

# PLANTS SUITABLE FOR EVAPO-TRANSPORATION SYSTEMS

## Larger Trees and Shrubs

### Deciduous

Alder	<i>Alnus</i> (all)
ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> (mos)
black birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>
common beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
common mountain ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
common pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
dawn redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
downy birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>
elm	<i>Ulmus</i> (all)
horse chestnut, buckeye	<i>Aesculus</i> (most)
Indian bean	<i>Catalpa</i>
Japanese zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>
maidenhair tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
pin oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
poplar	<i>Populus</i> (all)
ribbonwood	<i>Plagianthus regius</i>
silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
swamp cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
sweet gum	<i>Liquidambar</i>
tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron</i> (most)
willow	<i>Salix</i> (all)
wingnut	<i>Pterocarya</i> (all)

### Evergreen

cabbage tree	<i>Cordyline australis</i>
giant sequoia	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
holly	<i>Ilex</i> (some types)
kahikatea	<i>Dacrydium dacrydioides</i>
lacebark, ribbonwood	<i>Horeria</i> (all)
miro	<i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i>
Monterey cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>
Pukatea	<i>Laurelia novae-zelandiae</i>
redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>
rimu	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>
sitka spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>
southern beech	<i>Nothofagus</i> (most)
yew	<i>Taxus</i> (most)

## Smaller Trees and Shrubs

### Deciduous

arrow-wood	<i>Viburnum</i> (some types)
blueberry, huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> (all)
Carolina allspice	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> (all)
japonica, flowering quince	<i>Chaenomeles</i> (all)
red osier dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
red-barked dogwood	<i>Cornus alba</i>
serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier</i> (all)
snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos</i> (all)
spiraea, bridal-wreath	<i>Spiraea</i> (most)
tree fuchsia, kotukutuku	<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>
Virginian witch-hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>

### Evergreen

arrow-wood	<i>Viburnum</i> (some types)
bamboo	(various types)
broadleaf, papauma	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>
California privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Chilean firebush	<i>Embothrium coccineum</i>
Christmas berry	<i>Phortinia</i> (some types)
fan palm	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>
flax	<i>Phormium</i> (all)
glossy-leaved paper plant	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
kamaha	<i>Weinmannia racemosa</i>
karamu, looking-glass plant	
, mirror plant	<i>Coprosma</i> (most)
kowhai, weeping kowhai	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>
lancewood, fivefinger	<i>Pseudopanax</i> (most)
lily of the valley tree	<i>Clethra arborea</i>
mahoe, whitey wood	<i>Meliclytus ramiflorus</i>
marble leaf	<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>
mingimingi	<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>
North Island kowhai	<i>Sophora tetraptera</i>
rough tree fern	<i>Dicksonia squarrose</i>
salt marsh ribbonwood	<i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i>
seven finger, pate	<i>Schefflera digitata</i>
tea tree, manuka	<i>Leptospermum</i> (most)
tree fern	<i>Cyathea</i> (all)
vanilla tree	<i>Azara microphylla</i>
wineberry, makomako	<i>Aristolelia serrata</i>

## Smaller Plants *for Ground Cover*

### Deciduous

Calla lily, Arum	<i>Zantedeschia</i>
goat's beard	<i>Astilbe</i> (all)
gunnera	<i>Gunnera</i> (all)
iris	<i>Iris</i> (some types)
loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia</i>
plantain lily	<i>Hosta</i> (all)

### Evergreen

African lily	<i>Agapanthus</i>
bush flax	<i>Astelia fragrans</i>
Chatham Island kakaha	<i>Astelia chathamica</i>
Chatham Island forget-me-not	<i>Myosotiduum hortensia</i>
dwarf fern-leaf bamboo	<i>Pleioblastus pygmaeus</i>
elephant's ears	<i>Bergenia</i>
flax	<i>Phormium</i> (smaller types)
hard fern, water fern, kiokio	<i>Blechnum</i> (all)
ivy	<i>Hedera</i> (all)
primrose, primula	<i>Primula</i> (most)
renga lily	<i>Arthropodum cirrhatum</i>
sedge	<i>Carex</i> (all)
shield fern	<i>Polystichum</i> (all)
snow tussock	<i>Chionochloa</i> (all)

### Evapo-Transpiration Systems

"The application of evapo-transpiration assist for onsite systems using sand filled disposal beds planted in high transpiration plants evolved out of research and field studies carried out in the late 1960's and 1970s by Dr A.P.Bernhart.

Evapo-transpiration seepage (ETS) systems utilise both sub soil soakage and the evapo-transpiration (ET) assist from selected plants to achieve disposal. The sand layer overlying the distribution media draws liquid via a capillary action to feed both water and nutrients to stimulate plant growth."

[This information useful if they were intending to install/replace or upgrade their Septic tank system. The document on lists plants suitable for use in assisting in the evaporation of Effluent water from around the Septic Tank waste bed.](#)