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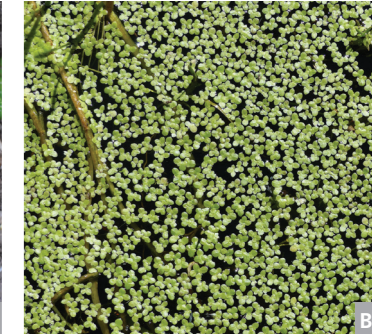
## Identification Chart

<p><b>Swamp Wallaby Grasses</b> <i>Amphibromus</i> spp.</p>  <p>These grasses prefer moist or wet areas.</p> <p>0.3 - 1.2 m</p>	<p><b>Slender Bitter-cress</b> <i>Cardamine tenuifolia</i></p>  <p>Produces long running stems and has small white or pink flowers in spring-summer. Fruit and foliage are traditional foods.</p> <p>up to 0.5 m</p>	<p><b>Tall Sedge</b> <i>Carex appressa</i></p>  <p>Hardy sedge with bright green foliage and rough leaves.</p> <p>1.0 m</p>	<p><b>Hollow Sedge</b> <i>Carex tereticaulis</i></p>  <p>Dense tufting plant with hollow, smooth, cylindrical stems. Grows in moist areas.</p> <p>1 m</p>	<p><b>Centella</b> <i>Centella cordifolia</i></p>  <p>Small fast growing plant with light green round or heart-shaped leaves.</p> <p>0.2 m</p>	<p><b>Common Sneezeweed</b> <i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i></p>  <p>Leaves are "toothed" (zig-zag edges) and pungent. Traditionally used to treat a range of ailments.</p> <p>0.1 - 0.5 m</p>	<p><b>Black Bristle-rush</b> <i>Chorizandra enodis</i></p>  <p>Stiff erect sedge with grey-green stems. Flowering spring-summer.</p> <p>0.2 - 0.6 m</p>	<p><b>Swamp Crassula</b> <i>Crassula helmsii</i></p>  <p>A semi-aquatic plant with narrow green leaves and very small white flowers. It may grow on the margins, semi- or fully submerged.</p> <p>0.1 m</p>
<p><b>Water-ribbons</b> <i>Cynogeton procerum</i></p>  <p>Common plant in still or slow-moving permanent wetlands. Roots traditionally consumed by Aboriginal people.</p> <p>0.3 m</p>	<p><b>Australian Salt-grass</b> <i>Distichlis distichophylla</i></p>  <p>Perennial grass that grows in near saltmarshes. Also known as Emu Grass. Has long creeping stems with leaves forming each side.</p> <p>0.3 m</p>	<p><b>Pale Sundew</b> <i>Drosera peltata</i></p>  <p>Survives drier conditions thanks to underground tuber. Carnivorous.</p> <p>0.1 - 0.8 m</p>	<p><b>Common Spike-rush</b> <i>Eleocharis acuta</i></p>  <p>Aquatic sedge that grows from rhizomes. Cylindrical flower spike brown at the top of green stems.</p> <p>0.3 m</p>	<p><b>Hairy Willow-herb</b> <i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i></p>  <p>Erect grey plant covered in hairs. Small white flowers from Oct to Mar.</p> <p>0.2 - 1 m</p>	<p><b>Swamp Gum</b> <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i></p>  <p>A smooth barked white gum with cream flowers in autumn-winter. Leaves are ovate and mature pods are conical.</p> <p>8 - 20 m</p>	<p><b>Knobby Club-rush</b> <i>Ficinia nodosa</i></p>  <p>Large clumped rush with distinctive brown knobby seed heads. Habitat for small animals like frogs and skinks. Grows in a variety of environments.</p> <p>0.5 - 1.5 m</p>	<p><b>Tall Saw-sedge</b> <i>Gahnia clarkei</i></p>  <p>Tall palm-like tussock with very long narrow leaves. Tolerates permanently wet locations.</p> <p>1.5 - 4 m</p>
<p><b>Coastal Saw-sedge</b> <i>Gahnia trifida</i></p>  <p>Large tussock growing in sandy soils. Edges of leaves are rough. Larval food plant for skipper butterflies.</p> <p>up to 1.5 m</p>	<p><b>Swamp Goodenia</b> <i>Goodenia humilis</i></p>  <p>Spreading groundcover with thick long leaves. Flowers abundantly in spring-summer; yellow flowers sit above foliage.</p> <p>0.1 m</p>	<p><b>Shiny Swamp-Mat</b> <i>Goodenia radicans</i></p>  <p>Forms mats of succulent bright green leaves. Small white fan-shaped flowers in Oct-Nov.</p> <p>0.2 m</p>	<p><b>Australian Sweet-grass</b> <i>Glyceria australis</i></p>  <p>Spreading perennial grass. Leaves have rough edges. Usually in swampy areas.</p> <p>up to 0.6 m</p>	<p><b>Shiny Pennywort</b> <i>Hydrocotyle</i> spp.</p>  <p>Small creeping plant, may form carpets. Round or kidney-shaped leaves.</p> <p>0.2 m</p>	<p><b>Floating Club-rush</b> <i>Isolepis fluitans</i></p>  <p>A floating sedge native to the continents of Africa, Europe, and Australia.</p> <p>0.2 m</p>	<p><b>Sea Rush</b> <i>Juncus kraussii</i></p>  <p>Many traditional uses for stems and leaves such as for string and weaving. Native to three continents.</p> <p>up to 2.3 m</p>	<p><b>Pale Rush</b> <i>Juncus pallidus</i></p>  <p>Forms dense clumps of leafless stems, with small flowers near the top. Traditionally used in weaving and string.</p> <p>up to 2.2 m</p>



