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Pilbara snappy gum at sunset.

Other plants in this series

- Cotton palm
- Date palm
- Leucaena
- Lippia

More information

For more information about these plants, appropriate control methods or native plant availability, contact:

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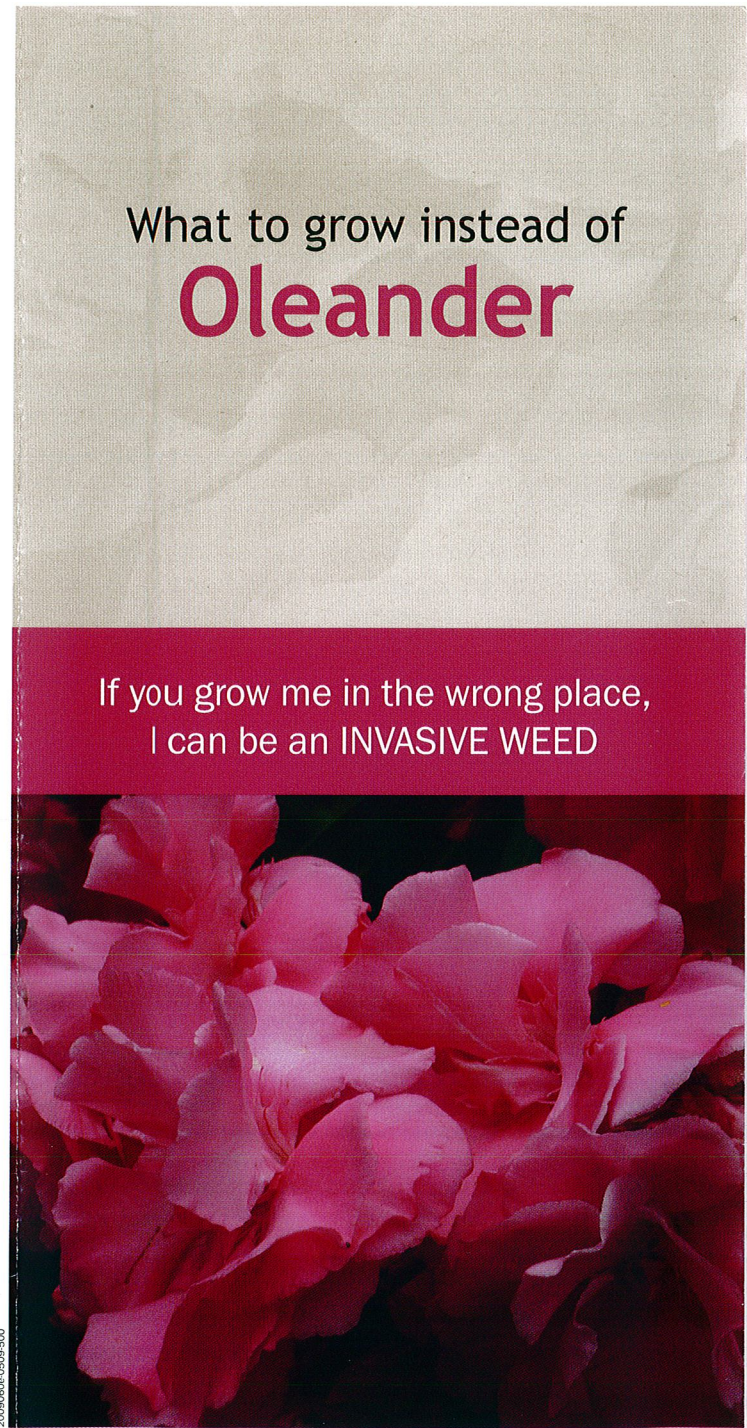


Department of
Environment and Conservation

Our environment, our future 



Photos – Alison McGilvray/DEC except where otherwise acknowledged




What to grow instead of **Oleander**

If you grow me in the wrong place,
I can be an **INVASIVE WEED**

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The obnoxious oleander...

Oleander occasionally escapes from gardens and provides little benefit to the natural environment. It is capable of growing in a wide variety of natural habitats.

Nerium oleander is native to the Mediterranean region, south-western Asia and North Africa. It is sometimes grown as street plantings in Pilbara towns, where it occasionally escapes gardens and plantings. It is hardy and drought tolerant and therefore can survive in natural ecosystems of the Pilbara.

The toxicity of oleander is extremely high and the entire plant, including the sap, can be lethal to humans, especially young children.

If you grow these plants, ensure they are **well contained within your garden** and dig out young plants or remove with an approved herbicide.



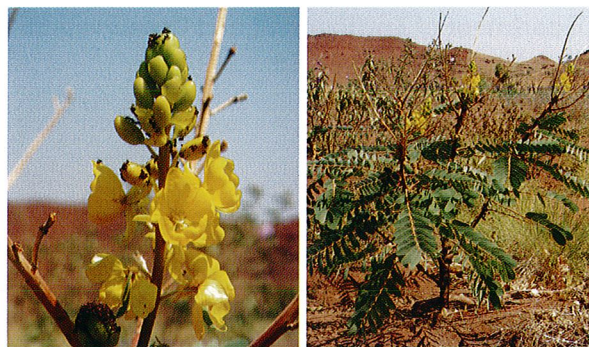
Plant us instead, we're locally native and non-invasive

Consider growing these plants as an environmentally responsible alternative.

Candlestick or graceful senna

Senna venusta

An open shrub from 0.5 to two metres in height, this plant responds well to pruning. It has numerous incandescent yellow flowers from autumn to spring and requires little water. It is easy to grow from seed or seedling.



Spotted emubush

Eremophila maculata

This compact shrub to 1.5 metres high is drought resistant and requires very little water. It has spectacular flowers with red, purple and yellow varieties and has deep green glossy leaves.



Pilbara kurrajong

Brachychiton acuminatus

Pilbara kurrajong is a deciduous, spreading tree growing from 2.5 to six metres in height. It has unusual, glossy lobed leaves and a bulbous trunk type, similar to the distinctive boab tree.



Why locally native plants?

Local indigenous plants bring a sense of uniqueness and identity to a region. They require little maintenance, fertiliser, water, and give multiple environmental benefits – providing wildlife habitat, contributing to a balanced ecosystem and maintaining local biodiversity.

So plant us soon!