

LOW HEDGES 1-3 METRES

Acacia fimbriata Dwarf
Acmena smithii minor
Acmena smithii Minipilly
Baeckea virgata
Banksia Birdsong
Banksia ericifolia
Banksia ericifolia Dwarf
Banksia marginata Bright
Banksia spinulosa
Callistemon citrinus
Callistemon Captain Cook
Callistemon Clearview White
Callistemon Endeavour
Callistemon subulatus
Casuarina Green Wave
Grevillea Forest Rambler
Grevillea John Evans
Grevillea Lady O
Grevillea rosmarinifolia
Grevillea Scarlet Sprite
Grevillea parvula
Leptospermum Daydream
Leptospermum Cardwell
Leptospermum Copper Glow
Leptospermum juniperinum
Leptospermum Lipstick
Leptospermum obovatum
Leptospermum Pageant
Leptospermum polygalifolium
Leptospermum Rudolph
Melaleuca hypericifolia
Melaleuca Revolution Green
Melaleuca squarrosa
Philotheca myoporoides
Prostanthera ovalifolia

Prostanthera rotundifolia
Telopea spp
Westringia Wynyabbie Gem

SCREENING HEDGES 3-5 METRES

Acacia binervata
Acacia floribunda
Acmena smithii
Banksia Giant Candles
Callistemon Candy Pink
Callistemon Dawson River
Callistemon Mauve Mist
Callistemon Western Glory
Grevillea barklyana
Grevillea Copper Rocket
Grevillea hookeriana
Grevillea Ivanhoe
Leptospermum lanigerum
Leptospermum morrisonii
Leptospermum petersonii

TALL HEDGES 5 METRES +

Acacia fimbriata
Acacia melanoxydon
Acacia pravissima
Allocasuarina littoralis
Banksia marginata
Banksia serrata
Callistemon salignus
Callistemon viminalis
Caasuarina cunninghamiana
Casuarina glauca
Ceratopetalum gummiferum
Elaeocarpus reticulatus
Melaleuca linariifolia
Melaleuca styphelioides



Australian Native Hedges



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As environmental awareness grows in our community, many popular hedging plants are becoming less popular. Many traditional exotic hedging plants are now classified as environmental weeds and their use must be avoided to protect our natural environment.



MORE THAN JUST A HEDGE

At Wariapendi we believe hedging plants should not only be functional, they should also look beautiful, be sustainable, and provide ecological benefits.

Hedging plants are commonly used to provide privacy and to hide unsightly structures and other eyesores. Native plants provide a rich palette for creative designs, incorporating colour and foliage contrast.

Hedges can be formal or informal. Formal hedges require regular pruning to maintain vigor and function. Plants are usually planted close together in single rows. Flowering cycles are generally disrupted by regular pruning, resulting in foliage-only displays. Some native species that do well pruned as formal hedges are Westringias, Kunzea Snowman Acmenas, Callistemon, and Leptospermums. Informal hedges are usually planted with mixed species, have multiple layers and are planted at wider spacing to reduce maintenance. As flowering cycles are not interrupted by regular pruning, an abundance of flowers and birds can also be enjoyed.

To provide optimal privacy, many native plants should be tip pruned as they grow, as this will encourage dense foliage growth. Privacy can also be improved by planting more than one row of plants. A second row, with plants staggered with the first row will make sure any gaps between plants or sparse foliage will be covered.



SMALL HEDGES LESS THAN 1 METRE

- Acacia Honey Bun*
- Acacia Little Nugget*
- Acmena Allyn Magic*
- Austromyrtus dulcis*
- Baeckea virgata Dwarf*
- Bauera rubioides*
- Callistemon Firebrand*
- Callistemon Great Balls of Fire*
- Callistemon White Anzac*
- Callistemon Little John*
- Correa sp*
- Kunzea Snowman*
- Leptospermum obovatum Lemon Bun*
- Melaleuca Snowstorm*
- Melaleuca thymifolia*
- Philotheca Winter Rouge*
- Podocarpus lawrencei*
- Prostanthera scutellarioides*
- Syzygium australe Tiny Trev*
- Thryptomene FC Payne*
- Westringia Aussie Box*
- Westringia Blue Gem*
- Westringia fruticosa*
- Westringia Jervis Gem*