

Hills Zone Species List

Hills Box A: Overstorey and larger shrubs

Species	LPSO	No.	Common name	Form	Notes
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>		2	Blackwood	ST / T	attractive dark foliage: 'fire retardant' species*
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>		5	Kangaroo Thorn	LSh / ST	prickly! good habitat
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	LPSO	2	Golden Wattle	LSh / ST	key coloniser - our national emblem!
<i>Acacia retinodes</i>		7	Wirilda	ST/T	elegant, common riparian species in hills
<i>Allocasuarina muelleriana</i>	LPSO	4	Slaty Sheoak	Sh / LSh	gold tipped branchlets on male in Spring
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	LPSO	3	Drooping Sheoak	ST / T	controls dust and spray-drift
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	LPSO	9	Silver Banksia	ST / T	flowers year-round: <i>Phytophthora</i> ** susceptible
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	LPSO	7	Sweet Bursaria	Sh / LSh	key summer nectar provider
<i>Callitris gracilis</i>	LPSO	2	Native Pine	T	slow growing, elegant pine
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>		4	River Red Gum	LT	our largest, most widespread native tree
<i>Eucalyptus gonicalyx</i>		5	Long-Leaved Box	T	the dominant stringybark of the hills district

Hills Box B: Understorey and groundcovers

Species	LPSO	No.	Common name	Form	Notes
<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	LPSO	7	Gold Dust Wattle	Sh	fast-growing, hardy: formerly 'Round-leaved Wattle'
<i>Austrostipa densiflora</i>		3	Foxtail Spear-grass	Gr	erect, tufted perennial with dense seed heads
<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>		3	River Bottlebrush	LSh W	distinctive cream flower spikes in summer
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	LPSO	3	Sticky Hop Bush	Sh / LSh	good windbreak species between trees
<i>Hakea carinata</i>	LPSO	3	Dagger Hakea	Sh / LSh	ornamental, fragrant: <i>Phytophthora</i> susceptible**
<i>Hakea rostrata</i>	LPSO	3	Beaked Hakea	Sh / LSh	ornamental, fragrant: <i>Phytophthora</i> susceptible**
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	LPSO	4	Native Lilac	Sh / Cl	ornamental: 'fire retardant' species*
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	LPSO	3	Running Postman	GC	ornamental groundcover: bright red pea flowers!
<i>Kunzea pomifera</i>	LPSO	5	Muntries	GC / Scr	AKA 'sweet apple-berry': wild food species
<i>Pultenea daphnoides</i>		2	Large-leaf Bush-pea	Sh	erect shrub with masses of yellow pea flowers
<i>Vittadinia</i> spp.	LPSO	2	New Holland Daisy	H	masses of small electric blue daisy flowers
<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp.	LPSO	12	Grass Tree / Yacca	LSh	long-lived, endemic: <i>Phytophthora</i> susceptible**

LPSO indicates this species is present at the Little Para Seed Orchard in Hillbank. We encourage visiting the orchard to familiarise yourself with the plants and their environment. For further information, visit the [City of Playford website](https://www.playford.sa.gov.au).

***Fire retardant species:** all plants will burn if subjected to enough heat, for example in the instance of a bushfire. These plants have been described in various published material as relatively non-flammable.

****Phytophthora susceptible species:** the rapid death of these plants, particularly if planted close together, may indicate the presence of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (Dieback fungus) on your property. Basic hygiene measures will help to avoid the spread of this fungus.

Key to form and approximate plant spacings

Form Abbrv.	Meaning	Height (approx.)	Spacing* (approx.)
LT	large tree	>15m	>10.0m
T	tree	8m – 15m	> 6.0m
ST	small tree	5m – 8m	> 4.0m
LSh	large shrub	1.5m – 5m	> 3.0m
Sh	shrub	0.6m – 1.5m	> 2.0m
H	herb	to 0.6m	> 0.4m
Gr	grass	to 1.0m (varies)	> 0.4m
S	sedge	to 1.5m	> 0.4m
Cl	climber	host dependent	> 0.4m
GC	groundcover	to 0.4m	> 0.4m
Scr	scrambler / trailing	to 0.4m	> 0.4m
W	wetland species▽	according to form	according to form

*Approximate spacing refers to the approximate 'uncrowded' minimum distance required between plants of this size and similar or larger form. For example, one can safely plant a shrub 2.0m or more away from any other shrub, large shrub, small tree, tree, or large tree; a tree, however, will need to be spaced at least 6m away from any other tree or large tree.

These figures are intended as a guide for those contemplating their revegetation requirements only. Actual spacing will vary according to the intentions of the planting, for example denser spacing may be required for a windbreak. The above guide is intended to produce a 'naturalistic' plant distribution.

▽ Wetland or riparian species have special requirements to do with water proximity and availability, and will cope well with, and may even require, inundation at various times. Their characteristic forms will vary considerably, please consult the listed form for each of these species.

If you do not intend to plant immediately please water plants at least every second day in the absence of rain.

Solid plastic tubes are NOT to be cut to remove seedling. Gently squeeze the sides to release the plant.

All stakes and tree guards remain the property of the Buffers to Bushland scheme. Please wash and return all solid plastic tubes, tags and foam boxes to the City of Playford nursery. Please phone to arrange a time to drop off items.

For further information contact
City of Playford's Environment Team

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