



THE CITY OF
GREATER GEELONG

NATURE STRIP GUIDELINES AND SPECIFICATIONS

—
2024



We Acknowledge the Wadawurrung People as the Traditional Owners of the Land, Waterways and Skies. We pay our respects to their Elders, past, present and emerging.

We Acknowledge all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who are part of our Greater Geelong community today.

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CHECKLIST

This checklist will help you remain safe when developing your nature strip garden and provide your garden with the opportunity to thrive in the future.

If you have managed to tick 'YES' to all nine questions, then you are on your way to a healthy, safe and thriving nature strip garden. If not, please revisit your garden design to ensure the best outcome.

Have you familiarised yourself with the eight steps detailed under the 'Before you begin' section? (Refer to page 8 for further information)	YES/NO
Have you registered your garden with the City? (Refer to page 8 for further information)	YES/NO
Will your plants and garden design remain within the permitted growth areas and ensure access is available to important infrastructure once matured? (Refer to page 13 for further information)	YES/NO
If you are looking to grow an edible/productive garden, have you talked to your insurer? (Refer to page 9 & 21 for further information)	YES/NO
Have you confirmed that your surface treatment aligns with what our community wants? (Refer to page 23 for further information)	YES/NO
Are you willing to accept the responsibilities of a nature strip garden and the need for continued maintenance to ensure it supports the needs of our community? (Refer to page 11 for further information)	YES/NO
Will your garden still thrive without using pesticides/weed sprays or snail baits, as these products are prohibited? (Refer to page 21 and 22 for further information)	YES/NO
Can your garden design still thrive without modifying or removing existing trees on the nature strip? (Refer to page 22 for further information)	YES/NO
Have you confirmed that your nature strip garden does/will not contain any prohibited equipment? (Refer to page 23 for further information)	YES/NO



Pictured: An example of a standard nature strip

INTRODUCTION

The City of Greater Geelong believes that by working together our communities can enhance the beauty, biodiversity and liveability of our urban landscapes.

Nature strips are more than just buffers between pedestrians and vehicle traffic – they're a collective opportunity for you and your neighbours to create vibrant, green streetscapes filled with native plants and food gardens. These green spaces have the potential to not only beautify our neighbourhoods, but also provide food for humans, and habitat and food for wildlife, as well as many physical and mental health benefits.

In recent years, there has been a groundswell of support for nature strip plantings as more in our community hear about, and desire to make use of, their many benefits. This Guideline has been designed to support this community-driven effort and to help make obtaining permission for planting your nature strip as seamless as possible.

To adhere to the City's *Neighbourhood Amenity Local Law 2014* relating to the planting of nature strips, residents need to follow minor requirements outlined in this Guideline. The requirements address the challenges of nature strip planting, such as avoiding underground infrastructure, maintaining vehicle site lines and ensuring the viability of planted vegetation.

By following principles outlined in this Guideline, you will be ensuring community safety and amenity, as well as enabling important environmental benefits.

Some of the benefits of planting nature strips with native low shrubs and ground covers

- **Improved biodiversity:** planting native species supports local wildlife and insects, which are essential for pollination of food crops, promotes a healthier ecosystem and helps create habitat connections between urban landscapes and our nature reserves
- **Reduced urban heat impacts:** green spaces packed with vegetation help cool our urban areas making them more comfortable, both physically and mentally, for everyone
- **Reduced overland flooding:** plants and trees enhance soil absorption and reduce run-off, mitigating flooding during storm events which may be intensified by a changing climate
- **Community partnerships:** by planting and maintaining nature strips together, we can create a greener, more resilient, and connected community.



Figure 1: A diagram showing the area suitable for a nature strip garden.

THIS GUIDELINE AIMS TO:

- establish conditions under which residents can plant nature strip gardens, specifying what can and cannot be planted
- create a framework for the registration of your nature strip garden
- improve biodiversity and create healthy ecosystems
- reduce urban heat island impacts and overland flooding during storm surges, which are key elements of climate adaptation
- promote and maximise neighbourhood liveability, community health and wellbeing.

WHAT IS A NATURE STRIP?

Nature strips are grassy areas of public land between a property boundary and the back of a kerb. They are found in residential areas and do not include footpaths or other assets like driveways, utility pits or fire plugs. Without a kerb or footpath, the nature strip is 1.8 meters from the property boundary to the edge of the road.

WHAT IS A NATURE STRIP GARDEN?

A nature strip garden is planted within the nature strip, primarily with low shrubs or ground covers to maintain safety and access between the road and footpath and can be prepared to reduce ongoing maintenance. These gardens are typically created by residents to beautify streets and foster neighbourly connections.

Pictured: An example of a standard nature strip

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

To ensure you create the most successful nature strip garden possible, there are a few things to consider *before* you start planting.

1) TALK TO YOUR NEIGHBOURS

Talk to your neighbours and let them know your plans and see what they think. Are they happy with what you plan to do? Talking to them before you begin may provide you with some great ideas and helps avoid any future issues.

2) STAY SAFE

While we're keen for the community to get out and create attractive landscapes that complement the biodiversity of their local area and streetscapes, safety is an important consideration when planting on public land.

Gardeners must:

- maintain safe access for pedestrians – even during construction – and never leave gardening equipment, such as shovels or picks, on the footpath or in areas where pedestrians walk
- never work from the road itself when planting a nature strip garden
- wear sturdy enclosed shoes and gloves when working with soil and plant life (and don't forget about sun protection)
- use appropriate personal protective equipment per product guidelines
- never use mechanical aids when digging in your garden, only hand tools.

3) CONSIDER YOUR LOCATION

Materials and vegetation should be selected to work with the topography and terrain of the land.

STEEP TERRAIN

In areas of steep terrain, do not use mulch, barks, pebbles, small rocks, or other ground toppings. Heavy rain may wash material onto footpaths, roads or drains causing safety issues that could require costly maintenance.

FIRE HAZARD AREA

If your property or neighbouring properties are in a high-fire-risk area, planting must not increase the fuel load.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Certain locations in our community have significant vegetation that we need to protect and preserve. Before you look to develop your nature strip garden, please check whether your area has any of the following planning overlays:

- Vegetation Protection Overlay
- Environmental Significance Overlay
- Significant Landscape Overlay.

You can check this online using DECCA interactive planning scheme maps.



To access this map, click [here](#) or scan the QR code to the left.

If your property is covered by an overlay, or you're not sure and need help, contact us on 5272 5272 and ask to speak to our statutory planning team.

4) REGISTER YOUR GARDEN



To allow the City to best manage our nature strips, register your garden at geelongaustralia.com.au/naturestrips or by scanning the QR code.

5) LEAVE ENOUGH SPACE

When it comes to planning the layout of a nature strip garden, please consider the other essential ways nature strips are used (refer to Figure 4, page 16).

PEDESTRIANS

If the nature strip on your street does not have a formal footpath, always leave a grass strip that is 1,800 mm wide between your property and the edge of your nature strip garden. This will ensure that there is land available for future construction of footpaths or pathways.

CAR DOORS

Your nature strip garden must have a clearance of 600 mm from the roadside edge of the kerb to allow those using on-street parking to open their car door.

If you wish to plant within this space, the use of groundcovers with a low profile is permitted. You should opt for species that are very hardy, as these plants are likely to be stepped on from time to time. (refer to figure 5, page 18)

KERBSIDE BINS

Leave enough clear space on the nature strip for kerbside bins to be placed and collected safely.

PLANTER BOXES

When nature strip garden designs include planter boxes, please ensure sufficient spacing is provided to maintain safe access to the footpath for those who park their car on the street (refer to figure 5, page 18).

