# Keeping it local

Local native species list for landcare projects in the Mid Swan Coastal Plain.

This booklet was developed to be used as a guide in choosing local native species in Landcare projects for the mid Swan Coastal Plain (districts of Serpentine Jarrahdale [SJ] and North Murray). Landcare projects include activities such as wind breaks, restoration of remnant or riparian vegetation and aesthetic plantings. Extra information about each species is listed in the key on page six for fast referencing. Species information was taken from the Florabase website (http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au) and Growing Locals by Robert Powell & Jane Emberson. Additional species information was provided by Dr. Penny Hollick (Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale Botonist). Other information has been taken from references listed at the back of this booklet.

We recommend that you also read Landcare Landscapes, an extremely helpful publication found at The Landcare Centres in Mundijong and Waroona, which lists the tried and tested plant species for the major soil types, as well as a guide to successful revegetation.

## Brickwood Reserve

Remnant vegetation provides us with examples of what existed prior to clearing. These pockets of native bushland can be found on private property as well as protected public land, and they vary greatly in size and condition. Some plant communities are better represented than others, which gives rise to the Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) status of some remnants. Brickwood Reserve in Byford is an example of one such piece of bushland. This unique and beautiful reserve is the most extensive example of open marri and Kingia woodland left in the metropolitan region of Perth. It is also home to rare wetland communities and stands of *Eucalyptus lane-poolei* (salmon white gum).

The reserve has sections of Foothills soils, Pinjarra plain and Bassendean sands, hence contributing to the diversity in vegetation complexes and creating valuable habitat for a wide range of fauna. The reserve boasts over 300 plants species, 28 bird species, 2 native mammal species, 12 reptile species and 5 amphibian species.

The importance of the vegetation of Brickwood Reserve to the national conservation estate has been recognised by both The Australian Heritage Commission and The National Trust of Australia. It is also a Bush Forever site.

Brickwood Reserve is a bushland jewel in our region and an inspiring view of how our landscape would have been. Let's all enjoy it and help protect it as well as our other bushland reserves. Join the Friends of Brickwood Reserve or other landcare groups by contacting the Serpentine Jarrahdale Community Landcare Centre (see back cover for details).

# Native? Indigenous? Local?

Native plants is a broad term used for plant species that naturally occur in the Australian landscape. There are also plants which are indigenous or local to a particular area. If for example a tree which is local to Queensland is planted in Perth it will not fit in the landscape and is considered a weed if placed into protected bushland. It is also less likely to survive in the different soils and climate.

The Swan Coastal Plain and Darling Scarp host a huge variety of indigenous species which make this area both botanically rich and historically unique. Over the years, much of the natural bushland has been cleared for farming, timber industry and housing development. It is important now to return some of these plants into the modified landscape through strategic revegetation. This booklet contains a list of the local plants which are commercially available from native plant specialists for you to use on your property.

BRICKWOOD RESERVE

**Uses for local plants:**

- Controlling micro-climate by providing wind breaks, stock shelter and creating cool air in summer;
- Halting or reversing land degradation;
- Controlling soil erosion and improving soil health;
- Restoring rivers;
- Managing water use and movement in the landscape;
- Controlling salinity;
- Conserving biodiversity;
- Producing timber;
- Aesthetics and landscaping; and
- Commercial production of cut flowers, oil and honey.

**Local plants will:**

- Provide good habitat for indigenous fauna;
- Do well in local conditions of rainfall and soil type;
- Re-instate the original look of the landscape; and
- Support your local nurseries and businesses.

The "gum tree" has become somewhat of an Australian icon with its distinctive eucalypt scent and green/grey elliptical leaves that hang down to avoid the hot sun. The word Eucalypt means 'well covered' referring to the cap that covers the flowers until they are ready to open. Eucalypts are very important trees for humans and animals and can be found across the continent

Many of our iconic trees are suffering from decline, caused by many factors arising from their altered environment, including introduced pathogens (e.g. *Phytophthora* dieback), insect attack, soil compaction, lack of understorey species and reduced rainfall. More information about management of native tree decline on your property can be obtained from your nearest Landcare Centre (see back cover for contact details).

Here are descriptions and diagrams to help you identify the four most common eucalypts in the region.

## Jarrah

***Eucalyptus marginata***

Marginatus, from the Latin, refers to the distinct marginal vein on the leaf.

The leaves are dark green and glossy above and paler underneath.

The cylindrical buds open to white flowers in the spring and summer months. The fruits are small and round to barrel-shaped. The bark is rough and grey over a reddish-brown fibrous bark.

Jarrah is famous for its hard wood qualities and was milled, as the name suggests, in Jarrahdale in the late 1800s. There are a few majestic specimens that are 500 years in age and rise to 50 metres in height that can be found in the south west corner of WA.

## Marri / Red Gum

***Corymbia calophylla***

From Greek, calophylla means 'beautiful leaf'.

The bark is tessellated and grey-brown in colour. The red 'gum' or kino which is produced can often be found on the trunk. It was used by indigenous people for healing wounds as it has antiseptic qualities and can even be diluted with water for use as a

mouthwash. The tannin was also used for tanning kangaroo skins.

The leaves are broad at the base and taper to a point, dark green on top and distinctly paler underneath. The small buds produce creamy white flowers from early summer to early winter. There is also a variety with a rose coloured flower called *Corymbia calophylla rosea*.

The marri is important for honey producers and habitat for a range of fauna. In particular, endemic cockatoos use the old hollows for nesting and the fruit for feeding.

The most distinctive feature of the marri, however, is the large 'honky' nuts that are produced. These large woody fruits were the inspiration for May Gibbs creating her Gumnut Babies stories.

These big trees can live as long as 250-300 years and reach up to 50 metres in height.

## Flooded Gum

***Eucalyptus rudis***

Rudis is derived from Latin meaning 'rough' and refers to the poor timber. It is a medium sized tree and grows between 17-24 metres. The bark is rough at the base and the higher branches are smooth and grey/white. The bud is distinctly cone shaped and opens to white flowers from late autumn to spring.

As the name suggests, it grows by lakes, wetlands and along many of the rivers and creeks; throughout the South West of WA. The Flooded Gum is often used in waterway restoration projects as it provides good shade, an important function of healthy water. This many-branched Eucalypt is a very important tree for nectar-eating insects and birds. It also provides nesting sites for water birds with its horizontal branches and hollows low to the ground.

## Wandoo

***Eucalyptus wandoo***

Wandoo is the Aboriginal name for this small to medium sized tree (8-21m). Wandoo woodlands are home to the fauna emblem of Western Australia, the numbat. Other mammals that use the Wandoo hollows include the brushtail possum, echidna, chuditch, mardo and bats. Due to clearing in the Wheatbelt where the Wandoo is most common, some of these animals are now endangered. Wandoo can be found in the Darling Scarp and on the coastal plain between Armadale and Mardella and halfway to Serpentine, usually associated with Forrestfield soils.

On mature trees the bark is smooth and grey to creamy-yellow in colour, thus suggesting its other common name, White Gum. There are also distinctive orange patches of bark. The buds are spindle shaped and the fruits become pear shaped. The white flowers appear in late spring through to autumn and are a major attractant for honey bees. This tree often grows alongside *Xanthorrhoea preissii* (Balga/ Grass tree).

**Visit your nearest Landcare Centre to view maps which help determine the soil type of your property.**

The distinct feature of the north-south orientated Darling Range forms a clear delineation of soils and therefore plant communities. The districts of Serpentine-Jarrahdale and North Murray have the beauty of encompassing the hills as well as the plains features. The hills and associated soils occupy the eastern portion of the districts, and as you travel westward the gravelly soils of the ridge give way to the clays of the plain and the sands of the dunes.

Soil is the foundation of any plant community. It is important to choose species that will thrive in your soil type so that the original landscape is mimicked as much as possible and survival rates are maximised.

The major soil types associated with these landscape features are described in more detail below.

## Hills

### Darling Scarp and Darling Plateau

Hills soils consist of variations of clay-gravels and are usually compacted very hard in summer and moist in winter. This area receives the highest rainfall in the Perth metropolitan region and over time erosion on the slopes has exposed the granite and laterite. In the shallow soils, where rock is close to the surface, communities of shrubs and herbs exist. In the deeper soils are woodlands of mostly jarrah, marri, wandoo and flooded gum.

These gravel soils are a good growing medium as they hold moisture without being prone to water-logging, and are usually quite fertile. Though they are hard to work even with machinery, success can be achieved through planting seedlings or direct seeding. As the rainfall is higher in the hills than on the coastal plain, the planting and growing season is extended into late winter.

The hills soils also include the Darling Plateau, which can be further broken down into laterite, granite and valleys.

The scarp supports forest of jarrah and open woodlands of marri, wandoo and flooded gum. The western parts of the Serpentine National Park show examples.

The laterite consists of gravelly soils and supports woodland or forest of jarrah and marri, with banksia and snottygobble in the second storey. Examples occur in Jarrahdale.

The granite outcrops in the area support some woodland and shrubland where the soil is deeper and herbs in the shallow soil. See Monadnocks Conservation Park, Sullivan Rock.

The loams and clays of the valley soils support

forests of jarrah, marri and flooded gum as well as banksia and a large variety of shrubs. The valley of the Serpentine River is an example.

## Foothills

**Forrestfield soils**

The narrow strip of foothills at the base of the Darling Scarp is known as the Ridge Hill Shelf and is made up of Forrestfield soils. This soil type consists of sand and gravel and therefore drains well. Sections along the South West Highway display this soil type.

Almost entirely cleared, this soil type supports woodland of jarrah and marri on gravelly soils. Low woodland of banksias, sheoak and woody pear also grow in the sand along the base of the scarp, perhaps representing an old beach at a time when the sea level was much higher than today. Cardup Reserve on Cardup Siding Road is a good example of a plant community still existing in this soil type.

## Pinjarra Plain

**Beermullah, Guildford and Serpentine River soils**

The alluvial soils (carried down from the scarp by water) of the Pinjarra Plain are fertile clays and loams and hence were chosen for agriculture soon after European settlement. This complex soils group is made up of soils of different ages that have been deposited from both the scarp and east of it, by rivers and streams as fans of alluvium. Guildford soils consist of a duplex profile, usually sand/loam over clay. Beermullah soils are prone to becoming saline and waterlogged. Serpentine River soils can be found south of Cardup in flat, poorly drained plains.

The natural vegetation type of these soils is reflective of a wetland environment with sheoak and paperbark or marri and flooded gum woodlands. Poorly drained flats of both the Beermullah and Guildford complexes give rise to shrublands, herblands and sedgelands. Most of the vegetation on the Beermullah and Serpentine River soils have been cleared. Remnants of this vegetation type can be found along the eastern sections of the verge of Mundijong road.

