



P L A N T  
I N D I G E N O U S

*a guide for whitehorse*



# PLANT INDIGENOUS

a guide for whitehorse

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# PLANT indigenous

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## **Introduction**

This booklet has been produced by the Blackburn and District Tree Preservation Society in conjunction with, and with the generous financial support of, Whitehorse City Council. The booklet's purpose is to provide residents of the city with information on indigenous plants of the area, so that they may be grown and appreciated in private gardens as well as in public open spaces. Indigenous plants are those species that grew locally prior to European settlement and continue to grow in our local bush reserves. While Koori intervention altered plant communities, there is good evidence that white settlement has produced as great a change in these plant communities in 200 years as had occurred in the previous 20 000 years.

The plant species recorded in this booklet include those plants that are still found in the City of Whitehorse as well as those which have been recorded in the past, but are no longer found in the municipality.

Information on species has been obtained from botanical surveys of bush remnants in the area, The Flora of Melbourne, published by the Australian Plant Society, Maroondah Inc.; the records of the National Herbarium, Melbourne; and from the booklet, The Flora of Mitcham by J.W. Audas published in 1937. The last source is a list of plants occurring at that time in North Mitcham, in the vicinity of what is now known as Yarran Dheran Reserve.

## Why Grow Indigenous?

The plants listed in the booklet have evolved over thousands of years to suit the local climate and soils. This suitability makes these plants thrive with low levels of maintenance, including minimal watering requirements. Indigenous plants help to preserve and enhance the character of the city with its many natural reserves and private 'bush' gardens. Preserving the natural flora provides an ideal habitat for native fauna and most importantly helps to maintain the genetic diversity within the local plant community. Whilst all of the indigenous plant species in the City of Whitehorse exist elsewhere, the genetic make-up varies from place to place and it is this diversity within a particular species that makes for a healthy plant community. Many native plants that are planted in our gardens are non-indigenous species and it should be noted that these species are just as exotic to the city's environment as are plant species from overseas.

We recommend that all gardens should contain at least a few indigenous trees, shrubs and/or wildflowers and that the planting of environmental weeds be actively discouraged.

## Weeds

From the point of view of indigenous or remnant vegetation found in the city's bushland parks the term weeds usually means those plants not indigenous to the locality and which tend to grow rampantly and eventually out-compete the local vegetation, unless they are actively managed.

If exotic plants in bushland areas are not managed the result can be the dominance of a few weed species and reduced biodiversity.

Weeds can be introduced into remnant bushland by many methods. Usually these involve weed seeds being spread by wind, water or birds, but can also be from garden escapes or the dumping of garden waste. Weed species vary from exotic grasses to woody weeds such as blackberry, gorse, ash and even native (but not indigenous) trees like the sweet pittosporum. If you live near bushland areas please consider whether the plants in your garden are likely to invade the bush.

Weeds are managed by a number of strategies including hand weeding, herbicides and biological agents. Weeds represent a major cost in bushland management and while all weeds can not be eradicated, active management can minimise their effects and in turn maximise the biodiversity in the city's bushland parks and private gardens.

# TREES

taller than 6m

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*Acacia dealbata*  
**Silver Wattle**

Fast growing with silver grey foliage. Lemon to gold flowers, winter/spring.  
Mimosaceae

---

*Acacia implexa*  
**Lightwood**

Graceful tree with willowy branchlets. Large clusters of cream flowers in summer. Photo p. 7  
Mimosaceae

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*Acacia leprosa*  
**Cinnamon Wattle**

Large shrub or small tree, with slightly sticky foliage and a tendency to a weeping habit. Branches with lengthways ridges. Pale yellow globular flowers.  
Mimosaceae

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*Acacia mearnsii*  
**Black Wattle**

Large shrub to medium tree, dark bark and shiny dark green leaves. Masses of primrose balls in late spring.  
Mimosaceae

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*Acacia melanoxylon*  
**Blackwood**

Large, shapely tree, flowering late winter/spring, cream/yellow balls.  
Photo p. 7  
Mimosaceae

---

*Acacia pycnantha*  
**Golden Wattle**

A fast growing, small tree. Winter flowering with massed yellow balls. Australia's floral emblem. Photo p. 7  
Mimosaceae

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*Allocasuarina littoralis*  
**Black She-oak**

A small, erect, pyramid-shaped tree. Dark green branchlets and leaves. Cones 2-3cm x 1.5-2cm.  
Casuarinaceae

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*Eucalyptus baxteri*  
**Brown Stringybark**

Tall tree with long, dark green leaves and brown fibrous bark. Summer flowering.  
Myrtaceae

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*Eucalyptus cephalocarpa*  
**Silver-leaf Stringybark**

Small to medium woodland tree with rough bark. Juvenile foliage grey/green, white flowers in winter.  
Myrtaceae

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*Eucalyptus dives*  
**Broad-leaved Peppermint**

Medium-sized, spreading tree, usually with low branches. Spring flowering.  
Myrtaceae

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*Eucalyptus globoidea*  
**White Stringybark**

Moderate-sized tree with grey-brown fibrous bark. Dark green leaves, 6-10cm x 2-3cm. Summer flowering.  
Myrtaceae

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*Eucalyptus goniacalyx*  
**Bundy, Long-Leaf Box**

Small to medium woodland tree with hard, rough bark. Flowering March-July.  
Myrtaceae



*Eucalyptus ignorabilis*  
(*E. aromaphloia*)

**Green Scentbark**

Tree of up to 20m with spreading branches. Coarse fibrous bark, aromatic odour. Leaves 10-17cm x 2-3cm. Summer flowering. Myrtaceae

*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*  
ssp. *connata*

**Yellow Gum, White Ironbark**

Moderate-sized tree with olive-green to green leaves to 15cm x 25mm. Profuse white to cream flowers in winter. Myrtaceae

*Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*

**Red Stringybark**

Medium forest or woodland tree. Thick rough bark. Flowering January-April. Myrtaceae

*Eucalyptus melliodora*

**Yellow Box**

Tall, handsome tree with pale, fine bark, small leaves. Flowers spring/summer. Myrtaceae

*Eucalyptus obliqua*

**Messmate**

Medium to tall tree, fibrous-barked, but not a true stringybark. Large asymmetrical leaves. Summer flowering. Myrtaceae

*Eucalyptus ovata*

**Swamp Gum**

Tall tree with smooth white trunk. Prefers moist conditions. Autumn flowering. Myrtaceae

*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*

**Red Box**

Grey or brown scaly bark, sometimes smooth. Round, blue/grey leaves. Spring flowering. Small to medium tree. Myrtaceae

*Eucalyptus radiata*

**Narrow-leaf Peppermint**

Tall, fibrous barked tree with fine foliage. Flowering October-January. Myrtaceae

*Eucalyptus rubida*

**Candlebark**

Moderate-sized tree with freshly exposed bark white, but with reddish patches later. Leaves 10-24cm x 2cm. Myrtaceae

*Eucalyptus viminalis*

**Manna Gum**

Large tree with smooth white bark which is shed in ribbons. Long, narrow leaves. Flowers spring to summer. Myrtaceae

*Eucalyptus yarraensis*

**Yarra Gum**

A tree of up to 20m which is very similar in appearance to *E. ovata*. A species with very restricted occurrences and endemic to southern Victoria. Grows along the Dandenong Creek in Vermont. Myrtaceae

*Exocarpos cupressiformis*

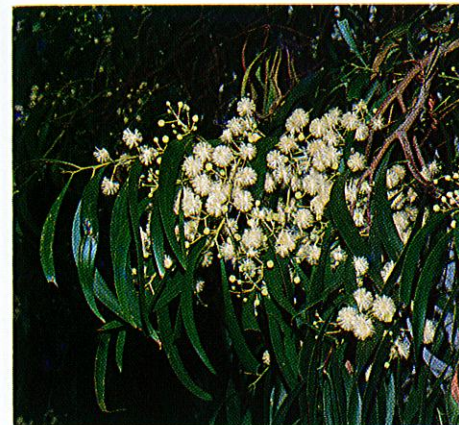
**Cherry Ballart**

Shapely small to medium tree. Fine, flexible branchlets with tiny scale-like leaves. Flowering Dec-May. Fruits are edible. Photo p. 7 Santalaceae

*Pomaderris aspera*

**Hazel Pomaderris**

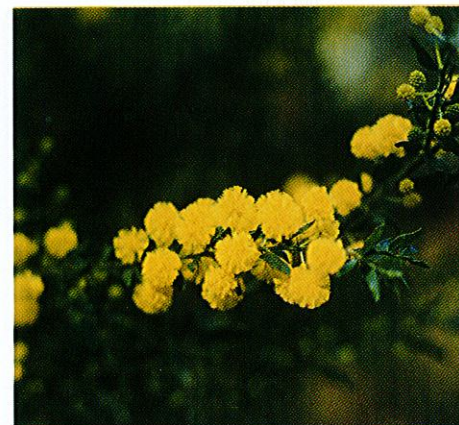
Large shrub with big leaves, dark green above, pale and hairy beneath with prominent brown veins. Rhamnaceae



*Acacia implexa* page no.5



*Acacia melanoxylon* page no.5



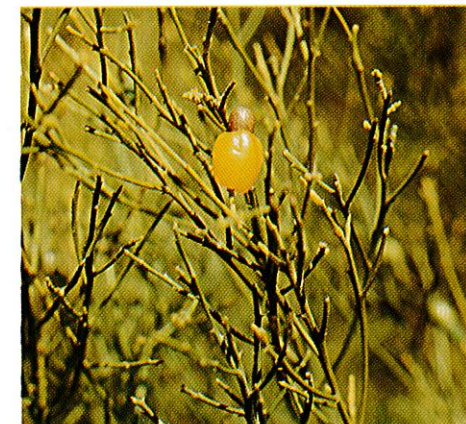
*Acacia paradoxa* page no.9



*Acacia pycnantha* page no.5



*Banksia spinulosa* var. *cunninghamii* page no.9



*Exocarpos cupressiformis* page no.6



*Bursaria spinosa* page no.9



*Kunzea ericoides* page no.9



*Leptospermum continentale* page no.10



*Olearia lirata* page no.10



*Prostanthera lasianthos* page no.10



*Acacia myrtifolia* page no.11

# LARGE SHRUBS 2m to 6m

*Acacia mucronata*  
**Narrow-leaf Wattle**

Graceful spreading shrub or small tree. Primrose rods of flowers in spring.  
Mimosaceae

*Acacia oxycedrus*  
**Spike Wattle**

Large shrub to small tree. Rigid triangular, sharp pointed phyllodes. Flowers yellow spikes, June to Nov.  
Mimosaceae

*Acacia paradoxa*  
**Hedge Wattle**

Bushy, very prickly, shrub. Masses of bright yellow balls in spring.  
Photo p. 7  
Mimosaceae

*Acacia stricta*  
**Hop Wattle**

Erect habit with foliage often yellow or blue green. Flowering early spring in pale lemon balls.  
Mimosaceae

*Acacia verniciflua*  
**Varnish Wattle**

Bushy, willowy, shrub with primrose to golden balls in spring. Aromatic foliage.  
Mimosaceae

*Banksia marginata*  
**Silver Banksia**

Large shrub or small tree with stiff linear leaves to 100mm, silver beneath, often toothed. Flowers yellow spikes, up to 100mm, spring and summer.  
Proteaceae

*B. spinulosa* var *cunninghamii*  
**Hairpin Banksia**

Dense shrub with narrow, finely toothed leaves. Honey coloured flowers with black pins, autumn/winter. Photo p. 7  
Proteaceae

*Bursaria spinosa* var *spinosa*  
**Sweet Bursaria**

Variable woody shrub or small tree. Masses of fragrant creamy flowers in summer. Photo p. 8  
Pittosporaceae

*Callistemon sieberi*  
**River Bottlebrush**

Spreading shrub with narrow leaves. Pale pink brushes in summer.  
Myrtaceae

*Goodia lotifolia*  
**Golden-tip**

Open shrub with clover-like leaves. Yellow pea flowers in spring. Flat pods, 3cm long, with long stalks.  
Fabaceae

*Hymenanthera dentata*  
**Tree Violet**

Small spreading tree often spiny, growing best on riverbanks. Narrow leaves, slightly toothed. Small yellow bell flowers in spring.  
Violaceae

*Kunzea ericoides*  
**Burgan**

Dense shrub with masses of white flowers, with long stamens, in summer.  
Photo p. 8  
Myrtaceae

*Leptospermum continentale*  
(syn. *L. juniperinum*)  
**Prickly Tea-tree**

Erect shrub with flaky bark and small narrow dark green leaves with sharp points. White flowers, spring/summer. Photo p. 8  
Myrtaceae

