

APPENDIX 11

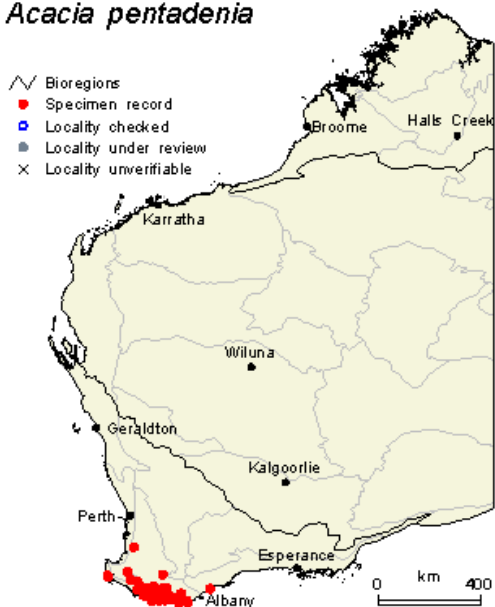
Species information for protected flora listed on the Export Flora List

Acacia pentadenia

(Karri wattle)

Family:	Mimosaceae
Plant Description:	Often slender, willowy shrub or tree 1-9 m high, usually 2-5m. Flowers are yellow to cream in colour.
Habitat:	This species is often found in swampy areas.
Flowering Time:	July-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Leave for foliage 80 + cm, clean leaves.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Acacia pentadenia



Map by Paul Gioia, WVA Herbarium. Current at November 11, 2002

Acacia merinthophora

(Twisted or zigzag wattle)

Family:	Mimosaceae
Plant Description:	Openly branched, weeping shrub or tree, 1.5-4 m high. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white/grey or yellow sand, rocky soils. Sandplains, hillsides, low-lying areas, granite outcrops.
Flowering Time:	May-September
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, 80+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	This species does not occur within the area affected by <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Acacia merinthophora

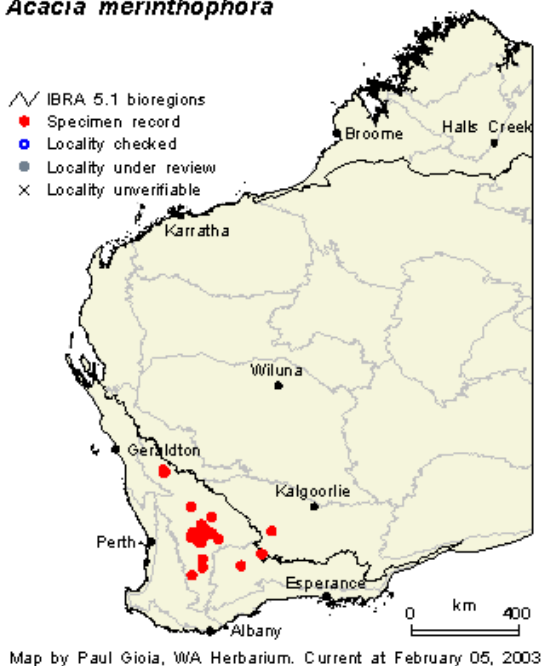


Photo by Ken Atkins

Actinodium cunninghamii

(Albany daisy, Swamp daisy)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Slender shrub 0.15–1 m high with white to pink flowers.
Habitat:	Found on sandy or clay soils in winter wet depressions.
Flowering Time:	August–November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, including buds, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Actinodium cunninghamii

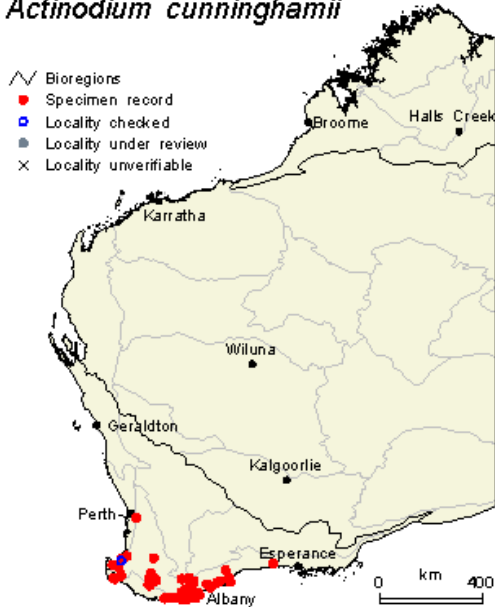


Photo by Penny Hussey

Adansonia gregorii

(Baobab, Boab)

Family:

Bombacaceae

Plant Description:

Deciduous tree 5 – 15 m tall, trunk bottle shaped. This species is thought to live for more than 1000 years. Flowers white to cream.

Habitat:

Grows on sandy and loamy soils.

Flowering Time:

December to May

Part Harvested/Specifications:

Nuts with velvet

Peak Harvesting Period:

May-November

Conservation status:

Not threatened

Conservation issues:

Regeneration

Seed.

***Phytophthora* susceptibility**

This species does not occur within the area affected by *Phytophthora*.

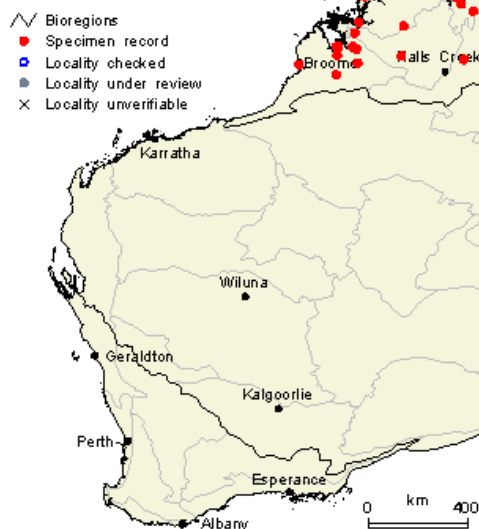
Fire

Fire may kill the plant, regeneration is by seed.

Harvesting

A maximum of 20% of nuts should be harvested in any one year to ensure sustainability.

Adansonia gregorii

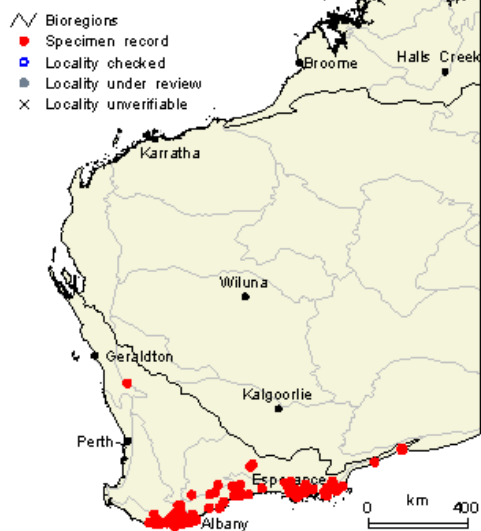


Adenanthos cuneatus

(Templetonia, Native temp)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect or spreading shrub, lignotuberous shrub 0.3–3 m high. Flowers red/pink.
Habitat:	Found on coastal sand dunes and sandplains.
Flowering Time:	January–December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, no soft tips, 65-75+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Adenanthos cuneatus

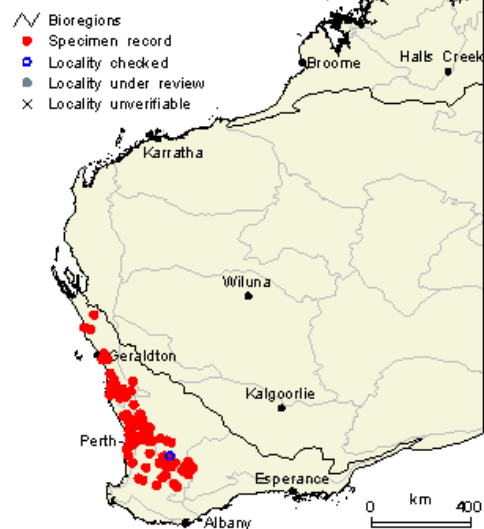


Adenanthos cygnorum

(Woolly bush)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non lignotuberous shrub to 4 m high. Flowers white, cream and pink.
Habitat:	Found on sand, clay, gravel or laterite soils.
Flowering Time:	July - January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, stripped at bottom, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed which has been transported and buried by ants.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Adenanthos cygnorum



Adenanthos obovatus

(Basket flower)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, lignotuberos shrub 0.3–1.5 m high. Flowers are red/orange.
Habitat:	Found on sand dunes, swamps, winter wet depressions and on hillsides.
Flowering Time:	May-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems (with & without flowers), stripped at bottom, 65+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	High.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

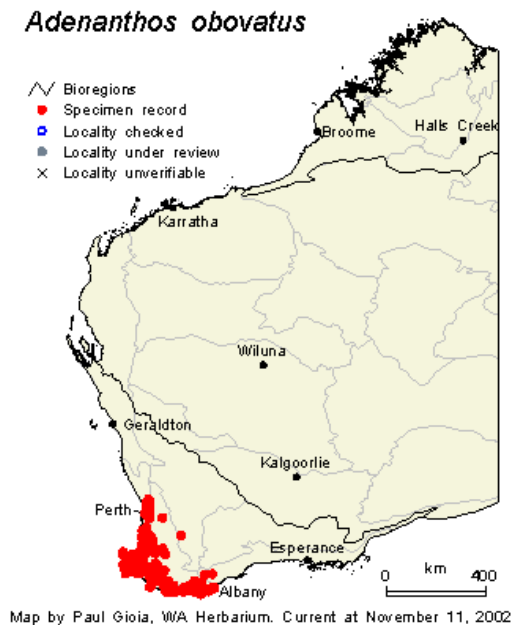


Photo by FECA

Agonis flexuosa

(Peppermint)

Family:

Myrtaceae

Plant Description:

Tree or shrub, 1–10 m tall, with white flowers.

Habitat:

Coastal dunes, granite outcrops and limestone areas.

Flowering Time:

July-December

Part Harvested/Specifications:

Flowering stems, 80+cm.

Peak Harvesting Period:

July - December

Conservation status:

Not threatened

Conservation issues:

Regeneration

Lignotuber.

***Phytophthora* susceptibility**

Appears to be susceptible.

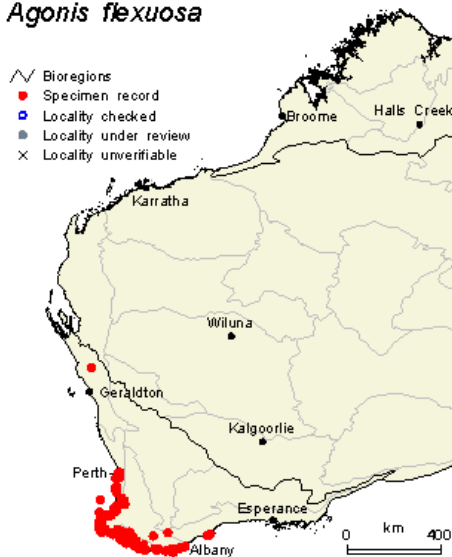
Fire

Sprouts from lignotuber after fire.

Harvesting

Sprouts after harvesting.

Agonis flexuosa



Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at November 11, 2002



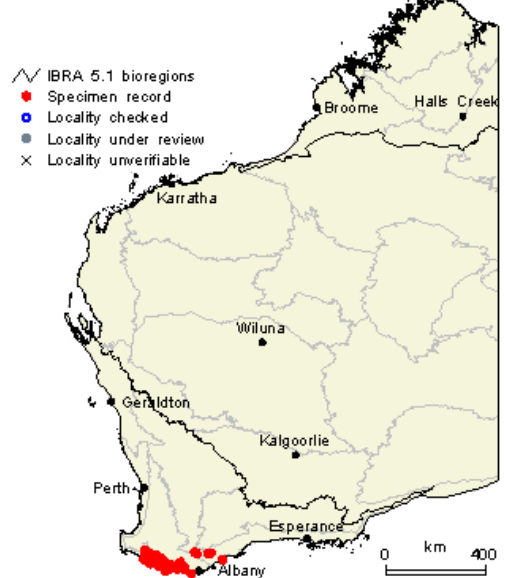
Photo by FECA

Allocasuarina decussata

(Karri Sheoak)

Family:	Casuarinaceae
Plant Description:	Monoecious tree or shrub (more rarely), to 15 m high.
Habitat:	Found on loam soils in the Karri forest.
Flowering Time:	September-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems, 70+ cm
Peak Harvesting Period:	March-June
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	. Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting

Allocasuarina decussata



Allocasuarina humilis

(Dwarf Sheoak)

Family:

Casuarinaceae

Plant Description:

Plants of this species can either be dioecious or monoecious. Erect or spreading shrub 0.2–2 m tall with red/orange/brown coloured flowers.

Habitat:

Found on sandplains and dunes.

Flowering Time:

May–November

Part Harvested/Specifications:

Stems.

Peak Harvesting Period:

May–June

Conservation status:

Not threatened

Conservation issues:

Regeneration

Lignotuber.

***Phytophthora* susceptibility**

Not known to be susceptible.

Fire

Sprouts from lignotuber after fire.

Harvesting

Sprouts after harvesting.

Allocasuarina humilis

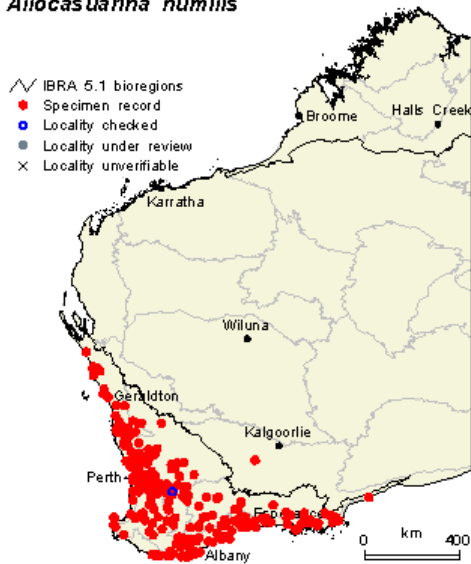


Photo by Ken Atkins/Liesl Rohl

Andersonia caerulea

(Purple heath, Foxtails)

Family:	Epacridaceae
Plant Description:	Perennial, erect or spreading to decumbent shrub, 0.5–1m high (usually 40 cm). Flowers pink, blue and white.
Habitat:	Grows in the jarrah forest on sandy soils.
Flowering Time:	January-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 35+cm
Peak Harvesting Period:	June-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Highly.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Several green leaves must be left below the harvest cut.

Andersonia caerulea

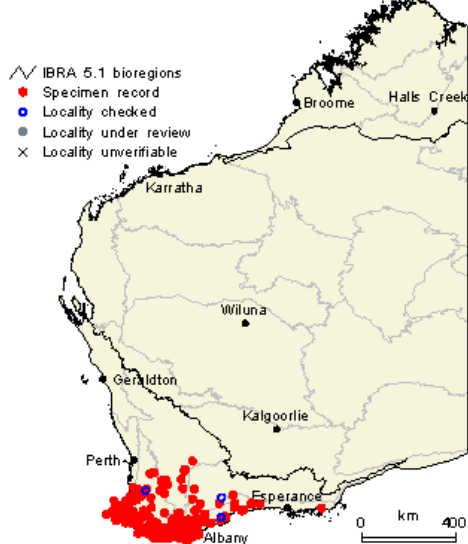


Photo by Liesl Rohl/Lawrie Anderson

Anigozanthos flavidus

(Kangaroo paw)

Family:	Haemodoraceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, perennial herb 0.5–3 m high. Flowers yellow, green, brown, red.
Habitat:	Occurs mainly in drainage lines, fringing wet lands and roadside gutters.
Flowering Time:	November-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears resistant.
Fire	Sprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Leave green leaves, and several flower heads.

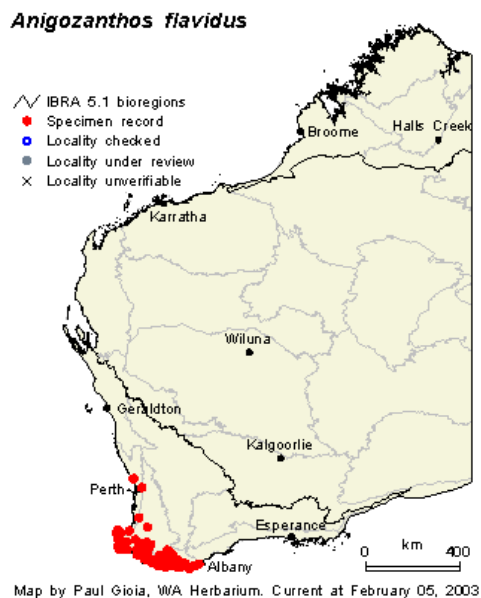
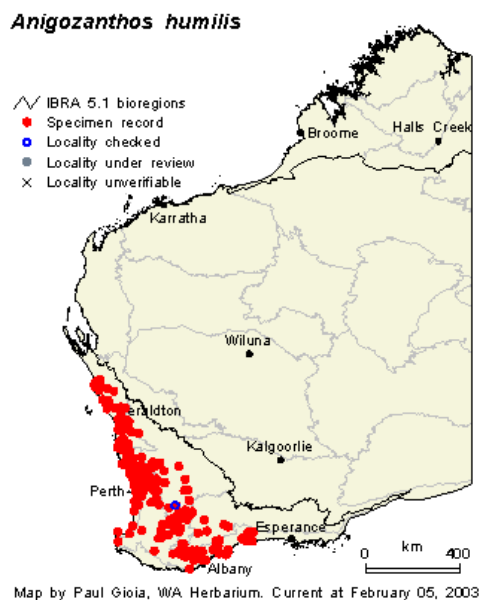


Photo by Ken Atkins

Anigozanthos humilis

(Cats paw)

Family:	Haemodoraceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, perennial herb, 0.1–1 m high. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Occurs in winter wet swamps, creek banks, alluvial flats.
Flowering Time:	July–October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Sprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Leave green leaves and several flower heads.

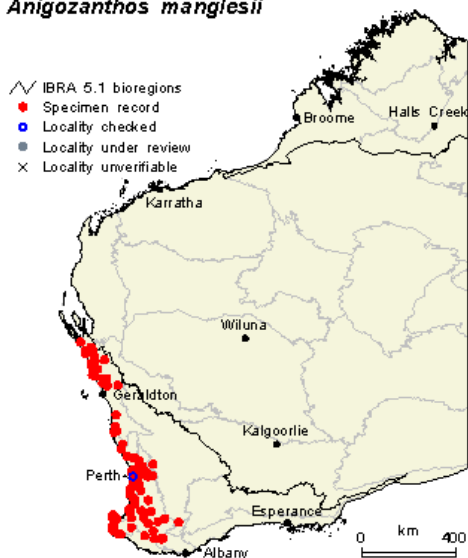


Anigozanthos manglesii

(Red & green kangaroo paw)

Family:	Haemodoraceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, perennial herb, 0.2–1.1 m high. Flowers green and red.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils.
Flowering Time:	August–November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 60+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August–November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Sprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Leave green leaves and several flower heads.

Anigozanthos manglesii



Anigozanthos pulcherrimus

(Yellow kangaroo paw)

Family:	Haemodoraceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, perennial herb, 0.2–1 m high. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy seasonally wet areas.
Flowering Time:	October - December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November-January
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Sprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Leave green leaves and several flower heads.

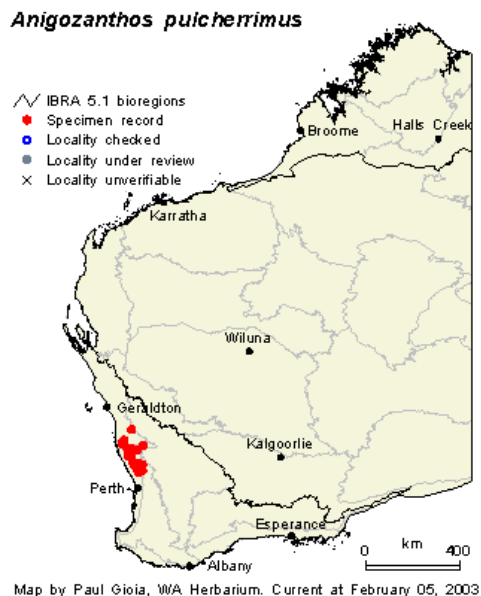


Photo by Phil Roberts

Anigozanthos rufus.

(Rufous/red kangaroo paw)

Family:	Haemodoraceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, perennial herb 0.2–1 m high. Flowers red, purple, yellow.
Habitat:	Found in sandy seasonally wet areas.
Flowering Time:	August-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed and rhizome.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Germinates from seed and sprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Leave green leaves and several flower heads.

Anigozanthos rufus

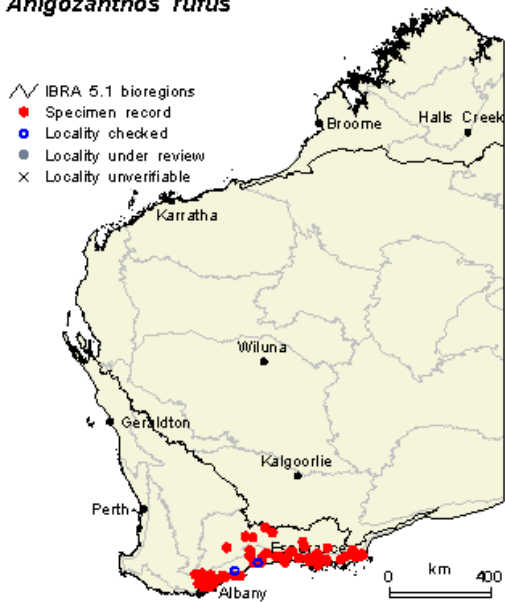


Photo by Ken Atkins

Banksia ashbyi.

(Ashby's banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Small tree or shrub, 1–8 m high. Some plants have lignotubers others do not. Flowers yellow, orange.
Habitat:	Grows on coastal or red sand dunes, sandplains.
Flowering Time:	February–September/December.
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+ cm preferably 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May-August
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.

Banksia ashbyi

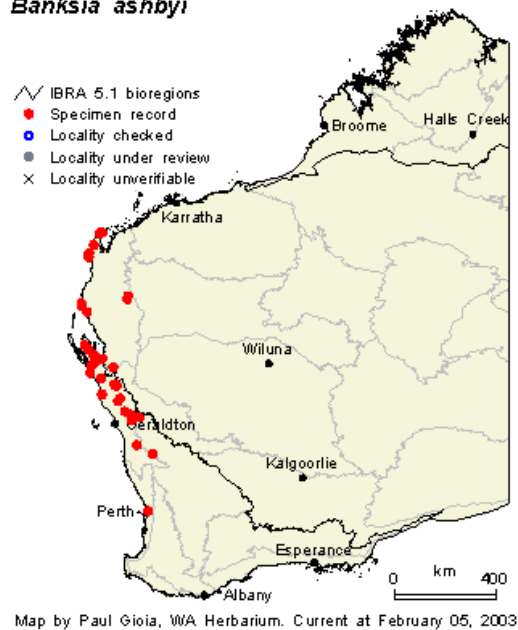


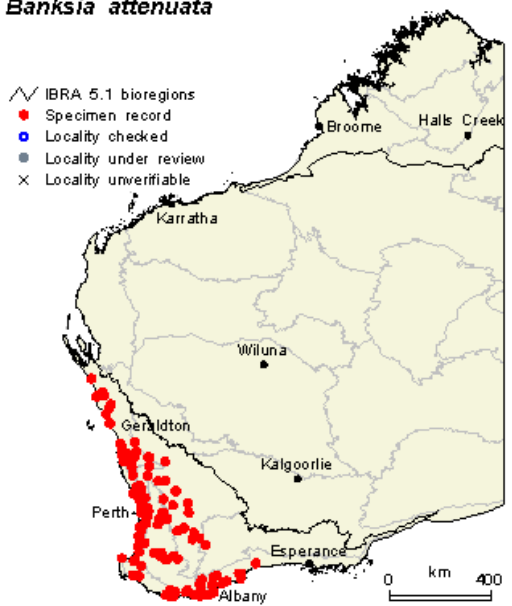
Photo by FECA

Banksia attenuata

(Coast banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Lignotuberous tree or shrub, 0.4-10m high with epicormic buds. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	White, yellow, brown or pale red sands, sometimes over laterite, sandunes, sandplains.
Flowering Time:	October-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+cm preferably 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Sprouts from branches, trunk or lignotuber.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Banksia attenuata



Banksia baueri

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Bushy, non-lignotuberous shrub, 0.5-2m high. Flowers brown, yellow, cream, grey.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey and, lateritic gravel, among quartzite rocks, granite, sandplains.
Flowering Time:	May-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	June-August
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Variable. Not known as susceptible in its natural distribution. However, it has been recorded in artificial situations.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.

Banksia baueri

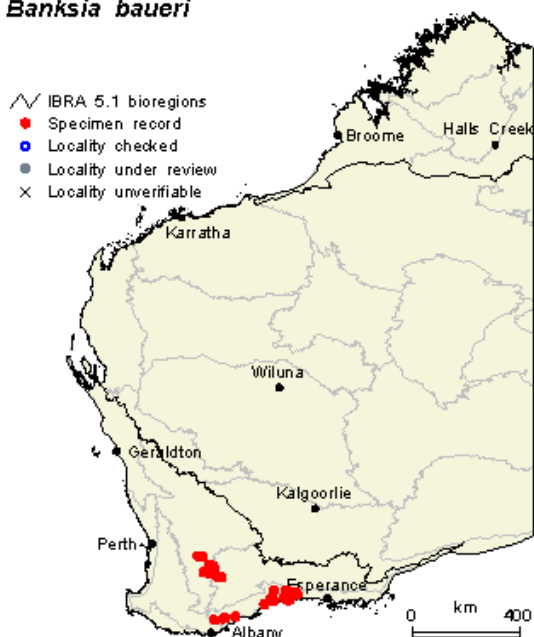


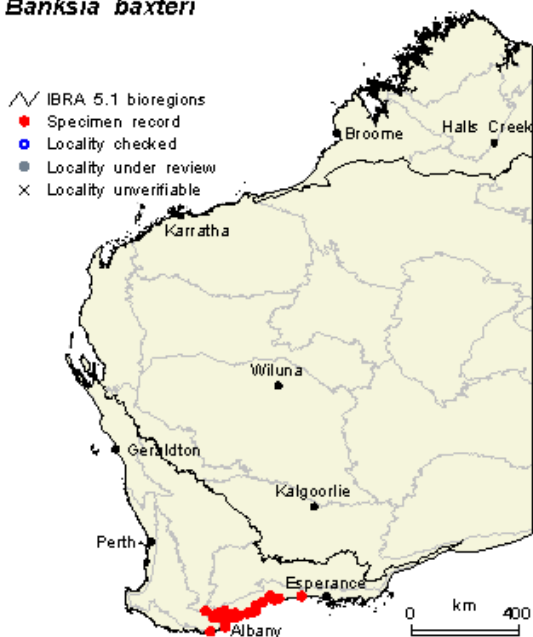
Photo by Ken Atkins/Liesl Rohl

Banksia baxteri

(Baxteri)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non-lignotuberous shrub, 1.7-4 m high. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Found on white or grey sand, sandplains, consolidated sand dunes.
Flowering Time:	August-September/December-May
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+cm preferably 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	December-February
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.

Banksia baxteri

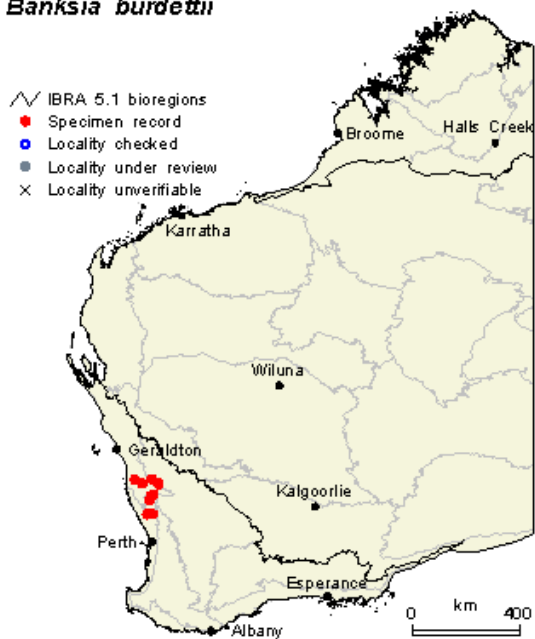


Banksia burdettii

(Burdett's banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Bushy, non-lignotuberous shrub 10-4 m high. Flowers orange, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white or yellow sand.
Flowering Time:	January-May
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+ cm, preferably 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	January-February
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.

Banksia burdettii

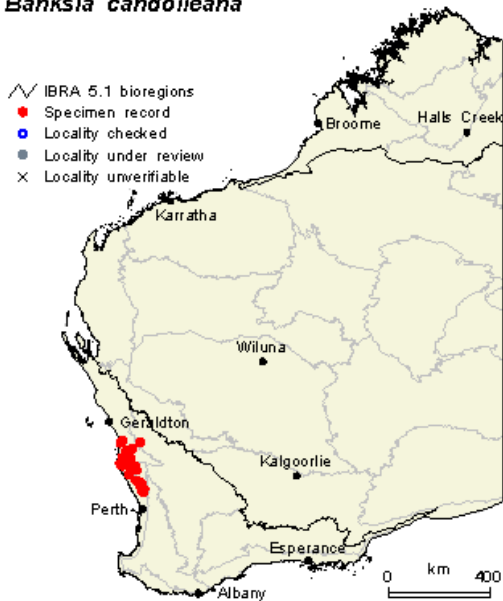


Banksia candolleana.

(Candolleana)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Lignotuberous shrub, 0.5-1.3 (4)m high, up to 2.5m wide. Flowers yellow/orange.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, yellow or brown sandy lateritic gravel.
Flowering Time:	April-June
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Leaves, stems with mature fruits (seed pods).
Peak Harvesting Period:	March-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Banksia candolleana

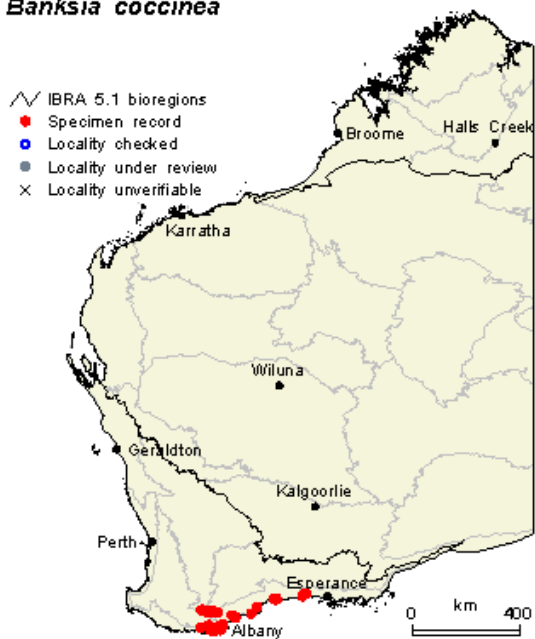


Banksia coccinea

(Albany/Scarlet banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non-lignotuberous, small tree or shrub, 1-8 m high (usually 2-4). Flowers red, perianth grey, orange.
Habitat:	Grows on grey or white sand, coastal sand dunes, swamp margins, sandplains.
Flowering Time:	May-June
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+cm, preferably 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.

Banksia coccinea

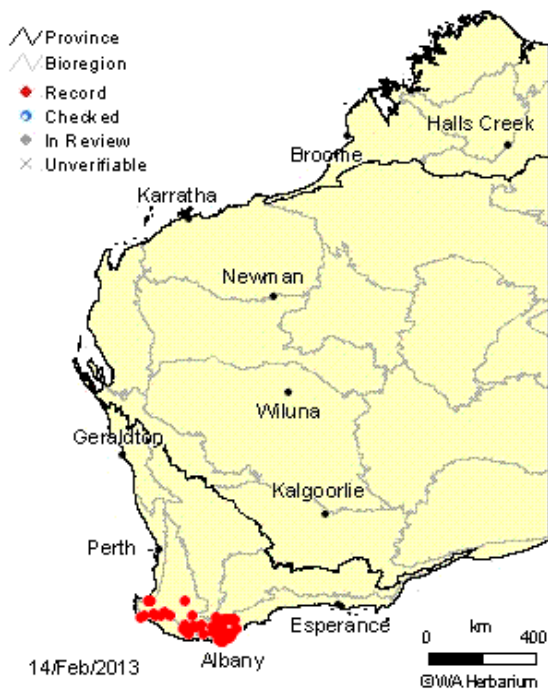


Banksia formosa

(Formosa, Albany dryandra)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, non-lignotuberous shrub, 1-3 m high. Flowers yellow, orange.
Habitat:	Grows on yellow sand, gravel, skeletal sandy soils over sandstone or granite, dunes, hill slopes, granite outcrops.
Flowering Time:	May/September-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, clean leaves, no blown flowers, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.