Some examples of remnant vegetation in Guildford soils can be found in the western side of Cardup Reserve on Cardup Siding Road, with annual herbs such as sundews, trigger-plants, daisies and sedges.

## Bassendean Dunes

**Bassendean sands, Southern River and Bassendean swamps**

Of the three north-south running dune systems on the Swan Coastal Plain, the Bassendean sands are the oldest and are located inland adjacent to the Darling Scarp. The nutrients have largely been removed by many years of water leaching through the profile, leaving pale grey/yellow sand. This infertile sand can also be acidic and lacks organic matter.

The natural vegetation of this soil type is open banksia woodland with a very diverse understorey, including woollybush (*Adenanthos cygnorum*), which is a good indicator of this soil type.

The Bassendean swamps in the low-lying areas of the dunes have a dampland environment which contains woodlands of paperbark and, in the higher areas, flooded gums, marri and

holly-leaf Banksia. The soil is black and peaty.

Southern River Soils are characterised by Aeolian (wind deposited) sand over alluvial (water deposited) clay and so in higher ground the Southern River soils are similar to Bassendean sands and along the drainage lines similar to Guildford soils.

## Spearwood Dunes

**Karrakatta soils**

The Spearwood dune system lies between the Bassendean dunes to the east and Quindalup dunes to the west, with a few examples in North Murray at the far western boundary of the district. These are aeolian soils that have been deposited on the coast by the ocean and blown by the wind to form dunes. They consist of yellow sands that do not hold moisture well. The natural vegetation is open woodlands of marri and jarrah or tuart, banksia and sheoak.



**The following pages list local native plant species grouped into these classifications:**


| | |
|---|---|
| Ground Covers, Herbs and Climbers | Page 8 |
| Small Shrubs - Up to one metre | Page 13 |
| Medium Shrubs - One metre to three metres | Page 22 |
| Tall Shrubs - Three metres and above | Page 35 |
| Trees - Eight metres and above | Page 41 |
| Sedges & Rushes - River & wetland fringes | Page 46 |
| Grasses | Page 50 |


Make sure you order tubestock size seedlings early, ideally in December before the Autumn / Winter planting of the following year. For information regarding local nurseries contact the Serpentine Jarrahdale or Waroona Landcare Centre. (See back cover for contact details)

**Species characteristics**

Fence Screen, Windbreak - homogenous form, where the porosity is evenly spread. That is, the leaves, branches, and air spaces are distributed evenly.

Low flammability - The leaves of these plants have a higher water content and a lower oil content than other species; they drop fewer leaves and branches; and their leaves have a lower surface area (wide and flat instead of long and thin). They catch fire slowly, burn slow and cool, and produce low flames.

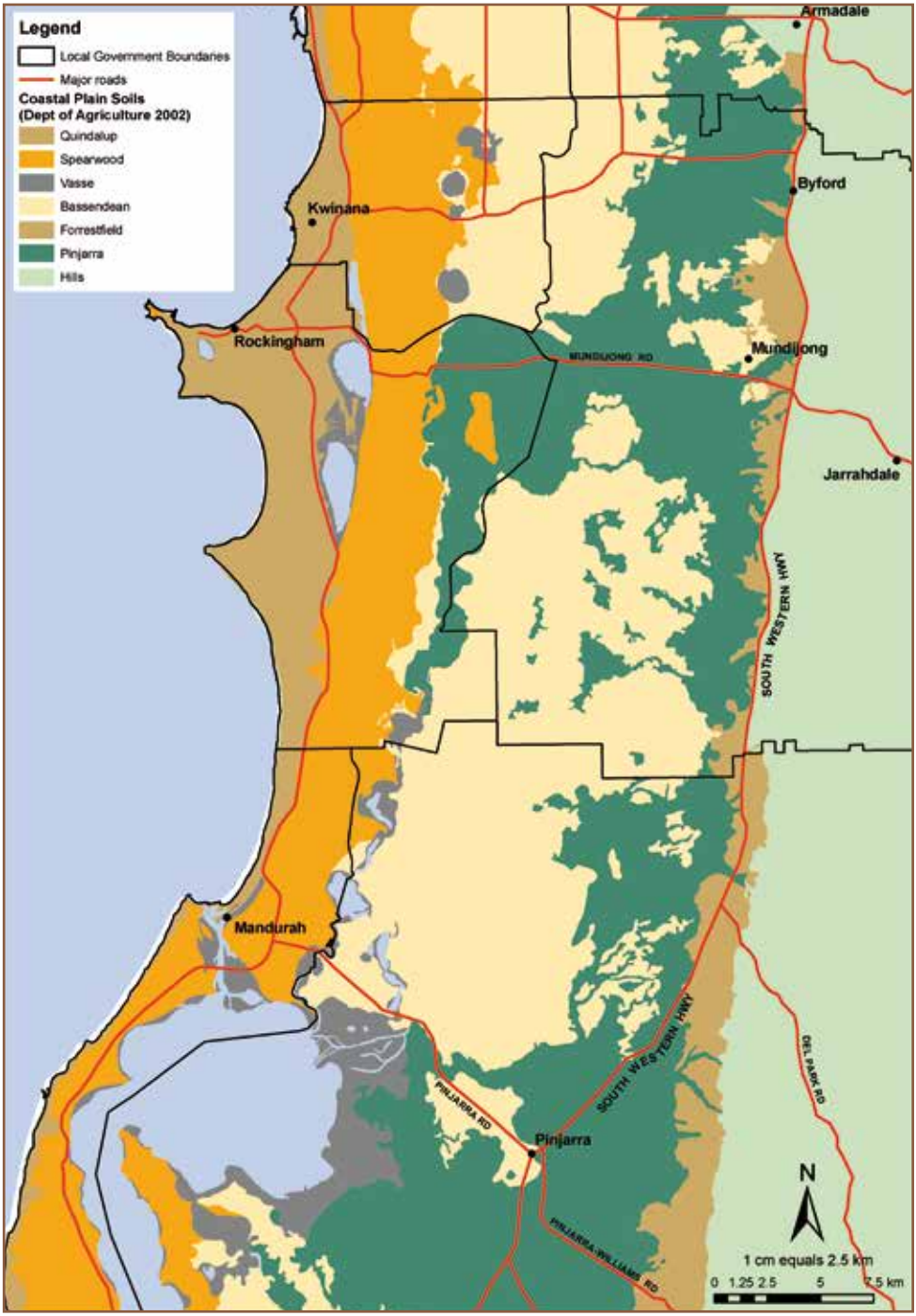
Timber production - Local native tree species that are suitable, when managed, to provide a range of timber products; for example firewood, fence posts, and high quality saw logs.

Bird attractant - Plants more likely to attract and provide habitat to native birds.

Dieback resistant - known to be unaffected by the presence of Phytophthora dieback disease from testing or field observation.

**Species preferred soil type**

Hills | Foothills | Pinjarra Plain | Bassendean Sands | Spearwood Sands




Map: Jodie Wood

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Agrostocrinum scabrum*

**Blue Grass Lily**

A rhizomatous, tufted perennial herb, growing to 1 m high, with 4 - 10 blue/white flowering stems. Found in clay and granite soils.

Photo: Dr. Penny Hollick

*Anigozanthos bicolor*

**Little Kangaroo Paw**

A rhizomatous, perennial herb growing to 0.05 - 0.6 m high with green/red flowers from Aug - Oct. Grows in various sands, clay loam, laterite, granite. Found around granite outcrops, wet areas, road verges.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Anigozanthos humilis*

**Cat's Paw**

Perennial herb which grows in sandy soils to about 40cm. Red/yellow tubular flowers in July - October.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Anigozanthos manglesii*

**Mangle's Kangaroo Paw**

Floral emblem of Western Australia, thrives in sandy soils in heath or woodland. Perennial herb with red and green flowers between Aug - Oct and grows to 1m tall. Prefers dry soils in the soil areas indicated above.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Anigozanthos viridis*

**Green Kangaroo Paw**

A rhizomatous, perennial herb which grows to 0.05 - 0.85 m high, having green/yellow flowers from Aug - Oct. Will grow in winter-wet areas of sand, loam and clay.

Photo: Eng Pin Tay

*Banksia nivea*

**Honeypot Dryandra**

Low shrub of 0.15 - 1.5m. Flowers from Apr/Jul - Nov and are coloured with cream, yellow, orange, pink, red and brown. Will grow in wet lateritic and gravelly soils.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Billardiera heterophylla*

**Australian Bluebell**

A sturdy shrubby twiner that can grow over 2m long. Grows in a variety of soil types in open woodlands and heath. Flowers all year round, but mostly in Nov - Feb.

Photo: Colleen Rankin

*Brachyscome iberidifolia*

**Swan River Daisy**

An erect, branching annual herb growing to 0.05 - 0.45 m high. White/blue/purple flowers appearing from Jul - Nov. Found in sandy, clay or saline soils along watercourses, on sandhills, in depressions over granite.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Burchardia congesta*

**Milkmaids**

An open, erect, tuberous perennial herb, growing 0.8 m high with cream to white flowers from Aug - Nov. Grows in a variety of soils and found on sand dunes, plains, uplands, valley slopes, ridges, hillsides, tracks.

Photo: Joanne Abbiss

*Chamaescilla corymbosa*

**Blue Squill**

A tuberous, rosetted perennial herb which grows 0.05 - 0.2 m high. Flowers are blue appearing from Jul - Dec. Grows in sand, gravel, clay, lateritic soils, granite. Often found in wet areas.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Clematis pubescens*

**Common Clematis**

A strong, dioecious, woody shrub or climber growing up to 5 m high. White/cream flowers from May - Nov. Likes a variety of soils and is found on coastal cliffs, coastal dunes, hills, valleys, river banks.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Conostylis aculeata*

**Prickly Conostylis**

Perennial tufted herb only reaching 50cm in height. Yellow bunched flowers appear Aug-Nov and attract butterflies. Will grow in all soil types.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Conostylis candicans*

**Grey Cottonheads**

Tufting perennial up to 25cm, the long leaves have dense grey hairs. Grows yellow flowers in Jul - Nov which attract butterflies. Prefers sandy soil over limestone in woodland or coastal heath.

Photo: Joanne Abbiss

*Dampiera linearis*

**Common Dampiera**

An erect perennial herb growing to 0.15 - 0.6 m high. Blue flowers from Jul - Dec. Prefers sandy or clayey soils, laterite. Found on plains, stony ridges and seasonally wet flats.

