# HUME CITY COUNCIL

# LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES



FOR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPES

September 2005





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## INTRODUCTION

Hume can be a difficult landscape of low rainfall, harsh winds and heavy clay soils. This makes successful landscaping a challenge that requires good design, careful plant selection, the use of the innovative materials and appropriate construction and maintenance techniques.

# WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT?

Hume City Council is committed to green, sustainable landscapes. These guidelines aim to further that commitment by:

- Providing a guide to the landscape planning and documentation process required.
- Listing design, construction and maintenance steps for successful landscapes.
- Identifying a list of trees, shrubs and perennials adapted to the conditions in Hume.

#### WHO ARE THESE GUIDELINES FOR?

These guidelines are aimed at those developing residential, commercial and industrial landscapes within Hume. This includes multi-unit developments and most commercial and industrial developments. This guide can also be used by home landscapers.

#### FURTHER REFERENCES

For large-scale developments that contain streetscape or public open space provisions, please refer to the Hume City Guidelines for the Planning, Design and Construction of Open Space and the Hume City Council Street and Reserve Tree Policy.

#### **GENERAL REFERENCES:**

- Australian Plant Society Maroondah. (2001). *Flora of Melbourne*. Melbourne: Hyland House.
- Burnley College. (2002). The Burnley Plant Directory. (CD-ROM). Richmond: University of Melbourne.
- Elliot, W. R., & Jones, D. L. (1994). Encyclopaedia of Australian plants suitable for cultivation. Melbourne: Lothian.
- Thompson, P. (2002). Australian Planting Design. Melbourne: Lothian Books.



Trees in car park provide shade for customers and visual interest. They are an asset to any business.



A well designed and maintained landscape. The use of low growing plants provides a good visual connection to the street.



A hedge can complement the lines of a building, however it will require a higher level of maintenance than some other landscape treatments



#### SATISFY PLANNING PERMIT CONDITIONS

Always ensure that any relevant planning permit conditions, such as screening undesirable views into the property and protection of existing vegetation, are included in the landscape plan.

# ABIDE BY PLANNING OVERLAY RESTRICTIONS

If your property is included in a planning overlay, there may be restrictions on the landscape treatments that can be used. Overlays that may affect landscaping options include the Heritage, Environmental Significance, Vegetation Protection and Airport Environs overlays. Planning overlays are available online at http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/ planningschemes.

#### **OBTAIN BUILDING PERMITS**

A Building Permit is required for all built structures (such as pavilions, pergolas, retaining/rock/ feature walls, fences, decks, piers, entry signs). It is the developer's responsibility to apply for a building permit where required. Council's City Development, Building and Asset Departments can advise developers if a Building Permit is required.

#### **RETAIN EXISTING VEGETATION**

A permit may be required for the removal of existing vegetation from a development site. Trees should be assessed by a qualified arborist to ascertain suitability for retention or removal.

If there is indigenous vegetation on the site, a flora and fauna survey may be required before the development can be approved. If a permit is granted to remove indigenous vegetation during a development, Council may request supplementary planting of indigenous plants.



A recently planted landscape shows well mulched beds.



#### USE A PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE DESIGNER

It is recommended that a professional landscape designer familiar with Council's landscape approval process be used for all landscape plans. A list of qualified landscape designers can be obtained from:

#### The Australian Institute of Landscape Architects

49 Exhibition Street Melbourne VIC 3000 Phone: (03) 9650 1898

Landscape Industries Association of Victoria PO Box 706 Mt Waverley, VIC 3149 Phone 1300 365 428



Some well maintained unit developments with low planting along access points and using a range of drought tolerant plants.





### DO A SITE ANALYSIS

A site analysis plan should be completed for all developments showing:

- Soil conditions
- Existing slope and drainage
- Site exposure to sun, shade and wind
- Existing vegetation
- Existing hard surfaces, structures and buildings
- Views in and out of the site to be preserved
- Views in and out of the site to be screened
- Fences and boundaries
- Locations of all services
- Maintenance access
   points
- Streets and paths adjacent to the site
- Existing crossovers and street trees
- Surrounding buildings and trees





Landscape designs can include more formal elements near buildings and natural, lower maintenance areas near boundaries.

Screen plantings are often required along the side or rear boundaries of industrial properties



#### DEVELOP THE PLAN

Landscape Plans are detailed plans that graphically depict the design features for the site. They include hard and soft landscaping, existing vegetation, site facilities and services and the design intent. An example Landscape Plan is shown on page 5.

