



JANDAKOT AIRPORT LANDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDELINES

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1 Introduction

The Jandakot Airport Business Park Landscape and Design Guidelines were developed to guide development at Jandakot Airport in order to achieve an environmentally appropriate outcome with a high level of amenity and integrated appearance.

The purpose of this document is to provide updated information on the landscaping requirements at Jandakot Airport (including 'Jandakot City').

Plants should be chosen in according to the following list of preferences (highest to lowest):

1. Plants indigenous to the Jandakot area (including species that provide food or habitat for native fauna, such as Carnaby's Cockatoos and Bandicoots where possible).
2. Australian native plants (including species that provide food or habitat for native fauna, such as Carnaby's Cockatoos and Bandicoots where possible).
3. Approved non-native water-wise plants.

A strong unifying theme of geometric lines and block planting is to be applied across the sites in order to integrate the designs.

2 Landscaping Approvals Process

For new developments (and redevelopment of existing facilities), the landscape design plan is to be submitted as a component of the Building Permit Application.

Minor garden maintenance, additional planting and replacement of plants can occur at any time without additional approval provided the works are consistent with these guidelines. If there is any doubt as to whether the proposed plant selection is appropriate, tenants should consult with either the JAH Environment Manager or Development Approvals Manager.

3 Key Landscaping Areas

3.1 Streetscapes

Streetscapes will generally consist of strong avenue plantings with lower level shrubs. Swales for road stormwater infiltration are provided in roadside verges and median strips where required.

3.2 Verges

Generally, roadside verges at Jandakot Airport are 4.5 to 6m wide (from the road edge/kerb to the site boundary). These verges shall be landscaped, reticulated and maintained by the Lessee unless stated otherwise within the lease agreement. Drainage swales and/or recharge basins may also be incorporated into this landscape strip where necessary.

3.3 Building Setbacks

A minimum landscaping setback is required for new developments. Developers (or their appointed contractors) shall allow for a landscaped strip / buffer zone along the front boundary of the site. A continuous landscape strip (6m wide in Jandakot City and 3m wide in other airport precincts) setback from the roadside leased boundary must be provided and maintained along the frontage of the Jandakot Airport site. This landscape strip shall incorporate landscaping in accordance with these guidelines. No building or structure (excluding approved utilities/services and signage) may be located within this landscaping setback, though it may incorporate drainage swales and/or recharge basins.

3.4 Special Consideration for Leases Adjoining Air Movement Areas

For air safety reasons, tenants with landscaping areas adjoining (or in the immediate vicinity of) air movement areas should **NOT** plant:

- deciduous trees; and
- trees that are known to attract birds.
- Trees that will grow above the Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS) and impact the safety of aircraft movements.

4 Be Water-Wise

Water-wise landscape design is not only good for the environment, but can also save money by reducing the volume of water for irrigation. Keep the following in mind when designing your landscape:

- Use native, water-wise plants wherever possible.
- Mulch all garden beds;
- Use water-efficient irrigation systems such as sub-surface drip irrigation;
- Minimise the use of lawns;
- Consider capturing and using rainwater for garden irrigation.

5 Trees

5.1 Choosing the Right Tree

Trees are an important component of landscaping projects but it is essential to choose the correct tree for that particular location. Key factors to consider include:

- Ensuring it is an approved species under these guidelines;
- The height and width that the tree will be when mature relative to the area where it is to be planted;
- Consider dwarf varieties for smaller areas;
- The proximity of above-ground and below-ground services, footpaths, paving, foundations etc. that may be damaged by branches and growing roots;
- Whether the tree has a tendency to drop branches or produce flowers/fruits/seeds in an area that may create a safety hazard;

5.2 Trees Management

Trees in 'Common Areas' are managed by Jandakot Airport Holdings. Amenity trees in common areas are regularly inspected and professional arborists are engaged to undertake pruning of mature trees in order to ensure public safety.

Maintenance of vegetation within a leased, and the road verge in front of the leased area, is the responsibility of the lessee unless agreed otherwise. Trees that provide potential habitat for native species cannot be removed without permission, even within leased areas. However, pruning can (and should) occur in order to make the tree safe (e.g. removal of dead wood and dangerous limbs).