Photo: Johanne Garvey

*Dampiera teres*

**Terete-leaved Dampiera**

An erect, much-branched shrub which grows to 0.15 - 0.6 m high, with thick, narrow, often terete leaves. Flowers are blue/purple and appear from Aug - Nov. Grows in sandy & clayey soils. Found on sandplains, winter-wet depressions, slopes.

Photo: Johanne Garvey

*Dampiera trigona*

**Angled-stem Dampiera**

A slender growing perennial herb reaching to 0.05 - 0.5 m high. Blue/white flowers appear between Aug - Jan. Found on winter-wet flats and along roadsides with sandy & clayey soils.

Photo: Dr Penny Holliek

*Dasypogon bromeliifolius*

**Pineapple Bush**

A rhizomatous, perennial herb or tree-like monocot growing up to 0.5 - 1.5m high. White/black flowers from Aug - Jan. Found in wet grey or black sand, sandy gravel and sandy clay soils.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Dianella revoluta*

**Blueberry Lily**

With strap-like leaves, this perennial herb can grow to 1.5m. The flowers are blue/purple/violet and appear Aug-Jan/April. Grows in a variety of soils.

Photo: Sietske Hunn

*Hardenbergia comptoniana*

**Native Wisteria**

A climber that is well known and cultivated widely. Found in Jarrah forest and prefers sandy soils. The purple flowers are abundant in Jul - Oct. A good screening plant in gardens.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Hybanthus calycinus*

**Wild Violet**

A straggly perennial herb growing to 0.1 - 0.6m high. Flowers are blue/purple appearing from Jul - Oct. Found in Jarrah forest and in the sandy soils of the Swam Coastal Plain.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Kennedia coccinea*

**Coral Vine**

Climber with stunning red/pink/orange flowers in Sept-Nov. Found in forest and woodland throughout the region in sandy soils.

Photo: Russell Barrett

*Kennedia prostrata*

**Running Postman**

Has red flowers in Aug-Nov and distinctive crinkly leaves. The fruit are hairy and green, which turn red then brown. Prefers to run along the ground, usually in sandy gravelly soils.

Photo: Johanne Garvey

*Lobelia anceps*

**Angled Lobelia**

A prostrate to ascending perennial herb, growing to 1.2m high. Flowers are blue/purple/white from Sep - May. Grows in a variety of soils on flat to sloping landscapes, hillsides, near wetlands, watercourses and along river banks.

Photo: I.R. Dixon & T. Tapper

*Marianthus bicolor*

**Painted Marianthus**

A low, erect, spreading climber, 0.45–3m high, to 2.0m wide. Flowers are white/cream appearing Dec - May. Grows in sand, clay, loam, gravel, sandstone, laterite and granite.

Photo: Joanne Abbiss

*Orthrosanthus laxus*

**Morning Iris**

A rhizomatous, tufted perennial herb which can grow to 0.3 - 0.6 m high. Has blue flowers appearing from Sep - Dec. Prefers sand and sandy loam soils.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Patersonia occidentalis*

**Purple Flag**

A rhizomatous, tufted perennial herb growing to 1.5m high. Purple flowers appear from Aug - Jan. Likes a variety of soils found in winter-wet areas, dunes, and granite outcrops.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Phlebocarya ciliata*

A shortly rhizomatous, clumped perennial grass-like herb, growing to 0.2 - 0.6m high. White flowers appear from Sep - Nov. Prefers white or grey sand. Found in seasonally-wet areas.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Scaevola calliptera*

**Royal Robe**

A prostrate to ascending perennial herb that can grow to 0.1 - 0.4m high, having pretty blue/purple flowers from Sep - Jan. Prefers sand, often with lateritic gravel. Found in lateritic ridges and sandplains.

Photo: I.R. Dixon & M Hislop

*Scaevola lanceolata*

**Long-leaved Scaevola**

An erect or decumbent perennial herb. Growing to 0.1 - 0.5 m high with white/blue flowers from Aug - Dec. Happiest in sandy soils and winter-wet depressions & swamps.

Photo: Anna von Putkammer

*Sowerbaea laxiflora*

**Purple Tassels**

An attractive tufted perennial herb growing to 0.15 - 0.6m high. Flowers are purple appearing between Aug - Nov. Found growing on grey or orange-brown sand, loam.

Photo: Colleen Rankin

*Thysanotus dichotomus*

**Branching Fringed Lily**

A rhizomatous, leafless, branched perennial herb growing to 0.25 - 1.5m high. Purple flowers appear from Sep - Jan. Grows well in white, grey or yellow sand, granite, laterite, gravel.

Photo: Alan Elliott

*Thysanotus multiflorus*

**Many Flowered Fringed Lily**

A caespitose perennial herb growing to 0.1 - 0.8m high with purple flowers appearing from Aug - Jan. Found in sand, laterite and granite soils over much of the South West.

Photo: Eng Pin Tay

*Acacia applanata*

**Grass Wattle**

An erect or sometimes sprawling plant which looks grass-like. Yellow flowers appear Jun - Oct. Occurs in mostly sandy soils, loam or laterite.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Acacia drummondii*

**Drummond's Wattle**

Grows to 1m with small bipinnate leaves and flowers & spikes up to 5cm in Jul-Oct. Prefers almost swampy conditions and is nitrogen fixing.

*Acacia huegelii*

Straggling spiny shrub from 0.2-1m high. Flowers are white/cream and appear Oct-Feb. Found in sands and lateritic gravels.

Photo: Anne Ireland

*Acacia nervosa*

**Rib Wattle**

A spreading shrub with large leaves. Grows to 0.5m. Golden yellow flowers in Jun - Oct. Can survive dry soils of the hills.

Photo: Russell Barrett

*Acacia sessilis*

A straggling pungent shrub growing to 1m high with yellow flowers in Jul - Oct. Grows in sands or gravelly clay.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Acacia stenoptera*

**Narrow Winged Wattle**

Scrambling spiny shrub 0.7m high. Flowers can be yellow or cream in Mar - Dec. Grows in sandy or lateritic soils in a variety of habitats.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Acacia willdenowiana*

**Grass/Two Winged Wattle**

This slender erect or scrambling shrub grows to 0.3 - 0.6(–1) m high. The white/cream/yellow flowers appear from May - Oct. Found in sand, loam & lateritic soils, often in winter-wet depressions.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Adenanthos barbiger*

**Hairy Jug-flower**

A lignotuberous (woody tubers underground) shrub growing to 1m. Can flower from Feb/Jul-Dec with red petals. Found in Jarrah forests in lateritic gravel or sandy clay.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Astroloma pallidum*

**Kick Bush**

Prostrate plant growing to 30-40cm and can grow in most soil types. Sharp leaves and white tubular flowers mostly in spring and autumn.
Prefers wet soils in the soil areas indicated above.

Photo: M Pieroni

*Banksia bipinnatifida*

A prostrate lignotuberous (woody tubers underground) plant. Grows from 10-30cm in height with flowers that are cream, yellow and brown in Oct-Nov. Grows in sandy, gravelly soils of the Jarrah forests.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Bossiaea eriocarpa*

**Common Brown Pea**

Erect or straggly and spreading shrub of 0.2-1m. Flowers are yellow, red and brown and appear Jul-Nov. Prefers wet conditions of all soils.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Bossiaea ornata*

**Broad Leaved Brown Pea**

An erect spreading shrub growing on sandy and lateritic soils in the Jarrah forest. Flowers between Sept-Nov. Of the peas, its yellow/brown flowers are among the largest.

Photo: Russell Barrett

*Calytrix angulata*

**Yellow Starflower**

The species of the Calytrix genus are known for their masses of flowers and they tend to grow in sandy heath, or in dry soils. Flowers in Sept-Dec.

Photo: Alan Elliott

*Calytrix flavescens*

**Summer Star Flower**

A small shrub growing to 0.3 - 0.8 m high. Yellow flowers from Jan - Dec. Found in white, grey or yellow sand, often over laterite, granite or sandstone, sometimes in swampy areas.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Calytrix fraseri*

**Pink Summer Calytrix**

Small shrub to 1m with pink/purple flowers in Nov-Aug which attract butterflies. Grows in sandy soils, coastal dunes and granite rocky outcrops.

Photo: M Hancock & A Ireland

*Chorizema dicksonii*

**Yellow Eyed Flame Pea**

Erect or spreading shrub growing to 1m tall. Red/orange flowers appear Aug - Dec. Grows in a variety of soil types including sandy gravels, clay, loam on ridges and undulating places.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

## *Chorizema rhombeum*

A prostrate or twining shrub gowing to 0.1–0.5m high. Orange/pink/red/yellow flowers from Aug–Dec. Likes grey or white sand, sandy clay, sandy loam, gravel, laterite.

Photo: Johanne Garvey

## *Conospermum huegelii*

### Slender Smokebush

A clumped, non-lignotuberous shrub growing to 0.2 - 1m high, having blue/cream flowers appearing from Jul - Oct. Likes sandy gravelly soils, found in swampy areas, granite outcrops.

Photo: Russell Barrett

## *Cristonia biloba*

The yellow/orange/brown pea flowers appear Jul-Sept. Grows in Jarrah and Wandoo woodlands. Grows in clay, gravel and laterite on outcrops, valleys and lower slopes.

Photo: Johanne Garvey

## *Daviesia decurrens*

### Prickly Bitter Pea

An erect, small-branched shrub growing to 1m high. Orange/red flowers appear from Jun–Sep. Grows well in red-brown loam over clay, gravel, laterite. Found on well-drained slopes, adjacent to rivers.

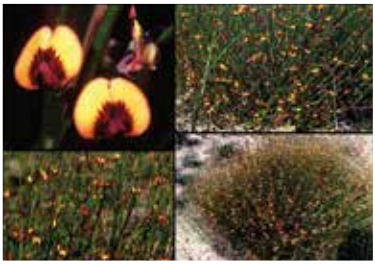


Photo: N.D. Burrows & M. Hislop

## *Daviesia triflora*

This many-stemmed leafless shrub will grow to 0.25–0.6m high, with small yellow/orange/red/black flowers that appear from May–Sep. Found in white or grey sand and laterite on sandplains and flats.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

## *Gastrolobium capitatum*

### Bacon and Eggs

Grows to 1m with pea flowers of orange and yellow which appear Jun-Sep. Grows in sandy loamy soils, laterite, rocky outcrops, swamps and plains.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Gompholobium capitatum*

**Yellow Pea**

Slender and erect shrub growing to 1m with yellow flowers in Sep-Jan. Prefers sandy or laterite soils in swampy areas or along river banks.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Gompholobium knightianum*

Slender and erect shrub growing to 0.5m with pink/purple flowers in Jul-Dec. Often found in lateritic soils.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Gompholobium marginatum*

This prostrate or low spreading shrub which grows to 0.05–0.4m has yellow flowers appearing from Aug–Nov. Commonly found in lateritic gravelly and granitic soils.

