

QUICK IDENTIFICATION COMMON WILDFLOWERS



CENTRAL VICTORIA
& THE HIGHLANDS

QUICK IDENTIFICATION LOCAL WILDFLOWERS

By David & Debbie Hibbert

This draft eBook is a growing educational database of some of the more common wildflowers found in Central Victoria. It is not a comprehensive resource.

The book is based almost entirely on images taken by people with local links or visitors to our district. The database grows when we receive photographic submissions. If you can help build this educational resource, please contact us.

Plant count:

1

6

0

and growing.

Contributors:

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Project commenced 1st April 2013

Reached 100 wildflowers in September 2021

An Artworkz Free Publication



FORWARD

By Robert (Bob) Tate

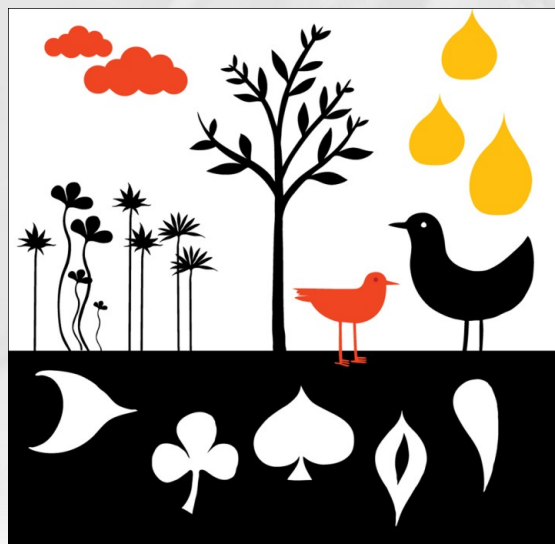
Nature study was an integral part of study in Primary Schools up until the mid 1900s. In those days nature was much closer to us than now, with the bush not far away and country students having easy access to nature on the way to and from school, and of course at home.

Unfortunately in this day and age, more emphasis is placed on environmental issues, though to appreciate this we still need to know just what is in the environment.

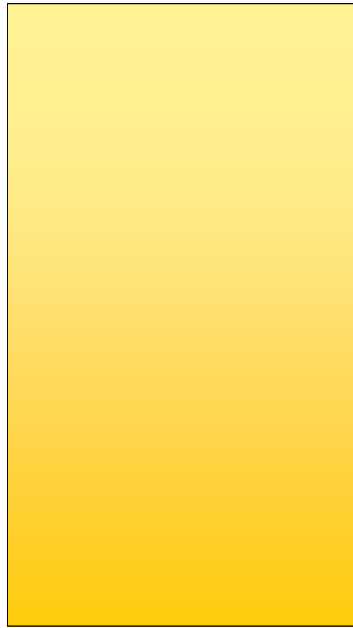
That is where I hope this eBook will help in raising awareness natural flora which can be seen more easily. It can help students in identifying the various species shown and thereby help them gain an interest which could eventually be in birds, animals, insects, plants, fungi, rocks or many other aspects of nature.

Bob Tate. B.V.Sc. L.D.A.

February 2013.



COLOURS



Daisy

Guinea-flower

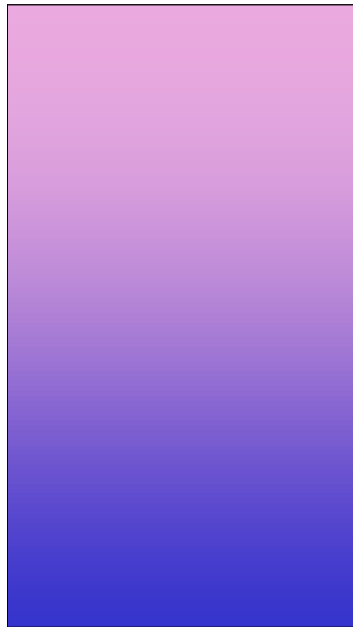
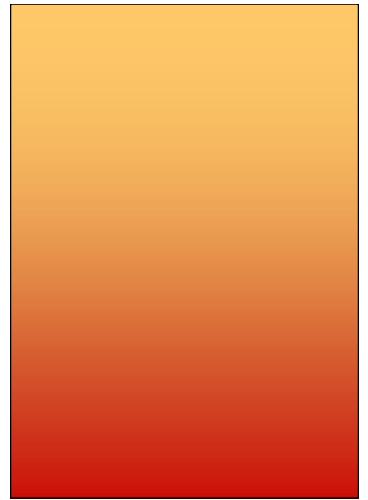
Lily

Orchid

Pea



Grevillia



Daisy

Lily

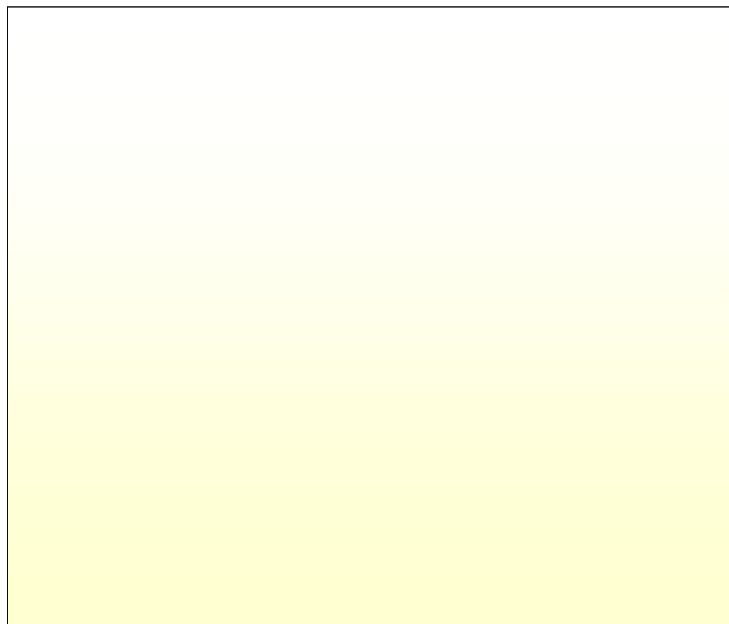
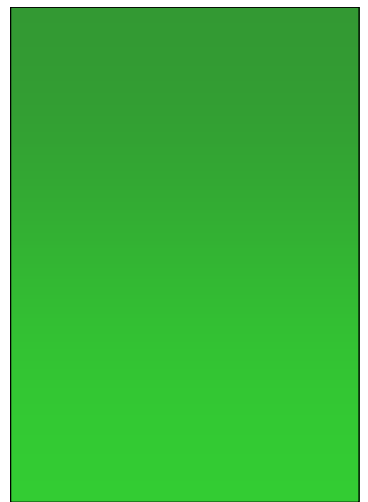
Pea

Orchid

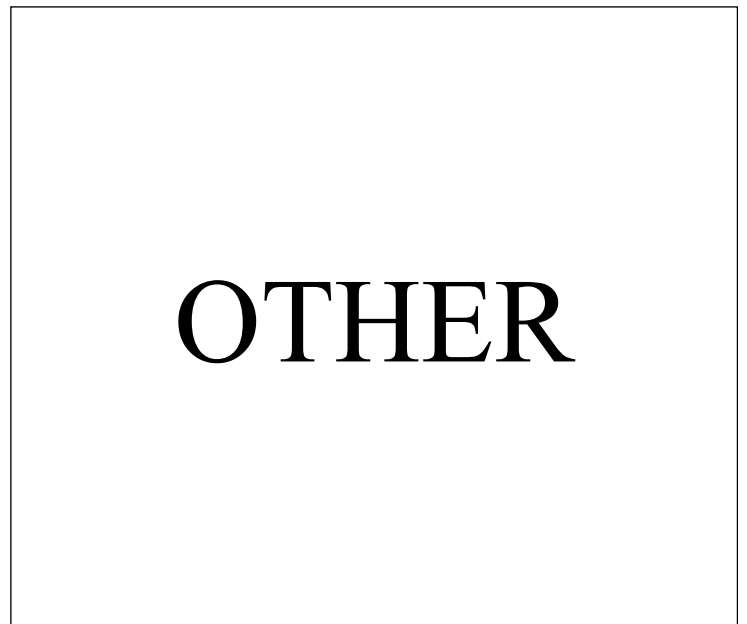
Violet



Orchid



OTHER



WILDFLOWER



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Buttercup

Also known as the common buttercup and yarraalgamba, it is found in eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 60 cm high and prefers bushland, woodlands and open forests, but can be found up to 400 m. Flowers appear from September to April with a width to 40 mm.

Family: Ranunculaceae
Genus: *Ranunculus*
Species: *Ranunculus lappaceus*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Creeping woodsorrel

Also known as sleeping beauty, it is a ground cover introduced from Europe and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 20 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands, forests and is often considered a weed in parks and gardens. Its tiny flowers appear in Spring. The leaves are edible in small amounts.

Family: Oxalidaceae
Genus: *Oxalis*
Species: *Oxalis corniculata*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

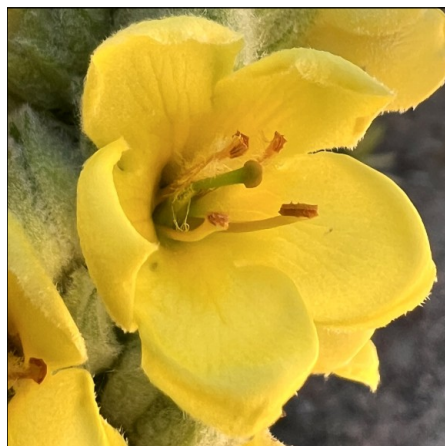
Fireweed groundsel (Alpine)

A native flowering plant found in south-east Australia from QLD to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 1.5 m and prefers alpine eucalypt forests to 1600 m with rainfall exceeding 1000 mm annually. Yellow flowers appear in flowerheads from December to February and toothed leaves grow to 20 cm long.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Senecio*
Species: *Senecio linearifolius*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Great mullein

A biannual native of Europe, Africa and Asia and introduced to all states of Australia (except the NT) where it is a weed. It grows to 2.4 m with hairy leaves and yellow flowers which appear from November with a width to 50 mm. It is often on roadsides and has uses in traditional medicines. Leaves and stem are covered in tiny white hairs.

Family: Scrophulariaceae
Genus: *Verbascum*
Species: *Verbascum thapsus*



WILDFLOWER



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Hop goodenia



An erect native shrub endemic to eastern Australia from Queensland to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 2 m, though can appear more prostrate. It prefers moist soils in woodlands and forests. Flowers appear from September to February with a width to 20 mm. Leaves are toothed, egg shaped to elliptic, often sticky and may look varnished.

Family: Goodeniaceae
Genus: *Goodenia*
Species: *Goodenia ovata*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Hop trefoil

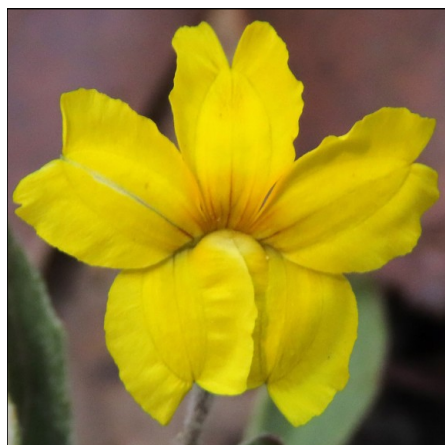


Also known as field clover and low hop clover, it is a native clover of Africa, Europe and Western Asia. It was introduced to Australia where it is now naturalised in all states (except the NT). It grows to 30 cm high and flowers appear from Sept. to Dec with a width of 20 mm and it prefers grasslands, bushland, and woodlands. It is a valuable pastoral herb.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Trifolium*
Species: *Trifolium campestre*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Ivy goodenia



A native flowering plant found in eastern Australia from Queensland to Victoria. It grows to 80 cm, though can appear more prostrate. It prefers drier soils in woodlands and forests. It flowers in Spring and Summer and has a flower width to 22 mm. Leaves are green on top and often covered with tiny hairs (tomentose) underneath.

Family: Goodeniaceae
Genus: *Goodenia*
Species: *G. hederacea* subsp. *hederacea*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Musk monkeyflower



Also known as eyebright and common musk. It is found in south-east Australia from NSW to SA and Tasmania. It grows to a height of 40 cm and has a yellow flower that appears from December to February with a width to 18 mm. It shaded areas in bushland, and forests. It was once grown for its fragrance until its smell changed worldwide circa 1913.

Family: Phrymaceae
Genus: *Erythranthe*
Species: *Erythranthe moschata*

WILDFLOWER



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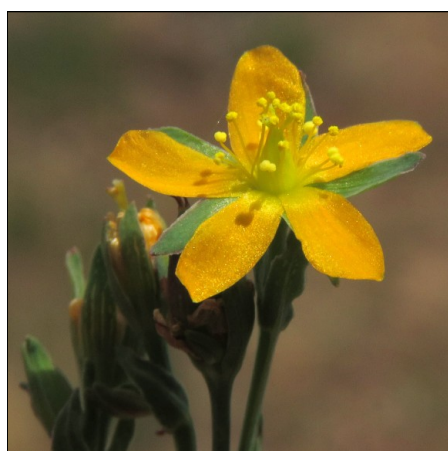


NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Shrubby St. Johns wort

Also known as sweet amber or tutsan, it is an introduced perennial plant considered a noxious weed with poisonous berries found in south-east Australia from NSW to SA and Tasmania. It grows to a height of 70 cm, has a flower width of 25 mm and prefers wet areas in bushland, grasslands, woodlands and forests.

