



JANDAKOT AIRPORT LANDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDELINES

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1 Introduction

This document provides information on the landscaping requirements at Jandakot Airport (including 'Jandakot City').

The Jandakot Airport Landscape and Design Guidelines were established to guide development at Jandakot Airport in order to achieve consistent and environmentally appropriate outcomes with a high level of amenity.

Plants should be chosen according to the following list of preferences (highest to lowest):

1. Plants indigenous to the Jandakot area (including species that provide food or habitat for native fauna, such as Carnaby's Cockatoos and Bandicoots where possible).
2. Australian native plants (including species that provide food or habitat for native fauna, such as Carnaby's Cockatoos and Bandicoots where possible).
3. Approved non-native water-wise plants.

A strong unifying theme of geometric lines and block planting is to be applied across the sites in order to integrate the designs. Examples of desired landscaping outcomes are shown in Appendix 1.

2 Landscaping Approvals Process

For new developments (and redevelopment of existing facilities), the landscape design plan is to be submitted as a component of the Building/Works Permit Application. Refer to the checklist in Appendix 2 for further guidance on the components required within new landscaping plans.

Minor garden maintenance, additional planting and replacement of plants can occur at any time without additional approval provided the works are consistent with these guidelines. If there is any doubt as to whether the proposed plant selection is appropriate, tenants should consult with either the JAH Environment Manager or Development Approvals Manager.

3 Key Landscaping Areas

3.1 Streetscapes

Streetscapes will generally consist of strong avenue plantings with lower level shrubs. Swales for road stormwater infiltration are provided in roadside verges where required.

3.2 Verges

Generally, roadside verges at Jandakot Airport are 4.5 to 6 m wide (from the road edge/kerb to the site boundary). These verges shall be landscaped, reticulated and maintained by the Lessee unless stated otherwise within the lease agreement. Drainage swales and/or recharge basins may also be incorporated into this landscape strip where necessary.

3.3 Building Setbacks

A minimum landscaping setback is required for new developments. Developers (or their appointed contractors) shall allow for a landscaped strip / buffer zone along the front boundary of the site. A continuous landscape strip (6 m wide in Jandakot City and 3 m wide in other airport precincts) setback from the roadside leased boundary must be provided and maintained along the frontage of the Jandakot Airport site. This landscape strip shall incorporate landscaping in accordance with these guidelines. No building or structure

(excluding approved utilities/services and signage) may be located within this landscaping setback, though it may incorporate drainage swales and/or recharge basins.

3.4 Special Consideration for Leases Adjoining Air Movement Areas

For air safety reasons, tenants with landscaping areas adjoining (or in the immediate vicinity of) air movement areas should **NOT** plant:

- Deciduous trees
- Trees that are known to attract birds
- Trees that will grow above the Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS) and impact the safety of aircraft movements.

When landscaping areas in the vicinity of helicopter activity, where rotor downwash is likely to occur, minimise the use of organic light-weight mulches and incorporate more stable hardscape features such as larger stones/rocks. Examples of suitable designs are shown in Appendix 1.

4 Be Water-Wise

Water-wise landscape design is not only good for the environment, but can also save money by reducing the volume of water for irrigation. Keep the following in mind when designing your landscape:

- Use native, water-wise plants wherever possible
- Mulch all garden beds
- Use water-efficient irrigation systems
- Minimise the use of lawns
- Consider capturing and using rainwater for garden irrigation
- Consider incorporating hard landscaping options (e.g. stones, pebbles etc.).

4.1 Irrigation

Irrigation systems must utilise potable scheme water, except for:

- Approved Aerobic Treatment Units (ATU) with sub-surface drip irrigation
- Approved rainwater harvesting tanks
- Approved treatment/recycling systems consistent with applicable legislation and policies.

Whilst sub-surface/drip irrigation systems are theoretically the most water-efficient, experience at Jandakot Airport has demonstrated that they are often difficult to inspect and maintain. This can result in high maintenance costs (some regularly become blocked in sandy soils) and significant leaks that can be hard to detect in sandy, free-draining soils. Drip irrigation systems should only be used in areas that are necessary, practicable and easily inspected/maintained. This includes:

- ATU irrigation fields (noting sub-surface drip irrigation is mandatory for ATUs)
- Trees / tree lines (driplines should surround base and irrigate the root zone)
- Plants that respond poorly to sprinkler irrigation (e.g. Kangaroo paws).

