**Ground Vegetation**

### 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.
Ground Vegetation

**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.

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**Berry Saltbush**
*Atriplex semibaccata*

**Description:**

**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.
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

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*

**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*

**Description:**
Hairless, fine-leaved 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.

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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.
**Plains Sedge**  
*Carex bichenoviana*

**Description:**

**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.

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**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.
**Common Everlasting**
*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*

**Description:**
Dense silvery-leafed 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.

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**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.

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**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 Aboriginals.
Wax-lip
*Glossodia major*

**Description:**
Slender orchid. Single leaf from base of plant is isoblong to tapering at each end. Purple-blue to white five-petalled flowers in clusters: from spring to summer. Flowers may be single or paired.

**Cultivation:**
Do not disturb.

**Special Notes:**
Found in grasslands, woodlands and forests. Also called Parson-in-the-pulpit.

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.
**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.

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**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. 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.