*Leptospermum grandifolium*  
**Mountain Tea-tree**

Large shrub to small tree with glossy oblong leaves to 3cm, with pointed end. Large white flowers at branch ends, late winter to spring  
Myrtaceae

*Leptospermum lanigerum*  
**Woolly Tea-tree**

Medium to large erect shrub. Hairy leaves, silky young foliage. White flowers in spring.  
Myrtaceae

*Melaleuca ericifolia*  
**Swamp Paperbark**

Large paper-barked shrub with small cream brushes in spring/summer.  
Myrtaceae

*Melaleuca squarrosa*  
**Scented Paperbark**

Erect, compact shrub or small tree. Dark green triangular or oval leaves to 18mm long in pairs on stem, alternate pairs at right angles. Terminal spikes of cream to white flowers in spring and early summer.  
Myrtaceae

*Olearia argophylla*  
**Musk Daisy-bush**

Medium to large shrub, common in moist gullies. Large broad leaves, green above, almost white with raised veins beneath.  
Asteraceae

*Olearia lirata*  
**Snow Daisy-bush**

Erect shrub, large, fairly narrow leaves, smooth green above, whitish below. Masses of white daisy flowers. Photo p. 8  
Asteraceae

*Ozothamnus ferrugineus*  
(syn. *Helichrysum dendroideum*)  
**Tree Everlasting**

Understorey shrub or small tree in moist areas. White flowerheads, November to February.  
Asteraceae

*Polyscias sambucifolia*  
**Elderberry Panax**

Shrub or small tree. Compound leaves, dark green above, light green below. Clusters of small yellow/green flowers, late spring or early summer. Small blue fruit in late summer.  
Araliaceae

*Pomaderris racemosa*  
**Cluster Pomaderris**

Shrub or small tree growing close to creeks. Leaves 2cm x 1cm, dark green above, light green below. Clusters of small yellow flowers in spring.  
Rhamnaceae

*Prostanthera lasianthos*  
**Victorian Christmas-bush**

Bushy shrub with masses of purple-spotted white flowers in summer. Aromatic foliage. Photo p. 8  
Lamiaceae

*Viminaria juncea*  
**Golden Spray**

Upright, normally leafless, shrub, with weeping sprays of yellow pea flowers October to February.  
Fabaceae

# MEDIUM SHRUBS

*Acacia genistifolia*  
**Spreading Wattle**

Spreading shrub with prickly phyllodes. Flowers cream to yellow balls, Aug to Oct, Jan to May.  
Mimosaceae

*Acacia myrtifolia*  
**Myrtle Wattle**

Dense shrub with medium to large oval leaves. Flowers large bright yellow balls in winter. Photo p. 8  
Mimosaceae

*Acacia verticillata*  
**Prickly Moses**

Light, graceful shrub. Foliage short sharp needles. Flowers lemon/primrose rods, July to November. Photo p. 12  
Mimosaceae

*Cassinia aculeata*  
**Common Cassinia**

Erect shrub. Narrow dark green leaves to 5cm long. Large white flower heads in summer. Common understorey plant. May cause skin irritation.  
Asteraceae

*Cassinia arcuata*  
**Drooping Cassinia**

Aromatic shrub with long slender branches. Very narrow short leaves. Flowering summer/autumn, with shiny brown drooping flower heads.  
Asteraceae

*Cassinia longifolia*  
**Shiny Cassinia**

Erect, often sticky shrub, with narrow leaves to 10cm, green above, whitish beneath. Flower heads in dense off-white clusters in summer.  
Asteraceae

*Coprosma quadrifida*  
**Prickly Currant-bush**

Tall shrub with spines on smaller branches. Small oval, shiny leaves. Small insignificant cream flowers in spring, with red fruits in summer.  
Rubiaceae

*Correa glabra*  
**Rock Correa**

Dense aromatic shrub, oblong to heart-shaped leaves. Green bells, autumn/winter.  
Rutaceae

*Correa reflexa*  
**Common Correa**

Variable shrub, very attractive to birds. Flowering May-October, green bells in Nunawading. May be red or green-yellow elsewhere. Photo p. 12  
Rutaceae

*Daviesia latifolia*  
**Hop Bitter-pea**

Broad-leaved, long-stemmed shrub. Yellow and brown pea flowers in spring. Triangular pods. Photo p. 12  
Fabaceae

*Daviesia leptophylla*  
**Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea**

Erect shrub with very narrow, dull green leaves. Yellow and red-brown pea flowers in spring. Triangular pods. Photo p. 12  
Fabaceae

*Daviesia ulicifolia*  
**Gorse Bitter-pea**

Intricately branched spiny shrub with small pointed dark green leaves. Orange and brown pea flowers, winter/spring.  
Fabaceae



*Acacia verticillata* page no.11



*Correa reflexa* page no.11



*Daviesia latifolia* page no.11



*Daviesia leptophylla* page no.11



*Dillwynia cinerascens* page no.13



*Goodenia ovata* page no.13

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*Dianella tasmanica*  
**Tasman Flax-lily**

Large basal grass-like leaves, 30-60cm long. Stems of up to 1.5m with terminal blue flowers in spring. Large, elongated purple berries. Phormiaceae

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*Dillwynia cinerascens*  
**Grey Parrot-pea**

Small to medium shrub with many erect stems. Grey/green cylindrical leaves with tiny bent tips. Terminal clusters of flowers Photo p. 12 Fabaceae

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*Dillwynia glaberrima*  
**Smooth Parrot-pea**

A wiry woodland shrub with small narrow leaves. Yellow and red pea flowers in spring. Fabaceae

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*Dillwynia phylloides*  
**Small-leaf Parrot-pea**

Spreading shrub to 1.5m tall. Narrow twisted leaves to 10mm. Yellow and red flowers in terminal groups, spring. Fabaceae

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*Dillwynia sericea*  
**Showy Parrot-pea**

Stiff erect shrub with downy branches. Red, yellow or brown flowers crowded among the leaves, August-December. Fabaceae

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*Exocarpos strictus*  
**Pale-fruit Ballart**

Broom-like shrub growing to 2.5m with very small scale leaves. Tiny flowers August to November followed by purple to black fruit on fleshy pale mauve stalk. Santalaceae

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*Goodenia ovata*  
**Hop Goodenia**

Tough shrub with broad, light green leaves. Light yellow flowers, spring/summer. Photo p. 12 Goodeniaceae

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*Hakea nodosa*  
**Yellow Hakea**

Bushy shrub with many fine needle-shaped leaves. Flowers cream to yellow in autumn/winter. Proteaceae

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*Hakea sp. (ex H. sericea)*  
**Hakea**

Erect shrub with long, needle like leaves. White flowers, winter/spring. Large woody fruits. Proteaceae

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*Hakea teretifolia ssp.hirsuta*  
**Dagger Hakea**

Spreading shrub with sharp needle-shaped leaves of up to 50mm. Copious hairy white flowers late spring to summer. Narrow dagger-shaped fruits. Proteaceae

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*Hakea ulicina*  
**Furze Hakea**

Upright shrub with narrow, pointed leaves of up to 20cm. Clusters of white to cream flowers, late winter to spring. Short-beaked fruits to 20mm. Proteaceae

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*Indigofera australis*  
**Austral Indigo**

Slender shrub with fern-like foliage. Mauve/pink pea flowers in spring. Fabaceae

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*Leptospermum myrsinoides*  
**Heath Tea-tree**

Wiry shrub, small to medium sized, with small, narrow, dull green leaves. White or pink flowers in spring. Myrtaceae



*Leucopogon ericoides*  
**Pink Beard-heath**

Slender, wiry shrub of 1-2m, with narrow, pointed leaves. Pink buds and white flowers in late winter/spring. Epacridaceae

*Olearia myrsinoides*  
**Silky Daisy-bush**

Spreading shrub with oval leaves, dark green above, silvery below, to 20mm long. Clusters of white flowerheads with yellow centres, late spring and summer. Asteraceae

*Olearia phlogopappa*  
**Dusty Daisy-bush**

Erect, variable shrub. Leaves medium sized, narrow, grey-green above, white beneath, often toothed. Clusters of white daisy flowers, late spring. Asteraceae

*Olearia ramulosa*  
**Twiggy Daisy-bush**

Spindly shrub, small green leaves, often sticky. Stems and foliage often bristly. Small white or blue/mauve daisy flowers, September-May. Asteraceae

*Persoonia juniperina*  
**Prickly Geebung**

Light green, prickly leaves of up to 25mm long, with more towards tips of branches. Yellow tubular flowers in leaf axils, summer. Proteaceae

*Pimelea axiflora* ssp. *axiflora*  
**Bootlace Bush**

Dark green, narrow leaves, up to 80mm long, paler beneath. Small white flowers in each leaf axil, spring. Thymelaeaceae

*Pimelea flava* ssp. *flava*  
**Yellow Rice-flower**

Erect shrub with yellow-green oval leaves to 20mm long. Terminal yellow flower heads late winter to early summer. Thymelaeaceae

*Pultenaea daphnoides*  
**Large-leaf Bush-pea**

Erect, branching shrub with wedge-shaped olive-green leaves to 30mm long. Clusters of yellow and brown pea flowers in terminal heads, late winter to spring. Fabaceae

*Pultenaea gunnii*  
**Golden Bush-pea**

Dense, spreading shrub. Tiny oval leaves, shining dark green above, whitish beneath. Masses of brown/gold flowers in spring. Fabaceae

*Pultenaea scabra*  
**Rough Bush-pea**

Hairy branches with rough dark green wedge-shaped leaves of up to 15mm long. Terminal clusters of orange-yellow pea flowers in spring. Fabaceae

*Senecio linearifolius*  
**Fireweed Groundsel**

Erect plant with narrow dark green leaves up to 150mm long. Clusters of yellow flower heads late spring to summer. Asteraceae

*Solanum aviculare*  
**Kangaroo Apple**

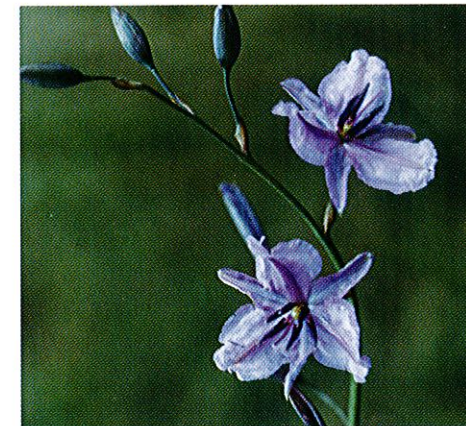
Fast growing shrub, variable leaves, undivided or with several lobes, dark green above, lighter below. Large purple flowers in January followed by orange to crimson oval fruits. Solanaceae

*Solanum laciniatum*  
**Large Kangaroo Apple**

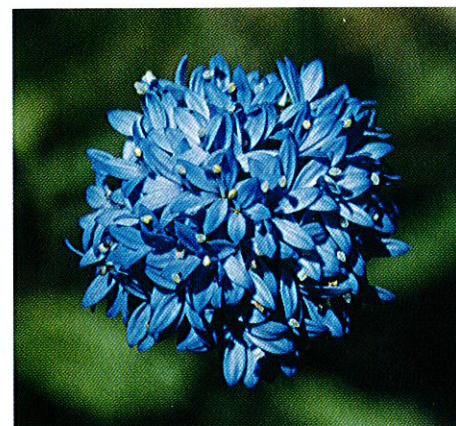
Very similar to *Solanum aviculare*, but flowering spring to summer with yellow to orange-yellow fruit. Solanaceae



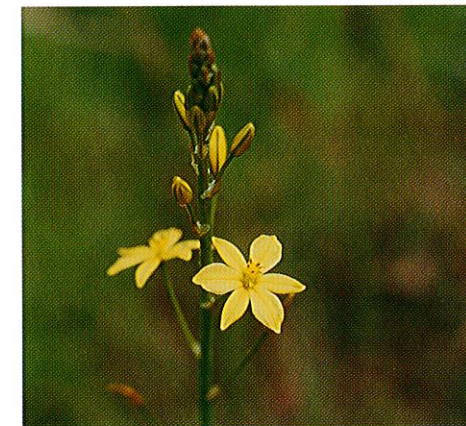
*Spyridium parvifolium* page no.16



*Arthropodium strictum* page no.16



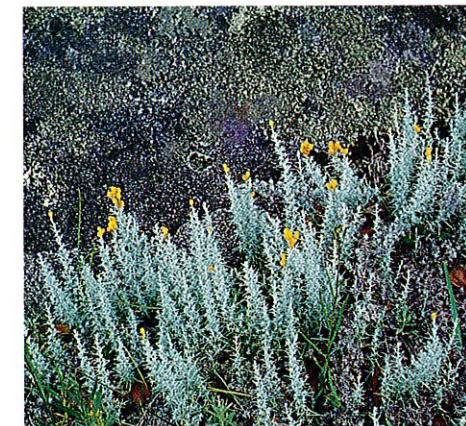
*Brunonia australis* page no.17



*Bulbine bulbosa* page no.17



*Chamaecilla corymbosa* page no.17



*Chrysocephalum semipapposum* page no.17

*Spyridium parvifolium*  
**Dusty Miller**

Bushy shrub with small, oval, wrinkled leaves, green above, whitish below.  
Clusters of small whitish flowers July - October. Photo p. 15 Rhamnaceae

