



LANDSCAPING  
PHILOSOPHY  
FOR



REVISION 1 - OCTOBER 2007

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1. <b>Ethekwini Municipality Environmental Branch</b> - Departmental Specification - Revegetation Specification for Civil Engineering Construction Projects October 2002	
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4. <b>Tongaat Hulett Developments (Pty) Ltd.</b> - <b>REHABILITATION OF WETLANDS AND BUFFER ZONES ON THE EAST COAST OF KWA-ZULU NATAL</b> - October 2007 Revision 1	

# TONGAAT HULETT DEVELOPMENTS (PTY) LTD

## LANDSCAPING PHILOSOPHY FOR KINDLEWOOD, MOUNT EDGECOMBE, KWA-ZULU NATAL

### SECTION A

#### 1. OVERVIEW –

Kindlewood, a Tongaat Hulett Developments development, is a private residential gated estate situated adjacent to the Mount Edgecombe Country Club Estate 2, Broadlands and Edgeview and lies west of the National Road (N2).

The topography of Kindlewood is such that the valley lines comprise areas delineated as wetlands. Immediately adjacent to the wetlands are areas defined as buffers which are of varying width.

This document is prepared to do the following: -

- a) enable the purchasers within Kindlewood to design and plant their gardens in a manner that is aligned to the Kindlewood theme.
- b) enable the developer (Tongaath Hulett Developments) or the to-be-formed Management Association to manage the wetlands, buffers and open spaces within the Kindlewood site. This document is designed to complement, and is intended to be read in conjunction with, the "PROCEDURES AND METHODOLOGY FOR THE REHABILITATION OF WETLAND AREAS, STREAM BANKS AND BUFFER ZONES ON THE EAST COAST OF KWA-ZULU NATAL" document from hereon referred to as "WETLAND DOCUMENT". The information contained in the wetland document would therefore not be duplicated in this document. For ease of reference the WETLAND DOCUMENT is attached as Annexure B.

The planning of the Kindlewood project took advantage of the knowledge base regarding the theories and practices pertinent to wetlands, buffers and streambeds. Tongaat Hulett Developments, in terms of its Environmental policies, planned the residential development primarily on the hilltops and upper slopes leaving the wetland and buffer areas free of residential development and allowing a high degree of residential amenity for community enjoyment and use.

#### 2. INTERNAL SERVICES

##### Road Access

Kindlewood is accessed via Mount Edgecombe Drive through Gate 2 and via Edgeview Drive through Gate 1.

## **Roads**

The residential streets within Kindlewood have been designed with emphasis being placed on a superior quality of finishes.

## **Stormwater**

Kindlewood is one of the few projects where on site stormwater attenuation is mandatory. All purchasers/owners are required to attenuate stormwater on site prior to discharging, in a pre-specified manner, into the municipal system. On site infiltration is also promoted to enable post development flows not to exceed pre-development flows.

## **Sewer**

A waterborne sewerage system has been provided to each site in accordance with the Local Authority's requirements.

## **Water**

A potable water system has been installed and a connection provided to each site.

## **Solid Waste**

Arrangement have been made with Durban Solid Waste to remove refuse from the development.

## **Telkom**

Arrangements have been made with Telkom to enable a telecommunications supply to each site based on the potential maximum number of units for each site.

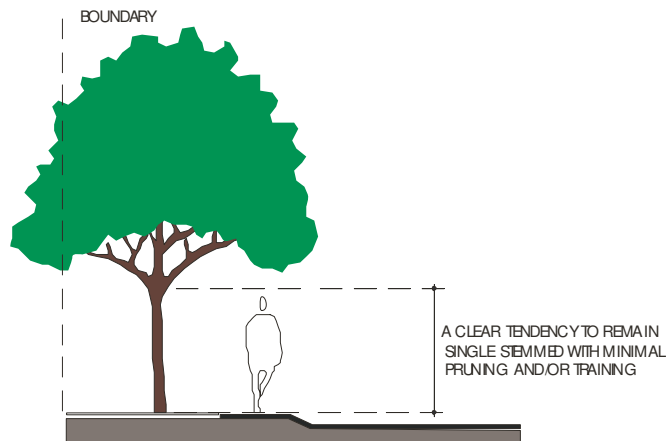
## **Electricity**

An electrical connection has been provided to each site by Ethekwini Electricity.

