The scenic qualities and the unique landscape character of the Barrabool Hills are widely appreciated as a distinguishing feature of the greater Geelong region. Formed by an uplift of sedimentary rock, the geology is unique to The Hills. It is bounded by the Barwon River to the north, Otway Plains to the south and Victorian Volcanic Plains to the west.

For more than a thousand generations the Wadawurrung People, the Traditional Owners of the Barrabool Hills, valued its rich offerings. They cared for, managed and shaped its unique woodland ecology with sophisticated land management practices, including cool burning. Their stewardship of the land enabled them to harvest a rich diversity of root vegetables, hunt a variety of native animals and mine precious greenstone to make durable tools that were traded far and wide.

The Hills have been identified by the National Trust as an area of significant history of European settlement, viticulture and the mining of the sandstone for a number of historic buildings in Geelong and Melbourne.

However, the Barrabool Hills is a very altered landscape; records show that since the 1830s there has been widespread harvesting of timber to satisfy the fuel and construction demands of a rapidly growing Geelong. Historically, the indigenous vegetation was rich and diverse, but there are now only small remnants of this native flora to be found along waterways, roadsides and on private land.

The development of this field guide involved a literature review of the original flora of the Barrabool Hills, a survey of the remnant species and benchmarking of this data against Ecological Vegetation Class and Bioregion classifications.

With this field guide, we aim to provide some guidance to landholders and others about key flora species that are indigenous to The Hills. We hope this field guide will be used to inform projects that seek to revegetate and restore some of the rich and diverse natural habitat of the Barrabool Hills.
# Barabool Hills landscape: a timeline of recent history

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Barabool Hills landscape: a timeline of recent history

Prior to 1800s ▶ Country of the Wadawurrung people. Traditional land management practices were maintained for over a thousand generations.

1805 – 1835 ▶ William Buckley, an escaped convict, is adopted by the Mon’mart clan of the Wadawurrung people. He regularly travels through the Barrabool Hills.

1835 ▶ John Helder Wedge accompanied by William Buckley walks, sketches and describes the Barwon and the southern part of the Barrabool Hills. He records that the Barrabool Hills is ‘lightly wooded with sheoak for three miles’ and ‘very fine sheep country’. He names landmarks, many of them with local Wadawurrung names. Whilst Wedge’s sketches show the landscape with very little vegetation, similar views by George Alexander Gilbert drawn twenty years later show significantly more vegetation.

1835 ▶ John Batman and members of the Port Phillip Association are present in the Geelong district. From Mt Duneed Batman describes the surrounds as ‘like a gentleman’s park’.

1836 ▶ The first wave of settlers claim land and begin grazing in the Geelong district. The Barrabool Hills was one of two areas selected for cultivation because ‘there was little heavy timber to be cleared from these areas and the soils were reasonably fertile’. It was considered ideal for grazing, agriculture, horticulture & viticulture. Clearing of native vegetation begins. The land management practices of the Wadawurrung diminished and then ceased. In 1837 Police Magistrate Foster Fyans’ census of Aboriginal People living in the Geelong region was 267 people. In 1861, the Colonial government census shows only seven Wadawurrung left in the region.

Mining lime for building construction begins at Limeburners Point in 1838. Drooping Sheoak was common in the Barrabool Hills and was a favourite fuel for lime kilns. Four kilns were operating by 1866. The fires burned continuously to keep up with ever-increasing needs.

1836 – 1853 ▶ Robert Hoddle surveys Port Phillip regions. (1837 – Upper Barwon by D’Arcy. 1840 – Lower Barwon by Smythe.)

1840 – 1900s ▶ Harvest of large quantities of Black Wattle bark for tanneries. By 1875 nearly 10,000 tons were being shipped annually from Victoria to Britain. There were 96 tanneries in Melbourne.
1842 – 1870 ▶ Charles Norton paints views of the Barwon River and Barrabool Hills. A painting from 1846 at Ceres looking toward the You Yangs shows scattered Drooping Sheoaks in the foreground, continuous vegetation on the Barwon River, denser vegetation on the flood plain beyond and trees on the top of Herne Hill where the escarpment is bare and appears to be eroding.

1847 ▶ John Skinner Prout paints a view from the Barrabool Hills toward Corio Bay. The image shows cattle in the foreground and a few small scattered trees, possibly Drooping Sheoaks. The vegetation in the distant rolling hills is denser.

