

APPENDIX 4

Species information for flora listed on the Export Flora List

Acacia pentadenia

(Karri wattle)

Family:	Fabaceae
Plant Description:	Often slender, willowy shrub or tree 1-9 m high, usually 2-5m. Flowers are yellow to cream in colour.
Habitat:	This species is often found in swampy areas.
Flowering Time:	July-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Leave for foliage 80 + cm, clean leaves
Peak Harvesting Period:	July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i>
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period



Images by M. Hancock and E.J. Morgan accessed from Florabase, WA Herbarium.

Adansonia gregorii

(Boab)

Family:	Malvaceae
Plant Description:	Deciduous tree 5 – 15 m tall, trunk bottle shaped. This species is thought to live for more than 1000 years. Flowers white to cream.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy and loamy soils.
Flowering Time:	December to May
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Nuts with velvet.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	This species does not occur within the area affected by <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Fire may kill the plant, regeneration is by seed.
Harvesting	A maximum of 10% of nuts should be harvested in any one year to ensure sustainability.

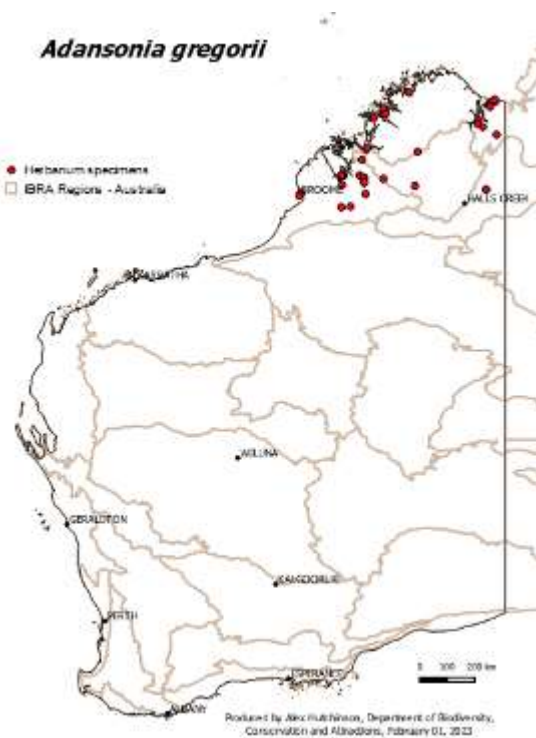
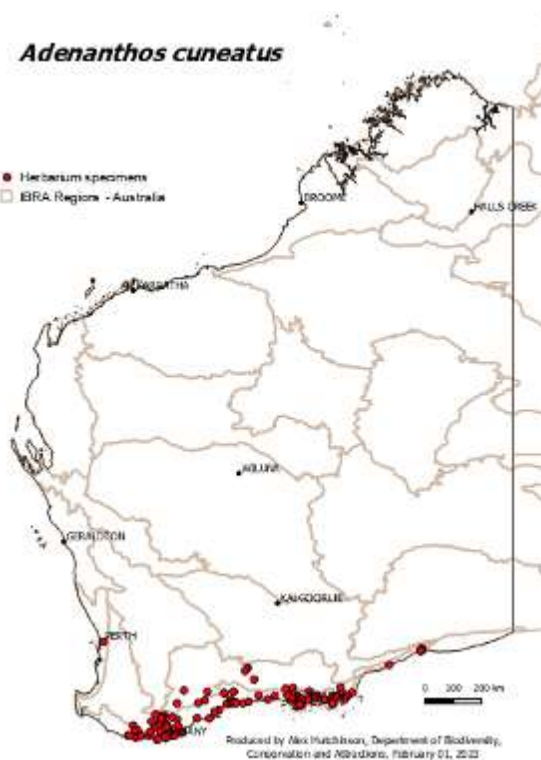


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Adenanthos cuneatus

(Coastal jugflower)

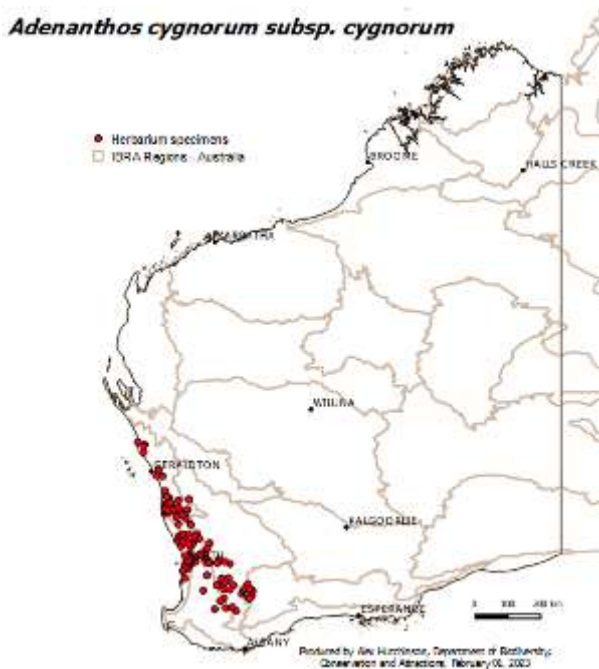
Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect or spreading shrub, lignotuberous shrub 0.3–3 m high. Flowers red/pink.
Habitat:	Found on coastal sand dunes and sandplains.
Flowering Time:	January–December (mainly August–November).
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, no soft tips, 65–75+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber, resprouts.
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.



Adenanthos cygnorum* subsp. *cygnorum

(Common woollybush)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non lignotuberous shrub to 4 m high. Flowers white, cream, and pink.
Habitat:	Found on sand, clay, gravel or laterite soils.
Flowering Time:	July - January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, stripped at bottom, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened though, it has a threatened subspecies that it could be easily confused with due to similarities in habit and co-occurrence in similar habitat areas. Harvest restrictions may be in place to protect the threatened subspecies.
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptible.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed which has been transported and buried by ants.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 20% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period. Only to be harvested from private properties.



Adenanthos obovatus

(Basket flower)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, lignotuberous shrub 0.3–1.5 m high. Flowers are red/orange-red/orange.
Habitat:	Found on sand dunes, swamps, winter wet depressions and on hillsides.
Flowering Time:	April-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems (with & without flowers), stripped at bottom, 65+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Highly susceptible to <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> sp. (<i>sensu lato</i>) and <i>Armillaria</i> . Disease risk areas and non-infested areas should be protected from high frequency harvesting.
Fire	Resprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.

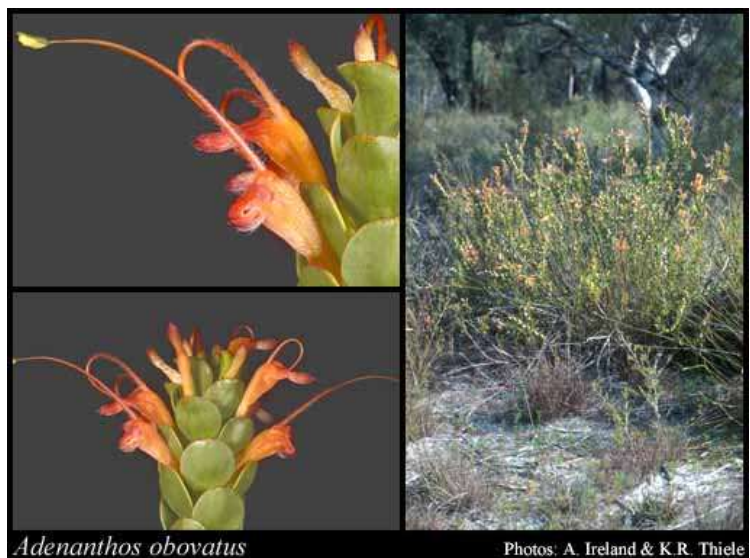


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Agonis flexuosa

(Peppermint)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Tree or shrub, 1–10 m tall, with white flowers.
Habitat:	White or grey sand, sandy soils, laterite, limestone. Coastal dunes, granite outcrops and limestone areas.
Flowering Time:	July-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 80+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July - December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Appears to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.



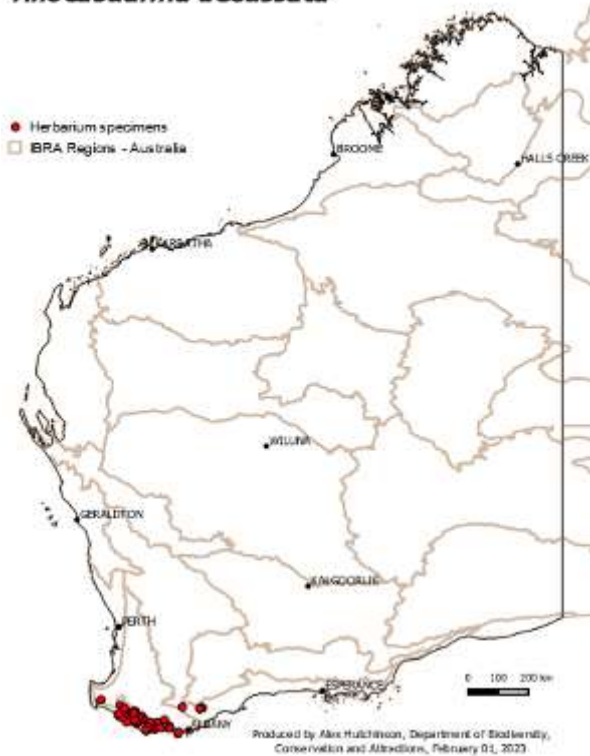
Photo by FECA

Allocasuarina decussata

(Karri she-oak)

Family:	Casuarinaceae
Plant Description:	Monoecious tree or shrub (more rarely), to 15 m high.
Habitat:	Found on loam soils in the Karri Forest.
Flowering Time:	September-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	March-June
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from lignotuber/epicormic buds after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting

Allocasuarina decussata



Allocasuarina humilis

(Dwarf sheoak)

Family:	Casuarinaceae
Plant Description:	Plants of this species can either be dioecious or monoecious. Erect or spreading shrub 0.2–2 m tall with red/orange/brown coloured flowers.
Habitat:	Sand, often over laterite, sandy clay, gravel. Found on sandplains and dunes.
Flowering Time:	May-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May-June
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants in some areas which may impact local harvesting restrictions.

