



Native Plant Giveaway 2026

Species and planting guide



WA
TREE
FESTIVAL



This initiative is proudly co-funded by Water Corporation's Waterwise Greening Scheme and forms part of our ambition for the City to be a leading waterwise community.



Plant species

The City has designed an extensive plant species list of native and waterwise plants for participants of the Native Plant Giveaway 2026 program. Participants will be able to create their own unique plant pack and select plants that suit their native gardening goals and preferences.

Native plants are suitable for our local climate and soils, reduce water usage, are low maintenance, increase urban tree canopy and provide habitat for native wildlife.

This guide has categorised available species into themed sections that will be available, to make it easier for you to select the right plants according to your goals.

How to apply

To be a participant of the initiative, you are required to submit an Expression of Interest during the application period noted on our website and formally be accepted into the program by the City.

Participants who are accepted into the initiative will be contacted by email about how to collect their Native Plant Giveaway plants in April 2026. For further information contact the City at enviro@joondalup.wa.gov.au or 9400 4000.

Native seedlings are small

The native seedlings will be approximately 5 months old when you take them home. They come in small tube stock pots about 50mm tall, or the size of your hand. Tube stock are more tender at first but they are more adaptable and will grow faster than larger plants if properly cared for. Discover the plant species available on the following pages!

Key

To help you make an informed decision about which plants to take home, we have developed a key with some information about each plant. For specific plant care advice we recommend viewing our planting guide and native gardening checklist on pages 23 and 24 and consulting with nursery staff.

Flowering times

	Birak	December – January
	Bunuru	February – March
	Djeran	April – May
	Makuru	June – July
	Djilba	August – September
	Kambarang	October – November

Habitat rating



Provides habitat and food for pollinators such as native bees, butterflies, dragonflies, ants, beetles and other native invertebrates.



Provides habitat and food for birds such as small songbirds, wattlebirds, honeyeaters and other native birds.



Provides habitat and food for reptiles such as skinks, bobtails and other lizards.



Provides habitat and food for marsupials such as quenda, possums and native rats.



Provides habitat and food for amphibians such as frogs.



Provides habitat and food for the endangered Carnaby's Black Cockatoo and threatened Red-tailed Black Cockatoos.

Growth habit



Tree



Shrub



Clumping/grass like



Spreading groundcover

Category 1

Waterwise verges

These plants are low-maintenance, drought-tolerant and suitable for planting on your verge. They include lots of low shrubs, groundcovers and hardy grasses.

Common Name	Coral creeper
Scientific Name	<i>Kennedia coccinea</i>
Noongar name	Unknown
Flowering	●● Djilba – Kambarang
Habitat 'rating'	
Growth habit and height	 Up to 30cm



A quick growing groundcover or climber with soft green foliage and coral pink coloured flowers.

Common Name	Grey cottonheads
Scientific Name	<i>Conostylis candicans</i>
Noongar name	Unknown
Flowering	● Djilba
Habitat 'rating'	
Growth habit and height	 Up to 30cm



A small clumping, grass-like shrub with silver foliage and bright yellow flowers.



Common Name **Hairy grevilleia**

Scientific Name *Grevillea hirtella*

Noongar name Unknown

Flowering ●● Djilba – Kambarang

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 80cm

A spreading shrub with hairy branchlets and pale to deep pinkish red flowers.



Common Name **Obtuse leaved grevilleia**

Scientific Name *Grevillea obtusifolia*

Noongar name Unknown

Flowering ●●●● Djeran – Kambarang

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 50cm

A dense prostrate groundcover with clusters of red flower spikes.



Common Name **Coastal marianthus**

Scientific Name *Marianthus paralius*

Noongar name Unknown

Flowering ●● Djilba – Kambarang

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 50cm

A rare, threatened native shrub locally endemic with distinctive red flowers and thick evergreen foliage.



Common Name **Bluebell creeper**

Scientific Name *Scaevola thesioides*

Noongar name Kurulbrang

Flowering  All seasons

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 50cm

A versatile, small spreading shrub with dark green foliage and mauve-blue fan-like flowers.



Common Name **Stalked guinea flower**

Scientific Name *Hibbertia racemosa*

Noongar name Unknown

Flowering  Makuru – Birak

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 60cm

A spreading groundcover coastal shrub with green foliage and bright yellow flowers.



Category 2 Carnaby's café

These species have been selected to provide food sources for Carnaby's black cockatoos, and they will also provide food sources for birds that feed on nectar. These species provide high-energy nectar and seeds and contain banksia trees and large shrubs.

