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|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| NOTE | 1. ONLY Plants on the list, most of which are endemic to the region, are to be planted in gardens. They will contribute to the look of the estate & to the theme of an Eco Estate. | | | | |
| | 2. Apart from the plants on the list, plants indigenous to Western Cape region, could possibly be allowed, but you need to request this from the Committee BEFORE you purchase it. The specific plant will be assessed to determine whether we want to add it to the list. | | | | |
| | 3. Exotics, and plants from other regions of South Africa, are not allowed at Boskloof. | | | | |
| | 4. A small vegetable patch for domestic purposes is permitted. | | | | |
| | 5. Lawn - No Kweek ! - Very Invasive !!! | | | | |
| NOTE: Please contact committee if you want to plant something which is NOT on the list - we will peruse the requirements and update our list on a continuous basis | | | | | |

| Botanical Name | Common Name | Description | Dimension | R = Rehabilitation RD - Red Data Specie | Picture |
|-------------------------|--|--|-------------|--|---|
| Trees | | | | | |
| Acacia Karroo | Sweet Thorn | Grows up to 15 m tall with sweet scented flowers in summer and silvery white thorns. Acacia karroo has a rounded crown, branching fairly low down on the trunk. It is variable in shape and size, reaching a maximum of about 12m where there is good water. The bark is red on young branches, darkening and becoming rough with age. Sometimes an attractive reddish colour can be seen in the deep bark fissures. The leaves are finely textured and dark green. The flowers appear in early summer in a mass of yellow pompons. The sweet thorn gets its common name from the gum which is exuded from wounds in the bark. This pleasant tasting gum is eaten by people and animals, including the Lesser Bushbaby which feeds exclusively on insects and gum from trees, particularly acacia trees. | 15m(h) | |  |
| Brabejum stellatifolium | Wild Almond | Fast growing - large, spreading multi-stemmed shrub to 5 m or a sturdy, well-shaped evergreen tree to 15 m. Wild almond trees are confined to the fynbos biome and can most often be found growing near streams on the lower slopes and in sheltered valleys from Gifberg near Clanwilliam to the Hottentots Holland to Klein Rivier Mountains and from the Cape Peninsula to the Riviersonderend Mountains to Riversdale. | | |  |
| Brachyleana discolor | Coast Silver Oak | Very decorative shrub or small to medium-sized tree, an excellent hedge plant. Cream Flowers. Brachylaena discolor is fast and easy to grow and its striking foliage makes it an asset in any garden. In a garden situation, it reaches a height of 4-10 m and has a non-invasive root system, thus making it ideal for coastal gardens, parks and schools. The coast silver oak tolerates pruning and coastal conditions and makes excellent hedge or windbreak and is often used to stabilise dunes. It is drought- and frost resistant and will grow well in shade or full sun. It grows best in sandy to loamy soils and makes a good container plant. | 7(h) x10(w) | |  |
| Celtis africana | White stinkwood | This is fast and easy to grow. It is fairly drought resistant and can withstand frost. It does best in good, rich, deep soil with plenty of water in summer. This is an excellent tree for large gardens and parks, and has also proved to be a successful street and avenue tree. At Kirstenbosch they were planted in the new Visitors' Centre car park where in a short space of time they are already providing shade and softening the hard, hot expanse of paving. In the garden, it makes an ideal shade tree, particularly when planted on the northern or western side of the house, where the shade provided cools the house in summer, yet allows the sun through to heat the house in winter. | 12(h) x(w) | |  |
