



Table 1 Plants for frog friendly garden

Botanical name	Common name	Description
Sub emergent plants : plants that live in water		
*Baumea articulata	Jointed Rush	Rhizomatous, robust perennial sedge; 1-2.6m high; fl. Red-brown, Jan-Dec, mainly Sep-Dec. Wet, black, waterlogged soils, seasonal swamps, borders of lakes
Baumea preissii		Rhizomateous, robust, colonising perennial sedge; 0.2-2.0m high; fls purple,brown, grey, Jul-Dec. Silty sand, waterlogged soils, swamps, bordering lakes and watercourses
Baumea rubiginosa		Rhizomatous, robust perennial sedge; 0.6-1.5m high, to 1.5m wide; wide. Fl. Brown, Aug- Mar. Streams, swamps. Swan Coastal
Bolboschoenus caldwellii		Perennial rhizatous sedge to 1.2m. Leaves grass like. Occurs in mud or sand along river and winter-wet depressions
Cyperus gymnocaulos	Spiny Flatsedge	Shortly rhizomatous, tufted perennial sedge; 0.35-1m high;fl. Brown, Jul-Mar. Grey or red sand, clay, swamps, along watercourses
Juncus pallidus		Pale rush is a tall tufted plant up to 2m. It is found in wet or seasonally damp soils surrounding lakes to brackish watercourses from Dandaragan to East of Ravensthorp
Loyocarya magna		Rhizomatous, sedge like perennial herb; 0.5-1.5m high; fls Sep-Nov. Sand, loam, clay, ironstone, seasonally inundated or damp habitats



Meeboldina crassipes		Rhizomatous, robust clumped perennial herb (rush like) ; 0.8-1.5m high;fl. Brown. Grey-white or red-brown sand, peat, in permanently inundated habitats
Myriophyllum crispatum		Stout aquatic herb with stiffly erect stems, male and female flowers usually cream to purplish, female flowers usually deep red in spring/summer. Occurs in creeks and swamps on the Swan Coastal Plain, Darling Scarp from Perth southwards
Schoenoplectus validus	(Lake club rush)	An erect sedge reaching up to 3m high. It forms clumps and sometimes extensive colonies. Grows in Fresh, brackish or semi saline water. Widespread in winter-wet depressions and around margins of lakes and rivers

* **Not recommended in pond liner**

Botanical name	Common name	Description
Emergent plants: Plants that tolerate wet/boggy situations		
Aotus gracillima		A quick growing small shrub to 1m high with red and yellow pea flowers in spring. Occurs in swampy areas of the swan coastal plain from Gingin to Capel.
Astartea fascicularis		An erect , open shrub usually 1-2 high with a spread of 1.5m. The slender stem has somewhat weeping branches. It is found on damp, sandy alkaline soils near watercourses, swamps or seasonally wet depressions in south West
Bolboschoenus caldwellii	Marsh Club rush	Perennial rhizatous sedge to 1.2m. Leaves grass like. Occurs in mud or sand along river and winter-wet depressions
Centella asiatica	Gotu Gola/ Asian Pennywort	A creeping stoloniferous herbaceous perennial rooting at the nodes. Large cordate to circular leaves, flowers throughout the year. Found in Winter-wet depressions on the Swan Coastal Plain from Gingin
Cotula coronopifolia		Stoloniferous, creeping to upright, succulent annual and perennial herb to 0.25m high; yellows fls; Jan-Dec. Sandy soils in fresh or brackish water, damp situations, swamps, margins of salt marshes, along creeks and rivers.
Dampiera species		Erect to creeping perennial herb; 0.15-0.6m high; fl. Blue, Jun-Oct. Sandy or clayey soils, laterite, plains, stony ridges, seasonally wet flats.
Dielsia (Restio) stenostachyus		A low spreading jointed rush up to half a metre with erect flexuose stems. The inflorescence is terminal spikelets flowering in summer

<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike rush	Rhizomatous, perennial sedge; 0.7m high; fl.brown, Sep-Dec. Brown sandy clay peat. Swamps, clay pans
<i>Goodenia filiformis</i>	Thread leaved goodenia	A small reeping perennial herb to 0.3m high. Masses of small bright yellow flowers through spring and summer. Occurs on the Swan Coastal Plain in winter wet depressions.
<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	Grassy club rush	Sedge to 0.2m Occurs in mud or sand in Winter wet depressions
<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Knotted club rush	Rhizomateous, tufted perennial sedge; 0.4-1m high; brown fls Aug-Sept; White, grey, or calcareous sand , loam, sandy loam, sometimes saline, coastalsand dunes, creek and riven edges.
<i>Leptocarpus diffusus</i>		Rhizomatous, clumped perennial herb (rush like); 0.3-0.6m high; brown fls, Nov-Dec. Grey black peaty sands, swamps
<i>Lobellia alata</i>		Useful little suckering plant for rock gardens or banks. Many small blue flowers
<i>Loyocarya magna</i>		Rhizomatous, sedge like perennial herb; 0.5-1.5m high; fls Sep-Nov. Sand, loam, clay, ironstone, seasonally inundated or damp habitats
<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	Loose-flower rush	Perennial rush forming bright green arching tussock. Open, loose, red flowers.Approx. 1m high. Wet conditions; tolerates dry once established
<i>Pultenaea reticulata</i>		An erect shrub from 1-2m with bright yellow orange and red-brown pea flowers in spring. Occurs on the western side of the Swan Coastal Plain in winter wet depressions
<i>Schoenus grandiflora</i>	Large flowered bog rush	Rhizomatous, tufted perennial sedge;0.4-1.5m high; brown fls Jan/Apr-Jul. White, grey, brown or yellow sand, sandy clay, coastal sand dunes, sandplains
<i>Villarsia albiflora</i>		Aquatic or semi- aquatic, erect perennial herb;0.4-1.2m high;fl.white, cream, Sep-Jan. Sandy peaty soils, in and beside freshwater lake, swamps & watercourses
<i>Villarsia latifolia</i>		Semi-aquatic, erect perennial herb; 0.3-1m high;fl.yellow, Sep-Feb. Sandy & loamy soils, peat, moist places, banks of watercourses, swamps.

Table 2 Frog species and their habitat requirements

Species	Breeding biology	Associated habitat
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Groundfrogs <i>Crinia sp.</i>	Shallow pools to a depth of 5-10cm to waterlogged soils. Breeds late autumn to early winter. Tadpole development 120 –150days Except for <i>Crinia georgiana</i> 35-45days	Logs, rocks, leaf litter, fine tufted sedges and rushes (<i>Isolepis cernua</i>), where they can call.
Burrowing frogs <i>Heleioporus sp.</i> <i>Limnodynastes sp.</i>	Males come down from the upper landscape to the edge of the wetland and burrow to about 30cm. Breeding takes place and the tadpoles are flushed out when the winter rains flood the burrow. Tadpole development 60-80 days	In non-breeding times the adult frogs live on the higher ground in amongst the leaf litter. In the breeding season (opening rains) the males call for approximately 4 weeks on the edge of the wetland. They burrow in amongst a mixture of tall fine sedges and rushes (<i>Schoenoplectus sp</i>), to shrubs (<i>Astartea sp.</i>)
Tree frogs <i>Litoria moorei</i> <i>Litoria adelaidensis</i>	Breeds in water over 20cm in depth from late winter to late spring and summer. Tadpole development 60-80days	Lives near water throughout the year. Are very mobile and will range over many hundreds of metres over night. Likes to sit on broad strap-ilke plants (<i>Baumea preissii</i>), rocks, logs etc through the year.