

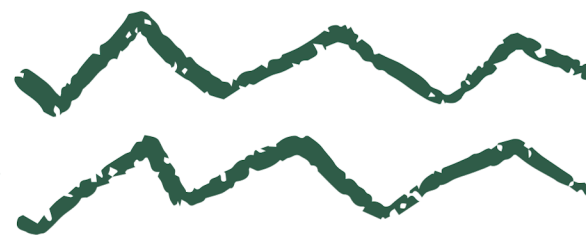
# Plant identification Guide

**Goulburn Broken  
Indigenous Seedbank**





# This Booklet



This booklet was created with the aim to assist community members to identify local plants commonly found around the Euroa area. The booklet provides valuable information for each of these local species on seed ripening and likely seed collection times along with some handy seed collecting tips.

It will also serve to protect some vulnerable species and connect volunteers to the entire process of collecting seed and preserving species.

We highly recommend following Florabank Guidelines, particularly the 10% rule when collecting from wild populations. These guidelines also offer valuable information on harvesting, drying, cleaning and storing seed. Florabank Guidelines can be found at [www.florabank.org.au](http://www.florabank.org.au)

Before seed collecting always seek landholder permission whether collecting on private or public land. When collecting from State Forests a permit will be required from Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning. For seed collecting on council land, contact the relevant council. Generally permission is not granted to collect seed within National Parks.

Photo credit links - [www.euroaarboretum.com.au/seedbank\\_photo\\_credits/](http://www.euroaarboretum.com.au/seedbank_photo_credits/)

***We acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land on which we work.  
We pay our respects to their rich cultures and to elders past and present.***



**Euroa Arboretum**  
Growing Back the Bush

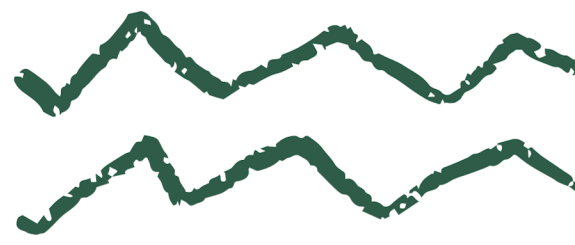
Goulburn Broken Indigenous Seedbank is part of Euroa Arboretum Inc.



**Australian Government**

**'This project received grant funding from the Australian Government's Communities Environment Program.'**

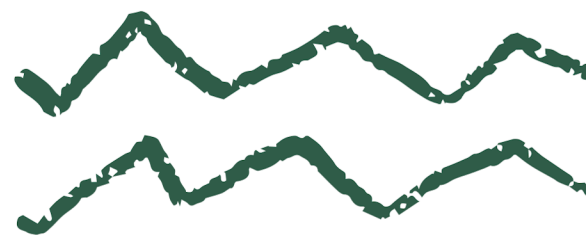
# Glossary



- Bipinnate** - Bipinnate (of leaves) gives a fern-like appearance, they are leaflets growing in pairs on paired stems.
- Branchlets** - A small terminal branch.
- Bud** - A new shoot that develops into a flower, leaf or shoot.
- Cap** - Caps are better known as the bud hats (or beanies) which shed upon flowering.
- Capsule** - A seed case. After fertilisation of the flower, the fruit will ripen into a woody capsule for eucalypts or as a papery pod for acacias.
- Flowers** - The seed bearing part of a plant consisting of reproductive organs that are typically surrounded by brightly coloured petals.
- Fruit** - A fruit which dries when mature and splits open to release the seeds.
- Gland** - Many plants have glands or gland-like structures in various positions on the leaves. On the leaf blade they may be visible on the upper or lower surface, or both.
- Leaf axil** - The axil is the upper angle between a leaf stalk (or any lateral structure) and the stem to which it is attached.
- Leaflets** - A leaflet refers to a unit of a compound leaf. A compound leaf is what is commonly known as a leaf and found growing on a branch or a stem.
- Nuts** - Otherwise known as capsule or woody fruit. Nuts often, change colour, harden upon ripening, and are easily released from the plant.



# Glossary



**Ovoid -** Ovate or egg shaped.

**Oblong -** Longer than broad and rounded at each end.

**Phyllodes -** Phyllodes look like leaves and function like leaves but are actually flattened leaf stalks, commonly found on acacias.

**Pod -** A general term applied to any dry and many-seeded fruit that splits when rip to release its seeds.

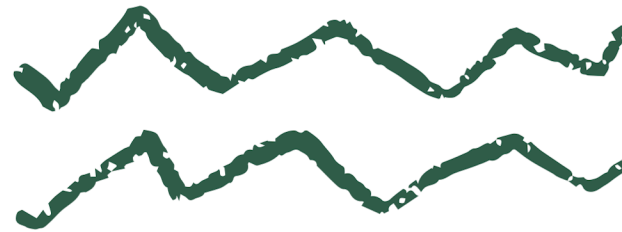
**Racemes -** A long inflorescence where a series of lateral flowers, each with a stalk, is arranged along a single stem.

