



**2 Eucalyptus pleurocarpa** (Tallerack).

This mallee is notable for the white waxy coating on its stems. The Nyungar name of this species—Tjaltjraak—means ‘glows in the dark’—an effect readily observed when driving between Esperance and Ravensthorpe at night. A medicine for coughs and colds was made by mixing it with animal oils.

Photo: K. Mills



**3 Thysanotus patersonii**

This twiner climbs up shrubs to a height of 1m or more. It occurs in mallee woodlands and shrublands throughout much of southern W.A. Its tubers, which were eaten raw or roasted, provided Nyungar people with a source of food; they call it Djoongar Djoongar.

Photo: K Mills



**4 Hakea laurina** (Pincushion Hakea)

The large and attractive ‘pincushion’ flowers and weeping foliage of this Hakea make it a popular garden plant. Its seeds are retained on the plant in woody fruits for many years. Seeds were collected for food by Nyungar people, who call it Kodjit.

Photo: J Mulcock



**5 Diuris laxiflora** (Bee Orchid)

This small member of the Donkey Orchid group is commonly found around swamps and granite outcrops where it flowers profusely after fire. Its flowers, which are around half the size of its larger relatives, are patterned with characteristic reddish brown blotches.

Photo: K. Mills



**6 Marianthus bicolor** (Painted Marianthus)

This species is a vigorous climber, twining around shrubs or trees reaching a height of up to 3 metres. Its maroon and white flowers are around 2.5cm across, and almost cover the entire plant during its peak flowering time in summer.

Photo: K. Mills



**7 Melaleuca suberosa** (Pink Sticks)

This unusual *Melaleuca* is a small shrub generally under 1m in height. Its densely packed pink flowers are borne on bare stems below the foliage. The bases of the flowers are embedded in the plant’s thick corky bark, leaving only the pink stamens visible.

Photo: K. Mills



**8 Nematolepis phebaloides**

This common shrub of coastal limestone and sand dunes is a member of the same family as Boronia and Correa. It also occurs on rocky hills further inland. It reaches a height of 2m or more, and produces its red tubular flowers for much of the year

Photo: M Hoggart



**9 Eucalyptus preissiana** subsp. *lobata* (Lobe-fruited Mallee, Bell-fruited Mallee)

The widely spreading branches of this mallee often extend further than its height of around 2.5m. Its large yellow flowers, bell-shaped fruit and broad leathery leaves make it an attractive plant both in its coastal habitat and in gardens.

Photo: K. Mills



**10 Gompholobium confertum**

This striking purple-flowered pea occurs on sandy coastal plains. It is a small upright shrub up to a metre in height, with densely clustered narrow leaves along the entire length of its stems. It has been recorded as flowering in most months of the year.

Photo: C. Coleman



**11 Templetonia retusa** (Cockies Tongues)

This is a prominent plant of the limestone coastal areas around Esperance. The stamens of its large red flowers are enclosed in the long keel which projects for some 4cm from the rest of the flower. It flowers in winter and spring. Its flexible branches were used by Nyungar people to construct shelters.

Photo: J Mulcock



**12 Comesperma flavum**

This plant occurs in damp sandy soils around swamps along the Esperance coast. The spikes of densely-packed yellow flowers are produced at the ends of the upright branches in late spring and summer. The plant is usually 1m or less in height.

Photo: K. Mills



**13 Calytrix decandra** (Pink Starflower)

The genus *Calytrix* is characterised by star-shaped flowers with 5 petals and a calyx with tipped with long bristles. This species is a low spreading shrub with spectacular pink flowers in spring. It is found on sandplains and around granite outcrops.

Photo: C. Coleman



**14 Banksia blechnifolia**

This is one a several prostrate Banksias found in the Esperance region. Its stems run along the ground, with the leaves and flower spikes rising vertically from the stems. The name ‘*blechnifolia*’ means ‘with fern-like leaves’, which is an apt description of the plant’s foliage..

Photo: K. Mills



**15 Isotropis cuneifolia** (Granny Bonnets, Lamb Poison)

Large orange, pink and yellow pea flowers are carried at the end of the upright stems of this dwarf plant. There are conspicuous stripes on the back of the petals. The plant is poisonous to sheep and cattle.

Photo: K. Mills



**16 Billardiera fusiformis** (Australian Bluebell)

This robust twining plant occurs across the southern coast of W.A. It is widely grown as a garden plant. Its Nyungar name is Cummock—its fruit are used by the Nyungar people as food and/or medicine.

