised slightly above the general level, it will link better with the whole if there is a terrace in front, of width proportional to the house.

The terrace may have steps at the ends or the centre, the latter leading into or through the flower garden or lawn. There might be a border for flowering plants alongside the terrace wall, then a strip of turf with a walk parallel to it, or the walk may adjoin the border.

The terrace wall, which should be low, so as not to obscure the sight of the garden, may be ornamented at the end and centre with vases for plants, of a corresponding character, such as Agaves and the like.

Verandahs. Limited kinds of plants grow favourably under non-glazed verandahs. Flowering plants are suitable only in front, although some species of trees and other ferns may succeed. Each space between the posts may be occupied by neat, narrow boxes, filled with hanging and other flowering plants provided there is only the lawn adjoining.

Where there are small, bare spaces at the foot of each verandah post, climbers may be planted, and subsequently cover the posts. Where the verandah has a glazed roof, almost any kind of flowering pot that bears violent winds will thrive. These may, if the space is wide enough, be planted in a stage erected against the wall. Flowering climbers may be planted to utilize neat trellises on the wall of the building, being planted in floor openings or in boxes of soil beneath the stage.

Facilities at rear of main buildings. Sufficient space should be left behind a house of reasonable size for the requisite yard, buildings and a kitchen garden. Such space shall be no larger than necessary, so as to maximise room at the front for ornamental purposes.

4.5.4 Arbours, Summer-houses and seats.

Arbours, or other summer-houses, and seats may be useful in some parts of the grounds. They should be in a dry or slightly-raised situation and may be either natural or artificial. Natural arbours may be formed by trees with drooping branches. Delightful resting places may be formed around their trunks by the use of comfortable seats.

Artificial arbours, summer-houses and seats, covered or otherwise, of various kinds, should be placed only in gardens of sufficient size, where they would form delightful retreats for rest and conversation. As a rule they should be located in some snug and rather out-of-the-way place, not visible from the house or the principal parts of the grounds.

Occasionally single arbours may be located over paths, sometimes at the beginning of paths.

Seats may be placed by the sides of trees, in parts of the garden out of view from the house or building, wherever there is a quiet situation or a pleasant view. For walks to seats, refer cl.

4.5.1 "Walks".

4.5.5 Rockeries

A rockery is best situated where it can be sufficiently screened by trees and shrubs. Arches of rough stones may be made at the entrance, but hidden partly by climbers. Size should be proportionate to that of the garden. As a rule, it should be kept in the background, out of sight from the windows of the main building, the lawn and other principal parts of the garden. It may be approached from a main walk by a narrow, winding and secluded path. Where grounds are extensive, and where it can be well hidden, a main walk may be made to pass between rocks on each side.

Alternative locations for a rockery may be by a natural area of water, where a boundary wall is in sight from the main building and requires to be hidden by an irregular or flowing line of verdure, where disagreeable objects intervene visually between the main building and service buildings or in a conservatory.

In a very small garden the rockery is not desirable unless confined in size and subservient to the plants in a natural manner. In a small garden the most important situation for a rockery is at the foot of a boundary wall, hidden at least partially by shrubs.

In planting the rockery, the extremities may be hidden by shrubberies to avoid an abrupt edge. One or more plants should be placed in "pockets" left between the stones so that on attaining full size the plants will present a union of rocks and plants. Succulents and palms can contrast well with any nearby aquatics and marginal plants. Ferns are most suitable when in a wholly or partially shaded situation and, where old tree stumps are plentiful, may be used in conjunction with climbers.

4.5.6 Fences.

Vegetation should be used to keep all fences, especially in small places, out of sight as much as possible. Plants such as climbers and shrubs in a small place, and trees and shrubs in larger gardens, help to counteract the appearance of confinement and smallness caused by fences. Fences of architectural design in the traditional sense may be regarded as an exception, being heavier and more conspicuous.

4.5.7 Ornaments.

Ornaments such as statuary, vases and others of architectural design, are compatible with buildings of classical design, especially the Grecian or Italian. When walks, flower-beds, and other parts are laid out to correspond, then such ornaments as vases, tazzas, urns, pillars, sculptured figures, and others of similar character, may be adopted to carry out and

increase the good expression; but care should be taken that ornamentation is not overdone, which may readily happen, especially in medium-sized or small gardens. Detailed design of ornaments is beyond the scope of this bulletin.

The positioning of figures in the garden should adhere to the following principles:

- (a) They should not be placed in the middle of a lawn, except as a sun-dial, nor should they stand on bare earth, nor, except very rarely, in the middle of a bed of plants.
- (b) The fittest sites for them are in the vicinity of buildings on or near low terrace walls, at the corners of square or oblong plots that are surrounded by walls, in the centre of a circular plot, or in the middle of two-walks where they cross each other.

4.5.8 Flowerpots

Flowerpots for external use may be glazed porous pots or the ordinary earthenware pot. (This latter porous pot was known to cause too great a temperature variation to the roots and dry the soil sooner but continued to have wide use because of its low price). This ordinary earthenware pot may be painted on the outside to limit evaporation.

Proportion of flower pots should generally have equal height and width, except for purposes such as the culture of bulbs where the height should be greater. For decorative purposes square pots should be used where practicable, such as on a window sill or wherever they can be seen, in preference to the ordinary pot, narrower at the base than at the top.

A selection of Victorian era flowerpots



5.0 SPACING OF PLANTS

5.1 Spacing to suit individual species

Plants should not be overcrowded. Trees, shrubs and other plants, especially the trees when they attain full size, should not be thinned so as to create unpleasant gaps or to open disagreeable views, but should be planted at the proper distances apart, and the intervals occupied by other appropriate subjects.

CLUSTERED OR MASSED GROUPS OR CLUMPS



'A' Massed trees on level ground



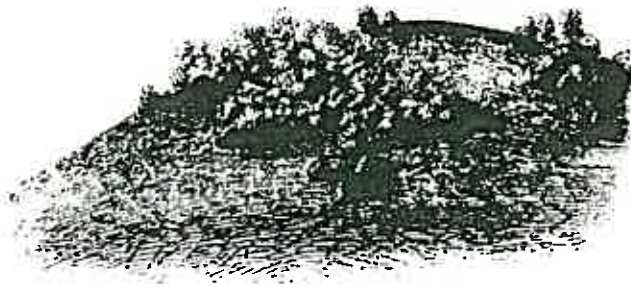
'B' Massed trees on undulating ground



'C' Clustered trees on almost level ground



'D' Clustered trees on undulating ground



EFFECTIVE PARTIAL PLANTING OF SUMMIT OR SLOPE

5.2 Avenue trees

For avenues, distance between trees should be close enough to allow their forms to meet at maturity. For tall trees this may necessitate spacing greater than 9 metres apart and a similar distance from the side of the road or drive.

5.3 Indigenous trees

Where indigenous trees are planted they should be planted singly and allowed so much space to develop that they would at once be recognized as having come under the dominion of art.

5.4 Groups or clumps of trees or shrubs

Groups or clumps of trees and shrubs should be of considerable breadth to ensure that they will not be seen through and hence prevent a poor effect. Such groups should be designed to appear as a cluster or mass rather than a mere strip.

6.0 COLOURS OF PLANTS

This section should be read in conjunction with Technical Bulletin 1.1 "Exterior Paint Colours". National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

6.1 Massing of Colours.

The massing of colours is of the utmost importance, particularly in the flower garden, where changes cannot be made except at long intervals.

