

SHRUB CLUB PLANT LIST



All images and text by Ian Clarke



Plants of the Southern Otways grown
and celebrated by Shrub Club

Table of Contents

<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> – Blackwood	5
<i>Acacia mucronata</i> – Narrow-leaf Wattle	6
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i> – Sweet Wattle.....	7
<i>Acacia verticillata</i> – Prickly Moses.....	8
<i>Allocasuarina paludosa</i> – Scrub Sheoak.....	9
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> – Coast/Drooping Sheoak	10
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i> – Sea Box	11
<i>Apium prostratum</i> – Sea Celery.....	12
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i> – Coast Saltbush	13
<i>Banksia marginata</i> – Silver Banksia.....	14
<i>Bauera rubioides</i> – Wiry Bauera.....	15
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i> – Blanket Leaf	16
<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i> – Pale Turpentine-bush	17
<i>Blechnum chambersii</i> – Lance Waterfern.....	18
<i>Blechnum nudum</i> – Fishbone Waterfern	19
<i>Blechnum patersonii</i> – Strap Waterfern.....	20
<i>Blechnum watsii</i> – Hard Waterfern	21
<i>Boronias muelleri</i> – Forest Boronia.....	22
<i>Bossiaea cordifolia</i>	23
<i>Burchardia umbellate</i> – Milkmaids.....	24
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> – Sweet Bursaria.....	25
<i>Carex appressa</i> – Tall Sedge	26
<i>Carex pumila</i> – Strand Sedge.....	27
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> – Karkalla/Pigface.....	28
<i>Comesperma volubile</i> – Love Creeper	29
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i> – Prickly Currant-bush	30
<i>Correa alba</i> – White Correa.....	31
<i>Correa backhouseana</i> – Correa	32
<i>Correa lawrenceana</i> – Mountain Correa	33
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i> – Leafy Flat-Sedge	34
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i> – Tasman Flaxlily	35
<i>Dichondra repens</i> – Kidney Weed	36

<i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i> – Smooth Parrot-Pea.....	37
<i>Distichlis distichopylla</i> – Australian Saltgrass	38
<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i> – Tall Spike-rush.....	39
<i>Epacris impressa</i> – Common Heath.....	40
<i>Eucalyptus aromaphloia</i> - Scentbark	41
<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> – Brown Stringybark	42
<i>Eucalyptus brookeriana</i> – Brooker’s Gum	43
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i> – Mountain Grey Gum	44
<i>Eucalyptus falciformis</i> – Western Peppermint	45
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> – Blue Gum.....	46
<i>Eucalyptus kitsonia</i> – Bog Gum	47
<i>Eucalyptus litoralis</i> – Otway Grey Gum.....	48
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> – Messmate Stringybark	49
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> – Swamp Gum	50
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> – Narrow-leaf Peppermint	51
<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i> – Mountain Ash.....	52
<i>Eucalyptus tricarpa</i> – Ironbark	53
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> – Manna Gum.....	54
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i> – Knobby Club-sedge.....	55
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i> – Tall Saw-sedge	56
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> – Red-fruit Saw-sedge	57
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> – Red-fruit Saw-sedge	57
<i>Glyceria australis</i> – Australian Sweet-grass	58
<i>Goodenia ovata</i> – Hop Goodenia.....	59
<i>Goodenia radicans</i> – Shiny Swampmat.....	60
<i>Goodia lotifolia</i> – Goldentip	61
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i> – Austral Mulberry	62
<i>Helichrysum leucopsideum</i> – Satin Everlasting.....	63
<i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i> – Horny Conebush	64
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i> – Running Postman	65
<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i> – Coast Sword-sedge.....	66
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i> – Prickly Teatree.....	67
<i>Leptospermum lanigerium</i> – Woolly Teatree.....	68
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> – Manuka.....	69

<i>Leucophyta brownii</i> – Cushion Bush	70
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i> – Coast Beard-heath	71
<i>Lobelia anceps</i> – Angled Lobelia.....	72
<i>Lobelia pedunculata</i> – Matted Pratia	73
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> – Spiny Matrush.....	74
<i>Lomatia fraseri</i> – Forest Lomatia.....	75
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> – Scented Paperbark	76
<i>Mentha laxiflora</i> – Forest Mint.....	77
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> – Weeping Grass	78
<i>Microseris scapigera</i>	79
<i>Myoporum insulare</i> – Boobialla	80
<i>Myoporum petiolatum</i> – Sticky Boobialla	81
<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i> – Myrtle Beech.....	82
<i>Olearia argophylla</i> – Musk Daisybush.....	83
<i>Olearia axillaris</i> – Coast Daisybush	84
<i>Olearia glutinosa</i> – Sticky Daisybush	85
<i>Olearia lirata</i> – Snowy Daisybush	86
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i> – Twiggy Daisybush	87
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i> – Tree Everlasting	88
<i>Ozothamnus turbinatus</i> – Coast Everlasting.....	89
<i>Parsonia brownii</i> – Twining Silkpod	90
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i> – Long Purple Flag	91
<i>Pimelea glauca</i> – Smooth Riceflower.....	92
<i>Pimelea glauca</i> – Smooth Riceflower.....	92
<i>Pimelea ligustrina</i> – Tall Riceflower	93
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i> – Banyalla	94
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> – Common Tussockgrass.....	95
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> – Common Tussockgrass.....	95
<i>Poa poiformis</i> – Coast Tussockgrass.....	96
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i> – Hazel Pomaderris	97
<i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> – Pomaderris.....	98
<i>Prostanthera melissifolia</i> – Balm Mintbush	99
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i> – Large-leaf Bush-pea	100
<i>Pultenaea forsythiana</i> – Forsyth’s Bush-pea	101

<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> – Seaberry Saltbush	102
<i>Samolus repens</i> – Creeping Brookweed	103
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i> – River Clubrush	104
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i> – Fireweed Grounsel.....	105
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> – Variable Grounsel	106
<i>Solanum aviculare</i> – Kangaroo Apple	107
<i>Solanum lanciniatum</i> – Large Kangaroo Apple	108
<i>Spinifex sericeus</i> – Spinifex.....	109
<i>Sprengalia incarnata</i> – Pink Swamp-heath	110
<i>Swainsona lessertiifolia</i> – Coast Swainson-pea	111
<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i> – Mountain Pepper.....	112
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i> – Bower Spinach	113
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i> – Forest Wiregrass	114
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> – Tall Bluebell	115
<i>Zieria arborescens</i> – Forest Zieria	116

Acacia melanoxylon – Blackwood

Acacia melanoxylon

Family LEGUMINOSAE
(Legumes)

Blackwood



Handsome small tree with a dense dark green canopy when open grown, or up to about 40 m high in the forest understorey.

Grows in full sun, or shade; tolerates limited coastal exposure.

Pale yellow wattle blossoms appear in late winter to spring.



Acacia mucronata – Narrow-leaf Wattle

Acacia mucronata

Family LEGUMINOSAE
(Legumes)

Narrow-leaf Wattle



Slender and open, or bushy, shrub or small tree up to about 5 m high, quite common in forests and woodlands.

Grows in full sun or dappled shade.

Slender spikes of tiny wattle flowers appear in late winter and spring.



Acacia suaveolens – Sweet Wattle

Acacia suaveolens

Family LEGUMINOSAE
(Legumes)

Sweet Wattle



Rather open shrub to about 2 m high, found in heaths and woodlands.

Grows in full sun or partial shade; responds well to pruning after flowering.

Blossoms appear in late autumn to early spring.