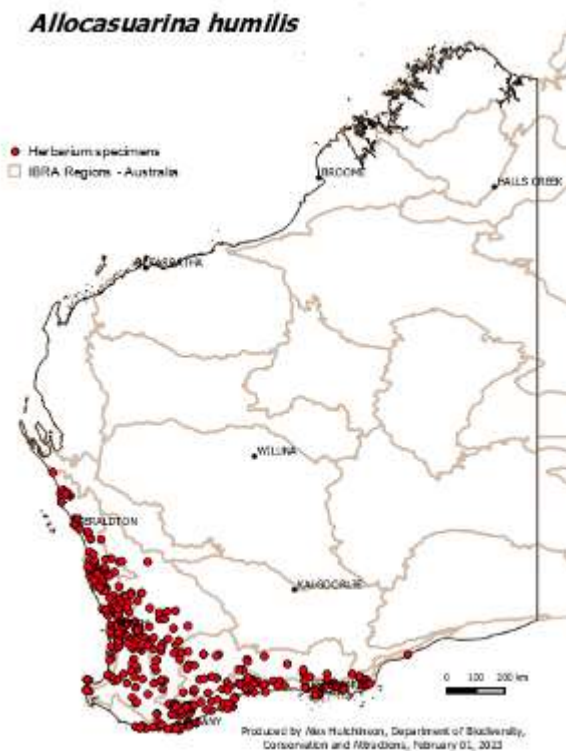


Photo by Ken Atkins/Liesl Rohl

Anigozanthos flavidus

(Tall kangaroo paw)

Family:	Haemodoraceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, perennial herb 0.5–3 m high. Flowers yellow-green, brown-red.
Habitat:	Occurs mainly in drainage lines, fringing wetlands and roadside gutters. Grey or yellow sand, clay, gravel.
Flowering Time:	November-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
Disease risk	Appears resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Leave green leaves, and several flower heads.

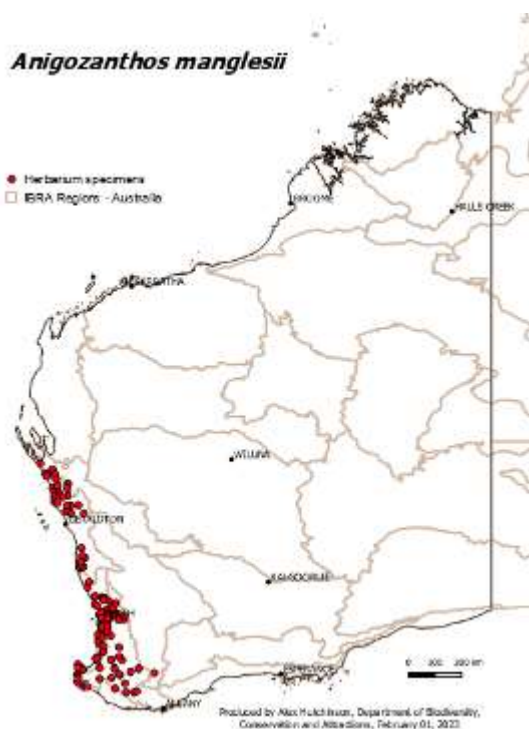


Photo by Ken Atkins

Anigozanthos manglesii

(Mangles kangaroo paw, red & green k)

Family:	Haemodoraceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, perennial herb, 0.2–1.1 m high. Flowers green and red.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils.
Flowering Time:	August-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from rhizome after fire. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g., 3 years).
Harvesting	Leave green leaves and several flower heads. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants in some areas which may impact local harvesting restrictions.



Anigozanthos pulcherrimus

(Yellow kangaroo paw)

Family:	Haemodoraceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, perennial herb, 0.2–1 m high. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on yellow sand, sandy clay in seasonally wet areas.
Flowering Time:	October - January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November-January
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from rhizome after fire. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g., 3 years).
Harvesting	Leave green leaves and several flower heads.



Photo by Phil Roberts

Anigozanthos rufus

(Red kangaroo paw)

Family:	Haemodoraceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, perennial herb 0.2–1 m high. Flowers red-purple, yellow.
Habitat:	Found in sandy seasonally wet areas.
Flowering Time:	August-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed and rhizome.
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Germinates from seed and resprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Leave green leaves and several flower heads.

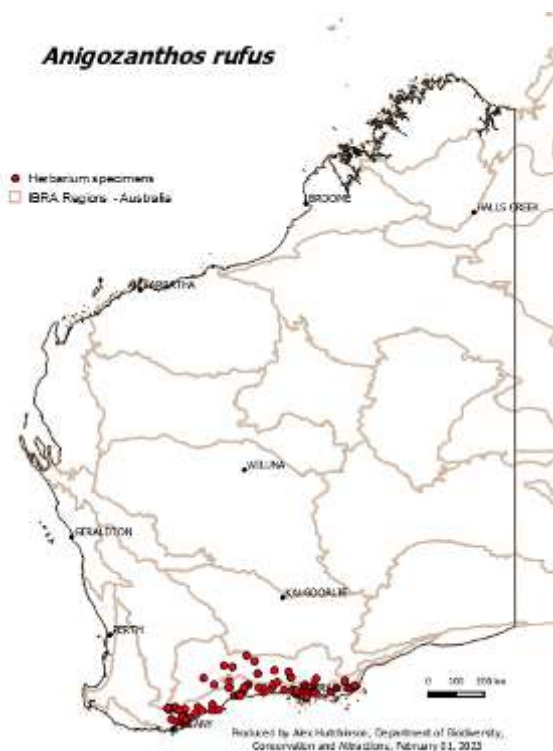


Photo by Ken Atkins

Babingtonia grandiflora

(Large-flowered babingtonia)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, open, or straggling shrub 0.3–1.2 m high. Flowers pink, white.
Habitat:	Laterite or in sand over laterite. Undulating plains and hills and breakaways.
Flowering Time:	Late July-December (August-October)
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, with some bud, 50cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period.

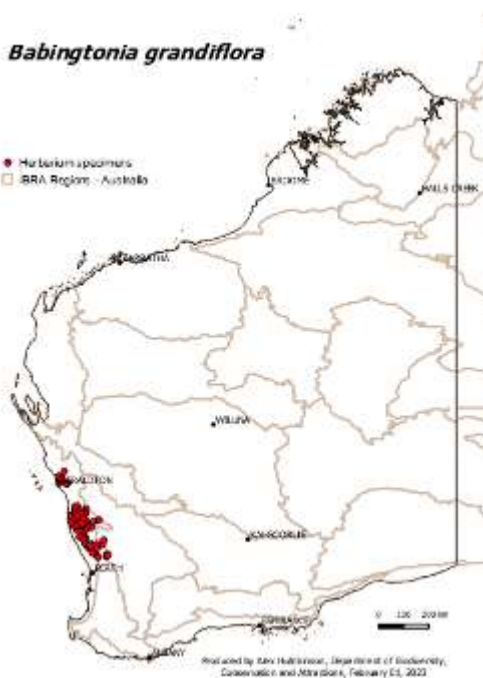


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Banksia attenuata

(Slender banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Lignotuberous tree or shrub, 0.4-10m high with epicormic buds. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	White, yellow, brown or pale red sands, sometimes over laterite, sand dunes, sandplains.
Flowering Time:	October-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+ cm preferably 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Susceptible to plant diseases (e.g., <i>Phytophthora sp.</i> and canker). Restrictions on harvesting may be implemented.
Fire	Resprouts from branches, trunk, or lignotuber. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of some years.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.



Banksia baxteri

(Baxter's banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non-lignotuberous shrub, 1.7-4 m high. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Found on white or grey sand, sandplains, consolidated sand dunes.
Flowering Time:	August-September/December-May
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+ cm preferably 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	December-February
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease susceptibility	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> and canker.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.



Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Banksia burdettii

(Burdett's banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Bushy, non-lignotuberous shrub to 4 m high. Flowers orange, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white or yellow sand.
Flowering Time:	January-May, September
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35 + cm, preferably 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	January-February
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Highly susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.



Banksia candolleana

(Propeller banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Lignotuberous shrub, 0.5-1.3 (4)m high, up to 2.5m wide. Flowers yellow-orange.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, yellow, or brown sand, lateritic gravel.
Flowering Time:	April-July
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Leaves, stems with mature fruits (seed pods).
Peak Harvesting Period:	March-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from lignotuber. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g., 12 years) and to take into account impacts of climate change.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.



Banksia coccinea

(Albany banksia, scarlet banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non-lignotuberous, small tree or shrub, 1-8 m high (usually 2-4). Flowers red-orange, perianth grey.
Habitat:	Grows on grey or white sand, coastal sand dunes, swamp margins, sandplains.
Flowering Time:	May-December/January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+ cm, preferably 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease susceptibility	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> and canker.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.



Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Banksia formosa

(Showy dryandra)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, non-lignotuberous shrub, 1-3 m high. Flowers yellow, orange.
Habitat:	Grows on yellow sand, gravel, skeletal sandy soils over sandstone or granite, dunes, hill slopes, granite outcrops.
Flowering Time:	May/September-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, clean leaves, no blown flowers, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> sp. (<i>sensu lato</i>), and <i>Armillaria</i> .
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants, and suitable harvest areas in some locations which may impact local restrictions.



Banksia gardneri
(Prostrate banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Lignotuberous shrub to 0.35 m high. Flowers orange, brown, pink and red.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, or yellow sand, sandy loam, gravel, laterite, schist.
Flowering Time:	April-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Leaves.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May-June
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.

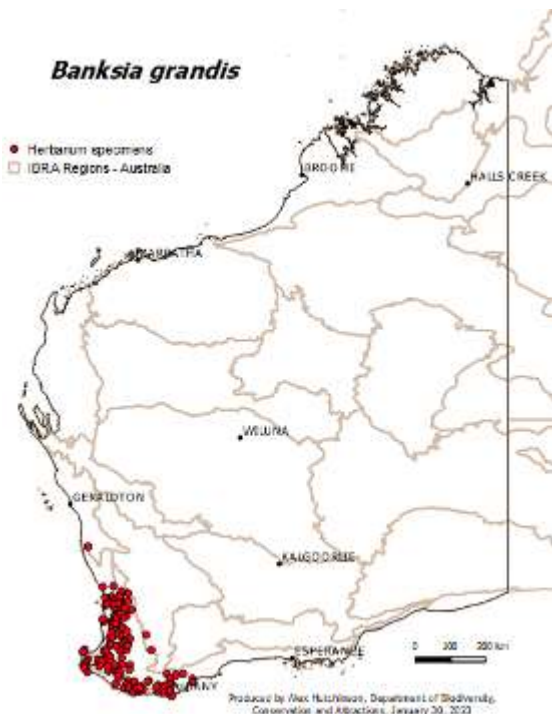


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Banksia grandis

(Bull banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Understorey tree or shrub (in south coastal areas), 1.5 to 10 m high, with epicormic buds. Flowers yellow-green.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand, laterite.
Flowering Time:	June, August-December/February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Leaves, 25+ cm flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, nuts on stems, 35+ cm dehisced fruits for craft.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year depending on part required.
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from epicormic buds and seed.
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts after fire from epicormic buds. Hot fires can kill this species, regeneration is then by seed. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g., 8 years).
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants, and suitable harvest areas which may impact local restrictions.