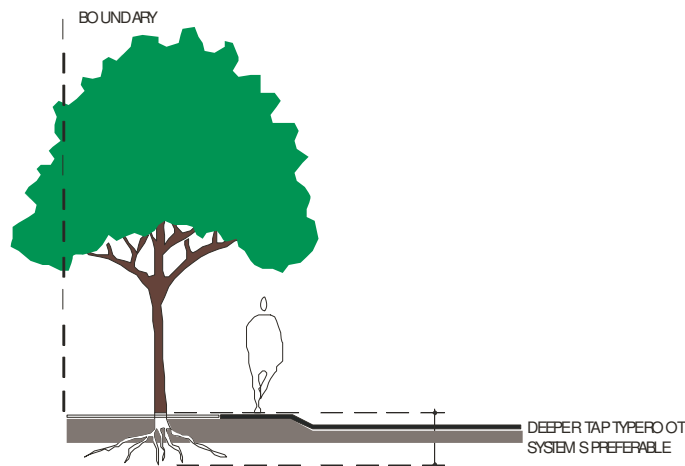
### 3. STREET TREES AND VERGE PLANTING.

The selection of any street trees in an urban environment is normally based on the following:

- **FORM:** Street trees by the nature of the built form need, first and foremost, to display a consistency of form as illustrated below.

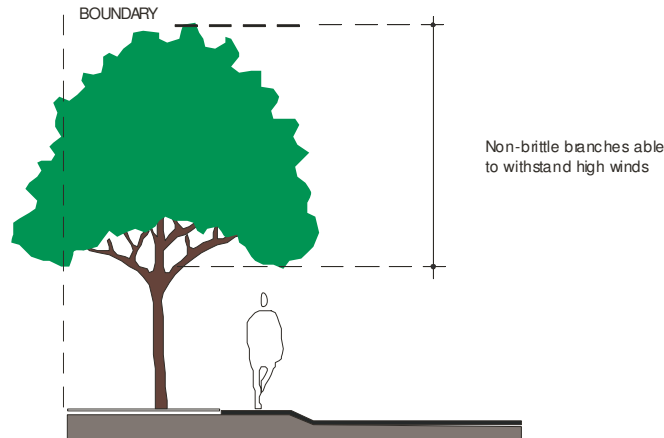


- **ROOT BALL:** Trees to be selected should have non-invasive root systems especially close to paved sidewalks and roads.



- **FRUIT AND FLOWERS:** Trees bearing flowers should be selected from those with smaller rather than larger flowers and from those which tend to disintegrate rapidly. Trees bearing extremely large or soft fruit are to be avoided.

- **BRANCHING AND STRUCTURE:** Trees should be selected from species non-brittle wood which can withstand high winds without breaking. Due to the high summer temperatures of the area, densely foliated trees would be preferable.



- **DECIDUOUS/EVERGREEN;** Selection of either deciduous or evergreen trees would not be a major criteria although, as the majority of trees would be selected from typical Coastal Forest type trees, the tendency will be towards evergreen.
- **SITE SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS:** There are no site specific considerations except perhaps the use of smaller trees on side streets.

Based on the above considerations, the following trees are recommended as street trees:

Botanical Name	Common Name	Comments
Acacia caffra	Haakdoring, umTholo	Flowers
Acacia xanthophloea	Fever Tree, umHlofunga	Distinctive Bark
Erythrina lysistemon	Coral Tree, umSisi	Flowers
Heteropyxis natalensis	Lavender Tree, umKhuze	Side Streets
Kiggeleria Africana	Wild Peach, uMunwe	Will require pruning
Olea europea subsp Africana	Wild Olive, umNqumo	
Rhus chirendensis	Bostaaibos, umHhlabamvubu	
Rhus pyroides	Brandtaaibos, inHlokoshiyane	
Sideroxylon inerme	White Milkwood, aMasethole-amhlope	Will require pruning
Syzigium cordatum	Waterbessie, umDoni	
Trichellia emetica	Natal Mahogany, umKhulu	

#### **4. LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES FOR HOME OWNERS/DEVELOPERS**

The landscaping philosophy for this development is sympathetic to the environment and responds correctly to the sub-tropical coastal climate.

Plants chosen are able to withstand drought that will affect this northwest facing site especially as part of the development sits on shale based soils. Drought resistant plants will help ameliorate the effects of the drying winds that are prevalent during the late winter and early spring.

A natural open space will encircle Kindlewood will be established by the developer. Suitable coastal forest species will be planted in this zone and it is envisaged that these plants will eventually provide seed bank of desired indigenous plants which will colonise the individual gardens within the development.

The open space will also help provide the depleted urban wildlife an opportunity to continue to inhabit these areas once all construction activities are completed. The patches of indigenous forest, bush and secondary grassland have to be augmented if local birds and mammals are to be catered for. Mount Edgecombe Country Club Estate 2 with its relatively large areas of open space is situated to the north of Kindlewood and the estate has chosen to manage the non built up open space areas as wild areas.

Linking the open space on this site into the same use areas to the east will create a partially functional habitat that will form part of DMOSS (Durban Metropolitan Open Space System) and will become a vital ecological linkage along East/West and North/South corridors between the coastal plain and the inland sections. In addition, it will link the streams running through the development with the Umhlangane River, which ultimately runs into the Umgeni River.