Banksia formosa

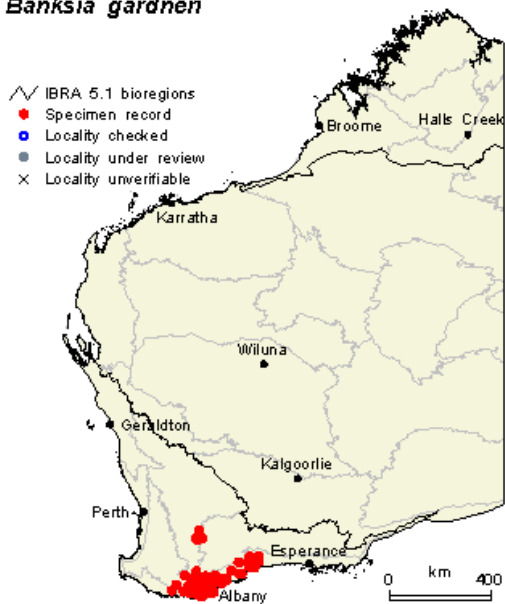


Banksia gardneri

(Ground leaves)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Lignotuberous shrub to 0.35 m high. Flowers orange, brown, pink and red.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey or yellow sand, sandy loam, gravel, laterite, schist.
Flowering Time:	April-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Leaves.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May-June
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Banksia gardneri



Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003

Banksia grandis.

(Bull banksia)

Family:

Proteaceae

Plant Description:

Understorey tree or shrub (in south coastal areas), 1.5 to 10 m high, with epicormic buds. Flowers yellow green.

Habitat:

Grows on white grey sand, laterite.

Flowering Time:

September-January

Part Harvested/Specifications:

Leaves, 25+ cm flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, nuts on stems, 35+cm dehisced fruits for craft.

Peak Harvesting Period:

All year depending of part required.

Conservation status:

Not threatened

Conservation issues:

Regeneration

Shoots from epicormic buds and seed.

***Phytophthora* susceptibility**

Susceptible.

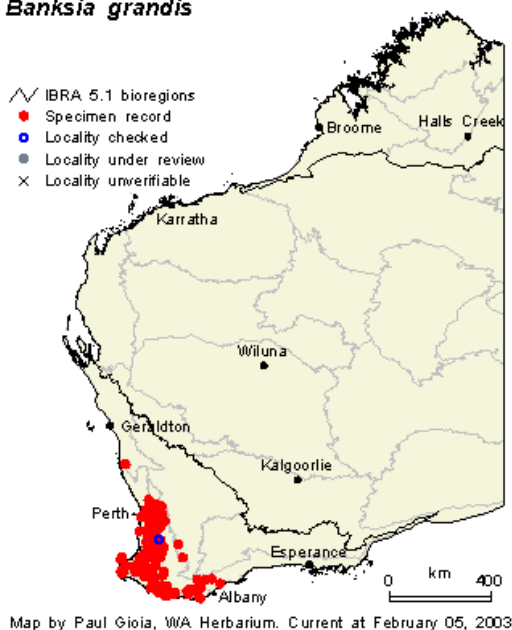
Fire

Shoots after fire by epicormic shoots. Hot fires can kill this species, regeneration is then by seed.

Harvesting

Shoots after harvesting.

Banksia grandis



Banksia heliantha

(Quercifolia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Robust, openly-branched, non-lignotuberous shrub, 0.6 to 3 m high. Flowers yellow, orange.
Habitat:	Grows on rocky soils over laterite, quartzite or shale, white sand, slopes and tops of hills.
Flowering Time:	March/July-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, clean leaves, no blown flowers, 45+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	April-July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Highly.
Fire	Fire kills this species.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.

Banksia heliantha

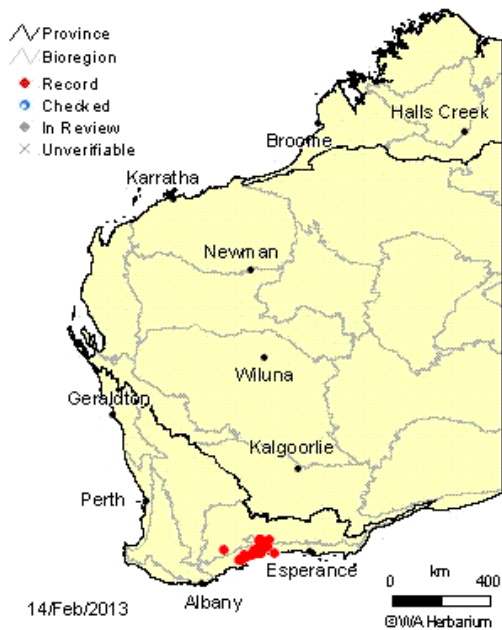
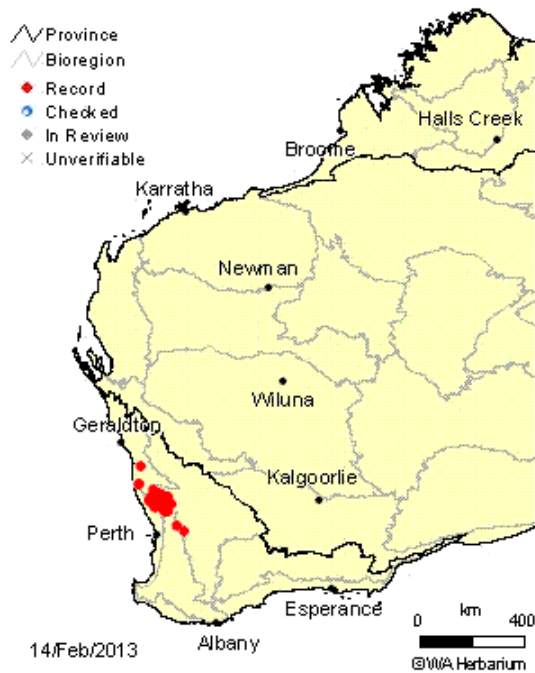


Photo by Penny Hussey

Banksia hewardiana

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Open, non-lignotuberous shrub, 1-5 m high. Flowers yellow, cream.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, gravel, and laterite.
Flowering Time:	July-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.

Banksia hewardiana

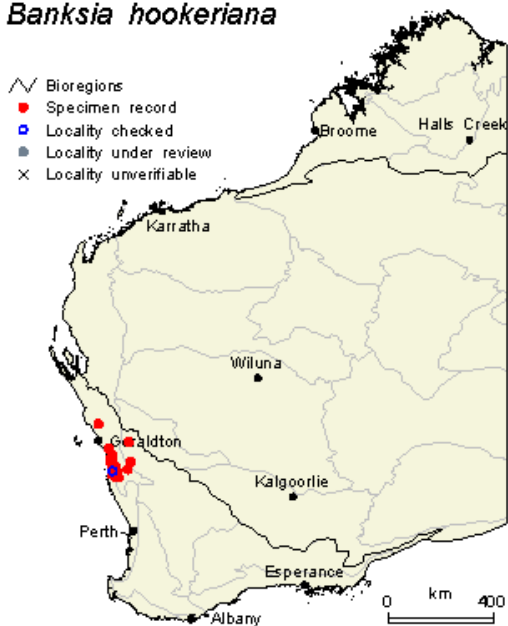


Banksia hookeriana

(Hookerana, hookers)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non lignotuberous shrub 0.5–3 m tall. Flowers yellow to orange.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey or yellow sands.
Flowering Time:	April-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 35+ cm, and preferably 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	June-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed–released from the seed cone after fire.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Variable-not known to be susceptible in its natural distribution. However, it has been recorded in artificial situations.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Branches do not regenerate if they are cut into the old wood.

Banksia hookeriana

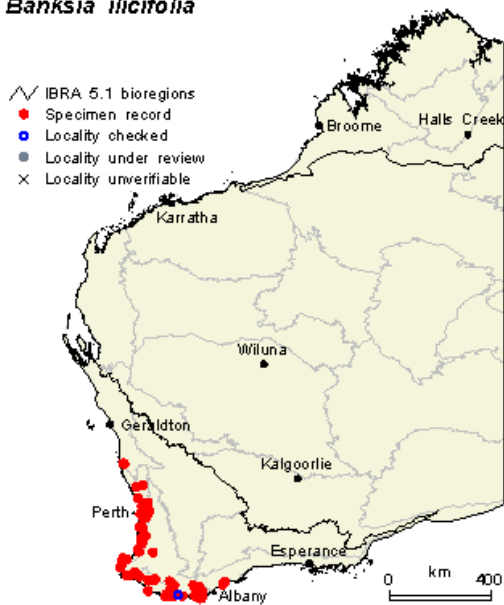


Banksia ilicifolia

(Holly leaved banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Tree or shrub, 0.7 to 10 m high, with epicormic buds. Flowers white, cream, pink, yellow. Follicles open and release seed without fire 2/3 years after flowering.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand, consolidated dunes or low lying flats.
Flowering Time:	March-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from epicormic buds and seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Shoots after fire by epicormic shoots. Hot fires can kill this species, regeneration is then by seed.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

Banksia ilicifolia



Banksia laricina

(Rose cones)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non-lignotuberous shrub, 0.3-2m high. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand, flats or slight depressions.
Flowering Time:	April-June
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Nuts - seed pods/cones on stem.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November-February
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.

Banksia laricina

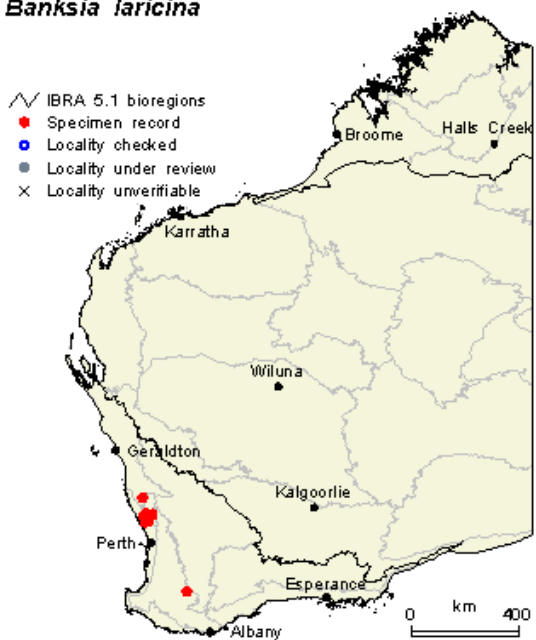


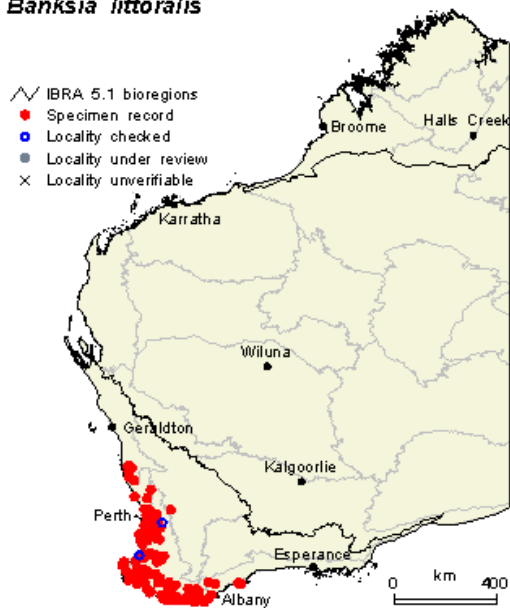
Photo by Peter Lambert

Banksia littoralis

(Swamp banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Tree or shrub, 1.5–12 m high, with epicormic buds. Flowers yellow, orange.
Habitat:	Grey or black peaty sand on low-lying, seasonally damp areas, along watercourses
Flowering Time:	March - August
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from epicormic buds and seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Shoots after fire by epicormic shoots. Hot fires can kill this species, regeneration is then by seed.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

Banksia littoralis



Banksia menziesii

(Menzies, Firewood banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Tree or shrub, 1.3-7 m high; usually arising from lignotuber or epicormic buds. Flowers pink, red, yellow.
Habitat:	Found on white, grey or yellow sand.
Flowering Time:	February-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+ cm preferably 50+cm. Cones on stems, 35+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	February-July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from epicormic buds and lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Sprouts after fire by epicormic shoots/lignotuber.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Banksia menziesii

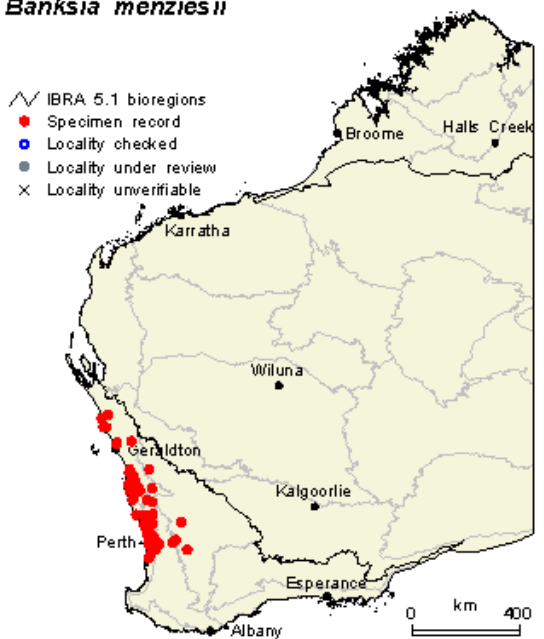


Photo by FECA

Banksia nobilis subsp. nobilis

(Golden dryandra)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.6-4 m high. Flowers yellow, orange, green, pink.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, clay, gravel, laterite hills.
Flowering Time:	July-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.

Banksia nobilis subsp. nobilis

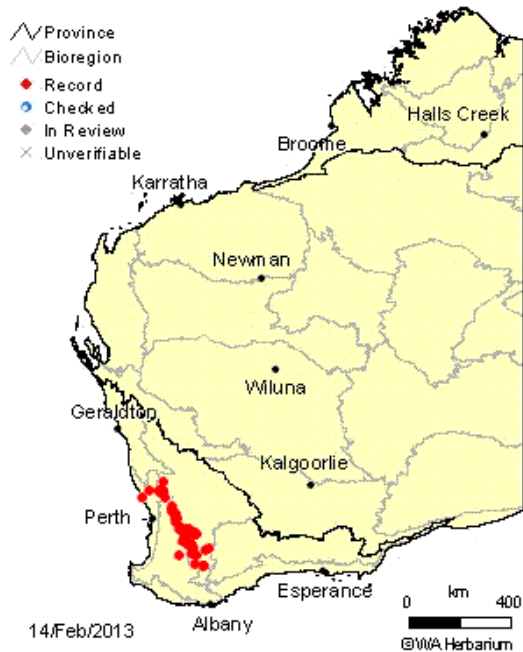


Photo by Penny Hussey

Banksia occidentalis

(Water banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non-lignotuberous, small tree or shrub, 1-7m high, flowers yellow, orange and red.
Habitat:	Grows on sand or peaty sand, low lying and seepage areas, swamps, consolidated sand dunes.
Flowering Time:	September-May
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+cm, preferably 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	January-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.

Banksia occidentalis

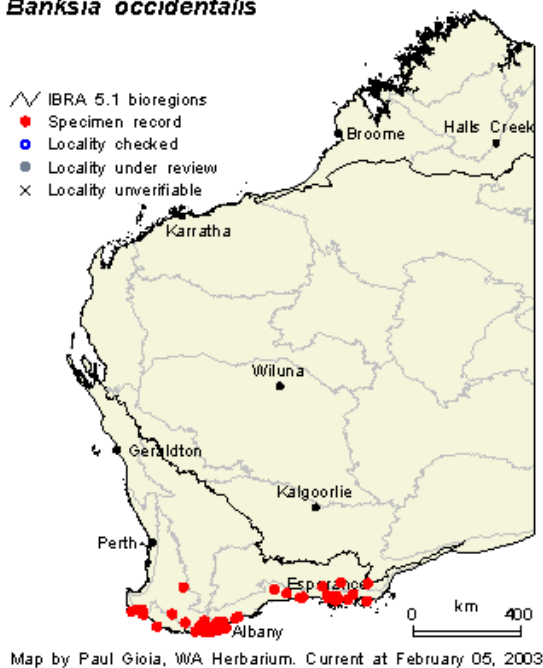


Photo by Stephen Hopper

Banksia prionotes

(Acorn banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non-lignotuberous tree or shrub, 2-8 m high. Flowers orange, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white, yellow or brown sand, sandplains, sand dunes.
Flowering Time:	January-August
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+cm, preferably 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	January-July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.

Banksia prionotes

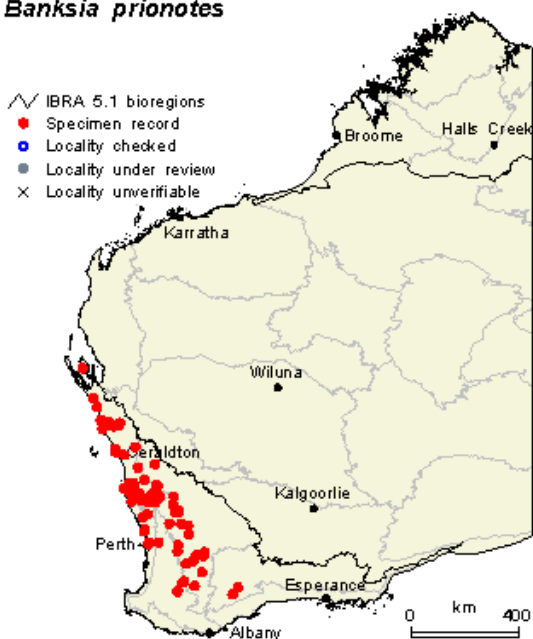


Photo by Penny Hussey

Banksia pteridifolia subsp. *pteridifolia*

(Skeleton leaves)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.3-0.5 m high. Flowers cream, white, yellow
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand, quartzite, laterite.
Flowering Time:	March-May/September-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Leaves.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.

Banksia pteridifolia subsp. *pteridifolia*

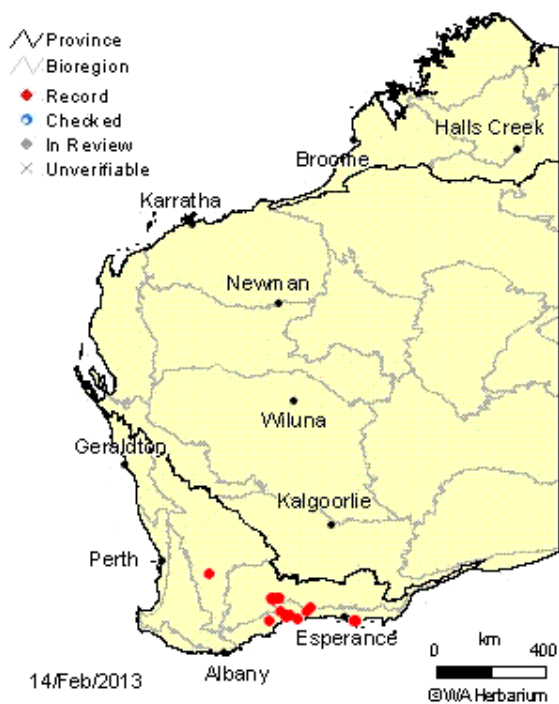


Photo by Penny Hussey

Banksia repens

(Ground leaves)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Prostrate, lignotuberous shrub, to 0.4 m high. Flowers cream, pink, brown, orange, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand, sandy loam sometimes with gravel, sandplains, consolidated coastal dunes.
Flowering Time:	September-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Leaves.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Banksia repens

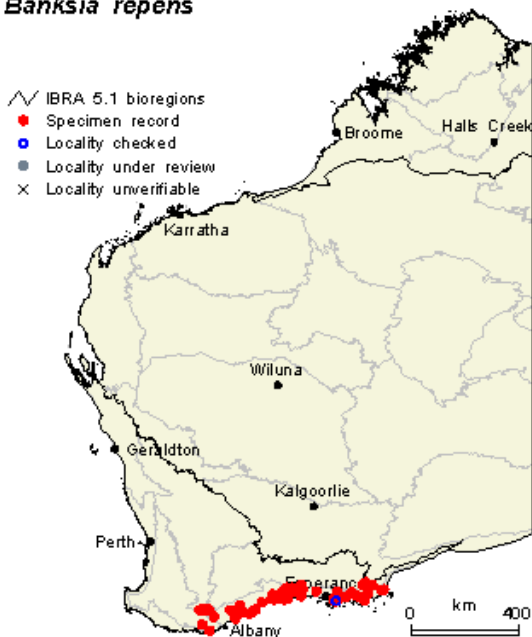


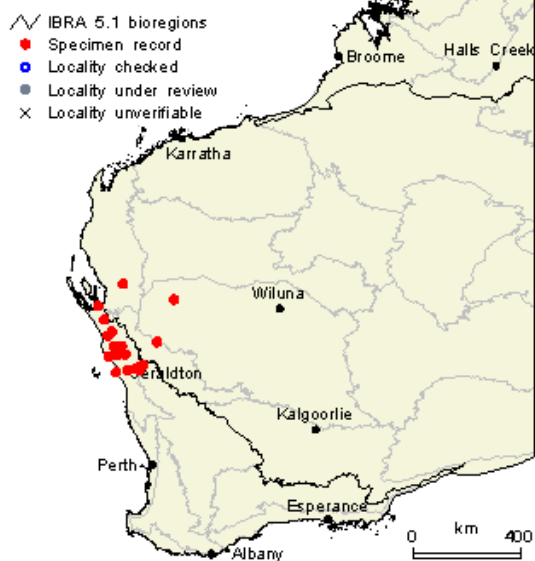
Photo by Ken Atkins

Banksia sceptrum.

(Sceptre banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Much-branched, lignotuberous shrub, 1.5–5m high. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on yellow or pale red-brown sand, dunes and in swales.
Flowering Time:	November-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+cm, preferably 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November-January
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.

Banksia sceptrum



Banksia speciosa

(Showy banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non-lignotuberous shrub or tree, 1-6 (8) m high. Flowers yellow, green, cream.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey or yellow sand, laterite, coastal sand dunes and sandplains.
Flowering Time:	May-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+cm preferably 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October-May
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.

Banksia speciosa

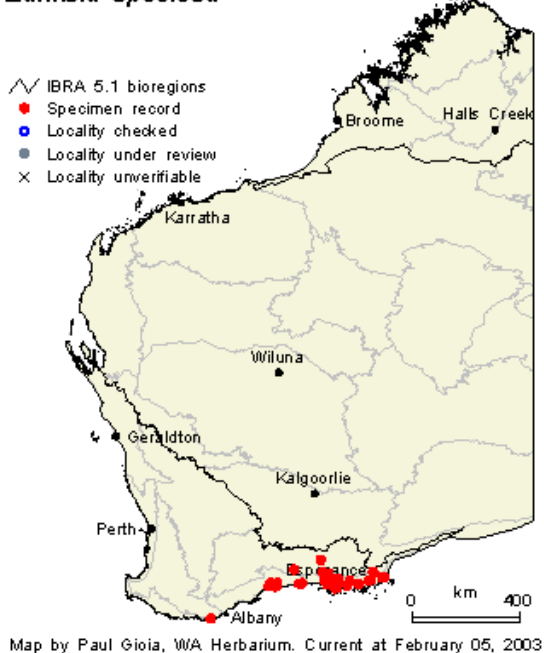


Photo by FECA

Banksia victoriae

(Woolly orange banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non-lignotuberous shrub or tree, 2-7 m high. Flowers orange, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on yellow or pale red/brown sand.
Flowering Time:	January-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+ cm, preferably 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	January-March
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.

Banksia victoriae

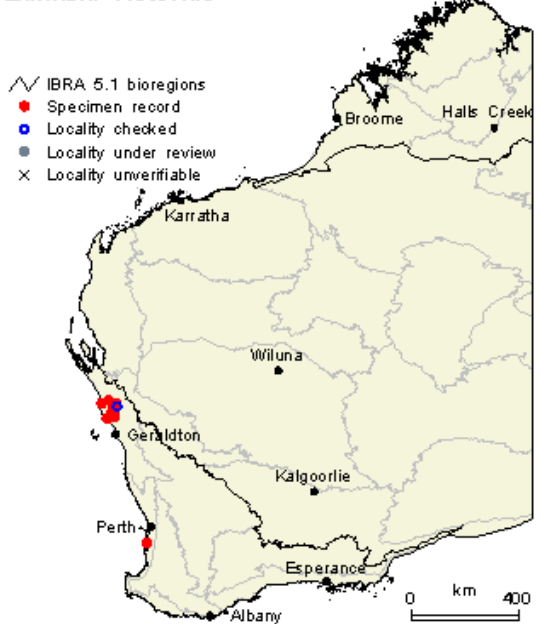


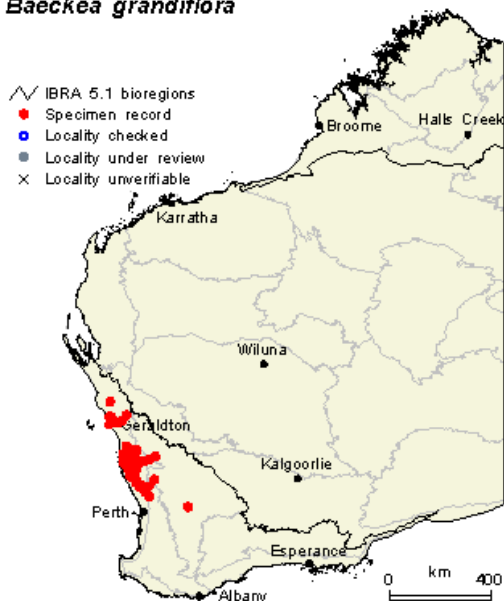
Photo by Penny Hussey

***Baeckea grandiflora*.**

(Large flowered baeckea)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, open or straggling shrub 0.3–1 m high. Flowers pink, white.
Habitat:	Undulating plains and hills and breakaways.
Flowering Time:	August-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, with some bud, 50cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Baeckea grandiflora



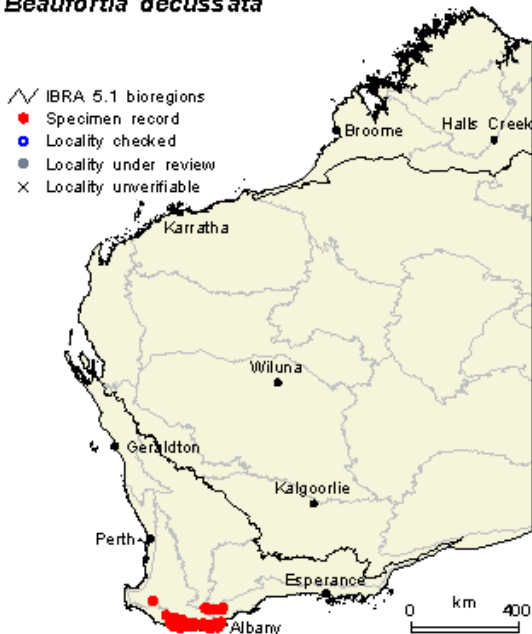
Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003

Beaufortia decussata

(Decussata)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 1-3 m high, flowers red.
Habitat:	Grows on lateritic soils.
Flowering Time:	August-April
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-April
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Beaufortia decussata



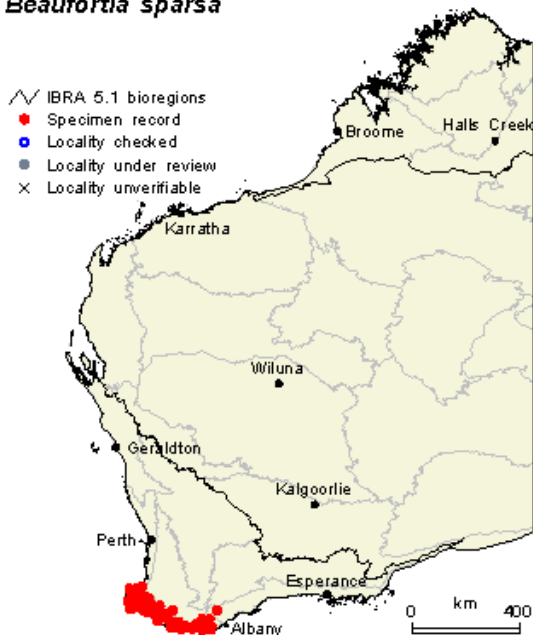
Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003

Beaufortia sparsa

(Sparsa, Swamp bottlebrush)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 1-3 m high, flowers red/orange.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, swampy areas, river banks.
Flowering Time:	January–April/September–November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage and flowering stems, 60+cm. Flowers mainly in red bud.
Peak Harvesting Period:	February–April
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Beaufortia sparsa



Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003

Beaufortia squarrosa

(Sand bottlebrush)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.5–2 m high, fruit 4-6 mm long, flowers red, orange.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey or yellow sand, sometimes over limestone, laterite, sandplains, associated with winter wet depressions.
Flowering Time:	January-May/August-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Variable - not known to be susceptible in its natural distribution. However, it has been recorded in artificial situations.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Beaufortia squarrosa

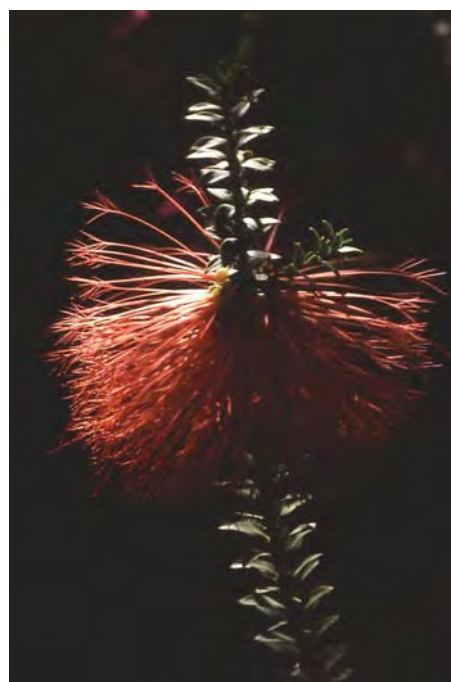
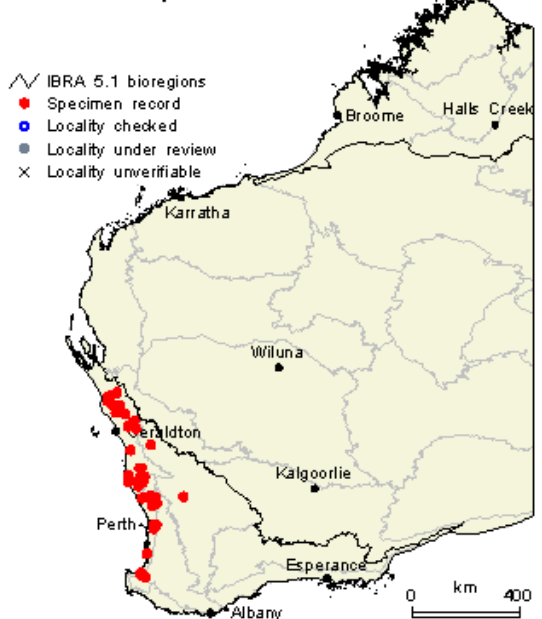


Photo by Penny Hussey

Boronia heterophylla

(Red boronia)

Family:	Rutaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, slender shrub, 1-3 m (5) m high. Flowers pink, red.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils, wet flats and places, river banks.
Flowering Time:	September-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 40+cm, preferably 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to susceptible in its natural distribution.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	At least two lateral branches must be left after harvesting for regeneration to occur.

Boronia heterophylla

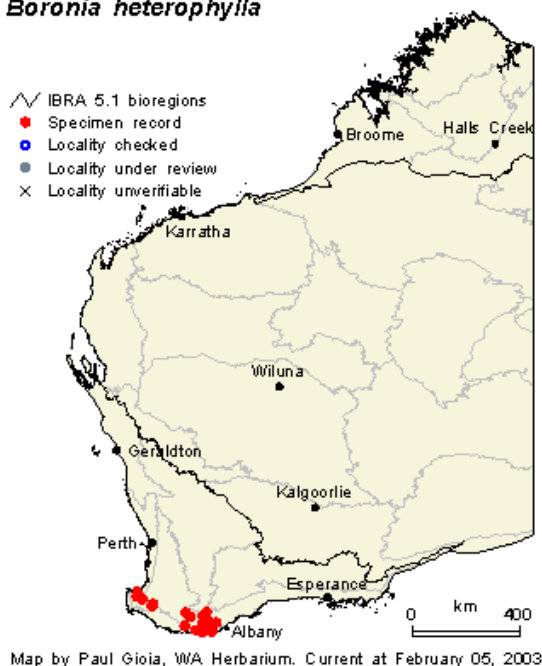


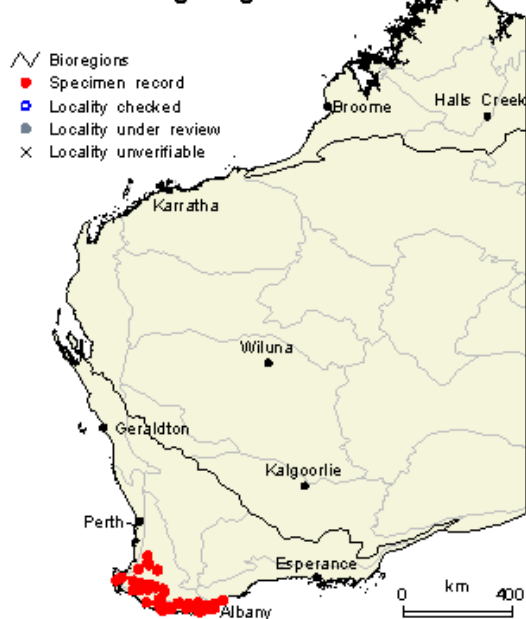
Photo by Ken Atkins/Liesl Rohl

Boronia megastigma

(Brown boronia)

Family:	Rutaceae
Plant description:	Erect, slender, scented shrub 0.2–2 m tall. Flowers are brown, yellow or green.
Habitat:	Grows in wet winter depressions.
Flowering time:	July-October
Part harvested/specifications:	Flowering stems, 50+cm.
Peak harvesting period:	August-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Variable - not known to be susceptible in its natural distribution. However, it has been recorded in artificial situations.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	At least two lateral branches must be left after harvesting for regeneration to occur.