5.3 Tree Planting Guide

- a) Chose right tree for location. Take into account: underground services, buildings, car parks, footpaths & overhead services.
- b) Always purchase a good quality tree, from a good accredited nursery or tree grower.
- c) The planting hole should be 2-3 times the size of pot/bag. Square or dish-like holes are recommended when planting. If using the existing sandy soil add a good quality Soil Conditioner to the mix. Water before planting, place tree in holes and backfill using soil mix from hole. Do not add fertilizers (smaller the tree the better the result).
- d) Staking: trees grow stronger and develop quicker without stakes, however if you need to stake: use 2 wooden stakes 500mm apart from trunk of tree and tie loose with tree tie material.
- e) Mulch: 75-100mm thick about 2m from trunk, keeping away from trunk itself. Water in the tree thoroughly.

Note: Root barriers should be used when planting next to buildings, car parks & foot paths taking care to avoid underground and overhead services.

Garden beds: root barriers are used as a precaution for damage to facilities.

Follow up maintenance: required to check for pest / disease also condition of mulch and soil dampness.

6 Sourcing Plants and Garden Materials from Approved Suppliers

The plant disease known as 'dieback' (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) can occur in suburban gardens, landscaped areas, golf courses, plant nurseries with poor hygiene practices, and horticultural plantations as well as native bushland.

Tenants neighbouring Conservation Precincts need to be particularly vigilant in managing dieback risks.

In order to prevent the introduction of plant diseases, plants for landscaping must be purchased from nurseries that hold accreditation under the Nursery Industries Accreditation Scheme Australia (NIASA). Nurseries that hold similar accreditations can be used with the approval of the JAH Environment Manager.

Garden mixes and mulches should also be sourced from suppliers with NIASA accreditation, although approval may be sought from JAH to utilise suppliers with similar dieback-free certification processes.

7 Approved Plant Species Lists

The section below details those species preferred for use in the development.

It is recognised that the species and plant varieties may not always be available from approved nurseries, and new varieties are constantly being released. In rare cases, the species below may not be applicable to the type of landscaping required for a particular purpose. In such instances, the following options exist:

- Supplement with species indigenous to the Jandakot Airport area (Appendix 1).
- Provide details and justification for use of additional plant species/varieties and seek JAH approval either during the Building Application approvals process or directly from the JAH Environment Manager.

7.1 Plants Used by Carnaby's Cockatoo

A list of species utilised by Carnaby's Cockatoo has been developed by the WA Department of Conservation and Land Management and can be found at

<http://www.dec.wa.gov.au/management-and-protection/threatened-species/5983-plants-for-carnabys-search-tool.html>

DEC have also developed a search tool to aid in selecting suitable bird-friendly plants for particular areas. <http://www.dec.wa.gov.au/apps/plantsforcarnabys/index.php>

The "Choose for Black Cockatoos" plant label has recently been launched to promote a selection of native species that are used for food by Carnaby's cockatoo that are also perfect for planting in selected urban areas. Refer to Appendix 2 for further details.

Jandakot Airport – Plant Species for Landscaping

Plants highlighted in green are JAH's preferred species that have are known to grow successfully at the airport in in surrounding suburbs.

JAH may approve the use of other species and varieties in addition to those listed below if deemed consistent with the JAH Landscaping Guidelines.

Heights and widths are generally maximum estimates when grown in ideal conditions and may vary dependent on the variety chosen.

*denotes plant not native to WA and will only be approved if suitable WA native species cannot be sourced.

