

GENUS: BREYNIA

Common Name: Snow bush

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Appearance: semi-weeping bushy medium shrub with coloured foliage.

Flowers: small insignificant flowers.

Features: highly decorative plant in landscapes, berries attract birds.

Requirements: well drained moist soils required. Mostly tropical and subtropical plants adaptable to various sites except strong sea breezes.

Culture: dappled sun or part shade, responds to mulch providing moist cool soil, can be transplanted. Pruning used to control plant height. Propagate by seed or stem and root cuttings.

Pest and Disease: beetles, grasshoppers, caterpillars - use Carbaryl. Scale - use Malathion or white oil.

Species and Varieties:

B. cernua – Up to 4m tall, bluish green weeping foliage, tiny green or yellow flowers and red berries.

B. disticha (syn. *B. nivosa*, *Phyllanthus nivosus*) – Graceful arching plant to 4m.

B. disticha 'Atropurpurea' – Leaves are dark purple.

B. disticha 'Roseo-picta' – To 1.8m with mottled leaves pink and red.

B. oblonga – To 4m tall, tiny green flowers, orange or red berries.



Callitris oblonga



Breyinia disticha



Callitris oblonga

B. stipulata – To 5m tall, green flowers, red berries, slightly harder than some others in temperate climates.

Note: Breyinia and Phyllanthus are often confused. Breyinia differs from Phyllanthus in that it lacks a disc around the base of the pistil and stamen.

GENUS: BRUGMANSIA

Common Name: Angels Trumpet

Family: Solanaceae

Appearance: shrubs or small trees with large green leaves usually of umbrella shape.

Flowers: drooping trumpet (cone) shaped large flowers, between 15 and 50 cm long. Variable in colour and form.

Features: most species scented at night, some varieties have narcotic properties (and can be poisonous). Visually attractive when grown as an untrimmed hedge.

Requirements: requires well drained fertile soils. Branches are brittle and break in the wind. Mostly tropical and subtropical plants sensitive to frost.

Culture: propagate by seed or cuttings, can be transplanted. Pruning used to control plant height. Apply a general fertiliser every 4 months.

Pest and Disease: Chinese rose beetles, grasshoppers - use Carbaryl; spider mites - use wettable sulphur or miticide.

Species and Varieties:

(Sometimes confused with Datura. Brugmansia fruit is a berry, Datura fruit is a capsule) Approximately 10 species recorded (but the figure may be disputed amongst authorities), including:

- B. arborea** – White flowers, ranges in height from 2-5m.
- B. sanguinea** – Deep pink forms, also available in yellow, orange and yellow-green.
- B. suaveolens** – To 7m, 30cm long leaves, white flowers through spring and summer.
- B. versicolor** (syn. D. mollis) – To 4m, pale pink flowers.
- B. x candida** (syn. B. knightii, Datura x candida) – To 6m with cream to white flowers and downy leaves.



Brugmansia X candida 'Blush Pink'

GENUS: BRUNFELSIA

Common Name: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow

Family: Solanaceae

Appearance: bushy shrubs or small trees with light to deep green leaves.

Flowers: tubular scented flowers mostly in spring.

Features: ornamental hedging plants with colourful scented flowers. Good specimen plants.

Requirements: well drained, fertile soil preferred. Neutral to slightly acidic soil. Likes soil to be kept slightly cool, so mulching is important. Not tolerant of sea breezes. Frosts tolerated by some species.

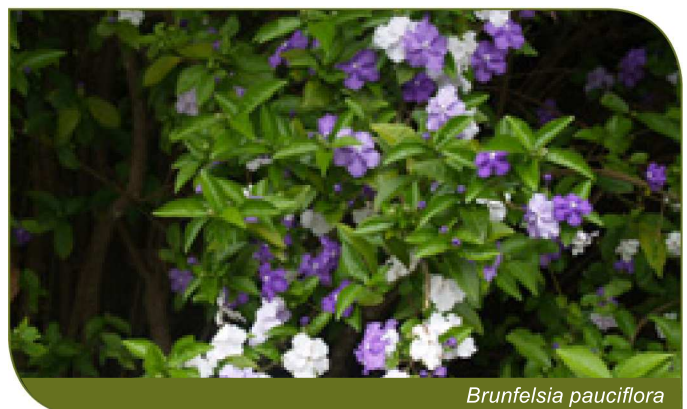
Culture: sunny or shaded, warm districts preferred. Prune to keep plant thick and hedge-like, and encourages new healthy growth and good flowering next season. Regular general fertiliser with trace elements will prevent leaf discolouration. Propagated by seeds and cuttings. Purpling of foliage is caused by cold temperatures; additions of potassium tends to reduce colouration.

