



Vegetation Guidelines

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Objectives

One of the objectives of the Illabunda Community Scheme is:

"Living in harmony with the environment. Specifically, this includes the practical application of permaculture principles to establish energy conserving and productive living environments and also to rehabilitate and conserve endemic ecosystems." [1]

To support this objective the theme for vegetation and plantings throughout Illabunda is "an edible landscape, endemic vegetation, plants which have useful medicinal or herbal values or a combination thereof." [2]

Note that "endemic", when referring to vegetation, means local to the area and in the case of Illabunda, that indicates Cumberland Plain Woodland (CPW)¹ vegetation.

Background

Where is Illabunda?

The world is divided up into areas which have the same natural biology. These are called bio-regions and are usually defined by water catchment areas. Illabunda is located in the Sydney Basin Bioregion. Within the larger bioregions are subregions where the vegetation and ecology is consistent. Illabunda is located in the subregion of the Cumberland Plain which covers the area west from Parramatta to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River and from Windsor in the north to Thirlmere in the south.

The Cumberland Plain is an area of gently undulating countryside and fertile soils which contrasts with the surrounding rugged sandstone plateaux and has been the focus of agricultural development since European settlement in 1788. More recently, the area has been increasingly developed for residential and industrial uses as a result of the expansion of Sydney to the west [3]

The NSW Department of Environment and Heritage describes the vegetation in the Cumberland Plain as:

"The dominant canopy trees of Cumberland Plain Woodland are Grey Box *Eucalyptus moluccana* and Forest Red Gum *E. tereticornis*, with Narrow-leaved Ironbark *E. crebra*, Spotted Gum *Corymbia maculata* and Thin-leaved Stringybark *E. eugenioides* occurring less frequently. The shrub layer is dominated by Blackthorn *Bursaria spinosa*, and it is common to find abundant grasses such as Kangaroo Grass *Themeda australis* and Weeping Meadow Grass *Microlaena stipoides* var. *stipoides*. [4]

Due to the development in the area, Cumberland Plain Woodland has been gazetted as a Critically Endangered Ecological Community [4]. We have an opportunity at Illabunda to preserve these endangered plant species.

History

The Darug people were caretakers of the land on which Illabunda sits before European settlement. The area around Toongabbie and Winston Hills was cleared for agricultural purposes by convict labour in the early 1790's. One old Forest Redgum was left standing on the edge of the hill which gave rise to the name "One Tree Hill". Rod Cook bought One Tree Hill in 1954 and he and Judith proceeded to plant all of the trees which you see on the site today.

At retirement in the late 1980's, Rod Cook, began volunteering with the Winston Hills and Toongabbie (WHaT) Bushcare group and continued this work until slowed down by ill health in late 2011. He was involved with regenerating Cumberland Plain Woodland at numerous sites around Winston Hills and Toongabbie including Picasso Cres, 3rd Settlement, Timbergetters, Bruce Cole and Buckleys reserves. He and Judith also began restoring the Cumberland Plain ecosystems to the Illabunda property.

¹ Winston Hills is located on the edge of the Cumberland Plain and also features some Shale-Sandstone Transition Forest characteristics, particularly around Quarry Arm Creek. However, the Cumberland Plain Woodland was likely to have been the dominant landscape in the area before European Settlement and thus CPW is considered to be the endemic vegetation type.

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Through this period the unique and beautiful plants local to the Cumberland Plain became very dear to Rod and Judith and the goal of preserving and regenerating a pocket of Cumberland Plain Woodland ecosystem in Winston Hills became one of their passions. Thus it was their wish that the landscaping theme at Illabunda should be endemic Cumberland Plain Woodland and it is out of respect for this vision that the management statement specifies endemic vegetation as one of the themes for Illabunda.

Edible Landscape

The other element of the landscaping theme at Illabunda is "edible landscape".

Rod and Judith Cook also established orchards, vegetable gardens, ran cows, chooks, turkeys, goats and horses at various stages and produced organic fruit, vegetables, eggs and honey. They firmly believed in the value of home grown organic food and it was their wish that this theme, and the principles of Permaculture² [5] which underpinned their approach to the development and conservation of Illabunda in recent years, should be continued into the future through the development of the Illabunda village.