Family: Hypericaceae
Genus: *Hypericum*
Species: *Hypericum androsaemum*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Small St. John's wort

Also known as grassy St. Johns wort, it is a native to Australia. It is found in all states of Australia, usually grows to around 20 cm though can reach 70 cm in some instances. Flowers appear from November to February on solitary stems with a width to 13 mm that. It prefers drier countryside, bushlands, woodlands and forests.

Family: Hypericaceae
Genus: *Hypericum*
Species: *Hypericum gramineum*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

St. Johns wort

An introduced perennial plant considered a noxious weed and found in all states of Australia. It grows to a height of 30 cm, has a flower width of 25 mm which appears from November to February, and prefers bushland, grasslands, woodlands and forests. It is a medicinal herb with antidepressant and anti-inflammatory properties and is cultivated commercially.

Family: Hypericaceae
Genus: *Hypericum*
Species: *Hypericum perforatum*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Tiny star

Also known as grass-star, star lily, African potato and yellow stars, it is a small flowering plant found in all states of Australia (except Queensland and the NT). It grows to 25 cm with flower width to 25 mm. It prefers dryer soils in bushland, woodlands and open forests and flowers from July to November with early Nancy and hardenbergia.

Family: Hypoxidaceae
Genus: *Hypoxis*
Species: *Hypoxis glabella*



WILDFLOWER



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Twigg mullein

A biannual native of Europe, Africa and Asia introduced to all states of Australia (except the NT) where it is a weed. It grows to 2.4 m with dark green leaves and yellow flowers which appear from October to April with a width to 50 mm. Often found on roadsides, it is highly regarded in traditional medicine. Unlike *Verbascum thapsus*, it is mostly hairless.

Family: Scrophulariaceae
Genus: *Verbascum*
Species: *Verbascum virgatum*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Wild radish

Also known as white charlock or joined charlock, it is native to Asia, Europe and Africa and introduced to all states of Australia. It grows to 75 cm, has a flower width to 25 mm and disturbed soils along roadsides. White to pale yellow flowers appear from January to march. In Australia it is an invasive weed. It is a popular species for western honey bees.

Family: Brassicaceae
Genus: *Raphanus*
Species: *Raphanus raphanistrum*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Yellow woodsorrel

Also known as upright yellow sorrel, it's a ground cover introduced from America and Europe and introduced to all states of Australia. It grows in clumps to 30 cm, has a flower width to 32 mm and prefers bushland, woodlands and grasslands. Edible flowers appear from late July to November. Its edible leaf is heart-shaped and citrus flavoured.

Family: Oxalidaceae
Genus: *Oxalis*
Species: *Oxalis stricta*



DAISY



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Black eyes



Also known as the European umbrella milkwort, it is native to Europe and introduced to all states of Australia (except the NT). It grows to 50 cm prefers bushlands and woodlands and is rarely unbranched. Pale yellow flowers appear on long stems from Nov to Jan with a width to 20 mm. It is very similar to *Tolpis umbellata* which may be in the same patches.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Tolpis*
Species: *Tolpis barbata*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Button everlasting



A native perennial herb also found in all states of Australia (except WA and the NT). It grows to 50 cm on a stem, prefers clay loamy soils in bushland and woodlands. Yellow flowers (rarely white) appear from September to November with a width to 25 mm. It was previously known as *Helichrysum scorpioides*.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Coronidium*
Species: *Coronidium scorpioides*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Cape weed



Also known as cape dandelion, it is a weed in the sunflower family introduced from South Africa and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 40 cm and prefers countryside, bushland and woodlands. It has a bright yellow flower with a black centre that appears in spring with a width to 7 cm.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Arctotheca*
Species: *Arctotheca calendula*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Cascade everlasting



An aromatic shrub in the daisy family found in south-east Australia from NSW to Victoria and Tasmania. It grows to 2 m and has tiny cream flowers that appear in summer as a clustered flowerhead. It prefers bushland and forests in subalpine and sheltered alpine areas, often amongst granite rocks. Leaves grow to 10 mm and 1.5 mm wide.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Gnaphalium*
Species: *Ozothamnus secundiflorus*

DAISY



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Clustered everlasting

A perennial herb ground cover that grows to 1 m and prefers drier rocky soils in open bushland and woodlands. It has a yellow clustered flower head width of 100 mm heads, with individual flowers in the head growing to a width of 5 mm. It flowers from September to February, though flowers quickly dry out in hot periods.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Chrysocephalum*
Species: *Chrysocephalum semipapposum*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Common Billy buttons

Also known as woollyheads, it is native to Australia and are found in all states of Australia (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 70 cm and prefers grasslands, scrublands and eucalypt forests. They grow in soils including sands, gravels, clays and loams, and flower in Spring.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Craspedia*
Species: *Craspedia variabilis*



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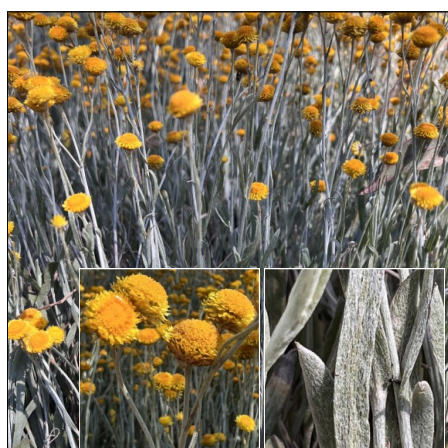


NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

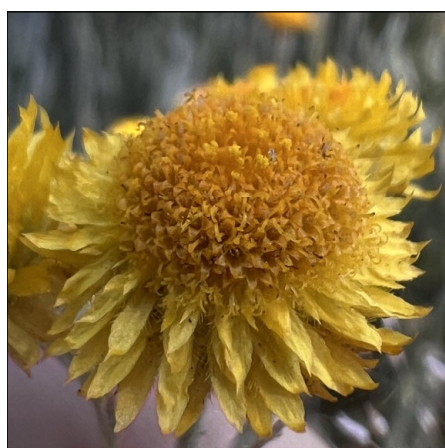
Common cats ears

Also known as false dandelion, it was introduced to all states of Australia. Forked flower stems grows to 70 cm and flowers appear from Sep–Feb with a width to 5 cm. Hairy leaves grow to 20 cm. It prefers bushlands, woodlands, grasslands and countryside. All parts of the plant exudes a milky sap and are edible. Roots can be roasted into a coffee substitute.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Hypochaeris*
Species: *Hypochaeris radicata*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Common everlasting

Also known as yellow buttons, it is a perennial herb ground cover that grows to 50 cm and prefers drier rocky soils in bushland, woodlands and grasslands. Yellow flower heads appear from September to December with a width to 15 mm. Flowers quickly dry out in hot periods. Silvery grey hairy leaves clasp tight to the stem..

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Chrysocephalum*
Species: *Chrysocephalum apiculatum*



DAISY



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Common sow-thistle



Also known as the milky tassel, it is an introduced weed in the dandelion tribe, native to Europe and Asia. It is found in all states of Australia, grows to 100 cm and prefers full sun in parks and gardens as well as bushland and woodlands. It flowers from late spring to late summer. Young leaves are edible raw or cooked like spinach. Young roots are edible.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Sonchus*
Species: *Sonchus oleraceus*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Dandelion



Also known as the common dandelion, it is a tap-rooted perennial that grows to 70 cm and a flower width of up to 5 cm. Leaves in their rosette grow to 40 cm. It prefers bushlands, woodlands, forests, grasslands and countryside and some of the plant is edible or used for medical purposes. It is commonly found in urban lawns.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Taraxacum*
Species: *Taraxacum officinale*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Golden everlasting

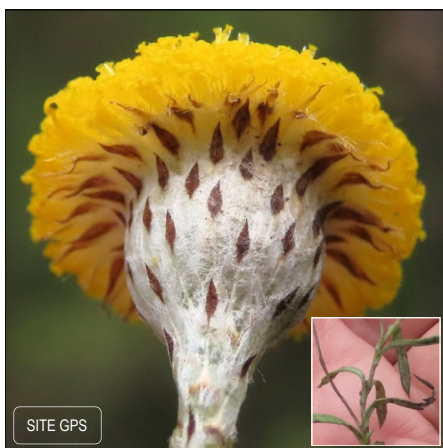


Also known as the strawflower, it is an Australian native found in all states of Australia. It grows to 1 m, though is shorter in higher altitudes. It prefers most habitats and flowers from September to May. It is a source of food for moths and butterflies and also attracts hoverflies, native bees, grasshoppers and small beetles.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Xerochrysum*
Species: *Xerochrysum bracteatum*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

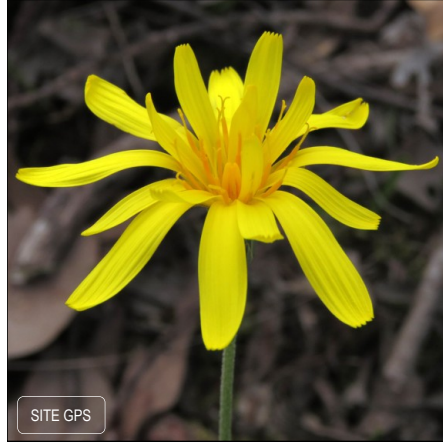
Scaly buttons



A native herb found in south-east Australia from QLD to SA and Tasmania. It prefers bushland, woodlands and drier forests. Yellow flowers appear from October to December on a flower stem to 30 cm with a flower width to 12 mm. Stems are motley and surprisingly rigid and strong.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Leptorhynchos*
Species: *Leptorhynchos squamatus*

DAISY



Yam daisy



A native perennial herb also called murrnong, found in all states of Australia (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 30 cm, has a tufted rosette and prefers bushland, woodlands and drier forests and flowers from late Spring to late Summer. It has an edible tuber like a carrot and was a preferred food for early Aboriginals found in abundance.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Microseris*
Species: *Microseris lanceolata*

[VIC](#)[N.S.W](#)[QLD](#)[S.A.](#)[W.A.](#)[N.T.](#)[TAS](#)[NATIVE](#)[WEED](#)[INTRODUCED](#)[NATURALISED](#)

GUINEA-FLOWER



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Erect guinea-flower

One of numerous shrubs in the Hibbertia genus. It is a small native shrub endemic to eastern Australia from QLD to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 60 cm with a flower width of 50 mm, which appears from mid spring to mid summer. It prefers rocky soils in bushland, woodlands and forests and also appears in the Grampians.

Family: Dilleniaceae
Genus: *Hibbertia*
Species: *Hibbertia riparia*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

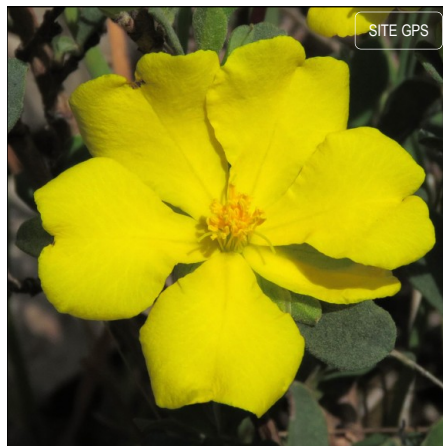
Euroa guinea-flower

A native Australian shrub found in Central Victoria. It is a low growing ground shrub that reaches a height of up to 20 cm. It prefers bushlands and woodlands and drier forests. There are around 150 species of Hibbertia that occur in Australia. Flowers have a width to 15 mm and appear from August to November.

Family: Dilleniaceae
Genus: *Hibbertia*
Species: *Hibbertia humifusa ssp. erigens*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Hoary guinea-flower

One of numerous shrubs in the Hibbertia genus. It is a small native shrub endemic to south-east Australia from Queensland to Victoria and Tasmania. It grows to 60 cm with a flower width to 50 mm which appears from September to December. It prefers rocky soils in bushland, woodlands and forests. It is often found near red box and red stringybark trees.

Family: Dilleniaceae
Genus: *Hibbertia*
Species: *Hibbertia obtusifolia*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Silky guinea-flower

One of numerous shrubs in the Hibbertia genus. It is a medium sized native shrub endemic to south-east Australia from Queensland to South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 1.5 m with a flower width of 40 mm, which appears from autumn to winter. It prefers rocky hillsides and shallow soils on ridges in bushland, woodlands and open forests.