Pest and Disease: grasshoppers - use Carbaryl or Diazinon.

Species and Varieties:

About 40 species, including:

- B. americana** – To 2.5m, glossy yellow-green leaves with yellow flowers highly fragrant at night. Likes full sun.
- B. densiflora** – To 2m, with glossy foliage, tubular flowers cream yellow to orange colour, fragrant at night.
- B. latifolia** (syn. B. franciscana) – To 2m, prefers filtered sunlight sites, fragrant violet flower from winter to summer which fade to white.
- B. nitida** – To 1.8m with fragrant white and yellow-orange flowers.
- B. pauciflora** (syn. B. calycina) – Popular species with several named cultivars, commonly to 2m, flowers can be multi coloured starting deep purple and fading to white as they age, flowers are fragrant.



Brunfelsia pauciflora

- B. australis** (Syn. B. paraguayensis) – Smaller leaf specimen with purple flowers which fade to white.

GENUS: BUDDLEIA

Common Name: Butterfly Bush

Family: Loganiaceae

Appearance: mainly shrubs, some trees; some deciduous, some evergreen.

Flowers: in heads, panicles or spikes (some very attractive). Mostly occurring in spring or summer.

Features: some species have been used for fish poisons, some for medicines, some are very good bee attractors; some flowers are scented. Most have silvery white undersides to foliage.

Requirements: most prefer a rich, well-drained soil. Prefer a sunny position.

Culture: responds well to feeding and watering during active growth phases.

Pest and Disease: some subject to leaf hopper, aphid or other insects. Spot spray when problems occur.

Species and Varieties:

Approximately 100 species, including:

- B. alternifolia** – To 4m, fragrant lavender flowers, weeping foliage.
- B. colvillei** – To 7m tall, long clusters of rose flowers with white centre.
- B. crispa** – To 3m tall, long purple flower clusters.
- B. davidii** (Syn. *B. variabilis*) – A woody open shrub with attractive sprays of butterfly attracting flowers. Flower colour can be white, cream, mauve, purple. Fragrant.



Buddleja davidii cv. Black Knight

B. fallowiana – Grows 1m tall, blue grey foliage, white to lavender flowers.

B. globosa – To 4m tall, ball shaped flowers, different flower colours available.

B. madagascariensis – A tall weeping open shrub to 4m high, burnt yellow flowers with unpleasant scent.



Buddleja asiatica



Buddleja-davidii - Harlequin

GENUS: CAESALPINIA

Common Name: Dwarf Poinciana

Family: **Caesalpinaceae**

Appearance: small to large lanky shrubs partially deciduous plants. Foliage is pinnate.

Flowers: highly attractive, orange or yellow tones borne in clusters over long periods, which are followed by brown or black pods.

Features: grown as a specimen plant or informal hedge.

Requirements: adapted to most well drained soil types. Tropical to warm temperate is tolerated by most species. Not for sea coast planting.

Culture: full sun to semi-shade, pruning essential to keep well foliated. Plants may defoliate in dry conditions. Keep watered and fertilised to improve foliage and flowers.

Pest and Disease: prone to a few grubs and beetles - use Carbaryl or Malathion.

Species and Varieties:

About 70 or more species, including:

C. pulcherrima (Dwarf Poinciana/Pride of Barbados/Peacock Flower) – To 3.5m, fern like (pinnate) foliage, branches can contain prickles, best in full sun, drought and salt tolerant, different cultivars may have red, orange or yellow flowers. Pure yellow variety is available.