Banksia hewardiana

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Open, non-lignotuberous shrub, 1-5 m high. Flowers yellow, cream.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, gravel, and laterite.
Flowering Time:	July-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> is unknown.
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g., 8 years) and to take into account impacts of climate change.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.



Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Banksia hookeriana

(Hooker's banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non lignotuberous shrub 0.5–3 m tall. Flowers yellow to orange.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, or yellow sands.
Flowering Time:	April-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 35+ cm, and preferably 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	June-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed–released from the seed cone after fire.
Disease risk	Highly susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g., 12 years) and to take into account impacts of climate change.
Harvesting	Branches do not regenerate if they are cut into the old wood. Ongoing species decline may impact harvest limits.



Banksia ilicifolia

(Holly-leaved banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Tree or shrub, 0.7 to 10 m high, with epicormic buds. Flowers white, cream, pink, yellow. Follicles open and release seed without fire 2/3 years after flowering.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand, consolidated dunes or low-lying flats.
Flowering Time:	March-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from epicormic buds and seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Resprouts after fire from epicormic buds. Hot fires can kill this species, regeneration is by seed.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.



Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Banksia menziesii

(Firewood banksia, Menzies banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Tree or shrub, 1.3-7 m high; usually arising from lignotuber or epicormic buds. Flowers pink, red, yellow.
Habitat:	Found on white, grey, or yellow sand.
Flowering Time:	February-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+ cm preferably 50+ cm. Cones on stems 35+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	February-July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Resprouts from epicormic buds and lignotuber.
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts after fire from epicormic buds/lignotuber. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g., 3 years) and to take into account impacts of climate change.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.

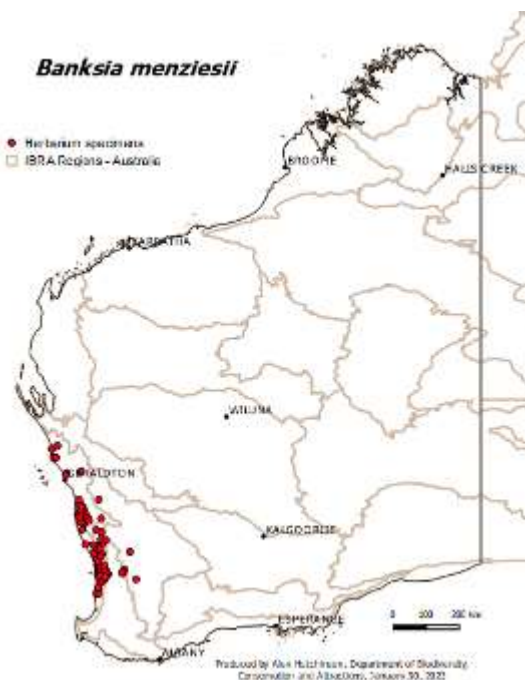


Photo by FECA

Banksia prionotes

(Acorn banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non-lignotuberous tree or shrub, 2-8 m high. Flowers cream and orange/yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white, yellow, or brown sand, sandplains, sand dunes.
Flowering Time:	January-August
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+ cm, preferably 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	January-July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time and to take into account impacts of climate change.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants and suitable harvest areas which may impact harvest restrictions.

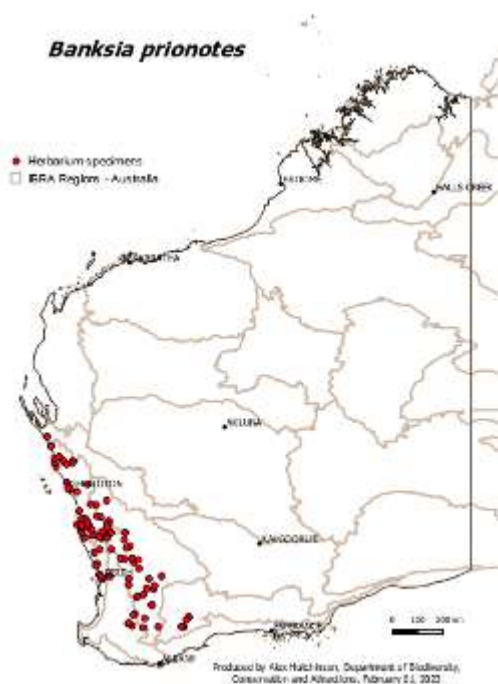


Photo by Penny Hussey

Banksia repens

(Creeping banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Prostrate, lignotuberous shrub, to 0.4 m high. Flowers cream, pink, brown, orange, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand, sandy loam sometimes with gravel, sandplains, consolidated coastal dunes.
Flowering Time:	September-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Leaves.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from lignotuber.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.

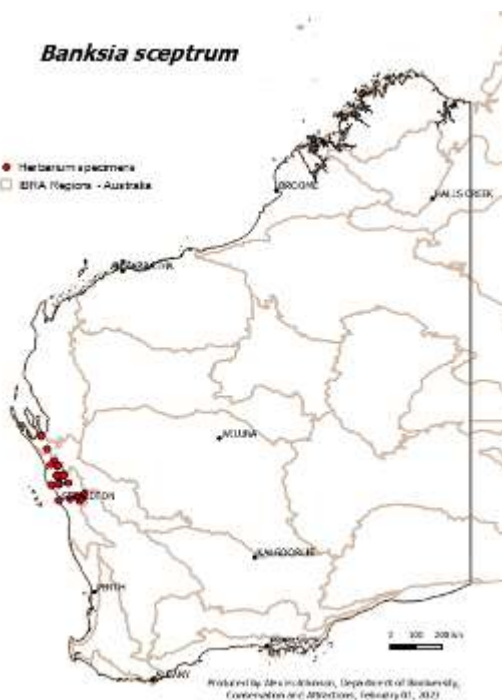


Photo by Ken Atkins

Banksia sceptrum

(Sceptre banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Much-branched, lignotuberous shrub, 1.5–5m high. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on yellow or pale red-brown sand, dunes and in swales.
Flowering Time:	November-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+ cm, preferably 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November-January
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Highly susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.



Banksia victoriae

(Woolly orange banksia)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non-lignotuberous shrub or tree, 2-7 m high. Flowers orange, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on yellow or pale red/brown sand.
Flowering Time:	January-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 10-20% flowers open, straight stems, clean leaves, 35+ cm, preferably 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	January-March
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Highly susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur.



Banksia victoriae

Photos: P.G. Armstrong & G. Oxnam

Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Beaufortia decussata
(Gravel bottlebrush, decussata)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 1-3 m high, flowers red.
Habitat:	Grows on lateritic soils.
Flowering Time:	August-April
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	Observed to flower year-round.
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

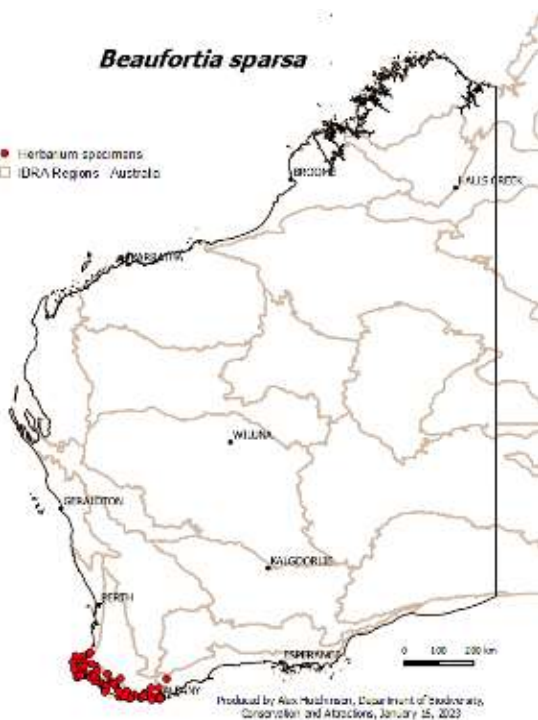


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium.

Beaufortia sparsa

(Swamp bottlebrush, sparsa)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 1-3 m high, flowers red/orange.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, swampy areas, riverbanks.
Flowering Time:	January–July/September–November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage and flowering stems, 60+ cm. Flowers mainly in red bud.
Peak Harvesting Period:	February–April
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.



Images by M. Seale, J.F. Smith & WA Herbarium.
From Florabase, WA Herbarium.

Beaufortia squarrosa

(Sand bottlebrush)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.5–2 m high, fruit 4-6 mm long, flowers red-orange-yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, or yellow sand, sometimes over limestone, laterite, sandplains, associated with winter wet depressions.
Flowering Time:	January-May/August-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Variable - not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> in its natural distribution. However, it has been recorded in artificial situations.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period.



Photo by Penny Hussey

Boronia megastigma

(Scented boronia, brown boronia)

Family:	Rutaceae
Plant description:	Erect, slender, scented shrub 0.2–2 m tall. Flowers are brown and yellow/green.
Habitat:	Grows in wet winter depressions.
Flowering time:	July-October
Part harvested/specifications:	Flowering stems, 50+ cm.
Peak harvesting period:	August-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Variable - not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> in its natural distribution. However, it has been recorded in artificial situations.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	At least two lateral branches must be left after harvesting for regeneration to occur. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants in natural habitat, and suitable harvest areas which may impact local restrictions.



Photo by Penny Hussey

Bossiaea aquifolium

(Water bush)

Family:	Fabaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub or tree, 0.6-8m high, flowers orange/yellow and red/brown.
Habitat:	Grows on clay, loam, laterite, granite.
Flowering Time:	July-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, no soft tips, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period. To retain quality of forest remnants and habitat of the species, local harvesting restrictions may be imposed.

