Timothy Snyders

**Childs Play: Facilitating Child Development Through Play and Interaction with Plants**

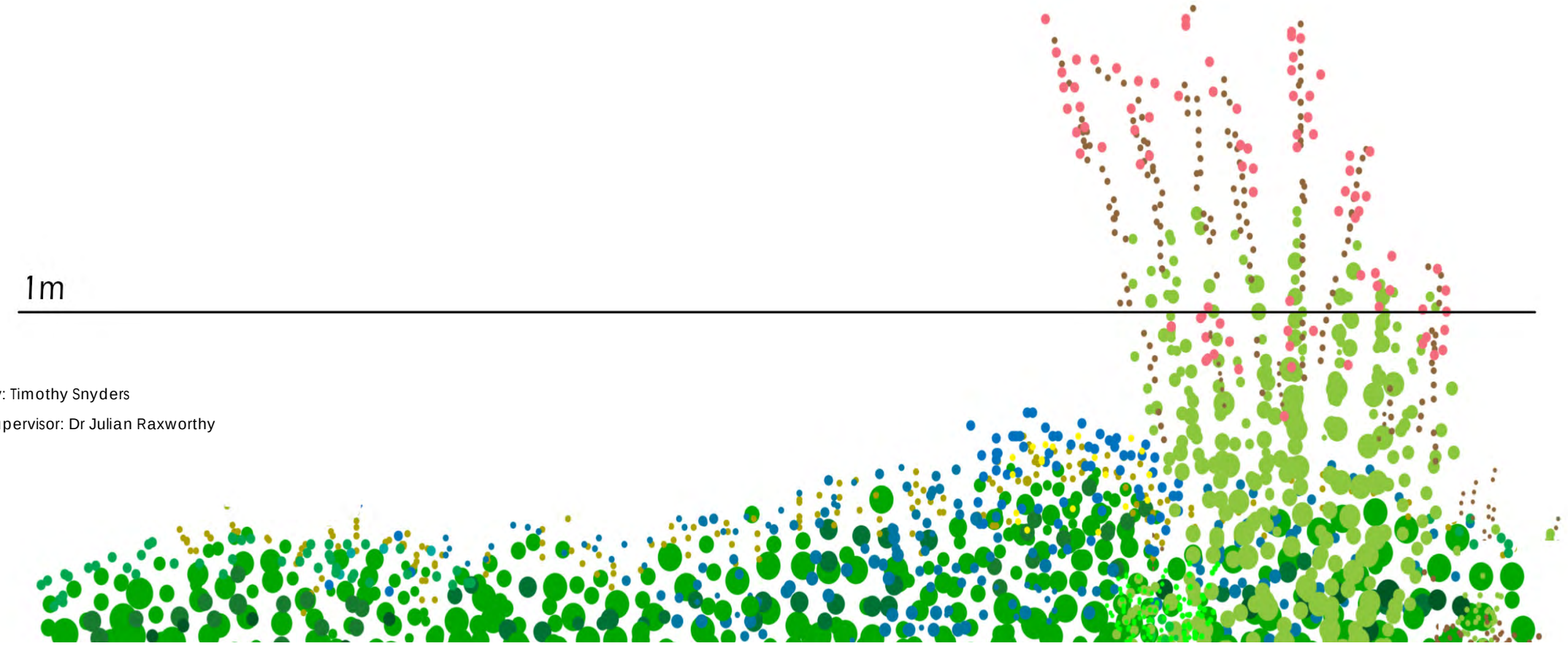
Contemporary children's playgrounds are places that adults find comfortable, and where they hope their child will not get hurt. According to Esbensen (cited by Fjortoft), this has resulted in playgrounds that do not provide a stimulating environment to assist children in their cognitive and motor skills development. Snda suggests that by exposing children to challenges and obstacles, their decision making abilities further in life will be improved. Additionally, research by Brown has demonstrated that interaction with nature, not just physically but visually as well, can positively contribute to the well being of children. Since contemporary playgrounds tend to lack vegetation, such as trees or shrubs, which could provide the stimulation and obstacles that Esbensen, Fjortoft and Snda recommend, this project explores their use in a children's play environment, located within the hospital complex of the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital.

The brief for this project will be a developmental garden for children between the ages 8-12, using endemic and indigenous vegetation, suitable for the ecology of the proposed biodiversity corridor for Cape Town in which the hospital is located. The garden will facilitate the development of the children's cognitive and fine motor skills through play and the interaction with the vegetation, such as climbing trees and interacting with plants of various textures, uses and sizes. The children's experiences of the garden will assist them with their ability to make decisions by engaging them with a series of obstacles and challenges, facilitated not just by vegetation, but also by manipulated topography that they can climb and which creates diverse vegetation spaces and pockets they can explore.

Change and growth is a key characteristic of plants that will be explored in the design, which will ensure that children have a new experience with every visit to the park. Change will also be explored through plant composition, which will feature the growth patterns and seasonal change of individual plants and their combined effects. In order to explore such change new techniques of representation are used to convey how the plants change and spaces are affected.

Both plants and people change and grow over time and this garden is no exception. The garden and the children will grow up together supplying the children with obstacles and challenges that weren't there before, while younger visitors will experience the newly planted or sprouted vegetation, enabling them to grow with their challenges and obstacles as well as facing the existing ones.

# The Graphic Life of Plants

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# Content

# The Graphic Life of PLants

## Abstract

The representation of planting has been under- theorised in landscape architecture and has become a simple technical accompaniment to design rather than a vital part of the design process. Generally, planting design is left to the end of the project when it fills a previously generated plan geometry as opposed to being used as an opportunity to exploit plants' characteristics and thus assist the initial design process. The conventional representation of a planting plan comprises of circles on a page that depict the plants position and future diameter, but disregards other characteristics, such as growth and seasonal change. This mode of representation prioritises architectural characteristics rather than the visual qualities of the plants. Furthermore, since plants are the only element within a landscape design that changes naturally over time, methods need to be developed that accommodate and exploit this change. To do so, these changes need to be represented for use in the design process.

I will be using the Amazing Cape planting design in the Biodiversity Garden in Green Point Park, to explore alternative graphic methods that could have been used to represent the growth and end result of the planting design and palette. This is in contrast to the more conventional, technical manner of representation.

A graphic review and analysis of the planting design and palette will be undertaken, with the "re-presentation" of a range of different contemporary planting plan representation techniques by leading plant design authors and landscape designers. Evaluating the representation of the future growth and seasonal change in the planting plan and palette. Ultimately producing graphics that best represents the growth and seasonal change of the Amazing Cape planting design.

Figure 1: Morning view of the Biodiversity Garden
Source: T. Snyders

# The Graphic Life of Planting

## Introduction

In landscape architecture planting plans are a component of working drawings, utilised for construction (Weddle, 1979:149). Notable authors about planting design, Dunnet et.al, Oudolf and Robinson all deal with the planting plans in these terms. This is because the focus of planting plans has been to convey the position of plants for installation rather than the representation of the plants' contribution to the landscape design. However I would argue that because planting plans are generally considered a technical accompaniment to a landscape design, plants themselves are rarely treated as a part of the design. This in turn raises questions about representation.

Representation can be defined as "the process of depicting something in a graphic form" (OED, 2014); the tool used to communicate the designer's intent in a tangible, graphic form that others can understand and visualise. However, it can be said that representation is fundamentally about interpretation and not perception. If a graphic represents something, the user will experience it and create a visual awareness of the object being represented (Wollheim,1998:3,4). Representation is used within the design process, not only for final presentation, or documentation drawings but also to develop the design.

If planting plans are currently being represented as a technical accompaniment, then what alternative forms of representation can be used to incorporate plants into the design process, instead of being used to fill form? With representation meaning the depiction of something, in this instance the "something" in this study is plants. Therefore, changing the way in which plants are represented, and/or depicted, has the potential to initiate the development of an innovative planting design (Raxworthy, 2013).

To assist in the design development, a plant palette is needed in order to understand the material, plants, one is working with. This process of plant selection is where one can gain an understanding of the character of one's planting design, the palette is the link between the planting theme (or character) and the plants themselves (Robinson, 2004:180,181).

For example, the Amazing Cape planting design focused on the plant combinations; as such, an extensive knowledge of the plants' characteristics, such as growth and seasonal change, was required. Robinson recommends that a visual and spatial depiction assists in developing this understanding. This visual depiction will develop through the detailed planting plan, which should include the characteristics (i.e. growth and seasonal change) of the plants themselves (Robinson, 2004:180,184 ).

Plants are the one element within the design that is guaranteed to change. This is most obvious in the growth of the plant and in the seasonal change, may it be foliage or flower colour. This change in the plants' characteristics is what I find lacking in the current, technical methods of plant plan representation, used by the authors previously mentioned. This relationship between plant design and change creates a dynamic relationship within the design (Raxworthy, 2013).

In this study I consulted a range of literature on planting design and works by other landscape designers that deal with plants, particularly the plant plan and palette. Each has its own strengths and weaknesses which I review in the body of the study, but I will briefly outline and crtique the selected authors below.

The term planting plan is used differently and often inconsistently by various authors. Dunnet et al specifically state that they will be talking about "technical planting plans". However, within the rest of their text the term planting plan is misused, using it interchangeably with the concept of a technical planting plan (a plan indicating the positioning and the overall size of the plants); neglecting to represent the characteristics of the plants such as the growth and seasonal change (Dunnet et al, 2004:245,249). This use of a technical planting plan is also seen is Weddle's section concerned with construction drawings (Weddle, 1979:149), as well as in Oudlof's work, where he too indicates the positioning and final size of the plants being used in a technical manner. He does indicate colour and texture within the design but the colour is mainly used for identification purposes and not seasonal representation. However, the seasonal change is represented in a table format adjacent to the plan but this is more of a technical representation. He too fails to represent the change of plant growth (Kingsbury & Oudlof, 2013:104,105). A second apparent misconception comes with Robinson as the first to mention a "detailed planting plan" in which the consideration of the plant choice takes place, regarding the plant palette (growth, seasonal change). However this is depicted in the conventional technical manner of plant plans where one is unable to clearly understand the characteristics to be shown in the detailed plan of which he speaks (Robinson, 2004:180-189).

Finally, growth and seasonal change were two elements lacking in the forms of representations by Dunnet et al, Weddle, Oudolf and Robinson. Rose, however, illustrates the growth of plants of various forms and combinations in a timeline but in a more technical manner. The representation used by Vogt Landscape Architects for planting, I find is more in keeping with the definition of representation. The techniques used depict the seasonal change and growth of plants graphically rather than in a technical fashion with the use of coloured dots and circles depicting plant growth and change, not only in plan and section but highlighting the layering of plants within the design, representing the two key elements concerned in this study: growth and seasonal change (Vogt Landscape Architects Ltd, 2006:123-167).

It is in light of all this that I have selected a portion within the Biodiversity Showcase Garden, Green Point Park, entitled Amazing Cape, which was designed by Marijke Honig. In this study the plan has been redrawn by me, under the supervision of Honig, illustrating a combination of existing plants and the plants that were part of the initial design, as the original plan could not be found.

