

## Small Vanilla-lily

*Arthropodium minus*



### Description:

Fine grass-like leaves arising from tuber: up to 10cm. Flowers borne along stalks: up to 30cm. Deep pink to purple flowers in spring with vanilla-like fragrance. Purple stamens are distinctly hairy.

### Cultivation:

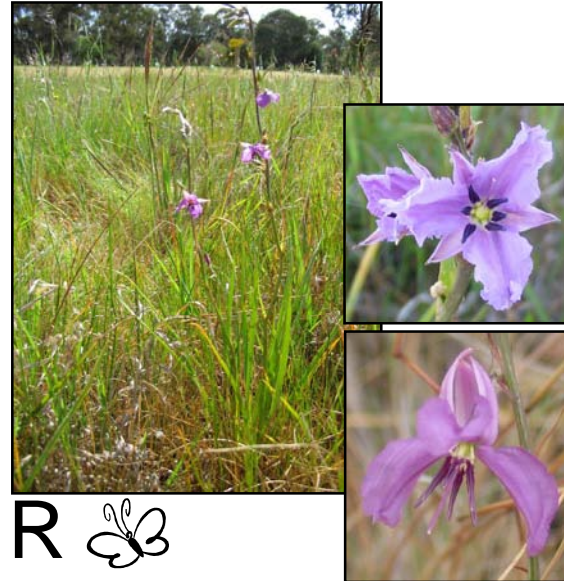
Perennial. In garden, flowering may be extended by removing stems before seed heads form.

### Special Notes:

Found in grasslands and open woodlands. Aboriginals ate tubers roasted or raw throughout year.

## Chocolate Lily

*Arthropodium strictum*



### Description:

Grass-like leaves in small tussock: up to 80cm. Flowers born singly on branched stalks: up to 1.2m. Dark mauve to pink-violet flowers opening in succession along stems in late spring with a rich chocolatey fragrance. Purple anthers are hairless.

### Cultivation:

Perennial. Prefers some shade. Leaves die down over summer. May self-seed.

### Special Notes:

Found in grassy plains and woodlands. Can smell similar to Vanilla-lily. Aboriginals ate tubers roasted or raw throughout year.

## Berry Saltbush

*Atriplex semibaccata*



### Description:

Prostrate perennial forming dense mats. Small grey-green oval leaves borne singly along long stems. Small flowers borne singly where leaf joins stem. Diamond-shaped succulent red fruits.

### Cultivation:

Suits most conditions. Can persist in degraded areas, including salt scalds.

### Special Notes:

Found in grasslands and woodlands. Common in Grey Box dominated roadsides.

## Yellow Bulbine-lily

*Bulbine bulbosa*



### Description:

Hollow, cylindrical, onion-like leaves in small tuft: up to 30cm. Flower stalks: up to 60cm high. Bright yellow six-petalled flowers (technically 3 petals and 3 sepals that look identical), fragrant, clustered pyramidally, opening in succession along stem in spring.

### Cultivation:

Perennial. Prefers heavy or water-retentive soils but adaptable to a wide range of soils. May self-seed. Dies down after flowering and re-shoots in autumn.

### Special Notes:

Aboriginals probably ate bulbous roots year-round.

## Swamp Daisy

*Brachyscome basaltica*



### Description:

Long narrow branching stems, occasionally forming a clump: up to 9cm. Single clear-white daisies with yellow centre, held erect on slender stems: up to 45cm high and 2.5cm across. Can flower most of year, depending on conditions.

### Cultivation:

Perennial. Found.

### Special Notes:

Found in wet grasslands and on land that floods, often with River Red Gums. Also called Basalt Daisy.

## Yellow-tongue Daisy

*Brachyscome chrysoglossa*



# R

### Description:

Leafy tuft: up to 6cm high. Stemless, hairless leaves vary in shape with irregular teeth. Bright yellow flowers on leafy branching stems: up to 15cm high.

### Cultivation:

Perennial. Prefers heavy clay soils.

### Special Notes:

Found in grasslands and woodlands.

## Blue Caladenia

*Caladenia caerulea*



R

### Description:

Slender orchid. Single leaf, hairy. Flowers have five petals with a large central labellum, typically spring to early summer. Colouring variable but can be vivid with striking patterns. Labellum has small ornate outgrowths (calli).

### Cultivation:

Do not disturb.

### Special Notes:

Calli often act as tactile guides for pollination carried out by the attempt of brightly coloured native wasps of the sub-family *Thynninae* to copulate with the *Caladenias* labellum.

## Lemon Beauty-heads

*Calocephalus citreus*



### Description:

Silvery tufted perennial. Pointed, linear leaves. Fine wiry flower stalks emerge from leaves with bright yellow oval flower heads born terminally: up to 40cm. Flowers in spring to summer.

