

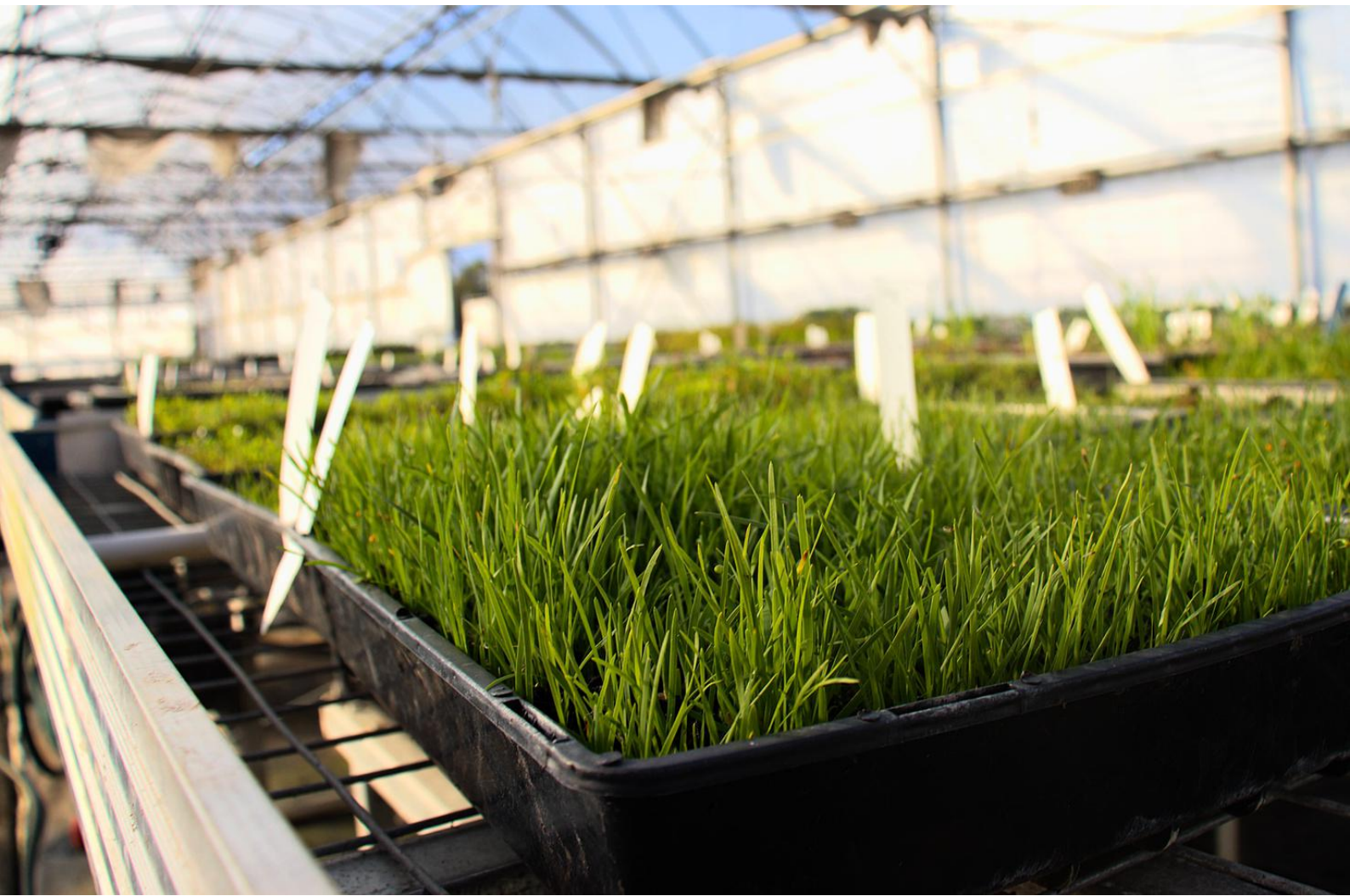


AUSTRALIAN ECOSYSTEMS

Building sustainable landscapes for the future

Native & Indigenous Plant Catalogue

2024/2025





OUR NURSERY IN BANGHOLME, VIC

About Us

Australian Ecosystems, founded by Brendan Condon more than 25 years ago, is proud to operate one of the largest native and indigenous plant nurseries in Victoria.

We regard our nursery as an ecosystem in it's own right, starting with the establishment of an open eucalyptus scrub forest and a wetland that filters stormwater runoff and houses local flora and fauna. Located adjacent to Melbourne Water's Eastern Treatment Plant, we utilize their recycled and reclaimed water for our irrigation needs.

Our Nursery is an ecosystem

Our wetland is home to various native and rare species, including the Superb Fairy-wren and the Nankeen Night Heron, which provide natural integrated pest management.

Additionally, the presence of frogs, supported by the habitat plants we cultivate, further enhances our self-sustaining ecosystem. With a commitment to sustainability and ecological preservation, we aim to continue our operations for many years to come.





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How it Works

We offer Advance Ordering to ensure you have access to our top-performing and most popular species for your projects.

By providing a notice period of 6-12 months, we can grow and reserve the Top 100 species specifically for your needs. Additionally, we maintain a diverse list of diverse species that can be propagated from our seed bank or from cuttings.

However, the availability of the Top 200 Diversity species depends on our ability to collect the necessary specimens, so please get in touch to discuss your specific requirements.



Bulbine bulbosa

Contact Us at
nursery@australianecosystems.com.au



Hardenbergia violacea

Available Stock Now

For those interested in ready-to-go options, we also advertise our excess stock on Evergreen Connect. This allows for convenient access to high-quality native and indigenous plants, supporting your ecological and landscaping projects.

[GO TO EVERGREEN CONNECT](#)



TETRAGONIA IMPLEXICOMA

TETRAGONIA IMPLEXICOMA

Tetragonia implexicoma, also known as Bower Spinach or Native Spinach, is a plant valued for its culinary and ornamental qualities. It thrives in coastal and inland environments, where its succulent, triangular leaves add a unique texture as a ground cover. *t. implexicoma* is drought-tolerant and adaptable to various soil types, making it ideal for xeriscaping and sustainable gardening practices.

Its yellow flowers in spring attract pollinators, followed by edible red berries. The leaves are also edible leaves. *Tetragonia implexicoma* is a versatile and resilient plant that enhances biodiversity and culinary diversity in gardens across Australia.

TOP 100 SPECIES



OUR MOST POPULAR SPECIES

These species are available for advance order with 6 to 12 months advance notice.

These are typically readily available for propagation via seed collection, our vast seed bank, from cuttings, or division of motherstock available at our nursery.

TOP 100 SPECIES BY GENUS

A - B

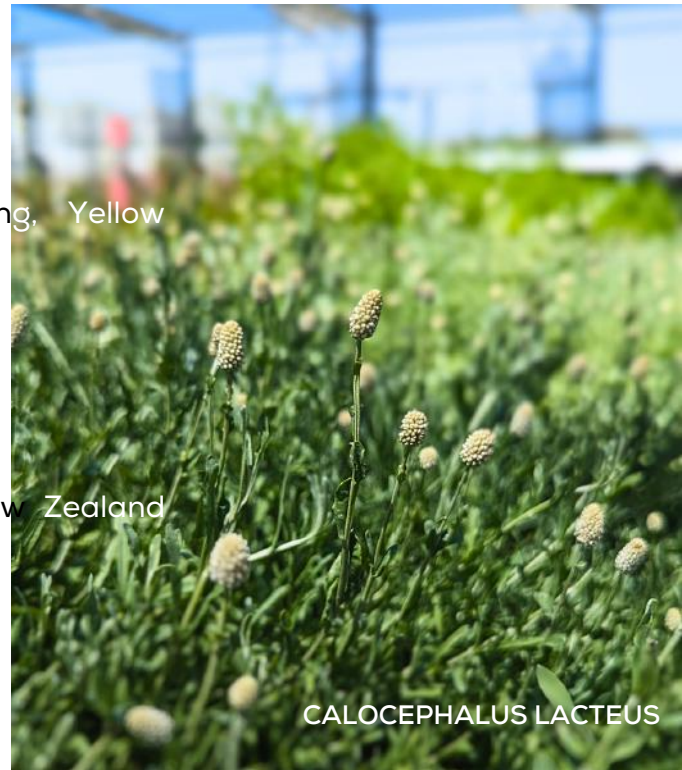
- Acacia dealbata | Silver Wattle
- Acacia implexa | Lightwood, Hickory Wattle
- Acacia mearnsii | Black Wattle
- Acacia melanoxylon | Blackwood Wattle
- Acacia paradoxa | Kangaroo Thorn, Prickly Wattle
- Acaena novae-zelandiae | Bidgee Widgee
- Atriplex cinerea | Grey Saltbush, Coastal Saltbush
- Atriplex semibaccata | Berry Saltbush, Creeping Saltbush
- Allocasuarina littoralis | Black Sheoak
- Allocasuarina verticillata | Drooping Sheoak
- Austrostipa bigeniculata | Kneed Spear Grass
- Austrostipa elegantissima | Feather Spear grass
- Austrostipa rudis | Veined Spear grass
- Austrostipa scabra | Rough Spear grass
- Austrostipa semibarbata | Fibrous Spear grass
- Austrostipa stipoides | Prickly Spear grass, Coast Spear grass
- Bothriochloa macra | Red Grass
- Brachyscome multifida | Cut-leaf Daisy
- Bursaria spinosa | Sweet Bursaria