## Methedology

This study will review a series of authors (Dunnet et.al, Oudolf , Weddle, Robinson, Rose and Vogt), and evaluate their forms of representing planting plans, and selected planting palettes from their books which I felt best represented their approach to planting plans. These planting palettes and plans include the conventional, more technical method and the more contemporary depictions. It is hoped that in so doing this paper will be able to influence the approach taken and conceptualisation of planting plans in the future

From Dunnet et al, Oudolf and Weddle, I selected plans that reflect their description of planting plans, ones that are more conventional and technical in nature, and I analyse Robinson's description of what a "detailed planting plan" must contain. From Vogt I selected plans representing planting themes and accompanying seasonal tables, with the addition of sections depicting seasonal change and growth as well as a series of plans representing the seasonal change of the plant palette. I use Rose's representation of plants growth over time, which he depicts with a series of drawings representing the growth and type of plant. The analysis of a timeline representing the seasonal change of plants by Florida International University's (FIU), School of Architecture has also been applied to the Amazing Cape plan.

I then applied these forms of representation to a selected portion of the Amazing Cape planting design in the Biodiversity Showcase Garden, re-representing some techniques directly while others have been altered based on my interpretation and analysis of those forms of representation. This use of the same portion of planting plan allowed me to formulate both strengths and Weaknesses for each of the planting plans, based on the re-representation of them. In doing a comparative analysis between them, I feel that I was able to deduce the characteristics lacking in each of their forms of representation and thus make recommendations towards a more holistic conceptualisation of a planting plan.

## Conclusion

The characteristics in the representation techniques I found to be lacking from the case studies were growth and seasonal change. However, these were found within Rose's and Vogt's methods of representation. Taking Rose's depiction of growth and Vogt's depiction of plants colour and seasonal change, I have formulated plans and sections depicting what I feel to be the best way of representing the change of growth and seasonal colour within the Amazing Cape planting design.

# Traditional Planting Plans

## Theorised Planting plan

Below are examples of planting plans extracted from Dunnet & Hitchmough (2004), Weddle (1979) and Oudolf (2013), figures 2-4 respectively. These indicate the traditional but more technical representation of planting plans utilising geometry, hatching and colours to indicate the plants positioning and ideal size.

Figure 2: Planting plan (Dunnet et al)
Source: Dunnet, N & Hitchmough. 2004:249

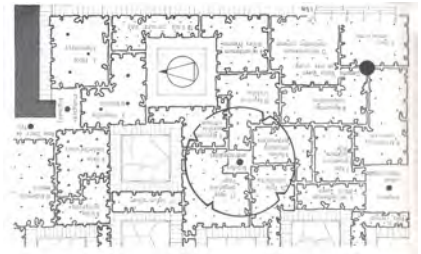

Figure 3: Planting plan (Weddle)
Source: Weddle, 1979:151

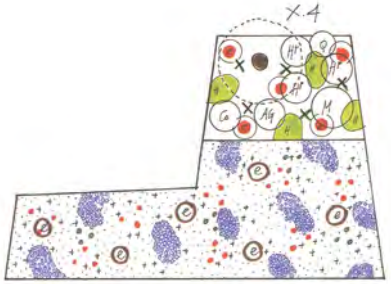

Figure 4: Planting plan (Oudolf)
Source: Kingsbury & Oudolf, 2013:95

## Amazing Cape Planting plan

The adjacent plan is the representation method used by Honig for the Amazing Cape Planting Plan (figure 6) (drawn by T. Snyders), and is also is the more traditional and technical manner of representing a planting plan. However it does represent the texture and colour of the plants foliage and/ or flowers. Figure 5 is the portion of the plan that I will be applying the various techniques of representation by the selected authors on planting design.

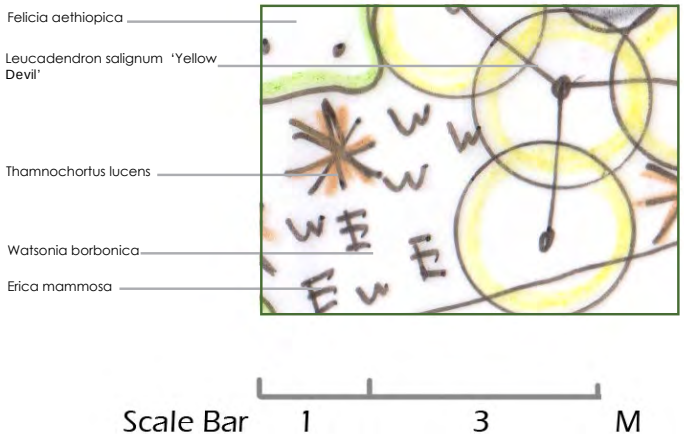


Figure 5: Selected area for representation study
Source: Designed by Marijke Honig, Drawn by T. Snydrers

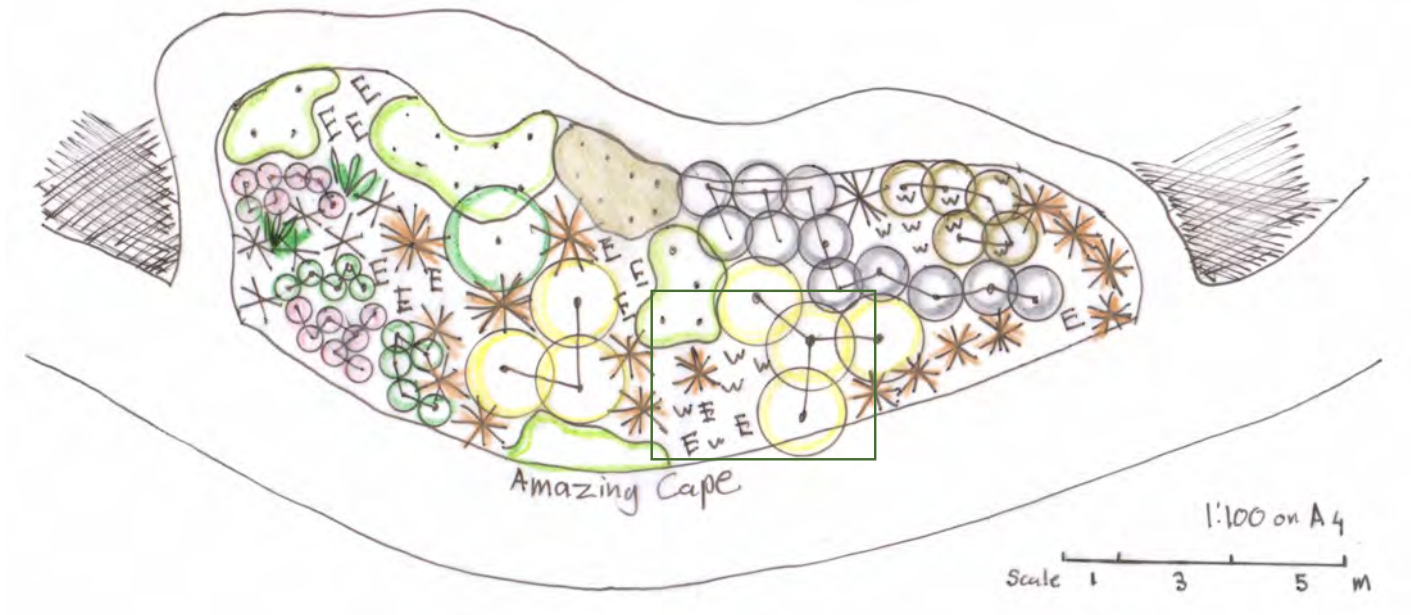


Figure 6: Planting plan of Amazing Cape
Source: Designed by M. Honig , drawn by T. Snyders

## Strengths

- Plants used within the design are clearly indicated
- Using colours and textures, like Honig does, to represent the actual plant colour and texture (unlike Oudolf) assists in representing the character of the planting.
- By knowing the exact name of the plants, one is able to visualise the plant combinations.

## Weaknesses

- A technical manner of representing a graphic plan
- Plans represent a clinical combination and dimension of the plants and do not allow for the representation of the plants future growth or seasonal change.

# Seasonal Change

## Planting Plan & Seasonal Colour Table

This is a plan (figure 7) representing a colour band within the planting design of Vogt Landscape Architects (yellow-green with white accents) and the position of the accent plants, main perennials, ground cover, bedding plants, bulbs and infill plants (Vogt Landscape Architects Ltd, 2006: 113). They used colour to depict the plants foliage and /or flower colour along with the representation of layers using smaller circles (Vogt Landscape Architects Ltd, 2006: 113).

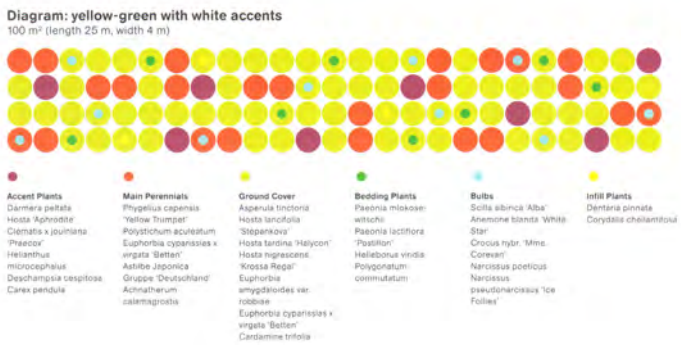


Figure 7: Yellow-Green with white accents Plant plan
Source: Vogt Landscape Architects Ltd, 2006: 113

The table below represent the seasonal flowering times and colours of the plants used within the yellow- green and white accent bed. (Vogt Landscape Architects Ltd, 2006: 113)


Figure 8: Table Yellow-Green with white accents
Source: Vogt Landscape Architects Ltd, 2006: 113

## Amazing Cape abstractPlanting plan

Figures9&10represents Vogt'smethodofaplantingplanandtableformat of the seasonal change, applied to the portion of Amazing Cape.

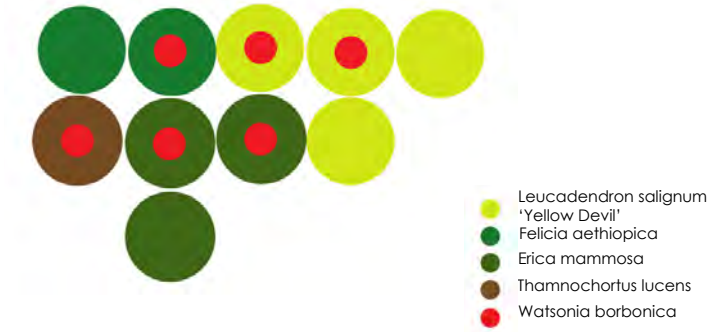


Figure 9: Amazing Cape planting plan
Source: T. Snyders

**Perennials**
Erica mammosa
Felicia aethiopica
Leucadendron salignum 'Yellow Devil'
Thamnochortus lucens

**Bulbs**
Watsonia borbonica

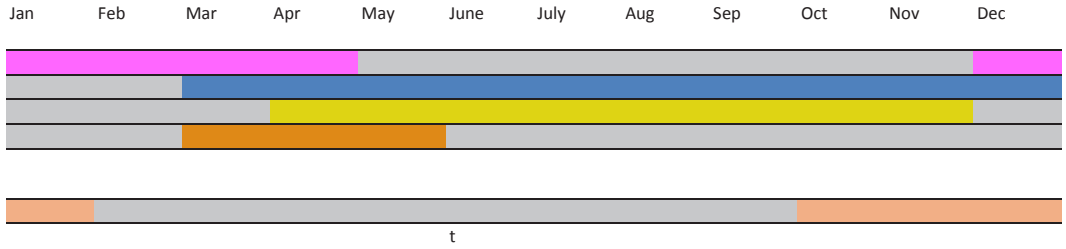


Figure 10: Amazing Cape Seasonal table
Source: T.Snyders

## Strengths

- The strong contrast between the colours, allow for clear understanding of plant combinations.
- The technique of using smaller, different coloured circles to represent the undergrowth of bulbs and ground covers , illustrates the plant layering well.
- Listing the plants with a key makes for easy referencing
- The table gives one a strong overview of the colour one would experience throughout the year and allows one to see at a glance how long the flowering period will be and when you can expect a change in colour

## Weaknesses

- With all the plants being represented by the same sized circle, it is difficult to understand the physical characteristics they will bring to the planting design.
- The colours of the circles don't portray the colours of the actual plant which could lead to a misunderstanding of the character of the bed
- The formal and clinical illustration of the plants, does not represent naturalistic planting well
- The table is a very technical and academic manner of representing the seasonal change of plants.