Plant selection is crucial to creating successful landscapes. These guidelines contain lists of plants that have proven successful in Hume and are recommended for planting (see page 16). There are also lists of plants that are not recommended due to their unsuitability to Hume's climate and soils or weed potential (see page 20).

Depending on the nature of the application, further information such as geo-technical reports, flora and fauna surveys, conservation management plans and maintenance schedules maybe required before landscape development plans can be assessed.

#### The landscape plan should show:

- A title block including property address, date, draftsperson, revision, scale and north point
- Existing structures and hard surfaces to be retained
- Proposed structures and hard surfaces
- Construction details of any landscape
   structures and hard surfaces
- Existing vegetation to be retained
- Proposed vegetation (including turf areas)
- A plant schedule listing scientific names, number, planting density, stock size and final size of all proposed plants
- Planting details
- Irrigation details

A carpark planted with trees and shrubs in proportion to the scale of the site provides shade and screening.





#### SUBMIT THE PLAN

Three A1 copies of the plan should be supplied with each application.

#### SAMPLE LANDSCAPE PLAN





#### SAMPLE LANDSCAPE DETAILS PLAN



Detail L01 - Shrub Planting



Detail L02 - Advanced Tree Planting





150mm THICK 25MPa COLOURED CONCRETE F72 REINFORCEMENT WITH 50mm COVER FROM TOP OF CONCRETE. COLOUR AS REQUIRED. BROOM FINISHED.

CONCRETE TO BE CURED FOR AT LEAST SEVENTY-TWO (72) HOURS CONTINUOUSLY, FOLLOWING THE TIME OF PLACEMENT.

JOINT SPACING REQUIREMENTS: CONSTRUCTION JOINTS - AT MAXIMUM 15m SPACING SAWCUT JOINTS - AT MAXIMUM 5m SPACING EXPANSION JOINTS - AT JUNCTIONS TO BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

75mm LAYER CLASS 2 F.C.R. COMPACTED TO 95%MM.D.D.

EXISTING SITE SOIL TRIMMED AND COMPACTED TO 9%MMLDL DICAVATE SOIL/CLAY TO ANY SOFT SPOTS AND REPLACE WITH CLASS 2 F.C.R. AS 150mm COMPACTED LAYERS WITH 3%GEMENT STABLISATION TO EACH LAYER

Detail L03 - Coloured Concrete



Detail L04 - Brick Paving

## LANDSCAPE PLAN CHECKLIST

Titl	e	-
	title	
	address of property	
	date of drawing	and the second second
	scale (1:100 or 1:200)	1 1 1
	north point	And the second second
	leaend	0.0
		and the second second
Co	ntext	
	title boundaries	Carl Carl
	existing fences, buildings and structures	
	existing vegetation (including street trees and large trees in adjoining blocks)	
	location of services	
	adjoining buildings, streets and reserves	
Ца	rd landscaping	Cal Martin
1 Ia	n tanuscaping	SUG IF
<u> </u>	proposed buildings	and the second second
-	proposed structures such as pergolas, rences and seals	
	proposed hard surfaces	
So	ft Landscaping	S. March
	proposed trees, shrubs and perennials	
	turf areas and seed mix	
	mulch areas and type	A. 2. 1.
	irrigation	1317
DL		
Pla	Int Schedule	
	scientific and common names	
	stock size	
	final height and width	
	number to be used	1000
	planting density	A REAL PROPERTY.
De	tails	
	planting details	and the set
	landscape structure details	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
	paving details	
	garden bed edge details	
	Long The second second second second	Provide State

HUME CITY COUNCIL LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

## DESIGN AND CONSTRUCT WITH MAINTENANCE IN MIND

The complexity of a landscape is limited by the maintenance that can be provided. There is no such thing as a "no maintenance" landscape, although decisions taken during the design and construction phase of a project can have a significant impact on its maintenance requirements.

Many landscapes fail due to lack of maintenance. Maintenance during the first 12 months is critical. At a minimum all landscapes need to be regularly weeded and pruned, have dead/missing plants replaced and litter collected.