Drip irrigation lines should be on a separate station to sprinkler irrigation lines.

All landscape plans for new developments must include an irrigation plan (refer to Appendix 2). The types of controllers, valves, sprinklers (rotator nozzles preferred) and irrigation pipes should be identified within the irrigation plan.

Within Jandakot Airport, groundwater abstraction from the Jandakot Mound is limited under Department of Water and Environment Regulation licensing, and is therefore utilised for irrigation by JAH of 'Common Areas' only.

5 Planting Areas: Preparation and Materials

The Bassendean sands at Jandakot Airport provide challenges to landscapers. The sandy soils contain very little organic matter, and do not readily retain moisture and nutrients. The following ensures that landscaped areas are likely to thrive:

- Removal of rubble, limestone and other building materials
- Removal and replacement (or ripping) of compacted soils
- Addition of soil conditioner (100 mm), rotary hoed to depth of planting
- Use of wetting agents and slow-release fertilisers
- Use of mulch (75 mm pine bark or similar)
- Use of weed matting beneath hard landscaping materials such as pebbles, stones etc.
- All planting areas are defined within concrete edging, borders, paving, etc., excluding where roads are designed to drain onto verge gardens/swales.

6 Trees

6.1 Choosing the Right Tree

Trees are an important component of landscaping projects but it is essential to choose the correct tree for each particular location. Key factors to consider include:

- Ensuring it is an approved species under these guidelines
- The height and width that the tree will be when mature relative to the area where it is to be planted
- Consider dwarf varieties for smaller areas
- The proximity of above-ground and below-ground services, footpaths, paving, foundations etc. that may be damaged by branches and growing roots (use root barriers if required)
- Whether the tree has a tendency to drop branches or produce flowers/fruits/seeds in an area that may create a safety hazard
- Always choose a good quality tree from an accredited nursery or tree grower.

JAH has adopted the red flowering gum (*Corymbia ficifolia*) as the preferred 'Street Tree' for verge plantings. Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) will continue to be maintained in existing areas on Karel Avenue only.

6.2 Trees Management

Trees in 'Common Areas' are managed by Jandakot Airport Holdings. Amenity trees in common areas are regularly inspected and professional arborists are engaged to undertake pruning of mature trees in order to ensure public safety.

Maintenance of vegetation within a leased, and the road verge in front of the leased area, is the responsibility of the lessee unless agreed otherwise. Trees that provide potential habitat for native species cannot be removed without permission, even within leased areas. However, pruning can (and should) occur in order to make the tree safe (e.g. removal of dead wood and dangerous limbs).

7 Sourcing Plants and Garden Materials from Approved Suppliers

The plant disease known as 'dieback' (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) can occur in suburban gardens, landscaped areas, golf courses, plant nurseries with poor hygiene practices, and horticultural plantations as well as native bushland.

Tenants neighbouring Conservation Precincts need to be particularly vigilant in managing dieback risks.

In order to prevent the introduction of plant diseases, plants for landscaping must be purchased from nurseries that hold accreditation under the Nursery Industries Accreditation Scheme Australia (NIASA). Nurseries that hold similar accreditations can be used with the approval of the JAH Environment Manager.

Garden mixes and mulches should also be sourced from suppliers with NIASA accreditation, although approval may be sought from JAH to utilise suppliers with similar dieback-free certification processes.

8 Approved Plant Species Lists

Table 1 below details those species preferred for use in landscaping at Jandakot Airport.

It is recognised that the species and plant varieties may not always be available from approved nurseries, and new varieties are regularly being released. In rare cases, the species below may not be applicable to the type of landscaping required for a particular purpose. In such instances, the following options exist:

- Supplement with species indigenous to the Jandakot Airport area (Appendix 3).
- Provide details and justification for use of additional plant species/varieties and seek JAH approval either during the Building/Works Permit approvals process or directly from the JAH Environment Manager.

8.1 Plants Used by Carnaby's Cockatoo

In appropriate areas, the use of plant species utilised by Carnaby's Cockatoo is encouraged (see https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/images/documents/plants-animals/animals/p4c_plantlist_20110415.pdf). Additionally, the "Choose for Black Cockatoos" plant label promotes a selection of native species that are used for food by Carnaby's cockatoo that are also perfect for planting in selected urban areas. Refer to Table 2 for further details.