# Interpretation of Vogt's Plan and Seasonal Table

## Consolidated Representation techniques

I have interpreted the planting plan technique used by Vogt and applied it to the naturalistic planting design of the Amazing Cape plan (figure 11) using his technique of representing the plants with a circle, depicting the plant's most prominent colour and representing the layers of planting with smaller circles. The seasonal table (figure 12) indicates the progressive starting and finishing times of the flowers as well as a chronological arrangement of the colours.

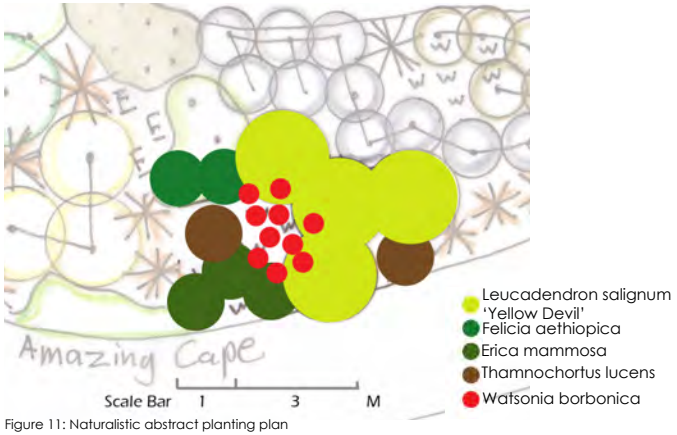


Figure 11: Naturalistic abstract planting plan
Source: T. Snyders

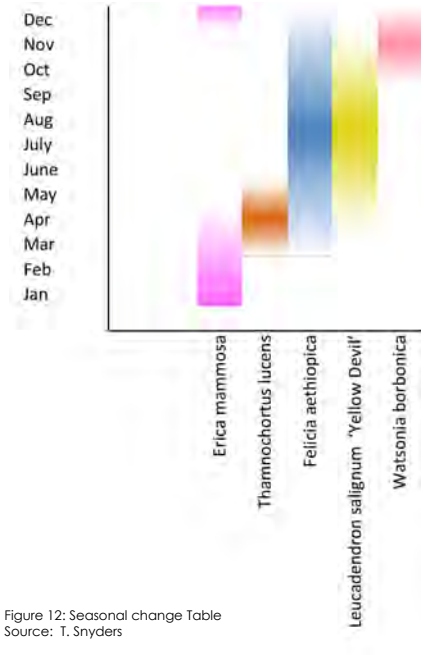


Figure 12: Seasonal change Table
Source: T. Snyders

## Strengths

- The unified form given by a number of interlinking circles, portrays the plant massing well allowing one to visualise the colour grouping of the planting design.
- Distinction between the various plants is clear.
- Illustrates the merging of the different plant types into a unified form.
- The integrated smaller circlers represent the planting layers well
- The table allows one to quickly and accurately see the flowering colours and times of the plants
- Represents the progressive flowering process from start to finish and Illustrates the seasonal change of the whole bed by means of the chronological arrangement.

## Weaknesses

- The plan only shows the final "ideal" growth of the plants, and not the intermediate stages
- The table is largely a technical and an academic way of representing seasonal change.

# Seasonal Timeline

## Seasonal Visual Timeline

This timeline represents the colour and form of the plants throughout the year by depicting the plant with a series of coloured pictures . These colours represent the actual colour of the plant during, Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring. The colour combination of the plant groupings can also be seen within this timeline (Krum, 2008 & Florida International University's, School of Architecture, 2008).

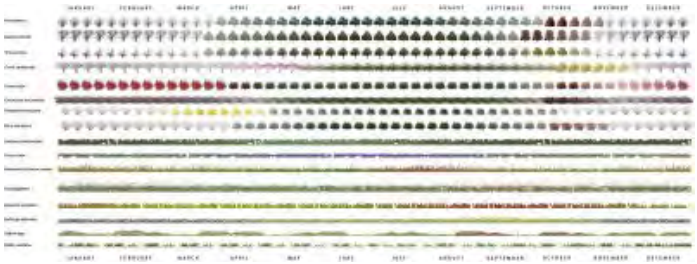

Figure 13: Visual seasonal time line of plants
Source: (Florida International University's, School of Architecture, 2008)

## Amazing Cape Seasonal Visual Timeline

Represented in this timeline (figure 14) are the plants of the selected area, Erica mammosa, Thamnochortus lucens, Felicia aethiopica, Leucadendron salignum 'Yellow Devil' and Watsonia borbonica, depicting the flowering times and colours of the plants within the selected portion of the plan.

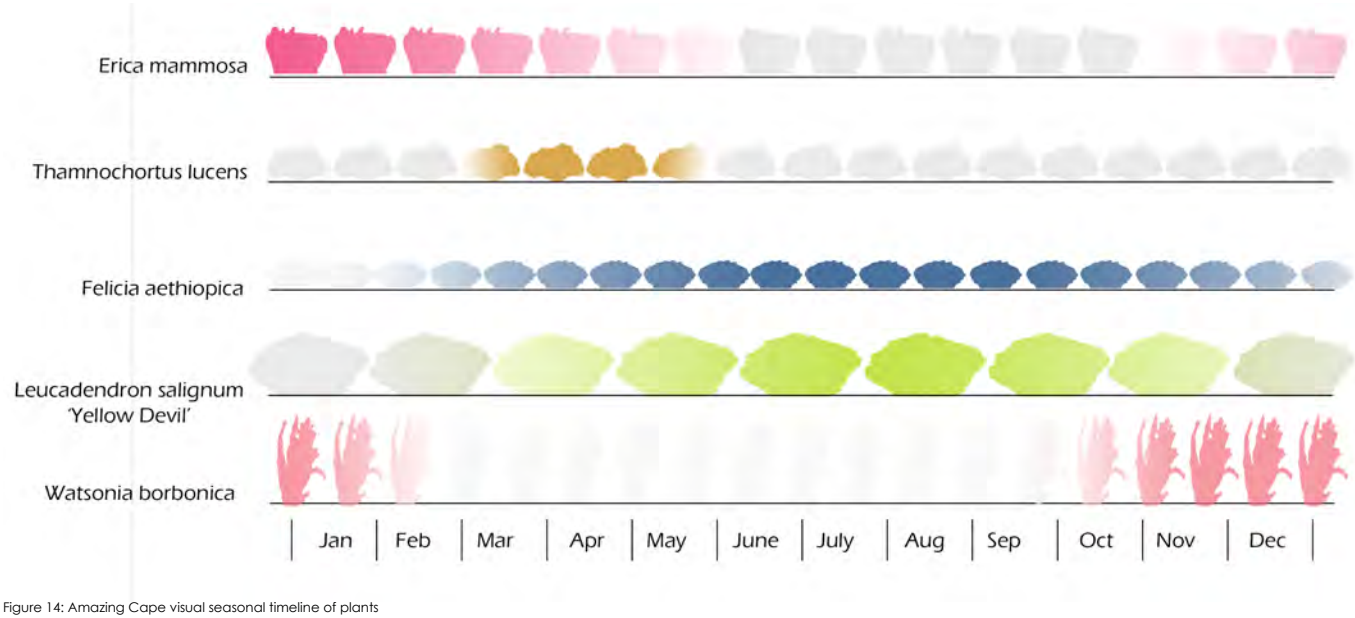


Figure 14: Amazing Cape visual seasonal timeline of plants
Source: T. Snyders

## Strengths

- Clear representation of the progressive starting and ending times of the flowers.
- Allows for correlation between the various plants enabling one to visualise the all year round colour of the bed.
- Clear and simple graphic

## Weaknesses

- illustrates the seasonal change of the mature planting but still has the potential to show growth and seasonal change of the bed.

# Seasonal Plan

## Seasonal Planting plan

The Series of plans represent the seasonal change ( Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter) of the trees in a design by Vogt. Depicting the foliage colours of the various species within the plant palette.

Figure 15 Seasonal change of the Justizzentrum
Source: Vogt Landscape Architects Ltd, 2006: 150-151

## Amazing Cape Seasonal Planting plan

These plans represent the seasonal change in colour within the selected portion of the design. However they do not just represent the foliage colour but the flower colour too.

## Strengths

- Accurately conveys the character of the planting with the change of season.
- Clear and legible
- Contextualising of the design assist in understanding of the visual impact of the seasonal change
- The amendments I've made to the Amazing Cape plans , illustrates both the foliage and flower colour representing the characteristics of the plants and their seasonal relationship.

## Weaknesses

- Plant identification either through labelling or a key would have added to the understanding of the design.
- An idealistic representation of the seasonal planting.

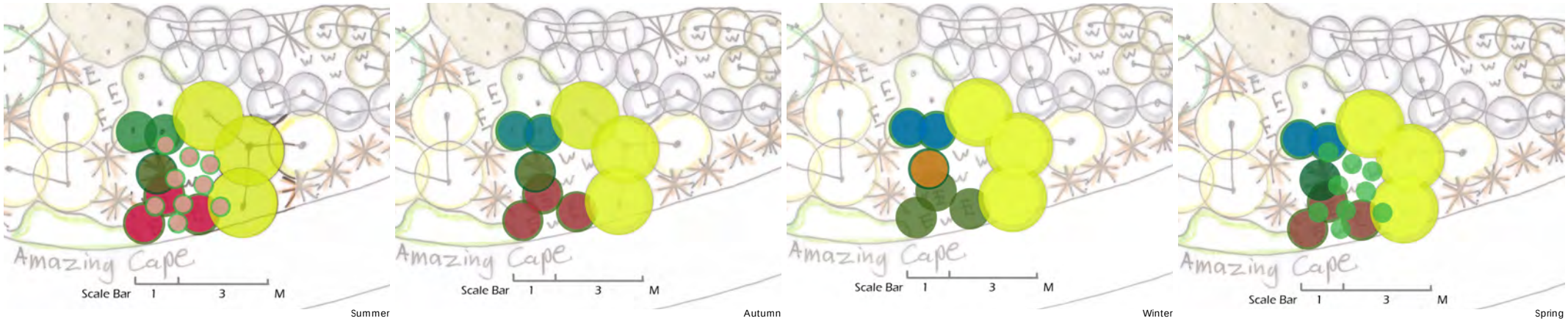


Figure 16: Amazing Cape Seasonal Planting plan
Source: T. Snyders

# Seasonal Sections

## Representational Section

These sections (figure 17) represent the planting palette in the design and their seasonal change. The colour, density and height of the plants have been depicted with a series of different coloured dots. and the use of a time line depicts the flowering time of the plants (Vogt Landscape Architects Ltd, 2006:129).