# SMALL SHRUBS

and ground covers less than 2m

*Acacia aculeatissima*  
**Thin-leaf Wattle**

Straggly plant with fine, pointed phyllodes. Spring flowering, yellow balls.  
Mimosaceae

*Acaena echinata*  
**Sheep's Burr**

Basal leaf rosette, tall stalks with flower spike. Fruit has short prickles.  
Rosaceae

*Acaena novae-zelandiae*  
(syn. *A. anserinifolia*)  
**Bidgee Widgee**

Mat-like plant with long runners. Globular heads of white flowers on long stalks in spring, followed by spherical red/brown fruits with barbed spines.  
Rosaceae

*Acaena ovina*  
**Australian Sheep's Burr**

Foliage in a tuft or rosette, purple flower on tall stalk, prickly fruit.  
Rosaceae

*Acrotiche serrulata*  
**Honeytops**

Many branched small shrub, often forming a cushion. Tiny dark green leaves. Flowers pale green bells, winter/spring. Small globular, green fruits.  
Epacridaceae

*Almaleea subumbellata*  
(syn. *Pultenaea subumbellata*)  
**Wiry Bush-pea**

Small shrub with wiry branchlets, small narrow oblong leaves. Yellow pea flowers in dense globular heads.  
Fabaceae

*Arthropodium milleflorum*  
**Pale Vanilla-lily**

Tall branched stems with broad grass-like leaves. Many pale mauve flowers.  
Anthericaceae

*Arthropodium strictum*  
(syn. *Dichopogon strictus*)  
**Chocolate Lily**

Long grass-like leaves. Flowers on tall stems, large, blue to violet, with chocolate scent, spring. Photo p. 15  
Anthericaceae

*Asperula conferta*  
**Common Woodruff**

Spreading perennial with rosettes of 6 linear, 10mm long, leaves at intervals along stems. White terminal flowers in spring.  
Rubiaceae

*Asperula scoparia*  
**Prickly Woodruff**

Perennial herb with rosettes of 6 prickly linear leaves along stems. Tiny white flowers, spring and summer.  
Rubiaceae

*Astroloma humifusum*  
**Cranberry Heath**

Silvery, prickly mat with red bell flowers, winter - early spring, and small pale green edible fruit.  
Epacridaceae

*Bossiaea prostrata*  
**Creeping Bossiaea**

Prostrate spreading shrub with oval grey-green leaves ending in a soft point. Profuse yellow and brown pea flowers in spring.  
Fabaceae

*Brachyscome cardiocarpa*  
**Hinge-fruit Daisy**

Perennial shrub with rosette of dark green leaves to 20cm. Single white or blue flowerheads winter to spring. Grows in wet areas.  
Asteraceae

*Brachyscome decipiens*  
**Field Daisy**

Perennial shrub with basal rosette of broad leaves, up to 15cm. White or blue flowerheads, late winter to summer.  
Asteraceae

*Brunonia australis*  
**Blue Pincushion**

Rosette of silky, hairy leaves. Tall stem with a 'pincushion' head of bright blue flowers in spring. Photo p. 15  
Brunoniaceae

*Bulbine bulbosa*  
**Bulbine Lily**

Grassy clump, with tall stem headed by several bright yellow flowers, spring. Photo p. 15  
Asphodelaceae

*Burchardia umbellata*  
**Milkmaids**

Grey basal leaves, tall stem with scented white flowers in spring. Photo p. 19  
Colchicaceae

*Caesia calliantha*  
**Blue Grass-lily**

Basal tuft of grass-like leaves. Single stalk of many dull blue flowers in spring and summer.  
Phormiaceae

*Caesia parviflora*  
**Pale Grass-lily**

Spike of near white-flowers on a 20-30cm stem. Single grass-like leaf. Spring flowering.  
Phormiaceae

*Centella cordifolia*  
**Swamp Pennywort, Centella**

Dwarf creeping perennial herb growing in moist areas and on the edge of swamps. Circular leaves up to 5cm diam. Small, inconspicuous red or white flowers.  
Apiaceae

*Chamaescilla corymbosa*  
**Blue Stars**

Grass-like leaves, large blue flower on 7-25cm stem, each flower lasting one day. Photo p. 15  
Anthericaceae

*Chrysocephalum semipapposum*  
(syn. *Helichrysum semipapposum*)  
**Clustered Everlasting**

White hairy stems, up to 20cm, with narrow sticky, cottony grey leaves, topped by cluster of small yellow flowerheads in spring. Photo p. 15  
Asteraceae

*Comesperma ericinum*  
**Heath Milkwort**

Erect shrub with narrow green leaves of up to 15mm. Many small pink flowers on terminal raceme, spring to summer.  
Polygalaceae

*Cotula australis*  
**Common Cotula**

Hairy creeper with small white button-like flowers. Asteraceae

*Craspedia glauca*  
**Common Billy Buttons**

Basal rosette of broad tipped leaves, erect stalks bearing bright yellow button-like flower heads. Photo p. 19 Asteraceae

*Crassula decumbens*  
**Spreading Crassula**

Small succulent, with tiny, thick leaves. Minute flowers in branched clusters. Crassulaceae

*Crassula helmsii*  
**Swamp Crassula**

Creeping succulent growing in wet areas. Narrow flat leaves. Tiny white flowers at leaf bases. Crassulaceae

*Crassula sieberiana* ssp.  
*sieberiana*  
**Austral Stonecrop**

Succulent perennial growing in dense clumps. Green to greyish-green linear-lanceolate leaves up to 8mm. Minute cream, red or pink flowers in spikes, late spring to early winter. Crassulaceae

*Cynoglossum suaveolens*  
**Sweet Hound's-tongue**

Perennial herb, spreading by underground rhizomes. Basal rosette, with smaller leaves up stem. Small white, scented flowers. Spiny fruits. Boraginaceae

*Dampiera stricta*  
**Blue Dampiera**

Angular prostrate stems with light green, somewhat toothed, leaves. Clusters of blue flowers at leaf bases. Goodeniaceae

*Daucus glochidiatus*  
**Austral Carrot**

Small annual with carrot-like leaves. Tiny white flowers in terminal clusters. Apiaceae

*Derwentia derwentiana*  
(syn. *Parahebe derwentiana*)  
**Derwent Speedwell**

Bushy perennial, 30-60cm tall. Smooth, lance-shaped, finely toothed leaves, 3-10cm long. Pyramid shaped clusters of mauve flowers in summer. Scrophulariaceae

*Dianella longifolia* var. *longifolia*  
**Pale Flax-lily**

Tussocks of dark green leaves up to 60cm long. Flowers blue with yellow stamens. Fruits large purple oval-shaped. Phormiaceae

*Dianella revoluta*  
**Black-anther Flax-lily**

Tussocks of smooth narrow leaves up to 70cm long. Blue flowers with dark anthers in spring. Small blue spherical fruits. Phormiaceae

*Dichondra repens*  
**Kidney-weed**

Dense creeping herb, velvety, dull green, kidney-shaped leaves. Small cream-green flowers. Convulvulaceae

*Drosera peltata* ssp.  
*auriculata*  
**Erienellam, Tall Sundew**

Small erect herb. Roundish leaves on long spreading stems, surrounded by sensitive hairs to catch and digest insects. White cup shaped flowers in spring. Photo p. 19 Droseraceae



*Burchardia umbellata* page no.17



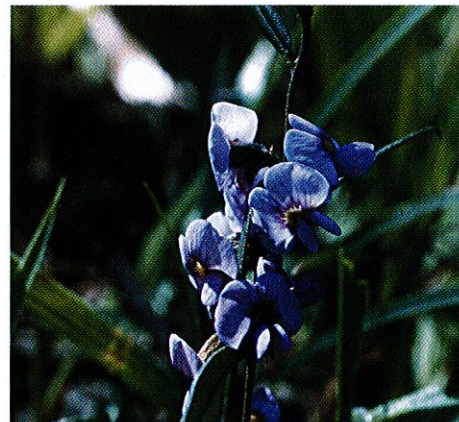
*Craspedia glauca* page no.18



*Drosera auriculata* page no.18



*Helichrysum scorpioides* page no.22



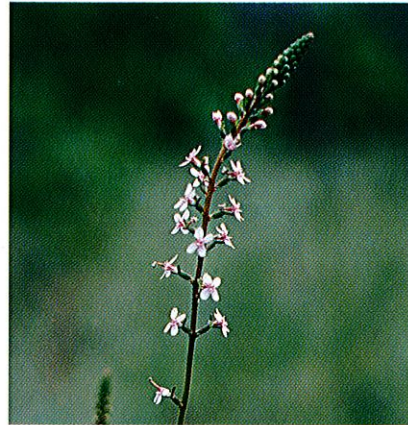
*Hovea linearis* page no.22



*Pimelia humilis* page no.26



*Platylobium obtusangulum* page no.26



*Styliidium graminifolium* page no.28



*Tetratheca ciliata* page no.28



*Billardiera scandens* page no.29



*Wurmbea dioica* page no.29



*Xanthorrhoea minor* page no.29

*Drosera peltata* ssp *peltata*  
**Pale Sundew**

Very similar to *D. peltata* ssp *auriculata*.

Droseraceae

*Drosera whittakeri*  
**Scented Sundew**

Basal rosette of leaves with sensitive hairs for insect catching. Large white flower on short stems.

Droseraceae

*Epacris impressa*  
**Common Heath**

Prickly leaves. Stems bearing masses of pink or white bell flowers for much of the year. Victoria's floral emblem.

Epacridaceae

*Epilobium billardierianum*  
ssp. *billardieria*  
**Smooth Willow-herb**

Erect stem with 1.5cm x 4cm toothed leaves. 1.5cm lilac or pink flowers on upper stem.

Onagraceae

*Eryngium vesiculosum*  
**Prickfoot**

Strap-like leaves of 15-20cm x 0.5-1cm spreading from base. Flowering stalk with clusters of tiny blue or purple flowers.

Apiaceae

*Euchiton involucratus* (syn. *Gnaphalium involucratum*)  
**Star Cudweed**

Erect herb with whitish stems, lance-shaped leaves, green above, white below. Terminal brown or green flower heads, with four or more narrow green bracts spreading beneath them.

Asteraceae

*Euphrasia collina* ssp. *collina*  
**Purple Eyebright**

Upright perennial with oval toothed leaves 15mm x 5mm. Terminal groups of mauve to pink or white flowers, spring and summer.

Scrophulariaceae

*Galium australe*  
**Tangled Bedstraw**

Hairy perennial with thin stems. Whorls of 4 green to brown elliptical leaves to 12mm. Clusters of 1-7 white flowers in axils of leaves, summer.

Rubiaceae

*Galium propinquum*  
**Maori Bedstraw**

Perennial, growing from spreading roots. Many-stemmed with tiny lance-shaped leaves. Clusters of minute cream or yellow flowers at leaf bases.

Rubiaceae

*Geranium potentilloides*  
**Cinquefoil Cranesbill**

Sprawling plant with deeply lobed leaves and small pale pink flowers.

Geraniaceae

*Geranium retrorsum*  
**Grassland Cranesbill**

Creeping perennial herb. Large, deeply dissected leaves, basal larger than stem. Pink flowers, July to January.

Geraniaceae

*Geranium solanderi*  
**Austral Cranesbill**

Creeping perennial herb, similar to *G. retrorsum*, but with somewhat larger leaves and smaller flowers.

Geraniaceae

*Gonocarpus micranthus*  
**Creeping Raspwort**

Dwarf creeping or mat-like perennial herb, small heart-shaped or round leaves. Very small reddish flowers.