1855 ▶ George Alexander Gilbert (& student) paint views of the Barrabool Hills. Of particular interest are two sepia images drawn in 1847 from Herne Hill. Both images show the distant Barrabool Hills are partly cleared but still well vegetated.

1850 ▶ JP Young records farming in the Barrabool Hills and clearing of 1100-1200 stumps on a property of 111 acres (i.e. 22-24 stumps/ha).

1851 ▶ Devastating Victorian bush fires sweep through the Barrabool Hills.

1855 ▶ Construction of a ‘buggy shed’ in the Barrabool Hills by William Honey using 75 mm diameter Woolly Teatree poles harvested from a nearby gully. The shed still stands (May 2018).

1856 – 1860 ▶ Eugene von Guerard paints views from the Barrabool Hills looking toward Geelong. It is an open landscape with a few scattered eucalypts. A sketch drawn three years later, of the same view depicted in his 1856 painting ‘View of Geelong’ shows considerably more vegetation. The 1860 von Guerard painting ‘Mr Levins Hut on the Barrabool Hills’ shows mostly bare green hills.

1857 ▶ Thomas Walker produces an official survey map of the Barrabool Hills, recording little or no vegetation.

1859 ▶ Richard Daintree photographs the Barwon River at Fyansford below the falls. The image shows a denuded riparian landscape. Many of the River Red Gums have no leaves, suggesting ringbarking. Some healthy trees are visible on the flood plain north of the river.

1861 ▶ Andrew McWilliams publishes a detailed map of Barrabool (Hills), showing approximately 80% developed and 20% remnant vegetation.

1879 – 1880 ▶ Fred Kruger photographs the Barwon River and Barrabool Hills. The images show only a few trees remaining on the River and the cleared landscape of the Barrabool Hills.
Silver Wattle  
*Acacia dealbata*

- Tree  
15m x 10m

- Glands are always at the junction of the leaf branchlets
- Nitrogen fixing, quick growing, provides early shelter
- Food source for fauna and logs for on-ground habitat
- Settlers used bark for tanning leather
- Firewood, craft wood, honey production, axe handles

A waterproof paste was made using the gum mixed with ash
Wattle gum was used to make an adhesive for hard bonding
A sweet drink was made using gum and nectar dissolved in water
Lightwood
Acacia implexa

• Fast growing evergreen small tree

• Open to bushy canopy with bright green, curved leaves

• Greyish rough bark

• Perfumed cream to pale yellow, globular flower heads

Flora of ‘The Hills’

Lightwood was used for medicinal purposes and in the manufacturing of implements

Lightwood was used as a poison in fishing

The seeds and fruits were used as a food source
Black Wattle
Acacia mearnsii

- Nitrogen-fixing tree useful as establishment plant
- Glands are irregularly spaced along the central leaf axis
- Food source for fauna and logs for on-ground habitat
- Settlers used bark for tanning leather
- Firewood, craft wood, honey production

Dye was made using Black Wattle
The gum was used as a food source and in trade
Aquatic
Blackwood
Acacia melanoxylon

Tree
20m x 10m

• Large long lived tree with rough bark

• Useful as a long term understorey or canopy plant

• Food source for fauna

• Quality furniture wood, honey production

Flour was made from ground seeds
Soap was made from crushed leaves

J F M A M J J A S O N D
Golden Wattle
*Acacia pycnantha*

- **Tree**
  - 8m x 5m

- Leathery sickle shaped leaves 6–20cm long and 5-50mm wide
- Nitrogen-fixing tree useful as establishment plant
- Useful for windbreaks or erosion control but short lived (<12 yrs)
- Flowers commonly used in ‘cut-flower’ trade

Golden Wattle was used for medicinal purposes
- Flour was made from ground seeds
- The gum was used as a food source
Black Sheoak
*Allocasuarina littoralis*

*Tree*
6m – 12m x 5m

- A fast-growing erect tree, dark green in colour
- Branchlets (resemble pine needles) that are straight, dark-green
- This species is dioecious which means it has male and female plants. Females bear cones for most of the year
- It is considered excellent for fuel wood and shelterbelts

The wood was used to make implements, boomerangs and weapons
Drooping Sheoak
Allocasuarina verticillata

• This species is dioecious which means it has male and female plants. Male has brown flower spikes and females bear cones.

• Branchlets appear to be drooping, green/grey in colour.