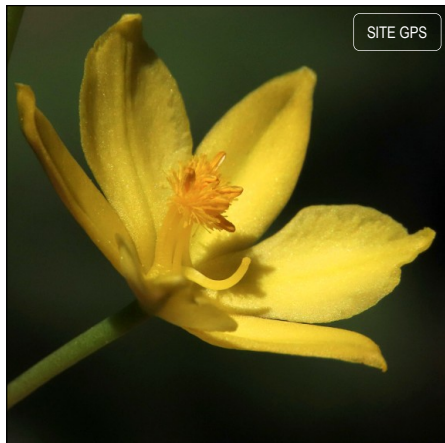
Family: Dilleniaceae
Genus: *Hibbertia*
Species: *Hibbertia sericea*



LILY



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Bulbine lily

Also known as the golden lily or yellow onion Weed, it is found in eastern Australia from Qld to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 75 cm with flower width to 25 mm. It prefers dryer soils in bushland, woodlands and open forests and flowers from late August to November with early Nancy and hardenbergia. Tubers were eaten raw or roasted by Aboriginals.

Family: Asphodelaceae
Genus: *Bulbine*
Species: *Bulbine bulbosa*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Yellow-rush lily

Similar in colour to the bulbine lily, it is a native perennial lily found in all states of Australia and Tasmania. It grows to a height 75 cm and yellow flowers appear in September to November with a flower width to 13 mm. It prefers bushland, woodlands and drier forests and is found on sandy loams. It has six stamen and the tepals twist after flowering.

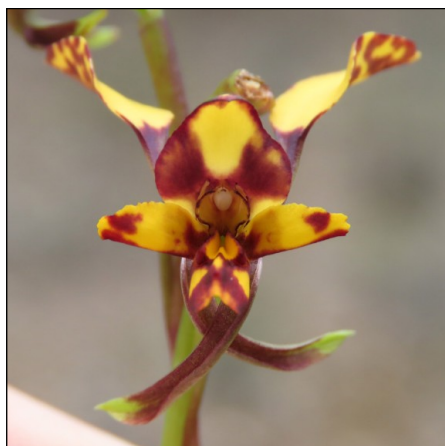
Family: Asphodelaceae
Genus: *Tricoryne*
Species: *Tricoryne elatior*



ORCHID



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Leopard orchid

A native perennial orchid found in south-east Australia from New South Wales to Victoria and Tasmania. It grows to a height 50 cm with two or three grass-like leaves and up to ten flowers each with a flower width to 25 mm. It prefers well drained soils in bushland, woodlands and forests.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Diuris*
Species: *Diuris pardina*



SITE GPS

VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Northern golden moths

A native endemic to Victoria and first described in 2006. It grows to a height of 35 cm, and has a flower width to 22 mm. It prefers drier grasslands, bushland, woodlands and forests and flowers from September to November. It is listed in the Victorian Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 as endangered—because of farm clearing.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Diuris*
Species: *Diuris protena*



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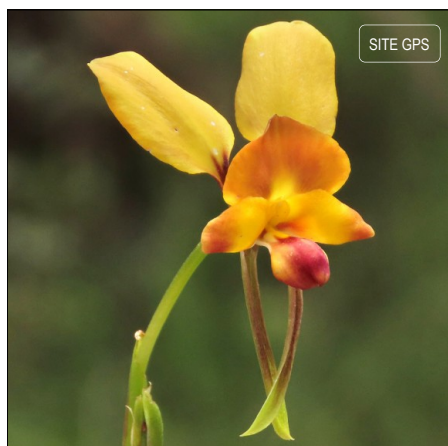


NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Tiger orchid

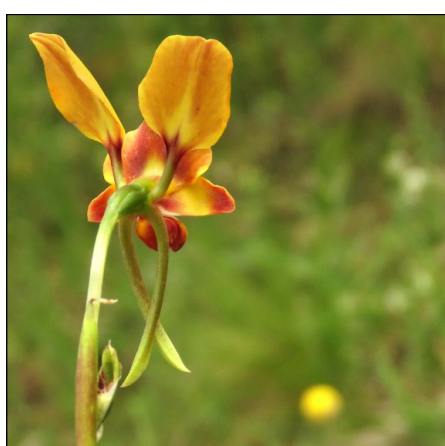
Also known as the hornet orchid, it is a native perennial tuberous orchid found in eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to a height 50 cm, has a flower width to 35 mm and flowers appear in Spring. It prefers bushland, woodlands and forests and is often found with the leopard orchid.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Diuris*
Species: *Diuris sulphurea*



SITE GPS

VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Wallflower orchid

Also known as the Eastern wallflower orchid, it is a native perennial tuberous orchid similar to the common donkey orchid and found in eastern Australia from Victoria to South Australia. It grows to a height 50 cm, has a flower width to 35 mm and flowers appear in Spring. It prefers bushland, woodlands and forests.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Diuris*
Species: *Diuris orientis*





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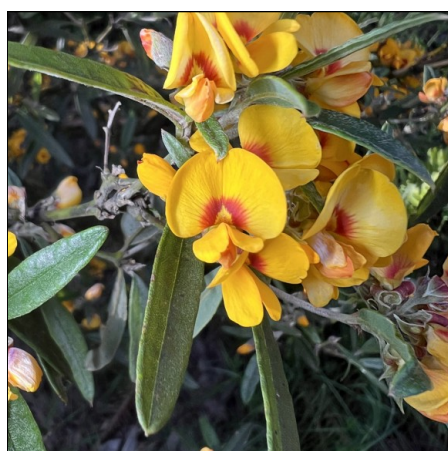


NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

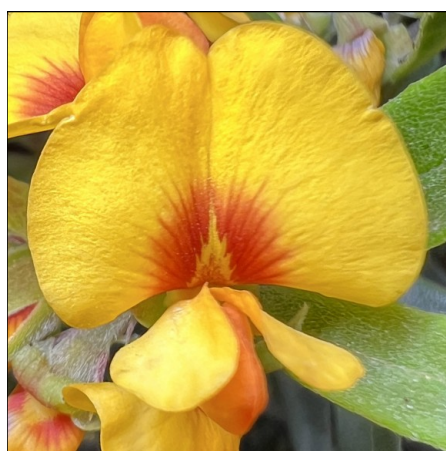
Bird's-foot trefoil

A perennial also known as eggs and bacon, it is a native of Eurasia and North Africa. It is found all states of Australia (except WA & NT). It grows to 30 cm and prefers grasslands with moist soils. Yellow flowers appear from December to February with a width to 13 mm. It is widely used as livestock feed. It is regarded an invasive species in Australia.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Lotus*
Species: *Lotus corniculatus*



VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Common aotus

Also known as the golden pea, it is a native shrub found in all states of Australia (except the NT and WA). It is a hardy evergreen, grows to 15 m and prefers wetter bushlands, woodlands and forests. It flowers from mid spring to summer and flowers have a width to 25 mm. Leaves vary from egg-shape to long and narrow and may roll under on the edges.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Aotus*
Species: *Aotus ericoides*



VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Creeping bossiaea

Found in eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia and Tasmania. It is a hardy prostrate creeping evergreen prefers eucalypt bushland, woodlands and forests. Flowers appear from September to November with a width to 22 mm. Leaves are ovate to oblong and grow alternately. They are dark on top and paler below.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Bossiaea*
Species: *Bossiaea prostrata*



VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Golden tip

A native flowering plant in the pea family found in south-east Australia from NSW to Victoria and Tasmania. It grows to 2 m and prefers bushland and forests. Yellow flowers appear from August to October. It has hairy trifoliate leaves and stems with very hairy pods. It is confused with the less hairy and taller Clover tree (*Goodia lotifolia*) which grows to 4 m.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Faboideae*
Species: *Goodia pubescens*





VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Gorse bitter pea



A small to medium sized hardy evergreen shrub found in all states of Australia (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 2 m and prefers poorer soils in dry bushlands, woodlands and forests. It has a yellow flower which appears from late winter to spring and has a width of up to 7 mm. Its small oval leaves terminate in a prickly point.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Daviesia*
Species: *D. ulicifolia*



VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Grey parrot-pea



A hardy native pea bush found in all states of Australia (except QLD and the NT). It grows to 1.5 m has a yellow-orange flower with a width to 11 mm. It prefers drier woodlands and bushland and flowers from September to December and is drought, snow and frost tolerant. Phyllodes grow to 20 x 0.5 mm and are dark green.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Dillwynia*
Species: *Dillwynia cinerascens*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Handsome-flat pea



A native pea bush found in eastern Australia from QLD to Victoria and Tasmania. It grows to 2 m and has a yellow-orange flower that appears from September to December with a width to 20 mm. It prefers woodlands, bushland and forests and is drought, snow and frost tolerant. Leaves are dark green on top, light green underneath and to 5 cm long.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Platylobium*
Species: *Platylobium formosum*



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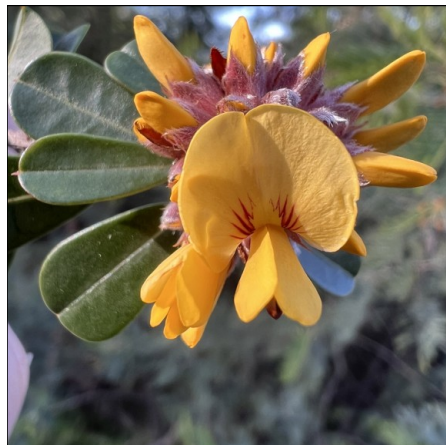
NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Hop bitter pea



A common shrub endemic to south-east Australia from Queensland to SA and Tasmania. It is a hardy evergreen that grows to 3 m and prefers drier rocky sclerophyll bushlands, woodlands and forests. It has clusters of flowers which appear in late spring with a width to 15 mm.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Daviesia*
Species: *Daviesia latifolia*



Large-leaf bush-pea



Also known as the large-leaf bitter-pea, it is an erect shrub found in south-east Australia from QLD to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 3 m and prefers bushland and woodlands. Yellow flowers appear in clusters of 5–11 from Sep to Nov with a width to 15 mm. Leaves are wedge to egg shaped with a point and egg-shaped pods are 5–7 mm long.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Pultenaea*
Species: *Pultenaea daphnoides*

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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED



Mountain mirbelia



An erect spreading shrub also known as sandstone bushpea found in eastern Australia from NSW to Victoria and Tasmania. It prefers well drained soils in drier rocky areas in woodlands and bushland. It flowers in spring with a flower width to 13 mm and small hairy reddish pods. It was first described by botanist Ferdinand von Mueller.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Mirbelia*
Species: *Mirbelia oxylobioides*

VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED



Narrow-leaf bitter pea



Found in south-east Australia from NSW to SA. It is a broom-like shrub with multiple stems which grows to 3 m and prefers drier sclerophyll bushland, woodlands and forests. Yellow and maroon flowers appear on racemes with 5–10 flowers from Aug to Dec with a width to 12 mm. Yellowish-green phyllodes grow to 10 cm long by 6 mm wide.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Daviesia*
Species: *Daviesia leptophylla*

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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED



Showy parrot pea

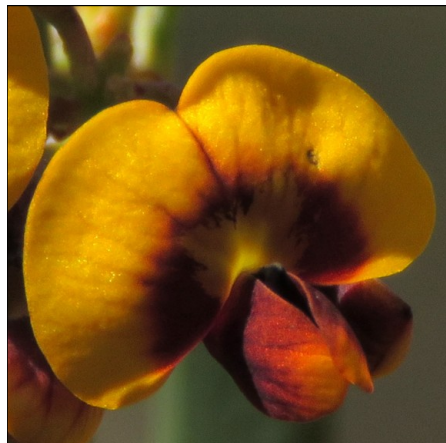
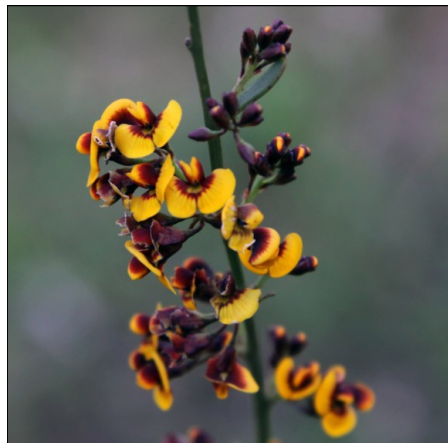


Found in south-east Australia from Queensland to South Australia and Tasmania. It is a hardy evergreen, grows to 1 m and prefers drier sclerophyll bushland, woodlands and forests. It flowers in Spring with a flower width to 15 mm. Young flowers may show different colours to older leaves.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Dillwynia*
Species: *D. sericea*

VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED



Small-leaf parrot-pea

Found in south-east Australia from Queensland to Victoria. It is a hardy evergreen, grows to 1.5 m and prefers drier bushlands, woodlands and forests. It flowers in late winter to spring, followed by seed pods up to 5 mm long with smooth seeds.



Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Dillwynia*
Species: *Dillwynia phyllicoides*

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Tall bitter pea (Alpine)

A relatively rare native shrub found only in Victoria. It grows to 2 m and prefers rocky sub-alpine or protected alpine eucalypt forests with rainfall exceeding 1000 mm annually. Small yellow flowers appear in abundance in the summer months and have a flower width to 7 mm. Leaves grow to 25 cm.



Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Daviesia*
Species: *Daviesia laxiflora*

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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Biddie-widgee

Also known as biddy-biddy, bidi-bidi or piri-piri-bur, it is found in all states of Australia (except the Northern Territory). It grows to a height of 40 cm and a head width of 30 mm. A bur is left once the flower falls, which are known for sticking to socks when walking through a patch where they are growing. It flowers from September to March.

Family: Rosaceae
Genus: *Acaena*
Species: *Acaena novae-zelandiae*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Cranberry heath

Also known as native cranberry, it is found in south-east Australia from NSW to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 60 cm and prefers drier bushland and woodlands. Its red tubular flowers grow to 2 cm long and appear from February to June. Green berries appear after pollination, which later turn red and are then edible and juicy.

Family: Ericaceae
Genus: *Astroloma*
Species: *Astroloma humifusum*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

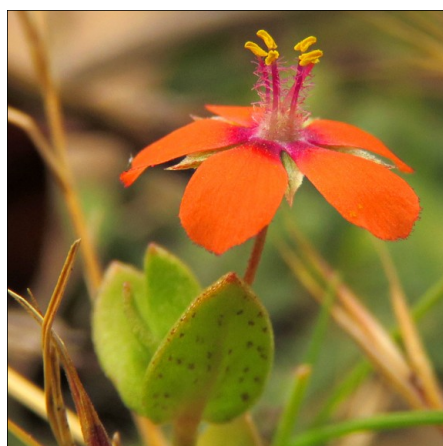
Red bartsia

Also known as the sticky bartsia and red tarweed, it is an erect perennial herb introduced to Australia from Europe and is considered a weed. It is found in all states or Australia and grows to 30 cm. It has a tubular flower and prefers moist soils. It flowers from spring to early summer.

Family: Orobanchaceae
Genus: *Parentucellia*
Species: *Parentucellia latifolia*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Scarlet pimpernel

Also known as red chickweed and poor man's barometer, it is found in all states of Australia (except the NT). It grows to 10 cm, has an orange, red or blue flower, with a width to 6 mm. It prefers bushland, woodlands and forests. It flowers from September to April and is often considered a weed. Flowers close when barometric pressure drops sharply.

Family: Primulaceae
Genus: *Anagallis*
Species: *Anagallis arvensis*



WILDFLOWER



Running postman

Also known as scarlet runner, it is an Australian native found in all states of Australia. It grows close to the ground and spreads for up to 1.5 m width. It prefers drier soils and even sandy areas found in bushland, woodlands, forests and coastal areas.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Kennedia*
Species: *Kennedia prostrata*



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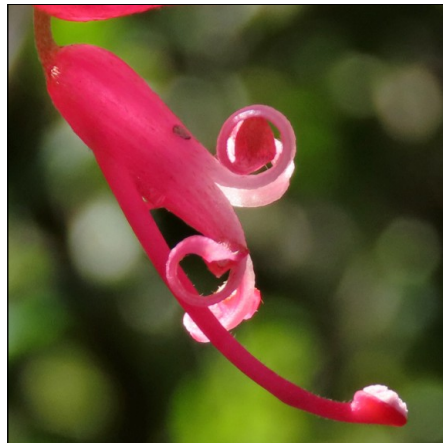
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GREVILLIA



Lake Mountain Grevillea



A relatively rare native shrub endemic to the eastern Victorian ranges and found on Lake Mountain. It grows to 2 m and prefers rocky subalpine snowgum forests. It has a red flower that appears in early to mid summer. It was previously known as the Lake Mountain form of *Grevillea victoriae*.

Family: Proteaceae
Genus: *Grevillea*
Species: *Grevillea monslacana*

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Mountain grevillea



Also known as cat's claw and alpine grevillea, it is a native shrub found in eastern Australia from NSW to Victoria. It grows to 2 m and prefers drier bushland, woodlands and forests. The curled flower varies in colour, but often appears in a bright red and yellow form. It is not restricted to alpine areas, often preferring lower areas.

Family: Proteaceae
Genus: *Grevillea*
Species: *Grevillea alpina*

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Rosemary grevillea



A native shrub that is usually erect and found in eastern Australia from QLD to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 2 m and prefers drier bushland, woodlands and forests. Groups of red to pink flowers appear from late August to October on the end of the branches.

Family: Proteaceae
Genus: *Grevillea*
Species: *Grevillea rosmarinifolia*

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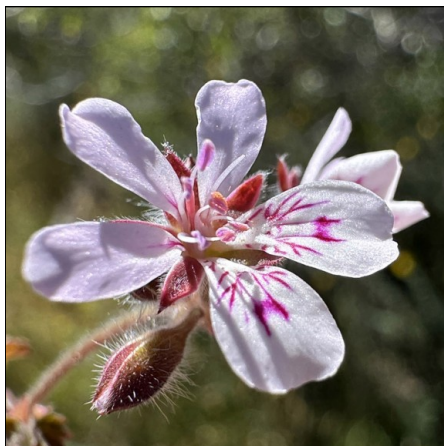
NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Austral bugle



A flowering shrub that grows from a loose leaf rosette and is found in all states of Australia (except the NT). It grows to 40 cm, flowers from September to November and flowers have a width to 20 mm. It prefers bushland, woodlands and forests. The shrubs only last for 2–3 years each.

Family: Lamiaceae (mint family)
Genus: *Ajuga*
Species: *Ajuga australis*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Austral storksbill



A small perennial herb endemic to Australia and found in all states (except the NT). It grows to 50 cm and prefers rocky outcrops in bushland and forests as well as coastal sandunes. Pink to white flowers appear from October to March with a width to 20 mm. Leaves, stem and other parts are very hairy and leaves have 5–7 lobes.

Family: Geraniaceae
Genus: *Pelargonium*
Species: *Pelargonium australe*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Bindweed



Also known as great bindweed, giant bindweed and hedge bindweed, it is native to Europe and has been naturalised into south-east Australia from NSW to South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 2 m and its pink or white flowers have a width to 9 cm. It prefers moist soils such as those in lower lying areas and is often seen in parks and gardens.

Family: Convolvulaceae
Genus: *Calystegia*
Species: *Calystegia silvatica*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Blue pin cushion



A common perennial herb found in all states of Australia. It grows to a height 50 cm and has a flower width of 20 mm. It prefers bushland, woodlands and open forests. It flowers from September to January. It was first collected during the 1801-02 voyage of HMS Investigator under Matthew Flinders.

Family: Goodeniaceae
Genus: *Brunonia*
Species: *Brunonia australis*

WILDFLOWER



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Blue stars

Also known as blue squill and mudrurt, it is a tuberous perennial herb found in southern Australia from New South Wales to South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 15 cm with grass-like basal leaves and a flower width to 20 mm. Flowers appear in spring. It prefers bushland, woodlands and forests and has edible tubers.

Family: Asphodelaceae
Genus: *Chamaescilla*
Species: *Chamaescilla corymbosa*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Broadleaf forget-me-not

An introduced species native to northwest Africa and introduced to southern Australia from NSW to WA and is considered a weed. It grows to 45 cm with a flower width to 11 mm. It prefers moist shaded soils, including disturbed areas and parks and gardens. The similar species *Myosotis alpestris* is the State Flower of Alaska and Datsland, Sweden.

Family: Boraginaceae
Genus: *Myosotis*
Species: *Myosotis latifolia*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Chicory

A woody perennial also known as blue daisy and coffeeweed. It is native to the Old World and introduced to all of Australia (except the NT). It prefers roadsides in drier areas. It grows to 1.5 m and blue to lavender flowers with a width to 3.5 cm appear from December to March. The entire plant is edible. Ground roots are a coffee substitute.

Family: Gentianaceae
Genus: *Centaureum*
Species: *Centaureum erythraea*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Common centaury

Also known as European Centaury, it is native to Europe and a weed introduced to Australia, where it is a weed found in all states of Australia (except the NT). It prefers moist soils in forests and bushland and woodlands. It grows to 60 cm, flower has five petals (sometimes six) which appear from October to April with a width to 13 mm.

Family: Gentianaceae
Genus: *Centaureum*
Species: *Centaureum erythraea*



WILDFLOWER



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Common fumitory

Also known as earth smoke and drug fumitory, it is an erect introduced member of the poppy family found in eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 50 cm but as a climber it will climb to 1.5 m. Pink flowers appear from September to December with a length to 10 mm. It prefers damper environments.

Family: Papaveraceae
Genus: *Fumaria*
Species: *Fumaria officinalis*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Common heath

A shrub native to south-east Australia and is found from NSW to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 1 m and prefers bushland, woodlands, forests and alpine areas up to 1200 m. It flowers from April to October in white, pink, scarlet, crimson and double colours. Flowers grow to 17 mm x 7 mm. It is the State Emblem of Victoria.

Family: Ericaceae
Genus: *Epacris*
Species: *Epacris impressa*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Common selfheal

Also known as blue curls, woundwort and heal-all, it is found in all states of Australia (except the NT). It grows to 80 cm, though normally to 30 cm and has a composite club-like flower head with a width to 30 mm. It prefers bushland, woodlands and forests and flowers from Nov-Mar, leaves and flowers are edible. It is an important herbal medicine.

Family: Lamiaceae (mint family)
Genus: *Prunella*
Species: *Prunella vulgaris*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Common stalk's bill

A herbaceous hairy sticky annual native to the Mediterranean Basin and introduced to Australia where it is found in all States. It grows to 40 cm and has a flower width of 13 mm. It prefers grasslands. The entire plant is edible, with leaves having a parsley flavour. The seeds can twist as they dry and the plant is a noxious weed.

Family: Geraniaceae
Genus: *Erodium*
Species: *Erodium cicutarium*



WILDFLOWER



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Fairy aprons

A perennial bladderwort with numerous underground trailing stems with bladders found in all states of Australia (except the NT). It grows to 50 cm, has a flower width of 10 mm and prefers wetter shady areas around rocks. It flowers from August to April.

Family: Lentibulariaceae
Genus: *Utricularia*
Species: *Utricularia dichotoma*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Finger flower

A common flowering small upright shrub found in eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia. It grows to 50 cm and prefers drier rocky or sandy soils in bushland and woodlands. Flowers appear from October to January with a width to 40 mm. Pedals may also appear wider and even egg shaped.

Family: Pittosporaceae
Genus: *Cheiranthra*
Species: *Cheiranthra linearis*



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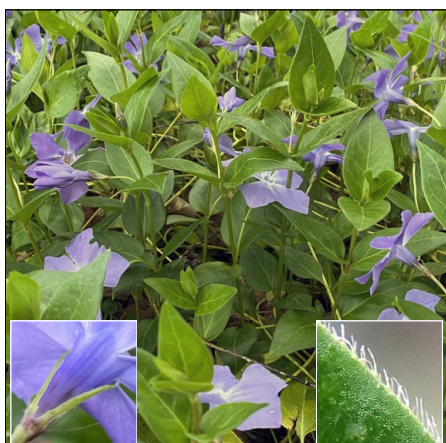


NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Grass triggerplant

A perennial herb endemic to Australia and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 100 cm and prefers areas of drier soil found in bushland, woodlands and sclerophyll forests. It is known for its pollination trigger mechanism used to spread pollen by striking insects. Pink to whitish flowers with a width to 17 mm appear from September to January.

Family: Stylidiaceae
Genus: *Stylidium*
Species: *Stylidium graminifolium*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Greater periwinkle

An invasive trailing vine also known as bigleaf periwinkle. It grows in masses, is native to Europe and introduced worldwide. It prefers moist soils, grows to 70 cm, and violet-purple (periwinkle colour) flowers appear August to March with a width to 80 mm. Unlike *V. minor*, *V. major* has tiny hairs on leaf margins. A variegated leaf subspecies exists.

Family: Apocynaceae
Genus: *Vinca*
Species: *Vinca major*



WILDFLOWER



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Hairy pink

A meadow wildflower native to Europe and introduced into Australia where it is now found in all states (except the NT). It grows to 60 cm and develops clusters of flowers with a flower width to 10 mm from September to December. It prefers bushland, woodlands, open fields and grasslands. It is considered a weed in Australia.

Family: Caryophyllaceae
Genus: *Petrorhagia*
Species: *Petrorhagia dubia*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Love creeper

A slender climber found in all states of Australia (except the NT). It climbs to 2 m, has a flower width of 15 mm and prefers bushland, woodlands and forests. Pale blue to purple flowers appear in sprays from July to December. Leaves are to 50 mm long and 5 mm wide.

Family: Polygalaceae
Genus: *Comesperma*
Species: *Comesperma volubile*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Many-stemmed bluebell

Similar to the tall bluebell, it is a perennial plant found in all states of Australia (except the NT and Queensland). It grows to 70 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands and dry open forests. Flowers appear from September to February with a width to 37 mm though normally to 28 mm. It has multiple flower stems per plant.

Family: Campanulaceae
Genus: *Wahlenbergia*
Species: *Wahlenbergia multicaulis*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Native flax

Also known as Australian flax, it is a short-lived perennial flowering herb that is native to Australia and found in all states of Australia (except the NT). It grows to 1.2 m, flowers in mid Spring, has a flower width to 20 mm and prefers eucalypt bushland, woodlands and forests. Aboriginals used the stem for strong fibre and ate the small seed.