Caesalpinia pulcherrima

C. gilliesii (Bird of Paradise) – To 2m with soft fern like leaves at the tips of upright canes, and terminal spikes of red and yellow flowers. Difficult to transplant, and may be short-lived.

C. japonica – Red and yellow flowers.

C. conzattii – A small tree with red flowers marked with yellow.



Caesalpinia ferrea

GENUS: CALLIANDRA

Common Name: Powder Puff

Family: Mimosaceae

Appearance: woody ground covers, shrubs and trees usually slow in growth. Pinnate deep green leaves and showy puffy flowers borne at the ends of branches.

Flowers: bright red or white pom-pom like flowers throughout the year.

Features: attracts some species of birds. Attractive informal hedging plant.

Requirements: very adaptable to dry and moist soils. Well watered, well drained and well fertilised soils preferred. Not tolerant of sea breezes. Full sun or partial shade.

Culture: tolerates full sun and part shade. Regular fertilisers beneficial. Pruning will control shape of plant. Propagate by seed and cuttings. Hard to transplant.

Pest and Disease: relatively pest free.

Species and Varieties:

Approximately 150 species, including:

C. emarginata – To 2m with attractive trunk and horizontal branches. Deep red flower clusters.

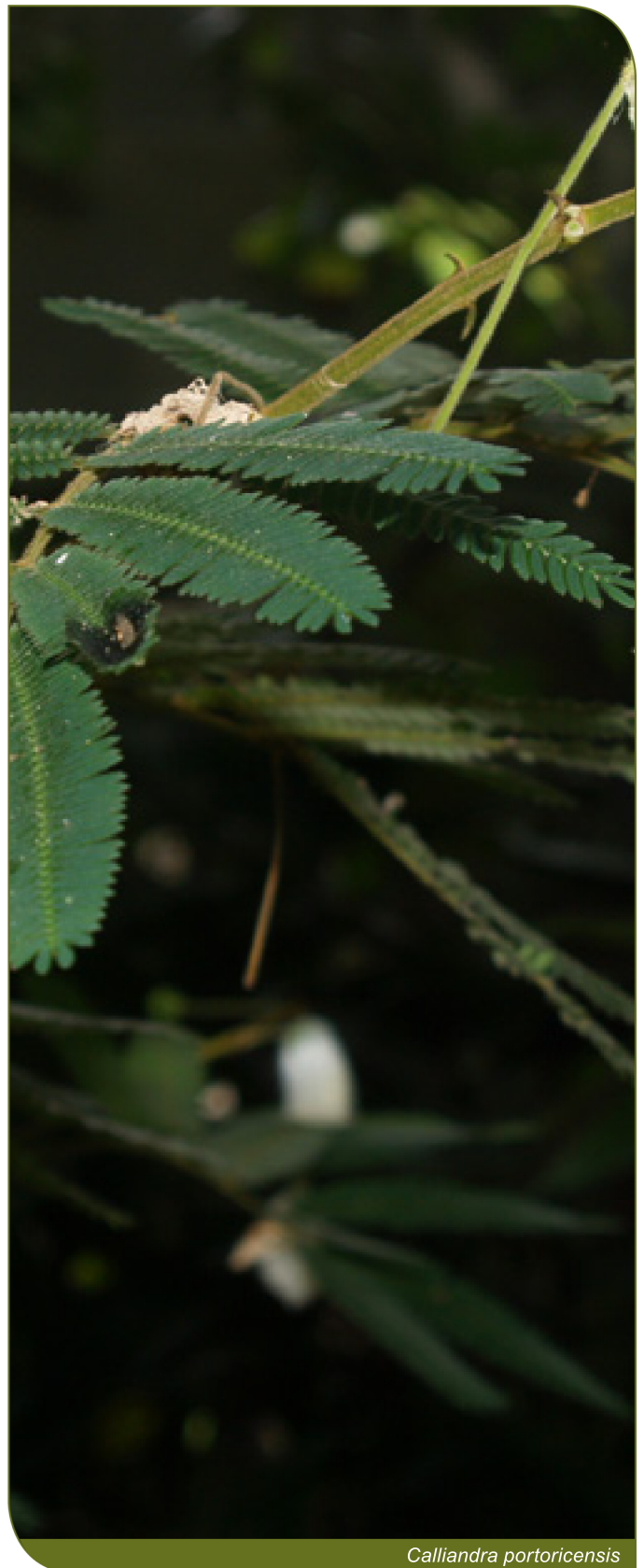
C. haematocephala (Syn. *C. inaequilatera*) – Spreading shrub to 5m with red flowers for many weeks that are very attractive to nectar eating birds. Can be cut back after flowering to keep it compact.



