Monash Gardens for Wildlife

CITY OF MONASH

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MONASH

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Introduction

Our gardens provide an opportunity to support our unique plants and animals. Many local plants are great choices for landscaping, and can be used in any style of garden. In addition, your garden can provide a stepping stone for native wildlife to move safely across our highly urbanised landscape.

Flax-lily berries

Indigenous plants and biodiversity

Indigenous plants are the original or local plants that occur naturally, in a given location. They have adapted to the conditions within the local environment such as the soil and climate.

These local plant species have also evolved alongside native wildlife, therefore providing the best possible food and shelter for native animals. A greater variety of indigenous plant species means more food and a more diverse habitat for native wildlife. Wildlife corridors connect isolated areas of habitat in a landscape.

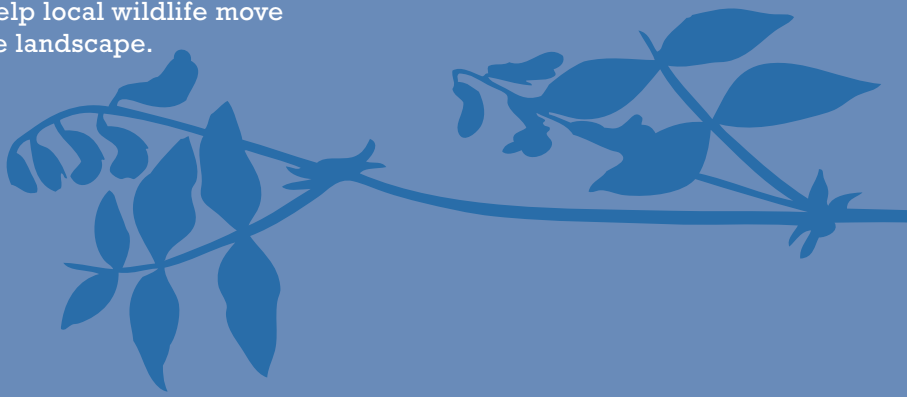
Habitat
The environment where an animal naturally lives or occurs.

Habitat along a creek for example, allows wildlife to move through the landscape more easily with greater access to food and shelter. Indigenous gardens act in a similar way, providing a habitat stepping stone to help local wildlife move around the landscape.

Biodiversity is important as it sustains the natural systems which provide us with clean air and water, regulate climate and maintain healthy soils for food production.

Biodiversity
The variety of plant and animal species in an environment, genetic differences within and between species and differences between the ecological systems in which they live.

A high diversity of plant species improves the chances of local ecosystems to survive destructive events or processes such as fire or climate change.



The benefits of establishing indigenous plants are that they:

- are perfectly suited to our local soils and climate, and many species will thrive without fertilisers or sprays
- require little maintenance to keep them looking healthy and neat
- can withstand Melbourne's hot, dry summers and long dry periods with little or no watering
- grow quickly and often flower within the first season of being planted
- have greater resistance to disease
- attract and provide food and shelter for native wildlife
- reflect Monash's natural character, preserving and enhancing a sense of local identity
- will save you money and water
- offer you an opportunity to grow a more sustainable garden.

What are native plants?

While indigenous plants are species which occur naturally in a local area such as the City of Monash, there are also species known as native plants.

Many retail nurseries sell 'native' plants, which refers to any plant species that occurs naturally in Australia. They can include a Grevillea species from NSW or a Eucalypt from Tasmania.

Just like plants introduced from another country, native plants have the potential to become an environmental weed.

For example, the Bluebell Creeper *(Billardiera hetrophylla)* from Western Australia was a popular native nursery plant that is now aggressively invading bushland around Victoria.

Our changing environment

Alterations to the natural environment can have a number of effects including a decrease in habitat and a loss of biodiversity.

Urbanisation

In Victoria, over half the native vegetation that originally existed has been cleared since European settlement for houses, roads and other infrastructure. Vegetation in the landscape now exists as isolated patches which are not well connected. This makes it difficult for wildlife to move around and reproduce, resulting in a decline of species numbers. Replacing areas of native vegetation with surfaces such as concrete also contributes to an increase in temperatures in urban areas known as the urban heat island effect.

Climate change

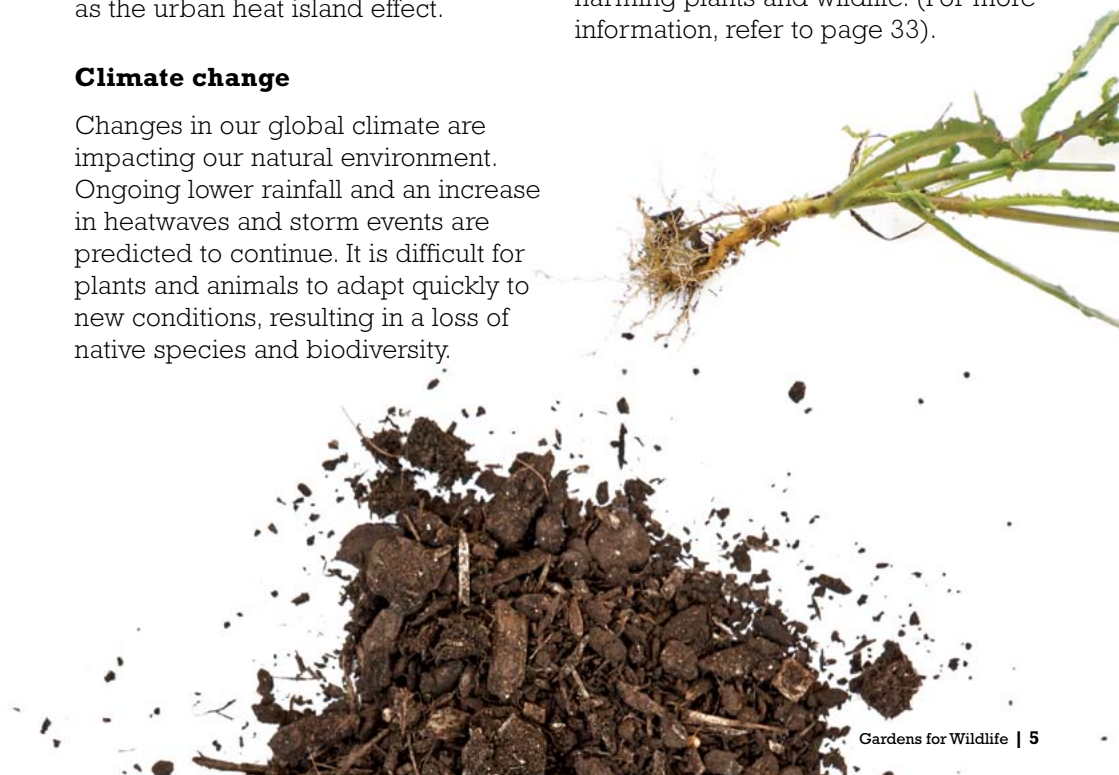
Changes in our global climate are impacting our natural environment. Ongoing lower rainfall and an increase in heatwaves and storm events are predicted to continue. It is difficult for plants and animals to adapt quickly to new conditions, resulting in a loss of native species and biodiversity.

