

The background is a soft, watercolor-style green wash. In the top right corner, there is a branch with several green leaves. In the bottom left corner, there is another branch with green leaves and some yellowing tips. The main text is centered in a bold, dark green font.

Native Plants you need to grow in Perth

HILLS AND INLAND AREAS

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January:

Banksia menziesii
(Firewood Banksia) - This beautiful shrub with red flower spikes is well-adapted to clay soils and attracts native birds and insects.



Gastrolobium celsianum (Heart-leaf Poison) - With attractive heart-shaped leaves and red and yellow pea-like flowers, it thrives in clay soils.



Anigozanthos manglesii
(Red-and-Green Kangaroo Paw) - An iconic Western Australian plant with unique kangaroo paw-shaped flowers, suitable for clay conditions.



Thryptomene calycina (Grampians Thryptomene) - A delicate shrub with tiny pink or white flowers, able to tolerate clay soils.



February:

Verticordia grandis
(Giant Featherflower) - This shrub thrives in clay soils and has large feathery pink flowers that attract native birds.



Conostylis aculeata
(Spine-headed Conostylis) - A small plant with yellow flowers, well-adapted to sandy clay soils and coastal conditions.



Hakea laurina
(Pincushion Hakea) - With attractive red or pink pincushion-like flowers, it does well in clay soils in the Perth region.



Calothamnus quadrifidus (One-sided Bottlebrush) - A unique shrub with red bottlebrush-like flowers that can thrive in clay soils.



March:

Banksia prionotes
(Acorn Banksia) - This small tree with golden flower spikes is well-adapted to clay soils and attracts nectar-feeding birds.

Melaleuca huegelii
(Chenille Honey Myrtle) - A shrub with stunning pink, "chenille"-like flowers that thrives in clay soils.

Gastrolobium brachysema (Variable Poison) - With colorful flowers ranging from orange to red, it does well in clay soils.

Tetradlea ciliata
(Pink Bells) - With charming pink bell-shaped flowers, it's well-suited for clay soils in the Perth region.



April:

Banksia attenuata
(Candlestick Banksia) - A small tree with cylindrical yellow flower spikes, well-adapted to clay soils.

Verticordia chrysantha
(Golden Featherflower) - This shrub with bright yellow feathery flowers thrives in clay soils and attracts pollinators.

Hakea petiolaris (Sea Urchin Hakea) - A coastal shrub with cream or white flowers, suitable for clay soils.

Calytrix exstipulata
(Swan River Myrtle) - A small shrub with pink or purple star-shaped flowers, suited for clay conditions.



May:

Banksia coccinea (Scarlet Banksia) - This eye-catching shrub with red flower spikes thrives in clay soils and attracts native wildlife.

Darwinia citriodora (Lemon-scented Darwinia) - With a delightful lemon fragrance and small pink flowers, it does well in clay soils.

Lambertia uniflora (Mountain Devil) - Known for its striking red, beak-like flowers, which provide nectar for native wildlife and adapt well to clay soils.

Tuckerbush Edible
Natives: **Santalum spicatum** (Quandong) - This native tree produces sweet, edible fruit and has small cream flowers, suitable for clay conditions.



June:

Calothamnus sanguineus (Claret Tops) - This stunning shrub produces red flowers resembling claret wine, ideal for clay soils.

Grevillea vestita (Woolly Grevillea) - With attractive pink or red flowers and a woolly appearance, it does well in clay soils.

Verticordia etheliana (Ethel's Featherflower) - A small shrub with delicate pink flowers, suitable for clay and sandy soils.

Tuckerbush Edible
Natives: **Xanthorrhoea preissii** (Balga or Black Boy) - This iconic native plant with a grass tree-like appearance is well-adapted to clay soils and produces edible gum.



July:

Conostylis setigera (Bristle Conostylis) - As a winter-flowering plant, it continues to add beauty to the garden with its yellow blooms.

Thysanotus tuberosus (Common Fringe Lily) - With delicate lilac or blue flowers, it thrives in clay soils during the cooler months.

Grevillea vestita ssp. *inermis* (Pink Grevillea) - Another *Grevillea* species with pink flowers that does well in clay conditions.

Tuckerbush Edible Natives: *Macrozamia riedlei* (Zamia Palm) - This palm-like plant produces edible nuts and is well-suited for clay soils.



August:

Hakea verrucosa (Warty Hakea) - With cream or pink flowers and warty seed pods, it thrives in clay soils during winter and spring.

Verticordia helichrysantha (Golden Featherflower) - A shrub with golden-yellow flowers, perfect for clay and sandy soils.

Jacksonia sternbergiana (Stirling Range Banksia) - This compact shrub displays yellow flowers and adapts well to clay soils.

Tuckerbush Edible Natives: *Banksia grandis* (Bull Banksia) - This banksia species produces edible seeds and does well in clay soils.



September:

Grevillea brachystylis (Orange Grevillea) - This shrub with orange flowers is well-suited for clay soils and attracts birds.

Leucopogon spectabilis (Showy Beard Heath) - With pink or white flowers, it adds charm to clay soils during spring.

Banksia ashbyi (Ashby's Banksia) - Known for its silvery underside leaves and yellow flower spikes, it thrives in clay soils.

Tuckerbush Edible Natives: *Hakea lissosperma* (Corkwood Hakea) - This shrub produces edible fruits and is suitable for clay soils.



October:

Daviesia genistifolia (Spiny-leaf Bitter Pea) - With yellow and red flowers, it adds colour to clay soils in spring.

Grevillea dielsiana (Limestone Grevillea) - With intricate pink flowers, it is well-adapted to limestone-derived clay soils.

Hemiandra pungens (Snake Bush) - This dense shrub displays pink or purple flowers and prefers clay and loamy soils.

Tuckerbush Edible Natives: *Hakea lorea* (Pincushion Hakea) - Producing edible seeds and lovely pink or white flowers, it's well-suited for clay conditions.



November:

Boronia granitica
(Brown Boronia) -
With fragrant brown
flowers, it does well
in clay soils derived
from granite.

*Grevillea
rosmarinifolia*
(Rosemary Grevillea)
- A versatile shrub
with red or pink
flowers that thrives in
clay and sandy soils.

Dryandra formosa
(Showy Dryandra) -
Known for its orange
flowers, it prefers clay
soils and attracts
native birds.

Tuckerbush Edible
Natives:
*Haemodorum
spicatum* (Bloodroot)
- This herb produces
edible tubers and
thrives in clay soils.



December:

Darwinia taxifolia
(Mountain Bell) - With
red or pink bell-
shaped flowers, it
adds beauty to clay
soils.

*Jacksonia
sternbergiana* (Stirling
Range Banksia) - While
it continues to flower
into early summer, its
yellow blooms make it
a great addition to clay
gardens.

*Verticordia
chrysanthella*
(Featherflower) - A
small shrub with
yellow feathery
flowers that does
well in clay soils.

Tuckerbush Edible
Natives: *Banksia
prionotes* (Acorn
Banksia) - A small tree
with golden flower
spikes, it produces
edible seeds and adapts
well to clay soils.