8.2 Table 1. Jandakot Airport Approved Plant Species for Landscaping

Plants highlighted in green are JAH's preferred species, known to grow successfully at the airport in surrounding suburbs.

JAH may approve the use of other species and varieties in addition to those listed below if deemed consistent with these Landscaping Guidelines.

Heights and widths are maximum estimates of mature specimens when grown in ideal conditions and may vary dependent on the variety chosen.

*** denotes Australian plants not native to south-west WA but assessed as suitable.

Species	Common Name	Links	Notes
Trees			
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5316	4-10 m (h) x 3-5 m (w). Only for large open areas.
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	Sheoak	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1728	5-15 m(h). Unsuitable for use in turf areas due to high level of leaf/fruit drop.
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	Slender Banksia	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1800	Up to 10 m (h).
<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	Firewood Banksia	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1834	Up to 10 m (h).
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/17104	Up to 60 m (h). Limited use in large open areas such as parklands only.
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/17103	'Street Tree'. 2-8 m (h) depending on variety.
<i>Eucalyptus forrestiana</i> *	Fuchsia Gum	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5652	Mallee or tree, 1.5-6 m (h).
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> (dwarf varieties)*	Red Flowering Yellow Gum		5-7 m (h) 3-5 m (w). Dwarf varieties only.
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Jarrah	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5708	20-40 m (h) x 20-40 m (w). Limited use in large open areas such as parklands only.
<i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i>	Coastal Blackbutt	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5790	5-8 m (h).
<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i> *	Coral Gum	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5792	4-11 m (h).
<i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> *	Little Ghost Gum	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/14548	5-10 m (h) depending on variety.
<i>Hakea laurina</i>	Pincushion Hakea	https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/2171	2-6 m (h)
<i>Melaleuca pressiana</i>	Rottneest Island Tea Tree	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5952	3-8 m (h) x 2-4 m(w).
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> *	Broad-leaved Paperbark	https://www.benarannurseries.com/melaleuca-viridiflora-3778	3-10 m (h) depending on variety.
Feature Plants			
<i>Macrozamia reidleyi</i>	Zamia palm	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/85	
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	Grass Tree	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1256	
Shrubs (Medium to Large)			
<i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i>	Panjang	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/3409	
<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i>	Woolly Bush	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1775	
<i>Agonis flexuosa nana</i>	Dwarf Willow Myrtle	http://www.planthis.com.au/plant-	

Species	Common Name	Links	Notes
		information.asp?gardener=8429	
<i>Astartea fascicularis</i>		http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp2/astarteafascicularis.html	
<i>Beaufortia elegans</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5382	
<i>Callistemon spp.</i>	E.g. "Little John",		
<i>Eremophila nivea</i>	Silky Eremophila	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/7244	
<i>Grevillea spp.</i>			
<i>Hemiandra pungens</i>	Snakebush	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/6839	
<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>	White Myrtle	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5817	
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> 'Little Red'	'Little Red'	http://www.gardenersbest.com.au/plants.asp?id=129	
<i>Melaleuca nesophila</i>	Mindiyed	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5943	
<i>Melaleuca thymoides</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5980	
<i>Oleria axillaris</i>	"Little Silver, 'Little Smokie'	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/8127	
<i>Ricinocarpos cyanescens</i>	Coastal Wedding Bush	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/13683	
<i>Westringia spp.</i>	E.g. Coastal Rosemary	http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp1/westringiafruticosa.html	
Shrubs (Small to Medium)			
<i>Anigozanthos humilis</i>	Catspaw	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1409	
<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i>	Kangaroo Paw	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1411	
<i>Anigozanthos spp.</i>	E.g. 'Big Red', 'Ruby Gold', <i>A. flavidus</i> hybrids, 'bush gems' etc.		
<i>Astroloma xerophyllum</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/6339	
<i>Calytrix angulate</i>	Yellow Starflower	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5439	
<i>Calytrix flavescens</i>	Summer Starflower	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5458	
<i>Conostephium preissii</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/6349	
<i>Conostylis aculeata</i>	Prickly Conostylis	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1418	
<i>Conostylis candicans</i>	Grey Cottonheads	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1427	
<i>Darwinia pinifolia</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5524	
<i>Daviesia nudiflora</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/3824	
<i>Dianella spp.</i>	E.g. 'Little Rev', 'Little Jess', "Silver Streak"	http://www.ozbreed.com.au/strappy-leaf-plants/index.html	