| Cunonia capensis | Butterspoon Tree/Rooiels | May be seen in forests and moist areas, especially along watercourses. It is a beautiful evergreen garden tree which attracts insects to its flowers. It does not grow well in very hot and dry conditions preferring a more temperate climate. It is apparently one of the fastest growing of South Africa's forest trees. The showy, scented flowers appear from February to May and are carried in dense, creamy spikes which have a bottlebrush-like appearance. | 10m(h) x(w) | Indigenous |  |
| Curtsia dentata | Assegaai | The assegaai is handsome, fast-growing and easy to grow. It grows into a tall shapely, densely-leafy evergreen tree with a rounded crown that looks good all year round. It can be grown in full sun to light shade. In full sun it becomes bushy, and makes an attractive, tall, leafy hedge or screen. Its roots are non-invasive and it has a long lifespan, i.e. 30+ years. It is a good tree for gardeners wishing to attract birds to their garden. | 12(h) x(w) | |  |
| Cussonia paniculata | Mountain cabbage tree, Bergkiepersol (Afr.) | This is a short, thick-set tree, rarely exceeding 5 m in height. It is sparsely branched with grey, longitudinal fissured, thick and corky bark. The stem is thick and squat. This plant is considered a pachycaul succulent on the basis of its swollen stem base or tuber which forms early in plants grown from seed. Roots are also thick and swollen. The tree is slow growing. | 5(h) x2(w) | |  |
| Kiggelaria africana | Wilde Perske | Well-shaped and reasonably robust, the low-branching, wild peach has smooth, pale grey bark that becomes rough with age. The variable leaves of this evergreen tree may resemble those of the peach. The tiny, bell-shaped flowers which bloom from August to January (spring to summer), are yellow-green, with male and female flowers on separate trees. The hard, round, knobbly, greenish yellow capsule which forms in February to July (late summer to mid-winter) splits to expose shiny black seeds, enclosed in an oily, sticky, bright orange-red coat. | (h) x(w) | |  |
| Rapanae melanophlaeos | Kaapse Boekenhout/Cape Beech | The steady and graceful Cape beech is a tree for a large garden setting, it can be used as a hardy screening plant, as it is dense, evergreen and sends out suckers to form bush clumps. It requires low maintenance, if planted in the right area, not next to paved areas, where roots and new suckers can sprout. This is a hardy tree for a coastal garden and windy areas. The flower attracts bees and flies, the fruit are eaten birds, baboons and vervet monkeys. | 18(h) x4(w) | |  |











| Botanical Name | Common Name | Description | Dimension | R = Rehabilitation RD - Red Data Specie | Picture |
|---|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| <i>Rhus pendulina</i> (Also known as <i>Searsia pendulina</i>) | White Karee | A perfect tree for the suburban garden, it is quick and easy to grow, tolerates wind and drought, is evergreen with a graceful habit and a neat crown, it won't get too big and it's not untidy. A willow evergreen small to medium-sized tree, 4 to 9 m tall, forming a neat crown of gracefully drooping branches. | 9(h) x4(w) | |  |
| <i>Diospyros whyteana</i> | Cape Ebony | This enticing little tree has so many wonderful features: dark green, strikingly glossy leaves; creamy fragrant flowers; unusual smooth, dark grey, almost black bark and distinctive reddish brown, papery, balloon-like fruit pods. Altogether, it is a very attractive and pleasing garden subject. The bladdernut is an evergreen shrub or small multi-stemmed tree with a straight trunk that branches low down to form a dense, round to pyramidal crown. The bark on young branches is yellow-green to pinkish, covered by fine coppery hairs; but smooth and blackish grey on older stems and branches. The shiny leaves, also with a fringe of ginger hairs, are leathery, dark green above and lighter below. An occasional bright red or orange leaf occurs adding to the overall attractiveness of this plant. | 5(h) x3(w) | |  |