**Sickle -** Hooked, curved or falcate shaped.

**Vein -** A leaf is often organized with one main vein running down the middle of the leaf. This vein is called the mid-rib. Some species can have two or more veins that run the full length of their leaves.



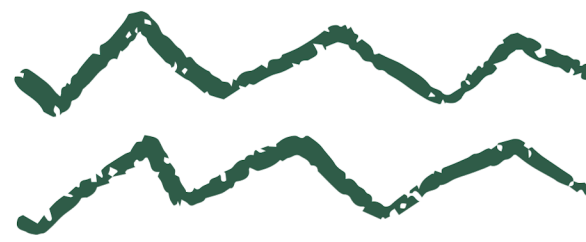
# Trees

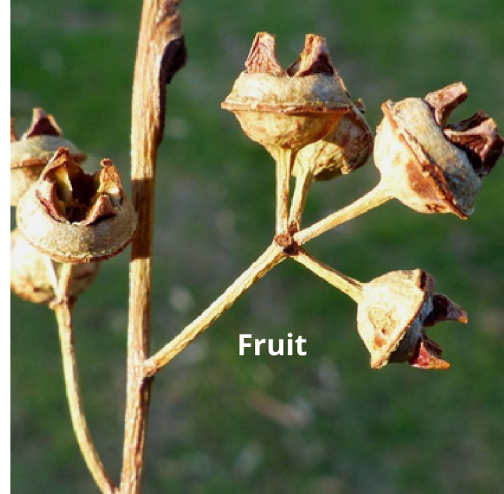




# Notes

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## River Red Gum

## *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*

### Seed collection time

March to September but may vary. Monitor as seed will drop soon after maturity.

### How to i.d tree

Tree to 45m tall with smooth bark. Loose rough bark near base of trunk. Mottled grey, pink and white bark. The River Red Gum has a large spreading crown and heavy twisting branches. They can have a 'weeping' appearance.

**Buds:** 4-12, often 7 buds per cluster. Pointed caps.

**Fruit:** Small with long stalks, usually 4 valves.

**Flowers** heavily every 2 or 3 years depending on the season.

**Location:** Found along inland rivers, dry watercourses and floodplains forming extensive pure forests.

**Tip:** Similar in appearance to Manna Gum and Blakely's Red Gum.



## Yellow Box

## *Eucalyptus melliodora*

### Seed collection time

January to June (but may vary from year to year).

### How to i.d tree

Medium to tall tree up to 30m. Spreading dense crown of fine grey/green leaves.

**Bark:** Fibrous flaky 'box' bark varying from dark to light brown to yellow. Mid way up trunk bark changes to smooth gum extending out to branches.

**Flowers:** Creamy white flowers mainly from October – February.

**Fruit:** Small fruits, 4 – 7mm wide, barrel shaped with hidden valves.

**Location:** Commonly found on sandier, well drained soils across the plains and foothills.

**Tip:** Yellow bark becoming increasingly smooth from trunk to branches.





## White Box

## *Eucalyptus albens*

### Seed collection time

Throughout the year but commonly January - February.

### How to i.d tree

Tree to 25m high with rough pale grey bark over the trunk and to the base of the branches.

**Leaves:** Large crown of dull grey-green round leaves and larger juvenile leaves.

**Flowers:** Creamy-white occurring mainly in Spring .

**Location:** Commonly found on foothill country at lower elevations, dominant species in Box Grassy Woodlands. Can be found with Grey Box in some areas above the Hume Hwy.

**Tip:** Closely related to Grey Box, differing by its much broader, rounder dull grey adult leaves and larger juvenile leaves.



## Blakely's Red Gum

## *Eucalyptus blakelyi*

### Seed collection time

Early February to late May but can be throughout year. Monitoring required as seeds shed quickly after maturity.

### How to i.d tree

Tree to 20m high. Flowers heavily in winter to summer every 2 or 3 years depending on the season.

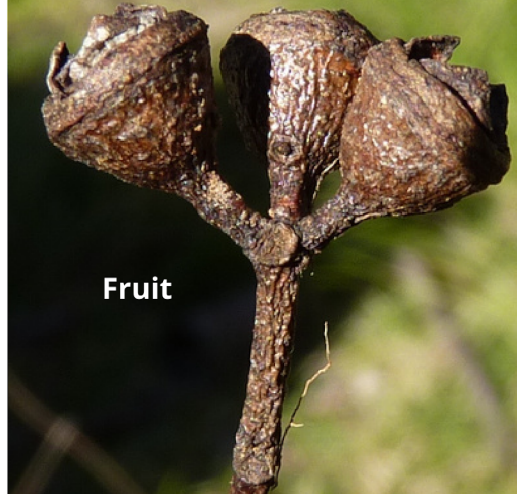
**Leaves:** Juvenile leaves dull bluish grey.

Mature leaves lanceolate 25mm wide. Dull to slightly glossy blue-green.

**Location:** This species is found on undulating and hilly terrain. Commonly found on well-drained hillsides, ridges and rocky sites .