TOP 100 SPECIES

TOP 100 SPECIES BY GENUS

C-F

- Callistemon sieberi* | River Bottlebrush
- Calocephalus lacteus* | Milky Beauty-heads
- Carex appressa* | Tall Sedge
- Carex fascicularis* | Tassel Sedge
- Carex tereticaulis* | Rush Sedge / Basket Sedge
- Carpobrotus rossii* | Karkalla, Native pigface
- Cassinia aculeata* | Dolly bush, Dogwood
- Chloris truncata* | Windmill Grass
- Chrysocephalum apiculatum* | Common Everlasting, Yellow Buttons
- Clematis microphylla* | Small-leafed Clematis
- Coprosma quadrifida* | Prickly Currant Bush
- Correa alba* | Coastal Correa, White Correa
- Correa glabra* | Rock Correa
- Correa reflexa* | Native Fuschia, Common Correa
- Crassula helmsii* | Australian swamp stonecrop, New Zealand pygmyweed, or Crassula
- Cyperus gunnii* | Flecked Flat-Sedge
- Cyperus lucidus* | Leafy Flat-Sedge
- Dichanthium sericeum* | Silky Blue Grass
- Dichelachne crinita* | Longhair Plume Grass
- Dichondra repens* | Kidney Weed
- Disphyma crassifolium* ssp. *clavellatum* | Rounded Noon-flower, Round Baby Pigface
- Dodonaea viscosa* | Sticky Hop Bush
- Einadia nutans* | Nodding Saltbush
- Enchylaena tomentosa* | Ruby Saltbush
- Eucalyptus camaldulensis* | The Red River Gum
- Eucalyptus camphora* | The Swamp Gum
- Eucalyptus cephalocarpa* | Silver Stringybark
- Eucalyptus obliqua* | Messmate Stringybark
- Eucalyptus ovata* | Swamp Gum, Black Gum
- Eucalyptus radiata* | Narrow Leaf Peppermint Gum
- Eucalyptus viminalis* | Manna Gum
- Ficinia nodosa* | Knobby Club -Rush



CALOCEPHALUS LACTEUS



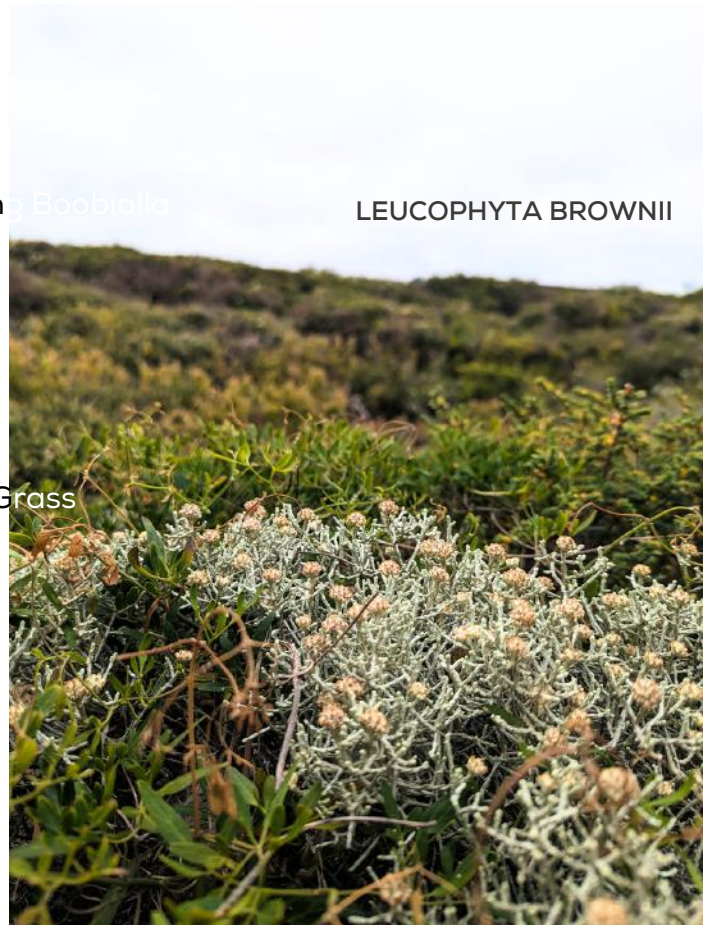
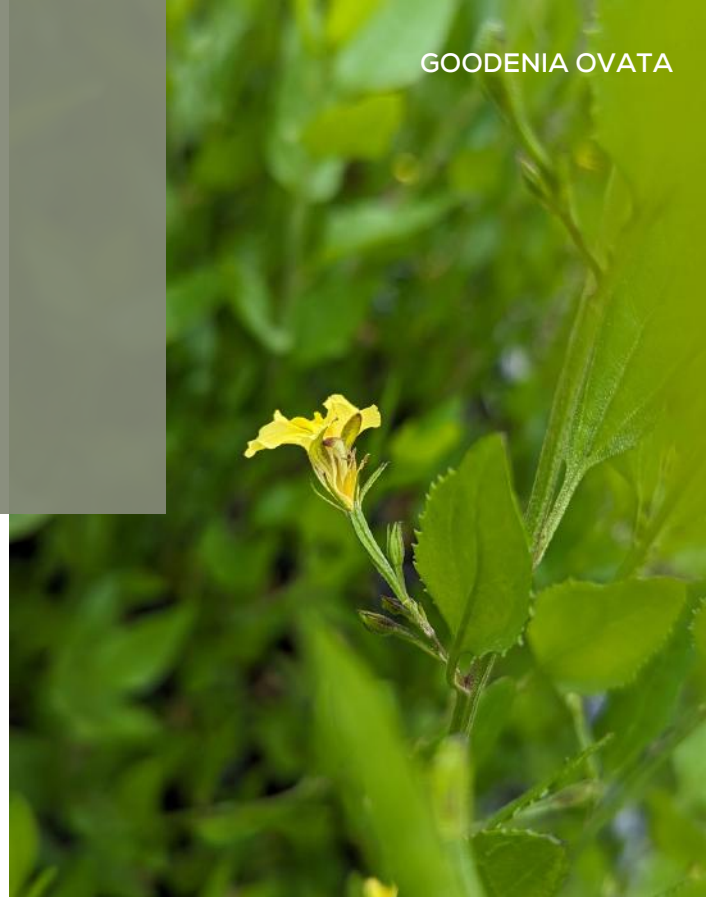
BOTHRIOCHLOA MACRA

TOP 100 SPECIES

TOP 100 SPECIES BY GENUS

G-P

- Gahnia filum | Chaffy Saw-Sedge
- Gahnia sieberiana | Red-fruit Cutting Grass
- Goodenia ovata | Hop Goodenia
- Juncus amabilis | Hollow Rush
- Juncus australis | Austral Rush
- Juncus flavidus | Gold Rush
- Juncus kraussii | Sea Rush
- Juncus pallidus | Gold Rush
- Juncus procerus | Giant Rush
- Juncus sarophorus | Broom Rush, Fan-flowered Rush
- Lachnagrostis filiformis | Common Blown-grass
- Leptospermum continentale | Prickly Teatree
- Leptospermum lanigerum | Woolly Teatree
- Leptospermum myrsinoides | Silky Teatree, Heath Teatree
- Leucophyta brownii | Silver Cushion Bush
- Lomandra longifolia | Spiny headed Mat-Rush
- Lythrum salicaria | Purple Loosestrife
- Melaleuca ericifolia | Swamp Paperbark
- Melaleuca squarrosa | Scented Paperbark
- Microlaena stipoides | Weeping Grass
- Myoporum insulare | Boobialla
- Myoporum parvifolium | Broad Leaf Pink, Pink Creeping Boobialla
- Olearia lirata | Snowy Daisy-Bush
- Ozothamnus ferrugineus | Tree Everlasting
- Patersonia occidentalis | Purple Flag
- Persicaria decipiens | Slender Knot-weed
- Phragmites australis | Common Reed
- Poa ensiformis | Purple Sheathed Tussock-Grass
- Poa labillardieri var. labillardierei | Common Tussock Grass
- Poa morrisii | Soft Tussock Grass
- Poa poiformis var. poiformis | Coast Tussock Grass
- Prostanthera lasianthos | Victorian Christmas Bush



