

# WILDFLOWERS OF BENDIGO



BENDIGO WAX FLOWER

compiled by  
Bendigo Field Naturalist Club Inc.

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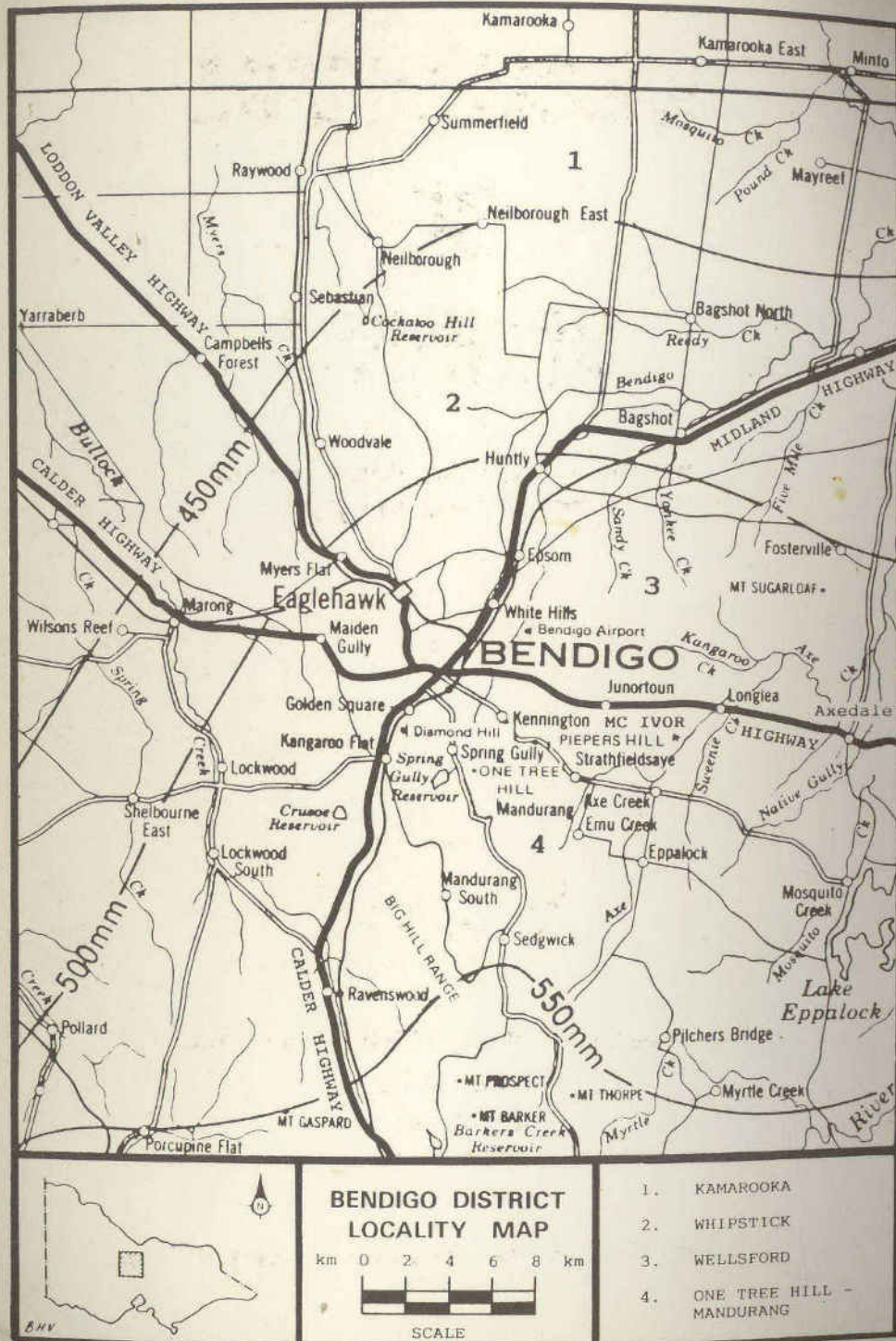
BENDIGO FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB  
BICENTENNIAL PROJECT

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Eucalypts of the Bendigo District

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## INTRODUCTION

The Bendigo region is situated in an attractive physical setting enhanced by hilly areas of forest, natural vegetation and beautiful flora which surround and, in some instances, penetrate into the urban network.

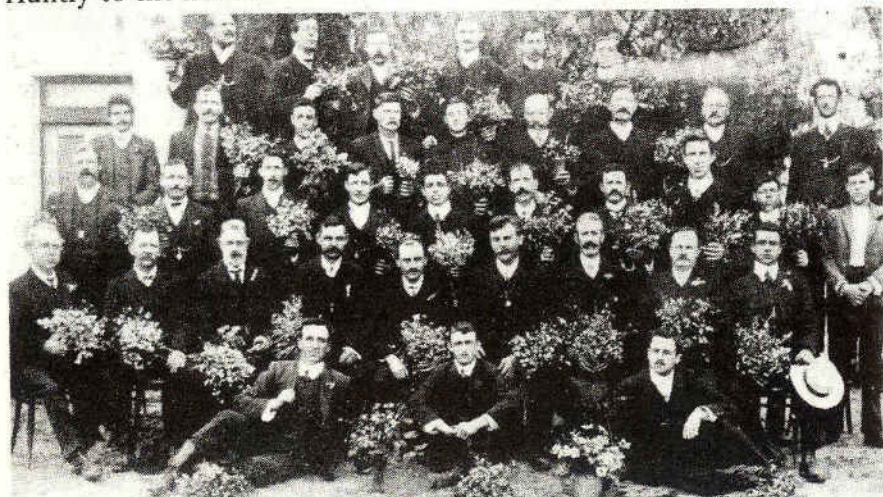
From its inception, the members of The Bendigo Field Naturalists Club have recognised the beauty and value of this surrounding green-belt and have worked tirelessly over many years to preserve as much as possible of a unique ecological system.

The tracts of forest around the city have always been renowned for a wealth of showy wildflowers in spring, and to naturalists many uncommon occurrences of rare plants are also recorded.

We have endeavoured in this book to show you some of the most common and showy wildflowers to be seen here, particularly in spring but also at other times of the year, together with descriptions of the various Parks and Reserves.

Some of the parks and reserves are within the city boundary, such as Jackass Flat, North Bendigo; and Salomon Gully to the south, presenting easy access, whilst others in the surrounding shires can be reached by a short car journey. One Tree Hill to the south has a scenic road and a lookout tower with views of the whole of Bendigo and surrounding country.

One of the highlights of spring in Bendigo is the display of Whirra-kee Wattle in the Whipstick State Park from late August through September. This can be reached from Eaglehawk to the south-west or from Huntly to the north.



The Bendigo Druids and visiting Druids by the Railway Picnic gathering wildflowers at Lockwood.

Photo by W.H. Robinson

Courtesy to the Newspaper Collection - La Trobe Library

## GEOLOGY OF THE BENDIGO AREA

The bedrocks of most of the Bendigo area date back to the very ancient Palaeozoic era (early life era). They consist of steeply folded sedimentary rocks of the Lower to Middle Ordovician period of time and are made up of alternating layers of siltstones, slates, and sandstones, which were laid down as mud and sand in the Ordovician seas about 500 million years ago. Since then, the bed of the ancient sea has been elevated and subjected to heat and pressure from east and west to form the highly folded rocks of the present day. Most of the gold-bearing reefs of Victoria are to be found in the Ordovician and the famous "Saddle Reefs" of Bendigo being of world-wide renown.

Throughout most of the Bendigo area, the Ordovician rocks appear on the surface and have given rise to a large and varied range of flora. Typical trees of the area are Red Ironbarks, Grey Box, and Yellow Gums, and on the poorer soils of the stony ridges, Red Stringybarks, Red Box and Longleaf Box may be found, with Yellow Box preferring the deeper alluvials of the flatter country. Many of the early miners regarded the Red Ironbarks as an indication of gold-bearing country.

In the central Whipstick, the trees are mostly Mallees, with Green Mallee on the more barren ridges and Bull Mallee in the richer soils of the gullies, with Blue Mallee in between. Large patches of Green Mallee can also be found intruding into the Ironbark-Box forest of the southern Whipstick. Kamarooka Mallee is mostly found in the better soils of the northern Whipstick where the Ordovician soils give way to the much more recent alluvial sediments extending to the Murray River.

The Kamarooka State Park takes in most of the Northern Whipstick area and here on the alluvial soils, many plants not occurring elsewhere in the Bendigo area can be found. Plants mostly confined to this area are: Sweet Quandong, Sugarwood, Turkey Bush, Moonah and Umbrella Wattle, to mention some of the larger plants. The smaller plants or herbs include Golden Billybuttons (acres in extent in parish of Egerton in late Oct - Nov), Drumsticks, Broughton Pea, Paper Sunray, Lemon Beauty Heads, Orobanche australiana, Small Milkwort, Brachyscome chrysolglossa, Leafy Templetonia, Variable Sida, Blue Devil, Mentha saturoioides etc. The large trees of the area are mostly Grey Box.

South of Bendigo, the Mandurang Forest contains a number of plants not found elsewhere in our area. They include: Prickly Waxflower, Pale Wedge-pea, Broom Heath, Woolly Acacia, and Hibbertia obtusifolia. The hilly country of this forest ends in the Big Hill Range to the south. This range is part of the Metamorphic aureole of the



Harcourt Batholith. Here, the ordovician rocks have been altered into hornfels, quartzites and spotted slates due to the heat of the intrusive granodiorite (Harcourt Granite) nearby. These rocks are more resistant to erosion than the granodiorite to the south and the ordovician to the north, hence the high range.

The more gently undulating country of the Wellsford Forest to the east of Bendigo, contains large areas of the Cypress Daisybush which makes a lovely sight when they flower in the early spring. A surprising feature of this forest was the discovery of a small area containing about 50 trees of various heights of the Slender Cypress Pine (*Callitris preissii*) and less than a mile away from this spot, another 50 trees also differing in height, but this time they were the White Cypress Pine (*Callitris columellaris*). A small patch of Green Mallee also occurs in this forest and some of our rarer orchids including Tiger Orchid, Large Duck Orchid and Mosquito Orchids can be found.

Many plants growing on the ancient Whipstick soils can also be found in the much more recent soils of the North-west Mallee area of Victoria. It is possible that many of these plants now apparently dying out in the Whipstick, were the ancestors of some of the North-west Mallee plants. It is also possible that the Whipstick plants were there when the North-west Mallee areas were still covered by the sea.

#### The Flora of One Tree Hill

This small area of secondary regrowth forest on the south eastern boundary of Bendigo contains a very diverse and interesting variety of locally occurring native plants. Because so much of interest has managed to survive in the forests surrounding Bendigo despite the wide variety of destructive land uses imposed on the local environment during the last 150 years, it is fascinating to speculate on what the quality of the original undisturbed bushland environment must have been.

#### Climate and growing conditions

The general environmental conditions faced by the locally occurring native plants, are rather harsh with long, hot, dry summers and cold, wet winters providing a generally low rainfall; the soils which remain in the One Tree Hill area are merely a thin poor cover of infertile clay loam produced by the weathering of the bedrock shales. The plants which we find in the areas today are the survivors, well adapted to harsh climatic conditions and able to regenerate without human intervention, provided that the changes made to their habitat are not too permanent. Presumably, any plants less able to regenerate have been eliminated from local ecosystems by the combined pressures of harsh climatic conditions and profound human disturbance caused by miners especially during the gold rush era of the 1850s.