Species	Common Name	Links	Notes
Trees			
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5316	4-10m(h) x 3-5m(w). Best in large open areas.
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	Sheoak	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1728	5-15m(h). Unsuitable for use in turf areas due to high level of leaf/fruit drop.
<i>Angophora costata</i> *	Smooth-barked Apple*	*East Coast Native http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp8/angoc.html	10-30m(h) x 6-15m(w). Only in very large open areas. JAH approval required
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	Slender Banksia	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1800	Up to 10m (h).
<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	Firewood Banksia	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1834	Up to 10m (h).
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> *	Illawarra Flame Tree*	*East Coast Native	Deciduous with thorny brittle branches. Up to 30+m(h). JAH approval required.
<i>Callitris preissii</i>	Rottneest Island Pine	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/96	Up to 9m(h) x 4-6m(w).
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/17104	Up to 60m(h). Limited use in large open areas such as parklands only.
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/17103	2-8m(h) depending on variety.
<i>Eucalyptus forrestiana</i>	Fuschia Gum	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5652	Mallee or tree, 1.5-6m(h).
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Tuart	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5659	10-40m(h) x 8-15m(w). Limited use in large open areas such as parklands only.
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Jarrah	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5708	20-40m(h) x 20-40m(w). Limited use in large open areas such as parklands only.
<i>Eucalyptus todtiana</i>	Coastal Blackbutt	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5790	5-8m(h).
<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>	Coral Gum	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5792	4-11m(h).
<i>Eucalyptus victrix</i>	Little Ghost Gum	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/14548	5-10m(h) depending on variety.
<i>Melaleuca pressiana</i>	Rottneest Island Tea Tree	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5952	3-8m(h) x 2-4m(w).
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> *	Broad-leaved Paperbark	*Northern Australian Native http://asgap.org.au/m-vir.html	3-10m(h) depending on variety.
Feature Plants			
<i>Macrozamia reidleyi</i>	Zamia palm	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/85	
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	Grass Tree	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1256	
Shrubs (Medium to Large)			
<i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i>	Panjang	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/3409	
<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	Prickly Moses	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/3502	

Species	Common Name	Links	Notes
<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i>	Woolly Bush	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1775	
<i>Agonis flexuosa nana</i>	Dwarf Willow Myrtle	http://www.planthis.com.au/plant-information.asp?gardener=8429	
<i>Astartea fascicularis</i>		http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp2/astartea-fascicularis.html	
<i>Beaufortia elegans</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5382	
<i>Callistemon spp.</i>	Eg "Little John",		
<i>Eremophila nivea</i>	Silky Eremophila	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/7244	
<i>Grevillea spp</i>			
<i>Hemiandra pungens</i>	Snakebush	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/6839	
<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>	White Myrtle	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5817	
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> 'Little Red'	'Little Red'	http://www.gardenersbest.com.au/plants.asp?id=129	
<i>Melaleuca nesophila</i>	Mindiyed	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5943	
<i>Melaleuca thymoides</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5980	
<i>Oleria axillaris</i>	"Little Silver, 'Little Smokie'	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/8127	
<i>Ricinocarpos cyanescens</i>	Coastal Wedding Bush	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/13683	
<i>Westringia spp.</i>	Eg Coastal Rosemary	http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp1/westringia-fruticosa.html	
Shrubs (Small to Medium)			
<i>Anigozanthos humilis</i>	Catspaw	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1409	
<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i>	Kangaroo Paw	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1411	
<i>Anigozanthos spp.</i>	Eg 'Big Red', 'Ruby Gold', <i>A. flavidus</i> hybrids, 'bush gems' etc.		
<i>Astroloma xerophyllum</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/6339	
<i>Calytrix angulate</i>	Yellow Starflower	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5439	
<i>Calytrix flavescens</i>	Summar Starflower	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5458	
<i>Conostephium preissii</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/6349	
<i>Conostylis aculeata</i>	Prickly Conostylis	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1418	
<i>Conostylis candicans</i>	Grey Cottonheads	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1427	
<i>Darwinia pinifolia</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5524	
<i>Daviesia nudiflora</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/3824	

