



**Declared Rare Flora in  
the Shire of  
Dandaragan**

Prepared by Lisa Smith and Gina Broun

# Declared Rare Flora

All Declared Rare Flora (DRF) species are protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*. They are considered to be in danger of extinction, rare or otherwise in need of special protection. In the Shire of Dandaragan there are 13 species currently listed as DRF. These species may not be taken without the specific written approval of the Minister for the Environment.



The Threatened Species Network is a community based program of the Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust & WWF Australia.

## Contributors

We would like to thank the following people for allowing us to use their photographs in this booklet:

Ken Atkins, Gina Broun, Kate Brown, Rebecca Carter, Anne Cochrane, Mike Hislop, Stephen Hopper, Greg Keighery, Diana Papenfus, Sue Patrick, Les Robson, Luke Sweedman and Matt Warnock

Front and Back Photos: *Grevillea calliantha* Photographer: Gina Broun

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Prepared December 2003

## Contents

	Page
<i>Acacia forrestiana</i> .....	1
<i>Acacia splendens</i> .....	3
<i>Andersonia gracilis</i> .....	5
<i>Chamelaucium griffinii</i> .....	7
<i>Dryandra serratuloides</i> subsp. <i>perissima</i> . . . . .	9
<i>Eucalyptus absita</i> .....	11
<i>Eucalyptus balanites</i> .....	13
<i>Grevillea humifusa</i> .....	15
<i>Grevillea calliantha</i> .....	17
<i>Hakea megalosperma</i> .....	19
<i>Paracaleana dixonii</i> .....	21
<i>Patersonia spirafolia</i> .....	23
<i>Spirogardnera rubescens</i> .....	25
Glossary.....	27
References.....	28

# *Acacia forrestiana*

Common Name: **Forrest's Wattle**

## Family MIMOSACEAE

### Habit

- Erect, open prickly shrub
- Height up to 1 m

### Flowers

- Globular flowers arising from the leaf axils
- Pale yellow fading to brown
- Produced between October and December

### Fruit

- Flat reddish brown pods, to 3 cm long and 0.6 cm wide

### Leaves

- Phyllodes are obtriangular, 1-2 cm long and 0.5 - 1.0 cm wide
- They are tipped with a fine, sharp needle-like point

### Stems

- Branchlets are covered in fine hairs and may also have fine brown spines to 0.5 cm long arising from the axils.

### Distribution and Habitat

This species is confined to lateritic hills and slopes between Dandaragan and Jurien Bay. It grows on laterite and clay loams in heath and low woodlands.

### Known associated species:

<i>Euclayptus wandoo</i>	(Wandoo)
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	(Marri)
<i>Hakea lissocarpa</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i> sp.	
<i>Acacia</i> sp.	(Wattle)
<i>Isopogon</i> sp.	
<i>Calothamnus</i> sp.	(One sided bottlebrush)
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp.	





Photo: Steve Hopper



Photo: Luke Sweedman

# *Acacia forrestiana*

# *Acacia splendens*

**Common Name: Dandaragan Wattle**

**Family - MIMOSACEAE**

## **Habit**

- A tall erect shrub
- Height from 1 to 4 m

## **Flowers**

- Typical wattle flower heads, globular in shape
- Golden in colour
- Produced August and September

## **Fruit**

- The brown pods are up to 140 mm long & 9 -12 mm wide, flat and little constricted between the seeds

## **Leaves**

- Flat with variable dimensions, up to 11 cm long & 7 cm wide
- Grey-green in colour \*

## **Stems**

- Upper stems are covered in fine white powdery residue

## **Distribution and Habitat**

This species is found in the Badgingarra - Dandaragan area, growing in brown gravelly loam along the upper slopes of a lateritic breakaway.

