

**CHECKLIST
OF
VASCULAR PLANTS
ON
CULEENUP ISLAND
YUNDERUP
WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

by:

Penny Hussey
Dorothy Anderson
Shirley Loney

with assistance from
Otto Mueller

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Checklist of plants growing wild on Culeenup Island, Yunderup, WA.

The botanical name and common name, if any, will be followed by a brief description of each plant, its ecological habitat and time of flowering.

FERNS

Family OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

Ophioglossum lusitanicum
Austral Adder's Tongue

Form: A small inconspicuous plant with elliptic, pale green sterile fronds (leaves) up to 5cm long. The spore-bearing fronds are slender, up to 8cm tall with the sporangia in a spike at the tip.

Habitat: The plant grows in open areas around freshwater swamps and in winter-wet ground.

Flowering: The spores are produced in September.



Family CUPRESSACEAE

Actinostrobus pyramidalis Swamp Cypress

Form: A dense, bright green, pyramid-shaped shrub with small scaly leaves, separate male and female cones. The mature female cones have equal-sized segments.

Habitat: On sand close to winter-wet areas.

Flowering: Young male and female cones produced in spring. Mature cones present on the plant all year round.

Callitris preissii Rottneest Island Pine

A few plants have been planted around the houses and at western landing jetty. The cones are warty and have three long cone-segments and three short.

CYCADS

Family ZAMIACEAE

Macrozamia riedlei Zamia

Form: A large palm-like plant with stiff fronds up to 2m long and possibly a short, stout trunk. It has separate male and female plants.

Habitat: It is found growing on sandy ridges.

Flowering: The spores are produced in large cones which are ripe in spring. Male cones are about 30cm long and 15 cm wide, whilst female cones are much larger. The bright red seeds are shed in late summer.

FLOWERING PLANTS - DICOTYLEDONS

Family LAURACEAE

Cassytha racemosa Dodder Laurel

Form: Tangled mass of twining leafless stems parasitic on Melaleucas.

Habitat: Occurs wherever there are Melaleucas to parasitise.

Flowering: Tiny white flowers produced in early summer.

CONIFERS

Family PINACEAE

Pinus pinaster Pinaster pine

A few seedlings occur around the mature trees planted at the eastern end of the island.

Family CASUARINACEAE

Casuarina obesa Swamp Sheoak (Cooli)

This is the tree which gave its name to the whole island - the place of the Cooli - Culeenup.

Form: Tree up to 4m high. Leaves reduced to minute scales around the green branches.

Habitat: It is a major component of the fringing forest around all the channels, salt flats and salt swamps.

Flowering: The male and female flowers are produced separately. The male flowers are more obvious, causing the tree to appear to be rusty brown when flowering, usually in spring.

Family AIZOACEAE

Carpobrotus edulis Pigface

Form: Sprawling prostrate plant with succulent leaves having a triangular cross-section.

Habitat: Grows on disturbed sand all over the island.

Flowering: The flowers are yellow, flushed with pale pink and are produced in spring.

Introduced from: South Africa.

Carpobrotus virescens Native Pigface

Form: Sprawling prostrate plant with succulent leaves having a triangular cross-section.

Habitat: Grows on disturbed sand at the western end of the island. Less common than *C. edulis*.

Flowering: Bright cerise flowers produced in spring.

Family CHENOPODIACEAE

Atriplex hypoleuca

Form: Low sprawling shrub with opposite, elliptic, grey leaves.

Habitat: Grows in dense shade under shrubs on the western end of the island.

Flowering: Green flowers in late summer.

Chenopodium glaucum Glaucous Goosefoot

Form: Branched upright annual with slightly succulent grey leaves. Inflorescences terminal.

Habitat: Occurs in swampy areas. Not seen recently.

Flowering: Green flowers in autumn.

Chenopodium murale Nettleleaf Goosefoot

Form: Branched upright annual with broadly triangular, sometimes toothed leaves.

Habitat: Occasional in disturbed ground.

Flowering: Green flowers produced in winter.

Introduced from: The Mediterranean.



Halosarcia halocnemoides Shrubby Samphire

Form: Stiff upright shrub, stem of short, succulent sections, often going red in summer.

Habitat: Grows on salt flats and around the salt lake.

Flowering: The inconspicuous flowers are produced within the joins of the stem sections during summer.

Halosarcia indica

Form: Stiff upright shrub with a stem of fat, succulent sections.

Habitat: Grows on the margins of salt flats and around the salt lake.

Flowering: The inconspicuous flowers are produced within shorter terminal stem sections in spring.

Halosarcia syncarpa

Form: Stiff upright shrub with stem of short succulent sections.

Habitat: Uncommon, growing with other samphires around the salt lake.

Flowering: The inconspicuous flowers are produced within the joins of the stem sections in summer.

Rhagodia baccata Redberry Saltbush

Form: Spreading shrub forming a metre-wide tangled mass with elliptic grey leaves.

Habitat: Common in shade on the western end of the island.

Flowering: The greenish flowers are produced in autumn. Red berries ripen during winter.

Sarcocornia quinqueflora Beaded Samphire

Form: Low sprawling shrub with stems made of succulent sections, often longer on the upright portions.

Habitat: Common around the salt lake and on salt flats.

Flowering: Inconspicuous flowers produced within the joins of the stem sections in summer.

Sueda australis

Form: Small untidy shrub with cylindrical succulent leaves that are often reddish in colour.

Habitat: Occasional on salt flat at extreme west of island.

Flowering: The small reddish flowers are produced in summer.

Threlkeldia diffusa

Form: Small untidy shrub with cylindrical succulent leaves that vary in colour from pale yellow green to bright red.

Habitat: Common around the salt lake and salt flats.

Flowering: Small greenish flowers produced in summer.

Family AMARANTHACEAE
Alternanthera nodiflora Joyweed

Form: Sprawling annual with paired oblong leaves.

Habitat: Grows in the drying bed of freshwater swamps.

Flowering: Small greenish flowers in the axils of the leaves in late summer.

Family PORTULACACEAE
Calandrinia corrigioloides

Form: Small sprawling annual with stems radiating out from the centre. Numerous small, upright, succulent leaves that often have a reddish tinge.

Habitat: Open sandy soil.

Flowering: Tiny white flowers in spikes at the end of each stem in spring.

Calandrinia grannifera

Form: Small prostrate annual with fat, succulent leaves.

Habitat: Open sandy soil.

Flowering: Tiny white flowers with a succulent calyx appear in spring.

Family CARYOPHYLLACEAE
Cerastium glomeratum Mouse-ear
Chickweed

Form: Small, branched, upright, hairy annual with oblong yellowish-green leaves.

Habitat: Grows in disturbed sandy soil.

Flowering: Small starry white flowers produced in spring.

Introduced from: Europe - a common garden weed.

Petrorhagia velutina Carnation
Weed

Form: Annual with rosette of greyish glaucous leaves and stiff, upright flowering stems.

Habitat: Disturbed sandy soil.

Flowering: Small pink flowers produced in spring.

Introduced from: Mediterranean - a common garden weed.

Polycarpon tetraphyllum Fourleaf
Allseed

Form: Small spreading annual with dense masses of dark green leaves.

Habitat: Disturbed sandy soil.

Flowering: The small greenish flowers are produced in spring.

Introduced from: Mediterranean - a common garden weed.

Silene gallica French Catchfly

Form: Erect, sticky, hairy annual with ovate leaves.

Habitat: Disturbed sandy soil.

Flowering: Flowers are white or pink in a drooping row at the top of the stem.

Introduced from: Europe - a common weed.

Spergula arvensis Corn Spurrey

Form: Erect, branched, slightly hairy annual with whorls of narrow leaves.

Habitat: Disturbed sandy soil.

Flowering: Small white flowers produced in spring.

Introduced from: Europe - a common garden weed.

Stellaria media
Chickweed

Form: Sprawling annual with slender stems and paired ovate leaves.

Habitat: Disturbed sandy soil.

Flowering: Small white flowers produced in winter.

Introduced from: Europe - a common garden weed.

Family POLYGONACEAE
Rumex acetosella Sheep's
Sorrel

Form: Small plant with tufts of narrow arrowhead-shaped leaves arising from an underground rootstock. Flowering stems up to 30cm high.

Habitat: Disturbed areas around the houses.

Flowering: Reddish flowers produced in spring.

Introduced from: Europe.



Rumex crispus Curled Dock

Form: Tufted perennial with large oblong leaves. Flowering stems up to 50cm tall.

Habitat: Disturbed areas, all soils.

Flowering: Spikes of small green flowers produced in early summer..

Introduced from: Europe.

Family DROSERACEAE

Drosera gigantea Giant Sundew

Form: Stiffly branched upright plant to 50cm, with sticky insect-trapping leaves.

Habitat: Non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: Delicate white flowers produced in spring.

Drosera glanduligera Common
Scarlet Sundew

Form: Tiny annual plant with a rosette of sticky, yellow-green, insect-trapping leaves and a flowering stem to 5cm.

Habitat: Open winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The delicate orange or red flowers are produced in late winter to early spring.

Drosera menziesii Pink Rainbow

Form: Slender climber or scrambler over other plants, with sticky, insect-trapping leaves.

Habitat: Among other vegetation on non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: Inflorescence of large, delicate, bright pink flowers at the end of the stem.

Drosera stolonifera Leafy Sundew

Form: Several upright stems to 10cm high, having many sticky, insect-trapping leaves.

Habitat: Occurs around the margins of non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: White flowers produced in early winter.

Family FRANKENIACEAE

Frankenia pauciflora Seaheath

Form: Low rounded bush with stiff, wiry branches and small, linear leaves.