There are several steps that can be taken to reduce ongoing maintenance requirements at the design and construction stages:

Step	Bad example	Good example
Select drought tolerant species to increase the chances of the plants surviving	Silver Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> ) trees are beautiful but not adapted to the dry climates found in Hume	Many natives of South Eastern Australia (including many indigenous plants) are very drought tolerant.
Select species that tolerate heavy clay soils	Many Western Australian natives require sandy, well drained soils – use with care.	Callistemons often come from swampy areas and tolerate heavy clay soils.
Choose long lived species to reduce replacement costs. Choose compact, slow growing forms to reduce pruning costs.	Seaside Daisy ( <i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i> ) and Golden Diosma ( <i>Coleonema pulchellum</i> 'Aurea') are short- lived and will need to be replaced regularly. Fast growing species also tend to be short lived. Golden Wattle ( <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> ) is a beautiful small tree and Australia's floral emblem. However it is very fast growing, requires regular pruning to maintain density and is short lived.	There are many dwarf selections of trees such as the Lilly-pilly (Acmena smithii) available in a range of sizes that are long-lived and stay dense with only occasional pruning.
Avoid plants with special maintenance requirements	Perennials often require cutting back in winter or regular division to stay healthy and long-lived.	Use small, flowering shrubs such as Correa pulchella instead of annuals and perennials.
Choose plants to match the available space	Pencil Pines ( <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> ) are often planted as a screening plant along fences and buildings. However it is a large tree often reaching 15m in height. Expensive tree removal and damage to structures can result from planting in inappropriate locations.	Juniperus 'Skyrocket' has a similar appearance to the Pencil Pine but typically only grows to about 5m.
Plant at densities that ensure good canopy closure	Lonely shrubs and grasses in a sea of mulch and weeds are a common site.	Strappy plants, groundcovers and small shrubs should be planted at 2-4 per m <sup>2</sup> and larger shrubs at 1 plant per 1-2m <sup>2</sup> .



### DESIGN AND CONSTRUCT WITH MAINTENANCE IN MIND

Step	Bad example	Good example
Use good quality planting stock	A common reason for plants failing to establish is the use of pot-bound planting material.	Inspect the root system by removing the pot and reject batches that are of poor quality or pot-bound.
Ensure adequate site preparation	Planting into builder's rubble or heavily compacted soils will rarely succeed.	Stockpile site topsoil during works. Rip compacted subsoil before spreading the stockpiled topsoil.
Use the correct planting technique	Plants have failed due to not being removed from pots before planting, holes being dug with glazed sides preventing roots from penetrating the topsoil and planting holes being dug too deep or too shallow.	Soak plants before planting into a hole 2-3 times the width of the pot. The top of the rootball should be level with the surrounding topsoil.
Mulch well	Too little mulch allows weed competition and soils to dry out, and too much mulch can prevent water from reaching the soil. Mulch touching the stem can cause the bark collar to rot.	Mulch after watering using weed-seed free material to a depth of 75-100mm kept well away from the trunk or stem of the plant.
Provide appropriate establishment maintenance	Plants that are not irrigated during the first few months following irrigation often die, even when planting is done in winter. Conversely, plants can drown if over-watered on poorly drained sites.	Irrigate twice a week for the first few months after planting (ensure that the rootball is well watered, not just the surrounding soil), top up mulch as required and control weeds.
Remove stakes, ties and tree guards	Trunks of trees with embedded stakes; plants ringbarked by ties not removed.	Stake, tie and tree guard removal should be part of a regular maintenance program.
Irrigation systems require maintenance too	Leaking irrigation systems, sprinkler heads broken, missing, or not directed correctly.	A regular inspection program should be in place to identify broken heads and leaks.

## LANDSCAPING PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS

#### **GENERAL DESIGN NOTES**

- Integrate the landscaping with the surrounding streetscapes – use low and/or transparent fencing to allow views of the architecture and surveillance of the street.
- Minimise the area of hard surfaces that drain into the stormwater system.
- Use blocks of single species for effect.
- Group plants with similar water needs, and irrigate accordingly.
- Remnant trees must be retained and included in the landscape design. Note that some species such as Redgums are prone to dropping limbs - seating and paths should not be placed under these trees.
- Plant at appropriate densities: small strappy plants, shrubs and groundcovers at 2-4 per m<sup>2</sup> and larger shrubs at 1 plant per 1-2m<sup>2</sup>
- Car parks should have at least one shade tree per 10 parking spaces.

## PLANT SELECTION

- Use long-lived species that are drought tolerant and suited to the heavy clay soils found in Hume.
- Use large trees wherever there is sufficient room for canopy and root growth.
- Use a two-layer planting of trees and lowgrowing shrubs (less than 900mm high) in areas that require good visibility and surveillance, such as around entrances and along paths and roads.



High planting densities ensure good canopy closure.

- Consider using some indigenous plants

   they are generally adapted to local soils
   and climates, and provide food and habitat
   for local birds, animals and insects.
- Shade trees that have a rounded or spreading canopy should be used in preference to trees with narrow (fastigiate or columnar) canopies.
- Avoid using plants that are known environmental weeds (see list on page 20).

