



Native Plants of the Limestone Coast Stringybark Woodlands

Identification Chart

Local native plants belong to unique ecosystems comprising different layers of trees, shrubs, climbers, grasses, reeds/sedges and ground covers. This chart provides a selection of plants from these different habitat layers and is not intended as a complete list.

Habitat is the term used to describe where wildlife lives, with plants providing this necessary food, shelter and breeding areas. Our sense of place and oneness with the planet are enhanced when we co-exist with the local native plants which have evolved in our landscape over millions of years.

<p>Blackwood <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i></p>  <p>A large fast-growing wattle. Pale cream pom-pom-shaped flowers. Spring flowering.</p> <p>7-20 m</p>	<p>Myrtle Wattle <i>Acacia myrtifolia</i></p>  <p>Reddish branches. Round yellow flowers in spring.</p> <p>1-3 m</p>	<p>Biddy-biddy <i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i></p>  <p>Creeping groundcover with dark green notched leaves. Seed balls stick to clothing and animals like Velcro.</p> <p>0.2 m</p>	<p>Dwarf Oak-bush <i>Allocasuarina pusilla</i></p>  <p>Low spreading shrub with long leaf-life branchlets.</p> <p>1-2 m</p>	<p>Mistletoe <i>Amyema sp.</i></p>  <p>Native parasite shrubs that attach to the canopy of their host plants. Butterfly larvae food plant; spread by birds.</p> <p>to 1.5 m</p>	<p>Flame Heath <i>Astroloma conostephioides</i></p>  <p>Striking red tubular flowers in summer and autumn.</p> <p>to 1 m</p>	<p>Soft Spear-grass <i>Aurostipa mollis</i></p>  <p>Grows in a range of habitat types. Spiky seed can penetrate skin. Butterfly larvae food plant.</p> <p>to 7 m</p>	<p>Silver Banksia <i>Banksia marginata</i></p>  <p>Small tree or shrub. Long leathery leaves. A variety of birds and small mammals seek out the nectar of large blossoms and cockatoos feed on the seed.</p> <p>to 7 m</p>
<p>Showy Bossiaea <i>Bossiaea cinerea</i></p>  <p>Abundant yellow and reddish-brown pea-shaped flowers in spring. Leaves are dull green a triangular.</p> <p>1.5 m</p>	<p>Milkmaids <i>Burchardia umbellata</i></p>  <p>Grass-like with narrow linear leaves. White flowers with a reddish centre are star-shaped.</p> <p>to 0.5 m</p>	<p>Common Fringe-myrtle <i>Calytrix tetragona</i></p>  <p>Pink or white star-shaped flowers in spring. Attracts nectar-feeding butterflies.</p> <p>1-2 m</p>	<p>Downy Dodder-laurel <i>Cassytha pubescens</i></p>  <p>A hemiparasitic vine that twines around its host. Photosynthesis is carried out through the stem as leaves are tiny.</p> <p>to 0.5 m</p>	<p>Old Man's Beard <i>Clematis microphylla</i></p>  <p>Fine leaf climber; naturally scrambles up other plants. Distinctive cream flowers and fluffy seed clusters. Birds use fluffy seed as nesting material.</p> <p>0.3 - 3 m</p>	<p>Common Correa <i>Correa reflexa var. reflexa</i></p>  <p>Shrub with pink-red bell-shaped flowers in cooler months. Dark shiny leaves. Winter food source for nectar-feeding birds.</p> <p>0.3 - 0.7 m</p>	<p>Australian Hound's-tongue <i>Cynoglossum australe</i></p>  <p>Hairy annual with pale blue lightly fragrant flowers in spring/summer</p> <p>0.3 - 1 m</p>	<p>Short-stem Flax-lily <i>Dianella brevicaulis</i></p>  <p>Dense hardy clumps of long strappy leaves. Bright blue-purple star-shaped flowers on short stem. Bluetongue lizards eat ripe fruit.</p> <p>0.3 - 1 m</p>
<p>Kidney Weed <i>Dichondra repens</i></p>  <p>Bright green kidney-shaped leaves. Usually found in wetter areas.</p> <p>0.05 m</p>	<p>Smooth Parrot-pea <i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i></p>  <p>Pea flowers are bright yellow with central red markings. Flowering occurs from late winter to early summer.</p> <p>1-2m</p>	<p>Sticky Hop-bush <i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp. spatulata</i></p>  <p>Tall spreading shrub with shiny sticky green leaves. Seeds are sought after by a range of native birds. Male and female flowers occur on different plants. Occurs around the world.</p> <p>to 4 m</p>	<p>Sundew <i>Drosera aberrans</i></p>  <p>Sundews are carnivorous, trapping small insects in the sweet sticky substance on their leaf surfaces.</p> <p>0.05 m</p>	<p>Common Heath <i>Epacris impressa</i></p>  <p>Usually pink-red (sometimes white) bell-shaped flowers in summer and autumn.</p> <p>0.3 - 1 m</p>	<p>Native Cherry <i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i></p>  <p>Superficially resembles cypress tree. Dense drooping leafless stems. Bright red "fruit" (technically the stem) in winter.</p> <p>4-8 m</p>	<p>Knobby Club-rush <i>Ficinia nodosa</i></p>  <p>Large clumped rush with distinctive brown knobby seed heads. Habitat for small animals like frogs and skinks. Grows in a variety of environments.</p> <p>0.5-1.5 m</p>	<p>Native Primrose <i>Goodenia blackiana & G. geniculata</i></p>  <p>Hardy matting groundcover with bright yellow flowers. Caterpillar food plant.</p> <p>to 0.2 m</p>