Boronia megastigma



Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at November 11, 2002



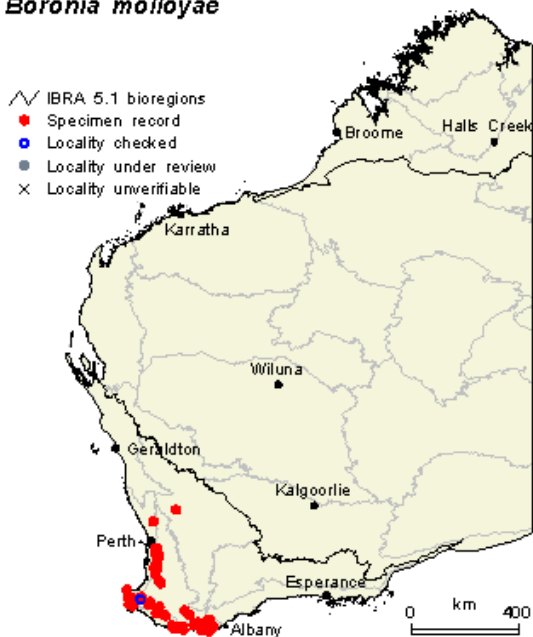
Photo by Penny Hussey

Boronia molloyae

(Tall boronia)

Family:	Rutaceae
Plant Description:	Slender shrub, 1-3 (5) m high. Flowers pink.
Distinctive Features:	Very aromatic foliage.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils along creeks and streams, swamps.
Flowering Time:	September-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to susceptible in it natural distribution.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	At least two lateral branches must be left after harvesting for regeneration to occur.

Boronia molloyae



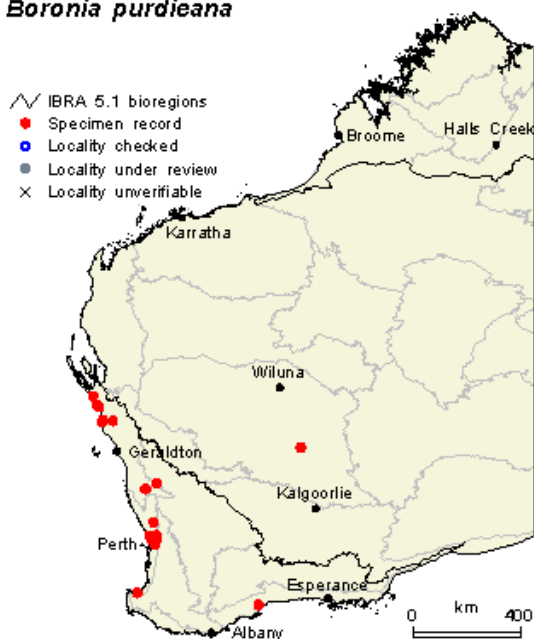
Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003

Boronia purdieana

(Lemon-scented/yellow boronia)

Family:	Rutaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.2–1.5 m high, lemon scent, flowers yellow sometimes red.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey or yellow sand, limestone, laterite, coastal plains, outcrops, swamps/swampy areas.
Flowering Time:	May-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 35+ cm, preferably 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	June-August
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire
Harvesting	At least two lateral branches must be left after harvesting for regeneration to occur.

Boronia purdieana



Bossiaea aquifolium

(Miniature holly)

Family:	Papilionaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub or tree, 0.6-8m high, flowers orange, yellow red, brown.
Habitat:	Grows on clay, loam, laterite, granite.
Flowering Time:	July-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, no soft tips, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Bossiaea aquifolium

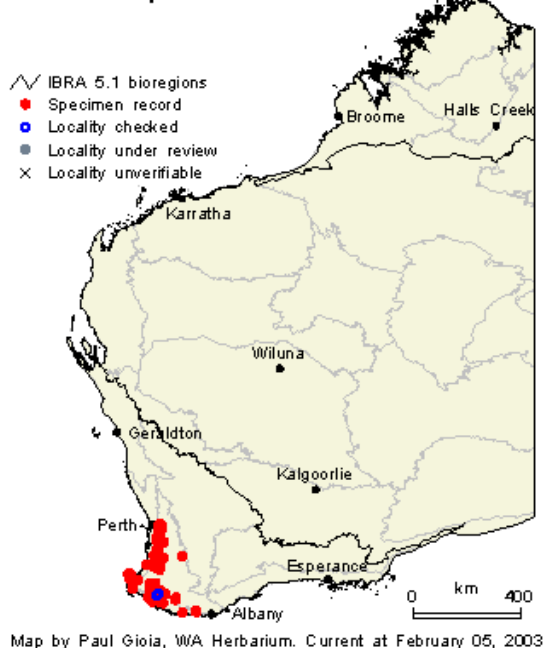


Photo by Andrew Horan

Callistemon glaucus
(Albany bottlebrush)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Slender, erect shrub, 1-3 m high, flowers red.
Habitat:	Grows on grey or white sand, clay, swampy flats.
Flowering Time:	September-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage and flowering stems, 60-80 cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	February-November.
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.

Callistemon glaucus

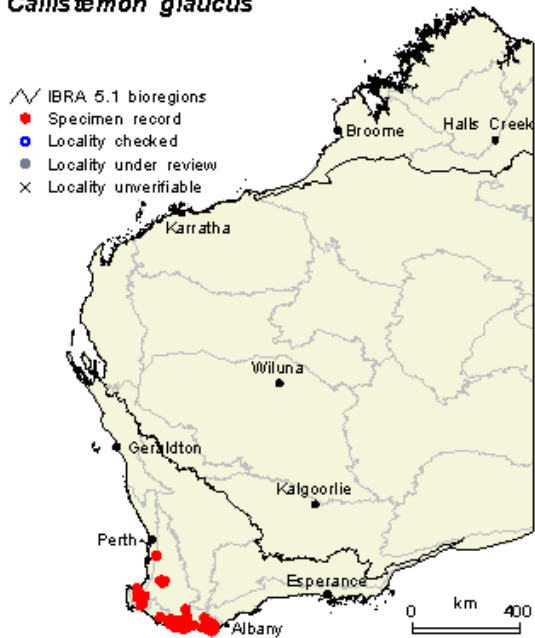


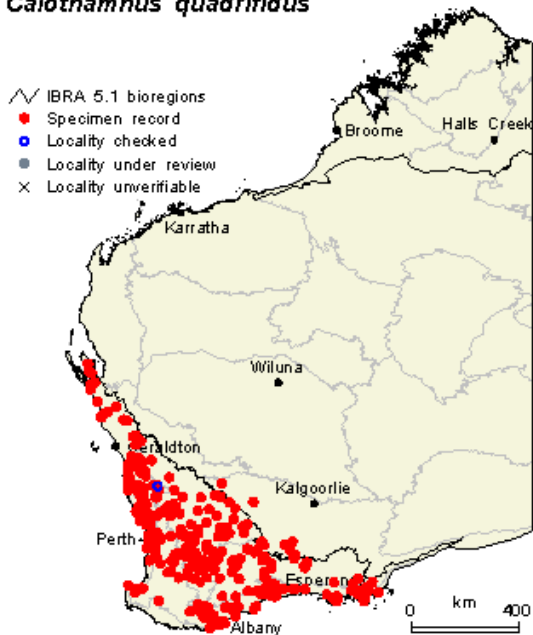
Photo by Penny Hussey

Calothamnus quadrifidus

(One-sided bottlebrush)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, compact or spreading shrub, (0.5) 0.9–2 (3)m high, flowers red, white yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on a wide variety of soils and habitats.
Flowering Time:	June-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, foliage and fruiting stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	June-July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber and seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber after fire. Hot fires can kill this species, regeneration is then by seed.
Harvesting	Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.

Calothamnus quadrifidus

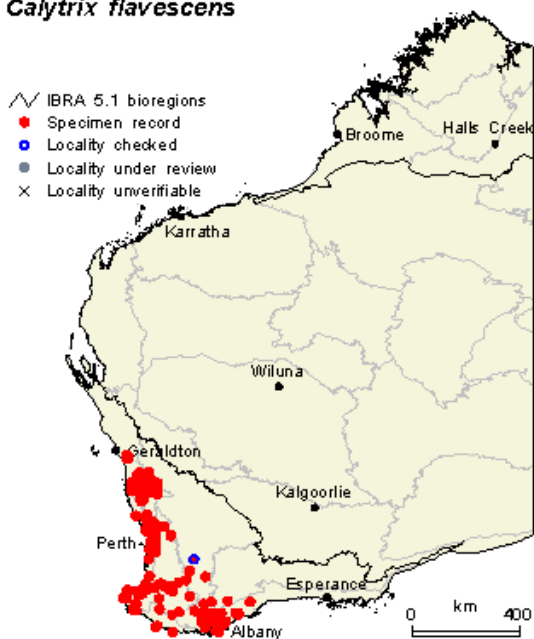


Calytrix flavescens

(Summer starflower)

Flowering Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.3-0.8 m high, flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey or yellow sand, often over laterite, granite or sandstone, undulating sandplains, gentle slopes, sometimes in swampy areas.
Flowering Time:	January-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 60+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year round
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Calytrix flavescens



Calytrix fraseri

(Pink summer starflower)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.2-1 (2) m high; flowers pink, purple, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey or yellow sand, sandplains, coastal dunes, rocky granite outcrops.
Flowering Time:	November-August
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud.
Peak Harvesting Period:	Summer
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Calytrix fraseri

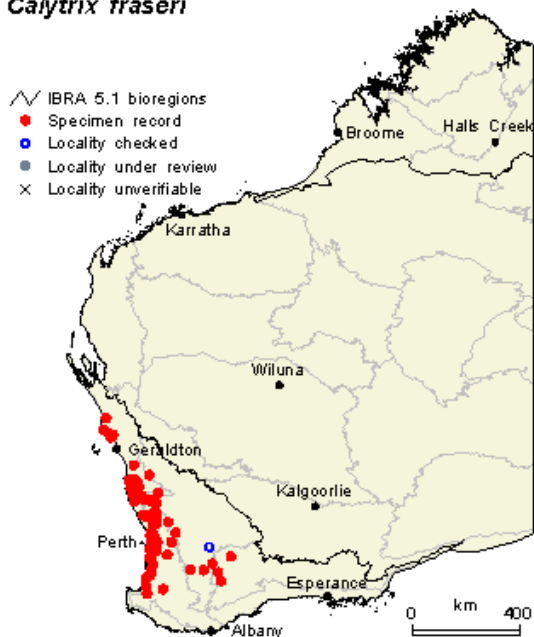


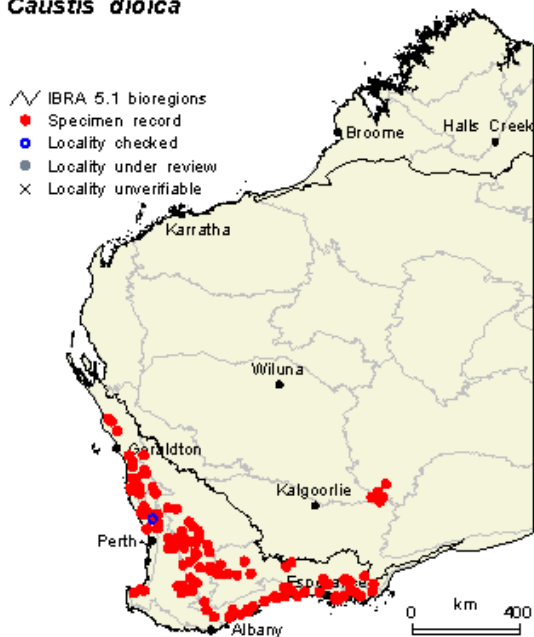
Photo by Penny Hussey

Caustis dioica

(Chinese puzzle)

Family:	Cyperaceae
Plant Description:	Dioecious, rhizomatous, tangled, tussocky, pungent leaved perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), 0.15-0.7m high to 0.5m wide. Flowers yellow, brown.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, yellow or red sand, loam.
Flowering Time:	September-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with leaves, 45+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after fire.

Caustis dioica



Cephalipterum drummondii

(Pompom head)

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Slender, erect annual, herb (0.025) 0.05–0.45 m high, flowers white, cream, yellow, pink.
Habitat:	Grows on a variety of soils.
Flowering Time:	July-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowers.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems can be harvested in any one season.

Cephalipterum drummondii

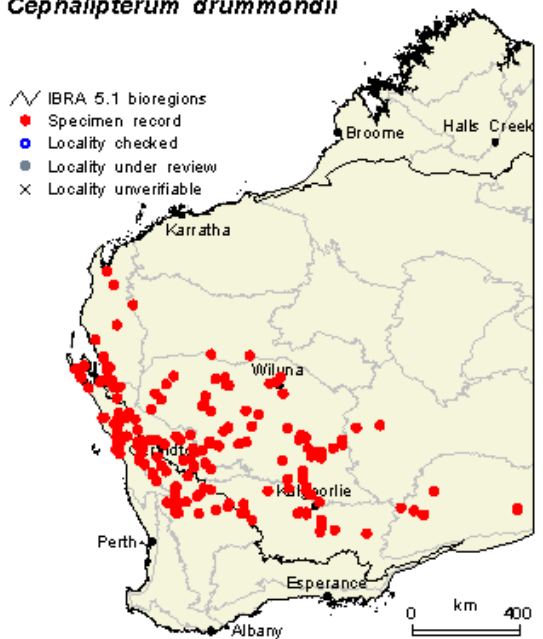
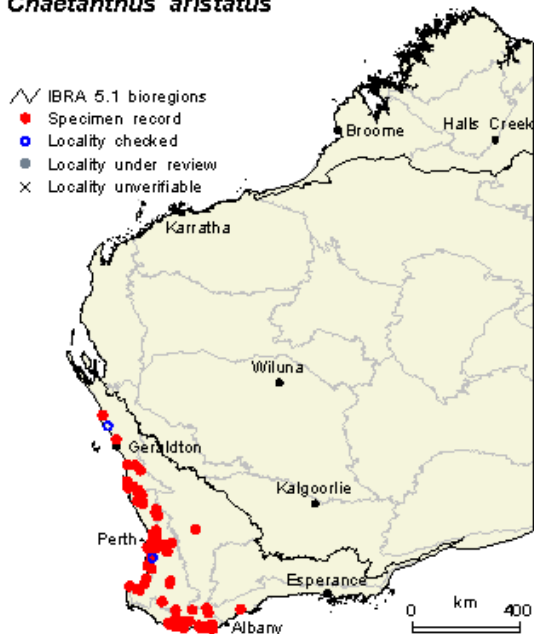


Photo by Penny Hussey

Chaetanthus aristatus

Family:	Restionaceae
Plant Description:	Tufted, perennial herb (rush-like), 0.2-1m high. Flowers brown, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, clay, winter-wet depressions, inundated areas, swamps, sometimes in saline sites.
Flowering Time:	May/August-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with seed.
Peak Harvesting Period:	March-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome and seed (after fire).
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	Regenerate from the rhizome after fire. Hot fires can kill this species, regeneration is then by previous season's seed.
Harvesting	To encourage regeneration harvesting should occur a minimum of 30 cm above ground level.

Chaetanthus aristatus



Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003

Chamelaucium megalopetalum

(Large waxflower)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub 0.25-1.4 (2) m high. Flowers white, pink, red, cream, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on yellow or grey/white sand, gravelly lateritic soils, sandplains, sandy ridges.
Flowering Time:	May-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed are required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Chamelaucium megalopetalum

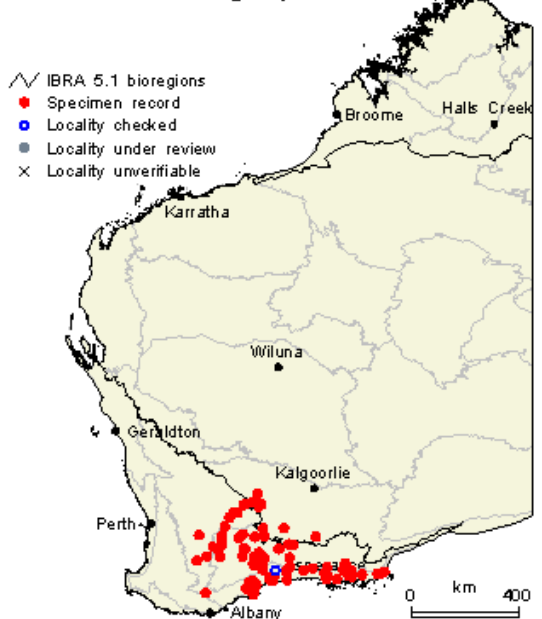


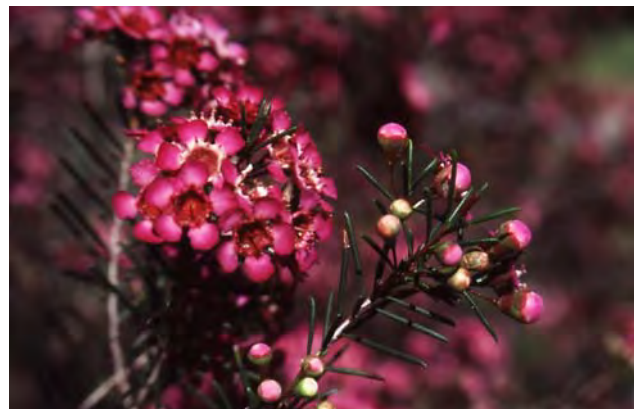
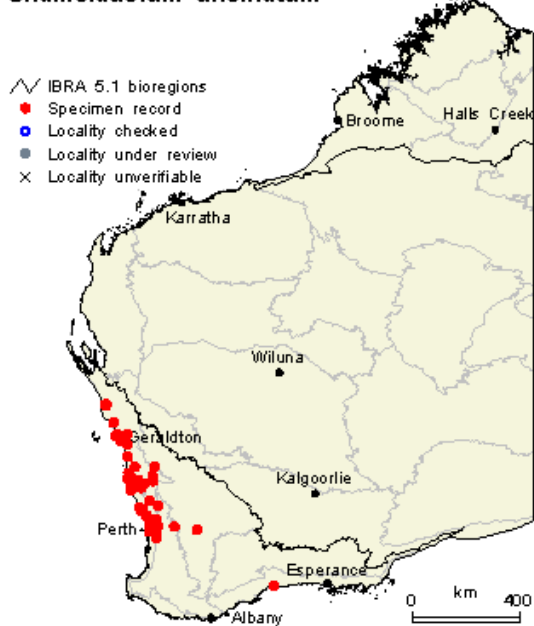
Photo by FECA

Chamelaucium uncinatum

(Geraldton wax)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Slender, spindly shrub, 0.3 –1.75 m high. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey or yellow sand over limestone, laterite, coastal areas, edges of swamps, hillsides, plains.
Flowering Time:	June-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Chamelaucium uncinatum

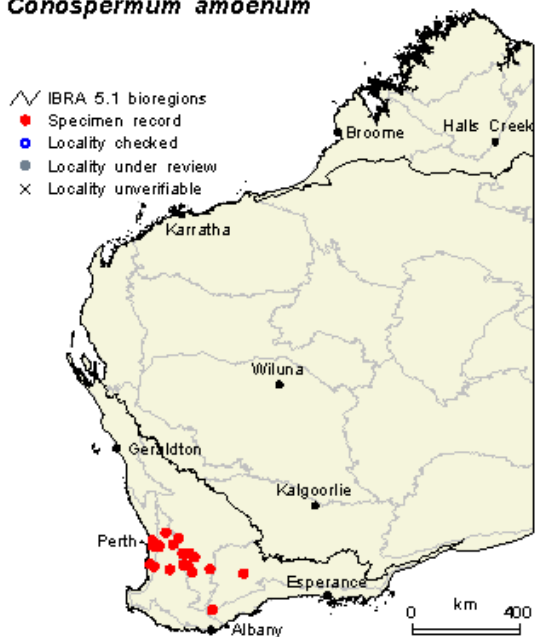


Conospermum amoenum

(Blue smokebush)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, non-lignotuberous shrub, 0.3-1 m high. Flowers blue, white.
Habitat:	Grows on yellow sand or sandy clay over laterite, lateritic gravel, ironstone hills, uplands.
Flowering Time:	July-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Conospermum amoenum



Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003



Photo by Penny Hussey

Conospermum crassinervium

(Tassel smokebush)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Tufted, non-lignotuberous shrub, 0.6-1.5 m high. White flowers.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, yellow or brown sand, over laterite or limestone, hill slopes and sandplains.
Flowering Time:	October-April
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-February
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Conospermum crassinervium

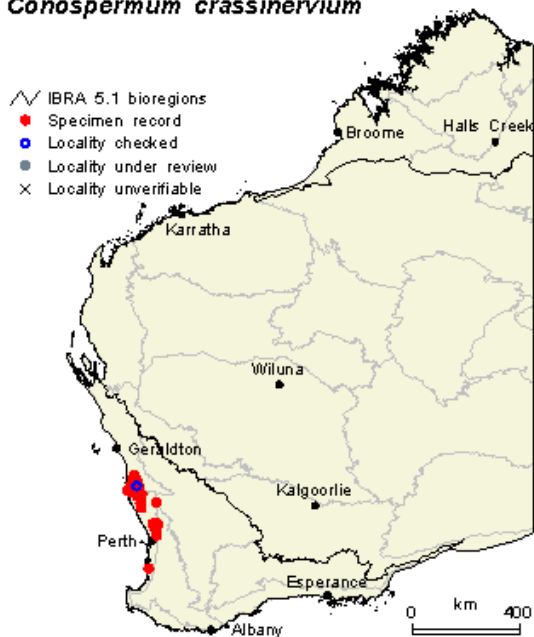
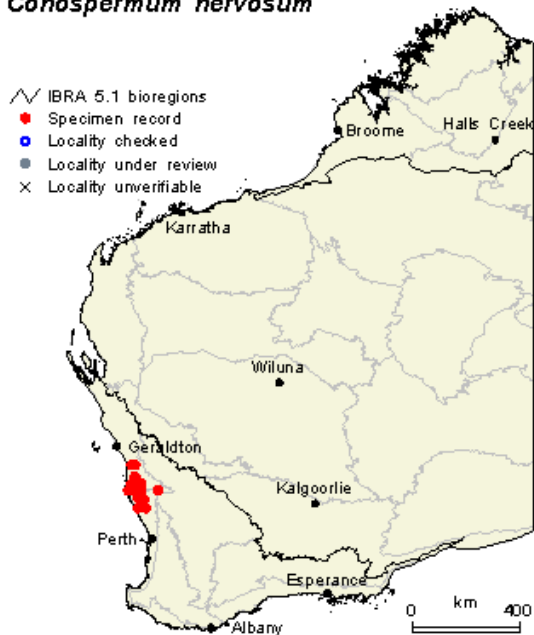


Photo by Kevin Seaton

Conospermum nervosum

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, much branched shrub, 0.3-0.6 m high, flowers purple, pink, blue.
Habitat:	Grows on lateritic sand on gravel, hills, sandplains.
Flowering Time:	May-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	Winter
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Conospermum nervosum



Conospermum incurvum

(Plume smokebush)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, spindly, non-lignotuberous shrub, 0.4-1m high. Flowers white, grey.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey or yellow/brown sand over laterite, undulating sandplains.
Flowering Time:	July-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Conospermum incurvum

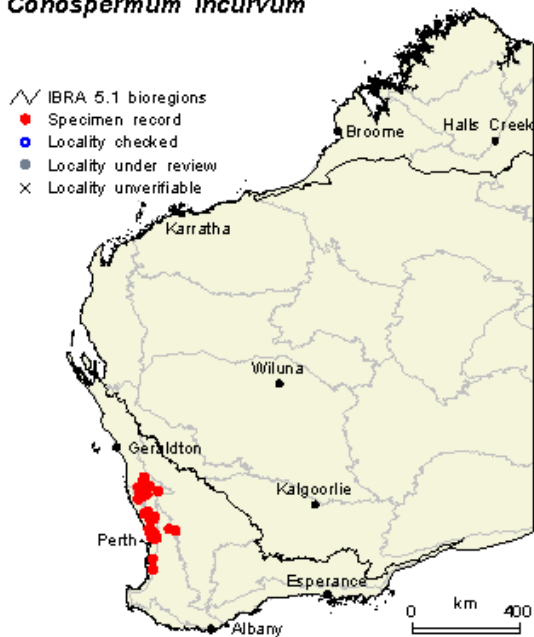


Photo by Kevin Seaton

Conospermum stoechadis

(Common smokebush)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, multi-stemmed, lignotuberous shrub, 0.3 to 2 m high. Flowers white, grey.
Habitat:	Found on sand, gravel, laterite, sandplains.
Flowering Time:	July-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 60+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber and seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber after fire. Hot fires can kill this species, regeneration is then by seed.
Harvesting	Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.

Conospermum stoechadis

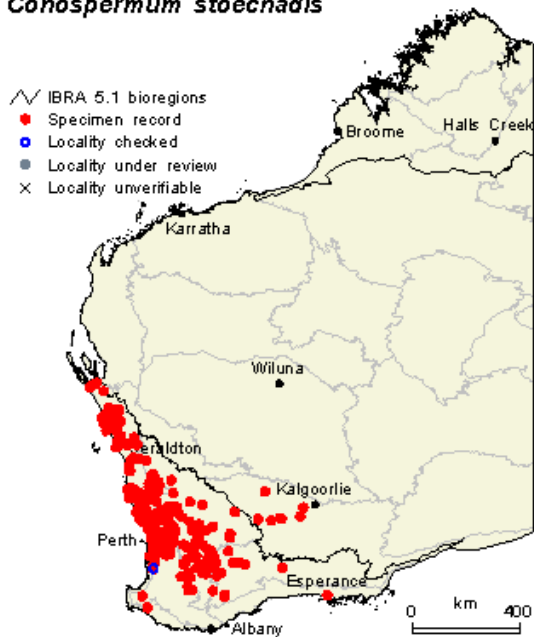


Photo by Kevin Seaton

Conospermum teretifolium

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, lignotuberous shrub, broad, many stemmed shrub, 0.6-2 m high. Flowers white, cream.
Habitat:	Grows on lateritic sand, white / grey sand over granite.
Flowering Time:	August-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	Not killed by fire. Sprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Conospermum teretifolium

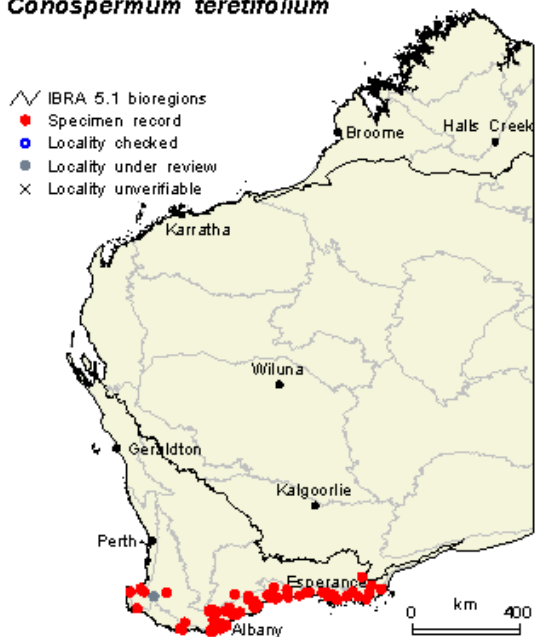


Photo by Kevin Seaton

Conospermum triplinervium

(Tree smokebush)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub or tree, 0.5–4.5 m high. Flowers white, grey.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey or yellow sand, laterite, sandplains.
Flowering Time:	August-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 60+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber and seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Variable - not known to susceptible in its natural distribution. However, it has been recorded in artificial situations.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber after fire. Hot fires can kill this species, regeneration is then by seed.
Harvesting	Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.

Conospermum triplinervium

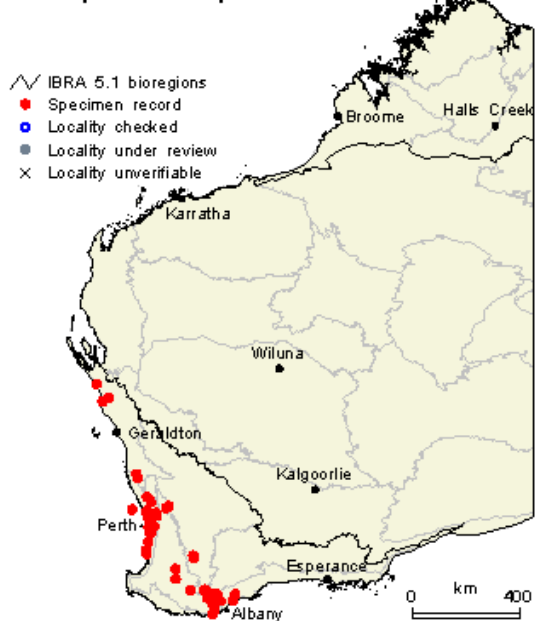


Photo by Penny Hussey

Corymbia calophylla

(Red gumnuts, Marri)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Tree (mallee, rarely), 3-40 (60) m high, bark rough, tessellated, flowers white, pink.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy and laterite soils.
Flowering Time:	December-May
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with leaves and nuts.
Peak Harvesting Period:	January and May-June
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Sprouts after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Corymbia calophylla

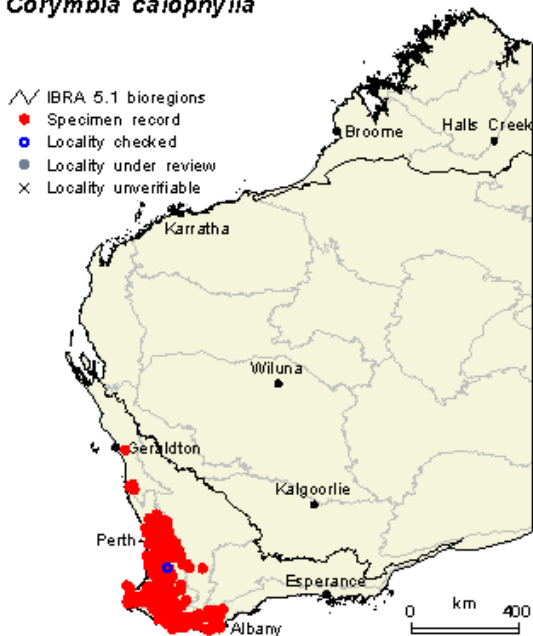


Photo by Penny Hussey

Corynanthera flava

(Golden cascades)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Slender spindly shrub, 0.3-1.75 m high. Flowers yellow
Habitat:	Grows on white/ grey or yellow sand or loamy sand over laterite, sandplains.
Flowering Time:	September-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 70+cm. Banned from picking in wild as is geographically restricted.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the population should be harvested in any one year to ensure sustainability.