• Seeds are a food source for cockatoos.

| J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |

Flour was made from ground seeds.
Branchlets were chewed for saliva production, nutritional value (vitamin C) and as a tooth ache remedy.
The wood was used in tool-making.
Silver Banksia
*Banksia marginata*

- Slow growing, long lived species
- Tough dark green leaves with silver underside
- Long flowering period and provides cut flowers
- Food source for nectar-eating birds and insects
- Large woody cones that protect seed

Extra-sweet nectar was created from the flowers mixed in water
Silver Banksia was used to create medicines, fibre and tools
Sweet Bursaria
*Bursaria spinosa*

- Small tree with small leaves along spiny stems
- Fragrant, creamy-white flowers, bronze seed capsules
- High priority in revegetation projects, provides important link in biological diversity, supports large array of insects
- Palatable to stock, can be used as emergency fodder

Flour was made from ground seeds
A soap was made using crushed leaves mixed with water
White Cypress Pine
Callitris glaucophylla

- Evergreen tree with male and female cones on one plant
- Leaves aromatic when crushed
- Male cones oblong, female cones have 6-8 woody scales
- The termite-resistant wood is used in the building industry

Flour was made from ground seeds
Sap was used to make an adhesive agent used in tool-making
The leaves were used for medicinal purposes
River Red Gum
*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*

- Rough bark around base, smooth on upper reaches
- Dull grey-green leaves to 22cm
- Cream flowers commonly in clusters of 5 or 7
- Drops branches in stressed and hot conditions
- Red hardwood, for furniture, sleepers, firewood, posts

The wood was used in manufacturing of canoes, tools and paddles
The leaves were used in smoking ceremonies and for medicinal purposes
**Swamp Gum**
*Eucalyptus ovata*

- Fast growing small to medium sized tree
- Juvenile leaves are broadly oval, buds usually in groups of seven
- Commonly used as a windbreak
- A food source for koalas

The leaves were used in smoking ceremonies and for medicinal purposes
The gum was used to make an adhesive bonding agent
Manna Gum
Eucalyptus viminalis

Tree
20m x 20m

- Long sickle shaped green-grey leaves and white flowers
- Bark is often found lower on the trunk while often smooth in texture higher up
- The gum nuts and buds are usually grouped in 3s
- A favoured food source for koalas

The wood was used in manufacturing shields and bowls
The sap and leaf residues had culinary and nutritional uses due to the high (5-15%) sugar content
The leaves were used in smoking ceremonies
Aquatic Hedge Wattle
*Acacia paradoxa*

**Shrub**
*4m x 5m*

- A dense fast-growing shrub that has pair of thorns 1cm long at base of leaves.
- Single ball-shaped flower heads are bright yellow
- Attracts birds for food, habitat and refuge
- Excellent for erosion control

The leaves and sap were used for medicinal purposes such as cough, cold and flu remedies
River Bottlebrush
*Callistemon sieberi*

- Shrub
- 4m x 2m

- Willowy shrub or small tree, fast growing and long lived
- ‘Bottlebrush’ flower spikes pale pink or creamy
- Tolerates severe waterlogging, poor/acidic or dry soils
- Useful for erosion control
- Attracts birds, insects and nectar-eating mammals

The River Bottlebrush was important in the production of honey, used as a food source
Used to control erosion and for stabilising banks
Prickly Tea-tree
Leptospermum continentale

- Prickly narrow leaves to 10mm long
- Woody bell shaped fruit, stays on plant until branch dies
- Useful for shelterbelts with taller eucalypts in riparian zones
- The white flowers attract a myriad of insects, including wasps, bees, seed and insect-eating birds and butterflies

The wood was used to manufacture implements and tools such as pegs and spears.
Wooly Tea-tree  
*Leptospermum lanigerum*  
**Shrub**  
5m x 3m

- Erect dense shrub
- New growth is often silvery
- Tolerates heavy, water logged soils and frost
- Great low level cover in windbreaks in moist conditions
- Habitat and food source for small birds and insects

The wood was used to manufacture implements and tools such as pegs and spears
Aquatic Tree Violet

*Melycitus dentatus*

- Straggly dense shrub with spiny branches
- Masses of scented cream bell flowers
- Excellent bird habitat; berries provide food
- Useful as dense mid-storey windbreak plant

Tree Violet was used in dyeing
The gum was used as a food source and in trade
Kangaroo Apple
Solanum aviculare

• Erect spreading woody shrub
• Leaves are dark green, often at the end of branches
• Berries are edible when coloured orange/red, poisonous when green and immature
• Provides dense shelter, but short lived and best protected from frost as understory plant
• Food source for birds and mammals

The fruit was used for medicinal purposes
Tangled Lignum
*Muehlenbeckia florulenta*

**Shrub**
3m x 3m

- Made up of many thin, wiry, tangled branches
- Flower clusters are aromatic, sometimes with a pinkish tint
- Provides refuge and a safe nesting site for small birds
- Drought tolerant

Fishing nets were made from the long, wiry and sturdy branchlets
Spear Grasses
Austrostipa spp.