Common Name	Firewood banksia
Scientific Name	<i>Banksia menziesii</i>
Noongar name	Bulgalla
Flowering	●●●● Bunuru – Djilba
Habitat 'rating'	
Growth habit and height	 Up to 10m
A medium tree with showy red and orange flowers and deep green, ornamental foliage.	



Common Name	Pincushion hakea
Scientific Name	<i>Hakea laurina</i>
Noongar name	Kodjet
Flowering	●●● Birak – Djeran
Habitat 'rating'	
Growth habit and height	 Up to 5m
A small tree with showy pink 'pincushion' flowers and grey-green foliage.	



Common Name **Sheoak**

Scientific Name *Allocasurina fraseriana*

Noongar name Kondil

Flowering  Djeran – Kamarang

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 15m

An easy to grow large tree with needle-like foliage and fruiting cones.



Common Name **Bull banksia**

Scientific Name *Banksia grandis*

Noongar name Mungite

Flowering  Djilba – Birak

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 15m

A medium sized tree with showy yellow flowers and glossy green foliage.



Common Name **Rottneest island pine**

Scientific Name *Callitris pressii*

Noongar name Unknown

Flowering  Birak – Kamarang

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 4m

A medium sized conifer with dense, grey-green foliage and distinctive round seed cones.



Category 3 Birds and the bees

These plants have been selected to attract and support native bees, butterflies, birds, beetles and caterpillars. They provide pollination support, increase biodiversity and boast bright seasonal flowers. They are nectar-rich shrubs, flowering groundcovers and small shrubs with vibrant blooms.

Common Name	Needle bush
Scientific Name	<i>Hakea erecta</i>
Noongar name	Unknown
Flowering	●● Djilba – Kambarang
Habitat 'rating'	
Growth habit and height	 Up to 6m
A medium sized shrub with grass like foliage and showy, clustered pink flowers.	



Common Name	Red pokers
Scientific Name	<i>Hakea bucculenta</i>
Noongar name	Unknown
Flowering	● Djilba
Habitat 'rating'	
Growth habit and height	 Up to 3m
A large shrub with grey-green needle-like foliage and showy long red flower spikes.	



Common Name **Grass leaf hakea**

Scientific Name *Hakea multilineata*

Noongar name Unknown

Flowering ●● Makuru – Kambarang

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 6m

A large shrub with grass-like green foliage and bright showy long pink flower spikes.



Common Name **Creeping Thryptomene**

Scientific Name *Thryptomene repens*

Noongar name Unknown

Flowering ●● Djilba – Kambarang

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 2m

A prostrate, widely spreading shrub that produces fragrant small pink flowers.



Common Name **Coastal banjine**

Scientific Name *Pimelea ferruginea*

Noongar name Unknown

Flowering ●● Djilba – Kambarang

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 1m

An easy to grow small shrub with attractive pink clumped flowers on top of leafy stems.



Common Name **Bush flame-pea and Heart-leaf flame pea**

Scientific Name *Chorizema cordatum*

Noongar name Unknown

Flowering ●● Djilba – Kambarang

Habitat 'rating'  

Growth habit and height  Up to 30cm

A spreading shrub with showy orange, yellow and pink flowers.



Common Name **Chenille honeymyrtle**

Scientific Name *Melaleuca huegelii*

Noongar name Yowarl

Flowering ●●●●● Birak – Kambarang

Habitat 'rating'   

Growth habit and height  Up to 3m

A large shrub with showy white and purple flowers.



Category 4

Edible bushtucker

These native plants provide edible fruits, seeds or leaves and were traditional bush foods used by Aboriginal people. They are small shrubs, herbs and groundcovers. Some plants require processing after harvest so please research before consuming.

Common Name **Tooth-bearing acacia**

Scientific Name *Acacia dentifera*

Noongar name Unknown

Flowering ● Djilba

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 2m

A loose shrub with thin green leaves and prolific golden yellow flowers. Seeds can be roasted or soaked (do not consume raw) as a rich protein and carbohydrate source.



Common Name **Acorn banksia**

Scientific Name *Banksia prionotes*

Noongar name Manyret

Flowering ●●● Bunuru – Djilba

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 10m

A prostrate shrub with showy orange flowers. Banksias were traditionally sucked for their nectar or soaked to make a sweet tea.



Common Name **Ruby saltbush**

Scientific Name *Enchylaena tomentosa*

Noongar name Kurrkuty

Flowering  Birak – Kambarang

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 40cm

A fast spreading groundcover with grey foliage and berries that ripen to a vibrant red when ready to eat. The sweet and salty flavoured berries can be eaten raw or soaked in water to make a sweet tea.