#### LANDSCAPING PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS

#### CONSTRUCTION

- Existing trees should be protected during construction using solid fencing at the canopy line (or for narrow trees, at a distance of half the tree height). Vehicle parking and material stockpiling are not permitted within the fenced area.
- All garden beds should be mulched to prevent weed invasions and retain moisture during dry weather. Organic materials should be well composted before use. The mulch should be at least 75mm deep to be effective.
- The planting hole should be the same depth and at least twice the width of the pot.
- Pots should be soaked before planting and well watered after planting.
- Weeds should be controlled before, during and after construction.
- Soil erosion and sedimentation should be minimised to protect the quality of water in natural waterways. Sediment should be kept on the development site by using sediment fences, temporary sediment ponds, cut-off drains, and staked hay bales.

#### MAINTENANCE

- Establishment maintenance is critical to the success of any landscape. Provide supplementary watering, weed control and plant replacement during the first few months following construction.
- A maintenance program is required for all landscapes including regular.
- Weed control
- Replacing dead and missing plants
- Topping up mulch that has settled, decomposed or washed away
- Collecting litter
- Irrigation system checks
- Removing/replacing stakes, ties and guards



A garden bed massplanted with grasses, shrubs and perennials provides a simple but effective landscape.

The following species have been proven to do well in Hume. However, please note that successful plantings are the result of many factors that include species selection, stock quality, site preparation, planting technique and establishment maintenance.

#### SUCCULENTS, PERENNIALS AND GRASSES

Scientific name	Common name	Height (m)	Width (m)
INDIGENOUS			
Austrostipa elegantissima	Feather spear grass	1.2	1
Carpobrotus rossii	Coastal Pigface	0.2	1
Carpobrotus modestus	Inland Pigface	0.2	1
Chrysocephalum semipapposum	Clustered everlasting	0.5	1
Dianella longifolia	Smooth Flax Lily	0.5	0.5
Dianella revoluta	Pale-anther Flax Lily	0.5	0.5
Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	0.5	0.75
Poa labillardierei	Tussock grass	1	0.8
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	0.5	0.5
AUSTRALIAN NATIVES			
Dianella caerulea	Paroo Lily	0.75	1
Dianella tasmanica	Tasman Flax-lily	0.75	1
Doryanthes palmeri	Spear Lily	2	2
Gahnia sieberiana	Red-fruit saw sedge	2	2
Orthrosanthus multiflorus	Morning flag	0.75	0.6
Patersonia occidentalis	Purple Flag	0.5	0.5
GENERAL			
Acanthus mollis	Oyster plant	0.75	1.5
Agapanthus (dwarf or sterile cultivars only)	Agapanthus	0.5	0.75
Agave attenuata	Swan neck Agave	1	1
Agave filifera	Thread leaf Agave	0.5	0.5
Agave parviflora	Small flowered Agave	0.15	0.2
Aloe arborescens	Octopus plant	3	3
Aloe plicatilis	Fan Aloe	3	2.5
Anthemis 'Mrs EC Buxton'	Chamomile	0.5	0.5
Arctotis cvs.	African daisy	0.3	0.75



Scientific name	Common name	Height (m)	Width (m)
GENERAL			
Calamagrostis acutiflora 'Karl Foerster'	Feather reed grass	1.2	0.6
Canna cvs.	Canna Lily	1.5	1
Carex testacea	Orange sedge	0.5	0.5
Cheiranthus 'Winter Cheer'	Wallflower	0.5	0.5
Cyperus papyrus	Papyrus	4	2
Dietes bicolor	Yellow Wild Iris	1	0.6
Dietes grandiflora	Wild Iris	0.75	1
Dorotheanthus bellidiformis	Livingstone Daisy	0.15	0.2
Gaura lindheimeri	Butterfly bush	0.9	0.9
Geum 'Tangerine'	Geum	0.3	0.6
Heliotropium spp.	Heliotrope	0.5	1
Helleborus argutifolius	Corsican hellebore	0.5	0.6
Helleborus foetidus	Stinking hellebore	0.6	0.6
Hemerocallis cvs.	Day Lily	0.6	0.9
lris germanica cvs.	Beard Iris	0.6	0.3
Kniphofia cvs.	Red hot poker	0.6	2
Leonotus leonurus	Lion's ear	2.5	2
Limonium perezii	Sea Lavender	0.6	0.75
Miscanthus sinensis cvs.	Zebra grass	2	2
Nepeta cvs.	Catmint	0.3	0.6
Osteospermum cvs.	South African Daisy	0.5	1.5
Pelargonium peltatum	Ivy Geranium	0.5	0.75
Penstemon cvs.	Penstemon	0.5	0.3
Phlomis fruticosa	Jerusalem Sage	1	2
Phormium cvs.	Flax	1	0.75
Phormium tenax	NZ Flax	2	1.5
Romneya coulteri	Californian Tree Poppy	1.5	2
Rudbeckia cvs.	Black-eyed Susan	1	0.75
Salvia leucantha	Mexican Bush Sage	1.5	1.5
Salvia mexicana	Mexican Sage	0.75	0.5
Stachys byzantina	Lamb Ears	0.2	1
Stipa gigantea	Giant Oat Grass	2	1.5
Yucca filamentosa	Adam's needle	1.2	1
Yucca flaccida	Weakleaf Yucca	0.75	0.75
Yucca glauca	Soapweed	1	1
Yucca aloriosa	Spanish Dagger	2	1