Species	Common Name	Links	Notes
<i>Dianella spp</i>	Eg 'Little Rev', 'Little Jess', "Silver Streak'	http://www.ozbreed.com.au/strappy-leaf-plants/index.html	
<i>Gompholobium confertum</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/10909	
<i>Grevillea crithmifolia</i>	'Green Carpet'	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1982	
<i>Grevillea preissii</i>	Sea Spray	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/8839	
<i>Hibbertia subvaginata</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5173	
<i>Lechenaultia biloba</i>	Blue Lechenaultia	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/7568	
<i>Lechenaultia floribunda</i>	Free Flowering Lechenaultia	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/7574	
<i>Lomandra spp.</i>	Eg 'Tanika"	http://www.ozbreed.com.au/strappy-leaf-plants/index.html	
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1550	
<i>Philotheca spicata</i>	Pepper and Salt	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/18529	
<i>Pimelea imbricata</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5251	
<i>Scaevola spp.</i>			
<i>Verticordia chrysanthella</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/12402	
Sedges, Rushes & Grasses			Sedges and rushes are best confined to uses in low-lying drains and water basins.
<i>Baumea articulata</i>	Jointed Rush	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/741	
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knotted Club Rush	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20216	
<i>Lepidosperma effusum</i>	Spreading Sword Sedge	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/932	
<i>Meeboldina cana</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/17683	
<i>Mesomelaena pseudostygia</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/955	
<i>Mesomelaena tetragona</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/957	
<i>Schoenus curvifolius</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/984	
Groundcover			
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Scarlet Runner	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/4044	
Climbing			
<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	Native Wisteria	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/3961	

See also Appendix 2: Plants for Carnaby's Cockatoos

7.2 Appendix 1. Jandakot Airport Flora Species List

The approved species lists may also be supplemented with species indigenous to the Jandakot Airport area as listed below. Use of these additional species must be approved by JAH during the landscaping approval process.

<i>Acacia applanata</i>			
<i>Acacia huegelii</i>	R		
<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	R		
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	R		
<i>Acacia stenoptera</i>	S		
<i>Acacia willdenowiana</i>			
<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i>	S		
<i>Adenanthos obovatus</i>	S		
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	S		
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	S		
<i>Amphipogon laguroides</i>			
<i>Amphipogon turbinates</i>			
<i>Anigozanthos humilis</i>			
<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i>	R		
<i>Aotus sp. procumbent</i>			
<i>Arnocrinum preissii</i>			
<i>Astartea fascicularis</i>	R		
<i>Astroloma xerophyllum</i>	S		
<i>Austrodanthonia occidentalis</i>			
<i>Austrodanthonia pilosa</i>			
<i>Austrostipa compressa</i>			
<i>Baeckea camphorosmae</i>	R		
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	S		
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	S		
<i>Banksia ilicifolia</i>	S		
<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	S		
<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	S		
<i>Banksia nivea</i>	S		
<i>Baumea articulata</i>			
<i>Beaufortia elegans</i>			
<i>Beaufortia squarrosa</i>			
<i>Boronia busselliana</i>			
<i>Boronia crenulata</i>	R		
<i>Boronia ramosa</i>			
<i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i>	S		
<i>Brachyloma preissii</i>			
<i>Burchardia congesta</i>	R		
<i>Caladenia discoidea</i>			
<i>Caladenia flava</i>			
<i>Caladenia huegelii</i>			
<i>Caladenia longicauda</i>			
<i>Calectasia narragara</i>			
<i>Calytrix angulata</i>			
<i>Calytrix flavescens</i>	R		
<i>Calytrix fraseri</i>			
<i>Calytrix strigosa</i>			
<i>Cassytha flava</i>	R		
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	R		
<i>Cassytha racemosa</i>			
<i>Centrolepis aristata</i>			
<i>Centrolepis drummondiana</i>			
<i>Centrolepis humillima</i>			
<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa var. corymbosa</i>			
<i>Chordifex microcodon</i>			
<i>Comesperma calymega</i>	R		
<i>Conospermum triplinervium</i>	S		
<i>Conostephium minus</i>			
<i>Conostephium pendulum</i>	S		
<i>Conostephium preissii</i>			
<i>Conostylis aculeata</i>	R		
<i>Conostylis aurea</i>			
<i>Conostylis caricina ssp. Caricina</i>			
<i>Conostylis juncea</i>			
<i>Conostylis setigera ssp. Setigera</i>	R		
<i>Crassula colorata</i>			
<i>Croninia kingiana</i>			
<i>Cryptostylis ovata</i>	R		
<i>Cyanicula gemmata</i>			
<i>Cyathochaeta avenacea</i>	R		
<i>Dampiera linearis</i>	R		
<i>Danthonia pilosa</i>			
<i>Dasypogon bromeliifolius</i>	S		
<i>Daviesia gracilis</i>			
<i>Daviesia incrassata</i>	S		
<i>Daviesia juncea</i>			
<i>Daviesia nudiflora</i>			
<i>Daviesia physodes</i>	S		
<i>Daviesia triflora</i>			

