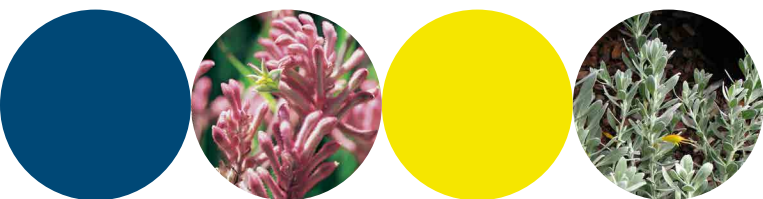


# Popular garden designs for the Mid West



As our state experiences the effects of climate change, more Western Australians are embracing fresh water thinking and switching to waterwise plants and gardening practices.

If you live in the area below Exmouth, Lancelin as the southern most town and Norseman as the eastern border, then this guide is for you. It will help you to take a fresh look at your garden to make it more waterwise and lower maintenance, while making it more beautiful. There are some key areas you can focus on to give your garden a good head start.



## Improving your soil

The first and most important step to achieving a waterwise garden is to create healthy soil by adding compost, soil improver and soil wetting agents as you plant and maintain your garden.

## Hydrozoning

Hydrozoning is grouping plants with similar watering needs. It's a good way to save water in the garden, and should be considered when adding new plants.

## Irrigation

Irrigation is a key consideration because on average the garden uses more than 40 per cent of all water used by households. Waterwise gardeners reduce watering times in spring and autumn (and switch irrigation systems off in winter/wet season) and select sprinklers and drippers that deliver water to the plant roots and not across paths.

## Mulching

Applying chunky coarse mulch to your garden can greatly reduce evaporation loss, improve the soil, reduce plant stress and weed growth, as well as improve the appearance of your garden.

## Look for the Waterwise symbol

When creating your new garden look for the Waterwise symbol when choosing gardening products such as mulch, plants, greywater systems and sprinklers. For professional help with saving water in and around your home and garden, contact a Waterwise Garden Centre, Garden Designer, Garden Irrigator, Irrigation Design Shop, Landscaper, Plumber or Water Auditor.



**Combine these principles with our waterwise designs and plants and you will be on your way to creating a functional, attractive garden that will thrive in our climatic conditions.**

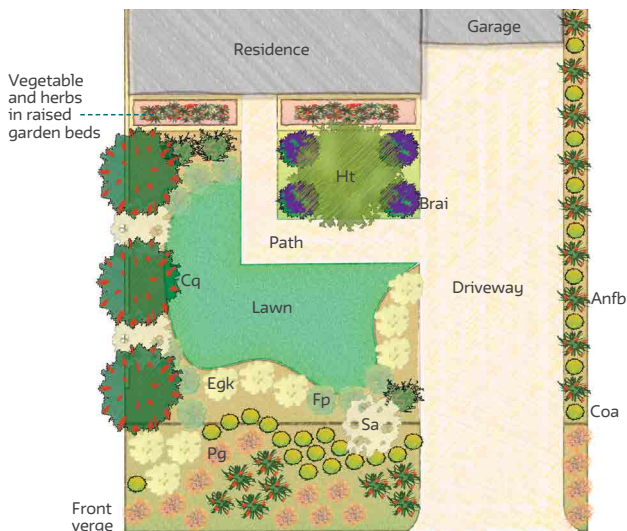
Please refer to [Your guide to a waterwise garden brochure](#) for more detail.

# Coastal garden

Often rugged and relaxed, a coastal garden is full of hardy plants that can withstand strong winds.