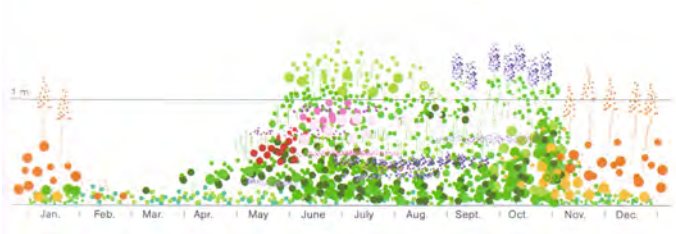


Figure 17: Flowering grove section
Source: Vogt Landscape Architects Ltd, 2006: 129

## Amazing Cape Sections

The Following sections are my interpretation of Vogt's sections. Figure 18 represents the seasonal change of two plant types in the Amazing Cape (Felicia aethiopica and Watsonia borbonica). While Figure 19&20 represent a summer and winter section of the selected portion of the Amazing Cape plan. This indicates the height of plants while figure 18 represents the seasonal time line

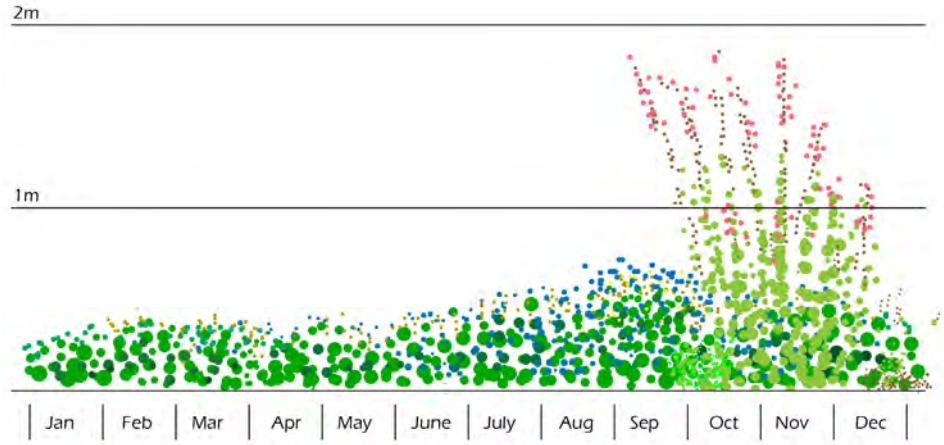


Figure 18: Section of two selected species within the Amazing Cape the the Seasonal chnage of them
Source: T. Snyders

## Strengths

- The metre markers allows one to visualise the height variation of the bed
- The use of coloured dots portraying the expected colours and densities of the bed, not only the flowers but the foliage too.
- The year time line gives a good representation of what the bed would look like.
- The sections representing the Summer and Winter illustrates the visual character of the bed.

## Weaknesses

- Plant labels would have added to the understanding of the plant growth over the year.

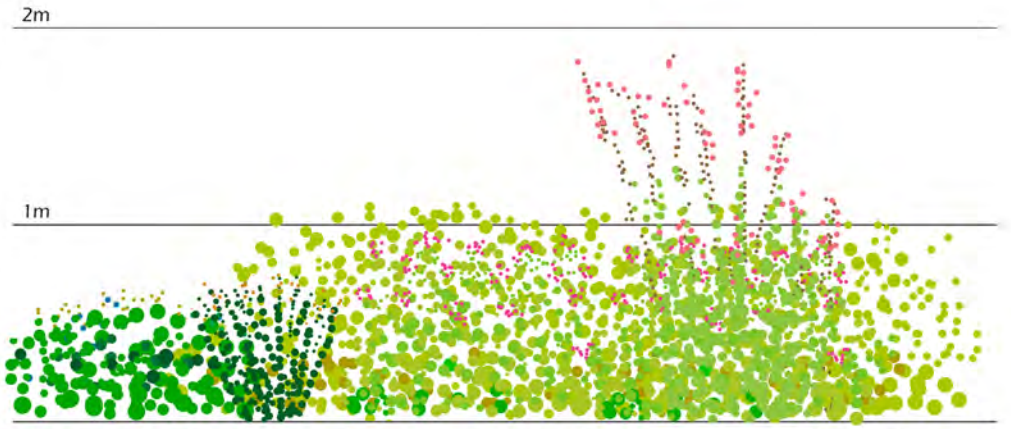


Figure 19: Section represnting the Summer floweing of the selected portion of the Amazing Cape Plan
Source: T. Snyders

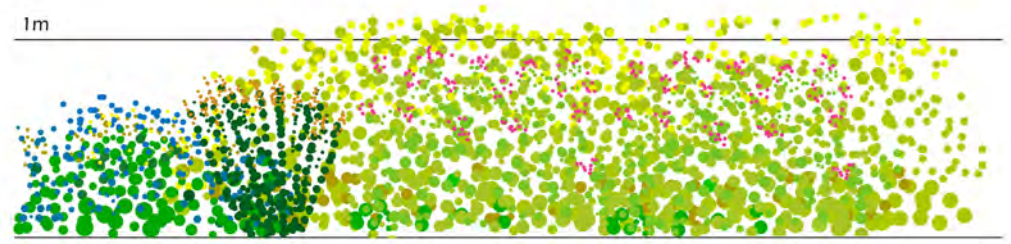


Figure 20: Ssection represnting the Winter floweing of the selected portion of the Amazing Cape Plan
Source: T. Snyders

# Plant Growth

## Growth Rate

The illustrations in figure 21 depict the growth rate and forms ( round, oval or columnar), of various plant types allowing one to get an understanding of progressive growth of the planting (Rose, J,1958: 200).

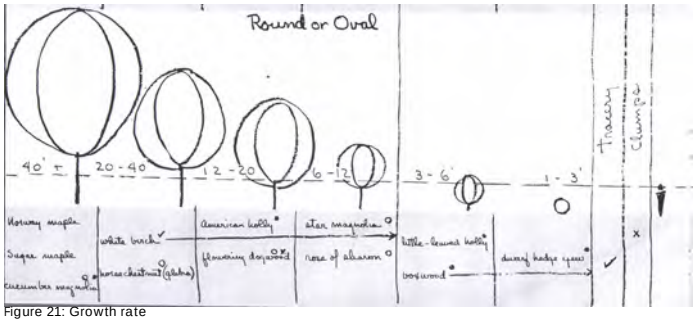


Figure 21: Growth rate
\Source: Rose, J,1958: 200,210

## Spaceing

figure 22 Represents the plant combinations, groupings and their relationship to each other.

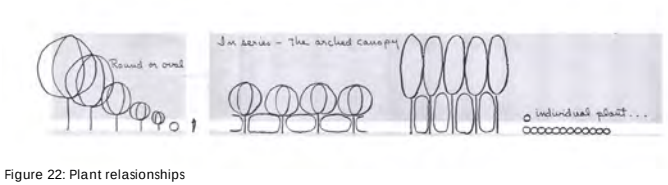


Figure 22: Plant relasionships
Source: Rose, J,1958: 200,210

## Amazing Cape Growth Rate

Figure 23 & 24 are my interpretation of Rose's representation of growth and plant relationships. They depict the growth of individual plants and planting combinations of the selected portion of the Amazing Cape in a layered manner , one is able to see the growth rate of each plant and how they grow into each other.

## Strengths

- One can see the height and space the plant will ultimately fill.
- An example of the plant types have been given below by Rose.
- The relationship between growth and form is understood in these illustrations.
- The overlay of the progressive growth depicts the holistic growth of the plant
- The use of a time line and metre marks allows one to understand the growth form of the plant

## Weaknesses

- The representation of the plant combinations' growth rate is misleading as each plant grows at a different rate.

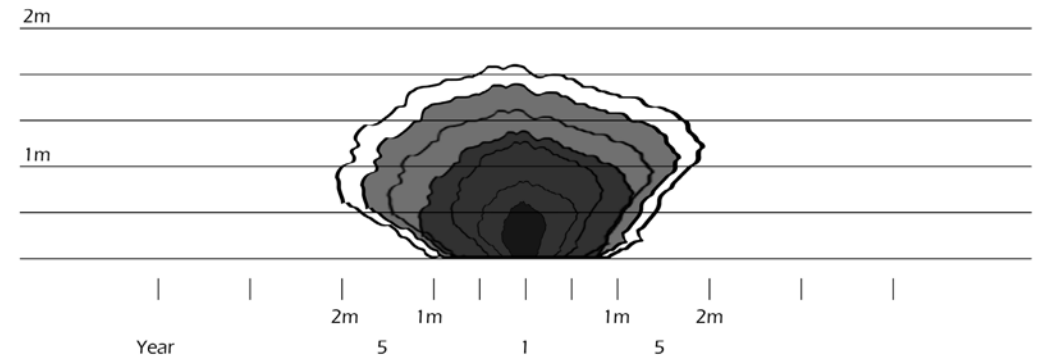


Figure 23: Growth rate and form of *Leucadendron salignum 'Yellow Devil'*
Source: T. Snyders

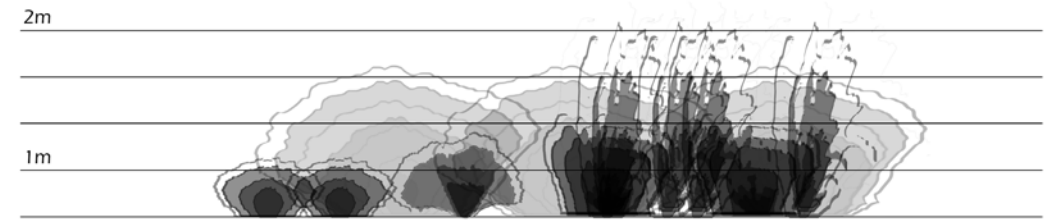


Figure 24: Growth rate of planting combination
Source: T. Snyders

## Amazing Cape Growth Rate Plan

Figure 25 represents Rose's depiction of growth with the colour of the foliage in plan form. The circles illustrates the ideal radial growth of plants and the manner in which they would over lap, allow the visual character of planting combinations to be depicted.

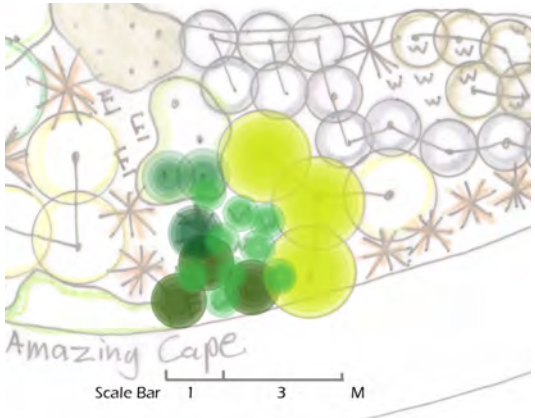


Figure 25: Enlarged view of the selected portion, represnting plant growth
Source: T. Snyders

## Strengths

- One is able to clearly see the merging of the plants as they get older
- The use of colour indicating the plants foliage, allows an understanding of the visual character
- Representation of the ideal size of the plant and the plant names assists in understanding the growth of each plant

## Weaknesses

- The representation of the plant combination growth rate is misleading as each plant grows at a different rate.

# Discussion

The use of colour by Oudolf is purely for reference and does not depict the character or seasonal change of the planting. While Vogt does use colour to portray the character of the planting. This can be seen in his plans and table for seasonal change. This is the reason why I feel Vogt's use and representation of colour works best and the method I will use in the representation of the Biodiversity Garden.

Growth is represented by Vogt in his sections; depicting the seasonal change of planting. The use of a time line indicates the progressive transformation of the planting and uses meter markers to scale the section and bring understanding to the amount of growth that takes place throughout the year. Rose illustrates growth in a more diagrammatic, technical manner, in which he illustrates the growth of a single plant in various forms such as, round or oval and columnar. These forms of representation each have their own strengths, with Vogt representing the growth of the plant groupings while Rose depicts the studied growth of a single type of plant. For this reason I have used each individually but altered them to represent my conclusive depiction of their palette based on their strengths and weaknesses. This has been in the form of using Vogt's method to represent seasonal change of summer and winter and altering Rose's technique to depict the growth of plants layered upon each other instead of a linear format as he does. This layering method used in the depiction of the selected portion of the planting plan, allows one to see the progressive growth of plant groupings, and how they grow into each other.