Photo: BA Fuhrer, H Bowler & M Hislop

*Gompholobium preissii*

An erect and bushy shrub of 0.4m tall. Yellow/orange/red/brown flowers appear Aug-Dec. Grows in lateritic gravelly soils.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Gompholobium tomentosum*

**Hairy Yellow Pea**

Erect shrub grows from 30cm - 1m in sandy soils. Yellow pea flowers between Jul - Jan.

Photo: Collen Rankin

*Grevillea bipinnatifida*

**Fuchsia Grevillea**

A spreading, lignotuberous shrub growing to 0.2 - 1m high. Flowers are orange/red, Mar–Jan. Grows in granitic soils, sand, loamy clay and lateritic soils. Found in granite outcrops, hills, sometimes winter-wet flats.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Grevillea pilulifera*

**Woolly-flowered Grevillea**

Many-branched erect or spreading shrub to 1m with hairy white flowers in Apr-Dec. Grows in lateritic or granitic gravels along ridges.

Photo: Joanne Abbiss

*Grevillea quercifolia*

**Oak-leaf Grevillea**

A straggly to sprawling, lignotuberous prickly shrub. Grows to 0.3 - 0.7m high. Flowers are Pink/red/purple appearing from Jul–Dec. Found in sand, loam, often with gravel, laterite.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Grevillea synapheae*

**Catkin Grevillea**

Can be prostrate or erect growing to 1m. White/cream/yellow flowers appear Jul - Oct and grows in sand, gravel, loam, laterite or granite in low heathland or along rises.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Grevillea wilsonii*

**Native Fuchsia**

Erect and spreading shrub that grows to 1m. Prefers sandy loam or gravel and produces red flowers from Jan-Nov.

Photo: Colleen Rankin

*Hakea stenocarpa*

**Narrow-fruited Hakea**

This rounded lignotuberous shrub which grows to 0.3 - 2m high has delicate white flowers from Sep - Oct. Often found in gravelly sand or clay over laterite.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Hemiandra pungens*

**Snake Bush**

Prostrate bush that can grow 0.5-1m with pungent, pointed leaves. Flowers range from white to pink to violet in spring. Will grow in a variety of soil types.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Hibbertia huegelii*

Grows erect, open and spreads only reaching 60cm in height. The bright yellow flowers appear in Jul-Dec. Prefers sandy and gravelly soils.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Hibbertia hypericoides*

**Yellow Buttercups**

A small twiggy spreading shrub 0.2-1m with yellow flowers from Apr-Dec. Will grow in a variety of habitats.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Hibbertia racemosa*

**Stalked Guinea Flower**

Has larger leaves than the other Hibbertias and can survive sandy soils towards the coast. Spreading shrub that grows to 75cm. Yellow flowers appear from Jul-Dec.

Photo: Dr. Penny Hollick

*Hibbertia vaginata*

An erect spreading shrub which will grow to 0.2 - 1m high. The yellow flowers appear from Jul–Oct. Found in white/grey sand over laterite, gravelly soils, grey sand

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Hovea trisperma*

**Common Hovea**

Straggling plant not often taller than 50cm found in Jarrah forest or heathland. Purple/blue flowers appear May-Nov. Sandy soils, laterite, gravel, clay loam.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Hypocalymma robustum*

**Swan River Myrtle**

A more open spreading shrub than the White Myrtle with larger and deeper pink flowers. Common in sand or gravel woodlands. Flowers in Spring from Sept-Nov and has aromatic foliage.

Photo:Vanessa Slater

*Isotropis cuneifolia*

**Granny Bonnets**

A low prostrate to ascending, spreading perennial, herb or shrub up to 0.05 - 0.3m high.Yellow/ orange/red flowers from Jul - Nov. Found in sand, clay loam, laterite, granite and winter-wet flats.

Photo:Johanne Gurvey

*Jacksonia sericea*

**Waldjumi**

This low spreading shrub which will grow to 0.6m high, has orange flowers that appear from Dec–Feb. Grows mainly in calcareous & sandy soils.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Lechenaultia biloba*

**Blue Leschenaultia**

Small diffuse shrub to 1m with blue flowers in Jul-Dec. Grows in lateritic or granitic soils on hills and outcrops.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Lechenaultia floribunda*

**Free-flowering Leschenaultia**

Blue flowers appear Aug-Oct. Grows 0.15 - 1m high. Grows in a variety of woodlands (Jarrah, Marri, Banksia and Wandoo) throughout the South West region.

Photo: Joanne Abbiss

*Leucopogon capitellatus*

**Beard-heath**

A small erect shrub growing up to 0.2 - 1.0m high. Delicate white flowers appear from May - Nov. Found often on lateritic gravelly or granitic soils in a variety of habitats.

Photo: Colleen Rankin

*Melaleuca trichophylla*

**Pretty Honey Myrtle**

This straggly or rounded shrub which can grow to 0.15 - 1m high has pretty pink/purple flowers from Aug - Dec. Found in white/grey/orange sand, gravel, laterite across sandplains and hillsides.

Photo: Colleen Rankin

*Petrophile linearis*

**Pixie Mops**

An erect growing shrub up to 0.2 - 1m high. Flowers are pink/grey/white and appear from Aug - Dec. Grows in white, grey or yellow sand, often over laterite, mainly on sandplains.

Photo: Johanne Garvey

*Pimelea rosea*

**Rose Banjine**

A small erect shrub growing to 0.3 - 1m high. Masses of pink/red/purple flowers appear from Jul - Dec. Found in sand, sandy clay and gravel on coastal sand dunes & plains, limestone or granitic rises.

Photo: M. Hislop

*Verticordia lindleyi*

This erect shrub can grow to 0.2 - 0.7m high. Flowers are pink/purple. Found in sandy soils and gravel across sandplains, winter-wet depressions and seasonal swamps.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Verticordia pennigera*

**Native Tea**

An erect or prostrate shrub growing to 0.15–0.6 m high. Delicate pink flowers appear from Jan–Apr/ Jul–Dec. Likes sandy or clay, often gravelly soils and is often associated with granitic rocks.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Acacia alata*

**Winged Wattle**

Grows to 2m in a variety of soils – near water, breakaways, salt pans and has white/cream/yellow flowers from Apr-Dec.

Photo: A Blundell & SD Hopper

*Acacia celastrifolia*

**Glowing Wattle**

A bushy shrub or tree that grows to 3m. Pale yellow flowers occur Apr-Aug. Prefers lateritic soils and grows in Wandoo woodland.

Photo: Anne Ireland

*Acacia dentifera*

**Toothed Wattle**

An erect, loose shrub growing to 3m tall. Yellow flowers occur Aug-Nov. Prefers laterite or granite gravelly soils.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Acacia extensa*

**Wiry Wattle**

An erect slender shrub that can grow to 3m. Prefers sandy or lateritic soils that remain damp. The yellow flowers appear from Aug - Oct.

Photo: D & B Bellairs & KC Richardson

*Acacia lasiocarpa*

**Dune Moses/Panjang**

A compact shrub which grows to 1.5m in a variety of soil types, from swamps to coastal dunes. Yellow flowers appear in May-Oct.

Photo: H Bowler & A Ireland

*Acacia lateriticola*

**Dwellingup Wattle**

Small bushy shrub grows to 1.5m and flowers in Jul-Aug. Can be found in Jarrah forests. Prefers lateritic soils.

**(no photo available)**

*Acacia oncinophylla*

A medium shrub which can grow from 0.5 - 3m high with 'minni-ritchi' bark. Flowers are yellow appearing from Aug - Dec. Found mainly in granite soils, occasionally on laterite.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Acacia pulchella*

**Prickly Moses**

Small shrub to 3m with dense yellow flowers appearing in Jun-Oct. Occuring in Jarrah or coastal woodlands and does well as a revegetation species. Prefers sands, soils, clay loam over lateritic.

Photo: J Koch & ND Burrows

*Acacia urophylla*

**Veined Wattle**

An erect slender shrub growing from 1.0 - 3.0m tall in lateritic soils along waterways and in damp places. Flowers range from yellow to cream to white and appear May-Oct.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Adenanthos meisneri*

**Prostrate Woollybush**

Erect or semi-prostrate plant 0.2-1.5m. Flowers can be red, pink, purple or cream and occur in Jul-Apr. Occuring in dry areas of soils indicated above.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Adenanthos obovatus*

**Basket Flower**

Erect shrub growing to 2.0m with red/orange flowers occurring in May-Dec. Grows in sandy gravel/loam soils in swamps, winter-wet depressions and hillsides.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Allocasuarina humilis*

**Dwarf Sheoak**

An erect or spreading shrub growing to 2m. Brown/red/orange flowers in May-Nov. Wide distribution in sandy clays, gravel or sand.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Aotus gracillima*

Erect slender shrub growing to 2m. The yellow/brown/red flowers occur Aug-Dec. Grows in peaty sand, swamps and winter-wet depressions.

Photo: Johanne Garvey

*Astartea fascicularis*

**False Baeckea**

This erect shrub growing to 0.3 - 6m high has white/pink flowers appearing from Jan - Jul/ Oct - Dec. Found in sandy & lateritic soils along watercourses, winter-wet depressions and granite outcrops.

Photo: J Hort & K.R. Thiele

*Astartea scoparia*

**Dainty Astartea**

A medium shrub which can grow up to 1.8m high. Having white flowers and preferring loam, sandy areas.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Babingtonia camphorosmae*

**Camphor Myrtle**

Multistemmed small shrub growing from 0.5- 1m. The pink flowers appear May- Feb. Grows in a variety of soils and landscapes from white & yellow sand to valleys and laterite and gravel hilltops.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Banksia dallanneyi*

**Couch Honeypot**

A medium shrub, to 3m high. Flowers are cream/ yellow/brown/pink/green appearing from May - Oct. Found in sand or sandy loam, laterite, granite, limestone, quartzite.