Thus the idea of "edible landscape" is that trees and shrubs which are planted throughout the development for shade, for privacy or to look decorative, should also give you fruit or seeds to eat or herbs for cooking or medicinal purposes. Thus if you need a hedge for privacy then it should be made up of plants which also give fruit, and border plantings made up of herbs, street plantings of fruit trees such as citrus and so on.

Thus the twin theme of "endemic vegetation" and "edible landscape" will help further:

- preserving an endangered ecological community of Cumberland Plain Woodland;
- the connection of the community of Illabunda with the heritage and natural history of the area;
- the connection between us and where our food comes from;
- demonstrate that gardens can be productive places rather than just using up resources for their maintenance.

Implementation of the Vegetation Guidelines

Appendix A contains a list of plants endemic to Illabunda whilst Appendix B contains a guide to some edible landscape plants which may be useful at Illabunda. These guides should be complied with wherever possible to support the theme for Illabunda landscaping.

In some instances, plants which are neither endemic nor edible may be planted providing the plants serve a practical purpose and there is a compelling reason to use this plant rather than an endemic or edible alternative. Such a reason may be history and story to the plant and the bringing of it to Illabunda is symbolic of the next stage in the story for the people involved.

Plants which may not be planted are any that are invasive, categorised as weeds, or are neither endemic or edible and trigger hay fever or allergic reactions (such as Jasmine and Murraya).

Appendix D contains details of plants which are considered to be weeds and should not be grown at Illabunda.

The low grass of the Cumberland Plain is *Microlaena stipoides* and this should be grown wherever a "lawn" is required. Other endemic grasses are useful for borders and features. Refer Appendix A for more detail.

Appendices

Appendix A - Endemic plant list

Appendix B - Edible landscape plant guide

Appendix C - Permaculture outline

Appendix D - Weeds guide

² Refer Appendix B for an outline of the Permaculture system and the 12 guiding principles of Permaculture

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References

1. Illabunda Community Management Statement r6.1, Bylaw 1.2 (2)
2. Illabunda Community Management Statement r6.1, Bylaw 27.3 Gardens and Landscaping
3. National Biodiversity Audit. Biodiversity Strategy Case Study, Cumberland Plain Subregion, Sydney Basin Bioregion, NSW, SB8: Cumberland. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, May 2002.
http://www.anra.gov.au/topics/vegetation/pubs/case_studies/sb8_casestudy.pdf
4. NSW Government Environment and Heritage. Cumberland Plain Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion - profile. <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10191>
5. Wikipedia - Permaculture Principles
6. *Cumberland Plain Woodland Species for your Garden*, Blacktown and District Environment Group, 2006.
7. *Making Your Garden Bush Friendly*, Lynne McLoughlin and Judith Rawling, McLoughlin - Rawling Productions, 1995.
8. *Pick Plant or weed - Pick the Difference*, Ann Loughran, NSW Department of Primary Industries, 2006.
9. *Organic Gardening in Australia*, Pauline Pears, Dorling Kindersley Australasia, 2006.
10. *Planning Your Organic Herb Garden*, Sue Strickland, Thorsons, 1986.
11. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viola_tricolor
12. <http://www.purplesage.org.uk> Herbs
13. *Field Guide to the Native Plants of Sydney*, Les Robinson, Kangaroo Press, 2003.
14. *Organic Fruit Growing*, Annette McFarlane, ABC Books, 2011.
15. *The Australian Fruit and Vegetable Garden*, Diggers Books, 2007.

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Appendix A Endemic vegetation list