#### SHRUBS

Scientific name	Common name	Height (m)	Width (m)
INDIGENOUS			
Acacia acinacea	Gold Dust Wattle	2	3
Atriplex semibaccata	Australian Saltbush	0.25	2
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia	5	4
Bursaria spinosa	Sweet Bursaria	5	3
Callistemon sieberi	River Bottlebrush	4	2
Correa glabra	Rock Correa	2	3
Dodonea viscosa subsp. spatulata	Wedge-leaf Hop Bush	2.5	2.5
Grevillea rosmarinifolia	Rosemary Grevillea	2	2.5
Hymenanthera dentata	Tree Violet	2	3
Kunzea ericoides	Burgan	3	3
Leptospermum lanigerum	Woolly Tea-tree	3	3
Myoporum insulare	Boobialla	4	3
Rhagodia parabolica	Fragrant Saltbush	1.5	2.5
Senna artemisioides	Silver Cassia	1.5	2
AUSTRALIAN NATIVES			
Acmena smithii 'Hedgemaster'	Lilly-Pilly	0.6	0.6
Acmena smithii 'Hot Flush'	Lilly-Pilly	4	3
Acmena smithii 'Minipilly'	Lilly-Pilly	2	2
Acmena smithii var. minor	Lilly-Pilly	5	3
Agonis flexuosa 'Nana'	Willow Myrtle	2	3
Agonis flexuosa 'Variegata'	Willow Myrtle	3	2
Backhousia citriodora	Lemon-scented Myrtle	5	5
Brachysema celsianum	Swan River Pea	1.5	2.5
Callistemon 'Anzac'	Bottlebrush	1	2.5
Callistemon 'Captain Cook'	Bottlebrush	2	2
Callistemon 'Harknenss'	Bottlebrush	5	3
Callistemon 'Kings Park Special'	Bottlebrush	4	3
Callistemon pallidus	Lemon Bottlebrush	3	3
Calothamnus quadrifidus	Net Bush	3	3
Casuarina nana	Casuarina	1.5	2
Chorizema cordatum	Flame Pea	0.75	0.75
Correa alba	White Correa	2	2
Correa 'Dusky Bells'	Correa	0.45	2
Correa pulchella	Salmon Correa	0.6	1
Darwinia citriodora	Lemon-scented Darwinia	1	1.5

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Scientific name	Common name	Height (m)	Width (m)
Eremophila gibbifolia	Coccid Emu-bush	1	1
Eremophila maculata	Spotted Emu-bush	2	2.5
Grevillea curviloba	Curved-leaf Grevillea	1	4
Grevillea 'Ivanhoe'	Grevillea	3	4
Grevillea rosmarinifolia 'Lara Dwarf'	Rosemary Grevillea	0.6	1
Hibbertia scandens	Snake Vine	climber	
Kennedia nigricans	Black Kennedia	climber	
Kennedia procurrens	Purple Running Pea	climber	
Kennedia rubicunda	Dusky Coral Pea	climber	
Leptospermum 'Horizontalis'	Tea-tree	1	2
Myoporum parvifolium	Creeping boobialla	0.5	2
Philotheca myoporoides	Wax-flower	2.5	2.5
Thryptomene saxicola	Rock Thryptomene	1	1.5
Westringia fruticosa	Coast Rosemary	2	4
Westringia 'Wynyabbie Gem'	Native Rosemary	1.5	2
GENERAL			
Abelia grandiflora	Glossy Abelia	2	2.5
Abutilon cvs.	Chinese Lantern	2.5	2.5
Artemisia cvs.	Wormwood	1	2
Ceanothus 'Blue Pacific'	Californian lilac	2	2
Ceanothus dentatus	Californian lilac	1.2	1.2
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus	Californian lilac	2	1
Ceanothus edwardsii	Californian lilac	0.5	2
Ceanothus 'Yankee Point'	Californian lilac	1	3
Choisya ternata	Mexican Orange Blossom	2	3
Cistus cvs.	Rock Rose	1.25	2
Coprosma kirkii	Coprosma	0.5	1.5
Cordyline petiolaris	Palm Lily	2	0.5
Cordyline stricta	Slender Palm Lily	2	1
Cotoneaster dammeri	Cotoneaster	0.3	2
Dodonea viscosa 'Purpurea'	Hop Bush	3	3
Echium candicans	Pride of Madeira	1	2
Euonymus japonica	Japanese Spindle Tree	3	2
Hebe 'Blue Gem'	Hebe	1	1
Hebe diosmifolia	Dwarf Hebe	0.75	1
Hebe 'Inspiration'	Hebe	0.75	0.75
Hebe andersonii	Hebe	1	1.5
Hibiscus syriacus	Hibiscus	2.5	2