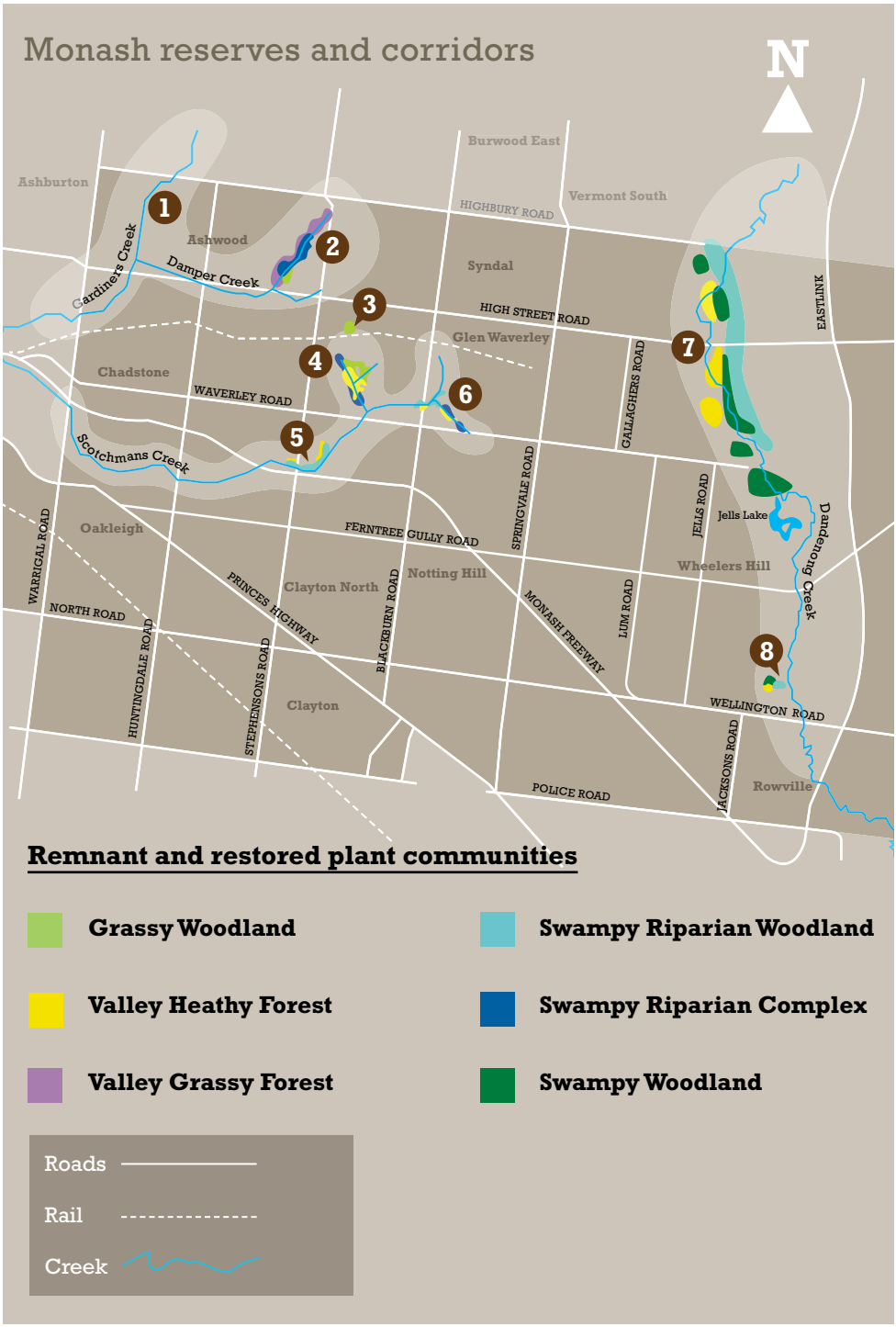
Weeds

Many non-indigenous species can become invasive, competing with indigenous plants for space, nutrients, water and light. This results in a reduction of habitat for wildlife and a loss of biodiversity. (For more information, refer to pages 45-47).

Pollution

Herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers from our gardens can enter our stormwater system, where they end up polluting our local waterways and harming plants and wildlife. (For more information, refer to page 33).




Monash reserves and corridors
N
Ashburton
Burwood East
Vermont South
HIGHBURY ROAD
Ashwood
Damper Creek
Gardiners Creek
Syndal
HIGH STREET ROAD
Glen Waverley
EASTLINK
Chadstone
WAVERLEY ROAD
GALLAGHERS ROAD
Scotchmans Creek
SPRINGVALE ROAD
JELLS ROAD
Jells Lake
Dandenong Creek
Oakleigh
FERNTREE GULLY ROAD
WARRIGAL ROAD
Wheelers Hill
Clayton North
Notting Hill
PRINCES HIGHWAY
BLACKBURN ROAD
MONASH FREEWAY
LUM ROAD
NORTH ROAD
HUNTINGDALE ROAD
STEPHENSONS ROAD
Clayton
WELLINGTON ROAD
JACKSONS ROAD
POLICE ROAD
Rowville
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
Remnant and restored plant communities
Grassy Woodland
Swampy Riparian Woodland
Valley Heathy Forest
Swampy Riparian Complex
Valley Grassy Forest
Swampy Woodland
Roads
Rail
Creek

Main bushland reserves

One of the best ways to find out how indigenous plants look and the conditions they thrive in is to go and see them in their natural environment. The City of Monash's most significant natural environments include:

Gardiners Creek Corridor

1. **Gardiners Reserve**
   Vannam Dve,
   Ashwood
2. **Damper Creek Reserve**
   Alice St,
   Mt Waverley


Valley Reserve

Scotchmans Creek Corridor

3. **Portsmouth St Reserve**
   Portsmouth St,
   Mt Waverley
4. **Valley Reserve**
   Cnr Wills Ave &
   Waimarie Dve,
   Mt Waverley
5. **Fairway Reserve**
   Forster Rd,
   Mt Waverley
6. **Crosby Drive Reserve**
   Crosby Dve,
   Glen Waverley

Dandenong Creek Corridor

7. **Shepherds Bush**
   Shepherd Rd,
   Glen Waverley
8. **Mulgrave Reserve**
   Garnett Rd,
   Wheelers Hill


Shepherds Bush

Monash plant communities

Many plant communities were once more widespread but are now only found in patches in the local area. While a number of plant communities are present in the City of Monash, three dominant types are:

Valley Heathy Forest

is dominated by a low, open forest to 15m tall with a sedgy/grassy understorey and a component of small heath shrubs and grass-trees.

Swampy Riparian Woodland

is dominated by eucalypt woodland to 15m tall with ground layer dominated by tussock grasses, sedges and herbs. Shrubs are often scattered throughout.

Grassy Woodland

is dominated by open eucalypt woodland to 15m tall over a diverse ground layer of grasses and herbs. The shrub component is usually sparse.

Garden design

Start small but plan BIG!

Site analysis

The starting point with garden design is to do a site analysis of your garden. This allows you to identify the pros and cons, limitations and possibilities for your garden. It is also important to work with the site as it can help with plant selection. For example, if you know a section of your garden is shady and damp, select plants that are suited to those conditions rather than trying to change the site.

Step 1
What exists?

Create a scaled drawing of your property, either on graph paper or sketch paper. Mark in the main structural and environmental features: fences, pathways, shed, outdoor taps, clothesline, patio, rainwater tank, garden beds, major trees and lawn areas. Where are your sunny and shady areas in summer and winter? Do you have any drainage issues where the ground is often too wet or dry? Do you have any significant slopes that need to be terraced?

Step 2
What are your needs?

Create a wish list. Do you prefer a cottage garden, a bush garden or a neatly pruned garden? What plant and flower colours and textures appeal to you? Look through gardening magazines or your neighbourhood gardens. Make notes on what appeals to you and what plants create the look you like. Do you want a completely indigenous garden, or do you just want an indigenous garden bed outside your living room? Do you want a frog pond? A bench under a tree to sit and relax? More birds in your garden? Do you want to reduce or remove your lawn? Do you want a meandering path through different areas within the garden? Make a note of the initial major work that would need to be done with each option e.g. garden bed edges curved out; relocate clothesline.

Step 3
Look at your plants

Remember to work with your site. What plants would you need to remove? Is a staged approach needed? Could indigenous plants work with existing exotic plants? Are your plants grouped according to their water needs? Do you have a good range of plant layers from trees to groundcovers? Do you have any trees that may need attention? What type of soil do you have?

Simple soil test

To work out your garden soil type simply take a handful of slightly moist soil and squeeze it. If it forms a smooth ball, it's a clay soil. If it does not hold form and simply falls apart, it's a sandy soil. If it roughly holds together, but falls apart readily when squeezed, it's a loam soil. (For information on improving your soil, refer to page 29).

Clay soil

Step 4
The research

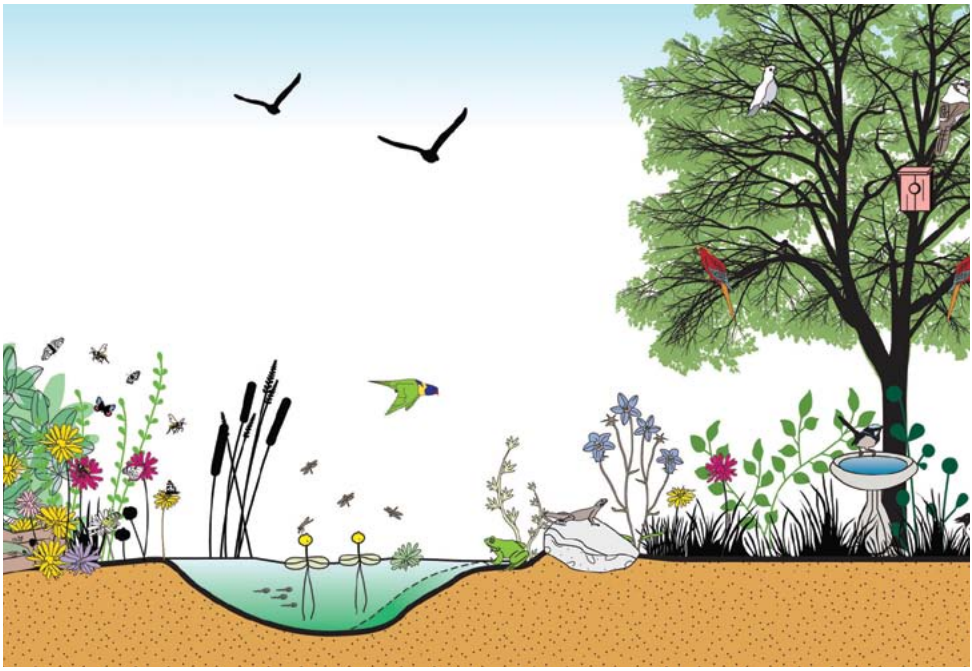
Create a list of the plants you need to create the style of garden you desire. If you have a shady, damp area ensure you select the appropriate plants for those conditions. Roughly how many plants would you need for a particular bed? What sort of cost are you looking at? Remember you can save money if you buy plants as young tubestock. List the materials you need such as mulch, feature rocks, pond liner, a bench, and find out the costs. (For information on indigenous plants refer to pages 34-44).