Photo: Colleen Rankin

*Banksia undata*

**Urchin Dryandra**

An erect medium shrub growing from 0.9 - 3m high. Yellow flowers appear from Jul - Oct. Occurs in sand, clay, loam, gravel, laterite in a relatively small area surrounding Perth.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Beaufortia purpurea*

**Purple Beaufortia**

Beaufortias are only found in Western Australia. Found in dry hills country. The red/purple flowers occur late summer and spring.
Occurring in dry soils of areas indicated above.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Beaufortia squarrosa*

**Sand Plain Bottlebrush**

From 0.5m-2m. Prefers sandy soils and winter-wet depressions. Flowers are red/orange/yellow and occur Jan-May/Aug-Dec. Can be used as a low windbreak.

Photo: H Bowler & M Hislop

*Calothamnus hirsutus*

**Low Woollybush**

Often a spreading shrub growing from 0.3-1.5m with hairy leaves. Red flowers appear in Sept-Dec. Occurs in yellow/grey sand, clay, sandy clay, loam, gravel, weathering sandstone and granite.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Calothamnus lateralis*

Erect and slender shrub growing to 1.5m with red flowers in Jan/May-Dec. Prefers peaty sand and winter wet areas.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Calothamnus quadrifidus*

**One Sided Bottlebrush**

This compact or spreading shrub 1-3m can be found in a variety of habitats. The flowers are usually red and sometimes with white/yellow and appear from Jun-Dec. Prefers swampy conditions.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Calothamnus sanguineus*

**Silky-leaved Blood Flower**

An erect or open spreading shrub growing to 2m. The red flowers appear Mar - Nov. Prefers sandy lateritic soils found on sandplains, limestone ridges and rocky outcrops.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Chorizema cordatum*

**Heart-leaf Flame Pea**

An erect, straggling or climbing shrub growing 0.3 - 1.5m high. Yellow/orange/red/pink flowers from Jul - Dec. Grows in a variety of soils near rock outcrops, on hills, along watercourses and winter-wet flats.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Conospermum stoechadis*

**Smokebush**

This erect multi-stemmed lignotuberous shrub growing from 0.5 - 2m high has white/grey flowers which appear from Jul - Dec. Prefers sand and laterite areas of soil.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Darwinia citriodora*

**Lemon Scented Darwinia**

Usually an erect shrub to 1.5m but can also be prostrate. Found commonly on granite outcrops. Yellow, green and red bell flowers appear in Aug-Oct. Excellent species for revegetation.

Photo: Joanne Abbiss

*Daviesia cordata*

**Bookleaf**

This erect slender shrub can grow from 0.5 - 2m high. Flowers are yellow/orange/red/brown appearing from Jul - Jan. Found growing in lateritic or granitic soils on undulating plains, hills and ridges.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Daviesia incrassata*

**Bitter Pea**

Erect shrub that grows to 1.2m with abundant flowers in Jun - Nov. Flowers are orange and yellow and it can survive a variety of soil types such as clay, sandplains and hillsides.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Grevillea endlicheriana*

**Spindly Grevillea**

Shrub that can grow to 3m with pink/white/red flowers in Jul-Nov. Grows in sand over granite or gravelly loam over laterite.

Photo: R Cranfield, B Ball & M Hislop

*Grevillea obtusifolia*

**Obtuse-leaved Grevillea**

Wide spreading shrub to 2m with red/pink flowers in Apr/Aug-Nov. Prefers damp sand or sandy clay along rivers.

Photo: Johanne Garvey

*Grevillea vestita*

This erect spreading prickly shrub grows to 0.5 - 4.5m high, up to 3.5m wide. White/cream/pink flowers appear from Jan - Nov. Found on red or yellow sand, granite, limestone and sandplains.

Photo: Felicity Littleton

*Hakea amplexicaulis*

**Prickly Hakea**

This erect slender lignotuberous shrub will grow 1 - 3m high. Flowers are white/cream/pink appearing from Aug - Oct. Found growing in clay, loam, gravel and laterite soils.

Photo: B.A. Fuhrer

*Hakea ceratophylla*

**Horned Leaf Hakea**

Erect and spreading shrub grows to 2m. The red/brown flowers appear Sep - Dec and it prefers rich soils, wet plains or rocky outcrops.

Photo: Johanne Garvey

*Hakea cristata*

**Snail Hakea**

An erect multi-stemmed lignotuberous medium shrub growing from 1 - 3.5m high. Delicate white/cream flowers appear from Jun - Aug. Found growing in granitic or lateritic soils.

Photo: H. Bowler & A. Ireland

*Hakea erinacea*

**Hedge-hog Hakea**

A prickly medium shrub which grows 0.2 - 1.6m high. Flowers are white/cream/yellow/pink/purple appearing from May - Nov. Found in grey/brown or red sand, loam and laterite or granite outcrops.

Photo: A. Ireland & R.T. Wills

*Hakea incrassata*

**Marble Hakea**

A medium spreading shrub growing to 0.35 - 1.5m high. Flowers are white/cream/pink appearing from Jun - Nov. Found in grey or yellow sand, often over laterite, gravel or granitic soils.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Hakea lissocarpha*

**Honeybush**

Erect and sprawling shrub to 1.5m with pungent flowers appearing in May - Sept. Flowers usually cream or yellow, but can also be white or pink. Prefers sandy loam or laterite soils.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Hakea prostrata*

**Harsh Hakea**

This spreading shrub can grow from 1-3m and produces cream/white flowers from Jul-Oct. It can be found in a variety of habitats such as granite outcrops to coastal dunes, but prefers sand over loam or gravel.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Hakea ruscifolia*

**Candle Hakea**

This medium shrub which grows to 0.5 - 3m high has beautiful white flowers appearing from Dec - Jun. Found in white, grey or red/brown sand and gravelly clay or laterite.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Hakea sulcata*

**Furrowed Hakea**

Erect, non-lignotuberous shrub, 0.4 - 2m high. Flowers white, cream, Aug - Nov. Sandy soils over laterite, clay.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Hakea trifurcata*

**Two-leaved Hakea**

A rounded or open shrub growing to 1.5 - 3m high, to 3.5m wide. Flowers are white/cream/pink and appear from Apr - Oct. Found in white, grey/brown sand over limestone or laterite, loam and gravel.

Photo: Mack Scale

*Hakea undulata*

**Wavy-leaved Hakea**

Erect and straggly shrub that can reach 2m. The white flowers appear Jul-Oct. Grows in gravel, clay or sand.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Hibbertia stellaris*

**Orange Stars**

Erect or prostrate, slender or bushy to 1.5m in height. Orange flowers appear Aug-Dec. Prefers wet soils.

Photo: Johanne Garvey

*Hibbertia subvaginata*

**Grey-leaved Coastal Guinea Flower**

An erect, occasionally prostrate, spreading or straggling shrub up to 0.15 - 1.2m high. Yellow flowers from Jul - Dec. Found in a variety of soils over sandplains, sand dunes, floodplains and rocky outcrops.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Hovea pungens*

**Devil's Pins**

The Hoveas are purple peas, that are also nitrogen fixing. The common name is derived from the sharp pointed leaves. An erect open shrub that grows in many soil types and flowers from Jun-Sept.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Hypocalymma angustifolium*

**White Myrtle**

Prefers wet soil conditions in clay, sand or gravel. White or pink flowers appear from Jul-Oct. An erect compact shrub with aromatic foliage.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Isopogon dubius*

**Pincushion Coneflower**

This compact bushy shrub grows to 0.3 - 1.5m high. Flowers are pink/red and appear from Jul - Oct. Found in sand, sandy loam, clayey soils and lateritic sandy gravel.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Isopogon sphaerocephalus*

**Drumstick Isopogon**

An erect spreading lignotuberous shrub which grows to 0.5 - 2m high. Cream/yellow flowers appear from Jul - Jan. Found growing in laterite, sandy and often gravelly soils.

Photo: Anne Ireland

*Kunzea micrantha*

**Mountain Kunzea**

Erect shrub that can reach 1.5m. Pink/purple flowers from Sep-Dec. Prefers wet soils and can tolerate clay, peat and marshland.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Kunzea recurva*

**Swamp Kunzea**

Similar to the Mountain Kunzea, but can grow to 2m. Pink/purple flowers from Aug - Dec and will grow in a variety of wet soils and rocky slopes.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Leptospermum erubescens*

**Roadside Teatree**

Shrub growing to 3m with white/pink flowers in Jul-Nov. Grows in sandy soils, often with gravel. Not to be confused with the weed species Victorian Teatree *(Leptospermum laevigatum)*.

Photo: K.C. Richardson & M. Hislop

*Leucopogon propinquus*

This erect rigid shrub will grow to 0.3 - 2m high. Tiny white flowers appear between Jan - Jul. Found in sandy & gravelly soils.

Photo: Sietske Hunn

*Macrozamia riedlei*

**Zamia Palm**

Though not related to the palms, the zamia appears similar with its 2m fronds and cones. There are male (pollen making) and female plants (seed producing). Difficult to find in nurseries. Found in jarrah forests.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Melaleuca lateritia*

**Robin Red Breast**

An erect compact shrub up to 2.5m high. Flowers are red/orange appearing from Sep - Apr. Likes black, grey or brown clay, dark brown sandy loam, yellow brown sandy clay, granite in swampy areas.

**(no photo available)**

*Melaleuca pauciflora*

A dense rounded shrub growing up to 1.5m high. White/cream flowers appear from Dec–Mar. Found in sand and winter-wet flats around estuaries and swamps.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Melaleuca radula*

**Graceful Honey Myrtle**

Open woody, erect shrub 1-3m high. Fluffy pink, violet or white flowers appear Jul - Nov. Prefers gravelly soils over laterite and is often associated with granite rock or watercourses.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Melaleuca scabra*

**Rough Honey Myrtle**

Can reach 2m in height and grows in sandy, clay or lateritic soils. Flowers are pink with some red and purple and appear in Jan/Apr/Aug - Dec.