Type	Name	Height/shape	Conditions	Other attributes, flowers
Groundcovers	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i> (Basket Grass)	Flat on ground	Semi shade - shade	A very good low ground cover (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> (Purple Coral Pea)	Groundcover and twining creeper	Full sun to semi shade. Hardy	Masses of purple flowers (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Einadia polygonoides</i> (Narrow Leaf Salt Bush)	Neat groundcover spreading out to 1m.	Full sun to semi-shade. Hardy	Small red berries during Summer and Autumn.
	<i>Einadia trigonos</i> (Native Salt Bush/Fishweed)	Prolific ground cover/creeper/climber	Full sun to semi-shade. Hardy	Fine red berries (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Einadia hastata</i> (Native Saltbush)	Ground cover	Full sun to semi-shade	More fleshy leaves than trigonos (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Commelina cyanea</i> (Scurvy weed)	Ground cover	Moist, semi shade	Looks like the weed Trad (Wandering Jew) but has blue flowers whereas Trad has white flowers. (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Eremophila debilis</i> (Winter apple)	Ground cover or weeping over a retaining wall or pot	Full sun to semi shade	Blue - pink flowers. edible seeds
	<i>Dichondra repens</i> (Kidney Weed)	Soft spreading ground cover	Moist, semi shade - shade	Makes an excellent shaded lawn substitute. Small white flowers in spring. (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> (Yellow Buttons)	Hardy ground cover or container plant	Full sun- semi shade. Hardy	Bright yellow flowers in Spring - summer. Attracts butterflies. (Growing on the footpath at Illabunda)
Shrubs (low)	<i>Indigofera australis</i> (Native Indigo)	Fast growing to 2m	Full sun, semi shade, hardy	Masses of purple flowers (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> (Hop bush)	1 - 3m	Full sun, semi shade	Red/orange flowers. Can be shaped after flowering for hedging. (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolium</i> (Paper Daisy)	2 - 3m	Full sun, semi shade, hardy	Masses of white flowers (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Dillwynia sieberi</i> (Parrot Pea)	1 - 2m	Full sun, well drained	Mass of bright yellow flowers in spring. Prickly. Good habitat for small birds. (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> (Gorse Bitter Pea)	1m	Full sun, well drained	Bacon and eggs flower (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Grevillea juniperina</i> (?)	1 - 2m	Full sun, semi shade	Prickly, Yellowish green to red flowers, Sept to Nov
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i> (Tick Bush)	3m, cream flowers	Moist, semi shade	Cream flower
	<i>Pultenaea parviflora</i> (Sydney Bush Pea)		Full sun, semi shade	Yellow red "bacon and eggs" flower, spring. (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Callistemon Citrinus</i>	2m,	Moist soils.	Bright red flowers in spring.

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Type	Name	Height/shape	Conditions	Other attributes, flowers
	(Crimson Bottlebrush)			
	Callistemon linearis (Narrow leaved Bottlebrush)	1.5 – 2m	Damp places, clay soils	Bright red flowers in October.
	Callistemon salignus (Willow Bottlebrush)	3 -4m	Moist conditions	Cream, yellowish white/lemon flowers.
Grasses	Microlaeana stipoides (Weeping Grass)	Wildgrass lawn	Full sun to semi shade. "Griffin" variety grows in shade	(growing at Illabunda)
	Themedia australis (Kangaroo Grass)	Decorative tufty	Full sun to semi shade. Hardy	(growing at Illabunda)
	Cymbopogon refractus (Barbed Wire Grass)	Decorative tufty	Full sun to semi shade. Hardy	(growing at Illabunda)
	Imperata cylindrica (Blady Grass)	Edging grass	Full sun, well drained	Hardy - grows in cracks in the concrete and edges. Extensive plantings Oaks Rd edge of 3rd Settlement Res.
Herbs and Forbs (Lilys)	Dianella revoluta Dianell longifolia (Mauve Flax Lily)	Lily to 0.8m Revoluta large clumps, longifolia tighter clumps	Full sun, semi shade	Mauve to blue flowers, Nov, Dec. Edible purple berries (growing at Illabunda)
	Dichopogon fimbriatus (Nodding Chocolate Lily/grass Lily)	30-80cm	Sun or dappled shade. Delicate, doesn't tolerate trampling.	Pink purple chocolate scented flowers in spring.
	Wahlenbergia gracillis (Native Bluebell)	Fine growth to 0.3m	Sunny	Delicate blue bell flowers, spring-summer (growing at Illabunda)
	Wahlenbergia communis (Tufted Bluebell)	Slender erect herb, to 40cm	Sunny	Delicate blue bell flowers, spring-summer
	Wahlenbergia littorcola	Slender erect herb 10-80cm	Sunny	Delicate blue bell flowers, spring-summer
Sedges and Rushes	Baumea articulata (Jointed twig Rush)	1m rush	Very wet conditions. Full sun to semi shade	Used in the recycled water filter and edges of ponds
	Carex appressa (Carex)	0.8m raspy	Moist - wet, semi-shade	(growing at Illabunda)
	Carex longibracthiata (Carex)	0.5m raspy	Moist - dry, semi-shade, very hardy	(growing at Illabunda)
	Juncus usitatus (Common Rush)	1.2m rush	Moist - wet conditions	(growing at Illabunda)
	Lomandra longifolia (Mat Rush)	1.5m	Full sun to semi-shade, fast growing and hardy	Used extensively as a border plant. (growing at Illabunda)
	Azolla pinnata	Floating water plant		(growing at Illaunda)
Creepers	Hardenbergia violacea (Purple Coral Pea)	Twining climber	Full sun to semi shade. Hardy	Purple flowers, spring. Boil leaves for tea (growing at Illabunda)
	Clematis glycinioides (Old mans beard)	Twining climber	Full sun to semi-shade	Masses of feathery cream/white flowers (Growing at Illabunda)
	Eustrephus latifolius (Wombat Berry, Orange Vine)	Twining climber		Edible berries (growing at Illabunda)
	Mentha saturoioids	Small plant to 15cm	Tolerates some shade	Ground cover,