Acacia verticillata – Prickly Moses

Acacia verticillata

Family LEGUMINOSAE
(Legumes)

Prickly Moses



Variable shrub or small tree to about 8 m high, the branches with rings or clusters of pointed leaf-like phyllodes at each node. Found in a range of sites from exposed coasts to forests and heathlands.

Grows in full sun or forest shade. Flowering in late winter and spring.

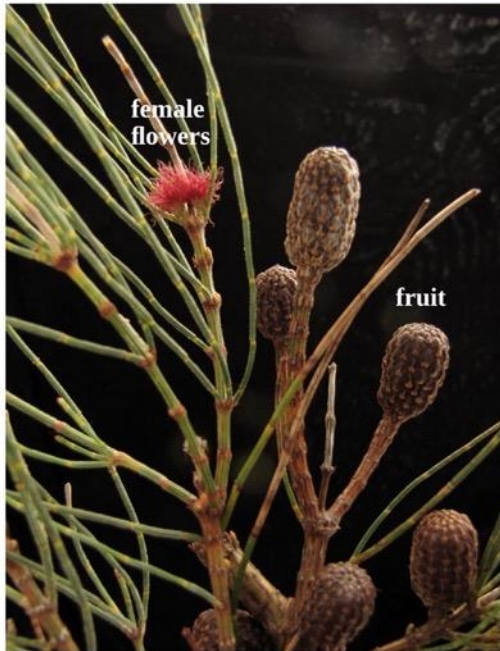


Allocasuarina paludosa – Scrub Sheoak

Allocasuarina paludosa

Family CASUARINACEAE
(Sheoaks)

Scrub Sheoak



Bushy shrub usually to about 2 m high found in heathland and woodland margins.

Prefers full sun; tolerates some coastal exposure.

Tiny male and female flowers appear on the same or separate plants in cooler months.



Allocasuarina verticillata – Coast/Drooping Sheoak

Allocasuarina verticillata

Family CASUARINACEAE
(Sheoaks)

Coast Sheoak



female flowers and fruiting cones

Handsome, hardy, compact small tree to 5 m or more high, with drooping dark green branchlets.

Tolerates coastal exposure.



male flowering branchlets

Small male and female flowers on separate trees, mostly in winter.



Alyxia buxifolia – Sea Box

Alyxia buxifolia

Family APOCYNACEAE
(Dogbane and Periwinkle Family)

Sea Box



Attractive, dark green bushy shrub to about 2.5 m high found in coastal sites.

Happy in full sun; tolerates coastal exposure.

Flowering mostly in summer.



Apium prostratum – Sea Celery

Apium prostratum

Family APIACEAE (Celery,
Carrot and Parsley Family)

Sea Celery



Small herbaceous perennial (sometimes short-lived) found on coastal dunes and cliffs.

Happy in full sun; tolerates coastal exposure.

Flowering in summer and autumn.

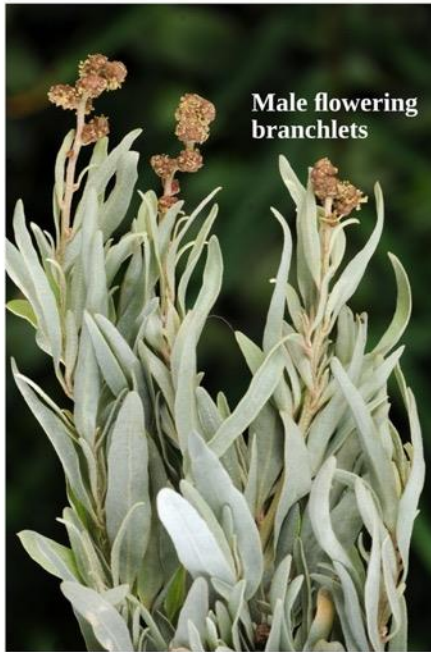


Atriplex cinerea – Coast Saltbush

Atriplex cinerea

Family CHENOPODIACEAE
(Saltbushes and Samphires)

Coast Saltbush

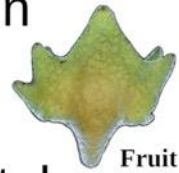


Male flowering
branchlets

Sprawling silvery-grey soft-wooded shrub to perhaps 2 m high (but often less) found in coastal sites.

Grows in full sun; tolerates full coastal exposure.

Tiny separate male and female flowers appear in spring and summer.



Fruit

Female flowers
and fruits



Banksia marginata

Family PROTEACEAE (Proteas,
Banksias, Grevilleas, Hakeas)

Silver Banksia



Shrub or small tree to 8 m high of heaths and woodlands, often on poor soil.

Prefers full sun, but will tolerate some shade and coastal exposure.

Striking flower spikes appear in late summer to early winter, attractive to honey-eating birds.



Bauera rubioides – Wiry Bauera

Bauera rubioides

Family CUNONIACEAE

Wiry Bauera



Attractive, small spreading shrub to about 1.5 m high found in damp heaths and heathy forests.

Copes with full sun; prefers dappled shade.

Flowering mostly in spring and summer.

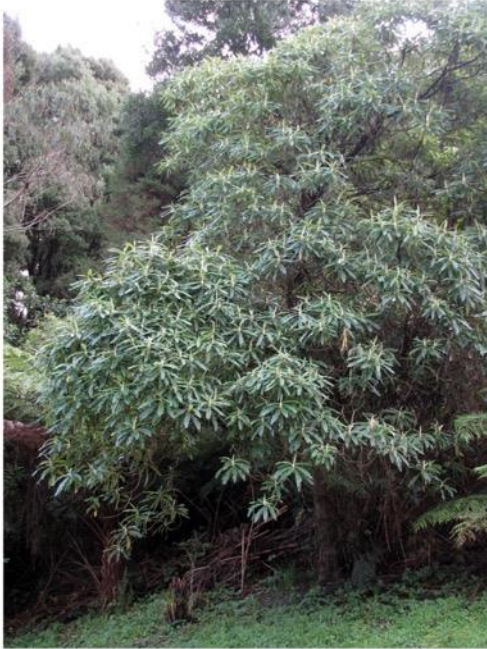


Bedfordia arborescens– Blanket Leaf

Bedfordia arborescens

Family ASTERACEAE (Daisies)

Blanket Leaf



Attractive tree to 8 m high quite common in wet forests and fern gullies.

Grows well in shady sites, copes with sun on forest margins.

Clusters of flowerheads appear in mid spring and summer.



Beyeria lechenaultii – Pale Turpentine-bush

Beyeria lechenaultii

Family EUPHORBIACEAE
(Spurge Family)

Pale Turpentine-bush



Variable, bushy shrub up to about 1.5 m high, in the Otways scattered in coastal situations.

Happy in full sun or semishade.

Male flowers are borne in small clusters, female flowers singly. Flowering in spring to early summer.



Blechnum chambersii

Family BLECHNACEAE
(Raspsferns and Waterferns)

Lance Waterfern



Smaller, tufted fern to about 50 cm high found in moist, shaded situations such as forested stream banks.

Slow to establish in cultivation; dislikes dryness and disturbance.

Vegetative and fertile fronds are distinctly different.



Blechnum nudum – Fishbone Waterfern

Blechnum nudum

Family BLECHNACEAE
(Raspsferns and Waterferns)

Fishbone Waterfern



Handsome, tufted fern to about 1 m high, sometimes forming a small trunk, found along forested stream banks and more open damp sites.

An adaptable species; an attractive tub plant.

