



# SOUTHERN OTWAY LANDCARE NETWORK PLANTING AND SEED COLLECTION GUIDE



A Reference Guide for Revegetation, Direct Seeding and Seed  
Collection activities in the Southern Otways.

2008

**Published by:**

Southern Otway Landcare Network  
June 2008

**Printed and Bound by:**

Colac Herald Commercial Printing  
COLAC Victoria  
Printed on Forest Stewardship Certified paper using soy based inks.

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**Acknowledgements:**

**Images**

Images ©Viridans Pty Ltd.  
Seedling Images supplied by Kristen Lees & Dianne Inglis SOLN.

**Illustrations**

Ken Forrester

**Text**

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## How to Use the Planting and Seed Collection Guide

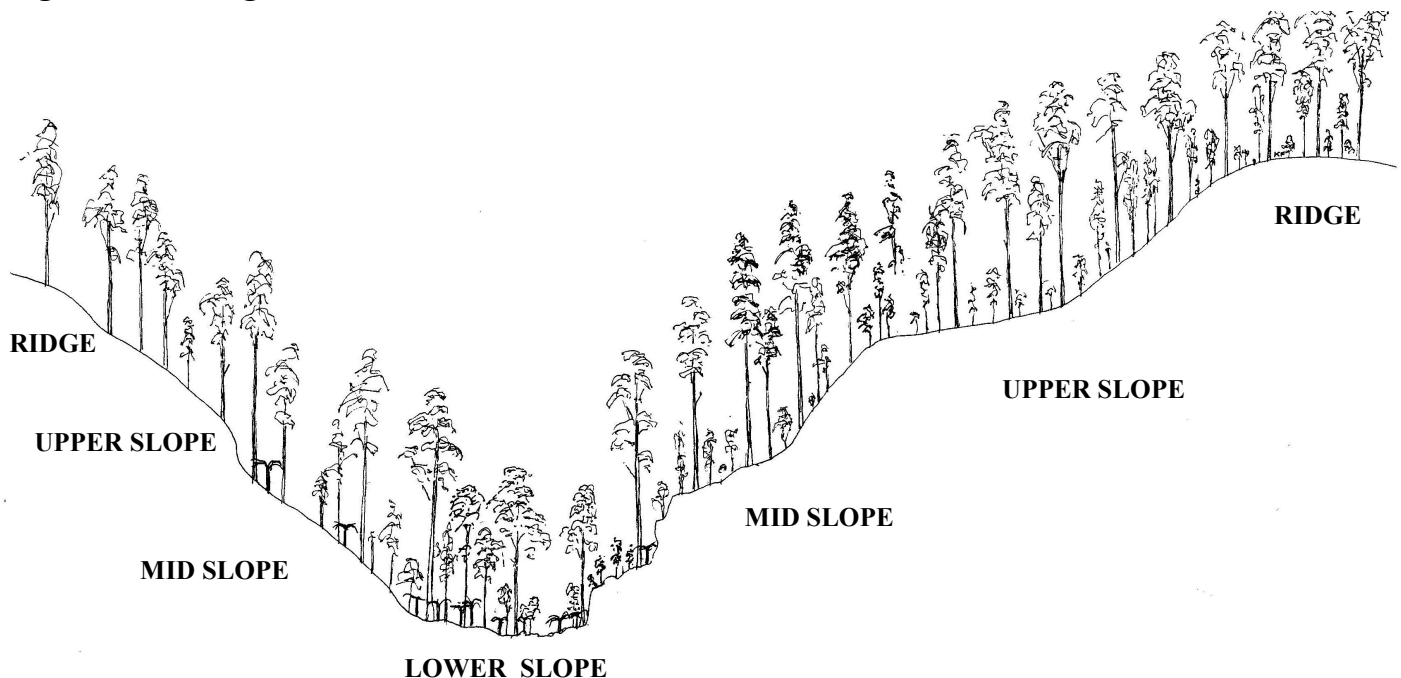
Congratulations on undertaking a Landcare project. While your Landcare co-ordinator has chosen species that are appropriate for your area, we understand that it is often daunting for landholders once they have picked up their plants, to know where each species is best suited in their landscape. This booklet has been designed to fulfil a number of purposes and it is hoped it will become an invaluable resource for you throughout the life of your Landcare project.

These species notes will assist you with identifying your seedlings, projecting their future growth, in terms of height and width, planting them in optimal conditions and collecting, extracting and cleaning seed. Each species note contains the following:

BOTANICAL NAME  
COMMON NAME  
SEEDLING TRAY CODE  
PHOTO OF MATURE PLANT  
GENERAL DESCRIPTION  
PHOTO OF SEEDLING  
PLANTING GUIDE INCLUDING METERS ABOVE SEA LEVEL.  
SEED COLLECTION, EXTRACTION AND CLEANING INFORMATION.

Every effort has been made to make this guide as user friendly as possible. It is hoped that, in conjunction with the photographs supplied, that you will be able to not only identify species within your own planting, but begin to identify other native plants in the Southern Otway area.

**Figure 1: Planting Guide.**



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# PLANTING GUIDE

## PREPARATION

Fencing for stock exclusion is essential for project success. Even if you think your fences are stock proof, walk the entire boundary and double check for holes and gaps.

## WEED CONTROL

**N.B. Under the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Regulations 2007* all chemical users must have undertaken a chemical users course and gained their chemical users certificate. We suggest engaging a contractor with this certificate if you do not hold one.**

### *Why?*

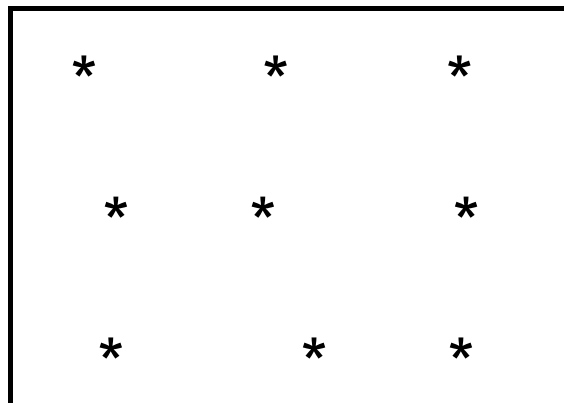
By spraying 0.5 m diameter 'spot' in the grass, a 6 to 12 month weed free period is created. This weed control is necessary to minimize moisture competition and ensure seedling survival and growth through the dry summer. This may not be an appropriate method if wallabies are present. Landholders need to choose if you want to spray or use alternative measures such as slashing or grazing.

### *How?*

Seedlings are planted at a rate of 1500/2000 per hectare depending on the site. Spot sprays will mark the planting site for each seedling with dead grass approx 3 to 4 weeks after spraying.

Using a knapsack to spray herbicide and spray marker dye (40ml dye / 10 litres spray mix) – this will provide good visibility on lush green grass.

*\* Please refer to the product instructions/labels when mixing chemicals. If you have any queries contact the place of purchase to ensure you are using the correct mixing rates.*



Spray spots 2.5 to 3 meters apart (i.e. one and a half steps) with rows 2.5 meters apart. While following the spacing guidelines please note that some degree of irregularity to spacing does give a more natural look to the revegetation.

A 15litre knapsack should spray approximately 5-600 holes.

### *When?*

You should be spraying your spots at least 4 weeks before planting to ensure the planting sites are clearly visible and to minimize residues.

Spraying should be completed before end of August

### ***How long will it take to spray?***

A fit individual could easily spray ~2,400 spots / day, on easy going ground

## **PLANTING**

Seedlings are supplied in trays of 40, 63 or 81 seedlings. You will receive a variety of species that are suitable for your property. The aim is to recreate your project site to pre European settlement, your seedling allocation will reflect this. Try to arrange your planting as 'nature intended'. This can mean planting some species in groups, in gullies or on the ridges. If you are unsure please discuss your seedling allocation and site layout with the Co-ordinator.

### ***How do I plant?***

Using a tree planter to suit the type of cells your trees have been grown in (available through the co-ordinator – but get in early).

Teams of two or three are most efficient:

One mixing the species in each tray and keeping up supply to the planters

One making the holes with the tree planter

One following closely and planting into the prepared hole.

### ***How many days will it take me to plant?***

A team of three fit experienced planters (on easy going ground with good access) could easily plant 2500 in an 8-hour day.

A team of beginners might struggle to plant 500 on steeper, difficult ground.

You can divide your total number by what you expect to plant in one day and there's your answer.

### ***When should I start planting?***

Your start date will depend on; the weather, the fitness and experience of your team and the time you can commit. Don't leave it too late in case we get an early summer.

All seedlings are to be planted by end of September.

## **SEEDLING PROTECTION**

If rabbits, deer or wallabies are present on your property then protective measures will be critical for the success of your project. This may involve not 'spot spraying' or selection of particular species for vulnerable areas. Check your Preparation and Maintenance Schedule or discuss this with the Coordinators.

### ***Should I use a contractor?***

If you're uncertain, then talk to the Co-ordinator to gauge your ability to complete the task in time. If you don't have the capacity to complete the task then make this decision **early**. It is unlikely you will find a contractor ready for an immediate start.

## **CONTRACTORS**

Ask your Co-ordinator for an up to date Contractors List

## **PLANT PICK UP**

Seedlings will be available for pick up from the Landcare Support Centre at the Barwon Water Sewerage Treatment Plant in Montrose Avenue Apollo Bay. Please note that the public are not to enter the Landcare Support Centre without being accompanied by a Landcare Co-ordinator or representative.

Please give Coordinators at least 2 weeks notice when you would like to start picking up your trees to allow delivery time for the nurseries.

## Acacia melanoxylon Blackwood

BW



©Paul Gullan / Viridans Images.

### General Description:

A spreading, densely foliated small to large tree, 6-30 mts X 4-15m **Bark:** hard, dark grey-brown often furrowed. **Leaves:** gum-tree like, straight or curved, prominent long nerves, dull green, 6-14cm X 10-25mm. Juvenile leaves fern-like **Flowers:** August - October, pale creamy yellow balls produced in clusters along the branchlets. **Seed Pods:** pale brown, 4-12cm X 5-10mm, becoming twisted and coiled, red funicle doubly surrounds seeds.

**Aboriginal Use:** Bark heated over fire then infused in bathing water was a treatment for rheumatism. Clubs, shields and spearthrowers were made from the wood.