## Legend

- Hydrozone 1
- Hydrozone 3 (including vegetables, herbs & fruit trees)
- Hydrozone 2
- Lawn



## Plant types

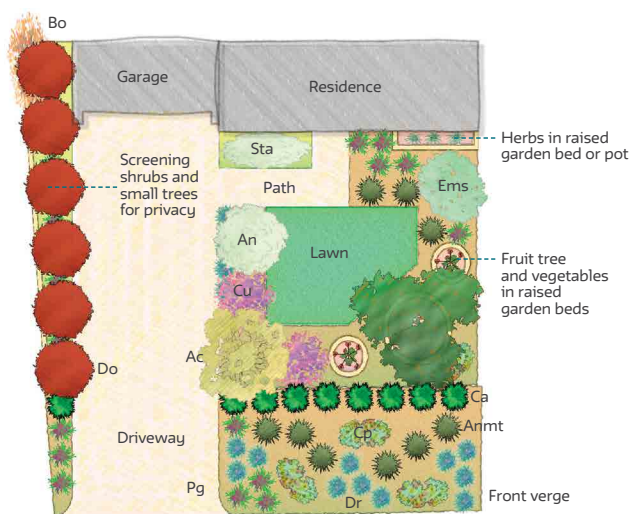
Abrv	Common name	Botanical name
<b>Groundcovers</b>		
Egk	Eremophila 'Kalbarri Carpet'	<i>Eremophila glabra</i> *
Pg	Portulaca	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> *
Et	Barrier Saltbush	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> * Δ
<b>Shrubs</b>		
Brai	Swan River Daisy	<i>Brachyscome iberidifolia</i> *
Cq	Kwondjard or One Sided Bottlebrush	<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i> *
C	Summer Starflower	<i>Calytrix</i> *
Eo	Weeooka or Twinleaf Emu Bush	<i>Eremophila oppositifolia</i> *
Sa	Silver Cassia	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> *
Fp	Sea Heath	<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i> *
<b>Grasses/strappy leaf plants</b>		
Anfb	Kangaroo Paw (Dwarf) Bush Gem Series	<i>Anigozanthos flavidus</i> *
Coa	Golden Conostylis	<i>Conostylis aurea</i> *
<b>Trees</b>		
Co	Swamp Sheoak	<i>Casuarina obesa</i> * Δ
Ht	Cottonwood	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> *

# Cottage garden

Informal in layout, a cottage garden usually contains a combination of annuals, perennials, brightly flowering shrubs and herbaceous plants. English in origin (yet waterwise through modern plant choices) cottage gardens burst with colour and fragrance.

## Legend

- Hydrozone 1
- Hydrozone 3 (including vegetables, herbs & fruit trees)
- Hydrozone 2
- Lawn



## Plant types

Abrv	Common name	Botanical name
<b>Groundcovers</b>		
Cp	Parakeelya	<i>Calandrinia balonensis</i> *
Ca	Paper Daisy Fringed Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> *
Pg	Portulaca 'Hot Spots'	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Sta	Lambs Ear	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>
<b>Shrubs</b>		
An	Old Man Saltbush	<i>Atriplex nummularia</i> *
Bo	Bougainvillea 'Temple Fire'	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>
Cu	Geraldton Wax	<i>Chamaelium uncatum</i> *
Do	Bead Hopbush	<i>Dodonaea lobulata</i> *
Ems	Spotted Emu Bush	<i>Eremophila maculata</i> *
<b>Grasses/strappy leaf plants</b>		
Anmt	Kangaroo Paw 'Tequila Sunrise'	<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i> *
Dr	Dianella 'Little Rev'	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> *
<b>Trees</b>		
Ac	Wandang or Wirewood	<i>Acacia coriacea</i> *
Bp	Red Orchid Tree	<i>Bauhinia galpinii</i> Δ

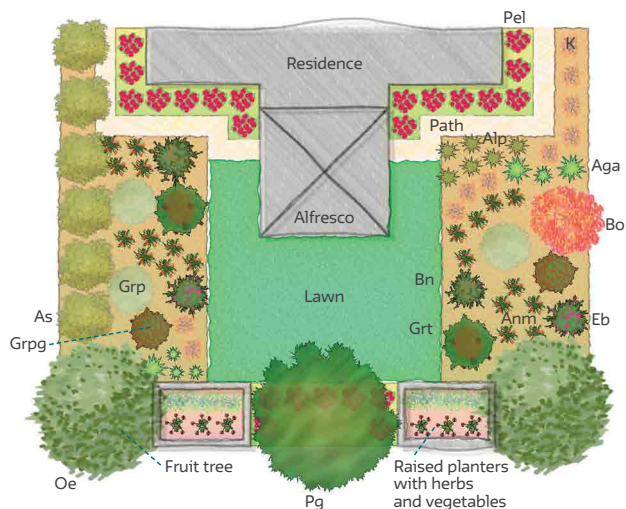
\* These species are endemic to WA    ΔOptional species (not included in illustration)