Vegetative and fertile fronds are distinctly different.



Blechnum patersonii

Family BLECHNACEAE
(Raspsferns and Waterferns)

Strap Waterfern



Small, tufted fern less than 50 cm high; an uncommon plant of shaded stream banks and damp gully slopes.

Quite hardy in cultivation; can be grown in sheltered garden situations.

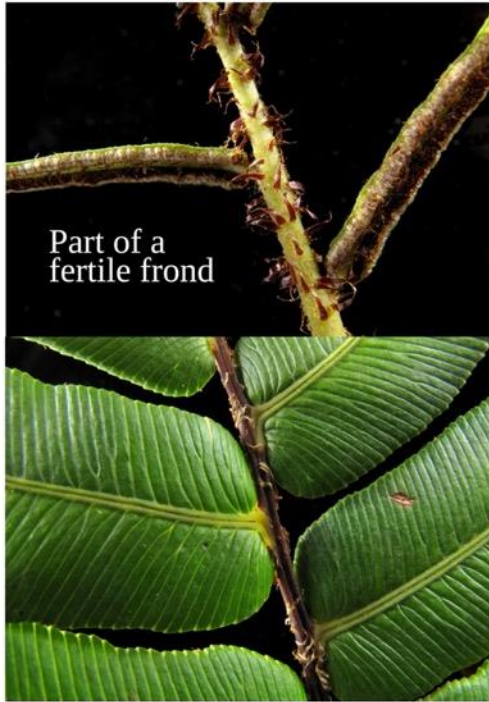
Vegetative and fertile fronds are distinctly different.



Blechnum wattsii

Family BLECHNACEAE
(Raspsferns and Waterferns)

Hard Waterfern



Dark green leathery fronds to 1 m or more high arise from a creeping scaly rhizome, potentially forming an extensive colony in cooler damp forests.

Readily grown in a protected, well-watered garden.

Vegetative and fertile fronds are distinctly different.



Boronia muelleri

Family RUTACEAE (Citrus and allies)

Forest Boronia



Attractive fine-leaved shrub, or sometimes a small tree to about 5 m high, found in heaths and woodlands.

Prefers partial sun or dappled shade.

Flowering mostly in spring.



Bossiaea cordifolia

Bossiaea cordifolia

Family LEGUMINOSAE
(Legumes)



Much-branched shrub to about 2 m high, restricted to the Otways in forest understories.

Grows well in dappled shade.

Bright yellow-and-red pea flowers appear mostly in spring and early summer.



Burchardia umbellata

Family COLCHICACEAE
(Autumn Crocus, Early Nancy,
Milkmaids and allies)

Milkmaids



Perennial herb with a slender stem up to 60 cm high and 1 or 2 leaves arising each season from an underground corm. Quite common in heaths, grasslands and open forests.

Grows in full sun or dappled shade.

Flowers sweetly scented, mostly seen in spring.



Bursaria spinosa

Family PITTOSPORACEAE
(Pittosporums and Appleberries)

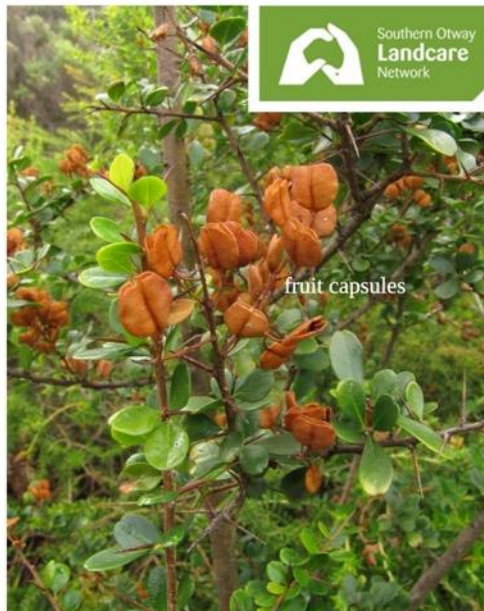
Sweet Bursaria



Spiny shrub or small tree to about 8 m high (widely distributed in various habitats).

Grows well in full sun or dappled shade; copes with some coastal exposure. Responds well to pruning.

Delicately fragrant flowers attractive to butterflies appear in spring and summer.



Carex appressa

Family CYPERACEAE (Sedges)

Tall Sedge



Rather coarse, densely tufted perennial with flowering stems to about 1 m high, found in damp and swampy situations.

Grows in sun or shade.

Flowering stems bear tiny separate male and female flowers in spring.



Fruits are about 3 mm long

Carex pumila

Family CYPERACEAE (Sedges)

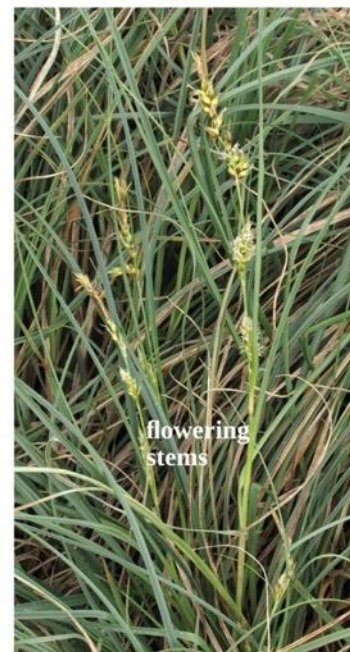
Strand Sedge



Underground stems produce tufts of leaves at intervals, capable of forming a dense grass-like sward, an important sand stabiliser on coastal dunes.

Prefers full sun.

Stems bear clusters of tiny male and female flowers in spring.



Carpobrotus rossii

Family AIZOACEAE (Pigface and Noonflower Family)

Karkalla



Prostrate perennial ground cover with fleshy leaves.

Enjoys full sun, or semi-shade. Tolerates coastal exposure.

Showy flowers appear in spring and summer.



Comesperma volubile – Love Creeper

Comesperma volubile

Family POLYGALACEAE
(Milkwort Family)

Love Creeper



Widespread slender twining perennial to about 3 m high found in woodlands and heaths.

Prefers dappled shade; copes well with sun.

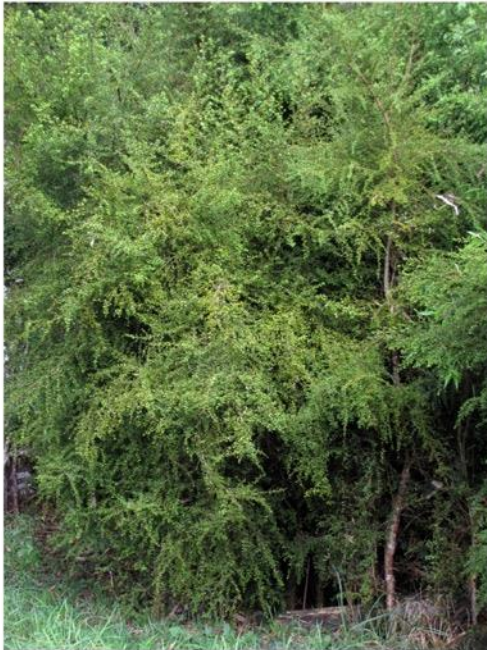
Flowering in spring.



Coprosma quadrifida

Family RUBIACEAE (Coffee, Quinine, Bedstraw Family)

Prickly Currant-bush



Upright, much-branched shrub to about 4 m high, with small leaves and spiny branchlets. Quite common in gullies and damp forests.

Grows in sun or shade.

Small male and female flowers appear on separate plants in late winter and spring.