**Butterfly Food Plant:** Food for caterpillars of Blue Jewel, Common Imperial Blue, Grampians Hairstreak and Silky Hairstreak.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*, *Eucalyptus viminalis* & *Eucalyptus ovata*.



**Planting Guide:** Widespread and common on the Southern Slopes of all areas. Ridge, Upper, Mid and Lower Slope. Damp sites, on deep mountain soils or near creeks and rivers in lowlands. 56 to 648 m ASL.

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning :

**Collect:** Dec, Jan Feb. As seed matures pods change from green to brown. Each pod contains 3-8 seeds, black when ripe. Strip by hand or shake into large bags or on groundsheets. **Extraction:** Dry in full sun or greenhouse / hothouse till pods open. **Cleaning:** Thoroughly thresh or rub against wire screen.

**N.B.** Use dust mask as this can be an irritant to some people.



## Acacia stricta Hop Wattle

HW



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### General Description:

A slender, rather sparse, shrub to 1-3 m tall X 2-4 m with ascending branches, dull grey-green foliage, and yellow, globular flower clusters. **Leaves:** Fairly straight 5-14cm X 3-13mm, conspicuous central vein with many fine branching ones diverging from it. **Flowers:** Spring, pale yellow ball like heads on short stems. **Seed pods:** Straight, thin narrow 4-7cm X 2-4mm pale brown.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus ovata*, *Eucalyptus cy-pellocarpa* & *Eucalyptus viminalis*



**Planting Guide:** Upper, Mid and Lower slope. Dry. 35 to 417 m ASL

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning :

**Collect:** Dec Jan. Seeds up to 10 per pod, ovoid, 3-4 mm long, dark brown, shining; funicle pale brown, 2-3 times folded, shorter than seed. As seed matures pods change from green to brown. Each pod contains 3-8 seeds, black when ripe. Strip by hand or shake into large bags or groundsheets. **Extraction** Dry in full sun or greenhouse / hothouse till pods open. **Cleaning** Thoroughly thresh or rub against wire screen.

## Acacia verticillata Prickly moses

PM



©Paul Gullan / Viridans Images.

### General Description:

Prickly low shrub to small open tree, 1-5m X 3-5m. Common in Southern areas from coast to foothill forest, favouring moist to heathy or scrubby sites, especially on sandy soils.

**Leaves:** Short, narrow, prickly, in groups of about 6 and arranged like spokes of a wheel around the stems. **Flowers:** July to Nov. Rod like or ovoid, bright lemon yellow.

**Pods:** Flat, almost straight, 2-7cm X 3-4mm.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus ovata*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*, *Eucalyptus viminalis* & *Eucalyptus baxteri s.l.*



**Planting Guide:** Ridge, Upper-Mid Slope. Rocky outcrops, North facing, Sand. 30 to 418 m ASL

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning :

**Collect:** Dec Jan. Seeds up to 8, ovoid, dark brown to black, glossy, about 4mm long; funicle folded 2-3 times, shorter than seed; axil prominent. As seed matures pods change from green to brown. Each pod contains 3-8 seeds, black when ripe. Strip by hand or shake into large bags or on groundsheets. **Extraction:** Dry in full sun or greenhouse / hothouse till pods open. **Cleaning:** Thoroughly thresh or rub against wire screen.

## **Allocasuarina verticillata** **Drooping Sheoak**

DS



©Paul Gullan / Viridans Images.

### **General Description:**

Small tree 4-10 m X 3-6m crown usually rounded, dull greyish green with branchlets mostly drooping. Common especially in exposed situations on well drained soils of coastal cliffs, old dunes and inland rocky outcrops. **Leaves:** Reduced to 9-13, small, triangular teeth, to 1 mm long, in whorls around narrow, cylindrical, grey-green, finely hairy branchlets, to 40 cm long and 1.5 mm wide, with up to 40 mm between whorls of teeth. **Flowers:** Males and females separate. Males: a narrow spike, to 12 cm long, consisting of orange stamens emerging from branchlets. Females: a dense, red tuft of styles, about 1 cm wide. Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec. **Fruit:** A barrel-shaped, woody cone, to 50 x 30 mm, with numerous, beaked capsules.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus viminalis*.



**Planting Guide:** Rocky outcrops, Mid-Upper slope. Coastal. 17 to 477 m ASL.

### **Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning :**

**Collect:** All Year. Each Cone contains 10-50 winged seeds called samara to 12 mm long. Cones turn red-brown to greyish-brown and have well developed valves when ripe. Retains seed for a long period of time. Cones collected individually by hand or knocked from trees with pole. Discard small leaves before seed extraction. **Extraction:** Dry in full sun or greenhouse / hothouse till cones open. **Cleaning:** Sieves.

## Alyxia Buxifolia Sea Box

SB



©Paul Gullan / Viridans Images.

### General Description:

Dark-green, hard-leaved, shrub, low –2.5m X 1-3m. Common on cliffs and old dunes, especially harshly exposed sites. **Leaves:** Opposite or in threes, elliptical, tough, shiny dark green above, paler green beneath, 2-4cm X 1-2cm with short stalks.

**Flowers:** Oct—Feb, small, white, tubular with 5 petals joined at base to form narrow orange tube, strongly fragrant.

**Fruit:** Shiny, red or orange berries, to 7-10mm wide.

**Planting Guide:** Coastal, Calcareous sands, Lower slope, Primary dune, 0 to 130 m ASL

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning :

**Collect:** Late Dec-Feb. Fruits may remain on plant after maturity becoming black as they dry. Collect by hand or knock fruits into a bucket or onto groundsheets placed beneath the plant. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity. **Extraction and Cleaning:** Soak fruit in water to soften the flesh, then rub against a fine wire screen to clean.

## **Billardiera scandens** **Common Apple Berry**

**CAB**



©Paul Gullan / Viridans Images.

### **General Description:**

A woody climber, 1.2 m tall, widespread in damp, dry and valley sclerophyll forest, sclerophyll woodland, grassy low or open forest. **Leaves:** Narrowly elliptic or oblong, alternate, to 70 x 18 mm, hairless or sparsely hairy, margins often wavy, sometimes curved under.

**Flowers:** Cream, tubular or bell-shaped, to 23 mm long. Apex of tube with 5, spreading, lanceolate petal lobes. Petals sometimes separated to the base. Jan Sep Oct Nov Dec **Fruit:** Cylindrical, fleshy, green berry, to 20 x 10 mm. **Aboriginal Use:** Fallen, ripe fruits were eaten.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* & *Eucalyptus viminalis*

**Planting Guide:** Upper, Lower– Mid Slope, Well drained dry to moist soils, 79 to 637 m ASL

### **Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning :**

**Collect:** Jan, Feb. Each fruit contains up to 12 dark brown or red brown seeds. Collect by hand when mature, or leave on plant until they become dry. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity. **Extraction:** Rub firmly. **Cleaning:** Wash in detergent and water.

## Bedfordia arborescens Blanket leaf

BL



©Paul Gullan / Viridans Images.

### General Description:

Slender-trunked small tree, 3-7m X 2-4m Common in cool sheltered forest gullies, near-coast to montane levels. **Leaves:** Alternate on short, hairy petioles on the upper parts of branches. Lanceolate to oblong, 15-25 x 3-6 cm; margins recurved; upper surface dark green, shiny or almost so, finely wrinkled; lower surface densely covered by fine white, woolly hairs. Dead leaves retained underneath.

**Flowers:** In cylindrical heads 5-10 mm long, on short, woolly stalks. Bracts surrounding head in a single series, linear, to 8 mm long, covered with woolly hairs. Florets 8-15, all tubular, yellow. Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan.

**Fruit:** Smooth cylindrical achenes to 2 mm long with a apical pappus of fine, barbed, white bristles to 5 mm long.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua* & *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*.



**Planting Guide:** Moist, Lower-Mid Slope, South facing, 140 to 772 m ASL.

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning :

**Collect:** Jan, Feb, Mar. Large seedheads that contain many small fruits. The head becomes dry and releases seed very easily when mature. Ready to collect if drops to the ground when shaken. Shake or gently rub the seed heads over a bag. Avoid collection in wet or windy weather. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity. **Cleaning and Extraction:** Break up seed heads and sieve to remove any large material.

## Bursaria spinosa Sweet Bursaria

SB



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### General Description:

A shrub or small tree, to 2-6 m X 2-3m tall, with small leaves along spiny stems. Common mostly as spindly shrub on drier sites; as tree chiefly in gullies and on some coastal dunes. **Leaves:** Ovate or elliptic, alternate or in small clusters, to 30 x 15 mm, hairless (or hairy on lower surface), blunt, sometimes with shallow teeth. Spines, to 10 mm long, often attached in leaf axils.

**Flowers:** White or cream, to 10 mm wide, with 5 narrowly oblong petals, and long white stamens. Nov-Feb.

**Fruit:** A flat, broadly 2-lobed capsule, thin dry brown and purse-like to 10 mm long. **Butterfly Food**

**Plant:** Food for caterpillars of Bright Copper, Eltham Copper and Dull Copper.

**Planting Guide:** Ridge, Upper –Mid Slope, North aspect, Rocky outcrop. Sand, Tertiary Loam, Coastal, 24 to 528 m ASL

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning :

**Collect:** Jan, Feb, Mar. The round, flattened, papery capsules turn from green to brown when ripe. Capsules become brittle and rattle when seed is mature. Capsules open on maturity, but small amounts of seed will be retained in capsules for several weeks. Cut clusters of capsules with secateurs. Use gloves as plants prickly, avoid collection in windy, moist conditions. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity. **Extraction and Cleaning:** Extract seed by drying and then clean with sieves.

## Carex appressa

### Tall Sedge

TS



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#### General Description:

A robust, tufted, mid-green sedge with erect, sharply 3-angled flower stems (edges finely and sharply toothed and capable of inflicting deep cuts) to 1.5 m tall X 1m. Widespread in riparian scrub, dry and valley sclerophyll forests, tea tree heath. **Leaves:** In dense, basal tufts, erect, linear, to 1.3 m x 8 mm, flat near tip, folded (V-shaped in cross-section) near base, smooth except for finely and sharply toothed margins. **Flowers:** Spikelets 1-flowered, sessile, in dense clusters along short, erect, overlapping branches (appressed to the stem) 1-3 cm long, each branch subtended by a narrow, brown bract to 15 mm long. Glumes 2, ovate, 2-3 mm long, glabrous, brown except for green midrib. (Sep Oct Nov) **Fruit:** Ovoid nut, 1.6-2.4 mm long (flattened on one side), enclosed by a chaffy, sack-like capsule (utricle) to 5 mm long, tapering into a fine tip.