Haloragaceae

*Gonocarpus tetragynus*  
**Common Raspwort**

Erect or sprawling herb, small oval to lance-shaped leaves. Spikes of very small flowers, spring-autumn. Haloragaceae

*Goodenia elongata*  
**Lanky Goodenia**

Spreading perennial, up to 0.5m tall x 1.5m. Lanceolate to ovate leaves of up to 50mm, sometimes toothed. Single terminal yellow flowers of 25mm diam. late spring to early January. Goodeniaceae

*Goodenia geniculata*  
**Bent Goodenia**

Small plant with rosette of lance-shaped leaves to 10cm. Single yellow flower on straggly stalks, spring to summer. Goodeniaceae

*Goodenia lanata*  
**Trailing Goodenia**

Trailing plant with 10-15cm stout stems. Dark yellow flowers, 2-3cm diameter. Goodeniaceae

*Gratiola peruviana*  
**Austral Brooklime**

A lush perennial herb of wet places. 1 - 3cm long oval, stalkless leaves. Summer flowering with pale pink to purple trumpet-shaped flowers. Scrophulariaceae

*Helichrysum scorpioides*  
**Curling Everlasting**

Spreading tufts with soft, pale whitish-green leaves. Bright yellow everlasting disc flower edged by short pale-yellow bracts. Photo p. 19 Asteraceae

*Hibbertia obtusifolia*  
**Grey Guinea-flower**

Small spreading shrub with small to medium narrow grey-green leaves. Large, stalkless lemon-yellow flowers with broad, notched petals, spring. Dilleniaceae

*Hibbertia riparia*  
**Erect Guinea-flower**

Erect shrub with narrow leaves of up to 10mm long. Stalkless yellow flowers, spring and summer. Dilleniaceae

*Hibbertia stricta* var. *stricta*  
**Upright Guinea-flower**

Small erect shrub with tiny narrow leaves. Masses of stalkless bright yellow flowers in spring. Dilleniaceae

*Hovea linearis*  
**Common Hovea**

Spreading small shrub. Most leaves linear with prominent midrib, lowest leaves oval. Abundant lilac pea flowers, winter/spring. Photo p. 19 Fabaceae

*Hydrocotyle callicarpa*  
**Small Pennywort**

A frail, pale green tuft with tri-segmented leaves which may also be 3 lobed. Minute flowers. Apiaceae

*Hydrocotyle foveolata*  
**Yellow Pennywort**

Small spreading plant, leaves with 3 segments, each segment being 3-lobed. Tiny yellow flowers in spring. Apiaceae

*Hydrocotyle hirta*  
**Hairy Pennywort**

Delicate small plant of moist places. Light green, kidney-shaped, long stalked leaves. Small clusters of tiny yellow flowers. Apiaceae

*Hydrocotyle laxiflora*  
**Stinking Pennywort**

Spreading low herb, geranium-shaped leaves on short stalks. Flowerheads of tiny strong-smelling yellow flowers. Apiaceae

*Hydrocotyle tripartita*  
**Slender Pennywort**

Small trailing plant with 3 leaflets, sometimes bi-lobed. Minute flowers. Apiaceae

*Hypericum gramineum*  
**Small St. John's Wort**

Slightly branched stems with pairs of oblong bluish-green leaves. Flowers, small yellow cups. Clusiaceae

*Hypoxis glabella*  
**Tiny Star**

Single stem, normally less than 10cm, with one small bract in middle and a terminal yellow 6-pointed star flower. Hypoxidaceae

*Isoetopsis graminifolia*  
**Grass Cushion**

Stemless, annual tuft with 50mm long grass-like leaves. Papery pale green flowers at base of leaves, late winter to spring. Asteraceae

*Isotoma fluviatilis* ssp. *australis*  
**Swamp Isotome**

Prostrate plant forming a dense mat. Narrow, toothed leaves up to 10mm long. Flowers small blue stars in spring. Campanulaceae

*Lagenifera gracilis*  
**Slender Bottle-daisy**

Basal rosette of narrow slightly toothed leaves. Wiry stem with terminal white flower. Prefers sandy soil. Asteraceae

*Lagenifera stipitata*  
**Blue Bottle-daisy,**  
**Common Lagenifera**

Blunt, wavy-toothed leaves a few cms up stem, with terminal blue daisy flower. Asteraceae

*Lepidium pseudotasmanicum*  
**Shade Pepper-cress**

Small branched plant with narrow leaves and tiny flowers. Brassicaceae

*Leptorhynchus squamatus*  
**Scaly Buttons**

Spreading plant with narrow dark green leaves to 20mm long. Long scaly stems with terminal yellow flower heads spring to early summer. Asteraceae

*Leptorhynchus tenuifolius*  
**Wiry Buttons**

Brown wiry, sprawling, almost invisible stems, small narrow leaves near base, terminal yellow/orange button flowers in summer. Asteraceae

*Leucopogon virgatus*  
**Common Beard-heath**

Variable small shrub with thin, wiry stems and small, concave lance-shaped leaves. Fragrant fluffy white flowers. Epacridaceae

*Levenhookia dubia*  
**Hairy Stylewort**

Tiny plant up to 5.5cm tall with 5mm long oval leaves, with those on lower stem smaller and reddish in colour. Clusters of tiny white flowers in early spring. Styliaceae

*Linum marginale*  
**Native Flax**

Few straight, erect branches. Smooth, stalkless, narrow triangular leaves.  
Funnel-shaped, white to blue terminal flowers. Linaceae

*Lobelia alata*  
**Angled Lobelia**

Smooth spreading, leafy plant of moist areas. Broad-tipped leaves with uneven margins. Lavender fan-shaped flowers from leaf bases. Campanulaceae

*Lobelia rhombifolia*  
**Tufted Lobelia**

Many-branched, spreading plant. Lobed, oval leaves to 25mm, upper leaves smaller than lower. Single terminal blue/purple flowers in spring. Campanulaceae

*Lobelia simplicicaulis*  
**Narrow Lobelia**

Erect annual with branched stems. Lower leaves lanceolate, toothed, up to 40mm long. Upper leaves smaller. Deep blue tubular flowers late spring and summer. Campanulaceae

*Lythrum hyssopifolia*  
**Small Loosestrife**

Sprawling plant with small, narrow, blunt stalkless leaves, found in moist open areas. Tiny mauve flowers. Lythraceae

*Microseris lanceolata*  
(syn. *M. scapigera*)  
**Yam Daisy**

Basal tuft of strap-shaped leaves up to 20cm long. Erect single stalk with a dandelion-like flower. Root tubers were a common food for koories. Asteraceae

*Olearia erubescens*  
**Moth Daisy-bush**

Oblong to lanceolate, toothed, dark green leaves (paler underneath) up to 40mm long. Terminal clusters of white to pink flowerheads with yellow centres on long stalks in spring. Asteraceae

*Opercularia ovata*  
**Broad-leaf Stinkweed**

Sprawling plant, with pairs of lance-shaped leaves. Dense small purple flower heads. Prefers sandy soils. Rubiaceae

*Opercularia varia*  
**Variable Stinkweed**

Small round bush, smaller leaves than *O. ovata*, but otherwise similar. Rubiaceae

*Oxalis exilis*  
**Shady Wood-sorrel**

Small plant with wedge-shaped leaflets. Yellow flowers all year. Oxalidaceae

*Oxalis perennans*  
**Grassland Wood-sorrel**

Similar to *O. exilis*, but larger. Oxalidaceae

*Parietaria debilis*  
**Shade Pellitory**

Straggling plant with oval, green leaves to 30mm long. Masses of small hairy, green flowers in axils of leaves, late winter spring. Urticaceae

*Patersonia occidentalis*  
**Long Purple-flag**

Perennial with flat leaves of up to 60cm x 5mm. Blue-purple flowers on stems of up to 85cm in spring and early summer. Iridaceae



