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Department of Biodiversity,  
Conservation and Attractions

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**KANGAROO PAW** - *Anigozanthos manglesii*

The State Floral Emblem is one of the most spectacular plants with its vivid red and green coloured flowers. Honey-eaters are often seen visiting for nectar and so pollinating the flowers.

**MILKMAIDS** - *Burchardia umbellata*

The attractive white flowers are borne in heads on tall slender stems. The fibrous leaves die down in summer to tubers below ground.

**VANILLA LILY** - *Sowerbaea laxiflora*

The pendulous purple flowers retain their colour for quite long periods. Its habit is very similar to that of the Milkmaids dying back during the hot dry summer months.

**REDINK SUNDEW** - *Drosera erythrorhiza*

This carnivorous plant occurs in immense carpets of several hundreds of rosettes, each of a few sticky leaves which trap and digest insects. Flowers in winter after summer bushfires. Red juice is got from tubers.

**COWKICK TRIGGERPLANT** - *Stylidium schoenoides*

The large white flowers of this trigger plant need only the slightest touch to release the trigger, which is used in pollination, helping to ensure cross-fertilization.

**PINK GLADIOLUS** - *Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*

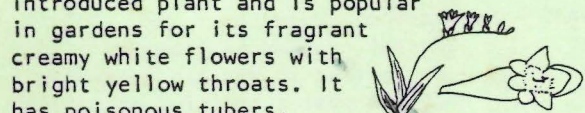
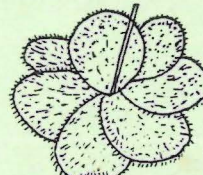
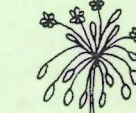
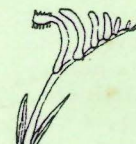
Described as nice but naughty, because the strongly scented bright pink flowers are borne by an aggressive introduced weed from South Africa.

*Freesia leichtlinii* is another attractive introduced plant and is popular in gardens for its fragrant creamy white flowers with bright yellow throats. It has poisonous tubers.

**CAPEWEED** - *Arctotheca calendula*

Another introduction from South Africa, this member of the Daisy Family is a very troublesome weed in the wheatbelt as well as in parks.

The yellow flower has a deep black centre.



**DONKEY ORCHID** - *Diuris longifolia*

A widespread and common plant with yellow and brown donkey-faced flowers, the two lateral petals are elongated like ears. Donkey orchids often grow in large clumps.

**BANDED GREENHOOD** - *Pterostylis vittata*

This is one of the earliest orchids to flower. The hood is formed of two petals and the back sepal and is striped green or brown and white. The bloated seed capsules appear in late winter or early spring.

**JUG ORCHID** - *Pterostylis recurva*

This plant produces several rather squat green and white banded flowers on each stalk. As in all *Pterostylis* species the lip or labellum is sensitive to touch and traps pollinating gnats and mosquitoes.

**KING OR BLOOD SPIDER ORCHID** - *Caladenia huegelii*

This orchid has red-green spider like flowers on 25-40 cm tall stalks. The lip of the flower is decoratively fringed by long rigid hairs. Some spider orchids are sweetly scented. The stalk arises from a single hairy leaf.

**COWSLIP ORCHID** - *Caladenia flava*

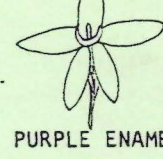
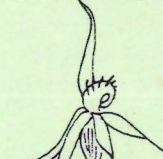
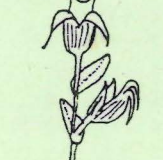
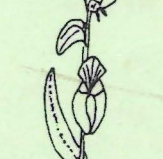
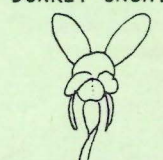
This is a very widespread orchid in the South-west of Western Australia. Buttercup yellow flowers vary in the amount of red spotting.