Correa alba – White Correa

Correa alba

Family RUTACEAE (Citrus and allies)

White Correa



Hardy greyish green shrub to about 1.5 m high found in coastal scrub and woodlands.

Adapts well to a range of conditions; happy in full sun; tolerates some coastal exposure.

Flowering in spring and summer.



Correa backhouseana

Family RUTACEAE (Citrus and allies)

Correa



Ornamental bushy shrub to about 1.5 m high (or perhaps more in sheltered sites), in Victoria found only on the Cape Otway coast.

Grows in sun or dappled shade; tolerates coastal exposure.

Flowering mostly winter to spring. Attractive to native birds.



Correa lawrenceana

Family RUTACEAE (Citrus and allies)

Mountain Correa



Ornamental shrub or small upright tree to about 8 m high found in taller, damp forests.

Enjoys shade or partial sun. A useful screening plant.

Flowering mostly in spring.



Cyperus lucidus

Family CYPERACEAE
(Sedges)

Leafy Flat-sedge



Robust, clump-forming perennial with stems to about 1.5 m tall, in damp ground of stream-sides and swamps.

Grows in sun or shade.

Tiny flowers in spring and summer are borne several together in each narrowly-pointed reddish-brown segment, the segments arranged in tight clusters.



Dianella tasmanica

Family ASPHODELACEAE
(Asphodel Family)

Tasman Flaxlily



Attractive, clump-forming perennial to about 1 m high (the flowering stems taller), sometimes spreading by rhizomes, quite common in damp shaded forests.

Grows best in shade or dappled shade.

Flowers in spring and summer are followed by striking blue-purple berries.



Dichondra repens

Family CONVULVACEAE
(Bindweeds and allies)

Kidneyweed



Prostrate creeping ground cover, common in a variety of habitats, capable of forming extensive, dense mats.

Grows in full sun, or shade.

Tiny greenish flowers appear in spring.



Dillwynia glaberrima

Family LEGUMINOSAE
(Legumes)

Smooth Parrot-pea



Slender, upright shrub to about 2 m high, quite common in heaths and drier forest understorey.

Copes with full sun; grows well in dappled shade. Responds well to pruning.

Bright yellow-and-red pea flowers mostly appear in spring.



Southern Otway
Landcare
Network

Distichlis distichophylla

Family POACEAE
(Grasses)

Australian Saltgrass



Compact, mat-forming grass with stems to about 30 cm high (but often less), found in coastal situations.

Grows best in full sun; tolerates coastal exposure.

Male and female flowering stems appear on separate plants, mostly in summer.



Eleocharis sphacelata

Family CYPERACEAE
(Sedges)

Tall Spike-rush



Robust, colony-forming perennial with apparently leafless stems to about 1.5 m tall (or more in deep water), found in swamps, dams and stream-sides.

Prefers growing in sun.

Tiny flowers in spring and summer are aggregated in a spike at the end of each stem.



Epacris impressa

Family ERICACEAE
(Heaths and Heathers)

Common Heath



Small, slender, rather open shrub to about 1 m high, quite common in heaths and drier forests.

Happy in full sun; tolerates some shade.

White to pink or red flowers appear mostly in autumn to spring.



Eucalyptus aromaphloia

Family MYRTACEAE (Myrtles)

Scentbark



Forest tree, or much smaller and poorly formed in coastal sites (as pictured here).

Happy in full sun; tolerates some coastal exposure.

Flowers in summer to early autumn.



Eucalyptus baxteri

Family MYRTACEAE (Myrtles)

Brown Stringybark



Widely distributed forest tree to 40 m high, or much smaller in difficult coastal sites.

Happy in full sun; tolerates some coastal exposure.

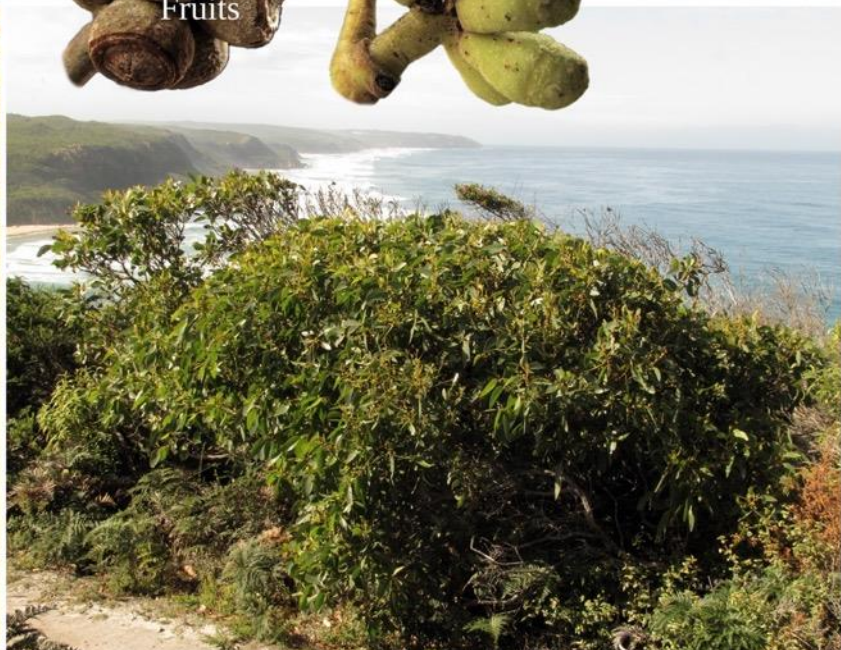
Flowers in summer to early autumn.



Fruits



Buds



Eucalyptus brookeriana

Brooker's Gum

Family MYRTACEAE (Myrtles,
Bottlebrushes, Paperbarks, Teatrees)



Medium to tall tree to about 40 m high, in the Otways scattered in foothill forests.

Happy in full sun; has potential as a shade tree in open areas.

Flowers mostly in summer to autumn.



Fruits



Buds

Eucalyptus cypellocarpa

Family MYRTACEAE (Myrtles,
Eucalypts, Paperbarks, Teatrees)

Mountain Grey Gum



Tall, stately tree of mountain forests, or much smaller on drier rocky sites; widely distributed in the Otways.

Grows best in full sun; not recommended for small sites.

Flowering mostly summer to autumn.



Eucalyptus falciformis – Western Peppermint

Eucalyptus falciformis

Family MYRTACEAE (Myrtles,
Bottlebrushes, Paperbarks, Teatrees)

Western Peppermint



Tree up to 15 m high (often less), sometimes with several trunks, found in near-coastal heathy woodland on sandy soils.

Prefers full sun. Crushed leaves have a distinctive peppermint-eucalypt aroma.

Flowering in late winter to spring.



Eucalyptus globulus

Blue Gum

Family MYRTACEAE (Myrtles)



Tall forest tree, or smaller and poorly formed in sites closer to the coast. Leaves strongly aromatic.

Grows best in full sun; tolerates some coastal exposure.

Flowers in late spring to early summer.



Fruit capsule

Eucalyptus kitsoniana

Family MYRTACEAE (Myrtles,
Eucalypts, Paperbarks, Teatrees)

Bog Gum



Small tree to about 8 m high, endemic in Victoria on coastal lowlands from Yarram to Portland, usually in poorly drained sites.

Happy in full sun; tolerates some coastal exposure. Useful in shelterbelts

Flowering mostly in spring and summer.