Photo: K. Mills



**17 Styphelia woodsia** (Nodding Beard-heath)

This small slender shrub grows to just 40cm in height. The inner surface of the pendulous white flowers is covered by dense hairs, giving them a woolly appearance—the reason for the common name of ‘Beard-heath’.

Photo: C. Coleman



**18 Utricularia menziesii** (Redcoats)

This tiny plant is just 5cm high. It grows in colonies in moist areas on granite outcrops. It is a carnivorous plant—its roots carry tiny bladder-like traps which catch minute animals living in the wet soil where it grows. It is pollinated by birds including the Western Spinebill.

Photo: J Mulcock



**19 Calytrix leschenaultii**

This plant is inconspicuous when not in flower, but leaps into prominence during spring. Its purple flowers and red or yellow stamens have led to it being widely regarded as one of the most spectacular of the starflowers. It is widespread in heathland growing on sand or gravel.

Photo: K Mills



**20 Adenanthos cuneatus** (Coastal Jugflower/Sweatbush/Flame Bush)

A common species of the coastal dunes and sandplains of the south coast, its new foliage is bright red, hence to the common name Flame Bush. The alternative name Sweatbush refers to the effect on horses that eat it. Its Nyungar name is Tuular.

Photo: K Mills



**21 Banksia speciosa** (Showy Banksia)

A tree to 8m, this is a common plant of the Esperance dunes and sandplains. Its nectar provides a food source for many birds and insects. It was also used to make a sweet drink by Nyungar people, who call it Mungitch or Tulugyee. It is killed by fire, and must regenerate from seed.

Photo: Katie White



**22 Chorizema aciculare** (Needle-leaved Chorizema)

This small shrub can reach 50cm in height, but is frequently smaller. It produces a mass of brilliant red and yellow pea flowers during spring. The narrow leaves are tipped with a fine needle-like point, giving rise to its common name.

Photo: K Mills



**23 Nuytsia floribunda** (Christmas Tree, Munji)  
This small tree is well known for its spectacular display of orange flowers in summer. Flowering is particularly intense after a fire. It is a parasitic mistletoe—its roots tap into those of surrounding plants to ‘steal’ nutrients. Its Nyungar name is Moongar. Its flowering was an indicator of the change of seasons.

Photo: K Mills



**24 Clematis pubescens** (Common Clematis)  
This is a vigorous climber which clammers over other shrubs, up to a height of 5m. It produces a mass of 4-petaled white flowers in winter and spring. Individual plants are either male (producing pollen) or female (producing seeds). It was a traditional medicine plant known to the Nyungar people as Duruk.

Photo: M Hoggart



**25 Isopogon formosus** (Rose Coneflower)  
This erect prickly shrub which can grow to 1.5m high is a member of the found on a variety of soils close to the coast. Along with banksias and grevilleas it is a member of the Protea family. The pink flower heads are up to 6cm across. The bright yellow styles which protrude from the mature flowers turn red with age.

Photo: M Hoggart



**26 Stackhousia monogyna** (Creamy Candles)  
Often found around granite outcrops, this small plant produces spikes of white flowers in spring. Flowering is especially profuse after fire. As the shallow soil in which it grows dries out, it dies back to an underground rootstock from which it emerges following winter rains.

Photo: K Mills



**27 Kennedia beckxiana** (Cape Arid Kennedia)  
This vigorous twining creeper is found on granite hills in the Cape Aris area east of Esperance. The large red and green pea flowers which are produced in spring are up to 5cm across. Its thick wiry stems trail can extend for many metres across the ground or up shrubs and trees.

Photo: J Mulcock



**28 Acacia glaucoptera** (Flat Wattle, Clay Wattle)  
This unusual-looking plant is a shrub that can reach over 1m in height. As with many Acacia species, the ‘leaves’ are actually flattened leaf stems. The large golden flower heads are produced in spring, followed by clusters of intertwined curly seed pods. Its unusual appearance makes it an interesting garden specimen.

Photo: K Mills



**29 Darwinia polycephala**  
This is a low spreading shrub that grows in sandy and clay soils on the margins of the abundant salt lakes to the north of Esperance. The red flowers with their long protruding styles contrast strikingly with the dull blue-green foliage. It flowers in winter and early spring.

Photo: K Mills

## Where to find the banners



Banner Designs by Ken Mills & Jennell Reynolds

# Banner Guide Esperance Wildflower Festival