Common Name **Native lemon grass**

Scientific Name *Cymbopogon procerus*

Noongar name Yoorlba

Flowering  Bunuru – Djilba

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 2m

An aromatic grass that has been traditionally used as a tea and can be used to flavour foods.



Common Name **Golden wattle**

Scientific Name *Acacia saligna*

Noongar name Coojong

Flowering  Djilba – Kambarang

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 8m

A fast-growing native legume with showy-yellow flowers. Seeds can be roasted or soaked (do not consume raw) as a rich protein and carbohydrate source.



Category 5

More trees, please!

Perth's urban tree canopy is declining and we all need to do our part to plant more trees. This pack provides shade, habitat and cooling through canopy coverage. They also attract wildlife and support Carnaby's black cockatoos. These trees are all medium-tall trees with wide canopies that provide important ecological values.

Common Name	Silver princess
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus caesia</i>
Noongar name	Gungurra
Flowering	●●● Djeran – Djilba
Habitat 'rating'	
Growth habit and height	 Up to 9m

A medium sized weeping tree with attractive white stems and bright pink-red flowers.



Common Name	Slender banksia
Scientific Name	<i>Banksia attenuata</i>
Noongar name	Biara
Flowering	●● Djilba – Kambarang
Habitat 'rating'	
Growth habit and height	 Up to 10m

An easy to grow, medium tree with attractive yellow flowers.



Common Name **Blue mallee**

Scientific Name *Eucalyptus pleurocarpa*

Noongar name Tallerack

Flowering  Djilba – Bunuru

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 5m

A small tree with powdered grey leaves, large white flowers and striking silver gumnuts.



Common Name **Weeping peppermint**

Scientific Name *Agonis flexuosa*

Noongar name Wanil

Flowering  Djilba – Kambarang

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 10m

A medium tree with a weeping habit, aromatic foliage and white flowers.



Common Name **Pincushion hakea**

Scientific Name *Hakea laurina*

Noongar name Kodjet

Flowering  Birak – Djeran

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 6m

A small tree with showy pink 'pincushion' flowers and grey-green foliage.



Common Name **Paperbark honey-myrtle**

Scientific Name *Melaleuca teretifolia*

Noongar name Banbar

Flowering  Djilba – Bunuru

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 5m

A large shrub with fragrant white clustered flower heads and thin leaves.



Category 6

Wetland areas

These species create wetland or pond-edge habitat for frogs and other aquatic wildlife. If you were thinking of creating or adding to your frog hotel, pond or living stream these plants would be perfect for you! Species include sedges, rushes, small shrubs and aquatic plants that thrive in or near wetland areas.

Common Name	Swamp banksia
Scientific Name	<i>Banksia littoralis</i>
Noongar name	Pungura
Flowering	● ● ● Bunuru – Djilba
Habitat 'rating'	
Growth habit and height	 Up to 10m

A large tree with showy yellow-orange flowers.



Common Name	Coastal poa grass
Scientific Name	<i>Poa poiformis</i>
Noongar name	Unknown
Flowering	● Kambarang
Habitat 'rating'	
Growth habit and height	 Up to 1m

A perennial grass or herb that thrives in coastal and wetland conditions.



Common Name **Common astartea**

Scientific Name *Astartea scoparia*

Noongar name Unknown

Flowering  Kambarang – Bunuru

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 2m

A shrub with pink-white flowers and needle-like foliage.



Common Name **Melaleuca seriata**

Scientific Name *Melaleuca seriata*

Noongar name Unknown

Flowering  Djilba – Birak

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 1m

A medium sized shrub with attractive pink-purple flowers.



credit Paul Sheringham

Common Name **Common centella**

Scientific Name *Centella asiatica*

Noongar name Unknown

Flowering  Djilba – Birak

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 10cm

An easy to grow, perennial plant that forms a low groundcover in damp and shady areas.



Category 7

Firewise gardens

These plants reduce fire risk in gardens while maintaining biodiversity. They are low flammability, drought-tolerant and safe near homes or public areas. These plants are mostly groundcovers, low shrubs and succulents with high moisture content and low volatile oils.

Common Name	Blue fan flower
Scientific Name	<i>Scaevola moylesii</i> 'blue'
Noongar name	Unknown
Flowering	●● D Jillba – Kambarang
Habitat 'rating'	   
Growth habit and height	 Up to 40cm
A hardy, fast-growing groundcover with attractive yellow flowers.	



