

- \*\* Psoralea
- \* Rosemary
- \* Santolina
- \*\* Scleranthus
- \* Tamarisk
- \*\* Taxus
- \*\* Teucrium
- Ulex
- \* Xeronema callistemon

### PALMS AND GRASS LIKE PLANTS

- \* Arundo donax
- \*\* Butia capitata
- \*\* Carex
- \* Chamaerops Best
- coastal palm
- \* Chionochloa
- \* Cordyline
- \* Cortaderia
- \*\*S Desmoschoenus
- \*\* Phoenix canariensis
- \*\* Restios See Notes
- \*\* Uncinia rubra

### PERENNIALS

- \* Agapanthus
- \* Anigozanthus
- \* Argyranthemum
- \* Crocosmias
- \* Gazanias
- \* Gladiolus
- \* Helichrysum
- \* Kniphofia
- \* Myosotidium
- \* Osteospermum
- \* Plectranthus
- \* Venedio
- \*\* Verbenas
- \* Watsonia

### NOTES

### PHORMIUMS

There is a huge range of Phormiums and these will all tolerate dry or damp soils.

Also good for containers.

In very exposed conditions leaf edges may get frayed. The plain coloured varieties are tougher and more wind tolerant than the variegated ones.

### Lophomyrtus

Large range of very useful foliage plants with unusual leaves. Good for colour.

### Restios.

Although not all varieties will tolerate extreme coastal conditions some should be able to cope. The best are varieties like *Chondropetalum tectorum*, *C.mucronatum*, *Thamnochortus* and *Rhodocoma capensis*.

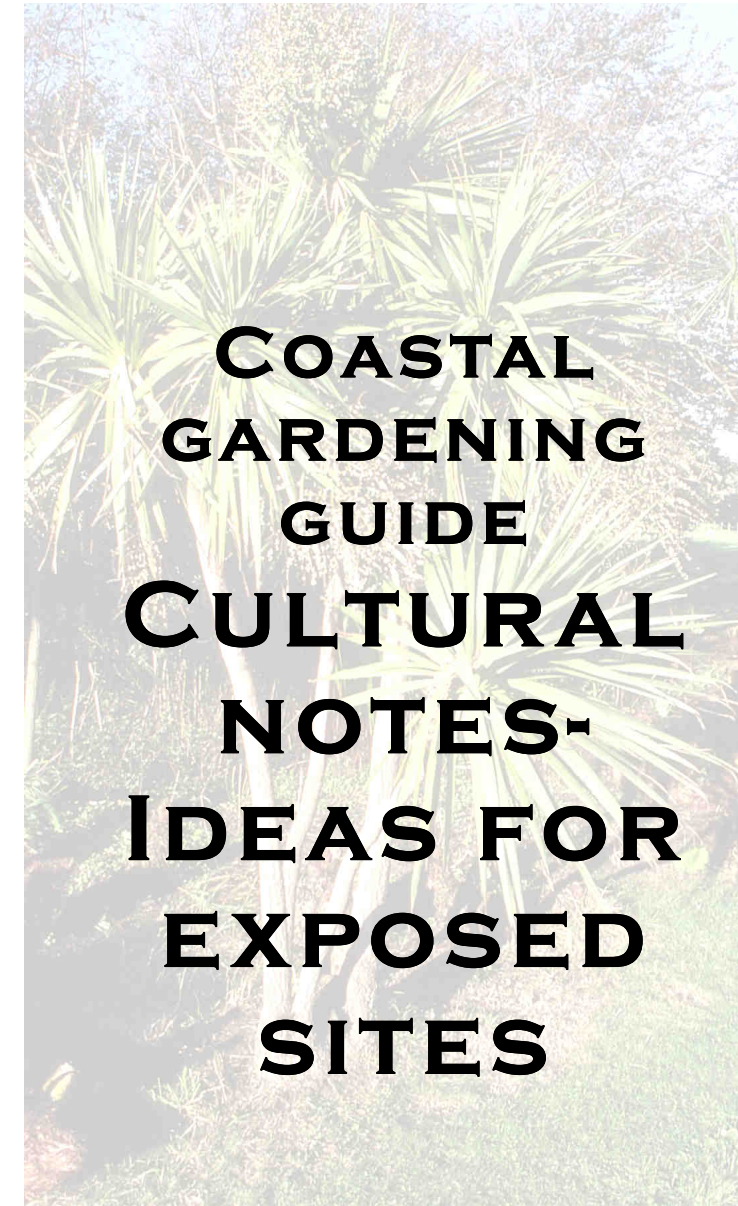
### Further Information

Please note that this is only intended as a guide and is put together with our knowledge and experience. There is always the case that for some unknown reason a plant will thrive in one situation and struggle in almost identical conditions. One of the best bits of advice we can give is to have a look at your neighbours garden and see what they are growing. Armed with this information and the ideas that are included here you should be able to create a great garden.