*Clematis aristata* page no.30



*Clematis microphylla* page no.30



*Hardenbergia violacea* page no.30



*Kennedia prostrata* page no.30



*Caladenia dilatata* page no.30



*Dipodium roseum* page no.31

|  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| <i>Pelargonium australe</i><br><b>Austral Stork's Bill</b> | Perennial herb with a basal rosette of heart-shaped, slightly lobed, velvety leaves. Flowers on erect, branched stems, pink, flecked with crimson.<br>Geraniaceae                             | <i>Pseudognaphalium luteo-album</i><br><b>Jersey Cudweed</b>   | A tuft, 15-30cm tall, with small narrow leaves and several clusters of pale yellow flower heads.<br>Asteraceae  |
| <i>Pelargonium inodorum</i><br><b>Kopata</b>               | Annual herb with soft, hairy stems of up to 35cm. Leaves opposite, on 4-8cm stems, lobed and covered with scattered hairs. Pink flowers in spring. Uncommon except after fire.<br>Geraniaceae | <i>Ranunculus amphitrichus</i><br><b>Small River Buttercup</b> | Small plant growing in damp places or in water. Glabrous, shiny 3-lobed leaves. Small yellow flowers up to 10mm diameter.<br>Ranunculaceae  |
| <i>Persicaria decipiens</i><br><b>Slender Knotweed</b>     | Sprawling plant up to 60cm tall. Lance-shaped leaves, dense spikes of pink flowers in summer and autumn. Grows in wet areas.<br>Polygonaceae  | <i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i><br><b>Australian Buttercup</b>     | Variable small plant with stalkless, sharply lobed leaves, terminal golden yellow cup flowers.<br>Ranunculaceae   |
| <i>Persicaria hydropiper</i><br><b>Water-pepper</b>        | Erect plant of up to 1m with lance-shaped leaves 5-8cm long. Tiny white flowers along stem. Leaves have bitter, burning taste. Grows in damp areas.<br>Polygonaceae                           | <i>Rorippa dictyosperma</i><br><b>Forest Bitter-cress</b>      | Erect plant of moist areas. Basal rosette of pinnate leaves to 80mm long. Narrow, toothed, stem leaves. Terminal clusters of white flowers with petals up to 10mm long.<br>Brassicaceae |
| <i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i><br><b>Pale Knotweed</b>     | Erect plant of up to 1m with lance-shaped leaves and dense spikes of pink flowers. Grows in wet areas. Summer flowering.<br>Polygonaceae  | <i>Rumex brownii</i><br><b>Slender Dock</b>                    | Erect plant of up to 1m. Oval leaves up to 15cm long, larger at the base than higher up the stem. Scattered flower clusters.<br>Polygonaceae  |
| <i>Pimelea curviflora</i><br><b>Curved Rice-flower</b>     | Plant of up to 6cm with few branches. Leaves 5-10mm long. Clusters of small dull yellow flowers in leaf axils.<br>Thymelaeaceae   | <i>Sebaea albidiflora</i><br><b>White Sebaea</b>               | Erect plant with a few pairs of stem-clasping narrow to oval leaves. Terminal clusters of white to cream tubular flowers.<br>Gentianaceae   |
| <i>Pimelea humilis</i><br><b>Common Rice-flower</b>        | Small, suckering plant, stalkless leaves, blue-green and small. Terminal flowerhead, clusters of small white tube flowers, late winter/spring. Photo p. 19<br>Thymelaeaceae                   | <i>Sebaea ovata</i><br><b>Yellow Sebaea</b>                    | Similar to <i>S. albidiflora</i> , but with angular stems and almost round leaves.<br>Gentianaceae  |
| <i>Plantago varia</i><br><b>Variable Plantain</b>          | Green velvety tuft of lance-shaped leaves, slightly toothed. Short stalk with crowded flowerhead of small brown flowers.<br>Plantaginaceae  | <i>Senecio glomeratus</i><br><b>Annual Fireweed</b>            | Erect herb with lance-shaped leaves and long-stalked yellow flowerheads.<br>Asteraceae  |
| <i>Platylobium formosum</i><br><b>Handsome Flat-pea</b>    | Erect shrub with leathery, heart-shaped leaves. Dark yellow with red pea flowers in spring.<br>Fabaceae   | <i>Senecio hispidulus</i><br><b>Rough Fireweed</b>             | Plant with a single hairy stem of up to 60cm. Lance-shaped toothed leaves.<br>Asteraceae  |
| <i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i><br><b>Common Flat-pea</b>  | Wiry sprawling shrub with triangular leaves, pointed at each apex. Yellow with red pea flowers in spring. Photo p. 20<br>Fabaceae   | <i>Senecio minimus</i><br><b>Shrubby Fireweed</b>              | Branching herb with narrow, grey, hairy leaves. Spreading clusters of cylindrical flowers, white brushes surrounded by green bracts.<br>Asteraceae                                      |
| <i>Podolepis jaceoides</i><br><b>Showy Podolepis</b>       | Stem of 25-50cm rising from a basal rosette of dark green lance-shaped leaves. Terminal yellow flower up to 5cm diameter.<br>Asteraceae   | <i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i><br><b>Variable Groundsel</b>      | Very variable plant. May be upright or prostrate. Narrow dark green leaves, 10-70mm long. Clusters of yellow flower heads in spring and summer.<br>Asteraceae                           |
| <i>Poranthera microphylla</i><br><b>Small Poranthera</b>   | Delicate plant with slender, spreading branchlets. Small broad-tipped leaves. Terminal clusters of tiny white or green flowers and down-turned green leaves.<br>Euphorbiaceae                 | <i>Senecio quadridentatus</i><br><b>Cotton Fireweed</b>        | Tall perennial herb with cottony grey leaves and stems. Leaves very narrow, pointed and stalked.<br>Asteraceae  |
| <i>Prunella vulgaris</i><br><b>Self-heal</b>               | Basal rosette of small oval leaves, leafy stem with terminal cluster of small purplish flowers. A native plant which has become a garden weed!<br>Lamiaceae                                   | <i>Senecio tenuiflorus</i><br><b>Slender Groundsel</b>         | Erect plant with many narrow leaves, up to 10cm long, with upper ones shorter than lower. Clusters of small flower heads, late spring to early summer.<br>Asteraceae                    |
|  |   | <i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i><br><b>Small Wrinklewort</b>       | Succulent, stalkless narrow leaves of up to 10mm. Terminal clusters of small white flowerheads, late winter to early spring.<br>Asteraceae  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>Solenogyne dominii</i><br><b>Smooth Solenogyne</b>        | Prostrate plant with a rosette of oval, dull green leaves of up to 60mm long. Terminal greenish flower heads on short stalks most of the year. Asteraceae   |
| <i>Solenogyne gunnii</i><br><b>Hairy Solenogyne</b>          | Rosette of thick broad-tipped toothed leaves. Stout curved stems holding a button of greenish florets. Asteraceae   |
| <i>Sphaerolobium vimineum</i><br><b>Leafless Globe-pea</b>   | Several slightly branched stems of 30cm with a cylindrical flower spike of yellow or apricot pea flowers. Fabaceae  |
| <i>Stackhousia monogyna</i><br><b>Creamy Candles</b>         | Erect, normally single stems with small, spreading linear leaves. Terminal cylindrical cluster of white tubular flowers. Stackhousiaceae  |
| <i>Stylidium graminifolium</i><br><b>Grass Trigger-plant</b> | Grassy clumps with an erect stem terminating in a cluster of pink flowers, spring/summer. Photo p. 20. Styliadiaceae  |
| <i>Stypantra glauca</i><br><b>Nodding Blue-lily</b>          | Erect plant normally growing in a clump. Grey-green grass-like twisted leaves up to 20cm long. Terminal clusters of bright blue star-shaped flowers with yellow anthers, late winter to mid-spring. Phormiaceae |
| <i>Tetradthea ciliata</i><br><b>Pink Bells</b>               | Compact small shrub, with small broad leaves in whorls of three. Many lilac-pink flowers, winter/spring. Photo p. 20. Tremandraceae   |
| <i>Thelionema caespitosum</i><br><b>Tufted Lily</b>          | Blue-green, grass-like leaves 30cm long. Thin branched stems of up to 60cm with scattered blue flowers with yellow stamens. Phormiaceae   |
| <i>Thysanotus patersonii</i><br><b>Twining Fringe-lily</b>   | Tiny fringed mauve flowers on twining stems. Anthericaceae  |
| <i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i><br><b>Common Fringe-lily</b>     | Wiry branched stems. Large purple flowers with 3 broad fringed segments and 3 narrow segments without fringes. Spring flowering. Anthericaceae  |
| <i>Tricoryne elatior</i><br><b>Yellow Rush-lily</b>          | Narrow, grey-green basal leaves, much branched stems. Bright yellow star flowers. Phormiaceae   |
| <i>Veronica gracilis</i><br><b>Slender Speedwell</b>         | A delicate perennial with straggling stems, narrow leaves and blue four-lobed flowers. Scrophulariaceae   |
| <i>Viola betonicifolia</i><br><b>Showy Violet</b>            | Tufted herb with long-stalked oblong leaves and long-stalked blue-purple flowers. Violaceae   |
| <i>Viola hederacea</i><br><b>Ivy-leaf Violet</b>             | Variable small herb, spreading by runners, oval leaves, wider than long, long-stalked purple and white flowers. Violaceae   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i><br>(syn. <i>W. quadrifida</i> )<br><b>Sprawling Bluebell</b> | One or many branched stems of up to 45cm. Smooth narrow leaves, sometimes toothed. Blue flowers of 5-10mm diameter. Campanulaceae                       |
| <i>Wahlenbergia gymnoclada</i><br><b>Naked Bluebell</b>                                   | Tall herb with whitish-green leaves scattered up lower stem. Blue funnel-shaped flowers. Campanulaceae  |
| <i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i><br><b>Many-stemmed Bluebell</b>                           | Erect plant of up to 40cm, leaves 3cm x 1-3mm. Terminal flowers of bright blue. Campanulaceae   |
| <i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i><br><b>Tall Bluebell</b>                                       | Many stems from a perennial root. Small oblong leaves. Bare upper stems with single terminal blue flower. Campanulaceae                                 |
| <i>Wurmbea dioica</i><br><b>Common Early Nancy</b>  | Small herb growing from a bulb. Grass-like leaves, one or several white or sometimes purple flowers in early spring. Photo p. 20. Colchicaceae          |
| <i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i><br><b>Small Grass-tree</b>                                      | Grassy leaf clump with underground trunk. Dense spike of tiny aromatic white flowers. Photo p. 20. Xanthorrhoeaceae                                     |
| <i>Xanthosia dissecta</i><br><b>Cut-leaf Xanthosia</b>                                    | Perennial herb with rosette of long-stalked three-lobed leaflets. Spreading stems with scattered leaves and tiny clusters of greenish flowers. Apiaceae |

# CREEPERS and CLIMBERS

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>Amyema pendula</i><br><b>Drooping Mistletoe</b>         | Parasitic to <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. Long pendulous leaves. Flower clusters of 3 to 4 groups of 3 to 4 flowers. Summer flowering. Loranthaceae |
| <i>Billardiera scandens</i><br><b>Common Apple-berry</b>   | Light creeper, flowering winter/spring with yellow green bells, followed by green berries. Photo p. 20. Pittosporaceae                        |
| <i>Callitriche muelleri</i><br><b>Round Water-starwort</b> | Creeping plant with dark green rhomboidal leaves about 5mm long. Insignificant flowers, spring to summer. Grows in wet areas. Callitrichaceae |
| <i>Cassytha glabella</i><br><b>Slender Dodder-laurel</b>   | Parasitic creeper with smooth leafless stems less than 1mm thick. Clusters of tiny white flowers followed by orange or red fruit. Lauraceae   |
| <i>Cassytha melantha</i><br><b>Coarse Dodder-laurel</b>    | Parasitic creeper with a tangle of coarse, leafless stems. Small greenish white flowers followed by globular dark green fruits. Lauraceae     |



*Cassytha pubescens*  
**Downy Dodder-laurel**

Parasitic creeper with a tangle of thin downy stems, white flower clusters, small green fruits. Lauraceae

*Clematis aristata*  
**Mountain Clematis**

Long twining branches with dark green leaves of three oval leaflets. Large starry white flowers, followed by silky, fluffy seeds. Photo p. 25 Ranunculaceae

*Clematis microphylla*  
**Small-leaved Clematis**

Similar to *C. aristata*, but each small leaf made up of 3 narrow leaflets. Photo p. 25 Ranunculaceae

*Comesperma volubile*  
**Love Creeper**

Twining, almost leafless, creeper, with tangled stems bearing a mass of soft blue flowers. Polygalaceae

*Glycine clandestina*  
**Twining Glycine**

Twining fine branches carrying leaves of three narrow, spreading leaflets. White to mauve pea flowers spring/summer. Fabaceae

*Hardenbergia violacea*  
**Purple Coral-pea**

Light creeper or ground cover. Large, dark green oval leaves. Massed purple pea flowers in spring. Photo p. 25 Fabaceae

*Kennedia prostrata*  
**Running Postman**

Creeper spreading in a mat from a central root. Soft green, almost round leaves, bright red pea flowers, winter/spring. Photo p. 25 Fabaceae

*Rubus parvifolius*  
**Small-leaf Bramble**

Woody, thorny scrambling branches. Small wrinkled leaves with 3 or 5 lobes. Pink flowers followed by raspberry-like orange-red fruits. Rosaceae

# ORCHIDS

*Caladenia carnea* var. *carnea*  
**Pink Fingers**

Narrow grass-like leaf on slender, 5-10cm stem. 1-3 flowers with 1 vertical and 4 forward facing pink sepals. Spring flowering. Orchidaceae

*Caladenia deformis*  
**Bluebeard Caladenia**

Slender, slightly hairy stem, up to 15cm tall, with a narrow, lance-shaped leaf. Bright blue flower with one erect sepal. Spring flowering. Orchidaceae

*Caladenia dilatata*  
**Green-comb Spider-orchid**

Lance-shaped leaf on a 15-35cm stem. Single flower with 3-5cm narrow sepals, yellowish green with central red stripe, and green comb-like centre. Spring flowering. Photo p. 25 Orchidaceae

*Caladenia menziesii*  
(syn. *Leptoceras menziesii*)  
**Hare Orchid**

Basal heart-shaped leaf, 5-15cm stem with grass-like leaf. Flower with two upright dark red petals. White sepal on each side. Hooded sepal. Orchidaceae

*Caladenia praecox*  
**Early Caladenia**

Short erect plant with single narrow leaf up to 15cm long. 1 to 5 flowers up to 35mm diam, white with pink or green markings, late winter to spring. Orchidaceae

*Calochilus robertsonii*  
**Purplish Beard-orchid**

Lance-shaped leaf sheathing the base of a 15-60cm stem. Terminal raceme of 2-9 flowers. Tongue covered with long hairs of glistening purple. Greenish sepals and purple striped petals. Flowers late winter/spring. Orchidaceae

*Chiloglottis valida*  
(syn. *C. gunnii*)  
**Common Bird-orchid**

Smooth oval-shaped leaves on 1-3cm stem. Flower red-brown to brownish green, with large tongue. Spring flowering. Orchidaceae

*Cryptostylis leptochila*  
**Small Tongue-orchid**

Oval leaves with 3-6cm stalks, upper surface green, lower reddish, at base of 15-35cm stem. Terminal raceme of 9-12 flowers. Spreading fine green petals and sepals, and a mainly red tongue. Orchidaceae

*Cryptostylis subulata*  
**Large Tongue-orchid**

Narrow oval leaves with 3cm stems at base of main 15-60cm stem. Terminal raceme of 3-8 flowers. Spreading fine green petals and sepals and a reddish purple tongue. Photo p. 33 Orchidaceae

*Cyrtostylis reniformis*  
**Small Gnat-orchid**

Short erect plant with single heart-shaped leaf flat on ground. Up to 6 reddish flowers, sepals much longer than petals, winter to spring. Orchidaceae

*Dipodium roseum*  
**Rosy Hyacinth-orchid**

Leafless plant with a 20-100cm brown fleshy stem and a long terminal raceme of pink flowers in summer. Photo p. 25 Orchidaceae

*Diuris lanceolata*  
**Golden-moths**

Erect plant with grass-like leaves up to 15cm long from base of stem. 1 to 5 yellow flowers 25mm across in early spring. Orchidaceae

*Diuris orientis*  
**Wallflower Orchid**

Grass-like leaves at base of 15-50cm stem, which also carries smaller bracts. Terminal raceme of 2-3 flowers with 3-lobed yellow and brown tongue. Spring flowering. Photo p. 33 Orchidaceae

*Diuris pardina*  
**Leopard Orchid**

Slender leaves (2-3) on a 15-30cm stem. 2 or 3 flowers in terminal raceme. Side lobes of tongue curved upwards. Crossed lateral sepals. Orchidaceae

*Diuris punctata*  
**Purple Diuris**

2 grass-like leaves up to 15cm with channels. 2-10 purple flowers up to 50mm across. Orchidaceae

*Diuris sulphurea*  
**Tiger Orchid**

Two narrow basal leaves on a 15-30cm stem carrying 2-3 narrow bracts. Terminal raceme of 2-3 flowers, yellow with brown markings. 3-lobed tongue. Orchidaceae

*Genoplesium despectans*  
(syn. *Prasophyllum despectans*)  
**Sharp Midge-orchid**

Rush-like stem of up to 30cm, slender 25cm leaf. Terminal flower spike of many tiny dark red flowers.  
Orchidaceae