Habitat: With samphires around the salt lake and on salt flats.

Flowering: Pale pink or white flowers, mostly in summer.

Family BRASSICACEAE

Cakile maritima Sea Rocket

Form: Sprawling succulent annual with irregularly divided leaves.

Habitat: Loose sand on beaches.

Flowering: The four-petalled lilac flowers can be found during any season.

Introduced from: Europe and Africa.

Raphanus raphanistrum Wild Radish

Form: Stiff, slightly bristly erect annual, with large, irregularly-lobed basal leaves.

Habitat: Disturbed ground.

Flowering: Four-petalled yellow or white flowers produced in spring.

Introduced from: Europe.

Family PRIMULACEAE

Anagallis arvensis Pimpernel

Form: Spreading annual with paired, stalkless, ovate leaves.

Habitat: Disturbed ground.

Flowering: The flowers can be found all year, but principally in early summer. Two colour forms occur on the island, scarlet and deep blue.

Introduced from: Europe - a common garden weed.

Samolus junceus

Form: Slender plant with a few leaves at the base and starry flowers on stems up to 50cm tall.

Habitat: Non-saline swamp.

Flowering: Pale pink flowers are produced in early summer

Samolus repens Creeping
Brookweed

Form: Tufted plant with slender, leafy stems to 50cm long.

Habitat: Brackish swampy areas

Flowering: Pale pink flowers mostly in summer.

Family CRASSULACEAE

Crassula colorata Dense Stonecrop

Form: Small annual with one to several upright stems densely packed with leaves and flowers. Often the whole plant has a reddish tinge.

Habitat: Open sandy soil.

Flowering: Tiny pinkish flowers produced in spring.

Crassula decumbens Rufous
Stonecrop

Form: Small, sprawling, branched annual with narrow leaves. Often the whole plant has a reddish tinge.

Habitat: Grows in disturbed soil in winter-wet areas.

Flowering: Tiny starry white flowers produced in spring.

Crassula natans

Form: Small, slender, floating aquatic or sprawling at the edge of non-saline swamps. Not noted recently.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline swamps.

Flowering: Tiny white flowers are produced in winter and spring.

Introduced from: South Africa.

Family **MIMOSACEAE**

Acacia podalyriifolia Queensland
Silver Wattle

Form: Fast-growing small tree to 5m with grey "leaves" (phylloides) and masses of golden blossom in spring.

Habitat: Planted in several house gardens, from where several seedlings have established.

Flowering: Showy bunches of yellow flowers produced in spring.

Acacia pulchella Prickly Moses

Form: Dense, upright, prickly, shrub to 1m with small bipinnate leaves.

Habitat: Occurs mostly on sandy soil. Its seeds grow rapidly after a fire and for two or three years may be spectacularly abundant but the plant is short-lived and dies, leaving only a further store of seeds in the soil.

Flowering: Yellow balls of flowers produced in late winter.

Acacia saligna Orange Wattle
(Coojong)

Form: Large, untidy bush or small tree to 3m with sickle-shaped, dark green leaves that can grow to 25cm long. Branches, including flowering sprays, often weeping.

Habitat: Occurs throughout the island, more commonly on sandy soil but occasionally in winter-wet areas.

Flowering: Sprays of large, globular yellow flowers produced in spring.

Family **PAPILIONACEAE**

Cytisus proliferus Tagasaste

This large shrub with sweet-smelling white flowers and 3-foliolate, softly hairy leaves, has been planted on one property and can be expected to naturalise. Native to the Canary Islands.

Dillwynia dillwynioides

Form: Stiff upright shrub to 1m tall with small linear leaves and groups of flowers in leaf axils at the top of the stems. The calyx is hairy, which makes the inflorescences appear quite wooly.

Habitat: Non-saline winter-wet soil.

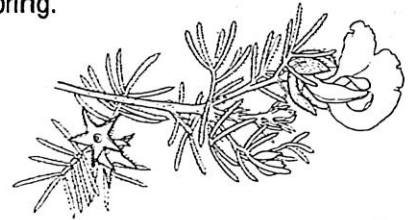
Flowering: The flowers, which are orangy-red with yellow centres, appear in spring.

Gompholobium tomentosum Hairy
Yellow Pea

Form: Erect shrub to 1m tall, softly hairy, giving it a greyish appearance. The leaves are pinnately divided into 7 or 9 narrow leaflets.

Habitat: Grows in sandy areas. It increases in numbers after a fire.

Flowering: Bright yellow flowers are produced in spring.



Hardenbergia comptoniana Native
Wisteria

Form: A climber with twining stems. Leaves divided into 3-5 leaflets.

Habitat: Grows in sandy soil, climbing up over other vegetation.

Flowering: Sprays of deep purple-blue flowers with a lighter centre produced in late winter.

Jacksonia furcellata Grey
Stinkwood

Form: A stiff, upright shrub or small tree with spiky, grey-green branches. The leaves are reduced to scales.

Habitat: Disturbed non-saline soil, either sandy or winter-wet. Increases after a fire.

Flowering: The flowers have both yellow and orange petals and the plant has a long flowering season, through winter, spring and into summer.

Jacksonia sternbergiana Green
Stinkwood (Kabbur)

Never use this tree to fuel a camp fire, as the burning wood smells overpoweringly of unwashed urinals!

Form: Untidy shrub or small tree to 3m, often with a weeping habit. It has bright green, leafless branches.

Habitat: Sandy soil, mostly at the eastern end of the island. Increases after fire or other disturbance.

Flowering: Attractive yellow-orange flowers are produced all year, but mainly in spring.

Kennedia prostrata Red Runner

Form: Prostrate stems run across the ground, but sometimes will sprawl over other low-growing vegetation. The leaves have three leaflets, usually ovate in shape and up to 8cm long.

Habitat: Grows in sandy soil.

Flowering: Large, bright red flowers are produced in spring and early summer.

Lotus suaveolens Hairy Birdsfoot
Trefoil

Form: Straggly, softly hairy plant, usually annual. Each leaf has five leaflets. The flowers grow 3 or 4 together on a long stalk and when the pods elongate, the shape is similar to a bird's foot.

Habitat: Disturbed winter-wet soil. Often associated with rabbit dung piles.

Flowering: The yellow flowers appear in summer.

Introduced from: Europe.

Lupinus angustifolius New Zealand
Blue Lupin

Form: Upright, branched annual to 1m with narrow, softly-hairy palmate leaves having 7-9 leaflets.

Habitat: Disturbed sandy soil.

Flowering: Many-flowered raceme of bright blue flowers in spring.

Introduced from: Mediterranean. Often grown as a crop.

Lupinus cosentinii West Australian
Blue Lupin

Form: Stout, upright branched annual to 1m with softly hairy palmate leaves (9-13 leaflets), and fat, hairy pods.

Habitat: Disturbed sandy soil.

Flowering: Racemes of blue flowers with a white centre in spring.

Introduced from: Mediterranean. Often grown as a crop.

Lupinus luteus Yellow Lupin

Form: Upright hairy annual to 60cm with softly hairy palmate leaves (7-11 leaflets).

Habitat: Disturbed sandy soil at the eastern end of the island.

Flowering: Racemes of bright yellow flowers in spring.

Introduced from: Mediterranean. Often grown as a crop.

Lupinus mutabilis Pearl Lupin

Form: Stout upright annual to 1m with non-hairy palmate leaves having 7-11 leaflets.

Habitat: Disturbed sandy soil.

Flowering: Flowers may be either white, pink, blue or purple, but always have a yellow spot in the centre. They are produced in spring.

Introduced from: Peru. Garden escape.

Medicago polymorpha Burr Medic

Form: Sprawling annual with dark, wiry stems and leaves with three leaflets. The pod is spiral-shaped, and is covered in hooked spines.

Habitat: Disturbed soil.

Flowering: The small yellow flowers are produced in late winter and early spring.

Introduced from: Mediterranean. A common garden weed.

Melilotus indica King Island Melilot

Form: Erect annual. Leaves have three narrow lobes, each up to 3cm long. Flowers produced in racemes in the angles of the leaves.

Habitat: Disturbed sandy soil, especially at the western end of the island.

Flowering: Small yellow flowers appear in winter through to summer.

Introduced from: Mediterranean.

Trifolium campestre Hop Trefoil

Form: Annual, often with one erect and several prostrate wiry stems. The three leaflets are almost as broad as long. The flower heads grow on stalks in the leaf axils and, as the pods mature, the dried standard petal enlarges and the whole forms a brown, papery ball.

Habitat: Disturbed soil.

Flowering: The small yellow flowers appear in winter through to spring.

Introduced from: Europe. A common weed.

Trifolium dubium Suckling Clover

Form: Looks much like a smaller version of Hop Clover, with dark wiry stems but without the brown, papery fruit covering.

Habitat: Disturbed soil, either sandy or winter-wet.

Flowering: The small yellow flowers appear in winter through to spring.

Introduced from: Europe. A common weed.

Trifolium subterraneum

Subterranean Clover

Form: A prostrate, hairy annual with flowers produced in the leaf axils at ground level. As it matures, the pod becomes buried beneath the soil surface.

Habitat: Disturbed soil.

Flowering: White flowers are produced in spring.

Introduced from: Mediterranean. Cultivated as a pasture plant.

Vicia sativa Common Vetch

Form: A slender, scrambling annual. The leaves are pinnate and each ends in a tendrill which helps the plant climb.

Habitat: Occurs in disturbed winter-wet soil.

Flowering: Pink flowers produced in spring.