### Cultivation:

Perennial. Prefers loamy and clay soils that flood occasionally. If in garden, may cut back after flowering, will re-shoot in winter. May self-seed. Very hardy once established.

### Special Notes:

Found in lowland grasslands and grassy woodlands.

## Cut-leaf Burr-daisy

*Calotis anthemoides*



R 

### Description:

Hairless, fine-leafed tuft: up to 10cm. Narrow pale-green leaves. Flower stalks leafless. White flowers with yellow centre borne terminally: up to 1.5cm across. Flowers in spring.

### Cultivation:

Prefers heavy soils. Plants spread by runners.

### Special Notes:

Found in grasslands and woodlands.

## Rough Burr-daisy

*Calotis scabiosifolia*





### Description:

Hairy leafed tuft: up to 45cm. Leaves short and tapered, usually toothed. Flower stalks with narrower leaves along stems. White or mauve flowers with yellow centres borne terminally in late winter to early spring: up to 3cm across. Fruiting in late spring.

### Cultivation:

Perennial. Prefers heavy soils.

### Special Notes:

Found in grasslands and woodlands.

## Hollow Sedge

*Carex tereticaulis*



### Description:

Rush-like tussock with slender green leaves: up to 2m. Brown flower spikes.

### Cultivation:

Perennial. Prefers moist conditions.

### Special Notes:

Found on pond and watercourse edges and in swamps and wetlands. Suitable for planting around effluent disposal fields and drainage lines. Useful for preventing creek bank erosion at bank/water interface and for slowing water movement.

## Plains Sedge

*Carex bichenoviana*



### Description:

Rush-like tussock with slender green leaves. Brown flower spikes.

### Cultivation:

Perennial. Prefers moist conditions.

### Special Notes:

Suitable for planting along drainage lines. Useful for preventing creek bank erosion at bank/water interface and for slowing water movement.

## Common Everlasting

*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*



### Description:

Dense silvery-leaved plant that can be low and spreading or erect: 7-60cm. Leaves variably shaped but with dense white hairs. Bright golden flowers borne as terminal clusters on flower stalks: up to 1.5cm across. Can flower most of year, but principally during late winter to spring. Seeding in summer.

### Cultivation:

Perennial. Fast growing and adaptable. Longer flowering in full sun. If in garden, may respond well to pruning. May die back in dry conditions but re-shoots well after rain.

### Special Notes:

Found in grasslands and woodlands.

## Pink Bindweed

*Convolvulus erubescens*



### Description:

Small trailing plant. Grey-green leaves usually spade shaped with irregular teeth. Showy open pink flowers borne along stems in spring to summer: up to 2cm across.

### Cultivation:

Perennial. Flowers prefer full sun.

### Special Notes:

Found in grasslands, woodlands and forests. Aboriginals ate starchy root roasted, also used boiled plant extracts to treat stomach pains. European Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*) is very similar but generally much larger. Also called Blushing Bindweed.

## Water Buttons

*Cotula coronopifolia*



### Description:

Small mat-forming water plant: up to 10cm. Light green leaves deeply lobed. Bright yellow hemispherical flowers in summer.

### Cultivation:

Prefers clay soil and moist conditions.

### Special Notes:

Found in wetlands. Can become invasive in wet saline conditions.

## Black-anther Flax-lily

*Dianella revoluta*



### Description:

Tall greyish tussock: up to 1m high and 6m across. Leaves long and strap like. Vivid blue star-shaped flowers with bright yellow stamens and black/brown anthers in spring. Small shiny blue oval fruit in summer.

### Cultivation:

Suits most conditions. Can persist in degraded areas.

### Special Notes:

Found in drier forests, woodlands and grasslands, often with Grey Box. Also along creek banks. Aboriginals used leaf fibre for baskets and cord and the berries for food and dye.



## Nodding Saltbush

*Einadia nutans*



### Description:

Trailing or climbing perennial. Small grey-green arrowhead-shaped leaves borne along long stems. Inconspicuous small flowers borne on short spikes at the end of stems. Fleshy red, orange or even yellow berries in small clusters.

### Cultivation:

Suits most conditions.

### Special Notes:

Found in grasslands and woodlands. Berries are edible.

## Ruby Saltbush

*Enchylaena tomentosa*



### Description:

Prostrate spreading perennial forming large mats. Small fleshy leaves borne along long stems blue-green to grey-green. Small flowers borne singly where leaf joins stem. Small tomato-shaped fruit initially green, becoming bright distinctive ruby colour most often, although can also be mauve-red or yellow, drying to black colour.

### Cultivation:

Suits most conditions. Can persist in degraded areas.

### Special Notes:

Found in grasslands and woodlands. Berries are edible. Was an important food plant for Aborigines.