TOP 100 SPECIES

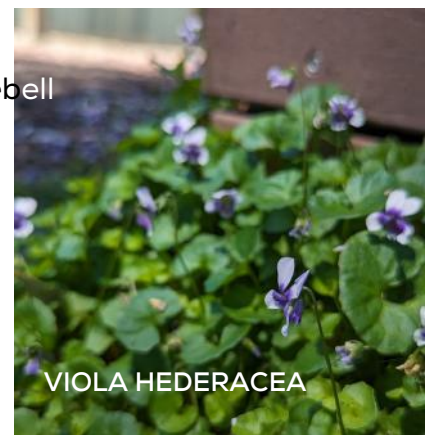
TOP 100 SPECIES BY GENUS

RHAGODIA CANDOLLEANA



R-Z

- Rhagodia candolleana ssp. candolleana | Seaberry Saltbush
- Rhagodia parabolica | Fragrant Saltbush
- Rhagodia spinescens | Creeping Saltbush
- Rytidosperma caespitosum (syn. Austrodanthonia) | Common Wallaby Grass
- Rytidosperma duttonianum | Brown-Back Wallaby Grass
- Rytidosperma geniculatum (syn. Austrodanthonia) | Kneed Wallaby Grass
- Rytidosperma racemosum | Striped Wallaby Grass
- Rytidosperma setaceum | Bristly Wallaby Grass
- Tetragonia implexicoma | Bower Spinach
- Themeda triandra (australis) | Kangaroo Grass
- Viminaria juncea | Native Broom
- Viola hederacea | Ivy-leaved Violet
- Wahlenbergia communis | Tufted Bluebell



VIOLA HEDERACEA



Atriplex cinerea

GREY SALT BUSH

Stunning silver foliage plant for coastal landscapes. Bush tucker plant, berries are edible. highly salt tolerant species with epidermal bladder cells that sequester salt to exclude from the cells, halophyte.



Acacia paradoxa

KANGAROO THORN

Acacia paradoxa is a valuable habitat plant, particularly for small birds seeking refuge. Its dense, thorny foliage provides excellent protection from predators, creating a safe haven for nesting and shelter. The plant's intriguing thorns not only deter larger animals but also add a unique texture to landscapes.

Acacia mearnsii

BLACK WATTLE

Known for its vigorous growth, is an excellent choice for revegetation after fire. This plant features fern-like bipinnate leaves and distinctive pale yellow pom-pom flowers. Its seeds serve as a protein-rich food source for birds, like the bronze-winged pigeon, cockatoos, and wattlebirds. In dense plantings, sugar gliders sometimes enjoy the sap, which can in turn control insect populations.

A. mearnsii's resilience and ecological benefits make it a key conservation species.





Carex appressa

TALL SEDGE

A robust sedge, is invaluable for erosion control and bank stabilization. Tolerates seasonal or temporary inundation, it is also suitable for biofiltration systems and raingardens. Serves as excellent habitat, offering shelter belts for birds, frogs, and small mammals, and provides nectar for butterflies,

Brachyscome multifida

CUT-LEAF DAISY

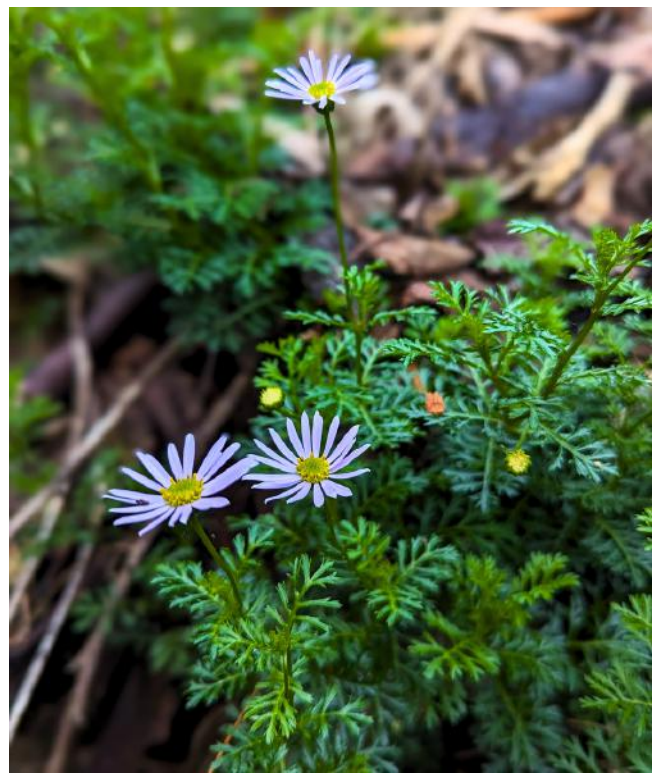
Renowned for a long flowering period, is excellent for attracting pollinators and providing food for native fauna. These vibrant flowers enhance garden biodiversity, supporting bees, butterflies, and other pollinators. Their wide tolerances make them reliable performers in various landscapes conditions, contributing to sustainable and thriving ecosystems.



Coprosma quadrifida

PRICKLY CURRANT BUSH

The thorns and berries provide crucial habitat for birds, including the endangered Helmeted Honeyeater. This hardy shrub is exceptionally useful for biodiversity and habitat creation projects,, enhancing the success of conservation plantings.





Chloris truncata

WINDMILL GRASS

Fast-growing biennial native grass ideal for rockeries, mixed native landscapes, parks, and reserves. Serves as a vital food source for native birds. It can occur seasonally as either a subdominant or dominant species in grasslands, Summer flowering, best seed collection if irrigated, or good Summer rain. Short lived, 2-3 years.



Ficinia nodosa

KNOBBY CLUB-RUSH

Widespread plant with widespread tolerances, useful plant for Water sensitive urban design such as raingardens and tree pits. Also useful for sand-binding in coastal regions.



Callistemon sieberi

RIVER BOTTLEBRUSH

It features striking cylindrical flower spikes. Well-suited for riparian zones, this plant thrives in wet conditions, making it ideal for riverbanks, wetlands, and gardens with moist soils.

Chrysocephalum apiculatum

COMMON EVERLASTING (BOTTOM RIGHT)

Known for its prolific flowering, low water requirements, and ability to thrive in drought conditions and moderate frost. Commonly used as an everlasting cut flower adding a vibrant, visual aesthetic element to bouquets, landscapes, and displays. Beyond its ornamental value, this plant attracts pollinators, further enhancing its ecological benefit and appeal to gardeners seeking sustainable, wildlife-friendly options.



Dichanthium sericeum

SILKY BLUEGRASS (LEFT)

Use for accent, wildflower garden, bush garden. Warm season grass, flowers in Summer, requires summer irrigation. Forget boring lawns, and embrace Naturalistic plantings.



Persicaria decipiens

SLENDER KNOTWEED

A semi-aquatic plant commonly found in freshwater environments. It thrives in water and on wet flats at the edges of rivers, lagoons, lakes, and in marshes, swamps, and drainage lines. Known for its high waterlogging tolerance, this hydrophyte is well-adapted to consistently moist conditions, making it an ideal choice for enhancing the ecological health and stability of wet areas.



Patersonia occidentalis

PURPLE FLAG

A native alternative to irises, boasts showy flowers from late Spring to early Summer and is well-adapted to the South-Eastern parts of Australia. Ideal for bee-attracting cottage gardens, cold climates, coastal gardens, and wildflower meadows, it is also drought resistant, making it a versatile and resilient choice for a variety of landscape settings.

Olearia lirata

SNOWY DAISY-BUSH

native shrub renowned for its profuse display of white daisy-like flowers, which bloom in spring and summer. Thrives in shaded, moist environments, often found in forests and along creek banks. Its lush, green foliage and delicate blossoms offer both nectar and pollen rewards, attracting a wide variety of pollinators, including insects, bees and butterflies.



Lomandra longifolia

SPINY HEADED MAT RUSH

Lomandra longifolia is a reliable and versatile plant, known for its adaptability to a wide range of conditions. Its dense, strappy foliage and root system make it an excellent choice for erosion control, garden borders, and low-maintenance landscapes. Tolerant of drought, frost, and poor soils, this hardy species is ideal for both urban and natural settings, contributing to its popularity in Australian gardens and public spaces.

