



Morning Iris
Orthrosanthus laxus

Also along this track you will see Featherflowers. The pink one flowering in September is *Verticordia insignis*. If you are walking in summer the pink featherflower you might see is *Verticordia pennigera*.



Verticordia pennigera
Flowers Jan



Featherflower
Verticordia insignis

Also along this track you will see Fringed Lily (*Thysanotus sp*). Fringed Lilies have mauve flowers with a fringe around the edge of the petals. The one with basal leaves and large flowers in a many flowered head is *Thysanotus triandrus* but you may also see smaller fringe lily flowers on a delicate twining stem climbing over other shrubs.



Tetratheca nuda

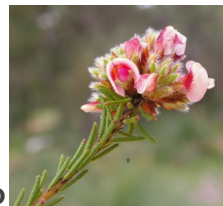
Other plants to be seen are; Common Brown Pea (*Bossiaea eriocarpa*).

Tetratheca confertifolia with pink bell-shape flowers on leafy stems and *T. nuda* which also has pink bell shape flowers but is a more slender shrub with leafless stems.

Pultenaea ericifolia which has pale pink rather than orange flowers in the form found here.

Yellow-eyed Flame Pea *Chorizema dicksonii*.

Andersonia lehmanniana, a member of the Erica family.



Pultenaea ericifolia

When you come to a track on your left take this to go to the south lookout. The area on your right as you walk along here was burnt in a fuel reduction burn in 2015. The area on the left was burnt in a summer bushfire in about 2008. The yellow flowered featherflower seen near the top of the hill in spring is *Verticordia acerosa*. The pipe rail you see off to your right in the bush near the top of the hill is the south lookout. From here you will look out across the farms to the east of Chittering Rd. There is a very steep drop from here down to Chittering Rd so return to the picnic area by the track you came or make a loop following one of the other tracks shown on the map inside the front cover.

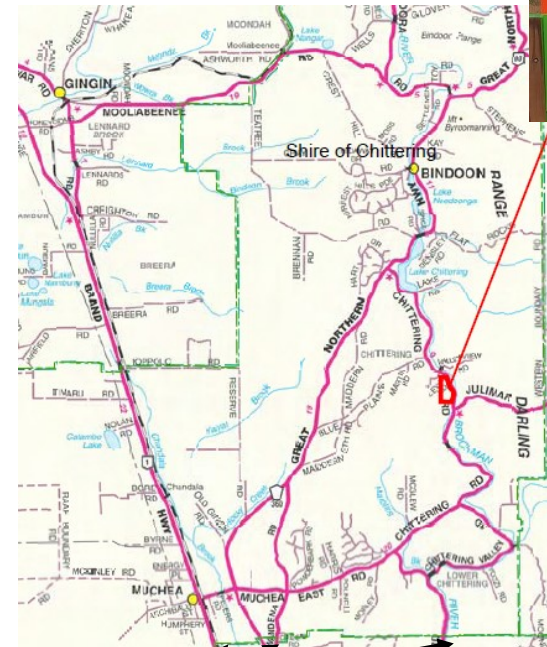


Andersonia lehmanniana

Djidi-Djidi Ridge Wildflower Walks

This brochure has been prepared as a guide to some of the wildflowers to be seen on a self guided walk in Djidi-Djidi Ridge Reserve. It covers a marked walk trail to a lookout located on a hill in the northern part of the reserve and alternative walks following firebreaks in the western and southern parts of the reserve. See inside page for map. Parts of the trails are steep, some sections may be rough and/or slippery. The plants listed (unless otherwise noted) are those which are likely to be flowering in August and September. Please take care when walking on rough areas, keep to the tracks and take only photos. Picking of wildflowers is not permitted.

How do I get there?