Grass
1m x 0.5m

- Perennial grasses with varying leaf length
- Seeds often tightly coiled and appear to spiral
- Seeds eaten by native bird species
- Can significantly reduce fuel load compared to introduced grasses
- Species found in the area are Kneed, Foxtail and Supple

It is likely that Spear Grasses were used for their fibrous properties, in the making of woven baskets
Aquatic Sedges Carex spp.

- Densely tufted sedge spreading from short underground stems
- Bright green leaves 2-12mm wide
- Provides nesting and shelter for birds, habitat for frogs
- Provides food for caterpillars and nectar for butterflies
- Species found in the area are Tall, Short-stem and Common Sedge

The leaves were used for their fibrous properties in the making of woven baskets
Windmill Grass
Chloris truncata
Grass
0.1m – 0.5m

- Smooth stems with two to three nodes towards base
- Grows in large clumps with umbrella shaped heads (15cm diameter)
- Tolerates extreme heat and drought
- Summer pasture grass
- Early coloniser of bare soil

Flour was made from ground seed
Black-anther Flax-lily  
*Dianella revoluta*

- Flowering stem grows taller than the leaves

- Leaf edges are rolled inwards

- Food source for native reptiles and birds

- Attractive plant suitable for landscaping and garden borders

Flora of ‘The Hills’

Dyes were made with the berries, which were also used as a food source

The leaves were used for their fibrous properties in the making of string and woven baskets
The making of the steep, rounded Barrabool Hills and its fertile agricultural soils began over 135 million years (Ma) ago in the Cretaceous age. Australia was then joined to Antarctica and was part of the super continent of Gondwanaland.

At this time ‘The Hill’s’ golden sandstone and grey mudstone were being deposited in ancient freshwater lakes. This was a time of high rainfall, freezing winters, mild summers, Wollemi pine, Gingko trees and the dinosaur.

30 Ma ago in the Miocene age, Australia broke away from Antarctica and started drifting towards the equator and a warmer drier climate. During this period, the sea flooded in covering most of southern Victoria. These seas were rich in marine life and the sediments they deposited later became the lucrative Batesford Limestone.

20 Ma ago earthquakes along the Newtown and Barrabool Faults began lifting ‘The Hills’ above the invading seas. These faults remain active today and have raised ‘The Hills’ 90 metres above the Geelong Coastline.

2.5 Ma ago in the Quaternary age the night skies filled with the red glow of volcanic eruptions. These eruptions continued for more than 2Ma in southern Victoria and created the Western Basalt Plains. The elevated Barrabool Hills was unaffected by these lava flows which covered much of the low lying clays, sandstones and limestones that were left by the retreating sea.

8,000 years ago a wetter climate and continued uplifting produced many fast flowing creeks throughout ‘The Hills’. These creeks cut deeply into the sandstone and mudstone creating the gullies and the steep hillsides that we see today.

An unusual feature of ‘The Hills’ geology was exposed by these millennia of weathering. The ancient and very hard Greenstone (metagabbro) seen near Ceres is a 500+Ma intrusive igneous rock of Precambrian age. This was baked harder 350Ma ago in the Devonian age by heat from the large granite intrusion that is a feature of the Dog Rocks outcrop and the You Yangs.
Schematic Representation of the Geology of the Barrabool Hills

Barrabool Hills

Barrabool Hills sandstone

Greenstone

Fault

Barwon River

Dog Rocks

Moorabool River

Limestone

Ancient slates and sandstones

Granite

Fault

Charles Norton, 1846 - ‘Near Fyansford’
Geology/Topography Map of the Barrabool Hills

- Barrabool Hills Sandstone
- Waurn Ponds Limestone
- Greenstone
- Probable Barrabool Hills Fault Line

 regions in the map include:

- Barrabool
- Mount Moriac
- Princes Hwy
- Gnarwarre

The map highlights the geological features and fault lines in the area around the Barrabool Hills.
Revegetation is a rewarding way to increase native vegetation and fauna habitat on your property. It is an effective way to create a windbreak, screen out visual and noise pollution, mitigate salinity issues, provide shade, catch weed seed, reduce erosion, protect waterways and provide resources for the property. It helps in restoring the landscape to increase plant and wildlife diversity as well as enhancing agricultural yield and providing the satisfaction of creating positive, long-lasting change.