<i>Desmocladius fasciculatus</i>	R
<i>Desmocladius flexuosus</i>	R
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	S
<i>Dielsia stenostachya</i>	
<i>Diuris corymbosa</i>	
<i>Diuris emarginata</i>	
<i>Diuris laxiflora</i>	
<i>Drosera erythrorhiza</i>	R
<i>Drosera macrantha</i>	
<i>Drosera menziesii</i> ssp. <i>Penicillaris</i>	
<i>Drosera paleacea</i> ssp. <i>Paleacea</i>	
<i>Drosera pulchella</i>	
<i>Eremaea asterocarpa</i>	
<i>Eremaea pauciflora</i>	
<i>Eriostemon spicatus</i>	R
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	R
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	S
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	R
<i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i>	S
<i>Euchilopsis linearis</i>	
<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	
<i>Eutaxia virgata</i>	
<i>Gastrolobium capitatum</i>	
<i>Gnaphalium sphaericum</i>	
<i>Gompholobium confertum</i>	
<i>Gompholobium scabrum</i>	
<i>Gompholobium tomentosum</i>	R
<i>Gonocarpus pithyoides</i>	
<i>Goodenia pulchella</i>	
<i>Haemodorum paniculatum</i>	R
<i>Haemodorum spicatum</i>	
<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	R
<i>Hemiandra pungens</i>	R
<i>Hensmania turbinata</i>	
<i>Hibbertia aurea</i>	
<i>Hibbertia huegelii</i>	S
<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>	S
<i>Hibbertia pachyrrhiza</i>	
<i>Hibbertia racemosa</i>	R
<i>Hibbertia subvaginata</i>	
<i>Homalosciadium homalcarpum</i>	
<i>Hovea trisperma</i>	R
<i>Hyalosperma cotula</i>	
<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>	R
<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	S

<i>Hypolaena exsulca</i>	
<i>Hypolaena pubescens</i>	
<i>Jacksonia furcellata</i>	S
<i>Jacksonia sternbergiana</i>	S
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	R
<i>Kunzea ericifolia</i>	S
<i>Laxmannia ramosa</i>	
<i>Laxmannia squarrosa</i>	
<i>Lechenaultia biloba</i>	R
<i>Lechenaultia expansa</i>	
<i>Lechenaultia floribunda</i>	
<i>Lepidosperma angustatum</i>	
<i>Lepidosperma effusum</i>	
<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	
<i>Lepidosperma scabrum</i>	R
<i>Lepidosperma squamatum</i>	R
<i>Lepidosperma tenue</i>	R
<i>Leporella fimbriata</i>	R
<i>Leptocarpus canus</i>	
<i>Leptocarpus tenax</i>	
<i>Leptomeria empetriformis</i>	
<i>Leptospermum erubescens</i>	R
<i>Lepyrodia muirii</i>	
<i>Leucopogon australis</i>	S
<i>Leucopogon constephioides</i>	S
<i>Leucopogon insularis</i>	
<i>Leucopogon kingianus</i>	
<i>Leucopogon nutans</i>	S
<i>Leucopogon oxycedrus</i>	S
<i>Leucopogon pendulus</i>	R
<i>Leucopogon polymorphus</i>	S
<i>Leucopogon propinquus</i>	S
<i>Leucopogon pulchellus</i>	S
<i>Leucopogon racemulosus</i>	
<i>Leucopogon strictus</i>	
<i>Levenhookia stipitata</i>	
<i>Lobelia tenuior</i>	
<i>Lomandra caespitosa</i>	
<i>Lomandra endlicheri</i>	
<i>Lomandra hermaphrodita</i>	
<i>Lomandra micrantha</i>	
<i>Lomandra nigricans</i>	R
<i>Lomandra odora</i>	S
<i>Lomandra preissii</i>	R