**Aboriginal Use:** Leaves were used to make baskets. **Butterfly Food Plant:** Food for caterpillars of Spotted Skipper, Bright-eyed Brown, Western Bright-eyed Brown and Alpine Skipper. **Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus viminalis*, *Eucalyptus cypelocarpa* & *Eucalyptus ovata*.



**Planting Guide:** Lower Slope, ample moisture, tolerates periods of inundation, stabilising stream banks.

#### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning:

**Collect:** Dec-Mar. Each seedhead contains many nuts that are brown or tan and release easily when ripe. Cut stalks with secateurs and place seedhead upside down in large bag. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity. **Extraction:** Dry then rub between hands. **Clean:** Sieves.



## Carex fascicularis

### Tassel Sedge

TAS



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#### General Description:

A tufted, leafy, mid-green sedge with erect, 3-angled flower stem to 1 m tall. A common sedge found along watercourses and near swamps. **Leaves:** In basal tufts; more or less erect, linear, 20-100 cm x 8-13 mm, flat near tip, folded lower down (M-shaped in cross-section), transverse partitions between the longitudinal veins, very rough, hairless. **Flowers:** Spikelets 1-flowered, 4-8 cm long, along upper parts of drooping branches; those on upper branches male; those on lower branches female; each branch subtended by a green, leafy bract to 30 cm long. Jan, Feb, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec.

**Fruit:** Ovoid (or obovoid), 3-angled nuts, 2-2.5 mm long, enclosed by a chaffy, sack-like, glabrous capsule (utricle), 4-7 mm long, tapering into a fine 2-toothed tip.



**Planting Guide:** Lower Slope, watercourses, swamp. 37 to 683 m ASL

#### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning:

**Collect:** Dec-Mar. Each seedhead contains many nuts that are brown or tan and release easily when ripe. Cut stalks with secateurs and place seedhead upside down in large bag. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity. **Extraction:** Dry then rub between hands. **Clean:** Sieves.

## Cassinia aculeate Dogwood

DW



©Paul Gullan / Viridans Images.

### General Description:

Dense crowned, erect, straight-stemmed shrub, 2-4m X 1-2m. Common in various forests, coast to ranges, especially after disturbance. **Leaves:** dark-green, very narrow, with rolled under margins often obscuring pale underside, various lengths together, 1-5cm X 0.5-2mm, tips not hooked. **Flowers:** White or sometimes dusky pink, clustered in dense, rounded, leafless panicles 3-12 cm diam, at tips of branches. Panicles of numerous, small, cylindrical heads, 2-4 mm long, Jan, Feb, Mar, Nov, Dec.

**Fruit:** Minute, cylindrical seeds 0.5-1 mm long, bearing an apical pappus of numerous fine, silky hairs 2-4 mm long.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*, & *Eucalyptus viminalis*.



**Planting Guide:** Wide spread : Ridge, Upper Slopes, Rocky Outcrops, North. Sand, Loam. Coast. 88 to 734 m ASL

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning:

**Collect:** Feb-Mar. Large seedheads that contain many small fruits. The head becomes dry and releases seed very easily when mature. Ready to collect if drops to the ground when shaken. Shake or gently rub the seed heads over a bag. Avoid collection in wet or windy weather. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity.

**Cleaning and Extraction:** Break up seed heads and sieve to remove any large material.

## **Clematis aristata** **Mountain Clematis**

MC



©Paul Gullan / Viridans Images.

### **General Description:**

Common vigorous forest climber on gully shrubs. Widespread in wet damp and valley sclerophyll forests. **Leaves:** Broad, grouped in threes, margins often toothed, dull green above and purplish below, 3 X 10cm. Juvenile plants with white markings above and purple below. **Flowers:** Male and female plants separate but flowers superficially similar, in axillary clusters of 1-7 forming dense sprays near ends of branches. Cream in colour, Sep-Jan. **Fruit:** Simple, flattened, ovate or s-shaped seeds 5-8 mm long, bearing a 3-4 cm long, white, feathery awn.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* & *Eucalyptus viminalis*.



**Planting Guide:** Ridge, Upper, Mid-Lower Slope, Damp / Wet areas. 87 to 749 m ASL

### **Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning:**

**Collect:** Dec-Mar. Seedheads are fluffy and plume-like. Seed turns brown and releases from plant with minimal pressure when ripe, harvest by hand or with portable vacuum cleaner. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity. **Cleaning and Extraction:** Separate seed from plumes.

## Coprosma quadrifida Prickly Currant Bush

PCB



©Paul Gullan / Viridans Images.

### General Description:

Erect, rigid, much-branched shrub. 2-4m X 1-1.5m smaller branchlets spiny. Common on sheltered slopes, moist gullies, near streams. Chiefly in mountain forests. **Leaves:** Elliptic to ovate, opposite, to 15 x 5 mm, thin textured, hairless. **Flowers:** Males and females separate. Cream or pale purple, tubular, to 4 mm long; apex of tube divided into 4-6 curled, elliptic lobes. Female flowers with 2 long, hairy style branches. Male flowers with 4 fine, pendulous stamens. Aug-Nov. **Fruit:** Red, fleshy, globular or ellipsoid, to 5 mm wide. **Aboriginal Use:** Sweet fruits ripening from January to March were food for those in the tall forests.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* & *Eucalyptus viminalis*.



**Planting Guide:** Widespread Upper, Mid, Lower Slope, Wet forests, damp forests, shaded river banks. Loam, 81 to 731 m ASL

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning:

**Collect:** Feb-April. Fruits occur on female plants and turn from green to red when ripe. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity. **Cleaning and Extraction:** Place in water then mash into a pulp by hand or with a masher. Allow pulp to sit in water overnight. Seed should sink to bottom of container. Drain off pulp and water. If difficult to separate pour of water and pulp through a strainer. Then dry pulp containing seeds, when dry sieve out material.

## Correa alba White Correa

COR



©Paul Gullan / Viridans Images.

### General Description:

Compact, greyish-green shrub, low to 2m X 1-3m. Common on coastal dunes and cliffs. **Leaves:** Ovate to broadly ovate, opposite, to 35 x 25 mm; upper surface dark green, hairy; lower surface pale grey, densely covered with hairs. **Flowers:** White, to 30 mm wide. Petals 4, lanceolate, joined at the base to form a short tube. Stamens protruding from flower. Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec.



**Planting Guide:** Headland, Coastal, Sand, Primary, Secondary Dune. 0 to 162 m ASL.

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning:

**Collect:** Nov-Feb. Fruits are capsules that turn from pale green to pale brown as they ripen. Each capsule contains up to four seeds, 2-4mm long, that are brown, black or grey black. Seed collection is difficult as seeds exhibit a high degree of differential ripening and are released when ripe. Near mature fruits can be collected and dried in a cool spot. Alternatively, bag fruits or place groundsheets under plants to catch seed when it is released. No further cleaning required.

## **Dianella tasmanica**

### **Tasman Flax Lily**

TFL



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#### **General Description:**

A robust, tufted perennial to 1 m X 0.5-2m usually a clump but may spread vigorously by strong rhizomes. Common in wet, damp and valley sclerophyll forests. **Leaves:** Linear, to 95 cm x 35 mm, hairless, thick-textured, dark green; midrib raised, sharply toothed; margins sharply toothed. **Flowers:** Purple, star-shaped, to 20 mm wide. Sepals and petals similar, 3 of each. Stamens 6, with yellow, swollen filaments and yellow anthers. Aug-Feb. **Fruit:** A purple, ovoid, fleshy berry, to 25 mm long. **Aboriginal Use:** Leaves were plaited into cords and also used for basket-making.



**Planting Guide:** Moist soils, cool position, wet forest, high rainfall areas, 108 to 782 m ASL.

#### **Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning:**

**Collect:** Dec-Mar. Fruits are fleshy berries 10-15mm in diameter, that occur on tall stems rising above the plant. Become purple-blue and soft when mature. Each berry contains 2-3 seeds that are shiny black and hard. Collect by hand in plastic bags. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity.

**Cleaning and Extraction:** Pulp and rinse through sieve.

## Eucalyptus baxterii Brown Stringybark

BS



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### General Description:

An erect, medium to tall tree 3-40 m X 4-20m or sometimes crooked and stunted on poor soils. Bark spongy, fibrous and fissured persistent on all but the smallest branches. **Leaves:** Adult - 5-16cm long, thick, glossy, dark-green both sides, asymmetrical and oblique at base. Juvenile– Opposite and ovate at first, minute hair tufts beneath. **Buds:** 5-10 per cluster, club shaped with rough, blunt caps. **Flowers:** Dec-April. **Fruit:** Broad, 10-12mm, and rounded, rim above widest part, disc wide and convex. Usually four short valves widely projecting.



**Planting Guide:** Ridge, Upper-Mid Slope, Rocky Outcrops, North Aspect, Sand, Loam, Coast, 54 to 470 m ASL

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning:

**Collect:** Oct-Dec. Fruits are woody capsules, when ripe the capsules have well developed valves, often slightly opened, fruits become grey-brown and hard when mature. Scratch the capsules with your fingernail, if they are soft or green inside, they are immature. Opportunistic collection from fallen branches or use pole mounted secateurs. **Extraction:** Place in hothouse on tarps for a week. **Cleaning:** 1-1.5 mm sieve.

## **Eucalyptus brookerana** **Brookers Gum**

**BOOK**



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### **General Description:**

A tree, to 40 m tall, with rough, fissured bark on lower trunk, smooth on upper trunk and branches. **Leaves:** Adult: Lanceolate to ovate, petiolate, asymmetric, to 15 cm x 25 mm, alternate, glossy green. Juvenile: Ovate, petiolate, to 14 x 8 cm, glossy green, darker on one side, alternate. **Buds:** More or less ovoid, to 10 x 5 mm, on short pedicels, usually in clusters of 7 on a broad peduncle; operculum domed, tapering to a point. **Fruit:** A short wineglass-shape (broader than long), to 8 x 7 mm, on short pedicel, valves 3-4, at rim level.