#### ONE TREE HILL REGIONAL PARK

What we see now in the forests surrounding Bendigo generally and in the One Tree Hill forest in particular is the result of very slow recovery and regrowth over a very long period (almost 100 years of growth has produced our local forests as we see them today). This very slow recovery from disturbance indicates the length of time required in the local forest environment for the natural recovery from the consequences of mining and similar land uses. Understanding this should cause us all to exercise considerable caution before beginning a new episode of large scale disturbance of the forests in this region - they would not be able to regrow to anything like their present quality within the next 100 years if they were cleared today and left to regenerate.

#### Commonly found plants

##### The Trees

Visually, the dominant plants in this area are the trees of the forested areas. These are mostly eucalypts, the most common of which are Red Stringybark, Red Box, Grey Box, Red Ironbark, and Long-leaved Box. Red Gum is occasionally found along some of the deeper gullies. Cherry ballart (wild or native cherry) is often seen, although this is mainly because of its contrasting colour, a much lighter yellowish-green than the eucalypts, although it is a much less common tree than the eucalypts. Two of the acacias grow large enough to be regarded as trees, the Cootamundra wattle, and Black wattle. Of these two wattles, Cootamundra is the more widespread through the One Tree Hill forest. It is not naturally found here however, and was introduced to the region from NSW, probably as a garden plant.

Trees: Eucalypts, Red stringybark, Red ironbark, Red box, Grey box,

Long leaved box, White ironbark (Yellow gum), Yellow box.

Cherry ballart (native cherry)

Acacias: Black wattle, Cootamundra wattle (introduced)

##### The Shrubs

During Spring, the forest understorey develops flowers in profusion, changing the colour of the landscape. A sequence of flowering times during Spring provides the naturalist with a natural garden which has a continually changing display. The most commonly found flowering shrubs are:

Golden wattle, Gold dust wattle, Spreading wattle, Rough wattle, Silky hakea, Rough persoonia, Drooping cassinia (Chinese scrub), Totem poles, Fringe myrtle, Grevillea (cat's claw), Daphne heath, Grey everlasting daisy, Fairy wax flower, Guinea flower.

##### Other Plants

Many other plants also occur in this area as shown in the following list:



Finger flower, Hovea, Cranberry heath, Trigger plant, Sundews (4 species), Rock fern, Sticky everlastings, Clustered everlastings, Blue pincushions, Chocolate lily, Flax lily, Box mistletoe, False sarsparilla, Billy buttons, Yam daisy, Buttercups, Milkmaids, Early nancy, Bluebells.

Grasses: Wallaby grasses, Kangaroo grass.

Orchids: More than 30 species of native orchids are known to occur in the One Tree Hill forest.

Many sedges, rushes, mosses and lichens are also found in this area. Many other plants which are less common than those listed also occur in the One Tree Hill forest.

#### Rarely found plants

Several plants have been observed growing only in small numbers and often restricted to only one or to just a few growing sites. Some have been seen only once or twice and await rediscovery. Some may even have been eliminated from the area as a consequence of changes to their environment, for instance, through road-widening activities.

A list of rare plants for the area follows:

Pine heath, Urn heath, Large leaved wax flower, Large flowered wax flower, Diggers speedwell, Slender dodder, Native flax, Grey mulga, Rosemary grevillea, Tall lobelia.

Orchids - Maroon hood orchid, Bearded greenhood orchid, Gnat orchid, Mosquito orchid, Sweet leek orchid, Autumn midge orchid, Rusty hood orchid, Striped greenhood orchid, Tiger orchids, Spider orchids, Bluebeard caladenia orchid.

Of course, you would have to be in the right place at the right time of the year to have a good chance of finding them for yourself, but some of these plants have defied persistent efforts to rediscover them, so they will obviously pose a real challenge to the visitor to the area when the locals have so much difficulty in locating them. The most challenging of these plants are the following:

Pine heath, Rosemary grevillea, Maroon hood orchid, Bluebeard caladenia orchid, Spider orchids, Rusty hood orchid, Large leaved wax flower.

We wish you luck! Perhaps you might rediscover one or more of these plants in this area. Of course, if you do manage this, then the authors of this book would really appreciate it if you passed on this information to them with careful details of the location of your discoveries.

#### Problems in the One Tree Hill area

During your visits you will probably become aware of some of the management problems affecting this area, in fact, some of them are all too evident.

The most intrusive factors are:

The worn and eroded pathways which have been created by trail bikes ridden off-road through the forested areas of One Tree Hill (an illegal activity).

The waste paper and other thoughtlessly discarded materials littering the most heavily used locations, left there by people who were too lazy to locate the nearest bin.

The household rubbish and domestic garbage which is thrown into the forest along the access roads by unthinking, uncaring individuals, or perhaps they are merely slow learners who haven't yet become aware that there is a regular and frequent council garbage collection service to all parts of the Greater Bendigo residential area.

The evidence of cattle grazing in the One Tree Hill forest, often in areas which are supposed to be protected from this land use.

Illegal timber harvesting.

The spread of weeds through the forest environment.

It is unfortunate that we all have to suffer the effects of these factors in such an interesting and valuable area, however, we can all contribute to the better management of the One Tree Hill Park by reporting these problems whenever they are observed to the Bendigo office of the Department of Conservation Forests and Lands.

#### SALOMON GULLY FLORA RESERVE

This Reserve is situated on a ridge and hillside sloping up from the rear of the Bendigo Cemetery. From the higher points overlooking the Quarry Hill Golf Course on one side and part of Bendigo City and suburban Flora Hill on the other is a somewhat panoramic scene framed by the black trunks of Ironbarks, and in spring dazzling with the golden slopes of wattle.

As a result of conservation efforts by the Bendigo Field Naturalist's Club, the reserve was finally created in 1977. It contains perhaps the best and most concentrated display of Fairy Waxflower (*Eriostemon verrucosus*) in north & central Victoria. The waxflower extends into the neighbouring golf course and across to Faugh-a-Ballaugh Reserve, and the best time to visit these areas for peak flowering is from late August to the end of September.

Former Government Botanist, Dr J. Willis, stated the plant is also known as "Bendigo Waxflower" owing to its former abundance in this district. It was this factor and inference of a former profusion of Bendigo's favourite plant which led to staunch efforts by the Bendigo Field Naturalists Club in having Salomon Gully Flora Reserve saved from destruction and established for posterity because of its concentrated massed display of waxflower right within the city boundary. A little later other reserves established at Faugh-a-Ballaugh, Jackass Flat, and the One Tree Hill Regional Park, have furthered the ultimate protection of this most attractive wildflower.



At one time "Waxie" could be found on all the hills of Bendigo and its show was probably enhanced as a result of dense regeneration following clearing of timber for the mines. It is likely the eventual restoration of forest with its canopy would have naturally caused a thinning out or sparser growth of the waxflower. At any rate most of the inner rises of Bendigo have been long built upon, thus the three reserves within the city contain the last vestiges of the former glory of this denizen of the "hills of Bendigo".

It is still to be found in the forests of the greenbelt encircling the city, but illegal grazing and picking have often added to its degradation.

Historically the plant has long been associated with Bendigo despite wide Victorian occurrence including Gippsland, the Brisbane Ranges, Grampians, and a magnificent stand at Mt Arapiles.

It is because of a folklore attachment and its former profusion in Bendigo that it is still widely known as "Bendigo waxflower", rather than any mis-intended inference that it is endemic to the area.

Regardless of its wide Victorian distribution, it is generally of sparse occurrence elsewhere, yet is still relatively abundant in the goldfields districts of north/central Victoria of which Bendigo is the regional centre.

In the hearts of Bendigonians and even inter-regional visitors, it remains "Bendigo waxflower". It was once so profuse in the district it was sold by the drayloads locally, and also sent to Melbourne; and on Railway Picnic days, tied in bunches for the Melbourne bound trains.

As part of earlier measures to recognize its local significance and reservation at Salomon Gully, the Bendigo City Council adopted it as a floral emblem.

Salomon Gully Reserve also boasts a vast and beautiful display of Ausfeld's Wattle (*Acacia ausfeldii*) and Golden Wattle (*A. pycnantha*) providing a spectacular vista in spring overlooking the fine views of Flora Hill.

Apart from one N.S.W. record, Ausfeld's Wattle is endemic to the Bendigo-Heathcote region. First described by Regel in 1866 in St Petersburg, Russia, it is believed that the type specimen first collected remains in a Russian herbarium. For positive identification new records must be sent to Russia for comparison with the type specimen. It was previously known as a variety of Leper Wattle (*Acacia leprosa*) in the district until the origin of the type specimen was discovered; thereby separating the variety as a species in its own right. Nevertheless, close inspection of the finer leafed *A. ausfeldii* will reveal the little white blotches that once caused it to be associated with the true leper wattle.

Ausfeld's Wattle is therefore also an historically interesting plant and whilst common in its endemic Bendigo region including the Whipstick forest, it remains a rare and important record for Victoria. The flora reserve contains one of the most massed and spectacular displays of wattle known to the Bendigo Field Naturalists Club.

Salomon Gully Flora Reserve is a haven for numerous species of native birds and the Ironbark-Wattle association supports nesting pairs of the Mistletoe bird and the very rare Painted Honeyeater. 63 species of birds are recorded as well as approximately 125 species of indigenous plants.

A walking track established by the Bendigo Field Naturalists Club and Department of Conservation Forests and Lands meanders through the reserve, taking in the views, wattle and waxflower, plus many other wildflowers including silky hakea, totem poles, hedge wattle, fringe myrtle, "eggs and bacon" and sometimes showy podolepis.

A nature trail pamphlet is available from the Department of Conservation Forests and Lands.

#### JACKASS FLAT FLORA RESERVE

The bushland areas of Jackass Flat have proved to be a rather remarkable and significant area within the City of Bendigo. It is in fact the largest area of bushland remaining in the city and the densely clothed gullies of *Melaleuca* could in fact be a remnant of the original vegetation of the slopes lining the Bendigo Flat which met the eyes of the pioneers.

No less of interest are the attractive stands of ironbark and box timber and the rich understorey of beautiful wildflowers, some almost of heathland appearance, e.g. *Calytrix*. Eighty species of plants were recorded in one morning and ninety-one have been recorded to date.

Bendigo waxflower (*Eriostemen verrucosus*), the city's floral emblem, is abundant and of good colour, while the occurrence of a close relative, the sticky boronia ("stinky wax") (*Boronia anemonifolia*) comes as a surprise. Also related, the common *Correa* (*Correa reflexa*) an autumn and winter flowering species and a valuable nectar supplier to native birds, grows in large tall clumps. A species that is confined to Central Victoria and is usually found in the forest south of Bendigo, the Goldfields *Grevillea* (*G. dryophylla*) is found here in association with flora normally found to the north in the Whipstick and Wellsford Forest (yet it is absent from these regions).

Whipstick species are found here tending towards their southern most points and within Bendigo. These include the famous Whirrakee wattle and the showy Golden Pennants. Another very attractive shrub from the Whipstick and Wellsford Forest is the Violet Honey-myrtle (*Melaleuca wilsonii*). Although widespread in those regions it is of



scattered occurrence, whilst on the Bendigo side of the Jackass Flat Reserve it is extremely concentrated and puts on a magnificent show in the first week of November. Giving further evidence that the Whipstick reached within Bendigo is the location of a Green Mallee at the Flora Reserve entrance (Crane Street).