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Type	Name	Height/shape	Conditions	Other attributes, flowers
	(Creeping Mint)	high		Boil leaves for tonic drink, chopped leaves in cold water for summer drink
Shrubs and small trees	<i>Busaria spinosa</i> (Black Thorn)	3 - 5m	Full sun to semi shade. Tough conditions	Prickly barrier. Excellent habitat for small native birds - wrens and finches. (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	3-4m	Moist forests, variety of soils.	Usually cream, yellowish/white flowers, may be red bottle brush flowers. (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Callistemon linearis</i> (narrow -leaved bottlebrush)	1.5-2m	Moist soils	Bright red flowers spring.
	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> (Crimson Bottlebrush)	2m	Very moist (Swampy heathland)	Bright red flowers spring.
	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> (Green wattle)	15m	Anywhere. Extremely hardy	Bright yellow flowers July-Sept. Pioneer plant. Short lived. Dealing with dead trees is a chore. Best to coppice regularly (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i> (Parramatta Green Wattle)	15m	Full sun	Pale yellow flowers, Nov-Feb. Pioneer plant (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Acacia implexa</i> (Hickory)	3 - 5m	Full sun, fast growing and hardy	Pioneer plant (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Acacia falcata</i> (Sickle Leaved Wattle)	5m	Full sun	Cream flower mid -winter. (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Acacia floribunda</i> (White Sally Wattle)	2-15m	Creek banks, gardens.	Pale yellow flowers late winter.
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i> (Prickly Moses)	1.5m	Drier woodlands.	Solitary cream flowers autumn, winter.
	<i>Syzygium smithii</i> (Common Lily Pilly)	Shrub from 8 - 20m		Edible purple fruits
	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> (Prickly Leaved Paperbark)	6-15m		White flowers mid summer.
	<i>Melaleuca decora</i> (White Heather Honeymyrtle)	6-20m	Marshy ground in clay soils	White flowers in summer.
	<i>Melaleuca amilaris</i> (Bracelet Honey Myrtle)	Shrub to 5m	Full sun to semi-shade. Hardy but prefers moist conditions	(growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i> (Ball Honeymyrtle)	6m	Forests near marshy ground.	Creamy yellow flowers October.
	<i>Melaleuca lineariifolia</i> (Snow in Summer)	Small tree to 8m	Full sun to semi-shade. Hardy but prefers moist conditions	Masses of white flowers. Attracts birds and butterflies. A beautiful feature tree (growing at Illabunda)
	<i>Hakea sericea</i> (Bushy Needlebrush)	2-3m	Clay soils.	Tiny pale yellow flowers June-Sept
	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> (Slender Tea-tree)	3 - 7m	Full sun to semi-shade, well drained	Masses of cream flowers in spring