Species	Common Name	Links	Notes
<i>Gompholobium confertum</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/10909	
<i>Grevillea spp.</i>	Various.	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/8839	Note ' <i>Grevillea sea spray</i> ' and ' <i>G. crithmifolia</i> ' are not recommended.
<i>Hibbertia subvaginata</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5173	
<i>Lechenaultia biloba</i>	Blue Lechenaultia	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/7568	
<i>Lechenaultia floribunda</i>	Free Flowering Lechenaultia	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/7574	
<i>Lomandra spp.</i>	E.g. 'Tanika'	http://www.ozbreed.com.au/strappy-leaf-plants/index.html	
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1550	
<i>Philotheca spicata</i>	Pepper and Salt	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/18529	
<i>Pimelea imbricata</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5251	
<i>Scaevola spp.</i>			
<i>Verticordia chrysanthella</i>		http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/12402	
Sedges, Rushes & Grasses			^Sedges and rushes are only to uses in low-lying drains and water basins.
<i>Baumea articulate</i> [^]	Jointed Rush	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/741	
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i> [^]	Knotted Club Rush	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20216	
<i>Lepidosperma effusum</i> [^]	Spreading Sword Sedge	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/932	
Groundcover			
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Scarlet Runner	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/4044	
Climbing			
<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	Native Wisteria	http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/3961	

See also Table 2: Plants for Carnaby's Cockatoos

8.3 Table 2. Plants for Carnaby's Cockatoos



Choose for Black-Cockatoo Plant Selection	
<p>Slender Banksia (<i>Banksia attenuata</i>)</p> <p>This medium-sized tree produces beautiful nectar-filled yellow flower cones between October and February. Found mainly on the Swan Coastal Plain, the seeds, grubs and nectar from the cones provide food for Carnaby's and other birds.</p> <p>florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1800</p>	
<p>Firewood Banksia (<i>Banksia menziesii</i>)</p> <p>The stunning red, yellow and pink flowers of this medium-sized tree bloom from February to October. Carnaby's and other wildlife love this Swan Coastal Plain tree for its nectar, grubs and seeds. Dwarf varieties work well in smaller gardens.</p> <p>florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1834</p>	
<p>Acorn Banksia (<i>Banksia prionotes</i>)</p> <p>A fantastic medium-sized tree flowering from February to August, the large cream and orange acorn-like flower cones are used by Carnaby's and other birds and insects. Dwarf varieties are great for small gardens.</p> <p>florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1842</p>	
<p>Parrot Bush (<i>Banksia sessilis</i>)</p> <p>Grown as a hedge or cluster of plants, this large shrub provides food for Carnaby's and is also a great garden screen. The cream and yellow flowers bloom most of the year, from April to November.</p> <p>florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/32076</p>	
<p>Urchin Dryandra (<i>Banksia undata</i>)</p> <p>Native to the Perth Hills, this large shrub displays showy yellow flowers between July and October and is a wonderful food source for Carnaby's and Baudin's Black-Cockatoos.</p> <p>florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/32053</p>	
<p>Lesser Bottlebrush (<i>Callistemon phoeniceus</i>)</p> <p>The scarlet brush-like flowers of this small tree provide an important nectar source for Carnaby's and many bird species from September to December. Dwarf varieties look great in smaller gardens.</p> <p>florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5395</p>	
<p>Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>)</p> <p>This large tree produces masses of stunning white to pink flowers from December to May. The nuts, hollows and sturdy branches of this tree provide food, nesting and roosting habitat for Carnaby's, Baudins and Red-tailed Black-Cockatoos.</p> <p>florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/17104</p>	

Choose for Black-Cockatoo Plant Selection

Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*)

An excellent large tree, Jarrah attracts all three species of Black-Cockatoos for the food, nesting and roosting opportunities it offers. The beautiful white-cream to pink flowers bloom from June to January.

florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5708



Fuchsia Grevillea (*Grevillea bipinnatifida*)

The showy red to orange flowers of this medium-sized striking shrub bloom from June to December. Producing seeds that feed Carnaby's, the beautiful flowers also supply nectar to a variety of wildlife, especially native birds.

florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1964



Honey Bush (*Hakea lissocarpha*)