#### **5. PLANTING PHILOSOPHY**

The plant list (see Annexure A) that has been drawn up provides a template for homeowners to design an aesthetically pleasing functional habitat in their garden. The plants chosen, will survive the relatively harsh pioneer conditions of the site.

It will take the plants about five to ten years before they are able to cushion the effects of the wind. All new suburbs in old canelands initially look very bleak until the gardens begin to grow. Be aware that for a period of about 5-10 year the gardens will be undeveloped.

Homeowners are encouraged to use plant species that provide feeding, breeding, nesting and resting opportunities for urban wildlife. The plant list that has been drawn up for Kindlewood Estate is designed to support many species of urban wildlife.

This increase in biodiversity is what designing an urban garden in the new millennium is about – providing a landscape that will feed and provide shelter for the Grey and Blue Duiker, Bushpig, Bushbuck and Vervet Monkeys in the natural systems around and

within this development. The bigger the quantity and diversity of plant species that are used in the Conservation Zones the less likely the animals desire to enter private gardens because their needs are provided for in the 'wild' areas

This site has large wetland areas and this habitat type makes for a potentially different feel to many of the gardens that will front these areas and homeowners are encouraged to design their gardens to complement the wetland and buffer plant types.

The functionality is providing feeding, breeding, nesting and resting opportunities in individual gardens for any of the organisms that might want to live there. Individual gardens are not large enough to provide all the above lifecycle requisites on their own however, the addition of trees, shrubs and groundcovers over the whole estate, will fulfill the lifecycle requisites of many insects and bird species.

## 6. SITE SPECIFICS

The land on which this development is situated has been farmed to sugar cane for many generations. Consequently the soil nutritionally depauperate, and lacks organic matter. Homeowners must make adequate provision for replenishing the soil of nutrients by utilizing organic matter, such as compost.

Homeowners should design to control storm water runoff on your site during the construction phase of your home as well as after building activities are complete.

Plant varieties suited for use in stabilizing banks etc. :

### **Lawn Grasses**

Common Kweek	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> full sun only
Berea	<i>Dactyloctenium australe</i> semi-shade or sun
Buffalo	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> semi-shade

### **Groundcovers**

Creeping Foxglove	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>
Bush Violet	<i>Barleria obtusa</i>
Purple Bush Violet	<i>Barleria obtusa x epens</i>
Paper Plume	<i>Justicia betonica</i>
False Buckwheat	<i>Peristrophe cernua</i>
White Ribbon Bush	<i>Hypoestes forskalii</i>
Sticky Flowered Acanth	<i>Phaulopsis imbricate</i>

All plants must be fertilized well and the soil dug over prior to planting or laying sod in the case of the lawn grasses. Grass is to be mown regularly to encourage side shoots to create more roots to bind the soil. Grass should not be cut so short as to remove all the leaves as this will reduce the capacity of the grass to re-grow.

Lawn grasses should be used as sod on the shoulders of banks and along areas where water will wash through gardens. The pegging of sods helps to prevent the erosion of sandy soils until the grass roots have bound the soil, as a consequence of entering the existing soil layers.

Geo-jute or other soil binding mechanical methods may be used to hold soil and plants in place until the roots of the plants bind and hold the soil. This will take 3-4 months in summer or 6-7 months in winter.

## **SECTION B**

### **PLAN SUBMISSION PROCEDURE**

This Plan Submission Procedure for the Landscape Design Plans must be read in conjunction with the Plan Submission Procedure for the architectural submission drawings to the Kindlewood Management Association (from hereon referred to the "Association"). In this regard, please see the Kindlewood Building Design Code.

Essentially the plan for the landscaping for each site must be submitted together with the architectural drawings and stormwater management drawings to the Association. The landscaping plans must "talk to" the architectural plans to ensure consistency between the architect and the landscaping designer. The Landscaping Plan must be a to-scale drawing, folded to an A4 size and duly signed by the owner or a duly appointed representative. In the latter case, a power of attorney identifying the alternate signatory must be provided.

Kindly ensure that only plants/trees included in the Annexure A are used.

The Plan Scrutiny Fee covers the scrutiny of the landscaping plans as well.

Approval for commencement of construction will only occur once all plans are approved.

## **SECTION C**

### **IMPLEMENTING YOUR LANDSCAPING PLAN**

Once your dwelling unit is constructed, the site may be planted in accordance with your approved landscaping plan. Kindly note that proposed deviations from your approved plan would require a submission to the Association and an amendment approval. Amendments to the original approved plans are not permitted to be expedited until the amendment approval is obtained.

All planting of the property must be completed within 6 months of completion of the dwelling units.