Step 5
Develop a plan

Once you have decided on what you want, you can explore different options in your garden plan. Think about what plants work well together and how you would plant them to create layers. Focus on one area at a time so you are not overwhelmed. Remember it doesn't all have to be done immediately, but rather according to a well thought out garden plan.

Creating your habitat garden

A wide variety of indigenous plants and landscape features provides a range of places for many birds, insects and other animals to feed and shelter.



Key design elements of a habitat garden

Many native animals depend on indigenous plants for food, shelter (from predators, competitors or the weather), or somewhere to breed safely. Likewise, indigenous plants benefit from native animals through pollination, seed dispersal, pest control, waste breakdown and soil maintenance.

Layers

A key to creating a habitat garden is to create structural diversity – lots of plants and lots of different layers. Aim to create a mix of trees, shrubs of varying height, grasses and groundcovers.

If you are considering replacing a considerable number of non-indigenous plants in your garden, a planned approach is important. Blitzing a garden may result in wildlife abandoning your garden for years, or being exposed and preyed upon if the intact vegetation is removed too quickly. Better to adopt a staged approach with patches of intact vegetation progressively replaced with new indigenous plants.

Dead trees and shrubs can also provide habitat for many of our native wildlife. Likewise a few logs, rocks, sticks, mulch and leaves on the ground can provide habitat for many local insects and lizards. Note that logs should not be sourced from bushland areas where they are already providing habitat.

Food

Plants that produce nectar, pollen, seeds, fruit, leaves and roots provide food for many of our native animals. Dead plant material can also be a source of food. Insects that live on the plants, mulch and soil also provide food for birds, lizards, frogs and mammals. (For further information on plants to attract wildlife, refer to pages 17-24).

Purple flax-lily berries

Logs & leaf litter

Dead trees and shrubs can also provide habitat for many of our native wildlife.

Water

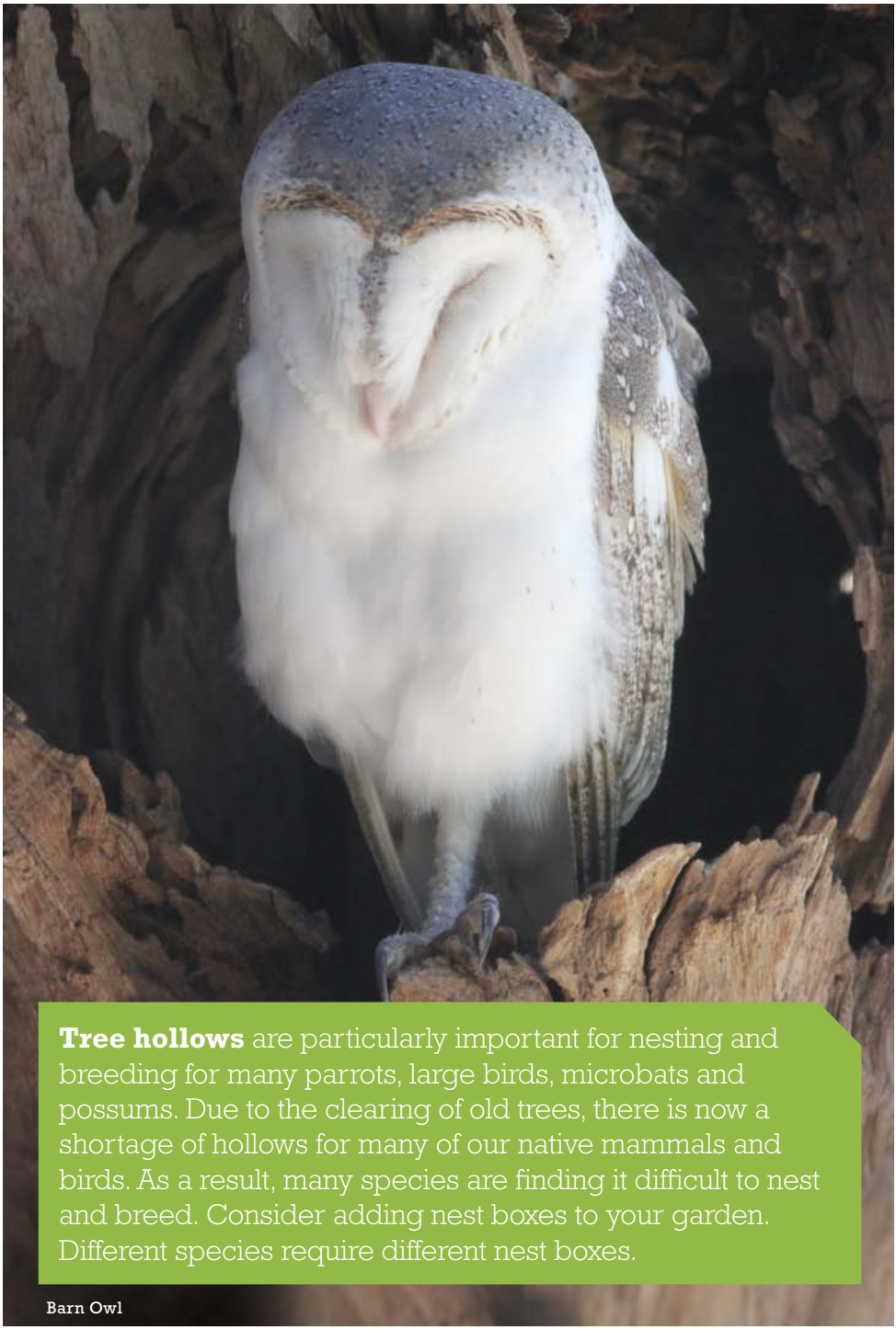
A reliable water source, particularly in summer, will help attract wildlife to your garden. A shallow birdbath on a pedestal next to a dense or prickly shrub will help protect birds from predators while they bathe and drink. Frogs need a permanent or semi-permanent water source to keep their skin moist and provide opportunities to breed. Butterflies love to gather on a wide dish of damp sand or a small puddle in the soil. They take in water and essential salts and minerals from the soil.

Shelter

Native wildlife needs to find shelter from bad weather, predators, and competitors. They need a refuge in which to build their homes and raise their young. Prickly shrubs such as Hedge Wattle (*Acacia paradoxa*), Prickly Currant-bush (*Coprosma quadrifida*), Sweet Bursaria (*Bursaria spinosa*), or Bushy Needlewood (*Hakea decurrens*) and mature trees such as the Narrow-leaved Peppermint (*Eucalyptus radiata*) can provide homes for a large range of insect, bird and mammal species.

Bird bath

Superb Fairy-wren



Tree hollows are particularly important for nesting and breeding for many parrots, large birds, microbats and possums. Due to the clearing of old trees, there is now a shortage of hollows for many of our native mammals and birds. As a result, many species are finding it difficult to nest and breed. Consider adding nest boxes to your garden. Different species require different nest boxes.

Barn Owl

A sunny spot

Lizards, frogs and insects need the warmth of the sun to function. A large rock or log that receives the winter sun will be a welcome basking point for wildlife.

Responsible pet ownership

Ensure your efforts to attract native wildlife to your yard are not undone by pets such as cats and dogs. Keep your pets, especially cats, inside during the night to avoid them attacking wildlife. Collar bells on cats have limited success.

Natural pest control

The greater the diversity of wildlife in your garden, the greater the natural pest control potential it will provide. Birds, bats, frogs, lizards, spiders and insects such as praying mantis all eat insects. Monitor your garden regularly, tolerate a minor infestation, remove pests such as snails by hand, or use home remedies such as linseed oil traps for earwigs.

Encourage others

Invite your neighbours to create a habitat garden as well. This will attract more wildlife to the whole area.

Native wildlife needs to find shelter from bad weather, predators, and competitors.


Sunny spot


Natural insect control


King Parrot


Nest box

Native animals

Attracting native animals to your garden can add extra colour, interest and enjoyment.

Native bees

There are over 1500 species of native bee in Australia, including 10 stingless species. Most are solitary bees which raise their young in burrows in the ground or tiny hollows in timber. Consider adding a 'bee hotel' to your habitat garden to provide shelter for these important pollinators of our unique vegetation.

Bee Hotel

Attracting butterflies and other invertebrates to your garden

Butterflies are a welcome addition to any garden. A dish of damp sand for moisture and salts, a flat rock to bask in the morning sun and a sheltered retreat from the midday sun will attract butterflies to your garden. Butterflies prefer flat flowers, such as daisies, that are easy to land on in order to feed on nectar. They are attracted to a range of flower colours, in particular blue, yellow and red. Plant large groups of flowers together for a greater chance of attracting butterflies.