Sarsaparilla (*Hardenbergia violacea*) is a common species of Bendigo's bushland, but is not generally seen in the Whipstick. Together with "Cat's Claws" (*Grevillea alpina*) it also seems to be absent so far from Jackass Flat.

Many orchids have been noted in the area including various Greenhoods, Sun Orchids and the Beard orchids. The Rusty Hood (*pterostylis biseta*) has been found in two patches. It is a rare orchid for Victoria, but is relatively common to the north of Bendigo.

Several rarer plants are located in the area, one being the Star-hair (*Astrotricha linearis*) whilst the Shrub Violet (*Hybanthus floribundus*) appears abundantly. Shrub Violet is normally of scarce and scattered occurrence. One only plant of Running Postman (*Kennedia prostrata*) was observed on the roadside edge of Crane Street, but unless its seed arrived in the road gravel one would expect to see more. Two Bull-oaks and a She-oak (*Casuarinas*) have been also noted. A patch of Silky Tea-tree (*Leptospermum myrsinoides*) is to be found in the northern corner of the Reserve near Edwards Road.

The flora reserve contains a vast display of the beautiful rosy *Baeckea* (*Baeckea ramosissima*) which is not in the main area. This small reserve on the opposite side of Crane Street also serves as a corridor through bushland north from the Jackass Flat reservoir. This in turn, through the Sewerage Reserve, almost joins onto the Whipstick Forest, being separated by a narrow arm near Apollo Hill. Wallabies possibly still visit this area in the City of Bendigo.

The good stands of Ironbarks and rich flora and thickets of *Melaleuca* and *Calytrix* provide ideal habitat for native birds and survival of large numbers of various species of these birds in the City of Bendigo is extremely significant. Thirty-five types of birds have been sighted in the area, including the Crested Bellbird.

Natural history features of this area alone render it of important significance and it has quality of life values for the citizens of the region. There is an extensive area of tall dense *Melaleuca decussata* (Totem Poles) along the first southerly gully. It forms thickets and canopies about the waterways and is remote from the nearby houses in Jacob Street. An area of Nodding Greenhood Orchids has been noted to carpet the gully in a 3-metre diameter.

## WELLSFORD FOREST (inc. ELLESMERE and AXEDALE FORESTS)

This forest is a large tract of Ironbark forest which in springtime has a marvellous display of showy wildflowers rivalling at times, or even surpassing, that of the Whipstick Forest.

The beautiful black trunks of the ironbarks are highlighted in early September by acres of snow-like Cypress Daisy Bush (*Olearia teretifolia*). By November/December this scene has changed to a spectacular gold carpet of Sticky Everlastings (*Helichrysum viscosum*), Golden Pennants (*Glischrocaryon behrii*) alternated with the bluebells (*Wahlenbergia communis* and *W. strictus*) and Finger Flower (*Cheiranthra cyanea*).

On the western side is a decided Whipstick influence with the showy Whirrakee wattle in August. In late September and October there are many glorious displays of Purple Mint Bush (*Prostanthera denticulata*), pink *Calytrix tetragona*, Silky Tea-tree (*Leptospermum myrsinoides*) Bendigo waxflower (*Eriostemon verrucosus*) and the lovely orange, yellow and red of the Showy Parrot Pea (*Dillwynia sericea*), also Gold Dust Wattle (*Acacia acinacea*) and Rough Wattle (*A. aspera*). These showy areas occur in patches through to the Huntly Railway Station, and one of the easiest to find spectacular sections occurs on sandy soils on the edge of the main Fosterville/Barnadown Road, not far from the Bendigo Golf Course.

Along one track in the central section can be found a patch of the dwarf *Grevillea* similar to the Sedgwick form but also with some cross features of the Whipstick *Grevillea* (*G. glabella*).

Occasionally colourful shrubs of the Crimson Honey-myrtle (*Melaleuca wilsonii*) will be seen, also the more common pale lilac flowers of Totem Poles (*M. decussata*). Geebung (*Persoonia rigida*) and Cherry Ballart (*Exocarpos cupressiformis*) are frequently seen in the Wellsford Forest; other good wildflower areas are at Pork Pie Hill near Fosterville, and the Sugar Loaf near Axedale, where stands of Bendigo waxflower are quite prevalent. If one is lucky in late November the unusual and rare Duck Orchid (*Caleana major*) might be seen.

Orchids abound in the area, Greenhoods (*Pterostylis biseta* and *pusilla*), Scented Sun Orchid (*Thelymitra nuda*) and sometimes the Spotted Sun Orchid (*T. ixoides*), also the Golden Moth Orchid (*Diuris lanceolata*).

In one area of the forest, the quaint little *Cryptandra* (*C. amara*) can be found flowering in August, its locality being known as *Cryptandra Corner*.

Even if the precise localities of some of the special wildflowers are not known or found, a drive or walk through the forest is rewarding.



## THE WHIPSTICK SCRUB AND FORESTS

The Whipstick is primarily a tract of mallee-scrublands where trees are a rarity except along some gullies.

At least two suggestions are feasible explanations of the origin of the name "Whipstick". One is that the slender springy Eucalypt stems were much sought by pioneer travellers for use as whips for driving bullock teams through the area. The other is simply from the backlash that occurred when pushing one's way through the scrub, and on attempts to roll, cut or flatten it during clearing operations.

Ecologically the Whipstick mallee association is unique because of its occurrence on the rocky and hard clay Ordovician soils of the North/Central region of Victoria. This contrasts with the more typical mallee of the vast Mallee and Wimmera regions of the North/Western and Western side of the state; where the soils are of deep Cainozoic sands.

Apart from an isolated stand of Bull Mallee at Melton (and Kamarooka Mallee near Horsham) the broader Whipstick association of mallee scrub has a number of outlying occurrences at Tarnagulla, St Arnaud, Wychitella, Inglewood and Rushworth, which together with "The Whipstick" itself centrally located north of Bendigo, possibly represents the residual remnants of an earlier wide occurrence.

Incidentally the name "mallee" of aboriginal origin meaning thicket, refers to those shrubby Eucalypt species characterised by several stems rising from an underground ligno-tuber, the "mallee root".

Four mallees are to be found in the area, namely Green Mallee (*Eucalyptus viridis*), Blue Mallee (*E. polybractea*), Bull Mallee (*E. behriana*) and Kamarooka Mallee (*E. froggattii*). Apart from the isolated Horsham occurrence, the Kamarooka Mallee is endemic to the Bendigo and Wedderburn localities and is considered rare for the State.

The dominant plants to be found as part of the typical "scrub" in association with the four mallees include Whirrakee Wattle (*Acacia williamsonii*), Golden Wattle (*A. pycnantha*), Totem Poles (*Melaleuca decussata*), Broom Honey-myrtle (*M. uncinata*) and Slaty She-oak (*Allocasuarina muellerana*).

In some cases, but particularly along the gullies, some trees may occur and typically include Red Ironbark (*Euc. sideroxylon*), Yellow Gum (*Euc. leucoxylon*) or White Ironbark, and Red Box (*Euc. polyanthemos*).

Typical ground flora species of the Whipstick understorey can include Golden Pennants (*Glischrocaryon behrii*) Grooved Dampiera (*Dampiera lanceolata*), Rosy Heath-myrtle (*Baeckea ramosissima*), Cypress Daisy Bush (*Olearia teretifolia*), Small-leaf Waxflower (*Eri-*

*stemon difformis*), Common Correa (*Correa reflexa*), Gold Dust or Spoon Wattle (*Acacia acinacea*), Purple Mint Bush (*Prostanthera denticulata*), Common Fringe Myrtle (*Calytrix tetragona*) and sometimes Heath-myrtle (*Micromyrtus ciliata*). Additionally the Whipstick ground flora is often rich in terrestrial orchids including various *Caladenias*, *Thelymitra*, *Pterostylis*, and so on.

There are a number of component subdivisions within the vegetation structure of the Whipstick Scrub. The western side is of stands of almost pure Green Mallee which extends southward towards Eaglehawk fragmenting into island pockets within Ironbark Forest. Blue and Green Mallee are common together in the central Whipstick, while the Blue becomes more dominant on the eastern and northern side of central as the green becomes rarer. Bull Mallee tends to occur over a wide area and mixed with the previous two, but especially the Blue. Kamarooka Mallee becomes the dominant type along the northern fringe and often co-existent with Bull Mallee where both species are almost aborescent. It is rare to find the four mallees together.

The western Whipstick presents several distinctive features with the almost pure stands of Green Mallee and towards Eaglehawk, the islands of Green Mallee within Ironbark forest. These sections include Whipstick species of ground flora mixed with typical Bendigo flora such as Black-eyed Susan (Pink Bells - *Tetralochea ciliata*), Gold Dust Wattle (*A. acinacea*), Bendigo Waxflower (*Eriostemon verrucosus*), Finger Flower (*Cheiranthra cyanea*) and Golden Everlasting (*Helichrysum viscosum*).

However most of these species are absent from the balance of the Whipstick where at least three of the mallees occur and a number of species not common in the west are now to be found (although it varies). These include Pseudanthus, Scarlet Mint-bush (*Prostanthera aspalathoides*), Round-leaf form of Gold Dust Wattle (formerly *Acacia obliqua* or *rotundifolia*), Small-leaf Waxflower (*Eriostemon difformis*) and the Westringias. Dainty Phebalium tends towards the central side of west and there are probably lots of other differences.

The northern Whipstick "bulges" towards Kamarooka, there is a less easily defined change from the central flora until the northern fringe with Kamarooka Mallee is reached when the bush becomes open and the sudden transition into the Kamarooka and Egerton Forest occurs.

### The Kamarooka Forest

This is a magnificent Grey-Box Forest (*Euc. microcarpa*) which in parts is fairly open and almost park-like. Pockets of Kamarooka mallee and Bull mallee intrude from the fringe area at the northern Whipstick boundary. In some parts Yellow Gum also occurs and at Noble's - the location of the only natural semi-permanent water in the entire Whip-



stick/Kamarooka greenbelt - the River Red Gum (*Euc. camaldulensis*) is to be found. In spring time the understorey is quite colourful with splashes of yellow and red from the Grey Mulga (*Acacia brachybotrya*) and Hop Bush (*Dodonaea cuneata*). In some sections the attractive small trees of Moonah (*Melaleuca lanceolata*) can be seen, and also Quandongs (*Santalum acuminatum*).

The Kamarooka Forest hosts several remnant species of the northern plains flora - namely Berrigan (*Eremophila longifolia*), Murray-Pine (*Callitris columellaris*), Pittosporum (*P. phillyreoides*), Turkey Bush (*Myoporum deserti*), Sugarwood (*Myoporum platycarpum*), and One plant-Umbrella Wattle (*Acacia osswaldii*). These particular plants are fairly rare for this district. In the early days of exploration by botanists one section of the Kamarooka Forest was dubbed "Mystery Pad-docks", since, like Africa, it was always yielding something new. Various daisies and the Broughton Pea (*Swainsona procumbens*) are further attractive species to be seen in spring.