SERVICES

If your nature strip has a service cabinet, fireplug, utility service pit or pole, a bus stop pole or even a letterbox, you need to leave appropriate clearances around these services (refer to figure 4, page 16).

6) BEFORE YOU DIG

Our nature strip gardens often contain services above and below ground, such as electricity, water, sewer and telecommunications cables. You should therefore request a Before You Dig Australia (formally Dial Before you Dig) report before you break ground.

Before You Dig Australia is a free national referral service designed to assist in preventing damage and disruption to Australia's vast infrastructure networks, which provide essential services we use every day.

If damage is caused to public utility services due to nature strip gardening activities, you must report this immediately to the appropriate service



provider for repairs. The cost for any repair work may be charged back to you.

Find out more at byda.com.au

7) REMEMBER IT IS A PUBLIC SPACE

While nature strips are a great way to increase plantings near your property, it is important to remember they are a public space.

It is possible that the nature strip garden may be damaged from time to time or needs to be removed on occasion through access to infrastructure, changing infrastructure needs or similar. Any works that are required to be undertaken by the City or other service authorities will take priority, including the requirement to provide care for trees and other street assets.

It is the responsibility of the gardener to reinstate any damaged component of the nature strip garden.

8) PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE

The individual growing the garden should confirm with their insurer if they have adequate public liability insurance to allow for any claims that may arise.



Pictured: Warralily estate, Armstrong Creek

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

When it comes to nature strips and nature strip gardens, we have certain roles and responsibilities.

CITY'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Our responsibilities include the following:

- planting and maintenance of street trees
- maintaining City assets adjacent to nature strips, such as footpaths, signage, pedestrian crossings and roads, and ensuring that there is access to other City assets such as stormwater drains
- applying the Local Law and this guideline to ensure that nature strip gardens planted by residents comply with any specifications and other conditions
- investigating complaints of non-compliant nature strip gardens.

PROPERTY OWNER/OCCUPIER EXPECTATIONS

Property owner/occupiers are expected to:

- remove litter and weeds from the nature strip area
- remove leaf fall, fallen fruits and general tree debris from the nature strip and footpath
- maintain grasses to be level between the kerb and footpath and level (no pot holes)
- keep nature strip garden plant growth within the permitted growth envelope
- only plant nature strip gardens in ways that are consistent with these guidelines
- not obscure hydrants, fire plugs, access pits or similar with plantings in the short and long term
- restore the nature strip garden following any third party maintenance, including city works, or other service authorities.
- remove the nature strip garden if they move, unless they have agreed with the new owner/occupier that they would like the garden to remain.
- ensure that no damage to city or third-party managed assets is caused by the construction, maintenance or lack of maintenance of a nature strip garden.
- pay for any service damage caused by nature strip gardening activities
- undertake any re-establishment work or costs associated with planting and maintenance of nature strip gardens.



Illustration 1: Basic nature strip garden.

NATURE STRIPS SUITABLE FOR GARDENS

AREAS THAT CAN BE PLANTED

Figure 2 (page 13) shows you the areas within a nature strip that you can plant. Plants must remain on the nature strip and cannot extend onto the kerb or footpath.

The area is broken down into two parts – Zone A and Zone B – with different height limits allowed for mature plants in each:

Zone A – up to 800 mm height

Zone B – up to 500 mm height

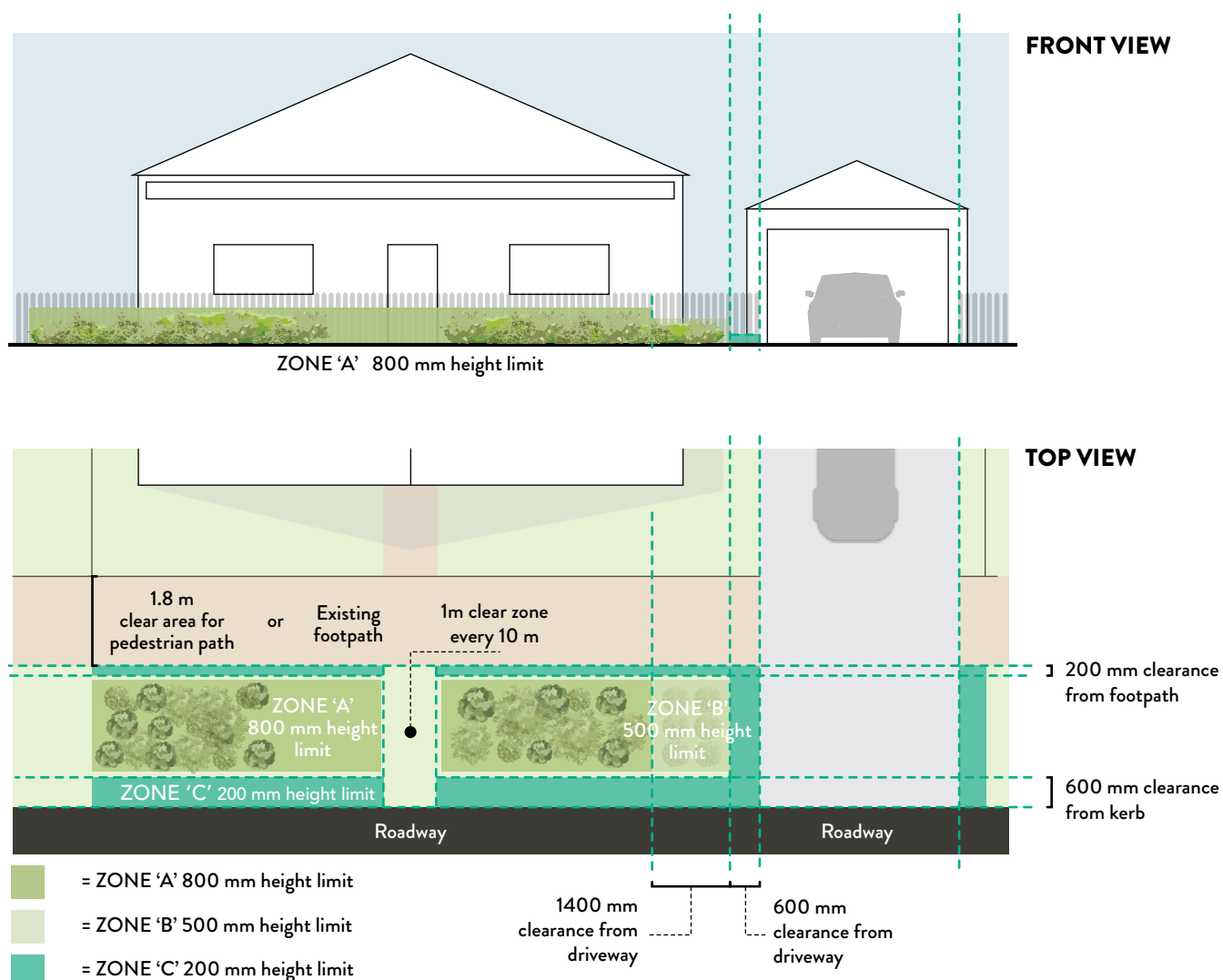
Zone C – up to 200 mm height

Plants must also be kept clear of all nature strip infrastructure above the ground (Refer to figure 6, page 16) and below the ground (see 'Dial Before You Dig' on page 9).



Height restrictions are designed to ensure visibility and safety of young children.

Figure 2: The nature strip area where gardens can be planted.



The City has responsibility for managing the entire road reserve, including nature strips. We support residents in planting nature strip gardens provided they follow the advice in these guidelines.

Not all nature strip gardens can be the same. A nature strip will have limitations if it is:

- within 20 m of traffic lights
- within 10 m of an intersection
- within 20 m of a pedestrian or school crossing
- located in an area of environmental significance including those areas covered under an Environmental Significance, Vegetation Protection or Significant Landscape Overlay.