*Glossodia major*  
**Wax-lip Orchid**

Slender erect stem of 10-40cm with a single lance-shaped leaf sheathing the base. Normally a single flower, but may be 2 or 3, up to 3cm diameter. Sepals and petals vary in colour from pale mauve to deep purple. Spring flowering. Photo p. 33  
Orchidaceae

*Lyperanthus suaveolens*  
**Brown-beaks**

Stem 10-30cm with a hard lance-shaped leaf of up to 15cm. Terminal raceme of 2-6 yellowish brown flowers with narrow spreading segments. Spring flowering. Photo p. 33  
Orchidaceae

*Microtis atrata*  
**Yellow Onion-orchid**

Onion-like leaf on a green stem. Terminal raceme of tiny yellowish flowers, with spreading petals and sepals. Prefers wet areas.  
Orchidaceae

*Microtis parviflora*  
**Slender Onion-orchid**

Single onion-like leaf on a green stem. Dense terminal raceme of many flowers in spring and early summer.  
Orchidaceae

*Microtis unifolia*  
**Common Onion-orchid**

Single onion-like leaf of 80cm on a tall stem, with a terminal raceme of many tiny, scattered flowers. Grows in colonies and can spread extensively.  
Orchidaceae

*Orthocerus strictum*  
**Horned Orchid**

A stem of 25-60cm with a basal rosette of grassy leaves and a terminal raceme of up to 9 brown, yellow and green flowers. 2 erect sepals provide the horned appearance.  
Orchidaceae

*Prasophyllum lindleyanum*  
**Green Leek-orchid**

Single grass-like leaf on stem up to 35cm. Spike of up to 50 yellowish-green flowers, spring to early summer.  
Orchidaceae

*Pterostylis alpina*  
**Alpine Greenhood**

Stem of 10-45cm with several narrow oval leaves, 2-6cm long. Single green and white flower in spring.  
Orchidaceae

*Pterostylis concinna*  
**Trim Greenhood**

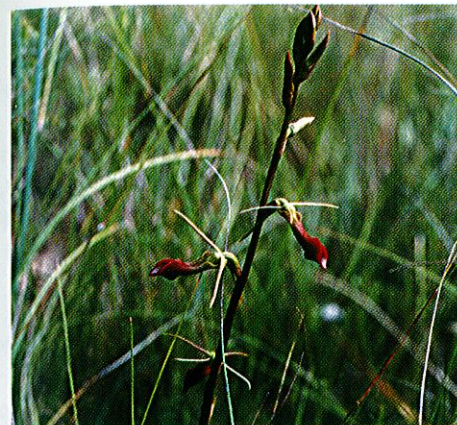
Basal rosette of stalked oval leaves. Stem of up to 20cm carrying 2 bracts. Single flower with white, green and brown bands.  
Orchidaceae

*Pterostylis curta*  
**Blunt Greenhood**

Basal rosette of oval leaves up to 8cm long on short stalks. Several bracts sheathing 15-30cm stem. The single flower has green and darker bands.  
Orchidaceae

*Pterostylis longifolia*  
**Tall Greenhood**

Basal rosette of leaves absent at flowering time. Stem of 15-90cm carrying several narrow leaves and up to 20 flowers.  
Orchidaceae



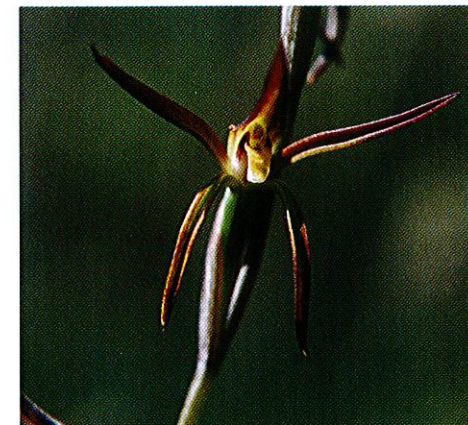
*Cryptostylis subulata* page no.31



*Diuris orientis* page no.31



*Glossodia major* page no.32



*Lyperanthus suaveolens* page no.32



*Thelymitra ixioides* page no.34



*Thelymitra pauciflora* page no.34

*Pterostylis nutans*  
**Nodding Greenhood**

Basal rosette of slightly toothed oval leaves with short stalks. Main stem of up to 30cm with a few tightly sheathing bracts, single green flower, slightly drooping, winter/early spring. Orchidaceae

*Pterostylis parviflora*  
**Tiny Greenhood**

Bluish green basal rosette lost before flowering time. Stem of 5-60cm carries several small leaves. Terminal raceme of many tiny brown and green flowers, each horizontal and facing the stem. Flowers most of the year. Orchidaceae

*Pterostylis pedunculata*  
**Maroonhood**

Basal rosette of short-stemmed oval leaves. Main stem of 10-30cm carries several tightly sheathing bracts. Single green and reddish-brown flower in late winter or early spring. Orchidaceae

*Pterostylis revoluta*  
**Large Autumn Greenhood**

Rosette of stalked blue-green oval leaves, 2cm long. Small pointed bracts up stem. Single white flower with dark green stripes. May no longer be present in Whitehorse. Orchidaceae

*Pterostylis x ingens*  
**Sharp Greenhood**

Basal rosette of short-stemmed oval leaves. Main stem 10-20cm with a few small bracts. Single flower with pale, forward facing hood. Two fine vertical sepals. Orchidaceae

*Thelymitra antennifera*  
**Rabbit Ears**

A pinkish stem of 10-25cm carries a narrow, almost cylindrical, leaf of 8-12cm and 2 small bracts. A terminal raceme of up to 3 cupped, yellow flowers, each with 2 erect, dark red column appendages in the centre. Orchidaceae

*Thelymitra carnea*  
**Pink Sun-orchid**

Long grass-like leaf at the base of a 10-25cm stem. Terminal raceme of 1-3 salmon pink flowers in spring. Orchidaceae

*Thelymitra epipactoides*  
**Metallic Sun-orchid**

Large lance-shaped leaf, sheathing at its base a 20-40cm stem, carrying also 2 leafy bracts. Terminal raceme of up to 20 iridescent bronze-pink flowers in spring. Orchidaceae

*Thelymitra flexuosa*  
**Twisted Sun-orchid**

Single, narrow 10cm leaf from base of zig-zag stem. 1-3 pale yellow flowers in spring. Orchidaceae

*Thelymitra ixioides*  
**Spotted Sun-orchid**

Stem of up to 25cm with a grass-like leaf at base. Terminal raceme of a few to many mauve to blue flowers with dark spots. Spring flowering. Photo p. 33. Orchidaceae

*Thelymitra pauciflora*  
**Slender Sun-orchid**

Narrow fleshy leaf on a 10-30cm stem. Terminal raceme of a few grey-blue flowers in spring. Photo p. 33. Orchidaceae

*Thelymitra rubra*  
**Salmon Sun-orchid**

Similar to *T. carnea*, but with a larger flower. Orchidaceae

# FERNS

*Adiantum aethiopicum*  
**Common Maidenhair**

Low spreading fern with pinnate fronds 3 or 4 times divided. Grows in damp and sheltered areas of earth and rock banks. Adiantaceae

*Blechnum fluviatile*  
**Ray Water-fern**

Small fern with a rosette of infertile fronds of 30-60cm and narrower erect fertile fronds. Pale green, thin base of the frond. Grows in moist areas of tall forest. Blechnaceae

*Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia*  
**Green Rock-fern**

Dwarf fern growing in spreading clumps. Triangular fronds, varying from 3 to 30cm in length, with segments bright green and shiny. Drought resistant. Grows in dry areas among rocks. Adiantaceae

*Pteridium esculentum*  
**Austral Bracken**

A medium sized fern, spreading from creeping rhizomes. Fronds normally twice, but sometimes thrice, pinnate. A very common fern which thrives after bushfires and can become a weed. Dennstaedtiaceae

# GRASSES

, sedges and rushes

*Agrostis aemula* var *aemula*  
**Purplish Blown Grass**

Widespread annual tufted grass to 10cm high with stems to 60cm and purplish spikelets. Suited to clay soils. Poaceae

*Agrostis avenacea*  
**Common Blown Grass**

Common tufted grass suited to clay soils and areas of light disturbance. Poaceae

*Alisma plantago-aquatica*  
**Water plantain**

Upright, attractive, perennial semi-aquatic herb, 0.5-1m x 0.5m, with large oval leaves. Stems to 1m bearing pink flowers on many-branched panicles in summer. Suited to bog gardens and shallow ponds. Alismataceae

*Amphibromus nervosus*  
**Veined Swamp Wallaby-grass**

Graceful tufted perennial grass up to 25cm high with stems to 1.5m and an attractive weeping habit. Suited to moist and wet areas such as grassy wetlands. Propagate by seed or division. Poaceae

*Aphelia gracilis*  
**Slender Aphelia**

Small annual tufted grass to 40mm high suited to areas subjected to temporary inundation. Centrolepidaceae

*Austrodanthonia*  
(formerly *Danthonia*)

**Wallaby Grasses**

Poaceae

Common perennial tussock grasses up to 1m in height with distinctive hairs covering the lemma. Suited to well-drained soils in full or part sun. Propagate mainly by seed. 12 indigenous species.

*Austrodanthonia auriculata*  
(syn. *Danthonia auriculata*)

**Lobed Wallaby-grass**

10cm in height with stems to 30cm; tufted; copes well with grazing and disturbance.

*Austrodanthonia bipartita*  
(syn. *Danthonia linkii* var *linkii*)

**Leafy Wallaby-grass**

40cm x 40cm with stems to 60cm; erect and tufted; may flower all year; prefers heavy soils. Useful as specimen plants.

*Austrodanthonia caespitosa*  
(syn. *Danthonia caespitosa*)

**Common Wallaby-grass**

40cm x 40cm with stems to 1m; tufts or tussocks; common and widespread.

*Austrodanthonia eriantha*  
(syn. *Danthonia eriantha*)

**Hill Wallaby-grass**

20cm x 30cm with stems to 30cm; erect and tufted; common and widespread especially on exposed sites.

*Austrodanthonia fulva*  
(syn. *Danthonia linkii* var *fulva*)

**Copper-awned Wallaby-grass**

Similar to *A. bipartita*, but with leaves up to 3 mm, and with the central awn more twisted at its base.

*Austrodanthonia geniculata*  
(syn. *Danthonia geniculata*)

**Kneed Wallaby-grass**

15cm x 20cm with stems to 30cm and often bent near the base; tolerant of most soils and can be useful in lawns.

*Austrodanthonia laevis*  
(syn. *Danthonia laevis*)

**Smooth Wallaby-grass**

40cm x 40cm with stems to 70cm; densely tufted; prefers moist soils. Illustration p. 39

*Austrodanthonia penicillata*  
(syn. *Danthonia penicillata*)

**Slender Wallaby-grass**

20cm x 30cm with stems to 60cm; a fine, weeping grass suited to shady areas and 'neglected' lawns.

*Austrodanthonia pilosa* var.  
*pilosa* (syn. *Danthonia pilosa*)  
*Austrodanthonia pilosa*  
var. *paleacea*

**Velvet Wallaby-grass**

20cm x 30cm with stems to 50cm; erect or flattened tufts; like moist soils.

*Austrodanthonia racemosa*  
(syn. *Danthonia racemosa*)

**Stiped Wallaby-grass**

20cm high tussocks with stems to 60cm in height; flowers most of the year and adaptable to a range of soils.

*Austrodanthonia richardsonii*  
(syn. *Danthonia semiannularis*)

**Straw Wallaby-grass**

30cm x 40cm with stems to 60cm; erect tussocks; prefers moist soils.

*Austrodanthonia setacea*  
(syn. *Danthonia setacea*)

**Bristly Wallaby-grass**

30cm x 40cm with stems to 60cm; erect, slender, tufted and adaptable to a range of soils.

*Austrodanthonia tenuior*  
(syn. *Danthonia tenuior*)

**Purplish Wallaby-grass**

30cm x 40cm with stems to 80cm; erect and tufted with purplish margins on the lobes; common on well-drained soils.

*Austrostipa* (formerly *Stipa*)

**Spear Grass**

Poaceae

Graceful tufted perennial grasses with overlapping leaves, panicles of single, stalked spikelets and long terminal awns. Useful in rockeries or bush gardens. Needs radical pruning after flowering to maintain vigour. Propagate by seed or division. Plant with care as mature seeds can penetrate skin, mouth and eyes of dogs and other animals. Seven indigenous species and subspecies.

*Austrostipa flavescens*

**Coast Spear-grass**

Rhizomatous tufted grass up to about 1m in height with narrow leaves and dense panicles to 40cm. Suitable to moist well drained conditions and tolerant of salt spray.

