



**Happy New Year for 2009!**

Hope everyone has had an enjoyable holiday season so far and enjoying the warm weather. If you are lucky enough to have some time off over the holidays then come and see what is in flower over summer or if tidying up some areas in the garden, what we have for your garden situation.

Dave, Narelle, Kath & Paul.



**Plants for full or part shade!**

When growing plants in the shade we often think of ferns, orchids and groundcovers such as Native Violets. There are also many other native plants that will also grow in the shade, whether it be moist or dry. With these plants it is best to keep in mind that they may not flower as well or be as dense as they would if growing in a part sun position. The following are some examples of plants for shady areas in the garden.

**Shady Moist Conditions!      Shady Dry Conditions!**

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| Acacia howittii                         | Acacia longifolia       |
| Acmena smithii                          | Acacia fimbriata        |
| Agonis flexuosa Jervis Bay 'After Dark' |                         |
| Backhousia citriodora                   | Anigozanthos flavidus   |
| Banksia ericifolia                      | Asplenium aust.         |
| Blechnum nudum                          | Banksia blechnifolia    |
| Boronia pinnata                         | Banksia integrifolia    |
| Callistemon 'Kings Park Special'        |                         |
| Chorizema cordatum                      | Blechnum spp.           |
| Correa 'Marian's Marvel'                | Boronia denticulata     |
| Dianella tasmanica                      | Brachyscome multifida   |
| Dicksonia Antarctica                    | Callistemon viminalis   |
| Doodia aspera                           | Cordyline stricta       |
| Elaeocarpus reticulatus                 | Correa alba             |
| Grevillea endlicheriana                 | Correa decumbens        |
| Grevillea 'Ivanhoe'                     | Dampiera diversifolia   |
| Hakea sericea                           | Dianella caerulea       |
| Hibbertia scandens                      | Doryanthes excelsa      |
| Indigofera australis                    | Grevillea diminuta      |
| Melaleuca thymifolia 'Pink Lace'        |                         |
| Pandorea jasminoides 'Lady Di'          |                         |
| Prostanthera ovalifolia                 | Grevillea 'White Wings' |
| Stylidium gramminifolium                | Hardenbergia violacea   |
| Westringia glabra                       | Kennedia coccinea       |
|   | Leptospermum spp.       |

## FLOWERING NOW!

### **Corymbia ficifolia cultivars**

#### Dwarf West Australian Flowering Gums

The ideal centre piece or feature tree of any native garden, flowering gums are an abundance of colour through the warmer months of January and February. It is important to keep the water up to newly planted flowering gums as they require substantial moisture to produce these big blooms in their juvenile state.



### **Corymbia ficifolia 'Dwarf Orange'**

**H: to 3m**

**W: to 2.5m**

Also available:

'Summer Red'-5m

'Summer Beauty'-5m

'Summer Glory'-5m

'Dwarf Crimson'-3m

'Lollypops'-4m

**NEW IN STOCK!**

### **Grafted Hakeas & Darwinias**

Hakea bucculenta

Hakea francisiana



Hakea francisiana Bi-colour  
Darwinia Coolaman Pink  
Darwinia Cranebrook Bell  
Darwinia oxylepsis

## Question & Answer

What is wrong with my Kangaroo Paws, the leaves have gone all black and spotty? Also, can they be divided?

Black spots on stems and leaves of Kangaroo Paw may indicate a fungal disease called Ink Disease or Black Spot.

Long periods of damp weather, especially in humid weather, make fungal problems more prevalent and the plant may die if not treated. An easy way to treat plants with this problem is to cut all the foliage off down to 5cm from ground level. Avoid watering the plants from above and make sure they are growing in a dry, full sun position.

It is useful to note that snails and damage to plant tissue can also cause the leaves to blacken.

Yes, Kangaroo Paws can be divided and this is usually done in summer, heading into autumn. When the plants have been divided it is advisable to cut back the leaves by half to prevent moisture evaporation and lets the plants concentrate on establishing their root system again.

## Australian Native Birth Plants



### January - Sollya heterophylla

<b>MONTH</b>	<b>PLANT</b>
<b>January</b>	Native Bluebell ( <i>Sollya heterophylla</i> )
<b>February</b>	Cut-leaf daisy ( <i>Brachyscome multifida</i> )
<b>March</b>	Native rhododendron ( <i>Rhododendron viriosum</i> (prev. <i>R. lochia</i> ))
<b>April</b>	Native Violet ( <i>Viola banksii</i> (prev. <i>V. hederacea</i> ))
<b>May</b>	Pink Waxflower ( <i>Crowea saligna</i> )
<b>June</b>	Payne's Heath Myrtle ( <i>Thryptomene</i> 'Payne's Hybrid')
<b>July</b>	<i>Dampiera diversifolia</i>
<b>August</b>	Grey Spider Flower ( <i>Grevillea buxifolia</i> )
<b>September</b>	Brown Boronia ( <i>Boronia megastigma</i> )
<b>October</b>	<i>Callistemon</i> 'Harkness'
<b>November</b>	Flannel Flower ( <i>Actinotus helianthi</i> )
<b>December</b>	Christmas Bells ( <i>Blandfordia grandiflora</i> )