**Conservation:** [r] Rare in Victoria. **Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*



**Planting Guide:** Moist Forest, Ridge, Upper Slope, South Aspect. 131 to 511 m ASL.

### **Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning:**

**Collect:** Jan-April. Seed black, flattened-ellipsoidal. Fruits are woody capsules, when ripe the capsules have well developed valves, often slightly opened, fruits become grey-brown and hard when mature. Scratch the capsules with your fingernail, if they are soft or green inside, they are immature. Opportunistic collection from fallen branches or use pole mounted secateurs. **Extraction:** Place in hothouse on tarps for a week. **Cleaning:** 1-1.5 mm sieve.



## *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* Mountain Grey Gum

MGG



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### General Description:

A medium to tall tree 16-60 m X 12-30m with broad, spreading crown and mid-green foliage. **Bark:** pale-grey to fawn, smooth and shedding in strips and large patches from all but lowest part of trunk. Somewhat stunted on harsher near coastal sites, but most commonly a tall, robust tree of mountain forest. **Leaves:** Adult: alternate, petiolate, lanceolate to narrow-lanceolate, 12-30 x 1.5-4 cm, symmetric. Juvenile: opposite, sessile on 4-angled stems, ovate, heart-shaped or oblong, 10-20 x 5-10 cm, symmetric; upper surfaces dark green, lower surface pale blue-green. **Buds:** In leaf axils, usually 7 per cluster, cylindrical, ridges on two sides, 8-10 mm long; pedicel indistinct; operculum conical, not ridged; peduncle broad and flattened, to 20 mm long. **Fruit:** Goblet-shaped on short pedicels, ridges on two sides, 8-13 x 5-8 mm; disc concave; valves 3-4, just below rim or sometimes protruding slightly.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*.



**Planting Guide:** Ridge, Upper-Slope, North Aspect, 93 to 659 m ASL Variable from deep, loamy soils of wet mountain slopes to alluvial soils of river sides and, less commonly, shallower rocky soils of drier slopes.

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning:

**Collect:** Apr-Aug. Fruits are woody capsules, when ripe the capsules have well developed valves, often slightly opened, fruits become grey-brown and hard when mature. Scratch the capsules with your fingernail, if they are soft or green inside, they are immature. Opportunistic collection from fallen branches or use pole mounted secateurs. **Extraction:** Place in hothouse on tarps for a week. **Cleaning:** 1-1.5 mm sieve.

## Eucalyptus globulus globulus Southern Blue Gum

BLUE



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### General Description:

Medium-sized to tall forest tree 25-60m, with smooth, dense bark on trunk which peels off in long ribbons, and very long leaves. Mainly as scattered trees in moist hilly dairy country. **Leaves:** Adult: lanceolate, asymmetric, to 30 cm x 30 mm, alternate, mostly dull green to dark green. Juvenile: elliptic to ovate, to 15 x 10.5 cm, dull blue-green above, pale blue-green below, mostly opposite along, pale blue-green, square stems. **Buds:** Broadly turbin-shaped, to 23 x 18 mm, coarsely warty, pale blue-green, sessile, usually solitary. **Flowers:** June-Nov Cream. **Fruit:** Cup-shaped, to 20 x 24 mm, coarsely wrinkled, ridged on four sides, sessile; valves 4-5, at rim level. In threes.



**Planting Guide:** Widespread, North and South Aspect, Ridge, Upper and Mid Slopes. 0 to 337 m ASL

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning:

**Collect:** Dec-Feb. Fruits are woody capsules, when ripe the capsules have well developed valves, often slightly opened, fruits become grey-brown and hard when mature. Scratch the capsules with your fingernail, if they are soft or green inside, they are immature. Opportunistic collection from fallen branches or use pole mounted secateurs. **Extraction:** Place in hothouse on tarps for a week. **Cleaning:** 1-1.5 mm sieve.

## Eucalyptus obliqua

### Messmate

MM



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#### General Description:

Usually a tall, straight tree with spreading crown, to 4-70 m tall X 6-35m, but smaller and more-branched on poorer soils. Bark brown, fibrous and fissured, persistent to smaller branches. **Leaves:** Adult: alternate, lanceolate, asymmetric (oblique), 8-15 x 2.4 cm. Intermediate: alternate, broad-lanceolate, markedly asymmetric, to 20 x 10 cm. Juvenile: opposite but becoming alternate, ovate, symmetric or slightly asymmetric, to 6 x 3 cm. **Buds:** In leaf axils or short panicles at branchlet tips, 6-15 per cluster; club-shaped, smooth, 8-11 mm long Nov-Mar. **Flowers:** Jan-March **Fruit:** Wineglass-shaped, often flared slightly near rim, 6-10 mm long, disc sloping steeply inward; valves 3-4, recessed well below rim. **Aboriginal Use:** The brittle outer bark was made into a powder for starting fires. The inner bark was made into coarse string for bags and nets for fishing. **Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*, *Eucalyptus ovata* & *Eucalyptus viminalis*.



**Planting Guide:** Extremely variable and includes skeletal soils on exposed, north-west facing slopes, sandy soils in undulating lowlands and deep, loamy soils of wet mountain hillsides. Ridge, Upper Slope, Rocky Outcrop. 80 to 640 m ASL.

#### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning:

**Collect:** All year. Fruits are woody capsules, when ripe the capsules have well developed valves, often slightly opened, fruits become grey-brown and hard when mature. Scratch the capsules with your fingernail, if they are soft or green inside, they are immature. Opportunistic collection from fallen branches or use pole mounted secateurs. **Extraction:** Place in hothouse on tarps for a week. **Cleaning:** 1.5 mm sieve.

## Eucalyptus ovata

### Swamp Gum

SG



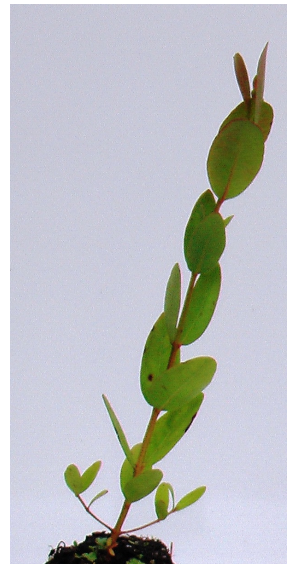
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#### General Description:

A medium to tall tree 8 to 30 m X 8 to 20 m tall, often branching quite near to the ground. **Bark:** dark brown and sub-fibrous on lower trunk, smooth and mostly pale grey on upper trunk and branches. Widespread and common on periodically swampy flats and poorly drained slopes and hollows, near-coastal and in foothills to 800m.

**Leaves:** Adult: Thick, dark-green, and sub-glossy both sides, broad lanceolate to ovate 8-14cm X 2-5cm, broadly wavy edges. Juvenile: Broad, sometimes almost circular, large in intermediate stage. **Buds:** In leaf axils (leaves sometimes falling before flowering), up to 7 per cluster, diamond-shaped, smooth, 9-15 mm long; pedicel indistinct; **Flower:** Mar-Nov **Fruit:** Funnel shaped, 8-12 mm long; disc flat or slightly concave; valves 3-4, at or slightly below rim.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua* & *Eucalyptus viminalis*.



**Planting Guide:** Poorly-drained clay or alluvial soils near watercourses or swamps, sometimes on slightly drier, undulating hillsides. Lower Slope-Mid Slopes. Tertiary Loam, Clay, 18 to 488 m ASL.

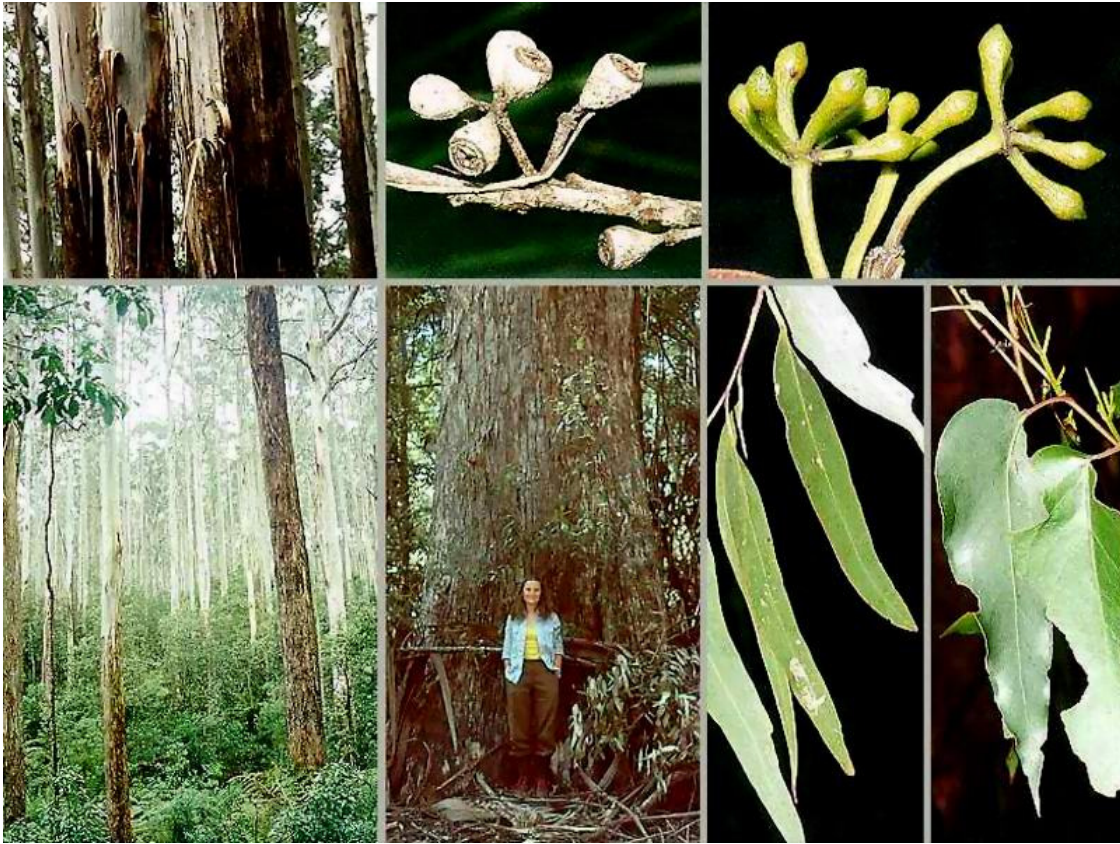
#### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning:

**Collect:** Nov – Feb. Fruits are woody capsules, when ripe the capsules have well developed valves, often slightly opened, fruits become grey-brown and hard when mature. Scratch the capsules with your fingernail, if they are soft or green inside, they are immature. Opportunistic collection from fallen branches or use pole mounted secateurs. **Extraction:** Place in hothouse on tarps for a week. **Cleaning:** 1.5 mm sieve.

