

Contents

Preface	6	Aizoaceae	80
Acknowledgments	6	Brassicaceae	80
Introduction	7	Amaranthaceae	82
The Community Regional Herbarium Volunteer Program	7	Ranunculaceae	82
Scope of this book	7	Pittosporaceae	84
Arrangement	7	Dilleniaceae	86
Species descriptions	8	Frankeniaceae	88
Priority Flora	8	Droseraceae	90
Plant diversity in Australia's southwest	8	Lentibulariaceae	90
When and where to look for wildflowers	8	Fabaceae	92
When is a weed not a weed?	9	Geraniaceae	118
Origins	10	Nitrariaceae	120
Biodiversity	12	Euphorbiaceae	120
The paintings by Patricia Negus	13	Phyllanthaceae	120
Gymnospermae	14	Rutaceae	122
Zamiaceae	14	Elaeocarpaceae	126
Podocarpaceae	14	Polygalaceae, Milkworts	128
Angiospermae, Monocotyledons	16	Sapindaceae	130
Poaceae, Grasses	16	Celastraceae	130
Anarthriaceae	18	Rhamnaceae	132
Restionaceae, Southern Rushes	20	Myrtaceae	134
Cyperaceae, Sedges	22	Malvaceae	150
Juncaceae, Rushes	30	Thymelaeaceae	152
Typhaceae, Bulrushes	30	Ericaceae, Heaths	156
Xanthorrhoeaceae, Grass-trees	32	Primulaceae	164
Dasypogonaceae	32	Loganiaceae	164
Asparagaceae	34 & 40	Violaceae	164
Hemerocallidaceae	38	Lamiaceae	164
Colchicaceae	40	Araliaceae	166
Boryaceae	40	Apiaceae	166
Iridaceae, Irises	42	Convolvulaceae	170
Xyridaceae	42	Menyanthaceae, Marshworts	172
Philydraceae	42	Rubiaceae	172
Hypoxidaceae	44	Solanaceae, Potato family	174
Haemodoraceae	44	Scrophulariaceae	174
Orchidaceae, Orchids	50	Plantaginaceae	174
Orchids of late spring and summer	50	Campanulaceae	176
Autumn/Winter Orchids	52	Goodeniaceae	178
Orchids of Early Spring	54	Stylidiaceae	182
Caladenias – Spring-Flowering Spiders	56	Asteraceae, Daisies	186
Dicotyledons	58	Weeds	194
Casuarinaceae Sheoaks	58	Monocotyledons	194
Proteaceae	60	Dicotyledons	198
Loranthaceae	76	Galls	204
Lauraceae	76	Habitats	206
Orobanchaceae	76	Glossary	209
Santalaceae	76	Bibliography	210
Polygonaceae	78	Recent changes in plant nomenclature	211
Chenopodiaceae	78	Appendix – Species Checklist	214
Portulacaceae	80	Index	220

Sowerbaea

After James Sowerby (1757–1822), English botanical artist.

1 *Sowerbaea laxiflora*, Purple Tassels, Vanilla Lily

05624029

L. laxus = loose, open + *flos, floris* = flower

The beautiful little individual star flowers of Purple Tassels tend to open just two or three at a time, giving only a hint of what might be! The plants of this slender, tuberous perennial are scattered through bushland of the coastal plain between Dongara and Augusta. It is found on sandy soil in woodland or open heath, usually amongst a colourful suite of herbs.

Flowers: Sep.–Nov.

Asparagaceae continues on p. 40

Hemerocallidaceae

Derived from the generic name of the type genus, *Hemerocallis*. Gr. ἡμέρα (*hēmera*) = day + καλός (*kalós*) = beauty, good, and is related to the short duration of each flower, often lasting only one day.

This family used to be part of the very big Lily family (Liliaceae), and more recently, the Anthericaceae.

Caesia

After Federico Cesi (1585–1630), Italian naturalist, said to have been the first to discover the spores of ferns.

2 *Caesia micrantha*, Pale Grass Lily

05625025

Gr. μικρό (*mikrón*) = small + άνθος (*ánthos*) = flower

This is a slender lily, growing up to about 50 cm, with small white flowers that are easily overlooked. It grows in a variety of habitats, here mainly in Jarrah forest or Peppermint woodland. It is widespread between Geraldton and Ravensthorpe.

Flowers: Oct.–Nov.

Hodgsoniola

After John Hodgson (1799–1860), Victorian politician, mayor of Melbourne and patron of the arts.

3 *Hodgsoniola junciformis*

05626722

L. juncus = a rush + *forma* = shape, appearance

A delicate perennial with attractive mauve flowers that peep out amongst the sedges and rushes in the winter-wet swamps and sand plains. It grows to about 50 cm on peaty sand. After flowering, the petals twist into a spiral. This little lily has a limited distribution between Bunbury, Manjimup and Augusta.

Flowers: Oct.–Dec.

Johnsonia

After Thomas Johnson (*ca* 1597–1644), English apothecary and naturalist.

4 *Johnsonia lupulina*, Hooded Lily

05625165

L. lupulus = hop-plant + *-inus* = like; refers to the resemblance of the flower heads to those of the European hop

This is a tufted perennial, whose multiple, nodding flower heads are very showy and conspicuous in the bushland. It grows to about 80 cm and likes sand or gravelly soils in open forest or woodland. It survives well on disturbed sites such as roadsides. Look closely at the flower heads to see the tiny individual flowers, protected by the papery pink and white bracts. Found between Busselton and Albany.

Flowers: Oct.–Dec.

Tricoryne

Gr. τρεις (*treis*) = three + κορυφή (*coryne*) = club; the fruit is divided into three club-shaped nutlets

5 *Tricoryne elatior*, Yellow Autumn Lily

05797748

L. elatior = taller

This is a trailing, perennial herb with several flowers on long slender pedicels. It grows through the vegetation and, by supporting itself on other plants, can grow to 1 m or so. It is common on sandy or lateritic soils in woodland or heath and is widely distributed throughout the state.

Flowers: Dec.–Mar.

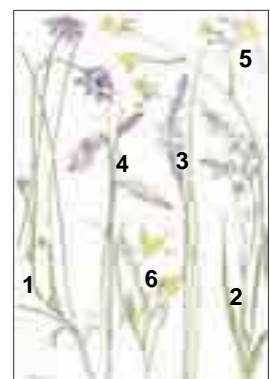
6 *Tricoryne humilis*

05625017

L. humilis = low, small

This small herb, only about 20 cm high and easy to overlook, is one of eleven species of *Tricoryne* currently recognised. It is found on sand or gravel, often in damp places, but is not very common here. Found between Geraldton and Albany.

Flowers: Sep.–Nov.





Pinguicula