Family: Linaceae
Genus: *Linum*
Species: *Linum marginale*



WILDFLOWER



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

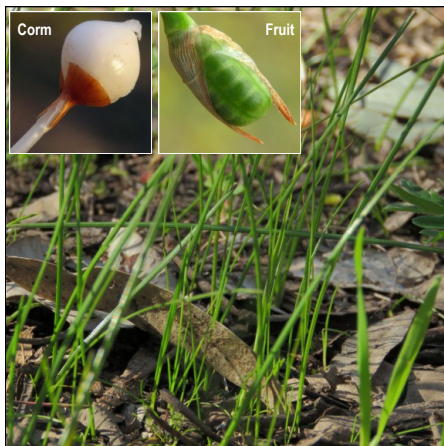


NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Native raspberry

A native also known as the mountain raspberry. It is found in eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia and Tasmania. The thorny bush grows to a height of 2 m and looks like a small version of the blackberry bush. It prefers higher altitudes. It has edible berries when ripe.

Family: Rosaceae
Genus: *Rubus*
Species: *Rubus parvifolius*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Onion grass

Also known as guildford grass, it is a herbaceous perennial naturalised in all states of Australia (except the NT). It grows to 20 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands, and open forests. It has tough thin grass-like leaves and a pink flower from August to November with a width to 32 mm. The corm is edible as an onion replacement and is eaten by cockatoos.

Family: Iridaceae
Genus: *Romulea*
Species: *Romulea rosea*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Pennyroyal

A creeping or erect member of the mint family also known as mosquito plant and pudding grass, it is an introduced found in all states of Australia (except the NT). It prefers bushland and woodlands, grows to 40 cm with a flower width to 17 mm and flowers from January to March. It is poisonous and toxic to the liver.

Family: Lamiaceae (mint family)
Genus: *Mentha*
Species: *Mentha pulegium*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Pink bells

An upright climbing shrub found in all states of Australia (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 1 m and prefers moist to moderately dry soils and semi-shaded areas in bushland, woodlands and forests. Drooping flowers appear from August to January width to 28 mm when fully open. It was first described by botanist John Lindley in 1838.

Family: Elaeocarpaceae
Genus: *Tetradlea*
Species: *Tetradlea ciliata*



WILDFLOWER



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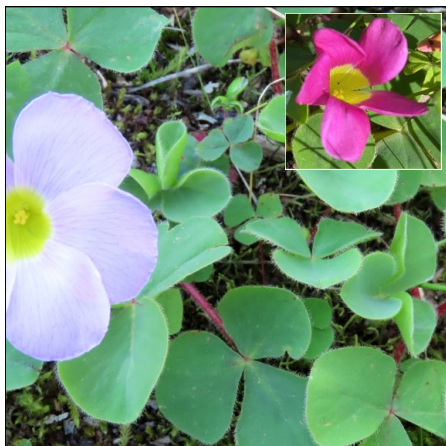


NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Purple loosestrife

A flowering plant native to south-east Australia as well as parts of Europe, Asia and Africa. It grows to 2 m, has purple flowers in summer to autumn and prefers wetter areas beside creeks and rivers or beside bodies of water. It has edible leaves, flowers and tubers, though they should all be eaten in small quantities.

Family: Lythraceae
Genus: *Lythrum*
Species: *L. salicaria*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Purple woodsorrel

A purple ground cover introduced from Africa and found in all states of Australia (except the NT). It grows to 30 cm and prefers dry to moderately moist soils in bushland, woodlands and forests. It has purple, pink, mauve to white flowers ranging in width from 10 mm to 80 mm from August to November. It is considered a weed in Australia.

Family: Oxalidaceae
Genus: *Oxalis*
Species: *Oxalis purpurea*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Purpletop vervain

Also known as Brazilian verbena, it is native to South America and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 1 m and has a purple flowerhead which is hairy and has a width to 12 cm. It prefers bushland and woodlands and flowers from April to June. It is often grown ornamentally in parks and gardens, and is a good pollinator for insects.

Family: Verbenaceae
Genus: *Verbena*
Species: *Verbena bonariensis*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Rock isotome

A small herbaceous perennial plant also known as the showy isotome, it is found in south-east Australia from Queensland to Victoria. It grows to 50 cm and has a flower width to 20 mm. It prefers rocky areas in bushland, woodlands and drier forests. It flowers from Spring to late Summer, can be highly toxic, and should not be touched.

Family: Campanulaceae
Genus: *Isotoma*
Species: *I. axillaris*



WILDFLOWER



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Round-leaved cranes-bill



Also known as the roundleaf geranium, it is an annual herb found in Victoria and Tasmania. It grows prostrate to 30 cm and flowers appear from August to December with a width to 13 mm. It prefers bushland and woodlands. Leaves are round-shaped and may turn yellow to orange-reddish when old.

Family: Geraniaceae
Genus: *Geranium*
Species: *Geranium rotundifolium*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Salvation Jane



Also known Patterson's curse, it is an introduced invasive poisonous annual found in all states of Australia. It grows to 1 m and prefers bushland, farmlands and roadsides. Flowers appear from October to January with a width to 20 mm. It can be eaten by cattle and sheep but not horses or animals without ruminant digestive systems. It irritates human skin.

Family: Boraginaceae
Genus: *Echium*
Species: *Echium plantagineum*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Slender speedwell



A native perennial groundcover herb found in south-east Australia from NSW to SA and Tasmania. It prefers bushland and forests. Pinkish to mauve flower appears from October to December with a width to 26 mm. Stems grow to 70 cm. It spreads by rhizomes. Narrow lance shaped opposed leaves grow to 3 cm.

Family: Plantaginaceae
Genus: *Veronica*
Species: *Veronica gracilis*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

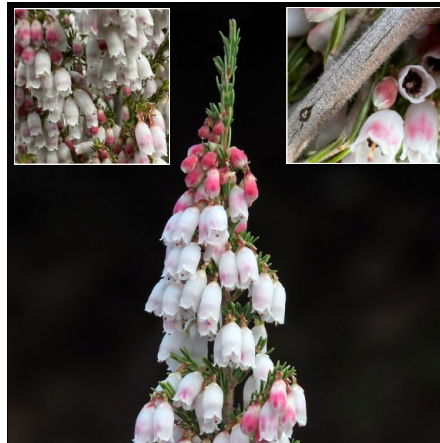
Soft cranes-bill



Also known as cinquefoil geranium and native carrot, it is a native found in eastern Australia from Queensland to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 50 cm, flowers from August to February with a width to 15 mm and prefers bushland, woodlands and forests. Leaves can be kidney-shaped and may turn yellow to orange-reddish. Its corm is edible.

Family: Geraniaceae
Genus: *Geranium*
Species: *Geranium potentilloides*

WILDFLOWER



Spanish heath

An evergreen bush native to western Spain and Portugal and introduced to all states of Australia (except QLD and the NT). It grows to 2.5 m, has tiny tubular whitish pink flowers that appear abundantly from July to September with a length to 10 mm and width to 4 mm. It is mostly found along roadsides and is a noxious weed in Australia.

Family: Ericaceae
Genus: *Erica*
Species: *Erica lusitanica*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED



Swamp isotome

A small herbaceous perennial creeper also known as the blue star creeper, it is found in all states of Australia. It grows to 15 cm and forms solitary flowers from November to March with a width to 7 mm. It prefers dappled sunlight and moist sand or mud near creeks and streams and wet depressions.

Family: Campanulaceae
Genus: *Isotoma*
Species: *Isotoma fluviatilis* ssp. *australis*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED



Tall bluebell

Also known as the Australian bluebell or Austral bluebell, it is a perennial plant found in all states of Australia (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 70 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands and dry open forests. It flowers in spring and early summer and flowers have a width to 37 mm though normally to 28 mm.

Family: Campanulaceae
Genus: *Wahlenbergia*
Species: *Wahlenbergia stricta*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED



Tall sundew

Found in all states of Australia. It is a tall growing perennial carnivorous plant that grows to 50 cm. It prefers bushland, woodlands and drier forests and has pink to white flowers with a width to 18 mm from August to November. To survive in poor soils it traps insects and digests their nutrients and minerals instead of relying overly on the soil.

Family: Droseraceae
Genus: *Drosera*
Species: *Drosera peltata* ssp. *auriculata*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

WILDFLOWER



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

True forget-me-not

An introduced species native to Europe and often called scorpion grass in the Northern Hemisphere, it is naturalised in all states of Australia and is considered a weed. It grows to 45 cm with a flower width to 11 mm. It prefers moist soils in forests. The similar species *Myosotis alpestris* is the State Flower of Alaska and Datsland, Sweden.

Family: Boraginaceae
Genus: *Myosotis*
Species: *Myosotis scorpioides*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Water speedwell

Also known as blue-water speedwell, brook pimpernel and sessile water-speedwell, it is found in eastern Australia from Queensland to Victoria and Tasmania. It grows to 30 cm high and prefers forests where it grows best in moist soils. A pinkish to mauve flower appears in Spring with a width to 12 mm. It's rarely found in forest environments.

Family: Plantaginaceae
Genus: *Veronica*
Species: *Veronica anagallis-aquatica*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Wavy lobelia

First described in 1770 by Joseph Banks on Captain Cooks first voyage of discover, it is found in south-east Australia from Queensland to Victoria. It grows to 40 cm, has a flower width of 20 mm and prefers eucalypt bushland, woodlands and forests. It flowers from November to March.

Family: Campanulaceae
Genus: *Lobelia*
Species: *Lobelia dentata*



DAISY



VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Blue bottle daisy



Also known as common lagenophora, it is a small plant found in eastern Australia from QLD to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 25 cm, has a pink, mauve, purplish or white flower with a width to 14 mm that appear from October to February and prefers shady areas in bushland, forests and woodlands.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Lagenophora*
Species: *Lagenifera stipitata*



VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Purple burr daisy



Also known as bindi-eye, it is a purple prostrate native daisy found in all states of Australia (except WA and Tasmania). It grows to 60 cm, has a flower width to 50 mm and prefers eucalypt bushland and woodlands and at elevations to 1600 m. It flowers from October to January.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Calotis*
Species: *Calotis cuneifolia*

LILY



Black-anther lily

A native found in south-east Australia from New South Wales to South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 80 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands, drier forests and coastal areas. It flowers in early Spring to mid summer and its berries are considered as being edible.

Family: Xanthorrhoeaceae
Genus: *Dianella*
Species: *Dianella admixta*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED



Blue flax-lily

Also known as the blueberry lily, it is an Australian native perennial herb found in south-east Australia from Queensland to Victoria and Tasmania. It grows to 70 cm, flowers from October to January and has a flower width of up to 15 mm. It has medium sized violet berries which grow up to 20 mm are not edible.

Family: Asphodelaceae
Genus: *Dianella*
Species: *Dianella caerulea*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED



Chocolate lily

A native found in eastern Australia from New South Wales to South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 1 m and prefers bushland, woodlands, drier forests and coastal areas. It flowers from September to November with a width to 30 mm and has a chocolate scent when crushed. The edible tubers were eaten by early Aborigines.

Family: Asparagaceae
Genus: *Dichopogon*
Species: *D. strictus*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED



Common fringe-lily

A perennial herb endemic to Australia and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 60 mm in height and has a flower width to 35 mm. It prefers grasslands, bushland, woodlands and forests. It flowers from September to April and each flower only lives for one day.

Family: Asparagaceae
Genus: *Thysanotus*
Species: *Thysanotus tuberosus*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

LILY



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Nodding blue lily



An Australian native also known as the blind lily, found in all states of Australia (except Western Australia and Northern Territory). It grows to 1.5 m and prefers bushland, woodlands and forests. It has a flower width to 30 mm which appears in Spring. It is a favourite hardy native plant grown in urban parks and gardens.

Family: Asphodelaceae
Genus: *Stypandra*
Species: *Stypandra glauca*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

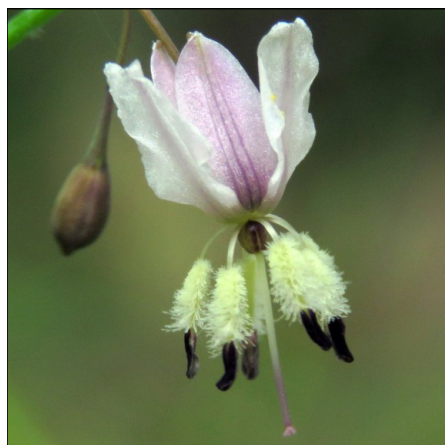
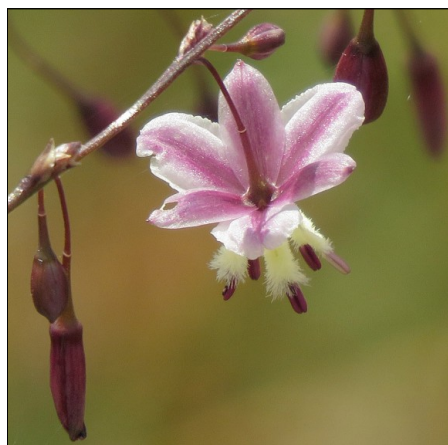
NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Nodding chocolate lily



A native found in all states of Australia (except the Northern Territory and Tasmania). It grows to 30 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands, drier forests and coastal areas. It flowers in early Spring with a flower width to 17 mm. The edible juicy tubers were eaten by early Aboriginals. Recently reclassified, it is similar to the chocolate lily.