**Tip:** Different to River Red Gum in juvenile leaf shape and bud shape.





## Mountain Swamp Gum

*Eucalyptus camphora*

### Seed collection time

Generally Autumn. Seed sheds quickly after maturity.

### How to i.d tree

Tree to 20m high. Rough bark on lower trunk and smooth on upper branches.

**Trunk:** Knobbly bumps on older tree trunks.

**Leaves:** Oval shaped leaves with long stems. Leaves can have a slight wave/curl.

**Location:** Found in mountainous and hilly country near waterways and swamps.



## Broad-leaved Peppermint

*Eucalyptus dives*

### Seed collection time

Throughout the year, commonly November - December.

### How to i.d tree

Small to medium tree with branches fairly low. Leaves strongly eucalyptus and peppermint scented when crushed. Upper branches smooth. Often multi-stemmed with untidy structure and dead limbs.

**Buds:** 7-15 per cluster with blunt caps.

**Flowers:** October to December.

**Fruit:** Pear-shaped, flatish top with small valves at rim level.

**Location:** Generally found on drier slopes of mountains and foothills with a range of other eucalypt species such as Red Stringybark, Long-leafed Box and sometimes Narrow-leaved Peppermint.





## Narrow-leaved Peppermint

*Eucalyptus radiata*

### Seed collection time

November to March.

### How to i.d tree

Small to medium size tree. Spreading dense crown of small-narrow grey-green leaves. Rough bark, tightly held and finely fissured

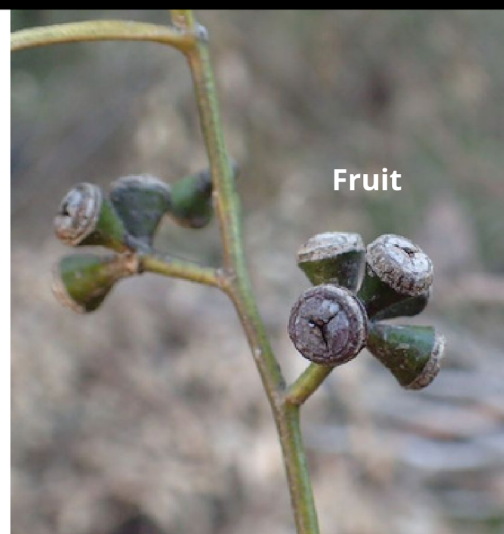
**Buds:** Small, 10 -12 per cluster.

**Flowers:** October - January.

**Fruit:** Small pear-shaped, flatish top, 4 valves.

**Location:** Generally found at higher elevations. Relatively widespread and common in the cooler, well drained soils of the Strathbogie Ranges.

**Tip:** The leaves are rich in oil, giving off a strong eucalyptus and peppermint aroma when crushed and after rain.



## Swamp Gum

*Eucalyptus ovata*

### Seed collection time

Early October to March, peaking in Feb-March. Mature seed sheds in 3-8 weeks.

### How to i.d tree

Small to medium tree with sparse foliage.

**Buds:** 3 -10, often 7 in a cluster.

**Flowers:** March to November.

**Fruit:** Cone shaped fruit. Flat top, 3 - 4 valves at disc level.

**Tip:** Mountain Swamp Gum is similar but occurs in higher altitudes and has smaller fruit than Swamp Gum





## Messmate

## *Eucalyptus obliqua*

### Seed collection time

Early December to late February but may vary from year to year.

### How to i.d tree

Tall tree with rough pale brown stringy bark up the truck and branches. Glossy green leaves.

An abundant seeder with clusters of medium sized barrel shaped capsules nearly always apparent.

**Buds:** 4-16 per cluster. Club-shaped with short point.

**Flowers:** over summer.

**Fruit:** Wine glass shaped. 2-5 sunken valves.

**Location:** Mainly a species of cool mountain forests.



## Long-leaved Box

## *Eucalyptus gonicalyx*

### Seed collection time

December - January. Seed often retained.

### How to i.d tree

Generally crooked short trunk.

Rough grey-brown bark up trunk and branches.

**Buds:** 4 - 7 in star like arrangement on broad flat stalk.

**Fruit:** Cup-shaped with fine ridge. Can be variable in shape.

**Location:** Found on drier slopes of foothills and hills with dry shallow soils.





## Manna Gum

## *Eucalyptus viminalis*

### Seed collection time

Early July to late March. Seeds released 3-8 weeks after maturity. Heavy seeding every 2-3 years.

### How to i.d tree

A tall upright tree to 50m in height. Clean white trunks. Trunk rough and moderately fissured at the base. Sheds conspicuous long ribbons of bark.

**Buds:** Usually in 3's, sometimes 7's.

**Fruit:** Usually in 3's with 3-4 valves

**Location:** Manna Gums grow in protected areas with higher rainfall.

**Tip:** Manna Gums can be differentiated from Candlebarks by the juvenile leaves which occur in opposite pairs and are long and thin (lanceolate).



## Candlebark

## *Eucalyptus rubida*

### Seed collection time

Throughout the year, commonly February to May.