*Austrostipa pubinodis*

**Tall Spear-grass**

Tufted grass to 40cm high with stems to 1.5m; rough inrolled leaves and sparse panicles to 25cm in length. Prefers moist soils.

*Austrostipa rudis* ssp. *australis*

**Veined Spear-grass**

Tufted grass with stems to 1m high, woolly leaves and loose panicles to 50cm in length.

*Austrostipa rudis* ssp. *nervosa*

**Veined Spear-grass**

Tufted grass with stems to 1.2m with large narrow panicle to 50cm.

*Austrostipa rudis* ssp. *rudis*  
(syn. *Stipa nervosa*)  
**Veined Spear-grass**

Tufted grass to 40cm high with stems to 1.2m. It has erect, woolly to rough inrolled leaves and loose, spreading panicles to 40cm in length. Prefers moist soils. Illustration p. 43

*Austrostipa scabra* ssp. *scabra*  
**Rough Spear-grass**

Slender tufted grass to 25cm in height with stems to 0.5m. It has fine, hairy inrolled leaves with narrow dense panicles to 30cm in length. Prefers well drained soils.

*Austrostipa setacea*  
**Corkscrew Spear-grass**

Slender tufted grass to 30cm with stems to 0.8m. It has fine, rough leaves with narrow loose panicles to 20cm in length. Suited to heavy, well drained basaltic soils.

*Carex*  
**Sedges**

Cyperaceae

Perennial tufted sedges up to 1m with flowers in plume-like spikes. Suits moist and wet areas. Propagate by seed or division. Three indigenous species.

*Carex appressa*  
**Tall Sedge**

0.5-1m x 0.5-1m; robust upright form with rough stems and green foliage  
Illustration p. 43

*Carex breviculmis*  
**Common Grass-sedge**

Small rhizomatous sedge up to 15cm.

*Carex inversa*  
**Knob Sedge**

Small tufted/clumping sedge to 30cm with bright green foliage. Suited to moist, well-drained soils.

*Centrolepis aristata*  
**Pointed Centrolepis**

Small erect annual herb to 10cm high with shiny pointed leaves and bracts with long leaf-like lower awns. Found on moist sites. Centrolepidaceae

*Centrolepis strigosa*  
**Hairy Centrolepis**

Small (2-7cm high) hairy tufted annual herb with soft hairy leaves and flowerheads sheathed in hairy bracts. Propagate by seed. Centrolepidaceae

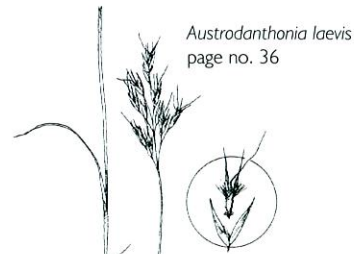
*Cyperus lucidus*  
**Leafy Flat Sedge**

Tufted perennial herb to 1.5m high with triangular stems, shiny green flat leaves, compound umbels and cylindrical brown spikes. Suited to wet or boggy conditions. Cyperaceae

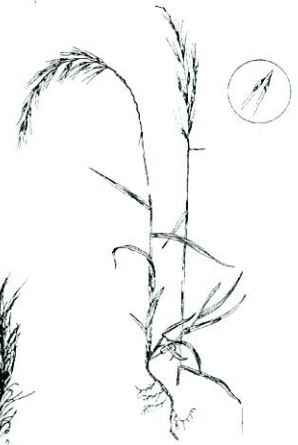
*Deyeuxia quadriseta*  
**Reed Bent-grass**

Open tufted perennial tussock to 40cm with stems to 1m and dense spike-like panicles. Suited to well drained soils.

Poaceae



*Austroanthonia laevis*  
page no. 36



*Microlaena stipoides*  
page no. 44



*Dichelachne crinita*  
page no. 40



*Lomandra filiformis* ssp. *filiformis*  
page no. 44



*Gahnia radula*  
page no. 40

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*Dichelachne***Plume Grasses**

Poaceae

Tufted perennial grasses with fine, hairy flowerheads and single-flowered spikelets. Propagate by seed or division. Four indigenous species.

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*Dichelachne crinita***Long-hair Plume-grass**

Widespread ornamental grass to 10cm with flower stems to 1m. Suited to well drained soils. Spiky panicle with many overlapping spikelets and thread-like awns to 50mm long. Seeds readily. Seeds may cause skin irritations. Illustration p. 39

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*Dichelachne micrantha***Short-hair Plume-grass**

Ornamental grass to 10cm with flower stems to 1m. Suited to well drained soils. Dense panicle containing many separated spikelets and awns to 20mm long.

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*Dichelachne sieberiana***Plume-grass**

Tufted perennial grass to 10cm high with flower stems to more than 1m. Suited to well drained soils. Loose open panicles with twisted awns.

---

*Echinopogon ovatus***Common Hedgehog-grass**

Slender erect rhizomatous grass to 10cm high with flower stems to 40cm. Bristly spike-like panicle and rough leaves with pointed tips. Propagate by seed, division or rhizomes. Poaceae

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*Elymus scaber***Common Wheat-grass**

Widespread attractive tufted perennial grass (20cm x 40cm) with erect or drooping stems to 1m high. Green to bluish leaves and slender spikes and large many-flowered spikelets. Suited to well drained soils including gravels and alluvial clays. Poaceae

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*Eragrostis brownii***Common Love-grass**

Decorative, widespread tufted perennial grass (15cm x 30cm) with stems to 40cm high and spreading leaves to 8cm in length. Open pyramid-like panicle with dense spikelets. Suited for use as a lawn species in areas of light use. Poaceae

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*Gahnia radula***Thatch Saw-sedge**

Clump-forming perennial sedge 1-2m x 0.5-2m with long, raspy, sharp-edged leaves and loose brown panicle up to 60cm long becoming black and drooping on maturity. Spreads by underground rhizomes. Can be difficult to propagate. Prefers moist soils until established. Illustration p. 39 Cyperaceae

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*Gahnia sieberiana***Red-fruit Saw-sedge**

Clumping perennial sedge 3m x 3m. Long, rough spreading leaves and dense brown to black compound panicle to 65cm. Prefers moist soils until established. Easily propagated from 1 year old stored seed. Cyperaceae

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*Glyceria australis***Australian Sweet-grass**

Perennial grass to 1m high spreading via creeping rhizomes and with flat, rough-edged leaves and narrow panicles to 15cm. Suited to moist or wet soils it can be used as a semi-aquatic grass in swampy areas. Poaceae

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*Hemarthria uncinata***Mat Grass**

Perennial grassy sward to 40cm high and spreading with narrow, flat leaves and terminal, erect, often curved spikes to 13cm in length. Suited to moist clay soils this plant is propagated by seed or division. Poaceae

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*Isolepis***Club Rushes**

Cyperaceae

Annual or perennial sedges of variable form suited to moist, swampy areas and bog gardens. Small basal leaves or sheaths with flowers borne on terminal heads. Propagate by seed or division. Five indigenous species.

---

*Isolepis fluitans***Floating Club-sedge**

An attractive fine-stemmed perennial rush to 15cm in height which creeps or floats in water and forms tussocks on drier ground.

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*Isolepis hookeriana***Grassy Club-sedge**

Small tufted annual rush to 15cm in height with fine, erect bristly stems and leaves usually absent.

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*Isolepis inundata***Swamp Club-sedge**

Perennial tufted rush 5-30cm x 10-40cm with erect or arching stems and much-reduced leaves. Useful for moist and wet areas and tolerates periods of inundation.

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*Isolepis marginata***Little Club-sedge**

A small tufted annual rush up to 10cm high with well developed leaves and bristly stems. Adaptable and tolerant of drier conditions.

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*Isolepis subtilissima***Mountain Club-sedge**

Tufted perennial rush up to 12cm in height with slender stems and creeping rhizomes.

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*Joycea pallida***Silvertop Wallaby-grass**

An attractive, spreading tufted perennial grass which forms tussocks and hummocks if large enough. Size is 0.3m x 1m with stems to 1.5m. Prominent red anthers are a feature. Adapted to poorer soils and periods of wetness. Propagate by seed or division. Poaceae

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*Juncus***Rushes**

Juncaceae

Common plants of moist, swampy areas and along watercourses. Tolerant of periodic inundation. Annual or perennial tussock forming plants with flowers in terminal cymes or clusters, basal glabrous leaves and fruit in the form of a three-celled capsule. Useful as soil-stabilisers. Provides habitat for small birds and frogs. Propagate by seed or division. Eleven indigenous species.

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*Juncus amabilis***Hollow Rush**

Tufted perennial rush 0.2-1.2m x 0.2-0.5m with blue-green stems and leaves reduced to basal sheaths. Tolerant of dry and wet conditions once established.

*Juncus australis*  
**Austral Rush**

0.6-1.2m x 0.5-1m tufted perennial rush with short rhizomes, stout blue-green stems and leaves reduced to shiny brown basal sheaths. Will tolerate short dry periods.

*Juncus bufonius*  
**Toad Rush**

Small slender annual herb 2-30cm x 30cm that will colonise any moist area if allowed.

*Juncus flavidus*  
**Yellow Rush**

0.4-1.2m x 0.2-1m tufted rhizomatous perennial rush with air spaces in the pith of the stems. Tolerant of dry soils.

*Juncus gregiflorus*  
**Green Rush**

Tufted rhizomatous perennial rush with air spaces interrupting the pith in the stems. Size 0.5-1.4m x 0.6-1.5m.

*Juncus holoschoenus*  
**Joint-leaf Rush**

Common and widespread clumping rhizomatous perennial rush, up to 50cm x 40cm with hollow, segmented leaves as long as the stems. Can often colonise gardens.

*Juncus pallidus*  
**Pale Rush**

Vigorous, tufted rhizomatous perennial rush, 0.5-2.3m x 0.3-1m. Requires periodic inundation but adaptable to most situations. Illustration p. 43

*Juncus pauciflorus*  
**Loose-flower Rush**

Tussock forming rhizomatous perennial rush, 0.3-1m x 0.2-0.6m in size. Adaptable and tolerant of dryness once established.

*Juncus planifolius*  
**Broad-leaf Rush**

10-50cm x 10-30cm in size and tolerant of permanently wet areas this annual or perennial tufted rush has slender, leafless stems.

*Juncus sarophorus*  
**Broom Rush**

Tufted perennial rush spreading via rhizomes, 0.6m x 1.5m in size.

*Juncus subsecundus*  
**Finger Rush**

Tufted rhizomatous perennial rush that will colonise heavy, wet soils. Up to 1m x 1m in size.

*Lemna disperma*  
**Common Duckweed**

Fast-growing perennial aquatic mat plant up to 4mm wide consisting of a thallus and single root. Provides cover for aquatic life and reproduces by budding.  
Lemnaceae

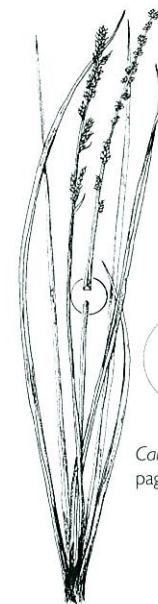
*Lepidosperma*  
**Sword Sedges and Rapier Sedges**

Cyperaceae

Common and widespread tufted, rhizomatous perennial sedges found in heathlands, along watercourses and in swampy areas. Plants have erect stems, basal leaves, flowers in spikes or terminal panicles. The fruit is a nut. Graceful plants suited for accent planting in moist sites and dried flower arrangements. Usually propagated by division. Three indigenous species.



*Juncus pallidus* page no. 42



*Carex appressa*  
page no. 38



*Austrostipa rudis* ssp. *rudis* page no. 38



*Themeda triandra*  
page no. 46



*Poa morrisii* page no. 45

*Lepidosperma concavum*  
**Sand-hill Sword-sedge**

Perennial sedge up to 1m in height with solid stems and pyramid-shaped panicles containing densely clustered spikelets. Suited to moist, well-drained sandy soils.

*Lepidosperma elatius*  
**Tall Sword-sedge**

Perennial sedge, 1-2.5 x 1-2m with leaves up to 10mm wide and panicle over 100mm long. Excellent accent plant for the garden but not near paths as leaf margins are quite sharp.

*Lepidosperma laterale*  
**Variable Sword-sedge**

Common, adaptable and variable species, 0.5-2m in height with narrow, stiff shiny leaves and loose panicle to 30cm in length.

*Lomandra*  
**Mat-rushes**

Xanthorrhoeaceae

Hardy perennial tufted herbs with upright leaves hiding dense panicles of small flowers. An excellent source of food for butterflies. Dioecious. Propagate by seed or division. Three indigenous species.