Eucalyptus litoralis

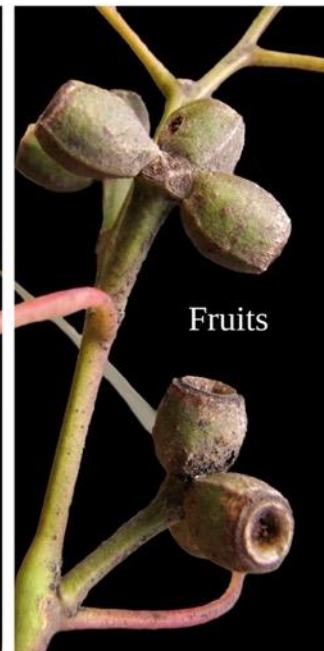
Family MYRTACEAE (Myrtles,
Bottlebrushes, Paperbarks, Teatrees)

Otway Grey Gum



Tree up to 18 m high
sometimes with
several stems,
restricted to shallow
sandy soils near
Anglesea and
Aireys Inlet.

Prefers full sun.



Eucalyptus obliqua– Messmate Stringybark

Eucalyptus obliqua

Family MYRTACEAE
(Myrtles)

Messmate Stringybark



Widespread tree, tall in forests, or much smaller and poorly formed in challenging coastal sites.

Happiest in full sun; tolerates some coastal exposure.

Flowers in summer to early autumn.



Eucalyptus ovata

Swamp Gum

Family MYRTACEAE (Myrtles, Bottlebrushes, Paperbarks, Teatrees)



Small tree or up to 20 m high, locally quite common in poorly drained sites. Bark smooth, or variably rough on the trunk. Prefers full sun. The leaves eaten by koalas. Flowers in winter to early spring, useful for nectar and pollen.



Fruits



Buds



Eucalyptus radiata

Family MYRTACEAE
(Myrtles and allies)

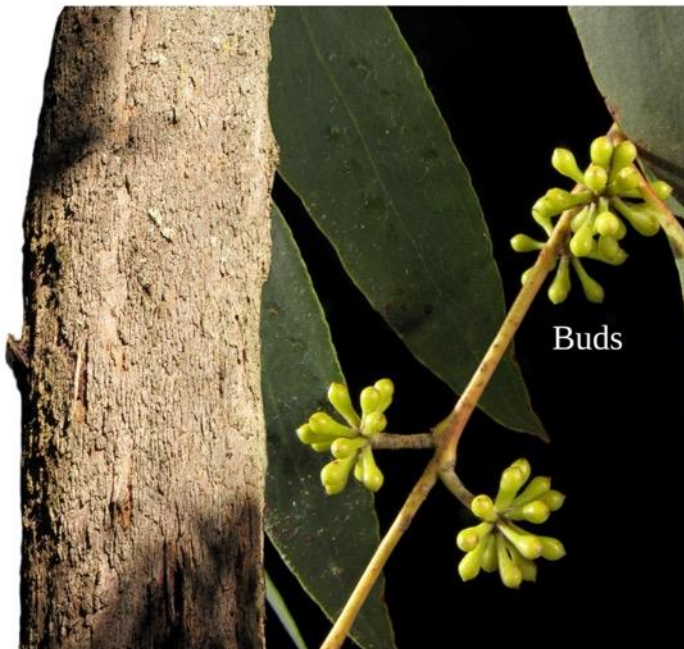
Narrow-leaf Peppermint



Attractive fine-leaved tree up to 30 m high, widespread in foothill forests, in the Otways north of the range.

Prefers full sun. Crushed leaves have a distinctive peppermint-eucalypt aroma.

Flowering in spring and summer.



Eucalyptus regnans

Family MYRTACEAE (Myrtles,
Bottlebrushes, Paperbarks, Teatrees)

Mountain Ash



Stately forest tree to 90 m or more tall found in damp higher ranges.

Flourishes in full sun.

Flowering in summer to autumn. Clusters of buds and fruits are often in pairs.



Eucalyptus tricarpa

Family MYRTACEAE (Myrtles,
Bottlebrushes, Paperbarks, Teatrees)

Ironbark



Distinctive, dark-trunked forest tree to 35 m high, in the Otways restricted to the Anglesea/Aireys Inlet area.

Prefers full sun.

Flowers are rich in nectar, and appear in winter to spring.



Eucalyptus viminalis

Family MYRTACEAE
(Myrtles)

Manna Gum



Widespread tree, tall in forest gullies, or much smaller and poorly formed in more exposed coastal sites. In the southern Otways, trees usually have mostly smooth bark.

Choose trees for planting according to site conditions.

Flowering in summer and early autumn.



Ficinia nodosa

Family CYPERACEAE (Sedges)

Knobby Club-sedge



Lepidosperma gladiatum
Coast Sword-sedge

Ficinia nodosa
Knobby Club-sedge

Tough, perennial grass-like plant with tufts of slender stems to about 1 m high.

Tolerates coastal exposure.

Dense clusters of brownish flowers in spring and summer.



Gahnia clarkei

Family CYPERACEAE (Sedges)

Tall Saw-sedge



Coarse, tussocky perennial with arching stems to c. 3 m tall (or sometimes longer and sprawling), found in damp ground.

Happy in sun or (part) shade.

Flowers in spring and summer are followed by attractive red fruits.



Gahnia sieberiana – Red-fruit Saw-sedge
Gahnia sieberiana – Red-fruit Saw-sedge

Gahnia sieberiana

Family CYPERACEAE
(Sedges)

Red-fruit Saw-sedge



Robust, clump-forming perennial with stems to about 2.5 m tall, growing in a variety of habitats, usually in damp ground.

Happy in sun or shade.

Flowers in spring and summer are followed by shiny red fruits.

A host plant for butterfly larvae.



Glyceria australis

Family POACEAE (Grasses)

Australian Sweet-grass



Aquatic annual or perennial grass with stems to about 1 m high found in swamps and shallow lakes.

Grows best in sunshine; tolerates some shade.

Flowering stems appear in spring and summer.



Goodenia ovata

Family GOODENIACEAE
(Fanflowers and Goodenias)

Hop Goodenia



Widespread bushy small to medium shrub to 2 m high.

Best in sun or semi-shade, tolerates shade.

Responds well to trimming.

Flowers freely in spring and summer.



Goodenia radicans

Family GOODENIACEAE
(Fanflowers and Goodenias)

Shiny Swampmat



Low, creeping, often mat-forming perennial, the prostrate stems bearing leaves singly or in tufts. Found in swampy (often saline) sites.

Enjoys full sun, copes with some shade and some coastal exposure.

Flowering in spring through to autumn.



Goodia lotifolia

Family LEGUMINOSAE
(Legumes)

Goldentip



Shrub or small tree to about 4 m high, quite common in dry or damp Eucalypt forests, often more common after fire.

Tolerates full sun but prefers dappled shade. May be grown as an informal hedge with regular light trimming.

Flowering mostly in spring.



Hedycarya angustifolia

Family MONIMIACEAE

Austral Mulberry



Glossy-leaved dark green shrub or small tree to about 7 m high found in wetter forest understories.

Happy in shade, or in sunnier sites on forest margins.

Small male and female flowers appear on separate plants in spring.



Helichrysum leucopsideum – Satin Everlasting

Helichrysum leucopsideum

Family ASTERACEAE (Daisies)

Satin Everlasting



Variable herbaceous perennial (sometimes woody at the base) usually less than 1 m high, found on coastal dunes to light forests.

Happy in full sun; copes with semi-shade and some coastal exposure. An excellent cut flower.

Flowers in late spring and summer.