## **Known associated species:**

<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	(Marri)
<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i>	(York gum)
<i>Xanthorrhoea species</i>	(Grass tree)
<i>Hakea erinacea</i>	
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	(One-sided bottlebrush)

\* Like most wattles, the leaves are actually modified stems, which both look like and act as leaves. They are known as 'phyllodes'





Photo: Matt Warnock



Photo: Anne Cochrane

*Acacia splendens*

# *Andersonia gracilis*

**Common Name: Slender Andersonia**

## **Family - EPACRIDACEAE**

### **Habit**

- Upright, slender shrub
- Height up to 50 cm tall

### **Flowers**

- Colour varies from white, pink to pale mauve or lilac flowers in dense terminal heads.
- Produced September and November

### **Leaves**

- Narrow leaves are up to 5 mm long and 1.5 mm wide at the base, bunched closely around the stem.

### **Distribution and Habitat**

Confined to winter-wet depressions & low lying areas. In the Shire of Dandaragan, all 3 known populations occur within 15 km of each other.

### **Known associated species:**

*Calothamnus hirsutus* (Hairy clawflower)

*Verticordia densiflora* (Compact featherflower)

*Kunzea recurva*





Photo: Mike Hislop

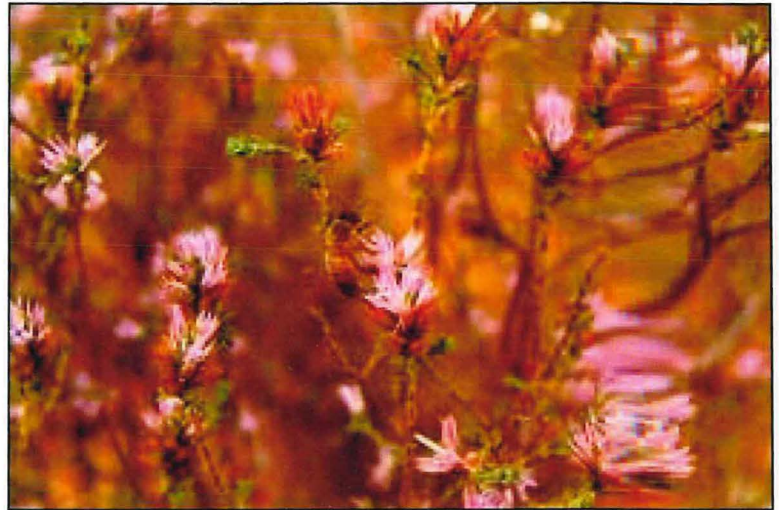


Photo: Ken Atkins

# *Andersonia gracilis*

# *Chamelaucium griffinii*

Common Name: **Griffin's waxflower**

Family - MYRTACEAE

## Habit

- A low, dense, spreading shrub
- 30 - 50 cm tall and up to 80cm wide

## Flowers

- Flowers are produced en-mass between June and October
- White in colour, aging to red
- Flowers occur in leaf axils, on short stalks, at the end of branches

## Leaves

- Terete, obtuse leaves 7-10 mm long
- Glossy and dark to mid-green in colour

## Distribution and Habitat

Known from 4 populations in the Dandaragan Shire, occurring on slopes and at the base of a breakaway. It grows on brown loam, sandy clay and lateritic gravel.

## Known associated species:

- Melaleuca radula* (Honey myrtle)
- Calothamnus quadrifidus* (One-sided bottlebrush)
- Dryandra* spp.
- Corymbia callophylla* (Marri)







Photo: Greg Keighery



Photo: Andrew Brown

*Chamelaucium griffinii*



## Common Name: Northern serrate Dryandra

### Family - PROTEACEAE

#### Habit

- A compact shrub, which can vary from low and spreading to semi-upright
- Height up to 1.2 m
- Width up to 1.5 m

#### Flowers

- Produced between August and September and are golden in colour

#### Fruit

- Like most Dryandras, all flower heads are held on the bush and contain the hard seed capsules

#### Leaves

- Leaves are crowded on erect branches
- Up to 20 cm long
- Dark green on top, paler on the underside, but in dry conditions leaves turn pale yellow

#### Distribution and Habitat

This species is confined to the Mogumber - Badgingarra area. It grows in lateritic gravel and brown loam on ridge tops, slopes or in red-brown clayey sand on lower areas.

#### Known associated species:

*Eucalyptus wandoo* (Wandoo)

*Eucalyptus drummondii*

*Allocasuarina humilis* (Dwarf sheoak)

*Allocasuarina campestris* (Tamma)

*Dryandra* spp.