# Mediterranean garden

Creating pleasures for all the senses, a Mediterranean garden has a combination of colours, flowering plants, interesting foliage and plants that produce fruit, vegetables and herbs. Complete this look by including design elements such as paths and rustic benches.

## Legend

- Hydrozone 1
- Hydrozone 2
- Hydrozone 3 (including vegetables, herbs & fruit trees)
- Lawn



## Plant types

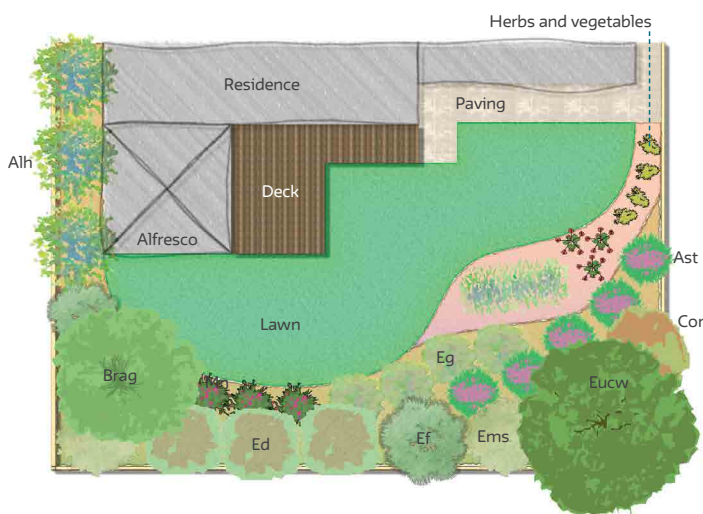
Abrv	Common name	Botanical name
<b>Groundcovers</b>		
Alp	Aloe	<i>Aloe polyphylla</i>
Bn	Honeypot Dryandra	<i>Banksia nivea</i> *
Eb	Eremophila biserrata	<i>Eremophila biserrata</i>
Grpg	Grevillea 'Gilt Dragon'	<i>Grevillea preissii</i> *
Grt	Grevillea tenuiloba	<i>Grevillea tenuiloba</i> *
<b>Shrubs</b>		
As	Lilly Pilly	<i>Acmena smithii</i>
Bo	Bougainvillea 'Temple Fire'	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>
Grp	Grevillea pinaster (Prostrate form)	<i>Grevillea pinaster</i> *
K	Kalanchoe	<i>Kalanchoe</i>
Pel	Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i>
<b>Grasses/strappy leaf plants</b>		
Aga	Agave	<i>Agave attenuata</i>
Anm	Kangaroo Paw	<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i> *
<b>Trees</b>		
Oe	Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Pg	Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>

# Native garden

The ideal garden for our Western Australian climate, a native garden will look attractive, provide year round flowering and attract birds and wildlife.

## Legend

- Hydrozone 1
- Hydrozone 2
- Hydrozone 3 (including vegetables, herbs & fruit trees)
- Lawn