Southern Otway
Landcare
Network

Isopogon ceratophyllus

Family PROTEACEAE (Proteas,
Banksias, Grevilleas, Hakeas)

Horny Conebush



Spiky, compact small shrub to about 1 m high, quite common in heaths and heathy woodlands.

Grows well in dappled shade; copes with sun.

Flowering in late winter to early summer.



Kennedia prostrata

Family LEGUMINOSAE
(Legumes)

Running Postman

Attractive groundcover capable of spreading several metres, found in heathlands and open forests.

Grows well in full sun; ok in dappled shade. Useful for rockeries or in a container.

Responds well to light pruning.

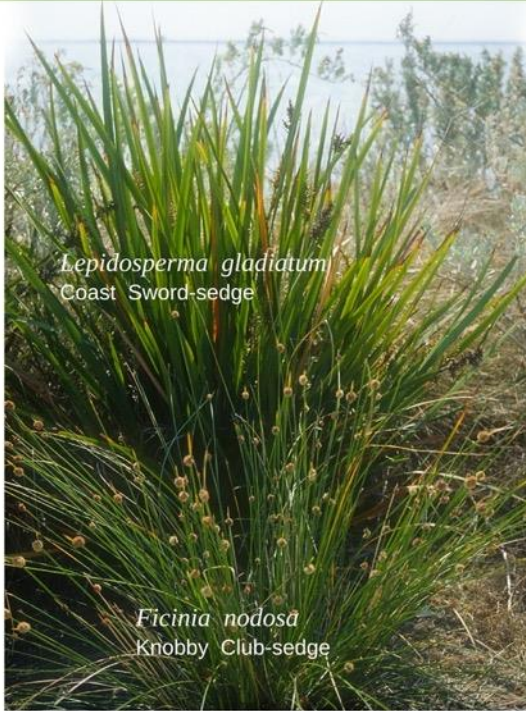
Flowering late winter to early summer.



Lepidosperma gladiatum

Family CYPERACEAE (Sedges)

Coast Sword-sedge



Robust tufted clump-forming perennial with stems to 1 m or more high mostly found on coastal dunes.

Grows in full sun; tolerates full coastal exposure.

Tiny flowers appear in dense brown clusters in spring and summer.



Leptospermum continentale

Family MYRTACEAE (Myrtles,
Eucalypts, Teatrees, Bottlebrushes)

Prickly Teatree



Much-branched shrub to about 2 m high, with prickly leaves widespread in heathlands and woodlands.

Grows in full sun or partial shade.

Flowering in spring and summer.



Leptospermum lanigerum

Family MYRTACEAE (Myrtles,
Eucalypts, Teatrees, Bottlebrushes)

Woolly Teatree



Much-branched shrub or small tree to about 5 m high, often greyish-green, usually found along watercourses or in other damp sites. New growth is softly hairy.

Grows in full sun or partial shade. Responds well to clipping

Flowering in spring and summer.



Leptospermum scoparium – Manuka

Leptospermum scoparium

Family MYRTACEAE (Myrtles,
Eucalypts, Teatrees, Bottlebrushes)

Manuka



Much-branched shrub to about 5 m high, with prickly leaves. In the Otways, mostly found in coastal scrub.

Grows in full sun or partial shade; tolerates some coastal exposure.

Flowering mostly in spring and summer.



Leucophyta brownii

Family ASTERACEAE (Daisies)

Cushion Bush



Compact, ornamental silvery-grey shrub to about 1 m high found on coastal dunes and cliffs.

Grows in full sun, dislikes shade, tolerates coastal exposure.

Small rounded flowerheads appear in spring to autumn.



Leucopogon parviflorus

Family ERICACEAE
(Heaths and Heathers)

Coast Beard-heath



Small tree perhaps to 5 m high in near-coastal forests but more commonly a bushy shrub on coastal dunes.

Happy in full sun; tolerates coastal exposure and some shade.

Masses of small white flowers appear in spring.



Lobelia anceps

Family CAMPANULACEAE
(Lobelias and Bluebells)

Angled Lobelia



Low-growing, soft-stemmed herbaceous perennial of sheltered, damp ground.

Prefers semishade; copes with sun. Responds well to pruning.

Flowers mostly appear in late spring to early autumn.



Lobelia pedunculata

Family CAMPANULACEAE
(Lobelias and Bluebells)

Matted Pratia



Delicate creeping herbaceous perennial capable of forming extensive colonies on damp ground.

Grows well in sun or semishade. Also suited to rockeries and containers

Small white flowers mostly appear in spring and summer.



Lomandra longifolia

Family ASPARAGACEAE
(Asparagus and allies)

Spiny Matrush



Tough, clump-forming perennial with leaves to about 1 m long (but often less), the flowering stems shorter. Common from forests to the coast. Grows in sun or shade. Small male and female flowers occur on separate plants in spring and summer.



Lomatia fraseri

Family PROTEACEAE (Proteas,
Banksias, Grevilleas, Hakeas)

Forest Lomatia



Variable, bushy shrub or small tree to about 6 m high mostly found in wetter forests.

Grows well in semi-shade; copes with sun.

Spikes of Grevillea-like flowers appear in summer, attractive to insects and honey-eating birds.



Melaleuca squarrosa

Family MYRTACEAE
(Myrtles)

Scented Paperbark



Usually a compact shrub to about 3 m high (occasionally attaining tree stature) found in damp sites.

Grows in full sun or part shade; tolerates swampy conditions.

Flowers appear in late spring and summer, attractive to insects and honey-eating birds.



Mentha laxiflora

Family LAMIACEAE
(Mints and Mintbushes)

Forest Mint



Aromatic herbaceous perennial to about 60 cm high, most at home in damp sites in montane forests.

Plants grow well in dappled shade and tolerate full sun.

Clusters of white to pink or pale blue flowers appear in spring to autumn.



Microlaena stipoides

Family POACEAE (Grasses)

Weeping Grass



Variable rhizomic perennial grass with flowering stems to about 60 cm high. Occurs as loose clumps, small colonies or natural lawns in a variety of habitats. Grazed by native animals.

Grows well in full sun, also dappled shade.

Flowering in late spring to early autumn.



Microseris scapigera

Family ASTERACEAE (Daisies)



Tufted herbaceous perennial usually less than 40 cm high, formerly common on Victoria's basalt plains.

Happy in full sun; copes with semi-shade. Suitable for rockeries and containers.

Flowers mostly in spring and summer.



Myoporum insulare

Family SCROPHULARIACEAE
(Figworts, Myoporums and Emubushes)

Boobiella



Shrub or small tree to 6 m high (but often less) found in coastal sites.

Prefers full sun; tolerates coastal exposure. Often grown in shelterbelts and windbreaks.

Small white flowers mostly appear in spring and early summer.