Photo: Steve Hopper



Drawing: Amanda Lin



Photo: Gina Broun

*Dryandra serratuloides subsp. perissima*

# *Eucalyptus absita*

Common Name: **Badgingarra box**

Family - **MYRTACEAE**

## Habit

- Multi stemmed tree up to 6 m tall
- Usually occurs in clumps which can cover an area of up to 30 x 30m

## Flowers

- Produced between April and July
- In terminal clusters of up to 7 buds
- Off-white in colour

## Fruit

- Small brown cup-shaped fruits up to 6mm wide, with 4 enclosed valves

## Leaves

- Seedling leaves are dull green and arranged in opposite pairs
- Adult leaves are glossy mid-green with a dense network of veins

## Stems

- Bark is rough & fibrous on the trunk & larger branches
- The upper stems are smooth & green-grey in colour

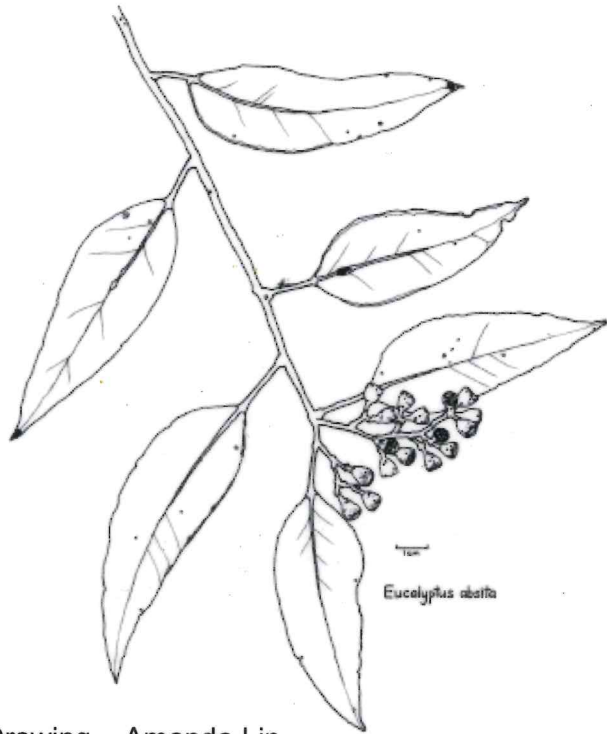
## Distribution and Habitat

This species grows in Badgingarra, in dense heath on white sand with lateritic gravel or clayey sand

## Known associated species:

<i>Eucalyptus loxophelba</i>	(York Gum)
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	(Flooded Gum)
<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>	(Wandoo)
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	(Dwarf Sheoak)
<i>Calothamnus sp.</i>	(One-sided bottlebrush)
<i>Melaleuca sp.</i>	(Paperbark)
<i>Petrophile sp.</i>	





Drawing – Amanda Lin



Photo – Gina Broun

# *Eucalyptus absita*

# *Eucalyptus balanites*

Common Name: **Cadda mallee**

Family - MYRTACEAE

## Habit

- An erect mallee, that forms a lignotuber and has rough, corky or flaky bark, becoming papery on upper stems
- Height up to 5 m tall

## Flowers

- Produced between October and January
- Creamy white in colour
- Up to 11 buds per inflorescence

## Fruit

- Sessile, up to 1 cm wide with 3 or 4 valves

## Leaves

- Adult leaves are lanceolate, dull to slightly glossy
- Yellow-green in colour
- Up to 13 cm long & 2 cm wide on a petiole up to 1.8 cm long

## Stems

- Bark is corky on the trunk & on stems, becoming papery on upper branches

## Distribution and Habitat

There is only one known population, found in the Badgingarra National Park.

Grows in grey-brown sandy loam with lateritic gravel on south-facing slopes.