The seasonal change used by Florida International University's (FIU), School of Architecture depicts the seasonal change of plants using an illustrated timeline, which uses the actual plant and represents the seasonal change based on the colour of the plant form. Clearly communicating what the plant and plant combinations adjacent to it will look like. Vogt on the other hand represents it in a technical and scientific manner, by using a table format. For this reason I feel the depiction of the plants by FIU runs in accordance with my definition of representation.

The only seasonal change depiction in plan format (in this study) by Vogt represents the visual characteristics of the planting design in every season of the year. This communication of the visual characteristics of seasonal change is why I feel it is a good method of representation.

# Final Plans

## Amazing Cape Growth Rate & Seasonal Plan

These planting plans are the combination of Rose's and Vogt's methods of representation, which I have amended to best represent the change in growth and season of the Amazing Cape planting plan. Figure 26 represents the plant combinations and the ideal radial growth of the plant. The colours depict the foliage colour of the plants and the growth is represented by the saturation of the colours as they move away from the core of the plant.

I have taken the representation technique from the plan above and distilled it into a plan representing the plant groupings and total growth (figure 27)depicting the way they grow into each other and not as single plants , using colours in the same method as figure 26. Figures 28 & 29 (pg 16) represent the seasonal change that would take place in the bed in Summer and Winter, conveying the visual characteristics of the bed.

In addition to these plans, I have selected my amended representation techniques which I feel best represent growth and seasonal change in planting plans/palettes used in the main body of analysis. Selecting my representation of Vogt's section in which I have depicted the seasonal change between summer and winter (figures 19 & 20 ) and selecting the seasonal timeline by FIU (figure 14). With the addition of Rose's depiction on growth used to represent the plant groupings of the selected portion of the Amazing Cape plan that represents how they grow into each other through the use of the layering technique (figure 24).

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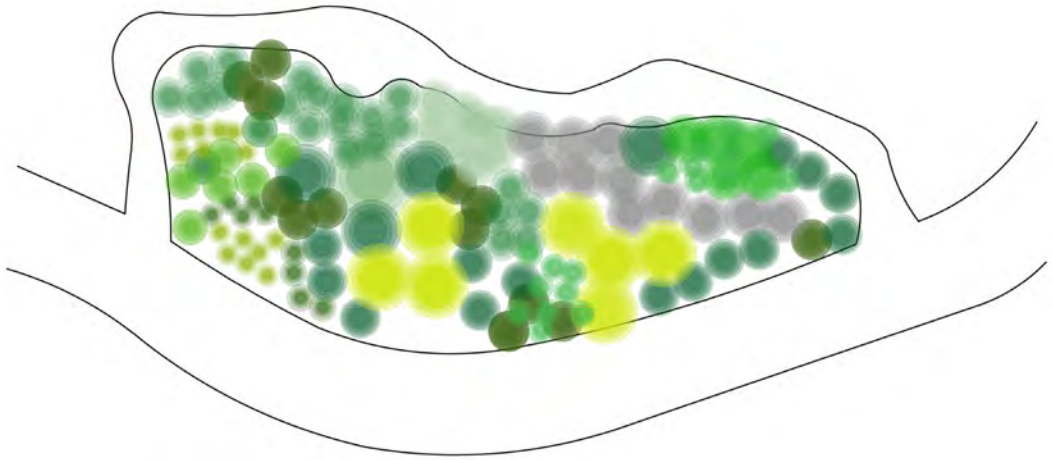

Figure 26: Amazing Cape Radial Growth Plan
Source: T. Snyders

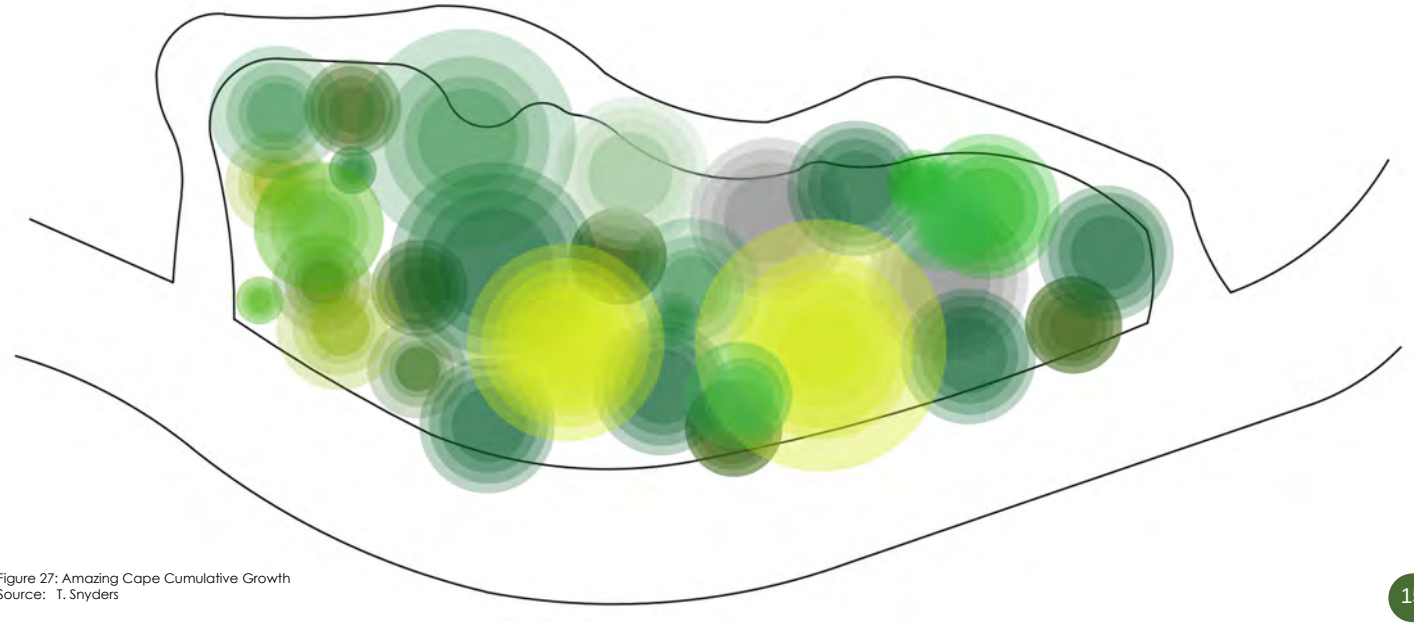

Figure 27: Amazing Cape Cumulative Growth
Source: T. Snyders

## Plant Key

- Aloe commixta
- Watsonia borbonica
- Aristea major
- Felicia aethiopica
- Thamnochortus sp
- stoebe plumosa
- Leucadendron salignum 'Yellow Devil'
- Agathosma serpyllacea
- Agathosma capensis
- Erica coccinea
- Serruria aemula
- Erica verticillata
- Indigofera cytisoides