Myoporum petiolatum

Sticky Boobialla

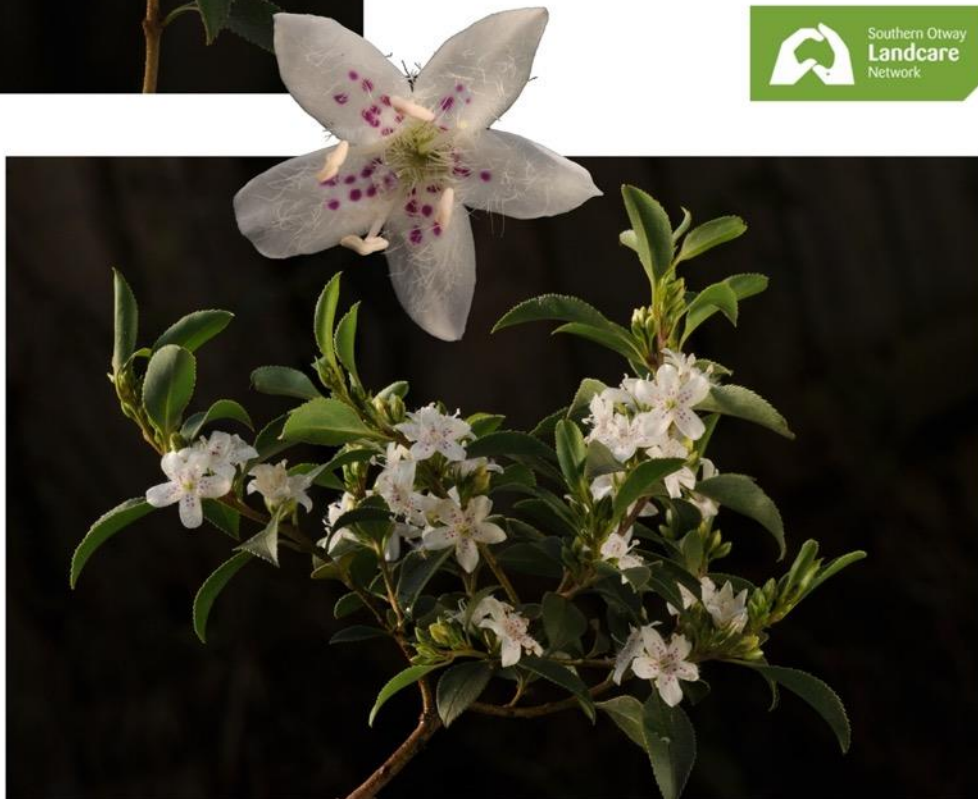
Family SCROPHULARIACEAE
(Figworts, Myoporums and Emubushes)



Handsome dark green shrub to about 2 m high usually found on drier slopes and rocky sites.

Prefers sunny positions; tolerates semishade and some coastal exposure.

Flowering mostly in winter to spring.



Nothofagus cunninghamii

Myrtle Beech

Family FAGACEAE (Beech Family)

Handsome, dark green, slow-growing shrub or tree to about 30 m high found in cool, shady valleys. Prefers sheltered sites; copes with full sun. Can be clipped. New growth a colourful feature.



Clusters of small, inconspicuous male and female flowers occur in late spring and summer.



Olearia argophylla

Family ASTERACEAE (Daisies)

Musk Daisybush



Handsome spreading shrub, or small tree to 10 m high in forest gullies, the leaves with striking silvery undersides .

Copes with full sun, grows well in shade, responds well to pruning.

Massed clusters of white daisy flowers appear in spring and summer.



Southern Otway
Landcare
Network

Olearia axillaris

Family ASTERACEAE (Daisies)

Coast Daisybush



Small to medium shrub reaching about 2.5 m in height at home on coastal dunes and cliffs.

Copes with full sun, tolerates coastal exposure, responds well to pruning.

Flowering in summer and autumn.



Olearia glutinosa

Family ASTERACEAE (Daisies)

Sticky Daisy-bush



Bushy, small to medium shrub to 2 m high of coastal sites.

Best in sun or semi-shade.

Responds well to trimming.

Flowers freely in late spring and summer.



Olearia lirata

Family ASTERACEAE (Daisies)

Snowy Daisybush



Free-flowering, adaptable shrub to about 3 m tall, in the Otways common in scrub and forests.

Copes with full sun; grows well in dappled shade. Pruning helps bushy growth.

Flowering in late winter to summer.



Olearia ramulosa – Twiggy Daisybush

Olearia ramulosa

Family ASTERACEAE (Daisies)

Twiggy Daisybush



Free-flowering small shrub to about 1.5 m high, in the Otways mostly found in near-coastal heaths and forests.

Grows in sun or partial shade.

Flowering in spring and summer.



Ozothamnus ferrugineus

Family ASTERACEAE
(Daisies)

Tree Everlasting



Shrub or small tree to about 3 m high (sometimes more) widely distributed in lowland and foothill sites.

Grows in full sun to partial shade, tolerating some coastal exposure.

Clusters of small flowerheads appear in summer to early autumn



Ozothamnus turbinatus

Family ASTERACEAE (Daisies)

Coast Everlasting



Attractive, dark green, spreading shrub to about 2 m high found on coastal dunes and cliffs.

Grows in full sun; copes with coastal exposure.

Clusters of small flowerheads appear in summer and autumn.



Parsonia brownii

Family APOCYNACEAE
(Dogbane and Periwinkle Family)

Twining Silkpod



Vigorous, tall, twining, woody climber mostly found in damp forests and gullies.

Prefers moist, shaded sites; pruning promotes bushier growth.

Flowering in late spring and summer.



Patersonia occidentalis

Family IRIDACEAE (Irises and allies)

Long Purple Flag



Highly ornamental, densely tufted perennial with narrow leaves to about 60 cm long, in the Otways mostly seen in damp sandy heathland.

Grows well in sunshine; tolerates some shade.

Flowering stems appear in spring and early summer.



Pimelea glauca – Smooth Riceflower
Pimelea glauca – Smooth Riceflower

Pimelea glauca

Family THYMELAEACEAE
(Daphnes and Riceflowers)

Smooth Riceflower



Adaptable small bushy shrub to about 1 m high, in the Otways found on coastal dunes.

Enjoys full sun, copes with semi-shade; tolerates some coastal exposure.

Responds well to pruning. Masses of flower clusters appear in spring.



Pimelea ligustrina

Family THYMELAEACEAE
(Daphnes and Riceflowers)

Tall Riceflower



Bushy small to medium shrub to 3 m high.

Tolerates sun, prefers semi-shade.

Tolerates pruning, suitable for hedges.

Masses of flower clusters in spring and early summer.



Pittosporum bicolor

Family PITTOSPORACEAE
(Pittosporums and Appleberries)

Banyalla



Upright, rather dense, deep green shrub or small tree to perhaps 10 m high (but often less) usually found in cooler, shaded forest sites.

Prefers some shade, but copes with full sun. Suitable for hedges.

Sweetly fragrant flowers appear in spring.



Poa labillardierei – Common Tussockgrass
Poa labillardierei – Common Tussockgrass

Poa labillardierei

Family POACEAE
(Grasses)

Common Tussockgrass



Tufted perennial grass with flowering stems to about 1.2 m high often found in more open forests and on river flats.

Grows well in full sun; tolerates some shade.

Flowering stems appear in spring and summer.



Poa poiformis

Family POACEAE (Grasses)

Coast Tussockgrass



Tufted perennial grass with flowering stems to about 1 m high found on coastal dunes and cliffs.

Grows best in full sun; tolerates coastal exposure.

Flowering stems appear in spring and summer.



Pomaderris aspera

Family RHAMNACEAE
(Buckthorns and allies)

Hazel Pomaderris



Shrub or small tree to perhaps 15 m high (but often less) usually found in shaded forest sites, often near watercourses.

Tolerates some coastal exposure.

Small flowers appear in massed clusters in spring.



Pomaderris paniculosa

Family RHAMNACEAE
(Buckthorns and allies)

Pomaderris



Attractive bushy shrub to about 2 m high, this form quite common on dunes and cliffs along the coast.

Grows well in sun or semi-shade, tolerating coastal exposure.

Clusters of small flowers appear in spring.