## Known associated species:

- Eucalyptus todtiana* (Pricklybark)
- Eucalyptus lane-poolei*
- Nuytsia floribunda* (WA Christmas tree)
- Banksia candolleana* (Propeller Banksia)
- Lambertia multiflora*
- Hakea conchifolia*



Photo: Steve Hopper

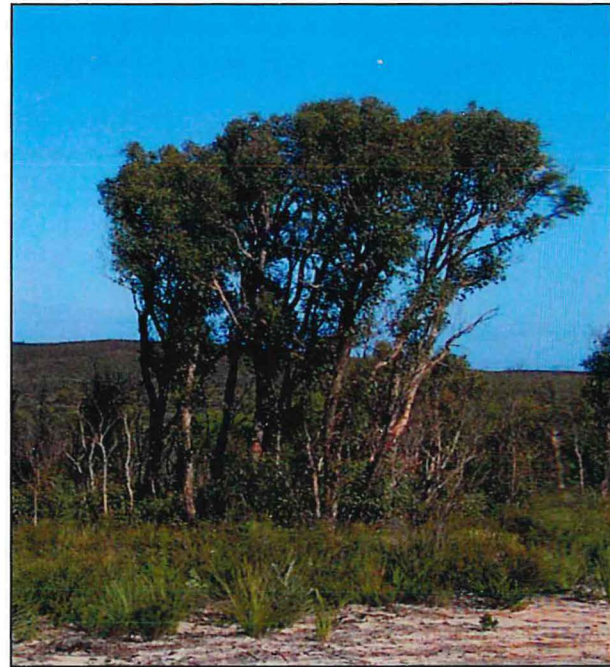


Photo: Gina Broun

# *Eucalyptus balanites*



# *Grevillea calliantha*

Common Name: Foote's Grevillea

## Family - PROTEACEAE

### Habit

- A spreading layered shrub with a conifer-like appearance
- Height to 1m tall and width up to 1.5m

### Flowers

- Flower heads have 15 to 30 pouched flowers, about 8mm long. They are apricot orange to red in colour
- Styles are maroon to blackish and 30-40 mm long
- Flowering times are variable, usually after rains, between August & September, but may also be seen in April

### Fruit

- Follicles up to 10mm wide, aging to dark brown

### Leaves

- Rigid, yellow-green pinnate leaves up to 7.5 cm long

### Stems

- Rigid & spreading

### Distribution and Habitat

The species are native to the Dandaragan area. Found in grey or yellow sand over laterite or sandy clay.

### Known associated species:

- |                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus todtiana</i>     | (Pricklybark)           |
| <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>     | (Marri)                 |
| <i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i> | (One-sided bottlebrush) |
| <i>Hakea trifurcata</i>        |                         |
| <i>Hakea prostata</i>          |                         |
| <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>   | (Dwarf sheoak)          |
| <i>Gastrolobium spinosum</i>   | (Poison bush)           |



Photo: Gina Broun



Photo: Gina Broun

# *Grevillea calliantha*

# *Grevillea humifusa*

**Common Name: Spreading Grevillea**

**Family - PROTEACEAE**

## **Habit**

- Prostrate, lignotuberous shrub

## **Flowers**

- Pink to pale-red flower heads, individual flowers have a cream limb and the style is pink, red or orange-red with yellow tips
- Produced between April and September

## **Fruit**

- Grooved, oblong follicles up to 15 mm long & 4 mm wide

## **Leaves**

- The leaves are bipinnate (twice divided) & are up to 2 cm long on a short stalk.
- Leaves are covered with long, fine, soft hairs

## **Stems**

- Trailing stems up to 3 m long

## **Distribution and Habitat**

This species grows in open woodland, on an undulating plain of gravelly loam

## **Known associated species:**

- |                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>     | (Wandoo)    |
| <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> | (York Gum)  |
| <i>Viminaria juncea</i>      | (Swishbush) |
| <i>Scaevola glandulifera</i> |             |





Photo: Rebecca Carter



Photo: Kate Brown

## *Grevillea humifusa*

# *Hakea megalosperma*

Common Name: **Mt Lesueur Hakea**

## Family - PROTEACEACE

### Habit

- An erect or spreading, multi-stemmed shrub, up to 1.5 m tall by 1.5 m wide

### Flowers

- Whitish-pink in colour, darkening to deep red with age
- Produced between April and June

### Fruit

- Fruit are large, 5-7 cm long and 3- 4 cm wide. They are the most distinctive feature of this species.