#### The Whipstick Forest

This forest extends from Eaglehawk to the southern Whipstick fringe and is predominantly Red Ironbark (*Euc. sideroxylon*) with some stands of Yellow Gum (*Euc. leucoxylon*). Within this forest are islands of Whipstick mallee, usually only Green mallee, and associated ground flora. As mentioned previously both typical Whipstick species and Bendigo flora such as waxflower will be found here. Sometimes the cross sections of flora occur in concentrated patches on forest/mallee fringes and present spectacular multi-coloured displays in spring. Notable colourful species include Gorse Bitter-pea or "Eggs and Bacon" (*Daviesia ulicifolia*), Rosy Heath-myrtle (*Baeckea ramosissima*) Bendigo waxflower (*Eriostemon verrucosus*), Sticky Boronia (*Boronia anemonifolia*), Purple Mint-bush (*Prostanthera denticulata*), Matted Guinea-flower (*Hibbertia exutiacies*), Cypress Daisy-bush (*Olearia teretifolia*), Small Crowea (*Crowea exalata*) and Golden Pennants (*Glischrocaryon behrii*), Golden Everlastings (*Helichrysum viscosum*), and Totem Poles (*Melaleuca decussata*).

The Whipstick Scrub and associated forests have a whole sequence of attractive and often rare plants to be found in different respective localities flowering at different times of the year.

The Whipstick Forest is attractive in early spring with the domes of golden "Whirrakee Wattle" at the end of August, leading on to acres of snow (the Cypress Daisy Bush) under the black Ironbarks by mid-September, and by late September to early October the purple of the Mint Bush. Boronia abounds on the hill opposite the Blue Jacket reservoir and along Fox's Bend Road, whilst at the Eaglehawk Rifle range

## LILIACEAE



Bulbine Lily  
*Bulbine bulbosa*



Milkmaids  
*Burchardia umbellata*



Black-anther Flax Lily  
*Dianella revoluta*



Blue Stars  
*Chamaescilla corymbosa*





Chocolate Lily  
*Dichopogon strictus*



Twining Fringe Lily  
*Thysanotus patersonii*



Early Nancy  
*Wurmbea dioica*



**ORCHIDACEAE**

Wax-lip Orchid  
*Glossodia major*



Blue Caladenia  
*Caladenia caerulea*



Pink Fingers  
*Caladenia catenata*



Hooded Caladenia  
*Caladenia cucullata*



Green-comb Spider Orchid  
*Caladenia dilatata*





Purplish Beard Orchid  
*Calochilus robertsonii*



Golden Moth Orchid  
*Diuris lanceolata*



Dwarf Greenhood  
*Pterostylis nana*



Nodding Greenhood  
*Pterostylis nutans*



White form  
*Calochilus robertsonii*



Leopard Orchid  
*Diuris maculata*



Larger Striped Greenhood  
*Pterostylis robusta*



Rabbit-ears Orchid  
*Thelymitra antennifera*





Scented Sun-orchid  
*Thelymitra nuda*



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



**AMARANTHACEAE**

Pussy-tails  
*Ptilotus spathulatus*



**ASTERACEAE**

Cut-leaf Daisy  
*Brachyscome multifida*



Drooping Cassinia  
*Cassinia arcuata*



Golden Billy-buttons  
*Craspedia chrysantha*



Grey Everlasting  
*Helichrysum obcordatum*



Common Billy-button  
*Craspedia glauca*





Clusted Everlasting  
*Helichrysum semipapposum*



Sticky Everlasting  
*Helichrysum viscosum*



Black Rock in the Whipstick  
Forest.



Scaly Buttons  
*Leptorhynchos squamatus*



Yam Daisy  
*Microseris scapigera*



Cypress Daisy Bush  
*Olearia teretifolia*



Showy Podolepis  
*Podolepis jaceoides*





**BRUNONIACEAE**  
Blue Pincushion  
*Brunonia australis*



**CASUARINACEAE**  
Slaty She-oak  
*Allocasuarina muelleriana*



**DILLENIACEAE**  
Tangled Guinea Flower  
*Hibbertia exutiacies*



Wellsford Forest with Everlastings in the foreground.

**DROSERACEAE**



Tall Sundew  
*Drosera peltata* ssp. *auriculata*



Climbing Sundew  
*Drosera macrantha*



Scarlet Sundew  
*Drosera glanduligera*



Scented Sundew  
*Drosera whittakeri*





**EPACRIDACEAE**

Cranberry Heath  
*Astroloma humifusum*



Daphne Heath  
*Brachyloma daphnoides*



Peach Heath  
*Lissanthe strigosa*



Common Beard-heath  
*Leucopogon virgatus*



Urn Heath  
*Melichrus urceolatus*



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



Grey Parrot-pea  
*Dillwynia cinerascens*



Showy Parrot-pea  
*Dillwynia sericea*





Red Parrot-pea  
*Dillwynia hispida*



Purple Coral-pea  
*Hardenbergia violacea*



Variable Glycine  
*Glycine tabacina*



Common Hovea  
*Hovea linearis* syn.  
*heterophylla*



Indigofera  
*Indigofera australis*



Running Postman  
*Kennedia prostrata*



Twiggy Bush-pea  
*Pultenaea largiflorens*





Matted Bush-pea  
*Pultenaea pedunculata*



GERANIACEAE  
Magenta Storks-bill  
*Pelargonium rodneyanum*



GOODENIACEAE  
Blue Dampiera  
*Dampiera sp.*



Primrose Goodenia  
*Goodenia blackiana*



HALORAGACEAE

Golden Pennants  
*Glischrocaryon behrii*



LAMIACEAE

Scarlet Mint-bush  
*Prostanthera aspalathoides*



Rough Mint-bush  
*Prostanthera denticulata*



Whipstick Westringia  
*Westringia crassifolia*





**LAURACEAE**  
Coarse Dodder-laurel  
*Cassytha melantha*



**MIMOSACEAE**  
Gold-dust Wattle  
*Acacia acinacea*



Ausfeld's Wattle  
*Acacia ausfeldii*



Spreading Wattle  
*Acacia genistifolia*



**LORANTHACEAE**  
Box Mistletoe  
*Amyena miquelii*



Ploughshare Wattle  
*Acacia gunnii*



Rough Wattle  
*Acacia aspera*



Golden Wattle in the  
Whipstick Forest





Hedge Wattle  
*Acacia paradoxa*



Golden Wattle  
*Acacia pycnantha*



Whirrakee Wattle  
*Acacia williamsonii*



MYRTACEAE

Rosy Heath-myrtle  
*Baeckea ramosissima*



Common Fringe-myrtle  
*Calytrix tetragona*



Bull Mallee  
*Eucalyptus behriana*



River Red Gum  
*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*



Yellow Gum  
*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*





Kamarooka Mallee  
*Eucalyptus froggattii*



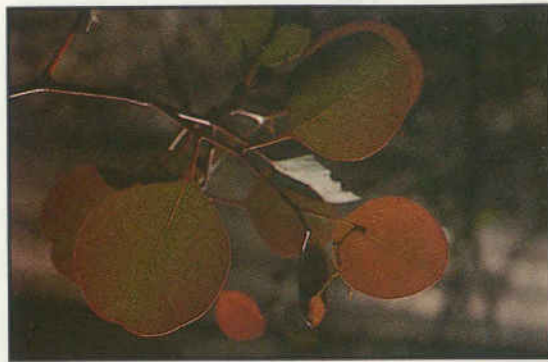
Yellow Box  
*Eucalyptus melliodora*



Grey Box  
*Eucalyptus microcarpa*



Blue Mallee  
*Eucalyptus polybrachtea*



Red Box  
*Eucalyptus polyanthemus*



Flowers of Red Ironbark  
*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*



Red Ironbark  
*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*



Golden Pennants in the  
Wellsford Forest





Green Mallee  
*Eucalyptus viridis*



Broom Honey Myrtle  
*Melaleuca uncinata*



Totem Poles  
*Melaleuca decussata*



Violet Honey Myrtle  
*Melaleuca wilsonii*



Heath Tea-tree  
*Leptospermum myrsinoides*



Heath-myrtle  
*Micromyrtus ciliata*



**PITTOSPORACEAE**

Sweet Bursaria  
*Bursaria spinosa*





Finger Flower  
*Cheiranthra cyanea*



**PROTEACEAE**

Cat's Claws, yellow form  
*Grevillea alpina*



Cat's Claws, red form  
*Grevillea alpina*



Goldfield's Grevillea  
*Grevillea dryophylla*



Silky Hakea  
*Hakea sericea*



Silver Banksia  
*Banksia marginata*



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





Common Buttercup  
*Ranunculus lappaceus*



Common Correa, red form  
*Correa reflexa*



**RUTACEAE**

Sticky Boronia  
*Boronia anemonifolia*



Small Crowea  
*Crowea exalata*



Common Correa yellow  
form  
*Correa reflexa*



Fairy Wax-flower  
*Eriostemon verrucosus*



Fairy Wax-flower  
double form





Dainty Phebalium  
*Phebalium obcordatum*



**SANTALACEAE**  
Cherry Ballart  
*Exocarpus cupressiformis*



**SCHROPHULARIACEAE**  
Digger's Speedwell  
*Parahebe perfoliata*



**STACKHOUSIACEAE**  
Creamy Stackhousia  
*Stackhousia monogyna*



**STYLIDIACEAE**  
Hairy Stylewort  
*Levenhookia dubia*



Grass Trigger-plant  
*Stylidium graminifolium*



**THYMELAEACEAE**  
Slender Rice-flower  
*Pimelia linifolia*



Whirrakee Wattle in paddock  
at Huntly.





**OXALIDACEAE**  
Yellow Wood-sorrel  
*Oxalis corniculata*



**TREMANDRACEAE**  
Pink-bells  
*Tetratheca ciliata*



**VIOLACEAE**  
Shrub Violet  
*Hybanthus floribundus*



View at Shadbolt's Picnic Area with Daisy-bush and Gold-dust Wattle.

masses of glorious rosy Baeckea and Black-eyed Susan are intermingled with Bendigo waxflower. At Shadbolt's and at Black Rock in September the dainty Phebalium is at its best along with more rosy Baeckea and the Wattles, in which Rough and Gold Dust predominate (*A. aspera* and *acinacea* respectively). A little further along Skylark Road and the localised Grevillea, cream variety, and red variety (*G. glabella*) will be found, whilst in October the rare slender Mint Bush (*Prostanthera saxicola* var. *bracteolata*) and the Velvet Bush (*Lasiopetalum behrii*) can be sought out at two neighbouring localities respectively.

By late October the Golden Pennants (*Glischrocaryon behrii*) put on an acre by acre show in both the forest and the mallee, sometimes highlighted by the beautiful Blue Dampiera and the pink Calytrix. If one is lucky the lovely crimson Honey-myrtle (*Melaleuca wilsonii*) can be seen.

By late spring the everlastings are in full bloom and so too are the other *Melaleucas* which can carry through to December. January is the month to see Moonah in the Kamarooka forest and a close eye can be kept for flowers and fruit of the Weeping Pittosporum and the Quandong over the summer. By Autumn the *Correa* and *Crowea* may have commenced flowering and the first of the terrestrial orchids, namely some of the *Pterostylis* appear.

In June and July the attractive winter wattle (*Acacia flexifolia*) which is localised around the Wallaby Caves area puts on a bright and massed wintry display, the year being completed with Golden Wattle and Whirrakee Wattle coming into bloom again by August.

Many attractive little terrestrial orchids are to be seen over many months of the year. By June the Autumn Greenhoods (*Pterostylis revoluta*) and larger striped Autumn Greenhood (*P. robusta*) might be found, the latter often occurring under stands of mature Bull Mallee and Kamarooka Mallee. Other greenhoods continue to appear by August, flowering in September when also the Blue and Pink Finger orchids (*Caladenia caerulea* and *C. catenata*) and the Hooded *Caladenia* appear (*C. cucullata*). By then Leopard Orchid (*Diuris maculata*) and Bearded Orchid (*Calochilus robertsonii*) will be abundant, to be followed by the Sun Orchids (*Thelymitra longifolia*) and Rabbits Ears (*T. antennifera*). The orchid season concludes in November and December with the Rusty Hoods (*Pterostylis biseta*) and the rarer (*P. setifera*).