## ANNEXURE A

### PLANT LIST FOR KINDLEWOOD

BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLANT TYPE	WETLAND PLANT ZONES
<b>Acacia ataxacantha</b>	Flame Thorn	Scrambler	
<b>Acacia gerrardii</b>	Red Thorn	Tree	
<b>Acacia karroo</b>	Sweet Thorn	Tree	
<b>Acacia kraussiana</b>	Dune Creeping Thorn	Scrambler	
<b>Acacia nilotica</b>	Scented Thorn	Tree	
<b>Acacia robusta</b>	Splendid Thorn	Tree	
<b>Acacia sieberana</b>	Paperbark Thorn	Tree	
<b>Acacia tortilis</b>	Umbrella Thorn	Tree	
<b>Achyranthes aspera</b>	Forest Burweed	Groundcover	
<b>Acokanthera oblongifolia</b>	Dune Poison Bush	Shrub	
<b>Agapanthus praecox</b>	Common Agapanthus	Groundcover	
<b>Albizia adianthifolia</b>	Flat-crown	Tree	
<b>Allophylus dregeana</b>	Forest False Currant	Shrub	
<b>Allophylus africanus</b>	Black False Currant	Tree	
<b>Allophylus natalensis</b>	Dune False Currant	Tree	
<b>Aloe arborescens</b>	Krantz Aloe	Shrub	
<b>Aloe cooperi</b>	Grass Aloe	Groundcover	
<b>Aloe ferox</b>	Bitter Aloe	Shrub	
<b>Aloe maculata</b>	Soap Aloe	Groundcover	
<b>Aloe pluridens</b>	French Aloe	Shrub	
<b>Aloe thraskii</b>	Dune Aloe	Shrub	
<b>Antidesma venosum</b>	Tassel Berry	Tree	
<b>Apodytes dimidiata</b>	White Pear	Tree	
<b>Asparagus densiflorus</b>	Dune Asparagus	Groundcover	
<b>Asparagus falcatus</b>	Forest Asparagus	Scrambler	
<b>Asparagus macowanii</b>	Cliff Asparagus	Shrub	
<b>Asparagus plumosus</b>	Fine-leaved Asparagus	Scrambler	
<b>Aspilia natalensis</b>	Wild Aspilia	Groundcover	
<b>Asystasia gangetica</b>	Creeping Foxglove	Groundcover	
<b>Barleria crossandriformis</b>	Orange Barleria	Groundcover	
<b>Barleria gueinzii</b>	Early Blue Barleria	Groundcover	
<b>Barleria obtusa</b>	Dune Blue Barleria	Groundcover	
<b>Barleria prionitis</b>	Bush Orange Barleria	Groundcover	
<b>Barleria repens</b>	Creeping Red Barleria	Groundcover	
<b>Barleria rotundifolia</b>	Lowveld Barleria	Groundcover	
<b>Berchemia discolor</b>	Brown Ivory	Tree	
<b>Berchemia zeyheri</b>	Red Ivory	Tree	
<b>Bersama lucens</b>	Glossy Ash	Tree	
<b>Bridelia micrantha</b>	Coastal Gold Leaf	Tree	
<b>Buddleja saligna</b>	False Olive	Tree	
<b>Burchellia bubalina</b>	Wild Pomegranate	Shrub	