Native invertebrates such as butterflies, bees, ladybirds, ants, gnats, beetles, spiders, dragonflies and lacewings benefit the environment in many ways. They are our plant pollinators, our waste recyclers, our pest eaters and an important source of food for many native birds, frogs, reptiles and mammals.

Australian Painted Lady

Plants to attract butterflies and other invertebrates

Austral Indigo *(Indigofera australis)*

Blackwood *(Acacia melanoxylon)*

Burgan *(Kunzea ericoides)*

Button Everlasting *(Coronidium scorpioides)*

Chocolate Lily *(Arthropodium strictum)*

Clustered Everlasting *(Chrysocephalum semipapposum)*

Common Flat-pea (*Platylobium obtusangulum)*

Common Rice-flower *(Pimelea humilis)*

Cut-leaf Daisy *(Brachyscome multifida)*

Erect Guinea-flower *(Hibbertia riparia)*

Grey Tussock-grass *(Poa sieberiana)*

Long Purple-flag *(Patersonia occidentalis)*

Purple Coral Pea *(Hardenbergia violacea)*

Showy Bossiaea *(Bossiaea cinerea)*

Silver Banksia *(Banksia marginata)*

Small-leaved Clematis *(Clematis microphylla)*

Snowy Daisy-bush *(Olearia lirata)*

Spiny-headed Mat-rush *(Lomandra longifolia)*

Spreading Flax-lily *(Dianella admixta)*

White-browed Scrubwren

Striated Thornbill

Plants to attract small birds

Small birds, such as Silvereyes, Red-browed Finch, Eastern Yellow Robin, Spotted Pardolotes, Grey Fantail and Superb Fairy-wren, forage in the lower levels of the garden. They feed on insects, caterpillars and spiders and eat berries and seed. The following indigenous plants are an example of some plants that will attract small birds to your garden:

Common Apple-berry
(Billardiera scandens)

Creeping Bossiaea
(Bossiaea prostrata)

Dusty Miller
(Spyridium parvifolium)

Kangaroo Grass
(Themeda triandra)

Prickly Tea-tree
(Leptospermum continentale)

Prickly Moses
(Acacia verticillata)

Small-leaved Clematis
(Clematis microphylla)

Yellow Hakea
(Hakea nodosa)

Willie Wagtail

Superb Fairy-wren

New Holland Honeyeater

Eastern Spinebill

Plants to attract honeyeaters

Honeyeaters such as the Eastern Spinebill, Red Wattlebird and New Holland Honeyeater are attracted to the flowers of plants that produce lots of nectar. They also include insects in their diet. The following indigenous plants will attract honeyeaters to your garden:

Common Apple-berry
(Billardiera scandens)

Creeping Bossiaea
(Bossiaea prostrata)

Common Correa
(Correa reflexa)

Common Heath
(Epacris impressa)

Common Rice-flower
(Pimelea humilis)

Hop Bitter-pea
(Daviesia latifolia)

Running Postman
(Kennedia prostrata)

Yellow Hakea
(Hakea nodosa)

Red Wattlebird

White-plumed Honeyeater

Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo

Musk Lorikeet

Plants to attract parrots

Parrots feed on a variety of food sources. Some such as Eastern Rosellas, Rainbow Lorikeets, King Parrots, Gang-gang Cockatoos and Musk Lorikeets feed on the flowers and seed of Eucalypts, She-oaks and Bottlebrush. Red-rumped Parrots feed mainly on the ground sourcing indigenous grass seed. Long-billed Corellas dig for ground tubers and Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoos love to find grubs hiding under tree bark. The following indigenous plants will attract parrots to your garden:

Black She-oak
(Allocasuarina littoralis)

Blackwood
(Acacia melanoxylon)

Lightwood
(Acacia implexa)

Narrow-leaved Peppermint
(Eucalyptus radiata)

Silver Banksia
(Banksia marginata)

Yellow Hakea
(Hakea nodosa)

Gang-gang Cockatoo

Crimson Rosella

Australian Magpie

Grey Currawong

Plants to attract large birds

Birds such as Tawny Frogmouths, Owls, Magpies, Kookaburras and Butcherbirds feed on small mammals, lizards and large insects. Ensuring you have one or more large trees in your garden will provide roosting spots for them to rest and hunt from. The following will attract large birds to your garden:

Black She-oak
(Allocasuarina littoralis)

Blackwood
(Acacia melanoxylon)

Lightwood
(Acacia implexa)

Narrow-leaved Peppermint
(Eucalyptus radiata)

Birds can help maintain a healthy balance in your habitat garden by removing garden pests.

Powerful Owl

Tawny Frogmouth

Attracting frogs to your garden

Frog populations have undergone serious declines in recent decades and a third of species are now listed as threatened worldwide.

Eastern Australia has been identified as a global hotspot of frog decline with nine species already listed as extinct in the last 20 years. Not only are frogs vulnerable to the issues of habitat loss and feral animal predation, but they are also susceptible to disease, pollution, pesticides and climate change. Monash is home to 12 species of frogs including the Southern Bell Frog and Spotted Marsh Frog which you can support by installing a frog pond in your garden, especially if you live near a wetland or waterway. It is illegal to collect frogs, tadpoles or their eggs from the natural environment. You need to create a permanent frog friendly garden and hope that they move in.

Plants to attract frogs

Deep water zone:

Nardoo *(Marsilea drummondii)*

Running Marsh-flower *(Villarsia reniformis)*

Water Millfoil *(Myriophyllum crispatum)*

Shallow water zone:

Common Sedge *(Carex tereticaulis)*

Common Spike-rush *(Eleocharis acuta)*

Tassel Sedge *(Carex fasicularis)*

Damp zone:

Marsh Club-sedge *(Bolboschoenus medianus)*

Swamp Stonecrop *(Crassula helmsii)*

Water Plantain *(Alisma plantago-aquatica)*

Pond surround:

Knobby Club-rush *(Ficinia nodosa)*

Loose-flower Rush *(Juncus pauciflorus)*

Spiny-headed Mat-rush *(Lomandra longifolia)*

Southern Bell Frog

Spotted Marsh Frog

Striped Marsh Frog

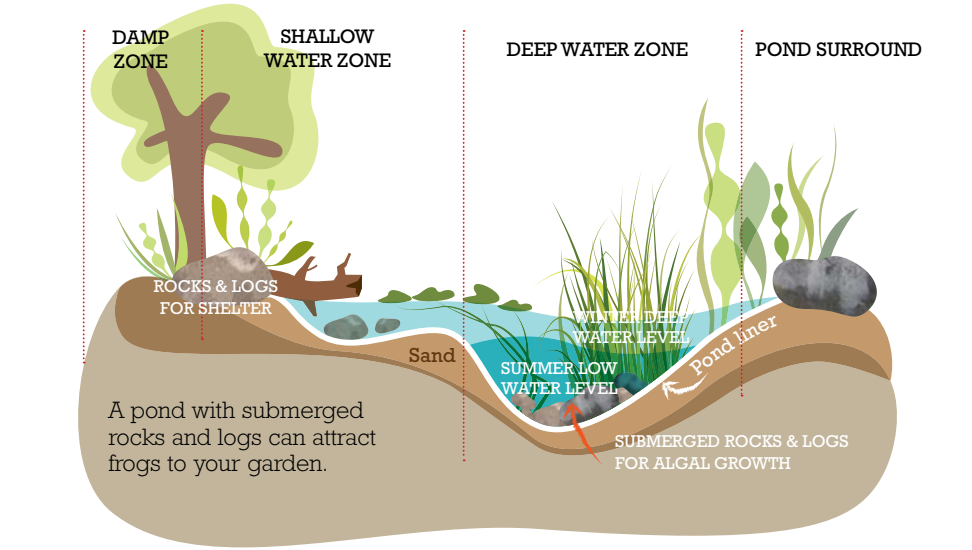
Building a frog pond

Locate your pond in a low-lying section of the garden that has 60-70% shade. Shade from shrubs and small trees is preferable to large overhanging trees, which may drop too many leaves and cause excessive nutrient loading in your pond. You can buy ready-made ponds or dig your own and line it with heavy-duty pond lining. An important factor is to ensure your pond has varying depth that includes a ramped shallow entry point and a deeper section to place potted aquatic plants. Be aware that safety fencing may be required depending on water depth. Please check your design complies with relevant regulations. Side shelves allow for additional variation and a wider range of plants. Add rocks and logs to create climbing spots and consider using a slab of rock as a water-side observation area. Cover the bottom of your pond with washed gravel. Allow your pond to fill with rainwater or tap water. Chlorinated tap water needs to stand in a clean container for 5 days to allow the chlorine to dissipate before it is added to your frog pond. Remember frogs are very susceptible to chemicals. Once your pond is full, add your plants.

Essentials

A pump should not be necessary. Tadpoles and eggs often die in pumps. As long as you do not have an excess of leaf litter falling into your pond that will result in a smothering layer of algal growth, your pond should remain healthy. Avoid floating aquatic plants such as Azolla *(Azolla filiculoides)* and Duckweed *(Spirodela oligorrhiza)* as they can quickly cover the surface of your pond reducing light and oxygen levels. Do not introduce fish into your frog pond as they will snack on tadpoles.