Common Name	Spider flower
Scientific Name	<i>Grevillea preissii</i>
Noongar name	Unknown
Flowering	●● Djeran – Makuru
Habitat 'rating'	    
Growth habit and height	 Up to 30cm
A small, compact shrub with toothed foliage and red spider-like flowers.	



Common Name **Rare emu bush and Fitzgerald emu bush**

Scientific Name *Eremophila rarissima* and *Eremophila denticulata*

Noongar name Banbar

Flowering ●● Djilba – Kambarang

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 1m

A rare shrub with a subtle green foliage and pale pink bell-shaped flowers.



Common Name **Purple flag**

Scientific Name *Patersonia occidentalis*

Noongar name Komma

Flowering ●● Djilba – Kambarang

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 50cm

A clumping grass with grey-green foliage and showy purple flowers.



Common Name **Tall kangaroo paw**

Scientific Name *Anigozanthos flavidus*

Noongar name Unknown

Flowering ●●● Kambarang – Bunuru

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 2m

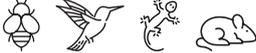
A hardy, large, clumping grass plant with tall flower spikes in a range of colours.



Category 8

Reptile retreat

These species provide shelter, hiding places and insect habitat for skinks, geckos and bobtails. They encourage reptiles to inhabit gardens, promoting ecological balance. These species are made up of dense shrubs, low shrubs, tussock grasses and insect-attracting groundcovers.

Common Name	Dune moses
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i>
Noongar name	Panjang
Flowering	●● Makuru – Djilba
Habitat 'rating'	
Growth habit and height	 Up to 30cm

An easy growing, small shrub with attractive yellow flowers. Spikey foliage protects hiding reptiles from predators.



Common Name	Angle leaved wattle
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia truncata</i>
Noongar name	Unknown
Flowering	●● Makuru – Djilba
Habitat 'rating'	
Growth habit and height	 Up to 2m

A dense shrub with showy yellow flowers.



Common Name **Coastal honeymyrtle**

Scientific Name *Melaleuca systema*

Noongar name Bullgalla

Flowering  Bunuru – Djilba

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 2m

A spreading shrub with dark green foliage and yellow cream flowers.



Common Name **Stemless grass tree**

Scientific Name *Xanthorrhoea brunonis*

Noongar name Unknown

Flowering  Djilba – Kambarang

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 1.5m

A low-growing grass tree that produces a large flower stalk stem.



Common Name **Coastal hakea**

Scientific Name *Hakea circumulata*

Noongar name Unknown

Flowering  Djilba

Habitat 'rating' 

Growth habit and height  Up to 2m

A hardy shrub with white and pink flowers and needle-like foliage.

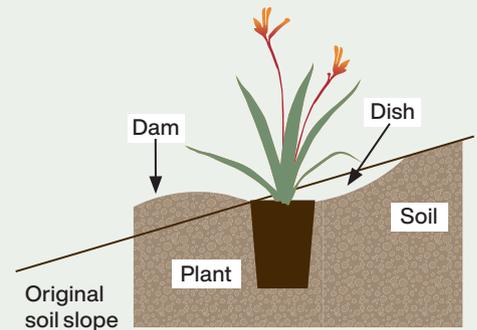


Your planting guide for success – step by step



1. Dig your hole

Dig a hole at least twice as deep and wide as the size of the pot. Create a 'dish' for the plant to sit in below ground level to collect rainwater, and a 'dam' to prevent run-off.



2. Healthy soil

Apply between 5-10cm of a chunky, coarse mulch across the surface of the soil. Mulch reduces evaporation, protects plant roots, keeps weeds away and fertilises the soil as it breaks down.



3. Plant

Tip your plant gently out of the pot and place in the hole at the same level or slightly below the surrounding soil. Fill the gaps with soil and press gently by hand to create the dish. Add coarse open waterwise mulch, such as pine bark or whole tree prunings, around the plant (maximum depth 50-75mm) keeping the mulch away from the stem.



4. Water

Help your plant settle into its new home by applying 5 litres of water per plant for the first year. If your sand is hydrophobic (e.g. water runs away and doesn't soak in) then apply some soil wetter.



5. Mulch

Regular watering after planting is important while the plant is being established. Water every two weeks in Spring and Autumn, and every week in Summer. Add a waterwise slow-release fertilizer onto the soil around the plant every six months to a year, until established. Some plants may need pruning over time.