| <i>Ekebergia capensis</i> | Cape ash | Cape ash is a large evergreen tree that grows to about 15 m in height, and occurs in a number of different habitats. The small sweetly scented flowers are white, occasionally also with pink tinge. They appear in loose sprays, in the summer months (September to November). A fleshy fruit containing four seeds appears green and then turns bright red as it ripens in autumn. | (h) x(w) | |  |
| <i>Olea europea ssp africana</i> | Wild Olive | Frost-, drought- and wind-resistant, the wild olive has beautiful wood for furniture, and is regarded as a small-fruited subspecies of the commercial olive. | 8(h) x6(w) | |  |
| <i>Erythrina caffra</i> | Coral Tree | It is widely loved for its warm red to scarlet-coloured flowers, which appear from the cold winter months up to spring. Its popularity can be ascribed to its ease of cultivation and long flowering period. The coastal coral tree is an ideal garden plant and, because of its unique appearance, has continued to draw the interest of botanists, horticulturist, nature lovers, and the general gardening public for many decades. The trunk and branches are grey, sometimes set with short, sharp prickles. | (h) x(w) | |  |
| <i>Virgilia oboides</i> | Keurboom/Blossom Tree | Gardeners need not hesitate on the choice of tree if the keurboom is on the list; it is a beautiful tree, suitable for both the domestic garden and big landscapes. It is fast-growing, beautiful in flower and has an attractive growth form. keurboom is the perfect tree for the new, bare garden because it grows so fast it will take only two or three years before it will be creating shade, or a screen, and filtering the wind - which is an important consideration in Cape Town suburbs. It is also one of the best species to use as a pioneer in the first stage in the succession to forest. It is happy to grow out in the open, grows fast and quickly and creates the shade that the slower-growing, more permanent trees need to grow in. | 6(h) x3(w) | |  |
| <i>Dovyalis caffra</i> | Kei Apple | A lovely evergreen fruit tree or shrub. It is a tree or spiny shrub of moderate growth rate that may be planted close together to form a good hedge. Creamy green flowers form in November to December. | 4(h) x3(w) | |  |
| Shrubs | | | | | |
| <i>Agapanthus africanus</i> | Agapanthus/Blue Lily | Their strap-like leaves and striking blue or white flowers make them favourites in plant borders as well as in containers. Perennials bearing blue heads above clumps of strap-like leaves in summer. Grows almost anywhere with adequate watering. | 1.5(h) x0.7(w) | Indigenous |  |
| <i>Agathosma glabrata</i> - Buchu <i>Agathosma ovata</i> - False Buchu | Buchu | Commonly known as buchu, are an eye-catcher in any garden. Buchus are identified by the presence of small, round oil glands present on the leaves and fruit. Crushing the leaves of this buchu releases a sweet lemon scent. Buchus are easily identified in the veld when brushing against a bush and smelling the sweet to pungent aroma. | 1(h) x0.5(w) | R |  |
| <i>Agathosma crenulata</i> | True Buchu | This is one of the true buchus, long used medicinally. The volatile oils in the glands dotting the leaves and fruit emit an easily recognizable buchu fragrance when touched or crushed. The entire shrub is covered in flowers attracting bees and butterflies. Fruit are formed after pollination of the flower. | 1.5-2.0(h) x0.7(w) | Indigenous |  |