Photo: K.C. Richardson

*Melaleuca systena*

**Coastal Honey Myrtle**

An erect to spreading shrub reaching up to 2.0m high. Yellow/cream flowers appear Feb - Mar/Aug - Dec. Found in sandy soils over coastal stabilised dunes & rocky limestone.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Melaleuca thymoides*

Can grow from 45cm to 2m. The yellow/cream flowers appear Sep - Jan. Prefers sand over laterite.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Mirbelia dilatata*

**Holly-leaved Mirbelia**

This erect or semi-weeping prickly shrub grows to 0.5 - 3m high. Flowers are pink/violet/purple and appear Sep - Jan. Found in gravelly soils, laterite and sandy soils.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Pericalymma ellipticum*

**Swamp Teatree**

An erect shrub up to 3m high. White/pink flowers appear Oct - Jan. Found in leached sand with some clayey sands or lateritic soils in elevated areas on seasonally swampy platforms.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Petrophile biloba*

**Granite Petrophile**

An erect open shrub growing 0.5 - 2m high. Beautiful pink/grey/white flowers appear Jun - Oct. Found in loam, sand, laterite and shallow granitic soils on hillsides and granite outcrops.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Petrophile seminuda*

Bushy shrub 0.5 - 2m high. The yellow/cream flowers appear from Aug - Nov. Prefers sandy or loam soils, sometimes found in gravel.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Philotheca spicata*

**Pepper and Salt**

Slender and erect shrub growing to 1.2m. Flowers are pink/purple/white and appear Jun - Nov. Grows in a variety of soils.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Phyllanthus calycinus*

**False Boronia**

Often found in sandy soils, this erect shrub grows from 0.2 - 1.2m. Cream/white/pink flowers appear Jun - Jan.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Regelia ciliata*

**Mousy Bush**

An erect shrub growing 0.5 - 2m in wet sandy soils. Flowers are pink/purple and are present most of the year.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Regelia inops*

Very similar to the *Regelia ciliata* in growing conditions, flowering and form.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Scholtzia involucrata*

**Spiked Scholtzia**

Erect or spreading shrub with white and pink flowers between Jan - May/Aug - Dec. Can reach 1.5m high. Found in white/grey, yellow or red sands.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Stirlingia latifolia*

**Blueboy**

This erect medium shrub reaching 0.2 - 1.5m high has yellow/brown/red flowers appearing Aug - Oct. Found in white, grey, yellow/brown or black sand, sometimes with lateritic gravel.

Photo: Felicity Littleton

*Synaphea spinulosa*

An erect to spreading shrub growing 0.2 - 1.2m high. Flowers are yellow appearing Jun - Dec. Found in white, grey or yellow sand, clay, gravel, laterite along sandplains & dunes.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Verticordia acerosa*

This open shrub grows from 0.2 - 1.5m. The yellow feather flowers change from yellow/orange to red/brown once pollinated in Aug - Nov. Will grow in many soil types.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Verticordia densiflora*

**Compact Featherflower**

Erect or spreading shrub with dense clusters of flowers in pink/purple/white/cream/yellow between Sep - Feb. Will grow in a variety of soils and winter-wet depressions.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Verticordia huegelii*

**Variegated Featherflower**

Shrub reaching 1.4m which grows in a variety of soil types including sand, clay and gravel. Flowers are cream, white, green, yellow or red in Sep-Nov.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Verticordia plumosa*

**Plumed Featherflower**

Shrub growing from 0.2-1.5m. Found in sand, clay or gravel, seasonally wet places and even roadsides. The pink/purple (sometimes red/white) flowers appear between Jul-Feb.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Xanthorrhoea gracilis*

**Graceful Grass Tree**

A tufted perennial tree-like monocot, to 2m high, no trunk, scape length 1.5m, spike length 0.11m. Flowers white/cream,appearing Oct - Jan. Found in lateritic loam, gravel, sand.

Photo: Johanne Garvey

*Acacia ephedroides*

This weeping shrub or tree growing 1 - 4m high has 'minni-ritchi' peeling bark. Flowers are yellow appearing Aug - Oct. Found in loam, clayey loam, sand and granite outcrops.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Acacia microbotrya*

**Manna Wattle**

Bushy tall shrub that grows to 7m. Yellow flowers occur Mar - Aug and can be found in sandy loam or clay loam soils, granite outcrops, road verges and watercourses.

Photo: Russell Barrett

*Acacia rostellifera*

**Summer-scented Wattle**

Found mostly on consolidated dunes, this dense shrub can grow to 6m and is good for erosion control. The yellow flowers appear from Jul - Dec.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Acacia saligna*

**Golden Wreath/ Orange Wattle**

A dense, often weeping shrub or tree growing to 1.5 - 9m high. Flowers are yellow appearing from Jul - Nov. Found growing in a variety of habitats.

Photo: R. Davis

*Actinostrobus pyramidalis*

**Swamp Cypress**

A conifer growing 1 - 4m. The cones are produced all year round and the seeds are winged for good dispersal. Prefers sandy, loam soil and moist low lying land. Many can be seen growing along Mundijong Road.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Adenanthos cygnorum*

**Woolly Bush**

An erect diffuse, non-lignotuberous shrub, grows 0.8 - 4m high. Flowers are white/cream/green/ pink appearing from Jul - Dec. Likes sand, clay, gravel and laterite soils.

Photo: Joanne Abbiss

*Banksia sessilis*

**Parrot Bush**

A prickly shrub or tree growing 0.5 - 8m high. Cream/yellow flowers from Apr - Nov. White, grey or yellow sand, limestone, laterite, granite. Very bird attracting.

Photo: M. Brundrett & A. Johnson

*Banksia sphaerocarpa*

**Round-fruit Banksia**

A tall shrub to 0.4 - 4m high. Yellow/orange/red/brown/purple flowers appearing Jan - Jul/Oct.

Found in sand, sandy loam and gravel laterite soils.

Photo: M. Hancock, E.P. Hodgkin, A. Ireland & J. Koch

*Bossiaea aquifolium*

**Water Bush**

A tall shrub or tree growing 0.6 - 8 m high. Flowers are orange/yellow/red/brown appearing Jul - Nov. Found in clay loam, laterite and granite soils.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Callistemon phoeniceus*

**Lesser Bottlebrush**

Tall shrub growing 1 - 6m high. Flowers are red appearing Sep - Jan. Found in sandy soils over laterite. Often along watercourses.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Callistachys lanceolata*

**Wonnich/Native Willow**

An erect shrub or tree growing 1.5 - 7m high. Flowering orange/yellow during Sep - Jan. Found in damp sandy soils along watercourses and swamps.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Calothamnus rupestris*

**Mouse Ears**

This erect compact or spreading shrub or tree grows to 4m high and has pink/red flowers between Jul - Dec. Found in gravelly skeletal soils and granite outcrops.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Eremaea pauciflora*

**Orange Flowered Eremaea**

Usually a small shrub, but has been known to reach 4m. The bright orange flowers occur Jul - Jan. Tolerant plant that can survive conditions such as road verges and salt marsh fringes.

Photo: M. Hislop

*Gastrolobium ebracteolatum*

A slender erect shrub, to 4m high. Flowering yellow/purple/red from Oct - Dec. Found in loam or sandy loam in riverine areas and swampy woodlands.

Photo: Johanne Garvey

*Gastrolobium spinosum*

**Prickly Poison**

A low and bushy to erect and open, prickly shrub, to 3.5m high. Flowers are yellow/orange/red appearing May/Aug - Jan . Found in sandy & clay soils, gravel laterite & granite.

Photo: PG Armstrong

*Grevillea diversifolia*

**Variable-leaved Grevillea**

An erect to spreading shrub, 1 - 6m high. Flowering yellow/green/cream/white/red between Apr - Jan. Often found along watercourses & low-lying, seasonally wet flats.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Grevillea manglesii*

**Smooth Grevillea**

Spreading shrub 5m tall and 3m wide, Flowers mostly white/cream with some red/brown/yellow in Jan - Nov. Found in gravelly loam, sandy loam, clay and granite such as outcrops and roadsides.

Photo: Johanne Garvey

*Hakea marginata*

An erect to spreading shrub growing 1 - 5m high. White flowers appear Aug - Oct. Likes sandy or gravelly loam, sandy clay, laterite, granite, wet depressions, flats and swampy areas.

Photo: Johanne Garvey

*Hakea petiolaris*

**Sea Urchin Hakea**

This erect shrub or tree to 9m high has pink/cream flowers appearing from Mar - Jul. Found in loam, granite soils and rocky outcrops.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Hakea varia*

**Variable-leaved Hakea**

An erect or spreading shrub growing 1 - 4m high, to 3m wide. Flowering white/cream/yellow from Jul - Nov. White, grey or red loamy sand, clay loam, laterite. Seasonally-wet flats.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Jacksonia furcellata*

**Grey Stinkwood**

A prostrate to weeping erect shrub growing to 4m high. Flowers yellow/orange/red from Oct - Mar. Likes sandy soils, sandplains, rises, swampy depressions and river banks.

Photo: Colleen Rankin

*Jacksonia sternbergiana*

**Stinkwood**

This erect weeping shrub or tree growing 1.5 - 5m high has yellow/orange flowers appearing from Jan - Dec. Likes sandy soils along rivers & creeks, near swamps, flats and dunes.

Photo: Anna von Putkammer

*Kunzea ericifolia*

**Spearwood**

An erect shrub to 1 - 4m high. Yellow/cream/white flowers appearing Jul - Dec. Good colonising species, often found in sandy soils.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Leucopogon verticillatus*

**Tassel Flower**

An erect bamboo-like shrub growing 0.8 - 4m high. Flowering pink/red from Aug - Nov. Found frequently on gravelly lateritic or granitic soils, often in wet situations.

Photo: Johanne Garvey

*Melaleuca hamulosa*

A tall shrub or tree to 1 - 6m high. Flowers white/pink appearing Sep - Jan. Found in sandy soils, winter-wet flats, saline depressions, swamps and granite outcrops.

Photo: Johanne Garvey

*Melaleuca incana*

**Grey Honeymyrtle**

A tall shrub or tree to 0.4 - 5m high. Flowers white/cream/yellow appearing May - Nov. Red-grey-brown sand, sandy clay over ironstone in seasonally wet flats, depressions and swamps.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Melaleuca lateriflora*

**Gorada**

This tall shrub or tree growing 1 - 8m high has white/cream flowers from Sep - Feb. Found in sandy or clayey soils in winter-wet flats, floodplains, creeklines, swampy and saline flats.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Melaleuca teretifolia*

**Banbar**

A tall shrub or tree to 1 - 5m high. Flowering white/cream/pink during Oct - Mar. Found in sandy soils and clay in winter-wet depressions and swamps.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Melaleuca uncinata*

**Broom Bush**

This tall shrub or tree 0.5 - 5m high flowers white/cream/yellow throughout Feb - Mar/ Jul–Dec. Found in sandy or clayey soils, laterite, sandplains, winter-wet depressions and saline flats.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Melaleuca viminea*

**Mohan**

Growing 0.6 - 5m high this tall shrub or tree flowers white/cream during Jul - Nov. Found near creeks or wet depressions, along watercourses, rocky coastal areas, flats.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Taxandria linearifolia*

A small tree or shrub to 5m high. Flowers white between Mar - May/Sep - Dec. Found in loam, clay, sand, gravel, quartzite or laterite bordering swamps and watercourses.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Viminaria juncea*

**Swish Bush**

An erect, often weeping shrub, 1 - 4m high. Flowers are yellow appearing Oct - Jan. Likes sandy & clayey soils near lakes and swamps, river banks and winter-wet depressions.