6.2 Flower beds.

Beds of flowering plants should have colours massed, thereby making their appearance more effective than if the colours were mixed. In the geometrical style, for example, one row might be blue, the next yellow, a third of red, a fourth of white, etc., while in the centre might be a thick-leaved evergreen.

In the gardenesque style, an admixture of colours would be acceptable, although the

colours must be harmonious in their contrast according to principles of colour theory.

6.3 Shrubbery

A shrubbery in a medium-sized garden should have flowering varieties located in a group of three or more, especially in conspicuous situations, such as the jutting portion of a bend in a walk, or the side of a mound.

6.4 Contrast

Even in the smallest garden originality and contrast should be attempted, such as trees of dissimilar appearance or colouring intertwining their branches, a few flowering plants in a group of evergreens that do not flower at the same time, such as Syringas amongst Hollies.

The foliage of trees, shrubs and other plants should have variety of colour from, for example a silvery sheen, or marked variegation might contrast with the dark sombre tone of many evergreens.

Flowers should have variety of colour, with the brightest colours – blue, red, and yellow given limited prominence, and contrasting colours grouped together to give balance of hue and milder shades added to balance colour intensity. White may assist as a dividing mass in doubtful colour combinations, as may green foliage or beds containing various shades of one colour.

6.5 Intensity

The brightest flowering plants, herbaceous and shrubby, may fill a garden, thus giving it gaiety of tone. This tone may continue in winter and through the year with seasonal flowering species.

6.6 Inanimate objects

The colours of inanimate objects, such as statuary, vases, fountains, buildings and water should be contrasted with colours of plants and vegetation. Colours lighter in value than ordinary freestone for such objects should be the

Bed of succulents and coloured-leaved plants





Group of *VERBASUM 'exotic'* syn *MULLEIN 'exotic'* (Mullein) near Scotch Firs, in Surrey Heath, Great Britain, showing tonal contrasts

exception. White marble statues should not be abundant and should be in contrast with the colours of whatever may surround them, dark green being the most suitable.

Vegetation for the covering of fences should be of light and inconspicuous colour.

7.0 REQUIRED PLANTS

Notwithstanding the recommendations in Part C of this Bulletin, the following should be required in the use of plants.

7.1 Originality and novelty and wide range of species.

Originality or novelty in the selection of plants should be encouraged in conjunction with all being in place, adapted to the situation and in character with the garden as a whole. Even in the smallest garden originality should be attempted, as well as contrast with trees of dissimilar appearance or colouring and plants with evergreens that flower in different seasons.

In the flower border a wide range of novel species should be provided, but if these are unprocurable then a considerable number of each of the commoner sorts should be provided to form a groundwork. The border may include, for example, *DAHLIA* (Dahlias), *CHRYSANTHEMUM* (Chrysanthemum) and *DIANTHUS* (Carnations). Margin of the border may be with grass, *SPERGULA pilefera* or *ARMERIA* (White thrift). Plants should include

rare kinds of shrubs and other plants, and a collection of a chosen tribe or genus of plants.

7.2 Bright flowers and continuous flowering effects.

The brightest flowering plants, herbaceous and shrubby may fill a garden, and continue to flower through the year, for example *Ericas* in winter, and *Anemonies*, bulbous and corm-bearing plants in spring and part of summer.

7.3 Trees

Contrasts of form may utilize trees with drooping or weeping branches such as *SALIX* (Weeping Willow), *FRAXINUS* (Ash), *ULMUS* (Elm), and the great contrasts between trees such as *ILEX* (Holly) and *PRUNUS* (Almond). Of all trees, evergreens such as *ARAUCARIAS* (Araucarias), *PINUS* (Pines) and the *FICUS* (Figs) of Northern Australia should be regarded as the most suitable for ornamental purposes. In the vicinity of dwellings some *CUPRESSUS* (Cypresses) are the finest evergreen trees. Again, of all trees, *ARAUCARIA* (Araucarias) have the most regular outline or symmetrical shape.

FICUS macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig), with its finely-formed and dense foliage is unequalled for hiding a disagreeable view, or occupying a vacant space on a lawn or elsewhere and is one of the grandest native avenue trees.

For avenues, the *CEDRUS* (Cedar of Lebanon) is one of the best evergreens, while pines, especially *PINUS halepensis* (Aleppo Pine), are unexcelled for rapid growth, closeness of habit and the imparting of permanent conifer green into landscapes. When deciduous trees are preferred for avenues the *PLATANUS* (Plane) is one of the best for shade, while for avenues and other purposes *QUERCUS* (Oaks), *ULMUS* (Elms), *POPULUS*, (Poplars), *CASTANEA* (Chestnuts) and others thrive according to local temperature conditions.

Palms should be included where extent of grounds allows, as they are most useful and unexcelled for their contrasting form with towering stems crowned by gigantic foliage.

MACLURA pomifera syn *AURANTIACA* (Osage Orange) is one of the best of hedge plants and its large inedible fruit give a grand appearance. *QUERCUS robur* syn *CONCORDIA* (Golden-leaved English Oak) is one of the handsomest of fine-foliaged deciduous trees.

SALIX babylonica is one of the most elegant and beautiful of all weeping trees and may be included where space and situation admits. *SOPHORA japonica* (Pagoda Tree) flowers notably late and is one of the most ornamental of deciduous leguminous trees.

EUGENIA (Lilly Pilly) the native evergreen, should be used where masses of white flowers followed by plentiful red or purple berries are required.

SCHINUS molle (Pepper Tree) was much admired for its elegant habit and grace of its light, deeply-cut leaves

SOPHORA japonica (Pagoda Tree) including a variegated variety, is one of the most ornamental of medium to tall trees with pinnate leaves.

7.4 Shrubs

Numberous species and varieties of highly ornamental shrubs, such as AZALEA (Azalea), RHODODENDRON (Rhododendron) and others, should be included in all but the smallest gardens.

The succulent AGAVE (Agave) with its distinct character and noble ornamental value should be included in every extensive collection, in either pots, open ground, flights of steps, terraces, doorways, on mounds, the highest parts of rockeries and other similar situations. The succulent ALOE (Aloe) resembles AGAVE (Agave) but is distinct in character, excellent for rockeries, and suitable as a potplant for windows.

The following additional shrubs should be considered as among the most suitable for inclusion:

ALOYSIA citriodora syn LIPPICIA c. (Lemon-scented Verbena) in even the smallest garden;
BAMBUSA (Bamboo) for graceful contrast in shrubbery, near water or as a single specimen on a lawn;
BRUGMANSIA syn DATURA for large magnificent flowers;
CAMELLIA japonica for perfect blooms and dark green leaves;
CHAENOMELES japonica, PYRUS Japonica (Japonica, Flowering Quince) for its most handsome and abundant scarlet or white flowers in early spring, and it may be trained on a low wall or trellis;
CHAENOMELES speciosa syn C. lagenaria;
CINERARIA maritima (see Annuals) as an undershrub for its contrasting light grey leaf;
CLIANTHUS dampieri (Sturt's Desert Pea) as one of Australia's most beautiful flowering plants;
CITRUS (Orange and Lemon) for combination of foliage and edible fruit;
COTINUS [RHUS] (Sumach) for its ornamental and peculiar feathery inflorescence which renders it distinct from any other shrub. This with its bright red autumn tints make it worthy of any shrubbery;
CRATAEGUS (Hawthorn) for a splendid show in spring when mixed with evergreen and late-flowering kinds in shrubberies;
CYTISUS racemosus (Hedge Broom) and
CYTISUS multiflorus syn C. Albus (Portugal Broom) for their attractive pea-flowers, the latter being suitable in pots;
DAPHNE odora syn D. indica (Winter Daphne) renowned for its pretty flowers and delicious scent;
DIERVILLA f. (Diervilla) is very beautiful;
DRACAENA for very distinct habit and appearance and admirably adapted to intermixture with other shrubs for contrast;
ECHIUM candicans (Pride of Madiera) for good contrast to ordinary dwarf shrubs with its immense spikes of purplish flowers and greyish-tinted foliage;
ERICA (Heath) the most popular of all dwarf shrubs, should be in every garden where heath-soil can be provided;
ERYTHRINA crista-galli (Cockscomb, Coral Tree) for beautiful spikes of large, crimson, pea-shaped flowers which last long and renew through summer, as border plants or single specimens on a lawn.
ESCALLONIA for some of the most handsome of fine, evergreen, flowering shrubs;
EUONYMOUS for attractive capsular fruits and orange seeds;
FUCHSIA, being one of the most valuable of shrubs for both shrubbery and pot culture;
GARDENIA jasminoides (Camellia-flowered Cape Jasmine) for beautiful, perfumed double white flowers and highly esteemed as pot-plant;