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|--|---|--|---------------------|---|---|
| Aloe ferox - Bitter Aloe Aloe succotrina - Mountain Aloe | Bitter Aloe | Plants of Aloe succotrina are cluster-forming and can grow to 1,5 m. tall, but are usually 1 m. tall. Leaves form dense rosettes. Leaves are ascending curved and tapering; 500 X 100 mm in size; dull green to greyish-green with scattered white spots. The margins have firm, white, triangular teeth | 3(h) x1(w) | Indigenous |  |
| Amaryllis belladonna | Belladonna lily, March lily, Naked lady | The bulb is typically large, brown and rounded and has a moderate growth rate. The large clusters of scented, trumpet-shaped pink or white flowers are carried on a long purplish-red and green stem appearing 50cm above the soil. Up to twelve flowers are produced from the flowering stem. The strap-like leaves are deciduous and are produced after flowering. The leaves remain green throughout the winter period. The leaves produce a starch, which is stored in the bulb. In summer the leaves die back and the bulb becomes dormant. This strange phenomenon of flowering before the leaves appear is known as hysterahty. The belladonna lily's specific flowering time is late summer, February and March. | 0.5(h) x0.5(w) | |  |
| Anchusa capensis | Cape-forget-me-not, Ystergas, Koringblom | The Cape-forget-me-not may be a bit weedy, but its bright blue flowers make it most welcome from spring to summer in the garden display. It is a vigorous herb with tall stems of blue flowers shooting up from clumps of bright green leaves. The long narrow leaves are soft, but rough and hairy when touched. Each plant has many flowering stems which grow to 1 metre. | 0.6(h) x0.3(w) | Indigenous, but weedy in disturbed areas !! |  |
| Asparagus densiflorus ssp Meyersii | Catstail asparagus | Is an extremely versatile perennial, evergreen plant that can be used as a groundcover or container plant in full sun or light shade. It is a scrambling, slightly woody plant with upright or trailing branches up to 1 m long. The appearance of the plants varies enormously and has led to the naming of a large number of cultivars or forms. | 0.3(h) x0.3(w) | |  |
| Athanasia dentata | Geelblombos (Afr.) Other sp. Athanasia trifurcata, A. crithmifolia, A. filiformis and A. | Green and golden is the best way to describe Athanasia dentata. It is a fast-growing, upright, densely leafy shrublet that reaches a height of about 1 to 1.5 m. It has decorative, rich green foliage, the leaves are serrated, recurved and are arranged neatly on the slender branches. The flowers are a bright golden yellow and are carried in showy, flat, honey-scented flowerheads on the ends of the branches during spring to midsummer. | 1-1.5(h) x(w) | R |  |
| Barleria obtusa Barleria repens Barleria mackenii Barleria gueinzii | Bosviooltjie | This is an unarmed (without thorns) evergreen shrub, which bears beautiful mauve to blue flowers from February to April and is ideal for a sunny spot in the garden or to control erosion on embankments. Is a much-branched, evergreen, scrambling shrub with egg-shaped (ovate), greyish olive-green leaves and mauve-blue flowers from February to June. The fruit is a small, sharply pointed, exploding capsule. This shrub grows fairly fast to a height of about 1-2 m. | 1.5(h) x1(w) | |  |
| Buddleja salviifolia | Semi-evergreen bushy shrub | Is a semi-evergreen bushy shrub that grows up to 4m high under favorable conditions. Its leaves are dark green and conspicuously wrinkled and puckered above, densely covered with whitish or brown hairs below. Leaves can be broadly or narrowly long. Masses of small, white to lilac blooms are borne in large panicles. The flowers are sweetly scented and vary in colour from dull to clear white to almost true purple. Flowering occurs from August to October (spring). Buddleja salviifolia attracts many insects such as bees, butterflies and birds. | 4(h) x(w) | Indigenous |  |