### Leaves

- Thick, flat, obovate to oblong in shape
- 4 to 10 cm long and up to 4 cm wide
- Pale green in colour, although new growth is bronze

### Stems

- Rigid, branching stems concealed within the canopy of leaves

### Distribution and Habitat

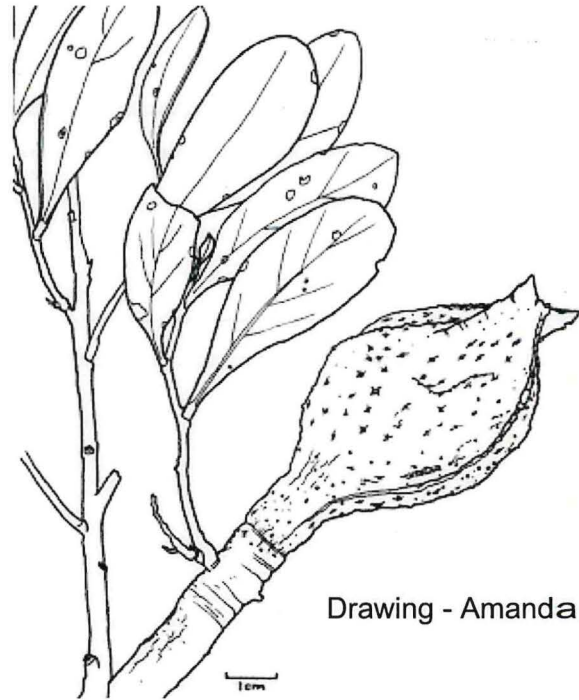
The Mt Lesueur Hakea, as its name suggests, is found in the Lesueur National Park. Its range extends as far as 60km to the southwest, close to the town of Dandaragan

### Known associated species:

- *Eucalyptus todiana* (Pricklybark)
- *Banksia candolleana* (Propeller Banksia)
- *Banksia micrantha*
- *Lambertia multiflora*
- *Hakea obliqua*
- *Adenanthos cygnorum* (Woollybush)
- *Allocasuarina humilis* (Dwarf Sheoak)
- *Stirlingia latifolia*
- *Dryandra sp.*



Photos: Steve Hopper



Drawing - Amanda Lin

# *Hakea megalosperma*



**Common Name: Sandplain duck orchid**

## Family - ORCHIDACEAE

### Habit

- Tuberous perennial herb
- An orchid species that has a single basal leaf & later (often after the leaf has died & withered) produces two flowers.

### Flowers

- Has 1 or 2 pale greenish-brown flowers on each plant
- Individual flowers are 20-25 mm long and 12-16 mm wide. They are held on the tallest flowering stem of the WA duck orchids
- Produced between October and January (later than most orchids)

### Leaves

- The single basal leaf is linear in shape, between 20-30 mm long, by 4-6 mm wide

### Stems

- Flower stems are 13-18 cm tall

### Distribution and Habitat

Grows in deep sand in open areas, beneath dense tall shrubs with scattered banksias or in heathland in shallow sand over laterite

### Known associated species:

- *Leptospermum erubescens*
- *Pileanthus filifolia* (Summer coppercups)
- *Hemiandra pungens* (Snakebush)
- *Dryandra sp.*
- *Eremaea violaceo*
- *Verticordia grandis*
- *Conospermum sp.* (Smokebush)



Photos: Andrew Brown

*Paracaleana dixonii*

# *Patersonia spirafolia*

Common Name: **Spiral-leaved Patersonia**

Family - IRIDACEAE

## Habit

- Herbaceous perennial forming a clump, up to 40 cm across
- Height to 50 cm tall

## Flowers

- Blue-violet in colour
- Typical Purple-Flag shaped flower to 30 mm wide
- Produced between October and November

## Fruit

- Old flower heads turn black-brown & are held on old stalks on the bush

## Leaves

- Linear up to 200 mm long & 5 mm wide, with fringed leaf margins
- Leaves are spirally twisted & this feature gives the species its name

## Stems

- Being a herbaceous species, all stems arise from the base of the plant

## Distribution and Habitat

This species is restricted to 3 known populations in the Badgingarra area. It grows on low hills in sand over laterite that support low, species-rich heath.