An attractive shrub with fragrant white/yellow/pink clusters of delicate flowers from May to September. Its seeds supply food for Carnaby's and Baudin's Black-Cockatoos, and its dense foliage offers protection for small birds.

florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/2175



Two-Leaf Hakea (*Hakea trifurcata*)

Great as a screen or windbreak, the distinctive leaves and delicate white to pink flowers (April to October) make this large shrub attractive in any garden. The seeds provide food for both Carnaby's and Baudin's Black-Cockatoos.

florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/2214



Wavy-leafed Hakea (*Hakea undulata*)

Mostly found in the Perth Hills, the delicately veined green leaves offset the clusters of bright white flowers from July to October on this beautiful garden plant. A medium-sized shrub with dense foliage that provides protection for small birds, its seeds feed both Carnaby's and Baudin's Black-Cockatoos.

florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/2215



9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1. Jandakot Airport Landscaping Examples





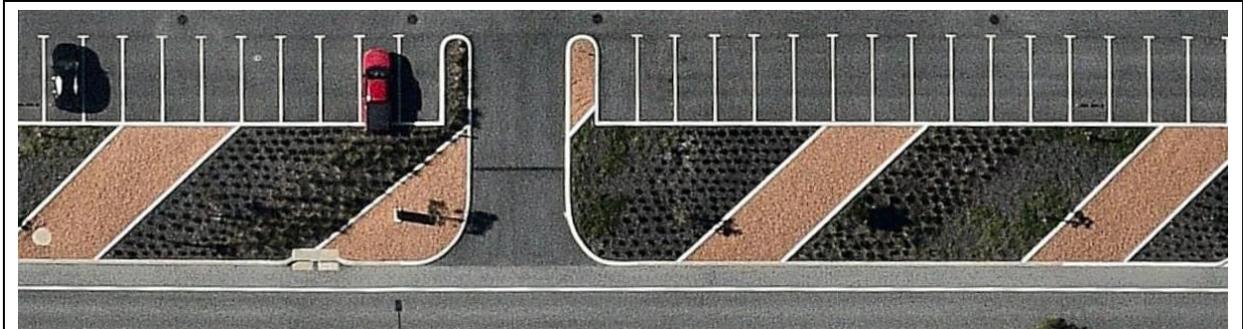
Aerial photo example of block planting using geometric lines as borders between species, Spartan Street.



Note absence of roadside kerb/edging to allow for stormwater drainage from road, Marriott Road.



Well established verge with footpath, Marriott Road.



Aerial photo example of inclusion of hard landscaping into block planting, Karel Avenue.



Dwarf *Corymbia* and grevillea used in median strip, Karel Avenue.



Grevillea and *Westringia* verge planting, Mustang Road.



Use of prostrate *Banksia* in garden bed, Marriott Road.



Vergé garden, Eagle Drive.



Example of landscaping in an area that experiences helicopter rotor downwash. Mustang Road.



Example of landscaping in an area that experiences helicopter rotor downwash. Note concrete area for weekly waste collection. Bell Court.



Vergé garden near airside fence. Note use of stone mulch products. Bell Court.

9.2 Appendix 2. JAH Landscape Design Checklist for New Developments

JAH will assess submitted landscape plans using the below checklist.

Landscape & Irrigation Plan Checklist				
		Yes	No	N/A
	General			
1	Existing trees / landscaping to be retained are identified.			
2	Existing trees / landscaping to be removed are identified.			
3	All plant species identified.			
4	All plant species consistent with JAH Guidelines.			
5	For each plant species, pot size, quantity & density / spacing is shown (dependent on species/size; typically, minimum 2 per m ² for small shrubs).			
	Garden Beds / Planting Areas			
6	Garden beds conform with 'block planting' design.			
7	Garden bed dimensions are shown.			
8	All garden beds have concrete edges/borders.			
	Trees			
9	Verge 'Street Trees' <i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> , planted 10 m intervals consistent with existing/surrounding street tree plantings.			
10	Drip irrigation provided to Street Trees (shown on an irrigation plan).			
11	All other trees appropriately sized and spaced within planting areas.			
	Soils/Mulch/Materials			
12	Mulch included (75 mm depth Pine Bark).			
13	Soil conditioner (100 mm rotary hoed) included in all planting areas.			
14	Hard landscaping materials (e.g. pebbles, stones etc.) identified and underlaid with weed mat.			
	Irrigation			
15	Irrigation Plan provided.			
16	Controller, valves, sprinklers (rotator nozzles preferred) and irrigation pipes (PVC, HDPE, LDPE.) identified. Note PVC preferred for mainline and, where practicable, the sub-mains.			
17	Irrigation connected to potable water within the leased area (i.e. metered).			
18	Street Trees irrigated with drip irrigation.			
Comments				

