

Landscaping Guidelines

At Gowrie Farm, one needs to be aware of 5 planting types:

1. Wetland areas
2. Open grasslands
3. Ouhout thicket / moist gullies
4. Budleja bush clumps
5. Exotic tree planting

1. **WETLAND AREAS**

These areas are to remain untouched. If possible, no exotic planting is to take place in and around open wetland. These areas are dominated by *Juncus elfuses* and are to be protected at all costs.

2. **OPEN GRASSLANDS** (Rooi grass areas and virgin veld)

These areas are as important as the wetlands, as they are the dominant plant group, or the “should be” dominant plant group of the area. It would be foolish to over-plant these areas to exotic trees, as the veld requires full sun, and would alter the scenic beauty of the grassland negatively.

3. **OUHOUT THICKET**

To be planted in dominant stands in moist stream gullies, not in the wetlands. They form colonies and create interest, game corridors and act as effective evergreen screening between houses. Plant to create character and increase bird life.

4. **BUDLEJA BUSH CLUMPS** (Bush clumps, dominated by *Budleja salvifolia*).

Planted to create thick, dense bush clumps which could ultimately become little forests, i.e. protection for other tree species to self seed. These enjoy the south-facing slopes of dam walls and moist, protected gullies and streams / water courses. They create effective screening where no exotics should be planted - i.e. natural veld areas.

Note: All indigenous planting should be encouraged and planted in areas where it would normally be found, so as not to create a contrived or forced style of planting, but rather to create a feel that is real and true to the landscape. They will develop over seasons to create diverse pockets and habitats for animals and humans alike to appreciate and use.

5. **EXOTIC TREE PLANTING**

These trees (mixed evergreen and deciduous) could be planted in and around homes, as per the plan, i.e. in densely populated clustered areas, formally planted to exotic grasses, i.e. kikuyu areas. The trees could be grouped to screen, wind break and soften homes in the landscape.

Plant List

1. **WETLAND**

- Kniffofia linearfolia
- Juncus effusus
- Zantedeschia entropina
- Eucomis autumnalis

2. **OPEN GRASSLAND**

- Where pristine should be left untouched, only application would be controlled burning.

3. **OUHOUT THICKET / MOIST GULLIES**



Ouhoud - This is a small tree of great character which grows in the eastern parts of South Africa. It is a very versatile addition to the indigenous garden. The ouhout is often a straggly shrub or a dense, small, evergreen tree, which grows up to 7m tall to 5m wide. It is single or multi-stemmed and branches low down. The bark is rough, reddish brown in colour and flakes off to reveal a smooth light brown under-bark. The leaves are alternately arranged, compound and covered with silky, silver hairs.

Leucosidea sericea
80%



Nana Berry (English), Nanabessie (Afrikaans) - A medium sized, deciduous tree, reaching a height of about 5 metres and a spread of 4 metres. It occurs naturally in almost the whole of South Africa. It is frost-hardy and should be planted in full sun. The tree produces small, creamy-white flowers in masses, which turn into small, flattened drupes (5-6mm) which turn red, orange or brown when ripe. The drupes attract birds which feed on them.

Rhus dentate
10%



Common wild currant - A variable shrub or small tree up to 7m tall, usually with leafy branches from the ground level and a rounded crown. The Common wild currant is ecologically important in South Africa. The bark is rough and grey or dark brown in colour. Young stems are green, often with velvety hairs, and often bearing stout thorns.

Rhus pyroides
10%



Curry bush - A shrub, occasionally a small tree. Leaves opposite, closely spaced and crowded at the ends of branches, c. 20 × 5 mm, green to slightly glaucous, sessile, clasping at the base. Flowers terminal solitary, showy, bright yellow, up to 5 cm in diameter. Fruit a reddish-brown capsule, up to 13 × 10 mm.

Hypericum revolutum

4. **BUDLEJA BUSH CLUMPS**



Wild Peach - The seed pods of the Wild Peach *Kiggelaria africana* are hard round knobby greenish-yellow capsules that split open to expose shiny black seeds, enclosed in an oily, sticky, bright orange-red coat. Crowned Hornbill, Olive Woodpecker, Cape Thrush, Cape Robin and mousebirds among other birds enjoy these fruits.



False Olive - Fragrant & profusely borne clusters of creamy white, honey scented flowers practically cover this rare, South African *Buddleja* from Spring to mid-Summer. It's easy, fast growing & evergreen. Also frost hardy, drought tolerant & does not have an aggressive root system. Usually growing 12' tall & wide



Sagewood - Evergreen Shrub
 Flower Colour : White to cream or lilac to purple
 Foliage Colour : Silver grey
 Best Season : Winter to Spring
 Light : Sun
 Hardy & fragrant. Attracts butterflies & birds
 Height (m) : 5
 Spread (m) : 4



Weeping Sage - Unusual evergreen *Buddleja* that has its very fragrant white flowers in the autumn and winter. A useful plant for the late or is it early bumblebees that we now see all year round. Seems to be quite hardy but makes a good wall shrub in cold areas.

Kiggelaria Africana

Buddleja saligna

Budleja salvi-foia (dominant)

Budleja auriculata



African Dogwood - A very attractive dense shrub or a small tree that grows up to 4,5 m high. The leaves are light green when young and very dark and shiny when mature. The leaves are dark shiny above and paler below. The veins, sunken above and below, are conspicuous and covered with hairs. The fruit is favoured by many bird species. The wood is white to yellow, often streaked with brown, pink, red or green and is hard and heavy.