Introduced from: Europe.

Viminaria juncea Swishbush

(Koweda)

Form: A fast-growing but short-lived erect shrub with bright green, often weeping branches. Seedlings regenerate in large numbers after fire.

Habitat: Forms dense thickets around swamps and channels after fire. Can tolerate waterlogging. One of the few plants that can compete successfully with *Watsonia*.

Flowering: Long sprays of golden flowers in summer.

Family **PROTEACEAE***Banksia littoralis* Swamp Banksia

Form: Gnarled tree up to 10m high with rough warty bark. The leaves are long and narrow, with toothed edges. The upper surface is smooth but the lower surface is densely covered with white woolly hairs.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline swamps.

Flowering: The pale gold flowering cones are produced in autumn.

Conospermum triplinervium Tree
Smokebush

Form: Tall open shrub to 2m. Greyish leaves up to 20cm long and 2cm wide.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soils close to winter-wet depressions. Not seen recently on the island.

Flowering: Both the spikes of tiny flowers and the long stalks on which they grow are densely white-woolly. Flowers in spring.

Hakea prostrata Harsh Hakea

Form: Shrub growing to large tree up to 5m with rough blackish bark. The leaves are stiff, flat, prickly-toothed and stem-clasping. The flowers are produced in clusters in the axils of the leaves, while the fruits, unusually for a Hakea, open as soon as they are ripe.

Habitat: Sandy soil.

Flowering: The creamy flowers are produced during winter and early spring.

Hakea varia

Form: Dense prickly shrub to 2m. The leaves are variable, either needle-shaped or flat, entire or toothed, all on the same plant.

Habitat: Occurs around non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The creamy flowers are produced during spring.

Family **HALORAGACEAE***Gonocarpus nodulosus*

Form: Small, slender annual with opposite, ovate leaves up to 3mm long.

Habitat: Grows among other tiny plants in winter-wet meadows.

Flowering: The tiny reddish flowers occur during late spring.

Haloragis brownii

Form: Erect, succulent annual to 20cm, with deeply-divided leaves. Inflorescences have a brownish tinge.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet meadows.

Flowering: The brownish flowers are produced in spring.

Myriophyllum drummondii

Form: Delicate slender plant floating in water or sprawled over mud.

Habitat: Freshwater aquatic.

Flowering: The tiny green flowers are produced in summer.

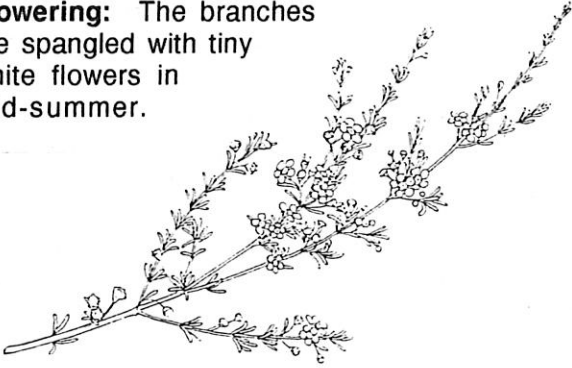
Family MYRTACEAE

Astartea fascicularis

Form: A spindly erect shrub to 2m with clumps of small leaves scattered along the slightly weeping branches.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet sites.

Flowering: The branches are spangled with tiny white flowers in mid-summer.

*Calothamnus lateralis* Swamp One-sided Bottlebrush

Form: Erect shrub to 1.5m high with needle-shaped leaves.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The dark red flowers are produced in spring.

Eucalyptus rudis Flooded Gum (Moitch)

Form: A large tree with rough grey bark on the trunk and larger branches, smooth bark on the smaller ones. The leaves are blue-grey.

Habitat: The dominant tree over the non-saline part of the island.

Flowering: The flowers have cream-coloured stamens and are produced mostly in late spring.

Kunzea ericifolia Spearwood (Pondil)

Form: Dense shrub, with many straight stems to 3m. Bunches of softly-hairy needle-shaped leaves.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: Globular heads of yellow flowers are produced in late spring.

Kunzea recurva

Form: Erect, open shrub to 1.5m with small, slightly recurved leaves.

Habitat: Uncommon on sandy soil.

Flowering: Globular heads of pink (sometimes white) flowers are produced in spring.

Leptospermum laevigatum Coast Teatree

Form: Large erect shrub to 3m with wiry stems and stiff, ovate leaves.

Habitat: Seedlings spreading from bushes planted around houses.

Flowering: White flowers appear in spring.

Introduced from: Victoria. Garden escape.

Melaleuca cuticularis Saltwater Paperbark

Form: A small, gnarled tree with pure white "paperbark" and leaves apparently in 4 rows along the stems. The woody fruits are shaped like small stars.

Habitat: Grows around the salt lake, salt flats and the more salty areas of the channels.

Flowering: The creamy bottlebrush flowers are produced in early summer.

Melaleuca incana Grey Honeymyrtle

Form: Dense shrub with greyish leaves and occasionally weeping branches.

Habitat: Occurs in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: Cream bottlebrush flowers in late winter and spring.

Melaleuca raphiophylla Freshwater Paperbark

Form: Large tree up to 6m with white papery bark.

Habitat: Grows along channels and in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: Cream bottlebrush flowers occur in spring and summer.

*Melaleuca uncinata* Broom Honeymyrtle

Form: Sparsely-branched, whippy shrub to 3m, whose needle-shaped leaves have a hooked tip.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline swamps.

Flowering: The pale yellow, globular flower heads are produced in summer.

Melaleuca viminea Mohan

Form: A much-branched dense, upright shrub, with small, slightly-hooked leaves.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline swamps.

Flowering: The terminal bottlebrush flowers are produced in spring.

 Family **SANTALACEAE**
Exocarpos sparteus Broom Ballart

This plant is a semi-parasite, whose roots absorb nutrients from the roots of adjoining plants.

Form: Stiff, rather succulent leafless shrub, sometimes with weeping branches. The reddish succulent fruit is eaten by birds.

Habitat: Grows in sandy soil.

Flowering: The inconspicuous flowers are produced at the tips of the branches, mostly during winter.

 Family **LORANTHACEAE**
Amyema miquelii Stalked Mistletoe

This plant is a semi-parasite, obtaining water and nutrients from a branch of its host.

Form: The plant arises as a clump from the branch of the host. It has ovate leaves which resemble those of its host, except for their colour. They are yellow-green and, at times, red.

Habitat: The plant grows parasitically on the branches of Flooded Gum.

Flowering: Red flowers are produced during autumn.

Lysiana casuarinae Sheoak
Mistletoe

This plant is a semi-parasite, obtaining water and nutrients from a branch of its host.

Form: The plant arises as a clump from the branch of its host. The leaves are needle-shaped and dark green, somewhat resembling Sheoak branches.

Habitat: The plant grows parasitically on the branches of Swamp Sheoak.

Flowering: The attractive flowers are part red, part yellow-green, and are produced in winter.

 Family **EUPHORBIACEAE**
Poranthera microphylla Small
Poranthera

Form: Small, slender, branched annual to 10cm, with narrow leaves about 0.5cm long.

Habitat: Occurs on winter-wet sandy soil.

Flowering: The minute green flowers are produced in flat heads at the end of each branch during spring.

 Family **OXALIDACEAE**
Oxalis corniculata Yellow Wood
Sorrel

Form: A soft, hairy annual with creeping reddish stems and clover-like trefoil leaves.

Habitat: Disturbed sandy soil.

Flowering: Bell-shaped yellow flowers produced during late spring.

Introduced from: Europe A common garden weed.

Oxalis glabra Pink Wood
Sorrel

Form: Small upright annual with narrow trefoil leaflets and a single large flower seemingly too large for the plant.

Habitat: Disturbed soil, especially sandy winter-wet.

Flowering: The attractive, yellow-throated deep pink flowers are produced during winter.

Introduced from: South Africa.

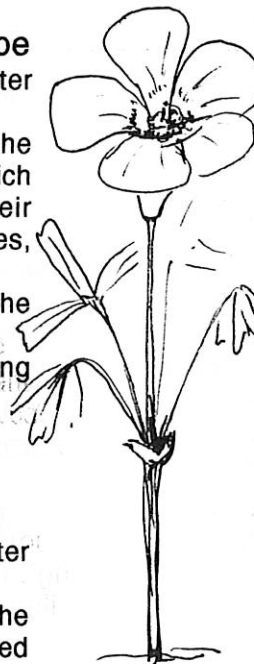
Oxalis pes-caprae Soursob

Form: The whole plant has a fleshy appearance. The leaves, which have long stalks, arise from a clump at ground level. They each have three heart-shaped leaflets.

Habitat: Disturbed ground.

Flowering: The bright lemon-yellow flowers on a tall stalk are produced during winter and spring.

Introduced from: South Africa.


Oxalis purpurea Largeflower Wood
Sorrel

Form: A low annual with large trefoil leaves.

Habitat: Disturbed sandy soil.

Flowering: The large pale pink or lilac flowers are produced during spring.

Introduced from: South Africa.

 Family **GERANIACEAE**
Erodium botrys Long Storksbill

Form: An annual with a flat rosette of dark reddish-green dentate leaves. The fruit has a long pointed shape like the beak of a stork.

Habitat: Disturbed soil.

Flowering: The pink flowers are produced during spring.

Introduced from: The Mediterranean.

Geranium molle Dove's-foot
Cranesbill

Form: A softly hairy upright annual with deeply divided palmate leaves.

Habitat: Occurs among grass swards on sandy soil.

Flowering: Small pink flowers are produced in late spring.

Introduced from: Europe.