9.3 Appendix 3. Jandakot Airport Flora Species List

The approved species lists (Tables 1 & 2 above) may also be supplemented with species indigenous to the Jandakot Airport area. The full list of indigenous plant species is provided below. Advice should be sought from accredited nursery suppliers and landscape professionals, as not all of these species are suitable for landscaping purposes. S = Dieback Susceptible; R = Dieback Resistant

<i>Acacia applanata</i>		<i>Caladenia discoidea</i>		<i>Desmocladius asciculatus</i>	
<i>Acacia huegelii</i>	R	<i>Caladenia flava</i>		<i>Desmocladius fasciculatus</i>	R
<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	R	<i>Caladenia huegelii</i>		<i>Desmocladius flexuosus</i>	R
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	R	<i>Caladenia longicauda</i>		<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	S
<i>Acacia stenoptera</i>	S	<i>Caladenia paludosa</i>		<i>Dielsia stenostachya</i>	
<i>Acacia willdenowiana</i>		<i>Calectasia narragara</i>		<i>Diuris corymbosa</i>	
<i>Actinotus glomeratus</i>		<i>Calytrix angulata</i>		<i>Diuris emarginata</i>	
<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i>	S	<i>Calytrix flavescens</i>	R	<i>Diuris laxiflora</i>	
<i>Adenanthos obovatus</i>	S	<i>Calytrix fraseri</i>	S	<i>Diuris longifolia</i>	
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	S	<i>Calytrix strigosa</i>		<i>Drosera erythrorhiza</i>	R
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	S	<i>Cassytha flava</i>	R	<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	
<i>Amphipogon laguroides</i>		<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	R	<i>Drosera macrantha</i>	R
<i>Amphipogon turbinates</i>		<i>Cassytha racemosa</i>		<i>Drosera menziesii</i>	
<i>Anigozanthos humilis</i>		<i>Centrolepis aristata</i>		<i>Drosera paleacea</i>	
<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i>	R	<i>Centrolepis drummondiana</i>		<i>Drosera pulchella</i>	
<i>Aotus sp. procumbent</i>		<i>Centrolepis humillima</i>		<i>Eremaea asterocarpa</i>	
<i>Arnocrinum preissii</i>		<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i>	R	<i>Eremaea pauciflora</i>	
<i>Astartea fascicularis</i>	R	<i>Chordifex microcodon</i>		<i>Eriachne sp.</i>	
<i>Astartea scoparia</i>		<i>Comesperma calymega</i>	R	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	R
<i>Asteraceae sp.</i>		<i>Conospermum stoechadis</i>	S	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	S
<i>Astroloma pallidum</i>		<i>Conospermum triplinervium</i>	S	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	R
<i>Astroloma xerophyllum</i>	S	<i>Conostephium minus</i>		<i>Eucalyptus todtiana</i>	S
<i>Austrodanthonia occidentalis</i>		<i>Conostephium pendulum</i>	S	<i>Euchilopsis linearis</i>	
<i>Austrodanthonia pilosa</i>		<i>Conostephium preisii</i>		<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	
<i>Austrostipa compressa</i>		<i>Conostylis aculeata</i>	R	<i>Eutaxia virgata</i>	
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	?	<i>Conostylis aurea</i>		<i>Gastrolobium capitatum</i>	
<i>Baeckea camphorosmae</i>	R	<i>Conostylis caricina</i>		<i>Gompholobium capitatum</i>	R
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	S	<i>Conostylis juncea</i>		<i>Gompholobium confertum</i>	
<i>Banksia dallanneyi</i>	S	<i>Conostylis serrulata</i>	?	<i>Gompholobium scabrum</i>	
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	S	<i>Conostylis setigera</i>	R	<i>Gompholobium tomentosum</i>	R
<i>Banksia ilicifolia</i>	S	<i>Crassula colorata</i>		<i>Gonocarpus pithyoides</i>	
<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	S	<i>Croninia kingiana</i>		<i>Goodenia pulchella</i>	
<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	S	<i>Cryptostylis ovata</i>	R	<i>Haemodorum paniculatum</i>	R
<i>Banksia nivea</i>	S	<i>Cyanicula gemmata</i>		<i>Haemodorum spicatum</i>	
<i>Baumea articulata</i>		<i>Cyanicula sericea</i>		<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	R
<i>Beaufortia elegans</i>		<i>Cyathochaeta avenacea</i>	R	<i>Helichrysum leucopsidium</i>	
<i>Beaufortia squarrosa</i>		<i>Dampiera linearis</i>	R	<i>Hemiandra pungens</i>	R
<i>Boronia busselliana</i>		<i>Danthonia pilosa</i>		<i>Hensmania turbinata</i>	
<i>Boronia crenulata</i>	R	<i>Dasyogon bromeliifolius</i>	S	<i>Hibbertia aurea</i>	
<i>Boronia fastigiata</i>		<i>Daviesia gracilis</i>		<i>Hibbertia huegelii</i>	S
<i>Boronia ramosa</i>		<i>Daviesia incrassata</i>	S	<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>	S
<i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i>	S	<i>Daviesia juncea</i>		<i>Hibbertia racemosa</i>	R
<i>Brachyloma preissii</i>		<i>Daviesia nudiflora</i>		<i>Hibbertia sericosepala</i>	
<i>Burchardia congesta</i>	R	<i>Daviesia physodes</i>	S	<i>Hibbertia subvaginata</i>	
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>		<i>Daviesia triflora</i>		<i>Homalosciadium homalocarpum</i>	

