Landscape Introduction – What do you already know?

Background information that was used in the ‘What do you already know’.

Porosity is the ability of soil to drain excess water freely. Porous soil has organic and inorganic ingredients in different sizes that don’t stick fast to each other. This looseness allows the water to flow through. Sandy and gravelly soils are the most porous soils. Porous soils are abundant in tiny air pockets.

Clay and silt soils, with their tiny particles that stick together, tend to hold water, are the least drained and most waterlogged of all soils.

pH identifies the acidity or alkaline properties of the soil. From this the gardener can identify what plants are suitable for growing in the area according to their pH result. This does not include all the properties of suitability.

A deciduous plant loses all of its leaves during the autumn and winter, and flowers during its leafless period. An evergreen plant does not lose its leaves; it retains its foliage year-round.

Pruning of native plants is best done at the end of autumn before winter sets in.

The following list of Australian natives belong to:

Trees – Acacia longifolia; Banksia integrifolia; Eucalyptus calophylla.
Shrubs – Acacia Cultriformis; Leucospermum Vlam.
Groundcover – Acacia glaucopters; Banksias gardneri; Boronia Heterophylla.

Boronia ‘Shark Bay’ can be both a shrub or a groundcover.

To comply with Australian Standards, the distance should be at least 75mm minimum.