## Known associated species:

- *Gastrolobium* spp. (Poison)
- *Eucalyptus todtiana* (Pricklybark)
- *Daviesia chapmanii*
- *Calothamnus sanguineus*
- *Mesomeleana stygia*
- *Dryandra* sp.
- *Allocasuarina humilis* (Dwarf Sheoak)
- *Hakea incrassata*
- *Eremaea* sp.





Photo: Diana Papenfus



Photo: Gina Broun



Photo: Gina Broun

# *Patersonia spirafolia*

# *Spirogardnera rubescens*

**Common Name: Spiral bush**

**Family - SANTALACEAE**

## **Habit**

- A leafless, semi-parasitic shrub
- Height up to 1.6 m tall

## **Flowers**

- Flowers are approximately 2 mm long, with 5 petal lobes
- White outside and yellowish-green with fine hairs inside
- Produced between August and November

## **Fruit**

- Stalkless and succulent, becoming dark red with age

## **Leaves**

- This species has no leaves

## **Stems**

- Stems are thin and numerous, arising from a single main stem

## **Distribution and Habitat**

This species grows in brown loam or laterite on hill slopes and in low-lying areas.

## **Known associated species:**

*Eucalyptus eudesmoides*

*Eucalyptus wandoo* (Wandoo)

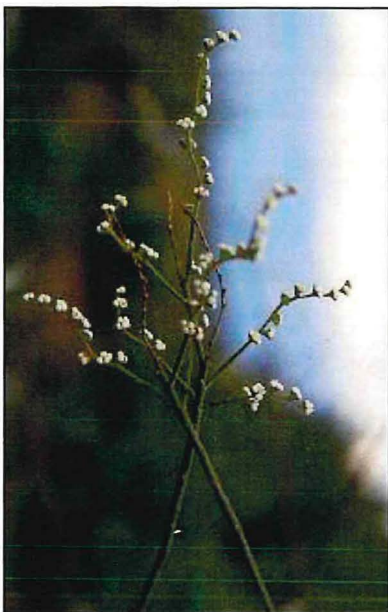


Photo: Sue Patrick



Photo: Les Robson

# *Spirogardnera rubescens*



# Glossary

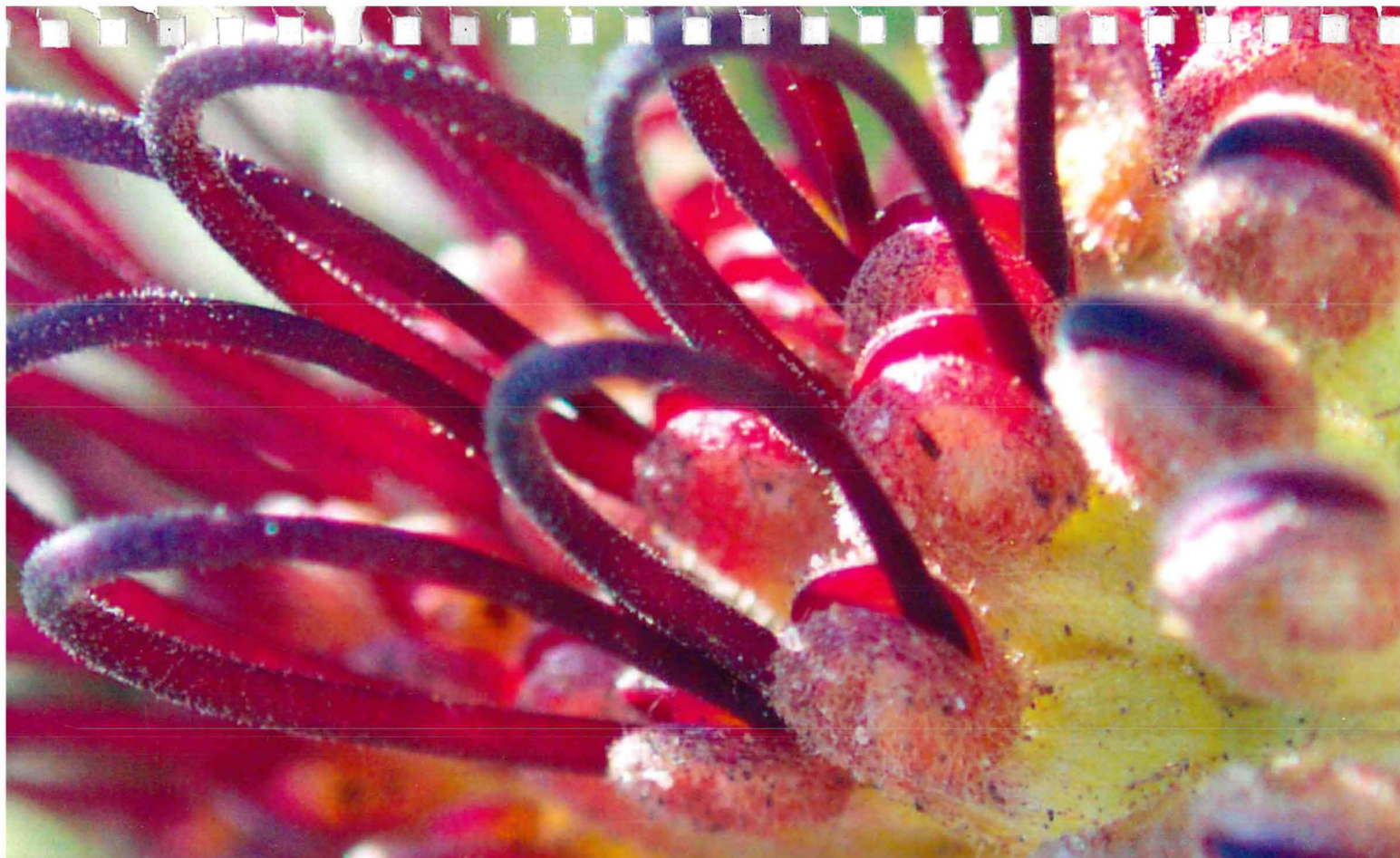
- **axil** - the angle between the leaf and stem
- **basal** - arising from the base
- **follicles** - a type of seed capsule containing 1 or 2 thin seeds, which splits down its centre as it dries
- **globular** - ball shaped, spherical
- **herbaceous** - a non-woody plant
- **inflorescence** - a group or arrangement of flowers
- **lanceolate** - shaped like a lance