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<p><b>Pithy Saw-sedge</b> <i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i></p>  <p>Often forms dense monoculture patches spreading from underground rhizomes</p> <p>0.5 - 2.0 m</p>	<p><b>Prickly Tea-tree</b> <i>Leptospermum continentale</i></p>  <p>Dense copses are excellent refuges for birds. Small white flowers attract nectar-eating birds and butterflies in spring/summer.</p> <p>1 - 6 m</p>	<p><b>Woolly Tea-tree</b> <i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i></p>  <p>Grey green leaves are short, soft, and hairy. White flowers from Sept to Dec.</p> <p>2 - 6 m</p>	<p><b>Angled Lobelia</b> <i>Lobelia anceps</i></p>  <p>May flowers year-round, especially summer. Fine plant with soft foliage and blue fan-shaped flowers.</p> <p>up to 0.3 m</p>	<p><b>Lesser Loosestrife</b> <i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i></p>  <p>Dainty spreading plant with ribbed stems. Grows near wetlands or in moist woodlands. Small purple flowers Nov-Apr.</p> <p>up to 0.3 m</p>	<p><b>Fine Twig-rush</b> <i>Machaerina arthropylla</i></p>  <p>Grows in full sun in permanently inundated wetlands.</p> <p>0.3 - 1.3 m</p>	<p><b>Bare Twig-rush</b> <i>Machaerina juncea</i></p>  <p>Grass-like sedge. Found in all states of Australia.</p> <p>0.2 - 1.2 m</p>	<p><b>Bottlebrush Tea-tree</b> <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i></p>  <p>Dense shrub, flowering prolifically in spring/summer. Nectar feeds birds and butterflies.</p> <p>0.5 - 10 m</p>
<p><b>Slender Onion-orchid</b> <i>Microtis parviflora</i></p>  <p>Fleshy stem with up to 80 green flowers. Leaf is usually longer than the flower stem.</p> <p>0.5 m</p>	<p><b>White Purslane</b> <i>Montia australasica</i></p>  <p>May grow terrestrially, where it often forms dense carpets, or aquatically, where it grows in a more open habit. White or pale pink flowers in spring-summer.</p> <p>0.05 m</p>	<p><b>Water-milfoils</b> <i>Myriophyllum spp.</i></p>  <p>Needle-like leaves around erect stems. Occurs in shallow ephemeral wetlands and generally flowers after water has receded (spring-summer).</p> <p>0.4 m</p>	<p><b>Running Marsh-flower</b> <i>Ornduffia reniformis</i></p>  <p>Creeping plant that grows in shallow wetlands. Large shiny dark green heart-shaped leaves. Yellow flowers in spring.</p> <p>0.4 m</p>	<p><b>Tree Everlasting</b> <i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i></p>  <p>Shrub with small white tubular flowers in clusters.</p> <p>2 - 4 m</p>	<p><b>Common Reed</b> <i>Phragmites australis</i></p>  <p>One of the most widely distributed plants in the world. Very tall grass that forms monoculture patches.</p> <p>up to 6 m</p>	<p><b>Floating Pondweed</b> <i>Potamogeton tricarlinatus</i></p>  <p>Has large oval-shaped floating leaves upon which frogs may sit.</p> <p>0.05 - 0.3 m</p>	<p><b>River Buttercup</b> <i>Ranunculus spp.</i></p>  <p>Forms large mats in shallow water. Yellow flowers in spring-summer.</p> <p>0.05 - 0.3 m</p>
<p><b>Creeping Brook-weed</b> <i>Samolus repens</i></p>  <p>White star-shaped flowers in spring-summer. Basal leaves are thick and dark green, while stem leaves are narrower. A spreading groundcover.</p> <p>0.3 m</p>	<p><b>Creeping Monkey-flower</b> <i>Thyridia repens</i></p>  <p>Creeping prostrate plant with oval-shaped leaves. Pretty mauve flowers with yellow centre in spring.</p> <p>0.05 m</p>	<p><b>Narrow-lead Bulrush</b> <i>Typha domingensis</i></p>  <p>Found in temperate and tropical regions around the world. Rhizome was part of staple diet of Aboriginal peoples of southern Australia</p> <p>1 - 2 m</p>	<p><b>Purple Bladderwort</b> <i>Utricularia dichotoma</i></p>  <p>Also known as Fairy Aprons because of the shape of the purple flowers (Aug-Dec). Carnivorous; round "bladders" on its stems trap tiny organisms.</p> <p>0.1 - 0.5 m</p>	<p><b>Round-leaf Wilsonia</b> <i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i></p>  <p>Grows prostrate (along the ground) forming mats. The leaves are round, shiny, and succulent. Grows in mud around brackish wetlands.</p> <p>0.1 m</p>	<p><b>Duckweed</b></p>  <p>Duckweed can refer to a number of species in the genera Wolffia, Lemna, or Spirodela. They are aquatic plants with round or oval-shaped leaf-like structures that float on the surface of water. Colony forming; good habitat for fish.</p>		

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