<i>Hovea trisperma</i>	R
<i>Hyalosperma cotula</i>	
<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>	R
<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	S
<i>Hypolaena exsulca</i>	
<i>Hypolaena pubescens</i>	
<i>Isolepis marginata</i>	
<i>Jacksonia furcellata</i>	S
<i>Jacksonia sternbergiana</i>	S
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	R
<i>Kunzea ericifolia</i>	S
<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	
<i>Lagenophora huegelii</i>	R
<i>Laxmannia ramosa</i>	
<i>Laxmannia squarrosa</i>	
<i>Lechenaultia biloba</i>	R
<i>Lechenaultia expansa</i>	
<i>Lechenaultia floribunda</i>	
<i>Lepidosperma angustatum</i>	
<i>Lepidosperma effusum</i>	
<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	
<i>Lepidosperma pubisquamum</i>	
<i>Lepidosperma scabrum</i>	R
<i>Lepidosperma squamatum</i>	R
<i>Lepidosperma tenue</i>	R
<i>Leporella fimbriata</i>	R
<i>Leptocarpus canus</i>	
<i>Leptocarpus tenax</i>	R
<i>Leptomeria empetriformis</i>	
<i>Leptospermum erubescens</i>	R
<i>Lepyrodia muirii</i>	
<i>Leucopogon australis</i>	S
<i>Leucopogon conostephioides</i>	S
<i>Leucopogon insularis</i>	
<i>Leucopogon nutans</i>	S
<i>Leucopogon oxycedrus</i>	S
<i>Leucopogon pendulus</i>	R
<i>Leucopogon polymorphus</i>	S
<i>Leucopogon propinquus</i>	S
<i>Leucopogon pulchellus</i>	S
<i>Leucopogon racemosus</i>	
<i>Leucopogon sprengelioides</i>	
<i>Leucopogon strictus</i>	
<i>Levenhookia pusilla</i>	
<i>Levenhookia stipitata</i>	
<i>Lobelia tenuior</i>	
<i>Lomandra caespitosa</i>	
<i>Lomandra endlicheri</i>	
<i>Lomandra hermaphrodita</i>	