Corynanthera flava

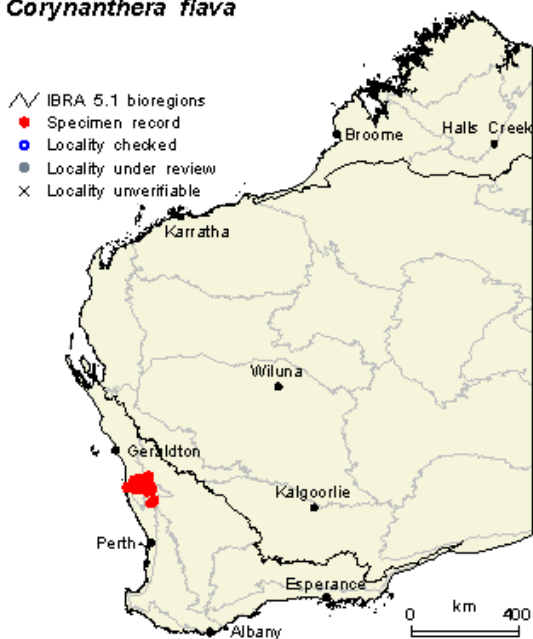


Photo by Carol Davies and Mark Holtfreter

Crowea angustifolia

(Crowea)

Family:	Rutaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.3-3.5 m high, flowers pink, white.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils, gravel, granite, ridge tops and slopes, outcrops.
Flowering Time:	September-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 60+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August/October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Crowea angustifolia

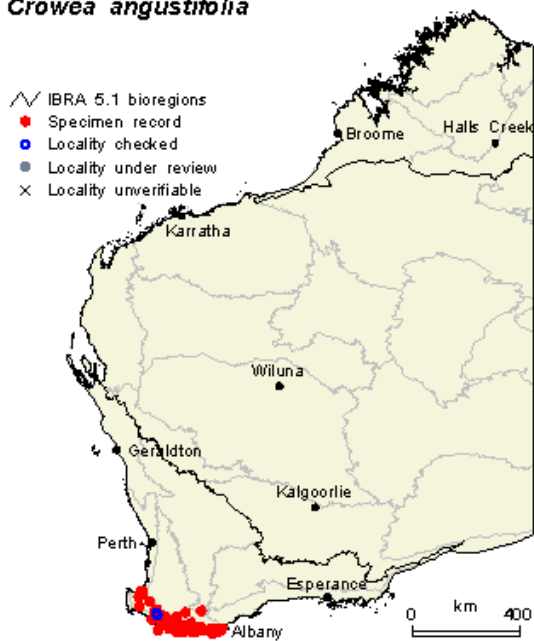


Photo by Andrew Horan

Dasypogon bromeliifolius

(Pineapple)

Family:	Dasypogonaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, tufted perennial herb, 0.3–1.5 m high. Flowers white.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand, lateritic soils, often winter wet depressions.
Flowering Time:	September-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, leaves clean, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Low.
Fire	Sprouts from horizontal rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Dasypogon bromeliifolius

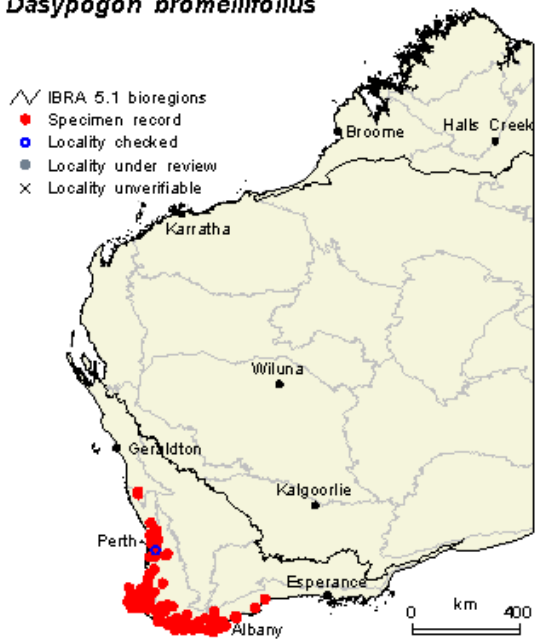


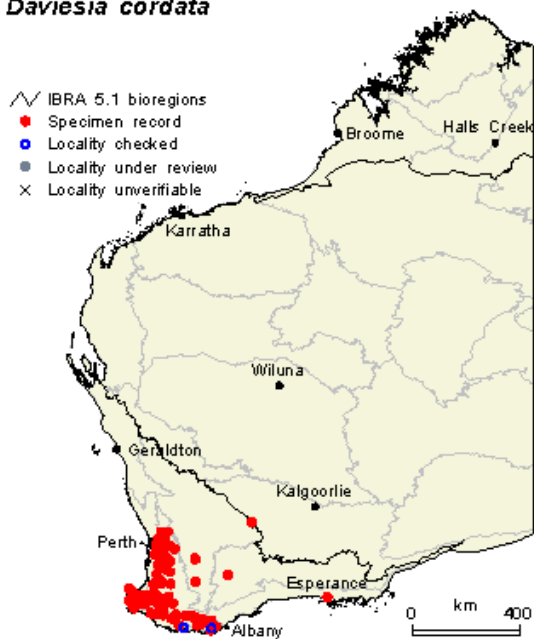
Photo by Ken Atkins/Liesl Rohl

Daviesia cordata

(Bookleaf)

Family:	Papilionaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, slender shrub 0.5-2m high. Flowers yellow, orange, red brown.
Habitat:	Grows on lateritic or granite soils, undulating plains, hills ridges.
Flowering Time:	July-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, clean leaves, no soft tips, 70+cm, stems taken with seeds.
Peak Harvesting Period:	December-May
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems can be harvested in any one season. Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.

Daviesia cordata

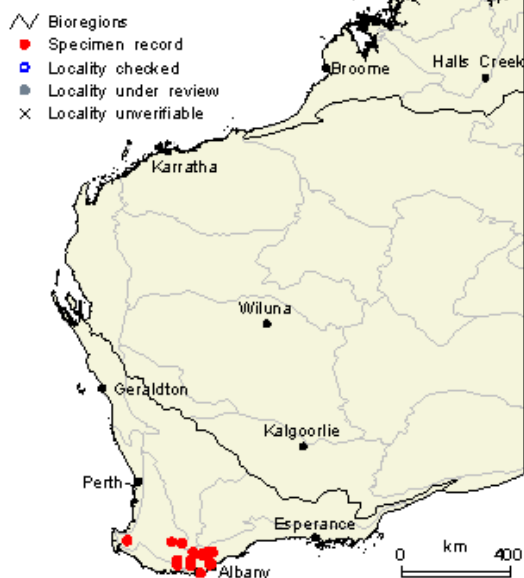


Daviesia oppositifolia

(Low hops)

Family:	Papilionaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, multi-stemmed scrub 0.5 m high. Flowers are red to orange.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy, stony loams on hills.
Flowering Time:	August
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems, 35 cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Daviesia oppositifolia

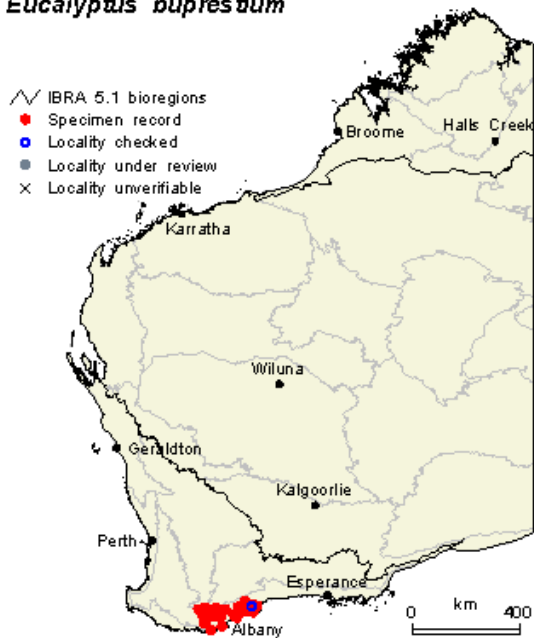


Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at November 11, 2002

Eucalyptus buprestium

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Mallee, 1-6 m high. Bark smooth, grey. Flowers white.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, often with gravel, sandy clay, sandplains, ridge tops.
Flowering Time:	November-April
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from the base.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Shoots after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

Eucalyptus buprestium



Eucalyptus forrestiana

(Fuchsia mallee)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Tree (mallee), 1.5-6 m high; bark smooth, flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white, or grey/yellow clay, sandy clay, grey sand, sandplains, near salt lakes.
Flowering Time:	January-March/April-June
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with nuts, nuts need to be red and leaves clean, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	December-January+May
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Shoots after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

Eucalyptus forrestiana

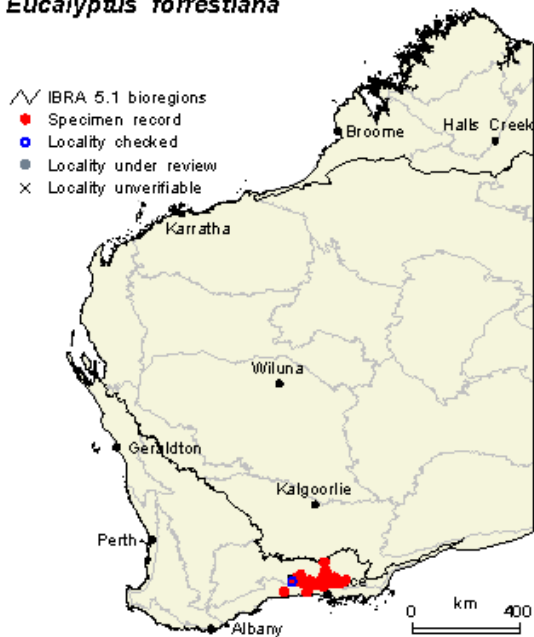


Photo by Stephen Hopper

Eucalyptus gomphocephala

(Tuart)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Tree, 10-40 m high, bark rough, box-type, flowers white.
Habitat:	Grows on sand over limestone, coastal plains.
Flowering Time:	January-April
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage and foliage with nuts.
Peak Harvesting Period:	March/April+November-January
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Hot fires will kill the tree.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

Eucalyptus gomphocephala

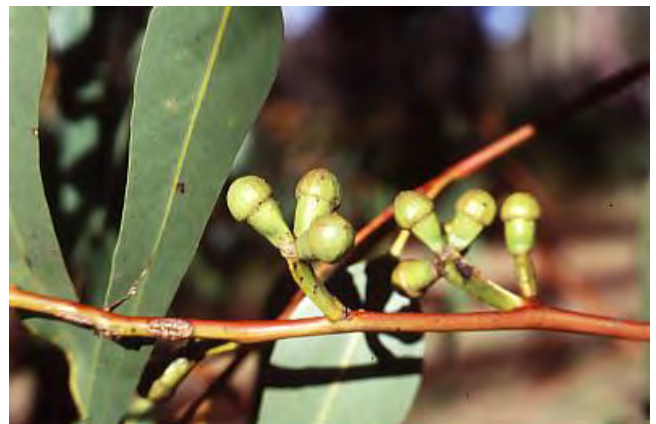
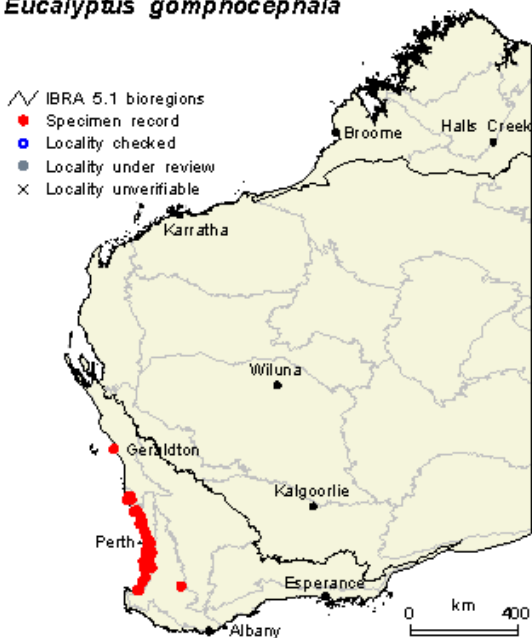


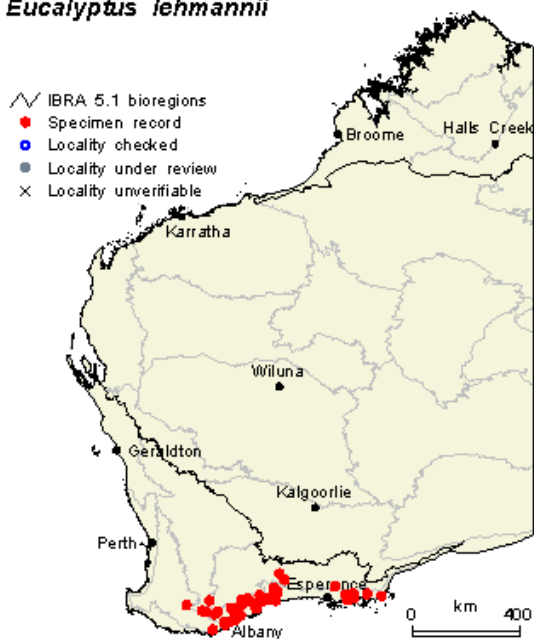
Photo taken by Carol Davies

Eucalyptus lehmannii

(Bushy yate)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Mallee or shrub, 2-4 (6) m high; bark smooth; flowers green, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils over granite or quartzite, often with gravel, rocky hills, coastal dunes.
Flowering Time:	January-July/November-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Nuts, foliage and foliage with nuts.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from the base of the plant.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Shoots after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

Eucalyptus lehmannii



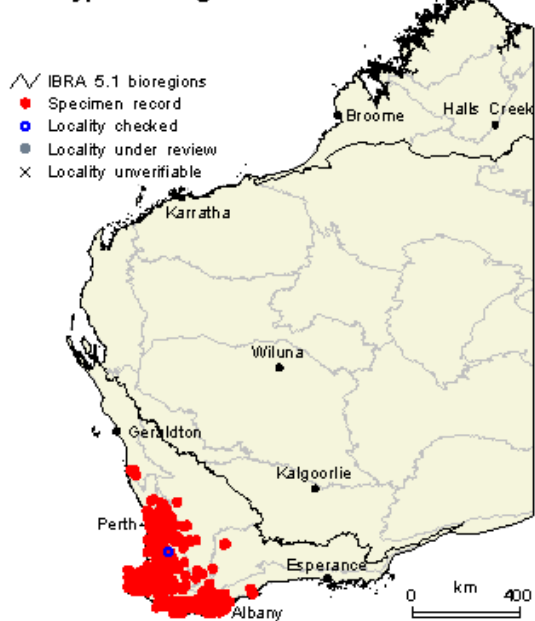
Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003

Eucalyptus marginata

(Jarrah)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Tree (mallee), 1-30 m high, bark rough, fibrous; flowers white, cream pink.
Habitat:	Grows on grey sand, clay or sandy loam, laterite, hills, and rises.
Flowering Time:	June-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage and foliage with nuts.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from the base of the plant.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Shoots after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

Eucalyptus marginata



Eucalyptus patens

(Swan River blackbutt)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Tree, 3-25 m high. Bark rough, longitudinally furrowed; flowers white, cream.
Habitat:	Grows on gravelly soils, sandy clay, loam soils in depressions, stream banks, valleys.
Flowering Time:	July-August/November-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage and foliage with nuts.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May+November-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Hot fires will kill the tree.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

Eucalyptus patens

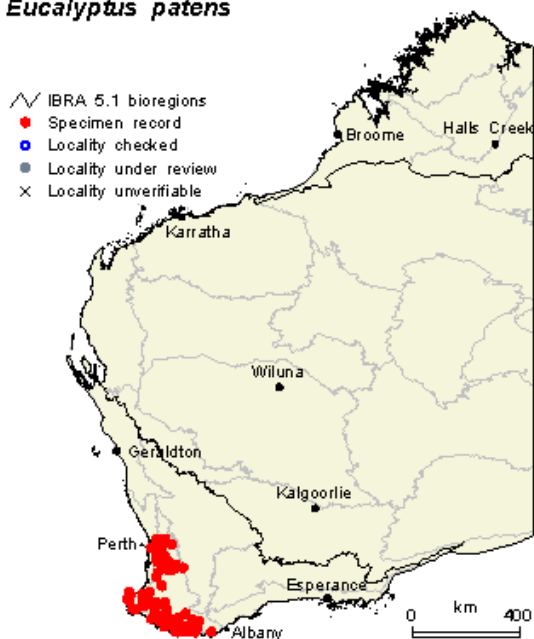


Photo by Stephen Hopper

Eucalyptus preissiana

(Bell-fruited mallee)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Sprawling mallee to 3 (5) m high, bark smooth, flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, sandy clay or gravel, laterite, limestone in coastal and subcoastal area.
Flowering Time:	May/August-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, some in flower and some with nuts, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from the base of the plant.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Shoots after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

Eucalyptus preissiana

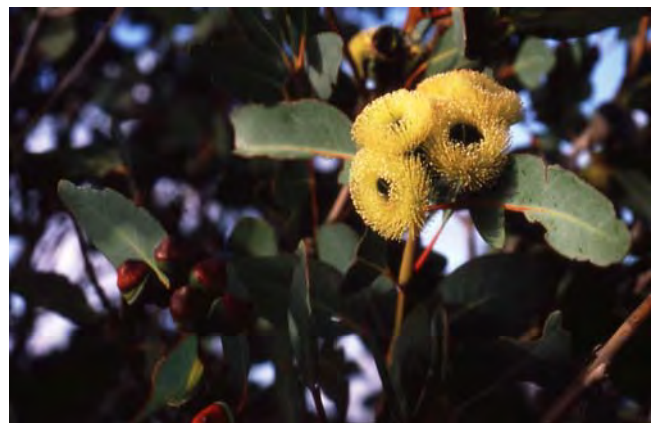
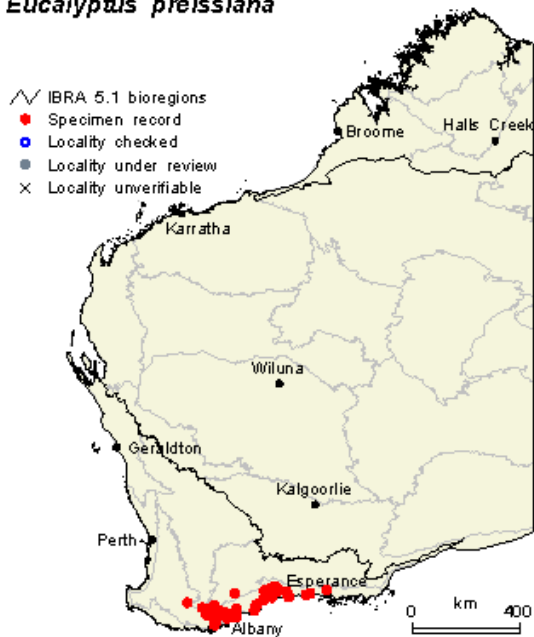


Photo by Stephen Hopper

Eucalyptus pyriformis

(Pear fruited mallee)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Mallee, 1.5-5 m high. Bark smooth. Flowers red, white, cream, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey or yellow sand, and laterite soils and on plains, hill slopes.
Flowering Time:	May-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, some in flower and some with nuts, 60+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	March-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from the base of the plant.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Shoots after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

Eucalyptus pyriformis

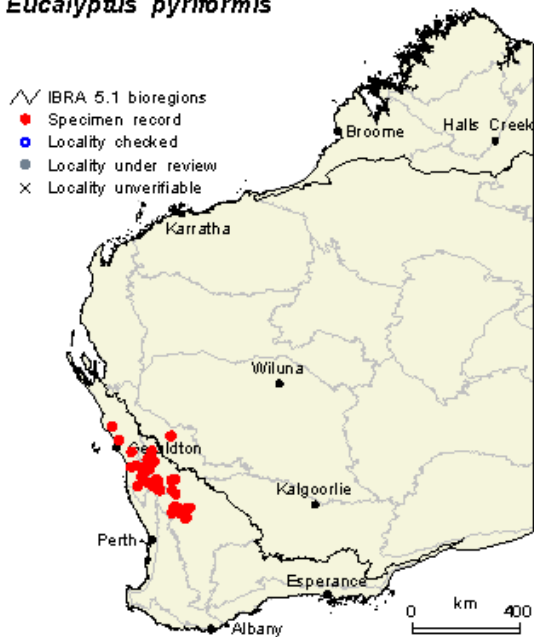


Photo by Stephen Hopper

Eucalyptus rudis

(Flooded gum)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Tree, 5-20 m high, bark rough, box-type. Flowers white.
Habitat:	Found on sandy or loamy soils in wetter parts of south-western WA, flats, hillsides.
Flowering Time:	July-September
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage and foliage with nuts.
Peak Harvesting Period:	April
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Hot fires will kill the tree.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

Eucalyptus rudis

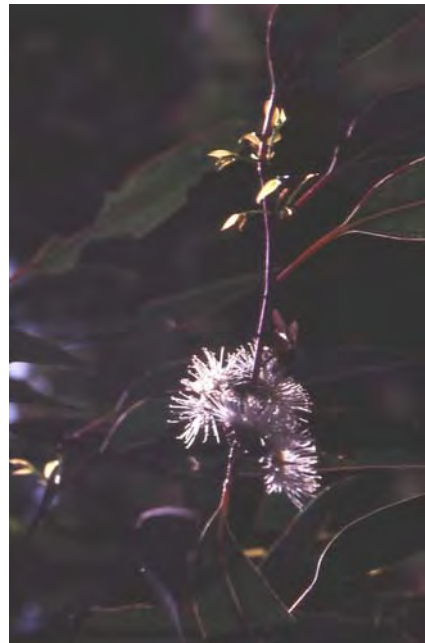
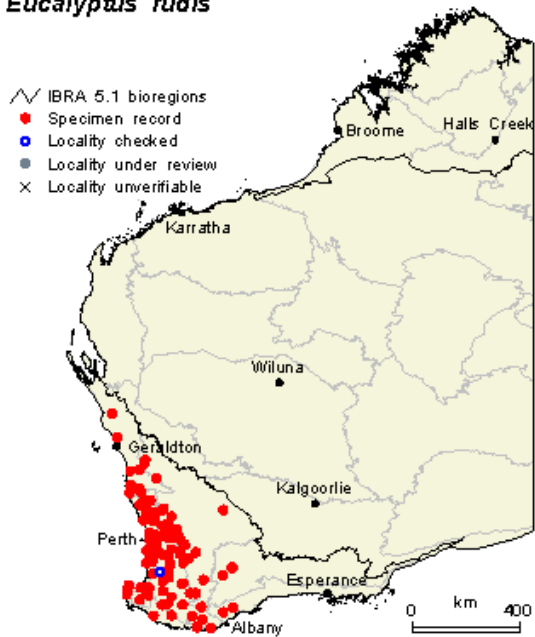


Photo by Penny Hussey

Eucalyptus tetragona

(Blue mallee)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Mallee, 1-8 m high, bark smooth. Flowers white, cream.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand over laterite, sandplains, hills.
Flowering Time:	September-March
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with white nuts, no soft tips, clean leaves, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	March-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from the base of the plant.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Shoots after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

Eucalyptus x tetragona

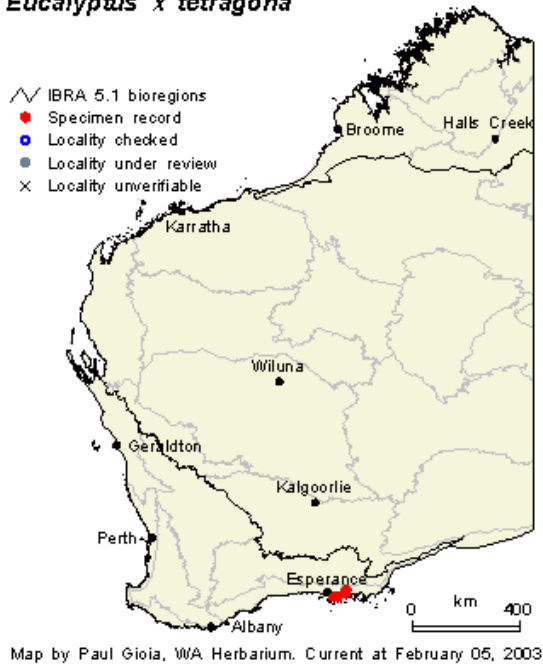


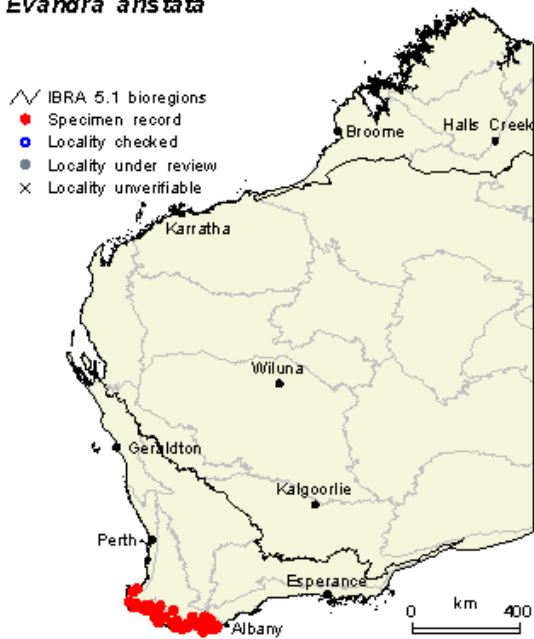
Photo by Penny Hussey

Evandra aristata

(Fisherman's rod, kangaroo grass)

Family:	Cyperaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, tufted perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), 0.5-2.2 m high. Flowers brown.
Habitat:	Grows on grey-black sand, winter wet swamps, and seepage areas.
Flowering Time:	October-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems with young flowers, 90 cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Shoots from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

Evandra aristata

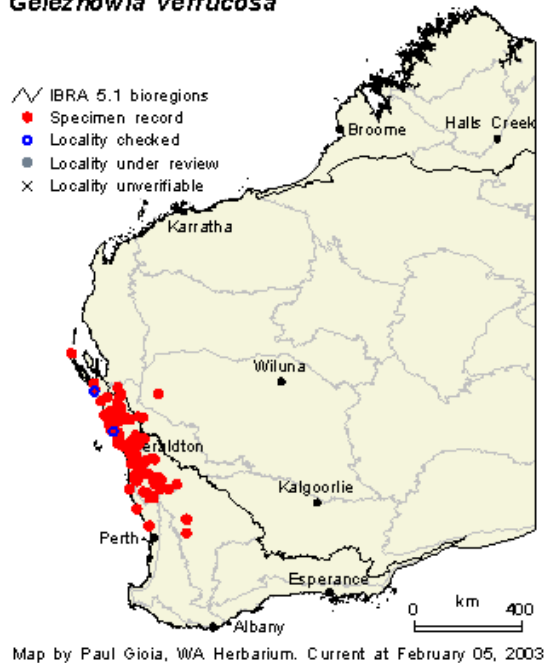


Geleznowia verrucosa.

(Yellow bells)

Family:	Rutaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.1-1 (1.5) m high. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy and gravelly soils. Sandplains.
Flowering Time:	July-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, no blown flowers, 40+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July-August
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible in this natural distribution.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	At least two lateral branches must be left after harvesting for regeneration to occur.

Geleznowia verrucosa



Grevillea diversifolia

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect to spreading shrub, 1-6 m high. Flowers yellow, green, cream, white, red.
Habitat:	Grows on loam, gravel, lateritic soils, often along watercourses and low lying, seasonally wet flats.
Flowering Time:	April-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, no soft tips, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	April-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	This species is fast growing and has a short lifespan. It shoots after harvesting.

Grevillea diversifolia

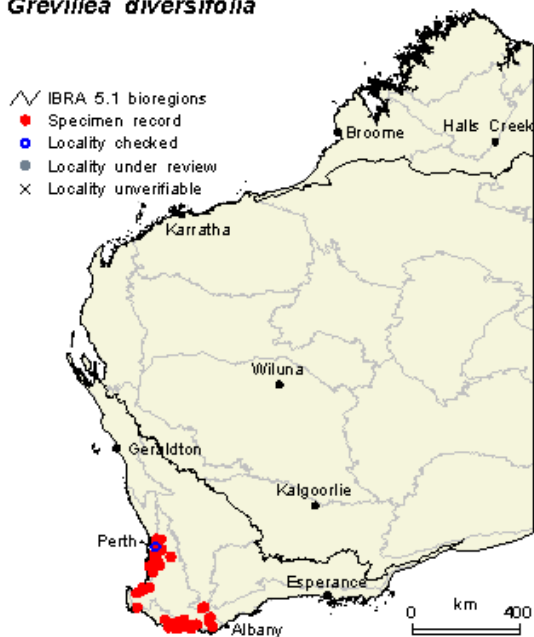


Photo by Penny Hussey

Grevillea endlicheriana

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, (0.8) 1-3 m high. Flowers white, pink red.
Habitat:	Grows on sand over granite, gravelly loam over laterite on granite hills, and laterite outcrops.
Flowering Time:	July-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	April-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber. Has poor seed set.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Grevillea endlicheriana

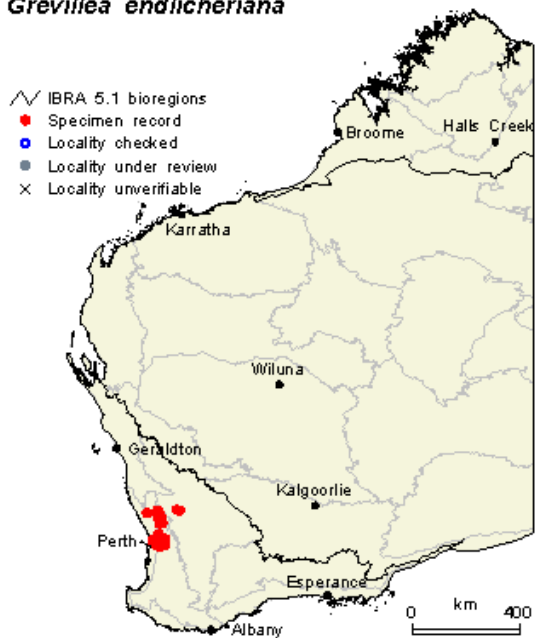


Photo by Penny Hussey

Grevillea leucoptervis

(Whip cane)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Spreading, bushy shrub, 1-4 (5) m high. Flowers cream, white, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on grey, yellow or brown sand, sandy clay, lateritic ridges, plains.
Flowering Time:	July-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, flowers must be in bud, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems can be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Grevillea leucoptervis

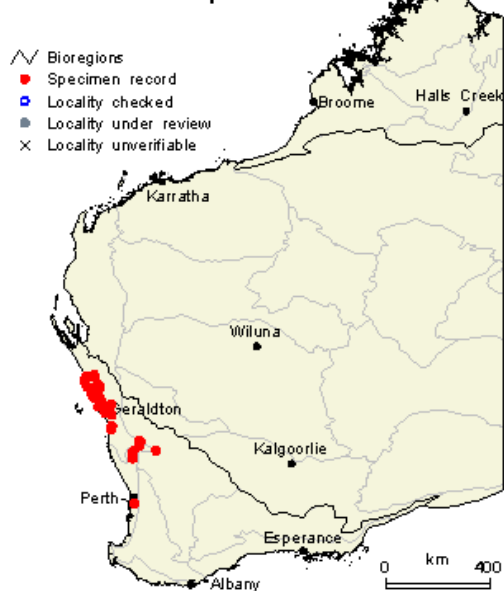


Photo by Phil Roberts

Grevillea synapheae

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Sprawling to prostrate, lignotuberous shrub, 0.2 to 0.6 m high. Flowers white, cream, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, gravel, brown loam, laterite, granite, at or near the top of rises, low heathland.
Flowering Time:	July-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	March-June+November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur. Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.

Grevillea synapheae

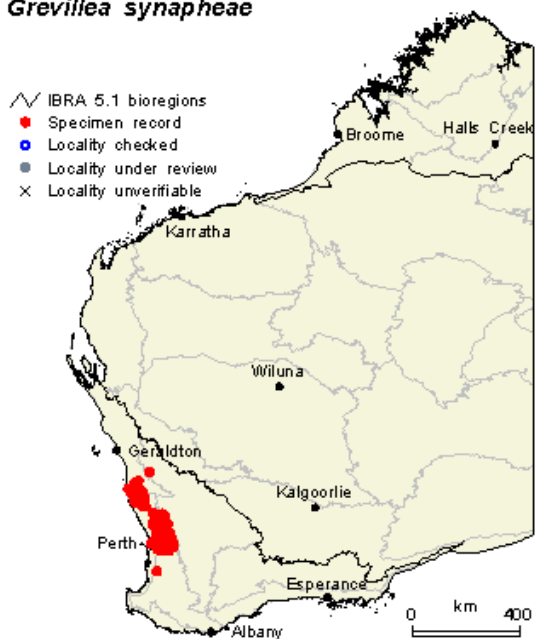


Photo by Penny Hussey

Hakea cucullata

(Cup-leaf hakea, Scallops)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Slender, few branched, non-lignotuberous shrub or tree 1-5 m high. Flowers pink.
Habitat:	Grows on gravelly soils.
Flowering Time:	August-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage and flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	March-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Variable reports.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur. Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.