## Eucalyptus regnans

### Mountain Ash

MA



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#### General Description:

A tall, straight-trunked tree 25 to 95 m tall X 15-30m often branched 30 m or more from ground. Bark on lower trunk, sub-fibrous; on upper trunk and branches pale grey, peeling off in ribbons. Usually as pure tall-forest stands on deep soils in moist mountain valleys.

**Leaves:** Adult: alternate, petiolate, lanceolate to broad-lanceolate, asymmetric (oblique), 8-20 x 2-7 cm. Juvenile: alternate, petiolate, ovate to broad lanceolate, asymmetric, to 25 x 12 cm. **Buds:** In leaf axils, 5-15 per cluster, narrow club-shaped, 8-12 mm long; **Flower:** Dec –May **Fruit:** Pear-shaped (sometimes funnel-shaped), 5-8mm across; disc flat; valves usually 3, opening at or just below rim.

**Note:** Tallest flowering plant in the world.

**Planting Guide:** Deep, well-drained loamy soils of sheltered hillsides and some gullies of high rainfall areas. Wet Forest, not coastal. 213 to 787 m ASL.

#### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning:

**Collect:** Dec-Mar. Fruits are woody capsules, when ripe the capsules have well developed valves, often slightly opened, fruits become grey-brown and hard when mature. Scratch the capsules with your fingernail, if they are soft or green inside, they are immature. Opportunistic collection from fallen branches or use pole mounted secateurs. **Extraction:** Place in hothouse on tarps for a week. **Cleaning:** 1.5 mm sieve.



## *Eucalyptus viminalis* Manna Gum

MG



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### General Description:

A variable species ranging from a straight, erect tree 10 to 50 m X 8 to 15 m (mostly inland and riverine), to a small, almost trunkless tree, to 12 m (mostly near coastal). Mostly on moist but well drained alluvial soils near watercourses. **Leaves:** Adult: Alternate, narrow-lanceolate, symmetric, 8-20 x 1-3 cm; veins often a contrasting yellow. Juvenile: opposite, sessile, narrow-lanceolate, symmetric, to 12 x 1.5 cm; persistent on saplings to 2 m tall. **Buds:** In leaf axils, 3 or 7 per cluster, forming a cross when in threes, ovoid, 8-12 mm long; **Flower:** Jan to May **Fruit:** Wineglass-shaped to almost globular, 7-10 mm across; disc convex; valves 3-4, exserted. **Aboriginal Use:** Sugary, white sap oozing through tiny holes bored by insects on the twigs (manna) was gathered when it fell to the ground.



**Planting Guide:** Mid Slope, Lower Slope, Watercourses, Southern Aspect, 56 to 652 m ASL.

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Nov-Feb. Fruits are woody capsules, when ripe the capsules have well developed valves, often slightly opened, fruits become grey-brown and hard when mature. Scratch the capsules with your fingernail, if they are soft or green inside, they are immature. Opportunistic collection from fallen branches or use pole mounted secateurs. **Extraction:** Place in hothouse on tarps for a week. **Cleaning:** 1.5 mm sieve.

## **Ficinia nodosa** **Knobby Club Sedge**

**KCR**



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### **General Description:**

A rhizomatous, perennial sedge, 0.5-1.5 m X 0.6-2m , apparently leafless, and with a globular cluster, to 20 mm wide, of brown, chaffy flowers on one side of stems about 1 cm from the sharply pointed tip. **Leaves:** Reduced to red-brown sheaths near the base of cylindrical stems to 2 mm wide. **Flowers:** Spikelets ovoid, to 5 mm long. Glumes ovate, to 2.5 mm long, red-brown. **Fruit:** A dark brown to black, more or less 3-angled, ellipsoid nut, to 1 x 0.7 mm.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus viminalis* & *Allocasuarina verticillata*.



**Planting Guide:** Edges of salt marshes and sand dunes near the coast, and wet, saline or semi-saline areas inland. Lower slope, riparian, swamp and primary dune scrub, tea tree heath. 17 to 279 m ASL.

### **Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.**

**Collect:** July-Feb. Each seedhead contains many seeds. Cut stalks with secateurs and place seedhead upside down in large bag. **Extraction:** Dry then rub between hands. **Clean:** Sieves.

## Gahnia clarkii Tall Saw Sedge

TSawS



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### General Description:

A large, robust, tussock-forming sedge 1.5- 4.5 m X 1-3m diameter with long drooping leaves and arched flower stems to 5 m long . Flowers a dense, arched panicle to 1.2 m long bearing numerous dark-brown, chaffy flowers.

**Leaves:** In dense basal tufts and along stems; blades linear, to 5 m x 3 cm, more or less flat, drooping, very finely tapered towards tips, very rough on lower surface; margins curved, toothed and very sharp. **Flowers:** Jan, Feb, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. **Fruit:** Ovoid nuts, to 3 x 2 mm, red, smooth, tip rounded. **Aboriginal Use:** Nuts were ground for food.

**Butterfly Food Plant:** Food for caterpillars of Painted Skipper and Sword-grass Brown.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua* & *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* .



**Planting Guide:**Waterlogged soils of wet heathlands, slow-flowing rivers and near-coastal wetlands. Lower Slope, tolerates inundation, Riparian. 0 to 416 m ASL

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Mar-May. Seed contained in dense, bristly seedheads that are dry and dull black when seed is ripe. Will remain in seedhead for up to a month. Cut seedheads at base with large secateurs, wear gloves. **Cleaning:** Dry stems on groundsheet, vigorously thresh against a hard surface. **VIP:** 12 month after ripening period.



## Gahnia sieberiana

### Red Fruit Saw Sedge

RFSS



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#### General Description:

A large, robust tussock-forming sedge up to 3 m diameter with long, drooping leaves and arched flower stems 2-3 m long. Flowers a dense arched panicle, to 100 cm, long bearing numerous dark brown, chaffy flowers. Found in valley and damp sclerophyll forest, wattle and tea tree scrub. **Leaves:** In dense basal tufts and along stems; blades linear 1-2.5 x 2-3 cm, drooping, very finely tapered towards tips, flat with margins rolled upwards, very rough on lower surface. **Flowers:** Spikelets 1-flowered, sessile, clustered on narrow branches; each branch subtended by a linear, green leafy bract to 50 cm long. Jan, Feb, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. **Fruit:** Ovoid 3-angled nuts, 3-4 mm long, bright red, glossy, smooth, tip blunt. **Aboriginal Use:** Nuts were ground for food. **Butterfly Food Plant:** Food for caterpillars of Chaostola Skipper, Chrysotricha Skipper, Donnysa Skipper, Flame Skipper, Spotted Skipper, Mountain Spotted Skipper and Sword-grass Brown.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*, *Eucalyptus ovata* & *Eucalyptus viminalis*

**Planting Guide:** Waterlogged soils of wet heathlands, river margins, slow-flowing streams and near-coastal wetlands. Tertiary silt. 51 to 625 m ASL.

#### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Aug-Jan. Seed contained in dense, bristly seedheads that are dry and dull black when seed is ripe. Will remain in seedhead for up to a month. Cut seedheads at base with large secateurs, wear gloves. **Cleaning:** Dry stems on groundsheet, vigorously thresh against a hard surface. **VIP:** 12 month after ripening period.

## Goodenia ovata

### Hop Goodenia

HG



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#### General Description:

Thin leaved green shrub, 1-2.5m X 1-3m with sticky young parts and branches sometimes scrambling. Common and widespread, chiefly in moister forest under-  
scrub, also present coastal cliffs and drier inland sites. **Leaves:** Ovate, alternate, to 7 x 4 cm, hairless; margins finely toothed. **Flowers:** Yellow, about 25 mm wide. Petals 5, oblong, more or less equal, two above and three below. Each petal with a central thickened section which is surrounded by thin, wrinkled wings, to 2.5 mm wide. Petals hairy outside. Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. **Fruit:** A cylindrical capsule, to 12 mm long. A very successful colonizer of forests after fire, logging or other types of disturbance.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* & *Eucalyptus viminalis*

**Planting Guide:** Damp clay or loam soils, particularly where some soil disturbance has occurred. Rocky outcrop, Ridge, Upper Slope, North Aspect.



#### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Dec-Feb. Fruits are capsules that open when ripe, ejecting the brown seeds. Capsules can be harvested when they have a swollen base and mature appearance. **Extraction and Cleaning:** Allow to dry in cool position. Only a small proportion of seed is ready at any one time.

## Gynatrix pulchella Hemp Bush

HB

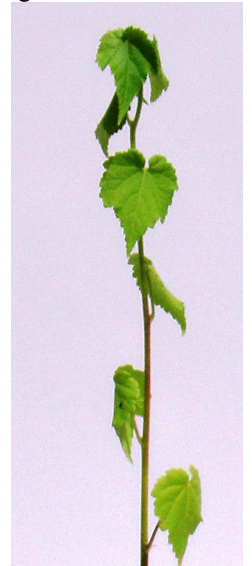


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### General Description:

Soft-leaved tall shrub, 2-4 m X 1.5-3m. Scattered, chiefly in gully scrubs and near creeks on rocky sites at moderate elevations. **Leaves:** Ovate or lanceolate, to 10 x 4 cm, with rounded, often overlapping lobes at the base; margins with rounded teeth; both surfaces sparsely hairy or hairless. Most hairs stellate. **Flowers:** Males and females separate, both white with 5 petals. Male flowers to 10 mm wide, petals obovate and much longer than sepals. Female flowers to 5 mm wide, petals oblong and about as long as the sparsely hairy sepals. Aug, Sep, Oct **Fruit:** A thick disk, to 8 mm wide, with radiating, wedge-shaped seeds. **Aboriginal Use:** String was made from the bark.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus viminalis*, *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus ovata*.



**Planting Guide:** Mid - Lower Slope, Waterways, Damp , Rocky outcrops, Loam 53 to 613 m ASL.

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Nov-Dec. The small hairy capsules are papery and tan-brown at maturity. The seed firms and turns red-brown. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity. **Extraction:** When dry rub against a wire screen to extract seed. **Cleaning:** Sieve.