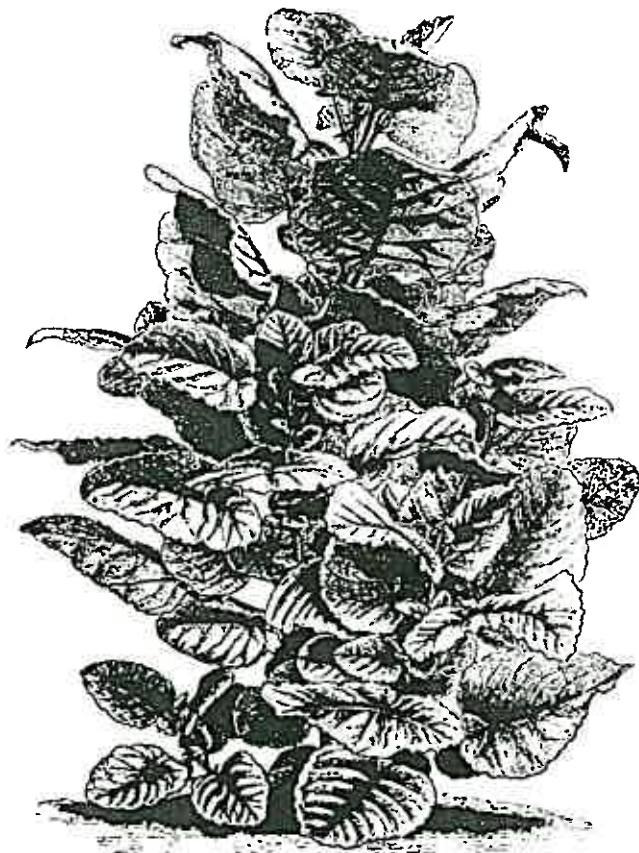


ECHIUM callithyrsum (Viper's Bugloss)

GENISTA (Broom) for exceedingly ornamental and free-flowering habit;
GORDONIA as one of the finest of ornamental shrubs;
HELIOTROPIUM, HELIOTROPE, (Cherrie Pie) as one of the finest of scent-plants;
HIBISCUS rosa-sinensis for exceedingly beautiful flowers;
HYDRANGEA as among the most esteemed of window and pot plants;
ILEX aquifolium (English Holly) for glossy, dark green foliage and contrasting red berries;
JASMINUM for the most fragrant of flowers;
LABURNUM for splendid yellow flowers;
LAURUS (The Laurel) well-known for its aromatic foliage;
LEPTOSPERMUM (Tea-tree) a native worthy for its leaves and white blossoms;
LESCHENAUTIA (Leschenaultia) a dwarf native noted for its elegance in shrubbery margins;
LIGUSTRUM (Privet) either variegated or not, worthy when allowed to develop properly;
MAGNOLIA (Magnolia) which when flowering is the most admired of trees or shrubs and one or more species should be in all but the smallest of gardens;
MICROMYRTUS ciliata [BAECKEA] p. (Fringed Heath Myrtle);
MIMULUS syn DIPLACUS (Musk) for ornamental and elegant form and abundant flowers;
MYRTUS commeris (Common Myrtle) the most known of shrubs and should be included in nearly every garden for its aromatic qualities, foliage, flowers and fruit;
NERIUM oleander (Oleander) well-known for its flowers;
PAEONIA suffruticosa syn P. moutan (Tree Peony) the double-flowered varieties making it the most gorgeous of shrubs;

PELARGONIUM (Geranium) one of the handsomest, most popular and, of the perennial flowering plants should be cultivated generally;
PERNETTYA one of the best winter-flowering dwarf evergreens and is native to the Falkland Islands;
PITTOSPORUM well-known for its value in the shrubbery;
PTELEA trifoliata (Hop-tree) one of the best pictorial shrubs with its bright golden-yellow foliage;
PULTENAEA (Bush pea) a highly ornamental Australian dwarf which contrasts well with broad-leaved plants;
RHODODENDRON (Rhododendron) one of the most showy and handsome of hardy, evergreen shrubs;
RIBES (Currants and Raspberries) worthy for their beautiful effect in flower and when trained;
ROSA (The Rose) the most popular and beloved of shrubs for the scent of its flowers, beauty of their form and colour, their adaptability to ornamental purposes, the abundance of its blooms and length of flowering season. As a covering for walls or fences the rose is hardly equalled by any other plant. It will climb and beautify dead trees or bushes and excel in a pot;
 At best, one rose should be in every garden, however small;
RUBUS deliciosus (Rocky Mountain Bramble) as one of the loveliest of spring-flowering shrubs with its large, white, saucer-shaped flowers;
SALVIA (Sage) for its use in flower garden or pot culture;
SPIRAEA (Spiraea) common and well-known for its free-flowering;
SYRINGA (Lilac) well-known and valuable for the odour of their flowers;
TELOPEA speciosissima (Waratah) a native is one of the handsomest of shrubs;
ULEX minor [*U. nanus*] (Furze, Dwarf Gorse, Whin) is showy and valuable for shrubbery margins on account of its dwarfness;
VIBURNUM is well fitted for shrubberies, *v. tinus* (Laurestinus) being well-known and one of the most worthy of cultivation;
WEIGELA florida syn *w. rosea*, *w. amabilis*;
WIGANDIA caracasana (Wigandia) for the beauty of its immense leaves feathered to the ground and large clusters of delicate lilac flowers which open in succession for long periods;
YUCCA with the habit of palms are all of great beauty, contrast excellently with dicotyledonous shrubs and should be in every garden of reasonable size.