Natural ecosystems contain more than just trees. They are layered and biodiverse with shrubs, grasses and groundcovers. Natural ecosystems are the ultimate green ‘service provider’. To replicate this as best as possible, it’s essential to include multiple layers and biodiversity in a plantation.

Ideally plantations should be as wide as possible: 15 – 30m provides good wind shelter; 30 – 50m is ideal for combining biodiversity with some agroforestry; 50m + will provide an effective, naturally regenerating, wildlife corridor with multiple functions, including some forestry resources. It will contain mature eucalypts plus a mixed and diverse habitat for wildlife and their ecosystem services.

Below is a visual guide to revegetation. Use flip out key at back of the book.

For more detailed, practical information on revegetation see www.recreatingthecountry.com.au
Mat-rushes
*Lomandra spp.*

- Drought tolerant with evergreen foliage
- Excellent for landscaping and gardens
- Food source for birds and fauna
- Species found in the area are Wattle, Blue and Spiny-head

Drinks were made from the flower nectar
The leaves were used for their fibrous properties in the making of woven baskets
Weeping Grass
Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides

- Tuffing or matting perennial grass
- Size varies depending on conditions
- Leaves are fine flat bright green to dark green
- Drooping flower head in spring
- Likes full sun and can tolerate frost

Weeping Grass was managed using cool burning techniques to promote health and growth of grasslands.
The seed was used for its culinary and nutritional properties.
Tussock Grasses  
Poa spp.  
Grass  
0.2 - 1m x 0.2 - 0.6m

- Dense tussocks can vary in colour from blue to green to straw
- Leaves can be weak, firm, flat, folded or inrolled
- Size will vary by species
- Flowers green or purple, attracts birds and butterflies
- Excellent for landscaping and gardens
- Species found in the area are Common and Soft

The leaves were used for their fibrous properties in the making of string and woven baskets
Wallaby Grasses
*Rytidosperma* spp.

- Mature flower spikes are creamy white and bristly
- Often found in lightly shaded habitats
- Seeds eaten by birds including the Red-rumped Parrot
- Species found in the area are Common, Striped and Bristly

Wallaby Grasses were managed using cool burning techniques to promote health and growth of grasslands
Flour was made from ground seed
Kangaroo Grass
*Themeda triandra*

- Distinct clumped seed head with black awns
- Tussock with purple tinged foliage
- Once dominated the plains; important food and habitat
- Summer pasture grass
- Easy to manage fire break or roadside plant

Kangaroo Grass was managed using cool burning techniques to promote health and growth of grasslands

Flour was made from ground seed
Sheep’s Burr/Bidgee Widgee
*Acaena* spp.

*Groundcover 0.3m x 1m*

- Spreading plant with burr heads
- A useful soil-binding and ground cover plant
- Flower is greenish-white, with red spear-shaped fruit
- Leaves used as a tea substitute by early settlers
- Provides seed for Rosellas

Bidgee Widgee was used for its medicinal properties, for example to aid digestion.
Creeping Bossiaeas  
*Bossiaea prostrata*  
*Groundcover*  
0.2m x 0.5m

- A groundcover plant with small oblong leaves scattered along the stems

- Flowers are yellow and orange

- Seed pods range in shape and size between 20-30 mm

Use unknown
Blue Pincushion
Brunonia australis

- Showy bright blue flower heads in Spring
- Can be used as attractive border plant
- Provides nectar for butterflies such as the Meadow Argus
- Grows in poor soils
- Can be used for cut flowers and honey production

Flora of ‘The Hills’ 43
Pink Bindweed
*Convolvulus erubescens*

Perennial herb
2m x 2m

- Fast growing creeping or twining perennial herb
- Hairy and often greyish in colour
- Showy white or pink to deep pink funnel shaped flower
- Useful as groundcover

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The starchy root was used as a food source
Kidney Weed
*Dichondra repens*

Groundcover
1m x 1m

- A greyish hairy perennial herb
- Leaves are 5-25mm long and wide
- Leaves are kidney shaped to rounded
- Grows in bushland as well as grassland
- Can be used as low maintenance lawn

The leaves were used for their culinary and medicinal properties
Grey Parrot-pea
*Dillwynia cinerascens*