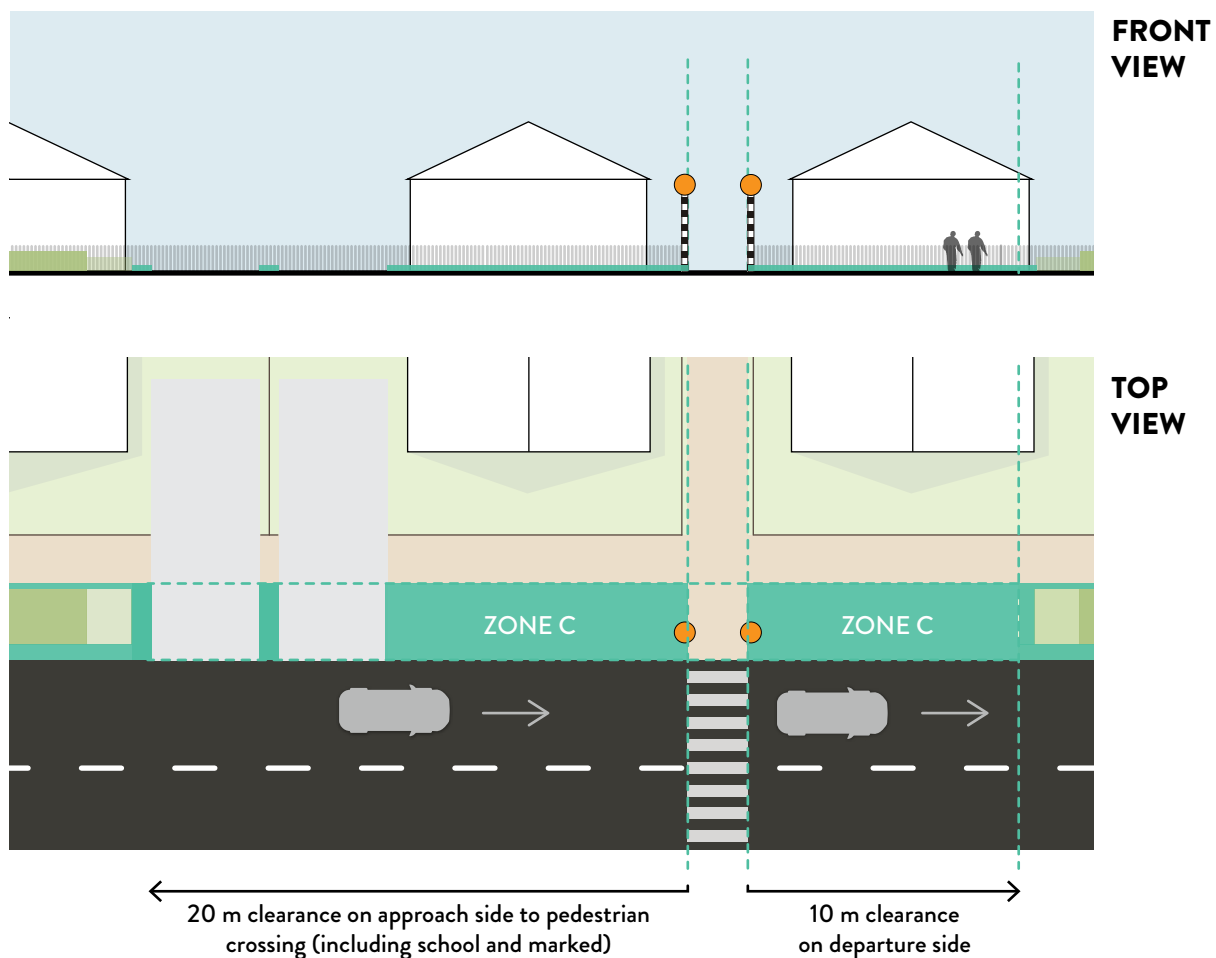
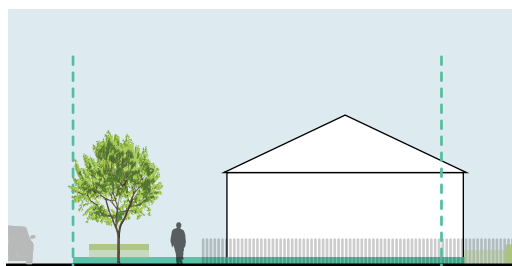
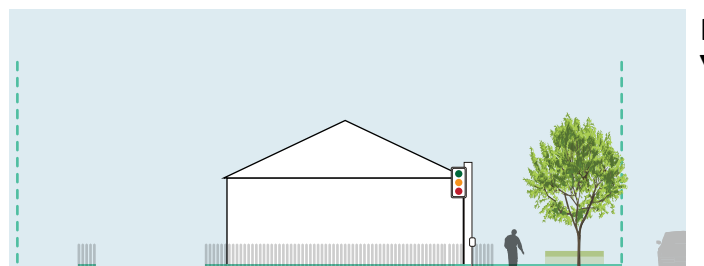


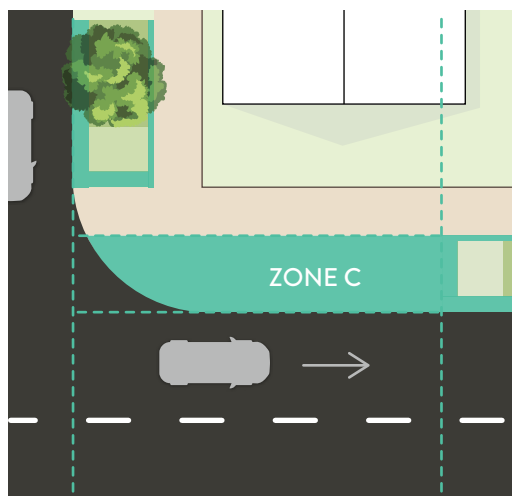
Figure 3: A diagram showing a nature strip abutting a pedestrian crossing, approach and departure.