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## Cultural notes

We are often asked about suitable plants for coastal areas.

In coastal areas the soils are often sandy, usually poor and free draining. The best way is to grow plants that will tolerate these conditions. It is imperative for the best results that you feed well with slow release fertilizer and water well for the first season.

Although there are many plants that can be grown in coastal situations we need to know how coastal you are!

For instance, if you have a garden that faces towards the west, and are very close to the sea, then you are going to be limited to a certain extent. However if your garden faces the sea, but is set back further facing either south or east you will have more choices. This latter garden may succeed with plants that the former garden would struggle with.

It is for this reason that we have adopted a star rating.

\*One star signifies a plant that will grow just about anywhere except very sandy conditions such as sand dunes (unless marked with an **S**). Wind really doesn't worry this plant and they have the ability to withstand the salt also.

\*\*Two stars rates a plant that may be exposed to winds but that is set further back from the sea so therefore does not have as much salt to contend with.

By planting windbreaks using the hedging section for ideas you may be able to create micro climates which will open up the range of plants that you are able to grow.

To try to help you we have put these plants into five categories

## HEDGING AND GENERAL

- \* Cupressus macrocarpa Several varieties here. Can make a decent hedge or specimen tree
- \* Elaeagnus ebbingei Completely hardy fast growing windbreak
- \* Griselinia littoralis When trimmed a tough Salt resistant slim hedge
- \* Olearia traversii Probably the fastest growing
- \* Pinus radiata Better for the larger garden and can be under planted with Griselinia
- \*\*Pseudosasa japonica Tough wind hardy bamboo
- \* Quercus Ilex Holm Oak—great as clipped hedge or stand alone tree.

## SUCCULENTS

- \*Aeoniums
- \*Agaves
- \*Aloes
- \*Beshorneria
- \*Crassula
- \*Dasylirion
- \*Dracena draco
- \*Fasicularia
- \*Furcraea
- \*Mesembryanthemum
- \*Opuntias
- \*Puyas
- \*Sedums
- \*Sempervirens
- \*Yuccas

## TREES AND SHRUBS

- \* Arundo donax
- \*\* Butia capitata
- \*\* Carex
- \* Chamaerops Best coastal palm
- \* Chionochloa
- \* Cordyline
- \* Cortaderia
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- \*\* Phoenix canariensis
- \*\* Restios See Notes
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- \* Acacia melanoxylon
- \* Acacia pravissima
- \*\* Acacia riveraine
- \* Aciphylla
- \* Allocasuarina
- \*\* Araucaria
- \* Arbutus
- \* Armeria
- \*\* Arthropodium
- \* Astelia
- \* Baccharis
- \* Banksias
- \*\* Beaufortia
- \* Berberis
- \* Brachyglottis
- \*\* Buddleja
- \*\* Callistemons
- \*\* Campsis
- \*\* Ceanothus
- \* Cistus
- \*\* Coleonema
- \* Convolvulus
- \* Coprosma
- \* Corokia
- \*\* Correa
- \*\* Cotoneaster
- \*\* Cotula squalida
- \*\* Cytisus
- \* Dodonea
- \* Echiums
- \* Eryngium
- \*\* Eucalyptus
- \* Euonymus
- \* Euryops
- \*SFuchsia procumbens
- \* Fuchsia magellanica
- \*\* Grevillea
- \* Griselinia
- \* Hakeas
- \* Halimium
- \* Hebe
- \* Hedera
- \*\* Honeysuckle
- \* Hydrangeas
- \*\* Junipers
- \*\* Lavender
- \*\* Leptospermum
- \* Leucadendron argenteum
- \*SLibertia
- \* Lophomytus See note
- \*\* Melaleuca
- \* Metrosideros
- \*SMuehlenbeckia
- \* Myoproum
- \*\* Myrtus
- \* Olearia
- \* Pelargonium
- \* Phormium See notes.
- \* Pimelia
- \*\* Pittosporum
- \*\* Podalyria
- \*\* Podocarpus totara
- \*\* Proteas
- \*\* Pseudopanax