### How to i.d tree

Tall straight medium sized tree. Single trunked tree with smooth white bark. Branchlets often waxy and reddish.

**Buds:** In 3's.

**Flowers:** November to February.

**Fruit:** In 3's. 3-4 prominent valves.

**Location:** Candlebarks grow throughout mountains and moister foothill country.

**Tip:** Candlebarks can be differentiated from Manna Gums by the juvenile leaves which occur in opposite pairs, are round and have a dull bluish grey colour.





## Red Stringybark

### *Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*

#### Seed collection time

Mainly summer but seed can be retained for many years.

#### How to i.d tree

Medium size tree with straight trunk.

Trunk covered in stringy bark, grey on the outside and red-brown on the inside.

**Buds:** 6-12 per cluster. Caps pointed.

**Fruit:** Large. 3 pointing valves. The seed capsules hang on for many years and are usually easy to find. The fruit are top-shaped and 7-12mm wide.

**Tip:** Similar bark to Messmate. These two species can occur in the same paddock in the Strathbogie Ranges. Messmates have much smaller fruit and glossy green leaves. Red Stringybarks are generally found on drier slopes of foothills and hills.



## Blue Gum

### *Eucalyptus globulus ssp. bicostata*

#### Seed collection time

Early January to late May, but varies from year to year.

#### How to i.d tree

Medium to large tree with long thick leaves. Juvenile leaves are blue, waxy and round.

**Buds:** Large and warty, has single central knob.

**Fruit:** Large and single, or in 3's.

**Location:** Scattered through the foothills and mountains of the Strathbogie Ranges. Can be found along protected gullies on the lower slopes.





## Grey Box

## *Eucalyptus microcarpa*

### Seed collection time

Throughout the year.

### How to i.d tree

A tall woodland tree to 25m with an open crown, grows in low rainfall areas. Generally Y-shaped, with trunk about half trees height. Upper branches smooth barked.

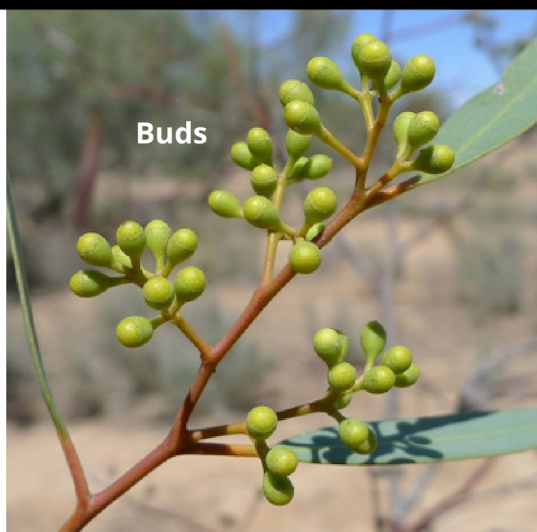
Flowers freely each year from February to August.

**Buds:** In panicles: caps may have bent points.

**Fruit:** Small, ovoid or cylindrical. Valves small and deeply enclosed.

**Location:** Widespread. Commonly found across the plains, and also in dry open forests and woodlands. Found with other Boxes, Ironbarks, Buloke, Yellow Gum and Cypress pine.

**Tip:** Appearance is similar to White Box but canopy is greener, and leaves and nuts are smaller.



## Black Box

## *Eucalyptus largiflorens*

### Seed collection time

Throughout year. Seed released 3-8 weeks after maturity.

### How to i.d tree

Small to medium tree up to 20m.

Branches typically begin low on trunk. Hard ash-grey to black bark, rough to tips of branches. Leaves narrow and tapered, tip often curved. Juvenile leaves are very narrow and tapered.

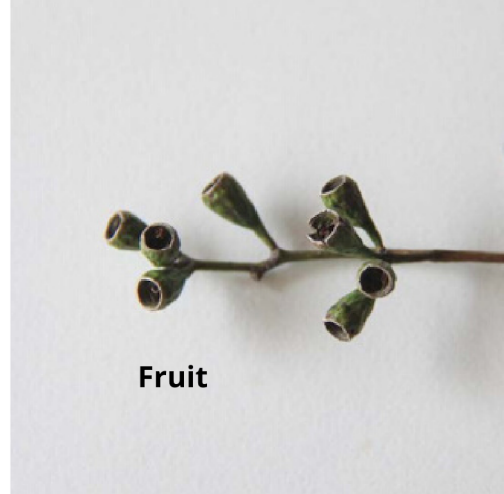
**Buds:** 3-8 per cluster, in panicles. Pointed or rounded caps.

**Fruit:** Small, cup-shaped, usually with constricted neck, sunken valves.

**Flowers:** Creamy white flowers (occasionally pink), may flower August-January.

**Location:** Found across northern plains on deep rich alluvial soils usually adjacent to large permanent water ways. Mainly West from Nathalia. Generally found only with Black Box but may be found with Grey Box or/and River Red Gum.





## Red Box

## *Eucalyptus polyanthemos*

### Seed collection time

Early March to late June. Seed sheds after maturity.