<i>Lomandra purpurea</i>	
<i>Lomandra suaveolans</i>	
<i>Loxocarya cinerea</i>	S
<i>Loxocarya pubescens</i>	
<i>Loxycarya fasciculata</i>	
<i>Loxycarya flexuosa</i>	
<i>Lyginia barbata</i>	
<i>Lyperanthus nigricans</i>	
<i>Lysinema ciliatum</i>	S
<i>Lysinema elegans</i>	
<i>Macrozamia riedlei</i>	S
<i>Melaleuca incana</i>	
<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	R
<i>Melaleuca scabra</i>	S
<i>Melaleuca seriata</i>	R
<i>Melaleuca systema</i>	
<i>Melaleuca thymoides</i>	S
<i>Mesomelaena pseudostygia</i>	
<i>Mesomelaena stygia</i>	R
<i>Mesomelaena tetragona</i>	R
<i>Microtis media</i>	
<i>Millotia tenuifolia</i>	R
<i>Mitrasacme paradoxa</i>	
<i>Monotaxis grandiflora</i>	
<i>Neurachne ps.</i>	
<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>	R
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	S
<i>Perricalymma ellipticum</i>	S
<i>Persoonia saccata</i>	R
<i>Petrophile linearis</i>	S
<i>Philothea spicata</i>	
<i>Phlebocarya ciliata</i>	R
<i>Phlebocarya filifolia</i>	
<i>Phyllangium paradoxum</i>	
<i>Pimelea angustifolia</i>	
<i>Pimelea imbricata</i>	
<i>Pimelea rosea</i>	
<i>Pimelea sulphurea</i>	
<i>Pithocarpa pulchella</i>	
<i>Platysace compressa</i>	S
<i>Platytheca galioides</i>	
<i>Podotheca angustifolia</i>	
<i>Podotheca chrysantha</i>	
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	
<i>Prasophyllum parvifolium</i>	





<i>Pterostylis pyramidalis</i>	
<i>Pterostylis recurva</i>	
<i>Pterostylis vittata/sanguinea?</i>	
<i>Pultenaea reticulata</i>	
<i>Pyrorchis nigricans</i>	
<i>Quinetia urvillei</i>	
<i>Regelia ciliata</i>	
<i>Regelia inops</i>	
<i>Restio microcodon</i>	
<i>Restio stenostachyus</i>	
<i>Ricinocarpus glaucus</i>	
<i>Scaevola paludosa</i>	
<i>Scaevola repens</i>	
<i>Schoenus brevisetis</i>	
<i>Schoenus curvifolius</i>	R
<i>Schoenus efoliatus</i>	
<i>Schoenus globifex</i>	
<i>Schoenus rodwayanus</i>	
<i>Scholtzia involucreta</i>	S
<i>Senecio lautis ssp. Maritimus</i>	
<i>Siloxerus humifusus</i>	
<i>Sowerbaea laxiflora</i>	
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	
<i>Stirlingia latifolia</i>	S
<i>Stylidium brunonianum</i>	R
<i>Stylidium carnosum</i>	
<i>Stylidium guttatum</i>	
<i>Stylidium junceum</i>	S
<i>Stylidium piliferum</i>	R
<i>Stylidium repens</i>	
<i>Stylidium schoenoides</i>	S
<i>Synaphea spinulosa</i>	
<i>Synaphea sp.</i>	
<i>Tetratheca setigera</i>	S
<i>Thelymitra campanulata</i>	
<i>Thelymitra crinita</i>	
<i>Thelymitra fuscolutea</i>	
<i>Thysanotus arbuscula</i>	
<i>Thysanotus manglesianus</i>	
<i>Thysanotus multiflorus</i>	
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	
<i>Thysanotus sparteus</i>	
<i>Thysanotus thyrsoides</i>	S
<i>Thysanotus triandrus</i>	
<i>Trachymene pilosa</i>	

<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	R
<i>Tricoryne tenella</i>	
<i>Tripterococcus brunonis</i>	
<i>Verticordia drummondii</i>	
<i>Wahlenbergia preissii</i>	
<i>Waitzia suaveolens</i>	
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	S
<i>Xanthosia huegelii</i>	R

S = Dieback Susceptible; R = Dieback Resistant
 Taken from information compiled by E.Groves, G.Hardy and J.McComb, Murdoch University.
 Species list reviewed by Mark Brundrett, 2011.