## Hedycarya angustifolia

### Austral Mulberry

AM



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#### General Description:

Shrub to slender-trunked small tree 3-7m X 4m. Common on damp sheltered forest slopes and in gullies, near coast to montane. **Leaves:** Ovate, to 10 x 5 cm, glossy green, veins prominent, margins with irregular teeth, hairless, alternate.

**Flowers:** Almost globular, cream, to 10 mm wide; petals and sepals indistinguishable, up to 10, yellow-green, triangular, to 5 mm long. Male and female flowers separate. Males: With numerous stamens. Females with numerous styles. Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. **Fruit:** Fleshy, yellow, to 10 mm wide. Consisting of an aggregate of 30 or so small, spherical drupes. **Aboriginal Use:** Straight shoots used as fire sticks. Wood used for spear ends.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*, *Eucalyptus regnans* & *Eucalyptus viminalis*.



**Planting Guide:** South Aspect, Upper Slope, Mid-Lower Slope, 126 to 752 m

#### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Jan-Mar. Seed should be picked when ripe, yellow and soft, falls easily from bush when shaken. Rotting seed on ground best to collect as fermentation has begun. **Extraction:** Soak in water to soften flesh. **Clean:** Rub on wire screen.

## Juncus procerus

### Tall Rush

TR



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#### General Description:

A robust, tufted, shortly-rhizomatous rush 1-2m X 0.6-1.5m, with erect, cylindrical, pale to dark green and glossy flower stems to 1.8 m tall. Inflorescence arising from below tip, consisting of a large and dense, branched cluster of small, chaffy flowers.

**Leaves:** Reduced to basal sheaths, 2-4 per stem, to 20 cm long, dark brown to chestnut coloured. **Stems:** Erect, 5-12 mm wide; striations 80-160, barely visible; easily compressed; pith sparse with large air spaces.

**Flowers:** Sessile, tepals 6, lanceolate 2-2.8 mm long, the outer 3, slightly longer than the inner; rounded on dorsal surface. Stamens 3. Oct-Feb

**Fruit:** Ellipsoid, 3-segmented capsules, longer than or equal to tepals, flattened on apex. Minutely pointed, shining and pale brown.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus ovata*, *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus viminalis* & *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*.

**Planting Guide:** Damp soils in sheltered situations, Clay, Lower Slope, 27 to 471 m ASL

#### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Dec-Feb. Seedheads are scattered or clustered at the end of long stems. Each seedhead contains many small capsules that dry and turn red-brown or golden-brown as they mature. When mature the dust like seed should fall out when rubbed. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity. Use eye protection when collecting. **Extraction:** Bag and thresh. **Cleaning:** Sieve.



## **Lepidosperma gladiatum** **Coast Sword Sedge**

CSS



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### **General Description:**

A robust, sword-forming sedge, 1.5 m tall, with erect, narrow, sword-like leaves and dense clusters, to 18 x 7 cm, of brown, chaffy flowers at the top of flattened stems. **Leaves:** Linear, to 1 m x 15 mm, erect, hairless, more or less flat or slightly convex on both sides. **Flowers:** Spikelets to 8 mm long. Glumes 5-7 per spikelet, ovate, to 7 mm long, hairy, brown. Jan, Feb, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec **Fruit:** A brown, narrowly ovoid nut, to 4 x 2 mm. Base of nut with 6, pale brown, narrow bristles, to about half the length of the nut. **Aboriginal Use:** Whole leaf used to make baskets. Leaf base eaten.

**Planting Guide:** Calcareous sands near the sea, Primary dune scrub, 0 to 132 m ASL.

### **Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.**

**Collect:** Jan-April. The fruit is a small pale to brown nut 2-4mm long. These are contained in dry seed-heads on a long stem. Seed can remain on plant for years. Cut seedhead with secateurs, then allow to dry. Wear gloves and eye protection. **Extraction:** Rub firmly or beat against hard surface.

## Leptospermum continentale

### Prickly tea tree

PTT



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#### General Description:

A variable, prickly-leaved shrub, usually not taller than 2 m in heathlands, but occasionally forming taller thickets near streams. 1-4m X 1-2m .Widespread in damp and valley sclerophyll forests, woodlands, swamp and wattle tree scrub and tea tree heath. **Leaves:** Alternate and sessile, singly or in small clusters along slightly angled, woody stems. Lanceolate 8-12 x 1-4 mm, broadest near base, tapering apically into an acute, pungent point. Surfaces dark green and wholly glabrous, concave above, rounded below with only the midvein apparent. **Flowers:** Solitary, sessile and terminal on short, few-leaved lateral shoots. Petals 5, white, free and spreading, almost round, 3-5 mm diameter slightly concave above, alternating with the smaller, blunt-triangular membranous sepals. Jan, Feb, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec .**Fruit:** Woody capsules 8-11 mm diameter, hemispherical with 5 rounded lobes at summit.



**Planting Guide:** Rocky outcrop, Ridge, Upper, Mid & Lower Slopes. Loam. Clay. Coast. 30 to 574 m ASL

#### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** All year. Capsules remain on plant, and retain their seed, until the plant (or the branch holding the capsules) dies. Seeds many, narrow and curved, 2-3 mm long. Use gloves and glasses. **Extraction:** Dry for a week. Rub firmly or beat against hard surface.

# Leptospermum lanigerum

## Wooly tea tree

WTT



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### General Description:

Shrub or small tree, 2-6 m X 1-3m, with dense, spreading crown and papery, flaky bark on trunk and larger branches. Often forming thickets along stream sides or in swampy depressions.

**Leaves:** Alternate, shortly petiolate and widely spreading from short, lateral branchlets. Oblanceolate 8 -15 x 2- 4 mm, contracting sharply into short, apical point. Upper surface convex and variably pubescent with fine, appressed or spreading hairs, lower **Flowers:** Surface felted with appressed, silvery hairs. Solitary and sessile at the ends of small, lateral branchlets. Petals 5, white, spreading, almost rotund 5- 8 mm wide. Jan, Feb, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. **Fruit:** Hairy, hemispherical, 4 or 5 valved capsules, 5- 6 mm wide, sepals persistent. Seeds narrow-linear, about 2 mm long. **Aboriginal Use:** Kangaroo spears and double-barred spears were made from the wood.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus ovata*, *Eucalyptus viminalis* & *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*.

**Planting Guide:** Lower Slope, Wet, Swamp, Loam, Saline tolerant. 37 to 611 m ASL.

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** All year. Capsules remain on plant, and retain their seed, until the plant (or the branch holding the capsules) dies. Seeds many, narrow and curved, 2-3 mm long. Use gloves and glasses. **Extraction:** Dry for a week. Rub firmly or beat against hard surface.





## Leucopogon parviflorus Coast Beard Heath

CBH



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### General Description:

A shrub or small tree, 1-4m X 2-3m, with small leaves and small, hairy, white flowers, in short spikes arising from upper leaf axils. Common mainly on coast, taller in tea tree scrub, stunted on exposed sites. **Leaves:** Oblanceolate or obovate, to 35 x 7 mm, hairless, convex, stiff, blunt, slightly blue-green on lower surface. **Flowers:** White, shortly tubular, to 5 mm long and about 10 mm wide, with 5 spreading, petal lobes, covered with white hairs. Sep, Oct, Nov. **Fruit:** Spherical, fleshy, white berries about 4.5 mm wide.

**Aboriginal Use:** The ripe berries were eaten in summer.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Allocasuarina verticillata*, *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus viminalis* & *Eucalyptus ovata*.

**Planting Guide:** Coastal, Sand, Lower-Mid Slope. 0 to 137 m ASL



### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Nov-Feb. Small succulent fleshy berries that turn white when ripe. One hard woody seed per fruit. Hand pick. **Extraction and Cleaning:** Place in water then mash into a pulp by hand or with a masher. Allow pulp to sit in water overnight. Seed should sink to bottom of container. Drain off pulp and water. If difficult to separate pour off water and pulp through a strainer. Then dry pulp containing seeds, when dry sieve out material.

## Leucophyta brownii Cushion Bush

CB



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### General Description:

Densely tangled, cushion-like rounded shrub, 0.2-1m X 0.5-2m, with tiny, scale-like, grey leaves along woolly stems, and clusters of small, pale brown flowers in spherical heads, to 15 mm across.

**Leaves:** Linear, to 4 x 1 mm, pressed against stems, grey, densely hairy.

**Flowers:** Spherical heads, to 15 mm across, consisting of numerous, small, pale brown, tubular florets. Jan, Feb, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec.



**Planting Guide:** Coastal Headlands, Primary Dune Scrub, 0 to 138 m ASL.

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Mar-May. Fruits clustered in old dried flower heads. Loosen in head and develop fluffy appearance as they mature. Should release easily from seedhead when mature. Collect entire seedhead in large paper bags. Portable vacuum cleaners useful. Do not collect in wet, humid, moist conditions. **Extraction:** Dry, break up seedheads. **Cleaning:** Sieve.

## **Lomandra longifolia** **Spiney Headed Matt Rush**

**SHMR**



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### **General Description:**

A robust, tufted, perennial herb, 0.5-1m X 1.2m, with long, narrow leaves and dense, spiny clusters of small, yellow-brown flowers along erect, often branching stems, about two-thirds as long as the leaves. Widespread in dry and valley sclerophyll forests. **Leaves:** Linear, flat or slightly concave, to 1 m x 10 mm, yellow-green, often glossy, usually with two or three, irregular teeth on the tips. **Flowers:** Males and females similar, yellow-brown, to 4.5 mm long (males slightly shorter), sessile, sepals and petals similar, ovate. Each cluster of flowers with two or more, narrow, spine-like bracts, to 20 mm long. Jan, Feb, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. **Fruit:** An ovoid capsule, to 9 mm long. **Aboriginal Use:** The leaves were used for basket making. **Butterfly Food Plant:** Eilena Skipper, Phigalioides Skipper.



**Planting Guide:** Lower Slope, Well drained soils, tolerates dry shade, grows well under established trees. Calcareous sand. 58 to 706 m ASL.

### **Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.**

**Collect:** Dec-Mar. Fruits are roundish capsules that are clustered along a flower spike. Brown when ripe. Each contains 2-3 hard seeds that are cream-brown. Cut stems with secateurs and place upside down in large bag. **Extraction:** Thresh vigorously.