Family: Asparagaceae
Genus: *Arthropodium*
Species: *Arthropodium fimbriatum*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Pale vanilla lily



A pale pinkish herbaceous perennial Australian native that found in all states of Australia (except Western Australia and Northern Territory). It grows to 1 m and prefers bushland, woodlands, forests and Alpine areas. It grows best in moderately moist soils, has a strong vanilla fragrance on warmer days and has an edible tuber.

Family: Asparagaceae
Genus: *Arthropodium*
Species: *Arthropodium milleflorum*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Small vanilla lily



An Australian native found in south-east Australia from Queensland to SA and Tasmania. It has grass-like leaves and grows to 35 cm. It prefers bushland, woodlands and forests. It has a flower width to 12 mm which appears from November to December. It has edible roots.

Family: Asparagaceae
Genus: *Arthropodium*
Species: *Arthropodium minus*

LILY



Tasman flax-lily



Also known as the Tasmanian Flax-lily, it is an Australian native perennial herb found in south-east Australia from New South Wales to Victoria and Tasmania. It grows to 1.5 m, flowers in late spring and summer and has a flower width of up to 15 mm. It has medium sized violet berries which grow up to 20 mm are not edible.

Family: Asphodelaceae

Genus: *Dianella*

Species: *Dianella tasmanica*

VIC

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VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Austral indigo

Found in all states of Australia. It is a member of the pea family that flowers from July to September. It grows to 1.3 m. It prefers semi shade in bushland, woodlands and forests. Aborigines used the flowers to create purple dye and they would stun fish with finely crushed roots put into water.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Indigofera*
Species: *Indigofera australis*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Common vetch

A member of the pea family also known as vetch, garden vetch and tare and introduced from the Northern Hemisphere to all states of Australia. It is a tall growing plant that grows to 50 cm. It prefers drier bushland and woodlands and flowers from August to December with a width to 23 mm. Seedpods appear soon after with a length to 7 cm.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Vicia*
Species: *Vicia sativa*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Hardenbergia

An evergreen climber in the pea family also known as sarsaparilla, happy wanderer and purple coral pea, it is found in all states of Australia. It grows to 6 m and prefers most habitats except extreme climates. It flowers early from July to December with bulbine lily and early Nancy and is a good garden plant. Seeds can be dispersed by ants.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Hardenbergia*
Species: *Hardenbergia violacea*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Hovea lanceolata

A native shrub from the pea family that it is found in eastern Australia from Queensland to Victoria. It grows to 2 m and prefers rocky well drained areas and is often found in ridges. Leaves are lanceolate in shape and can be up to 7 cm in length. It flowers in late winter to early spring with flowers to 12 mm in length.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Hovea*
Species: *Hovea lanceolata*





VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Smooth darling pea



A small perennial native bush in the found in eastern Australia from Queensland to Victoria. It grows to 1 m and prefers bushland, woodlands and drier forests. It produces pink to purple pea-like flowers with a width to 20 mm. Flower spikes can grow to 15 cm and appear from late winter to spring.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Swainsona*
Species: *Swainsona galegifolia*



VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Twining glycine



Also known as the love creeper and glycine pea, it is an Australian native found in south-east Australia. It is a crawler that grows along the ground and has a flower width of 8 mm. It prefers bushland and forests, often found in shaded subalpine altitudes. It flowers all year, but most commonly in late winter and spring.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Glycine*
Species: *Glycine clandestina*

ORCHID



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

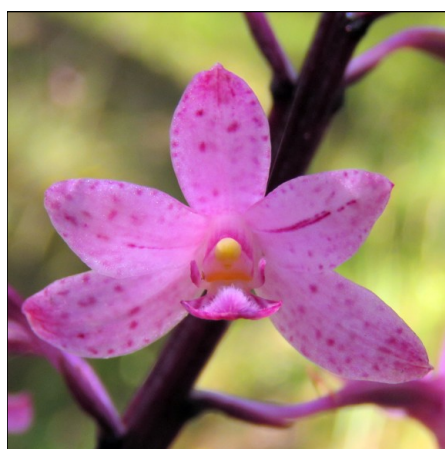
Blue fingers orchid

Also known as the eastern tiny blue China orchid, it is found in southern Australia from New South Wales to Victoria and Tasmania. It grows to 70 cm and has a flower width to 30 mm. It prefers well drained soil in bushland, woodlands and forests.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Caladenia*
Species: *Caladenia caerulea*



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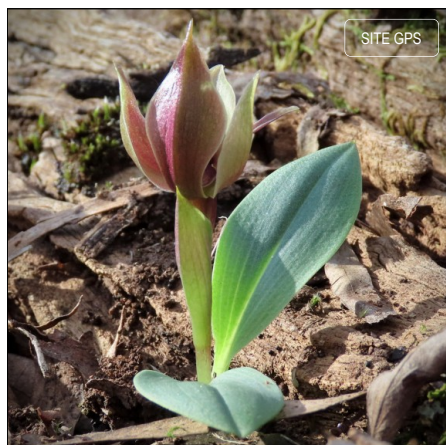


NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Blotched hyacinth orchid

A leafless orchid found in south-east Australia from Queensland to South Australia, it grows to a height 100 cm and a flower width to 25 mm. It prefers shaded areas in forests, bushland and woodlands. For most of the year they remain below ground, flowering from November to March.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Dipodium*
Species: *Dipodium punctatum*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

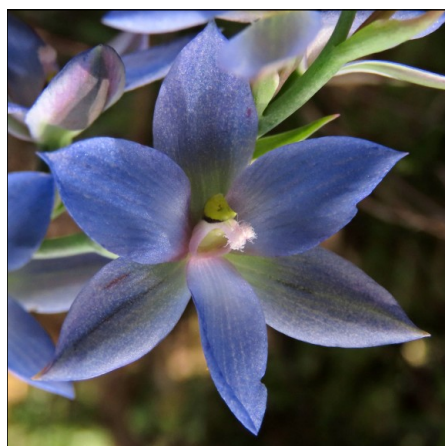
Common bird orchid

Also known as the large bird orchid, it is found in south-east Australia from NSW to SA and Tasmania. It has large dark green leaves to 50 cm long and prefers shaded areas in woodlands, bushland and forests and grows to 8 cm. Flowers appear from September to February with a width to 4 cm and 6–10 calli (fleshy column-like lumps).

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Chiloglottis*
Species: *Chiloglottis valida*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



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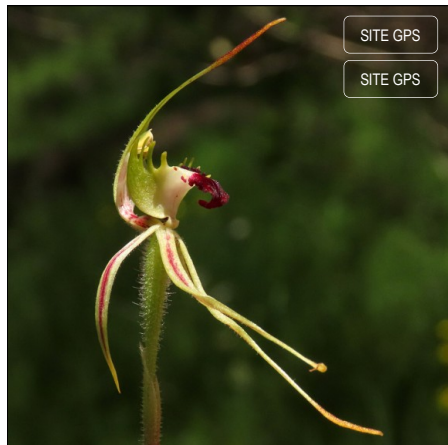
Mountain sun orchid

A herbaceous orchid native to Australia, they are endemic to south-eastern Australia and found from New South Wales to Victoria. It grows to 32 cm and prefers grassy areas of alpine, subalpine and forest environments. It has a purplish flower which forms from September to January

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Thelymitra*
Species: *Thelymitra alpina*



ORCHID



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Plain-lip spider orchid

A native ground orchid with a single leaf that is found in eastern Australia from NSW to SA. It grows to 35 cm in small colonies and prefers bushland, woodlands and forests where it grows best in dry to moist soils. It flowers from mid September to October and has an edible tuber that was eaten by early Aboriginals.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Caladenia*
Species: *Caladenia clavigera*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Purple beard orchid

An Australian native found in all states of Australia (except the NT). It grows to 45 cm and prefers bushland and woodlands. It has a single dark green leaf which is developed by flowering time, a small tuber and up to nine flowers with reddish to purplish stripes. Flowers appear from August to November with a width to 22 mm and length to 27 mm.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Calochilus*
Species: *Calochilus robertsonii*



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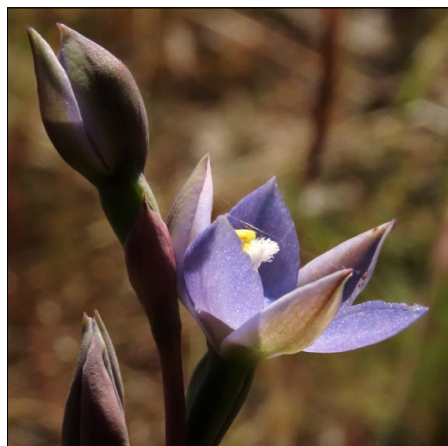


NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Salmon sun orchid

A native found in south-east Australia from NSW to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 30 cm and prefers bushland and woodlands in dry to moderately moist soils. Flower stems have up to five pale red to salmon flowers which open on sunny days and appear from September to November with a width to 15 mm. *Rubra* is Latin for 'red'.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Thelymitra*
Species: *Thelymitra rubra*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Slender sun orchid

Native to Australia and New Zealand, it is found in all states of Australia (except WA and NT). It grows to 40 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands and forests where it grows best in dry to moderately moist soils. It is one of the most widespread of all native orchids. Flowers appears from August to January with a width to 20 mm.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Thelymitra*
Species: *Thelymitra pauciflora*



ORCHID



Spotted sun orchid

A purple to mauve native found in all states of Australia (except WA and the NT). It grows to 40 cm with up to 10 flowers which appear September to December with a width to 12 mm. Flowers can differ in colour greatly. It prefers bushland and woodlands in dry to moderately moist soils. It has small spots.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Thelymitra*
Species: *Thelymitra ixioides*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED



Summer fingers

A pinkish native herb endemic to southern Australia from Victoria to South Australia and Tasmania. It has a single stem which grows to 27 cm high. It prefers bushland, woodlands and forests where it grows best in dry to moderately moist soils. It has an edible tuber and was a source of food for early Aboriginals.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Caladenia*
Species: *Caladenia vulgaris*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED



Waxlip orchid

A purple native found in all states of Australia (except Western Australia and Northern Territory) and is most widespread in NSW. It grows to 40 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands and forests where it grows best in dry to moderately moist soils. It has an edible tuber and was a source of food for early Aboriginals.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Caladenia*
Species: *Caladenia major*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

VIOLET



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

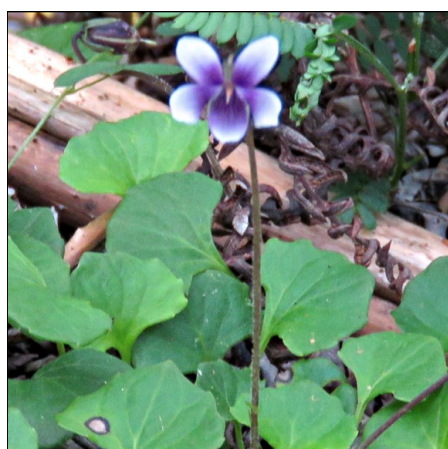


NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Common dog violet

A violet native to Eurasia and Africa and introduced to eastern Australia from New South Wales to South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 15 cm, has a flower width of 40 mm and prefers damp shaded areas in bushland, woodlands and forests. Flowers appear from November to December. Dark green leaves are heart shaped.

Family: Violaceae
Genus: *Viola*
Species: *Viola riviniana*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

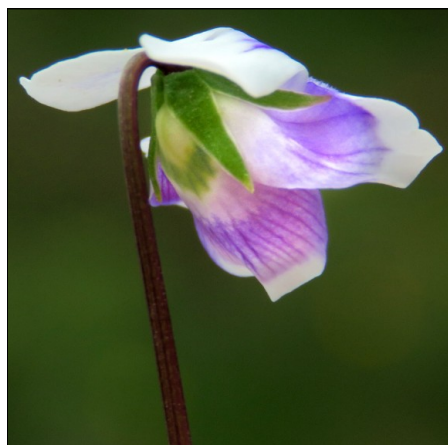


NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Ivy-leaf violet

A native violet found in south-east Australia from NSW to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 12 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands, and forests. Flowers to 10 mm wide appear from July to December. It's likely the species explorer Sir Thomas Mitchell witnessed beside a pond in 1836 at Violet Town and named *Violet Ponds*.

Family: Violaceae
Genus: *Viola*
Species: *Viola hederacea*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Native violet

A native violet found in eastern Australia from New South Wales to South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 20 cm, has a flower width of 18 mm and prefers damp shaded areas in bushland, woodlands and forests. Flowers appear from later Winter to Spring. Unlike *v. hederacea*, it is often grown in parks and gardens.