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Scientific name	Common name	Height (m)	Width (m)
Jasminum mesnyii	Primrose Jasmine	3	3
Juniperus conferta	Shore Juniper	0.3	2
Juniperus horizontalis	Creeping Juniper	0.1	3
Lagerstroemia 'Yuma'	Crepe Myrtle	4	3
Laurus nobilis	Bay Tree	10	6
Lavandula angustifolia	English Lavender	0.45	0.75
Lavandula dentata	French Lavender	0.75	0.6
Metrosideros cvs. (dwarf)	Pohutukawa	4	4
Myrtus communis	Myrtle	5	5
Photinia glabra	Red-leaf Photinia	3	2
Plumbago auriculata	Plumbago	1.5	3
Raphiolepis indica	Indian Hawthorn	1.5	2
Raphiolepis delacourii	Indian Hawthorn	1.5	2
Rhagodia spinescens	Hedge Saltbush	0.6	1.5
Rosa rugosa 'Scabrosa'	Rugosa Rose	1.5	1
Rosa spp. (Carpet Rose cvs.)	Carpet Rose	0.3	1
Rosmarinus officianalis	Rosemary	0.75	1
Santolina chamaecyparissus	Lavender Cotton	0.5	1
Teucrium fruticans	Tree Germander	1	2.5
Tibouchina urvilleana 'Edwardsii'	Lasiandra	4	4
Viburnum tinus	Laurustinus	3	2

### TREES

Scientific name	Common name	Height (m)	Width (m)	Deciduous
INDIGENOUS				
Acacia implexa	Lightwood	8	5	
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	12	8	
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black Sheoak	6	4	
Allocasuarina luehmannii	Buloke	10	8	
Allocasuarina verticillata	Drooping Sheoak	8	5	
Callitris glaucophylla	White Cypress Pine	15	10	
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	15	20	
Eucalyptus goniocalyx	Long-leaved Box	15	10	
Eucalyptus leucoxylon subsp. connata	Yellow Gum	12	10	
Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box	20	12	
Eucalyptus microcarpa	Grey Box	25	15	
Eucalyptus polyanthemos subsp. vestita	Red Box	15	10	



Scientific name	Common name	Height (m)	Width (m)	Deciduous
AUSTRALIAN NATIVES				
Acmena smithii	Lilly-Pilly	12	8	
Agonis flexuosa	Willow Myrtle	9	8	
Allocasuarina cunninghamii	River Sheoak	15	8	
Allocasuarinea torulosa	Forest Oak	10	6	
Angophora costata	Smooth-barked Apple Myrtle	20	12	
Banksia integrifolia	Coast Banksia	15	8	
Callistemon salignus	Willow-leaf Bottlebrush	7	5	
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	8	5	
Callitris columellaris	Bribie Island Pine	10	2	
Corymbia citriodora	Lemon-scented Gum	20	8	
Corymbia maculata	Spotted Gum	20	8	
Eucalyptus leucoxylon 'Rosea'	Yellow Gum	7	5	
Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. mannifera	Brittle Gum	10	5	
Eucalyptus pauciflora	Snow Gum	12	8	
Eucalyptus pulchella	White Peppermint	15	10	
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	Salmon Gum	30	10	
Eucalyptus scoparia	Wallangarra White Gum	12	8	
Ficus microcarpa var. hilli	Hill's Weeping Fig	10	10	
Ficus rubiginosa	Port Jackson Fig	12	12	
Lophostemon confertus	Queensland Brush Box	15	10	
Melia azedarach	White Cedar	9	5	1
Pittosporum angustifolium	Weeping Pittosporum	8	5	

