

Native Plants you need to grow in Perth

HILLS AND INLAND AREAS



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 heartshaped leaves and red and yellow pealike flowers, it thrives in clay soils. Anigozanthos manglesii (Red-and-Green Kangaroo Paw) - An iconic Western Australian plant with unique kangaroo pawshaped 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 (Onesided 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. Tetratheca ciliata (Pink Bells) - With charming pink bellshaped 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, welladapted 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 starshaped 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 treelike appearance is welladapted 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 goldenyellow 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 welladapted 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.





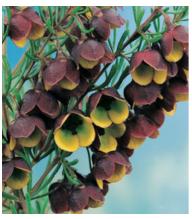




November:

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 bellshaped 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
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Banksia) - A small tree
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