Family: Violaceae
Genus: *Viola*
Species: *Viola banksii*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Sweet Violet

A violet also known as wood violet, English violet and garden violet. It is native to Eurasia and Africa and introduced to all states of Australia (except the NT). It grows to 15 cm, has a flower width of 40 mm and prefers edges of bushland, forests and gardens. Flowers appear from July to September. Leaves are reported as edible.

Family: Violaceae
Genus: *Viola*
Species: *Viola odorata*



WILDFLOWER



Mountain correa



Var. latrobeana is tree endemic to NSW and Victoria. It grows to 3 m and prefers partially shaded areas in dense scrub in bushland and forests. It is frost and snow tolerant, has egg shaped leaves and green to reddish or mauve flowers from late Autumn to Winter. Flowers grow to 50 mm long and attract honeyeaters.

Family: Rutaceae
Genus: *Correa*
Species: *Correa lawrenceana*
Var. *latrobeana*

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ORCHIDS



Common onion orchid



Found in all states of Australia (except the NT). It grows a flowering stem to 60 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands and forests. It flowers from October to January. The flowering section can be up to 13 cm long and can contain between 10 and 100 yellowish-green flowers with a length to 9 mm and width to 4 mm.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Microtis*
Species: *Microtis unifolia*

VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED



Greenhood orchid

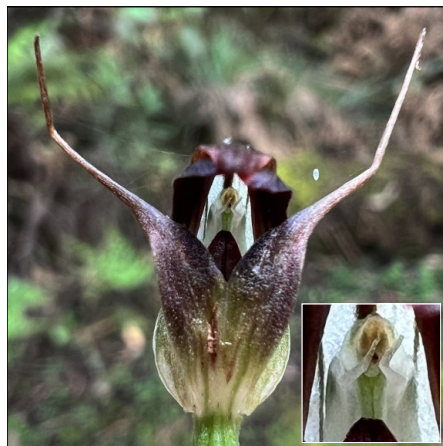
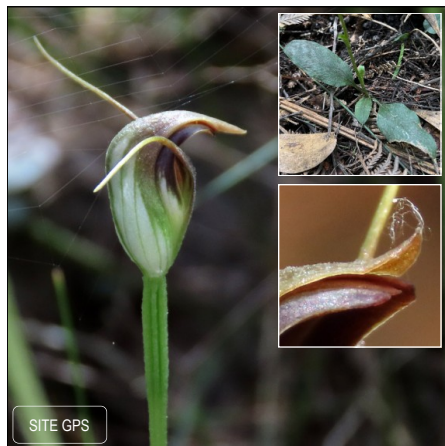


Found in all states of Australia (except the NT). It grows to 40 cm in clumps and flowers from late winter to early spring. It prefers bushland, woodlands and forests. The hooded flowers are pollinated by insects attracted to the orchid by nectar excreted from glands at the base of the flower.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Pterostylis*
Species: *Pterostylis concinna*

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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED



Maroonhood

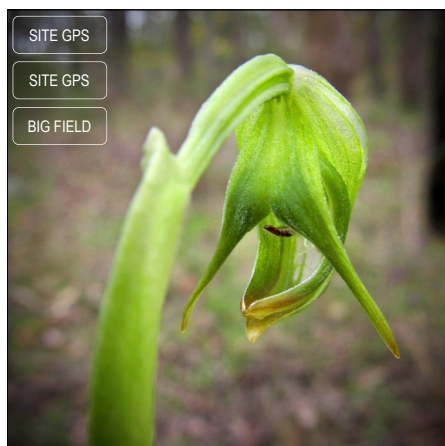


A terrestrial perennial herbaceous native found in NSW and QLD but recently identified at Marysville, Victoria. It grows to 35 cm and prefers moist shady areas in forests amongst leaf litter. Flowers appear from July to November, have a maroon colour over the top of the hood and to 25 mm wide.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Pterostylis*
Species: *Pterostylis pedunculata*

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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED



Nodding greenhood



Also known as the parrot's beak orchid, it is a native found in south-east Australia from Queensland to South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 30 cm with a single green hooded flower appearing between July and October. The flower droops which gives rise to its name.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Pterostylis*
Species: *Pterostylis nutans*

SITE GPS

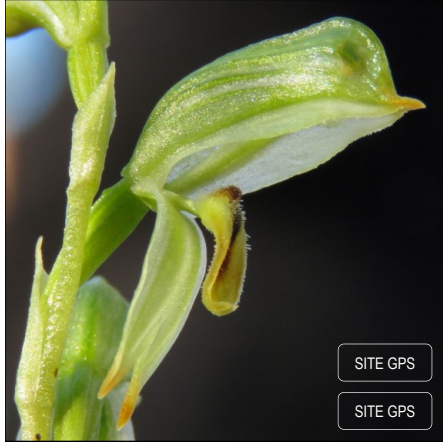
SITE GPS

BIG FIELD

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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

ORCHIDS



Small flowering leafy greenhood



A terrestrial perennial herbaceous native endemic to Victoria. It grows to 25 cm and prefers bushland and woodlands and semi dry soils. It flowers from August to October and flowers are pollinated by insects attracted to the orchid by nectar excreted from glands at the flower's base.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Pterostylis*
Species: *Pterostylis diminuta*

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TAS

NATIVE

WEED

INTRODUCED

NATURALISED

WILDFLOWER



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Alpine westringia

A small shrub endemic to Victoria. It grows to 2 m and prefers bushland and forests. White flowers appear from September to November with a width to 8 mm and flower heads to 35 mm. It has narrow green leaves that are glossy on top and pale and hairy underside. It was first described by Ferdinand von Mueller in 1855.

Family: Lamiaceae (mint family)
Genus: *Westringia*
Species: *Westringia senifolia*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Black nightshade

A large-leaved plant also known as blackberry nightshade, it is native to Eurasia and introduced to all states of Australia. It grows to 120 cm and prefers damper areas in woodlands, bushland. White flowers appear from Dec to April with black berries following. It can be confused with deadly nightshade so take extreme caution.

Family: Solanaceae
Genus: *Solanum*
Species: *Solanum nigrum*



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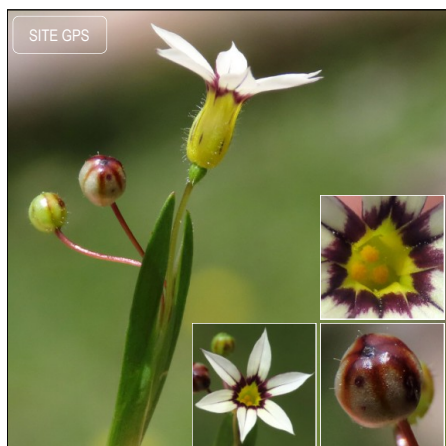


NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Blackberry

A perennial climber found in south-east Australia from Queensland to Victoria. It was introduced in 1851 by Baron von Mueller and is Australia's most invasive weed, being classified as a *Weed of National Significance* in 1999. It has a thorny vine-like cane and a fruit width of up to 2 cm. The berries are edible when ripe.

Family: Rosaceae
Genus: *Rubus*
Species: *Rubus fruticosus*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Blue pigroot

Also known as the striped rush-leaf, it is native to the USA and Mexico and introduced to all states of Australia (except the NT). It grows to 20 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands, open forests. It has a distinctive colour band at the centre of the flower and can bloom in modified colours. White flowers appear in October to December with a width to 20 mm.

Family: Iridaceae
Genus: *Sisyrinchium*
Species: *Sisyrinchium micranthum*



WILDFLOWER



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Chickweed

Also known as common chickweed, it is a small plant native to Europe and naturalised around the world. It is found growing in shade and often in lawns in all states of Australia. White flowers appear in spring and grow to a width of 8 mm. All above-ground parts of the plant are edible and it is grown as a crop in agriculture.

Family: Caryophyllaceae
Genus: *Stellaria*
Species: *Stellaria media*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Common beard-heath

A member of a genus containing over 150 species of shrub and small trees. It is a native found in eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 50 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands and open forests. White flowers appear in Spring with a width to 10 mm.

Family: Ericaceae
Genus: *Leucopogon*
Species: *Leucopogon virgatus*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Common rice-flower

A native also known as the drawf riceflower. It is found in eastern Australia from NSW to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 50 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands, open forests. It has a composite flowerhead with a width to 60 cm. The flowerhead has 12–52 individual white flowers with a width to 8 mm. Flowers appear from later winter to spring.

Family: Thymelaeaceae
Genus: *Pimelea*
Species: *Pimelea humilis*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Creamy candles

A native perennial herb also known as creamy stackhousia. It is found in all states of Australia (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 80 cm on an erect stem and prefers bushland, woodlands and forests. White to cream or yellowish flowers appear on a spike from August to January and appear a little like a candle.

Family: Celastraceae
Genus: *Stackhousia*
Species: *Stackhousia monogyna*



WILDFLOWER



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Derwent speedwell



A native flowering plant found in south-east Australia from QLD to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 1.5 m and prefers wetter areas in bushland and forests or beside waterways. Racemes of white, lilac or pale blue flowers appears from December to February with an individual width to 19 mm. Stems remain for up to two years. Leaves are long and serrated.

Family: Plantaginaceae
Genus: *Veronica*
Species: *Veronica derwentiana*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Dutch clover



Also known as white clover or ladino, its a herbaceous perennial native to Europe and introduced to all states of Australia. It prefers open grasslands, bushland and lawns and gardens. Edible cream flowers appear from September to February and leaves are also edible and best in salads, steamed or boiled. Once pollinated, flowers bottom drop (left).

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Trifolium*
Species: *Trifolium repens*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Dwarf boronia



A native ground cover also known as short boronia. It is found in southern Australia from NSW to South Australia and Tasmania. It is a groundcover that grows to a height 30 cm and has a flower width of 23 mm. It prefers woodlands, bushland and forests. White to pinkish-white flowers appear from October to December with a width to 8 mm.

Family: Rutaceae
Genus: *Cyanothamnus*
Species: *Cyanothamnus nanus*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

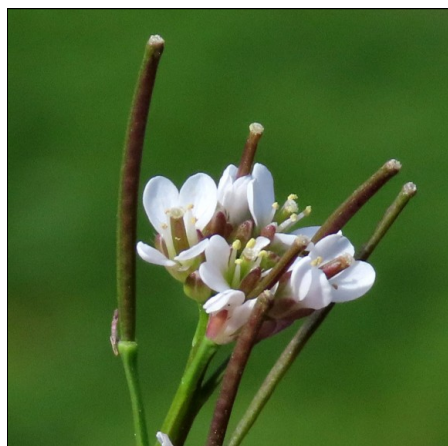
Early Nancy



A native perennial herb found in all states of Australia (except the NT). It grows to 30 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands, grasslands and forest areas. Flowers appear August to October (one of the first with Bulbine Lily and hardenbergia) and grow to 21 mm width. Cream flowers are either male or female, with up to eight percent being cosexual.

Family: Colchicaceae
Genus: *Wurmbea*
Species: *Wurmbea dioica*

WILDFLOWER



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Hairy bittercress

An invasive native of Eurasia also known as wild mustard and introduced to all states of Australia (except the NT). It grows to 30 cm and prefers moist soils in bushland, woodlands, open forests and urban gardens/lawns where it is considered a weed. It is an annual or biannual plant. Flower width to 7 mm and its above-ground parts are edible.

Family: Brassicaceae
Genus: *Cardamine*
Species: *Cardamine hirsuta*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Hairy tare

Also known as hairy vetch and tiny vetch, it is a small annual herb native to Europe and Western Asia and introduced to all states of Australia (except the NT). It grows to 90 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands and open forests. White flowers appear in a raceme of up to 8 (usually on one side) from September to November with a width to just 3 mm.

Family: Fabaceae
Genus: *Vicia*
Species: *Vicia hirsuta*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Lawn daisy

Also known as the common daisy, it is native to Europe but found in south-east Australia from NSW to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 45 cm and flowers appear from September to March with a width to 35 cm. It prefers gardens and lawns. It is considered an invasive weed in Australia, though is often found in gardens for its flowers.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Bellis*
Species: *Bellis perennis*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Milkmaids

A native perennial herb found in south-east Australia from Queensland to South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 60 cm high with each flower of each cluster head having a width to 27 mm. Flowers appear from September to November. It prefers bushland, woodlands and open drier forests. The edible tubers were eaten by early Aboriginals.

Family: Colchicaceae
Genus: *Burchardia*
Species: *Burchardia umbellata*



WILDFLOWER



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Prickly starwort

Also known as starwort, stitchwort and chickweed, it is a small herb found in south-east Australia from Queensland to South Australia and Tasmania. It is a groundcover that grows to a height 30 cm and has a flower width of 23 mm. It prefers bushland and forests and the bush is prickly to touch.