Hakea cucullata

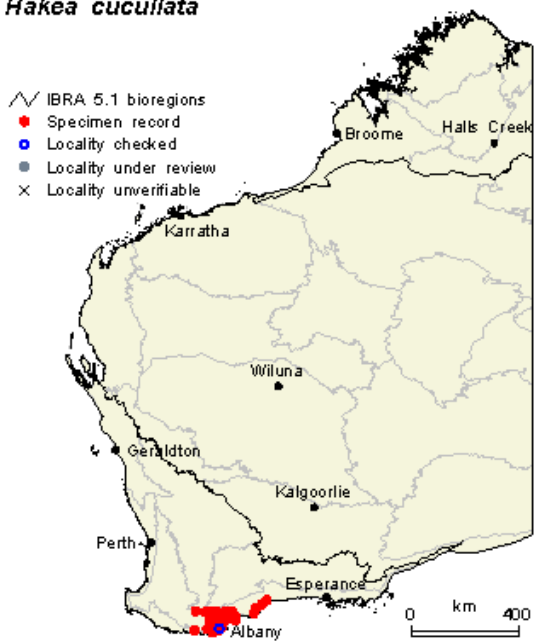


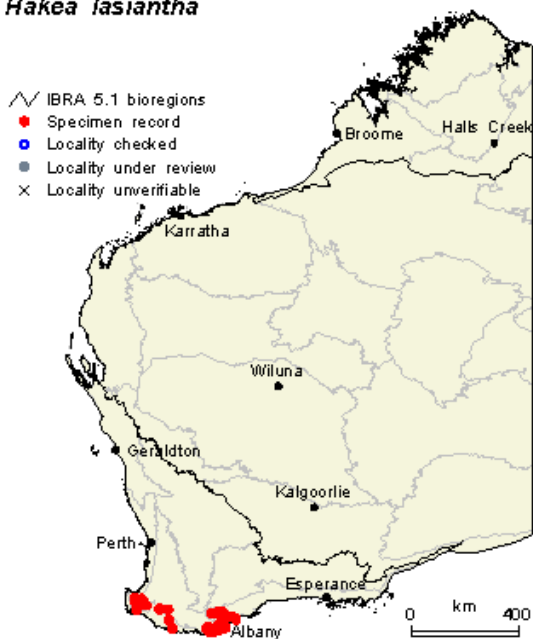
Photo by Penny Hussey

Hakea lasiantha

(Crowsfoot)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, non-lignotuberous shrub, 1-4 m high. Flowers white.
Habitat:	Grows on gravelly soils and sandy clay.
Flowering Time:	May-September
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Variable reports.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur. Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.

Hakea lasiantha



Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003

Hakea laurina

(Pincushion hakea)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non-lignotuberous shrub or tree, 1-6 m high. Flowers red.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, and sandy clay soils.
Flowering Time:	May-June
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, no blown flowers, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	April
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur. Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.

Hakea laurina

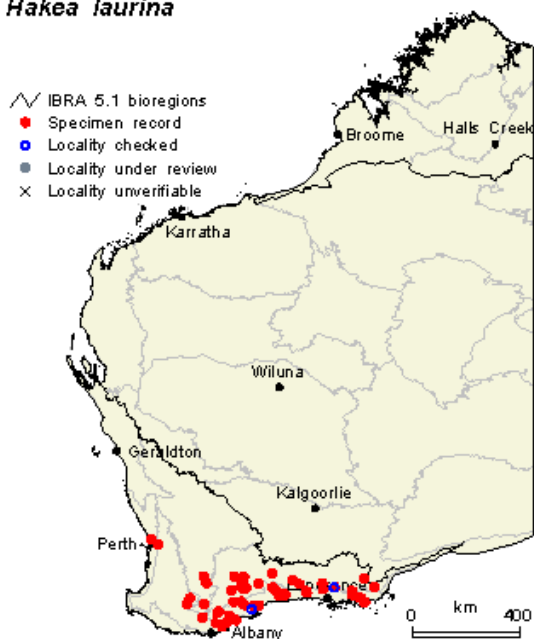


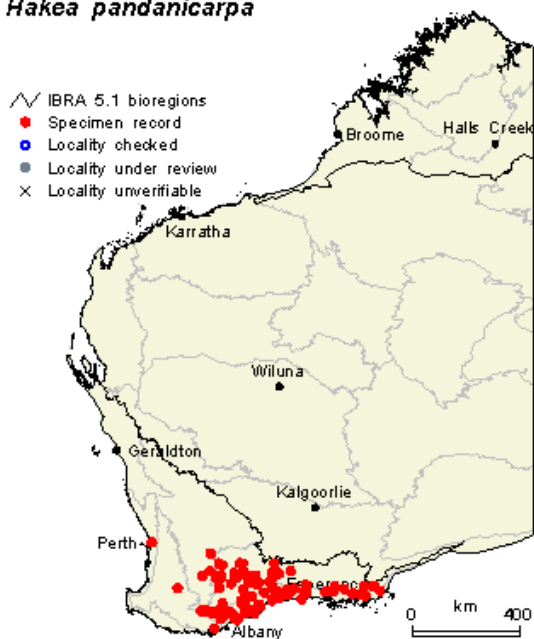
Photo by Penny Hussey

Hakea pandanica

(Corked hakea)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, open shrub, 1-4.5 m high. Flowers white, cream, green.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy, clay or stony soils, laterite soils on sandplains, breakaways, flats, hills.
Flowering Time:	September-November/March
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with nuts, remove leaves, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May-July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	Kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur. Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.

Hakea pandanica



Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003

Hakea platysperma

(Cricket ball hakea, Native peach)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, non-lignotuberos shrub, 0.5-4 m high. Flowers cream, pink, red.
Habitat:	Grows on white/grey or yellow sand, sandy clay, often over laterite.
Flowering Time:	August-September
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with nuts, remove leaves, min of 5 nuts, 50+cm, preferably 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	April-May+September-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur. Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.

Hakea platysperma

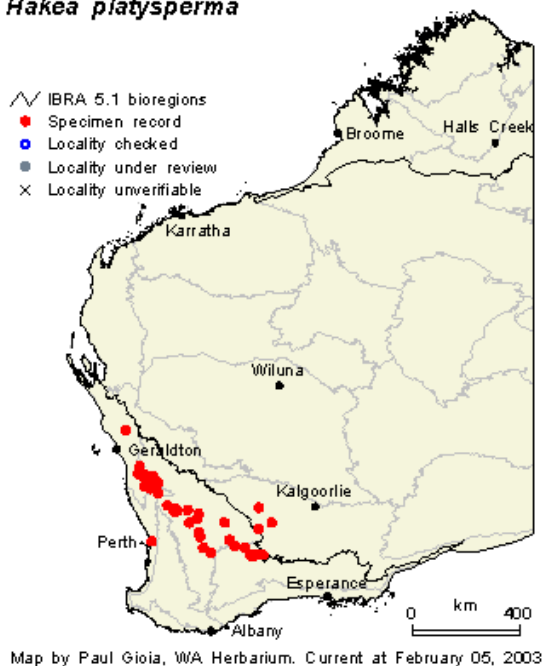


Photo by Penny Hussey

Hakea victoria

(Royal hakea)

Family:

Proteaceae

Plant Description:

Sparsely branched, non-lignotuberous shrub, 1.5-3m high. Flowers cream, white.

Distinctive Features:

Variiegated leaves. They persist up to 5 years, the colour becoming deeper each year. Leaves at base are all green.

Habitat:

Grows on white or grey sand over granite or laterite, rocky slopes, among quartzite rocks.

Flowering Time:

June-July

Part Harvested/Specifications:

Foliage stems, red and orange leaves, 50+cm.

Peak Harvesting Period:

May

Conservation status:

Not threatened

Conservation issues:

Regeneration

Seed.

***Phytophthora* susceptibility**

Susceptible.

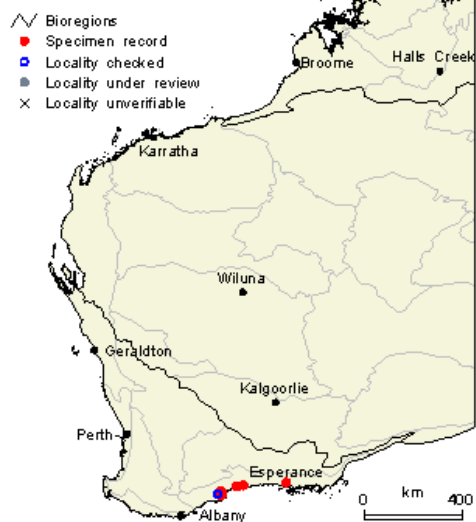
Fire

This species is killed by fire.

Harvesting

Only 20% of the stems can be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Hakea victoria



Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at November 11, 2002



Homalospermum firmum

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub or tree (0.3) 1-4 (8) m high. Flowers white, pink.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, yellow or black peaty sand, loam in winter-wet depressions, swamps.
Flowering Time:	August-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems for foliage and foliage and flowers.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	Sprouts after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Homalospermum firmum

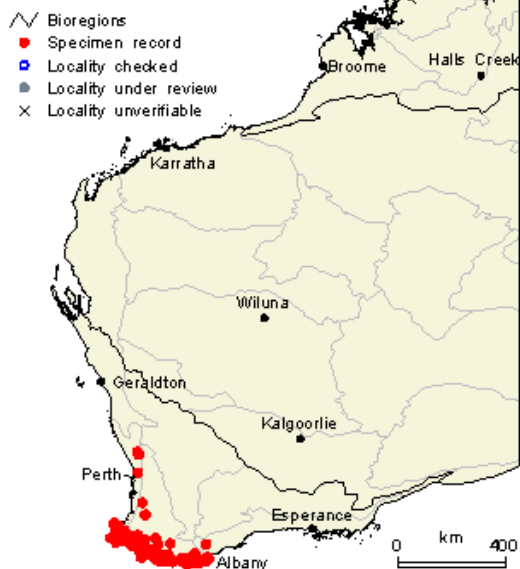
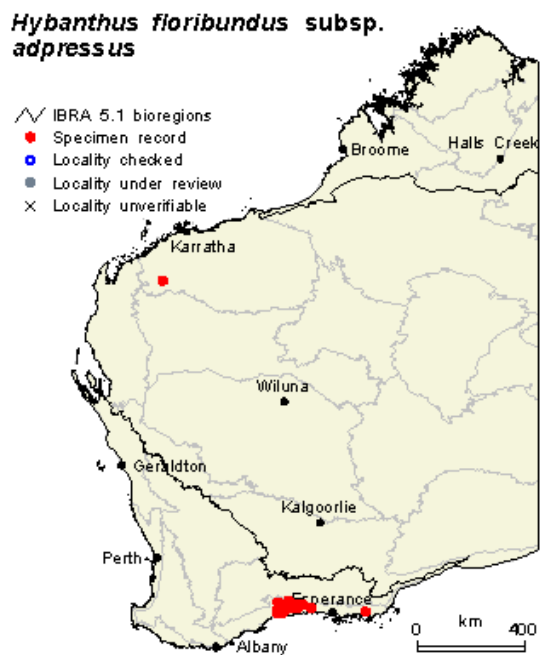


Photo by Stephen Hopper

Hybanthus floribundus subsp. *adpressus*

(Native violet)

Family:	Violaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.3-1 (2) m high. Flowers pale blue to white.
Habitat:	Grows on sand and clayey soils.
Flowering Time:	April-May/August-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, lush leaves, 60+cm. Heavily flowered in late bud.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May-June
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Sprouts from the base.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	Sprouts from the base of the plant after fire.
Harvesting	Does not regenerate if cut or snapped off. Will sprout when cut to base of stem. It takes two seasons before harvestable again.

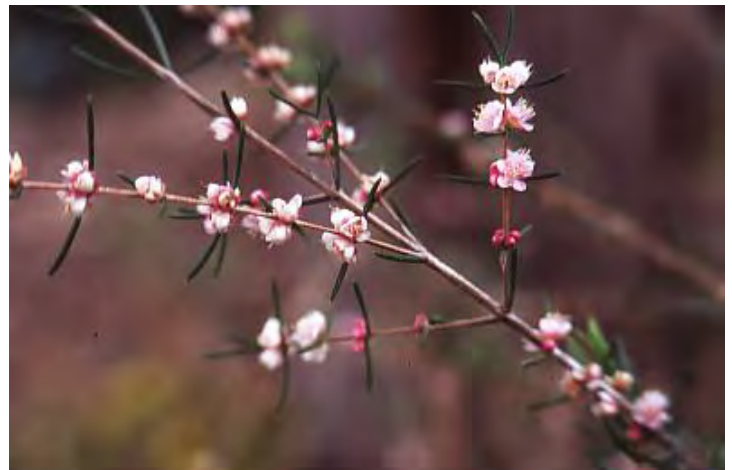
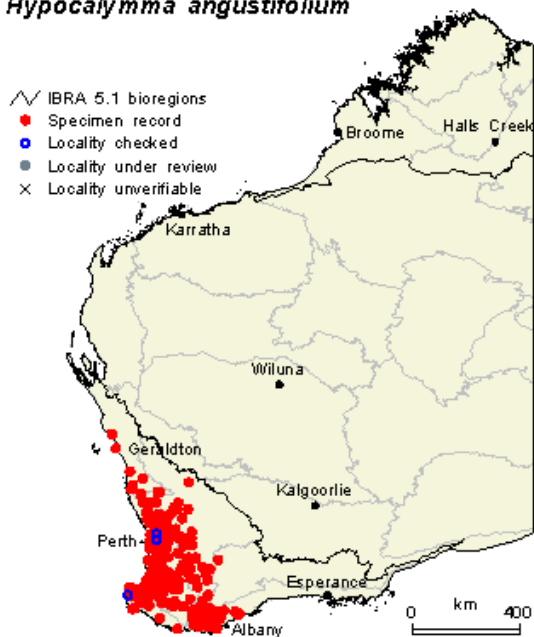


Hypocalymma angustifolium

(White myrtle)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 0.2-1 (1.5) high. Flowers white, pink.
Habitat:	Found on sandy, clay, laterite soils in winter wet depressions, along water courses, outcrops, hillsides.
Flowering Time:	July-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

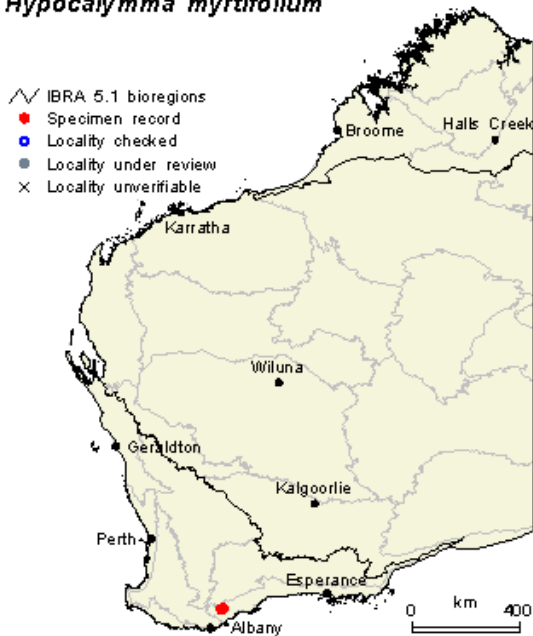
Hypocalymma angustifolium



Hypocalymma myrtifolium

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 0.3-0.6 (1.5) m high. Flowers cream, white.
Habitat:	Grows on peaty sand over quartzite. Steep rocky slopes.
Flowering Time:	July-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Hypocalymma myrtifolium



Hypocalymma robustum

(Swan River myrtle)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 0.4-1 (1.5) m high. Flowers pink, red.
Habitat:	Grows on gravelly lateritic soils, sandy soils on undulating terrain, ridges.
Flowering Time:	July-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Hypocalymma robustum

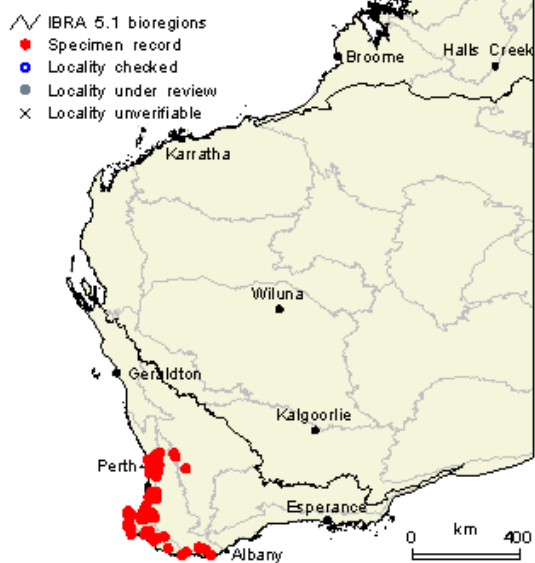


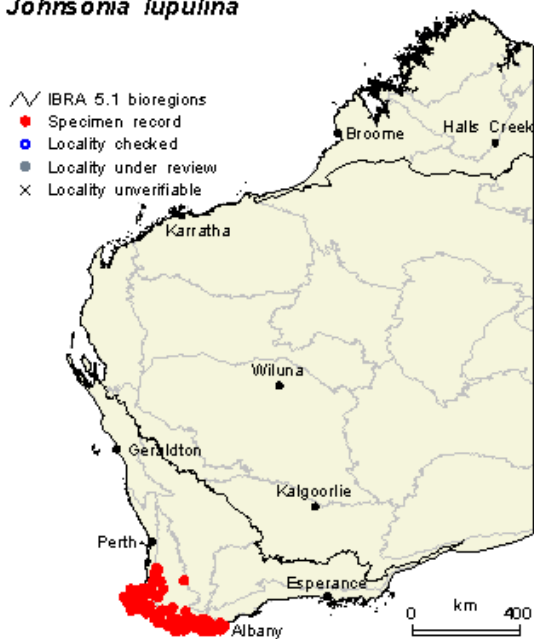
Photo by Penny Hussey

Johnsonia lupulina

(Hooded lily)

Family:	Anthericaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, tufted, clump forming perennial grass-like or herb, 0.3-0.8 (1) m high 10 0.5 m wide. Flowers cream, white.
Habitat:	Grows on grey or black peaty sand, lateritic gravel, dunes, roadsides, and damp locations.
Flowering Time:	September-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, no blown flowers, 60+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	Sprouts from rhizome after fire. Frequent fire does kill the plants.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

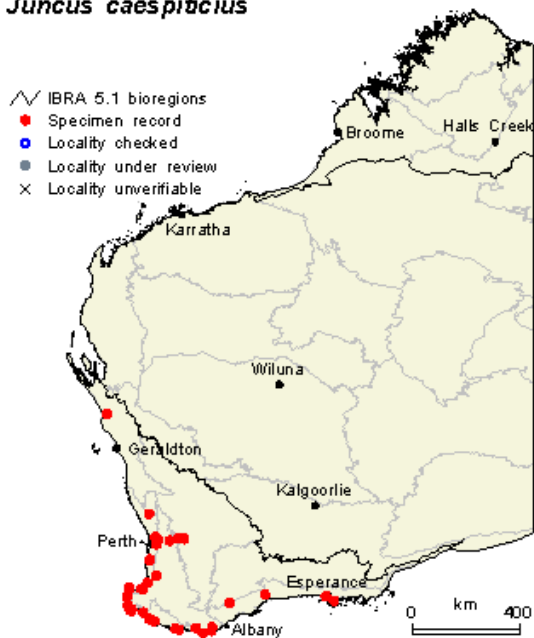
Johnsonia lupulina



Juncus caespiticius

Family:	Juncaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous perennial, grass-like or herb 0.09-0.6m high.
Habitat:	Grows on peaty or saline sand in winter wet depressions.
Flowering Time:	October-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Seeded stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	January-April
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	Sprouts from rhizome after fire. Frequent fire does kill the plants.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Juncus caespiticius

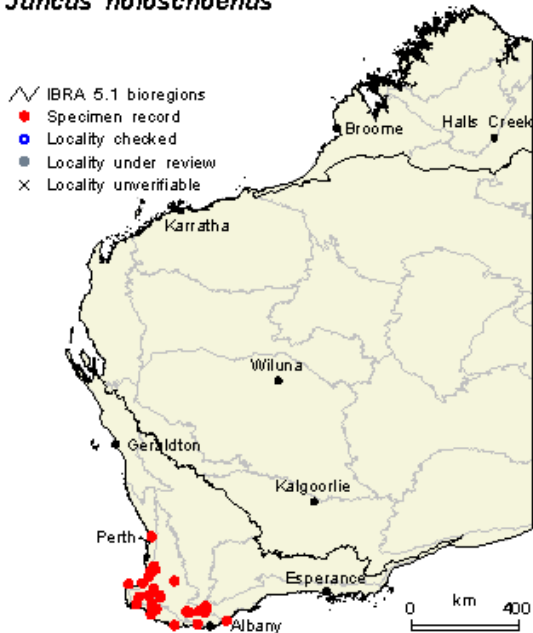


Juncus holoschoenus

(Fern rush)

Family:	Juncaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, perennial herb, 0.3-1 m high.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, swamps, and creeks.
Flowering Time:	August-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, in full flower, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	December-March
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	Sprouts from rhizome after fire. Frequent fire does kill the plants.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Juncus holoschoenus

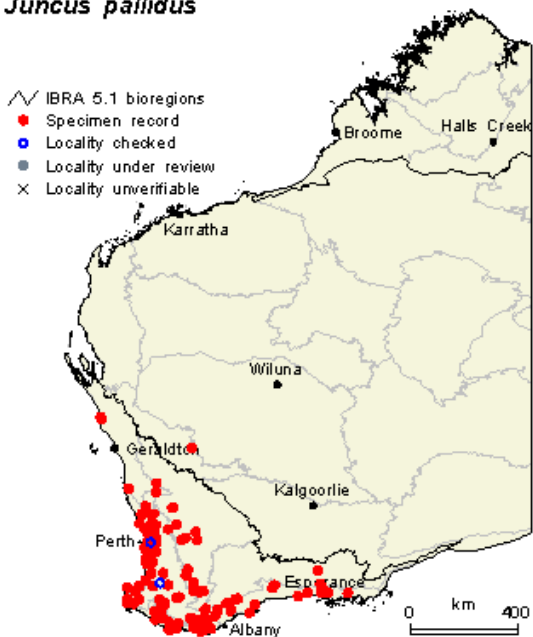


Juncus pallidus

(Coarse rush)

Family:	Juncaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, robust perennial herb, 0.5-2 m high. Flowers green.
Habitat:	Grows on clay, swamps, and near watercourses.
Flowering Time:	October–December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Seeded stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	April
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	Sprouts from rhizome after fire. Frequent fire does kill the plants.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Juncus pallidus



Kingia australis

(Grass girls, Djingarra)

Family:	Dasygongaceae
Plant Description:	Perennial tree-like monocot, 1.8 m high. Flowers yellow, green, brown.
Habitat:	Found on sand, sandy loam, clayey loams.
Flowering Time:	July–August
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Clean leaves, 80+cm, and flowers.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Terminal buds.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Resistant.
Fire	Shoots after fire from aerial terminal buds.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Kingia australis

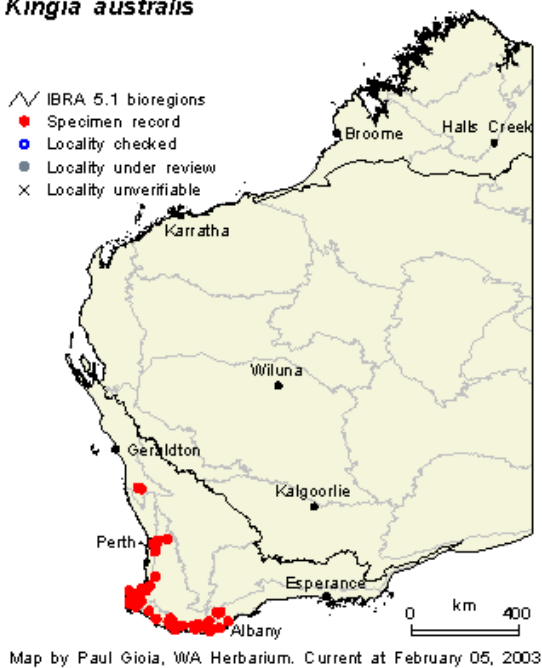


Photo by Ken Atkins/Liesl Rohl

Kunzea ericifolia

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, (0.4) 1-4 m high. Flowers yellow, cream, white.
Habitat:	Found on peaty sand, grey sand, quartzite soils in seasonally wet swamps, moist situations, amongst rocks on summit.
Flowering Time:	July-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage 70+cm, and stems with flowers + foliage.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Kunzea ericifolia

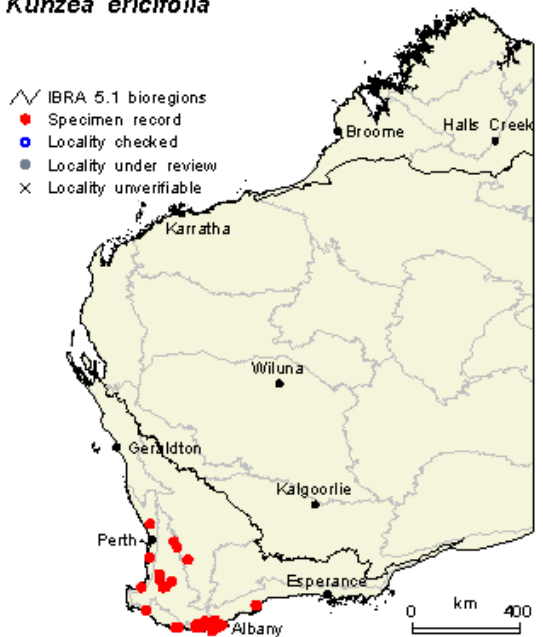


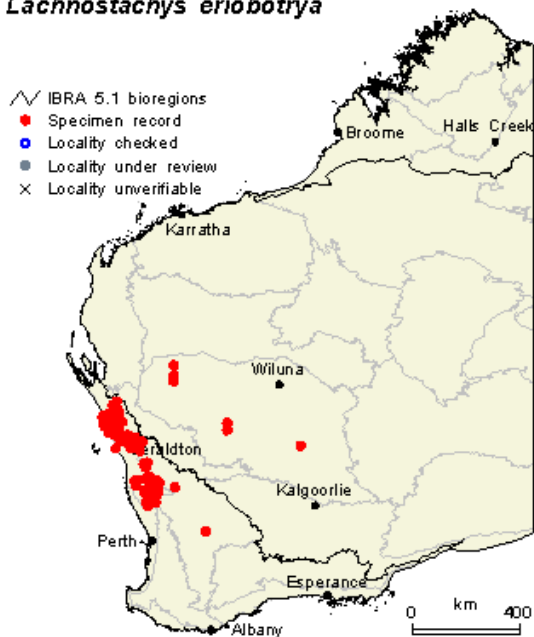
Photo by Ken Atkins

Lachnostachys eriobotrya

(Sago conospermum)

Family:	Chloanthaceae
Plant Description:	Erect or spreading shrub, (0.3) 0.5–2 (3) m high, leaves linear, flower spikes several to many, inside corolla tube glabrous except near base. Flowers white, purple.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey or yellow sand, often over laterite, in low to tall shrublands or woodlands.
Flowering Time:	August-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Lachnostachys eriobotrya



Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003



Lachnostachys verbascifolia

(Lambstail and ears)

Family:	Chloanthaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.3-1.3 m high, leaves usually obtuse, bracts with white indumentum. Flowers purple, white.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils, rarely with laterite, shrublands and woodlands.
Flowering Time:	June-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 40+cm, preferably 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Lachnostachys verbascifolia

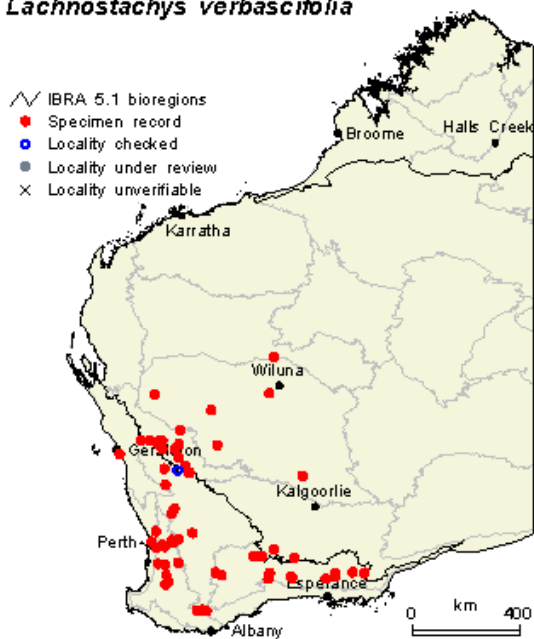


Photo by FECA

Lawrenzia helmsii

(Long fingers, Dunna Dunna)

Family:	Malvaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, cactus-like shrub, (0.1) 0.3-1.5 m high. Flowers yellow, green.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils, clay, gypsum & limestone ridges, near salt lakes.
Flowering Time:	July-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, no brown flowers, 60+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	This species does not occur within the area affected by <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	N/A
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Lawrenzia helmsii

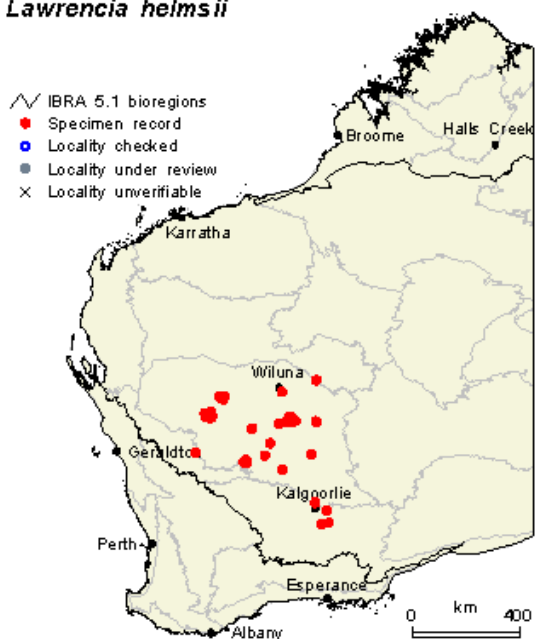


Photo by Penny Hussey

Lechenaultia biloba

(Blue leschenaultia)

Family:	Goodeniaceae
Plant Description:	0.15-1 (1.6) m high with distinctive large corolla wings. Flowers blue.
Habitat:	Grows on lateritic or granitic soils on hills, outcrops, and flats.
Flowering Time:	July-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Lechenaultia biloba

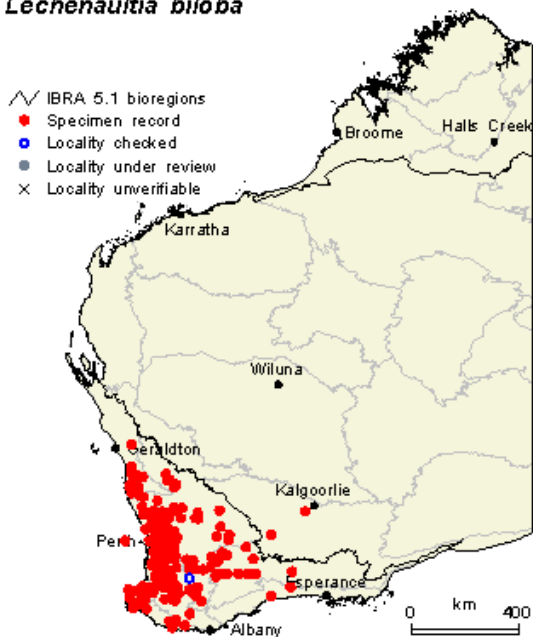


Photo by Ken Atkins

Lepidosperma effusum

Family:	Cyperaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, tufted robust perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), 2.5 m high, clumps to 2 m wide. Flowers brown, dull grey.
Habitat:	Grows on white sand, and brown loam in creeks and river edges, and swamps (occasionally tidal).
Flowering Time:	April-June/September-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with seeds.
Peak Harvesting Period:	March-July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Not killed by fire. Sprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Lepidosperma effusum

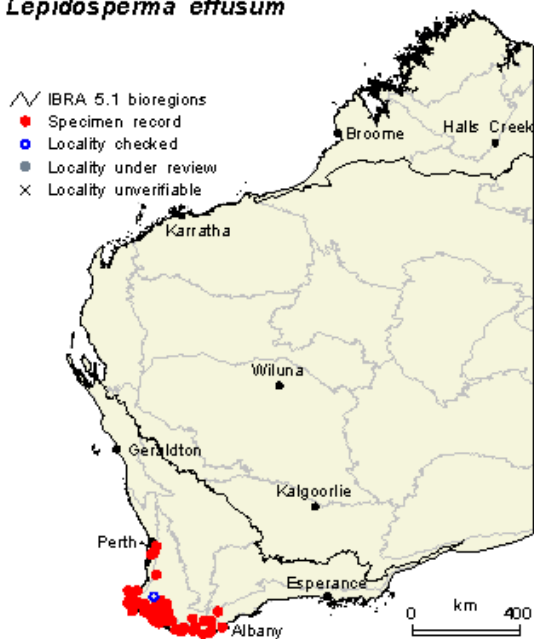
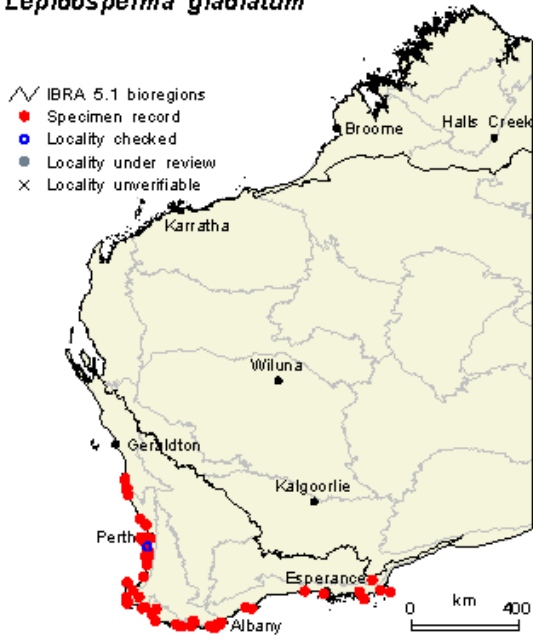


Photo by Penny Hussey

Lepidosperma gladiatum

Family:	Cyperaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, tufted robust perennial grass-like or herb (sedge), 0.5–1.5 (3) m high. Clumps to 1.5 m wide. Flowers brown.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey or calcareous sand, limestone, loam on dunes and in creeklines.
Flowering Time:	November-May
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, in full flower and little bud, 90+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Not killed by fire. Sprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

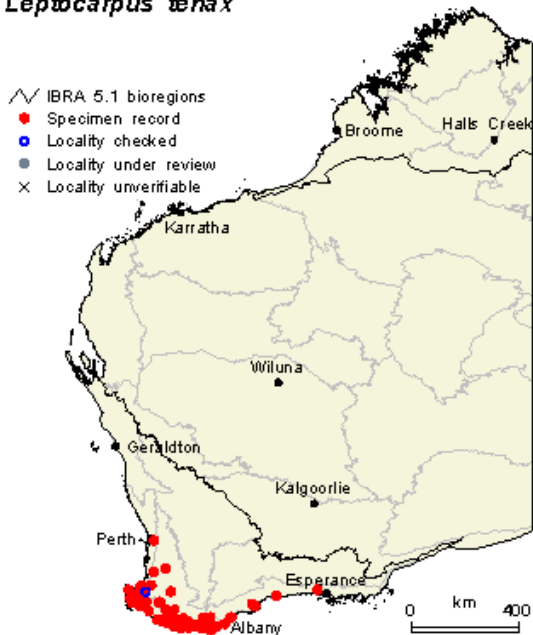
Lepidosperma gladiatum



Leptocarpus tenax

Family:	Restionaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, perennial, herb (rush-like), 0.4-1m thigh. Flowers brown, red.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey or black sand, and clay in swamps.
Flowering Time:	November-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with seeds, 70+ cm. Stems-foliage.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant including the rhizome.
Harvesting	To encourage regeneration harvesting should occur a minimum of 30 cm above ground level.