**PLANT LIST FOR KINDLEWOOD (CONTINUED)**

<b>BOTANIC NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>PLANT TYPE</b>	<b>WETLAND PLANT ZONES</b>
<b>Buxus natalensis</b>	Natal Box	Shrub	
<b>Calpurnia aurea</b>	Natal Laburnum	Shrub	
<b>Canthium ciliatum</b>	Hairy Turkey-berry	Shrub	
<b>Canthium inerme</b>	Common Turkey-berry	Tree	
<b>Canthium locuples</b>	Krantz Quar	Shrub	
<b>Canthium spinosa</b>	Coastal Canthium	Shrub	
<b>Carissa bispinosa</b>	Forest Num-num	Shrub	
<b>Carissa macrocarpa</b>	Amatungulu	Shrub	
<b>Celosia trigyna</b>	Forest Celosia	Groundcover	
<b>Celtis africana</b>	White Stinkwood	Tree	
<b>Celtis mildbraedii</b>	Natal Elm	Tree	
<b>Ceratotheca triloba</b>	Wild Foxglove	Groundcover	
<b>Chaetacme aristata</b>	Thorny Elm	Tree	
<b>Chionanthus peglerae</b>	Giant Pock Ironwood	Tree	
<b>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</b>	Tick-berry	Shrub	
<b>Cissus fragilis</b>	Fragile Grape	Scrambler	
<b>Clausena anisata</b>	Horsewood	Shrub	
<b>Clerodendrum glabrum</b>	Cat's Whiskers	Tree	
<b>Coccinia palmata</b>	Wild Cucumber	Scrambler	
<b>Coddia rudis</b>	Small Bone-apple	Shrub	
<b>Coix lacryma-jobi</b>	Jobb's Tears	Wetland	Zone 1 or 2
<b>Cola natalensis</b>	Coshwood	Tree	
<b>Combretum kraussii</b>	Forest Bushwillow	Tree	
<b>Commiphora harveyii</b>	Red-stem Corkwood	Tree	
<b>Commiphora woodii</b>	Forest Corkwood	Tree	
<b>Crinum macowanii</b>	Marsh Lily	Groundcover	
<b>Crinum moorei</b>	Forest Lily	Groundcover	
<b>Crocosmia aurea</b>	Falling Stars	Ground	
<b>Crotalaria capensis</b>	Cape Rattle Pod	Shrub	
<b>Croton sylvaticus</b>	Forest Fever-berry	Tree	
<b>Croton steenkampianus</b>	Sandforest Croton	Shrub	
<b>Cryptocarya latifolia</b>	Broad-leaved Quince	Tree	
<b>Cryptocarya woodii</b>	Cape Quince	Tree	
<b>Cussonia nicholsonii</b>	Natal Coast Cabbage Tree	Shrub	
<b>Cussonia sphaerocephala</b>	Forest Cabbage Tree	Tree	
<b>Cussonia spicata</b>	Common Cabbage Tree	Tree	
<b>Cussonia zuluensis</b>	Zulu Cabbage Tree	Shrub	
<b>Cyperus fastigiatus</b>	Sedge	Wetland	Zone 1
<b>Cyperus immensus</b>	Giant Sedge	Wetland	Zone 1
<b>Cyperus latifolius</b>	Broad-leaved Sedge	Wetland	Zone 1
<b>Cyperus papyrus</b>	Papyrus	Wetland	Zone 1

**PLANT LIST FOR KINDLEWOOD (CONTINUED)**

<b>BOTANIC NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>PLANT TYPE</b>	<b>WETLAND PLANT ZONES</b>
<b>Cyperus prolifer</b>	Dwarf Papyrus	Wetland	Zone 1
<b>Cyperus sexangularis</b>	Six angled Sedge	Wetland	Zone 1
<b>Cyperus textilis</b>	Basket Sedge	Wetland	Zone 1
<b>Cyphostemma flaviflorum</b>	Dune Grape	Scrambler	
<b>Cyphostemma hypoleucum</b>	Doublestemmed Grape	Scrambler	
<b>Cyrtorchis arcuata</b>	Christmas Orchid	Orchid	
<b>Dalbergia armata</b>	Thorny Rope	Scrambler	
<b>Dalbergia obovata</b>	Climbing Fat-bean	Scrambler	
<b>Deinbollia oblongifolia</b>	Dune Soap Berry	Shrub	
<b>Dichrostachys cinerea</b>	Sickle Bush	Shrub	
<b>Dicliptera heterostegia</b>	Forest Acanth	Groundcover	
<b>Dietes butcheriana</b>	Butcher's Dietes	Groundcover	
<b>Dietes grandiflora</b>	Large-flowered Dietes	Groundcover	
<b>Dietes iridioides</b>	Forest Dietes	Groundcover	
<b>Dissotis canescens</b>	Small-leaved Dissotis	Wetland	Zone 1 or 2
<b>Dissotis princeps</b>	Large-leaved Dissotis	Wetland	Zone 1 or 2
<b>Dodonaea angustifolia</b>	Cape Sand Olive	Shrub	
<b>Dombeya burgessiae</b>	Pink Wild Pear	Shrub	
<b>Dombeya rotundifolia</b>	Common White Pear	Tree	
<b>Dombeya tiliacea</b>	Forest Wild Pear	Shrub	
<b>Dovyalis caffra</b>	Kei Apple	Shrub	
<b>Dovyalis longispina</b>	Natal Apricot	Tree	
<b>Dovyalis rhamnoides</b>	Common Sourberry	Shrub	
<b>Drypetes arguta</b>	Water Ironplum	Shrub	
<b>Drypetes gerrardii</b>	Forest Ironplum	Tree	
<b>Drypetes natalensis</b>	Natal Ironplum	Tree	
<b>Duvernoia adhatodoides</b>	Pistol Bush	Shrub	
<b>Dyschoriste depressa</b>	Butterfly Heaven	Groundcover	
<b>Ehretia rigida</b>	Puzzle Bush	Shrub	
<b>Ekebergia capensis</b>	Cape Ash	Tree	
<b>Erythrina caffra</b>	Coast Coral Tree	Tree	
<b>Erythrina humeana</b>	Dwarf Coral Tree	Shrub	
<b>Erythrina latissima</b>	Broad-leavedCoral Tree	Tree	
<b>Erythrina lysistemom</b>	Common Coral Tree	Tree	
<b>Euclea crispa</b>	Blue Guarri	Tree	
<b>Euclea natalensis</b>	Natal Guarri	Tree	
<b>Eulophia speciosa</b>	Yellow Ground Orchid	Groundcover	
<b>Euphorbia ingens</b>	Tree Euphorbia	Tree	
<b>Euphorbia triangularis</b>	River Euphorbia	Tree	
<b>Ficus burtt-davyii</b>	Veld Fig	Shrub	
<b>Ficus capreifolia</b>	Sandpaper Fig	Wetland	Zone 2 or 3
<b>Ficus natalensis</b>	Natal Fig	Tree	