- **lignotuberous** - a swelling of the base of the stem, usually below soil level, which contains vegetative buds. These buds re-sprout if the top of the plant is removed (eg in mallees)
- **linear** - narrow and long in shape
- **obtriangular** - the shape of an upside down triangle
- **obovate** - shaped like the mirror image of an ovate leaf
- **obtuse** - blunt or rounded at the tip, the converging edges separated by an angle greater than 90 degrees
- **ovate** - egg shaped and attached at the wider end
- **perennial** - a plant with a lifespan of more than 2 years
- **petiole** - the leaf stalk that attaches a leaf blade to them stem
- **pinnate** - a leaf shaped in a fishbone pattern
- **pistil** - one or more carpels form the middle of the flower
- **prostrate** - lying flat on the ground
- **sepal** - a member of the (usually green) outer whorl of non-fertile parts surrounding the fertile organs of a flower
- **sessile** - without a stalk
- **style** - the slender portion of the pistil connecting the stigma to the ovary
- **terete** - circular in cross-section





# References

- Brown, A. & Patrick, S. (2001) *Declared Rare and Poorly Known Flora in the Moora District - Wildlife Management Program No 28*. Dept of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia
- Brown, A., Thomson-Dans, C. & Marchant, N. (Eds) (1998) *Western Australia's Threatened Flora*. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- DCLM (2003) *Western Australian Herbarium FloraBase 2 – Information on the Western Australian Flora*. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia. Accessed 2003. <http://www.calm.wa.gov.au/science/>



**If you think you have seen any of these plants,  
please call CALM Moora District on (08) 9652 1911**