The Whipstick has many species of birds, including a higher proportion of song birds. It is also steeped in history with evidence of gold mining, old puddling machines, historic hotels and remnants of the Eucalyptus oil industry.



**PLANT FAMILIES, DESCRIPTIONS AND DISTRIBUTION**  
(Numbers refer to areas shown on front map)

**LILIACEAE**

*Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily

Herb with a single fleshy flowering stem 200-500 mm high.  
Leaves basal, fleshy, onion-like, channelled, up to 300 mm long.  
Flowers (Sept - Nov) in a compact raceme. All of the 6 staminal filaments are bearded. 1-2-3

*Burchardia umbellata* - Milkmaids

Herb with single upright stem to 400 mm high.  
Leaves few linear, sheathing at the base. Upper one or two are reduced.  
Flowers (Sept-Oct) clear white in an umbel at the summit of stem. 2-4

*Chamaescilla corymbosa* - Blue Stars

Perennial herb with flowering stems 6-10 cm high.  
Leaves radicle and grass-like.  
Flowers (Oct.) with a corymb of blue flowers sometimes reduced to 1 or 2 stalks 0.25 cm - 1 cm long. Rather rare. 4.

*Dianella revoluta* - Black Anther Flax-lily

Tussocky herb with flowering stem to 1 m or more high.  
Leaves basal, stiff, sedge-like, margins revolute.  
Flowers (Oct-Nov) in open clusters, blue with black anthers. 1-2-3-4

*Dichopogon strictus* - Chocolate Lily

Tussocky herb with branched flowering stem rising to 1 m.  
Leaves basal, grass-like, 70 - 300 mm long.  
Flowers (Oct-Dec) mauve, chocolate scented. Flower stalks not nodding. 1-2-3-4

*Thysanotus patersonii* - Twining Fringe-lily

Twining or climbing herb with long slender stems.  
Leaves mostly basal, filiform, withering early.  
Flowers (Sept-Nov) numerous, solitary at ends of branchlets. Petals 8 mm long, violet or purplish, margins with long fringes. 1-2-3-4

*Wurmbea dioica* - Early Nancy

Herb with single flowering stem to 250 mm high.  
Leaves 2-3 lanceolate to linear, bases dilated and sheathing the stem.  
Flowers (Aug-Sept) 1-8 per stem. Male and female flowers on separate plants. 1-2-3-4

**ORCHIDACEAE**

*Caladenia caerulea* - Blue Caladenia

Orchid with single flowering stem to 80 - 150 mm high.  
Leaf single oblong to linear-lanceolate, usually prostrate 20 - 70 mm long.  
Flowers (Aug-Sept) solitary, pale to bright blue. The tongue is barred bright blue. 1-2-3-4.

*Caladenia catenata* - Pink Fingers

Orchid with single flowering stem 80 - 200 mm high.  
Leaf solitary, linear, erect, to 200 mm long.  
Flowers (Sept-Nov) 1-3 per stem. One petal is upright and four point down like a stretched out hand. Colour varies from almost white to deep pink. 1-2-3-4.

*Caladenia cucullata* - Hooded Caladenia

Orchid with single flowering stem 150 - 250 mm high.  
Leaf solitary, linear 90 - 240 mm long.  
Flowers (Oct) 1-5 per stem. Resembles *C. angustata* but without the fragrance, the column is definitely bent forward, and the mid-lobe of the tongue is dark purple. 2.

*Caladenia dilatata* - Green-comb Spider Orchid

Orchid with flowering stem 15 - 45 cm high.  
Leaf oblong to lanceolate, very hairy.  
Flowers solitary (Oct) up to 10 cm diameter, labellum tremulous on a moveable claw. 4.

*Glossodia major* - Wax-lip Orchid

Orchid with flowering stem 100 - 250 mm high.  
Leaf solitary, oblong or oblong-lanceolate, very hairy, 30-70mm by 10-20 mm.  
Flowers (Sept-Oct) 1 or 2 per stem, from white to purple.  
Petals 15-30 mm long. Tongue purple tipped, white at base with two yellow calli. 1-2-3-4.

*Calochilus robertsonii* - Purplish Beard Orchid

Orchid with single flowering stem 250 - 450 mm high.  
Leaf solitary, linear, channelled, to 200 mm long.  
Flowers (Sept-Oct) 2 - 9 per stem, each with a distinctive tongue covered in metallic purple hairs. 1-2-3-4.

*Calochilus robertsonii* - White form of Purplish Beard Orchid

*Diuris lanceolata* (*pedunculata*) - Golden Moth Orchid  
Orchid with single flowering stem rising 200 - 400 mm high.  
Leaves 5 - 8 linear, 100 - 150 mm long.  
Flowers (Aug - Oct) 1 - 4 clear yellow. Each flower is nodding with all petals directed forward. 3-4.

*Diuris maculata* - Leopard Orchid

Orchid with single flowering stem rising 180 - 300 mm.  
Leaves 2 - 3 linear, channelled, up to 100 - 240 mm long.  
Flowers (Aug-Sept) 2 - 6 per stem. Upper two side petals appearing stalked, the lower two side sepals 12 - 20 mm long and crossing beneath the flower. Petals yellow with distinct brownish blotches or rarely all yellow. 1-2-3-4.

*Pterostylis nana* - Dwarf Greenhood

Orchid 50 - 100 mm high.  
Leaves in basal rosette, ovate, 10-15 mm long. Bracts present on stem.  
Flowers (Aug - Sept) solitary, green,  $\pm$  15 mm long. Lateral sepals upright with long high points. 1-2-3-4.

*Pterostylis nutans* - Nodding Greenhood

Orchid 70 - 200 mm high.  
Leaves in basal rosette, long stalked, oblong-lanceolate to ovate, 15 - 25 mm long, 2-3 bracts on flowering stem.  
Flowers (Aug-Sept) solitary, nodding, green, 15 - 30 mm long. Lateral sepals horizontal or deflexed. 4.

*Pterostylis robusta* - Larger Striped Greenhood

Orchid 50 - 200 mm high.  
Leaves develop on the stem after flowering, broadly lanceolate, clasping.  
Flowers (June-July) solitary, pale green with darker stripes, up to 30 mm long. Lateral sepals erect. 1.



*Thelymitra antennifera* - Rabbit-ears

Orchid 120 - 200 mm high.

Leaf solitary, linear, channelled, 80 - 120 mm long. Two bracts are on the stem.

Flowers (Oct) 1-3 per stem, opening only in good sunshine 10 - 20 mm diameter. Column has two erect dark reddish-brown appendages (the ears). 2-4

*Thelymitra nuda* - Scented Sun-orchid

Orchid to 400 mm high.

Leaf solitary, mostly broad lanceolate, sheathing at the base, 150-220 mm long.

Flowers (Oct) 3 - 8 per stem, mauve or lavender,  $\pm$  25 mm diameter. Column mid-lobe nigger-brown. Opening only in sunshine. 1-2-3-4.

#### XANTHORRHOACEAE

*Lomandra multiflora* - Many-flowered Mat-rush

Herb to 300 mm with longer leaves.

Leaves basal, narrow linear, rigid, with very few basal shreds, 300 - 600 mm long by 2-4 mm wide.

Flowers (Sept-Nov) with the sexes on separate plants. Male flowers numerous in isolated clusters. Female flowers in dense sessile clusters, whitish from massed obovate bracts. 1-2-3-4.

#### AMARANTHACEAE

*Ptilotus spathulatus* - Pussy tails

Perennial herb of grasslands with flowering stem to 300 mm.

Basal leaves stalked and glabrous to 25 mm long, stem leaves smaller.

Flowers (Oct) in cylindrical spikes up to 75 mm tall.

#### ASTERACEAE

*Brachyscome multifida* - Cut Leaf Daisy

Herb with wiry branching stems to 400 mm high.

Leaves are deeply dissected, 50 - 70 mm long, with each of the 7 - 10 irregular segments linear to oblanceolate.

Flowers (Spring and Summer) in solitary daisy heads. Ray florets 7 - 10 mm long, lilac to bright blue. 1-2.

*Cassinia arcuata* - Chinese scrub

Shrub to 1 - 2 m high, with long slender branches finally drooping.

Leaves terete to linear, strongly revolute and appearing terete, 4 - 10 mm long.

Flowers (Oct-Jan) in small but numerous heads forming long often pendulous conic pale glossy brown masses, aromatic. 1-2-3-4.

*Craspedia chrysantha* - Golden Billy-buttons

Herb 250 mm high, covered in grey wool.

Leaves linear 10 - 20 mm long, silvered with dense appressed hairs.

Flowers (Nov) in hard globular to oval heads 8 - 12 mm diam. on long stalks.

Florets all tubular and golden yellow. 1.

*Craspedia glauca* - Common Billy-buttons

Perennial herb to 300 + mm high.

Leaves basal 50 mm - 100 mm long with narrow stem-clasping upper leaves.

Flowers (Sept-Oct) heads soft up to 25 mm in diameter. 1-2-3-4.

*Helichrysum obcordatum* - Grey Everlasting

Shrub to 1 m high.

Leaves obovate to obcordate, 3 - 8 mm long, the upper surface smooth, lustrous, the underside grey.

Flowers (Oct-Jan) in small very numerous heads in flat topped clusters. 1-2-3-4.

*Helichrysum semi-papposum* - Clustered Everlasting

Woolly herb 100 - 500 mm high.

Leaves narrow linear to oblong, crowded, 10 - 50 mm long.

Flowers (Most of the year but best in spring to early summer) in small heads in loose terminal clusters of 20 or more. 1-2-3-4.

*Helichrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting

Shrubby herb with branching stems.

Leaves narrow linear to elliptical, viscid, 30 - 90 mm long on primary stems but shorter on later branches. Flowers most times of the year with a peak in early spring. 1-2-3-4.

*Leptorhynchus squamatus* - Scaly Buttons

Herb 200 - 300 mm high. Stems slightly cottony covered.

Leaves narrowly lanceolate, cottony woolly underneath, hairless above, apex  $\pm$  sharply pointed, 15 - 35 mm long.

Flowers (Sept-Jan) in solitary heads on long stalks, the heads rayless yellow buttons, the bracts brown or orange tipped. 1-2-3.

*Microseris scapigera* - Yam-daisy

Herb 100 - 400 mm high.

Leaves in a basal rosette, linear-lanceolate, entire or with a few blunt teeth, 100 - 200 mm long. Flowers (Spring and Summer) in solitary heads on long stalks, nodding in bud. Florets all rayed, yellow. 1-2-3-4.

*Olearia teretifolia* - Cypress Daisy-bush

Shrub 800 mm - 1.5 m high, viscid.

Leaves terete in section, erect to appressed to the stem, 2 - 5 mm long.

Flowers (Sept - Mar) in very numerous heads terminating slender leafy branchlets. Ray florets 4 - 9, disc florets 5 - 10. Heads to 15 mm diameter. 2-3.

*Podolepis jaceoides* - Showy Podolepis

Herb 180 - 600 mm high.

Leaves both basal and along the stem. Former linear to oblanceolate up to 200 mm long, latter linear 30 - 100 mm long.