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Yellow Hakea
Hakea nodosa



Shrub with needle-like leaves. Provides shelter, nectar, and seeds for birds.

1-3 m

Button Everlasting
Helichrysum scorpioides



Hardy perennial with yellow papery flowers in winter/spring. Nectar for butterflies and food source for larvae.

0.2-0.5 m

Bundled Guinea-flower
Hibbertia fasciculata



Small shrub with hairy needle-like leaves and bright yellow flowers in spring.

to 50 cm

Tassel Rope-rush
Hypolaena fastigiata



Rush-like plant. Grey-green stems with reddish brown tips (these are the flowers).

0.2 - 0.5 m

Horny Cone-bush
Isopogon ceratophyllus



Slow-growing spikey low shrub flowering in spring.

0.2 - 1.2 m

Running Postman
Kennedia prostrata



Prostrate runner with showy bright red (rarely white) pea flowers. Leaves are trifoliate (in three pieces). Food source for butterfly larvae.

0.1 m

Spreading Sword-sedge
Lepidosperma sp.



Dense stands provide habitat and food source for native birds, small mammals, reptiles, and butterflies (caterpillars).

to 1 m

Prickly Tea-tree
Leptospermum continentale



Dense copse are excellent refuges for birds. Small white flowers attract nectar-eating birds and butterflies in spring/summer.

1-6 m

Heath Tea-tree
Leptospermum myrsinoides



White or pink flowers attract an abundance of native insects and birds.

1-4 m

Coast Beard-heath
Leucopogon parviflorus



Small white fruits in summer are enjoyed by many native birds.

2-4 m

Common Beard-heath
Leucopogon virgatus var. virgatus



Small white flowers on the end of erect stems; small leaves. Flowers are fragrant.

0.3 - 1 m

Toothed Mat-rush
Lomandra longifolia



Rounded tussocks. Food source for lizards (seeds), birds, and butterfly larvae (leaves). Hardy.

0.5-1 m

Yam Daisy
Microseris lanceolata



A perennial dandelion-like plant. Flowering peaks from September to March. Underground tuber was an important Aboriginal food source.

0.3 m

Native Sorrel
Oxalis perennans



Small plant with heart-shaped leaves and large yellow flowers with five petals. Tubers are a traditional food of Aboriginal people.

to 0.3 m

Bracken Fern
Pteridium esculentum ssp. esculentum



Forms dense colonies. New growth is covered in red-brown hairs. Common in stringybark woodlands

0.3 - 2.5 m

Kneed Wallaby-grass
Rytidosperma geniculatum



Tussock grass with purplish flowerheads from Oct to Dec. Food plant for butterflies.

0.3 m

Legend

- Trees
- Larger Shrubs
- Understory plants/smaller shrubs
- Climbing Plants
- Ground covers
- Grasses
- Saltbush
- Reeds/sedges
- Butterfly-attracting
- Bird-attracting
- Traditional use

Swamp Groundsel
Senecio glomeratus (NC)



Upright annual with jagged leaves. Small yellow daisy-type flowers in spring/summer with cobweb-like hairs at base of flowerheads.

0.5 - 2 m

Native Bluebell
Wahlenbergia sp.



Stunning delicate wildflower with blue star-shaped flowers in spring. Attracts a range of pollinating insects. Grows in clumps.

0.4 - 0.9 m

Austral Grass-tree
Xanthorrhoea australis



Refuge for small mammals, lizards. Flowers attract nectar-feeding butterflies and birds. Long-lived. Flowering especially stimulated by fire.

0.5-2 m

This chart is not intended as a planting guide. Specific conditions should be taken into account prior to selecting plants. To access a list of suggested wind break species suitable for different soil types and locations within the Limestone Coast region visit: <https://cdn.environment.sa.gov.au/landscape/docs/lc/Table-2-Species-for-Windbreak-Revegetation.pdf>

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