<i>Lomandra micrantha</i>	
<i>Lomandra nigricans</i>	R
<i>Lomandra odora</i>	S
<i>Lomandra preissii</i>	R
<i>Lomandra purpurea</i>	
<i>Lomandra suaveolans</i>	
<i>Lomandra sp.</i>	
<i>Lotus sp.</i>	
<i>Loxocarya cinerea</i>	S
<i>Lyginia barbata</i>	
<i>Lyginia imberbis</i>	
<i>Lysinema ciliatum</i>	S
<i>Lysinema elegans</i>	
<i>Macrozamia fraseri</i>	
<i>Macrozamia riedlei</i>	S
<i>Medicago sp.</i>	
<i>Melaleuca incana</i>	
<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	R
<i>Melaleuca scabra</i>	S
<i>Melaleuca seriata</i>	
<i>Melaleuca systema</i>	
<i>Melaleuca thymoides</i>	S
<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	
<i>Mesomelaena pseudostygia</i>	
<i>Mesomelaena stygia</i>	R
<i>Mesomelaena tetragona</i>	R
<i>Microtis media</i>	
<i>Microtis sp.</i>	
<i>Millotia tenuifolia</i>	R
<i>Monotaxis grandiflora</i>	
<i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i>	
<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>	R
<i>Opercularia vaginata</i>	S
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	S
<i>Pericalymma ellipticum</i>	S
<i>Persoonia saccata</i>	R
<i>Petrophile linearis</i>	S
<i>Philothea spicata</i>	
<i>Phlebocarya ciliata</i>	R
<i>Phlebocarya filifolia</i>	
<i>Phyllangium divergens</i>	
<i>Phyllangium paradoxum</i>	
<i>Pimelea angustifolia</i>	
<i>Pimelea imbricata</i>	
<i>Pimelea rosea</i>	
<i>Pimelea sulphurea</i>	
<i>Pithocarpa pulchella</i>	
<i>Platysace compressa</i>	S
<i>Platytheca galioides</i>	
<i>Podotheca angustifolia</i>	

<i>Podotheca chrysantha</i>	
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	
<i>Prasophyllum parvifolium</i>	
<i>Prasophyllum sp.</i>	
<i>Pterostylis pyramidalis</i>	
<i>Pterostylis recurva</i>	
<i>Pterostylis vittata</i>	
<i>Pterostylis sp.</i>	
<i>Pultenaea reticulata</i>	
<i>Pyrorchis nigricans</i>	
<i>Quinetia urvillei</i>	
<i>Regelia ciliata</i>	
<i>Regleia inops</i>	
<i>Restio microcodon</i>	
<i>Rhodanthe sp.</i>	
<i>Ricinocarpus glaucus</i>	
<i>Scaevola paludosa</i>	
<i>Scaevola repens</i>	
<i>Schoenus brevisetis</i>	
<i>Schoenus caespititius</i>	
<i>Schoenus curvifolius</i>	R
<i>Schoenus efoliatus</i>	
<i>Schoenus globifer</i>	
<i>Schoenus sp.</i>	
<i>Scholtzia involucreta</i>	S
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>	
<i>Siloxerus humifusus</i>	
<i>Sowerbaea laxiflora</i>	
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	
<i>Stirlingia latifolia</i>	S
<i>Stylidium brunonianum</i>	R
<i>Stylidium carnosum</i>	
<i>Stylidium guttatum</i>	
<i>Stylidium junceum</i>	S
<i>Stylidium piliferum</i>	R
<i>Stylidium repens</i>	
<i>Stylidium schoenoides</i>	S
<i>Stylidium sp.</i>	
<i>Synaphea spinulosa</i>	
<i>Synaphea sp.</i>	
<i>Tetradlea setigera</i>	S
<i>Thelymitra campanulata</i>	
<i>Thelymitra crinita</i>	
<i>Thelymitra fuscolutea</i>	
<i>Thelymitra sp.</i>	
<i>Thysanotus arbuscula</i>	
<i>Thysanotus manglesianus</i>	
<i>Thysanotus multiflorus</i>	
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	
<i>Thysanotus sparteus</i>	

<i>Thysanotus thyrsoideus</i>	S
<i>Thysanotus triandrus</i>	
<i>Thysanotus sp.</i>	
<i>Trachymene pilosa</i>	
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	R

<i>Tricoryne tenalla</i>	
<i>Tripterococcus brunonis</i>	
<i>Verticordia drummondii</i>	
<i>Wahlenbergia preissii</i>	
<i>Waitzia suaveolens</i>	

<i>Xanthorrhoea gracilis</i>	S
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	S
<i>Xanthosia huegelii</i>	R

Taken from information compiled by E.Groves, G.Hardy and J.McComb, Murdoch University. Species list reviewed by Mark Brundrett, 2011 and the Jandakot Airport floristic surveys 2001-2017 (Mattiske).

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