Cross-section of Frog Pond



Attracting lizards and skinks to your garden

To encourage lizards and skinks, such as the Blue-tongue Lizard, Marbled Gecko or Garden Skink, into your garden provide some protected, flat rocks, logs or brick paving in a sunny spot for them to warm up. Cultivate lots of leaf litter and provide mulch where they can hunt for insects and tussock grasses for protection.

Plants to attract lizards and skinks

Chocolate Lily *(Arthropodium strictum)*
Grey Tussock-grass *(Poa sieberiana)*
Kangaroo Grass *(Themeda triandra)*
Knobby Club-rush *(Ficinia nodosa)*
Long Purple-flags *(Patersonia occidentalis)*
Spiny-headed Mat-rush *(Lomandra longifolia)*

Avoid using snail baits, including the pet friendly ones, in your garden. Blue-tongue lizards will die if they eat either the snail bait or the dead snails.


Blue-tongue Lizard


Garden Skink

Attracting mammals to your garden

The most common mammals to visit Monash gardens are likely to be Ringtail Possum, Brushtail Possum, Grey-headed Flying-foxes or Microbats and possibly even Echidnas.

Plants to attract mammals

Black She-oak *(Allocasuarina littoralis)*
Blackwood *(Acacia melanoxylon)*
Bushy Needlewood *(Hakea decurrens)*
Lightwood *(Acacia implexa)*
Myrtle Wattle *(Acacia myrtifolia)*
Narrow-leaved Peppermint *(Eucalyptus radiata)*
Prickly Currant-bush *(Coprosma quadrifida)*
Silver Banksia *(Banksia marginata)*
Thin-leaf Wattle *(Acacia aculeatissima)*
Yellow Hakea *(Hakea nodosa)*


Echidna


Brushtail Possum


Grey-headed Flying-fox

Living with wildlife

Birds, possums and bats enjoy our plants as much as we do, sometimes a bit too much! To reduce the wildlife impacts on indigenous plants there are a number of options.

Tree guards:

If your young indigenous plants are in danger of being eaten, it may be worthwhile protecting them with a staked tree guard until they are established.

Injured wildlife:

If you find an injured animal, call your local vet or Wildlife Victoria on 1300 094 535.

Avoid feeding birds

Generally they do not need supplementary feeding. Seed trays tend to attract the more aggressive birds, and introduced pest birds such as the Indian Myna love nothing more than an easy feed from a pet food bowl. Feed pets indoors or where birds cannot access their bowl.

Tree guard


Tree collar

Wildlife of Monash

The following species, some of which are struggling to survive the impacts of urbanisation, may be attracted to your garden. For further information visit Monash Council's website.

Southern Bell Frog
(Litoria raniformis)

Size: 55-65mm (males)
60-104mm (females)

Habitat: among reeds, sedges and rushes growing in and along slow moving water

Diet: mostly invertebrates such as beetles.

Common Grass Blue Butterfly
(Zizina labradus)

Size: wingspan to 20mm (males), 23mm (females)

Habitat: lower levels of the garden or reserves

Diet: nectar of pea flowers such as *Harbenbegia violacea* or I*ndigofera australis.*

Powerful Owl
(Ninox strenua)

Size: 60cm in length, wingspan to 140cm, up to 1.45kg

Habitat: open forests and woodlands, as well as in denser vegetation

Diet: medium-sized tree-dwelling marsupials and birds.

Sugar Glider
(Petaurus breviceps)

Size: 28cm in length (nose to tail)

Habitat: commonly found in Eucalypt forests; require tree hollows for nests

Diet: invertebrates, nectar, gums of Wattle and Eucalypts.

Musk Lorikeet
(Glossopsitta concinna)

Size: 20-23cm in length, wingspan to 36cm

Habitat: tree canopies

Diet: nectar from flowering Eucalypts, but also seed, fruit and insects.

Tawny Frogmouth
(Podargus strigoides)

Size: 33-50cm long

Habitat: forests, open woodlands, roadside trees and gardens with trees

Diet: small mammals, frogs, lizards and nocturnal insects.

Blue-tongue Lizard
(Tiliqua scincoides)

Size: up to 60cm long

Habitat: tussock grass, leaf litter, logs and rocks

Diet: insects such as beetles and snails, flowers and fruit.

Planting and maintenance

There are four important elements to successful planting:

•Plant selection •Site preparation •Planting technique •Maintenance

Plant selection

When it comes to selecting indigenous plants for your garden always consider which species are most appropriate for your site. For example, a Swamp Gum is well suited for planting in a gully situation but would not do well if planted on a dry hilltop. To find the ideal spot for your plant, consider its soil, moisture and sunlight requirements and potential size when fully grown. Also consider how plants may interact with each other, especially the impact large trees may have in your garden as they mature. If they are not carefully selected and positioned, large trees may shade out sun-loving plants underneath them, impact nearby buildings or plumbing with their vigorous roots, or create problems with leaves dropping in gutters.

When choosing plants from a nursery, remember that tall plants in larger pots will not necessarily give you better results. Tubestock (plants in 15cm tall plastic tubes) will generally catch up with and outgrow larger, more mature stock. They are also easier to establish in difficult sites with poor soils.

Site preparation

To find the ideal spot for your plant, consider its soil, moisture and sunlight requirements and potential size when fully grown.

Soil

Monash soils are a mix of sands, clays and loams. Indigenous plants are suited to the original soils of the area. However, your garden soil may be depleted, or may have been imported from another area of Melbourne as happens with urban development.

If you have a clay soil that is holding too much water or dries out in summer to be very hard, add a dusting of gypsum and organic matter such as aged animal manure and compost.

A potential problem with sandy soils is that once they have dried out they can become water repellent - water will bead on the surface rather than soaking in. To improve a sandy soil, regularly apply organic matter and mulch.

To improve loam soils, apply leaf litter and mulch. This will replenish nutrients taken up by your plants.

Pre-planting mulch

Good quality mulch should be spread over your garden to a minimum depth of 10cm prior to planting. Covering the soil surface with mulch can improve soil structure, nutrient availability and water retention, and prevent future weed growth. Check if there is any existing indigenous vegetation to ensure you do not mulch over the top of it.

Ensure that the mulch you select is made from a sustainable resource. Chipped waste wood and green waste mulches are generally a good option. Always ensure that any green waste has been well composted before use to kill any weed seeds that may be present.

Mulch improves soil and helps to prevent weed growth.

Weeds

Weeds should be controlled prior to planting to reduce competition and post-planting maintenance. A range of techniques and products can be effective in controlling weeds, including both chemical and non-chemical methods. (For more information, refer to pages 45-47).

Planting technique

Once your site is well prepared you can begin planting. Generally, planting after the first heavy autumn rain is the best time for dry or exposed sites. For frost prone areas, spring may be a more appropriate time for planting. Try to avoid any planting during the summer period.


Step 2


Step 4

Step 1

Prepare the planting

The hole should be approximately twice the width of the plant container and slightly deeper. Remember to dig the hole into the soil below the mulch – if you plant straight into the mulch your plant will dry out and die.

Step 2

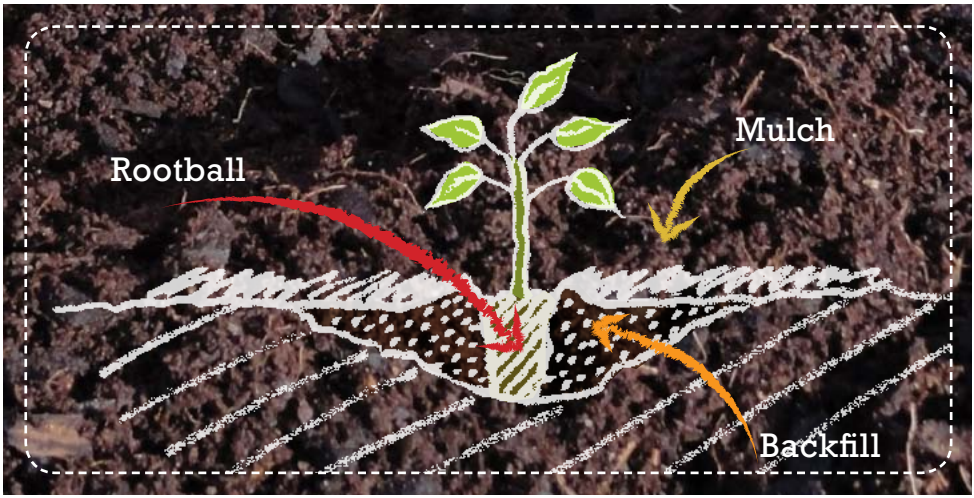
Pre-soaking

Give your plants a thorough pre-soaking in a bucket of water prior to planting. In dry soils, fill the hole with water and allow it to drain before planting.

Step 3

Prepare the plant

Any particularly long or coiled roots protruding through the bottom of the pot can be pruned with sharp secateurs before removing the plant from the pot. Some root disturbance is tolerable but be careful not to damage living roots. When planting good quality tubestock, it is not necessary to 'tickle', or tease out the plant's roots.