Calliandra haematocephala

C. tweedii – Spreading 2m tall shrub with red flowers. Ground cover form available.

C. portoricensis – Tall shrub with white flowers perfumed as they open.



Calliandra portoricensis

C. surinamensis – Spreading shrub with white and pink flowers.

GENUS: CALLICARPA

Common Name: Beauty Berry

Family: **Verbenaceae**

Appearance: spreading arching shrub with attractive berries usually borne over winter, some can become sparse and straggly without pruning.

Flowers: insignificant flower clusters precede attractive pink, lavender or white berries.

Features: graceful looking plant with colourful berries. Used in floristry.

Requirements: requires rich, well drained moist soils. Good ventilation, full or filtered sun, for most avoid shade. Not for hot dry locations. Tolerates wind very well.

Culture: full sun to part shade, prune to induce foliage and flowers, fertilise with a high phosphorus and potassium content fertiliser. Water regularly. Propagate by seed and cuttings.

Pest and Disease: beetles - use Carbaryl.

Species and Varieties:

Approximately 135 species, including:

- C. americana** (Beauty Bush/French Mulberry) – To 3m high and wide with large leaves which are woolly beneath. Dramatic clusters of lavender to violet berries during winter months.
- C. americana** var. *lactea* – A white berry variety.
- C. bodinieri** (Syn. *C. giraldiana*) – Shrub to 3m, with 12-15cm long elliptic or oblong toothed leaves, lilac flowers in spring followed by violet coloured fruits in summer.
- C. cana** – Grows 1 to 2m tall, small green flowers, attractive white berries.
- C. candicans** – Tall shrub with arching frame, blue-mauve flowers and purple berries.
- C. longifolia** – To 3m tall, attractive bright green foliage, white flowers and clusters of white berries, will grow in full shade.
- C. pedunculata** – To 2.5m tall, attractive foliage, pink to purple flowers and purple berries.



Callicarpa rubella

GENUS: CALLISTEMON

Common Name: Bottlebrush

Family: **Myrtaceae**

Appearance: shrubs to tall trees usually open with highly attractive flowers. Small deep green leaves either held upright or pendulous.

Flowers: bottlebrush shaped flowers usually red. Excellent bird attractive plant.

Features: bird attracting, many flower for extended periods.

Requirements: moist soil preferred. Adaptable to a range of soil types. Do not over fertilise. Will tolerate occasional flooding. Tolerant of wind and dry and wet conditions. Prefers full sun. Species may have particular requirements.

Culture: pruning will improve shape and flowering. Fertilise sparsely - use of mulch is preferred. A deep soaking is recommended once a week. Propagates from seed, cultivars best propagated from cuttings.

Pest and Disease: borers, grubs, beetles - use Carbaryl or Malathion.

Species and Varieties:

Approximately 20 species, including:

- C. brachyandrus** – Tolerates heat and dry, best in full sun, more commonly grown in temperate climates but reported successful in sub tropics, to 4m tall, 4m spread, red flowers with yellow anthers to 6 cm long.
- C. citrinus** – Variable growth from 2m shrub to a taller small tree; red flowers, lemon scented foliage, very hardy, tolerates dry, wet, full sun produces best flowering.