Flowers (Sept - Dec) in solitary heads, yellow, 30 mm diam. Rays deeply cut, bracts scarious. 2-3-4

#### BRUNONIACEAE

*Brunonia australis* - Blue Pincushion

Silky hairy herb with unbranched flowering stem rising to 100 - 300 mm high.

Leaves basal, oblanceolate obovate-cuneate, entire, 40 - 100 mm long including the stalks.

Flowers (Nov-Jan) light blue in a compact head with arched styles like pins in a "cushion". 2-3-4.

#### CASUARINACEAE

*Allocasuarina muellerana* - Slaty She-oak

Shrub 1 - 4 m high. Branchlets around 1 mm thick with prominent ribs.

Leaves reduced to 5 - 6 scales in whorls 4 - 8 mm apart.

Flowers (Sept-Oct) Male and female flowers on different plants. Male flowers in long red spikes to 50 mm long. Female flowers in red tufts developing into oval cones 10-15 mm wide with protruding valves sometimes developed irregularly. 2-3.



## DILLENIACEAE

*Hibbertia exutiaces* - Tangled Guinea-flower

Low + prostrate shrub.

Leaves linear, revolute, midrib thickened.

Flowers (Sept-Oct) sessile. Stamens grouped to one side of the styles. 1-2-3-4.

## DROSERACEAE

*Drosera peltata* ssp. *auriculata* - Tall Sundew or Errinellum

Insectivorous herb 100 - 500 mm high.

Leaves rounded with two appendages (ears) on the margins forming a shield shape. Surface is covered with sticky glandular hairs. As will all sundews, insects are attracted to and stick to the hairs. The leaf then folds over the insect and slowly digests it. Flowers (Oct-Jan) in open clusters. Petals are white or pale pink 5-7 mm long. The sepals are not hairy. 2-3-4.

*Drosera glanduligera* - Scarlet Sundew

Dwarf insectivorous herb, 10 - 60 mm high.

Leaves in a basal rosette, rounded to spatulate, covered in sticky glandular hairs. Flowers (Aug-Oct) few in an open cluster, often nodding. Petals are a brick red to scarlet. 2-3-4.

*Drosera macrantha* (*planchonii*) - Climbing Sundew

Weak scrambling insectivorous herb, stems 300 - 600 mm long.

Leaves regularly hemispherical peltate on filiform drooping stalks, often 3 together. Blades glandular hairy.

Flowers (Aug-Nov) in clusters. Petals white or pale pink, 10 mm or more long. 2-3-4.

*Drosera whittakeri* - Scented Sundew

Dwarf insectivorous herb.

Leaves basal, spatulate, often reddish, glandular hairy 10 - 20 mm across.

Flowers (Aug-Sept) appearing one at a time from the centre of the basal rosette. Petals white 12 - 15 mm long. 2-3-4.

## EPACRIDACEAE

*Astroloma humifusum* - Cranberry heath

Shrub usually prostrate and mat forming.

Leaves linear to narrowly lanceolate, sharp pointed. Margins have small stiff bristles. Flowers (Mar-May) bright red tubes 8 - 10 mm long with short spreading terminal lobes. Usually hidden under the blue-grey leaves. Fruit is edible when ripe (purplish-black). 1-2-3-4.

*Brachyloma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath

Shrub to 1 m high.

Leaves oblong, entire, grey-green, 6 - 12 mm long. The apex is bluntly pointed. Flowers (Aug-Dec) but mainly in Oct, white tubular 4 - 5 mm long, in dense terminal clusters, strongly honey scented. 2-3-4.

*Leucopogon virgatus* - Common Beard-heath

Slender shrub from 300 mm - 600 mm high.

Leaves pointed up to 12 mm long.

Flowers (Aug-Dec) white, woolly, in short dense spikes. 3-4

*Lissanthe strigosa* - Peach Heath

Stiff shrub to 1 m high.

Leaves linear ± entire, sharp pointed, biconvex, 10 - 15 mm long.

Flowers (Sept-Nov) solitary or 2 - 4 in axils forming short terminal clusters. Flowers urn-shaped 2 - 3 mm long. Sepals and throat of petals pink or pinkish. 2-4

*Melicbrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath

Small shrub to 300 mm high.

Leaves lanceolate, concave, sharp-pointed, pale green 5 - 25 mm long.

Flowers (Sept-Nov) solitary in axils forming leafy sub-terminal clusters, urn shaped, white or pink. 2-4.

## FABACEAE

*Daviesia ulicifolia* - Gorse Bitter-pea

Rigid shrub to 1 m high. Branchlets usually spine tipped.

Leaves narrowly lanceolate to ovate, sharply pointed, 10 - 20 mm long. Mid-rib is prominent.

Flowers (July-Nov) in axillary clusters of 1-5, each pea flower is yellow with a crimson keel. Pods are triangular. 1-2-3-4.

*Dillwynia cinerascens* - Grey Parrot-pea

Shrub to 1.2 m high.

Leaves ± filiform, greyish, crowded, 7 - 20 mm long.

Flowers (Aug-Nov) 3 - 8 in terminal sessile clusters. Each flower pea-shaped, orange, the standard is twice as broad as long. 2-4

*Dillwynia hispida* - Red Parrot-pea

Slender erect shrub to 300 mm high, beset with short hairs.

Leaves crowded or obtuse 6 - 12 mm long.

Flowers (Sept-Nov) each flower with standard petal red or yellow, wing and keel petals crimson. 4.

*Dillwynia sericea* - Showy Parrot-pea

Shrub usually to 500 mm high but may be to 1 m.

Leaves narrow linear, obtuse, crowded, 5 - 20 mm long, minutely tuberculate. Flowers (Sept-Dec) in upper leaf axils, solitary or few together, forming a leafy spike. Pea-shaped and apricot coloured. 1-2-3-4.

*Glycine tabacina* - Variable Glycine

Plant either procumbent or climber.

Leaves with 3 leaflets, middle leaflet distant from lateral leaflets.

Flowers (Oct-Jan). Fruit a straight pod about 25 mm long. 3-4

*Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral-pea, False sarsaparilla.

Glabrous twiner with wiry branches.

Leaves usually ovate to lanceolate 50 - 100 mm long.

Flowers (Aug-Nov) mostly violet, pod flat 4 mm long. 4.

*Hovea linearis* - Common Hovea

Semi-herbaceous shrub.

Lower leaves ovate, intermediate lanceolate, upper leaves almost linear rarely above 40 mm long.

Flowers (Aug-Nov) pale lilac, short stalked in axillary clusters. 4.



*Indigofera australis* - Austral Indigo  
Almost glabrous shrub 1 m - 2 m high.  
Leaflets 9 - 21. Flowers (Oct-Dec) Lilac or blue in racemes usually shorter than the leaves. Pods cylindrical with 5 - 10 seeds. 4.

*Kennedia prostrata* - Running Postman  
Stems usually prostrate.  
Leaflets three, peduncles 1 or 2 flowered, large, scarlet (Sept-Jan) 4.

*Pultenaea largiflorens* - Twiggly Bush-pea  
Shrub to 1 m high.  
Leaves obovate to narrowly cuneate,  $\pm$  two lobed at apex, alternate or in threes 4 - 10 mm long. Flowers (Oct-Nov) pea-shaped in tight terminal clusters. Yellow with a crimson keel. 1-2-3-4.

*Pultenaea pedunculata* - Matted Bush-pea  
Prostrate, densely matted shrub.  
Leaves narrow-linear, sharp-pointed, margins recurved, 5 - 12 mm long.  
Stipules lanceolate, brown. Flowers (Sept-Jan) on stalks longer than the leaves, solitary or in pairs, pea-shaped, yellow often with a crimson keel. 1-2-3-4

#### GERANIACEAE

*Pelargonium rodneyanum* - Magenta Stork's-bill  
Herb to 300 mm high.  
Leaves nearly all basal, ovate, crenate, 10 - 40 mm long or longer stalks.  
Flowers (Oct-Feb) in umbels of 4 - 6. Petals deep rosy-magenta, 15 - 20 mm long, the upper two being the longest. 4.

#### GOODENIACEAE

*Dampiera* sps. - Blue Dampiera  
Shrub to 500 mm high. Stems erect or procumbent, striated.  
Leaves linear to lanceolate, 10 - 50 mm long, margins recurved or thickened.  
Flowers (Oct-Jan with some blooms out at all times of the year) solitary or clustered on woolly white stalks. Petals covered in long grey or black hairs. 1-2-3  
*Goodenia blackiana* - Primrose Goodenia  
Rosetted herb.

Leaves narrowly to broadly oblanceolate to spatulate, shiny green above, white felted beneath, bluntly toothed at the distal end, 60 - 100 mm long.  
Flowers (Sept-Nov) in clusters but generally opening singly, on stalks longer than leaves, yellow, the petals winged. 2-3-4

#### HALORAGACEAE

*Glischrocaryon behrii* - Golden Pennants  
Herb to 300 mm high, with a single flowering stem.  
Leaves reed-like, short-lived, linear lanceolate, distant, 10 - 20 mm long.  
Flowers (Oct-Nov) in dense clusters on top of the flowering stem, golden yellow dying to rich russet colours. 2-3

#### LAMIACEAE

*Prostanthera aspalathoides* - Scarlet Mint-bush  
Small shrub to 500 mm high. Stems square in section.  
Leaves opposite, linear-terete, channelled above, strongly aromatic, 4-6mm long.  
Flowers (Aug-Dec) axillary. Petals in a narrow curving tube  $\pm$  20 mm long, bright scarlet. 1-2

*Prostanthera denticulata* - Rough Mint-bush  
Shrub to 1.2 m high. Stems square in section.  
Leaves ovate, entire, revolute, 5 - 12 mm long.  
Flowers (Oct-Jan) in leafless terminal clusters. Petals white to purple (rarely pink). 2-3

*Westringia crassifolia* - Whipstick Westringia  
Shrub to 500 mm high. Typed specimen for this species was taken from the Bendigo Whipstick.  
Leaves in whorls of 3, linear, margins incurved, 5 - 15 mm by 1.5 - 2.5 mm.  
Flowers (October) solitary, mauve to purple. 2.

#### LAURACEAE

*Cassytha melantha* - Coarse Dodder-laurel  
Leafless twining parasite. Stems 1 - 4 mm wide.  
Flowers (Spring) small, white with short hairs, in short spikes widely spaced along the stem. 2-3.

#### LORANTHACEAE

*Amyema miquelii* - Box Mistletoe  
Shrubby pendant parasite of mainly eucalypts. Up to 2 m in length.  
Leaves lanceolate, yellowish green, 60 - 150 mm long, with 3 - 5 nerves.  
Flowers (Dec) narrow tubular in a double umbel of 3 groups of 3.  
Each flower is red inside and hoary outside, 20 - 25 mm long. 1-2-3-4

#### MIMOSACEAE

*Acacia acinacea* - Gold Dust Wattle  
Shrub to 1 m high. Leaves oblong to elliptic, 5 - 20 mm long, hairless or sparingly hairy, never rough.  
Flowers (Aug-Nov) in ball-shaped heads on stalks from leaf axils. 1-2-3-4.

*Acacia aspera* - Rough Wattle  
Shrub to 1.2 m high. Branches and leaves rough with short stiff hairs.  
Leaves oblong 10 - 20 mm long, with small stipules.  
Flowers (July-Nov) in axillary ball-shaped heads. 1-2-3-4

*Acacia ausfeldii* - Ausfeld's Wattle  
Shrub to 3.5 m high. Upper parts of young branches have resinous ridges.  
Leaves linear or narrow linear up to 60 mm long, speckled with whitish dots.  
Flowers (Aug-Sept) mostly in paired ball-shaped heads on white hairy stalks from leaf axils. 2-3

*Acacia genistifolia* - Spreading Wattle  
For many years this wattle was known as *Acacia diffusa*.  
A loose but rigid shrub to 2.6 m.  
Leaves are straight rigid sharp pointed daggers scattered along the stem, 15 - 25 mm long.