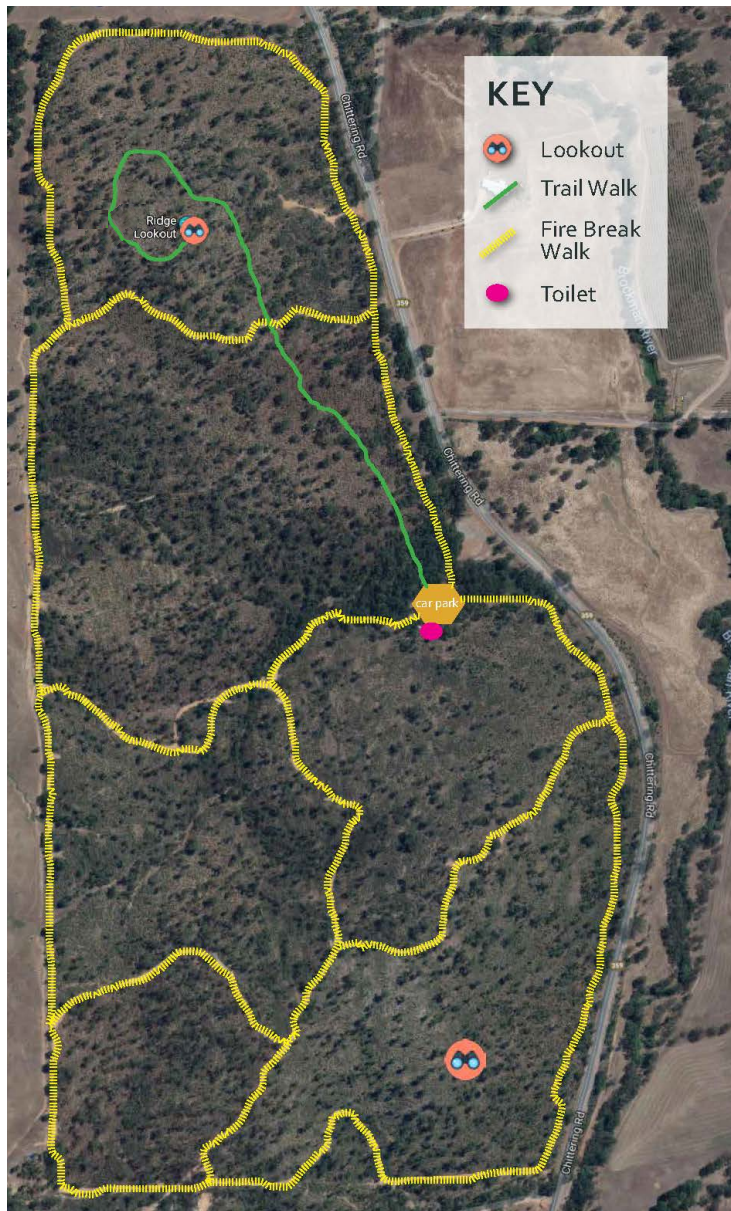
Djidi-Djidi Ridge Reserve is about 15 minutes drive south of Bindoon town centre along Great Northern Highway and Chittering Rd. Look for the brown Tourist Drive sign at the turnoff into Chittering Rd and the orange and green sign on Chittering Rd at the entrance to the reserve.

If coming from the south you can follow the tourist drive along Chittering Rd from Bullsbrook town centre.

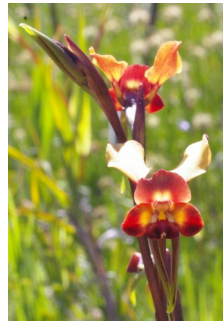
To Toodyay

To Bullsbrook and Perth





The marked walk trail to the north lookout is shown in green. Other walks in the reserve are possible by following fire breaks as shown in yellow. All tracks are quite steep and a bit rough in places.