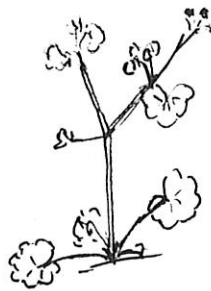
Pelargonium x domesticum
Pelargonium

Form: Stiff upright perennial with almost circular leaves on long stalks.

Habitat: One population on sandy soil.

Flowering: Large, attractive, dark red flowers produced during spring.

Introduced from: Europe. Garden escape.



Hydrocotyle diantha

Form: Small, branching annual to 10cm, with roughly circular leaves.

Habitat: Occurs on winter-wet sandy soil.

Flowering: The tiny green flowers are produced in spring.

Trachymene coerulea Blue Lace
Flower

Form: Erect hairy annual to 1m high with deeply-divided leaves.

Habitat: Occurs on sandy soils - very common after fire.

Flowering: Umbels of blue (occasionally white) flowers crown the tall stalks in late spring and summer.

Family **APIACEAE**

Apium prostratum Sea Celery

Form: Perennial with thin, prostrate stems and large, irregularly-divided leaves to 40cm long.

Habitat: In winter-wet areas in deep shade alongside the western end of the channels.

Flowering: Umbels of small white flowers can occur in any season but especially in summer.

Eryngium rostratum Blue Devil

Form: A perennial with deeply-divided leaves, mostly basal but some on the stiff, upright stem.

Habitat: Non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The pale blue, spherical flower heads with stiff, spiky bracts occur in spring.

Homalosciadium homalocarpum

Form: A delicate annual, reaching 20cm in height if growing among shrubs. The leaves are deeply divided into three lobes.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet depressions.

Flowering: The minute green flowers are produced in early summer.

Hydrocotyle alata

Form: Very small annual to 5cm with three-lobed, almost triangular leaves.

Habitat: Winter-wet areas, both fresh and brackish.

Flowering: The minute green flowers are produced in early summer.



Trachymene pilosa Native Parsnip

Form: Erect, widely-branched, hairy annual to 20cm high with deeply-lobed palmate leaves.

Habitat: Grows in sandy soil, especially disturbed areas.

Flowering: The umbels of tiny white flowers are produced during spring.

Family **GENTIANACEAE**

Centaurium erythraea Common
Centuary

Form: Pale green, upright annual to 20cm, with a basal rosette of ovate leaves which shrivel before flowering and a scattering of leaves decreasing in size up the stem.

Habitat: Disturbed soil, often winter-wet.

Flowering: The pink flowers are produced in summer, and form an almost flat layer at the top of the stem.

Centaurium spicatum Spike
Centuary

Form: Pale green, upright annual to 20cm with a basal rosette of ovate leaves and a scattering of leaves decreasing in size up the stem.

Habitat: Grows in disturbed soil, usually winter-wet.

Flowering: The pink flowers are produced in a spike during summer.

Cicendia filiformis Slender
Cicendia

Form: Tiny annual with a basal rosette of leaves and a flowering stalk to 5cm tall.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The bright yellow, four-petalled flowers are produced in late spring.

Introduced from: Europe.



Flowering: The pink flowers are produced in the axils of the upper leaves during spring.

Introduced from: Europe, a common garden weed.

Family **SCROPHULARIACEAE**

Dischisma arenarium

Form: A branched annual to 10cm high with thread-like leaves and flowers crowded into cone-like heads.

Habitat: Disturbed sandy areas.

Flowers: The tiny white flowers are produced during spring.

Introduced from: South Africa

Family **SOLANACEAE**

Anthocercis littorea Yellow
Tailflower

Form: An erect, untidy shrub to 2m tall, with narrow, fleshy leaves.

Habitat: Grows in sandy areas, being more common after a fire.

Flowering: The usually pendulous flowers have a bell-shaped section from which protrude five long petals. They are yellow with brown spots and are produced during winter and spring.

Glossostigma diandrum Mudmat

Form: Minute plant seldom more than 1cm high. Details difficult to see without a hand lens.

Habitat: Mud at base of drying swamp.

Flowering: The minute, bright blue flowers are produced during spring.

Gratiola peruviana

Form: An erect herb to 30cm, with yellowish-green, stem-clasping oblong leaves.

Habitat: Non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The solitary pink flowers are produced in the axils of the leaves during early summer.

Solanum nigrum Black Nightshade

Form: Dark green to purplish plant, growing to 1m in height under favourable conditions. Large ovate leaves.

Habitat: Disturbed soil, especially if high in nutrients.

Flowering: The starry white flowers can be produced at any season, and are followed by shiny black berries.

Introduced from: Europe, a common garden weed.

Parentucellia viscosa Sticky
Bartsia

This plant is a semi-parasite, which absorbs nutrients from the roots of other plants.

Form: Upright hairy annual to 30cm with narrowly triangular toothed leaves and sticky flower heads.

Flowering: The sticky yellow flowers are produced during early summer.

Introduced from: Western Europe.

Family **MENYANTHACEAE**

Villarsia capitata

Form: A much-branched annual with kidney-shaped leaves.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline swamps, often rooted in the mud with leaves floating on the surface.

Flowers: The delicate yellow flowers with their five winged petals are produced during summer, as the swamp dries up.

Family **MYOPORACEAE**

Myoporum caprarioides Slender
Myoporum

Form: An open shrub up to 2m tall with shiny, dark green, narrowly ovate serrated leaves, sometimes dotted with oil glands.

Habitat: Grows along the banks of the channels.

Flowering: The starry white flowers, which grow from the leaf axils, are produced during spring.

Family **LAMIACEAE**

Stachys arvensis Stagger Weed

Form: A branched, hairy annual with square stems. The leaves are ovate, with dentate margins.

Habitat: Grows in disturbed soil.

Family OROBANCHACEAE
Orobanche minor Broomrape

This plant is totally parasitic on the roots of other plants, and contains no chlorophyll at all.

Form: Stiff, fleshy, upright, purplish-brown plant.

Habitat: Grows among other vegetation on sandy soil.

Flowering: The purplish flowers are produced in a spike all the way up the stem. The plant flowers during spring.

Family LENTIBULARIACEAE
Polypompholyx multifida Pink
Petticoats

This plant is insectivorous, having some of its underwater leaves modified into bladder traps to catch microscopic creatures.

Form: Small, slender plant to 10cm high with basal leaves, some modified into trap bladders 2mm long.

Habitat: Winter-wet meadows.

Flowering: The large flowers have a long spur, and are bright pink with a yellow centre. They are produced during spring.

Family CAMPANULACEAE
Wahlenbergia capensis Cape
Bluebell

Form: A slender, slightly sticky annual up to 40cm tall with scattered, ovate leaves.

Habitat: Disturbed sandy soil.

Flowering: The bell-shaped, sky-blue flowers are produced during early summer.

Introduced from: South Africa.

Family LOBELIACEAE
Lobelia alata

Form: A loosely ascending herb with angular, winged stems and narrow, toothed leaves.

Habitat: Drying swamp margins.

Flowering: The pale blue flowers are produced mainly in summer.

Lobelia tenuior Slender Lobelia

Form: A slender, erect annual to 30cm high with deeply-lobed lower leaves.

Habitat: Occurs on sandy soils.

Flowering: The large blue flowers, which terminate the branches, are produced during summer.

Monopsis simplex

Form: Slender, branched annual to 10cm with linear toothed leaves.

Habitat: Non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The velvety purple flowers are produced during spring and early summer.

Introduced from: South Africa.

Family STYLIDIACEAE
Stylidium brunonianum Pink
Fountain Triggerplant

Form: Stem to 30cm arising from a tufted rosette of greyish leaves. Whorls of leaves occur up the stem.

Habitat: Grows on winter-wet sandy soil.

Flowering: Bright pink flowers produced in spring.

Stylidium calcaratum Book
Triggerplant

Form: Small, slender annual, with a tiny basal rosette of leaves. Flowering stem to 15cm high.

Habitat: Grows on winter-wet soil.

Flowering: The delicate white or pink flowers are produced during spring. Their petals fold together overnight like the pages of a book.

Stylidium divaricatum Daddy Long-
legs

Form: Tufted, rather grass-like plant, with silvery linear leaves. Flowering stems much-branched.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: Cream flowers produced in late spring to early summer.

Stylidium inundatum Hundreds and
Thousands

Form: Tiny plant seldom more than 5cm high. Basal rosette of tiny leaves.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet swamps.

Flowering: The pink flowers are tiny, about 3mm long, and are produced in spring.

Stylidium roseo-album Pink-
winged Triggerplant

Form: Small, slender annual with linear leaves in a basal rosette.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet swamps.

Flowering: The flowers are bright pink with a white throat and are produced in late spring.

Stylidium utricularioides Pink Fan
Triggerplant

Form: Small, slender plant 6-12 cm high. Some of the small leaves are basal, some scattered up the stem.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet soil.

Flowering: The bright pink flowers are produced during spring.

Family GOODENIACEAE

Anthotium humile

Form: Slender plant to 30cm with linear leaves.

Habitat: Grows in the swamp.

Flowering: The clusters of blue flowers grow at the end of each branch and are produced as the swamp dries out in summer.

Dampiera trigona Angled-stem
Dampiera

Form: Slender, sprawling plant with linear leaves.

Habitat: Grows in swampy areas.

Flowering: Deep blue flowers produced during spring.

Goodenia filiformis

Form: Very variable plant; one form is tiny, seldom more than 5cm in height, while another form is upright and reaches 50 cm in height. Both have linear leaves.