Appendix 2. Plants for Carnaby's Cockatoos



Choose for Black-Cockatoo Plant Selection	
<p>Slender Banksia (<i>Banksia attenuata</i>)</p> <p>This medium-sized tree produces beautiful nectar-filled yellow flower cones between October and February. Found mainly on the Swan Coastal Plain, the seeds, grubs and nectar from the cones provide food for Carnaby's and other birds.</p> <p>florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1800</p>	
<p>Firewood Banksia (<i>Banksia menziesii</i>)</p> <p>The stunning red, yellow and pink flowers of this medium-sized tree bloom from February to October. Carnaby's and other wildlife love this Swan Coastal Plain tree for its nectar, grubs and seeds. Dwarf varieties work well in smaller gardens.</p> <p>florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1834</p>	
<p>Acorn Banksia (<i>Banksia prionotes</i>)</p> <p>A fantastic medium-sized tree flowering from February to August, the large cream and orange acorn-like flower cones are used by Carnaby's and sother birds and insects. Dwarf varieties are great for small gardens.</p> <p>florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1842</p>	
<p>Parrot Bush (<i>Banksia sessilis</i>)</p> <p>Grown as a hedge or cluster of plants, this large shrub provides food for Carnaby's and is also a great garden screen. The cream and yellow flowers bloom most of the year, from April to November.</p> <p>florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/32076</p>	
<p>Urchin Dryandra (<i>Banksia undata</i>)</p> <p>Native to the Perth Hills, this large shrub displays showy yellow flowers between July and October, and is a wonderful food source for Carnaby's and Baudin's Black-Cockatoos.</p> <p>florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/32053</p>	
<p>Lesser Bottlebrush (<i>Callistemon phoeniceus</i>)</p> <p>The scarlet brushlike flowers of this small tree provide an important nectar source for Carnaby's and many bird species from September to December. Dwarf varieties look great in smaller gardens.</p> <p>florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5395</p>	
<p>Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)</p> <p>This large tree produces masses of stunning white to pink flowers from December to May. The nuts, hollows and sturdy branches of this tree provide food, nesting and roosting habitat for Carnaby's, Baudins and Red-tailed Black-Cockatoos.</p> <p>florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/17104</p>	
<p>Jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>)</p> <p>An excellent large tree, Jarrah attracts all three species of Black-Cockatoos for the food, nesting and roosting opportunities it offers. The beautiful white-cream to pink flowers bloom from June to January.</p> <p>florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5708</p>	

Choose for Black-Cockatoo Plant Selection

Fuchsia Grevillea (*Grevillea bipinnatifida*)

The showy red to orange flowers of this medium-sized striking shrub bloom from June to December. Producing seeds that feed Carnaby's, the beautiful flowers also supply nectar to a variety of wildlife, especially native birds.

florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1964



Honey Bush (*Hakea lissocarpa*)

An attractive shrub with fragrant white/yellow/pink clusters of delicate flowers from May to September. Its seeds supply food for Carnaby's and Baudin's Black-Cockatoos, and its dense foliage offers protection for small birds.

florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/2175



Two-Leaf Hakea (*Hakea trifurcata*)

Great as a screen or windbreak, the distinctive leaves and delicate white to pink flowers (April to October) make this large shrub attractive in any garden. The seeds provide food for both Carnaby's and Baudin's Black-Cockatoos.

florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/2214



Wavy-leafed Hakea (*Hakea undulata*)

Mostly found in the Perth Hills, the delicately-veined green leaves offset the clusters of bright white flowers from July to October on this beautiful garden plant. A medium-sized shrub with dense foliage that provides protection for small birds, its seeds feed both Carnaby's and Baudin's Black-Cockatoos.

florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/2215