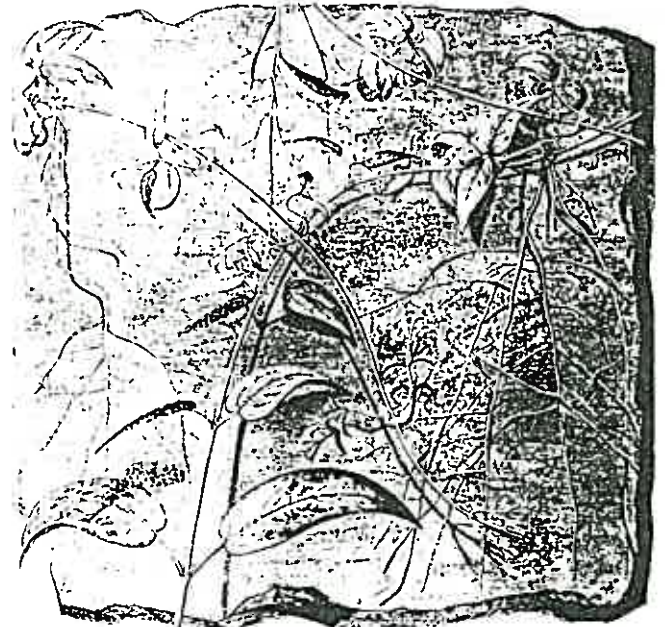
WIGANDIA urens (*Peruvian Wigandia*)



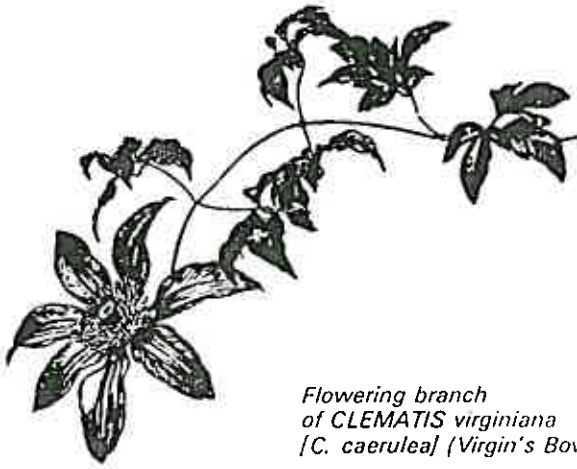
7.5 Climbers, Creepers, Twiners and Trailers

Space for climbers should be found for all houses and gardens, however small, for either decoration or the covering of unsightly objects such as walls and fences, and for contrasts with ordinary shrubs. A number may be trained in a tent-like form; little temples or alcoves of wire may be covered with them. They may cover arbours, summer-houses and trellis-covered walks, naked trunks of trees, unsightly buildings or similar disagreeable objects.

Some of the following species should be included in any collection of climbers, creepers, twiners or trailers;
AMPELOPSIS, see **PARTHENOCISSUS**;
ANEMOPAEGMA, **DOXANTHA**, **PYROSTEGIA** [**BIGNONIA**] genera of very handsome evergreen rapid climbers, well adapted to trellis work;
ANTIGONON leptopus (Mexican Mountain Rose) is showy and magnificent;
ASPARAGUS decumbens syn *A. plumosus* (Asparagus Fern) the most elegant of foliage plants for cutting, its feathery sprays being suitable for bouquets, wreaths and vases;
[BIGNONIA] see **ANEMOPAEGMA**;
BOUGAINVILLEA (*Bougainvillea*) a genus of strikingly handsome showy climbers, specially adapted for covering porches, verandahs or other low constructions where the flowers can be seen in a mass, and on trellises against a fence,
CAMPSIS (**TECOMA**) (Chinese Trumpet Creeper), exceedingly beautiful and among the most admirable of climbers;
CANAVALIA bonariensis, one of the most handsome of climbers with its abundant rich green foliage of varnished appearance, and its exceedingly beautiful pea-shaped purple flowers, is well adapted to trellis work;
CAPRIFOLIUM see **LONICERA**
CLEMATIS aristata, a native, has a unique handsome appearance from its numerous white flowers and feathery seed vessels and is well adapted to clothe unsightly buildings, fences, dead trees or bushes;
COBAEA scandens (Purple-bell Cobaea) is very useful for the speedy covering of a bare space, as it is one of the most rapid-growing of climbers and has handsome large flowers resembling claret-cups;
DOXANTHA, see **ANEMOPAEGMA**;
GLYCINE, see **WISTERIA**,



BIGNONIA sp. 'argyro-violacea', (*Trumpet Flower*) from the banks of the Rio Negro in Brazil



Flowering branch
of *CLEMATIS virginiana*
[*C. caerulea*] (*Virgin's Bower*)

HEDERA (Ivy), exceedingly useful for clothing bare walls and other unsightly objects, especially where the sun does not shine on them;
 IPOMOEA, [PHARBITIS] *I. acuminata* [P. leari] syn *I. indica* (*Morning Glory*) is one of the most showily-flowered of climbers, with its rapid growth and fresh crops of large beautiful flowers each morning,
 JASMINUM *grandiflorum* (*Jasmine*) is one of the finest of climbers with its large, pure white and deliciously scented flowers;
 LONICERA *periclymenum* syn *L. caprifolium* (*Honeysuckle*) is one of the best known of hardy climbers, as is *L. confusa*;
 MYRSIPHYLLUM, see ASPARAGUS;
 PARTHENOCISSUS [VITIS, VITEX, AMPELOPSIS] *P. quinquefolia* syn *VITEX hederacea*, *A. hederacea* (*Virginia Creeper*) is well adapted to rapidly cover outbuildings, dead trees, or other unsightly objects. *P. tricuspidata* syn *VITIS veitchii*, *A. tricuspidata* (*Japanese Ivy*) is small-leaved, self-clinging and covers a large area. Both species are remarkable for their fine crimson colour. They may be used to obviate winter bareness;
 PASSIFLORA (*Passion-flower*) among the freest growing of climbers, being admirably suited for covering walls, trellises, posts, or fences;
 [PHARBITIS] see IPOMOEA;
 [PHASEOLUS] see VIGNA;
 PYROSTEGIA, see ANEMOPAEGMA;

TECOMA, see CAMPSIS;

VIGNA *caracalla* [PHASEOLUS] (*Snail flower*, *Snail bean*) is worthy in any garden, being really beautiful with its peculiarly formed abundant and picturesque blooms;

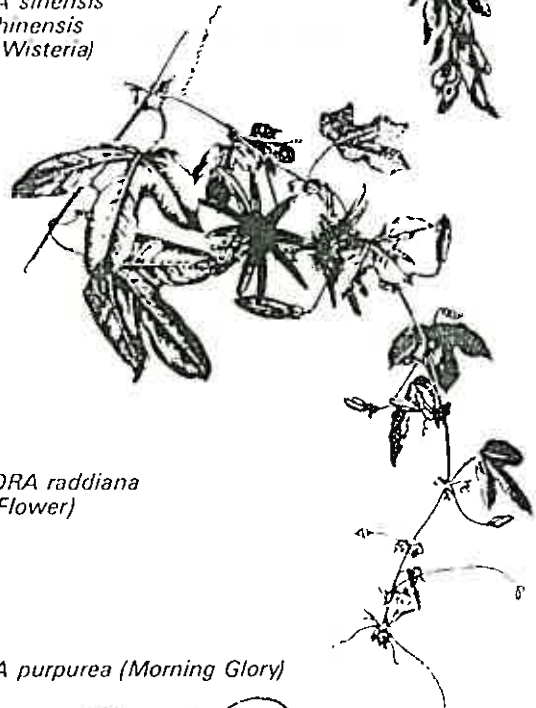
VITEX, see PARTHENOCISSUS

VITIS, see PARTHENOCISSUS

WISTERIA syn *GLYCINE sinensis* is one of the handsomest of rapid growing twiners, with its superb lavender-coloured, abundant blossoms, which hang down.



WISTERIA sinensis
syn *W. chinensis*
(*Chinese Wisteria*)



PASSIFLORA raddiana
(*Passion Flower*)



Flowering branch
of *CAMPSIS radicans*
[*TECOMA r.*] (*Trumpet Creeper*)



IPOMOEA purpurea (*Morning Glory*)

7.6 Annuals

Annual plants should play an important part in flower gardening. They should fill vacancies in young shrubberies or recently planted beds or borders. They should furnish flowers when spring-flowering plants are over so as to maintain the garden in a floriferous condition throughout the greater portion of the year. Careful selection of varieties and sowing at different times should ensure this.