Donkey Orchid
Diuris species



Dancing Orchid
Caladenia discoidea



Cyanicula gemmata

On either track you may see a small plant with spiky leaves and a flower head made up of several small white flowers. This has the common name Pincushions (*Borya sp.*) Also look for the small Blue China Orchid (*Cyanicula gemmata*), a tall yellow pompom flower which is actually a daisy, *Craspedia variabilis* and the climbing sundew Pink Rainbow (*Drosera menziesii*), which may sometimes have white rather than pink flowers.



Craspedia variabilis

Following the track to the south lookout you will see Woolly-flowered Grevillea (*Grevillea pilulifera*), Morning Iris (*Orthrosanthus laxus*) with blue flowers, a very tiny orange flowered sundew with a basal rosette of leaves, the Pimpernel Sundew (*Drosera glanduligera*).

A number of orchids can also be seen along this track. The yellow and brown ones are Donkey Orchids (*Diuris sp*) and the white ones with very long petals are White Spider Orchids (*Caladenia longicauda*). Another orchid which is widespread in the reserve is the yellow flowered (often with red markings) Cowslip Orchid (*Caladenia flava*).

Watch also for the red flowered Native Fuchsia (*Grevillea bipinnatifida*). This is one of the parent plants used in the breeding of the cultivar "Robin Gordon" which is planted in many gardens.



Native Fuchsia
Grevillea bipinnatifida

The small blue flowered plants with strap like leaves flat on the ground and three sided seed pods are Blue Squill (*Chamaescilla corymbosa*).



Tripterococcus
brunonis

The black flowered plants are Mardja (*Haemodorum sp.*), a relative of the Kangaroo Paws. The yellow or white narrow petalled flowers in a one sided spike are *Tripterococcus brunonis*.

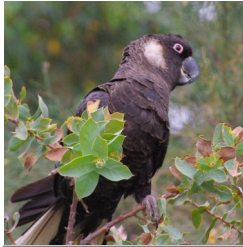
Blue Squill
Chamaescilla corymbosa
Flowers from July





Little Kangaroo Paw
Anigozanthos bicolor

Not all the flowers seen here are native. The pink flowers close to the ground with long thin grass-like leaves are Guildford Grass (*Romulea rosea*). This is an introduced plant originating in South Africa. It grows from a corm and is a widespread weed in WA. On the edge of the opposite side of the track is a striking plant with large yellow-centred pink flowers and clover-like leaves. This is Four O'Clock (*Oxalis purpurea*). It is a bulb and also introduced from South Africa. Plants with bulbs and corms originating in South Africa readily become weeds in the south west of WA due to the similarity of the soils and climate in the two areas. South Africa has many native animals which eat the bulbs and corms keeping the plants in check there but similar animals do not occur to the same extent in WA. South African daisies such as Capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*) and *Ursinia anthemoides* are also present as weeds in the reserve.



Carnaby's Cockatoo

White Dwarf Burchardia (*Burchardia multiflora*) and a native grass with grey fluffy flowers, Foxtail Mulga Grass (*Neurachne alopecuroidea*) are also seen. The white trunked trees seen on the hillside are Wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*). Wandoo is an important tree for the endangered Carnaby's Black Cockatoo. Carnaby's Cockatoos nest in hollows formed in old trees (160 years or more of age) so preserving old trees, even if they are dead, is important for the survival of the cockatoos.



Tetraathea pilifera

At the fork take the left track if you wish to go to the south lookout. Straight ahead will take you across the creek and toward the west side of the reserve. The track beyond the creek is quite steep and can be slippery when descending.

Near the creek crossing note the large number of plants of the wattle Prickly Moses (*Acacia pulchella*). These and many other wattles are coloniser plants which germinate in large numbers after fires or other disturbance but are generally short-lived.