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Blue guarri - Mostly a shrub but sometimes a small tree. It may form dense stands in suitable areas. The young branches and leaves are covered in rust coloured scales. Flowers in axillary sprays, small, greenish to creamy yellow. Fruit a small reddish brown berry, becoming black when ripe.

Rhamnus prinoides (dominant)

Rhus dentate 10%

Rhus pyroides

Euclea crispa

4. **BUDLEJA BUSH CLUMPS Contd...**

			
<p>Lavender Star Flower - Evergreen shrub, to 6-10 feet tall (1.8 to 3 m), 10 feet spread (3 m). can be used for espaliers or hedges, but will need regular trimming not to become a flat mound. I can be cut back hard if it becomes too large. Full sun.</p>	<p>Ouhoud - This is a small tree of great character which grows in the eastern parts of South Africa. It is a very versatile addition to the indigenous garden. The ouhout is often a straggly shrub or a dense, small, evergreen tree, which grows up to 7m tall to 5m wide. It is single or multi-stemmed and branches low down. The bark is rough, reddish brown in colour and flakes off to reveal a smooth light brown under-bark. The leaves are alternately arranged, compound and covered with silky, silver hairs.</p>	<p>Bluebush, star-apple, monkey plum. This exciting shrub or small tree is a very tough plant which grows well country-wide. Its most attractive features are its smooth bark, blue-green leaves, fragrant flowers and colourful fruits that attract many birds and insects. It flowers from September to December and fruits from January to May.</p>	<p>The tree fuschia. Tough, easy, fast growing & an asset to any garden, this small, evergreen tree or large shrub from South Africa is actually a member of the Foxglove family. The foliage is an attractive, glossy bright green & held on arching branches. The showy flowers are tubular, orange, red or yellow & appear in clusters in the leaf axils or on short shoots on old wood. Growing both in sun or bright shade, it likes water but does tolerate drought.</p>
<p>Grewia occidentalis</p>	<p>Leucosidea sericea</p>	<p>Diospyros lycoides</p>	<p>Hallaria lucida</p>

5. **EXOTIC TREES**

		
<p>Plane - 75 to 100 feet in height. Spread - 60 to 75 feet. Full sun. Medium water. It has beautiful pale, grey-green, exfoliating bark which provides winter interest. Its leaves are quite large being seven inches across, alternate, simple, flat green with 3 to 5 lobes. They often develop a rich, deep-gold fall color. It is a grand tree in most respects, and a good choice for parks and country properties where its size can be accommodated.</p>	<p>Old English Oak - Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soils in full sun. Prefers moist well-drained loams, but adapts to a wide range of soil conditions. May take up to 25-30 years for this tree to bear a first crop of acorns.</p>	<p>Pin Oak - Unique branching pattern - lower branches are pendulous, middle branches are strongly horizontal and upper branches are angled upward - creates a uncommon shape. Fast growing for an oak, fall color can be very impressive but is somewhat variable. pyramidal to slightly rounded Fall color - rusty orange to red</p>
<p>Plantanas acerifolia</p>	<p>Quercus robur</p>	<p>Quercus palustris</p>



Oaks - The oak is a broad range tree and it is hard to find a tree which has a wider spread geographically. There are very few places in which one type or another of oak tree do not grow. Oaks have broad leaves and are widely spreading in their branches and leaves. A mature oak tree can drink up to 50 or more gallons of water per day.

Quercus



Pines - This is a hardy, drought tolerant tree having thick , protective bark comprised of stacked plates that sometimes look like puzzle pieces. Its needles are bundled in threes and they are five to ten inches long, forming tufts at branch ends, with three to six inch long pine cones having sharp teeth. They grow 150 to 180 feet tall and 3 to 4 feet in diameter, providing shelter for a wide variety of birds.

Pinus



Maples - There are well over 200 various trees in the family of trees that is known as maple. The Maple is a very slow growing tree, and can live to be well over 100 years old. It will grow to be more than 100 feet tall in many areas, and can be more than a yard in diameter when fully grown.

Acer



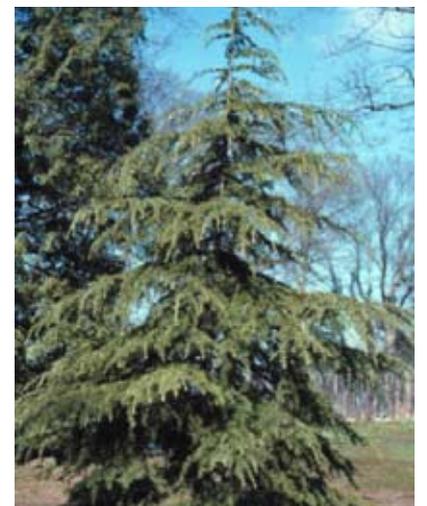
Liquid Amber - makes a good tree for the smaller garden. It has lustrous green leaves all summer which fabulous fiery red and orange in autumn. It prefers sheltered conditions but is fully hardy. Height. 6m in 10 years. Liquid Ambers thrives in sun or part shade, preferring damp and fairly lime free soil.

Liquid Amber



Crab Apple - These trees are small, typically 4–12 m tall at maturity, with a dense, twiggy crown. They are widely grown as ornamental trees, grown for their beautiful flowers or fruit.

Malus



Cedars - Cedar trees, which are members of the pine family, are large evergreen trees with gray bark. They're distinct from other members of the pine family because of their four-angled leaves which are borne on side branches. They have a fragrant red-colored wood that's used in cabinetry and construction. These trees usually live for a long time.

Cedar