Melaleuca squarrosa

SCENTED PAPERBARK

Renowned for a long flowering period, is excellent for attracting pollinators and providing food for native fauna. These vibrant flowers enhance garden biodiversity, supporting bees, butterflies, and other pollinators. Their wide tolerances make them reliable performers in various landscapes conditions, contributing to sustainable and thriving ecosystems.



Themeda triandra

KANGAROO GRASS

The thorns and berries provide crucial habitat for birds, including the endangered Helmeted Honeyeater. This hardy shrub is exceptionally useful for biodiversity and habitat creation projects, enhancing the success of conservation plantings.





Rytidosperma racemosum

STRIPED WALLABY GRASS (LEFT)

Rytidosperma racemosum is well-suited for lightly trafficked lawns and can respond well to mowing, making it an easy choice for low-maintenance landscapes. This common and often dominant grass is resilient and adaptable, thriving in a variety of conditions.



Rytidosperma geniculatum

KNEED WALLABY GRASS (RIGHT)

Rytidosperma geniculatum is an attractive, smaller, and neater grass compared to many other native varieties, commonly found on the lowlands of Victoria, especially in wetter sites. Its small seeds and fallen seed heads provide valuable food for wildlife, including many grass finches.



Phragmites australis

THE COMMON REED (MIDDLE TOP)

P. australis is a robust perennial grass that thrives in wetlands, along riverbanks, and in marshes. Known for its tall, feathery plumes and dense stands, it plays a crucial role in stabilizing soil and reducing erosion. *Phragmites australis* also provides habitat and shelter for various wildlife species and is essential for maintaining healthy aquatic ecosystems.

Wahlenbergia communis

TUFTED BLUEBELL

Known for its prolific flowering, low water requirements, and ability to thrive in drought conditions and moderate frost. Commonly used as an everlasting cut flower adding a vibrant, visual aesthetic element to bouquets, landscapes, and displays. Beyond its ornamental value, this plant attracts pollinators, further enhancing its ecological benefit and appeal to gardeners seeking sustainable, wildlife-friendly options.

DIVERSITY SPECIES

TOP 200 SPECIES FOR BIODIVERSE LANDSCAPES

These species are available for advance order with 6 to 12 months advance notice.

These species may not be readily available for propagation via seed collection, our vast seed bank, from cuttings, or division of motherstock, so please get in touch to ensure adequate plant supply. If there is another species not on this list that you are after, please contact us and we may be able to offer a seed collection service.

TOP DIVERSITY SPECIES BY GENUS

A - A

Acacia acinacea | Gold Dust Wattle

Acacia genistifolia | Spreading Wattle

Acacia mucronata | Variable Sallow Wattle or Narrow-leaved Wattle

Acacia myrtifolia | Myrtle Wattle, Red-Stem Wattle

Acacia oxycedrus | Spike Wattle

Acacia provincialis | Swamp Wattle

Acacia pycnantha | Golden Wattle

Acacia implexa | Lightwood, Hickory Wattle

Acacia stictophylla | Cinnamon Wattle

Acacia stricta | Hop Wattle

Acacia suaveolens | Sweet Wattle

Acacia uncifolia | Coast Wirilda, Summer Wattle

Acacia verniciflua | Varnish Wattle

Acacia verticillata | Prickly Moses

Acaena echinata | Sheep's Burr

Allittia cardiocarpa | Swamp Daisy

Allocasuarina paludosa | Scrub Sheoak

Alternanthera dentata | Ruby Leaf Alternanthera

Alternanthera denticulata | Lesser Joyweed

Alyxia buxifolia | Sea Box

Amphibromus fluitans | Graceful Swamp-Wallaby Grass

PYCNOSORUS GLOBOSUS

Pycnosorus globosus, commonly known as Billy Buttons, is an iconic Australian plant renowned for its bright yellow, spherical flower heads. These striking blooms attract a variety of pollinators, enhancing biodiversity in gardens and natural landscapes.

Additionally, Billy Buttons are highly prized as cut flowers, adding unique, long-lasting beauty to floral arrangements. Generally propagated via seed, they can be tricky to grow, but our expertise ensures successful cultivation, maintaining their cherished place in Australia's floral heritage.

DIVERSITY SPECIES

TOP 200 SPECIES BY GENUS

A-C

Amphibromus nervosus | Common Swamp Wallaby Grass
Anthosachne scabra | Common Wheat Grass
Apium prostratum | Sea Celery
Apodasmia brownii | Common Scale Rush
Arthropodium strictum | Chocolate Lily
Asperula conferta | Common Woodruff
Atriplex paludosa | Marsh Saltbush
Atriplex prostrata | Spear-leaved Orache
Austrostipa blackii | Crested Speargrass
Austrostipa curticoma | Short-Crown Spear-Grass
Austrostipa densiflora | Foxtail Spear-Grass
Austrostipa flavescens | Coast Spear-Grass
Austrostipa gibbosa | Spurred Spear-Grass
Austrostipa hemipogon | Half-bearded Spear-Grass
Austrostipa mollis | Soft Spear-Grass
Austrostipa nodosa | Knotty Spear-Grass
Austrostipa oligostachya | Fine-head Spear-Grass
Austrostipa pubinodis | Tall Spear-Grass
Austrostipa scabra subsp. *Falcata* | Rough Spear-Grass
Austrostipa scabra subsp. *scabra* | Stipa Scabra
Austrostipa setacea | Corkscrew Spear-Grass
Banksia integrifolia | The Coast Banksia
Banksia marginata | The Silver Banksia
Billardiera mutabilis | Climbing Apple Berry
Bossiaea cinerea | Showy Bossiaceae
Brachyscome dentata | Lobe Seed Daisy
Brachyscome graminea | Grass Daisy
Brachyscome paludicola | Swamp Daisy
Brachyscome parvula | Coast Daisy
Brunonia australis | Blue Pincushion
Bulbine bulbosa | The Bulbine Lily
Calotis scapigera | Tufted Burr-Daisy
Carex bichenoviana | The Plains Sedge

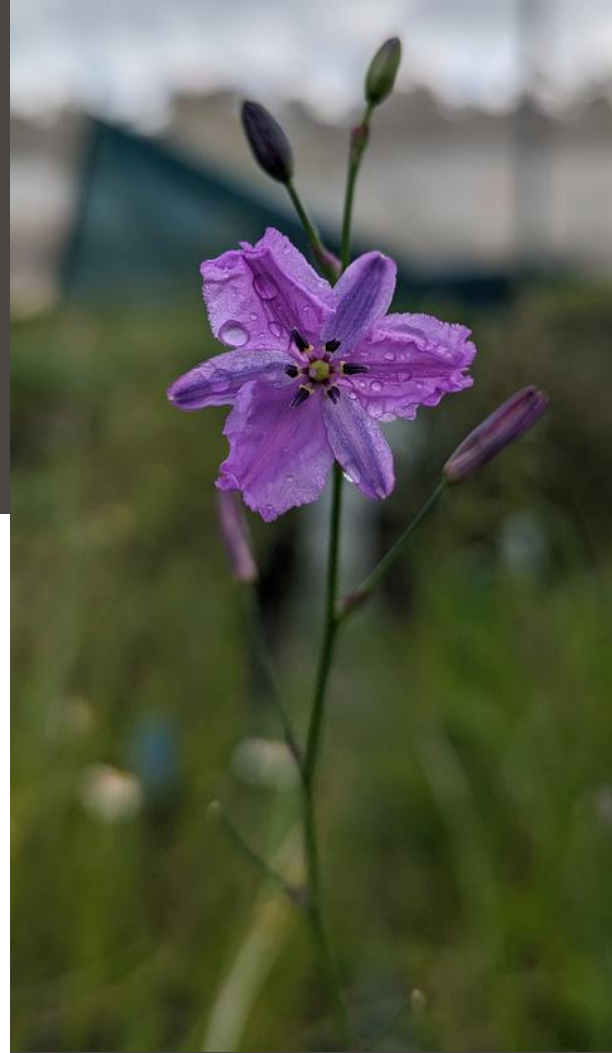
ARTHROPODIUM STRICTUM

Arthropodium strictum, commonly known as the Chocolate Lily, belongs to the Asparagaceae family and thrives in lighter-soils plains grasslands and low rainfall plains grasslands.

This tufted perennial lily features grass-like leaves that die back to the rootstock in summer.

It produces beautiful, fragrant purple flowers, the flowers are reminiscent of chocolate, which bloom in spring. Flowers are which are singular in the bract axil, Anthers are bright yellow

The plant's tubers are edible, historically consumed by Indigenous Australians.