The following species should be included in any collection of annuals:

RESEDA odorata (Mignonette) H. must take first place among the more select and useful of annuals, being unsurpassed in fragrance by any other plant, whether in pots or open ground, either alone or in combination with other plants.

One should refer to Part C, cl. 3.0 to 3.4 in this Bulletin for a comprehensive list of annuals.



RESEDA odorata (Mignonette)

7.7 Herbaceous Perennials

Herbaceous perennials should act as accessories to shrubs, and as ornaments to them when in flower to enliven the scene when the shrubs themselves are not in flower. They may be easily altered annually and generally occupy the whole space in small cottage gardens, with, occasionally, a few rose bushes, or climbers for the sides of the house or to cover a fence.

Some of the following species should be included in any collection of herbaceous perennials:—

ALCEA rosea (Hollyhock), being one of the most stately of border plants, the noblest of florists' flowers, is specially adapted to the back of herbaceous borders and filling vacancies in shrubberies.

ANTHERICUM liliago (St. Bruno's Lily, St. Bernard's Lily), a tuber (refer Part C. cl. 3.7.1) is worthy among the most select plants for its spikes of snowy-white, lily-like flowers in early summer.

ANTIRRHINUM majus (Common snapdragon), one of the most common and best known of garden plants is very showy for beds and borders and cannot be surpassed for cut flowers.

ARUNDO is an important genus of grasses some of which are large and very ornamental (ref. Part C. cl. 5.1.2). *A. conspicua* was valued for its large, elegant, silvery plumes on stems springing from large tufts of long drooping leaves, and produces fine effects by margins of water, amongst shrubs of herbaceous plants or as single specimens on the lawn. *A. donax* (Danubian Reed) has a bamboo-like aspect, and the striped-leaved variety is exceedingly beautiful, producing best effect on the pond or lake margin.

CHELONE barbata (see *PENSTEMON*).

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Marguerite, Paris Daisy). The well-known *C. indicum* was the most popular as well as the grandest, its flowers being numerous, lasting, of great variety, exceedingly beautiful and showy. Chrysanthemums are unequalled as subjects for herbaceous beds or borders, the pompoms being nearest the margin, and the other taller sections further back. They were the best of autumn-flowering plants. Treated as standards they produce good effect in a group, or they may be trained in a pyramid form, or they may be grown in an open situation in a flower garden plot.

CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily of the Valley), bulb (ref. Part C. cl. 3.8.1) was a universal favourite, being one of the most lovely of spring flowers with its pearly-white, deliciously perfumed blooms. It is unrivalled for buttonholes, bouquets, dinner-table decorations, ladies' hair, and drawing-room vases.

CYCLAMEN persicum (Persian Cyclamen), tuber (ref. Part C. cl. 3.8.1) one of the best spring-flowering plants generally cultivated. It may succeed with care in open ground in either separate beds, singly in groups near margins of flower borders.

DAHLIA (Dahlia) tuber. The varieties of *D. superflua* are exceedingly beautiful and were great favourites for mixed beds and borders.

DIANTHUS D. caryophyllus (Carnation, Picotee, Pink) was not excelled by any herbaceous plant for fragrance and beauty. The carnation has stripes running the whole length of its petals, the Picotee has only an edging of colour. The Pink, distinguished by smaller size and irregular colouring, was one of the loveliest gems in the garden.

DICENTRA syn *DIELYTRA*, has large fleshy roots and is usually included with bulbs. *D. spectabilis* (Bleeding Heart, Dutchman's trousers) is one of the most lovely of herbaceous plants.

FILIPENDULA vulgaris syn *F. hexapetala*, *SPIRAEA filipendula* (Meadow Sweet, Dropwort) *fil. P.* with its beautiful creamy-white flowers is very desirable. *F. purpurea* syn *F. palmata rubra*, *SPIRAEA palmata* with its palmately lobed leaves, crimson stems and bright crimson flowers in broad corymbs and autumn-tinted leaves is one of the most beautiful of hardy plants. *F. rubra* syn *SPIRAEA lobata*, *S. venusta P.* (Queen of the Prairie) has its deep, rosy-carmine flowers produced on stems from 600 to 1200 mm in height forming huge corymbs 150 to 200 mm across. It is one of the finest of the genus.

"GRASSES". There are several kinds of grasses sufficiently ornamental to be worthy in any large collection of flowering plants, being beautiful in themselves and contrasting well with others. (Ref. Part C. cl. 5.1 to 5.4 Ornamental Grasses).

IRIS (Flag, Fleur-de-lis), bulb. These species are unparalleled for beauty. *I. germanica* is among the finest of all garden plants. The plants shall be set in a very sunny spot and the large and handsome flowers may be cut for vases while in bud.

LATHYRUS syn *OROBUS* (Bitter Vetch), *L. vernus* is one of the most charming of border flowers being rather dwarf with its pea-shaped lilac and purple flowers.

LIMONIUM [*STATICE*] *P.* (Sea Lavender, Sea Pink) ought to be in every garden on account of its lovely little flowers. These low plants are suited well to fronts of borders and the dwarf kinds such as *I. limonium* to rockeries. Best species for gardens are *L. angustifolia*; *L. dobarti*, blue; *L. elata*; *L. gmelini*, purple; *L. incana hybrida*, *L. latifolia*, blue; *L. limonium*, bluish-purplish; *L. paniculata*; *L. tatarica* syn *incana*, ruby-red.

LUPINUS (lupin). A number of the herbaceous perennial species such as *L. polyphyllus* are among the most beautiful of border flowers.

PAEONIA (Herbaceous Paeony, Peony) *P. officinale* syn *officinalis* vars. These varieties are among the showiest of herbaceous plants with their long-flowering immense double blooms. They are of various tints, chiefly white, pink or purple and roots are fleshy and tuberous-like. They should be sheltered from north winds and even the smallest garden may have a clump of paeonies. In extensive gardens, any paeonies should be on an extensive scale, in bold masses in the herbaceous border, in beds by themselves, in large groups in the shrubbery, or in clumps on the lawn. The minimal centre to centre spacing should be 900 mm to allow free development and scope for blending other plants with them.



PRIMULA vulgaris 'Flore-pleno' (Primrose)

PAPAVER (Poppy). The perennial species are deserving of a place in the choicest collection. Recommended species are *P. bracteatum*, with its large, crimson, silver-shaped flowers, *P. orientale* syn *orientale* (Oriental Poppy) with its scarlet flowers, and *P. nudicale* (Iceland Poppy) known well for its smaller yellow flowers.

PENSTEMON (Beard Tongue). These are very ornamental, most of which are worthy of a place in any collection. Among the most common species are *P. hartwegii* syn *P. gentianoides*, deep red to scarlet and *P. Cobaea*, purple, yellow and creamy white. *P. barbatus* syn *CHELONE barbata*, with its spikes of scarlet or carmine flowers is worthy also.

PETUNIA (Petunia) is among the best and most ornamental of border plants, having extremely long period in bloom, resistance to heat or drought and capacity for a better show either singly or in mass. Bold massing brings out their best qualities. They may be raised from seed every year. The dwarf and earlier-flowering *P. suffruticosa* are specially recommended from the many available species.

[STATICE] see LIMONIUM.