Callistemon citrinus "White Anzac"

- C. citrinus 'Eureka'** – Upright shrub to 4m tall, pink growth tips and purplish flowers.
- C. citrinus 'Harkness'** – Rounded shrub to 3.5m tall, red flowers.
- C. citrinus 'Little John'** – Dwarf shrub to 0.7m tall, red flowers against a blue green foliage.
- C. pauciflorus** – From central Australia, cultivated in Alice Springs, to 3m tall, flowers normally pinkish but sometimes yellow.
- C. pollandii** – Shrub to 3m tall, scarlet red brushes tipped with gold.
- C. recurvus** – Forms varying from 1-7m tall, red flowers, from tropical Qld, hardy in cooler climates, tolerates wet or dry.
- C. salignus** – Large shrub to small tree to 5-10m, with cream or pink flowers.
- C. viminalis** – Tree to 7m or more, adapts to most climates except severe frost, flowers scarlet-red, various named varieties available varying in height and flower colour.



Callistemon viminalis

- C. viminalis 'Captain Cook'** – Shrub 1.5-2m tall, red flowers.
- C. viminalis 'Hannah Ray'** – Shrub to 5m tall, pink growth tips, grey foliage, crimson flowers.

Calodenrum - see Clerodendron

GENUS: CAMELLIA

Family: Theaceae

Appearance: dense bushes or small trees.

Flowers: varied, colourful and showy.

Features: most are grown for lush green foliage and attractive flowers.

Requirements: though best suited to temperate climates, many camellias will grow successfully in sub-tropical climates such as Brisbane. Grows well in cooler inland areas of Hawaii. Roots must remain cool and moist; but avoid waterlogging. Organic acid soil. Protect from wind. Filtered

sun or mild shade.

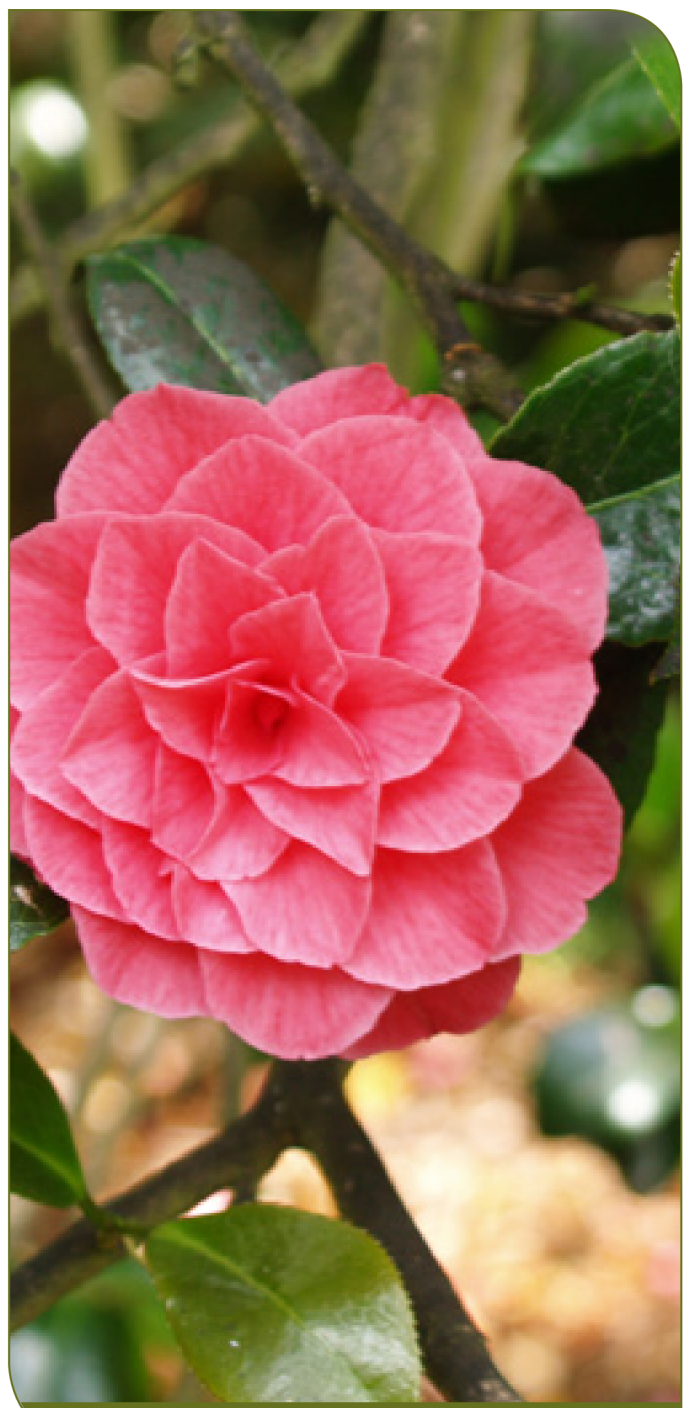
Culture: respond to feeding, mulching and during dry periods, watering. Propagate by semi hardwood cuttings or layering. Can also be grafted.