## Plant types

Abrv	Common name	Botanical name
<b>Groundcovers</b>		
Eg	Emu Bush	<i>Eremophila glabra</i> *
<b>Shrubs</b>		
Ems	Spotted Emu Bush	<i>Eremophila maculata</i> *
Ef	Burra	<i>Eremophila fraseri</i> *
Alh	Native Hibiscus 'Elle Marie'	<i>Alyogyne hakeifolia</i> *
Ast	Pink Astartea 'Winter Pink'	<i>Astartea</i> *
Cor	Correa Native Fuschia	<i>Correa</i> *
Ed	Slender Fuchsia	<i>Eremophila decipiens</i> *
Mn	Little Nessy	<i>Melaleuca nesophila</i> *
<b>Trees</b>		
Brag	Desert Kurrajong	<i>Brachychiton gregorii</i> *
Eucw	Webster's Mallee	<i>Eucalyptus websteriana</i> *

\* These species are endemic to WA    ^Optional species (not included in illustration)

# Verge garden

By transforming your verge into a waterwise garden you will create an attractive hassle-free area that requires less maintenance.

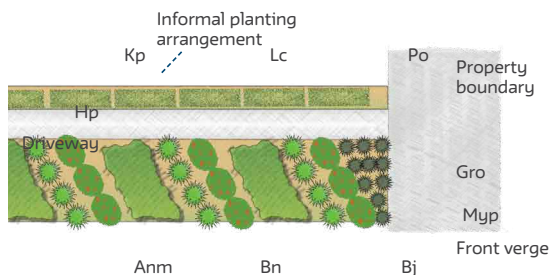
Before planning your verge, check with your local council for any guidelines or restrictions in place.

To transform your lawned verge, first apply a herbicide with glyphosate as the active ingredient. After a few months, the lawn will breakdown and act as a source of nutrients for new plants.

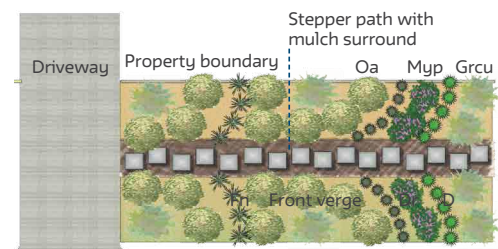
You don't need to remove the lawn, just plot out the design and dig holes for the new plants and watch your new waterwise verge come to life.

For more details on verge gardens, please refer to the [How to create a waterwise verge](#) brochure.

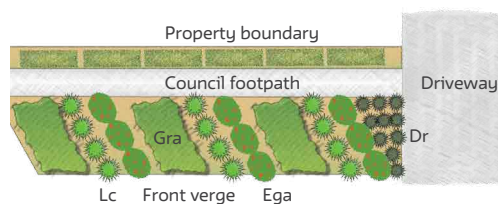
## Informal



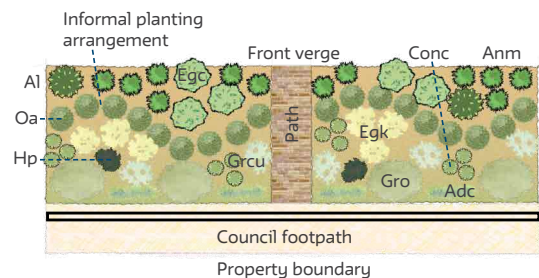
## Contemporary-modern



## Formal



## Coastal



## Plant types for your verge garden

Abrv	Common name	Botanical name
<b>Low shrubs</b>		
Bn	Honeypot Dryandra	<i>Banksia nivea</i>
Al	Acacia lasiocarpa	<i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i>
Oa	Olearia 'Little Smokie'	<i>Olearia axillaris</i>
Wd	Westringia 'Jervis Gem'	<i>Westringia dampieri</i>
<b>Groundcovers</b>		
Hp	Snake Bush	<i>Hemiandra pungens</i>
Gro	Grevillea 'Gin Gin Gem'	<i>Grevillea obtusifolia</i>
Grcu	Grevillea 'Flat Jack'	<i>Grevillea curviloba</i>
Adc	Adenanthos 'Coral Carpet'	<i>Adenanthos cuneatus</i>
Egc	Eremophila 'Compactum'	<i>Eremphila glabra</i>
Kp	Running Postman	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>
Myp	Creeping Boobialla	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
Ega	Eremophila 'Amber Carpet'	<i>Eremophila glabra</i>
<b>Grasses/strappy leaf plants</b>		
Conc	Grey Cottonheads	<i>Conostylis candicans</i>
Myp	Creeping Boobialla	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
Anm	Kangaroo Paw	<i>Angiozanthus manglesii</i>
Po	Native Iris or Purple Flag	<i>Pattersonia occidentalis</i>
D	Dianella 'Silver Streak'	<i>Dianella</i>
Dr	Dianella 'Little Rev'	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>
Fn	Knotted Club Rush	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>
Lc	Little Con	<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i>
Bj	Bare Twig-rush	<i>Baumea juncea</i>