| Cotula turbinata | Ganskop also known as Cenia turbinata | Annual herb growing up to 30 cm high, with finely divided leaves, with white or yellow rays and a yellow disc. Native to South Africa (Western Cape and Eastern Cape) where it is found in sandy and disturbed places. | (h) x(w) | |  |
| Chasmanthe aethiopica (& var. duckittii = yellow) Chasmanthe floribunda | Cobra Lily Suurkanol | Bright green sword-shaped leaves up to 1 m with orange, yellow and red spike of flower to 1,5 m. | 0.6(h) x(w) | R |  |
| Chrysanthemoides monilifera | Bietou, Tick berry bush | Large spreading shrub bearing bright yellow daisy flowers in winter/spring followed by edible fruit. | 2(h) x(w) | R |  |
| Chironia baccifera | Christmas berry / Bitterbos | Highly ornamental plant, but also one that has many medicinal uses. This is a fast-growing, rounded suffrutex (shrub with woody stems only at the base), which grows to an average height of 450 mm but can reach 1 m. The leaves are small, narrow and dark green. It has starry bright pink flowers, followed by red berries. It flowers from November to January. | 0.45 - 1(h) x(w) | Indigenous |  |


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|---|---|--|-------------------|--|---|
| <i>Chrysocoma ciliata</i> also: <i>Chrysocoma coma-aurea</i> | Bitterbush | | (h) x(w) | R |  |
| <i>Coleonema album</i> | Cape May, white confetti bush | an erect, much-branched and compact shrub grows to a height of 2 m. This fragrant buchu is finely branched and new shoots develop at the tips of old branches. Branching occurs from the base of the shrub. Bark is greyish-brown, rough with horizontal leaf scars. The inflorescence is solitary, axillary and crowded at the branch tips. Closed flower buds are pinkish tinged and appear white when open. Flowers are small, white, 6-7 mm in diameter with a dark green disc at the centre. Crowded at the branch tips are 5-11 blooms. The flowers are carried in such profusion that the bush is a cloud of white when in flower and attracts bees and butterflies. It flowers from May to November. | 1(h) x0.75(w) | Indigenous |  |
| <i>Dietes bicolor</i> | Yellow Wild Iris or Peacock Flower | Grows to 750 mm high with yellow flowers in spring. The yellow wild iris is fast growing which makes it ideal for use in areas that need to be established rapidly. Although it occurs naturally near streams and in marshy places, it is also drought resistant and frost hardy. <i>Dietes bicolor</i> forms a large spiky clump, ideal for use as an accent plant near ponds or at the sides of steps, pathways and entrances. Because the plant multiplies rapidly, it can be easily propagated for large scale plantings. Its evergreen, spreading habit makes it suitable for use as a long lasting groundcover. The flowers are not suitable for cut flower arrangements as they are so short lived. The plant is able to grow easily in very poor soil with little water and can be useful when plants need to be established on poor subsoils as is often the case after earth moving has taken place on building sites. | 1(h) x1(w) | |  |
| <i>Dietes grandifolia</i> | Large Wild Iris, Fairy Iris | Dark green leaves to 1 m or more with white flowers in summer. This well known indigenous large wild iris is commonly grown in gardens and used in large landscapes throughout the country. It is a perennial, evergreen plant which grows up to 1.5m in large clumps. This is a popular, easy-to-grow garden plant which will grow under most conditions. The plants are both frost and drought hardy and will grow in either sun or shade. However, for best results and most flowers, plant <i>Dietes grandifolia</i> in full sun or light shade in well composted, well drained soil and water well in summer. | 1(h) x1(w) | |  |