Pest and Disease: relatively few major problems, occasional aphids, scale, nematodes, and some leaf eating insects. Scale and thrips tend to be major problems in Hawaii.

Species and Varieties:

There are four main species grown, and many cultivars within these species.

- C. japonica** – The most popular group, with thousands of named cultivars, some being suited to warm climates, and others not.



Camellia japonica exemia

C. reticulata – Taller plants with larger flowers - less suited to hot places than other species.

C. sasanqua – Smaller leaves, earlier flowering than other species, less cold tolerant than reticulatas, better in full sun than japonicas. Well adapted to subtropics.

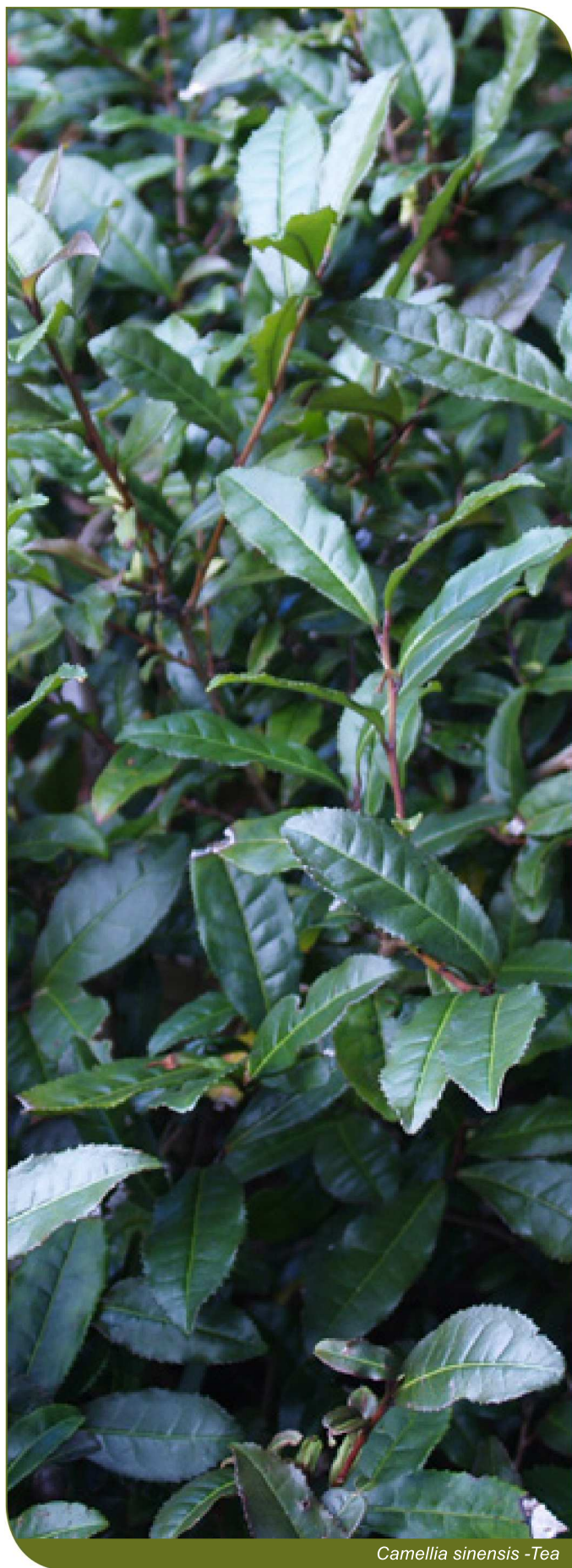


Camellia sasanqua (Shi-Shi-G)



Camellia sasanqua Paradise Belinda

C. sinensis (Syn. *Thea sinensis*) – A native to Assam, this is the commercial “tea” plant, grown as a commercial crop in many humid tropical areas.