Photo: Des McKenzie

*Xanthorrhoea preissii*

**Grasstree**

Very slow growing, stunning WA native that can be transplanted if rescued from urban development. The grass tree is a perennial tree-like monocot that can grow to 5m.The flower spikes can reach 2.5m and have small cream/white flowers in Jun - Dec. Prefers grey/black sands, loam or gravelly clay.

Photo: Sieske Hunn

Trees are a wonderful addition to any garden or Landcare project for a variety of reasons including attracting wildlife, providing windbreaks and shade for crops, pasture and livestock. Some of the species are also a valuable timber crop. Products include posts, poles, sawlogs and firewood.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Agonis flexuosa*

**WA Peppermint**

This thick trunked tree grows to 10m and has weeping branches. The leaves when torn smell strongly of peppermint and the small white flowers appear Jul - Dec. Often home to the ringtail possum. Found in coastal habitats, in sandy/ limestone soils.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Allocasuarina fraseriana*

**Common Sheoak**

Reaching 15m in height, with fibrous bark, the Sheoak will grow in a variety of habitats from lateritic soils in Jarrah forest to sandy dunes. The brown flowers appear from May - Oct.

Photo: Eng Pin Tay

*Allocasuarina huegeliana*

**Rock Sheoak**

Grows 4 - 10m with red/brown flowers from May-Jan. Often associated with granite soils and mostly confined to the Darling Scarp in the Metropolitan area. When the wind blows through the leaves it creates a 'sighing' sound.

Photo: A. Ireland & L. Sweedman

*Banksia attenuata*

**Candle Banksia/Biara**

Commonly found on the coastal plain and grows to 10m. The bright yellow flower spikes are produced in Oct - Feb. Found growing in sandy soils or sand over laterite. The bark is fire resistant, so they resprout well after a bushfire.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Banksia grandis*

**Bull Banksia**

This tree grows to 10m and can be found in sandy soils on the coast, but prefers wooded habitats near the scarp. The pale yellow and green flower spikes appear from Sep-Jan. They can live as long as 150 years.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Banksia ilicifolia*

**Holly-leaved Banksia**

Can grow to 12m in sandy, loam, limestone or granite habitats. Will grow in dunes or in low-lying flats. The flowers differ to other Banksia in that they do not form a cylindrical spike, but are smaller and rounder. Flowers are red/orange/yellow/cream and appear all year round.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Banksia littoralis*

**Swamp Banksia**

A stout or spreading tree to 12m high. Found commonly in swampy areas and along waterways in peaty sandy soil. The bright orange/yellow flower spikes appear from Mar-Aug.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Banksia menziesii*

**Firewood Banksia**

One of the smaller Banksias growing to 7m and found in sandy soils. The stout flower spikes begin as silver/pink, then change to red/pink/orange as they open, giving them an 'acorn' appearance.

Photo: J. M. Richardson

*Casuarina obesa*

**Swamp Sheoak**

Grows to 10m and can flower all year round. This dioecious tree (male & female individuals) can survive brackish conditions and sandy clay soil.

Photo: Russell Barrett

*Corymbia calophylla*

**Marri/Red Gum**

Tall tree reaching 40-60m. Grows in a variety of habitats and all soil types. Distinguishable by the large "honky nut" seed pods. White flowers appear Dec-May. *Corymbia calophylla rosea* is a variety with pink flowers. Used by Black Cockatoos for feeding and nesting.

Photo: M. Hancock & T. Tapper

*Corymbia haematoxylon*

**Mountain Marri**

Found growing along the Darling Scarp in sandy soils over rock. Grows to 15m. The white flowers appear Oct-Mar.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*

**Tuart**

This is the largest tree found on the Swan Coastal Plain and can reach 40m. It is also an important tree for habitat for a range of birds, insects and marsupials. It has pale, rough bark and the white flowers appear Jan-Apr. The Tuart prefers sand over limestone.

Illustration: Sieske Hunn

*Eucalyptus laeliae*

**Butter Gum/Darling Range Ghost Gum**

Grows to 20m with smooth white powdery bark. Its name is derived from Laelia, one of the vestal virgins. When white bark is shed it is cream underneath (hence the name Butter Gum). The white flowers appear Dec-Feb. Can be found in sandy clay or loam soils on hills and granite outcrops.

Photo: Russell Barrett

*Eucalyptus lane-poolei*

**Salmon Barked White Gum**

Grows to about 12m with mostly smooth bark. The white/cream flowers appear Jan-Sep. Prefers soils that are sandy, loamy or gravel on laterite. Often found along creek banks.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Eucalyptus marginata*

**Jarrah**

This tree is the South West's most famous Eucalyptus because of its fine timber. The Jarrah grows to 30m and has rough bark. The white/cream/pink flowers appear from Jun-Jan. Will grow in a variety of soils including sand, clay or gravel, usually on hills or rises.

Photo: C. Hortin

*Eucalyptus megacarpa*

**Bullich**

A mallee (multi stemmed) or tree with smooth bark which can reach 35m in height. The white flowers occur in Apr-Nov. Grows in sand, sandy loam and limestone. Found in hills and near swamps and streams.

Photo: A. Ireland

*Eucalyptus patens*

## Swan River Blackbutt

Grows to 25m with rough bark and white/cream flowers that appear Jul-Aug/Nov-Feb. Grows well in gravel, sandy clay, loam and in depressions and valleys.

Photo: Russell Barrett

*Eucalyptus rudis*

## Flooded Gum

As the name suggests it prefers wetlands & stream banks and sandy or loam soils. The white flowers appear Jul-Sep and the bark is rough. This tree is salt tolerant.

Photo: Peter Poschold

*Eucalyptus todtiana*

## Prickly Bark/Coastal Blackbutt

This tree has mallee (multi stemmed) form and grows to about 10m and has rough bark. The white/cream flowers appear from Jan-Apr. Prefers sandy soils, often over laterite and found along the coastal plain.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Eucalyptus wandoo*

## Wandoo

Grows to 25m with smooth bark. The white/cream flowers appear Dec-May and will grow in most soil types and on rocky uneven terrain, making it useful for erosion control. Attracts butterflies.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Melaleuca cuticularis*

## Saltwater Paperbark

Gnarly tree or shrub growing to 7m. The white/cream flowers appear Aug-Nov. Will grow in salt conditions such as salt lakes and along the coast. Prefers alluvial, sandy or clay soils that are moist.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Melaleuca preissiana*

## Moonah/Stout Paperbark

A shrub/tree growing to 9m in sandy, swampy conditions. The white/cream/yellow flowers appear Nov-Feb.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Melaleuca rhaphiophylla*

**Swamp/Freshwater Paperbark**

A tree or shrub growing to 10m and the white/cream flowers appear Jul-Jan. Grows in swamps and salt marshes in sand, clay or limestone.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Nuytsia floribunda*

**Christmas Tree**

This tree/shrub is a root parasite that grows to 10m. The bright yellow/orange flowers appear over the Christmas period hence its name (Oct-Jan). Will grow in a variety of well drained soil conditions with a nearby host, including grasses.

Photo: Eng Pin Tay

*Paraserianthes lophantha*

**Albizia**

A shrub/tree growing to 10m in height. The yellow/green flowers appear Apr-Oct. Grows in sandy or granite soils in wet conditions such as swamps.

Photo: SJ Patrick

*Xylomelum occidentale*

**Woody Pear**

Small tree or shrub growing to 8m with cream/white flowers in Dec-Feb. Found growing in white/grey sand, often amongst Marri.

# Sedges and rushes – their role

Sedges and rushes are part of the fringe vegetation of rivers and wetlands. They are grass-like plants which play an important role in the health and biodiversity of the water system. Sedges and rushes that line wetland or river banks do the following important jobs:

- Increase bank stability;
- Filter sediments, pollutants and nutrients;
- Slow the water flow to allow for sedimentation;
- Provide protection for a wide range of organisms; and
- Provide a food source for organisms.

We refer to these macrophytes (aquatic plants) as sedges and rushes because they include species from the families Cyperaceae (sedges), Juncaceae (rushes), Restionaceae (southern rushes) and Typhaceae (bulrushes).

The only bulrush native to the South West is *Typha domingensis* which can be differentiated from the weed species *T. orientalis* by its slimmer and paler brown flower stalk. However we do not encourage the planting of native bulrush as it can hybridize quite readily with the weed species and become an invasive species.

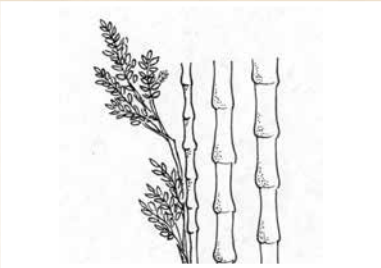


Illustration: Sietske Hunn

*Baumea articulata*

**Jointed Rush**

Can grow to 2.5m in height with pendulous flowers that are red/brown and appear Jan - Dec. Found in swamps and around lakes in wet black sand. Can withstand prolonged periods of inundation up to 1m.

Photo: Russell Barrett

*Baumea juncea*

**Bare Twig-rush**

A rhizomatous (has runners) and colonising sedge which can grow between 0.2 - 1.2m tall and flowers between Oct - Mar with grey/brown flowers. Usually found in dark grey soils. Can withstand inundation up to 30cm.

Illustration: Sierske Hunn

*Baumea preissii*

Robust sedge growing to 2m tall. Flowers are purple/brown/grey and appear Jul - Dec. Grows in silty sand, waterlogged soils and in swamps. Can withstand inundation up to 30cm.

Photo: M Kealley

*Baumea vaginalis*

**Sheath Twig-rush**

A robust tufted sedge which can grow to 1.5m tall and 1.5m wide. Brown flowers appear Oct - Nov. Grows in dark brown soils along water courses and in winter wet depressions. Can withstand inundation up to 30cm.

Photo: JF Smith

*Bolboschoenus caldwellii*

**Marsh Club-rush**

Tufted perennial which grows to 1.2m and yellow/brown flowers appear Aug - Mar. It can withstand saline silt and therefore can be found along brackish river edges and salt marshes. Also found in sandy clay soils in swamps. Can withstand inundation up to 20cm.

Illustration: Sierske Hunn

*Carex fascicularis*

**Tassel Sedge**

Grows to 1.5m tall with green flowers between Sep - Nov. Grows in black peaty sand along watercourses and swamps. Can withstand inundation up to 20cm.