| <i>Elytropappus rhinocerotis</i> | Renosterbos | Renosterbos is a single-stemmed, usually smallish shrub up to about 2 m high. The very old branches are gnarled and the bark is smooth and greyish. Older branches are bare of leaves but bear many thin, whip-like twigs which are held erect and covered with tiny, triangular leaves pressed tightly to the stem. | 2(h) x(w) | |  |
| <i>Eriocephalus africanus</i> | Wild Rosemary | Wild rosemary is one of the shrubs that most people in the Cape know because it is so common in the veld and easy to identify with its thin, grey leaves, which smell like Vicks when crushed. It is also a well-known medicinal plant and an excellent shrub for the waterwise garden. Flowering times vary, but the best displays are in winter when the whole shrub is covered in small, white flowers. Typical of the family Asteraceae, the flowers are a composition of 2-3 showy white ray florets on the outside and purple disc florets in the centre. On warm days many bees are attracted to the flowers, seeking their small amounts of nectar. Soon after flowering, fruits are formed that are covered in long, white hairs. These attractive, fluffy seed heads look like cotton wool or snow, which gave <i>Eriocephalus</i> the common name kapokbos in Afrikaans. (Kapok refers to snow). | 1(h) x1(w) | R |  |
| <i>Euryops pectinatus</i> <i>Euryops virgineus</i> <i>Euryops speciosissimus</i> | Golden Euryops, Golden Daisy Bush (E), Wolharpuisbos (Afr) Honey euryops, river resin bush | Grey-leaved shrub to a height of 1 m with bright yellow flower heads in spring. In its natural habitat, this attractive plant may be found on rocky, sandstone slopes in the south-western Cape (from Gliberg to the South Peninsula). It is endemic to this region (i.e. it occurs naturally nowhere else in the world). The golden euryops is a shrub up to 1.5m in height and has distinctive soft, grey-green foliage. The leaves are 40-100mm long and are toothed in a fern-like manner. Bright yellow daisy flowers are borne nearly all year round with the main display in spring. | 1(h) x1.5(w) | |  |
| <i>Felicia amelloides</i> <i>Felicia echinata</i> <i>Felicia filifolia</i> - Draaibos | Felicia Bloumegriet | This felicia is usually a perennial, evergreen shrublet, about 0.3-0.6 x 0.5 m but it can be up to 1 m high. It is densely branched and frequently has dark reddish stems. The plant often feels like fine sandpaper because of tiny, stiff hairs on the stems and leaves. The leaves are opposite and more or less elliptical, dark green above and light green below. (A cultivar, cv. variegata, with variegated green and white leaves is also available.) | 0.3(h) x0.3(w) | |  |
| <i>Geranium incanum</i> | Carpet Geranium; Horlosies, Vrouetee, Bergtee, (Afrikaans); | Perennial that grows to 300 mm with finely cut, lacy foliage. Flowers in shades of pink, lavender or mauve in summer. | 0.3(h) x0.3(w) | |  |
| <i>Hymenolepis parviflora</i> | Coulter-bush | Soft shrub with finely divided, needle-like, grey-green leaves. The leaves are alternately arranged on the branches but the lower part of the stem and branches are leafless. Masses of small, golden yellow, sweetly scented flowers, arranged in compound heads, are borne in summer at the ends of the branches. | 2(h)x2.5(w) | R |  |
| <i>Kniphofia</i> | Red hot poker | | (h) x(w) | |  |









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|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| Melianthus major | Kruidtjie roer my nie | | 2(h) x(w) | |  |
| Metalasia muricata | white bristle bush (Eng.); blombos, witsteekbossie, steekbos (Afr.) | | 2-4(h) x1(w) | R |  |