Camellia sinensis -Tea

GENUS: CAPPARIS

Common Name: Caper Bush

Family: **Capparaceae**

Appearance: trees, shrubs and climbers. Often an untidy plant.

Flowers: large white or yellow flowers, either solitary or in heads. Fruit like a berry or pod.

Requirements: good drainage is essential, responds well in high organic soil. Sunny position grows well between 18 and 24oC.

Culture: propagate from fresh seed.

Pest and Disease: caterpillars can strip foliage occasionally on some species.

Species and Varieties: Approximately 300 sp., including:

- C. arborea** – To 5m tall, straggly habit, fragrant yellow-cream flowers, 3cm diameter yellow fruit.
- C. cynophallophora** – To 2.5m tall, fragrant white flowers.
- C. spinosa** – To 1m tall, white flowers, grown commercially to produce the condiment 'capers'.



Capparis spinosa (Capers)

GENUS: CARISSA

Common Name: Natal Plum

Family: **Apocynaceae**

Appearance: evergreen shrubs or small trees with glossy foliage with milky sap which is considered poisonous. Colourful berries. Savage thorns.

Flowers: pink or white star-like flowers.

Features: scented flowers, often prickly foliage. Good security hedging plant.

Requirements: Very adapted plant to a range of soil types. Well adapted to sea coast planting. Prefers tropical but does very well in the subtropics. Can handle light frost. Very wind tolerant. Full sun to light shade.

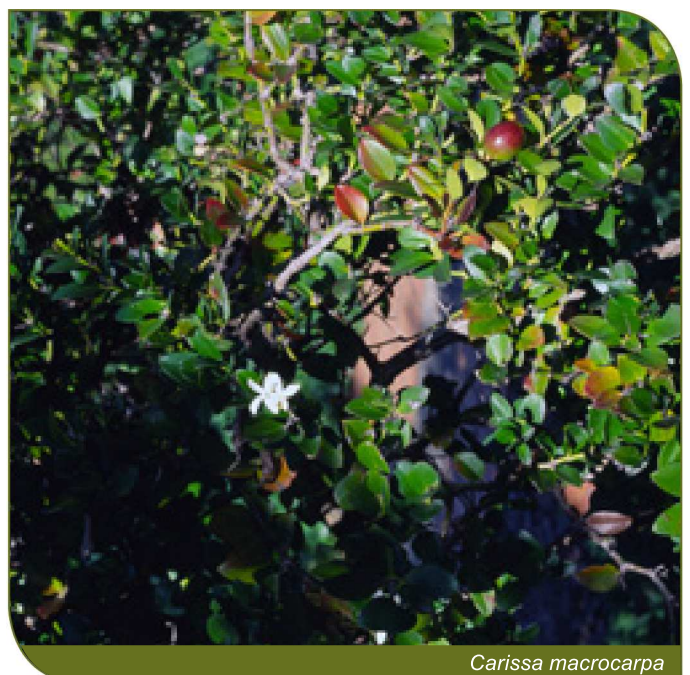
Culture: general garden complete fertilisers should be applied twice or three times a year. Requires regular pruning to control shape. Thorns tend to be troublesome when pruning the plant. Regular watering and mulching will encourage good growth.

Pest and Disease: scale - use white oil; Thrips - use Diazanone or Malathion.

Species and Varieties:

Approximately 35 species, including:

- C. grandiflora** (Natal Plum) – White night scented flowers followed by red berries. Edible when ripe. Vicious thorns. Several cultivars are available, including: 'Horizontalis' a compact, prostrate form; 'Minima' with dwarf leaves and smaller flowers; 'Nana' a compact form; 'Prostrata' a low growing form; 'Tuttlei' a compact, spreading form.
- C. carandas** – Grows 2m tall spiny plant with white flowers and edible fruit.
- C. edulis** – To 3m straggly plant with white flowers. Native to Africa and Iraq.