Photo: Eng Pin Tay

*Ficinia nodosa*

**Knotted Club-rush**

An erect sedge growing to 1m tall with brown/cream flowers in Oct - Jan. Found in coastal dunes, salt lakes and seasonal swamplands with sandy clay soils. Waterlogging tolerant.

Photo: BA Fuhrer & M Kealley

*Gahnia trifida*

**Coast Saw-sedge**

A tussocky perennial growing to 1.5m high and 1m wide. The yellow/brown flowers appear Aug - Oct. Grows in grey/white sand, clay and sometimes saline swamps and creeks. Can withstand inundation up to 1m.

Photo: Johanne Garvey

*Isolepis cernua*

**Nodding Club-rush**

An erect, rhizomatous, annual or perennial sedge growing to 0.3m high. Green and brown flowers from Jun - Feb. Found in peaty or clay loam, sandy clay, silt, saline soils, granite, surrounding swamps, pools, estuary margins. Waterlogging tolerant.

Photo: Russell Barrett

*Juncus kraussii*

**Sea Rush**

Rhizomatous (has runners) sedge growing to 1.2m tall. Brown flowers appear Oct - Jan. Found in white/grey sands, clay and alluvial soils in swamps, brackish estuaries and saline flats. Waterlogging and salt tolerant.

Photo: Eddy Wajon

*Juncus pallidus*

**Pale Rush**

A rhizomatous (has runners) robust sedge growing to 2m in height. The green flowers occur Oct - Dec. Found in clay soils along watercourses and swamps. Can withstand inundation up to 1m.

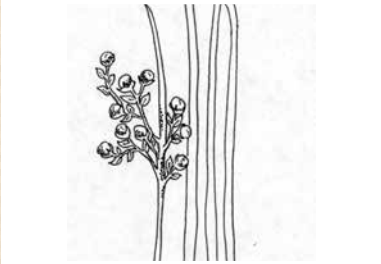


Illustration: Sieske Hunn

*Juncus pauciflorus*

**Loose Flower Rush**

A colonising perennial found in clay swamps growing to 1m tall. The flowers appear Sep - Oct. Waterlogging tolerant.

Photo: B.A. Fuhrer & C. Hortin

*Lepidosperma effusum*

**Spreading Sword Sedge**

A rhizomatous, tufted robust perennial sedge growing to 2.5m high, clumps to 2m wide. Brown, dull grey flowers from Apr - Jun/Sep - Nov. Found in white sand, brown loam areas along creek and river edges and swamps. Can withstand inundation up to 1m.

Photo: Russell Barrett

*Lepidosperma longitudinale*

**Pithy Sword Sedge**

Tufted sedge growing to 2m tall with brown flowers which appear May - Oct. Found growing in black/white/grey peaty sand in seasonal swamps. Can withstand inundation up to 30cm.

Photo: A. Ireland

*Lepidosperma tetraquetrum*

A rhizomatous, robust, tufted perennial sedge, growing to 2 - 3m high, clumps to 2.5 m wide. Brown flowers from Nov - Mar. Found in black peaty sand along gullies, swamps, streams. Waterlogging tolerant.

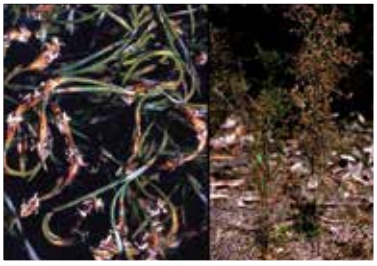


Photo: B.A. Fuhrer

*Loxocarya cinerea*

A dioecious rhizomatous, perennial, herb, 0.1 - 1m high. Brown and red flowers from Aug - Nov. Likes sandy clay, lateritic loam, sand or lateritic sand, gravelly clay. Found in plains & flats, ironstone ridges, swampy areas. Waterlogging tolerant.

Photo: R. Davis & M. Hancock

*Meeboldina cana*

**Hoary Twine Rush**

A rhizomatous, tufted perennial, herb (rush-like), Growing to 0.35 - 1.2m high. Has brown and grey flowers from Jul - Oct. Found in grey sand, sandy clay, clay around swamps and winter-wet depressions. Waterlogging tolerant.

Photo: L. Anderson, B.A. Fuhrer & K.A. Meney

*Meeboldina scariosa*

**Velvet Rush**

A rhizomatous, perennial herb (rush-like), growing to 0.6 - 1.5m high. Red and brown flowers. Found in grey or black peaty sand, sandy clay around winter-wet swamps, creek beds, seasonally wet depressions. Waterlogging tolerant.

Photo: Russell Barrett

*Schoenoplectus validus*

**Lake Club-rush**

Robust sedge growing to 2m with brown flowers in Oct - Feb. Grows in silt and sand in fresh and brackish water in swamps and estuaries. Can withstand inundation up to 1m.

*Tetraria capillaris*

**Hair Sedge**

**(no photo available)**

A rhizomatous, tufted perennial sedge growing 0.15 - 0.7m high in clumps to 1m. Brown flowers appear from Jan - Dec. Found in grey or brown sand, lateritic loam, mud, sandy clay in swamps to uplands. Waterlogging tolerant.

*Triglochin linearis*

**(no photo available)**

A rhizomatous and tuberous, aquatic perennial herb growing to 0.2 - 0.4m high. Green and yellow flowers from Jun - Nov. Found in peaty sand, mud and clay along rivers, creeks, swamps. Waterlogging tolerant.

# GRASSES - the natives

When we think of grasses we imagine the high maintenance green lawns of landscape gardening. There are, however, an abundance of native species of grasses which play an important role in the bushland ecosystem, and therefore revegetation projects. In our region alone, there are over 30 species of native grasses, ranging from tufting perennials to matted grasses with runners. Grasses can be used for soil stabilisation, grazing, understorey habitat (for example for bandicoots and reptiles) and the rehabilitation of verges, basins and creeks.

**Please pay special attention to the grasses you may be spraying in your garden or in bushland reserves – it could be a local!**

Grasses are extremely difficult to produce commercially, but the following four species are the most likely to be available from native plant specialists. Availability will vary on a yearly basis.

Photo: Dr Penny Hollick

*Amphipogon turbinatus*

**Top Greybeard Grass**

A rhizomatous, tufted perennial, grass-like or herb which grows to 0.2 - 0.8m high. Purple, green, grey flowers from Jul - Dec. Found in white, grey, lateritic or granitic sand and brown loam in winter-wet flats.

Photo: Russell Barrett

*Austrostipa elegantissima*

**Feather Speargrass**

The *Austrostipa* genus are called spear grasses because of the sharp point at the base of each seed husk. This ornamental grass is good for landscaping and can reach 3m tall if supported by surrounding shrubs. It flowers from Aug - Jan and prefers well drained soils.

Photo: CP Campbell, M Maier & JF Smith

*Cymbopogon obtectus*

**Silky Heads**

The *Cymbopogon* genus is characterised by the soft paired seed heads along the stalk. The leaves have a lemon scent when crushed. It can grow to 1m and flowers in Nov - Jan. Usually found growing in rocky areas and can be used in landscape gardening.

Photo: Russell Barrett

*Microlaena stipoides*

**Weeping Grass**

A perennial that grows from a rhizome (runner) with drooping stems that can reach 60cm. Flowers from Sep - Nov. Grows in damp shady areas. Once the seed has been shed, the yellow stem usually curves and bends making this plant quite distinctive.

***Acacia***
*alata* 22
*applanata* 13
*celastrifolia* 22
*dentifera* 22
*drummondii* 13
*ephedroides* 35
*extensa* 22
*huegelii* 13
*lasiocarpa* 22
*lateriticola* 22
*microbotrya* 35
*nervosa* 13
*oncinophylla* 23
*pulchella* 23
*rostellifera* 35
*saligna* 35
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*willdenowiana* 14

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***Adenanthos***
*barbiger* 14
*cygnorum* 35
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*obovatus* 23

***Agonis***
*flexuosa* 41

***Agrostocrinum***
*scabrum* 8

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*fraseriana* 41
*huegeliana* 41
*humilis* 23

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*turbinatus* 50

***Anigozanthos***
*bicolor* 8
*humilus* 8
*manglesii* 8
*viridis* 8

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*gracillima* 24

***Astartea***
*fascicularis* 24
*scoparia* 24

***Astroloma***
*pallidum* 14

***Austrostipa***
*elegantissima* 50

***Babingtonia***
*camphorosmae* 24

***Banksia***
*attenuata* 41
*bipinnatifida* 14
*dallanneyi* 24
*grandis* 42
*ilicifolia* 42
*littoralis* 42
*menziesii* 42
*nivea* 8
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*sphaerocarpa* 36
*undata* 24

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*juncea* 46
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*vaginalis* 47

***Beaufortia***
*purpurea* 25
*squarrosa* 25

***Billardiera***
*heterophylla* 9

***Bolboschoenus***
*caldwelli* 47

***Bossiaea***
*aquifolium* 36
*eriocarpa* 15
*ornata* 15

***Brachyscome***
*iberidifolia* 9

***Burchardia***
*congesta* 9

***Callistachys***
*lanceolata* 36

***Callistemon***
*phoeniceus* 36

***Calothamnus***
*hirsutus* 25
*lateralis* 25
*quadrifidus* 25
*rupestris* 36
*sanguineus* 25

**Calytrix**
*angulata* 15
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*fraseri* 15

**Carex**
*fascicularis* 47

**Casuarina**
*obesa* 42

**Chamaescilla**
*corymbosa* 9

**Chorizema**
*cordatum* 26
*dicksonii* 15
*rhombeum* 16

**Clematis**
*pubescens* 9

**Conospermum**
*huegelii* 16
*stoechadis* 26

**Conostylis**
*aculeata* 9
*candicans* 10

**Corymbia**
*calophylla* 42
*haematoxylon* 43

**Cristonia**
*biloba* 16

**Cymbopogon**
*obtectus* 50

**Damperia**
*linearis* 10
*teres* 10
*trigona* 10

**Darwinia**
*citriodora* 26

**Dasypogon**
*bromeliifolius* 10

**Daviesia**
*cordata* 26
*decurrens* 16
*incrassata* 26
*triflora* 16

**Dianella**
*revoluta* 10

**Eremaea**
*pauciflora* 37

**Eucalyptus**
*gomphocephala* 43
*laeliae* 43
*lane-poolei* 43
*marginata* 43
*megacarpa* 43
*patens* 44
*rudis* 44
*todtiana* 44
*wandoo* 44

**Ficinia**
*nodosa* 47

**Gahnia**
*trifidia* 47

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## PHOTOGRAPHY

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