Plant Name	Height	Soil/conditions	Other attributes
Avocado	4 - 10m		Usually self -fertile.3-9 years to fruit.
Banana	8m	Moist nutrient rich	Takes up nutrients from storm water. Great fruit!
Berries	Grow on canes with supports	Various	Choose "low chill" varieties
Black Sapote (Chocolate Pudding Fruit)	6 - 12m		Easy to grow. Fruit like chocolate pudding.
Cumquat	1.5 - 3m	Ideal for pots.	Shallow non-invasive roots. Good for marmalade, chutney and liqueurs.
Custard apple	5 - 10m	Deciduous, can be pruned to smaller size.	Easy to grow.
Fig	10m	Deciduous	
Grapes	Vine, needs training	Deciduous. Full sun to avoid mildew.	Good for pergolas.
Grapefruit	2.5 - 8m		
Guava	1.5m	Drought tolerant. Hardy	Choose early fruit varieties to avoid fruit fly
Jaboticaba	Large shrub/small tree	Full sun.	Good for hedging. Marble sized black skinned fruit. Delicious white flesh. Fruits directly on stems of tree.
Kaffir Lime	2 - 6m	Suited to pots.	Easy to grow. Leaves used for cooking. Fruit cut in half can be used as a room freshener.
Kiwi fruit	Vine		Requires male and female plants. Choose "low chill"
Lemons	1.5 - 8m	Full sun, protect from wind.	
Finger lime – (Microcitrus australasica)	6m.	Full sun, semi-shaded. Moist soil. Can be grown in pots.	Fruit in 4 - 5 years stabilises ground. Thorny. Native
Lime (Tahitian)	4 - 6m	Warm sheltered sunny position.	
Mandarin	2 - 8m	Full sun, protect from wind	Can be grown in a pot. Shallow rooted.
Mango	3 - 15m	Full sun sheltered position.	Can be grown in a pot. Although tropical, there are varieties suitable for our temperate climate.
Mulberry (White)	15m x 10m	Full sun.	Deciduous. Can be grown in a pot.
Nashi	3 - 5m	Full sun, protect from wind, temperate.	A variety of pear, juicy and crisp when ripe. Deep rooted. Choose "low chill" variety.
Olives	12m	Full sun, protect from wind	
Orange	2.5 - 8m	Full sun, protect from wind	Prone to fruit fly. Avoid thin skinned varieties that ripen in fruit fly season. (Nov-May)
Passionfruit	Vine	Full sun, protect from wind. Can be grown in large pot.	Avoid grafted rootstock as these send out many suckers. Best to grow two types for pollination.
Paw Paw	3 - 4 m narrow trunk	Full sun, protect from wind. Can be grown in large pot.	Very easy. Leaves and green fruit relieves insect bites.
Pear	2 - 15m	Full sun	Needs pruning. Can be espaliered. Dwarf varieties can be grown in a

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			pot. Needs cross pollinating. Choose "low chill" variety.
Persimmon	3 - 10m	Deciduous. Full sun - part shade.	Orange leaves in autumn. Can get fruit fly.
Pomegranate	6m	Deciduous or semi deciduous. Full sun. Drought tolerant.	5 - 6 yrs to bear fruit Prone to suckering.
Lillypilly (<i>Syzigium smithii</i>)	3 - 6m can be trimmed to make hedge Narrow leaf Mini pilly grows to small shrub	Wet to dry Adapts to a variety of soils	Stabilise ground Fruit Fire resistant. Native
Brush cherry – (<i>Syzigium australe</i>)	3 - 5m, 2 - 3 m wide	Full sun, semi shade Frost and damp hardy	Stabilise Fruit. Native
Rose myrtle – (<i>Archirhodomyrtus beckleri</i>)	Under canopy shrub 1-1.5m tall and wide	Full - semi shade Moist, well drained Cool and frost tolerant	Fruit, jam. Native
River mint (<i>Mentha australis</i>)	Spreading herb	Damp, semi-shade	Tea, medicinal – indigestion, antiseptic mouthwash. Native
Desert lime – (<i>Eremocitrus glauca</i>)	Shrub, small tree 2-6m	Tolerate frost, drought alkaline soil	Fruit, drink, cooking. Native
Warrigal greens – (<i>Tetragonia tetragoniodes</i>)	Low spreading vine	Adapt to Hot dry sandy soils, once established drought resistant	Ground cover Food – salad Blanch first. Native.
Carob	15m		
Chestnut	30m		
Lychee	10m		
Macadamia nut	10m	Warm, good soil	
Mango			
Pecan nut	20m spreading,	well drained, loamy, 2 trees. deciduous	
Persimmon	5 - 10m,	deciduous	
Pistachio nut	10m	Dry land	
White Sapote	6 - 18m		
Nasturtiums	Rampant ground cover		Repels ahids, white fly Edible flowers Pollinator for orchard plants. bees
Cabbage, broccoli, turnip			Companion to nasturtiums food
Narcissus – daffodil, jonquil	Bulbs 50cm	Choose semi shade varieties	Bees Cut flowers
Pumpkin – cucurbita maxima	vine	Wide range of climates	Food Bees Ground cover
Street plantings			
Almond	7m		
Chinese Raisin Tree	8m		
Fig	10m		
Grape	trellis, vine, pergola, wall		
Grapefruit	10m		
Kaffir Lime	8m		