Groundcover
1m x 0.5m

- Bright flowering shrub with greyish foliage
- Early flowerer compared to other ‘Peas’
- Frost tolerant to -8 °C
- Produces seed which is eaten by various fauna species

Use unknown
Nodding Saltbush
Einadia nutans

- Trailing groundcover
- Vigorous and hardy
- Distinctive arrow shaped succulent leaves
- Berries are a food source for lizards and birds
- Used as a fodder plant

The ripe berries were used as a food source but are poisonous if picked too early
Cranesbills
Geranium retrorsum

Groundcover
0.4m x 0.4m

- Fruit is crane-shaped giving it its name Cranesbill
- Flower is pinkish purple in colour
- Kidney-shaped leaves divided into three to seven lobes
- Species found in the area are Common and Smooth

Use unknown
Running Postman
Kennedia prostrata

Groundcover
1m – 2.5m

- Outstanding, vigorous climber or creeper/trailing plant
- Trifoliate green leaves with red and yellow pea flowers
- Attractive to birds and butterflies
- Pruning extends life of plant
- Useful as groundcover

The stems were used for their fibrous properties to make strong twine
The nectar was used as a food source
Native Raspberry
*Rubus parvifolius*

- Scrambling shrub with prickly stems
- Silvery white underside
- Edible red berries
- Dried leaves used as a tea substitute by early settlers

The leaves were used for medicinal purposes and as a tea.
The fruit was used as a food source.
**Herb**

*Wahlenbergia stricta*

- Pale blue flower with five petals
- Can be used as groundcover
- Leaves are hairy
- Leaves opposite lower on the stem becoming alternate higher up

The flower heads were used as a food source
Cranberry Heath
Astroloma humifusum
Regionally rare
0.2m x 0.5m

- Dense spreading plant that forms a thick mat
- Useful as groundcover
- Flower is a red trumpet-like shape
- Leaves are prickly and blue-green in colour

The nectar and the fruit were used as a food source
Sundews
Drosera sp.

Regionally rare
0.2m x 0.05m

- Dormant plant emerging in Spring
- Insect-eating plant
- Hairy rosette leaves with ‘dew’ drops on the end for attracting insects
- Close association with sphagnum moss
- Species found in the area are Tall and Scented Sundew

The corms of root storage were used as a food source and considered a delicacy
Milky Beauty-heads
*Calocephalus lacteus*

Regionally rare
0.5m x 0.5m

- Spread by rhizomes to form a dense mat
- Useful as low maintenance groundcover
- Can be grown from tube stock
- Blunt green, aromatic leaves
- Dry seed head with ring of scales at the top

Use unknown
Small-leaved Clematis
*Clematis microphylla*

Regionally rare
3m x 1m

- Climbing shrub scrambling over other vegetation or rocky outcrops
- Fluffy seeds are used by birds for lining nests
- Showy flower and seed display
- Good for binding sandy soils

The leaves were used for their medicinal properties, for example in headache remedies
The roots were used for culinary purposes
Aquatic Rice Flowers

Pimelea spp

Regionally rare

0.5 x 0.5m

- Upright little-branched suckering shrub
- Terminal flower heads of many creamy/white flowers
- Decorative and low maintenance, perfect for gardens
- Attracts butterflies
- Species found in the area are Common and Smooth Rice-flower

Use unknown
**Serrated Tussock**  
*Nassella trichotoma*  
Weed  
0.6m x 0.8m  
• WONS - prolific seeder

**Chilean Needle Grass**  
*Nassella neesiana*  
Weed  
0.5m x 0.5m  
• WONS - prolific seeder
African Boxthorn
*Lycium ferocissimum*

Weed
3m x 3m

- WONS - prolific seeder

Gorse
*Ulex europaeus*

Weed
1.5m x 1.5m

- WONS - prolific seeder
Aquatic Flax Leaf Broom
Genista linifolia

- WONS - prolific seeder

J F M A M J J A S O N D

Aquatic Bridal Creeper
Asparagus asparagoides

- WONS - spreads by tubers

J F M A M J J A S O N D
Horehound
*Marrubium vulgare*

Weed
0.4m x 0.7m

- WONS - prolific seeder

Capeweed
*Arctotheca calendula*

Weed
0.3m x 0.5m

- Agricultural weed
Wild Sage
Salvia verbenaca

- Poisonous to sheep and cattle causing nitrate poisoning

Sodium Apple
Solanum linnaeanum

- An erect spreading shrub with large thorns and poisonous fruit
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