Step 4

Remove plant from pot

This is best achieved by turning the pot upside down and striking the rim gently against a solid object.

Step 5

Place the plant

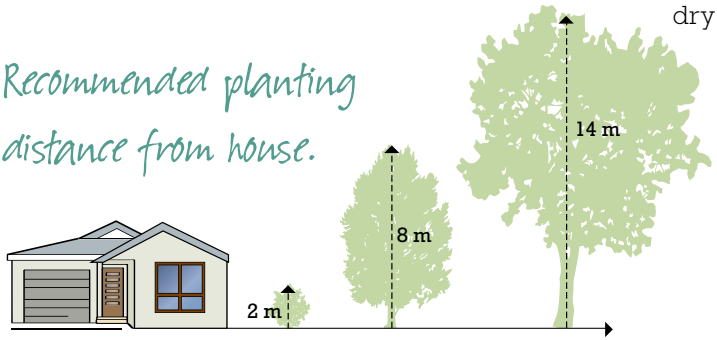
Place the plant a little lower than the original soil level. Firmly replace the soil around the plant, breaking up any lumps as you go.

Step 6

Water the plant in well

Initially all plants need to be watered individually to settle soil around the root system. Plants may require a good deep soaking once a week when establishing, particularly during dry periods.

Recommended planting distance from house.



Maintenance

One of the great things about indigenous plants is that they require very little maintenance. With just a little work each year, your indigenous garden will continue to look healthy, neat and beautiful.

Watering

Most indigenous plants (unless they are wetland plants) are suited to dry conditions. They generally do not need additional water once they have established. Monitor them during heat waves and give them a good soaking if they show signs of wilting. Apply water to the base of the plant and provide a long, deep watering. A rainwater tank for the garden is always a good idea to reduce the amount of mains water used on your garden. Dripline irrigation is an efficient way to deliver water to your plants. Install garden tap timers to reduce over-watering and monitor.

Mulch

Mulch is an important part of the garden because it smothers weeds, adds nutrients to the soil and helps hold water in the soil. Bush mulch is ideal for an indigenous garden. When spread on your garden it will create a natural leaf litter look and provide habitat for insects and lizards to shelter and feed. If you have an established habitat garden, you can rely on the natural leaf litter to mulch, saving you time and money. Avoid pine bark mulch as it can burn indigenous plants or slow their growth.

Deep watering

Mulching tips

- Avoid hot, steaming mulch, as this indicates that it is still composting.
- Check for and remove mulch-borne seedlings to prevent weed invasion.
- Mulch to about 10cm to allow rain penetration, suppress weeds and reduce soil moisture loss.

Non-chemical pest control

Herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers from our garden can enter our stormwater system, where they end up polluting our local waterways and harming plants and wildlife. By using non-chemical pest control actions we can create healthier habitats. Consider:

- checking your garden regularly for pests
- attracting predatory animals to your garden. Not only do birds, bats, frogs and lizards eat pest insects, but so do ladybirds, praying mantis, hoverflies and dragonflies. These 'good guys' are attracted to pots of marigolds, parsley, coriander and dill
- removing pests by hand or spray with a jet of water
- trying home remedies such as linseed or fish oil in a shallow dish to catch earwigs
- placing ground up egg shells around plants to deter snails.

Fertiliser

Indigenous plants generally do not require fertilising as they have adapted to suit our local soils. A good bush mulch will slowly break down and add nutrients to the soil. If you do fertilise your indigenous plants, there are commercial products available for native plants that are slow-release and low in phosphate.

Indigenous gardens can provide texture and contrast.

Indigenous plants

Indigenous plants look great in any garden, providing spectacular displays of colour and texture throughout the year.

Monash has over 300 species of indigenous plants that differ to those in other parts of Australia, and even parts of Melbourne. They have been here since before European settlement and are therefore adapted to the soils, topography and climate of the local area. They tend to grow quickly often flowering within the first season of being planted and have greater resistance to disease.

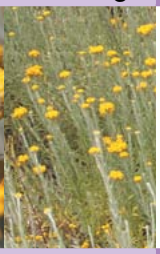
The following plants are a sample of the diverse range of indigenous plants of Monash. For a wider range and expert advice on how to grow and maintain your plants, visit the nurseries listed on page 48.

GROUNDCOVERS & WILDFLOWERS

Button Everlasting *(Coronidium scorpioides)*


- Grows in all well-drained soils in full or part sun.
- Beautiful golden daisy flowers from October to February.
- Dies back temporarily after flowering.
- Pruning back in late winter encourages new growth.
- Butterfly attracting.

Clustered Everlasting *(Chrysocephalum semipapposum)*

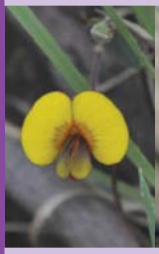



- Hardy, spreading daisy grows well in full sun.
- Prefers well-drained soils.
- Clustered gold flowers from October to February.
- Butterflies attracted to nectar.
- Prune in winter to rejuvenate.

Common Rice-flower *(Pimelea humilis)*


- A showy plant that grows well in moist, well-drained soils.
- Grows in full sun to part shade.
- Will tolerate dryness once established.
- Flowers from September to January.
- Butterflies attracted to nectar.

Creeping Bossiaea *(Bossiaea prostrata)*




- Attractive spreading groundcover that grows well under other plants.
- Easy to grow in all well-drained soils.
- Grows in full sun to complete shade.
- Attractive pea flowers from October to November.
- Birds attracted to nectar and seed.

Cut-leaf Daisy *(Brachyscome multifida)*


- Lilac flowers most of the year, but peaking from September to March.
- Prune in winter to rejuvenate.
- Adapts to most soils in cultivation.
- Full sun or light shade.
- Provides nectar for butterflies.

50 Common **Indigenous Plants**

GROUNDCOVERS & WILDFLOWERS

Erect Guinea-flower *(Hibbertia riparia)*

- Adaptable to moist well-drained soils and full to part-sun.
- Drought tolerant once established.
- Responds well to summer watering.
- Beautiful yellow flowers from September to December.
- Butterfly attracting.

Kidney Weed *(Dichondra repens)*

- Creeping groundcover that forms a dense mat of leaves.
- Prefers moist, well-drained soil.
- Light to full shade.
- An excellent lawn substitute in low traffic areas.
- Attracts frogs and lizards.

Native Violet *(Viola hederacea)*

- Spreading groundcover that flowers most of the year, peaking from September to February.
- Ideal for moist, semi-shaded conditions.
- Grows in sandy soils.
- Ideal for rockeries, containers or hanging baskets if kept moist.
- Attracts butterflies.

Running Postman *(Kennedia prostrata)*

- An attractive, trailing groundcover that also grows well in containers or hanging baskets.
- Showy scarlet-red pea flowers from August to November.
- Prefers dry, well-drained, gravelly soils.
- Full sun or light shade.
- Flowers are rich in nectar and attract honeyeaters.

Thin-leaf Wattle *(Acacia aculeatissima)*

- Open sprawling shrub with fine, prickly leaves.
- Prefers well-drained soils and part sun.
- Tolerates dryness once established.
- Flowers from June to December.
- Responds well to a light pruning after flowering.
- Attracts small birds and mammals.

CLIMBERS

Common Apple-berry *(Billardiera scandens)*


- Grows well under established trees, amongst shrubs or trained along a fence or trellis.
- Flowering usually occurs from July to December.
- Well-drained dry to moist heavier soils.
- Full sun to complete shade.
- Nectar and berries attract birds.

Purple Coral Pea *(Hardenbergia violacea)*


- Trailing or climbing plant grows well in full sun to part shade.
- Prefers dry, well-drained soils.
- Showy purple flowers from July to October.
- Butterflies and honeyeaters attracted to the nectar.

Small-leaved Clematis *(Clematis microphylla)*


- A scrambling climber that can be trained to cover a fence or trellis.
- Prefers a sunny position in well-drained soils.
- Grows well in sandy soils.
- Produces masses of starry flowers from July to September followed by fluffy seedheads.
- Attracts butterflies and small birds.

FOLIAGE PLANTS

Chocolate Lily *(Arthropodium strictum)*


- Effective when planted in groups.
- Prefers well-drained soils and full to part sun.
- Attractive chocolate-scented flowers from October to December.
- Dies back after flowering until the following autumn.
- Attracts butterflies and lizards.

Grey Tussock-grass *(Poa sieberiana)*


- Green or purplish flowerheads from October to February.
- Prefers dry, well drained soils.
- Full sun to part shade.
- Ideal for rockeries or planting under eucalypts.
- Attracts butterflies, lizards and small birds.

50 Common **Indigenous Plants**

FOLIAGE PLANTS

Kangaroo Grass *(Themeda triandra)*


- An attractive plant particularly when mass planted, but ensure adequate spacing between plants.
- Will tolerate most soils, but performs best in well-drained soils. Grows in full or part sun.
- Decorative flowerheads held above foliage from September to March.
- Food plant for seed-eating birds and insects. Shelter for lizards.