Prostanthera melissifolia

Family LAMIACEAE
(Mints and Mintbushes)

Balm Mintbush



Attractive, aromatic, upright shrub to about 5 m high at home in shaded mountain forests.

Plants grow well in shade or semishade, but cope in positions with some sun.

Masses of deep mauve flowers appear in spring.



Pultenaea daphnoides

Family LEGUMINOSAE
(Legumes)

Large-leaf Bush-pea



Upright shrub to about 3 m high, quite common in the forest understorey.

Copes with full sun; grows well in dappled shade. Responds well to pruning

Masses of bright yellow-orange pea flowers appear in spring.



Pultenaea forsythiana

Family LEGUMINOSAE
(Legumes)

Forsyth's Bush-pea



Upright shrub to about 2.5 m high, found in moist forest understories.

Grows well in dappled shade. May sucker and form small colonies. Responds well to pruning.

Bright yellow-orange pea flowers appear mostly in spring and summer.



Rhagodia candolleana

Family CHENOPODIACEAE
(Saltbushes and Samphires)

Seaberry Saltbush



Sprawling soft-wooded shrub to perhaps 4 m high found in coastal sites. Often trailing through other vegetation.

Grows in full sun or shade; tolerates coastal exposure.

Tiny male and female flowers appear on separate plants in spring and summer.



Samolus repens

Family PRIMULACEAE
(Primulas and Pimpernels)

Creeping Brookweed



Creeping perennial herb, often prostrate, sometimes upright, found in damp, usually saline sites.

Grows well in full sun; tolerates some shade and coastal exposure.

Star-like white to pale pink flowers mostly appear in summer.



Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani

Family CYPERACEAE (Sedges)

River Clubrush



Vigorous aquatic perennial with stems to about 2 m high capable of forming large colonies in swamps and lake margins, tolerating brackish conditions.

Dense clusters of brownish flowers appear in spring and summer.



Senecio linearifolius

Family ASTERACEAE (Daisies)

Fireweed Groundsel



Slender to rather bushy aromatic herbaceous perennial to about 1.5 m high, common in cooler forests.

Grows well in full sun or shade.

Flowers in late spring to early autumn.



Senecio pinnatifolius

Family ASTERACEAE (Daisies)

Variable Groundsel



Very variable annual or herbaceous perennial or subshrub to about 1 m high with several formally recognised varieties.



Forms enjoy full sun, or semi-shade or tolerate coastal exposure.

Flowers mostly in spring and summer.



Solanum aviculare

Family SOLANACEAE
(Nightshades and allies)

Kangaroo Apple



Bushy, fast-growing shrub to 2.5 m high.

Grows in sun or shade.

Mauve star-shaped flowers are followed by striking orange berries.

Relatively short-lived



Solanum laciniatum

Family SOLANACEAE
(Nightshades and allies)

Large Kangaroo-apple



Fast-growing but rather short-lived shrub to about 3 m high found in numerous habitats.

Copes with full sun; grows well in partial shade.

Flowers, mostly in spring and summer, are followed by striking yellow-orange fruits.



Spinifex sericeus

Family POACEAE
(Grasses)

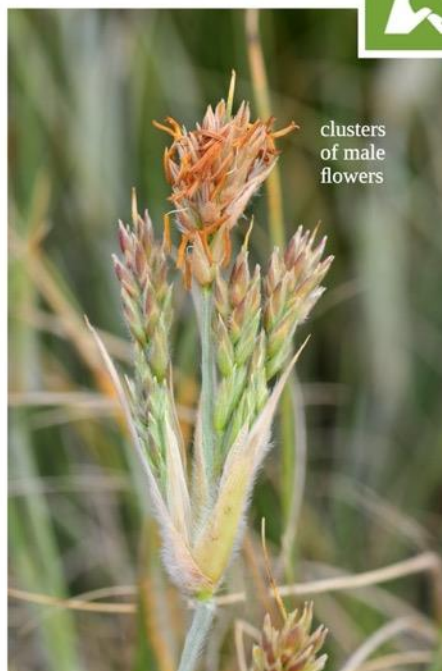
Spinifex



Attractive, vigorous, spreading grass vital for stabilising sand on coastal dunes.

Grows best in full sun; tolerates coastal exposure.

Male and female flowering stems appear on separate plants in spring and summer, the females developing striking spiky seed heads.



Sprenghelia incarnata

Family ERICACEAE
(Heaths and Heathers)

Pink Swamp-heath



Slender, upright shrub sometimes to 2 m high, found in damp heaths and other swampy ground.

Happy in full sun; tolerating some shade. Young plants respond well to pruning.

Dense sprays of pink flowers appear in late winter to early summer.



Swainsona lessertiifolia

Family LEGUMINOSAE
(Legumes)

Coast Swainson-pea



Small, upright or spreading herbaceous perennial less than 0.5 m high, found on coastal sands.

Enjoys full sun; copes with dappled shade and coastal exposure

Sprays of purple pea flowers appear in spring and summer.

(Very attractive to slugs and snails.)



Tasmannia lanceolata

Family WINTERACEAE (Winter's Bark and Mountain Pepper Family)

Mountain Pepper

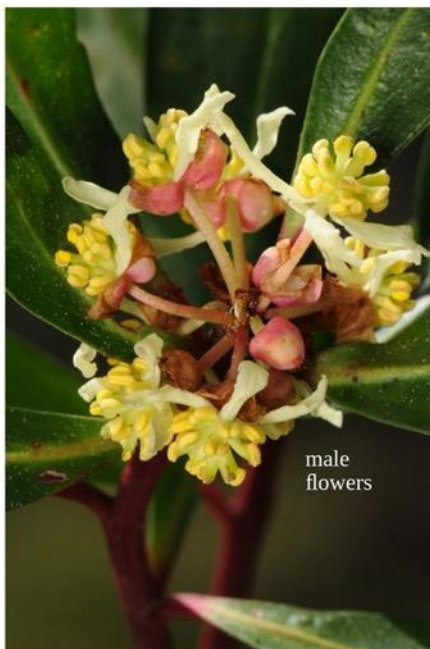


Shrub or small tree to about 4 m high found in wetter forests.

Prefers dappled shade.

Male and female flowers appear on separate plants in spring.

Fruits and leaves have a hot peppery taste



Tetragonia implexicoma

Bower Spinach

Family AIZOACEAE (Pigface and Noonflower Family)



Prostrate or scrambling fleshy-leaved subshrub with branches to 3 m or more long, found along the coast.

Enjoys full sun or semi-shade. Tolerates coastal exposure.

Flowers in late winter and spring.



Tetrarrhena juncea

Family POACEAE (Grasses)

Forest Wiregrass



Rhizomic, wiry, rough-stemmed, branching perennial capable of scrambling many metres high through surrounding vegetation, common in Otway forests.

Valuable for erosion control and wildlife habitat; grows in sun or shade.

Flowering mostly in summer.



Wahlenbergia stricta

Family CAMPANULACEAE
(Lobelias and Bluebells)

Tall Bluebell



Slender herbaceous perennial with stems up to about 50 cm high, in grasslands and open forests from sea level to the alps.

Prefers a sunny aspect; copes with semishade. Also suited to rockeries and containers

Flowering in spring and summer.



Zieria arborescens

Family RUTACEAE (Citrus and allies)

Forest Zieria



Quite fast-growing shrub to small tree to about 7 m high found in moist forests and gullies.

Prefers dappled shade; pruning promotes bushier growth.

Flowering in late winter to early summer.