Carissa macrocarpa

GENUS: CARPHALEA

Common Name: Flaming Beauty

Family: Rubiaceae

Appearance: spindly shrubs with glossy green foliage generally upright but tends to be somewhat weeping due to weight of flowers.

Flowers: small white flowers held in very large clusters of long red lasting calyxes over summer and into autumn.

Features: attractive flower colours, can be used as an informal hedge.

Requirements: fertile moist soil preferred. Good drainage important. Tolerant to light frosts where it will tend to go deciduous. Tolerates full sun and part sun. Can withstand short periods of dry.

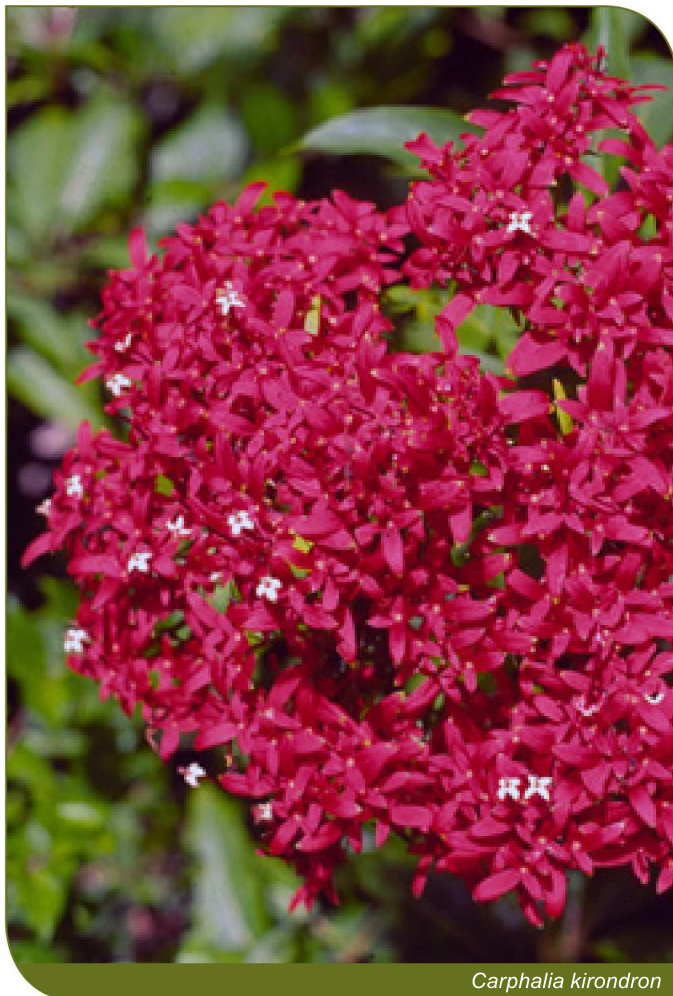
Culture: water and fertilise when in flower over the growing period. Pruning will encourage a more attractive tight growing bushy plant.

Pest and Disease: generally pest free.

Species and Varieties:

One species commonly grown:

C. kirondron – To 2m tall, glossy green leaves with red to cream mid rib, prominent velvety red calyx flower heads with small white flowers.



Carphalea kirondron

GENUS: CASSIA

Family: Caesalpinaceae

Appearance: mainly shrubs to small trees, pinnate foliage with brittle branches.

Flowers: yellow terminal clusters, often during warmer months.

Features: birds attracting plants.

Requirements: tolerates a wide range of soil types. Some species are sensitive to frosts. Full sun.

Culture: pruning improves shape and flowering. Most prefer well-drained soils.

Pest and Disease: attacked by foraging possums; beetles, use Carbaryl to control beetles.

Species and Varieties:

More than 500 species of cassia (though many, particularly shrub species, have now become Senna) including:

C. acutifolia (Alexandrian Senna) – Shrub to 2m tall, from northern Egypt.

C. alata – Shrub to 2.5m, green foliage, yellow flowers.

C. artemisioides – To 1.5m tall, fine blue foliage, yellow flowers.

C. bicapsularis – Upright plant to 4m tall, thin pods to 15cm long.

C. occidentalis – To 1m or taller, green foliage, yellow flowers.



Cassia fistula