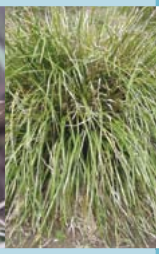
Knobby Club-rush *(Ficinia nodosa)*


- Distinctive flowerhead for most of the year makes this an attractive feature plant.
- Looks great as mass planting or around the edge of a frog pond.
- Grows in all local soil types provided they are moist. Can tolerate some drying out.
- Full or part sun
- Attracts butterflies, frogs, lizards and small birds.

Long Purple-flag *(Patersonia occidentalis)*

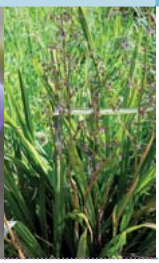

- Attractive purple flowers from September to January.
- Full or part sun.
- Suitable for pond edges but can tolerate drier positions.
- Grows in most soil types.
- Attracts butterflies, frogs, small birds and lizards.

Spiny-headed Mat-rush *(Lomandra longifolia)*

- A lovely, graceful tussock for difficult spots, rockeries and embankments.
- Grows in most soil types. Performs best in well-drained soils. Will tolerate dry periods.
- Full or part sun.
- Many clusters of small, yellow flowers with purple bases from September to December.
- Attracts butterflies, lizards and small birds.

Spreading Flax-lily *(Dianella admixta)*

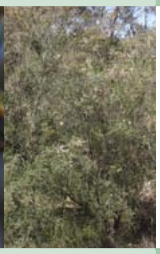
- An attractive, fairly fast growing, long-living plant that is easy to maintain. Very impressive when mass planted.
- Grows in all soil types and tolerates dry soil.
- Full or part sun.
- Dainty blue-mauve, star-shaped flowers from September to December.
- Attracts butterflies and birds.

SHRUBS

Austral Indigo *(Indigofera australis)*


- 1-2m high.
- An attractive, fast-growing shrub that looks great planted in a group.
- Adaptable, but prefers a sheltered position in dry, well-drained soils.
- Suitable for sandy soils.
- Beautiful mauve flowers from September to December.
- Attracts butterflies and honeyeaters.

Burgan *(Kunzea ericoides)*

- 2-5m high.
- Dense to weeping shrub suitable for screening or hedging.
- Full sun to part shade.
- Well-drained soils.
- Pretty white flowers from November to September.
- Attracts butterflies.

Bushy Needlewood *(Hakea decurrens)*


- 2-5m high.
- A prickly shrub provides a safe haven for birds.
- Tolerates all local soils and full to part sun.
- Masses of fragrant white flowers from May to September, followed by woody fruits.
- Responds well to a hard prune.
- Attracts small birds, honeyeaters, parrots and mammals.

Common Correa *(Correa reflexa)*


- 30cm-2m high
- Bell-like flowers vary from red to green appearing from March to September.
- Grows in all local well-drained soils.
- Sunny or semi-shaded position.
- Responds well to pruning after flowering.
- Attracts honeyeaters.

Common Flat-pea *(Platylobium obtusangulum)*


- 60cm-1m high
- Requires well-drained soils. Suitable for sandy soils.
- Grows in full sun to part shade.
- Spectacular pea flowers from October to January.
- Light pruning after flowering will encourage bushy growth.
- Attracts honeyeaters and butterflies.

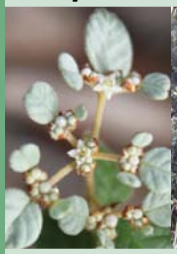
50 Common **Indigenous Plants**

SHRUBS

Common Heath *(Epacris impressa)*


- 50cm-1m high, an abundance of red, pink or white flowers crowd along the branches from March to November.
- Requires moist, well-drained soils.
- Tolerates limited dry and wet periods once established.
- Grows in full to part sun.
- Attracts honeyeaters, small birds and butterflies.

Dusty Miller *(Spyridium parvifolium)*




- 1-2m high
- Bright, honey-scented flowers from July to November.
- Prune after flowering for a denser shrub.
- Prefers semi-shade.
- Grows in well-drained soils, tolerating dryness once established.
- Attracts honeyeaters and small birds.

Golden Bush-pea *(Pultenaea gunnii)*


- 2-5m high, a prickly shrub provides a safe haven for birds, but is best planted away from paths.
- Tolerates all local soils and full to part sun.
- Masses of fragrant white flowers from May to September, followed by woody fruits.
- Responds well to a hard prune.
- Attracts small birds, honeyeaters, parrots and mammals.

Myrtle Wattle *(Acacia myrtifolia)*


- 30cm-2m high
- Bell-like flowers vary from red to green appearing from March to September.
- Grows in all local well-drained soils.
- Sunny or semi-shaded position.
- Responds well to pruning after flowering.
- Attracts honeyeaters.

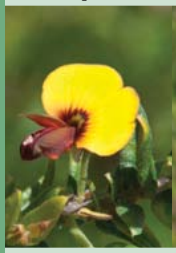
Prickly Currant-bush *(Coprosma quadrifida)*


- 60cm-1m high
- Requires well-drained soils. Suitable for sandy soils.
- Grows in full sun to part shade.
- Spectacular pea flowers from October to January.
- Light pruning after flowering will encourage bushy growth.
- Attracts honeyeaters and butterflies.

SHRUBS

Showy Bossiaea

(Bossiaea cinerea)




- 1-2m high
- Grows in full sun, but prefers part shade.
- Tolerates all well-drained soils. Suitable for sandy soils.
- Spectacular flowers from August to December.
- Responds well to pruning after flowering.
- Attracts honeyeaters and butterflies.

Snowy Daisy-bush

(Olearia lirata)


- 2-3m high, spectacular screening or feature shrub with attractive daisy flowers.
- A shade lover that thrives in sheltered spots with moist well-drained soils.
- Clusters of white daisy-like flowers from September to December.
- Prune after flowering to encourage a compact form.
- Attracts butterflies.

Sweet Bursaria

(Bursaria spinosa)


- 4-6m high
- Slow-growing in full sun or semi shade.
- Prefers dry, well-drained soils.
- Masses of fragrant flowers from October to February.
- Can be pruned for hedging.
- Attracts butterflies and birds.

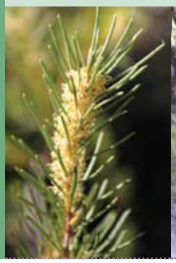
Victorian Christmas Bush

(Prostanthera lasianthos)


- 2-8m high
- Fast-growing shrub is a useful screen plant, but needs protection from drying winds.
- Tolerates full sun, but grows best in shaded conditions with moist soils.
- Mass of attractive flowers from November to January.
- Responds well to hard pruning after flowering.
- Attracts insects and honeyeaters.

Yellow Hakea

(Hakea nodosa)




- 1-3m high
- An attractive fast-growing shrub that grows well in all local soils, dry or moist conditions and full sun to shade.
- Fragrant flowers from April to August.
- Responds well to hard pruning after flowering.
- Attracts honeyeaters, small birds, parrots and mammals.

50 Common **Indigenous Plants**

SHRUBS

Common Aotus *(Aotus ericoides)*


- 50cm to 2m high.
- A showy shrub when in flower from August to December.
- Adaptable to well-drained soils including sand.
- Tolerates both wet and dry periods.
- Full to semi sun.
- Attracts butterflies and honeyeaters.

Drooping Cassinia *(Cassinia arcuata)*


- 1-3m high.
- A hardy shrub with graceful foliage. Leaves have a spicy aroma.
- Small, pale brown flowers from November to February.
- Full sun to part shade.
- Very adaptable to a range of well-drained soils.
- Attracts butterflies.

Hedge Wattle *(Acacia paradoxa)*


- 2-4m high.
- This fast-growing, dense and prickly shrub is an ideal refuge for small birds.
- Golden yellow flowers from August to November.
- Prefers full to semi sun and dry to moist well-drained soils.
- Attracts butterflies and small birds.

Hop Bitter-pea *(Daviesia latifolia)*


- 1-3m tall.
- Attractive when mass planted, or as a hedge.
- Showy pea flowers from September to December.
- Light prune after flowering will encourage compact shape.
- Full sun to part shade.
- Adaptable to most soils.

Hop Goodenia *(Goodenia ovata)*


- Grows to 1-2m high.
- A fast-growing shrub that responds well to pruning to maintain a compact form.
- Attractive yellow flowers from August to February.
- Prefers moist, semi-shaded position, but will tolerate a range of conditions.
- Attracts butterflies and small birds.

SHRUBS

Kangaroo Apple *(Solanum aviculare)*


- 1-3m tall.
- A hardy, fast-growing shrub, although short-lived (2-5 years).
- Attractive blue/purple flowers in January.
- Orange/red, egg-shaped fruit when ripe.
- Prefers well-drained soil and full to semi sun.
- Fruit attracts small mammals and birds.