Family: Caryophyllaceae
Genus: *Stellaria*
Species: *Stellaria pungens*



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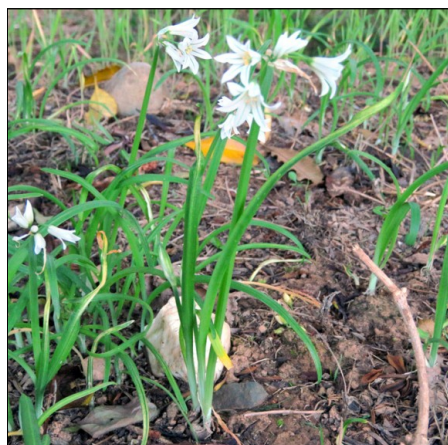


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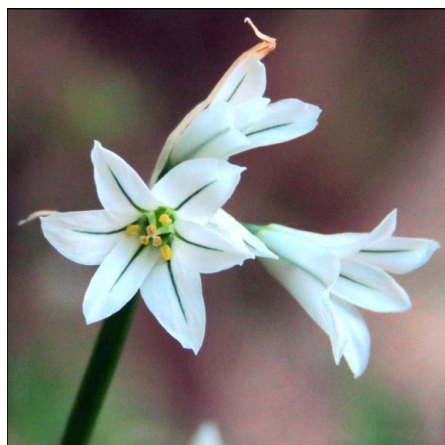
Spoon leaved sundew

Found in all states of Australia (except SA, WA and the NT), its a short carnivorous perennial plant. It prefers woodlands, bushland and open forests. It traps prey and digests their nutrients and minerals to survive in poor soils. White flowers appear in August to December with a width to 20 mm. Spoon-shaped leaves grow to 17 mm and turn from red to green.

Family: Droseraceae
Genus: *Drosera*
Species: *Drosera spatulata*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Onion weed

Also known as the three-corned leek and wild garlic, it was introduced from Europe and Africa and is found in all states of Australia. It has white flowers, grows to a height of 60 cm and prefers grasslands, bushland, woodlands and forests where it grows best in moist soils. The green stem is distinctly triangular in shape and all parts of this plant are edible.

Family: Amaryllidaceae
Genus: *Allium*
Species: *Allium triquetrum*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Oxeye daisy

Also known as the dog daisy, ox-eye daisy and marguerite, it native to Europe and found in south-east Australia from QLD to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 80 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands and open forests. Flowers appear from November to February with a width to 7.5 cm and leaves can exceed 15 cm at base and decrease in side up stem.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Leucanthemum*
Species: *Leucanthemum vulgare*



WILDFLOWER



Prostate knotweed

Also known as common knotgrass, birdweed, pigweed and lowgrass. It is an annual native to Eurasia and introduced to all states of Australia. It is prostrate to 40 cm and prefers open grasslands, disturbed soils, carparks, parks and gardens where it is generally considered a weed. Seeds need sunlight to germinate.

Family: Polygonaceae
Genus: *Polygonum*
Species: *Polygonum aviculare*



White everlasting

Also known as the a fringed everlasting or the strawflower, it is a daisy native found in south-east states of Australia from New South Wales to South Australia. It grows to 30 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands, open forests and even urban gardens where it has been successfully cultivated.

Family: Asteraceae
Genus: *Chrysocephalum*
Species: *Chrysocephalum baxteri*



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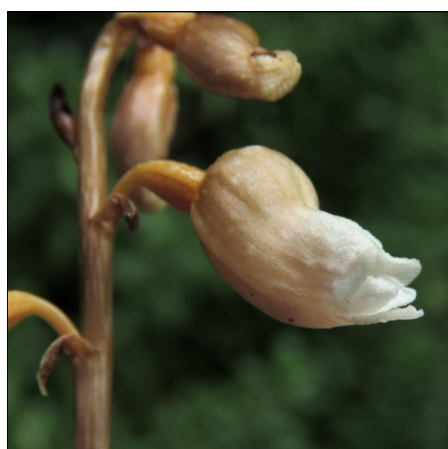


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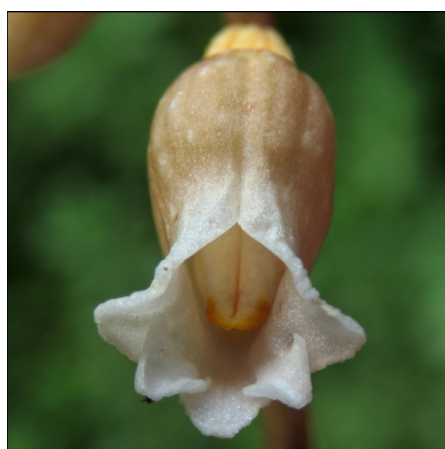
White fingers

Also known as pink fingers, it is a native perennial herb found in eastern Australia from Queensland to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 20 cm on a single hairy stem and prefers grasslands, bushland, woodlands and forests as well as some coastal areas and near granite outcrops. Flowers appear from September to January with a width to 23 mm.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Caladenia*
Species: *Caladenia carnea*



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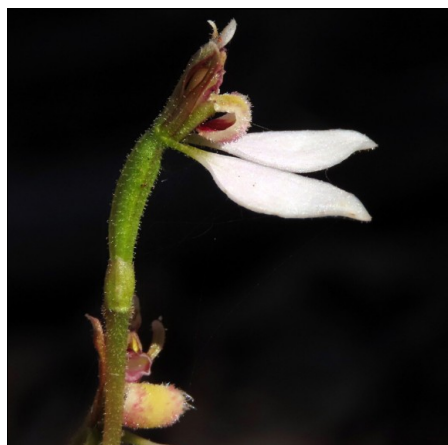


NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Potato orchid

Also known as the potatoes and cinnamon bells, it is leafless native to Australia and found in all states of Australia (except Northern Territory). It grows to 60 cm and prefers bushland, woodlands, and forests with moist soils where bacterial and fungal agents can flourish. It flowers in later Spring to early Summer.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Gastrodia*
Species: *Gastrodia sesamoides*



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NATIVE WEED INTRODUCED NATURALISED

Parsons bands orchid

An single leaf orchid also known as the leafless parsons bands, it is found in all eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia and Tasmania. It has white to pinkish flowers, which appear from December to June. It grows to a height of 25 cm and prefers grasslands, bushland, woodlands, forests and coastal areas.

Family: Orchidaceae
Genus: *Eriochilus*
Species: *Eriochilus cucullatus*



AUSTRALIAN HABITATS

ALPINE



Areas of high altitude and given to snow in winter months

BUSHLAND



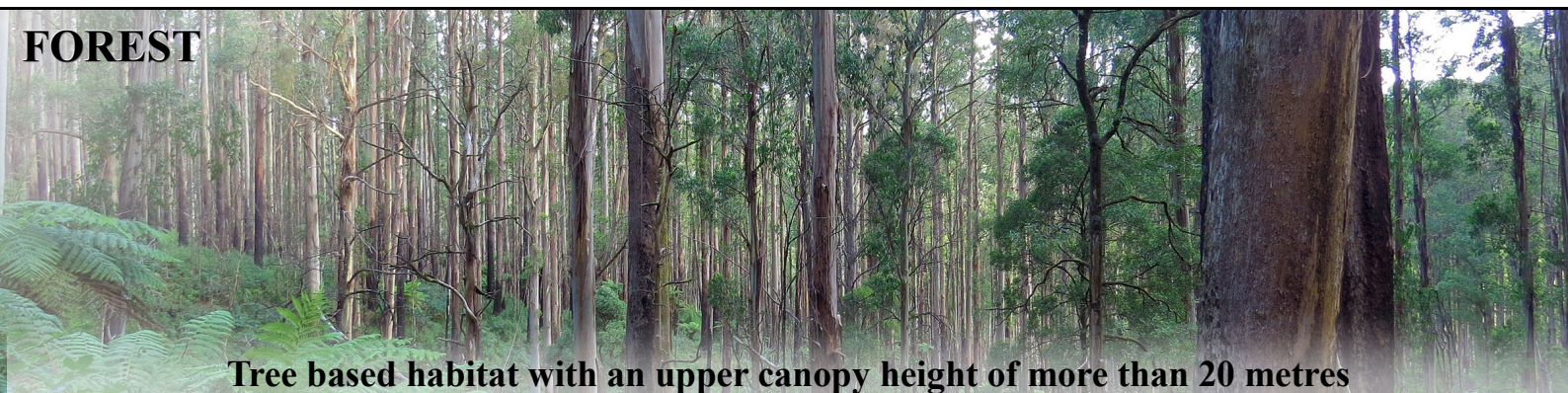
Bushlands are areas where the flora and fauna is predominately indigenous

FARMLAND



Paddocks used by farmers for agriculture and livestock

FOREST



Tree based habitat with an upper canopy height of more than 20 metres

AUSTRALIAN HABITATS

GRASSLAND



Grassland based habitat with few low shrubs and no tall trees

OPEN BUSHLAND



Open bushlands are areas where the flora and fauna is predominately indigenous and open

PARKLAND



Urban parkland area

RAINFOREST



A forest with a heavy annual rainfall

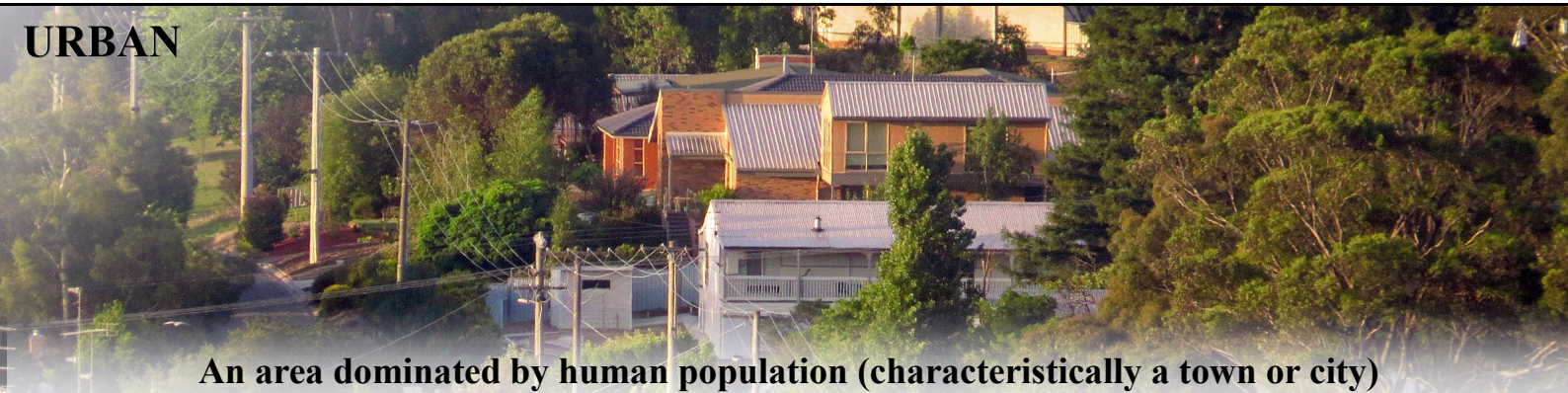
AUSTRALIAN HABITATS

SCRUB



Thick low growth habitat where vegetation ranges from 0.5 to 4 metres

URBAN



An area dominated by human population (characteristically a town or city)

WETLAND / MARSH / SWAMP



A low lying area of uncultivated land where water naturally collects

WOODLAND



Woodlands are tree based where the upper canopy height ranges from 8-20 metres

BASIC GLOSSARY

.ssp	<i>(acronym)</i> Sub Species.
ANNUAL	<i>(noun)</i> A plant that completes its entire life cycle within a single year. Different annual plants begin and end their cycles at different times of the year.
ANTHROPOD	<i>(noun)</i> Any invertebrate animal having an exoskeleton, external segmented body and jointed appendages, such as ants, flies, beetles, cicadas, crabs, centipedes and dragonflies.
BERRY	<i>(noun)</i> A small roundish juicy fruit that does not have a stone.
CANE	<i>(noun)</i> The hollow jointed part of a tall grass, bamboo or sugar cane.
CHITIN	<i>(noun)</i> A chemical compound that is a derivative of glucose and found in the cells walls of fungi as well as in other forms such as the exoskeletons of anthropoids such as cicadas.
COMPOSITE FLOWER	<i>(noun)</i> A flower comprising of hundreds or even thousands of small flowers clustered together to form one large flower.
CONIFER	<i>(noun)</i> A tree where the seeds are located within a cone.
COROLLA	<i>(noun)</i> Whorl of petals of a flower.
DECIDUOUS	<i>(adjective)</i> A tree that sheds all of its leaves each year.
ENDEMIC	<i>(adjective)</i> prevalent or regularly found among a people or in a district; confined to a particular area <i>(biology)</i> .
ESCARPMENT	<i>(noun)</i> A long, steep slope, esp. one at the edge of a plateau or separating areas of land at different heights.
FLORET	<i>(noun)</i> One of the small flowers that make up a composite flower head.
FRUIT	<i>(noun)</i> The fleshy part of a plant that is eaten as food. Unlike vegetables, all fruits contain seeds. Fruits generally have some form of outer skin to protect them such as an apple skin.
FUNGI	<i>(noun)</i> Any member of the group of eukaryotic organisms, including moulds yeasts, that have fruits such as mushrooms. Fungi all have chitin in their cell walls.
HERB	<i>(noun)</i> Any seed bearing plant that has flowers or leaves that



Artworkz

Serving the community