POLYANTHES (tuberose) *b.* Well-known, this is one of the most fragrant of plants, and is correspondingly esteemed. The double varieties are the most extensively cultivated. They are suited to a sunny border.

PRIMULA auricula syn *P. lutea* (French Cowslip)



POLYANTHUS (see PRIMULA).

PRIMULA auricula syn *P. lutea* (Auricula, French Cowslip) one of the most select and highly valued of florists' flowers and very popular old English flowers. The common varieties may be cultivated in the open border.

PRIMULA (Primrose) *P.* This was a very popular and extensive genus, including *P. auricula* syn *P. lutea* (Auricula, French Cowslip) and the well-known *P. vulgaris* syn *P. acaulis* (Common Yellow Primrose), **POLYANTHUS** syn **PRIMULA** well adapted for borders and pot culture. *P. sinensis* (Chinese Primrose) was the one grown generally in pots.

SALVIA (Sage) *tu* *S. patens* with its blue flowers is one of the handsomest of herbaceous plants. Best suited to massing in beds or borders.

SAPONARIA ocymoides (Rock Soapwort) *P.* was one of the best known of this genus. It is a beautiful, trailing plant, its abundant star-like rosy flowers so densely produced as to cover completely the cushions of leaves and shoots. Excellent for beds, rockeries or ribbon borders.

SPIRAEA (see FILIPENDULA).

TRILLIUM grandiflorum *tu* *P.* (Wake Robin, American Wood Lily, Trinity Flower) is acknowledged to be one of the most singular and beautiful of hardy plants, with its clear white three-petalled flower. Excellent for a moist shady border, with garden fernery or low-lying parts of rockeries.

VERBENA (Vervain) *P.* There is no genus of which the varieties, mostly from *V. melindres* and *V. tweediana*, were so generally grown. *V. rigida* syn *V. venosa* with violet purple flowers is another species. They are noted for their deep green foliage, three months of profuse flowers, trailing nature and suitable for massing or as edges to beds in summer.

VIOLA (Heart's Ease, Pansy, Tufted Pansy, Violet) *P.* No genus of plants was better known, or more extensively cultivated. A garden could hardly be found in which *V. odorata* (Sweet Violet), universally admired for its fragrance, or *V. tricolor* (Heart's Ease, Pansy) were not grown. Many varieties of these profuse bloomers are recommended for massing in beds, carpetting the surface of beds under tall plants and edging or massing in borders.

7.8 Bulbs

Some of the species in the following sections D.7.8, D.7.9 and D.7.10, should be included in any collection of bulbs, corms and tubers.

Certain such species are discussed in section 3.9.6 Herbaceous Perennials.

[AMARYLLIS] see VALLOTA

CALOCHORTUS (Mariposa, Butterfly Lily, Star Tulip, Butterfly Tulip, Globe Tulip) *B.* There are no more beautiful plants among bulbs. They are valued for their graceful growth and large, open and most exquisite of flowers and suit a warm border or sunny rockery. *C. clavatas ventura*, rich yellow with very large flowers and *C. splendens*, purple-lilac, are the safest to establish.

CAMASSIA quamash syn *C. esculenta* (Quamash, Common Camass) *B.*, considered one of the showiest of hardy bulbous plants with its violet-blue or mauve star-shaped flowers and narrow graceful foliage. Useful for the herbaceous border in a damp place.

CHIONODOXA see GALANTHUS

[CRINUM] see VALLOTA

ERYTHRONIUM (Dog's Tooth Violet, Adders Tongue) *B.* These are among the prettiest of dwarf bulbs, being extremely elegant with white to yellow and red flowers.

EUCHARIS (Amazon Lily) *B.* The species are unsurpassed in loveliness with snowy white flowers of wax-like texture, exquisite in form, and borne in elegant drooping clusters on erect stems rising from a mass of luxuriant evergreen foliage. Stove heat is required and they may be repotted every three to four years. *E. grandiflora* syn *E. amazonica* (Amazon Lily) with plain snow-white flowers is the finest species.

GALANTHUS (Snowdrop) *B.* is one of the best known of bulbs and should be included in every collection of bulbs. *G. nivalis* (Common Snowdrop), winter-flowering is the most usual. Snowdrops are suited to cool mountainous conditions and may be grown in masses on grassy slopes in turf or the fringe of evergreen trees, under the branches of deciduous trees, in open lawn, or in woodlands. They may be massed well with **CHIONODOXAS** and **SCILLAS**.

GALTONIA [HYACINTHUS] (Spire Lily) *B.* *H. candicans* (Cape Hyacinth, Giant Summer Hyacinth) 1800mm high, with white bell-shaped and pendulous autumn flowers, ought to have a place in every garden.

HYACINTHUS see also **GALTONIA** (Garden Hyacinth) *♂* is one of the best known, most esteemed, universally admired of spring-flowering bulbous plants, for its deliciously scented and clear coloured flowers. This plant was cultivated in all gardens, from the smallest to the largest. These bulbs are suited to beds or in groups in the borders, either by themselves or with tulips, Narcissi, Crocuses and Scillas.

LILIUM (Lily) *♂* Lilies are universally admitted to belong to the highest class of bulbous plants, unequalled for their summer effect. The number of species is large. Generally best locations are in shrubberies or borders where foliage can shield soil from the sun. Massing produces best effect with each species and its varieties by itself, grouped among hardy ferns or peeping here and there out of shrubs.

NARCISSUS (Daffodils, Jonquils, Pheasant's Eye) *♂* This extensively planted and most important family of bulbous plants should give the principal decoration to the garden in winter and early spring. The immense number of species and varieties were to be found in every kind of garden. Among the various sections are *N. bulbocodium* (hooppetticoat) with its expanded corolla, and the Trumpet Daffodils which comprise a large proportion of all cultivated kinds, with long cups or trumpets on their flowers. Daffodil describes occasionally the yellow short-cup varieties, Narcissus or Pheasant's Eye the white short-cupped varieties, and Jonquils the Polyanthus varieties. The last named are suited to pot culture.

NERINE (Spider Lily) *♂* Comprises some of the most desirable and beautiful of bulbous plants. Includes the celebrated *N. Sarniensis* (Guernsey Lily) with its dense heads of erect rose-pink flowers and winter foliage. This genus is suited to the open border.

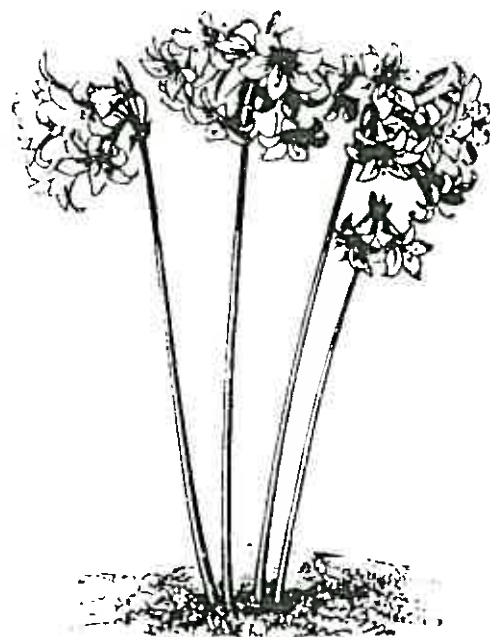
TIGRIDIA pavonia (Tiger Flower, Tiger Iris) *♂* was well-known and much admired for its scarlet flower spotted with reddish-brown and golden-yellow. Suited as groups in sunny borders or beds.