**FRONT
VIEW**

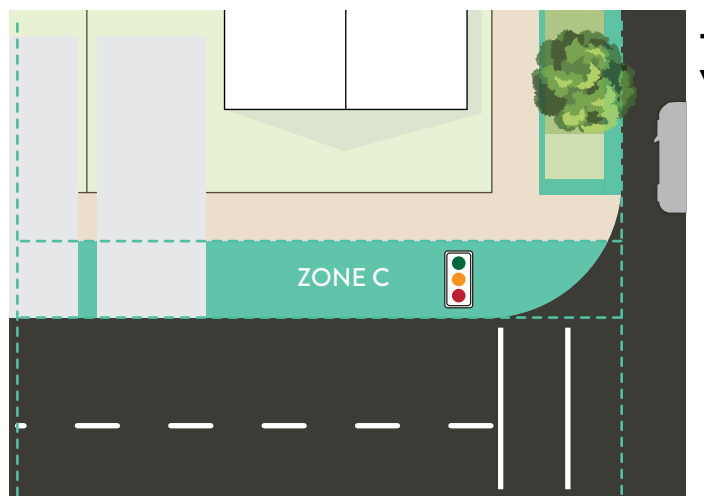


**FRONT
VIEW**



**TOP
VIEW**

10 m clearance from
unsignalised intersection



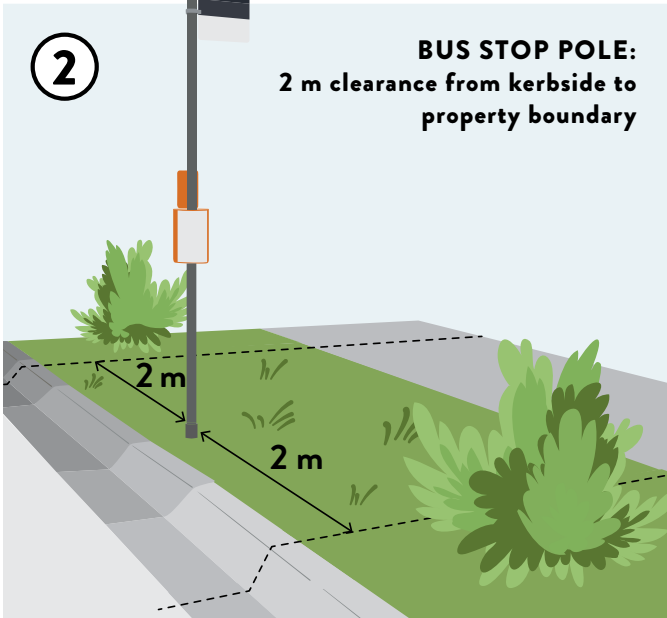
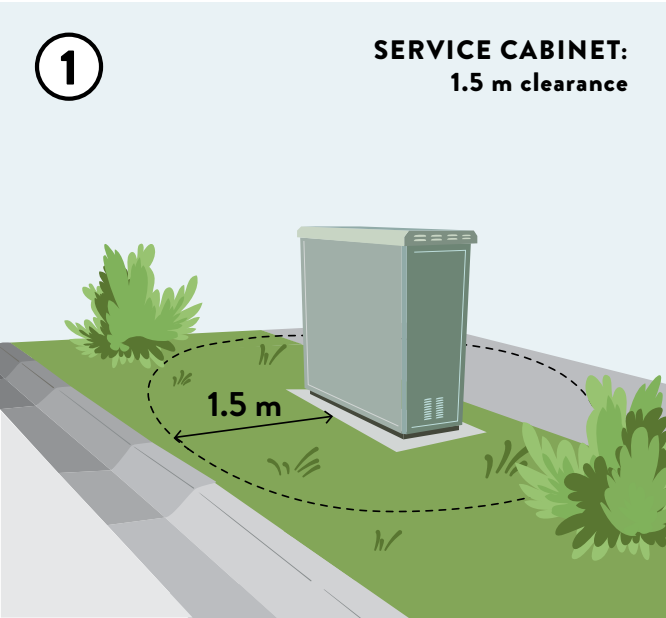
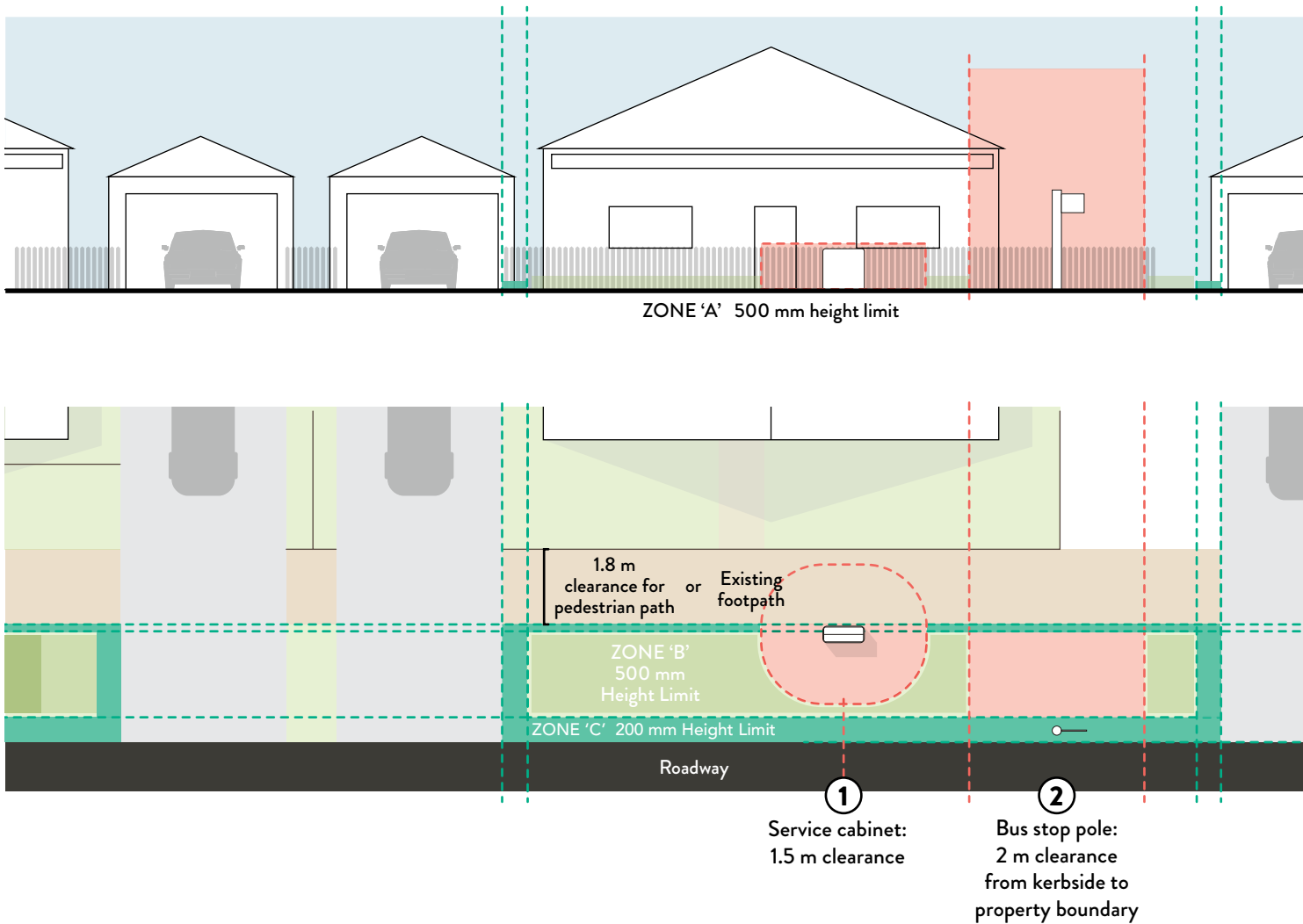
**TOP
VIEW**