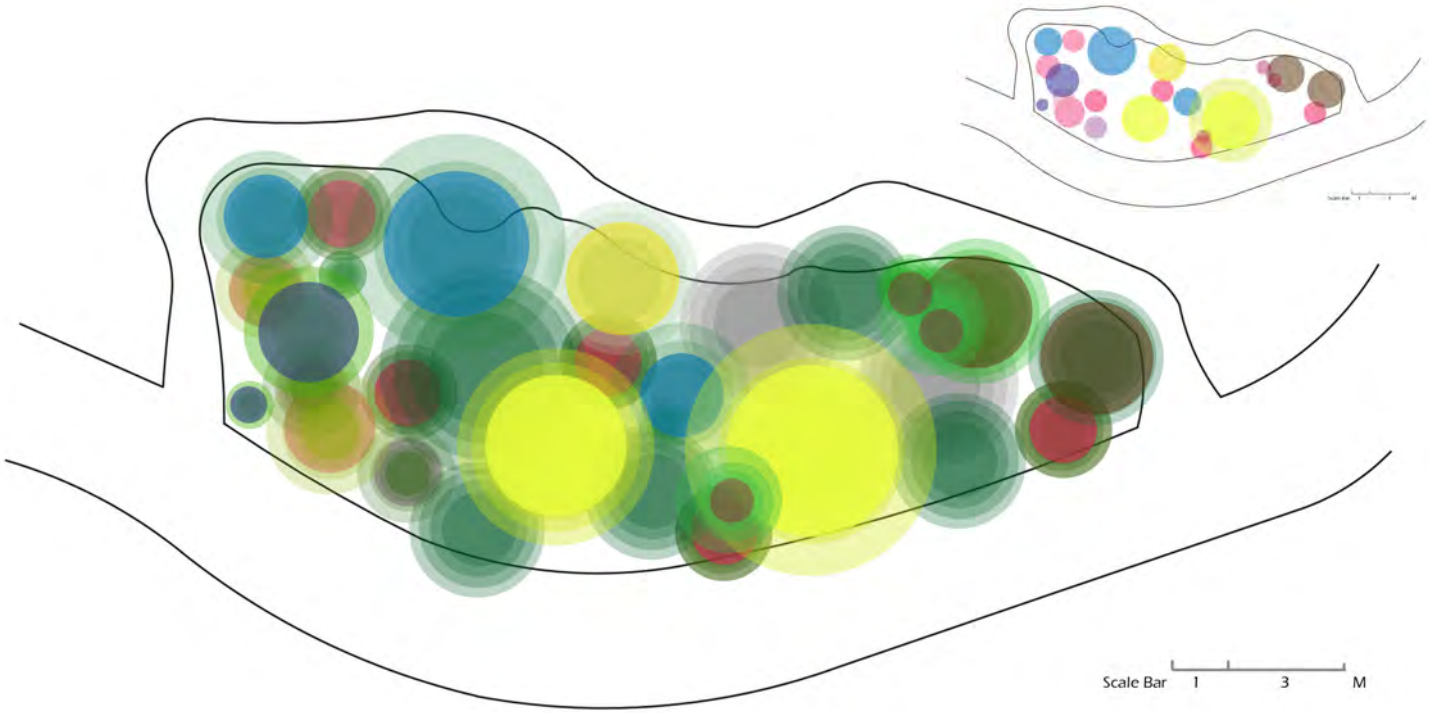


Figure 28: Amazing Cape Summer flowering
Source: T. Snyders

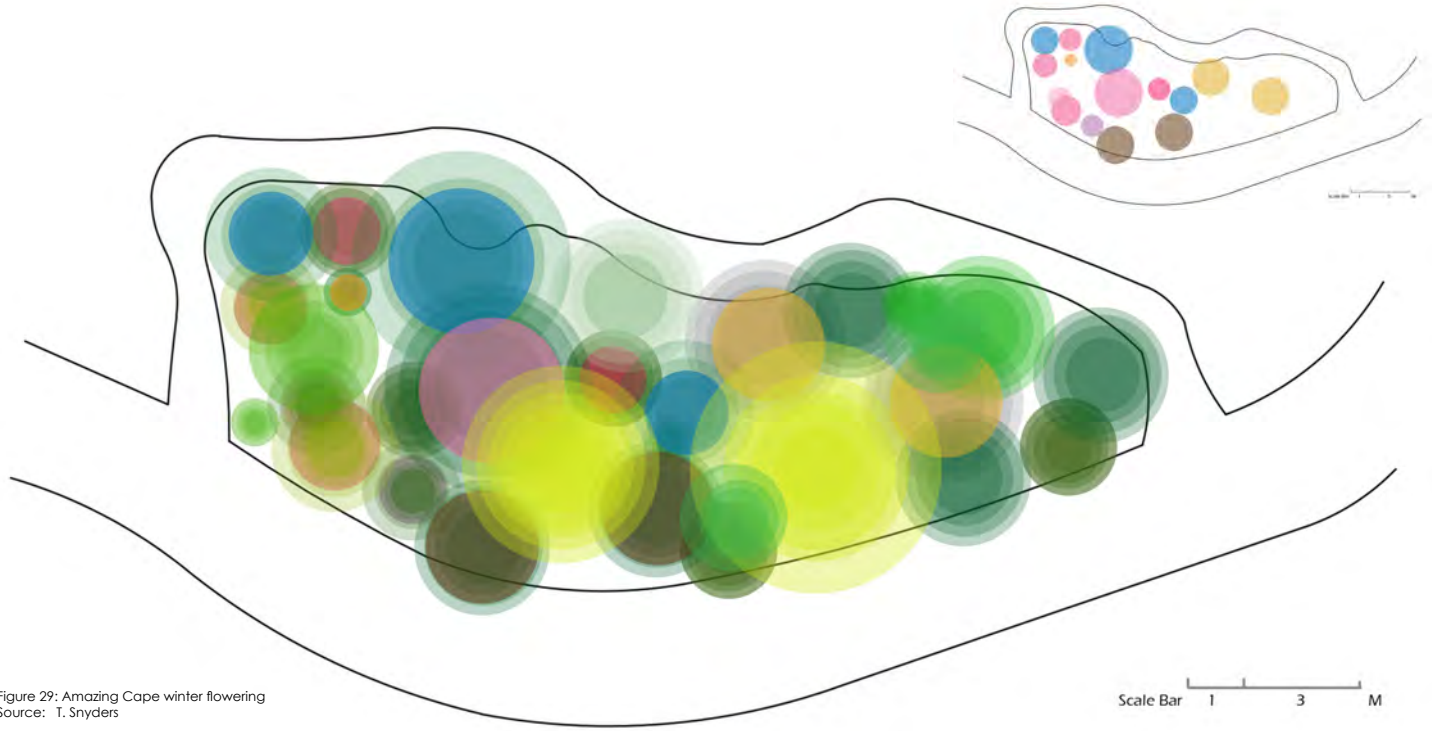


Figure 29: Amazing Cape winter flowering
Source: T. Snyders

# Conclusion

This study has sought to prove that there is a lack in the representation of plant growth and change in planting plan and pallets, through identifying both the strengths and weaknesses in the existing methods, I identified. I have taken Vogt's plant plan and Rose's plant growth representation and united them to recreate a representation of the Amazing Cape planting plan. The plan depicts the idealistic radial growth of the plants using varying saturations of their foliage colour radiating from the central point of the plant. Indicating the ideal growth pattern and how the plants grow into each other.

This form of representation has then been distilled to represent the visual character and growth of the plants using a radial graphic representing the various plant groupings and their foliage colour. Depicting the manner in which the plant groupings merge into one through their lifetime. This is accompanied by my amended section of Vogt and Rose's representation technique on seasonal change and growth respectively.

By representing the growth and seasonal change of the Amazing Cape planting, using a collaboration of Vogt and Rose (both plan and section). It confirms that there is a way of representing planting plans and designing through the process of formulating the plant pallet.

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*Agathosma capensis*
*Agathosma glabrata*
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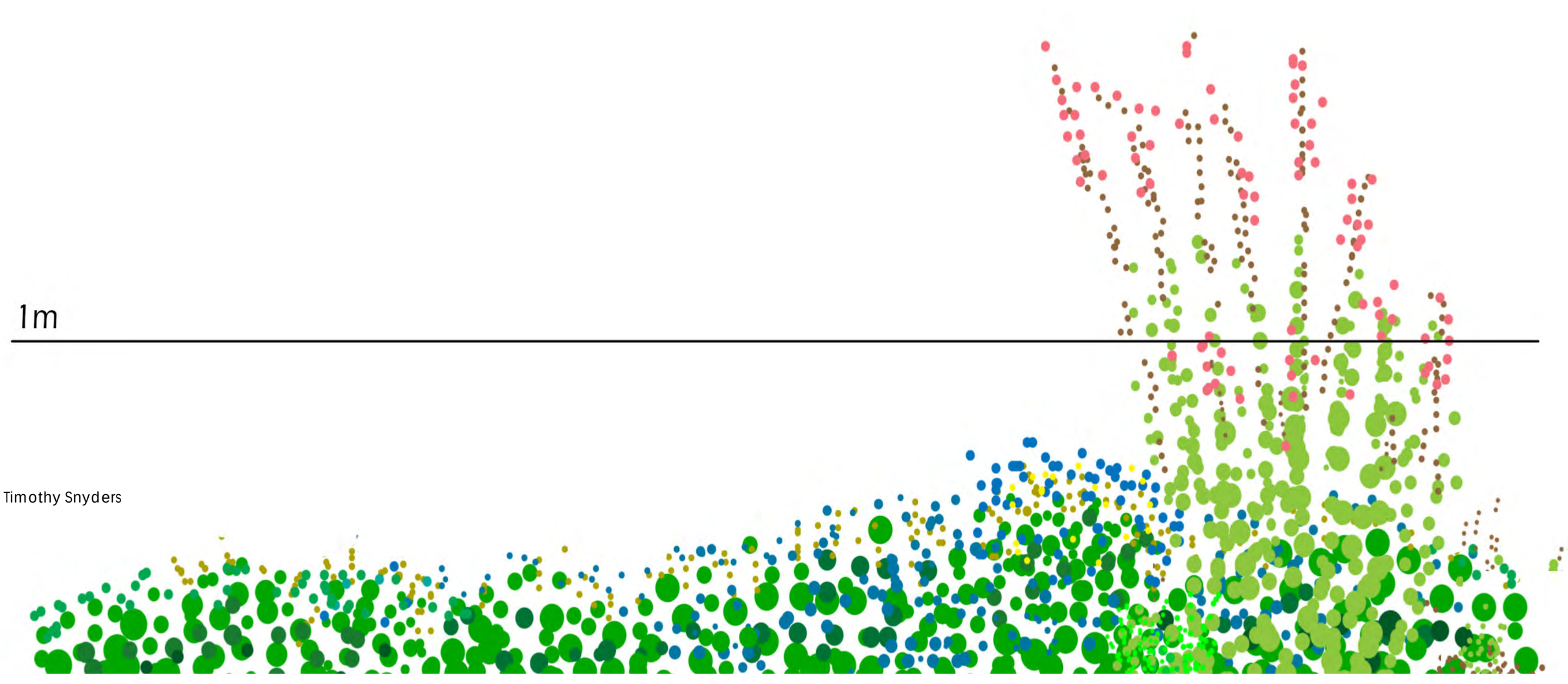
*Athanasia dentata*
*Elegia fenestrata*
*Erica Coccinea*
*Erica mammosa*
*Erica verticillata*
*Gnidia tomentosa*
*Helichrysum dasyanthum*
*digofera cytisoides*
*Leucadendron salignum*
*Leucadendron salignum*
*'Yellow Devil'*
*Leucadendron sessile*
*Leucadendron xanthoconus*
*Leucospermum bolusii*
*Leucospermum hypophyllocar-*
*podendron*
*Leucospermum oleifolium*
*Phylica ericoides*
*Protea cynaroides*
*Restio similis*
*Serruria aemula*
*Stoebe plumosa*
*Struthiola dodecandra*
*Thamnochortus fraternus*
*Thamnochortus lucens*
*Watsonia borbonica*
*Disphyma crassifolium*
*Felicia aethiopica*
*Heliophila coronopifolia*
*Heliophila coronopifolia*
*Ruschia sarmentosa*
*Sutera hispida*
*Ursinia paleaceae*
*Ursinia speciosa*

# Plant List




By: Timothy Snyders

# Content

| Botanical name | Common Name | Water depth | Growth | Height | Soil | Flowering | Sun require-ments | Uses | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trees | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Erythrina caffra | Corral tree | | single or multi stemmed | 10-12m | wet, well-drained, humus-rich soils to dry, clayey soils | warm red to scar-let-coloured (cold winter month-Spring) | full sun | Wood can be used as floats for fishing | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantefg/erythrinacaff.htm Pal-grave,M . 2002:398 |
| Kiggelaria africana | | | single or multi stemmed | up to 20m | wet, well-drained, humus-rich soils to dry, clayey soils | tiny, bell-shaped flowers are yellow green. August to January (spring to summer) | full sun | general purpose timber | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantklm/kiggelarafric.htm |
| Calodendrum capense | Cape Chest-nut | | | 7-20m | loamy soil | pale pink but con-spicuously dotted with purplish to maroon glands- Oc-tober-December | full sun | faintly sweet-scented flowers | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/plantcd/calo-dendcape.htm |
| Ekebergia capensis | Cape ash | | large ever-green tree | up to 15m | most soils | small sweetly scent-ed flowers are white | full sun | birds eat fruit, bark used | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantefg/ekebergcap.htm Ger-icke. N, etal, 2013:128 |
| Ficus sur | broom clus-ter fig | | Fast growing tall, ever-green, multi-stemmed tree | 35m | most soils | figs -Septem-ber-March | full sun | climbing, edible fruit | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantefg/ficussur.htm |
| Thicket | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Tarchonanthus camphor-atus | | | multi-stemmed | 2-9m | well drained | creamy-white flow-ers- April-June | full sun | scented leaves, texture bark, tangled branches | http://www.plantzaf-rica.com/planttuv/tar-choncamphor.htm |
| Brachylaena discolor | | | multi-stemmed | 4-10m | well drained sandy soil | creamy-white flow-ers-July-September | full sun | tangled branches, wind break | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantab/brachylaendiscol.htm |
| Psoralea pinnata | Fountain bush | | erect shrub/ small tree | up to 4m | streams and wet places | blue, lilac and white, pea-shaped flowers-October -December | full sun | sweet scented flowers | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantnop/psoraleapin.htm |
| Pittosporum viridiflorum | Cheesewood | | evergreen small tree large shrub | up to 4m | most soils | Small, green-ish-white, sweetly fragrant November-December | full sun | stomach complaints, ease pain and have a calming effect, dense | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantnop/pittosporumvirid.htm |
| Tecoma capensis | Honey suckle | | dense shrub | 2-3m | most soil | vary from red, deep orange, yellow to salmon- all year | full sun | sweet resin in flowers | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/planttuv/teco-marcap.htm |
| Idigofera cytisoides | | | single stemmed shrub | 3m | | purple-pink - March - July | full sun | aesthetic flowers, dense bush | Manning2007:310 |

