



LANDSCAPING
PHILOSOPHY
FOR



REVISION 1 - OCTOBER 2007

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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.

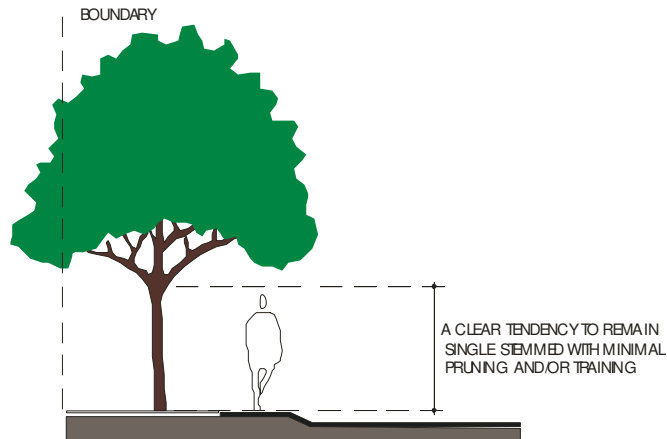
Electricity

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

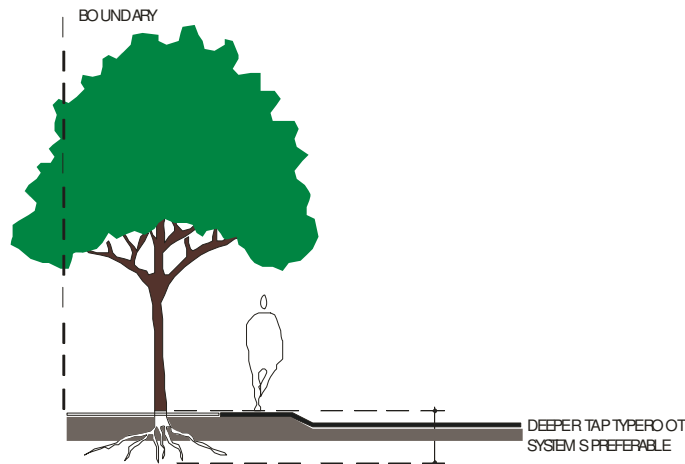
3. STREET TREES AND VERGE PLANTING.

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.

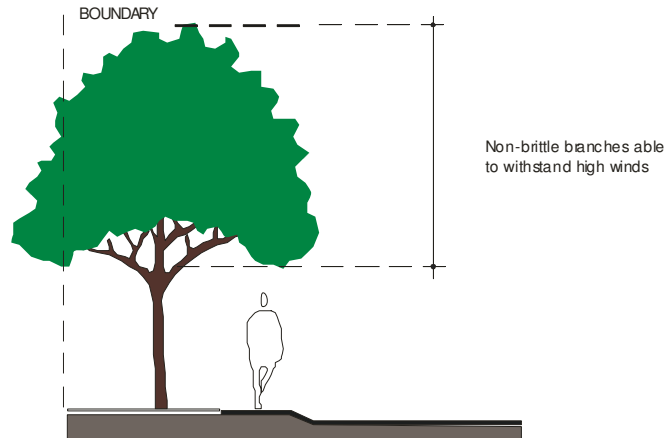


- **ROOT BALL:** Trees to be selected should have non-invasive root systems especially close to paved sidewalks and roads.



- **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
<i>Acacia caffra</i>	Haakdoring, umTholo	Flowers
<i>Acacia xanthophloea</i>	Fever Tree, umHlofunga	Distinctive Bark
<i>Erythrina lysistemon</i>	Coral Tree, umSisi	Flowers
<i>Heteropyxis natalensis</i>	Lavender Tree, umKhuze	Side Streets
<i>Kiggeleria Africana</i>	Wild Peach, uMunwe	Will require pruning
<i>Olea europea subsp Africana</i>	Wild Olive, umNqumo	
<i>Rhus chirendensis</i>	Bostaaibos, umHhlabamvubu	
<i>Rhus pyroides</i>	Brandtaaibos, inHlokoshiyane	
<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i>	White Milkwood, aMasethole-amhlope	Will require pruning
<i>Syzigium cordatum</i>	Waterbessie, umDoni	
<i>Trichellia emetica</i>	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
Acacia ataxacantha	Flame Thorn	Scrambler	
Acacia gerrardii	Red Thorn	Tree	
Acacia karroo	Sweet Thorn	Tree	
Acacia kraussiana	Dune Creeping Thorn	Scrambler	
Acacia nilotica	Scented Thorn	Tree	
Acacia robusta	Splendid Thorn	Tree	
Acacia sieberana	Paperbark Thorn	Tree	
Acacia tortilis	Umbrella Thorn	Tree	
Achyranthes aspera	Forest Burweed	Groundcover	
Acokanthera oblongifolia	Dune Poison Bush	Shrub	
Agapanthus praecox	Common Agapanthus	Groundcover	
Albizia adianthifolia	Flat-crown	Tree	
Allophylus dregeana	Forest False Currant	Shrub	
Allophylus africanus	Black False Currant	Tree	
Allophylus natalensis	Dune False Currant	Tree	
Aloe arborescens	Krantz Aloe	Shrub	
Aloe cooperi	Grass Aloe	Groundcover	
Aloe ferox	Bitter Aloe	Shrub	
Aloe maculata	Soap Aloe	Groundcover	
Aloe pluridens	French Aloe	Shrub	
Aloe thraskii	Dune Aloe	Shrub	
Antidesma venosum	Tassel Berry	Tree	
Apodytes dimidiata	White Pear	Tree	
Asparagus densiflorus	Dune Asparagus	Groundcover	
Asparagus falcatus	Forest Asparagus	Scrambler	
Asparagus macowanii	Cliff Asparagus	Shrub	
Asparagus plumosus	Fine-leaved Asparagus	Scrambler	
Aspilia natalensis	Wild Aspilia	Groundcover	
Asystasia gangetica	Creeping Foxglove	Groundcover	
Barleria crossandriformis	Orange Barleria	Groundcover	
Barleria gueinzii	Early Blue Barleria	Groundcover	
Barleria obtusa	Dune Blue Barleria	Groundcover	
Barleria prionitis	Bush Orange Barleria	Groundcover	
Barleria repens	Creeping Red Barleria	Groundcover	
Barleria rotundifolia	Lowveld Barleria	Groundcover	
Berchemia discolor	Brown Ivory	Tree	
Berchemia zeyheri	Red Ivory	Tree	
Bersama lucens	Glossy Ash	Tree	
Bridelia micrantha	Coastal Gold Leaf	Tree	
Buddleja saligna	False Olive	Tree	
Burchellia bubalina	Wild Pomegranate	Shrub	

PLANT LIST FOR KINDLEWOOD (CONTINUED)

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

PLANT LIST FOR KINDLEWOOD (CONTINUED)

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

PLANT LIST FOR KINDLEWOOD (CONTINUED)

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

PLANT LIST FOR KINDLEWOOD (CONTINUED)

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

PLANT LIST FOR KINDLEWOOD (CONTINUED)

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

PLANT LIST FOR KINDLEWOOD (CONTINUED)

BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLANT TYPE	WETLAND PLANT ZONES
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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