SCILLA (see **GALANTHUS**)

TULIPA (Tulip) *♂* A well-known genus, known to have been the rage of florists for centuries. Only a few species were in general cultivation viz., the early-flowering or Spring Tulips, descendants of *T. suaveolens* and *T. praecox*. The late-flowering varieties, Florist's Tulips, descendants of *T. gesneriana*. Especially suited to massing in beds or borders in the hilly districts around Melbourne and to pots.

VALLOTA [AMARYLLIS CRINUM] *♂* *V. speciosa* syn *purpurea*, *crinum speciosum*, **AMARYLLIS speciosa**, *A. purpurea* (Scarborough Lily) ought to be in every garden, with its splendid scarlet autumn flowers on a short thick scape. Strap-shaped leaves.

TIGRIDIA pavonia
(Tiger Iris)



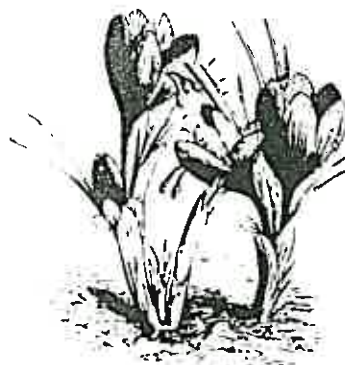
AMARYLLIS belladonna (Belladonna Lily)

7.9 Corms

CROCUS (Crocus) *co* Well-known, beautiful in a mass and both valuable and interesting on account of its spring flowering. Species include *C. vernus*, the Spring Crocus. The genus is excellent for inner edgings, patches, or masses in rockeries, beds and borders. In borders the patches may well be carpetted with some low-growing plant like saxifrage to naturalize in grass. The prevailing colour is yellow, but some are white, while others are lilac or purple.

GLADIOLUS (Corn Flag, Sword Lily) *co* A much admired and largely cultivated genus, the different species flowering for half the year. *G. nanus* syn *G. Colvillei* in mid-spring are earliest. The *Gandavensis* group was by far the most popular, being very extensively grown. The genus is suited best in beds or massed in borders, and may well be carpetted with *Violas*.

CROCUS sativus
(Saffron Crocus)



CROCUS vernus
(Spring Crocus)



CROCUS versicolor
(Cloth of Silver)



Hybrids from *GLADIOLUS X gandavensis*
(Sword Lily)



GLADIOLUS cardinalis
(Sword Lily)



GLADIOLUS natalensis
[*G. psittacinus*] (Sword Lily)



COLCHICUM autumnale (Naked Ladies, Naked Boys)

HEDYCHIUM Gardneranum (Ginger Lily)



7.10 Tubers

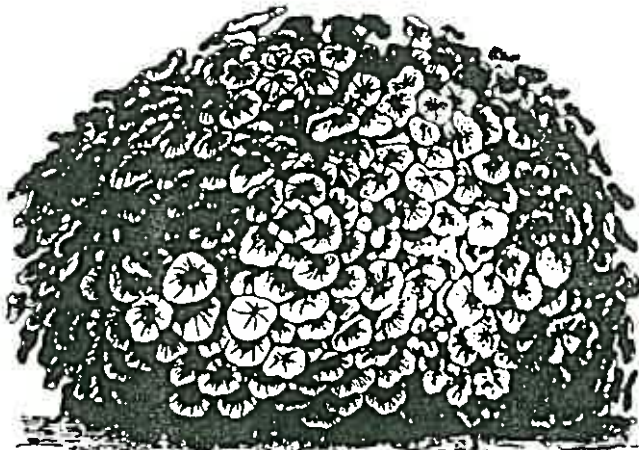
COLCHICUM (Meadow Saffron) *tu.* Leaves closely resemble the Crocus and flowers are unaccompanied by leaves. *C. autumnale* (Autumn Crocus, Naked Ladies, Naked Boys) is the most common with its soft rosy lilac March flowers. *C. speciosum* with its large globose-shaped rose-purple flowers is by far the finest species, and indeed of all the autumn-flowering hardy plants. Excellent for shrubberies, borders and naturalizing in lawns.

HEDYCHIUM (Fragrant Garland Flower) *tu.* A well-known genus related to the Ginger-plants. They produce spikes of beautiful flowers at the top of the stems. They thrive out of doors here.

TROPAEOLUM (Canary Creeper, Nasturtium, Indian Cress) *tu. Cf.* Well-known genus of very useful climbers, suited to cover trellises, either in open ground or in pots.

TROPAEOLUM 'tricolorum' (Nasturtium)

TROPAEOLUM majus 'nanum coccineum foliis-aureis'
(Tall Nasturtium)



7.11 Waterside Plants

Aquariums should be included, and stocked with animals and plants, where it is required to attract maximum interest and attention.

Areas of water should take one or more of the following forms and locations:

They may occupy a variety of sizes and situations whether out-of-doors, in the conservatory or other planthouse, and in the dwelling-house, either inside or outside the windows. A pond may be in any suitable part of the pleasure-ground; a basin in the centre of the lawn; pots or tubs in the plant house; and glass receptacles in the dwelling-house may be all satisfactorily occupied by curious and beautiful plants, of numerous classes and in great variety.

For a window, an oblong box with glass sides might be used. Ends of glass or slate are most suitable, though when a window is level with the verandah both sides and ends ought to be of glass, so that the contents may be better seen.

A swamp for marsh plants might be made an interesting adjunct to a pond or lake.

Some of the following species should be included in any collection of water plants:

NYMPHAEA alba (Common White Water Lily) bearing white flowers freely in summer and other hardy varieties are well worthy of cultivation and of the most charming class of plants. *N. alba* is well suited to large and deep ponds. Roots require considerable area and the lily-pond water should be at least 600mm above a compost to the depth of a minimum of 300mm.

PONTERIA (Pickerel Weed) *P. crassipes* is a curiously formed and interesting plant, with inflated leaf stalks resembling small blown bladders and pretty flowers. *P. cordata* syn *crassipes cordata* has elegant foliage 300-900mm high and bears sky-blue flowers in dense racemes during summer. It is suited to muddy margins of lakes or ponds in 300mm of water. This genus should be in every collection of water plants.

7.12 Tree Ferns

DICKSONIA antarctica syn *D. billardieri* (Australian Woolly Tree Fern, New Zealand Woolly Tree Fern, Soft Tree Fern) one of the most extensively grown, and certainly the most popular of tree ferns. They should be planted in the shade of trees in sheltered situations.

7.13 Ornamental Grasses

Refer section 7.7 Herbaceous Perennials.

7.14 Lawn Plants and Lawn Grasses

Where high durability is required, such as in public gardens, *STENOTAPHRUM secundatum* (Buffalo Grass) may be used where practicable.

For private gardens a mixture of the finer kinds of grass may be used.

CHAMAEMELUM NOBILE (Common Chamomile) may be used for the bordering of flower beds in lieu of turf. The former retains a freshness through summer if cut close as soon as there is any sign of flower stems and never allowed to flower.

7.15 Hedge Plants

For concealing fences traditional hedge plants should include the following:

Deciduous introduced
CARPINUS (Hornbeam)
CRATAEGUS (Thorn)
MACLURA pomifera syn
M. aurentiaca (Osage-Orange)

PHILLYREA (Phillyrea)
ROSA rubigrosa (Sweet Briar)

Evergreen introduced
BUXUS (Boxwood)
ILEX (Holly)
LAURUS (Laurel)
LIGUSTRUM (Privet)
TAXUS (Yew)
ULEX (Furze, Gorse)

Evergreen native
ACACIA (Wattle)
PITTOSPORUM (Pittosporum)

Some of the above-mentioned species will not be permitted in certain regions and will have been proclaimed noxious weeds. (Refer section 9.0 "Prohibited Plants").