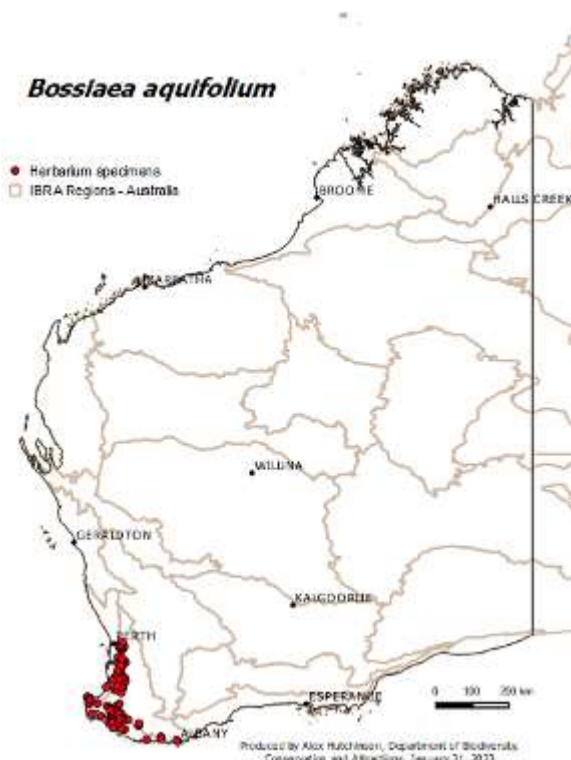
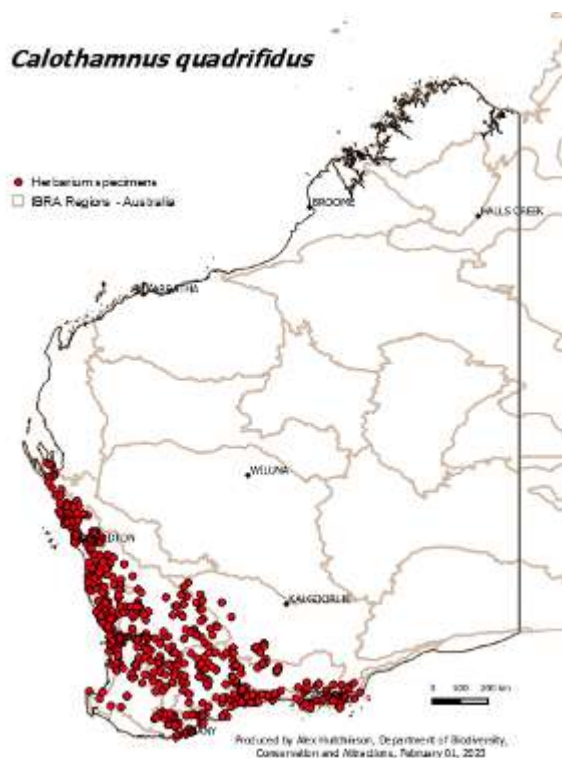


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Calothamnus quadrifidus

(One-sided bottlebrush)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, compact, or spreading shrub, (0.5) 0.9–2 (3)m high, flowers red, white yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on a wide variety of soils and habitats.
Flowering Time:	June-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, foliage, and fruiting stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	June-July
Conservation status:	Not threatened, but the species is comprised of several subspecies, including two that are priority-listed. Due to similarity in habit and co-occurrence in some areas, where harvest of non-target species is at risk, harvest restrictions may be imposed to protect the conservation-listed subspecies.
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber and seed.
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from lignotuber after fire. Hot fires can kill this species, regeneration is then by seed.
Harvesting	Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.



Calytrix flavescens

(Summer starflower)

Flowering Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.3-0.8 m high, flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, or yellow sand, often over laterite, granite, or sandstone. Undulating sandplains, gentle slopes, sometimes in swampy areas.
Flowering Time:	January-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year round
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g., 3-5 years).
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period. Due to similarity in habit and co-occurrence in some areas with other rare species, where harvest of non-target species is at risk, harvest restrictions may be imposed.



Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium.

Calytrix fraseri

(Pink summer calytrix)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.2-1 (2) m high; flowers pink, purple, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, or yellow sand, sandplains, coastal dunes, rocky granite outcrops.
Flowering Time:	September-May
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud.
Peak Harvesting Period:	Summer
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Unknown
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g., 5 years).
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period. Due to similarity in habit and co-occurrence in some areas with other rare species, where harvest of non-target species is at risk, harvest restrictions may be imposed.

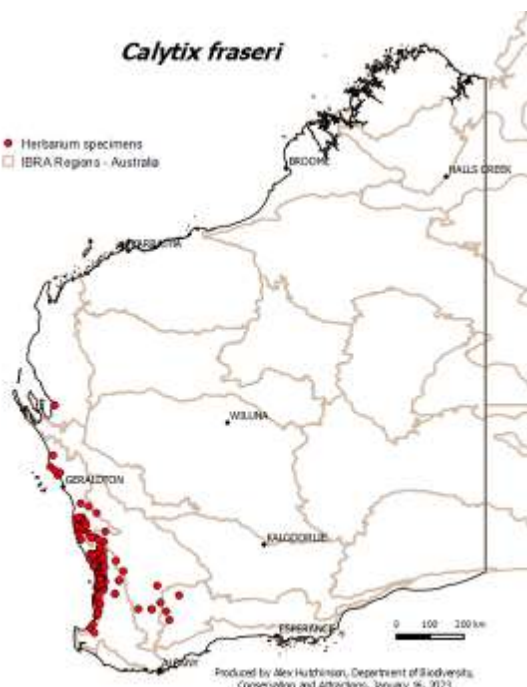
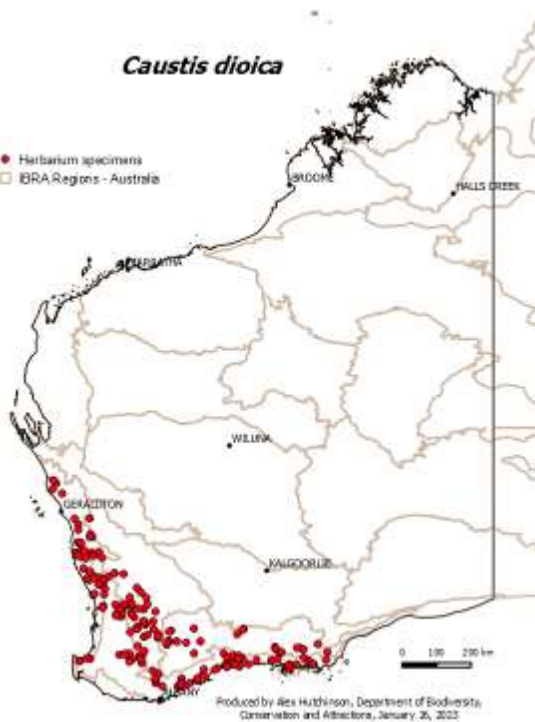


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Caustis dioica

(Chinese puzzle)

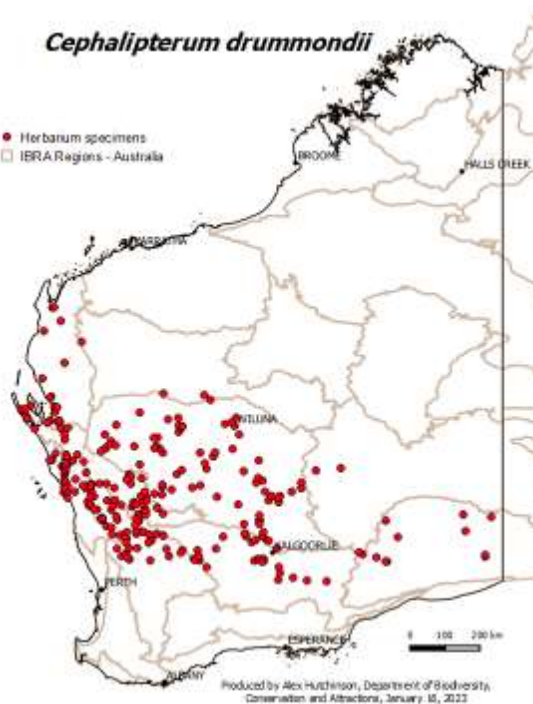
Family:	Cyperaceae
Plant Description:	Monoecious, rhizomatous, tangled, tussocky, pungent leaved perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), 0.15-0.7m high to 0.5m wide. Flowers yellow, brown.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, yellow, or red sand, loam.
Flowering Time:	March-June, September-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with leaves, 45+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Reprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after fire.



Cephalipterum drummondii

(Pompom head)

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Slender, erect annual, herb (0.025) 0.05–0.45 m high, flowers white/cream-yellow/pink.
Habitat:	Grows on a variety of soils.
Flowering Time:	July-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowers.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems can be harvested in any 12 month period.



Cephalipterum drummondii

Photos: H. Bennett, G. Byrne & K.R. Thiele

Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Chaetanthus aristatus

Family:	Restionaceae
Plant Description:	Tufted, perennial herb (rush-like), 0.2-1m high. Flowers brown/brown-yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, clay, winter-wet depressions, inundated areas, swamps, sometimes in saline sites.
Flowering Time:	March/August-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with seed.
Peak Harvesting Period:	March-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome and seed (after fire).
Disease risk	Not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Regenerate from the rhizome after fire. Hot fires can kill this species, regeneration is then by previous season's seed. Harvest may be restricted for a period of time in areas that are planned to be burnt to allow fresh seed to ripen.
Harvesting	To encourage regeneration harvesting should occur a minimum of 30 cm above ground level.

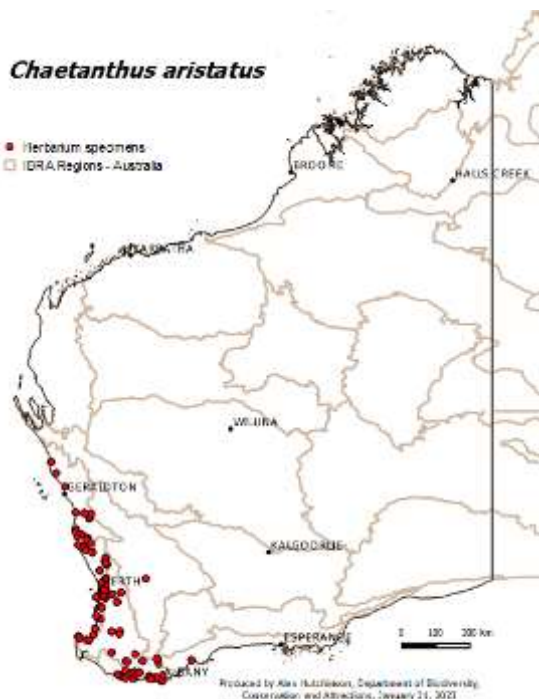


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Chamelaucium megalopetalum

(Large waxflower)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub 0.25-1.4 (2) m high. Flowers white, pink, red, cream, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on yellow or grey/white sand, gravelly lateritic soils, sandplains, sandy ridges.
Flowering Time:	May-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed are required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.



Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Chamelaucium uncinatum

(Geraldton wax)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Slender, spindly shrub, 0.3 –1.75 m high. Flowers white-pink/purple.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, or yellow sand over limestone, laterite. Coastal areas, edges of swamps, hillsides, plains.
Flowering Time:	May-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

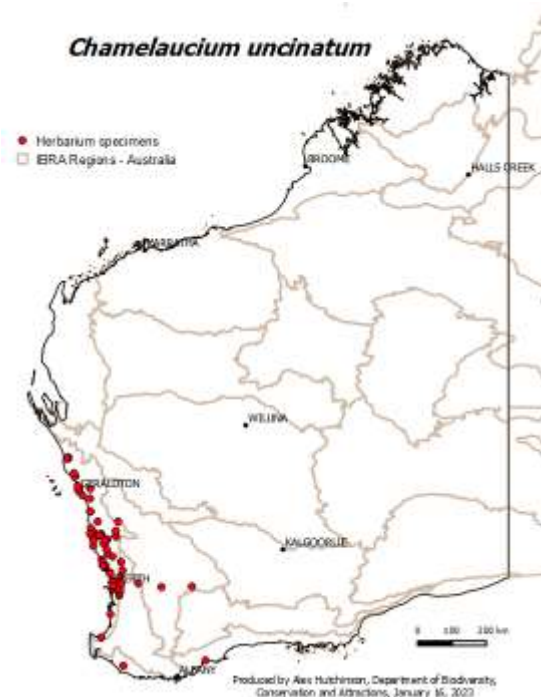


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Conospermum amoenum

(Blue smokebush)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, non-lignotuberous shrub, 0.3-1 m high. Flowers blue, white.
Habitat:	Grows on yellow sand or sandy clay over laterite, lateritic gravel, ironstone hills, uplands.
Flowering Time:	July-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Unknown
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period.



Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Conospermum crassinervium (Summer smokebush, tassel smokebush)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Tufted, non-lignotuberous shrub, 0.6-1.5 m high. Grey-white flowers.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, yellow, or brown sand, over laterite or limestone, hill slopes and sandplains.
Flowering Time:	September-April
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-February
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Unknown
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period.

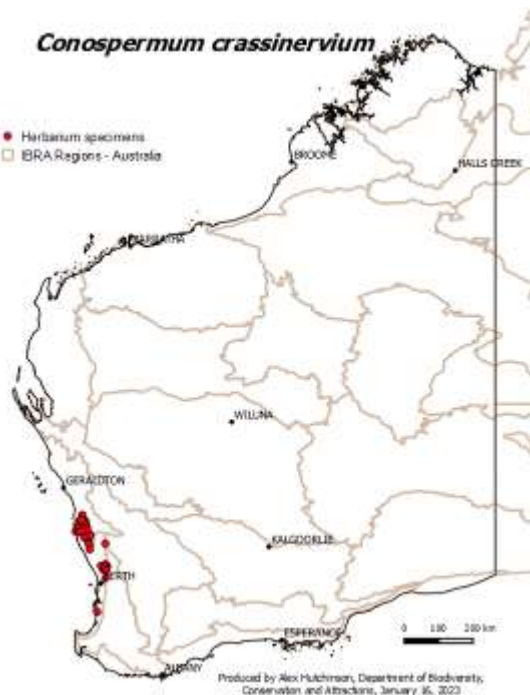


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Conospermum incurvum

(Plume smokebush)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, spindly, non-lignotuberous shrub, 0.4-1m high. Flowers white, grey.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, or yellow/brown sand over laterite. Undulating sandplains.
Flowering Time:	July-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Unknown
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants in some areas which may impact local harvesting restrictions.

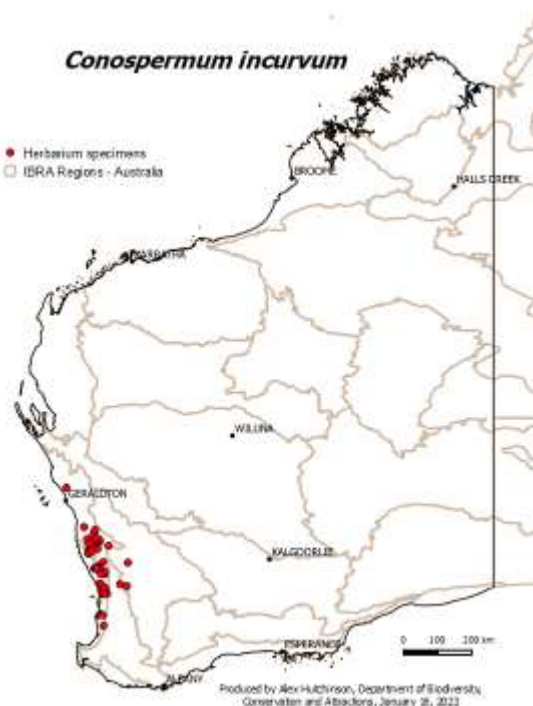


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Conospermum stoechadis

(Common smokebush)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, multi-stemmed, lignotuberous shrub, 0.3 to 2 m high. Flowers white, grey.
Habitat:	Found on sand, gravel, laterite, sandplains.
Flowering Time:	May-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber and seed.
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> and thought to be affected in the wild
Fire	Resprouts from lignotuber after fire. Hot fires can kill this species, regeneration is then by seed.
Harvesting	Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.

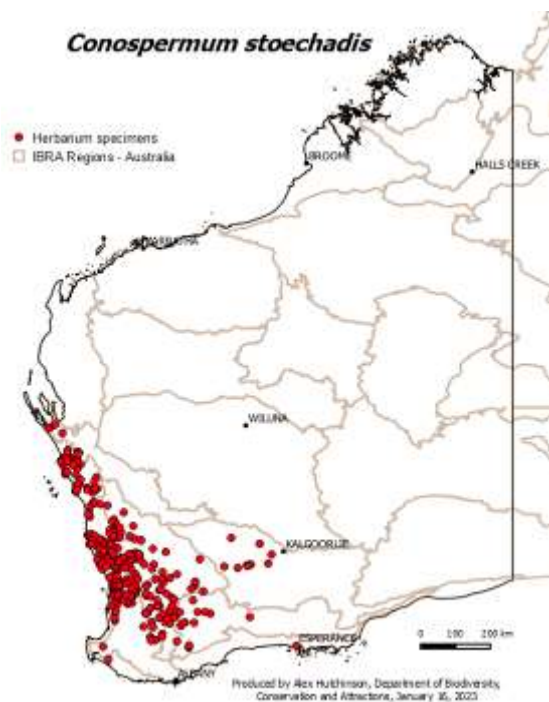


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Conospermum teretifolium

(Spider smokebush)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, lignotuberous shrub, 0.6-2 m high. Flowers white, cream.
Habitat:	Grows on lateritic sand, white/grey sand over granite.
Flowering Time:	August-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Unknown
Fire	Not killed by fire. Resprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants in some areas which may impact local harvesting restrictions.



Conospermum teretifolium

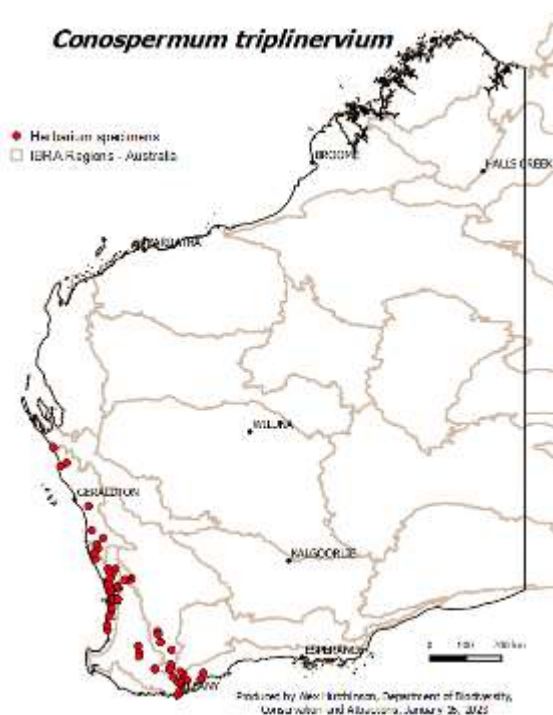
Photos: C. Hortin, S. Osborne & R.T. Wills

Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Conospermum triplinervium

(Tree smokebush)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub or tree, 0.5–4.5 m high. Flowers white, grey.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, or yellow sand, laterite, sandplains. Sometimes in winter-wet depressions.
Flowering Time:	June-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber and seed.
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> and thought to be affected in the wild.
Fire	Resprouts from lignotuber after fire. Hot fires can kill this species, regeneration is then by seed.
Harvesting	Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants in some areas which may impact local harvesting restrictions.



Conospermum triplinervium

Photos: M. Hislop

Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Corymbia calophylla

(Marri, honky nuts, red gumnuts)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Tree (mallee, rarely), 40(-60) m high, bark rough, tessellated, flowers white, pink.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy and laterite soils.
Flowering Time:	December-May
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with leaves and nuts.
Peak Harvesting Period:	January and May-June
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants in some areas which may impact local harvesting restrictions.

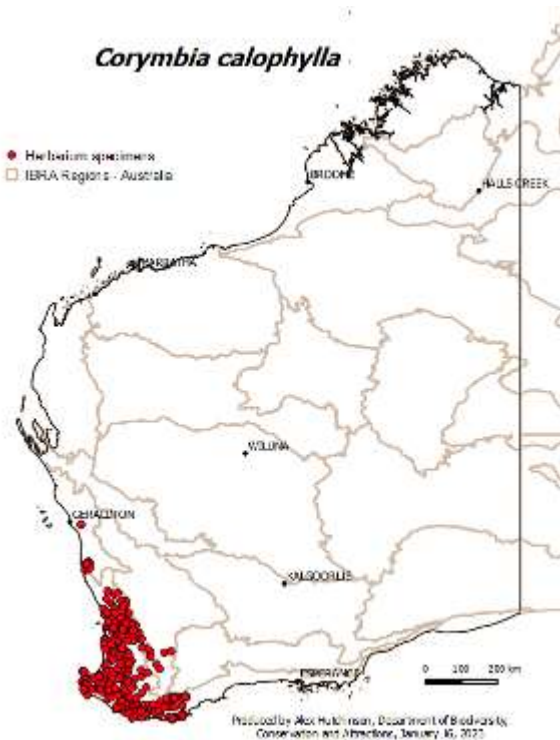


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Dasypogon bromeliifolius

(Pineapple bush, drumsticks)

Family:	Dasypogonaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, tufted perennial herb, 0.3–1.5 m high. Flowers white.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand, lateritic soils, often winter wet depressions.
Flowering Time:	July/September-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, leaves clean, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> sp. (<i>sensu lato</i>) and <i>Armillaria</i> . Disease risk areas and non-infested areas should be protected from high frequency harvesting.
Fire	Resprouts from horizontal rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants and restricted habitat in some areas which may impact local harvesting restrictions.