6. Aftercare – watch it grow and tweak as you go

Regular watering after planting is important while the plant is being established. Water every two weeks in Spring and Autumn, and every week in Summer. Add a waterwise slow-release fertilizer onto the soil around the plant every six months to a year, until established. Some plants may need pruning over time.



7. Enjoy your garden

Sit back and enjoy your hard work and notice the benefits that your garden provides in making your neighbourhood a cool and green space for local wildlife and people on your street. You might even see a native bird species enjoying your new garden!

Your step-by-step guide to establishing your new native plants

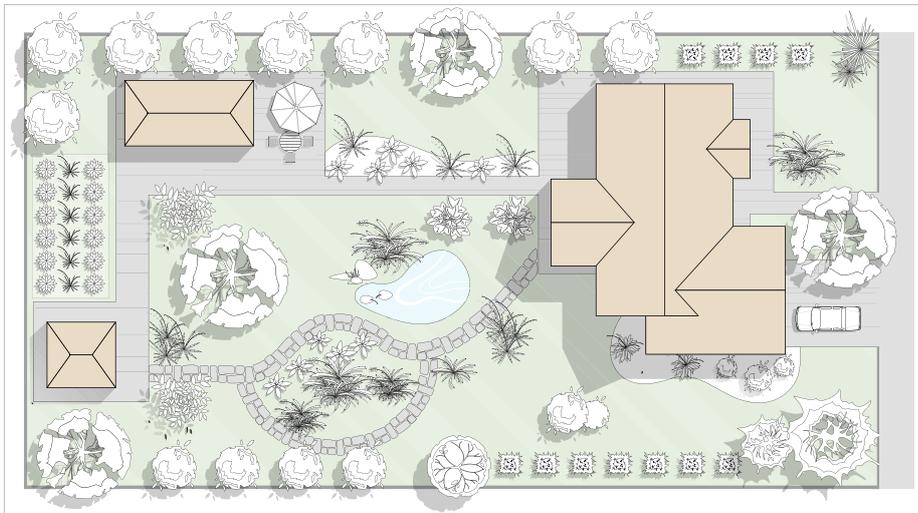
1. Plan and design – Consider your planting area and its characteristics.

- Is your planting area sunny, shaded, flat or sloped?
- Identify where water flows or pools after rain.
- Choose plants suitable for your space – check height limits for verges, and give plants enough room to grow to their full size.
- Plan for pets and wildlife – use barriers to keep cats and dogs out of the space so that native visitors can enjoy your garden safely.



Tip!

Native plants typically thrive in full sun areas with good soil drainage. Some groundcovers and smaller plants can be more shade-tolerant. Planning your garden according to how they thrive in nature will help get the most out of your new plants!





2. Soil prep – Native plants might still require soil prep too.

- Know your garden's soil type. Builders' sand or old garden soil may lack nutrients.
- Test your soil using DIY or store-bought methods.
- Improve your soil structure and drainage with compost, clay or wetting agents as needed.



Tip!

Check your property's native soil type using the City's soil map on our Sustainable gardening webpage at <https://www.joondalup.wa.gov.au/environment/sustainable-living/sustainable-gardening>

3. Plant your tubestock in Autumn or Winter - Follow our 'Planting guide for success' on page 23.

- Your tubestock were grown to be ready to plant as soon as you receive them from the nursery. Prevent drying and root-binding by ensuring your space is ready to plant before collecting your seedlings.
- Autumn rains help young plants establish how they would in nature – it's the perfect time to plant and set your seedlings up for success!



Tip!

While it is not recommended, if you need to leave your plants in their pots for a few days before planting, water daily in a partly shaded area and plant in their final spot as soon as possible.

4. Maintenance - Mulch, water and weed!

- During winter, let the rain do your watering for you,
- Water twice a week on your rostered watering days during dry weather only for the first 1-2 years.
- Top up mulch every 2-3 years to conserve moisture and enrich the soil.
- Remove weeds year-round before they flower and set seed. Avoid using herbicides and pesticides and hand weed where possible.



Tip!

Check your property's watering days at <https://www.watercorporation.com.au/waterwise/watering-days>. You could also apply for a watering exemption to help establish your new native garden during its first 1-2 summers.

5. Create habitat – Facilitate biodiversity.

- Help further encourage pollinators, lizards, frogs and birds to visit your garden – they'll help control pests, maintain ecosystem balance and help your garden thrive!
- Add natural features like bird baths, ponds, rocks or logs for shelter and water.



Tip! Remember to never feed wildlife and avoid using like bird feeders, as it can be very harmful to our wildlife and can attract pests to your garden. Let nature and your new native garden provide a natural, healthy diet.







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