### How to i.d tree

Small to medium sized tree to 20m with a short trunk and dense spreading crown of distinct rounded dull grey-blue leaves.

**Buds:** 3-7 per cluster.

**Flowers:** Profusely from Oct to Jan.

**Fruit:** Small pear-shaped with fairly deep valves.

**Location:** Found on poor stony ground, usually on ridges and dry slopes of the foothills and hills. Commonly found with other Boxes and Red Stringybark.



## Yellow Gum

## *Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. pruinosa*

### Seed collection time

January to late May, but may vary from year to year.

### How to i.d tree

Mallee form to tall tree up to 25m high, open canopy. Yellow mottled gum bark on trunk and branches.

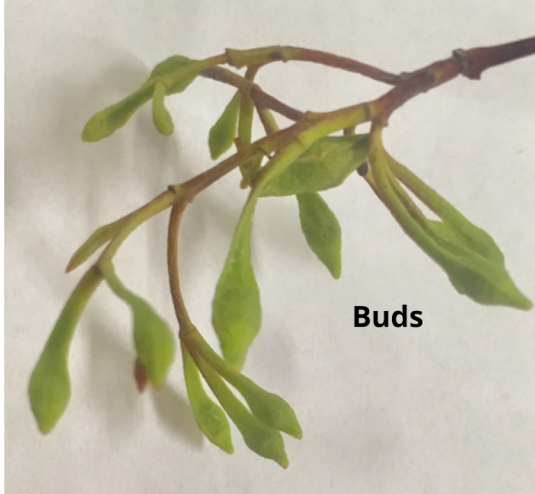
**Leaves:** Adult leaves 7-14 cm long, deep olive or grey-green in colour. Juveniles leaves blue/grey, waxy and round.

**Flowers:** Cream, May-December.

**Fruit:** Large with 6-7 valves.

**Location:** Found around the Longwood, Nagambie and Heathcote area. Commonly found with Grey Box, Ironbark or River Red Gums on plains and near old drainage lines.





## Red Ironbark

## *Eucalyptus tricarpa*

### Seed collection time

August to February depending on when seed is produced as species can have a long flowering period. Monitor seed capsules. Seed is often hard to extract.

### How to i.d tree

Tree to 35m with rough, thick, black, rugged bark over whole trunk and an open crown.

**Buds:** In 3's, drooping on long stalks.

**Flowers:** Creamy yellow, rarely pink, in groups of 3. Long flowering period, June - February.

**Fruit:** Large, wine glass shaped on long stalks. 9-15mm diameter with valves below the rim.

**Location:** Found on dry skeletal soils in Box Ironbark forests around Seymour, Nagambie, Heathcote and Bendigo.

**Tip:** Similar to Mugga Ironbark found north-east of Euroa which has buds and fruits in clusters of 7.



## Mugga Ironbark

## *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*

### Seed collection time

Early August to late February. Monitor seed-bearing capsules as seed releases 3-8 weeks after maturity.

### How to i.d tree

Medium sized tree with rough, thick, black bark over whole trunk and an open crown.

**Flowers:** Flowering occurs from April to December and the flowers are creamy yellow, sometimes red or pink.

**Fruit:** Large, cup shaped on long stalks in groups of 7. Diameter 9-12mm with valves below the level of the rim.

**Location:** Found on dry skeletal soils in Box Ironbark forests north-east of Euroa.





## White Cypress-pine

## *Callitris glaucophylla*

### Seed collection time

Late November to late April.  
Requires close monitoring as seeds released 3-8 week after maturity.

### How to i.d tree

Broad, conical tree to 20m high. Single trunk with thick, fibrous bark.

**Foliage:** Blue-grey foliage narrow and cylindrical. Leaves are scale like.

**Fruits:** Plant has both male spikes and female globular cones.

**Location:** Prefers well drained soils. Locally found on the northern plains on loam soils and sandy rises.

**Tip:** *Callitris glaucophylla* is easily distinguishable from other *Callitris* found in Victoria with bluish foliage and cones that are never warted or with sharp protrusions.



## Buloke

## *Allocasuarina luehmannii*

### Seed collection time

Mid-Dec to mid-May. Seeds shed annually in early Autumn.

### How to i.d tree

Small to medium tree to 15m. Long wire-like branchlets. Deeply furrowed bark. Trees are either male or female.

**Flowers:** Male flower spikes; long, yellowish to red spikes, 2.5cm long in Spring. Female flowers are small, cones are short and round with flattened ends, 2 cm wide with only 2-3 rows of valves.

**Foliage:** Branchlets dull-green and cylindrical, fairly thick, long, wiry and ascending.

**Location:** Scattered across the mid to the northern plains. More common on sandy soils. Often found in White Cyprus Pine and Grey Box communities.





## Black Sheoak

## *Allocasuarina littoralis*

### Seed collection time

Throughout the year.

### How to i.d tree

Erect pyramid shaped tree, 6 – 15m. Trees are either male or female.