Dasypogon bromeliifolius

Photos: B.A. Fuhrer

Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Daviesia cordata

(Bookleaf)

Family:	Papilionaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, slender shrub 0.5-2m high. Flowers yellow, orange, red brown.
Habitat:	Grows on lateritic or granite soils, undulating plains, hills ridges.
Flowering Time:	September-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, clean leaves, no soft tips, 70+ cm, stems taken with seeds.
Peak Harvesting Period:	December-May
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems can be harvested in any 12 month period. Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.



Eucalyptus forrestiana

(Fuchsia gum)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Tree (mallee), 1.5-6 m high; bark smooth, flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white, or grey/yellow clay, sandy clay, grey sand, sandplains, near salt lakes.
Flowering Time:	January-March/April-June
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with nuts, nuts need to be red and leaves clean, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	December-January/May
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots.
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Shoots after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

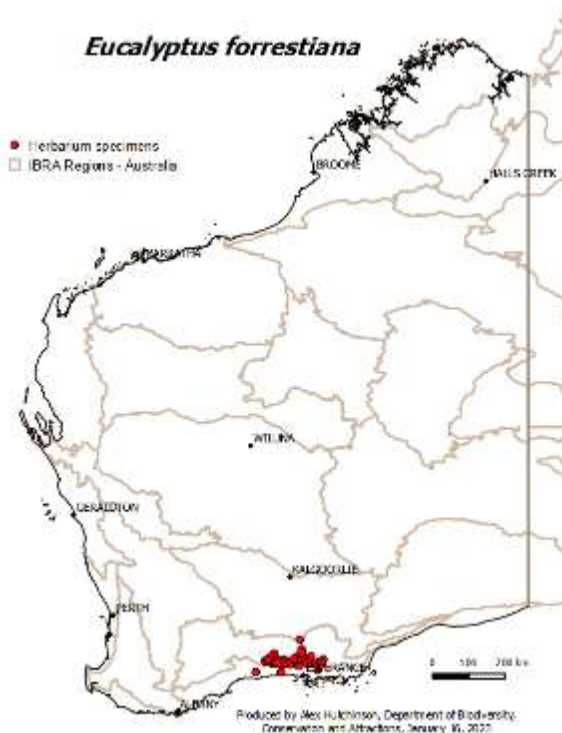


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Eucalyptus gomphocephala

(Tuart)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Tree, 10-40 m high, bark rough, box-type, flowers white.
Habitat:	Grows on sand over limestone, coastal plains.
Flowering Time:	January-April
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage and foliage with nuts.
Peak Harvesting Period:	March/April, November-January
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	Dominant species in 'Tuart woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain Threatened Ecological Community'
Regeneration	Seed
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Hot fires will kill the tree.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.



Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Eucalyptus lehmannii

(Bushy yate)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Mallee or shrub, 2-4 (6) m high; bark smooth; flowers green, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils over granite or quartzite, often with gravel, rocky hills, coastal dunes.
Flowering Time:	January-July/November-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Nuts, foliage, and foliage with nuts.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from the base of the plant.
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Shoots after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.



Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium.

Eucalyptus marginata subsp. *marginata*

(Jarrah)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Tree (mallee), to 40 m high, bark rough, fibrous; flowers white-cream/pink.
Habitat:	Grows on grey sand, clay loam, laterite. Rises and hillslopes.
Flowering Time:	June-December/January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage and foliage with nuts.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from the base of the plant.
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Shoots after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting. Due to similarity in habit and co-occurrence in some areas of other rare flora, where harvest of non-target species is at risk, harvest restrictions may be imposed.

Eucalyptus marginata subsp. *marginata*

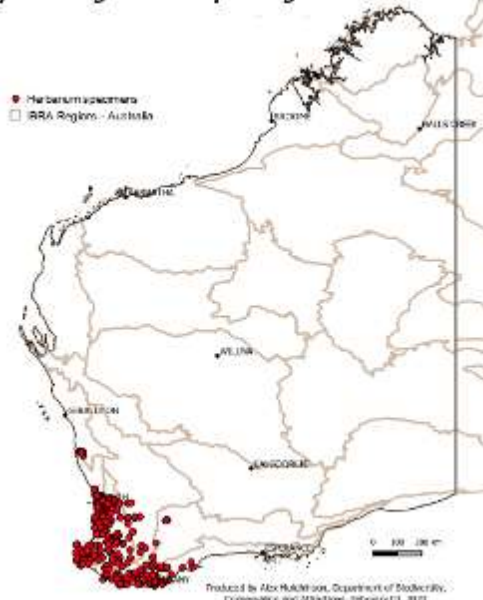


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium.

Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *thalassica

(Blue-leaved Jarrah)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Tree (mallee), 5-25 m high, bark rough, fibrous; adult leaves dull, grey to bluish. Flowers white.
Habitat:	Grows on grey sand, laterite. Sloped rises.
Flowering Time:	July/October-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage and foliage with nuts.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from the base of the plant.
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i>
Fire	Shoots after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting. Due to similarity in habit and co-occurrence in some areas with other rare flora, where harvest of non-target species is at risk, harvest restrictions may be imposed.

Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *thalassica



Eucalyptus patens

(Swan River blackbutt)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Tree, 3-25 m high. Bark rough, longitudinally furrowed, flowers white, cream.
Habitat:	Grows on gravelly soils, sandy clay, loam soils in depressions, stream banks, valleys.
Flowering Time:	July-August/October-March
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage and foliage with nuts.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May, November-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Hot fires will kill the tree.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.



Photo by Stephen Hopper

Eucalyptus preissiana* subsp. *preissiana

(Bell-fruited mallee)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Sprawling mallee to 1-3 (-5) m high, bark smooth, flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, gravelly laterite, sandy clay. Coastal and subcoastal sandplains and hills.
Flowering Time:	April -November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, some in flower and some with nuts, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from the base of the plant.
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Shoots after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

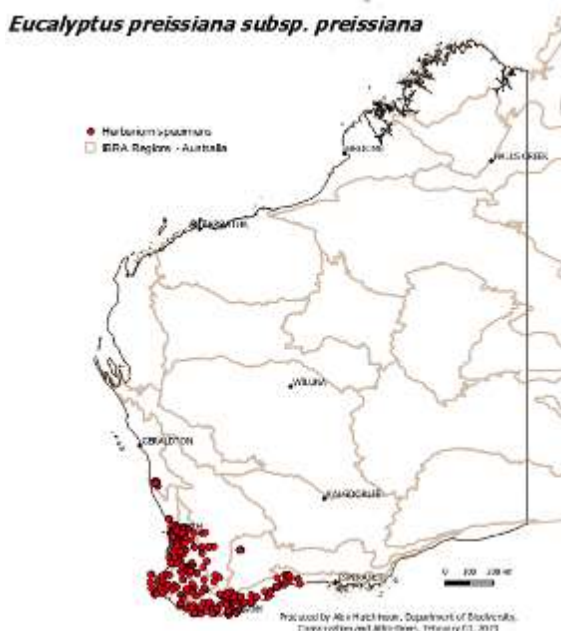


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium.

Eucalyptus pyriformis

(Pear-fruited mallee)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Mallee, 1.5-5 m high. Bark smooth. Flowers red/white-cream-yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, or yellow sand, and laterite soils and on plains and hill slopes.
Flowering Time:	May-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, some in flower and some with nuts, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	March-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from the base of the plant.
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Shoots after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

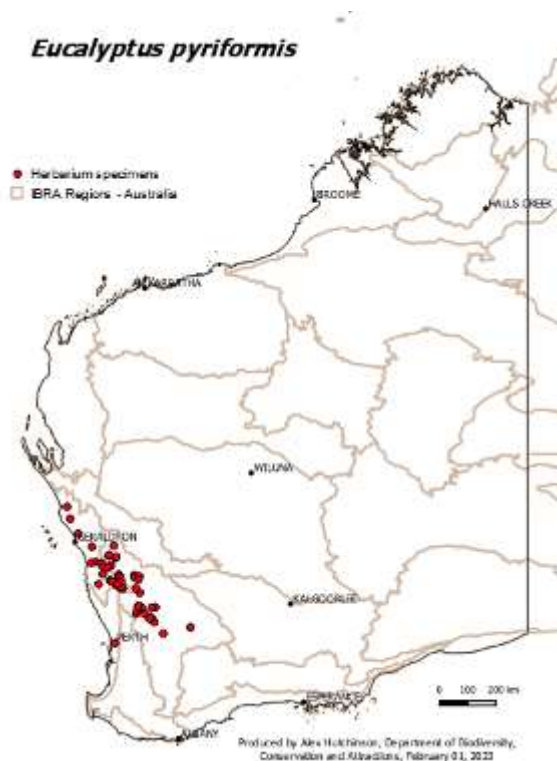


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Eucalyptus rudis

(Flooded gum)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Tree, 5-20 m high, bark rough, box-type. Flowers white.
Habitat:	Found on sandy or loamy soils in wetter parts of south-western WA, flats, hillsides.
Flowering Time:	July-September
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage and foliage with nuts.
Peak Harvesting Period:	April
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Hot fires will kill the tree.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting. Due to similarity in habit and co-occurrence in some areas with other rare species, where harvest of non-target species is at risk, harvest restrictions may be imposed.



Photos from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Eucalyptus x tetragona

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Mallee, 1-8 m high, bark smooth. Flowers white, cream.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand over laterite, sandplains, hills.
Flowering Time:	September-March
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with white nuts, no soft tips, clean leaves, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	March-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from the base of the plant.
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Shoots after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.