7.16 Rockery Plants

Rockery plants should include some of the following: climbers; succulents such as *AGAVE* (Agave) and *YUCCA* (Yucca); *DRACAENA* (Dracaenas), Palms and the like and ferns. (Refer Part D cl. 4.5.5 'Rockeries')

7.17 Street and Avenue Trees

Every collection of street or avenue trees should include the following:
(Refer Part D cl. 4.5.2 and 5.2)

CASTANEA vesca (Spanish Chestnut)
FIGUS macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig)
FRAXINUS spp
MELIA Azedarach (White Cedar)
PINUS spp
PLATANUS spp (Plane Tree)
POPULUS spp (Poplar)
QUERCUS spp (Oak)
SCHINUS molle (Pepper Tree)
TILIA argentea (White or Silver Lime)
ULMUS spp (Elm)

7.18 "Geometrical" Plants

Variety should occur in the choice and mixture of trees, shrubs and other plants, even including those in a "geometrical" garden.
(Refer Part D cl. 4.2)

7.19 "Picturesque" Plants

"Picturesque" plants should include rare kinds of flowering ones such as *MESEMBRYANTHEMUM* (Mesembryanthemum) and other succulents. Climbers and ferns may be included. (Refer Part D cl. 4.2)

8.0 TEMPORARY PLANTS

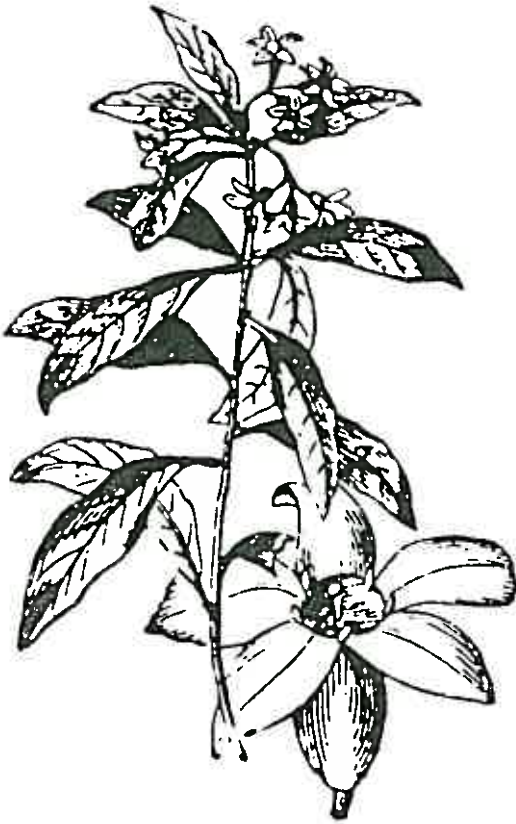
8.1 Temporary Trees

POPULUS alba (Poplar)

8.2 Temporary Shrubs

Shrubs valuable on account of their rapidity of growth and foliage. As temporary subjects in shrubberies or for screening unsightly objects, include some of the following:

ABUTILON megapotamicum syn vexillarium (Big River Abutilon)
 BUDDLEIA (Orange Ball Tree) B. globosa (Orange Ball Tree);
 B. madagascariensis and B. fortunei, the last named with purplo-lilac
 blooms.
 CESTRUM aurantiacum, bright orange-yellow flowers
 PITTOSPORUM P. crassifolium (Karo); P. eugenioides (Tarata);
 P. tenuifolium syn nigrescens (Kohuhu); P. undulatum (Sweet
 Pittosporum)



PITTOSPORUM undulatum (Undulated-leaved
 Pittosporum, Victorian Laurel)



POPULUS canescens
 (Grey Poplar)

8.3 Temporary Climbers

The following climbers may be included as
 temporary subjects:-

PARTHENOCISSUS [VITEX, VITIS, AMPELOPSIS] P (Virginian
 Creeper, Japanese Ivy)
 BIGNONIA syn ANEMOPAEGMA, DOXANTHA, PYROSTEGIA
 COBAEA scandens (Purple-Bell Cobaea)
 DOLICHOS lignosus (Dolichos)



DOLICHOS lignosus (Dolichos)

9.0 PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED PLANTS

9.1 Restricted cultivation

A number of genera were not cultivated, or any
 rarely so, in Victoria during the 19th century. A
 few of these had not been introduced to the
 State, while others were isolated botanical
 specimens, and still others were certain native
 species that had not gained popularity for
 garden cultivation at that time.

The following species are in the above
 category and should not be introduced without
 supportive historical evidence related
 specifically to the proposed site in question or in

the absence of such evidence as rare, minor accents, preferably in large gardens.

GREVILLEA, with the exception of *Grevillea robusta* (Silky Oak)
HELIANTHEMUM [CISTUS] (Hock Rose)
LIQUIDAMBAR
MELALEUCA

9.2 Prohibited Cultivation

Noxious weeds proclaimed under appropriate State law, such as the "Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act, Victoria" and its amendments, are prohibited outside Metropolitan areas in general, or prohibited for the whole of a State or in any specified part of that State. Proclaimed noxious weeds dealt with under the Local Government Act are prohibited in the relevant municipality which is commonly a metropolitan municipality.



Group of Thistles (CIRSIUM nemorale)

10.0 MAINTENANCE

10.1 Current Techniques

Gardens should be maintained, employing sound horticultural techniques that are acceptable currently where traditional techniques are shown to be impractical.

10.2 Economy of Maintenance

Economy of maintenance should reduce unnecessary expenses to a minimum.

Broad and unnecessary walks and roads are particularly expensive to keep in order.

The labour of making lawns, flowerbeds, etc. should be taken into account.

As a general rule, the greater the complexity and multiplication of parts the more the expense of keeping a place in good order is increased.

On a small scale the difficulties of maintaining a garden are proportionately greater than on a large one, where the greatest possible result is required from limited means.

10.3 Substitutions

It is advisable, if practicable, to vary some of the arrangements annually.

10.4 Seasonal Requirements

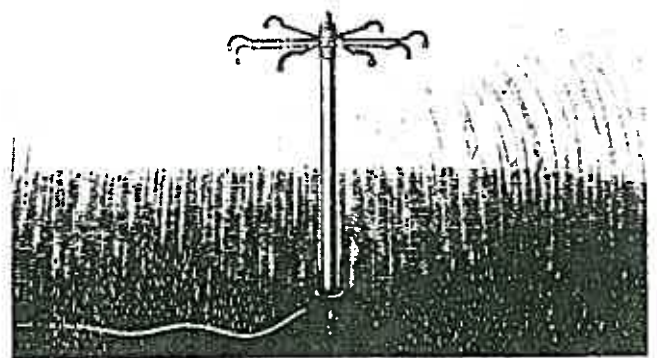
It is advisable that a stock of pot plants, evergreen of species, such as the winter-flowering Erica, be available to reinforce bare winter flower beds, especially where annuals and other herbaceous plants are grown. They may be kept continuously in pots, sunk into the kitchen garden or elsewhere when not required, and repotted once a year.

10.5 Pruning

Shrubs generally should be pruned only slightly on occasions, providing that their soil is suitable.

10.6 Quality Control

All parts of the garden, where practicable, including lawns and walks, plants, etc., should be in first-rate order, otherwise a good effect cannot be produced, and the least neglect or disorder, wherever visible, might spoil such good effect.



Lawn sprinkler

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