*Lomandra filiformis*  
**Wattle Mat-rush**

An attractive, tufted grass-like perennial herb, up to 50cm x 20cm with narrow leaves and panicles up to 30cm in length. Prefers moist, well-drained clays or sands. Illustration p. 39

*Lomandra longifolia*  
**Spiny-headed Mat-rush**

Up to 1m x 1.2m this tussock plant has strap-like leaves and clusters of yellowish flowers in spring. Prefers well drained soils. Grows well under trees.

*Lomandra multiflora*  
**Many-flowered Mat-rush**

Up to 0.5m x 0.5m with narrow greyish leaves and male flowers densely clustered on stems to 30cm in height. Suited to well drained soils and tolerant of dry conditions once established.

*Luzula meridionalis*  
(syn. *L. campestris*)  
**Common Woodrush**

Tufted perennial herb up to 15cm in height with stems to 30cm with flat, hairy grass-like basal leaves and terminal panicle containing clusters of brown flowers. Likes well drained soils but tolerant of dry or temporary wet conditions.

Juncaceae

*Microlaena stipoides*  
**Weeping Grass**

Sparse rhizomatous perennial grass, 30cm x 0.6m, with graceful arching stems to 1m. Narrow flat leaves and panicles to 20cm long. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. Used as an elegant lawn grass for shady sites in light traffic areas. Illustration p. 39

Poaceae

*Pentapogon quadrifidus*  
**Five-awned Spear-grass**

Adaptable, tufted erect grass to 20cm in height with stems up to 60cm high, inrolled leaves open brownish panicles.

Poaceae

*Phragmites australis*  
**Common Reed**

Attractive, semi-aquatic, fast growing rhizomatous perennial up to 3m in height with grey-green pointed leaves and plume-like panicles to 40 cm long. Prefers wet, poorly drained areas and provides good cover for waterbirds and other fauna. Must be controlled if planted in dams or ponds otherwise it can become dominant.

Poaceae

*Poa*  
**Tussock grasses**

Poaceae

Attractive, graceful perennial grasses with long, narrow leaves and flowerheads arranged in loose panicles. Propagate by seed or division. Suitable for use as accent plants in the garden. Six indigenous species.

*Poa ensiformis*  
**Sword Tussock-grass**

Vigorous, rhizomatous tussock grass, 0.75m x 1m with stems to 1.5m. It has long, narrow leaves with purple sheaths around lower leaves and erect spreading panicles to 30cm. Suited to moist, shaded sites.

*Poa labillardieri*  
**Common Tussock-grass**

Large, widespread, vigorous tussock grass up to 0.8m high with stems to 1m, rough grey-green leaves and open panicles to 25cm in length. Suited to moist soils.

*Poa morrisii*  
**Soft Tussock-grass**

Attractive, soft tussock-forming grass to 30cm in height with stems to almost 1m. Soft, hairy leaves and open panicles to 25cm. Prefers moist well drained soils. Suitable for accent or mass planting in gardens. Illustration p. 43

*Poa rodwayi*  
**Velvet Tussock-grass**

Grey-green tussock-forming grass up to 60cm in height.

*Poa sieberiana*  
**Grey Tussock-grass**

Variable and adaptable dense tufted grass up to 30cm x 40cm with stems to almost 1m high. It has fine leaves and panicles up to 25cm in length. Grows well under trees.

*Poa tenera*  
**Slender Tussock-grass**

Soft, trailing stoloniferous grass up to 20cm high with linear leaves and panicles to 12cm in length. Likes moist well drained conditions and is useful for embankment planting.

*Schoenus apogon*  
**Common Bog-sedge**

Slender, tufted perennial herb up to 30cm high with fine leaves and flowers in nodal and terminal clusters. Prefers wet soils and gives a grass-like appearance to moist areas in the garden.

Cyperaceae

*Schoenus maschalinus*  
**Leafy Bog-sedge**

Slender herb with stems to 25cm long, narrow weak leaves and tiny flowers. Prefers moist heavy soils and forms a mat along the edge of ponds.

Cyperaceae



*Tetrarrhena juncea*  
**Forest Wire-grass**

Wiry, scrambling, rhizomatous, perennial grass with flat, rough leaves, hooked stems and flowers present on racemes. Prefers moist soils but can cope with drying out in warmer months. Propagate by division. Poaceae

*Themeda triandra*  
**Kangaroo Grass**

Very common, widespread and adaptable perennial tussock-forming grass up to 0.8m in height. It has leaves of varying colour from green to purple and leafy panicles on arching stems to 0.9m with a fertile, central, awned spikelet. Propagate by seed or division. Illustration p. 43 Poaceae

*Triglochin procerum*  
**Water-ribbons**

Attractive, variable and tough aquatic, rhizomatous perennial herb. It has ribbon-like leaves and dense terminal racemes on stems up to 50cm in height. Needs to be growing in water or in areas subject to frequent inundation and is well suited to water gardens. The rhizomes terminate in thick tubers that were eaten by aborigines. Juncaginaceae

*Triglochin striatum*  
**Streaked Arrowgrass**

Semi-aquatic, rhizomatous, perennial herb up to 25cm high with flattened erect leaves and flowers in loose racemes. Prefers poorly drained soils and is propagated by division. Juncaginaceae

*Typha domingensis*  
**Cumbungi**

Semi-aquatic, rhizomatous, perennial plant, up to 3m. Spreads vigorously. Stiff leaves in pairs up to 2m. Cylindrical spikes on cane-like stems above the foliage. Grows along the shore and in water up to 1m deep. Can become quite invasive in dams and ponds. Propagate by seed or division. Typhaceae

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| <i>J. pallidus</i> . . . . .               | 42 | wattle . . . . .                                       | 44 | stinking . . . . .                      | 23 |
| <i>J. pauciflorus</i> . . . . .            | 42 | <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> . . . . .                  | 10 | swamp . . . . .                         | 17 |
| <i>J. planifolius</i> . . . . .            | 42 | <i>M. squarrosa</i> . . . . .                          | 10 | yellow . . . . .                        | 22 |
| <i>J. sarophorus</i> . . . . .             | 42 | Messmate . . . . .                                     | 6  | <i>Pentapogon quadrifidus</i> . . . . . | 44 |
| <i>J. subsecundus</i> . . . . .            | 42 | <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> . . . . .                  | 44 | Pepper-cress                            |    |
| Kangaroo apple . . . . .                   | 14 | <i>Microseris lanceolata</i> . . . . .                 | 24 | shade . . . . .                         | 23 |
| large . . . . .                            | 14 | <i>Microtis atrata</i> . . . . .                       | 32 | Peppermint                              |    |
| Kangaroo grass . . . . .                   | 46 | <i>M. parviflora</i> . . . . .                         | 32 | broad-leaved . . . . .                  | 5  |
| <i>Kennedia prostrata</i> . . . . .        | 30 | <i>M. unifolia</i> . . . . .                           | 32 | narrow-leaf . . . . .                   | 6  |
| Kidney-weed . . . . .                      | 18 | Midge-orchid   |    | <i>Persicaria decipiens</i> . . . . .   | 26 |
| sharp . . . . .                            | 32 | P. <i>hydroipiper</i> . . . . .                        | 26 | <i>P. lapathifolia</i> . . . . .        | 26 |
| Knotweed                                   |    | Persoonia <i>juniperina</i> . . . . .                  | 14 | <i>P. persoonia</i> . . . . .           | 14 |
| pale . . . . .                             | 26 | <i>Phragmites australis</i> . . . . .                  | 45 | <i>P. phragmites</i> . . . . .          | 14 |
| slender . . . . .                          | 26 | <i>Pimelea axiflora</i> ssp. <i>axiflora</i> . . . . . | 14 | <i>P. purpurascens</i> . . . . .        | 27 |
| Kopata . . . . .                           | 26 | <i>P. curviflora</i> . . . . .                         | 26 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 26 |
| <i>Kunzea ericoides</i> . . . . .          | 9  | <i>P. flava</i> ssp. <i>flava</i> . . . . .            | 14 | <i>P. humilis</i> . . . . .             | 26 |
| <i>Lagenifera gracilis</i> . . . . .       | 23 | <i>P. pumila</i> . . . . .                             | 26 | Pincushion                              |    |
| <i>L. stipitata</i> . . . . .              | 23 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | blue . . . . .                          | 17 |
| <i>Leek-orchid</i>                         |    | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| Green . . . . .                            | 32 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>Lemna disperma</i> . . . . .            | 42 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>Lepidium pseudotsamianum</i> . . . . .  | 23 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>Lepidosperma concavum</i> . . . . .     | 44 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>L. elatius</i> . . . . .                | 44 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>L. laterale</i> . . . . .               | 44 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i> . . . . .   | 23 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>L. tenuifolius</i> . . . . .            | 23 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>Leptospermum continentale</i> . . . . . | 10 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>L. grandifolium</i> . . . . .           | 10 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>L. lanigerum</i> . . . . .              | 10 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>L. myrsinoides</i> . . . . .            | 13 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>Leucopogon ericoides</i> . . . . .      | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>L. virgatus</i> . . . . .               | 23 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>Levenhookia dubia</i> . . . . .         | 23 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| Lightwood . . . . .                        | 5  | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>Lily</i>                                |    | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| bulbine . . . . .                          | 17 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| chocolate . . . . .                        | 16 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| tufted . . . . .                           | 28 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>Linum marginale</i> . . . . .           | 24 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>Lobelia alata</i> . . . . .             | 24 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>L. rhombifolia</i> . . . . .            | 24 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>L. simplicicaulis</i> . . . . .         | 24 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>Lobelia</i>                             |    | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| angled . . . . .                           | 24 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| narrow . . . . .                           | 24 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| tufted . . . . .                           | 24 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> . . . . .       | 44 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>L. longifolia</i> . . . . .             | 44 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>L. multiflora</i> . . . . .             | 44 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| Loosestrife                                |    | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| small . . . . .                            | 24 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| Love creeper . . . . .                     | 30 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| Love-grass . . . . .                       | 40 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>Luzula meridionalis</i> . . . . .       | 44 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>Lyperanthus suaveolens</i> . . . . .    | 32 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| <i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> . . . . .      | 24 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| Maidenhair . . . . .                       | 35 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |
| Maroonhood . . . . .                       | 34 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .                       | 14 | <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . . . . .        | 17 |



## **Blackburn and District Tree Preservation Society Inc.**

Incorporation No A 15207B

The Society was founded 1959 in response to the ever increasing loss of trees as suburbia developed to the east of Melbourne into what is now the City of Whitehorse.

The Society's main aims are:

To promote and improve the natural environment of the city.

To promote an understanding of indigenous plants and the natural environment.

To educate and disseminate information to members and the community about environmental issues.

The Society conducts an annual workshop and publishes a quarterly newsletter.

For membership details please write to:

The Secretary  
Blackburn & District Tree Preservation Society Inc.  
PO Box 5  
Nunawading, 3131

## **Suppliers of Indigenous Plants**

- Bungalook Nursery (Whitehorse Community Indigenous Plant Project Inc.), eastern end of Wurundjeri Walk, Fulton Road, Blackburn South; postal address PO Box 58, Forest Hill Chase, 3131. Contacts: Liz Henry, ph 9890 4542; Margaret Witherspoon 9878 5998 e-mail wcipp@yahoo.com.au. Website: www.vicnet.net.au/~wcipp
- Greenlink Box Hill, 41 Wimmera Street, Box Hill, 3128. Contact: Lorraine Norden, ph. 9808 8471.

For readers outside the City of Whitehorse there are community indigenous nurseries in neighbouring municipalities which have closely similar flora, but with somewhat different genetic make-up. If you live in the City of Maroondah, there are two such nurseries:

- Community of Ringwood Indigenous Species Plant Nursery Inc.(CRISP), Greenwood Avenue, Ringwood, 3134; postal address: PO Box 706, Heathmont, 3135. Phone no. 9879 3911; fax 9879 1161
- Candlebark Community Nursery, 5 Taylor Road, Mooroolbark, 3137, Contacts: ph 0448 671 686 or 9727 0594 e-mail candlebarknursery@froggy.com.au

## **Contact Details of Other Related Environmental Organisations**

Australian Plant Society Maroondah, P.O. Box 33, Ringwood, 3134 ph 9850 9125  
Greening Australia Victoria (G.A.V.), P.O. Box 525, Heidelberg, 3084 ph 9450 5300  
Indigenous Flora & Fauna Association, P.O. Box 2327, Glenferrie, 3122  
Knox Environment Society, P.O. Box 336, Boronia, 3155 ph 9729 3804