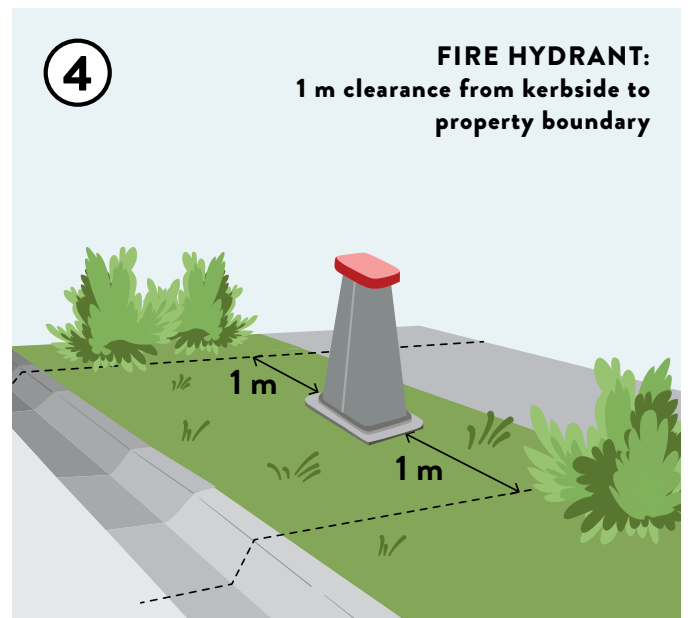
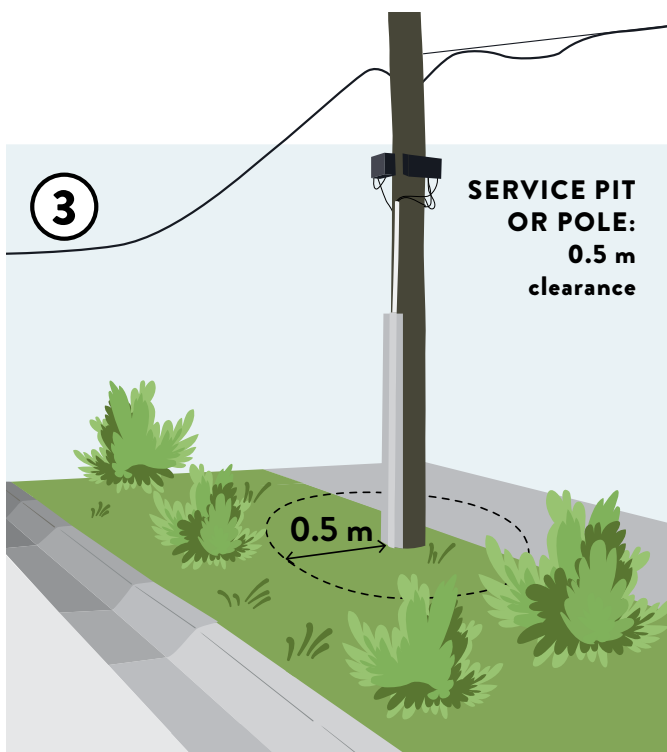
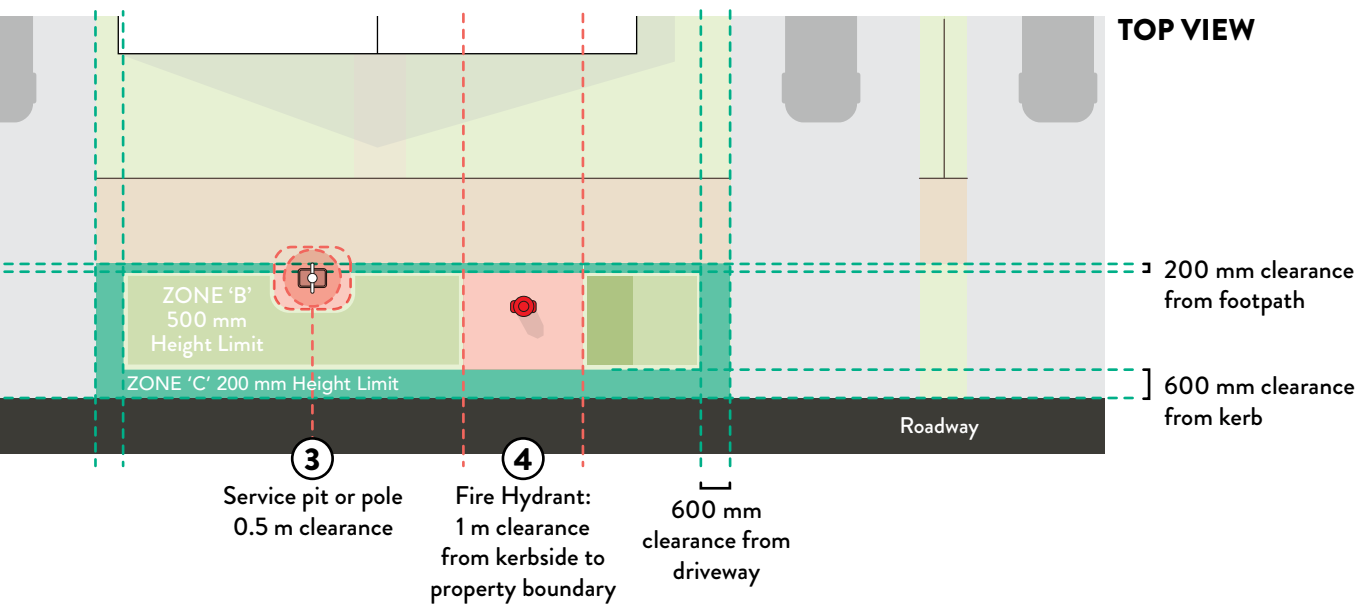
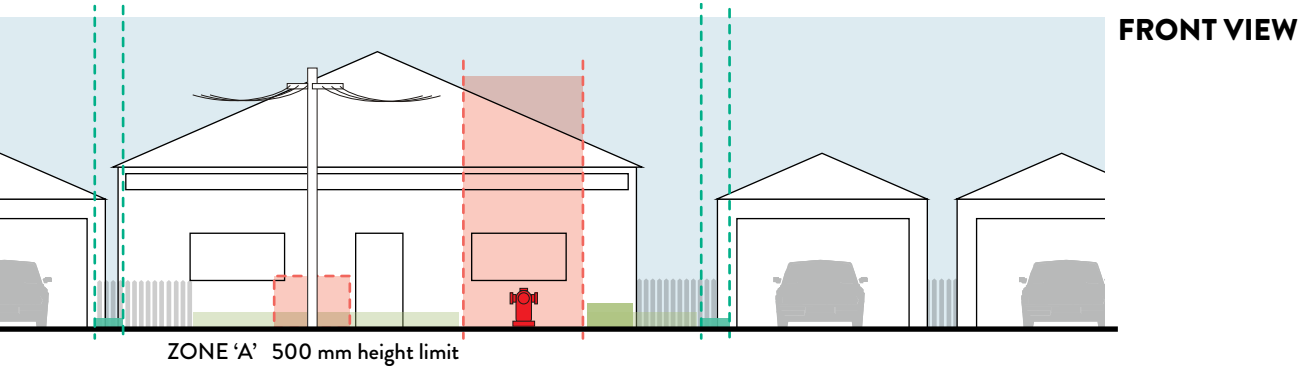
20 m clearance
from signalised intersection

Figure 3: A diagram showing a nature strip
abutting an unsignalised intersection

Figure 3: A diagram showing a nature
strip abutting a signalised intersection

Figure 4: A diagram showing minimum clearances around above-ground infrastructure in nature strips.





PLANTER BOXES

Planter boxes are permitted within 'Zone A' of the planting area (refer to figure 5 below) under the following conditions:

- combined height of plants and planter box is no higher than 800 mm
- planter boxes are no higher than 150 mm, less than 10 m long and have at least 1 m between boxes
- planter boxes must be a solid and sturdy construction
- planter boxes can only be installed on nature strips with kerb and channel (i.e. gutter).

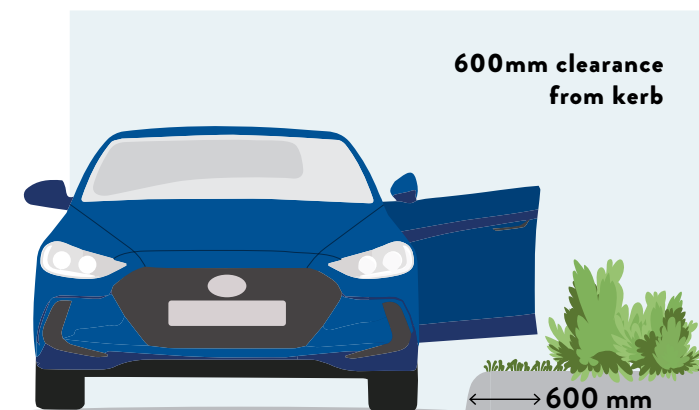


Figure 5: The nature strip area including raised garden beds.