## Blue Devil

*Eryngium ovinum*



### Description:

Upright spiky plant. Soft green deeply-toothed leaves at base of plant from which arises stiffly erect ribbed stems: up to 60cm. Prickly blue cone-shaped flowers in clusters: from spring to summer.

### Cultivation:

Perennial. Prefers heavy damp soils or areas prone to flooding. Dies down over winter.

### Special Notes:

Found in grasslands and grassy woodlands. Often mistaken as a weed, especially when not in flower.

## Wax-lip

*Glossodia major*



### Description:

Slender orchid. Single leaf from base of plant is oblong to tapering at each end. Purple-blue to white five-petaled flowers borne terminally (when blue, base of labellum is white) with prominent yellow callus, in spring. Flowers may be single or paired.

### Cultivation:

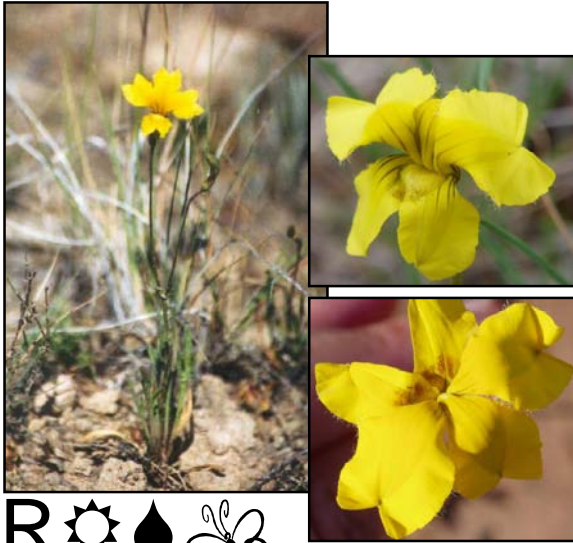
Do not disturb.

### Special Notes:

Found in grasslands, woodlands and forests. Also called Parson-in-the-pulpit.

## Goodenia

*Goodenia spp.*



### Description:

Prostrate to erect plant: up to 1m high. Dark green leaves, often toothed, form tuft at base of plant. Flower stalks generally arise above leaves. Bright yellow flowers with five petals fused at centre: at various times of year. Globular fruit containing many small seeds, heavy, bends flower stalk.

### Cultivation:

Can be perennial or annual. Tough and adaptive. Responds well after spring rain. If in garden, may respond well to pruning.

### Special Notes:

Found in grasslands and woodlands.

## Orange Sunray

*Hyalosperma semisterile*



### Description:

Small erect plant: up to 15cm. Leaves long and narrow arising from a single base. Flower stalk protrudes beyond leaves. Flower almost hemispherical with papery pale yellow petals and bright yellow centre in spring. Seeds in late spring.

### Cultivation:

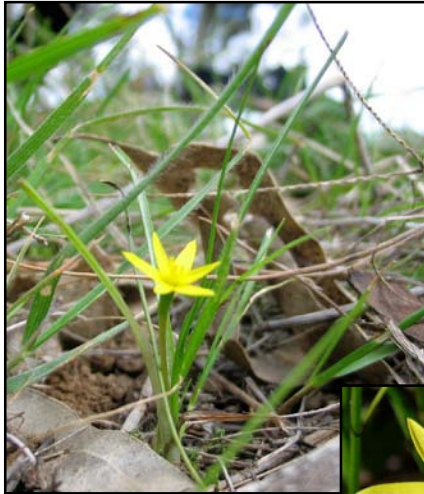
Annual. Adaptable to a wide variety of soils.

### Special Notes:

Found in native grasslands and grassy woodlands.

## Yellow Star

*Hypoxis glabella*



### Description:

Small erect grass-like tuft. Bright shiny green narrow leaves arise from underground tuber: up to 6cm high. Flower stalk same height or shorter than leaves. Bright star-shaped yellow flowers borne singly or occasionally paired, with six petals (technically 3 petals and 3 sepals that look identical): one to three flowers per plant in winter to early spring.

### Cultivation:

Perennial.

### Special Notes:

Common in grasslands, also in forests.

31 Also called Tiny Star.

## Native Rushes

*Juncus spp.*



### Description:

Erect or spreading grey/olive-green rushes. Narrow cylindrical leaves either hollow or pithy, forming clumps to dense thickets. Flower spike at same height or higher than leaves. Small pale-coloured flowers throughout year ranging from densely clustered to spreading.

### Cultivation:

Can be perennial or annual. Often prefer heavy soils such as clay and clay loams.

### Special Notes:

Useful for controlling soil erosion along watercourses and around dams. Some suitable for planting around effluent disposal fields.