**Foliage:** Dark green, straight and fine.

**Flowers:** Male flowers are a rusty brown spike in Spring. Female produces hard woody cylindrical cones with a slightly flattened end, 2-3cm long x 1.5-2cm wide.

**Location:** Generally found on dry foothills and rocky outcrops.



## Drooping Sheoak

## *Allocasuarina verticillata*

### Seed collection time

Throughout the year as seeds are retained in cones when brown and full-sized with valves still closed. Valves sharp.

### How to i.d tree

Small tree with rounded crown, 4-10m high. Trees are either male or female.

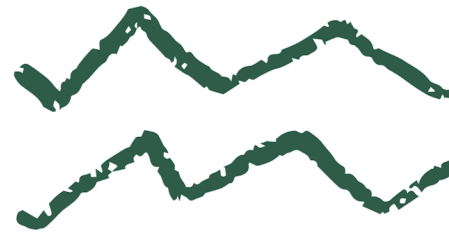
**Flowers:** Male flowers are a yellowish-brown spike in Spring. Female produces hard woody cones, large and spiky, 2.5-5 cm long x 2-3cm wide. Both male and females are required to be nearby for seed production.

**Foliage:** Branchlets grey-green, narrow and cylindrical, long and pendulous.

**Location:** Widespread, generally found on shallow, gravelly soils. Once common on sandhills, dry ridges and rocky outcrops.



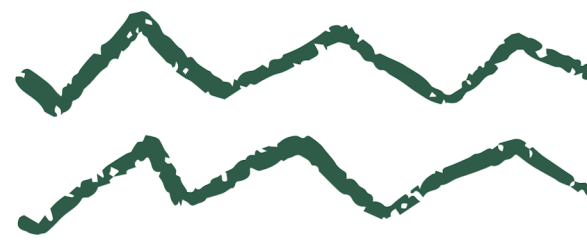
**Understorey**





# Notes

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## Silver Wattle

### *Acacia dealbata*

#### Seed collection time

November to December.

#### How to i.d tree

Small tree up to 15m high. Fissured dark grey to almost black bark on trunk.

#### Foliage

Feathery; silver-grey or greyish-green bipinnate leaves to 130 mm long. Evenly spaced glands at the base of each 'pinnae' distinguishes it from Black Wattle.

#### Flowers

Bright, lemon-yellow balls in racemes, strongly scented. July to October.

#### Seed Pods

Straight, purplish brown.

**Location:** Found locally in the mountains and foothills, and along watercourses across the plains. Adaptable to dry conditions. Shoots from the base or ground if cut or disturbed.



## Black Wattle

### *Acacia mearnsii*

#### Seed collection time

Mid to late December. Ripe seed drops quickly.

#### How to i.d tree

Open, spreading tree to 15m high with blackish bark on trunk.

**Foliage:** Dark green and feathery or fern-like, bipinnate leaves to 20cm long. Glands found along the leaf stem are hairy, numerous and irregularly spaced.

**Flowers:** Pale yellow balls, strongly scented, in dense racemes.

**Seed Pods:** narrow, brown, constricted between seeds.

**Location:** Widespread. See 'Tip' under Silver Wattle to distinguish between the species. Black Wattle can also be confused with the weedy Early Black Wattle (*Acacia decurrens*) which has longer and finer leaflets, regular placement of glands and flowers earlier.





## Golden Wattle

## *Acacia pycnantha*

### Seed collection time

Mid November to early January. Frequently produces large crops.

### How to i.d shrub

Erect or spreading shrub to small tree, 3-8m high. Loosely branching with spreading crown.

#### Foliage

Broad and curved, dark green, glossy phyllodes with one main vein, 6-20cm long. Prominent gland where the phyllode tapers at the base.

#### Flowers

Flowers golden, large fragrant balls on flowering stalk to 15cm in length. Mid Winter to mid-Spring.

#### Seed Pods

Long and narrowing almost straight.

**Location:** Widespread at lower elevations and across the plains.



## Gold-dust Wattle

## *Acacia acinacea*

### Seed collection time

Mid to late December to February. Often produces little seed. Releases seed 1-2 days after maturity.

### How to i.d shrub

Open, spreading shrub to 2m high, often with arching branches. Branchlets flattened.

#### Foliage

Stalkless, small phyllodes with one main vein, 0.5-2cm long. Leaf shape may vary from round to oblong.

#### Flowers

Golden-yellow balls. Flowers profusely in Winter through to Spring.

**Seed Pods** Becoming curved or coiled.

**Location:** Widespread across plains and foothills.

**NOTE:** Short form (<0.5m high) is commonly found near Box Ironbark communities. Short form suckers and can produce no seed to very little seed annually.





## Spreading Wattle

### *Acacia genistifolia*

#### Seed collection time

Mid to late November to late December. Often produces little seed. Releases seed 1-2 days after maturity.

#### How to i.d shrub

Open, spiny, erect or spreading shrub up to 2m high.

#### Foliage

Stiff, spiky, sharp phyllodes with one main vein: 15-30mm long.

#### Flowers

Flowers June-October. Long flowering. Pale yellow to cream balls on long stalk, 2-4 per leaf axil.

