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

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



A large fast-growing wattle. Pale cream

pompom-shaped flowers. Spring flowering.

Myrtle Wattle



Reddish branches. Round yellow flowers in spring.

Biddy-biddy Acaena novae-zelandiae



Creeping groundcover with dark green notched Low spreading shrub with long leaf-life leaves. Seed balls stick to clothing and animals branchlets. like Velcro

Dwarf Oak-bush Allocasuarina pusilla



Mistletoe



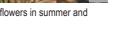
Native parasite shrubs that attach to the canopy of their host plants. Butterfly larvae food plant; spread by birds.

Old Man's Beard

Flame Heath Astroloma conostenhioides



Striking red tubular flowers in summer and autumn.



to 1.5 m



Showy Bossiaea Bossiaea cinerea

Kidney Weed

Dichondra repen



Abundant yellow and reddish-brown pea-shape flowers in spring. Leaves are dull green a triangular

Bright green kidney-shaped leaves. Usually

found in wetter areas.

1.5 m

Milkmaids Burchardia umbellata



Grass-like with narrow linear leaves. White flowers with a reddish centre are star-shaped.

to 0.5 m

1-2m

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Smooth Parrot-pea

Dillwynia glaberrima



Common Fringe-myrtle

Pink or white star-shaped flowers in spring. Attracts nectar-feeding butterflies.

1-2 m

Downy Dodder-laurel Cassytha pubescens



A hemiparasitic vine that twines around its host. Photosynthesis is carried out through the stem as leaves are tiny



Fine leaf climber; naturally scrambles up other plants. Distinctive cream flowers and fluffy seed clusters. Birds use fluffy seed as nesting material.



(т)

Correa reflexa var. reflexa

Common Correa

Native Cherry



Shrub with pink-red bell-shaped flowers in cooler months. Dark shiny leaves. Winter food source for nectar-feeding birds.

0.3 - 3 m	



Superficially r drooping leafle (technically the



Pea flowers are bright yellow with central red markings. Flowering occurs from late winter to early summer.





Tall spreading shrub with shiny sticky green leaves. Seeds are sought after by a range of native birds. Male and female flowers occur on different plants. Occurs around the world.



Sundew Drosera aberrans

Y (T)



Sundews are carnivorous, trapping small insects in the sweet sticky substance on their leaf surfaces.



Common Heath Epacris impressa

(T)



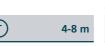
Usually pink-red (sometimes white) bell-shaped flowers in summer and autumn.







0.3 - 1 m



0.05 m

Soft Spear-grass Austrostipa mollis



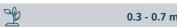
Grows in a range of habitat types. Spiky seed can penetrate skin. Butterly larvae food plant.



Australian Hound's-tongue Cynoglossum australe



Hairy annual with pale blue lightly fragrant flowers in spring/summer



Knobby Club-rush Ficinia nodosa



Large clumped rush with distinctive brown knobby seed heads. Habitat for small animals like frogs and skinks. Grows in a variety of environments

(T)

0.5-1.5 n

Silver Banksia Banksia marginata



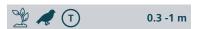
Small tree or shrub I ong leathery leaves A variety of birds and small mammals seek out the nectar of large blossoms and cockatoos feed on the seed



Short-stem Flax-lily Dianella brevicaulis



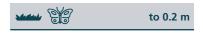
Dense hardy clumps of long strappy leaves. Bright blue-purple star-shaped flowers on short stem. Bluetongue lizards eat ripe fruit.



Native Primrose Goodenia blackiana & G. geniculata



Hardy matting groundcover with bright yellow flowers. Caterpillar food plant.





Native Plants of the Limestone Coast Stringybark Woodlands Identification Chart

Yellow Hakea Hakea nodosa



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

Button Everlasting Helichrysum scorpioide



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

0.2-0.5 m

2-4 m

Bundled Guinea-flower Hibbertia fasciculata



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

to 50 cm

0.3 - 1 m

0.5 - 2 m

Tassel Rope-rush Hypolaena fastigiata



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

0.2 - 0.5 m

0.5-1 m

Horny Cone-bush Isopogon ceratophyllus



Slow-growing spikey low shrub flowering in spring.

Running Postman Kennedia prostrata



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



Native Sorrel

Oxalis perennans

Heath Tea-tree Leptospermum myrsinoides

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

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Coast Beard-heath Leucopogon parviflorus

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1-3 m



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



YA C



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

Toothed Mat-rush I omandra longifolia



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

Yam Daisy Microseris lanceolata



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

0.3 m



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

ЭР (т)

to 0.3 m



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1-4 m

Swamp Groundsel Senecio glomeratus (NC)

(T)



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

y yr





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



Austral Grass-tree Xanthorrhoea australi

ЭР (т)



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



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

Many thanks to the following who kindly supplied photographs: Bryan Haywood (BH), Jonathan Tuck (JT), Rose Thompson (RT), Kevin Sparrow (KS)



Spreading Sword-sedge Lepidosperma sp.



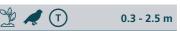
Dense stands provide habitat and food source for native birds, small mammals, reptiles, and butterflies (caterpillars).



Bracken Fern Pteridium esculentum ssp. esculentum



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



Prickly Tea-tree Leptospermum continentale



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



Kneed Wallaby-grass Rytidosperma geniculatum



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