| Pelargonium capitatum - Rose Scented Geranium Pelargonium cucullatum - Wilde Malva Pelargonium peltatum - Kolsuring | Wild Geranium | Sprawling evergreen shrub that grows 1 m with large round felted leaves and mauve. Flowers marked with purple in spring and summer. | 0.3(h) x0.6(w) | |  |
| Plectranthus neochilus | Spur-flower | Spreading groundcover with purple flowers and scented leaves. Grows in almost any soil. | 0.3(h) x0.6(w) | |  |
| Plumbago auriculata | Plumbago | | 3(h) x3(w) | |  |
| Podalyria calyptata | Sweetpea bush, large pink keurtjie, water blossom-pea (Eng.); keur, keurtjie, keurblom, ertjiebos, | | 2-3(h) x(w) | |  |
| Podranea ricasoliana | Port St Johns Creeper, Port St Johns-klimop, Pink Trumpet Vine | |  | |  |
| Rhamnus prinoides | African Dogwood, Blinkblaar (A) | | 4-5(h) x(w) | | |
| Rhus crenata Rhus lucida Rhus undulata | Duinekraaibessie | Evergreen shrub with small oval and glossy leaves. Grows to a height of 2—3 m. | 3(h) x6(w) | | |
| Salvia africana-lutea Salvia chamelaeagnea | Wild sage | | 1.8(h) x1.8(w) | R |  |
| Scabiosa africana Scabiosa columbaria | Koringbiom | | 0.6(h) x0.6(w) | |  |

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| Senecio elegans | Wild cineraria | | 0.6(h) x0.3(w) | |  |
| Strelitzia juncea | Crane Flower | | 1.5(h) x1.5(w) | |  |
| Tecomaria capensis | Cape Honeysuckle | | 3(h) x3(w) | |  |
| Thunbergia alata | Blackeyed susan | | 3(h) x1.5(w) | |  |
| Leonotis leonurus | Wild dagga | | >2(h) x0.6(w) | R |  |
| Tulbaghia violacea | Wild garlic | | 0.4(h) x0.25(w) | |  |
| Ursinia cakileifolia Ursinia anthemoides | Glansoogbergma griet, Glossy- eyed parachute daisy marigold (Eng.); bergmagriet (Afr.) | | 0.3(h) x0.3(w) | |  |
| Zantheschia aethiopica | White or common arum lily (English); Wit varkoor (Afrikaans) | | (h) x(w) | |  |
| Groundcover | | | | | |
| Dimorphotheca pluvialis | Ox-eye daisy, Rain Daisy, Cape Daisy, Witbotterblom | | 0.3(h) x0.3(w) | |  |
| Arctotheca calendula | Cape Dandelion | | 0.25(h) x 0.1(w) | |  |

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| Arctotis acaulis | Renoster arctotis, Renoster Marigold | | 0.3(h) x(w) | R |  |
| Arctotis stoechadifolia | Silver arctotis, Kus Gousblom (Afr.) | | 0.35(h) x1.2(w) | Indigenous |  |
| Gazania krebsiana - Botterblom (orange) Gazania ringens ssp Unifidra (yellow) | Gazania | | 0.25(h) x0.3(w) | |  |
| Helichrysum cymosum - Goue Tapyt (yellow) - sun Helichrysum teretifolium Helichrysum petiolare - Kooigoed (white) - semi-shade | Goue tapyt | | 0.1(h) x0.3(w) | R |  |
| Nemesia fruticans | Mauve nemesia (E) Wildeleebekkie (A) | | 0.3(h) x0.3(w) | |  |
| Aristea biflora | Blousuurkanol, Blousuurkanol | | (h) x(w) | RD - Vulnerable |  |
| Aristea teretifolia | | | (h) x(w) | RD - Critically Endangered |  |
| Aspalathus rosea | | | (h) x(w) | RD - Vulnerable |  |
| Babiana rubrocyanea | Bobbejaantjie, Rooibloubobbeja antjie | | 0.2(h) x(w) | RD - Vulnerable |  |
| Cymbopappus | | | (h) x(w) | RD |  |
| Elytropappus rhinocerotis | Renosterbos, Renosterbos | | Renosterbos(h) x(w) | RD | |

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|---|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| Geissorhiza radians | Wine Cup, Witringkelkiewyn | | (h) x(w) | RD | |
| Gibbaeum haaglenii | | | (h) x(w) | RD - Endgangered |  |
| Gladiolus liliaceus | | | (h) x(w) | RD |  |
| Gladiolus watsonius | Rooi Afrikaner, Rooi Afrikaner | | (h) x(w) | RD | |
| Hemimeris racemosa | Geel Gesiggie, Geel Gesiggie | | (h) x(w) | RD | |
| Massonia depressa | | | (h) x(w) | |  |
| Moraea aristata | Peacock Moraea, Blouooguintjie | | Blouooguintjie (h) x(w) | RD - Critical |  |
| Moraea elagans | | | (h) x(w) | RD - Vulnerable |  |