GENERAL				
Arbutus unedo	Irish Strawberry Tree	4	5	
Catalpa bignonioides	Indian Bean Tree	12	12	1
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob	10	10	1
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Laurel	12	14	1
Cordyline australis	Cabbage Tree	8	3	
Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterrey Cypress	20	15	



Scientific name	Common name	Height (m)	Width (m)	Deciduous
Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress	15	3	
Cupressus torulosa	Himalayan Cypress	30	8	
Gleditsia triacanthos 'Limegold'	Honey Locust	10	6	$\checkmark$
Gleditsia triacanthos 'Shademaster'	Honey Locust	15	10	$\checkmark$
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	8	12	✓
Koelreuteria paniculata	Golden Rain Tree	10	10	1
Lagerstroemia 'Natchez'	Crepe Myrtle	8	5	1
Lagerstroemia 'Tuscarora'	Crepe Myrtle	6	5	1
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Gum	18	11	1
Metrosidersos excelsa	Pohutukawa	8	8	
Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine	25	12	
Pinus pinaster	Maritime Pine	15	6	
Pinus pinea	Stone Pine	11	11	
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine	12	9	
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistacio	8	7	1
Populus simonii	Simon Poplar	12	4	1
Populus yunnanensis	Yunnan poplar	15	10	1
Prunus Iusitanica	Prunus Iusitanica	6	5	1
Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'	Callery Pear	12	8	1
Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Callery Pear	11	4	1
Pyrus calleryana 'Red Spire'	Callery Pear	12	8	1
Pyrus salicifolia	Silver Pear	6	4	1
Quercus canariensis	Algerian Oak	25	20	1
Quercus cerris	Turkey Oak	9	9	1
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak	18	14	1
Quercus ilex	Holly Oak	20	15	1
Quercus macrocarpa	Burr Oak	20	20	1
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	15	10	1
Quercus robur	English Oak	15	15	1
Quercus robur 'Fastigata'	English Oak	15	5	1
Quercus suber	Cork Oak	10	10	1
Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm	14	12	1
Ulmus procera	English Elm	14	11	1
<i>Ulmus pumila japonica</i> 'Sapporo Autumn Gold'	Elm	15	10	1

## SPECIES NOT RECOMMENDED

The following species are not recommended to be planted in the City of Hume. Landscape development plans which include any of the species listed will not be endorsed until suitable replacement species are substituted, and plans are resubmitted. Please note that the landscape plans for development within the Melbourne Airport Planning Overlay will be referred to the Melbourne Airport Planning Department for approval.

Species	Common name	Replace with	Reason for exclusion
Acacia baileyana	Cootamundra Wattle	A. dealbata	Environmental weed
Acacia decurrens	Early Black Wattle	A. mearnsii	Environmental weed
Acacia elata	Cedar Wattle	A. melanoxylon	Environmental weed
Acacia longifolia	Sallow Wattle	A. pycnantha	Environmental weed
Acacia saligna	Golden Wreath Wattle	A. implexa	Environmental weed
Acacia sophorae	Coast Wattle	A. pycnantha	Environmental weed
Acer davidii	Snake Bark Maple	Pyrus spp.	Not drought tolerant
Acer griseum	Paperbark Maple	Pyrus spp.	Not drought tolerant
Acer japonicum	Fullmoon Maple	Pyrus spp.	Not drought tolerant
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple	Pyrus spp.	Not drought tolerant
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	Liquidambar spp.	Scorches in summer
Acer psuedoplatanus	Sycamore Maple	Platanus spp.	Environmental weed
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	Platanus spp.	Scorches in summer
Acer saccharinum	Sugar Maple	Liquidambar spp.	Not drought tolerant
Agapanthus spp.	Lily of the Nile	Dietes spp.	Environmental weed
Alnus acuminatus	Mexican Alder	Eucalyptus leucoxylon	Problematic root system
Alstroemeria aurea	Alstroemeria	Chrysocephalum semipapposum	Environmental weed
Betula spp.	Birch	Pyrus calleryana cvs.	Not drought tolerant
Brachyscome multifida	Cut-leaf Daisy	B. balsatica	Short lived and prone to weed invasion
Coleonema cvs.	Diosma	Grevillea rosmarinifolia	Short lived, not drought tolerant
Convolvulus cneorum	Bush Morning Glory	Correa alba var. pannosa	Prone to sudden death
Coprosma repens	Mirror Plant	Myoporum insulare	Environmental weed
Cortaderia spp.	Pampas Grass	Ghania spp.	Environmental weed
Cotoneaster divaricate	Cotoneaster	Spiraea cantoniensis	Environmental weed
Cotoneaster glaucophyllus	Cotoneaster	Dodonea viscosa	Environmental weed
Cotoneaster pannosus	Cotoneaster	Dodonea viscosa	Environmental weed
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	Melia azedarach	Environmental weed
Crocosmia spp.	Montbretia	Nerine spp.	Environmental weed
Cytisus spp,	Broom	Viminaria juncea	Environmental weed
Erica arborea	Tree Heath	Melaleuca lanceolata	Environmental weed