**PINK FAIRY** - *Caladenia latifolia*

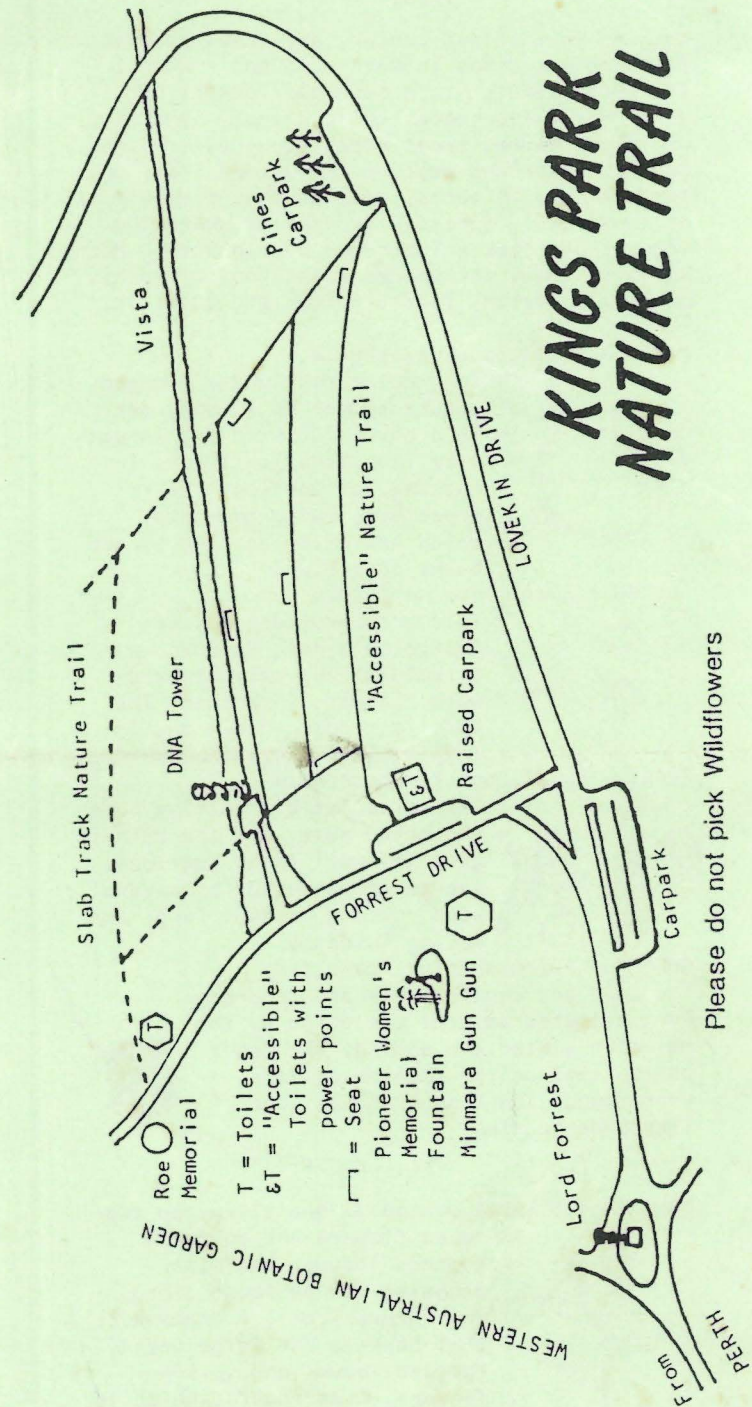
This is another common orchid of the South-west although it does not penetrate so far inland as the Cowslip. It grows in small clumps. The leaves bear fine silky hairs.

**PURPLE ENAMEL ORCHID** - *Elythranthera brunonis*

This is also widespread. The very shiny glossy rich purple flowers are spectacular and unmistakable. After pollination the flowers fade to almost pink.



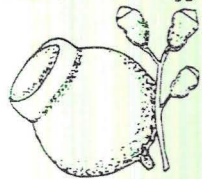
PLEASE REPORT BUSHFIRES PROMPTLY BY TELEPHONE to either the Fire Brigade on 000 or the Board on (09) - 3214801 - 3215065 - 3215228. KINGS PARK BOARD, WEST PERTH, W.A. 6005



**KINGS PARK NATURE TRAIL**

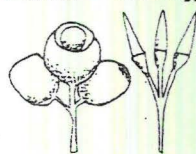
Logging in the last century and repeated wild fires have reduced in both size and richness the once splendid mixed hardwood forests of Kings Park. Even today relic stumps, sawpits and fire-scarred trees attest to these ravages. As you wander and explore the Nature Trail the tree canopy, in parts, retains some elements of these early forests, especially where the loggers overlooked Tuart and Jarrah trees. Much modified today the wooded areas consist mainly of Marri, Jarrah, Tuart, Sheoak and Banksias.

**MARRI - *Eucalyptus calophylla***



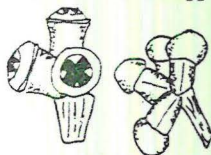
The nectar rich white blossom occurs summer to autumn, and is a haven for bird and insect life. The bark is fibrous in rectangular sections. Marri trees bear large gum-nuts, which are often scarred by the beaks of parrots.

**JARRAH - *Eucalyptus marginata***



This tree provides Western Australia's most famous structural and cabinet hardwood. Flowers in summer. The bark is reddish-brown and in long stringy sections.

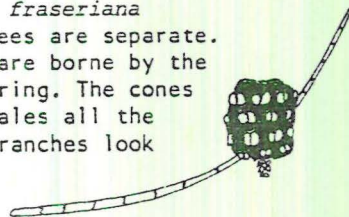
**TUART - *Eucalyptus gomphocephala***



This tree has distinctive buds and green nuts, and the bark is grey in small rough sections. Tuarts are attacked by several wood rotting bracket fungi and boring insects.