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Kiwifruit	trellis	Deciduous, 1 male to 5 females	
Lychee	11m		
Lime	10m		
Mandarin	7.5m		
Nectarine	6m	low chill variety, temperate	
Orange	10m		
Passionfruit	vine		
Pecan	30m x 20m	existing	
comfrey	herb		Food- batter and fry!, chook food, compost enricher, compost tea Medicinal- poultice
Choko	Rampant creeping climber	Winter vine	Food, mulch
Basil	herb		Deters fruit fly

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Herbs	Plant Name	Height	Climate / Soil	Function
Creeping Herbs	Thymes	3cm	Dry sunny, poor, well draining, gravel, paths	Culinary
	Mints (can be invasive) Corsican Creeping Pennyroyal	1cm 10cm	Partially shaded moist soil	Culinary Peppermint scent Flea repellent
	Chamomile Treneague lawn chamomile	2.5cm	Fairly dry	Teas Healing
Hedging Herbs	Lavenders	30-60cm	Sunny, tolerates dry	Cosmetic, healing
	Rosemary	1m	Sunny, sheltered	Culinary, cosmetic
	Curry plant (not tree) Helichrysum angustifolium	60cm	sunny	Aromatic, mild culinary
Edging Herbs	Parsley	20cm	Full sun, some shade, rich soil	Culinary
	Chives	15 – 30cm	Full sun, some shade	Culinary
	Dwarf nasturtiums	15 – 22cm	Full sun, some shade	Culinary
	Heartsease	15cm	Partial shade	Culinary, healing
	Marjoram	38cm	Light well-drained soil, sunny	Culinary
Tall Herbs	Basil	30 – 60cm	Sunny, rich, well-drained soil	Culinary, healing
	Bay tree	Up to 6m. can be potted and trimmed	Sheltered sunny spot, light free draining soil	Culinary
	Caraway	45cm	Full sun, fertile well drained soil, not pots.	Culinary
	Chamomile	30 – 45cm	Fairly sunny, any soil	Teas
	Comfrey	1m	Damp rich soil.	Healing. Garden fertiliser, compost.
	Coriander	70cm	Sunny light fertile soil	Culinary
	Dill	75cm	Sheltered sunny spot, well-drained soil	Culinary, healing
	Fennel	2m	Sunny, free draining fertile soil	Culinary
	Garlic	45cm	Light well manured soil, sunny	Culinary, healing
	Lemon balm	60cm – 1m	Rich moist soil, sunny	Tea, healing
	Lemon verbena	1.5m smaller in a pot	Rich moist soil, sunny	Tea, healing
	Marigold	45cm	Any soil, sunny	Culinary, healing
	Rocket	60cm	Moist soil, sun to partial shade	Culinary
	Sage	60 – 90cm	Sunny, poor, free draining soil	Culinary
	French tarragon (Russian tarragon can be invasive)	60cm	Sunny, poor, free draining soil	Culinary
Vegetables can form part of an attractive edible garden. eg:	Beetroot, Celery, Lettuce, Siverbeet, Rhubarb, Capsicum, Chillies, Tomatoes, Beans			

Permaculture is a branch of ecological design, ecological engineering, and environmental design which develops sustainable architecture and self-maintained agricultural systems modelled from natural ecosystems.

The core tenets of permaculture are:

- **Take care of the earth:** Provision for all life systems to continue and multiply. This is the first principle, because without a healthy earth, humans cannot flourish.
- **Take care of the people:** Provision for people to access those resources necessary for their existence.
- **Share the surplus:** Healthy natural systems use outputs from each element to nourish others. We humans can do the same. By governing our own needs, we can set resources aside to further the above principles.

Permaculture design emphasizes patterns of landscape, function, and species assemblies. It asks the question, "Where does this element go? How can it be placed for the maximum benefit of the system?" To answer this question, the central concept of permaculture is maximizing useful connections between components and synergy of the final design. The focus of permaculture, therefore, is not on each separate element, but rather on the relationships created among elements by the way they are placed together; the whole becoming greater than the sum of its parts. Permaculture design therefore seeks to minimize waste, human labour, and energy input by building systems with maximal benefits between design elements to achieve a high level of synergy. Permaculture designs evolve over time by taking into account these relationships and elements and can become extremely complex systems that produce a high density of food and materials with minimal input.