DIVERSITY SPECIES

TOP 200 SPECIES BY GENUS

C-D

Carex gaudichaudiana | Gaudichaud's Sedge
Carex inversa | Knob Sedge
Cassinia arcuata | Drooping Cassinia
Carpobrotus modestus | Inland Pigface, Inland Noon-flower
Centella cordifolia | Swamp Pennywort, Arthritis Herb
Chrysocephalum semipapposum | Clustered Everlasting
Clematis aristata | Old Man's Beard
Convolvulus angustissimus subsp. *angustissimus* | Australian Bindweed
Convolvulus erubescens | Blushing Bindweed
Coronidium gunnianum | Pale Swamp Everlasting
Coronidium scorpioides | The Button Everlasting
Craspedia paludicola | Swamp Billy Buttons
Daviesia latifolia | Hop Bitterpea
Deyeuxia quadriseta | Reed Bent-Grass
Dillwynia cinerascens | Grey Parrot-pea
Dillwynia glaberrima | Smooth Parrot-pea
Dodonaea viscosa ssp. *cuneata* | Wedge-leaf Hop Bush
Dodonaea viscosa ssp. *spatulata* | Sticky Hop Bush
Duma florulenta (syn. *Muehlenbeckia*) | Lignum

CORYMBIA MACULATA

DIVERSITY SPECIES

TOP 200 SPECIES BY GENUS

E-H

- Eryngium ovinum | Blue Devil
- Eryngium vesiculosum | Prostrate Blue Devil, Prickfoot
- Eucalyptus baueriana | Blue Box
- Eucalyptus baxteri | Brown Stringybark
- Eucalyptus dives | Broad-leaved Peppermint, Blue Peppermint
- Eucalyptus goniacalyx | Long-leaved Box, Olive-barked Box, Bundy
- Eucalyptus leucoxylon | Yellow Gum, Blue Gum, White Ironbark
- Eucalyptus leucoxylon Megalocarpa | Large-Fruited Yellow Gum
- Eucalyptus leucoxylon 'Rosea' | Red Flowering Yellow Gum
- Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. Connata | Melbourne Yellow Gum
- Eucalyptus macrorhyncha | Red Stringybark
- Eucalyptus melliodora | Yellow Box, Honey box, Yellow Ironbark
- Eucalyptus microcarpa | Grey Box
- Eucalyptus pauciflora | Snow Gum, Cabbage Gum, White Sally
- Eucalyptus polyanthemos | Red Box
- Eucalyptus polyanthemos subsp. vestita | Red Box
- Eucalyptus pryoriana | Gippsland Manna Gum
- Eucalyptus rubida | Candlebark
- Eucalyptus sideroxylon | Mugga Ironbark, Red Ironbark
- Eucalyptus yarraensis | Yarra Gum
- Frankenia pauciflora | Common Sea Heath
- Gahnia radula | Thatch Saw-Sedge
- Gahnia trifida | Coast Saw-Sedge
- Glycine clandestina | Twining Glycine
- Goodenia gracilis | Slender Goodenia
- Goodenia heteromera | Spreading Goodenia
- Goodenia humilis | Swamp Goodenia
- Goodia lotifolia | Golden Tip, Clover bush, Yellow Pea
- Grevillea rosmarinifolia | Rosemary Grevillea
- Gynatrix pulchella | Hempbush
- Hakea decurrens ssp. physocarpa | Bushy Needlewood
- Hakea nodosa | Yellow Hakea
- Hakea sericea | Silky Hakea



EUCALYPTUS PAUCIFLORA

DIVERSITY SPECIES

TOP 200 SPECIES BY GENUS



INDIGOFERA AUSTRALIS

Indigofera australis thrives in dry shade such as under trees, which is often a challenging position for plants. where there is competition for water, light, and root space.

With minimal irrigation, it rewards with purple, pea-like flowers in spring.

Although it can be tip pruned to encourage density, its best to embrace it's open, diffuse shape which lends to it's natural charm.

This resilient plant attracts butterflies, bees, and nectar-feeding birds, enriching landscapes with both beauty and biodiversity.

H-L

Hakea ulicina | Furze Hakea

Haloragis aspera | Rough Raspwort

Hardenbergia violacea | False Sarsaparilla

Hemarthria uncinata | Mat Grass

Hydrocotyle hirta | Hairy Pennywort

Hydrocotyle verticillata | Whorled Pennywort

Imperata cylindrica | Cogon Grass

Indigofera australis | Austral Indigo

Isolepis inundata | Swamp Club-Rush

Juncus gregiflorus | Green Rush

Juncus holoschoenus | Joint-leaf Rush

Juncus pauciflorus | Loose Flower Rush

Juncus planifolius | Broad-Leaved Rush

Juncus revolutus | Creeping Rush

Juncus semisolidus | Plain's Rush

Juncus subsecundus | Finger Rush

Juncus usitatus | Common Rush

Kennedia prostrata | Running Postman

Kunzea leptospermoides | Yarra Burgan

Leptorhynchos tenuifolius | Wiry Buttons

Leptospermum scoparium | Native Teatree Manuka

Lilaeopsis polyantha | Australian Lilaeopsis, Creeping Crantzia

Linum marginale | Native Flax

Lobelia anceps | Angled lobellia

Lobelia concolor | Poison Pratia

Lobelia irrigua | Salt Pratia

Lobelia pratioides | Poison lobellia

Lycopus australis | Native Gipsywort

DIVERSITY SPECIES

TOP 200 SPECIES BY GENUS

M-S

Maireana decalvans | Black Cotton-Bush
Melaleuca lanceolata | Moonah
Melicytus dentatus | Tree Violet
Mentha australis | Native River Mint
Microseris lanceolata | Myrnong, Yam Daisy
Mimulus postratus | Creeping Monkey-Flower
Montia australasica | White Purslane
Olearia axillaris | Coastal Daisy-bush
Olearia glutinosa | Sticky Daisy-bush
Olearia ramulosa | Twiggy Daisy-bush
Ornduffia reniformis (syn. *Villarsia*) | Running Marsh Flower
Patersonia fragilis | Swamp Iris, Short Purple Flag
Pelargonium australe | Native Stork's Bill
Persicaria prostrata | Creeping Knotweed
Poa sieberiana ssp. *sieberiana* | Grey Tussock Grass
Pomaderris aspera | Hazel Pomaderris
Pomaderris paniculosa ssp. *paralia* | Coast Pomaderris
Pycnosorus chrysanthes | Golden Billy Buttons
Rubus parvifolius | Native Rapsberry
Rumex brownii | Hooked Dock, Browne's Dock, Swamp Dock
Rytidosperma auriculatum | Lobed Wallaby Grass
Rytidosperma bipartitum | Leafy Wallaby Grass
Rytidosperma erianthum | Hill Wallaby Grass
Rytidosperma fulvum | Copper-awned Wallaby Grass
Rytidosperma laeve | Smooth Wallaby Grass
Rytidosperma pallidum | Silvertop or Red Anther Wallaby Grass
Rytidosperma semiannulare | Tasmanian Wallaby Grass
Salicornia quinqueflora | Beaded Samphire, Bead Weed, Beaded Glasswort or Glasswort
Samolus repens | Creeping Brookweed

ORNDUFFIA RENIFORMIS

Ornduffia reniformis, commonly known as the Running Marsh Flower, is a unique aquatic plant native to wetlands and shallow water bodies.

It features distinctive kidney-shaped leaves that float on the water's surface or emerge slightly above it.

This plant plays a crucial role in wetland ecosystems, providing habitat for aquatic wildlife and contributing to water quality through filtration and nutrient cycling.

Ornduffia reniformis is adapted to fluctuating water levels and thrives in both sunlit and shaded conditions, making it a valuable addition to naturalistic wetland restoration projects.



DIVERSITY SPECIES

TOP 200 SPECIES BY GENUS

S-Z

Selliera radicans | Remuremu, Swampweed, Bonking grass

Senecio glomeratus | Cut-leaf Burnweed, Fireweed, Annual Fireweed

Senecio minimus | Toothed Fireweed, Coastal Burnweed, Shrubby Fireweed

Senecio quadridentatus | Cotton Fireweed

Senna artemisioides | Silver Cassia

Solanum aviculare | Kangaroo Apple

Solanum laciniatum | *Solanum laciniatum*, Pam Plum, Bullibulli

Spyridium parvifolium | Dusty Miller

Suaeda australis | Austral seablite

Tetragonia tetragonioides | Warrigal Greens

Triglochin striata | Streaked Arrowgrass

Veronica gracilis | Slender Speedwell

Wahlenbergia gracilis | Sprawling Bluebell

Wahlenbergia multicaulis | Branching Bluebell

Wahlenbergia stricta | Tall Bluebell

Westringia fruticosa | Coastal Rosemary

Xerochrysum viscosum | Sticky Everlasting

CASSINIA ARCUATA (TOP)

Reaching up to 2 meters high, known for its aromatic foliage. It serves as a valuable restoration plant, particularly effective in highly disturbed sites such as mine rehabilitation areas. Has the potential to become weedy in pastures or overgrazed areas, requiring careful management. Despite this, its resilience and adaptability make it an important species for ecological restoration projects, helping to stabilize soil and promote biodiversity in degraded landscapes.