| Botanical name | Common Name | Water depth | Growth | Height | Soil | Flowering | Sun require-ments | Uses | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shrubs | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Agathosma capensis | buchu | | Shrub-ever-green | 300-900 can reach 1.5m | | Mauve,pink to white July- November | full sun | Fragrant leaves when crushed | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/plantab/agath-osmacap.htm |
| Agathosma ciliaris | mountain buchu | | small neat shrub | 400mm | | pink, pom pom like-late winter & spring | full sun-semi shade | Leamon scented leaves | http://www.newplant.co.za/product/agath-osma-ciliaris-pink/ |
| Agathosma glabrata | buchu | | shrub | 500-1m | | bright mauve-pink-July-De-cember | full sun | Lemon scented leaves | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/plantab/agath-osglab.htm |
| Agathosma serpyllacea | buchu | | round shru-blet | 300-800 | | Pink, White to pur-ple- May- December | full sun | Fragrant leaves when crushed | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/plantab/agath-osserpyl.htm |
| Erica Coccinea | tassel heath | | shrub | 1.2m | well drained sandy | all year round | full sun | bright flowers, fine texture foliage | http://www.plantzaf-rica.com/plantefg/eri-cacocc_subcoc.htm |
| Erica mammosa | ninepin heath | | slow grow-ing, long lived, erect shrub | 0.5-1m up to 1.8m (un-touched) | well drained sandy | White to pink, purple, orange, Red. Throughout the year, Mainly in December-April | full sun | bright flowers, fine texture foliage | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantefg/ ericamammosa.htm |
| Erica verticillata | | | Strong grow-ing shrub | 1.5m | well drained sandy | Mauve-pink.- Spring -summer. | full sun | bright flowers, fine texture foliage | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantefg/ ericaverticil.htm |
| Gnidia tomentosa | | | shrub | 1m | | white clusters- all year round | full sun | Scented at night | Manning. 2007:238 |
| Helichrysum dasyanthum | - | | multi-stemmed shrublet | 0.3-1m | | densely clustered bright yellow- Sep-tember-November | full sun | erosion control, dense ground cover | http://www.plantzaf-rica.com/planthij/heli-chrydasyanth.htm |
| Leucadendron salignum | | | Multi-stemmed shrub | 0.5-2m | | May-December. greenish yellow to vivid orange red bracts. | full sun | adapts well to strong pruning | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/plantklm/leu-cadenalignum.htm |
| Leucadendron sessile | sun conebush | | rounded, dense Shrub | 1-2m | | Yellow & bracts yel-low turning reddish-July-August | full sun | cut flowers, interesting flower and foliage | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantklm/ leucadensessile.htm |
| Leucadendron xanthoc-onus | sickle-leaf conebush | | dense single stemmed shrub with silvery foliage, relatively fast growing | up to 2m | | flowers in August, Fruits are cones | full sun | cut flowers, interesting flower and foliage | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantklm/ leucadenxanth.htm |
| Leucospermum bolusii | Gordon's Bay pincushion | | rounded shrub | 1.5m | | creamy white- Sep-tember- December | full sun | strong sweet scented flowers | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantklm/ leucospermbol.htm |
| Leucospermum hypoph-yllocarpodendron | green snake-stem pin-cushion | | Mat like trail-ing shrub | 300-600mm | | yellow, tipped with white hairs August to January | full sun | sweet scented flowers | |

| Botanical name | Common Name | Water depth | Growth | Height | Soil | Flowering | Sun require-ments | Uses | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leucospermum oleifoli-um | heath phylica | | tough little bushy shrub | 0.6m | | white flowers- au-tumn- Winter | full sun | | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/plantklm/leu-cospermumoleifolium.htm |
| Phylica ericoides | heath phyl-ica | | tough little bushy shrub | 0.6m | well drained | white- Febru-ary-June | full sun | texture leaf | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantnop/phyliceric.htm |
| Protea cynaroides | King Protea | | woody shrub | normally 1 m but can range from 0.35 - 2m | | creamy white to a deep crimson-throughout the year | full sun | striking flower | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantnop/proteacyna.htm |
| Serruria aemula | strawberry spiderhead | | dense shru-blet | 500mm | | solitary silky (silvery) pink- July- October | full sun | sweetly scented flow-ers | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/plantqrs/serru-riaaemula.htm |
| Struthiola dodecandra | Sweet spray flower | | | 1-1.5m | | tiny white flowers | Semi-shade full sun | Sweet scented flowers | http://www.newplant.co.za/product/struthio-la-dodecandra/ |
| Disphyma crassifolium | | | mat forming perennial | 50mm | | white-rose red -Ju-ly-October | full sun | erosion control, bright flowers | Manning. 2007:328 |
| Heliophila coronopifolia | Wild flax | | upright dainty an-nual | 0.6m | | bright blue | full sun | fine flowers | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/planthij/helio-philacoronopifolia.htm |
| Ursinia speciosa | Namaqua-ur-sinia | | sprawling annual | 300-450mm | | yellow or or-ange-August - Oc-tober. | full sun | | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/planttuv/ursini-aspeciosa.htm |
| Chrysanthemoides monil-ifera | Bietou, tick berry | | | 2m | | yellow- March-Sep-tember | | | Joffe,2007:185 |
| Plectranthus xerophilus | Steelpoort spurflower | | | 1-2m | | purple -March-June | | | van Jaarsveld, 2006:165 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Metelasia densa | white bristle bush | | Multi-stemmed thick shrub, grayish, ever-green | 2-5m | Acidic sandy soil | White-pink bris-tles- June-Novem-ber-honey scented | full sun | coastel,smell, texture, dense | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantklm/metalmuri.htm |
| Morella cordifolia | wax berry | | Low grow-ing spread-ing shrub, Evergreen | 2-3m can cover 7m2 | Acidic sandy soil | Red-tinged buds open and elongate to yellow-brown spikes -April-June | full sun | coastal,sandy, tex-ture, Self rooting. leaves faint smell wen crushed | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantklm/morelcord.htm |
| Protea burchellii | Burchell's sugarbush | | erect ever-green | 1-2x3m | Acidic ,rich well drained soils | cream-coloured to deep carmine-June-August | full sun | large flowers , colour | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantnop/proteaburch.htm |
| Protea repens | Sugarbush | | sturdy dense shrub or small tree | up to 4.5m | Acidic ,rich well drained soils | cream to deep red-summer-winter | full sun | large flowers , colour, nectar | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantnop/protearepens.htm |
| Pterocelastrus tricuspida-tus | Candlewood, Cherrywood | | tree or shrub, dense bush | ideal condi-tions 20 m | sandy soil, coast | creamy-white -early summer | full sun | stick resin from roots and branches,wood | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantnop/pterocelastri.htm |

| Botanical name | Common Name | Water depth | Growth | Height | Soil | Flowering | Sun require-ments | Uses | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rhus lucida | waxy current | | shrub-small tree | 3-4m up to 7m | | small creamy white- October- November | full sun | dense | Palgraves,2002:575 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| small shrub | | | | | | | | | |
| Diosma hirsuta | wild buchu | | single stemmed shrub, grey green | 0.5-1m | sandy soils | white- Septem-ber-November | full sun | fruits release fragrant aroma | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/plantcd/dios-mahirsutbd.htm |
| Phylica cephalantha | Sandveld Phylica | | densely branched shrub | 40-90cm | sandy soils | yellowish - April-Sep-tember | full sun | RED LIST | Manning, 2007:370 |
| Serruria glomerata | cluster spi-derhead | | shrublet | 0.2-0.5m | sandy soils | fragrant cream - August-October | full sun | fragrant flowers, fluffy foliage | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/plantqrs/serru-riaglom.htm |
| Stoebe plumosa | slangbos | | intricately branched, heath-like shrublet | up to 1m | sandy soil | spikes a golden appearance- April-June | full sun | texture, foliage colour aromatic | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantqrs/ seriphplum.htm |
| Berzelia abrotanoides | kolkol | | softly tex-tured shrub | 1.5m | sandy soil | cream to white fluffy ball-like flower- Au-gust-November | full sun | softly textured, fluffy ball-like flower | http://www.plantzaf-rica.com/plantab/ber-zelabrotan.htm |
| Chrysanthemoides incana | Bietou | | sprawling thorny shru-blet | 0.8m | sandy soil | yellow- Septem-ber-May | full sun | thorny | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/plantcd/chry-santhmon.htm |
| Eriocephalus africanus | Wild Rose-mary | | bushy shrub | up to 1m | clay soil | white- January -November, Best in winter | full sun | grey leaves | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantefg/ eriocephafr.htm |
| Galenia africana | Geelbos | | erect yel-low-green shrub | 0.5-1.5m | | Yellow-green-Octo-ber-December | full sun | Aromatic | http://www.plantzaf-rica.com/medmono-graphs/galeniaafric.pdf |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Leucadendron floridum | Flats conebush | | tall bushy shrub | 2m | sandy soils | yellow-Septem-ber-October | full sun | silver foliage | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantklm/ leucadendronfloridum.htm |
| Passerina ericoides | Christmas berry | | multi-stemmed shrublet | 0.3-1.2m | sandy soils | red- October-No-vember | full sun | sand binders, fleshy berries bitter taste | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantnop/ passeric.htm |
| Plecostachys serpyllifolia | Cobweb-bush | | tangled , sprawling shrub | up to 1m | moist winter soils | yellow to brownish- March-may | full sun | grey foliage, takes wind,. bedding | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/plantnop/ple-costachysserpyl.htm |
| Serruria trilopha | trident spi-derhead | | sprawling, multi-stemmed, resprouting shrub | 0.3-0.8m spread 0.8m | acid, sandy soils | coconut-scented, pink-August-Octo-ber | full sun | endangered, coconut scented flowers | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/plantqrs/serru-rtriloph.htm |
| Stilbe albiflora | | | resprouting shrublet | 1.2m | sandy soil | white-Novem-ber-February | full sun | velvet branches | Manning, 2007:460 |