Habitat: Non-saline winter-wet areas, the small form in open sites, the tall form in dense swamp.

Flowering: The pale yellow flowers vary in size from 5 to 15mm and are produced from spring through into summer.

Family RUBIACEAE

Galium divaricatum Goosegrass

Form: Small slender annual up to 20cm high with a slightly sticky feel. Fruit has minute hooks which catch in things.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The minute white flowers are produced in late spring through into summer.

Introduced from: The Mediterranean.

Opercularia vaginata

Form: Upright plant to 20cm, often forming clumps. Ribbed stems, opposite linear leaves, slightly unpleasant smell.

Habitat: Grows in sandy areas.

Flowering: The green flowers are produced in a spherical inflorescence during spring.

Family ASTERACEAE

Angianthus drummondii

Form: Small, wiry, sparsely-branched upright annual to 10cm.

Habitat: Winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The tiny yellow flowers are produced in early summer and grow in flat heads surrounded by a fringe of linear bracts.

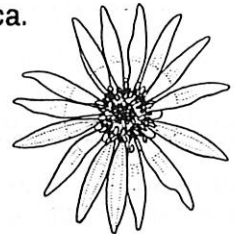
Arctotheca calendula Capeweed

Form: Sprawling annual with a rosette of deeply-divided, hairy leaves.

Habitat: Grows in disturbed sandy ground.

Flowering: Large, attractive, bright yellow daisy flowers with a black centre are produced in spring.

Introduced from: South Africa.



Aster subulatus Bushy Starwort

Form: Stiff, upright plant to 1m tall, branched near the top, with narrow, dark green, stem-clasping leaves.

Habitat: Grows in disturbed sandy areas, mostly at the western end of the island.

Flowering: Numerous small, pale blue flowers are produced, mainly during summer.

Introduced from: North America.

Brachycome bellidioides

Form: Small, branching annual with linear leaves.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet soil.

Flowering: The attractive white daisy flowers are produced during spring.

Conyza bonariensis Flaxleaf
Fleabane

Form: Erect, hairy annual, branching usually from near the base, and reaching 1m tall. The hairy leaves are elliptic and have slightly toothed margins.

Habitat: Disturbed sandy areas.

Flowering: The inconspicuous greenish flowers are produced during summer and into autumn.

Introduced from: South America.

Cotula coronopifolia Waterbuttons

Form: A succulent annual with sprawling stems and stem-clasping, irregularly-divided leaves.

Habitat: Grows in wet situations, including around the salt lake, the swamp, and in both fresh and brackish winter-wet meadows.

Flowering: The plant can flower at any time, but mostly during spring. The flowers look like bright yellow buttons.

Cotula cotuloides Smooth Cotula

Form: A sprawling annual with narrow leaves.

Habitat: Grows in wet areas, both brackish and fresh.

Flowering: The pale yellow flowers, which grow in button-like heads, are produced during spring and early summer.

Cotula turbinata

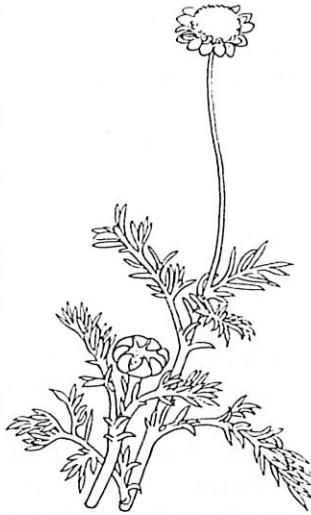
Funnel Weed

Form: Sprawling annual with deeply-divided leaves.

Habitat: Disturbed sandy soils.

Flowering: Flowerheads held stiffly upright, may appear like small daisies, or like buttons 5mm across. Appear during spring.

Introduced from: South Africa. A common lawn weed.

*Crepis vesicaria* Beaked Hawksbeard

Form: Branched, upright annual, somewhat hairy, with both basal and stem leaves. Flowerheads terminate the branches.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil in deep shade.

Flowering: The yellow, dandylic-like flowers are produced during late spring.

Introduced from: Europe

Dittrichia graveolens Stinkwort

Form: A stiffly upright, much-branched hairy annual with a strong, rather unpleasant smell.

Habitat: Disturbed ground.

Flowering: The yellow flower heads are produced during late summer.

Introduced from: Southern Europe.

Hypochaeris glabra Flatweed

Form: The flowering stems arise from a flat rosette of toothed leaves. The plant can vary

tremendously in size, from 10cm to 1m in height.

Habitat: Occurs on all soils, especially in disturbed areas.

Flowering: The terminal, bright yellow, dandylic-like flowers can be produced during any month of the year, but most commonly during late spring.

Introduced from: Europe. A common garden weed.

Millotia myosotidifolia

Form: Small, upright, softly hairy annual to 20cm. More common after fire.

Habitat: Grows in sandy soil.

Flowering: Loose heads of cream flowers are produced during spring.

Myriocephalus helichrysoides

Form: Sprawling herb with narrow linear leaves.

Habitat: Grows in drying swamps.

Flowering: The white everlasting-type flowers are produced during early summer.

Podolepis gracilis

Form: Branched, wiry, upright annual to 50cm.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet soil.

Flowering: The white or pale lilac daisy flowers appear during early summer. They are surrounded by pale brown, papery bracts.

*Podotheca gnaphalioides* Golden Longheads

Form: Branched, sprawling annual to 20cm, with linear leaves.

Habitat: Grows in sandy soil.

Flowering: The terminal flower heads are quite long, with the yellow flowers sticking out of the top in a dome-shaped mass.

Pogonolepis stricta

Form: Small, stiff, branching annual to 10 cm high and 20 cm across.

Habitat: Winter-wet sandy soil at western end of the island.

Flowering: The tiny yellow flowers are produced in heads terminating the branches. They appear in early summer.



Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum

Jersey Cudweed

Form: Erect annual, often branched from the base, leaves hairy and whole plant appearing almost white.

Habitat: Grows in disturbed sandy soil.

Flowering: Small pinkish flowers are produced mostly during spring and early summer.

Introduced from: Europe.

Quinetia urvillei

Form: A small, erect annual to 10cm, with spoon-shaped leaves. The whole plant is hairy and appears softly silvery-grey.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The inconspicuous pinkish flowers are produced in the axils of the leaves during spring and early summer.

*Rutidosis multiflora*

Form: Tiny upright, branched annual to 5cm, the whole plant having a yellow-green appearance.

Habitat: Grows on winter-wet soil.

Flowering: The terminal yellow flower heads, containing minute flowers, are produced during spring.

Senecio lautus Ragwort

Form: Upright annual to 50cm with entire or pinnately-divided leaves.

Habitat: Grows in sandy soil.

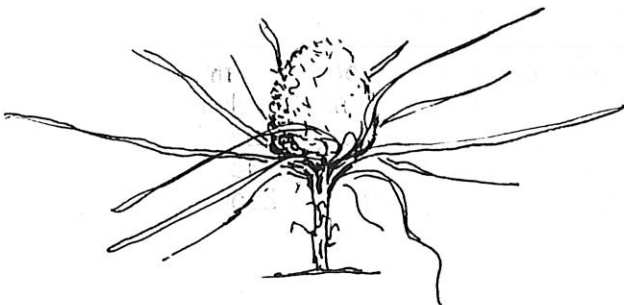
Flowering: The attractive, terminal, yellow daisy flowers are produced during spring and summer.

Siloxerus humifusus Faerie Pillows

Form: Stiff upright stem to 5 cm with numerous linear, slightly fleshy leaves, surmounted by a dome-shaped inflorescence.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet soil.

Flowering: The tiny white flowers are produced in a soft, dome-shaped head during early summer.

*Soliva pterosperma* Jo-jo

Form: Much-branched annual forming a dense mat. Has deeply-divided leaves. The fruit is tough and spiky.

Habitat: Disturbed ground, sandy soil.

Flowering: The inconspicuous flowers are produced in the angles of the branches during spring.

Introduced from: South America. A common weed of lawns.

Sonchus asper Rough Sowthistle.

Form: An erect annual to 1m, often purplish in colour, with hollow stems and stem-clasping, very deeply divided, somewhat prickly leaves.

Habitat: Disturbed soil, mostly winter-wet.

Flowering: The yellow flower heads are produced during late spring.

Introduced from: Europe.

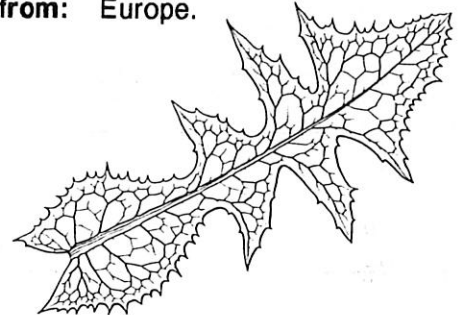
Sonchus oleraceus Sowthistle

Form: An erect annual to 1m, with hollow stems, a milky sap and stem-clasping leaves.

Habitat: Grows in disturbed soil.

Flowering: The yellow flower heads are produced from winter, through spring and summer.

Introduced from: Europe.

*Ursina anthemoides* Ursina

Form: Slender, branched annual to 40cm, with deeply-divided leaves. The terminal flower heads are often drooping, but they straighten up when in fruit. The fruit has 5 white, petal-like scales.

Habitat: Grows in sandy soil.

Flowering: The pale orange daisy flowers are produced during spring.

Introduced from: South Africa.

Waitzia citrina

Form: Erect annual to 15cm, usually branching from base. Small, linear leaves.

Habitat: Grows in sandy soil.

Flowering: White everlasting flowers produced during spring.