**Location:** Generally found on dry lower foothills and hills.



## Bent-leaf Wattle

### *Acacia flexifolia*

#### Seed collection time

November to December

#### How to i.d shrub

Bushy, dense, spreading shrub to 1.5m with angled or flattened ribbed branchlets.

#### Foliage

Small grey-green leaves, smooth, slender phyllodes with prominent mid-vein, distinctively bent near base, 1-2.5cm long.

#### Flowers

Pale or lemon-yellow balls, mostly 2 per leaf axil. Fragrant. Winter to Spring.

**Location:** Found on dry, shallow soils in open-forest or mallee scrub. Found locally between Shepparton and Benalla, and throughout the Goldfields west of Nagambie.





## Lightwood

## *Acacia implexa*

### Seed collection time

Mid-spring to autumn. Seed can take 11 months to form. Warning: dust from pods can irritate eyes and airways.

### How to i.d tree

Upright, small to medium tree, 3-15m high.

### Foliage

Narrow, sickle-shaped green leaves with many main veins, up to 20cm long. Juvenile bipinnate leaves may remain on young plants.

### Flowers

Pale yellow to almost white balls, arranged in racemes. Late Summer to Autumn.

**Location:** Widespread. Generally found on shallow drier soils. Prefers sandy loams. Adaptable to many soils but intolerant of water logging.



## Mallee Wattle

## *Acacia montana*

### Seed collection time

Mid November to mid December. Seed drops quickly upon ripening.

### How to i.d shrub

Dense and rounded shrub up to 3m. Fissured, grey bark.

### Foliage

Stiff, straight-edged phyllodes, rounded at tip, often sticky with a slightly varnished appearance, 1-4cm long. Two to four main veins with branching minor veins in-between.

### Flowers

Golden-yellow balls, on slender stalk, 1-2 per leaf axil in Spring. Develops hairy seed pods.

**Location:** Found across plains and Box Ironbark communities.

**Tip:** Collection may be easier placing tarp underneath and shaking branches to drop ripened seed.





## Varnish Wattle

### *Acacia verniciflua*

#### Seed collection time

Mid November to early January. Ready when pods are brown and sticky.

#### How to i.d shrub

Weeping shrub to 4m. Branchlets sometimes pendulous.

#### Foliage

Long, narrow and shiny phyllodes with 2 main veins, often sticky as if varnished, 3-14cm long. Very variable.

#### Flowers

Flowers pale to golden-yellow balls on stalk, 1-3 per leaf axil. Late Winter to Spring.

**Location:** Commonly found in dry forest/woodland on sandier soils. Sometimes found along rocky streams or skeletal ridges on shallow soils.



## Grey Mulga

### *Acacia brachybotrya*

#### Seed collection time

Mid November to late January. Seeds released 1-2 days after maturity.

#### How to i.d shrub

Compact, dense, rounded, grey-green shrub, 1-3 m high.

#### Foliage

Green and the leaf edge is smooth. The leaf position is alternate.

#### Flowers

Golden-yellow, July - September. Abundant.

**Location:** Found on sandier soils across the northern plains.

**Tip:** Collection may be easier if tarp is placed underneath and branches shaken to drop seed.





## Slender Hop-bush

*Dodoniaea viscosa ssp. angustissima*

### Seed collection time

Mid October to early February. Seeds released 3-14 days of maturity.

### How to i.d shrub

Erect shrub to 4m high.

The fruit have conspicuous wings. The winged fruit have a resemblance to hops, hence the common name "hop-bush".

**Location:** Generally found across lower foothills, and along rocky creek banks of the Strathbogie Ranges.

**Tip:** Papery capsules turn red to tan-brown and become brittle as seeds ripens. Large quantities easily collected.



## Wedge-leaf Hop-bush

*Dodoniaea viscosa ssp. cuneata*

### Seed collection time

Mid October to early February. Seeds released 3-14 days of maturity.

### How to i.d shrub

Open to dense shrub with leaves arranged alternately. Small to medium shrub 1-2m.

#### Foliage

Leaves green, variably wedge shaped, 1-3cm long, slightly paler beneath.

#### Flowers

Reddish, inconspicuous flowers at various times of year.

**Location:** Common in dry rocky areas, drier slopes and sandy sites. Scattered across plains, slopes and low hills.

**Tip:** Papery capsules turn red to tan-brown and become brittle as seeds ripens. Large quantities easily collected.





## Hakea Wattle

*Acacia hakeoides*

### Seed collection time

Early December to late January.

### How to i.d shrub

Bushy shrub to 4m high.

#### Foliage

Smooth or finely fissured grey-brown bark, and angled or flattened branchlets.

#### Flowers

Golden-yellow, usually June to September

**Location:** Confined to sandy sites in the north west of the Goulburn Broken Catchment.



## Austral Indigo

*Indigofera australis*

### Seed collection time

Mid November to early February. Seed pods pop at maturity.

### How to i.d shrub

Spreading shrub to 2.5m high. Long slender stiff stems with dark green leaves 4-10cm long.