Foxtail Mulga Grass
Neurachne alopecuroidea

The North Lookout Trail

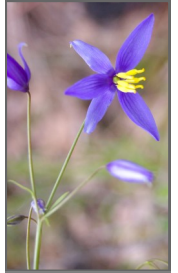
The walk starts at the north side of the picnic area. There are green and white trail markers along the track. Numbers on the markers relate to the stops in this booklet. The section of the track between the picnic area and firebreak was burnt in 2017 and the area around the lookout in 2016 to reduce fuel loads in the reserve. Prior to this much of the area between the picnic area and lookout was burnt in a summer bushfire in 2006.

The trees in the picnic area are Redgum or Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*).



Bushy Kennedia
Kennedia stirlingii

The grass like plants with blue flowers seen in many areas of the reserve are Blindgrass (*Stypandra glauca*). A few plants of a white flowered form of this species also occur in the reserve.



Blind Grass
Stypandra glauca

At the start of the trail as well as around the edge of the picnic area near the toilets you will see orange and red pea flowers. These are Bushy Kennedia (*Kennedia stirlingii*). A number of the other plants noticeable in this area are weeds including White Fumitory (*Fumaria capreolata*), a soft annual herb scrambling over the other vegetation, and the ground hugging Large-leaf Wood Sorrell (*Oxalis purpurea*) with its showy pink flowers.

As you proceed up the first group of steps you will see the yellow flowers of two species of Hibbertia commonly referred to as native Buttercups or Guinea Flowers. The rosettes of soft grey-green leaves you may see along this section of path are a native daisy *Lagenophora huegleii*. It has pale pink flowers. In late autumn you may see the white flowers of the sundew *Drosera erythrorhiza* in this section. In winter watch for *Tetradlea octandra* a grass-like sedge in this area.



Hibbertia species



Woolly-flowered Grevillea
Grevillea pilulifera

Stop 1

See the Balga or *Xanthorrhoea preissii*. A second species of grass tree also occurs in the reserve and can be seen at a later stop. Also at this stop is Woolly-flowered Grevillea (*Grevillea pilulifera*) and Purple Tassels (*Sowerbaea laxiflora*). The clear blue of Blue Leschenaultia (*Leschenaultia biloba*) and the more purple blue of Winged-stem Dampiera (*Dampiera alata*) are also here. In winter and spring look also for



Purple Tassels
Sowerbaea laxiflora

the native fern *Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia*. In summer it dies down to underground rhizomes.

Winged-stem
Dampiera
(*Dampiera alata*)



The white bell flowers are False Boronia (*Phyllanthus calycinus*), the low grey-green curly sedge is *Desmocladus* and there is also one of the climbing sundews (*Drosera species*) and the white flowered Milkmaids (*Burchardia congesta*).

As you walk towards the second marker watch in the dip for the Donkey Orchids (*Diuris species*) close to the track on the left hand side.

Stop 2

Look for the Common Brown Pea (*Bossiaea eriocarpa*) and the young Manna Wattles (*Acacia microbotrya*). As you cross the stone bridge you will see White Myrtle (*Hypocalymma angustifolium*) which favours moist situations. You will also see some Prickly Moses (*Acacia pulchella*) along the creekline. This is a short-lived coloniser species. The white felt flowers on small grassy plants seen here in winter are *Tribonanthes longipetala*, a relative of kangaroo paws. Further along you will see a red and green kangaroo paw. This is not the well known *Anigozanthos manglesii* but a smaller relative the Little Kangaroo Paw (*Anigozanthos bicolor*) which will grow in heavier soils.



Desmocladus
species



Common Brown Pea
Bossiaea eriocarpa



Prickly Moses
Acacia pulchella



White Myrtle
Hypocalymma angustifolium



Little Kangaroo Paw
Anigozanthos bicolor

As you walk on, you will see a narrow kangaroo track coming down the hill crossing your path. At this point you may see a dense clump of small ferny plants with pink flowers. This is another introduced wood sorrel (*Oxalis glabra*). You may also notice other plants you recognise as weeds along this track. Tracks, whether made by humans or animals, act as a route for weed invasion into bushland.

