

7. NON-INVASIVE PLANTS FOR PRIVATE GARDEN PLANTING

OBJECTIVE:

To eliminate the chance of alien vegetation invasion by providing residents with guidelines for acceptable garden plant establishment.

Residents on the estate should be requested to use only non-invasive plants for their private gardens. It would be an excellent policy to encourage residents to only plant indigenous plants, and preferably locally indigenous species. This may, however, meet with some opposition. It is thus suggested that only trees indigenous to the South Cape coastal area be permitted, but that any South African indigenous shrubs, bulbs, flowers, climbers or reeds and grasses be permitted. Residents should, however, be encouraged to plant local fynbos species.

Alien trees that should not be permitted, either because they are invasive in natural vegetation, or because they will not "fit in" aesthetically at the estate are as follows: (* indicates highly invasive species)

<i>Acacia elata</i>	- peppertree wattle*
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	- rooikrans *
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	- black wattle *
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	- long-leafed wattle *
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	- Port Jackson wattle *
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	- blackwood *
<i>Eucalyptus</i> species (all)	- gum trees *
<i>Pinus</i> species (all)	- pine trees *
<i>Schinus molle</i>	- pepper tree *
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	- Brazilian pepper tree *
<i>Quercus robur</i>	- English oak *
<i>Psidium</i> species (all)	- guava *
<i>Prosopis</i> species (all)	- mesquite *
<i>Populus</i> species (all)	- poplars *
<i>Pittisporum undulatum</i>	- Australian cheesewood
<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	- stink bean *
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	- oleander *
<i>Myoporum tenuifolium</i>	- manatoka *
<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	- New Zealand bottlebrush *
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	- syringa *
<i>Ligustrum</i> species (all)	- privets *
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	- pink tamarisk *
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	- Spanish broom *
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	- Australian myrtle
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	- jacaranda *

<i>Hakea</i> species (all)	- hakea *
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	- Australian silky oak *
<i>Cystisus</i> species (all)	- broom *
<i>Cottoneaster franchetti</i>	- cottoneaster *
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	- camphor tree
<i>Casuarina</i> species (all)	- beefwood *
<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>	- Mauritius thorn *
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	- tree of Heaven *
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	- silver wattle
<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	- green wattle
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	- golden wattle
<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>	- pearl acacia

Shrubs and herbaceous plants that should definitely not be planted are:

<i>Pyracantha crenulata</i>	- Himalayan firethorn *
<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i>	- yellow fire thorn *
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	- black locust
<i>Ricinis communis</i>	- castor-oil plant *
<i>Rubus</i> species (all)	- brambles *
<i>Senna didymobotrya</i>	- peanut butter cassia
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	- red sesbania *
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	- bugweed *
<i>Lantana camara</i>	- lantana *
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	- St John's wort
<i>Cestrum</i> species (all)	- inkberry
<i>Opuntia</i> species (all)	- cacti
<i>Harrisia</i> species (all)	- cacti
<i>Echinopsis</i> species (all)	- cacti
<i>Cereus</i> species (all)	- cacti
<i>Agave</i> species (all)	- agave/sisal
<i>Hedychium</i> species (all)	- ginger lilies
<i>Cortaderia</i> species (all)	- pampas grass
<i>Tithonia</i> species (all)	- Mexican sunflower
<i>Passiflora</i> species (all)	- granadilla/passion flower

Locally indigenous tree and shrub species that are particularly well suited to conditions in the estate area are:

<i>Grewia occidentalis</i>	- kruisbessie / cross-berry
<i>Rhus laevigata</i>	- duinetaaibos / dune currant
<i>Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus</i>	- candlewood / kershout
<i>Rhus lucida</i>	- blink taaibos / glossy currant
<i>Tarchonanthus camphoratus</i>	- wildekanferbos / wild camphor bush
<i>Diospyros dichrophylla</i>	- gewone sterappel / common star apple
<i>Virgilia oroboides</i>	- keurboom / blossom tree
<i>Carissa bispinosa</i>	- bosnoemnoem / forest num-num

<i>Buddleja saligna</i>	- witoelienhout / false olive
<i>Rhamnus prinoides</i>	- blinkblaar / dogwood
<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i>	- witmelkhout / white milkwood
<i>Acacia karoo</i>	- soetdoring / sweet thorn
<i>Gymnosporia buxifolia</i>	- common spike thorn
<i>Olea europaea var africana</i>	- olienhout / wild olive
<i>Chrysanthemoides monolifera</i>	- bietou / bush-tick berry
<i>Osyris compressa</i>	- pruimbos / Cape sumach
<i>Salvia africana lutea</i>	- geelblomsalie / dune salvia
<i>Senecio angulatus</i>	- canary creeper
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	- septemberbossie
<i>Leonotis leonurus</i>	- wildedagga / wild dagga
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	- rooihoutbos / plane bush
<i>Salvia africana lutea</i>	- geelblomsalie / dune salvia
<i>Senecio angulatus</i>	- canary creeper
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	- septemberbossie
<i>Leonotis leonurus</i>	- wildedagga / wild dagga
<i>Protea neriifolia</i>	- black-bearded protea
<i>Leucadendron salignum</i>	- geelbos / sunshine protea
<i>Sutherlandia michrophylla</i>	- kankerbos / cancer bush

The acquisition of indigenous bulb plants, dwarf shrubs, ground covers, creepers, annuals and flowering shrubs will depend on the availability of these plants at local nurseries in Mossel Bay and George and are thus not specifically listed here.

Residents should be given copies of these planting guidelines prior to the commencement of construction, so that they can begin to plan garden landscaping in advance.

8. THE TREATMENT OF ENRICHED WATER

The use of enriched sewerage water for watering greens, tee off points and fairways on the golf course does pose something of a problem for the conservation areas. The natural fynbos in the area is adapted to the relatively nutrient-poor soils derived from underlying sandstone and conglomerate rocks. Nutrient-enriched water will thus dramatically affect these plants if there is any excess runoff into natural veld, from the watered areas of the golf course.

Careful planning of the irrigation system should eliminate the problem, but if there are any areas where excess runoff of enriched water may occur, then the use of a system of small wetland ponds is suggested. The vegetation in these ponds take up the nutrients in the water, which is eventually "clean" when it exits the last pond. This method can be used for the treatment of excess runoff water on the estate. (See Figure 5).