#### Foliage

Leaves are pinnate with leaflets openly spaced on stem and blue/green in colour.

#### Flowers

Mauve to purple pea-like flowers, September - November.

**Location:** Commonly found in forests and woodlands in hilly areas.

**Tip:** Ensure collection by securing stockings or paper bags to fruiting branches.





## Spreading Eutaxia

### *Eutaxia microphylla* var. *diffusa*

#### Seed collection time

Late November to February. Monitor closely as seed pods pop at maturity.

#### How to i.d shrub

Variable shrub up to 1.5m high.

#### Foliage

Tiny grey-green oval leaves with dense stems.

#### Flowers

Profuse yellow and red (sometimes all yellow) flowers, August - November.

**Location:** Found across plains, commonly in Mallee communities.

Formally known as *Eutaxia diffusa*. Similar to Common Eutaxia which has tiny linear grey green leaves.



## River Bottlebrush

### *Callistemon sieberi*

#### Seed collection time

December to January. Seed can shed after maturity but often will hang on. Collect from older wood.

#### How to i.d shrub

Small to medium shrub to 3m high.

#### Foliage

Branches slightly weeping.

#### Flowers

Cream or pale yellow flowers, Nov-Jan. Uncommon but can have a pink flower.

**Location:** Widespread, found along watercourses and rocky riverbeds.





## Rough-barked Honey-myrtle

*Melaleuca parvistaminea*

### Seed collection time

Throughout the year, seeds retained for long periods.

### How to i.d shrub

Shrub to 5m high.

#### Foliage

Linear leaves, 4-11mm long and 1mm wide.

#### Flowers

White or cream, spring to summer. Profuse and conspicuous. Strong, sweet fragrance.

**Location:** Patchy distribution, found on poorly drained soils and fringing watercourses across the plains, Goldfields and Warby Ranges area.



## Common Eutaxia

*Eutaxia microphylla* var. *microphylla*

### Seed collection time

Late November to mid-February. Monitor closely as seed pods pop at maturity.

### How to i.d shrub

Growth variable, usually a shrub up to 1m but may also form prostrate mats up to 1.5m across. Heath like appearance.

#### Foliage

Thickly clustered, small narrow leaves along stiff stems, sometimes spiny tipped. Leaves are paired with each pair at right angles to the neighbouring pairs.

#### Flowers

Small yellow and red pea-like flowers in spring. Flowers variable in colour, may be all yellow. Aug-Nov.

**Location:** Across the plains.

**Tip:** Similar to Spreading Eutaxia that has oval leaves.





## Sweet Bursaria

## *Bursaria spinosa*

### Seed collection time

Late January to early May. When ripe, seed rattles in pods.

### How to i.d shrub

Large, thorny shrub or small tree, up to 8m.

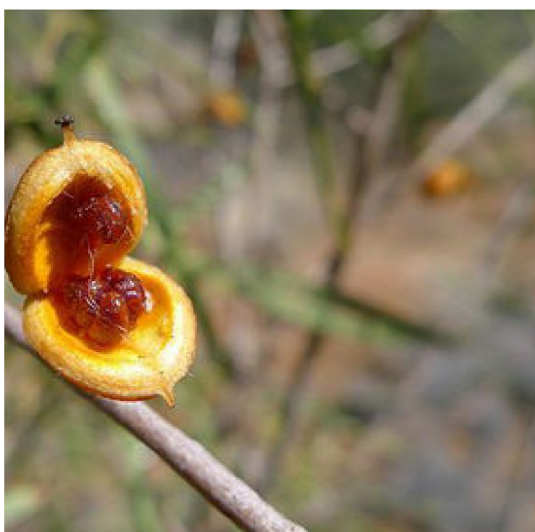
#### Foliage

Narrow, dark green leaves clustered, up to 25mm long. Slender spines along branches to 1cm long.

#### Flowers

Fragrant, creamy-white flowers in loose, pyramid clusters at end of branches, Spring to Summer. Red-brown seed capsules become thin, dry and purse-like upon ripening.

**Location:** Widespread.



## Weeping Pittosporum

## *Pittosporum angustifolium*

### Seed collection time

Early December to late May.

### How to i.d shrub

Large shrub to small tree, 3-9m with attractive weeping habit.

#### Foliage

Leaves long and narrow.

#### Flowers

Small, pale yellow, fragrant, bell-shaped flowers in Winter and Spring. Yellow to orange oval fruit with sticky red seeds.

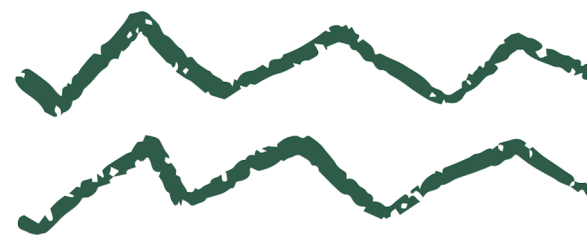
**Location:** Found across the northern plains.

**Tip:** Do not eat fruit: **Poisonous.**



# Notes

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# Notes

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