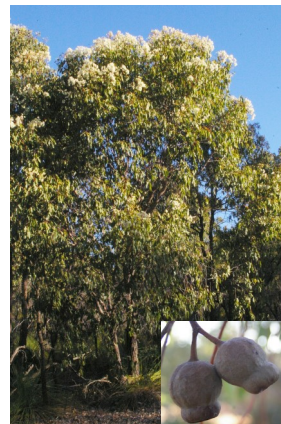
Most *Oxalis* species in WA are introduced but there are a couple of native ones and one of these occurs in Djidi-Djidi Ridge Reserve. It is a low spreading plant with yellow flowers which are paler and much smaller than those of soursob.



False Boronia
Phyllanthus calycinus

West or South Walk

The walk starts at the west side of the picnic area at the chain gate. The trees in the picnic area are Redgum or Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*). As you pass the gate the grass like plants with blue flowers seen on both sides of the track are Blindgrass (*Stypandra glauca*). They are seen in many areas of the reserve and you may also see a few plants of a white flowered form of this species.



Marri or Redgum
Corymbia calophylla.
Flowers Dec-May

The picnic area and the area through which you will be walking were burnt in a summer bushfire in about 2008. Some sections of the reserve have also been burnt more recently as part of a fuel reduction program. A number of plants, particularly orchids, flower better after a fire, and the openness of the canopy encourages the growth of smaller herbaceous plants and makes them easier to see. This is why burnt areas look more colourful than unburnt areas of the reserve. Frequent fires however can damage bushland and encourage the invasion of weeds.



False Boronia
Phyllanthus calycinus

As you walk you will see the white bell flowers of False Boronia (*Phyllanthus calycinus*) and a weedy looking (but native) plant with globular fluffy flowers known as Dogweed (*Opercularia vaginata*). The clear blue of Blue Lechenaultia (*Lechenaultia biloba*) and the purple blue of Winged-stem Dampiera (*Dampiera alata*), the mauve of Purple Tassels (*Sowerbaea laxiflora*) and the Yellow Pea (*Gompholobium marginatum*) are also seen here.

Another yellow flowered plant seen here is Common Buttercup (*Hibbertia hypericoides*). The red and green kangaroo paw here is not the well known *Anigozanthos manglesii* but a smaller relative, the Little Kangaroo Paw (*Anigozanthos bicolor*). The pink daisies seen in patches are a type of everlasting, Sticky Everlasting (*Lawrencella davenportii*).



Rosy Sunray
Lawrencella davenportii



Yellow Pea
Gompholobium marginata



Powderbark Wandoo
Eucalyptus accedens
Flowers Dec-Apr



Wandoo
Eucalyptus wandoo
Flowers Dec-May



Tetratheca confertifolia



Flannel Flower
Actinotus leucocephalus
Flowers Oct-Nov



Trymalium ledifolium
Flowers in June



Drosera pycnoblata
flowers Sept Oct



Autumn Daisy
Olearia paucidentata
Flowers in June



Yellow-eyed Flame Pea
Chorizema dicksonii

Stop 3

As you start up the next group of steps and will have a view over the Brockman River and Chittering Road in the Chittering Valley. On the left hand side of the steps look for the small grassy clump with yellow flowers. This is Bristly Cottonhead (*Conostylis setigera*), a relative of the kangaroo paws. At the top of the steps there is a white flowered form of the Blindgrass seen elsewhere on the trail. The clumps of broad grassy leaves are *Dichopogon*. This has pink-purple flowers from spring and into summer by which time the leaves of the plant have withered.



Dichopogon



Bristly Cottonheads
Conostylis setigera

Stop 4

There are four members of the Banksia family to be seen here. *Petrophile striata* with yellow flowers and *Banksia fraseri* with yellow-orange flowers are both low shrubs. Honeybush (*Hakea lissocarpa*), with divided needle-like leaves, has white or pink sweetly perfumed flowers between May and September. Woolly-flowered Grevillea (*Grevillea pilulifera*) is the fourth member of the family. The white pendulous flowers seen in July/August are *Cryptandra arbutiflora*.