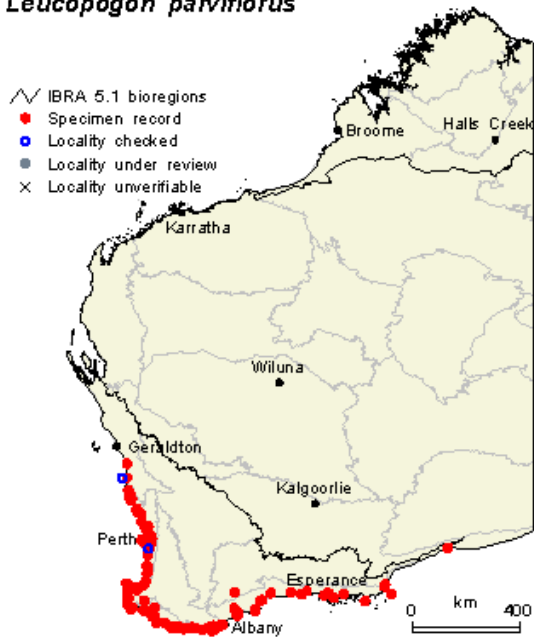
Leptocarpus tenax



Leucopogon parviflorus

Family:	Epacridaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, densely branched shrub or tree, (0.2) 0.3-3 (5) m high. Flowers white.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils over limestone or granite on coastal dunes and limestone.
Flowering Time:	February-March/June-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	February
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Variable reports.
Fire	Not killed by fire. Sprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Leucopogon parviflorus

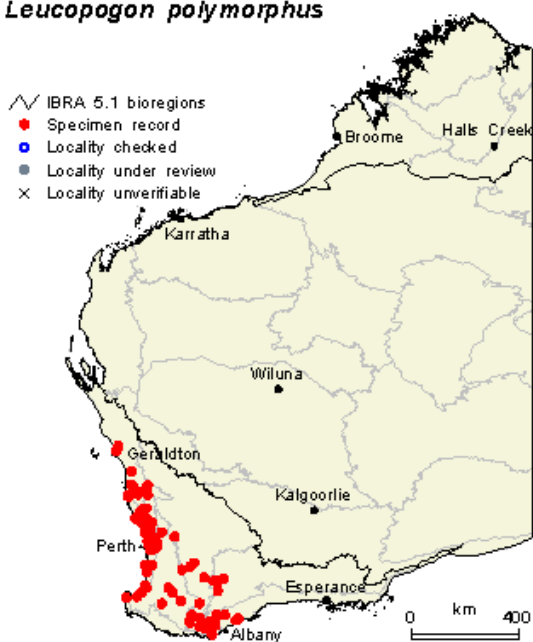


Leucopogon polymorphus

(Baeckea)

Family:	Epacridaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.2-1 m high. Flowers white.
Habitat:	Sandy soils over limestone or granite, coastal dunes and limestone.
Flowering Time:	February -March / June -October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50-70 cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Variable reports
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

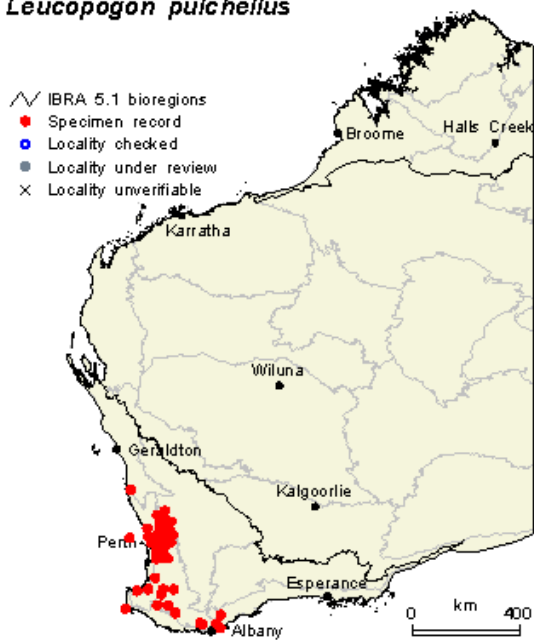
Leucopogon polymorphus



Leucopogon pulchellus

Family:	Epacridaceae
Plant Description:	Erect or straggling shrub, 0.15 –1 (1.5) m high. Flowers white.
Habitat:	Grows on lateritic or granitic soils.
Flowering Time:	June-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Variable reports.
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Leucopogon pulchellus

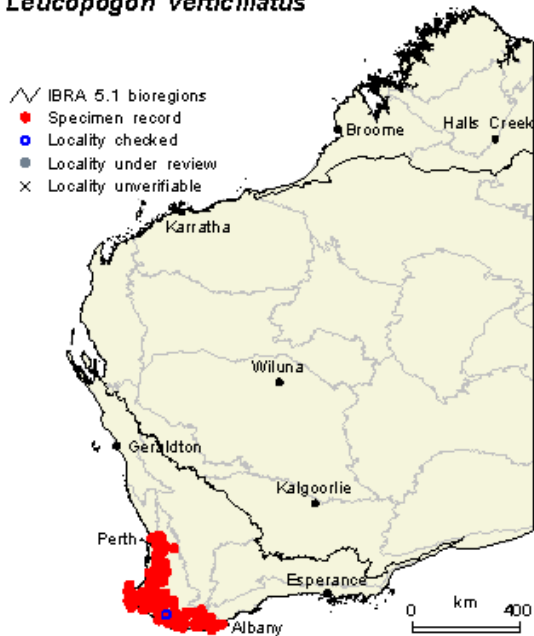


Leucopogon verticillatus

(Native bamboo)

Family:	Epacridaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, bamboo-like shrub, 0.8-4 m high. Flowers pink, red.
Habitat:	Frequently occurs on gravelly lateritic or granitic soils, often in wet situations.
Flowering Time:	August-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, clean leaves, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Not killed by fire. Sprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Leucopogon verticillatus



Lomandra hastilis

(Kojaneerup rush)

Family:	Dasygongonaceae
Plant Description:	Dioecious rhizomatous, caespitose, robust, perennial herb, 0.45–1.5 m high. Flowers purple, black.
Habitat:	Grows on grey, yellow, red or lateritic sand.
Flowering Time:	July–November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems in bud, silver white colour, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October–November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Not killed by fire. Sprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Lomandra hastilis

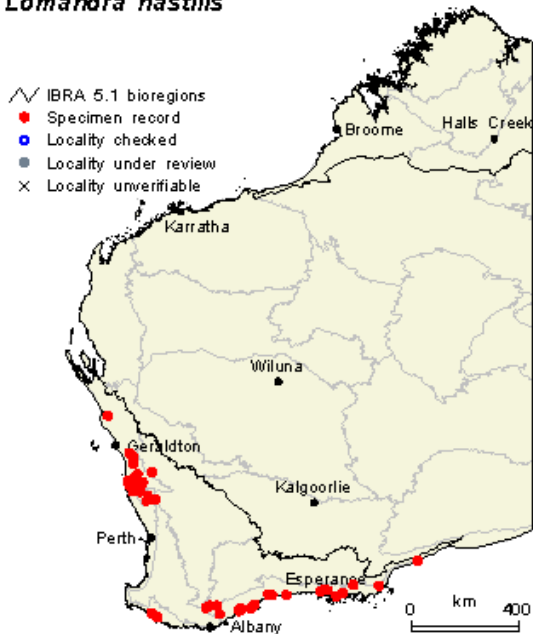


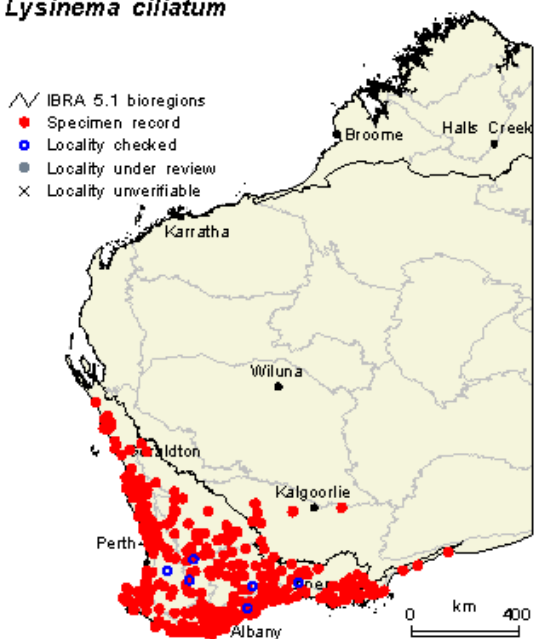
Photo by Ken Atkins/Liesl Rohl

Lysinema ciliatum

(Curry and rice)

Family:	Epacridaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 0.1–1.6 m high. Flowers cream, white, pink, brown.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy clayey soils, gravel, laterite, limestone soils, coastal sand dunes, plains, flats, breakaways, disturbed sites.
Flowering Time:	May-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, lush leaves, 40+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	June-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Lysinema ciliatum

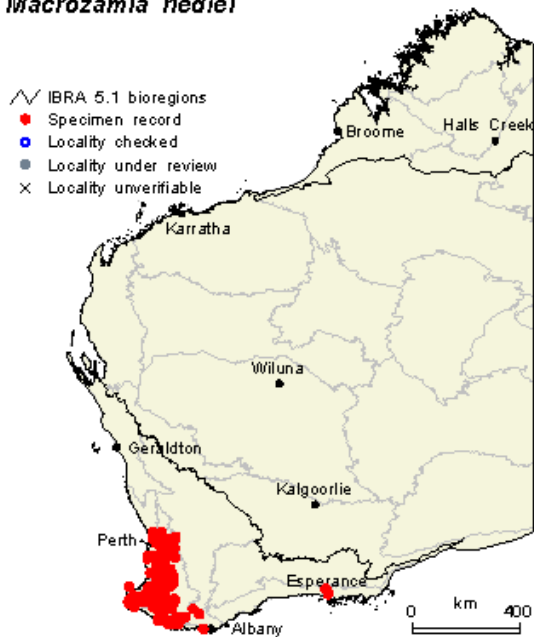


Macrozamia riedlei

(Zamia palm)

Family:	Zamiaceae
Plant Description:	Tree (cycad), 0.5–3 m high, small, usually trunkless, leaves few, glossy, flat or openly keeled, narrow leaflets, short cones.
Habitat:	Grows on laterite soils in the Jarrah forests.
Flowering Time:	September-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage clean leaves, 70+cm. Seeds and fronds.
Peak Harvesting Period:	January-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shooting.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Not killed by fire. Shoots after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

Macrozamia riedlei



Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003

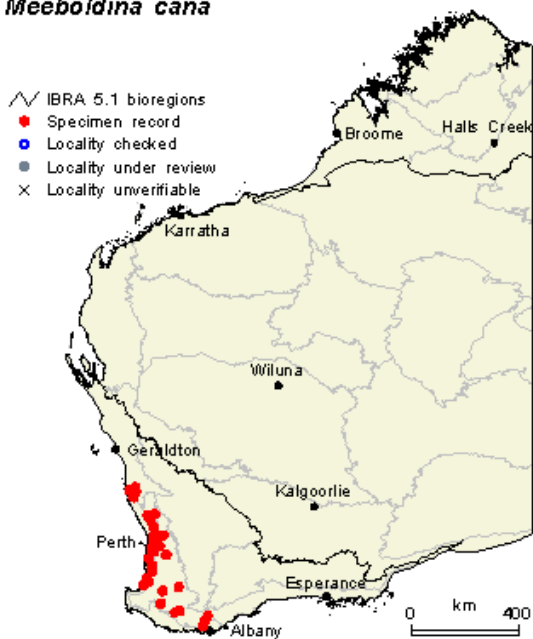


Photo by Ken Atkins/Liesl Rohl

Meeboldina cana

Family:	Restionaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, tufted perennial, herb (rush-like), forming dense base clumps, dioecious, 0.35-1.2 m high. Flowers brown.
Habitat:	Found on grey sand, sandy clay, clay, swamps, winter-wet depressions.
Flowering Time:	July-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	June and September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Fire kills the plant including the rhizome.
Harvesting	To encourage regeneration harvesting should occur a minimum of 30 cm above ground level.

Meeboldina cana



Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003

Meeboldina scariosa

(Velvet or Seeded rush)

Family:	Restionaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, perennial herb (rush-like) 0.6-1.5 (2)m high. Flowers red, brown.
Habitat:	Grows on grey or black peaty sand, sandy clay, winter-wet swamps, creek beds, seasonally wet depressions.
Flowering Time:	Summer
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems in full flower, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	April-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant including the rhizome.
Harvesting	To encourage regeneration harvesting should occur a minimum of 30 cm above ground level.

Meeboldina scariosa

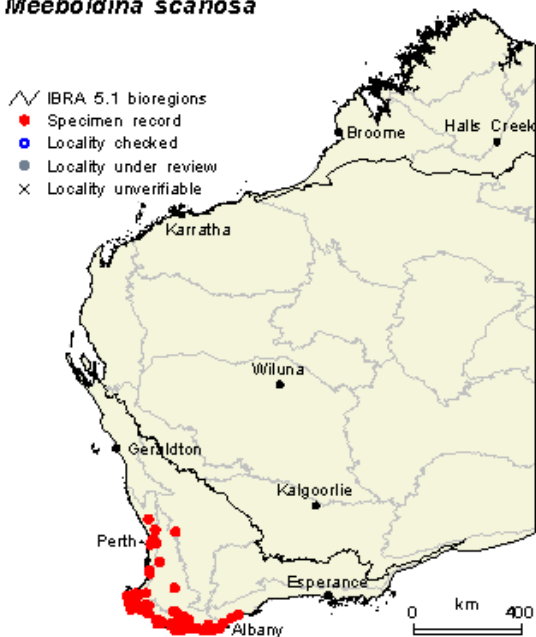


Photo by Chris Robinson

Melaleuca megacephala

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 0.5-3 m high. Flowers yellow, cream.
Habitat:	Found on sand, sandplains, rocky hills, sandstone rocks.
Flowering Time:	August-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting. Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut.

Melaleuca megacephala

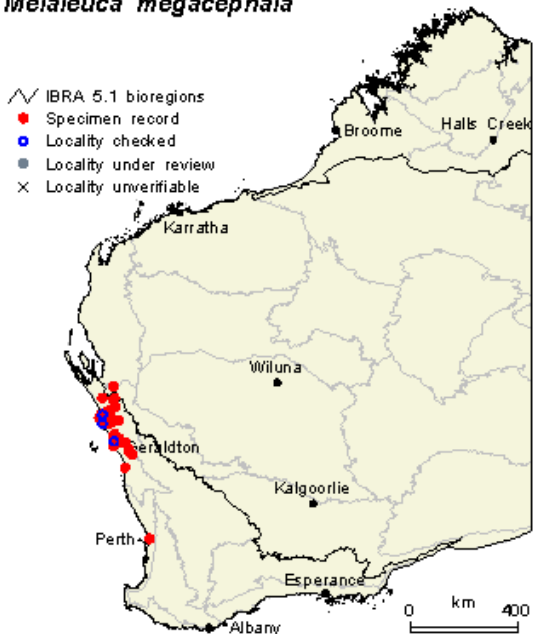


Photo by Ken Atkins

Melaleuca nesophila

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.6-2.5 (5) m high. Flowers pink, purple.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils.
Flowering Time:	September-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed, lignotuber/epicormic shoots.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Variable - not known to susceptible in its natural distribution. However, it has been recorded in artificial situations.
Fire	Will sprout from lignotuber/epicormic shoots after fire. Hot fires will kill the plant.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Melaleuca nesophila

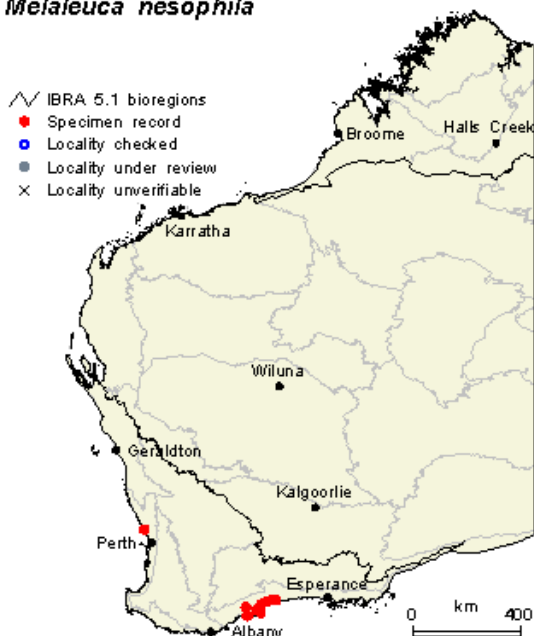


Photo by Ken Atkins

Melaleuca raphiophylla

(Swamp paper bark)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Tree or shrub, 0.2 to 10 m high. Flowers white, cream.
Distinctive Features:	Able to withstand very long periods of inundation in freshwater swamps.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand, clay soils, limestone. Salt marshes, swamps, along watercourses.
Flowering Time:	July-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Paperbark
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Fire may kill the plant, regeneration is by seed.
Harvesting	Only the top layers of bark should be removed to reduce the risk of ringbarking this species.

Melaleuca raphiophylla

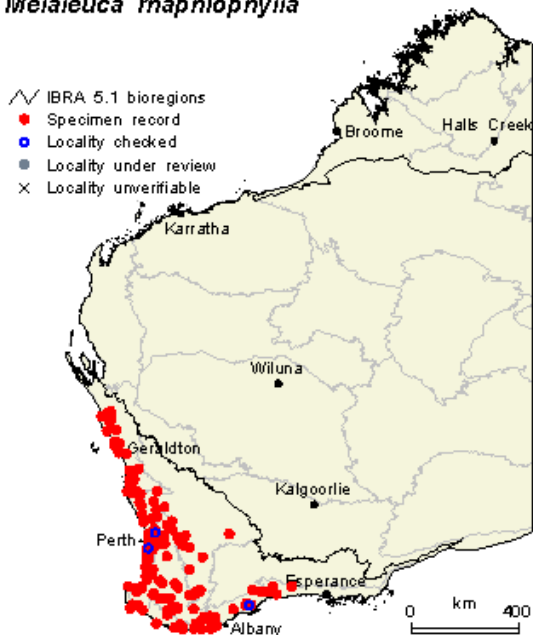
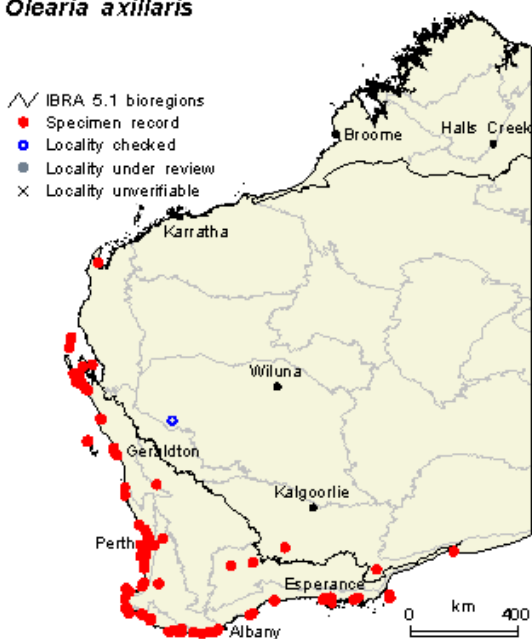


Photo by DCLM

Olearia axillaris

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Erect, much branched shrub, (0.2) 0.5 – 3 m high. Flowers white, cream, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white/grey or red sand, loam, coastal limestone and sand dunes, rocky hillsides.
Flowering Time:	January-June/November-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems and leaves.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Low.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Olearia axillaris

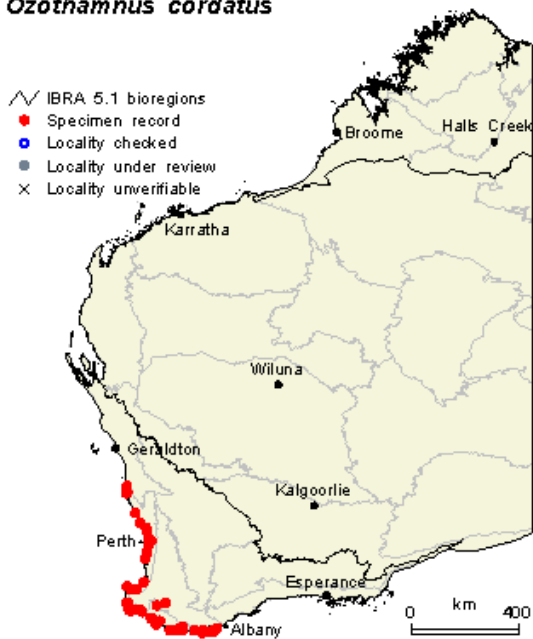


Ozothamnus cordatus

(Seacrest)

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Erect, ascending or sprawling shrub, 0.5–1.5m high. Flowers white, yellow.
Habitat:	Found on white/grey sand, coastal dunes and limestone.
Flowering Time:	October-April
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, mainly in bud, some in flower, straight stems, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-February
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Ozothamnus cordatus

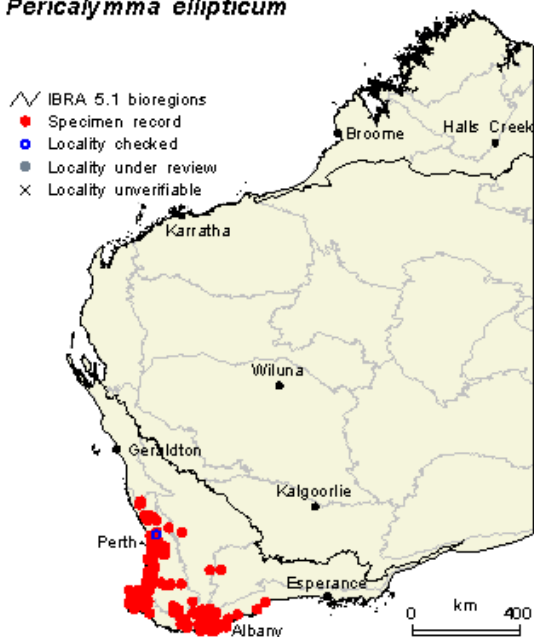


Pericalymma ellipticum

(Swamp tea-tree)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub to 3 m high. Flowers white, pink.
Habitat:	Grows on leached sand with some clayey sands, lateritic soils. In elevated areas on seasonally swampy platforms.
Flowering Time:	October-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, clean leaves, 60+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	February-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed?
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Pericalymma ellipticum



Persoonia longifolia

(Snottygobble, cherry bush)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, lignotuberous shrub or tree, 1-5 m high. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on grey or yellow sand, sandy loam or laterite.
Flowering Time:	November-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, clean leaves, stripped at bottom, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Persoonia longifolia

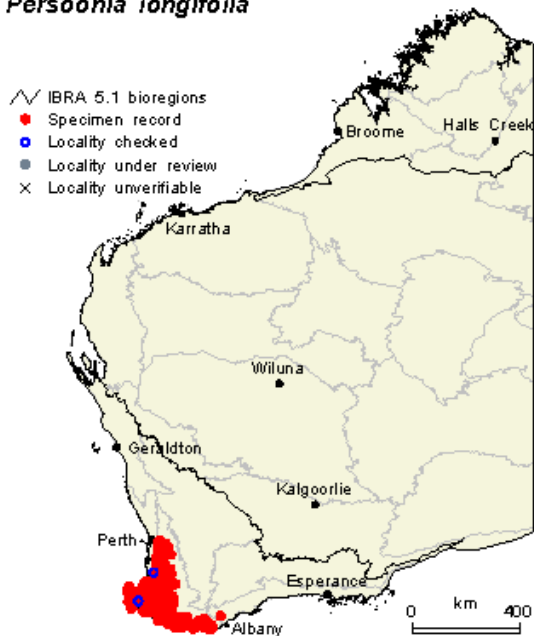
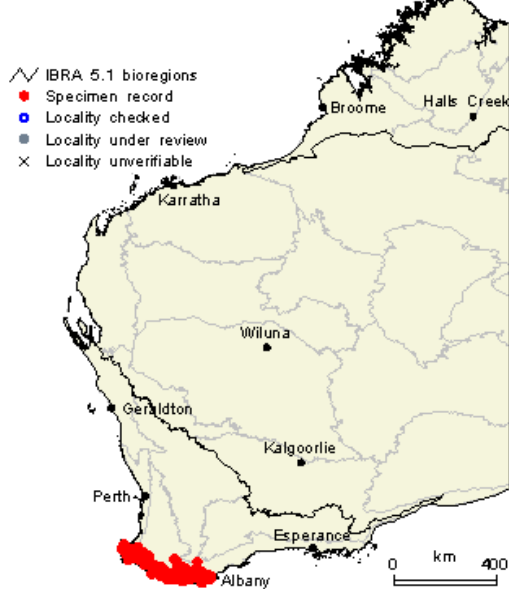


Photo by Ken Atkins

Petrophile diversifolia

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Slender, generally single-stemmed, non-lignotuberous shrub, 0.7–3 m high. Flowers cream, white, pink.
Habitat:	Laterite, gravelly sandy soils, clay.
Flowering Time:	September –December.
Part Harvested/Specifications:	new growth stems, 50-60cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	all year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Petrophile diversifolia

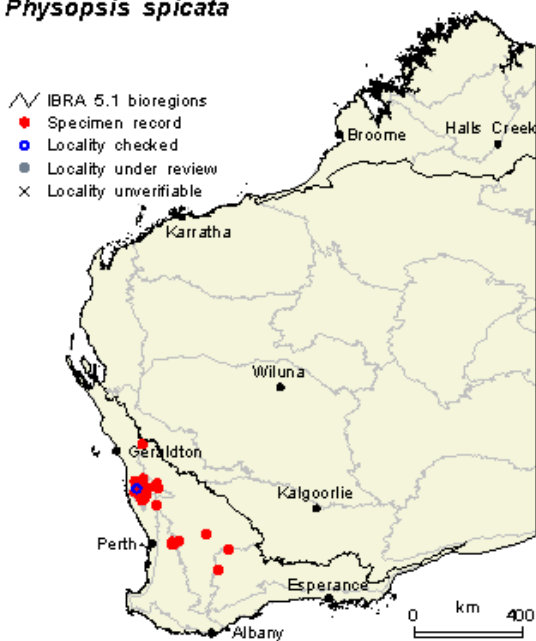


Physopsis spicata.