**PLANT LIST FOR KINDLEWOOD (CONTINUED)**

<b>BOTANIC NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>PLANT TYPE</b>	<b>WETLAND PLANT ZONES</b>
<b>Ficus polita</b>	Wild Rubber Fig	Tree	
<b>Ficus sur</b>	Broom Cluster Fig	Tree	
<b>Ficus thonningii</b>	Common Wild Fig	Tree	
<b>Ficus trichopoda</b>	Swamp Fig	Tree	
<b>Ficus verruculosa</b>	Water Fig	Wetland	Zone 2 or 3
<b>Freesia laxa</b>	Pink Stars	Groundcover	
<b>Garcinia gerrardii</b>	Forest Mangosteen	Tree	
<b>Gerbera ambigua</b>	White Gerbera	Groundcover	
<b>Grewia caffra</b>	Climbing Raisin	Scrambler	
<b>Grewia lasiocarpa</b>	Forest Raisin	Scrambler	
<b>Grewia occidentalis</b>	Crossberry	Scrambler	
<b>Gunnera perpense</b>	River Pumpkin	Wetland	Zone 1 or 2
<b>Haemanthus albiflos</b>	Forest Paint Brush	Groundcover	
<b>Halleria lucida</b>	Tree Fuchsia	Tree	
<b>Harpephyllum caffrum</b>	Natal Plum	Tree	
<b>Helichrysum cymosum</b>	Gold Carpet	Groundcover	
<b>Hibiscus calyphyllus</b>	Edge Hibiscus	Shrub	
<b>Hibiscus cannabinus</b>	Jute Hibiscus	Shrub	
<b>Hibiscus peduncularis</b>	Forest Hibiscus	Shrub	
<b>Hoslundia opposita</b>	OrangeBird Lantern	Shrub	
<b>Hygrophila auriculata</b>	Elephants Dilemma	Wetland	Zone 1
<b>Hypoestes aristata</b>	Pink Hypoestes	Groundcover	
<b>Hyphaene coriacea</b>	Lala Palm	Palm	
<b>Hypoestes forskoolii</b>	White Hypoestes	Groundcover	
<b>Indigofera jucunda</b>	River Indigo	Shrub	
<b>Indigofera micrantha</b>	Small-leaved Indigo	Shrub	
<b>Indigofera natalensis</b>	Forest Indigo	Shrub	
<b>Isoglossa cooperi</b>	Purple Buckwheat	Groundcover	
<b>Isoglossa woodii</b>	Buckwheat	Shrub	
<b>Juncus kraussii</b>	Matting Rush	Wetland	Zone 1 even 2
<b>Justicia betonica</b>	Wasp Fodder	Groundcover	
<b>Justicia capensis</b>	Richman's Plant	Groundcover	
<b>Justicia flava</b>	Yellow Justicia	Groundcover	
<b>Justicia protracta</b>	Outcrop Justicia	Groundcover	
<b>Keetia gueinzii</b>	Climbing Turkey-berry	Scrambler	
<b>Kniphofia pauciflora</b>	Clairwood Hot poker	Groundcover	
<b>Kniphofia rooperi</b>	South Coast Hot Poker	Wetland	Zone 2 or 3
<b>Kniphofia tysonii</b>	Giant Hot Poker	Wetland	Zone 2 or 3
<b>Knowltonia bracteata</b>	Forest Ranunculus	Groundcover	
<b>Kraussia floribunda</b>	Rhino-coffee	Shrub	
<b>Lagynias lasiantha</b>	Natal Medlar	Shrub	
<b>Leersia hexandra</b>	Wild Rice	Wetland	Zone 3
<b>Leonotis intermedia</b>	Forest Wild Dagga	Shrub	
<b>Leonotis leonurus</b>	Wild Dagga	Shrub	
<b>Leonotis ocimifolia</b>	Short Wild Dagga	Shrub	
<b>Lippia javanica</b>	Wild Lippia	Shrub	