Petrophile striata



Banksia fraseri



Woolly-flowered Grevillea
Grevillea pilulifera



Stop 5

Near the high step look for the Spider Orchid (*Caladenia species*) on the left and Triggerplant (*Stylidium species*) with rosettes of grey leaves and pink flowers in a spike on the right. Triggerplants get their name from the action of the column which snaps over when touched by an insect (or inquisitive human) showing it with pollen.

Triggerplant
Stylidium species

Stop 6

The two species of grass tree which occur in the reserve are present together here. *Xanthorrhoea preissii* has a grey fuller skirt and *X. acanthostachya* has a rusty colour straight skirt.



Blue Devils
Eryngium pinnatifidum

Along the next section of track Blue

Leschenaultia and Little Kangaroo Paw can again be seen. Look also for the Blue Devils (*Eryngium pinnatifidum*) on the left hand side and, between September and November, the delicate Pale Lily (*Caesia micrantha*).

Pale Lily
Caesia micrantha



Also along this section can be seen York Road Poison (*Gastrolobium calycinum*). York Road Poison and many other *Gastrolobium* species contain the toxin fluoroacetate which is the natural form of the 1080 used in baits to control feral animals. Introduced animals are very susceptible to this poison whereas native animals have a high tolerance to it as they have evolved alongside the vegetation which contains it.



York Road Poison
Gastrolobium calycinum



Red Ink Sundew
Drosera erythrorhiza

The delicate twining plants with droplets of liquid on the leaves are Sundews (*Drosera species*). There are also some sundews which have just a rosette of leaves close to the ground. Sundews are insectivorous plants and the droplets on the leaves contain sugars to attract insects. When insects come in contact with them, the leaves close around them and enzymes in the droplets digest the insect. This is an adaptation to enable these plants to live in low fertility soils.



Pink Rainbow
Drosera menziesii

Stop 7

From here you have views over the valley. The rocky slope uphill is below the lookout which is your destination. Among the rocks you may see Dwarf Burchardia (*Burchardia multiflora*). As you cross a small gully you will again see White Myrtle and Common Brown Pea.



Milkmaids
Burchardia congesta



Dwarf Burchardia
Burchardia multiflora

Haemodorum laxum



Stop 8

From the ridge you will have more views over the valley. The large building you can see on the hill is a Buddhist Monastery. Take care as you ascend the rocky slope. Along the way you will again see Buttercups, Woolly-leaved Grevillea and Petrophile. You may also notice a tall stalk with brown or black what appear to be buds. This is the flowering stem of *Haemodorum*. Even when fully mature the flowers remain black, brown or greenish. It is a relative of the kangaroo paws and is sometimes called Blood-root due to the red colouring of the thick fleshy underground base of the stem. This was a food for Aboriginal people and is also a popular food of feral pigs.

Stop 9

The white spikes of flowers are White Candles (*Stackhousia monogyna*). Spider Orchids and Purple Tassels also are found here.



White Candles
Stackhousia monogyna

Stop 10

The top of the hill. The white trunked trees are Powderbark Wandoo (*Eucalyptus accedens*). A second white trunked gum tree Wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*) also occurs in the reserve. Hol-

lows which form in the old trees of these species are important as breeding habitat for the endangered Carnaby's Black Cockatoo.

A short downhill section from here leads to the lookout overlooking the Chattering Valley. The shrubs with pine-like leaves surrounding the lookout are Dwarf Sheoak (*Allocasuarina humilis*). The needles are stems and if you look very closely at one you will see whorls of tiny teeth which are the leaves.

Dwarf Sheoak
Allocasuarina humilis



Return to the picnic area along the same route or see map inside front cover for alternative return routes via firebreaks.