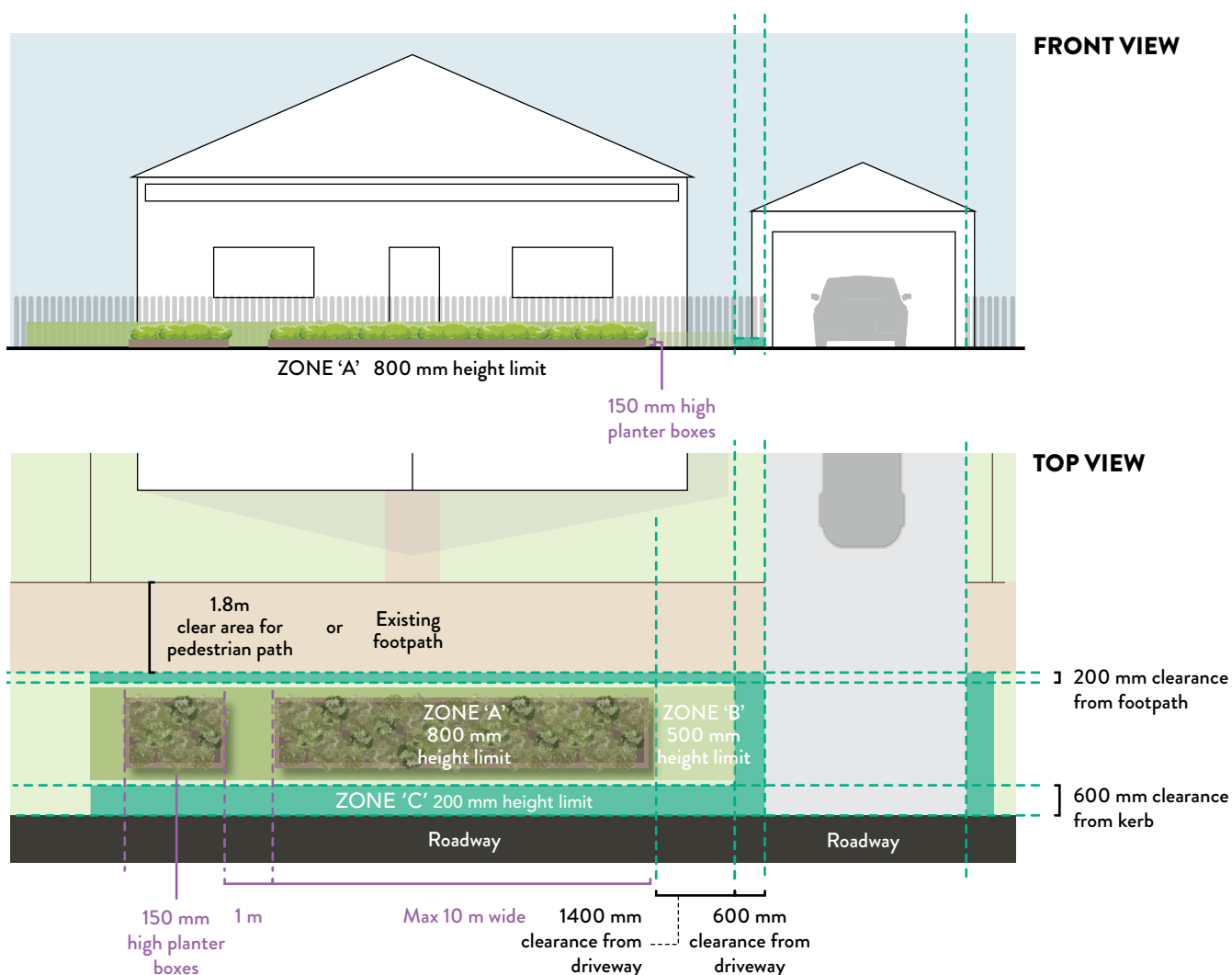




Illustration 2: Nature strip garden with raised garden beds.

IF YOUR PLAN DOESN'T MEET THE GUIDELINES

If your ideas for a nature strip garden don't meet the guidelines or your nature strip is ineligible, consider joining or forming a community garden or nature volunteer group.

Find out more at:

geelongaustralia.com.au/communitygardens

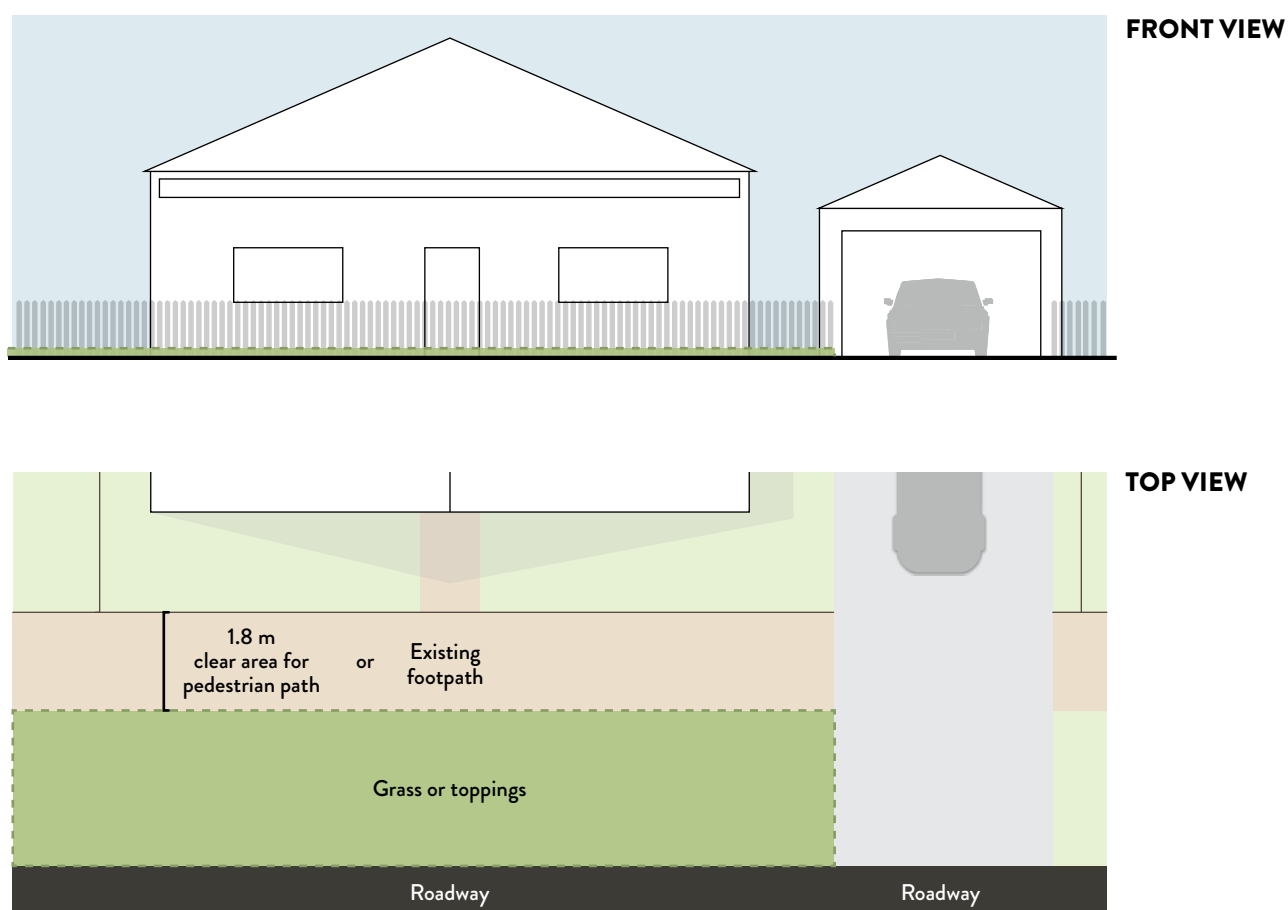
geelongaustralia.com.au/naturevolunteers

NATURE STRIPS NOT SUITABLE FOR GARDENS

If your nature strip is not suitable for establishing a garden, the community still needs you to maintain your nature strip.