Photo by Penny Hussey

Evandra aristata

Family:	Cyperaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, tufted perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), 0.5-2.2 m high. Flowers brown.
Habitat:	Grows on grey-black sand, winter wet swamps, and seepage areas.
Flowering Time:	July, October-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems with young flowers, 90 cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Shoots from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

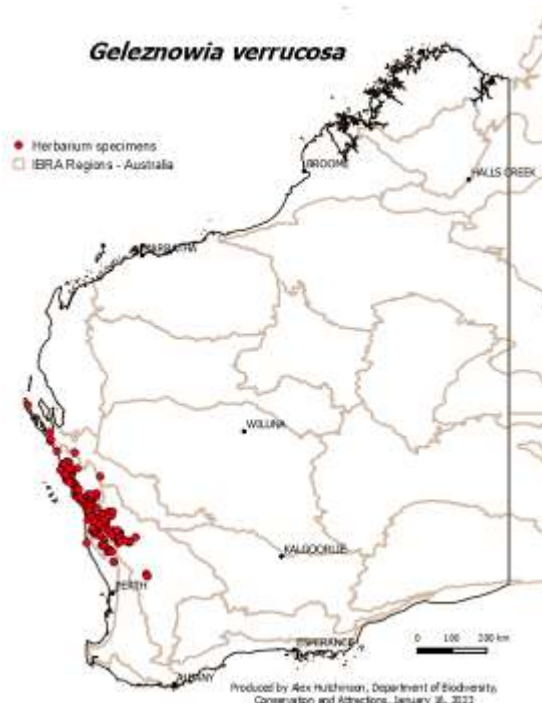


Photos from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Geleznovia verrucosa

(Yellow bells)

Family:	Rutaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.1-1 (1.5) m high. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy and gravelly soils. Sandplains.
Flowering Time:	June-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, no blown flowers, 40+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July-August
Conservation status:	Not threatened, however several other species of <i>Geleznovia</i> are priority-listed. Due to similarity in habit and co-occurrence in some areas, where harvest of non-target species is at risk, harvest restrictions may be imposed to protect the conservation-listed species.
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> in its natural distribution.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	At least two lateral branches must be left after harvesting for regeneration to occur.



Photos from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Grevillea diversifolia

(Variable-leaved grevillea)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect to spreading shrub, 1-6 m high. Flowers yellow, green, cream, white, red.
Habitat:	Grows on loam, gravel, lateritic soils, often along watercourses and low lying, seasonally wet flats.
Flowering Time:	April-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, no soft tips, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	April-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	This species is fast growing and has a short lifespan. It shoots after harvesting.



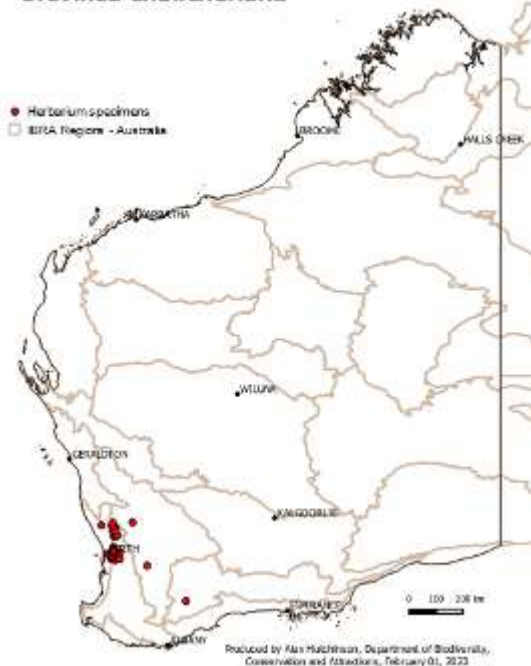
Photos from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Grevillea endlicheriana

(Spindly grevillea)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, (0.8) 1-3 m high. Flowers white-pink/red.
Habitat:	Grows on sand over granite, gravelly loam over laterite on granite hills, and laterite outcrops.
Flowering Time:	July-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	April-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened However, this species contains a priority-listed subspecies and due to similarity in habit and co-occurrence in some areas, where harvest of non-target species is at risk, harvest restrictions may be imposed.
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber. Has poor seed set.
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown.
Fire	Resprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.

Grevillea endlicheriana



Grevillea endlicheriana

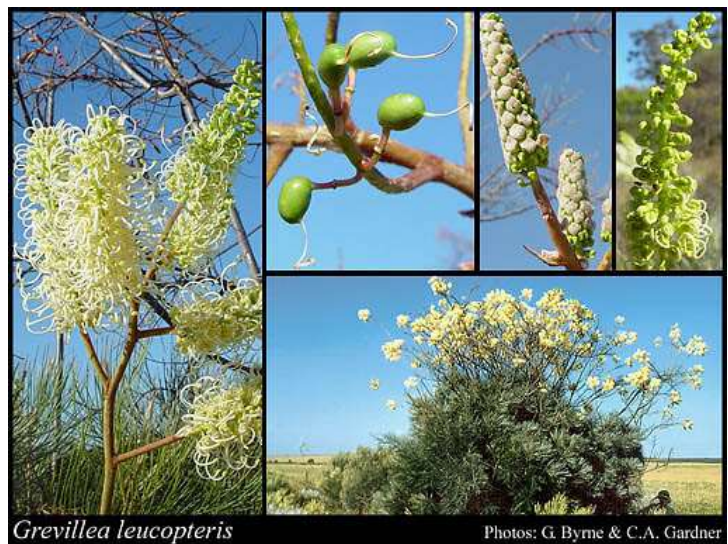
Photos: R. Davis & B.A. Fuhrer

Images from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Grevillea leucoptervis

(White plume grevillea)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Spreading, bushy shrub, 1-4 (5) m high. Flowers cream, white, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on grey, yellow or brown sand, sandy clay, lateritic ridges, plains.
Flowering Time:	May-December/February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, flowers must be in bud, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the stems can be harvested to ensure sustainability.



Images from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Hakea cucullata

(Hood leaved hakea, scallops)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Slender, few branched, non-lignotuberous shrub or tree 1-5 m high. Flowers pink.
Habitat:	Grows on gravelly soils.
Flowering Time:	March--October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage and flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	March-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Moderate or vairable susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur. Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.

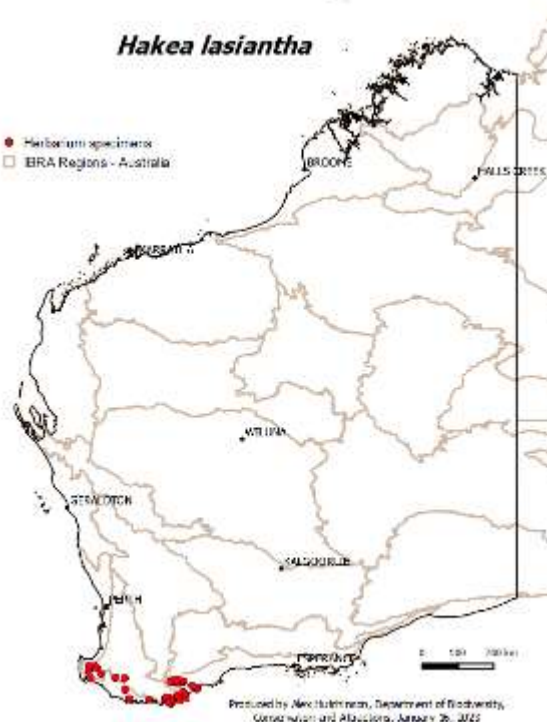


Images from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Hakea lasiantha

(Woolly flowered hakea)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, non-lignotuberous shrub, 1-4 m high. Flowers white.
Habitat:	Grows on gravelly soils, sandy clay, loam.
Flowering Time:	May-September
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Variable reports regarding susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur. Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.



Images from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Hakea laurina

(Pincushion hakea)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non-lignotuberous shrub or tree, 1-6 m high. Flowers red.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, and sandy clay soils.
Flowering Time:	March-August
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, no blown flowers, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	April
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Low susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur. Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.

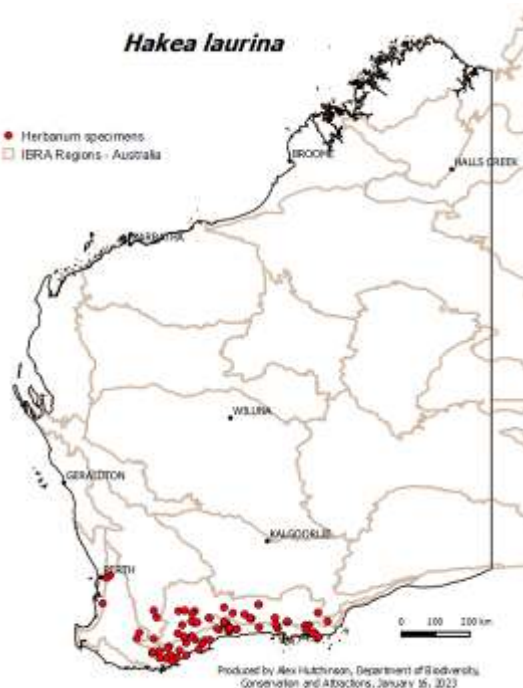
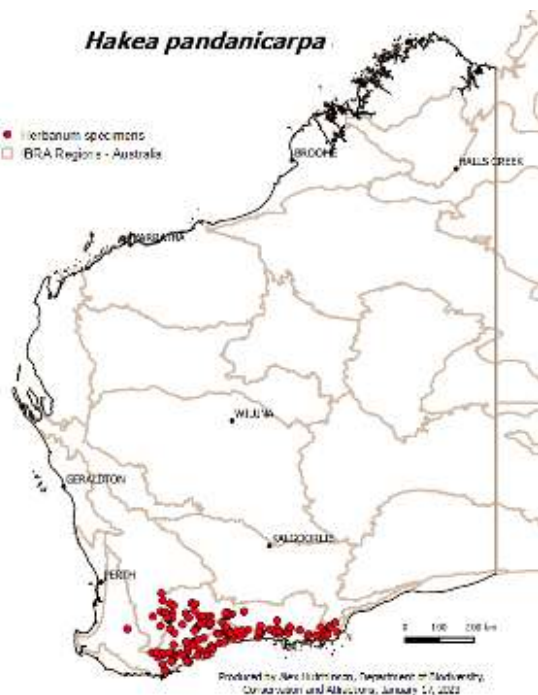


Photo by Penny Hussey

Hakea pandanicarpa

(*Pandanus hakea*)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, open shrub, 1-4.5 m high. Flowers white, cream, green.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy, clay or stony soils, laterite soils. Sandplains, breakaways, flats, hills.
Flowering Time:	August-March
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with nuts, remove leaves, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May-July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Kills the plant.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut for regeneration to occur. Stems must be cut with secateurs and not broken off.