| Ornithogalum thyrsoides | Chincherinchee | | (h) x(w) | RD |  |
| Oxalis obtusa Oxalis pes-caprae Oxalis purpurea Oxalis tenuifolia - Sorrel (red data) | Sorrel, Geeloogsuring | | (h) x(w) | RD | |
| Polhillia pallens | | | (h) x(w) | RD |  |

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|--|--|-------------|-------------------|--|---|
| <i>Protea odorata</i> | Swartland Sugarbush, Swartland Suikerbos | | (h) x(w) | RD - Critical | |
| <i>Pterygodium catholicum</i> - Endemic <i>Pterygodium cruciferum</i> - Engangered | Moederkappie, Moederkappie | | (h) x(w) | RD | |
| <i>Romulea rosea</i> | Romulea, Froetang, Rooiknikkertjie | | (h) x(w) | RD | |
| <i>Spiloxene capensis</i> | Peacock Flower, Poublom | | (h) x(w) | RD | |
| <i>Watsonia marginata</i> sp. <i>strictiflora</i> (critically endangered) sp. <i>Borbonica</i> | Kanolpypie, Kanolpypie | | 0.5(h) x(w) | RD |  |
| <i>Wurmbea</i> sp. | | | (h) x(w) | RD |  |
| Grass | | | | | |
| <i>Chondropetalum tectorum</i> also known as: <i>Elegia tectorum</i> <i>Restio</i> spp. | Cape Thatching Reed / Restio | | 1(h) x1(w) | |  |
| <i>Cyperus textilis</i> | Papyrus | | (h) x(w) | |  |
| Succulants | | | | | |
| <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> | <i>C. acinaciformis</i> (Sour fig) <i>C. deliciosus</i> <i>C. mellei</i> (mountain sour fig) <i>C. quadrifidus</i> (West Coast sour | | 0.15(h) x1(w) | |  |
| <i>Bulbine frutescens</i> | Snake flower, Cat's tail, Burn jelly plant Fast growing, branched, succulent perennial with fleshy, linear | | 0.3(h) x0.4(w) | R |  |

| Botanical Name | Common Name | Description | Dimension | R = Rehabilitation RD - Red Data Specie | Picture |
|--|---|---|--------------------|--|---|
| Cotyledon orbiculata | Pig's ear | | 1(h) x0.5(w) | |  |
| Crassulaceae sp. coccinea sp. multicaeva sp. umbellata | Klipblom Fairy crassula | | 0.6(h) x0.4(w) | |  |
| Dorotheanthus bellidiformis | Bokbaai vygie | | 0.1(h) x0.25(w) | |  |
| Lampranthus spp. | Vygies | | (h) x(w) | |  |
| Lawn | | | | | |
| Cynodon dactylon | No Kweek ! - Very Invasive !!! | | LAWN(h) x(w) | Invasive !! | |
| Stenotaphrum secundatum | Buffalo grass | | LAWN(h) x(w) | | |
| Proteas/Fynbos | | | | | |
| Erica baccans - Berry Heath Erica cerinthoides - Hairy Heath Erica mammosa - Rooiklossieheide Erica spp. | Berry Heath | Is a slow-growing and long-lived, robust, erect, well-branched shrub, 0.5–1.0 m tall, growing to a height of 1.8 m if left undisturbed. It has small, linear leaves, 6–10 mm long, arranged in whorls of 4 to 6. The flowers are inflated-tubular with a closed mouth and are 15–20 mm long. They form dense spike-like inflorescences, up to 200 mm long, towards the tips of the main branches. | 1(h) x0.6(w) | R |  |
| Leucadendron spp. | Geelbosse | Is a 1-2 m tall, rounded, dense, bushy shrub arising from a single stem at ground level, and usually branching low down. Branches are stout and short. Like all leucadendrons this species is dioecious, i.e. male and female flowers are borne on separate plants. | 1.5(h) x1.5(w) | R |  |
| Leucospermum spp. | Pincushions | Is a rounded spreading shrub up to 2 m in diameter and about 1,5 m high, with a single main stem and horizontally spreading stems, hard green leaves and 1 to 3 large inflorescences borne at the end on the stem. An added attraction during flowering time are the numerous birds found near the plants. In the early hours of the morning the abundant nectar flow attracts a variety of small insects, which in turn attract the Cape Sugar bird and three species of Sunbird | 1.5(h) x2(w) | R |  |
| Protea spp. | | Is a woody shrub with thick stems and large dark green, glossy leaves. Most plants are one metre in height when mature, but may vary according to locality and habitat from 0.35 m to 2 metres in height. | (h) x(w) | R |  |