**PLANT LIST FOR KINDLEWOOD (CONTINUED)**

<b>BOTANIC NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>PLANT TYPE</b>	<b>WETLAND PLANT ZONES</b>
<b>Ludwigia stolonifera</b>	Creeping Ludwigia	Wetland	Zone 1
<b>Ludwigia octovalvis</b>	Shrub Ludwigia	Wetland	Zone 2 or 3
<b>Macaranga capensis</b>	Swamp Poplar	Wetland	Zone 2 or 3
<b>Maerua cafra</b>	Common Bush-cherry	Shrub	
<b>Maerua racemulosa</b>	Forest Bush-cherry	Shrub	
<b>Maerua rosmarinoides</b>	Needle-leaved Bush-cherry	Shrub	
<b>Maesa lanceolata</b>	False Assegai	Shrub	
<b>Matricaria nigellifolia</b>	Water Button	Groundcover	
<b>Maytenus heterophylla</b>	Common Spike Thorn	Tree	
<b>Maytenus nemorosa</b>	White Forest Spike Thorn	Tree	
<b>Maytenus peduncularis</b>	Cape Blackwood	Tree	
<b>Maytenus procumbens</b>	Dune koko Tree	Tree	
<b>Mimusops caffra</b>	Red Coast Milkwood	Tree	
<b>Mimusops obovata</b>	Red Milkwood	Tree	
<b>Monanthotaxis caffra</b>	Dwaba berry	Shrub	
<b>Nemesia denticulata</b>	Blue Nemesia	Groundcover	
<b>Nesaea radicans</b>	Purple Fines	Wetland	Zone 1
<b>Nymphaea nouchali</b>	Blue Waterlily	Wetland	Zone 1 - wet
<b>Nymphoides indica</b>	Yellow Gentian	Wetland	Zone 1 - wet
<b>Ochna arborea</b>	Cape Plane	Tree	
<b>Ochna natalitia</b>	Natal Plane	Tree	
<b>Ochna serrulata</b>	Small-leaved Plane	Shrub	
<b>Olea capensis subsp. enervis</b>	Cliff Olive	Tree	
<b>Olea europaea subsp. africana</b>	Wild Olive	Tree	
<b>Olea woodiana</b>	Forest Olive	Tree	
<b>Oplismenus hirtellus</b>	Forest Grass	Groundcover	
<b>Orthosiphon labiatus</b>	Pink Spurs	Shrub	
<b>Oxyanthus pyriformis</b>	Wild Loquat	Shrub	
<b>Oxyanthus speciosus</b>	Forest Loquat	Shrub	
<b>Panicum laticomum</b>	Annual Panicum	Groundcover	
<b>Panicum maximum</b>	Babi Grass	Groundcover	
<b>Pappea capensis</b>	Jacket-plum	Tree	
<b>Pavetta lanceolata</b>	Weeping Bride's Bush	Shrub	
<b>Pavetta revoluta</b>	Dune Bride's Bush	Shrub	
<b>Peddiea africana</b>	Poison Olive	Shrub	
<b>Pentas wyliei</b>	Wild Pentas	Groundcover	
<b>Peristrophe cernua</b>	Purple Acanth	Groundcover	
<b>Persicaria senegalensis</b>	Silver Pondweed	Wetland	Zone 2 or 3
<b>Persicaria serrulata</b>	Pink Pondweed	Wetland	Zone 2 or 3
<b>Phaulopsis imbricata</b>	Sticky Acanth	Groundcover	
<b>Phoenix reclinata</b>	Wild Date Palm	Palm	Zone 3
<b>Phyllanthus reticulatus</b>	Potato Bush	Scrambler	

