

## Palms & Grass like Plants

- \* Arundo donax
- \*\* Butia capitata
- \*\* Carex
- \* Chamaerops
- \* Cordyline
- \* Cortaderia
- \* S Desmoschoenus
- \*\* Phoenix canariensis
- \*\* Restios – see below
- \*\* Uncinia Rubra

## Perennials

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

## Phormiums

There is a huge variety of Phormiums that will tolerate dry or damp soils. They also look great in containers. In very exposed conditions leaf edges may get frayed. The plain coloured varieties are tougher and more wind tolerant than the variegated ones.

## Restios

Although not all varieties will tolerate extreme coastal conditions, some should be able to cope. The best varieties include ELEGIA tectorum, ELEGIA mucronatum, THAMNOCHORTUS and RHODOCOMA capensis.

## Lophomyrtus

Large range of very useful foliage plants with unusual leaves. They are great for colour.

## Further Information

Please note that this information is only intended as a guide – put together from our knowledge and experience.

It should be noted, that on occasion, a plant can thrive in one situation but struggle under almost identical conditions. Like us, plants are living individuals – all different and unique. They should therefore be treated as such.

One of the best bits of advice we can give you however, is to have a look at your neighbour's garden and see what they are growing. Armed with this information and the ideas included here, you should be able to create a great coastal garden!

## Coastal Gardening Top Tip!

Do everything you can to avoid wind rock (destabilisation of a plant's roots by strong winds) as this is one of the biggest dangers to plants in a coastal garden. If planting in the autumn, we recommend cutting your larger/more vulnerable new plants back to half their size. It may feel like you're wasting half of your plant to begin with, but in reality you're giving it a much stronger chance of survival through the winter months.

For more information get in touch with us, and we'll do our best to help and advise you.



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# Coastal Gardening

For exposed sites  
near the sea

[www.trevenacross.co.uk](http://www.trevenacross.co.uk)



## Cultural Notes

We are often asked about suitable plants for coastal areas, where the soils are often sandy, usually poor, and free draining. It is imperative for the best results that you feed coastal plants well with slow release fertiliser, and water well for the first season.

Although there is a great selection of plants that can be grown in coastal situations, we need to know how coastal you are in order to be able to offer the best advice!

A 'coastal garden' can mean different things to different people, and so to help you decide which plants would be suitable for your garden, 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 and salt really doesn't worry these plants.

\*\*Two stars rates a plant that is better suited to a coastal garden set further back from the sea or in a sheltered inlet (like Falmouth) rather than on exposed cliff tops (like at Lands' End).

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 you are able to grow. To try to help you we have put these plants into categories:

## Hedging & General Windbreaks

* <i>Elaeagnus ebbingei</i> Compacta	Completely hardy fast growing windbreak
* <i>Euonymus japonicus</i> Microphyllus	Great alternative to Buxus – a good box hedge
* <i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	When trimmed, it's a tough salt resistant slim hedge
* <i>Olearia Laxifolia</i>	Probably the fastest growing of all
* <i>Olearia traversii</i>	Tough, tolerant of salt winds and sandy soils
* <i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak –great as clipped hedge or stand alone tree
* <i>Pinus radiata</i>	Better for the larger garden and can be underplanted with <i>Griselinia</i>
** <i>Pseudosasa japonica</i>	Tough, wind hardy bamboo

## Succulents

* <i>Aeoniums</i>	* <i>Furcraea</i>
* <i>Agaves</i>	* <i>Mesembryanthemum</i>
* <i>Aloes</i>	* <i>Opuntias</i>
* <i>Beshorneria</i>	* <i>Puyas</i>
* <i>Crassula</i>	* <i>Sedums</i>
* <i>Dasyllirion</i>	* <i>Sempervirens</i>
* <i>Fasicularia</i>	* <i>Yuccas</i>

## Trees and Shrubs

** <i>Acacia riveraine</i>	** <i>Beaufortia</i>
* <i>Aciphylla</i>	* <i>Berberis</i>
* <i>Allocasuarina</i>	* <i>Brachyglottis</i>
** <i>Araucaria</i>	** <i>Buddleja</i>
* <i>Arbutus</i>	** <i>Callistemons</i>
* <i>Armeria</i>	** <i>Campsis</i>
** <i>Arthropodium</i>	** <i>Ceanothus</i>
* <i>Astelia</i>	* <i>Cistus</i>
* <i>Baccharis</i>	
* <i>Banksias</i>	

\*\* *Coleonema*  
 \* *Convolvulus*  
 \* *Coprosma*  
 \* *Corokia*  
 \*\* *Correa*  
 \*\* *Cotoneaster*  
 \*\* *Cotula squalida*  
 \*\* *Cytisus*  
 \* *Dodonea*  
 \* *Echiums*  
 \* *Eryngium*  
 \*\* *Eucalyptus*  
 \* *Euonymus*  
 \* *Euryops*  
 \*\* *Grevillea*  
 \* *Griselinia*  
 \* *Hakeas*  
 \* *Halimium*  
 \* *Hebe*  
 \* *Hedera*  
 \*\* *Honeysuckle*  
 \* *Hydrangeas*  
 \*\* *Junipers*  
 \*\* *Lavender*  
 \*\* *Leptospermum*

\*S *Libertia*  
 \* *Lophomyrtus*—see notes  
 \*\* *Melaleuca*  
 \* *Metrosideros*  
 \*S *Muehlenbeckia*  
 \* *Myoproum*  
 \*\* *Myrtus*  
 \* *Olearia*  
 \* *Pelargonium*  
 \* *Phormium*—see notes  
 \* *Pimelia*  
 \*\* *Pittosporum*  
 \*\* *Podalyria*  
 \*\* *Podocarpus totara*  
 \*\* *Proteas*  
 \*\* *Pseudopanax*  
 \*\* *Psoralea*  
 \* *Rosemary*  
 \* *Santolina*  
 \*\* *Scleranthus*  
 \* *Tamarisk*  
 \*\* *Taxus*  
 \*\* *Teucrium*  
 \* *Ulex*