## Melaleuca squarrosa

### Scented Paperbark

SPB



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#### General Description:

An erect, thicket-forming shrub in open positions, to 3 m tall, or a small tree in shaded gullies, to 10 m tall, with dense, dark-green foliage and creamy, bottle-brush flowers. Bark pale brown, thick and papery, or corky. Often forming closed-scrub on peaty sands near swamps and sluggish stream courses. **Leaves:** Ovate, to 12 x 7 mm, tapering acutely at tip. Hairless except for youngest growth. Venation indistinct, usually only midvein apparent. Arranged in alternating, opposite pairs along the branches. **Flowers:** White to cream, clustered into dense, 'bottle-brush' spikes around stem at tips of branches, 2-5 cm long. Sep-Feb **Fruit:** Sessile, short-cylindrical, 4 or 5 valved, woody capsules. Seeds 50-100 per capsule, curved, narrow, 1-2 mm long. **Aboriginal Use:** The paper-like bark was used for roofing, bandages, and blankets. The bark was also used to wrap infants in. **Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus ovata* & *Eucalyptus baxteri* s.l.



**Planting Guide:** Moist to wet soils, salt tolerant, damp and valley sclerophyll forests, swamp and wattle tea tree scrub, Loam, 10 to 316 m ASL.

#### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** All Year. Seed is enclosed in woody capsules that occur in clusters on branches. Remove with secateurs or by hand. **Extraction:** Dry in hot house on groundsheet.

## Myaporum insulare Boobialla

**BOOB**



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### General Description:

A shrub or small tree, 1-6m X 3m, with grey-green leaves and white flowers, in groups of 3-8, in leaf axils. Coastal woodland, primary dune scrub. Useful fire retardant plant. **Leaves:** Lanceolate or broadly elliptic, alternate, to 9 cm x 22 mm, hairless; margins smooth or toothed. **Flowers:** White with small purple spots, to 8 mm wide. Petals 5, elliptic, rounded, joined at the base into a tube. Oct Nov Dec

**Fruit:** A purple, vertically depressed, fleshy sphere, to 9 x 9.5 mm.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Allocasuarina verticillata*



**Planting Guide:** Coastal woodland, Primary dune scrub. Salt tolerant, well drained soil, tolerating dryness once established. Calcareous sands, mostly along the coast. 0 to 201 m ASL

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Dec-Feb. Fruits are small, round berries. They turn from green to reddish-purple when mature. After maturity fruits dry on plant for several weeks becoming shrivelled and black or brown. Each hard woody stone contains one seed. **Extraction:** Dry fruits for several weeks in warm, dry position.

## Nothofagus cunninghamii Myrtle Beech

MB



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### General Description:

A tree, to 30 m tall, with deeply fissured bark on an often misshapen trunk, with crowded, small, dark green leaves. Dominant Cool Temperate Rainforest species, wet gullies and sheltered slopes. **Leaves:** Ovate, to 25 x 18 mm, margins with fine, rounded teeth; dark green and glossy above, with numerous small, pale glands; paler green below. **Flowers:** Males and females separate; both yellow-green, small, to 4 mm wide, clustered in leaf axils, with very small, scale-like petals and sepals. Nov-Jan.

**Fruit:** Nut-like, 3-4 mm.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Acacia melanoxylon*, *Eucalyptus regnans*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* & *Eucalyptus obliqua*.



**Planting Guide:** Lower– Mid Slopes, Closed forest, Wet, Rainforest. Use tree guards, 212 to 746 m ASL

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Dec-Jan. Seeds borne in small fruits, each contains a central flat seed and two winged seeds. Seed released over several months. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity. Heavy crops usually occur every 2-3 years.

## Olearia argophylla Musk Daisy Bush

MD



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### General Description:

Fast growing shrub or small tree, 3-10 X 3-5m with large, dark green and silver leaves and white, daisy flowers. Moist gullies, sheltered slopes and fern gullies. **Leaves:** Alternate and petiolate, broad-lanceolate, 5-18 x 2.5-8 cm, margins irregularly toothed, upper surface dark green, glabrous, often shiny, lower surface, petioles and smaller stems entirely covered by short, hairs, so arranged to produce a silvery sheen. **Flowers:** Numerous in much-branched, terminal or axillary panicles, individual heads small, tubular florets creamy-yellow, 2-5 per head, Oct, Nov, Dec. **Fruit:** Cylindrical achenes, 2-3 mm long, minutely ribbed and hairy, pappus of numerous white bristles about 5 mm long.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* & *Eucalyptus regnans*.

**Planting Guide:** Wet Forest, Rocky outcrops, Ridge, Upper Slope, Mid—Lower Slope, 118 to 768 m.

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Dec– Jan. Large seedheads that contain many small fruits. The head becomes dry and releases seed very easily when mature. Ready to collect if drops to the ground when shaken. Shake or gently rub the seed heads over a bag. Avoid collection in wet or windy weather. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity. **Cleaning and Extraction:** Break up seed heads and sieve to remove any large material.



## Olearia lirata Snowy Daisy Bush

SD



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### General Description:

Soft-leaved shrub 2-5m X 2-3m , often forming thickets along shaded roadsides, sheltered forests and beside watercourses.

**Leaves:** Alternate, linear-lanceolate, 4-16 x 1-4 cm, with petioles 7-20 mm long. Margins irregularly serrate. Upper surface dark or pale green, glabrous and shining or sparsely covered by short, simple hairs. Lower surface pale grey to white, densely covered by minute stellate hairs. **Flowers:** In loose panicles at ends of branchlets or in axils of upper leaves. Individual heads 1.5-2.5 cm diameter, with spreading, white rays and creamy-yellow disk florets at centre. Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. **Fruit:** Glabrous, cylindrical seeds 1 mm long with an apical pappus of numerous barbed bristles 3-4 mm long.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* & *Eucalyptus viminalis*.



**Planting Guide:** Moist well drained soil, loamy soils, on sheltered slopes at higher altitudes or near rivers at lower altitudes. Rocky outcrop, Ridge, Upper, Mid & Lower Slope North aspect. 74 to 744 m ASL.

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Nov-Jan. Large seedheads that contain many small fruits. The head becomes dry and releases seed very easily when mature. Ready to collect if drops to the ground when shaken. Shake or gently rub the seed heads over a bag. Avoid collection in wet or windy weather. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity.

**Cleaning and Extraction:** Break up seed heads and sieve to remove any large material.



## Ozothamnus ferrugineus

### Tree Everlasting

TE



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#### General Description:

A tall shrub or small tree 2-6m X 1-3m with a dense, spreading crown of narrow, pale green to dark grey-green leaves. Inflorescence a series dense, cauli-flower-like panicles to 15 cm across with numerous, tiny, cream flower heads. Common and widespread mostly in scrubby understoreys on moist sites, coast to montane levels. **Leaves:** Alternate and sessile on slightly angled stems, narrow lanceolate, 2.5-8.8 x 0.5-1.0 cm, flat or with slightly recurved margins. Upper surface glabrous and with a thin resinous layer which cracks when leaf is folded, venation obscure. Lower surface grey-green with a mat of fine, felted hairs, venation obscure except for midvein. **Flowers:** In cylindrical heads 3-5 mm long. Florets all tubular, 4-7, pale cream. Jan, Feb, Nov, Dec. **Fruit:** Narrow, cylindrical achenes, to 1mm long, slightly hairy. Pappus a crown or 20-30 fine bristles, 2-3 mm long. **Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus cy-pellocarpa*, *Eucalyptus ovata* & *Eucalyptus viminalis*.



**Planting Guide:** Moist well-drained soils, Rocky outcrop, Ridge, Upper– Mid Slope, Coast, Loam, 27 to 599 m ASL.

#### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Feb-Mar. Large seedheads that contain many small fruits. The head becomes dry and releases seed very easily when mature. Ready to collect if drops to the ground when shaken. Shake or gently rub the seed heads over a bag. Avoid collection in wet or windy weather. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity. **Cleaning and Extraction:** Break up seed heads and sieve to remove any large material. 2-3 month after-ripening period, use same year as collection.

## Pimelia axiflora Bootlace Bush

BB



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### General Description:

A slender shrub, to 3 m tall, with narrow leaves and clusters of small, white flowers in leaf axils. Thin brown bark which peels without breaking (hence bootlace). Common moist forested slopes and gullies. **Leaves:** Linear or broadly elliptic, opposite, to 75 x 12 mm, hairless, dark green above, pale green below. **Flowers:** White, tubular, to 6 mm long and 4 mm wide, hairy outside, with 4 ovate, spreading, petal-like lobes. Sep-Nov **Fruit:** A dry capsule, about 6 mm long. **Aboriginal Use:** Bark was used to make strong fibre for nets.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* & *Eucalyptus viminalis*.



**Planting Guide:** Moist well drained soil, Loam, Ridge, Upper, Mid & Lower Slopes, 156 to 834 m ASL

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Oct-Dec. Seeds clustered in dried flower heads. Each seed is covered by a leathery skin. Seed releases very quickly when ripe, especially during hot weather. **Cleaning:** Rub seed against fine wire screens to remove the outer covering.

## Pittosporum bicolour Banyalla

BAN



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### General Description:

Upright bushy shrub or small tree 3-10m X 3-4m, with dense, dark green foliage and yellow flowers in leaf axils. Sheltered gullies, wet, damp mountain forests.

**Leaves:** Narrowly lanceolate, alternat, to 9 cm x 18 mm; upper surface dark green, more or less hairless; lower surface pale grey-green, densely hairy. **Flowers:** Yellow, cup-shaped or bell-shaped, to 8 mm wide. Petals 5, 10-15 mm long, yellow apparently joined at the base and separated into lanceolate lobes, which are curled back. Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. **Fruit:** Globular, 2-valved capsules, 6-10 mm long, splitting lengthwise to reveal sticky, orange seeds, about 2 x 1 mm.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus regnans*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*, *Nothofagus cunninghamii* & *Eucalyptus viminalis*.



**Planting Guide:** Moist, humus rich well drained soils, Loam, South. 284 to 928 m ASL.

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Feb-April. Fruits are capsules to 2cm. When mature are orange and split to expose 8-20 orange seeds. Seed will remain in capsule a while after it splits. **Extraction:** Dry capsules and once fully open rub to extract seed.