(Hill River lambstail)

Family:	Chloanthaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, spreading shrub, 0.2-0.6 (1) high. Flowers white, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils, sometimes with laterite.
Flowering Time:	July-April
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 40+ cm, preferably 60+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Physopsis spicata



Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003

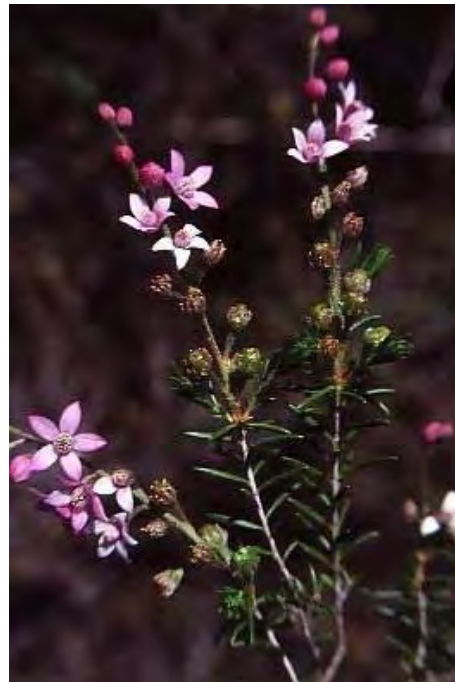
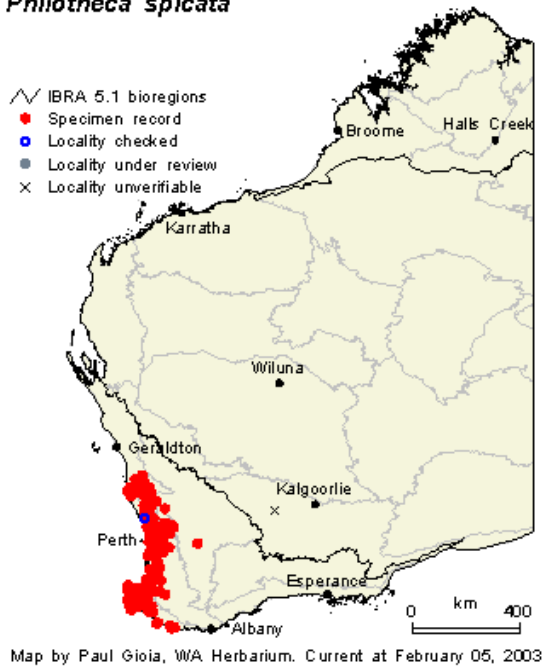


Photo by Penny Hussey

Philotheca spicata

Family:	Rutaceae
Plant Description:	Slender erect shrub, 0.2 to 0.6 (1.2) m high. Flowers pink, purple, blue, white.
Habitat:	Grows on a variety of soils in its distribution areas.
Flowering Time:	June-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-January
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	Sprouts after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

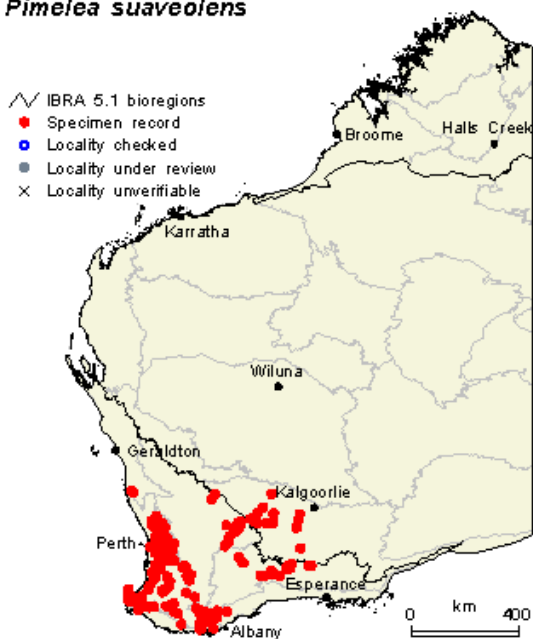
Philotheca spicata



Pimelea suaveolens

Family:	Thymelaeaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, spindly shrub, 0.2 – 1.5 m high. Flowers yellow, green.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, sandy clay, gravel, laterite soils. Undulating plains, flats, ridges, roadsides.
Flowering Time:	June-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Pimelea suaveolens

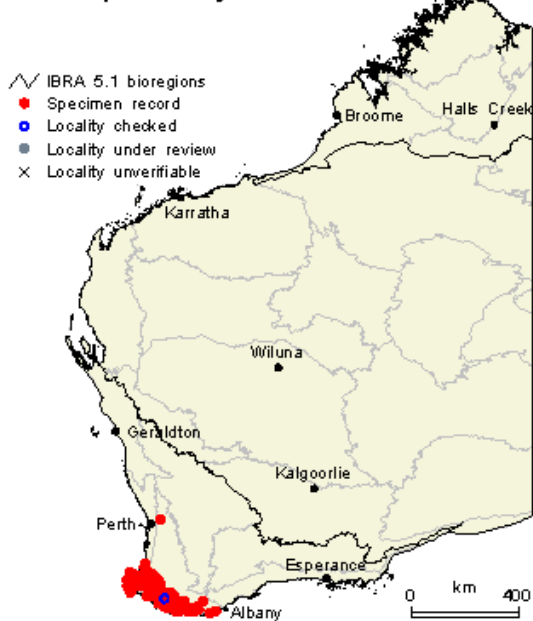


Podocarpus drouynianus

(Emu bush)

Family:	Podocarpaceae
Plant Description:	Tree or shrub (conifer), 0.75-3m high, dioecious: Female cone solitary, with 2 separate ovules, seed 1 with fleshy receptacle.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand, sandy loam or gravelly loam, lower slopes or lowlands, near creeks.
Flowering Time:	August-April
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, clean dark green leaves, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Sprouting.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Sprouts from the base after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Podocarpus drouynianus

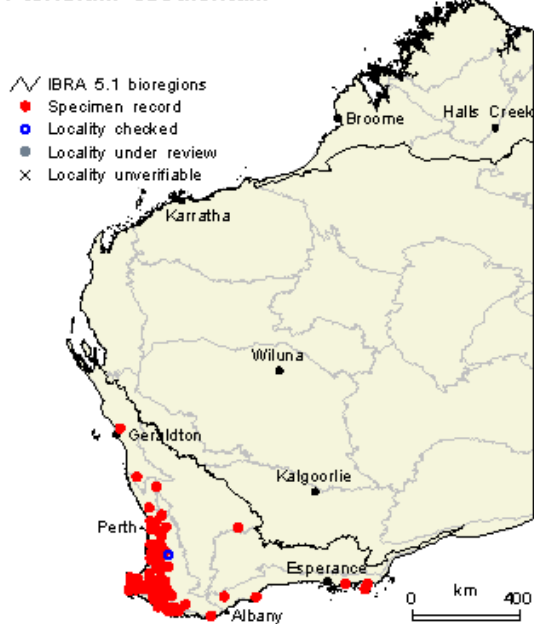


Pteridium esculentum

(Bracken fern)

Family:	Dennstaedtiaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, perennial herb (fern), 0.5 – 2 m high. Fronds 3-4, pinnate basally, circular nectary at base of each pinna, sori linear, marginal.
Habitat:	Grows on laterite gravel, white sand, red loam, brown clay, moist sandy soils, along creeks in Eucalypt forest.
Flowering Time:	N/A
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Leaves, 40+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November-December + March-May
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Sprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Pteridium esculentum

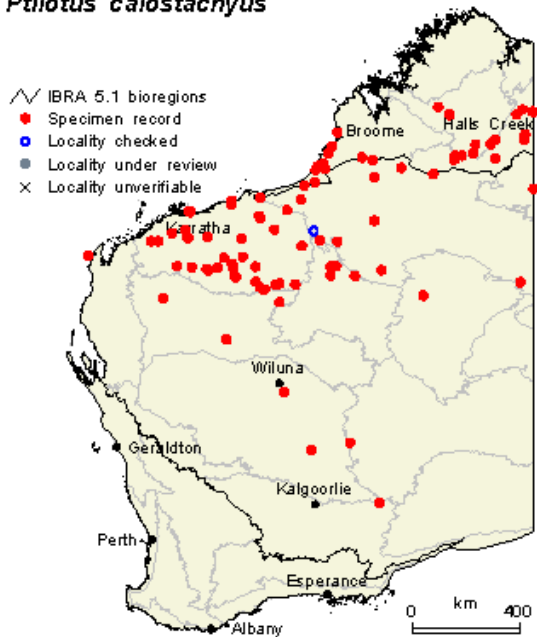


Ptilotus calostachyus

(Weeping mulla mulla)

Family:	Amaranthaceae
Plant Description:	Erect or spreading perennial, herb or shrub, 0.2 to 2m high. Flowers pink, white.
Habitat:	Found on red sand, stony sand in a variety of habitats.
Flowering Time:	March-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, no blown flowers, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	This species does not occur within the area affected by <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Ptilotus calostachyus

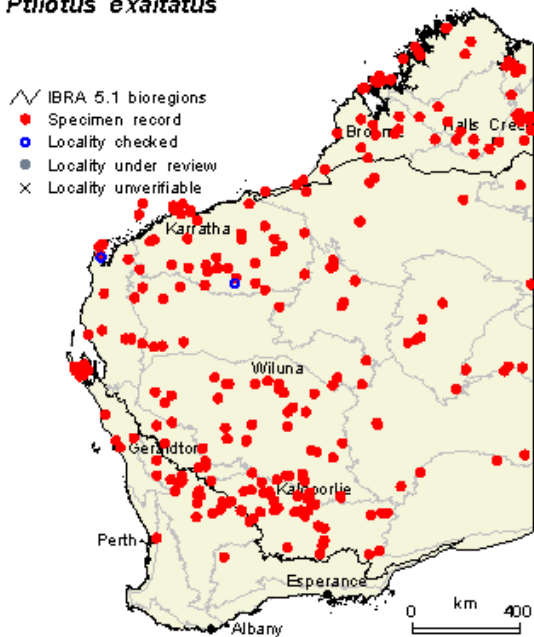


Ptilotus exaltatus

(Tall mulla mulla)

Family:	Amaranthaceae
Plant Description:	Erect annual, herb, 0.1-1.2 m high. Flowers pink, purple.
Habitat:	Grows on a variety of soils including clay and loam.
Flowering Time:	April-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, no blown flowers, 70+cm.
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	This species generally does not occur within the area affected by <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Ptilotus exaltatus



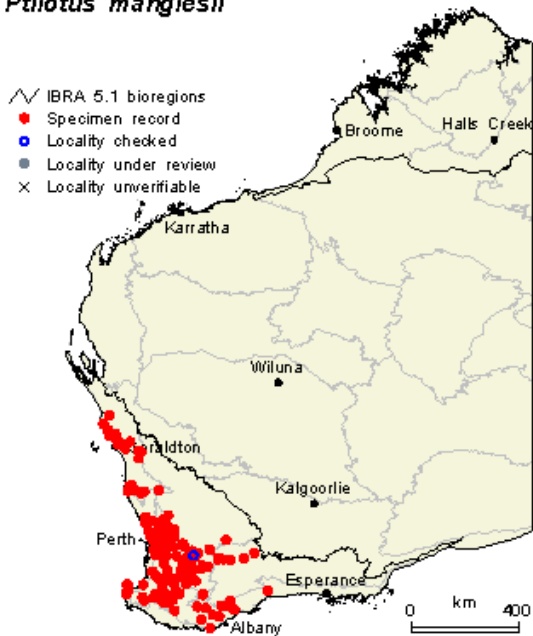
Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003



Ptilotus manglesii

Family:	Amaranthaceae
Plant Description:	Prostrate to ascending perennial, herb 0.05-0.3 m high. Flowers pink.
Habitat:	Often found on gravelly soils.
Flowering Time:	September-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems
Peak Harvesting Period:	October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Tuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Sprouts from tuber after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Ptilotus manglesii



Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003

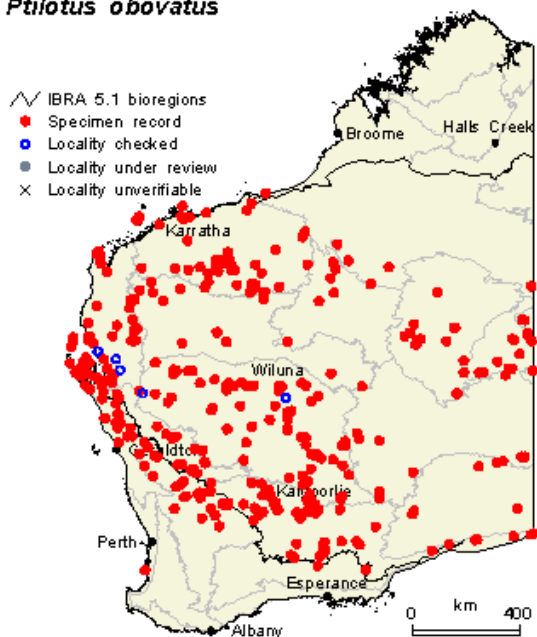


Photo by Caroline Brocx

Ptilotus obovatus

Family:	Amaranthaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.1-1.4 m high. Flowers pink, white, grey
Habitat:	Grows on a variety of soils including red sand and gravelly hills.
Flowering Time:	June-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	This species generally does not occur within the area affected by <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

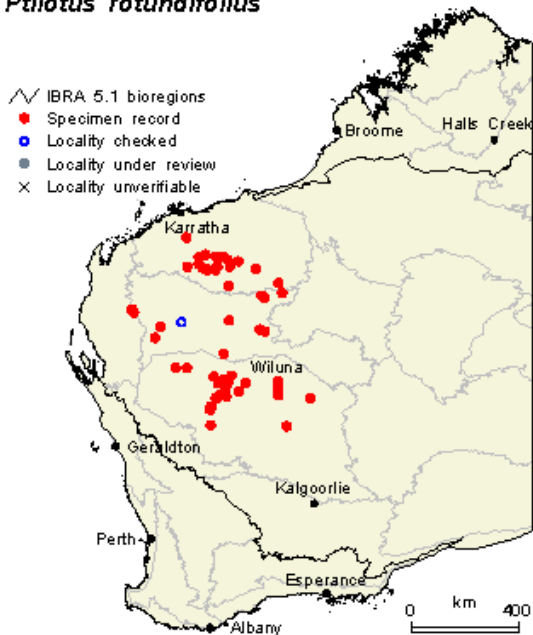
Ptilotus obovatus



Ptilotus rotundifolius

Family:	Amaranthaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.4-2 m high. Flowers pink, purple.
Habitat:	Grows on a variety of soils on rocky hills and rises.
Flowering Time:	July-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, no blown flowers, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
Phytophthora susceptibility	This species does not occur within the area affected by <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Ptilotus rotundifolius

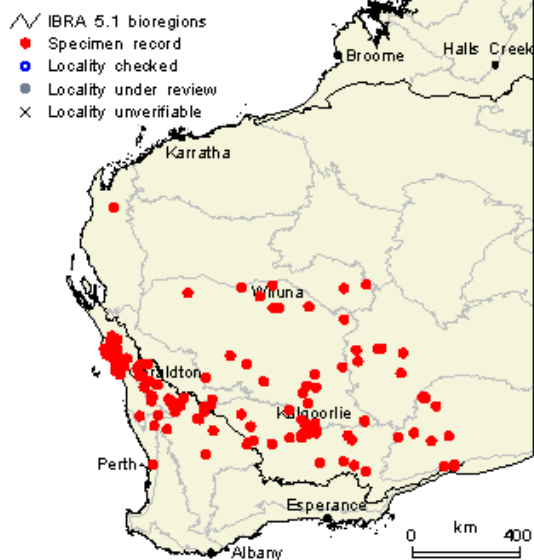


Rhodanthe chlorocephala subsp. *rosea*

(Roseum everlasting)

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Erect annual, herb, (0.03) 0.05-0.5 m high. Flowers white, pink, yellow.
Habitat:	Often grows on sandy soils
Flowering Time:	June-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed are required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the population should be harvested in any one year to ensure sustainability.

Rhodanthe chlorocephala subsp. *rosea*



Rhodanthe chlorocephala subsp. *splendida*

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Erect annual, herb 0.1-0.6 m high. Flowers white, cream, yellow.
Habitat:	Sand, clay, sandy clay, loam, flood plains, along rivers and creeks
Flowering Time:	July-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the population should be harvested in any one year to ensure sustainability.

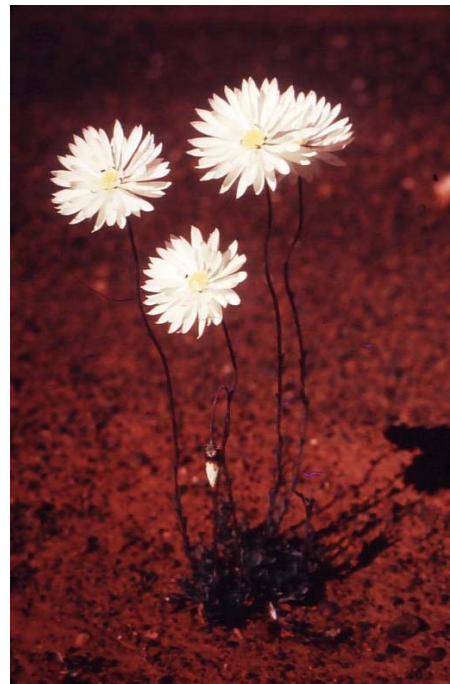
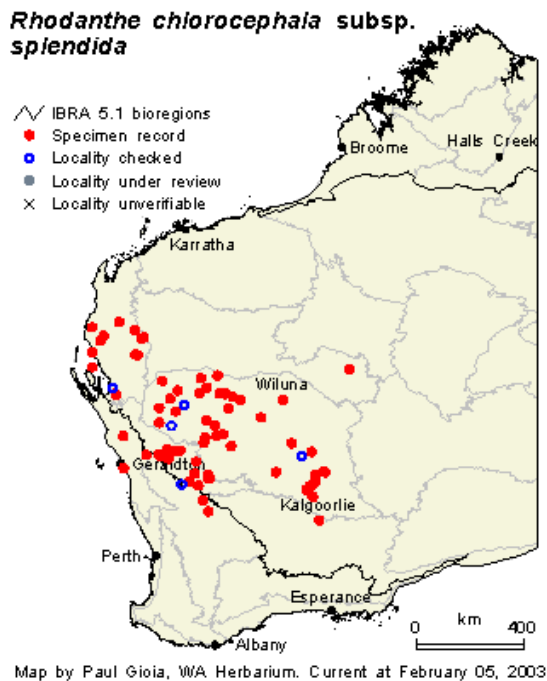


Photo by Penny Hussey

Rhodanthe floribunda

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Erect or decumbent annual, herb, 0.5-0.3m high. Flowers white, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on red sandy, clay or stony soils.
Flowering Time:	August-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the population should be harvested in any one year to ensure sustainability.

Rhodanthe floribunda

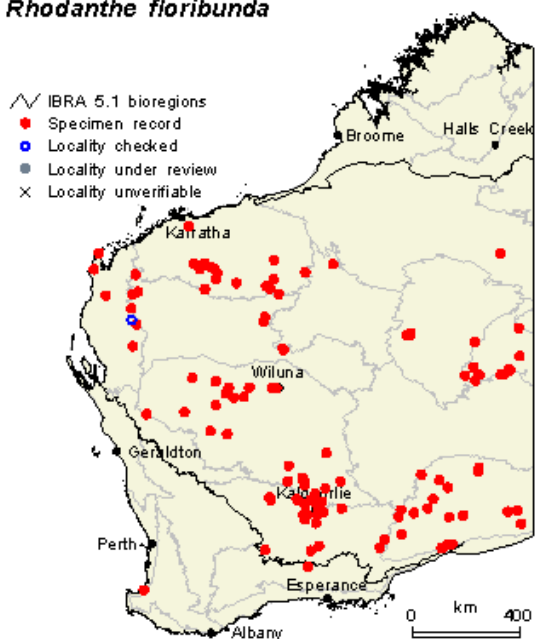
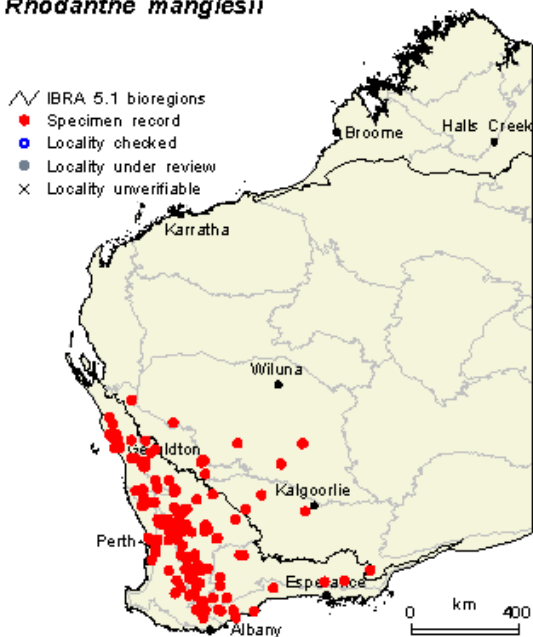


Photo by Penny Hussey

Rhodanthe manglesii

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Erect slender annual herb, (0.06) 0.1-0.4 (0.6) m high. Flowers pink, white, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy, loamy and clayey soils
Flowering Time:	August-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the population should be harvested in any one year to ensure sustainability.

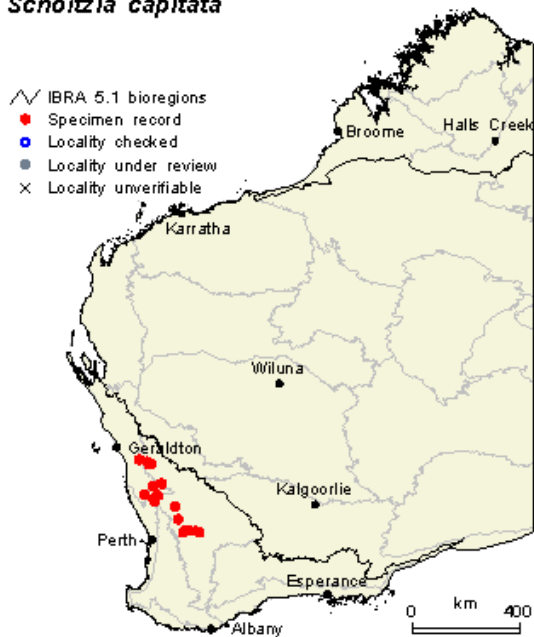
Rhodanthe manglesii



Scholtzia capitata

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, 0.3-2.5 m high. Flowers pink, white.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey or yellow sand, undulating terrain, winter wet depressions.
Flowering Time:	July-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	January-February
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Scholtzia capitata



Scholtzia involucrata

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect spreading to decumbent shrub 0.2-1.5 m high. Flowers pink, white.
Habitat:	Grows on white/grey, yellow or red sand on sandplains and ridges.
Flowering Time:	January-May/August-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, no browning off, multi flowered, 60+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November-March
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Scholtzia involucrata

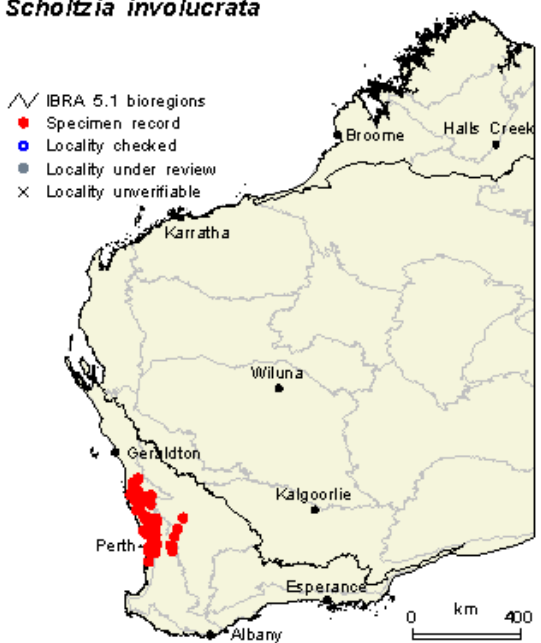
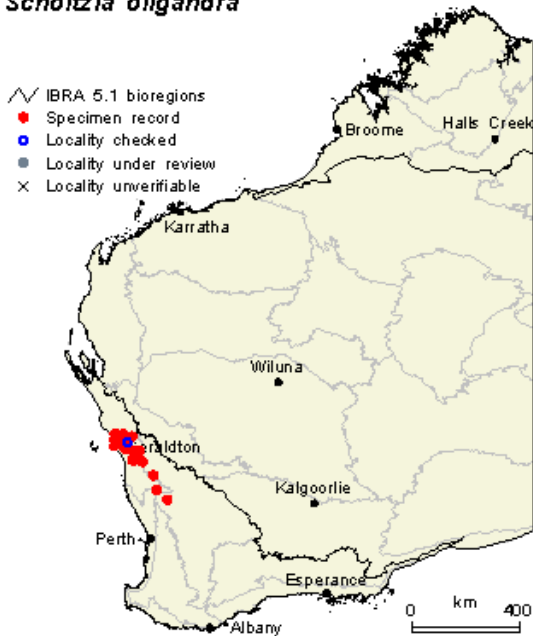


Photo by M. Warnock

Scholtzia oligandra

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 1-3 m high. Flowers white, pink.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils on sandplains, granitic hills.
Flowering Time:	July-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, multi flowered, no drop, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	December-January
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Scholtzia oligandra



Sphenotoma dracophylloides

Family:	Epacridaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.15-1 m high. Flowers white.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy, rocky soils over granite, quartzite or laterite on rocky slopes, in rock crevices.
Flowering Time:	August-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Sphenotoma dracophylloides

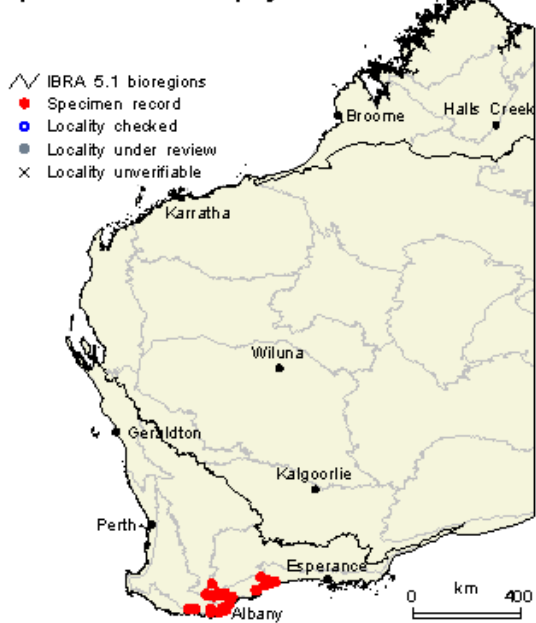


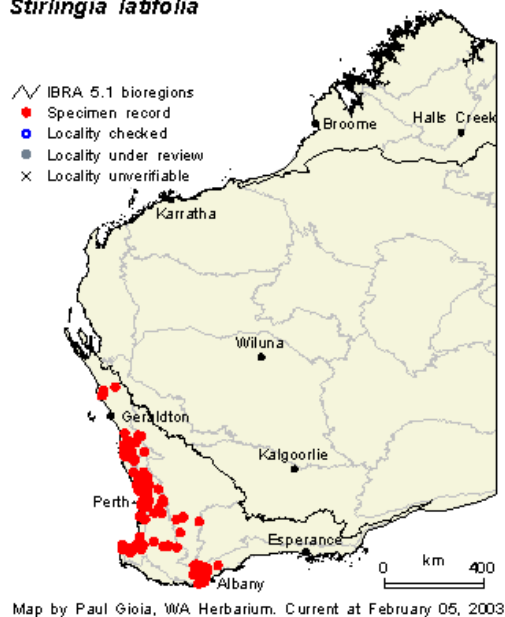
Photo by Penny Hussey

Stirlingia latifolia

(Blueboy, Stirlingia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, lignotuberous shrub, 0.2-1.5 m high. Flowers yellow, brown, red
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, yellow/brown or black sand, sometimes with lateritic gravel.
Flowering Time:	August-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with seed/flowers, seeded flowers at top, no drop, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Stirlingia latifolia



Taxandria fragrans

(Coarse tea-tree)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub to 2 m high.
Habitat:	Seasonally water-logged margins of valleys, swamps and waterways.
Flowering Time:	February-May
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 60+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	March-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	Sprouts from base after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Taxandria fragrans ms

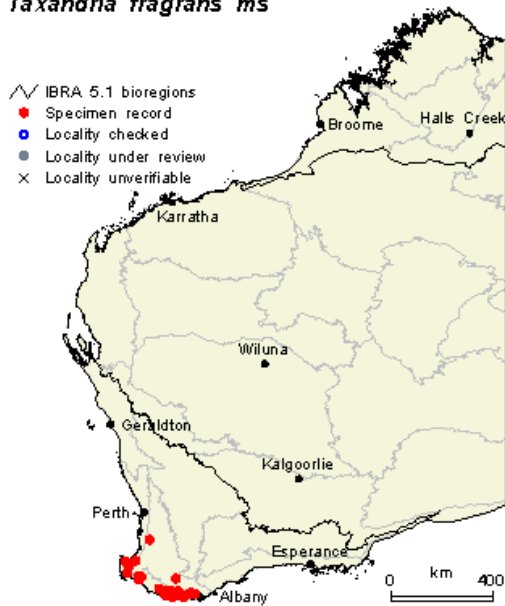


Photo by Chris Robinson

Taxandria juniperina

(Coarse tea-tree)

Family:

Myrtaceae

Plant Description:

Tree or shrub, 2–12 m high with white flowers.

Habitat:

Swampy flats along water courses.

Flowering Time:

February–May/September–November

Part Harvested/Specifications:

Full flower, well covered, 50-70cm, straight but branched.

Peak Harvesting Period:

March–September

Conservation status:

Not threatened

Conservation issues:

Regeneration

Seed.

***Phytophthora* susceptibility**

Appears to be resistant.

Fire

Killed by high intensity fires. Regenerates from seed.

Harvesting

Sprouts after harvesting.

Taxandria juniperina ms

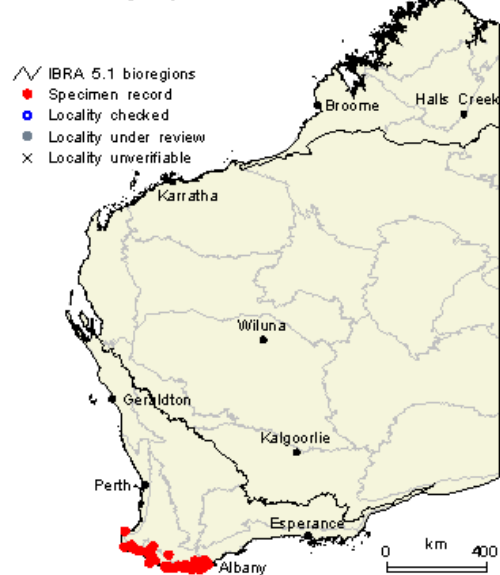


Photo by Chris Robinson

Taxandria linearifolia

(Rosa tea-tree)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub 1–4 m with white flowers.
Habitat:	Granite outcrops, swamps, creeks.
Flowering Time:	January-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Low.
Fire	Sprouts from base after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Taxandria linearifolia ms

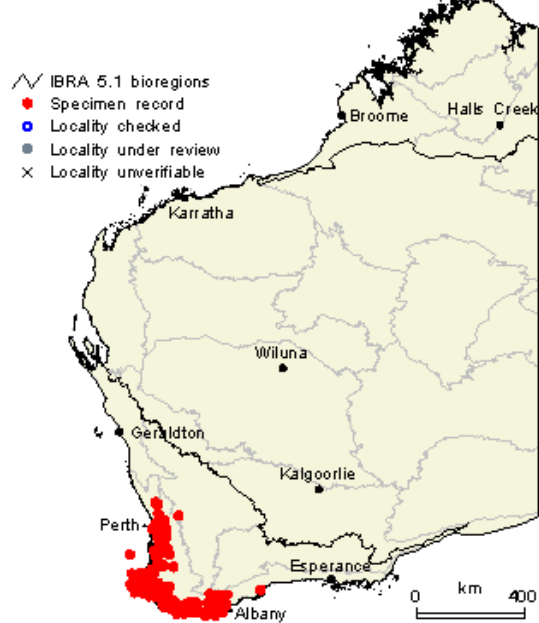


Photo by Chris Robinson

Taxandria parviceps

(Fine tea-tree)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Perennial shrub 1–4 m tall with white flowers.
Habitat:	Granite outcrops, rocky hills, swampy flats.
Flowering Time:	February-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Full flower well covered, straight branched stems 50-75 cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July - December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Low.
Fire	Sprouts from base after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Taxandria parviceps ms

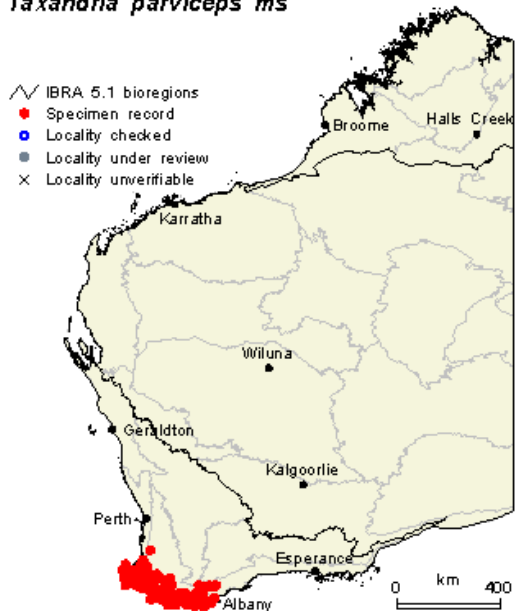
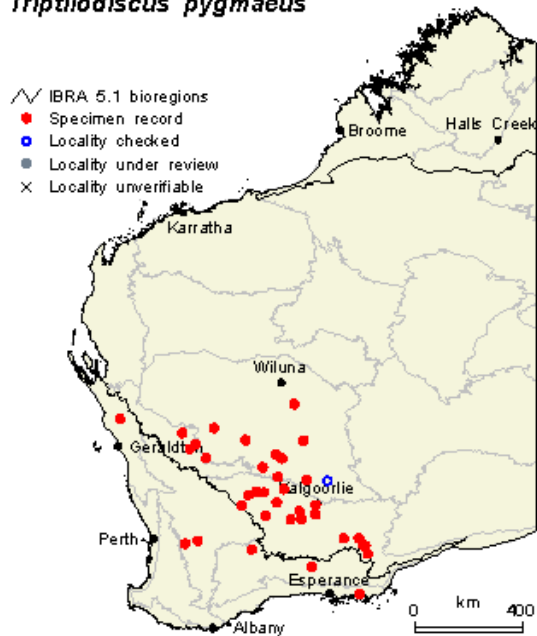


Photo by Chris Robinson

Triptilodiscus pygmaeus

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Erect annual, herb, 0.01-0.12 m high. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Wide range of soils. Granite outcrops, margins, margins of salt lakes, amongst rocks.
Flowering Time:	Aug-Oct
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems
Peak Harvesting Period:	August to October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed are required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the population should be harvested in any one year to ensure sustainability.