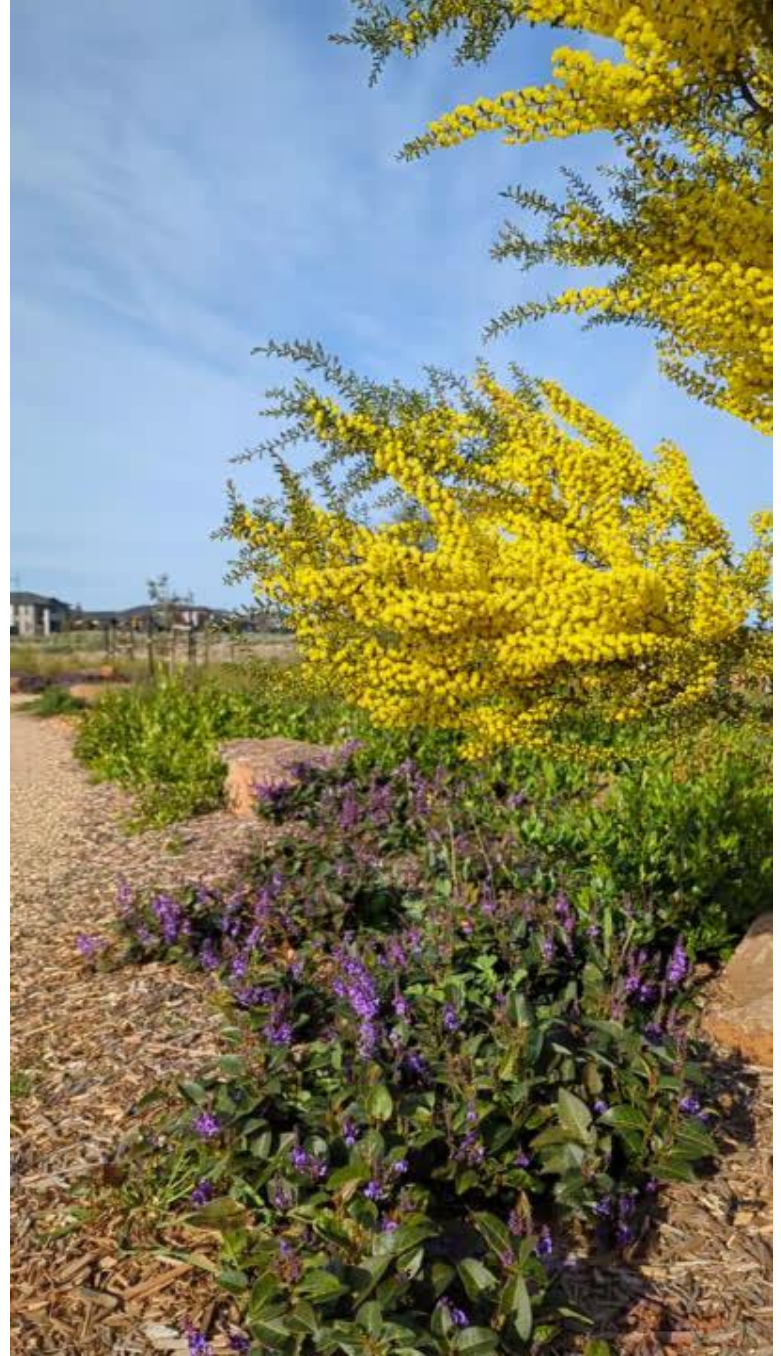
SENN
ARTEMISIOIDES



Acacia implexa

LIGHTWOOD

Acacia implexa, or Lightwood, is ideal for landscaping. It's perfect for windbreaks, shade, and soil stabilization on slopes. Its rapid growth and attractive foliage suit urban spaces, parks, and large gardens, making it a low-maintenance, versatile choice.



Acacia acinacea

GOLD DUST WATTLE

Acacia acinacea, or Gold Dust Wattle, is a large shrub ideal for landscaping. It's excellent for hedging, ground cover, and erosion control on slopes. With its vibrant yellow flowers and dense foliage, it enhances urban spaces, parks, and gardens, making it a beautiful, low-maintenance choice. This species typically lives for around 15 years and thrives in full sun to part shade, though it may become leggy if not pruned regularly.

Acacia pycnantha

GOLDEN WATTLE

Acacia pycnantha, or Golden Wattle, is ideal for post-fire revegetation due to its rapid establishment and soil stabilization. It features extrafloral nectaries that produce sugar-rich nectar, attracting beneficial insects and promoting biodiversity. This resilient tree supports ecological recovery and provides essential resources for pollinators and wildlife.



Arthropodium strictum

CHOCOLATE LILY

Arthropodium strictum, commonly known as Chocolate Lily, is valued for its ecological value to Melbourne's grasslands. Features clusters of lilac star-shaped flowers that bloom in shades of purple or blue with a light chocolate/vanilla scent on the breeze. Its grass-like foliage blends into the landscape when not in bloom, but the visual and sensory appeal in urban grasslands and native plant landscapes make this plant very popular.

Brachyscome paludicola

SWAMP DAISY

A member of the Daisy family (Asteraceae), found on inundated clay soils, commonly within Eucalyptus woodlands dominated by species like *E. camaldulensis*, *E. microcarpa*, or *E. largiflorens*. Tolerates wet environments, contributing to the biodiversity of these ecosystems. Its delicate flowers and foliage add charm to these woodland settings.

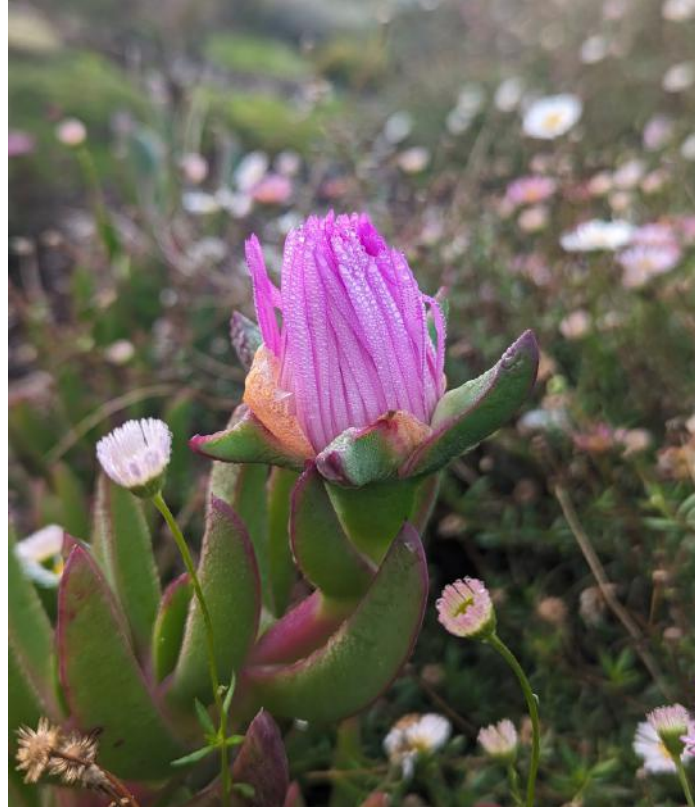


Bulbine bulbosa

THE BULBINE LILY

Bulbine Lily (*Bulbine bulbosa*), despite the name, features a corm not a bulb, thrives in flowering meadows. It's a native alternative to daffodils, known for fragrance and a long bloom period. Its edible corm roots taste mildly of onion, earning names like Wild Onion and Leek Lily.





Carpobrotus modestus

KARKALLA

Carpobrotus modestus, commonly known as Karkalla or Inland Pigface, is a succulent ground cover. It thrives in coastal and inland habitats, characterized by its fleshy, triangular leaves and vibrant pink to purple flowers that bloom in spring and summer. This plant is well-suited for sandy soils and can tolerate salty conditions, making it ideal for stabilizing dunes and preventing erosion. Karkalla's edible fruit, which follows its striking flowers, has a refreshing, salty flavor.

Chrysocephalum semipapposum

CLUSTERED EVERLASTING

Chrysocephalum semipapposum, a member of the Daisy family (Asteraceae), showcases silver, softly cottony foliage and terminal clusters of golden flower heads. This Australian native plant germinates readily from seed and does not tolerate periods of drying, excess moisture will maintain a better specimen.