The design principles which are the conceptual foundation of permaculture were derived from the science of systems ecology and study of pre-industrial examples of sustainable land use. Permaculture draws from several disciplines including organic farming, agroforestry, integrated farming, sustainable development, and applied ecology. Permaculture has been applied most commonly to the design of housing and landscaping, integrating techniques such as agroforestry, natural building, and rainwater harvesting within the context of permaculture design principles and theory

The 12 permaculture design principles

Permaculturists generally regard the following as its 12 design principles:

1. **Observe and interact:** By taking time to engage with nature we can design solutions that suit our particular situation.
2. **Catch and store energy:** By developing systems that collect resources at peak abundance, we can use them in times of need.
3. **Obtain a yield:** Ensure that you are getting truly useful rewards as part of the work that you are doing.
4. **Apply self-regulation and accept feedback:** We need to discourage inappropriate activity to ensure that systems can continue to function well.
5. **Use and value renewable resources and services:** Make the best use of nature's abundance to reduce our consumptive behaviour and dependence on non-renewable resources.
6. **Produce no waste:** By valuing and making use of all the resources that are available to us, nothing goes to waste.
7. **Design from patterns to details:** By stepping back, we can observe patterns in nature and society. These can form the backbone of our designs, with the details filled in as we go.
8. **Integrate rather than segregate:** By putting the right things in the right place, relationships develop between those things and they work together to support each other.

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9. *Use small and slow solutions:* Small and slow systems are easier to maintain than big ones, making better use of local resources and producing more sustainable outcomes.
10. *Use and value diversity:* Diversity reduces vulnerability to a variety of threats and takes advantage of the unique nature of the environment in which it resides.
11. *Use edges and value the marginal:* The interface between things is where the most interesting events take place. These are often the most valuable, diverse and productive elements in the system.
12. *Creatively use and respond to change:* We can have a positive impact on inevitable change by carefully observing, and then intervening at the right time.

		Appearance	Other attributes/how to remove
Privet	Broad leaved Privet	Tree	Pull out when small
	Small-leaved privet	Small tree	Pull out when small
Camphor Laurel		Large tree	Pull out when small
Blackberry		Rambling creeper	Very thorny. Very nice berries. Classified noxious weed.
Trad/Wandering Jew			White flowers. Not be confused with Scurvy vine which is a native and has blue flowers
Vines	Balloon vine		Very invasive
	Madeira Vine (Lambstail)		"
	Honey suckle		"
	Jasmine		"
	Morning Glory		"
	Arrowhead Vine (Potato Vine)		"
	Moth vine		"
	Cape Ivy		"
	Cats Claw Creeper		"
Ochna (Mickey Mouse Bush)		Small shrub	extremely hardy - deep tap root
India Rubber Tree			
Bulbs and turbers	Taro (Elephant Ears)		
	Canna Lily		
	Montbretia		
Grasses	Kikuyu Grass		Runs - pull out or smother with newspaper
	Common Couch		Deep roots - dig out
	Buffalo Grass		Runs - pull out or smother with newspaper
	Ehrharta Grass		Looks like Microlaena. Always in seed. Do not cut and drop. Pull out and hot compost.
	African Lovegrass		
	Paddys lucerne		Good nitrogen fixers. Deep tap root loosens soil - cut and drop
	Rhodes grass		
Bitou Bush (Bone seed)			
Water weeds	Salvinia		
	Water Hyacinth		
	Elodea		
Cacti and succulents	Mother of Millions		
	Sedum		
	Century plant		
Pampas Grass			
Fishbone Fern			The only native plant which is classified as a weed

Illabunda Vegetation Guidelines

		Appearance	Other attributes/how to remove
Lantana			
Cassia		Shrub	Masses of yellow flowers
African Olive		Large spreading tree	Small berries
Cottoneaster			
Rhus (Wax tree)			
Wild Ginger (Ginger Lily)			
Rhizomatous Bamboo	Golden bamboo		Running bamboo - very invasive. (Clumping bamboo is not so much of a problem and has its place as a useful resource)
Crofton Weed			Pull out
Asparagus Fern			Dig tubers out
Bridal Creeper			Dig tubers out
Thistles			Good nitrogen fixers - cut and drop to improve the soil