Prickly Moses *(Acacia verticillata)*


- 2-4m high.
- Pruning encourages a bushy habit. Excellent for hedging.
- Cream-yellow flowers from July to October.
- Grows in full sun to part shade.
- Prefers deep soil with reliable moisture.
- Attracts butterflies and small birds.

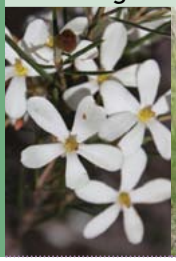
Prickly Tea-tree *(Leptospermum continentale)*


- 1-4m tall.
- A hardy shrub with prickly foliage.
- Masses of white flowers from October to March.
- Grows in most soils and light conditions.
- Butterfly and Jewel Beetle attracting.

Tree Violet *(Melicytus dentatus)*


- 2-4m high.
- Covered in scented, bell-shaped flowers from November, followed by violet coloured berries.
- Full to semi sun.
- Requires well-drained soils and responds to extra watering.
- Attracts small mammals and small birds.

Wedding Bush *(Ricinocarpos pinifolius)*




- 1-3m high.
- Attractive, rounded shrub.
- Masses of fragrant white flowers from September to November.
- Prefers moist, well-drained sandy soil.
- Full to semi sun.
- Attracts butterflies.

50 Common **Indigenous Plants**

TREES

Black She-oak *(Allocasuarina littoralis)*


- 4-8m high.
- Moderately fast-growing tree.
- Requires well-drained soils.
- Full to part sun.
- Flowers from March to June followed by small woody seed cones.
- Attracts mammals, small birds, large birds and parrots

Blackwood *(Acacia melanoxylon)*


- 5-15m high.
- Grows best in deep, moist soil, but is adaptable.
- Tolerates some dryness once established.
- Full to part shade.
- Flowers from July to October.
- Attracts butterflies, mammals, large birds and parrots.

Lightwood *(Acacia implexa)*


- 5-30m high.
- Thrives in dry, sunny spots with shallow soil.
- Will also tolerate moist, well-drained soil types.
- Full to part sun.
- Flowers from October to November, and sometimes again in autumn.
- Attracts butterflies, mammals, parrots, large birds and honeyeaters.

Narrow-leaved Peppermint *(Eucalyptus radiata)*


- 10-30m high.
- Well-drained soils with reliable moisture.
- Full sun to part shade.
- Weeping foliage with strong fragrance when crushed.
- Masses of white flowers October to January.
- Attracts butterflies, mammals, parrots, large birds and honeyeaters.

Silver Banksia *(Banksia marginata)*


- 1-10m high.
- Striking feature tree or excellent screening plant.
- Well-drained local soils, but tolerates being wet in winter and dry in summer.
- Grows in full to part sun.
- Striking bright yellow flower spikes from September to April.
- Attracts butterflies, mammals, parrots and honeyeaters.

Weeds

When a plant thrives and invades an area where it does not naturally occur, it is known as an invasive plant, pest plant or weed.

Plants can spread from people dumping garden cuttings in parks, nature reserves and waterways. Wind can blow seeds many kilometres, for example a plume of Pampas Grass can produce 100,000 seeds per plume and be carried over 30 kilometres. Seeds and cuttings can also be carried by water, tools, vehicles, clothing, pets, birds and animals.

Weeds are a problem because they out-compete indigenous plants for light, water and nutrients. In a short time they can replace indigenous plants, effectively removing the food source and habitat of local wildlife.

It is therefore important to know which plants are a problem in Monash so you can avoid planting them or consider removing them if they are already in your garden.

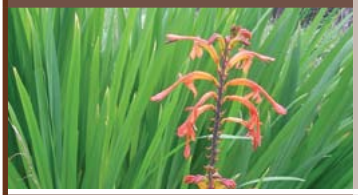
Ensure you dispose of all plants and cuttings in a Green Waste bin to avoid the plant spreading to other areas.

For more information about weeds, visit **www.monash.vic.gov.au**

10 Common **Weeds**

WEED	REMOVAL	REPLACEMENT PLANT
African Lily *Agapanthus* spp. 	• Seeds spread by birds or water. • Remove flowers before seeds form in summer or remove whole plant.	**Spreading Flax-lily** *Dianella admixta* 
Asparagus Fern *Asparagus africanus* 	• Seeds spread by birds or water, or plant parts taking root. • Remove plant including roots.	**Small-leafed Clematis** *Clematis microphylla* 
Bluebell Creeper *Billardiera heterophylla* 	• Seeds spread by birds. • Remove whole plant.	**Purple Coral Pea** *Hardenbergia violacea* 
English Ivy *Hedera helix* 	• Spread by plant parts taking root or birds spreading seed. • Pull vines and roots out.	**Common Apple-berry** *Billardiera scandens* 
Freesia *Freesia alba x leichtlinii* 	• Seeds spread by birds or water, or corms (underground stem) spreading. • Hand removal in Aug-Sept.	**Long Purple-flag** *Patersonia occidentalis* 

10 Common **Weeds**

WEED	REMOVAL	REPLACEMENT PLANT
Japanese Honeysuckle *Lonicera japonica* 	• Spread by plant parts taking root and seed dispersal. • Removal whole plant.	**Small-leafed Clematis** *Clematis microphylla* 
Monbretia *Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora* 	• Spread by corm breaking off and sprouting. • Dig out whole plant including corms.	**Chocolate Lily** *Arthropodium strictum* 
Pampas Grass *Cortaderia selloana* 	• Seeds spread by wind. • Dig out including the root mass.	**Spiny-headed Mat-rush** *Lomandra longifolia* 
Wandering Jew *Tradescantia fluminensis* 	• Spread by plant parts taking root and seed dispersal. • Remove whole plant including roots.	**Running Postman** *Kennedia prostrata* 
White Arum Lily *Zantedeschia aethiopica* 	• Spread by seed or underground stem. • Remove whole plant.	**Common Heath** *Epacris impressa* 

Indigenous plant nurseries

Please contact nurseries for opening hours.

Greenlink Box Hill Nursery
41 Wimmera St,
Box Hill North 3129
sites.google.com/site/greenlinkboxhill

Greenlink Sandbelt Nursery
587 Heatherton Rd,
Clayton South 3169
T: 0488 004 012
portphillipwesternport.landcarevic.net.au/greenlink-sandbelt

Knox Environment Society (KES) Community Nursery
1010 Burwood Hwy,
Upper Ferntree Gully 3156
(near the Ferntree Gully Library)
www.kes.org.au/nursery

CRISP Nursery
17 Greenwood Ave,
Ringwood 3134
T: 9879 3911
www.crispnursery.org.au

Bungalook Nursery (Whitehorse Community Indigenous Plant Project Inc.)
63/107 Fulton Rd,
Blackburn South 3130
www.wcipp.org.au

Southern Dandenongs Community Nursery Inc.
271 Mount Morton Rd,
Belgrave Heights 3160
T: 9754 6962
sdcn.org.au

Candlebark Community Nursery Inc
Corner of Hull and Taylor Rds,
Mooroolbark 3138
(entry off Hull Road)
T: 9727 0594
www.candlebark.org.au

Victorian Indigenous Nursery Co-operative (VINC)
Yarra Bend Rd,
Fairfield 3078
T: 9482 1710
vinc.net.au

St Kilda Indigenous Nursery Cooperative (SKINC)
525 Williamstown Road,
Port Melbourne, 3207
T: 9645 2477
www.skinc.com.au

La Trobe Wildlife Sanctuary Nursery
La Trobe University, access via
La Trobe Ave,
Bundoora 3086
T: 9479 1206
www.latrobe.edu.au/wildlife/nursery

Friends of Warrandyte State Park Nursery
Warrandyte State Park
Pound Bend Rd,
Warrandyte 3113
fowsp.org.au/nursery.php

Edendale Indigenous Nursery
30 Gastons Rd,
Eltham 3095
T: 9433 3703
www.edendale.vic.gov.au/Indigenous_Plants

Reference & advice

Other ways to get involved

Restoration of the reserves involves revegetation with indigenous species. Every year, Council plants around 100,000 trees, shrubs and groundcovers, the majority in bushland reserves. Council's revegetation and weeding efforts are helped by committed local residents involved in groups such as Friends of Damper Creek Reserve and Friends of Scotchmans Creek and Valley Reserve.

For more information on how you can get involved, visit:

www.friendsofdampercreek.org.au

www.scotchmanscreekfriends.org.au

www.dandenongvalleyfriends.org.au

National Tree Day

This event is celebrated each July in a Monash reserve. Come along and join in Australia's largest tree planting event! It's a fun way for all the family to increase the biodiversity of Monash. For details visit:
www.treeday.planetark.org

Useful websites

Sustainable Gardening Australia
www.sgaonline.org.au

Indigenous Flora & Fauna Association
www.iffa.org.au

Australian Plant Society, Victoria
www.apsvic.org.au

Weeds Australia
www.weeds.org.au

The Atlas of Living Australia
www.ala.org.au

The Field Naturalists Club of Victoria
www.fncv.org.au

Wildlife Victoria
www.wildlifevictoria.org.au

CITY OF
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Monash
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for Wildlife