This means your nature strip will need to be one of the permitted surface treatments listed on page 23. While the nature strip is a public space, the owner/occupier is responsible for mowing and litter removal.

Figure 6: A diagram showing a standard nature strip



NATURE STRIP GARDEN PLANTINGS

If your nature strip is suitable for planting, we encourage you to select species that support local ecology, biodiversity and are for local climatic conditions.

We suggest selecting plants from:

- our [Indigenous Plants of the Geelong Region online information](#)
- the suggested plantings shown in Appendix B on page 28 (covers 19 zones within the municipality).

WHAT YOU CAN PLANT

Low-growing plants and groundcovers are generally permitted, provided they are maintained to a maximum height of 800 mm your plants should:

- preferably be species that are indigenous to the Geelong region
- be tolerant of the local climate, soil type and conditions.
- not be listed as noxious weeds or other prohibited plants.

The details of which can be found in the Tiny Forest Manual.

PRODUCTIVE GARDENS

Edible and fruit-bearing plants are allowed if they meet the above requirements and the considerations listed below:

- Property owners are encouraged to have public liability insurance covering potential claims.
- Property owners take responsibility for any illness or allergic reactions caused by the plants or produce.
- Produce grown in a nature strip garden is free for anyone in our community to take.
- Plants are not treated with pesticides, weed killers or surrounded by snail bait.
- Harvests are maintained to reduce produce drops, address insect infestations and remove rotting items.
- Adjoining footpaths and kerbs are kept clear of produce drops.

Soil testing is recommended to identify pollutants before growing edible plants. Raised garden beds are encouraged to avoid contaminated soil.

PROHIBITED PLANTS

You are not permitted to plant any plant species which:

- pose risk to community safety i.e. thorny plants
- pose risk to biosecurity, such as listed noxious or environmental weeds
- are invasive, poisonous, dangerous or illegal.

More information on prohibited plants can be found on the Agriculture Victoria website:

- at agriculture.vic.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds

A list of local environment weeds to avoid planting can also be found on the City's website:

- at geelongaustralia.com.au/weeds

Things to avoid in your nature strip garden

- Don't install tree guards around your plants as they can look unsightly and become litter if vandalised or detached during high winds
- Those living in high-fire-risk areas should avoid planting too densely as this can lead to elevated fuel loads

STREET TREES

To help keep our region beautiful, you can request a new tree for your nature strip or nearby reserve at no cost as part of our tree planting program.

Canopy trees in our streets and parks have many benefits including cooling our neighbourhoods, improving health and wellbeing and cleaning the air.

You can ask for a new tree on your nature strip or to replace a dead or vandalised tree at geelong.link/RequestATree1



REGISTER YOUR GARDEN

To allow the City to best manage our nature strips, please register your garden at geelongaustralia.com.au/naturestrips or by scanning the QR Code.

NATIVE VEGETATION

Some nature strips in urban areas and many rural roadsides support native vegetation.

Native vegetation and associated fallen branches and leaf litter provide important habitat for our wild plants and animals and is protected under legislation.

You are not permitted to remove native vegetation on nature strips or rural roadsides. For more information please visit our website and search 'Planning Permit Checklist – Native Vegetation'.



SURFACE LANDSCAPING

While nature strip surfaces must be kept level (where possible), you will need to consider the type of surface treatments you will apply to your nature strip. For a standard nature strip, this is traditionally grass. However, nature strip gardens may need other treatments, such as mulches, to help support plant growth.

PERMITTED SURFACE MATERIALS

GRASS

Drought tolerant grasses, such as Couch or Kikuyu, are encouraged.

SYNTHETIC TURF – COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL AREAS ONLY

Synthetic turf must be installed according to the product guidelines and maintained by the property occupier or owner. It must not pose a hazard to the community or nearby assets and is not permitted in residential areas.

PERMEABLE SURFACES

Permeable surfaces allow water to filter through to reach the underlying surface prior to entering the drainage system, reducing pollution and the impacts of stormwater. Permeable surfaces must only be applied to nature strips that are flat and level, with minimal chance for surface material run-off. The property owner and occupier are responsible for ensuring that any nearby assets (such as footpaths or roads) are free from debris, and that the surface is appropriately installed and maintained to ensure it does not pose a hazard to the community or nearby assets.

Permitted permeable surfaces include:

- fine gravel mulches (75 mm depth) with a maximum particle size of less than 10 mm, such as washed granitic sand, Tuscan topping and crushed rock
- organic mulch (75 mm depth) – includes graded bark or multi-bark mix that is resistant to disturbances by wind and rain, and is properly contained and compacted to avoid spreading onto footpaths or gutters.

PROHIBITED SURFACE MATERIALS

PERMEABLE SURFACES

The following materials are not permitted:

- loose stones 10 mm or larger
- chunky woodchips, or similar, that are unstable underfoot after compaction
- permeable surfaces listed above on a nature strip which is on a significant slope
- synthetic turf if it's in residential areas.

IMPERMEABLE SURFACES

Impermeable surfaces – that is, hard surfaces that don't allow water to pass through (e.g. concrete) – are not permitted in nature strips.

OTHER EQUIPMENT

The following is not permitted in a nature strip garden:

- star pickets
- water tanks
- water features, garden ornaments, statues
- nets
- bollards
- retaining walls
- lighting and electrical wiring
- sporting equipment
- irrigation systems
- compost bins and fencing
- any similar equipment.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

This guideline supports the *Neighbourhood Amenity Local Law 2014* about requiring City authorisation to plant a nature strip garden. A person must not plant any trees or other vegetation on any part of a nature strip without either written authority, or in compliance with this guideline.

If we consider that these guidelines have not been complied with or that a particular nature strip garden is creating a nuisance, risk to safety, or is interfering with City assets or the environment, then we will require either rectification of the garden so that it complies, or removal of the garden at the property owner's cost.

Residents are reminded that planting a nature strip garden is at their own risk, and they are responsible for its maintenance and safety.





Pictured: Young trees planted along a residential nature strip

APPENDIX A:

POLICY CONTEXT

According to *The City of Greater Geelong Environment Strategy 2020–30*, our native vegetation, habitat and biodiversity are under extreme pressure from threats associated with climate change, population growth and changes to land use in both rural and urban areas.

Additionally, our urban areas have become increasingly dominated by hard surfaces including roads, footpaths, gutters, buildings and roofs. These surfaces absorb heat and repel water, reducing the health and amenity of our neighbourhoods and contributing to the urban heat island effect.

These guidelines are specifically intended to help support our strategy in mitigating these challenges. In particular, they will assist in helping achieve the following goals from our Environment Strategy:

- Goal 2: Create greener community spaces
- Goal 4: Protect, enhance and restore our region's biodiversity.





Pictured: An example of a
standard nature strip

APPENDIX B:

RECOMMENDED PLANT SPECIES

We recommend selecting plants from our Indigenous Plants of the Geelong Region guide, selecting species which will grow within the permitted nature strip garden envelope.