**PLANT LIST FOR KINDLEWOOD (CONTINUED)**

<b>BOTANIC NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>PLANT TYPE</b>	<b>WETLAND PLANT ZONES</b>
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<b>Plectranthus ciliatus</b>	Swamp Spur flower	Ground	
<b>Plectranthus ecklonii</b>	Shrub Spur flower	Shrub	
<b>Plectranthus hadiensis</b>			
<b>var. tomentosus</b>	Hairy Spur flower	Groundcover	
<b>Plectranthus hereroensis</b>	Herero Spur Flower	Shrub	
<b>Plectranthus</b>			
<b>madagascariensis</b>	Creeping Spur flower	Groundcover	
<b>Plectranthus saccatus</b>			
<b>var. longitubus</b>	Long flowered Blue	Groundcover	
<b>Plectranthus saccatus</b>			
<b>var. saccatus</b>	Short Flowered Blue	Groundcover	
<b>Plectranthus verticillatus</b>	Dune Spurflower	Groundcover	
<b>Plectranthus zuluensis</b>	Zulu Spur flower	Groundcover	
<b>Plumbago auriculata</b>	Plumbago	Scrambler	
<b>Polygala myrtifolia</b>	Blue Bonnets	Shrub	
<b>Polygala virgata</b>	Purple Broom	Shrub	
<b>Potamogeton crispus</b>	Crisp Pondweed	Wetland	Zone 1- wet
<b>Potamogeton</b>			
<b>schweinfurthii</b>	Large-leaved Pondweed	Wetland	Zone 1- wet
<b>Potamogeton thunbergii</b>	Spoon-leaved Pondweed	Wetland	Zone 1- wet
<b>Protorhus longifolia</b>	Red Beech	Tree	
<b>Pseudechinolaena</b>			
<b>polystachya</b>	Dwarf Forest Grass	Groundcover	
<b>Psychotria capensis</b>	Black Bird Seed	Shrub	
<b>Pupalia lappacea</b>	Purple Burweed	Groundcover	
<b>Putterlickia verrucosa</b>	False Forest Spike-thorn	Shrub	
<b>Pycnostachys reticulata</b>	Blue Marsh mint	Shrub	
<b>Ranunculus multifidus</b>	Yellow Ranunculus	Wetland	Zone 2 or 3
<b>Rawsonia lucida</b>	Forest Peach	Tree	
<b>rhoicissus digitata</b>	Baboon Grape	Scrambler	
<b>Rhoicissus rhomboidea</b>	Glossy Forest Grape	Scrambler	
<b>Rhoicissus tomentosa</b>	Common Forest Grape	Scrambler	
<b>Rhus chirindensis</b>	Red Currant	Tree	
<b>Rhus dentata</b>	Nana-berry	Shrub	
<b>Rhus natalensis</b>	Natal Karree	Shrub	
<b>Rhus nebulosa</b>	Dune Currant	Shrub	
<b>Rhus pentheri</b>	Common Crow-berry	Shrub	
<b>Scadoxus membranaceus</b>	Dune Snake Lily	Groundcover	
<b>Scadoxus multiflorus</b>			
<b>subsp. katharinae</b>	Swamp Sanke Lily	Groundcover	
<b>Scadoxus puniceus</b>	Spring Snake Lily	Groundcover	
<b>Scutia myrtina</b>	Cat-thorn	Scrambler	
<b>Senecio deltoideus</b>	Dune Canary Creeper	Scrambler	
<b>Senecio tamoides</b>	Canary Creeper	Scrambler	
<b>Setaria lindenberiana</b>	Creeping Setaria	Groundcover	
<b>Setaria megaphylla</b>	Giant Setaria	Groundcover	
<b>Spilanthes mauritiana</b>	Yellow Buttons	Groundcover	

**PLANT LIST FOR KINDLEWOOD (CONTINUED)**

<b>BOTANIC NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>PLANT TYPE</b>	<b>WETLAND PLANT ZONES</b>
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<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Wild Banana	Tree
<i>Strychnos gerrardii</i>	Gulagula	Tree
<i>Syzygium cordatum</i>	Water-berry	Tree
<i>Syzygium gerrardii</i>	Forest Water-berry	Tree
<i>Syzygium guineense</i>	Water Pear	Tree
<i>Tabernaemontana ventricosa</i>	Forest Toad Tree	Tree
<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>	Wild Honeysuckle	Scrambler
<i>Tephrosia grandiflora</i>	Giant Purple Pea	Shrub
<i>Tephrosia pondoensis</i>	Pondo Poison Pea	Shrub
<i>Tephrosia shiluanensis</i>	Purple Pea	Shrub
<i>Tetradenia riparia</i>	River Mint	Shrub
<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Black-eyed Susan	Scrambler
<i>Thunbergia dregeana</i>	Forest thunbergia	Scrambler
<i>Tinospora caffra</i>	Climbing Fish Poison	Scrambler
<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Pigeonwood	Tree
<i>Tricalysia capensis</i>	Cape-coffee	Shrub
<i>Tricalysia lanceolata</i>	Jackal-coffee	Shrub
<i>Tricalysia sonderana</i>	Coast-coffee	Shrub
<i>Trimeria grandifolia</i>	Wild Mulberry	Tree
<i>Triumfetta pilosa</i>	Burs	Groundcover
<i>Turraea floribunda</i>	Forest Honeysuckle	Tree
<i>Turraea obtusifolia</i>	White Honeysuckle	Shrub
<i>Uvaria caffra</i>	Small Cluster-pear	Scrambler
<i>Vangueria randii</i> subsp. <i>chartacea</i>	Natal Bush Medlar	Shrub
<i>Vangueria infausta</i>	Wild Medlar	Shrub
<i>Vepris lanceolata</i>	White Ironwood	Tree
<i>Vernonia colorata</i>	Lowveld Bitter-tea	Shrub
<i>Vernonia myriantha</i>	Bitter-tea	Shrub
<i>Warburgia salutaris</i>	Pepperbark Tree	Tree
<i>Xylothea kraussiana</i>	African Dog-rose	Tree
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Arum Lily	Groundcover
<i>Zanthoxylum capense</i>	Knob-wood	Tree
<i>Ziziphus mucronata</i>	Buffalo Thorn	Tree