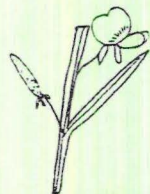
**SHEOAK - *Allocasuarina fraseriana***

The male and female trees are separate. Rust coloured catkins are borne by the males in winter and spring. The cones can be seen on the females all the year round. The fine branches look like pine needles.



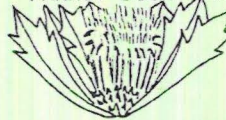
**BANKSIA - *Banksia menziesii*** has silky-red two-toned flowers and coarsely toothed leaves. Two other Banksias can be found along the Nature Trail. *B. grandis* or Bull Banksia has large deeply toothed leaves and yellow flowers. *B. attenuata*, which is another Firewood Banksia, has narrow, finely toothed leaves and a slender yellow cone.

**STINKWOOD - *Jacksonia sternbergiana***



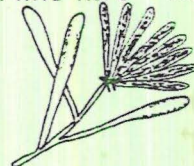
Pendulous angular branches bear red and yellow pea flowers near the ends. When cut the wood gives off an unpleasant odour. *Jacksonia sericea* is a silky grey leafless plant growing as a tangle of prostrate branches and bearing yellow pea flowers.

**PARROT BUSH - *Dryandra sessilis***



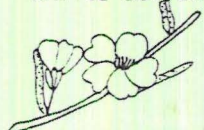
This tall shrub has prickly grey-green leaves. The attractive creamy-yellow blossoms are a favourite with bees and honey-eaters.

**PIXIE MOPS - *Petrophile linearis***



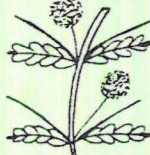
This low shrub with grey-green foliage has terminal clusters of pale pink hairy flowers. Stems arise from a woody root-stock or lignotuber, the taproots sink deep into the soil.

**NATIVE BUTTERCUP - *Hibbertia hypericoides***



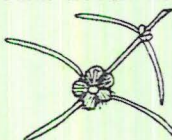
A very common low shrub with bright yellow flowers over a long period. Woody root-stocks enable this species to resprout quickly after summer fires.

**PRICKLY MOSES - *Acacia pulchella***



A small prickly wattle with many small yellow flowers in spherical heads. It grows from seed after hot bushfires forming dense thickets providing cover for small nesting birds.

**SWAN RIVER MYRTLE - *Hypocalymma robustum***

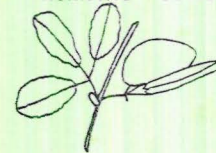


This low shrub bears many scented pink flowers along the branches in spring. Each flower has five petals and more than sixty stamens.

*Melaleuca acerosa* is also in the Myrtle Family and is related to the Paperbarks and Bottlebrushes. The flowers are cream, in heads. The round fruits are borne in clusters on the old stems.

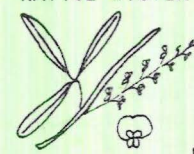
**WOOLLY BUSH - *Adenanthos cygnorum*** looks like a coniferous shrub because its finely divided leaf looks like a group of short pine needles, olive-green in colour. The solitary orange-red flowers are hidden among the leaves. The flower's form gives this shrub another of its common names, the Stick-in-jug.

**RUNNING POSTMAN, RED RUNNER - *Kennedia prostrata***



Scarlet flowers are produced at the ends of long prostrate stems. As with many other plants in the Pea Family the hard seeds need treatment in order to germinate, this is by fire in nature.

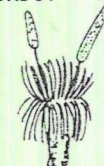
**NATIVE WISTERIA - *Hardenbergia comptoniana***



One of the few climbers native to Kings Park. It has attractive 'Wisteria-like' clusters of deep purple pea flowers in spring.

**PLANTS OF INTEREST**

**BLACKBOY - *Xanthorrhoea preissii***



The outside of the trunk consists of tightly packed leaf-bases blackened by fire. The spear-like flowering spikes bear hundreds of small white flowers. They live to a great age, 200 or more years.

**ZAMIA - *Macrozamia riedlei***



This palm-like plant belongs to an ancient group called Cycads. The male and female plants are separate. Distinctive cones are produced about 18 months after a bushfire.

**BLUEBOY - *Stirlingia latifolia***



This strange shrub has buff blue leaves and erect brown to orange flower heads. The plant became regarded as a curio when plaster made from sand where blueboy grew turned blue, hence the name.

**INTRODUCED GRASSES**

Due to the similar climate many Mediterranean and South African grasses, often introduced in order to cultivate them, have become naturalised.

**VELD GRASS - *Ehrharta calycina***



Several grasses have become naturalised in Western Australia, but the most successful competing with native plants in the Park is this perennial species. It has pink to rusty red flower spikes arising from a thick clump. Veld Grass spreads by underground runners as well as by seed, it thrives under a regime of frequent bushfires.