Flowers (mainly early winter but can be found throughout the year) in creamy to pale yellow ball-shaped heads, singly or paired in leaf axils 1-2-3-4.

*Acacia gunnii* - Ploughshare Wattle  
Low undershrub to 500 mm high.  
Leaves of a distinctive shape, sharp pointed, up to 13 mm long.  
Flowers (June-Oct) in axillary ball-shaped heads. Rare.

VIEW of Whipstick with Golden Wattle



*Acacia paradoxa* - Hedge Wattle

Usually a shrub to 2 m high (but can grow to 3 m). Is a declared noxious weed in some parts of Victoria.

Leaves oblong, distinctly wavy, to 15 mm long. Stipules are sharp spines to 10 mm long.

Flowers (Aug-Nov) in axillary heads, rich golden. 4.

*Acacia pycnantha* - Golden Wattle

Shrub to small tree 2-9 m high.

Leaves oblanceolate to narrow linear 55 - 200 mm long, always broadest above the centre and sometimes curved.

Flowers (Aug-Oct) in bright yellow ball-shaped heads clustered into racemes at the end of the branches. 1-2-3-4.

*Acacia williamsonii* - Whirrakee Wattle

Compact shrub to 2 m high.

Leaves narrow linear to 80 mm long.

Flowers (end Aug - early Sept) in bright yellow ball-shaped heads in abundant compact racemes. 2-3

**MYRTACEAE**

*Baeckea ramosissima* - Rosy Heath Myrtle

Low shrub to 600 mm high.

Leaves linear, either flat or thickish and concave, opposite 4 - 10 mm long.

Flowers (First appearing in April, but main show is in Oct) axillary on short stalks, each of the 5 petals rounded and separate from its neighbour. 2-3-4.

*Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle

Variable shrub to 1 m high.

Leaves terete to linear, blunt, inclined to the stem, mostly 6 mm long.

Flowers (Sept-Nov) in dense terminal clusters. The maroon sepals are produced into 10 - 12 mm long awns, and remain on the plant after the petals have fallen. 1-2-3-4

*Eucalyptus bebriana* - Bull Mallee

Mallee tree to 10 m high. Bark persistent at base, dark scaly, smooth and greenish above. Leaves broad ovate, 70 - 100 mm by 25 - 50 mm.

Flowers (Nov-Feb) and sometimes through to June in clusters of 3 - 7 ± sessile.

Fruit ± sessile, shiny brown, 4 - 5 mm diameter, valves enclosed. 1-2

*Eucalyptus camuldensis* - River Red Gum

Tree to 30 m or more. Bark smooth, whitish or greyish with often yellow or red blotches. Leaves narrow lanceolate, 90 - 200 mm long.

Flowers (Nov-Mar) 4 - 10 per umbel. Buds small 2 - 4 mm diameter with cap having a long pointed beak. Fruits rounded, disc and valves prominent. 4

*Eucalyptus leucoxydon* - Yellow Gum

Tree to 30 m high. Bark smooth, mottled or streaked with white, yellow or bluish tones. Leaves broadly lanceolate.

Flowers (May-Dec) 3 per umbel, stalked. Cap of bud conical with or without a short beak. Fruit goblet shaped 10 mm long. 1-2-3-4

*Eucalyptus froggattii* - Kamarooka Mallee

Tall mallee tree to 15 m high. Bark persistent on lower parts, grey and scaly, but smooth and peeling in strips on higher branches.

Leaves lanceolate, thick and lustrous, 70 - 120 mm long.

Flowers (Sept - Oct) 5 - 11 per umbel. Buds and fruit square in section with four prominent ribs. 1-2

*Eucalyptus melliodora* - Yellow Box or White Ironbark

Tree to 20 m high. Bark rough scaly, yellowish underneath.

Leaves narrow lanceolate, 70 - 150 mm long.

Flowers (Sept-Feb) 3 - 7 per umbel. Cap of buds hemispherical. Fruit hemispherical 4 - 7 mm diameter valves deeply enclosed. 1-2-3-4

*Eucalyptus microcarpa* - Grey Box

Tree to 20 m. Bark scaly greyish, upper branches smooth.

Leaves lanceolate 70 - 120 mm long.

Flowers (Feb-July) 3 - 10 per umbel. Cap of buds conical to + angular. Fruit hemispherical to barrel-shaped, 3-5 mm wide, valves deeply enclosed. 1-2-3-4

*Eucalyptus polybractea* - Blue Mallee

Mallee tree to 8 m but mostly cut for oil when 1 m high.

Leaves narrow lanceolate, bluish, dull, 50 - 100 mm long. Best source of eucalyptus oil with up to 1.6% oil in the leaves.

Flowers (Mar-Sept) clustered. Caps of buds hemispherical. Fruit hemispherical 5 mm wide, valves deeply enclosed. 1-2

*Eucalyptus polyanthemos* - Red Box

Tree to 20 m. Bark rough scaly, persistent to small branches, wood dark red.

Leaves ovate to broad lanceolate, 50 - 100 mm by 20 - 50 mm dull bluish-grey

Flowers (Sept-Jan) 3 - 7 per umbel, stalked. Cap of buds conical. Fruit goblet-shaped, valves deeply enclosed. 5 - 6 mm long. 1-2-3-4

*Eucalyptus sideroxylon* - Red Ironbark

Tree to 30 m high. Bark very rough, corrugated, hard and black.

Leaves narrow lanceolate, grey-green or bluish, 60 - 110 mm long.

Flowers (June - Feb) 3 per umbel. Cap of buds conic to shortly beaked. Fruit goblet shaped, 10 mm or more long, valves deeply enclosed. 2-3-4

*Eucalyptus sideroxylon* - Red Ironbark Tree 2-3-4

VIEW of Wellsford Forest with Golden Pennants in foreground

*Eucalyptus viridis* - Green Mallee

Mallee tree to 8 m but mostly cut when 1 m high.

Leaves narrow linear 60 - 160 mm long, green and shiny. Second choice for eucalyptus oil production, leaves having up to 1% oil.

Flowers (usually Nov-Jan) 3 - 8 per umbel. Caps of buds broadly conical. Fruits longer than broad, valves deeply enclosed. 2.

*Melaleuca decussata* - Totem Poles

Shrub 2 - 3 m high, often forming dense thickets.

Leaves opposite, decussate, oblong-lanceolate or linear, usually erect, 5 - 15 mm long. Flowers (Nov-Feb) in rounded or short leafy spikes (bottle-brushes)

along the branchlets, pink to mauvish. Seed capsules become embedded in the outgrowing branch. 1-2-3-4

*Melaleuca uncinata* - Broom Honey-myrtle

Shrub 1 - 3 m high.

Leaves ± terete, alternating, ending in a fine curved point, 20 - 60 mm long.

Flowers (summer) in dense subterminal spikes (bottle-brushes) yellowish or white. Stem continues to grow after flowering leaving the seed capsules as clusters of woody globules on older stems. 1-2



*Melaleuca wilsonii* - Violet Honey-myrtle

Dense shrub to 3 m high.

Leaves linear or linear-lanceolate, opposite and decussate, erect, ± sharp-pointed, 8 - 12 mm long.

Flowers (Oct-Nov) in spikes (bottle brushes) along young shoots, purplish coloured. Seed capsules remain distinct and separate on older wood. 1-2-4

*Leptospermum myrsinoides* - Heath Tea-tree

Shrub 0.5 - 2 m high.

Leaves oblanceolate, rigid, the upper surface concave, apex recurved, 4 - 10 mm long. Flowers (Sept-Dec) sessile terminating short branchlets, 10 - 15 mm diameter. Petals rounded, white or sometimes pinkish. 2-3-4

*Micromyrtus ciliata* - Heath Myrtle

Sprawling Shrub to 500 mm high.

Leaves obovate to oblong, triangular in cross-section, opposite and decussate, 1 - 4 mm long. Flowers (Aug-Nov) clustered in upper axils, pale pink to white, petals 2 - 5 mm long. 2-3

#### PITTOSPORACEAE

*Bursaria spinosa* - Sweet Bursaria

Shrub to 2 m high (in the Whipstick) but can attain small tree status (to 9 m high) in wetter areas. Leaves oblanceolate to obovate 5 - 50 mm long.

Flowers (Nov-Dec) scented white or creamy stars in pyramidal clusters. 1-2-3-4

*Cheiranthia cyanea* - Finger Flower

Herb sometimes shrubby to 300 mm high.

Leaves crowded, linear, channelled, 15 - 50 mm long.

Flowers (Nov-Dec) 2 - 5 per stem, petals deep blue 15 - 20 mm long.

The 5 stamens are all in one line to one side of the style. 1-2-3-4

#### PROTEACEAE

*Grevillea alpina* - Mountain Grevillea or Cat's Claws

Shrub to 1 m high, covered in dense short hairs.

Leaves linear, reflexed back along the stem, 10 - 20 mm long.

Flowers (Aug-Dec) but principally Sept-Oct, in loose clusters. Colour varies from greenish through cream, pale yellowish, pinks, orange-red to red.

Local distribution - very common in the Whipstick with mainly greenish or creamy forms. Red flowering forms predominate south of Bendigo. 1-2-3-4

*Grevillea dryophylla* - Goldfields Grevillea

Shrub 1 - 2 m high.

Leaves ovate-lanceolate in outline but with ± rounded lobes.

Flowers (Sept-Oct) in compact one-sided clusters (toothbrushes) greenish or red. 4.

*Hakea sericea* - Silky Hakea

Rigid shrub to 3 m high.

Leaves terete, stiff, sharp pointed, 20 - 60 mm long.

Flowers (July-Sept or sometimes earlier) few in cluster in leaf axils. The hard woody fruits persist on bushes for years and often only open to release the seed after a bushfire or death of that part of the bush. 1-2-3-4

*Banksia marginata* - Silver Banksia

Low bush but sometimes a tree.

Leaves narrow, are white beneath and truncate at their tips.

Flowers (Mar-May) large bottlebush erect to the branches, greenish to creamy yellow full of nectar. Fruiting cones remain on the branches. 4

#### RANUNCULACEAE

*Clematis microphylla* - Small-leaved Clematis

Shrubby climber.

Leaves opposite, triternate. Leaflets lanceolate-oblong, entire or toothed near the base. Flowers (Aug - Nov) Male and female flowers separate. Petals white, narrow, 10 mm long. 2.

*Ranunculus lappaceus* - Common Buttercup

Herb to 150 mm high. Leaves fan-shaped, deeply toothed.

Flowers (Sept-Oct) branching inflorescence, soft spreading hairs on stems and slender coiled beaks to the achenes (fruitlets), shiny golden petals. 1-3-4.

#### RUTACEAE

*Boronia anemonifolia* - Sticky Boronia

Shrub to 1 m high.

Leaves opposite and trifoliate, each leaflet 2 - 8 mm almost terete or cuneate with three terminal lobes, sticky.

Flowers (Sept-Oct) solitary or in two's or three's in upper axils, white to deep rose. 2-4

*Correa reflexa* - Common Correa

Shrub up to 1.2 m high, higher in mountain gullies.