Subclass LILIIDAE

Family JUNCAGINACEAE

Triglochin calcitrapa
Spurred Arrowgrass

Form: Small annual with basal linear leaves and a flowering stem to 10cm

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The small, green flowers are produced during spring.

*Triglochin centrocarpa*

Form: Small annual with basal linear leaves and a flowering stem to 10cm high.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The racemes of green flowers are produced in spring.

Triglochin mucronata Prickly
Arrowgrass

Form: Annual up to 20cm tall with narrow, grass-like leaves. The flowers are succeeded by conical fruits, each with a spur.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet areas, including the edge of the salt lake.

Flowering: The spikes of green flowers are produced during spring.

Triglochin procera Water Ribbons

Form: A stout perennial, rooted in the mud of swamps, with strap-like leaves up to a metre long and flower spikes emergent from the water.

Habitat: Fresh water swamps.

Flowering: Spikes of green flowers are produced during winter and spring.

Triglochin striata Streaked
Arrowgrass

Form: Perennial, with tufted plants arising from creeping rhizome. The long narrow leaves may be taller than the flower stalk.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The small green flowers are produced during spring.

Family POTAMOGETONACEAE

Ruppia maritima Sea Tassel

Form: Submerged perennial rooted in mud at base of salt lake, and creeping by means of stolons. Narrow, thread-like leaves.

Habitat: Salt lake.

Flowering: Both male and female flowers are produced in late spring.

Family ARACEAE

Zantedeschia aethiopica Arum Lily

Form: Stout upright perennial with heart-shaped leaves on metre-long stalks arising from an underground rootstock.

Habitat: Disturbed sandy area in deep shade.

Flowering: The showy flowers have a white spathe out of which arises a spike densely covered with golden-yellow flowers, female below and male above. They appear during spring.

Introduced from: South Africa.

Family DASYPOGONACEAE

Lomandra suaveolens

Form: Tufted, mat-like perennial with stiff, flat, strap-like leaves to 30cm. Male and female flowers are produced on separate plants.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: Both male and female inflorescences are spikes about 5cm long concealed among the leaves, the male having purple petals, the female cream.

Family PHORMIACEAE

Dianella divaricata Dianella

Form: An upright, tufted perennial, spreading by rhizomes. Linear leaves up to 40cm long, folded about the midrib.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The small, blue, hanging flowers grow in early summer from a much-branched stalk up to 1m tall.

Family ANTHERICACEAE

Arthropodium capillipes Chocolate
Lily

Form: A perennial arising from a tuber. It has a rosette of strap-like leaves which wither soon after the flowering stalk is produced.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The flowering stems can be up to 1m tall, and bear a succession of pale mauve, hanging flowers during summer. They smell faintly of milk chocolate.

Borya scirpoidea

Form: Tufted perennial with linear leaves about 5cm long crowning a stiff, upright stem.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: White flowers occur in a spherical inflorescence at the top of 10cm high stalks during spring.

Caesia parviflora Pale Grass Lily

Form: Perennial, arising from a tuber. Leaves yellow-green, grass-like.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The inconspicuous white flowers are produced in a spike along slender, branched stems during spring.

Chamaescilla corymbosa Blue Squill

Form: Perennial growing from a tuberous roots, with leaves about 10cm long arising from ground level.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The bright blue flowers terminate branches of the main flowering stalk which grows to 20cm tall. They are produced during spring.

Corynotheca micrantha

Form: A dense low plant, repeatedly branched until it forms a tangled mass.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: Small greenish-white starry flowers are produced during summer at the tips of the smaller branches.

Sowerbaea laxiflora Vanilla Lily

Form: Loosely tufted plant with narrow erect leaves and long, slender flowering stalks.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The terminal clusters of delicate mauve flowers are produced during spring.

Thysanotus manglesianus Climbing Fringelily

Form: The twining stems which are produced from a tuber, branch repeatedly and grow to 1m or more in length.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil and twines up anything handy.

Flowering: The small, but attractive, mauve flowers with their three shortly-fringed petals are produced during spring.

Thysanotus sp.

Form: Tufted plant with linear leaves to 10cm long.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The flowers, which are 4cm across, are produced in a loose cluster at the top of a 15cm flowering stalk.

Tricoryne eliator Yellow Autumn Lily

Form: Sprawling perennial with apparently leafless stems to 50cm long.

Habitat: Grows in damp sandy areas.

Flowering: The starry yellow flowers are produced during early summer.

Family ASPHODELACEAE

Bulbine semibarbata Leek Lily

Form: Yellowish-green annual with a fleshy appearance and channelled linear leaves

Habitat: Found in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The yellow flowers are produced in spikes which may grow up to 30cm tall, but are usually shorter. They are produced in spring.

Family AMARYLLIDACEAE

Amaryllis belladonna Easter Lily

Form: A clump of strap-shaped leaves arise from the large bulb. The leaves die during summer, so that it is leafless at the time of flowering.

Habitat: Sandy soil around houses.

Flowering: The large, beautiful pink flowers are produced on a stiff stem 50cm tall during autumn.

Introduced from: South Africa. A garden escape.

Narcissus tazetta Jonquil

Form: A clump of strap-shaped leaves arise from the bulb and die down in summer.

Habitat: Sandy soil around houses.

Flowering: The sweetly-scented cream flowers are produced in spring.

Introduced from: The Mediterranean. A garden escape.

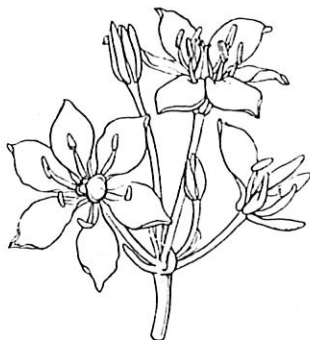
Family COLCHICACEAE

Burchardia multiflora Milkmaids

Form: Upright perennial plant with one or two linear leaves and a stiff flower stalk often with a reddish tinge.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet soil.

Flowering: Clusters of white starry flowers terminate the flowering stalks in late winter and early spring.



Family IRIDACEAE

Babiana stricta Baboon Flower

Form: Wiry, upright plant with stiff, hairy, slightly pleated, elliptic leaves. Arises from a corm, and cormels are produced in the angles of the lower leaves.

Habitat: Sandy soil near houses.

Flowering: The bright purple flowers are produced during spring.

Introduced from: South Africa. A recent garden escape.

Ferraria crispera Black Flag

Form: A fleshy plant with several stem-clasping linear leaves clothing the stem and a terminal spike of flowers. Dies down to a corm each summer.

Habitat: Disturbed sandy soil.

Flowering: Each six-petalled flower, black with green spots, opens for only one day. They are produced during spring.

Introduced from: South Africa. A recent garden escape.

Freesia aff. leichtlini Freesia

Form: Plant arises from conical corm. Several grass-like basal leaves.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The attractive, sweet-scented cream or yellow flowers are produced in spring.

Introduced from: South Africa. A garden escape.

Gladiolus undulatus Wavy Gladiolus

Form: Stiff, greyish, linear leaves die down to a flat corm. Many small cormels produced around the parent plant.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The greenish-cream flowers reach 5cm across, and are produced in a spike during early summer.

Introduced from: South Africa.

Homeria flaccida One-leaf Cape Tulip

Form: Single linear leaf to 50cm long arises from the corm.

Habitat: Disturbed soil, often winter-wet.

Flowering: The large orange flowers are produced during late spring on a stalk that may reach 70cm high.

Introduced from: South Africa. Originally a garden escape, now a common pasture weed.

Ixia maculata Yellow Ixia

Form: Slender, upright plant with narrow leaves, dying down to a corm in summer.

Habitat: Sandy soil near houses.

Flowering: The attractive cluster of yellow flowers with maroon centres are produced during late spring.

Introduced from: South Africa. A recent garden escape.

Patersonia occidentalis Western Iris

Form: A densely tufted plant with greyish, linear leaves.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The delicate, three-petalled flowers are produced during early summer. Each only lasts one day.

Romulea flava

Form: A single, needle-shaped leaf arises from the corm. The flower is produced on a short stalk close to the soil surface.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The yellow flower is produced during spring.

Introduced from: South Africa.

Romulea rosea Guildford Grass

Form: Several needle-shaped leaves arise from the corm. The flower is produced on a short stalk close to the soil surface.

Habitat: Grows on sandy and non-saline winter-wet soil.

Flowering: The pink flowers with a yellow centre are produced during spring.

Introduced from: South Africa. A garden escape, now extremely common as a bushland weed.

Tritonia lineata

Form: Linear leaves arise from the basal corm. Wiry flowering stems may reach 30cm in height.

Habitat: Sandy soil near houses.

Flowering: The cream flowers, faintly green-veined, are produced during spring.

Introduced from: South Africa. A garden escape.

Watsonia bulbifera Bugle Lily

Form: Densely tufted plant with stiffly upright leaves to 1m long and 4cm wide. Dies back to a corm in summer.

Habitat: Channel edges and winter-wet soil, spreading into sandy areas.

Flowering: The flowering spike may reach 2m in height, and bears many slightly drooping, orangy-brown flowers during early summer. Cormels are produced in leaf axils up this stem.

Introduced from: South Africa. An invasive weed.

Family ORCHIDACEAE

Almost all the orchids are more obvious and more numerous after a fire.

Caladenia deformis Blue Fairy
Orchid

Form: Slender plant up to 15cm tall, with a single leaf and one or two flowers.

Habitat: Grows on winter-wet soil.

Flowering: The blue flowers are produced during winter.