## Pomaderris aspera

### Hazel Pomederris

HP



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#### General Description:

Slender leafy shrub or small tree, 3-15m X 2-4m, with large, wrinkled leaves, and sprays of small, yellow-green flowers. Wet, damp, valley sclerophyll forest and along watercourses. **Leaves:** Ovate, alternate, to 15 x 8 cm; upper surface dark green, wrinkled, sparsely covered with stellate hairs; lower surface pale green, covered with green or rusty stellate hairs but leaf surface visible through the hairs; margins toothed. Leaves often with holes where insects have fed. **Flowers:** Yellow-green, about, 3 mm wide. Petals absent. Sepals 5, covered with stellate hairs outside, hairless inside. Oct, Nov, Dec.

**Fruit:** A small, hairless, globular capsule, about 2 mm wide. **Aboriginal**

**Use:** Pegs were made from the wood for stretching animal skins.

**Butterfly Food Plant:** Food for caterpillars of Yellow Spot Jewel.



**Planting Guide:** Wet forests and shaded river margins of high rainfall areas. Well drained humus rich soil, Ridge, Upper, Mid & Lower Slopes, South. 89 to 767 m ASL.

#### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Dec-Jan. Fruits are small capsules that occur in clusters. Monitor the fruits closely as the small light brown seeds are released quickly when mature. Cut the clusters of capsules when they are brown and dry, just before the valves open. If the capsules have begun to open, avoid spillage. Alternatively bag the immature fruits. **Extraction:** Dry the capsules to extract seed. **Cleaning:** Rub against a fine wire screen.

## **Prostanthera lasianthos** **Victoria Christmas Bush**

**VCB**



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### **General Description:**

A compact tall shrub or upright small tree, 2-8m X 2-5m, with large, toothed leaves and dense clusters of white flowers. Shaded gullies, lowland forests to subalps.

**Leaves:** Lanceolate, opposite, to 12 x 3 cm, hairless; upper surface dark green; lower surface paler green; margins toothed. **Flowers:** White with purple and yellow spots, tubular, to 15 mm long, hairy on the inside. Nov-Jan. **Aboriginal Use:** Straight shoots used as fire sticks.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*, *Eucalyptus viminalis* & *Eucalyptus regnans*.



**Planting Guide:** Wet forests and riverine sites. Moist well drained loam soils. Ridge, Upper, Mid & Lower Slopes, South Aspect. 109 to 753 m ASL.

### **Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.**

**Collect:** March. The fruit is a capsule that splits into four segments at maturity, each containing one seed. The seeds are 1-2mm long, slightly flattened and brown or grey. The seed is released at maturity. If seed falls when the branches are shaken, they are ready to be collected. Bagging of immature fruits or placing groundsheets are options. Collecting close to maturity and drying in warm area until seeds are released is also an option.

## **Pultenaea daphnoides** **Large leaf Bush Pea**

**LBP**



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### **General Description:**

An erect branching shrub, to 3 m tall, with rounded, dark green leaves and clusters of yellow and red pea flowers at the ends of branchlets. Shrubby understoreys dry forest, especially stringybarks **Leaves:** Obovate, to 30 x 20 mm, contracting abruptly to a short, hard point; upper surface more or less hairless, dark, glossy green; lower surface sparsely hairy, paler green; stipules to 2 mm long. Arranged alternately. **Flowers:** Yellow pea flowers, with dark red centres, to 12 mm wide. Aug- Nov.

**Fruit:** A flattened, ovate pod.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* & *Eucalyptus baxteri* s.l.



**Planting Guide:** Drier hilly terrain, Well drained stony, sandy soils. Ridge, Upper Slope. Tolerates dryness once established, 59 to 501 m ASL.

### **Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.**

**Collect:** Dec-Feb. The small, egg shaped pods become reddish-brown or brown when mature. Each contains 1-2 small, brown or black seeds. Seed drops very soon after maturity. Bagging of immature fruits or placing groundsheets are options. Collecting close to maturity and drying in cool area until seeds are released is also an option.

## Rhagodia Saltbush

SB



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### General Description:

Densely branched scrub, low or scrambling among other shrubs to 4 m. Common along coastline on cliffs and dunes. **Leaves:** Oblong to broadly ovate, to 30 x 20 mm, hairless, alternate. **Flowers:** Tiny, pale green, about 1 mm wide, arranged in a dense, pyramid-shaped panicle, at the ends of branches. Dec-April.

**Fruit:** A dark red, fleshy, flattened sphere, to 5 mm wide, containing a black seed.

**Aboriginal Use:** Berries were eaten. **Butterfly Food Plant:** Food for caterpillars of Chequered Blue.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Allocasuarina verticillata* & *Eucalyptus viminalis*



**Planting Guide:** Primary Dune Scrub, Saltmarsh, Well drained soils, 0 to 138 m ASL.

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Jan-April. Fruits are small red or maroon berries that occur in clusters at the end of branches.

Seeds are firm and black or grey-black when ripe. Cut fruiting clusters with secateurs. **Extraction and Cleaning:** Place in water then mash into a pulp by hand or with a masher. Allow pulp to sit in water overnight. Seed should sink to bottom of container. Drain off pulp and water. If difficult to separate pour off water and pulp through a strainer. Then dry pulp containing seeds, when dry sieve out material.

## Senecio linearifolius

### Fireweed

FG



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#### General Description:

Erect-stemmed, aromatic, perennial herbaceous shrub, 1-2m. Common sheltered slopes and gullies, chiefly in taller open forests of mountains, especially after fire and disturbance. **Leaves:** Alternate, sessile, narrow-lanceolate, with a pair of linear lobes at the base, 5-15 cm x 5-20 mm, margins slightly recurved, usually shallowly toothed. Upper surface glabrous or almost so; lower surface glabrous or with a sparse covering of fine cottony hairs. **Flowers:** Clustered in daisy like cylindrical heads 4-6 mm long. Florets all tubular, pale yellow, slightly exceeding the bracts. Nov-Mar. **Fruit:** Cylindrical achenes, 1.5-2.0 mm long, minutely hairy. Pappus a crown of fine bristles to 5 mm long.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* & *Eucalyptus viminalis*.



**Planting Guide:** Wet, Damp Forests, Mid-Lower Slopes, Rocky Outcrops, 129 to 777 m ASL

#### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Jan-April. Each seedhead contains many fruits, tightly clustered in old dry flower heads. Loosen in head and develop a fluffy appearance as they mature. Collect entire seedheads into paper bag, then allow to dry. Portable vacuum cleaners helpful. Avoid collection in wet or windy weather. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity. **Cleaning and Extraction:** Break up seed heads and sieve to remove any large material. 2-3 month after-ripening period, use same year as collection.



## Senecio oderatus Scented Groundsel

SG



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### General Description:

An erect perennial under- shrub, to 1.5 m tall, with large, blue-green leaves, and small pale yellow flower heads in tight, branched groups. Valley sclerophyll forests, grassy wetlands, grassy low open forest. Coastal forms lower and bushy.

**Leaves:** Obanceolate, to 15 x 5 cm, blue green, margins sharply toothed, often lobed and stem-clasping at the base.

**Flowers:** A cylindrical cluster, to 3.5 mm across and 7 mm long, of 10-14, small, pale yellow, tubular florets, surrounded by about 8, narrow, yellow-green bracts. Oct-Jan.



**Planting Guide:** Well drained soils, tolerates salt spray, sand, coastal. 36 to 360 m ASL.

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Dec-April. Each seedhead contains many fruits, tightly clustered in old dry flower heads. Loosen in head and develop a fluffy appearance as they mature. Collect entire seedheads into paper bag, then allow to dry. Portable vacuum cleaners helpful. Avoid collection in wet or windy weather. Seed released within 3-14 days after maturity. **Cleaning and Extraction:** Break up seed heads and sieve to remove any large material. 2-3 month after-ripening period, use same year as collection.

## Solanum laciniatum Kangaroo Apple

KA



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### General Description:

A broad shrub, 1-3m X 1-3m , with dense, large-leafed foliage, large purple flowers and fleshy, orange fruit. Widespread often on rocky sites, also sands, valley sclerophyll forests and riparian scrub.

**Leaves:** Lanceolate and undivided, or often divided into deep, lanceolate lobes. Undivided leaves to 20 x 3 cm, lobes may be up to 5 cm long. Hairless, thin and flexible, venation prominent. Arranged alternately along branches. **Flowers:** Purple, to 5 cm across, almost circular, thin and wrinkled at the margins, with 5 notches forming rounded lobes. Sep-Feb. **Fruit:** Orange to yellow, egg-shaped, to 2 cm long, fleshy (like a tomato).

**Aboriginal Use:** Fruits were eaten when very ripe.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus ovata*, *Eucalyptus viminalis* & *Eucalyptus obliqua*.



**Planting Guide:** Rocky Outcrops, Ridge, Upper, Mid & Lower Slopes, Humus rich, Loam and Sand. 40 to 382 m ASL

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Dec-Feb. Fruits are large, egg-shaped fleshy berries. When ripe they are soft and orange. Each berry contains many reddish-brown seeds. Old fruits wither on the plant. Pick the mature or dried fruits individually by hand. **Extraction and Cleaning:** Place in water then mash into a pulp by hand or with a masher. Allow pulp to sit in water overnight. Seed should sink to bottom of container. Drain off pulp and water. If difficult to separate pour of water and pulp through a strainer. Then dry pulp and sieve.

## Tasmannia lanceolata Mountain Pepper

MP



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### General Description:

An erect shrub, or small tree to 7 m tall, with large, narrow leaves, small cream flowers, and black fleshy fruit. Chiefly in taller forests on cool moist slopes and in gullies. **Leaves:** Oblanceolate or lanceolate, to 12 cm x 35 mm, tips pointed, glossy above, dull below, hairless, thin and flexible, petioles and stems red. **Flowers:** Cream, to about 1 cm wide, with 3 petals. Male flowers with up to to 18 stamens, and up to 10 styles on females. Sep, Oct, Nov. **Fruit:** Dark purple to black, fleshy, to 20 mm wide, with a deep furrow.

**Commonly Associated Trees:** *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus regnans*, *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*, *Nothofagus cunninghamii*



**Planting Guide:** Wet Tall Forest, Cool Temperate Rainforest, South Aspect, 254 to 950 m ASL.

### Seed Collection, Extraction, Cleaning and Storage.

**Collect:** Mar-May. Fruits are small succulent berries that occur in clusters, purple, black or bluish-mauve when ripe. Collect by hand. **Extraction and Cleaning:** Place in water then mash into a pulp by hand or with a masher. Allow pulp to sit in water overnight. Seed should sink to bottom of container. Drain off pulp and water. If difficult to separate pour of water and pulp through a strainer. Then dry pulp and sieve.

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