| Botanical name | Common Name | Water depth | Growth | Height | Soil | Flowering | Sun require-ments | Uses | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plectranthus fruticosus | | | | 1.5-2m | well drained humus rich | blue purple or pink-March-May | | | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantnop/plectfrutjames.htm |
| Nylandtia spinosa | tortoise berry | | | 1m | | purple, pink or white - April- Octo-ber | | spines, grey leaves , mass of clustered flowers | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantnop/nylandspin.htm |
| Restio similis | | | dwarf restio | 750mm x500mm | | dark brown seed-summer | full sun | | http://www.newplant.co.za/product/restio-si-milis/ |
| Thamnochortus fraternus | cape reed | | grass like, uniform in height | 0.7x 0.8m with 0.2 at the base | | floras bracts, rich red- early may- June ( flower) October-November (seeds) | full sun | | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/planttuv/tham-chortfrat.htm |
| Thamnochortus lucens | jakkalsstert | | perennial dwarf restio, compact dense & neat | 0.3-0.6x 0.2-0.3m with 0.05-0.2m at the base | | shiny bronze inflo-rescence March -may | full sun | | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/planttuv/tham-nolucens.htm |
| Elegia capensis | Horsetail restio | | WM\ tufted | 3m | sand | very small, white or greenish yellow (October- Novem-ber) | full sun | | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/plantefg/elegi-acap.htm |
| Hyparrhenia hirta | common thatching grass | | dense grass | 0.5-1.2m | sandy-loamy | grass tufts Septem-ber -June | full sun | thatching | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/planthij/hypar-rhirta.htm |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Ground Cover | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Helichrysum cymosum | gold carpet | | ground cover | up to 0.5m | | yellow-Septem-ber-April | full sun=semi-shade | grey leaf, aromatic leaves, pain reliever | http://www.plantzaf-rica.com/planthij/heli-chrysumcymcym.htm |
| Arctotis acaulis | Tufted arc-totis | | | 0.3m | sandy-loam | red-white (Au-gust-October) | full sun | retain moisture | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/plantab/arcto-tisacaulis.htm |
| Actotis fastuosa | Namaqua arctotis | | | 0.3m | sandy-loam | orange (August-Oc-tober) | full sun | retain moisture | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/plantab/arctot-fast.htm |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Dimorphotheca fruticosa | Cape daisy | | | 0.3-0.4m | sandy-loam | purple (June-Octo-ber) | semi-shade | retain moisture | Joffe,2007:290 |
| Dimorphotheca ecklonis | cape daisy | | | 0.3-0.4m | sandy-loam | white (Septem-ber-November) | semi-shade | retain moisture | Joffe,2007:290 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| Botanical name | Common Name | Water depth | Growth | Height | Soil | Flowering | Sun require-ments | Uses | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Medical Plant | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Aloe arborescens | Krants aloe | | succulent shrub branched stems | up to 2m. | | flower spikes, deep orange- May-July | full sun | spike, texture, leaves. leaf juice used to treat wounds, burns. | • http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantab/aloearbor.htm • Gericke. N, etal, 2013:41 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Aloe ferox | bitter aloe | | succulent shrub, single stemmed, dulll green leaves | 2-3m | sandy, loamy | candelabra-like flower-head, yellow-ing orange to bright red.- May-August | full sun | dulll green succulent leaves,, sap used in commercial products, spike, texture, succu-lent leaves | • http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantab/aloeferox.htm • Gericke. N, etal, 2013:42 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulbine frutescens | snake flower | | fast growing, branched, succulent perennial | up to 0.3m | most soils | yellow or bright orange - July-De-cember | semi shade to full sun | fleshy, linear green leaves, grow from cut-tings flesh leaves treats wounds | • http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantab/bulbine-frut.htm • Gericke. N, etal, 2013:70 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Carpobrotus edulis | sour fig | | fast growing succulent | sprawling, runner up to 0.13m | sandy loamy | vygie flower, yellow to pink -August -October | full sun | easy cuttings, edible fruit, sap used for wounds, also ingested | • http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantcd/carpobed.htm • Gericke. N, etal, 2013:78 |
| coleonema album | Cape May | | Moder-ate-low tough &har-dy | up to 2m | sandy | white (may-Novem-ber) | full sun | aesthetic, fragrant foli-age, essential oils | • http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantcd/coleonal-bum.htm • Gericke. N, etal, 2013:98 |
| coleonema pulchellum | Cape May | | moder-ate-low tough &har-dy | 1.5m | sandy | pink (may-Novem-ber) | full sun | aesthetic, fragrant foli-age, essential oils | • http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantcd/coleonpul-chell.htm • Gericke. N, etal, 2013:98 |
| Elytropappus rhinocerotis | rhinoceros bush | | single stemmed shrub | up to 2m | clayey rich | tiny purple- Febru-ary - April | full sun | texture, greyish leaves, infusion | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantefg/elytrorhino.htm |

| Botanical name | Common Name | Water depth | Growth | Height | Soil | Flowering | Sun require-ments | Uses | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eriocephalus africanus | Wild Rose-mary | | bushy shrub | up to 1m | clay soil | white- January -November, Best in winter | full sun | grey leaves twigs, stomach ache, essen-tial oils | • http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantefg/erio-cephafr.htm • Gericke. N, etal, 2013:138 |
| Geranium incanum | Carpet Gera-nium | | dense sprawling carpet | up to 0.3m | rich -sandy | Pink- peaks summer months | full sun | colour. texture ingest leaves, fever, diarrhea | • http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantefg/gerani-umincanum.htm • Gericke. N, etal, 2013:150 |
| Harpephyllum caffrum | wild plum | | large, ever-green tree | up to 15m | rich -sandy | whitish green flowers- November - February | full sun | edible fruit | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/planthij/harpe-phylcaf.htm |
| Leonotis leonurus | Wild Dagga | | robust shrub | 2-3m | most soils | white and orange- November-July | full sun | texture, infusion | • http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantklm/leonotis-leon.htm • Gericke. N, etal, 2013:188 |
| Lobostemon fruticosus | pajama bush | | multi-stemmed evergreen shrub | up to 1m | | pink and blue May-December | full sun | colour. hairy leaves, fresh leaves ground and applied to wounds | • http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantklm/lobostem-frut.htm • Gericke. N, etal, 2013:192 |
| Mentha longifolia | wild mint | | fast-grow-ing, perenni-al herb | up to 1.5m | most soils | white to mauve - November - April | semi shade to full sun | hairy leaves herb, aro-matic, edible. coughs and wounds | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantklm/ mentlong.htm |
| Gericke. N, etal, 2013:196 | | | | | | | | | |
| Pelargonium graveolens | Rose-scented pelargonium, | | erect, much-branched shrub | up to 1.3m | most soils | white to pinkish August-January | semi shade to full sun | easily propagated, oils ,scented leaves, nerve tonic, sores | • http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/pelarg-grav.htm • Gericke. N, etal, 2013:216 |
| Pelargonium tomento-sum | Pepper-mint-scented pelargonium | | low-grow-ing, sprawl-ing shrub | 0.5m | most soils | purple- October-January | semi shade to full sun | spreading branches, edible peppermint scented leaves | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantnop/ pelargtomento.htm |
| Pelargonium citronellum | lemon-scent-ed pelargo-nium | | busy ever-green shrub | up to 2m | most soils | pink August-January | semi shade to full sun | edible lemon scented leaves, textural leaves | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantnop/ pelargcitro.htm |
| Rhoicissus tomentosa | wild grape | | evergreen climber | 3-7m | sandy-loamy soil Mod-erate .moist riverine banks | small, creamy green (midsummer (Octo-ber-January) Edible fruit (may-June) | semi shade- full sun | self climber, Edible fruit. Attracts birds and use-ful insects, large leaves | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantqrs/ rhoicistom.htm |
| Salvia africana-caerulea | blue sage, | | soft, grayish, hairy, much-branched shrub | up to 2m | sandy-loam | bluish-purple June-December | full sun | aromatic, hairy, stom-ach pains, colds | • http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantqrs/salviaafri-caerul.htm • Gericke. N, etal, 2013:254 |

| Botanical name | Common Name | Water depth | Growth | Height | Soil | Flowering | Sun require-ments | Uses | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salvia africana-lutea | Beach salvia | | aromatic, hardy shrub | up to 2m | sandy | rusty-orange and then reddish brown June-December | full sun | aromatic leaves, hardy | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantqrs/salviaafricanlut.htm |
| Salvia chameleagna | Blue salvia | | aromatic, hardy shrub | up to 2m | sandy soil-loamy | blue, mauve, pink to pure white (Novem-ber-May) | full sun | aromatic leaves, hardy | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/plantqrs/salvia-chamel.htm |
| Syzygium cordatum | water berry | | evergreen, water-loving tree | 8-15m | moist loamy | white to pinkish fragrant- August -November | full sun | dark red edible ber-ries- bland taste, bark stomach complaints | • http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantqrs/syzyg-cord.htm<br>• Gericke. N, etal, 2013: 284 |
| Tarchonanthus camphor-atus | Camphor bush | | small tree large shrub | 2-9m | sandy | creamy-white flowers- March-No-vember | full sun | fragrant leaf, aromatic oils, branched struc-ture, leaves help stom-ach ache, tooth head | • http://www.plantzafrica.com/planttuv/tarchon-camphor.htm<br>• Gericke. N, etal, 2013: 286 |
| Tetradenia riparia | Misty Plume Bush | | tall, aromatic shrub multi stemmed | up to 5m | sandy loam | white to lilac- June-August | semi shade- full sun | aromatic leaves, cols, coughs, stomach ache | • http://www.plantzafrica.com/planttuv/tetraden-ripar.htm<br>• Gericke. N, etal, 2013: 290 |
| Tulbaghia violacea | wild garlic | | fast-grow-ing, bulbous | up to 0.5 | most soils | pinkish mauve, tubular flowers- Jan-uary- April | semi-shade- full sun | scented, edible leaves and flowers, | http://www.plantza-frica.com/planttuv/tulbaghviol.htm |
| Geophyte | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Aristea major | Blue sceptre | | bulb | 1.5m | well drained loamy soil | tall blue spikes (Oc-tober-November) | full sun- semi shade | cut flowers | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantab/aristeacapitata.htm |
| Ornathogalum thyrsoides | won-der-flower | | bulb | 20-50cm | well drained soil | white or creamy-white (October-Feb-ruary) | full sun-semi shade | herb & cut flower | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantnop/ornithogthyr.htm |
| Gladiolus angustus | | | bulb | 60-120 | well drained | cream-pale yellow-October-November | full sun | seasonal colour & form | • Goldblatt et al, 2007:136 |
| Gladiolus scabridus | | | bulb | 1m | well drained loamy soil | bright pink- Decem-ber-January | full sun | seasonal colour & form | • Goldblatt et al, 2007:94 |
| Moraea speciosa | | | bulb | 0.4-0.75m | well drained loamy | purple-June-Decem-ber | full sun | seasonal colour & form | • Gold-blatt,1986:122 |
| Moraea alticola | | | bulb | 0.8-1m | well drained loamy | yellow- Decem-ber-February | full sun | seasonal colour & form | • Gold-blatt,1986:210 |
| Chasmanthe aethiopica | Cobra Lily | | | 0.6m | | Orange to yellow-April-June | full sun-semi shade | seasonal colour & form | http://www.plantzafri-ca.com/plantcd/chas-manaeth.htm |

| Botanical name | Common Name | Water depth | Growth | Height | Soil | Flowering | Sun require-ments | Uses | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mass planting | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Clivia miniata | Bush lily | | | 0.6m | loamy | orange ( August-November) | | | http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantcd/clivia-miniata.htm |
| Clivia miniata 'White' | Bush lily | | | 0.6m | loamy | cream ( August-November) | shade | aesthetic, strappy leaves | http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantcd/clivia-miniata.htm |
| Clivia nobilis | Bush lily | | | 0.6m | loamy | orange (early June-September) | shade | aesthetic, strappy leaves | http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantcd/clivia-nobilis.htm |
| Crassula multicava | Fairy crassula | | | 0.3m | most soil | pink-white- July-September | | aesthetic, fine flowers | http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantcd/crass-multicav.htm |
| Felicia aethiopica | dwarf Felicia | | compact, straggling shrub | up to 1m | most soil | bright blue- with yellow centre all year round | full sun | aesthetic | http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantefg/felica-ethiop.htm |
| Meadow | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Spiloxene capensis | golden star | moder-ate-low | 100-350mm | sandy-loam | golden or pale yel-low/ few are white& rarely pink (Jul;y-October) | full sun | attracts useful insects | | http://www.plantza-frica.com/plantqrs/spiloxene.htm |
| Geissorhiza radians | satin flower | | 100-350mm | sandy | Deep blue -violet (August to September) | full sun | attracts useful insects | | http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantefg/geis-sorhizaradians.htm |
| Cotula turbinata | Cotula | | 10-50mm | sandy-loam | yellow- yel-low & white (throughout the year) | full sun | attracts useful insects | | http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantcd/cotu-laturbinata.htm |

| Botanical name | Common Name | Water depth | Growth | Height | Soil | Flowering | Sun require-ments | Uses | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dimorphotheca sinuata | African daisy | | 300mm | sandy-loam | orange, cream, yellow and salmon (mid-winter to mid-autumn) | full sun | attracts useful insects | | http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantcd/dimorphsinuata.htm |
| Dimorphotheca pluvialis | Rain Daisy | | 200-300mm | sandy-loam | white (spring) | full sun | attracts useful insects | | http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantcd/dimorthothecapluvialis.htm |
| Arctotheca calendula | Cape dandelion | | 250mm | sandy-loam | yellow (July-October) | full sun | attracts useful insects | | http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantab/arctothcalend.htm |
| Oxalis purpurea | grand duchess sorrel | | 60-70mm | sandy-loam | pinky mauve to lilac (May-September) | full sun | attracts useful insects | | http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/oxalispurp.htm |

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