Caladenia flava Cowslip Orchid

Form: Small plant with a hairy leaf and a flowering stem usually no more than 10cm high.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The flowers are yellow with some red patches, and are produced in spring.

Caladenia gemmata Blue China
Orchid

Form: Small, hairy plant, with a stem 10-20cm high and an ovate leaf.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The deep blue flowers are produced in spring.

Caladenia huegelii King Spider
Orchid

Form: Hairy plant with a single leaf and one or two flowers on a stalk to 50cm in height.

Habitat: Grows on non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The flowers have long narrow petals with varying amounts of dark red at the centre. They appear during late spring.

Caladenia latifolia Pink Fairy
Orchid

Form: Hairy plant with a single leaf and flowering stem to 30cm tall, bearing 1-4 flowers.

Habitat: Grows in shady areas on sandy soil.

Flowering: The bright pink flowers are produced during spring.

Caladenia longicauda White Spider
Orchid

Form: Slender, hairy plant with a long narrow leaf and one to four flowers on a stalk to 60cm tall.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The white flowers, with their long narrow petals, are produced during spring.

Caladenia marginata White Fairy
Orchid

Form: Slender plant to 20cm with a single leaf and two to four flowers per stem.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The cream flowers are produced during late spring.

Caladenia menziesii Rabbit Orchid

Form: Slender plant to 20cm with one or two oblong, succulent leaves.

Habitat: Grows in sandy winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The distinctive flowers are white, with two red petals sticking up like rabbit ears. They are produced during spring.

Caladenia sp. B (filamentosa) Red
Spider Orchid

Form: Slender, hairy herb to 20cm high with a narrow leaf and one or two flowers.

Habitat: Grows on winter-wet soil.

Flowering: The flowers, which are produced in spring, have long, narrow, dark red petals.

Diuris laxiflora Bee Orchid

Form: Slender plant with several grass-like leaves and a flowering stalk to 30cm.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter wet areas.

Flowering: The flowers, which are produced in spring, are yellow with brown splotches.

Diuris longifolia Donkey Orchid

Form: Upright plant to 40cm, with 2 linear leaves.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The flowers are yellow with brown markings and appear in winter.

Elythranthera brunonis Purple
Enamel Orchid

Form: Slender upright plant to 30cm with a single leaf and one to four flowers.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil. Not seen recently.

Flowering: The purple flowers, which appear during spring, have a brilliant sheen.

Elythranthera emarginata Pink
Enamel Orchid

Form: Slender upright plant to 30cm with a single small leaf.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet areas. Not seen recently.

Flowering: The shiny pink flowers are produced in early summer.

Lyperanthus nigricans Elephant
Tongues/Red Beak Orchid

Form: Most often seen as a large, ovate leaf pressed flat to the ground, this orchid usually only flowers after fire.

Habitat: Grows on sandy and winter-wet soil.

Flowering: The dark red flowers on a stalk to 25cm high, are produced mainly after fire.

Microtis orbicularis Dark
Mignonette Orchid

Form: Slender plant to 20cm, with a single leaf sheathing the stem.

Habitat: Grows on winter-wet soil.

Flowering: The many small green flowers are produced during late spring.

Microtis unifolia Mignonette Orchid

Form: Stout, upright plant to 50cm tall, with an equally long leaf sheathing part of the stem.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The many small, green flowers are produced during early summer.

Monadenia bracteata South African
Orchid

Form: Stout, fleshy plant to 25cm tall, with numerous linear leaves.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil near houses.

Flowering: The numerous small brown flowers are produced during late spring and early summer.

Introduced from: South Africa.

Prasophyllum macrostachyum
Laughing Leek Orchid

Form: A small, bright green plant, with a single leaf often longer than the 10cm flowering stem.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The bright green flowers are produced in late spring.

Prasophyllum ovale Little Leek
Orchid

Form: Slender plant to 30cm with a single sheathing leaf.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The small, greenish-white flowers are produced during spring.

Pterostylis nana
Snail Orchid

Form: Small delicate plant with a rosette of leaves and a flowering stem to 10cm.

Habitat: Grows in shady sandy areas.

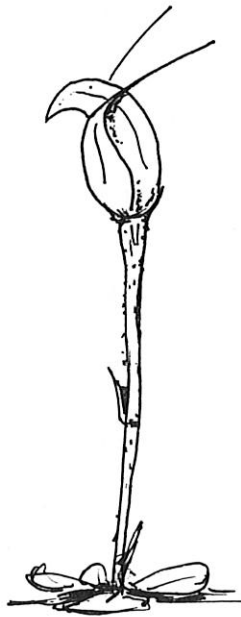
Flowering: The green and white striped flowers are produced during winter.

Thelymitra antennifera
Lemon Orchid

Form: Small, wiry plant, stem kinked at the single leaf and each stem bract.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The lemon-yellow flowers are produced during spring.

*Thelymitra flexuosa* Twisted Sun
Orchid

Form: Slender plant to 20cm with a wiry stem kinked at right-angles to the single leaf and each stem bract.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The small, lemon-yellow flowers are produced during spring.

Thelymitra pauciflora Slender Sun
Orchid

Form: Slender plant to 40cm tall, with one basal leaf.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The pale blue flowers, which occur during late spring, are seldom seen fully open.

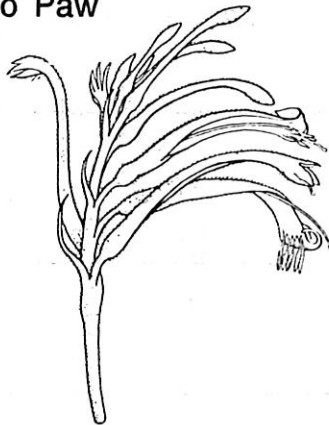
Family **HAEMODORACEAE**

Anigozanthos viridis Green
Kangaroo Paw

Form: Tufted plant with cylindrical leaves and flowering stems reaching 50cm.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The hairy, malachite-green flowers are produced during spring.



Conostylis aculeata Cottonheads

Form: Densely tufted plant. The linear leaves up to 20cm long often have stiff spines on the margins.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The heads of bell-shaped, hairy yellow flowers are produced during spring.

Haemodorum simplex Bloodroot

Form: Upright, sparsely-branched perennial with one or two narrow leaves arising from the rootstock. The flowering stem grows to 50cm tall. The above-ground parts of the plant are black in colour.

Habitat: Grows on winter-wet soil.

Flowering: The black flowers are produced in late spring.

Haemodorum spicatum Spiked
Bloodroot

Form: Unbranched, upright, black-coloured plant to 1m tall. The cylindrical leaf arises from the base of the plant.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The spikes of black flowers are produced during early summer.

Tribonanthes australis

Form: Stiff, upright, hairy grey plant with two or three leaves.

Habitat: Grows in swampy areas.

Flowering: The hairy white flowers are produced in spring.

Tribonanthes violaceae

Form: Slender plant up to 16cm tall, sparsely hairy.

Habitat: Grows in freshwater swamp.

Flowering: The hairy violet flowers are produced during late spring.

Family **PHILYDRACEAE**

Philydrella pygmaea Yellow
Butterflies

Form: Small plant to 10cm, reddish overall, with one basal and one stem leaf.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The delicate yellow flowers are produced during spring.



Family **COMMELINACEAE**

Cartonema philydroides

Form: A tufted perennial, glandular-hairy, with alternate leaves sheathing the stem.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The delicate three-petalled flowers are borne in dense terminal inflorescences.

Family **JUNCACEAE**

Juncus bufonius Toad
Rush

Form: Small, erect, tufted annual usually less than 10cm high. Flower-heads dispersed along upper part of stems.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The green flowers are produced during spring and early summer.



Juncus capitatus

Form: Small, upright, tufted annual to 10cm high. Flowers clustered into a head.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The green or brown flowers are produced during spring.

Introduced from: Eurasia and Africa.

Juncus kraussii Sea Rush

Form: Tufted perennial with 1m tall clumps arising from a creeping rhizome. Leaves and stem cylindrical, pithy.

Habitat: Grows in salt lake, salt flats and channel edges.

Flowering: The brown flowers are produced in loose clusters in summer.

Juncus subsecundus Finger Rush

Form: Tufted perennial to 1m tall, stems cylindrical, with interrupted pith, leaves reduced to basal sheaths.

Habitat: Grows in damp sandy areas alongside the channels.

Flowering: The greeny-brown flowers are produced in loose groups during spring.

Family CYPERACEAE

Carex fascicularis Tassel Sedge

Form: A tufted perennial to 1m, with triangular stems and light green, linear leaves.

Habitat: Grows in wet, saline areas, around the salt lake and western salt flats.

Flowering: Brown flowers produced in loose, terminal clusters during spring.

Gahnia trifida Coast Saw-sedge

Form: Perennial forming a dense tussock that can reach more than 1m in height and width. The linear leaves are rough and can cause cuts. Flowering stems may reach 2m tall.

Habitat: Grows on salt flats and channel banks.

Flowering: The small, clustered, brown flowers are produced during spring.

Isolepis marginata Coarse Club-rush

Form: Small tufted annual to 15cm high, stems reddish at the base.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet soil.

Flowering: The terminal clusters of brownish-green flowers are produced during spring.

Isolepis nodosa Knotted Club-rush

Form: Tufted plant to 60cm, arising from a rhizome; stem stout, leaves reduced to a sheath at the base.

Habitat: Occurs in sandy spots around the river channels.

Flowering: The dense clusters of brown flowers are produced during summer.

*Isolepis setiformis*

Form: Slender, thread-like plant to 5cm, with a single spikelet terminating the stem.

Habitat: Grows in the swamp.