Leaves opposite, ovate, 20 - 40 mm long, upper surface is scaly, lower surface often with brownish hairs.

Flowers (May - Aug) 1 - 3 pendant, long bells below a pair of leaves.

Stamens are just exerted. Colour is variable from yellowish-green to red and yellow or all red. (Yellow 2-4, Red 2)

*Crocea exalata* - Small Crocea

Shrub to 1 m high. Branches slightly angular.

Leaves lanceolate, entire, 20 - 40 mm long.

Flowers (most of the year with a peak in winter) axillary 6 - 12 mm diameter. Usually bright pale pink but often a deep pink in the Whipstick. 2.

*Eriostemon verrucosus* - Fairy Waxflower

Shrub to 1 m high. Branchlets tuberculate.

Leaves obovate, tuberculate 5 - 10 mm long.

Flowers (mostly Aug-Nov) solitary or sometimes paired. Petals waxy white, the buds however are pink. Stamens are close to the style. 2-3-4

*Eriostem verrucosus* - Fairy Waxflower - Double form 4. (Rare)

*Pheballium obcordatum* - Dainty Pheballium

Shrub to 1 m high. Leaves obovate, cuneate to bilobed, 2 - 4 mm long.

Flowers (Sept-Oct) in terminal clusters, stamens spreading. 2.

#### SANTALACEAE

*Exocarpus cupressiformis* - Cherry Ballart

Small tree 3 - 8 m high (taller in wetter areas on the Ranges). Branchlets pendulous. At least in early life a root parasite on neighbouring trees.

Leaves reduced to triangular or lanceolate scales.

Flowers (Dec-May) in cylindrical spikes 3 - 6 mm long, greenish. Fruits are more noticeable in winter and spring (July-Nov) as the base swells to become berry-like, orange to red, 5 - 6 mm diameter, with the seed sitting on top. 1-2-3-4

#### SCHROPHULARICEAE

*Parahebe perfoliata* - Diggers Speedwell

Glabrous perennial 300 mm - 500 mm high.

Leaves ovate and opposite, 25 - 50 mm long, stem-clasping at base.

Flowers (Mar-Apr) in slender racemes in upper axils. 4.



## STACKHOUSIACEAE

*Stackhousia monogyna* - Creamy Stackhousia

Herb 300 - 800 mm high.

Leaves basal, linear or lanceolate, 10 - 40 mm long.

Flowers (Sept-Dec) in stout leafless spikes, each flower tubular 5 mm long, white, creamy, pinkish or yellow. 1-3

## STYLIDIACEAE

*Levenhookia dubia* - Hairy Stylewort

Very small annual 20 mm - 50 mm high.

Flowering October - December. 1-2-3-4

*Stylidium graminifolium* - Grass Trigger Plant

Perennial herb 150 - 600 mm high.

Leaves linear, grass-like 50 mm - 150 mm long.

Flowers (Oct) in corymbs, each flower with a sensitive column which dabs pollen on to insect visitors. 1-2-3-4

## THYMELAEACEAE

*Pimelea linifolia* - Slender Rice-flower

Slender shrub 300 - 900 mm high.

Glabrous stems and leaves.

Flowers (Sept-Dec) silky, bisexual in terminal heads. 3-4

*Whirrakee Wattle Paddock at Huntly*

## OXALIDACEAE

*Oxalis corniculata* - Yellow Wood Sorrel

Prostrate trailing herb, rooting at the nodes.

Leaves trifoliate, leaflets broadly obovate, folding along midrib, 3- 16 mm long. Flowers (Spring-Autumn) in umbels on stalks 10 - 60 mm long rising from leaf axils. Petals 5 - 10 mm wide. 1-2-3-4

## VIOLACEAE

*Hybanthus floribundus* - Shrub Violet

Shrub to 600 mm high.

Leaves linear - lanceolate, 10 - 30 mm long.

Flowers (July-Aug) clustered at the ends of the branches. Lower petal is twice the length of the other petals. All petals greyish-blue with yellow at the base. 4

*Shadbolts Picnic Area, Whipstick Forest*

with Daisy Bush and Gold Dust Wattle.

## TREMANDRACEAE

*Tetratheca ciliata* - Pink Bells

Weak shrub to 1 m high. Branches weak and often precumbent. Leaves whorled ovate to ± orbicular, ± 10 mm long.

Flowers (July-Nov, but mostly Sept-Oct) lilac to red, dark centred. 2-3-4

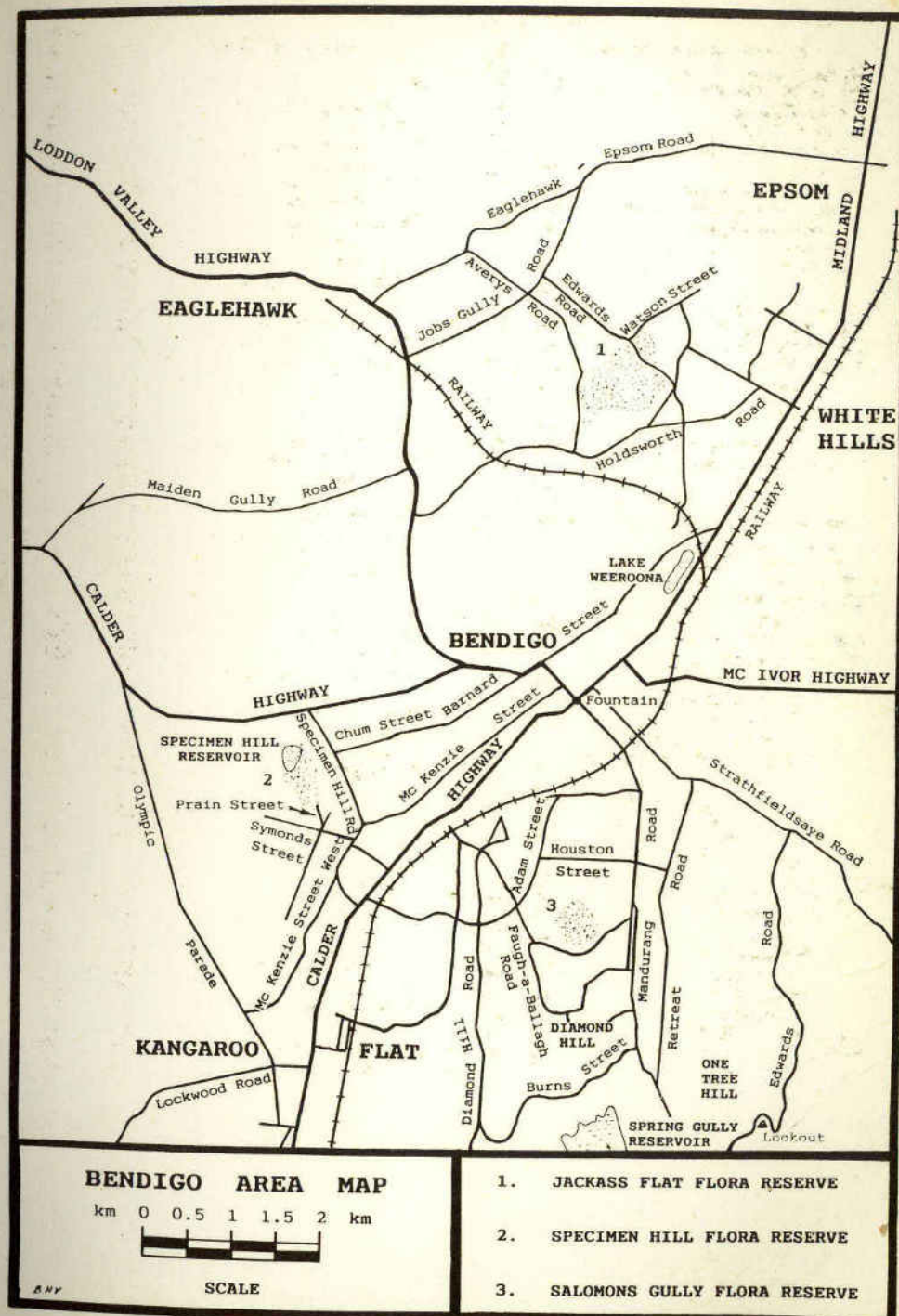
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Indigofera australis	50	25
Indigo, Austral	50	25
Ironbark, Red	53	33
Kennedia prostrata	50	25
Lamb-tails	46	16
Leptorhynchus squamatus	47	18
Leptospermum myrsinoides	54	35
Leucopogon virgatus	48	22
Levenhookia dubia	56	41
Lily, Bulbine	44	11
Chocolate	44	12
Twining Fringe	44	12
Lissantha strigosa	49	22
Lomandra multiflora	46	16
Mallee, Blue	53	32
Bull	52	32
Green	53	34
Kamarooka	52	32
Mat-rush, many-flowered	46	16
Melaleuca decussata	53	34
uncinata	53	34
wilsonii	54	34
Melichrus urceolatus	49	23
Michromyrtus ciliata	54	35
Microseris scapigera	47	19
Milkmaids	44	11
Mint-bush, Rough	51	27
Scarlet	50	27
Mistletoe, Box	51	28
Olearia teretifolia	47	19
Orchid, Beard purplish	45	14
Dwarf Greenhood	45	15
Golden Moth	45	14
Green-comb Spider	45	13
Larger striped Greenhood	45	15
Leopard	45	14
Nodding Greenhood	45	15
Pink Fingers	44	13
Rabbit-ears	46	15
Scented Sun	46	16
Wax-lip	45	12
Oxalis corniculata	56	42
Pea, Gorse Bitter	49	23
Grey Parrot	49	23
Matted Bush	50	26
Purple Coral	49	24
Red Parrot	49	24
Showy Parrot	49	23
Twiggy Bush	50	25
Pelargonium rodneyanum	50	26

	Text	Colour
Phebalium obcordatum	55	40
Dainty	55	40
Pimelea linifolia	56	41
Pincushion, Blue	47	20
Pink-bells	56	42
Podolepis, Showy	47	19
jaceoides	47	19
Prostanthera aspalathoides	50	27
denticulata	51	27
Pterostylis nana	45	15
nutans	45	15
robusta	45	15
Ptilotus spathulatus	46	16
Pultenea largiflorens	50	25
pedunculata	50	26
Ranunculus lappaceus	55	38
Rice-flower, Slender	56	41
Running Postman	50	25
Scaly-buttons	47	18
She-oak, Slaty	47	20
Speedwell, Diggers	55	40
Stackhousia, Creamy	56	40
monogyna	56	40
Storksbill, Magenta	50	26
Stylewort, Hoary	56	41
Stylidium graminifolium	56	41
Sundew, Climbing	48	21
Red	48	21
Scented	48	21
Tall	48	21
Tea-tree, Heath	54	35
Tetratheca ciliata	56	42
Thelymitra antennifera	46	15
nuda	46	15
Thysanotus patersonii	44	12
Totem-poles	53	34
Trigger-plant, Grass	56	41
Twining Fringe Lily	44	12
Veronica perfoliata	55	40
Violet, shrub	56	42
Wattle, Ausfeld's	51	29
Gold Dust	51	28
Golden	52	30
Hedge	52	30
Ploughshare	51	29
Rough	51	28
Spreading	51	29
Whirrakee	52	30
Waxflower, Fairy	55	39
Westringia crassifolia	51	27
Whipstick	51	27
Wood-sorrel Yellow	56	42
Wurmbea dioica	44	12







*Mel. Wilsoni.* JACKASS FLAT



STICKY EVERLASTING