**FROST TOLERANT PLANTS**

Most plants don’t like frost though many mature plants will recover quite well from a light dose of frost. Shade-loving plants are a safe bet because the structure that is shading them can also shelter them from frost. However, a great majority of plants are grown in the open and would benefit from a temporary protective covering during frosty weather in their early years of life. Shadecloth, hessian, plastic or tree prunings if secured in place are good examples of protective materials. Vulnerable stems can also be wrapped in layers of newspaper or hessian.

Some plants are much more tolerant of frost than others and it is sensible to use these in areas where severe frosts occur annually. All but the most tropical of trees are able to recover from frost when they’ve reached two or three years of age — the same goes for large shrubs.

Choose planting positions carefully to avoid ‘frost pockets’ (cold air settles at the lowest point) and shade them from early morning sun. An age-old treatment for frost is to water plants first thing in the morning, which can reduce the burning of delicate external plant tissues. Applying Liquid Seaweed Nutrient to garden plants and trees is another way of building plant resistance to frosty conditions. Seaweed contains natural plant hormones, vitamins and elements that help bolster plant cell strength, aiding in protection from frost damage.

**Over the page is a list of frost tolerant plants which may help you next time you are selecting new plants for your garden.**
## Frost Tolerant Plants

### Trees:
- Conifers
- Crabapple
- Date palms (Phoenix species)
- Fraxinus griffithii
- Jacaranda
- Koelreuteria paniculata (Golden Rain Tree)
- Liquidambar
- Livistona palms
- Magnolia
- Maples
- Metrosideros
- Pepper Tree
- Prunus
- Thuja (Bookleaf Pine)
- Willows

### Shrub:
- Abelia
- Aucuba
- Azalea
- Bauhinia galpinii
- Berberis
- Buddleia
- Camellia
- Coprosma
- Cotoneaster
- Cytisus
- Daphne
- Euonymous
- Forsythia
- Garrya
- Hebe
- Hydrangea
- Photinia
- Pittosporum “Miss Muffet”
- Plumbago
- Protea
- Raphiolepis
- Rhododendron
- Roses
- Spiraea
- Viburnums
- Yucca

### Climbers:
- Clematis
- Gelsemium (Carolina Jasmine)
- Honeysuckle
- Ivy
- Jasmine
- Parthenocissus
- Solanum jasminoides

### Ferns:
- Blechnum
- Cuculita
- Doodia
- King Fern
- Maidenhair
- Polystichum
- Polypodium
- Selaginella
- Tree Ferns

### Natives:
- Acacia baileyana
- Acacia fimbriata (and most other garden acacias)
- Baeckea
- Banksia
- Bauera rubioides
- Boronia pinnata
- Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra Flame Tree)
- Buckinghamia celsisima
- Callistemons (most of them)
- Dryandra
- Elaeocarpus reticulatus
- Eriosemen myoporoides
- Eucalypts (most of them)
- Grass Tree
- Grevilleas (tropical grevillea hybrids such as ‘Honey Gem’ and ‘Robyn Gordon’ need protection when very young; unless they are grafted on to G. robusta stems).
- Hakeas (most)
- Jagera pseudorthus (Foambark Tree)
- Kangaroo Paw
- Kunzea
- Leptospermums
- Melaleucas (most)
- Melicope elleryana
- Pittosporums (native)
- Prostanthera
- Pultenaea
- Sturt’s Desert Pea
- Telopea
- Viola hederaceae
- Waxflower
- Westringia

*Trachelospermum jasminoides*