#### HUME CITY COUNCIL LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES



## SPECIES NOT RECOMMENDED

Species	Common name	Replace with	Reason for exclusion
Erica baccans	Berry-flower Heath	Epacris impressa	Environmental weed
Erica lusitanica	Spanish Heath	Epacris impressa	Environmental weed
Erigeron karvinskianus	Sea-side Daisy	Brachyscome balsatica	Not drought tolerant and prone to weed invasion
Eucalyptus botryoides	Southern Mahogany	E. melliodora	Prone to pest damage
Eucalyptus conferruminata	Bald Island Marlock	E. pauciflora	Short lived
Eucalyptus nicholii	Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint	E. melliodora	Prone to borer attack
Eucalyptus spathulata	Swamp Mallet	E. leucoxylon (dwarf forms)	Short lived
Fraxinus angustifolia	Desert Ash	Gleditsia cvs.	Problematic root system & environmental weed
Fraxinus 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	Gleditsia cvs.	Suffers from Claret Ash dieback
Freesia spp.	Freesia	Narcissus spp.	Environmental weed
Gazania rigens	Gazania	Xerochrysum bracteatum	Environmental weed
Genista spp.	Broom	Viminaria juncea	Environmental weed
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia	Correa glabra	Short lived
Hakea salicifolia	Willow-leaf Hakea	Acacia implexa	Environmental weed
Hakea drupacea (H. suaveolens)	Sweet Hakea	Hakea sericea	Environmental weed
Hakea francisiana	Narukalja	Banksia marginata	Short lived (grafted on H. salicifolia ok)
Hakea bucculenta	Red pokers	Banksia marginata	Short lived (grafted on H. salicifolia ok)
Hedera helix	English Ivy	Ficus pumila	Environmental weed
llex aquifolium	Holly	llex cornuta	Environmental weed
lpomoea spp.	Morning Glory	Convolvulus sabatius	Environmental weed
Lavandula stoechas	Topped Lavender	Lavandula dentata	Environmental weed
Leptospermum laevigatum	Coast Tea-tree	Leptospermum continentale	Environmental weed
Leycesteria formosa	Himalayan Honeysuckle	Vitex agnus-castus	Environmental weed
Ligustrum vulgare	European privet	Photinia glabra	Environmental weed
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	Liquidambar styraciflua	Not drought tolerant
Malus spp.	Crab Apple	Pyrus calleryana cvs.	Short lived
Melaleuca armillaris	Giant Honey-myrtle	Melaleuca lanceolata	Environmental weed
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum	Ice Plant	Carpobrotus modestus	Environmental weed
Myriophyllum aquaticum	Parrot's Feather	Myriophyllum papillosum	Environmental weed
Paraserianthes lophantha	Cape Wattle	Acacia iteaphylla	Environmental weed



Species	Common name	Replace with	Reason for exclusion
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Swamp Foxtail-grass	Pennisetum setaceum	Environmental weed
Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	Callitris glaucophylla	Environmental weed
Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet Pittosporum	Lophostemon confertus	Environmental weed
Polygala myrtifolia	Myrtle-leaf Milkwort	Indigofera australis	Environmental weed
Populus alba	White Poplar	Quercus spp.	Environmental weed
Prunus cerasifera	Cherry Plum	Pyrus calleryana cvs.	Environmental weed
Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Photinia fraserii	Environmental weed
Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford'	Callery Pear	Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'	Develops poor form, prone to break apart
Rhododendron spp.	Rhododendron, Azalea	Cistus spp.	Not drought tolerant
Salix spp.	Willows	Quercus spp.	Environmental weed
Sollya heterophylla	Blue-bell Creeper	Pandorea pandorana	Environmental weed
Tamarix aphylla	Athel Pine	Allocasuarina spp.	Environmental weed
Tristaniopsis laurina	Water Gum	Lophostemon confertus	Not drought tolerant
Vinca major	Blue Periwinkle	Viola hederaceae	Environmental weed
Zantedeschia aethiopica	Arum Lily	lris japonica	Environmental weed
Zelkova serrata	Japanese Zelkova	Ulmus parvifolia	Not drought tolerant, susceptible to elm leaf beetle



Vegetation form can complement the architecture of a building