Coronidium scorpioides

THE BUTTON EVERLASTING

Coronidium scorpioides, commonly known as the Button Everlasting, is a perennial herbaceous shrub in the Asteraceae family. This resilient plant resprouts quickly after bushfires, with some individuals flowering in as little as 16 weeks. It bears single button-like daisy flowerheads that add charm to open forests and woodlands with moist, well-drained soils. Its adaptability and rapid growth make it a valuable species for ecological restoration and landscapes alike.





Goodenia gracillis

SLENDER GOODENIA

Slender Goodenia is a low growing-habit with spikes of small, bright yellow flowers that bloom throughout the year, attracting pollinators like bees and butterflies. It thrives in a variety of conditions, from coastal dunes to inland clay soils, making it adaptable for ornamental landscapes and restoration projects. Tolerates both full sun and part shade, suitable for borders, rockeries, and native plant gardens.



Goodenia Heteromera

SPREADING GOODENIA

Found in open woodlands, heathlands, and along forest margins, where it benefits from well-drained soils and ample sunlight. Can be distinguished from Goodenia gracilis by its broader leaves and larger flowers. Spreading Goodenia's leaves are typically more ovate compared to the slender, lance-shaped leaves of Goodenia gracilis.



Craspedia paludicola

SWAMP BILLY BUTTONS

Craspedia paludicola, known as Swamp Billy Buttons, plays a vital role in swampy areas and wetlands across its native habitats. This Australian native plant thrives in waterlogged soils, where it helps stabilize soil and prevent erosion. Its distinctive spherical yellow flower heads provide nectar and pollen, attracting a variety of pollinators such as bees and butterflies. Swamp Billy Buttons contributes to local biodiversity by providing habitat and food for wetland species, enhancing the ecological health of swampy environments.





Leptospermum scoparium

NATIVE TEATREE MANUKA

Commonly used for edging, and native and wildlife gardens, *L. scoparium* is a versatile and attractive plant. It is especially valuable for beekeepers, as it is the source of highly prized Manuka honey, when planted in high numbers. Its presence in gardens not only adds aesthetic appeal but also supports local ecosystems by attracting and nourishing pollinators.

Linum marginale

NATIVE FLAX

Linum marginale, commonly known as Native Flax, earns its name due to its resemblance to true flax (*Linum usitatissimum*). This perennial herb is characterized by slender stems and delicate blue flowers that bloom from spring to summer. Native Flax is adapted to a variety of habitats, including grasslands, woodlands, and rocky slopes, where it thrives in well-drained soils and sunny exposures. Its fibrous stems historically served indigenous communities for weaving and making cords.



Lobellia anceps

ANGLED LOBELLIA

Serves as a good ground cover, spreading its dense mats of glossy, green foliage with vibrant blue/purple flowers. *L. anceps* thrives in moist, well-drained soils and is ideal for edging pathways, rockeries, and borders. Its low-growing habit and ability to withstand partial shade make it a versatile choice for enhancing landscape diversity while attracting pollinators like bees and butterflies.





Pomaderris paniculosa

COAST POMADERRIS

A distinctive Australian native shrub recognized for its unique foliage. Its leaves are characterized by a depression on the upper surface of the leaf blade, while the underside is raised and often displays a rusty brown coloration. This feature gives the plant a textured appearance and contributes to its appeal in landscapes and natural settings. Pomaderris paniculosa typically grows in well-drained soils in coastal areas, producing clusters of small yellow flowers in spring.

Pycnosorus chrysanthes

GOLDEN BILLY BUTTONS

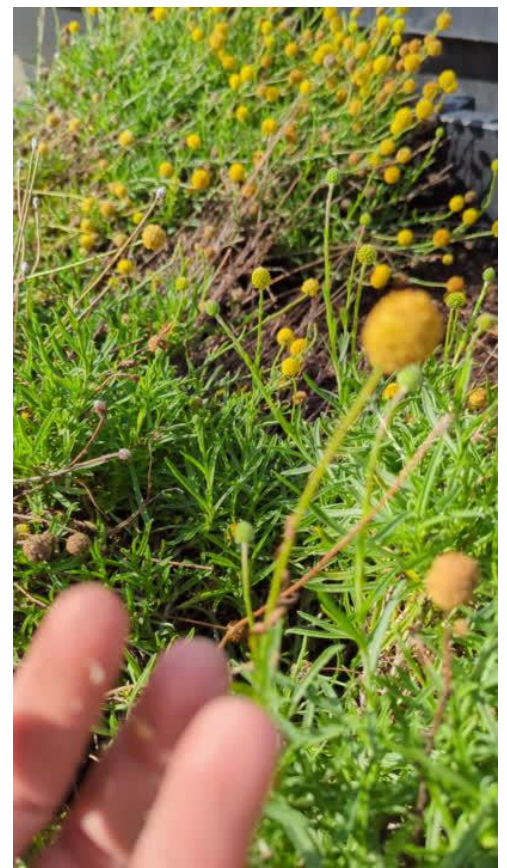
Thrives in moist habitats within woodlands, scrublands, and grasslands. This Australian native perennial is distinguished by its bright yellow spherical flower heads that bloom atop slender stems, attracting pollinators such as bees and butterflies. To differentiate it from Pycnosorus globosus (Billy Buttons), note that Pycnosorus chrysanthes typically has smaller, more ovoid flower heads and narrower leaves.



Pycnosorus globosus

BILLY BUTTONS

Typically propagated by seed. These seeds are best sown in well-drained soil. They should be lightly covered with soil and kept consistently moist until germination occurs, which usually takes place within a few weeks under optimal conditions.

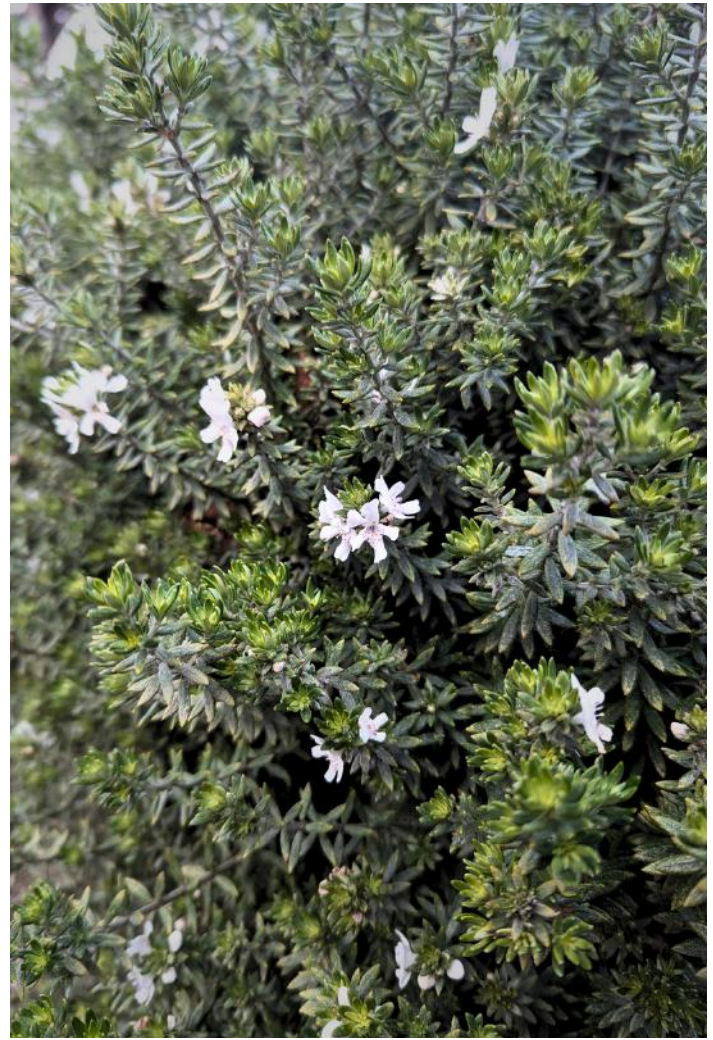




Wahlenbergia gracillis

SPRAWLING BLUEBELL

Wahlenbergia gracilis is a common erect to sprawling tufted perennial herb, often dormant in summer with foliage dying back to a thick taproot. This adaptation helps it survive longer in tough environments, where it re-sprouts from basal stems, attracting pollinators with delicate blue or purple flowers with a white style.



Westringia fruticosa

COASTAL ROSEMARY

Renowned for its resemblance to traditional rosemary plants, it features aromatic, narrow leaves and small, white to mauve flowers that bloom throughout the year. Thrives in coastal environments and inland landscapes alike, tolerant of salt spray and dry conditions once established. Its compact, bushy growth habit makes it ideal for hedging, topiary, or as a low-maintenance ornamental plant.