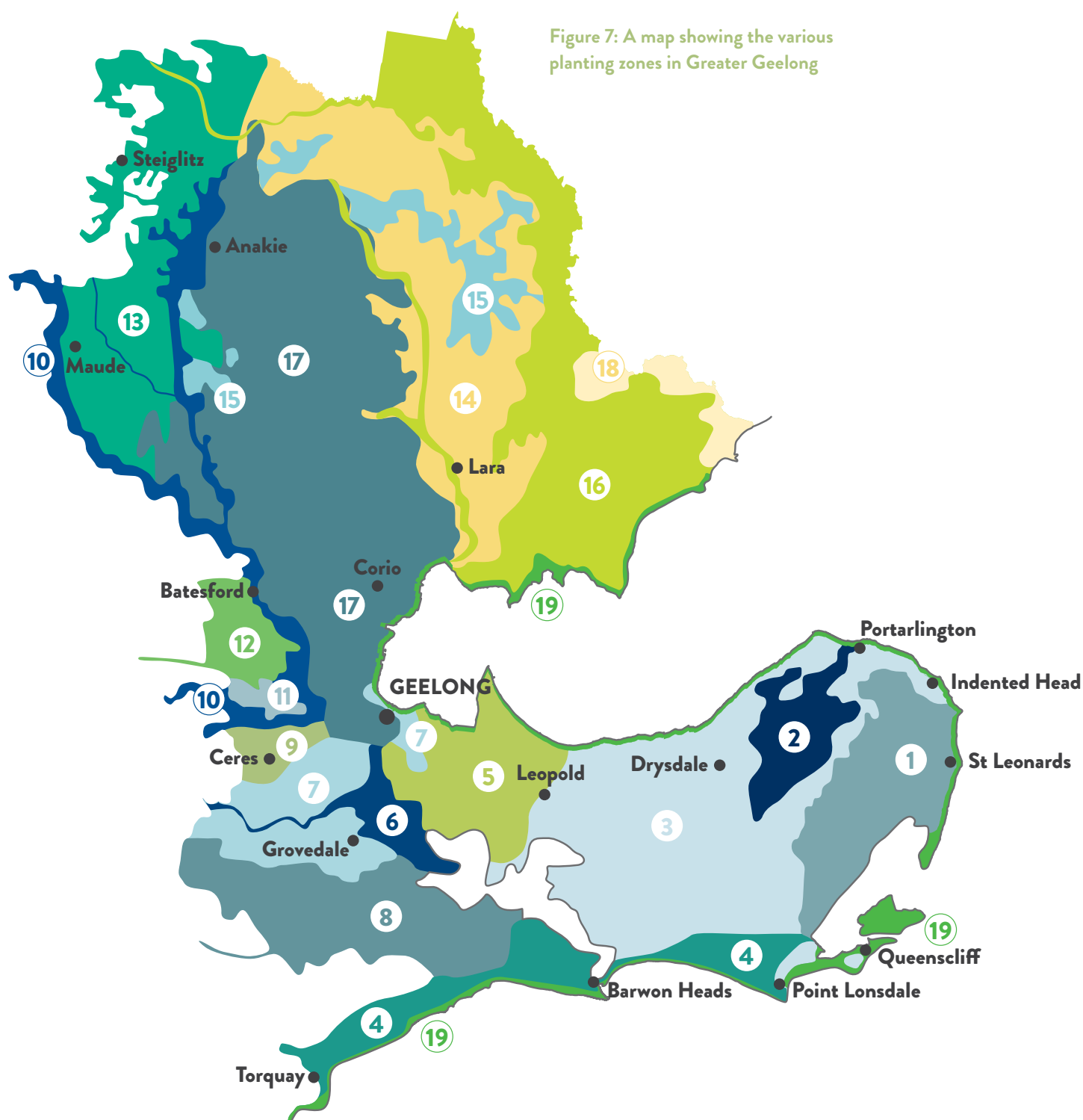
The City encourages our community to source our recommended plant species from one of our many amazing local nurseries specialising in indigenous planting of Geelong and the Bellarine Peninsula.

Suitable species are shown in the table for ease of reference. You can find an extensive list of all the permitted plants on our website.



Scan the QR code or visit
[geelongaustralia.com.au/
indigenousplants](https://geelongaustralia.com.au/indigenousplants)

Figure 7: A map showing the various planting zones in Greater Geelong



APPENDIX B: RECOMMENDED PLANT SPECIES

The below plants are a sample list only, with more species found on our indigenous plants webpage. Please use the QR code on page 28 for a complete list of species, relevant to each zone.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT (M)	WIDTH (M)
ZONE 1			
Dwarf Sheoke	<i>Allocasuarina misera</i>	0.5	1–2
Berry Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	0.1–0.3	1–3
Common Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	0.3	1–2
Black Anther Flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	0.5	1.5–2.0
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	0.3	0.3
ZONE 2			
Berry Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	0.1–0.3	1–3
Black Anther Flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	0.5	1.5–2.0
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	0.3	0.3
ZONE 3			
Dwarf Sheoke	<i>Allocasuarina misera</i>	0.5	1–2
Berry Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	0.1–0.3	1–3
Common Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	0.3	1–2
Black Anther Flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	0.5	1.5–2
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	0.3	0.3
ZONE 4			
Common Correa	<i>Correa reflexa</i>	0.3	1–2
Berry Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	0.1–0.3	1–3
Black Anther Flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	0.5	1.5–2.0
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	0.3	0.3
ZONE 5			
Berry Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	0.1–0.3	1–3
Black Anther Flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	0.5	1.5–2.0
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	0.3	0.3

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT (M)	WIDTH (M)
ZONE 6			
Common Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	0.3	1–2
Black Anther Flax–lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	0.5	1.5–2.0
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	0.3	0.3
ZONE 7			
Black Anther Flax–lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	0.5	1.5–2.0
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	0.3	0.3
ZONE 8			
Common Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	0.3	1–2
Black Anther Flax–lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	0.5	1.5–2.0
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	0.3	0.3
ZONE 9			
Black Anther Flax–lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	0.5	1.5–2.0
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	0.3	0.3
ZONE 10			
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	0.3	0.3
ZONE 11			
Berry Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	0.3	1–3
Common Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	0.3	1–2
Small–leaf Eutaxia	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	0.5	1.5
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	0.3	0.3
ZONE 12			
Common Correa	<i>Correa reflexa</i>	0.3	1–2
Common Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	0.3	1–2
Eutaxia	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	0.5	1.5
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	0.3	0.3
ZONE 13			
Common Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	0.3	1–2
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	0.3	0.3

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT (M)	WIDTH (M)
ZONE 14			
Berry Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	0.3	1–3
Common Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	0.3	1–2
Black Anther Flax–lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	0.5	1.5–2.0
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	0.3	0.3
ZONE 15			
Berry Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	0.3	1–3
Common Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	0.3	1–2
ZONE 16			
Red–leg Grass	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	0.2	0.8
Common Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	0.3	1–2
Wallaby Grass	<i>Danthonia species</i>	0.2	0.4–1
Spear Grass	<i>Stipa species</i>	0.3	1–2
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	0.3	0.3
ZONE 17			
Red–leg Grass	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	0.2	0.8
Common Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	0.3	1–2
Wallaby Grass	<i>Danthonia species</i>	0.2	0.4–1
Spear Grass	<i>Stipa species</i>	0.3	1–2
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	0.3	0.3
ZONE 18			
Berry Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	0.3	1–3
ZONE 19			
Dwarf Sheoke	<i>Allocasuarina misera</i>	0.5	1–2
Coast Flax–lily	<i>Dianella evolute</i> var. <i>brevicaulis</i>	0.3	0.5
Dune Thistle	<i>Actites megalocarpa</i>	0.5	0.5
Cranberry Heath	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	0.5	1–1.5
Karkalla (Pig Face)	<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	0.2	2–3
Beaded Glasswort	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>	0.2	0.5
Coast Spear–Grass	<i>Stipa stipoides</i>	0.3	0.8

CITY OF GREATER GEELONG

WADAWURRUNG COUNTRY

PO Box 104

Geelong VIC 3220

P: 5272 5272

E: contactus@geelongcity.vic.gov.au
geelongaustralia.com.au

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