## Vegetable garden

Having your own vegetable garden is a great way to enjoy fresh and healthy produce. It is possible regardless of how small or big your garden is, and you can use waterwise gardening techniques to minimise water use.

### Location

The location of your vegetable garden is important. Vegetables need a good source of sunlight - somewhere not too sunny in summer and with enough sunlight in winter is ideal. A spot protected from wind by a building or hedge will keep your vegetables happy.

### Space

When choosing where to start your garden and if space is limited, a raised container is ideal as it keeps the garden contained and can be moved to suit the weather conditions. If you have plenty of space a garden bed can be established in the ground, as it involves less set up but can't be moved.

### What to plant

When deciding what to grow, think about planting seasonal vegetables to get the best results and minimise water use. By planting from seeds you can stagger when the vegetables are ready, while planting from seedlings will see them mature at once. Whichever you choose, make sure you plant vegetables that will be eaten and put to good use.

### Watering

Hand watering twice a week or installing sub-irrigation or drippers will help deliver the best results in your garden.

For more details on waterwise gardening techniques for your vegetable garden please refer to the **Your guide to a waterwise garden** brochure.

## Watering your garden

A typical suburban block, with the waterwise designs in this leaflet, will thrive on irrigation on two watering days per week in summer (half that in spring and autumn).

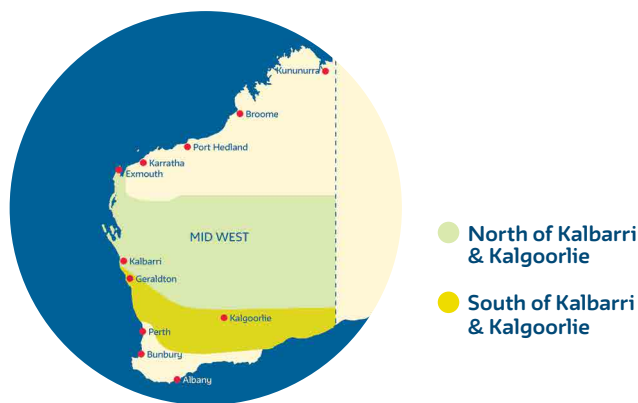
If planting a new garden, you can ensure it gets the best start by applying for a watering exemption. Visit [watercorporation.com.au/exemption](http://watercorporation.com.au/exemption) or contact the Waterwise Helpline on 13 10 39 to apply.

Once your garden is established you will need to abide by the state-wide watering rosters and daytime sprinkler ban between 9am and 6pm.

- Scheme water users in Perth, Mandurah and towns south of (and including) Kalbarri and Kalgoorlie can use sprinklers two days a week based on their street number or lot number.
- Towns north of (and excluding) Kalbarri and Kalgoorlie can use sprinklers on alternate days.

A winter sprinkler ban also applies to scheme and bore water users in Perth, Mandurah and some parts of the South West and Great Southern between 1 June and 31 August each year.

You can find your watering days on our website at [watercorporation.com.au/wateringdays](http://watercorporation.com.au/wateringdays)



For more information on creating a waterwise garden visit [watercorporation.com.au/gardendesign](http://watercorporation.com.au/gardendesign)

13 13 85 Account Enquiries (8am - 5pm weekdays)  
13 36 77 National Relay Service

This information is available in alternative formats on request.  
[watercorporation.com.au/contact](http://watercorporation.com.au/contact)

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