Xerochrysum viscosum

STICKY EVERLASTING

Known for its bright and long-lasting golden-yellow flowers. This perennial herb belongs to the Daisy family and is found in sandy and well-drained soils, such as coastal dunes, heathlands, and open woodlands. The plant's viscous/sticky leaves and stems deter herbivory. Xerochrysum viscosum is used as a cut flower, retaining their vibrant colour even when dried. It attracts pollinators like bees and butterflies, contributing to local biodiversity and adding cheerful colour to landscapes year-round.



AQUATICS

TOP 30 SPECIES BY GENUS

Only available in our 600cc semi-aquatic and aquatic plant trays. These are designed to meet Melbourne Water requirements for creeks, wetlands and WSUD projects. Return these trays and we will wash and reuse them.

A-Z

Alisma plantago-aquatica | Common Water Plantain

Baumea articulata | Jointed Twigrush

Bolboschoenus caldwellii | Sea Club-Sedge, Marsh Club-Rush

Bolboschoenus fluviatilis | River Bulrush

Bolboschoenus medianus | Marsh Club-Sedge

Centella cordifolia | Swamp Pennywort or Arthritis herb

Cladium procerum | Leafy Twig Rush

Crassula helmsii | Helm's Crassula

Cycnogeton procerum (Syn. *Triglochin procera*) | Water Ribbons

Eleocharis acuta | Common Spike-Rush

Eleocharis sphacelata | Tall Spike-Rush

Lythrum salicaria | Purple Loosetrife

Marsilea drummondii | Nardoo

Montia australasica | White Purslane

Myriophyllum crispatum | Upright Water-milfoil

Myriophyllum simulans | Filgree Milfoil

Ornduffia reniformis (syn. *Villarsia*) | Running Marsh Flower

Persicaria decipiens | Slender Knotweed

Persicaria prostrata | Creeping Knotweed

Philydrum lanuginosum | Frog's Mouth

Phragmites australis | Common Reed

Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani | River Club Rush, Softstem Bulrush

Triglochin striata | Streaked Arrowgrass

Vallisneria australis | Eelweed, Ribbonweed

MYRIOPHYLLUM SPP.

The genus *Myriophyllum*, commonly known as water milfoils, is characterized by its aquatic and semi-aquatic species found in freshwater habitats.

These plants are distinguished by their finely divided, feather-like leaves arranged in whorls around the stem, giving them a delicate and graceful appearance.

Myriophyllum have significant ecological roles in their habitats. They provide habitat for aquatic organisms, improve water quality by filtering pollutants, and help stabilize sediments.

Many species of *Myriophyllum* are popular in aquascaping and water gardens for their ornamental foliage and ability to oxygenate water, making them valued additions to both natural and cultivated aquatic environments.



Ornduffia Reniformis

RUNNING MARSH FLOWER

Provides vital habitat for endangered frogs in shallow water and wetlands. It offers a non-invasive alternative to weedy *Nymphaea* water lilies, supporting amphibian biodiversity and enhancing freshwater ecosystem health.



Marsillea drummondii

NARDOO

Nardoo is a native water fern, resembles a four-leafed clover. Its sporocarps were gathered by First Nations people, ground, and mixed with water to create dough. This Australian native plant adapts to fluctuating water levels with its flexible stems, making it well-suited for diverse aquatic habitats.



Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani

SOFTSTEM BULRUSH (RIGHT)

This wetland plant thrives in aquatic and marshy habitats. It is characterized by its tall, slender stems and distinctive flower clusters. Plays a crucial role in stabilizing wetland soils and providing habitat for aquatic wildlife. Its adaptability to varying water depths and ability to form dense stands make it valuable for wetland restoration projects and erosion control.

Vallisneria australis

RIBBONWEED (LEFT)

A perennial aquatic plant that is characterized by its long, ribbon-like leaves that grow in dense underwater meadows, providing shelter and food for aquatic organisms. *V. australis* plays a vital role in aquatic ecosystems by oxygenating water, stabilizing sediments, and improving water quality.



LANDSCAPE LINES

PBR LINES

We have access to many of the cultivars from specialist plant breeders such as Austraflo and Ozbreed, and can provide these in the 600cc zero waste play trays as an alternative to the 140mm pot size. If there is a PBR species not listed below that you require, please get in touch.

A-Z

- Banksia integrifolia 'Roller Coaster'
- Callistemon 'Little John'
- Dianella caerulea (DBB03) 'Cassa Blue'
- Dianella caerulea (DC101) 'Lucia'
- Dianella caerulea (DCMP01) 'Little Jess'
- Dianella caerulea (DCNCO) Breeze
- Eremophila glabra prostrate (EREM1) 'Blue Horizon'
- Hardenbergia violacea (HB1) 'Meema'
- Lomandra confertifolia 'Frosty Top'
- Lomandra fluvitalis (ABU7) 'Shara'
- Lomandra 'Lime Divine'
- Lomandra 'Lime Tuff'
- Lomandra longifolia (LM400) 'Nyalla'
- Lomandra longifolia (LM300) 'Tanika'
- Lomandra longifolia (NPW3) 'Variegated Tanike'
- Rhagodia spinescens (SAB01) 'Aussie Flat Bush'
- Westringia fruticosa (WES04) 'Grey Box'
- Westringia hybrid (WES03) 'Blue Gem'

DIANELLA CAERULEA 'LUCIA'



Dianella caerulea 'Lucia' is a low-growing, spreading cultivar known for its excellent weed-suppressing abilities.

With its dense clumps of strappy, glossy green foliage, 'Lucid' provides an attractive and hardy ground cover suitable for median strips and various urban applications. This resilient plant is not only visually appealing but also low-maintenance, and good drought tolerance, making it an ideal choice for high-traffic areas.

Its ability to thrive in diverse conditions and suppress weeds effectively makes Dianella caerulea 'Lucia' a valuable addition to urban landscapes.

Zero Waste Plant Trays



Carex appressa

Robust injection moulded plant trays, designed to be reused up to ten times. Return these to our nursery and we will wash and reuse these trays to reduce single use plastic in the horticultural industry

[READ MORE HERE](#)

40 PER TRAY

HIKO

93CC PER TRAY, WITH 40 PLANTS PER TRAY, SOLD TOGETHER. SEEDLINGS USED FOR REVEGETATION, LANDSCAPING AND FORESTRY PROJECTS

PRICING

\$1.35-2.10 PER PLANT



Callistemon sieberi

20 PER TRAY

20 CELL

200CC PER TRAY, WITH 20 PLANTS PER TRAY, SOLD TOGETHER. SLIGHTLY LARGER FORMAT SEEDLINGS FOR USE ON LANDSCAPE AND REVEGETATION PROJECTS

PRICING

\$1.45-8.00 PER PLANT



Cladium procerum

12 PER TRAY

600 CC

600CC PER TRAY, WITH 12 PLANTS PER TRAY, SOLD TOGETHER. MEETS MELBOURNE WATER REQUIREMENTS FOR WETLAND AND AQUATIC PLANTS. SIMILAR SIZE TO Ø140mm POTS, SLIGHTLY SMALLER AND WILL CATCH UP WITHIN A NUMBER OF WEEKS

PRICING

\$3.90-5.95 PER PLANT

Plant Procurement & Brokerage Services

Our Plant Brokerage and Procurement service leverages our extensive native and indigenous plant nursery to act as your plant broker, sourcing any species not listed in our catalogue. We streamline your procurement process by aggregating your complete plant list into one convenient location, available for easy pickup or delivery by our team.

ARTHROPODIUM STRICTUM




All species from our full grow list can be produced in a 600cc plant tray, offering a 140mm alternative that provides approximately a 30% reduction in cost, making it an economical choice for larger planting projects.

Request a Quote

To request a quote, simply write us an email detailing your planting requirements. Be sure to include the number and species of plants needed, any staging or provenance requirements, and an estimated delivery date. Our team will review your specifications and provide you with a comprehensive quote tailored to your project needs.

Contact Us

If you'd like to place an order for our Advance Order, our Biodiversity species, PBR Cultivars or our aquatics, please get in touch via the details below

-  Nursery: 1 Alan Bird Drive, Bangholme
-  Office: 1/5 Rocklea Drive Port Melbourne
-  nursery@australianecosystems.com.au
-  (03) 9673 0300
-  www.australianecosystems.com.au

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Handshots/tray shots: Ben Mulligan
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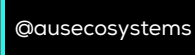
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DISPHYMA CRASSIFOLIUM



SANDY SCHELTEMA



AUSTRALIAN
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