Flowering: The brown flower spikes are produced during spring.

Isolepis sp.

Form: Small tufted annual to 10cm with thread-like leaves.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet meadows.

Flowering: A single green spikelet cluster is set at an acute upright angle at the end of the stems. The plant flowers during spring.

Isolepis sp.

Form: A small tufted annual to 10cm, with spikelets loosely set on a branching inflorescence.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet meadows.

Flowering: The brown flowers are produced during spring.

Lepidosperma longitudinale Pithy Sword-sedge

Form: Perennial forming small tufts with leaves to 50cm and stems to 1m tall.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline, winter-wet soil.

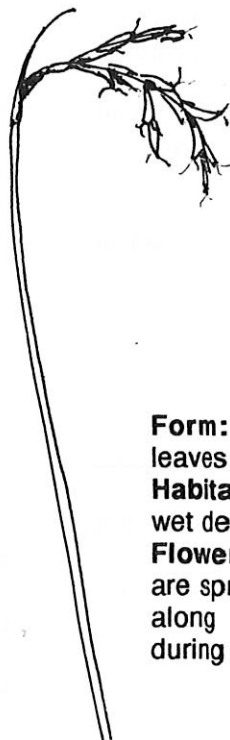
Flowering: The dense terminal clusters of brown flowers are produced during winter and spring.

Lepidosperma tenue

Form: Perennial forming small tufts with narrow leaves and wiry stems to 50cm high.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The loose, terminal clusters of brown flowers are produced during spring.

*Schoenus rigens*

Form: Tufted plant to 50cm tall, leaves much shorter than the stems.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet depressions.

Flowering: The small green flowers are produced in ones or twos, scattered along the length of the flowering stem during late summer.

Schoenus subfascicularis

Form: Tufted perennial to 1m with leaves reduced to a sheath.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The brown flowers are mainly produced during spring.

Family RESTONIACEAE

Leptocarpus aristatus Bearded
Twine-rush

Form: Densely tufted perennial to 80cm high, leaves reduced to translucent scales. There are separate male and female plants.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The male flowers are brown and pendulous, the female ones red and more clustered. They are produced during winter.

Leptocarpus coangustus

Form: Tufted perennial, growing from a rhizome, leaves reduced to translucent scales. Male and female flowers grow on separate plants.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The hanging clusters of brown male flowers and the upright clusters of red female flowers are produced during spring.

Family CENTROLEPIDACEAE

Aphelia cyperoides

Form: Small tufted annual, 10cm tall or less. Thread-like leaves 1cm long.

Habitat: Grows in winter-wet meadows, both fresh and saline.

Flowering: The green flowers are produced in small triangular inflorescences during spring.

*Centrolepis aristata*

Form: Small upright annual to 10cm tall. Often the whole plant is reddish in colour. The leaves are basal, thread-like and about 2cm long.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The flowers are produced in flower heads up to 1cm long during late spring.

*Centrolepis drummondiana*

Form: Small tufted annual to 10cm high, often somewhat reddish, with short, thread-like leaves and a flower head up to 5mm long.

Habitat: Grows in non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The flowers are produced during spring.

Centrolepis glabra

Form: Tiny, reddish, annual to 5cm high with thread-like leaves to 5mm long and a flower head up to 3mm long.

Habitat: Non-saline winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The flowers are produced during spring.

Family POACEAE

Aira caryophylla Silvery Hairgrass

Form: Small, erect annual with inrolled leaves and stems to 20cm.

Habitat: Grows in sandy areas.

Flowering: The open, branched inflorescences are produced during spring.

Introduced from: Europe.

Avena fatua Wild Oats

Form: Erect annual to 1m.

Habitat: Grows in disturbed sandy ground.

Flowering: The pendulous flower spikelets, each with two long bristles, are produced during spring.

Introduced from: The Mediterranean.

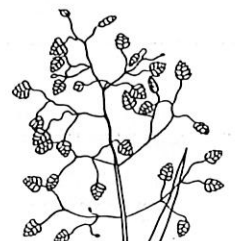
Briza maxima Blowfly Grass

Form: Erect annual to 40cm.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The triangular groups of flower spikelets hang from very fine stalks, and tremble easily. They are produced during spring.

Introduced from: The Mediterranean.

*Briza minor* Quaking grass

Form: A tufted annual to 40cm high. A soft-feeling plant.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The inflorescence is bright green, much-branched, light and shivery. It is produced during late spring.

Introduced from: The Mediterranean.



Bromus diandrus Great Brome

Form: An erect annual to 40cm high, with softly hairy leaves.

Habitat: Grows in sandy soil near houses.

Flowering: The branched inflorescence, which is produced during spring, tends to droop sideways. Each spikelet has a long awn.

Introduced from: The Mediterranean.

*Bromus hordeaceus* Soft Brome

Form: An erect annual to 30cm high with softly hairy leaves.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil near houses.

Flowering: The spikelets are closely grouped, erect, and have a short awn.

Introduced from: Europe.

Cynodon dactylon Couch

Form: A perennial with prostrate stems from which vertical stems up to 20cm high arise.

Habitat: Grows on winter-wet sandy soil near houses.

Flowering: The purple spikelets are arranged along 2 to 5 branches like a horizontal windmill. They are produced during late spring and early summer.

Introduced from: Europe. A lawn escape.

Danthonia racemosa Wallaby Grass

Form: Yellow-green tufted perennial, with leaf blades usually inrolled.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The branched inflorescences are produced during late spring.

Ehrharta calycina Perennial Veldtgrass

Form: A densely tufted perennial to 60cm tall. Often the plant has a reddish tinge.

Habitat: Grows in sandy soil.

Flowering: The reddish inflorescence, which is produced during spring, tends to droop sideways.

Introduced from: South Africa. Introduced as a pasture plant.

Ehrharta longiflora Annual Veldt Grass

Form: A lax annual, sparsely hairy, with stems reaching 50cm tall.

Habitat: Grows in sandy soils.

Flowering: The inflorescence is open, all branches leaning to one side and the spikelets drooping.

Introduced from: South Africa.

Hordeum leporinum Barley Grass

Form: Upright annual to 30cm, with yellowish-green leaves.

Habitat: Grows in disturbed sandy soil at the western end of the island.

Flowering: The inflorescence is upright, with each spikelet having a stiff, bristly awn. It is produced during late spring.

Introduced from: Southern Europe.

*Lagurus ovatus* Hare's Tail

Form: An erect, hairy annual to 30cm.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The spikelets are crowded into a softly-hairy rounded inflorescence.

Introduced from: The Mediterranean.

Lolium perenne Perennial Ryegrass

Form: Short-lived perennial with shiny, dark-green leaves.

Habitat: Grows in sandy areas near houses.

Flowering: The flowering stem is upright, with each group of spikelets pressed closely against the central rachis. They appear during spring.

Introduced from: Europe.

Lolium rigidum Annual Ryegrass

Form: Upright annual with narrow leaves and a slender inflorescence.

Habitat: Grows in sandy soil near houses.

Flowering: The slender spikes are produced during late spring.

Introduced from: Europe.

Microlaena stipoides Weeping Grass

Form: Slender perennial with drooping stems. The leaves are 10cm long and often inrolled.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The slender, drooping spikelets have a long awn. They are produced during spring.



Pennisetum clandestinum Kikuyu
Grass

Form: A mostly prostrate perennial forming dense, bright green mats.

Habitat: Grows in sandy wet areas near houses.

Flowering: The flowering spikes are enclosed in the upper leaves, and produced during summer.

Introduced from: Tropical East Africa. A lawn escape.

Piptatherum miliaceum Rice Millet

Form: A tufted perennial to 1m, bright green in colour.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil near houses.

Flowering: The open, drooping inflorescence is produced during early summer.

Introduced from: The Mediterranean.

Poa annua Winter Grass

Form: Small, tufted annual to 30cm.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil around houses.

Flowering: The loosely branched inflorescences are produced during late winter.

Introduced from: Europe. A common garden weed.

Polypogon monspeliensis Annual
Beardgrass

Form: A tufted annual up to 40cm tall.

Habitat: Grows in disturbed winter-wet areas.

Flowering: The inflorescence is in a dense head and appears soft gold in colour due to the numerous golden awns. It is produced during winter and spring.

Introduced from: Europe.

Sporobolus virginicus Marine Couch

Form: Mat-forming perennial, slightly greyish in colour.

Habitat: Grows on saline areas.

Flowering: The cylindrical inflorescences are produced at all seasons.

Stenotaphrum secundatum Buffalo
Grass

Form: Mat-forming perennial, with stiff, often folded, leaves.

Habitat: Grows near houses.

Flowering: The flowers are produced usually during late spring and summer. The spikelets are inset on the edges of a broad rachis.

Introduced from: Tropical regions, a lawn escape.

Stipa campylachne

Form: Erect, densely tufted perennial to 50cm tall.

Habitat: Grows on sandy winter-wet soil.

Flowering: The inflorescence leans to one side and the spikelets have long awns which have white hairs on the lower half only.

Stipa compressa

Form: A tufted annual to 40cm tall.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The inflorescence leans to one side, and the spikelets have long awns with golden-yellow hairs.

Stipa flavescens

Form: Tufted perennial to 50cm tall.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil.

Flowering: The inflorescence leans to one side and the long awns are not hairy.

Vulpia myuros Rat's-tail Fescue

Form: Annual to 30cm tall.

Habitat: Grows on sandy soil around houses.

Flowering: The slightly drooping inflorescences have spikelets with awns to 1cm long and are produced during spring.

Introduced from: Central Europe.