Triptilodiscus pygmaeus



Trymalium venustum

(Karri hazel)

Family:	Rhamnaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 1.5 – 4 (6) m high. Flowers white, cream.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils, often over laterite or with lateritic gravel.
Flowering Time:	January-February/July-September
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, clean leaves, no drop, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	June-July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Trymalium venustum

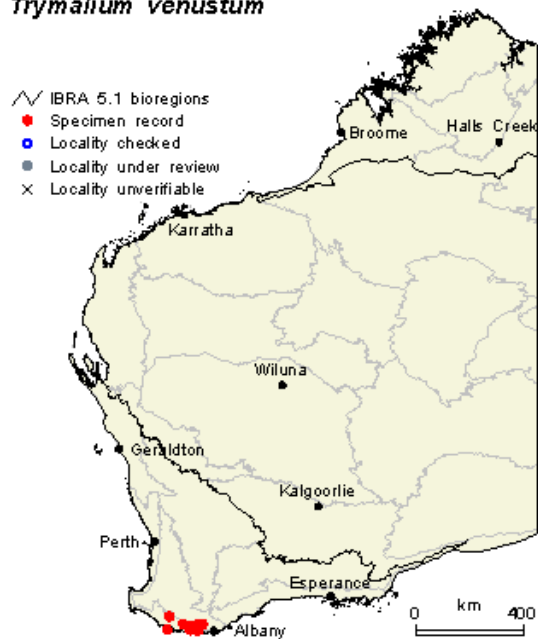


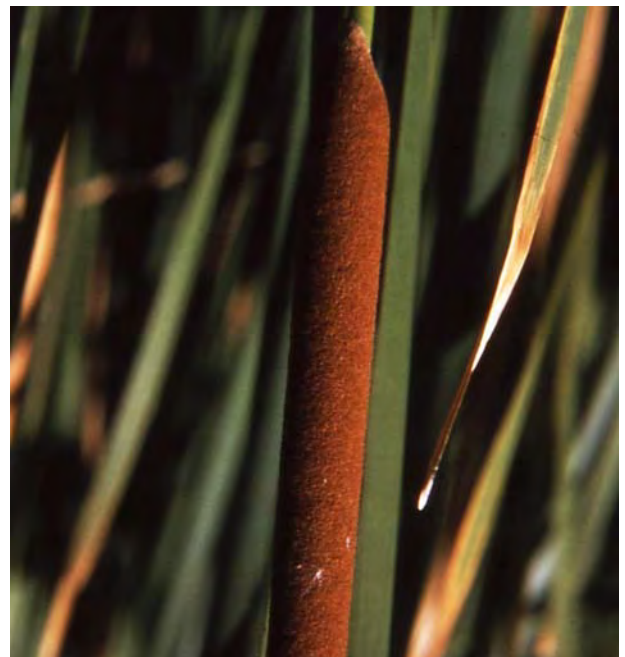
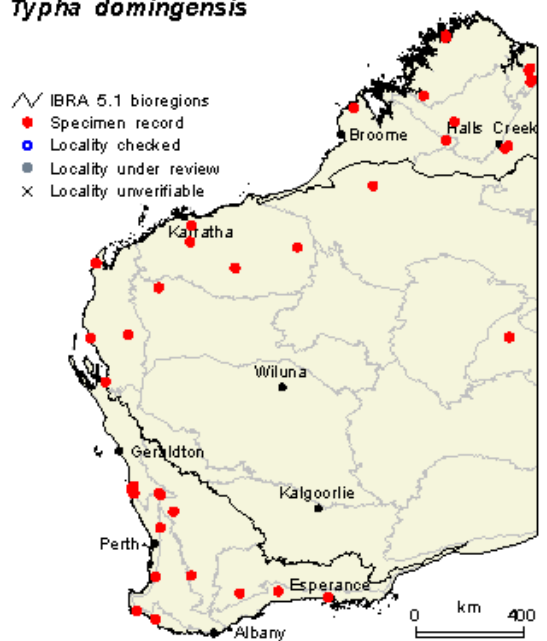
Photo by Andrew Horan

Typha domingensis

(Bullrush)

Family:	Typhaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, monoecious, emergent perennial herb, 1.5-3 m high. Flowers brown.
Habitat:	Grows on clay or sand substrate in freshwater swamps, creeks and rivers.
Flowering Time:	May-September
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, young flowers, 60 cm, preferably 90+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	Sprouts from rhizome after fire. Hot fires can kill this species.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Typha domingensis

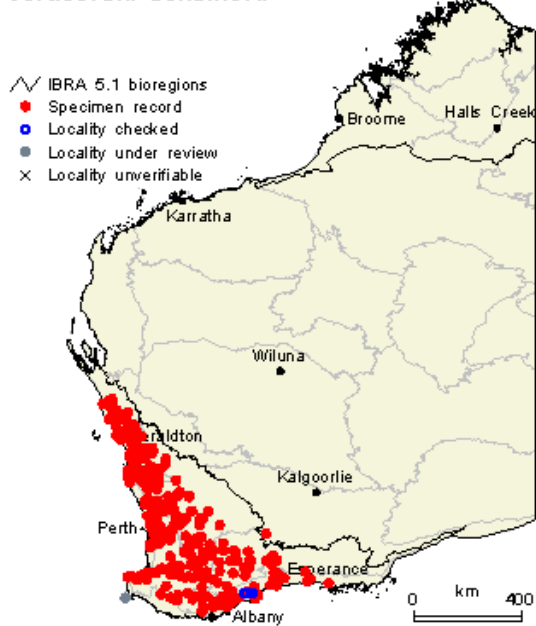


Verticordia densiflora

(Densaflora)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect to spreading shrub, 0.25-2 m high with or without lignotuber. Flowers pink, purple, white, cream, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, clay, loam and gravelly soils, sandplains, low-lying flats and winter wet areas.
Flowering Time:	September-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber and seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Some plants sprout after fire others require soil stored seed for regeneration.
Harvesting	Plants shoots after fire.

Verticordia densiflora



Verticordia drummondii

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 0.3-1.5 m high. Flowers pink, purple.
Habitat:	Grows on white/grey or yellow sand, winter-wet depressions.
Flowering Time:	December-April
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Verticordia drummondii

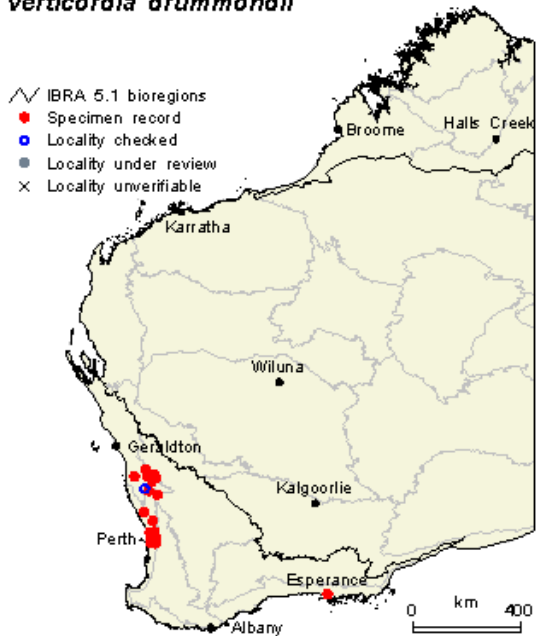


Photo by Kevin Seaton

Verticordia eriocephala

(Cauliflower bush, Brownii)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 0.3-1(1.5) m high. Flowers white, cream.
Habitat:	Grows on grey or yellow sand, gravel, sandplains, sandhills.
Flowering Time:	June/September-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	flowering stems, some in bud, 50+cm.
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Peak Harvesting Period:	October-January
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut. No more than 20 % of a population should be harvested in any one year.

Verticordia eriocephala

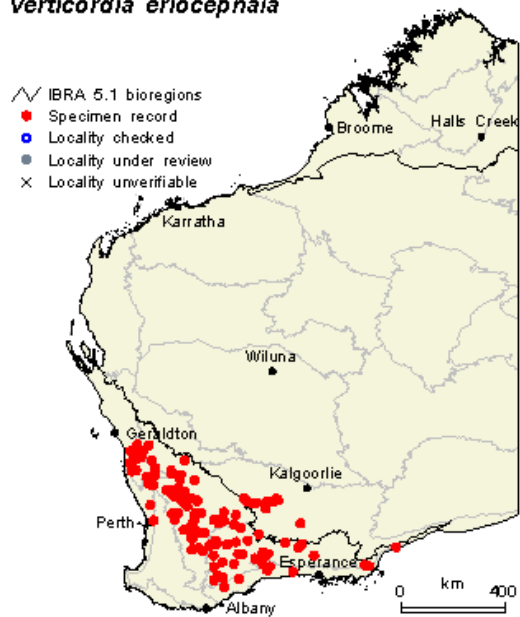


Photo by DCLM

Verticordia grandis

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Straggly, slender shrub (0.3) 0.6-3.5 m high. Flowers red.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey or yellow sand, sandplains.
Flowering Time:	August-March
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	June-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	Sprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Verticordia grandis

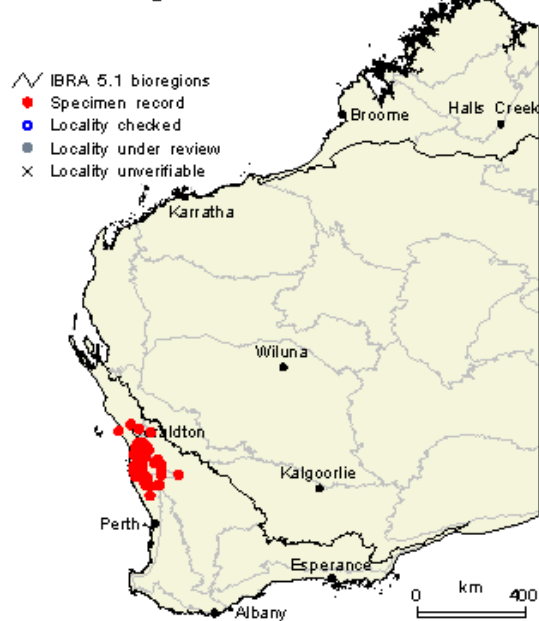


Photo by Ken Atkins

Verticordia monadelpha var. *monadelpha*.

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Openly branched shrub, 0.3-2 m high. Flowers pink.
Habitat:	Grows on yellow or white sand, gravelly soils, undulating plains, low rises.
Flowering Time:	August-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Not known to be susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems can be harvested in any one season.

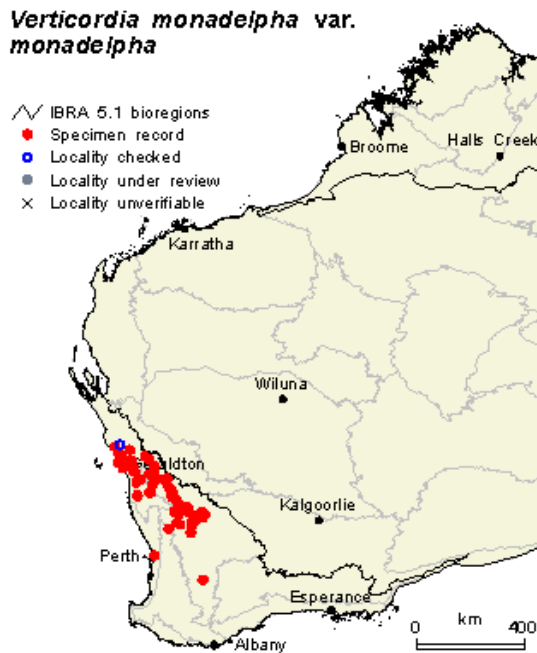


Photo by Phil Roberts

Verticordia nitens .

(Yellow morrison)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 0.5- 2 m high. Flowers yellow, orange.
Habitat:	Grows on grey/white or brown sand.
Flowering Time:	October-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Plants sprout after harvesting when green leaves are left below the harvest cut.

Verticordia nitens

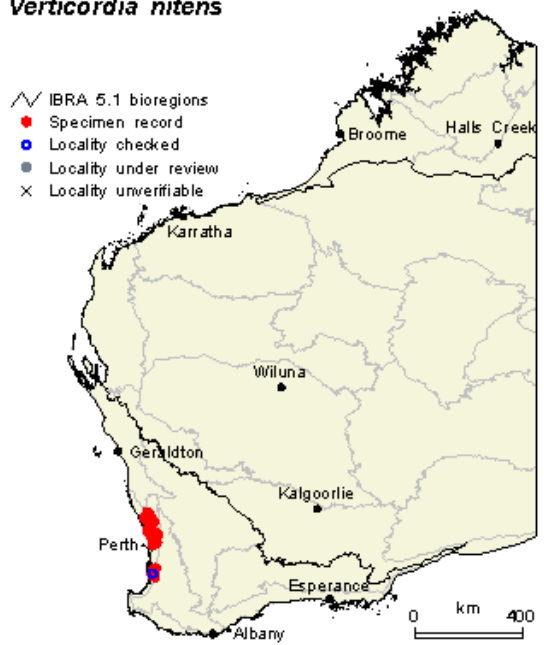
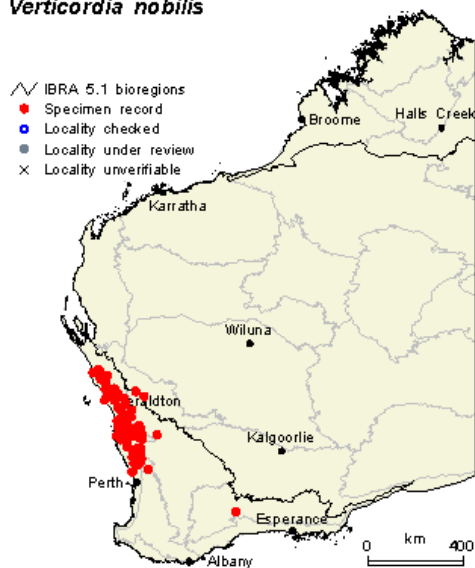


Photo by Penny Hussey

Verticordia nobilis

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Spreading shrub, 0.2-1.7 m high. Flowers yellow, orange, brown, red.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy, often gravelly soils.
Flowering Time:	August-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

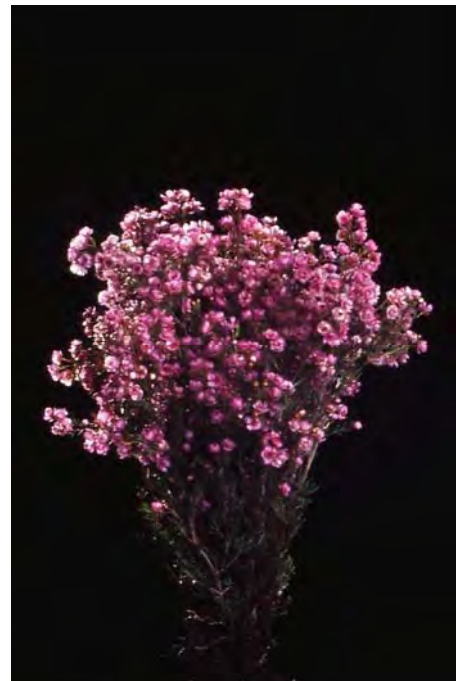
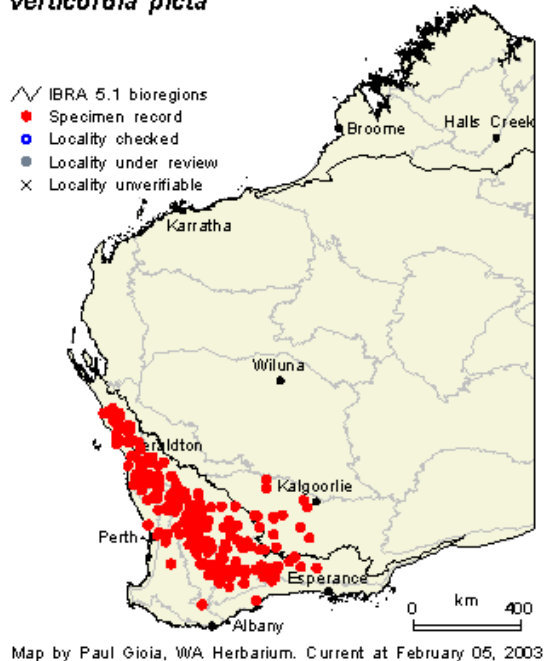
Verticordia nobilis



Verticordia picta

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 0.3-1.5 m high. Flowers pink, white.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy or clayey soils.
Flowering Time:	July-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

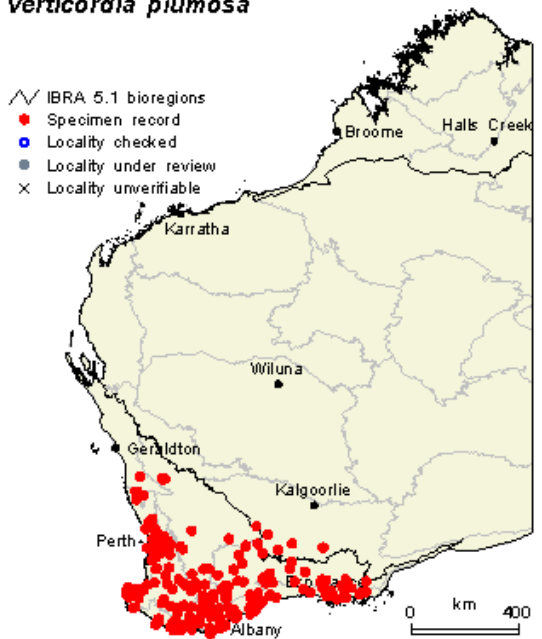
Verticordia picta



Verticordia plumosa

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.2-1.5 m high with or without lignotuber. Flowers pink, blue, purple, red, white.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy or clayey soils, gravel, granite in seasonally wet situations, rock outcrops, undulating plains, hills, road verges.
Flowering Time:	July-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

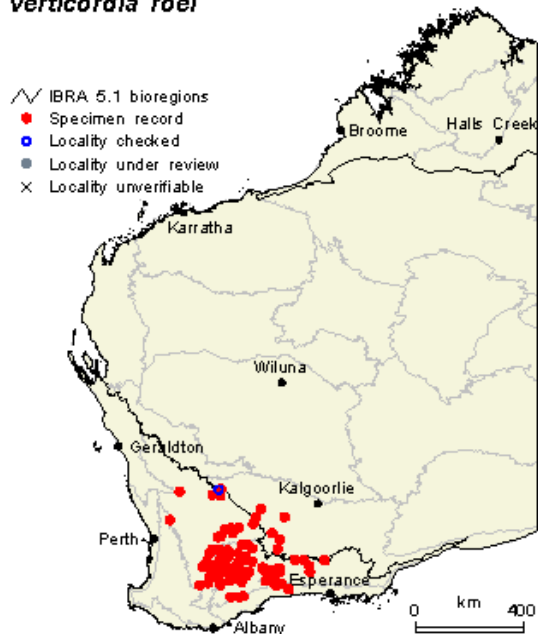
Verticordia plumosa



Verticordia roei

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Corymbose shrub, 0.3-1.3 m high. Flowers white, cream, pink.
Habitat:	Yellow sand, sandy or clay loam, gravel, roadside verges.
Flowering Time:	September-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

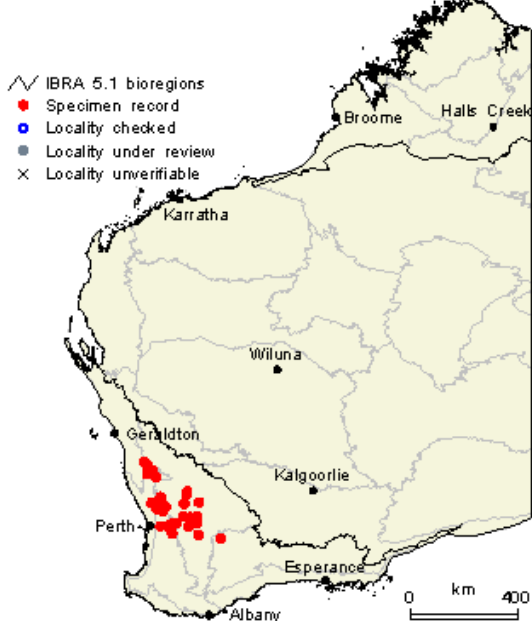
Verticordia roei



Verticordia serrata var. *ciliata*

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub to 1 m high. Flowers golden.
Distinctive Features:	Differs from var. <i>serrata</i> in having leaf cilia 0.5-2mm long and largest peduncle 12-18 mm long.
Habitat:	Grows on sand and gravelly sand, open plains, in heath and open woodland.
Flowering Time:	September-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Verticordia serrata var. *ciliata*



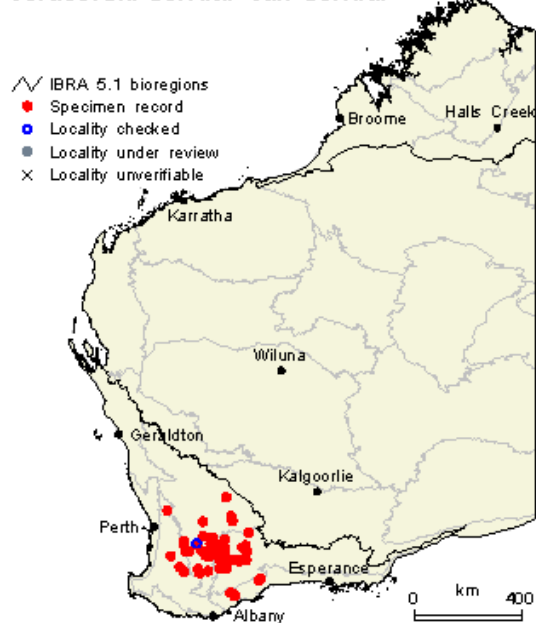
Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003



Verticordia serrata var. *serrata*

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub to 1 m high. Stem and floral leaves usually obovate 2.4-3 mm long, lowest peduncle ca. 9 mm long. Flowers golden.
Habitat:	Grows on sand and sandy loam in heath and mallee heath.
Flowering Time:	October-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Verticordia serrata var. *serrata*



Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003

Waitzia acuminata

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Erect or ascending annual herb, 0.1-0.6 m high. Flowers red, orange, yellow, white, pink. (usually yellow).
Habitat:	Grows on sand, clay, loam, gravel, litter, laterite, sandstone, granite, sand dunes and plains, rocky places, saline depressions.
Flowering Time:	July-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 50cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Waitzia acuminata

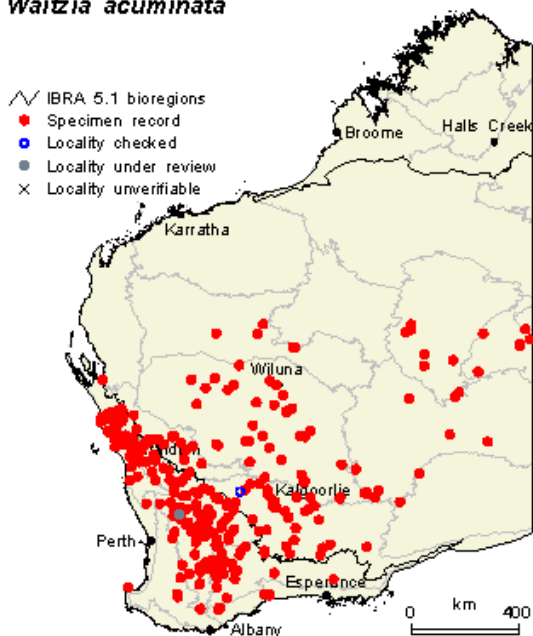


Photo by Penny Hussey

Waitzia suaveolens

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Annual herb to 0.6 m high. Flowers white, pink purple, yellow (usually yellow).
Habitat:	Rocky outcrops.
Flowering Time:	September-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 50cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Waitzia suaveolens

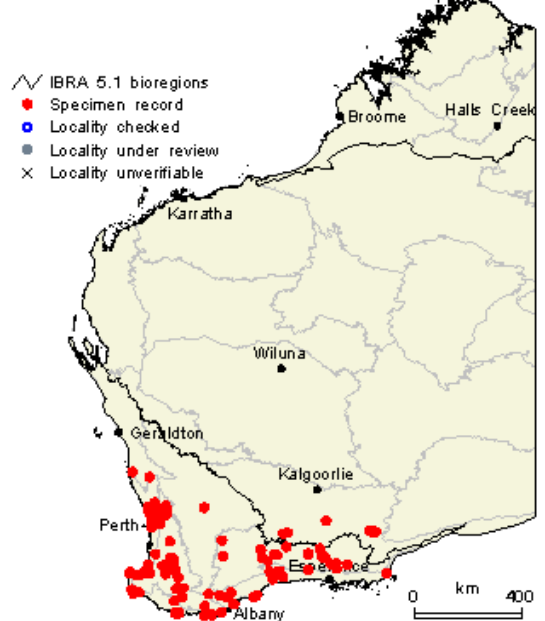


Photo by Penny Hussey

Xanthorrhoea gracilis

(Slender blackboy, Wallaby tails)

Family:	Xanthorrhoeaceae
Plant Description:	Tufted perennial tree-like monocot to 2m high, no trunk, scape length ca. 1.5 m, spike length ca. 0.11m. Flowers white, cream.
Habitat:	Grows on lateritic loam, gravel, and sand.
Flowering Time:	October-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, straight stems, 70+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from large apical buds.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Shoots from apical buds after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

Xanthorrhoea gracilis

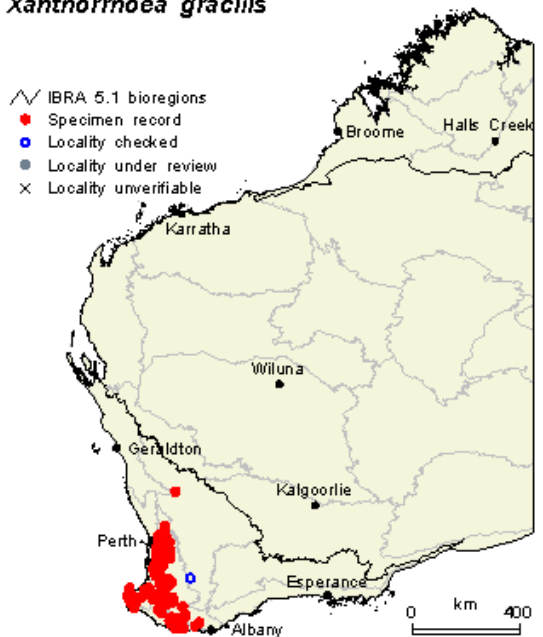


Photo by Ken Atkins

Xanthorrhoea preissii

(Blackboy, Kangaroo tails, steel grass)

Family:	Xanthorrhoeaceae
Plant Description:	Perennial tree-like monocot to 5 m high, spike length 1.5-2.5 m. Flowers white, cream.
Habitat:	Grows on grey sand, and laterite.
Flowering Time:	January-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 90+cm, leaves, 95+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from large apical buds.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Shoots from apical buds after fire. Fire stimulates growth.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

Xanthorrhoea preissii

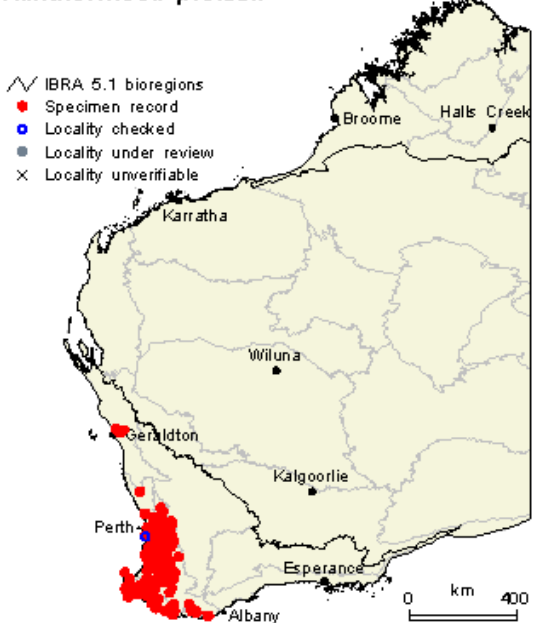


Photo by Ken Atkins

Xanthorrhoea thorntonii

Family:	Xanthorrhoeaceae
Plant Description:	Perennial tree-like monocot, to 5 m high, trunk to 5m, scape length 0.6-0.8 m, spike length 1-1.5 m. Flowers white, cream.
Habitat:	Grows on yellow to red sands.
Flowering Time:	August-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from large apical buds.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	This species do not occur within the area affected by <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Shoots from apical buds after fire. Fire stimulates growth.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

Xanthorrhoea thorntonii

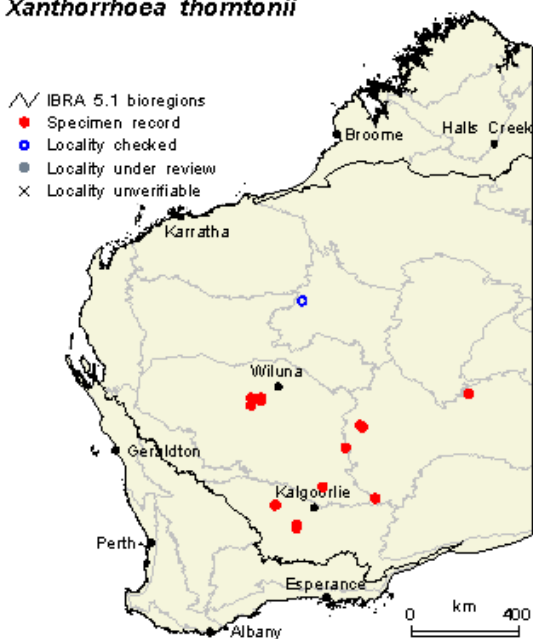


Photo by Penny Hussey

Xerochrysum bracteatum

(Bushy everlasting)

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Erect annual herb, 0.3–1.5 m high, flowers white, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on a variety of soils.
Flowering Time:	August January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-January
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any one season.

Xerochrysum bracteatum

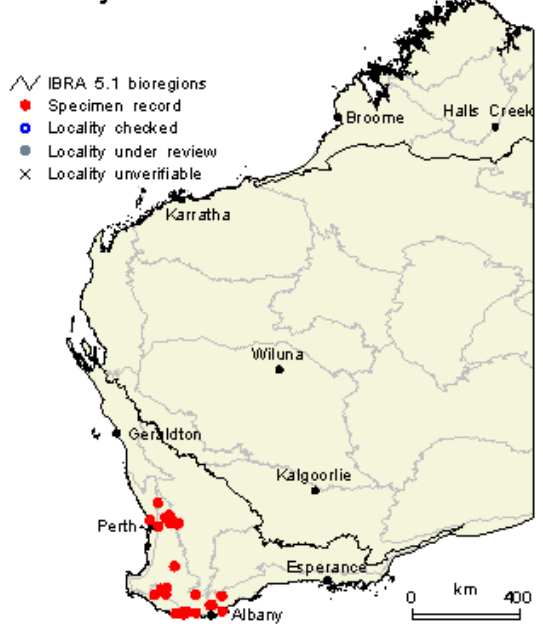


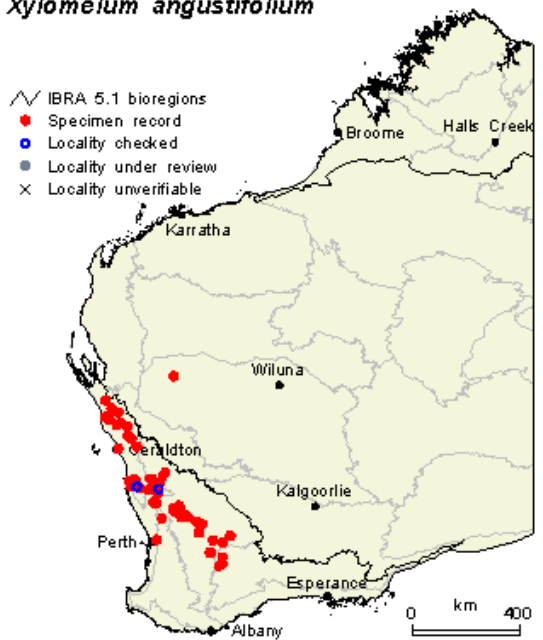
Photo by Penny Hussey

Xylomelum angustifolium

(Woody or Sandplain pear)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non-lignotuberous shrub or tree, 2-7 (10) m high. Flowers cream, white.
Habitat:	Grows on white/yellow sand in the northern sandplains.
Flowering Time:	September/December-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with nuts, clean leaves and nuts, min of 5 nuts per stem, 60+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Does not appear to be susceptible.
Fire	Fire can kill this species. Regeneration after fire is by seed.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

Xylomelum angustifolium

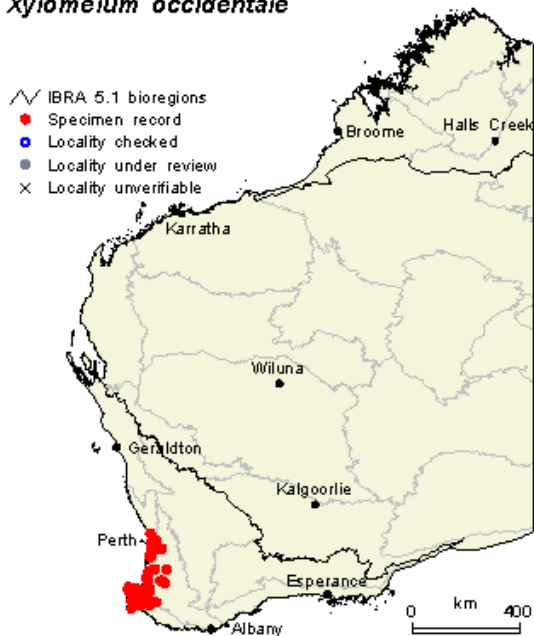


Xylomelum occidentale

(Holly oak)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Tree or shrub, 2-8 m high with epicormic buds. Flowers cream, white.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand.
Flowering Time:	December-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, clean leaves, no soft tops, 60+cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Epicormic buds and seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Sprouts from epicormic buds after fire.
Harvesting	Sprouts after harvesting.

Xylomelum occidentale



Map by Paul Gioia, WA Herbarium. Current at February 05, 2003

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Department of Environment and Conservation Databases:

- *Florabase* <http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/>
- *Flora Industry Database Management System*; and
- *Vegetation Health Service dieback database*.