Images from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Hakea victoria

(Royal hakea)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Sparsely branched, non-lignotuberous shrub, 1.5-3m high. Flowers cream, white.
Distinctive Features:	Variegated leaves. They persist up to 5 years, the colour becoming deeper each year. Leaves at base are all green.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand over granite or laterite, rocky slopes, among quartzite rocks.
Flowering Time:	May-July
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, red and orange leaves, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the stems can be harvested to ensure sustainability.

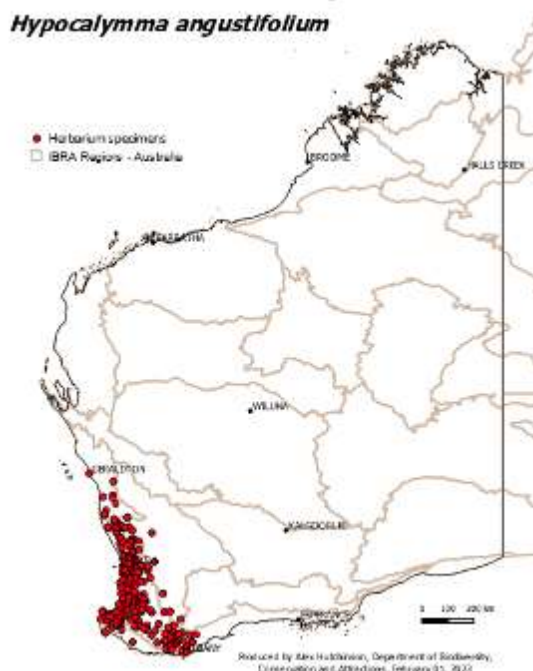


Images from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Hypocalymma angustifolium

(White myrtle)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 0.2-1 (1.5) high. Flowers white, pink.
Habitat:	Found on sandy, clay, laterite soils in winter wet depressions, along water courses, outcrops, hillsides.
Flowering Time:	July-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i>
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period. Due to similarity in habit and co-occurrence in some areas with other rare flora, where harvest of non-target species is at risk, harvest restrictions may be imposed.



Images from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Hypocalymma robustum

(Swan River myrtle)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 0.4-1(-1.5) m high. Flowers pink, red.
Habitat:	Grows on gravelly lateritic soils, sandy soils on undulating terrain, ridges.
Flowering Time:	July-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> sp. (<i>sensu lato</i>) and <i>Armillaria</i> . Disease risk areas and non-infested areas should be protected from high frequency harvesting. Restrictions on harvesting may be implemented.
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period.



Images from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Johnsonia lupulina

(Hooded lily)

Family:	Hemerocallidaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, tufted, clump forming perennial grass-like or herb, 0.3-0.8 (1) m high 10 0.5 m wide. Flowers cream, white.
Habitat:	Grows on grey or black peaty sand, lateritic gravel, dunes, roadsides, and damp locations.
Flowering Time:	September-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, no blown flowers, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown.
Fire	Resprouts from rhizome after fire. Frequent fire does kill the plants.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.

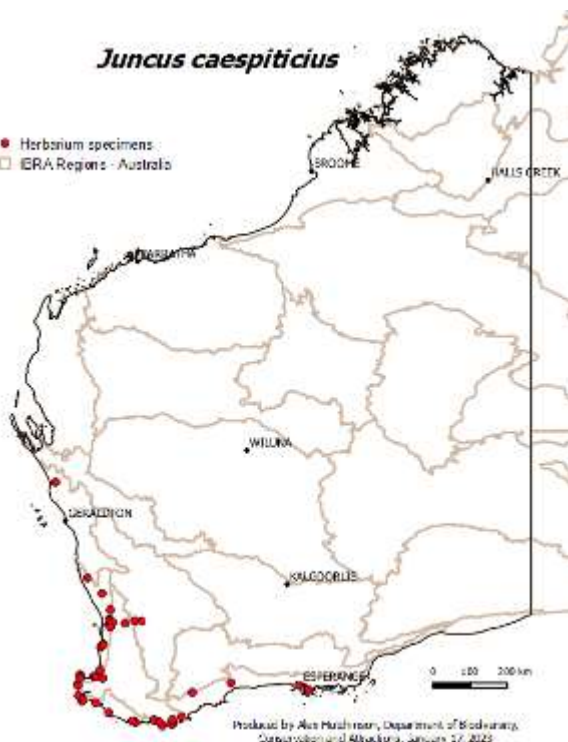


Images from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Juncus caespiticius

(Grassy rush)

Family:	Juncaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous perennial, grass-like or herb 0.09-0.6m high.
Habitat:	Grows on peaty or saline sand in winter wet depressions.
Flowering Time:	October- March
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Seeded stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	January-April
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown.
Fire	Resprouts from rhizome after fire. Frequent fire does kill the plants.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants in some areas which may impact local harvesting restrictions.



Images from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Juncus holoschoenus

(Jointleaf rush)

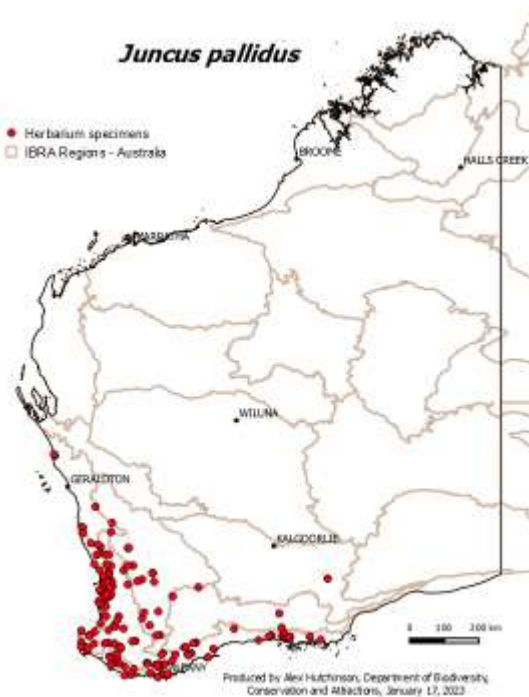
Family:	Juncaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, perennial herb, 0.3-1 m high.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, swamps, and creeks.
Flowering Time:	August-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, in full flower, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	December-March
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown.
Fire	Resprouts from rhizome after fire. Frequent fire does kill the plants.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.



Juncus pallidus

(Pale rush)

Family:	Juncaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, robust perennial herb, 0.5-2 m high. Flowers green.
Habitat:	Grows on clay, swamps, and near watercourses.
Flowering Time:	Recorded all year round at varying locations.
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Seeded stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	April
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown.
Fire	Resprouts from rhizome after fire. Frequent fire does kill the plants.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.



Kingia australis

(Kingia)

Family:	Dasygongonaceae
Plant Description:	Perennial tree-like monocot, 1.8 m high. Flowers yellow, green, brown.
Habitat:	Found on sand, sandy loam, clayey loams.
Flowering Time:	July–August
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Clean leaves, 80+ cm, and flowers.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Terminal buds.
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> sp. (<i>sensu lato</i>) and <i>Armillaria</i> . Disease risk areas and non-infested areas should be protected from high frequency harvesting. Restrictions on harvesting may be implemented.
Fire	Shoots after fire from aerial terminal buds.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period.



Kingia australis Photos: E.M. Conway, D.J. Edinger, M. Hislop & M. Seale
Images from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Kunzea ericifolia

(Spearwood)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, (0.4) 1-4 m high. Flowers yellow/cream-white.
Habitat:	Found on peaty sand, grey sand, quartzite soils in seasonally wet swamps, moist situations, amongst rocks on summit.
Flowering Time:	July-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage 70+ cm, and stems with flowers + foliage.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period.

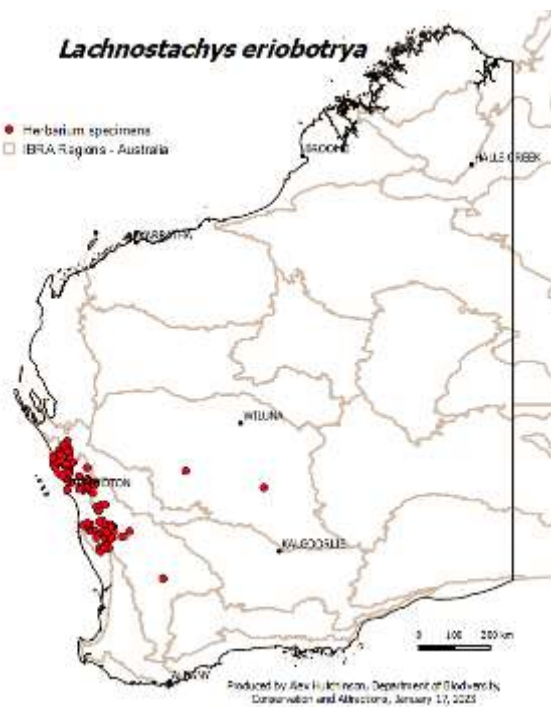


Photo by Ken Atkins

Lachnostachys eriobotrya

(Lambswool, sago bush)

Family:	Lamiaceae
Plant Description:	Erect or spreading shrub, (0.3) 0.5–2 (3) m high, leaves linear, flower spikes several to many, inside corolla tube glabrous except near base. Flowers white, purple.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, or yellow sand, often over laterite, in low to tall shrublands or woodlands.
Flowering Time:	August-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g. 4 years) and to take into account impacts of climate change.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period.

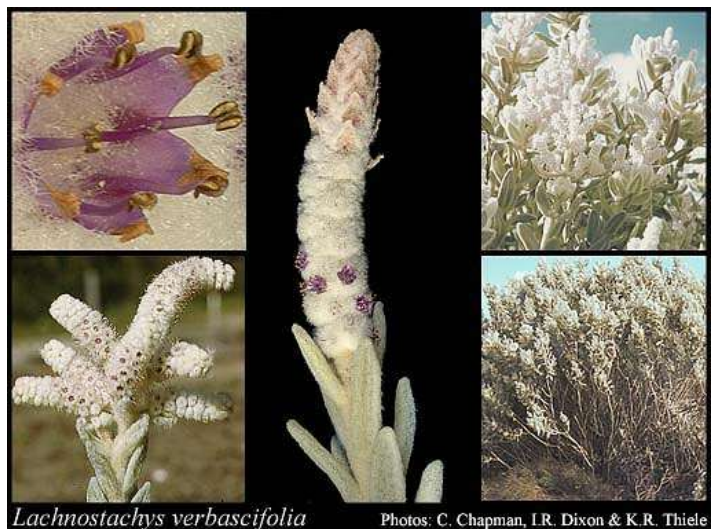
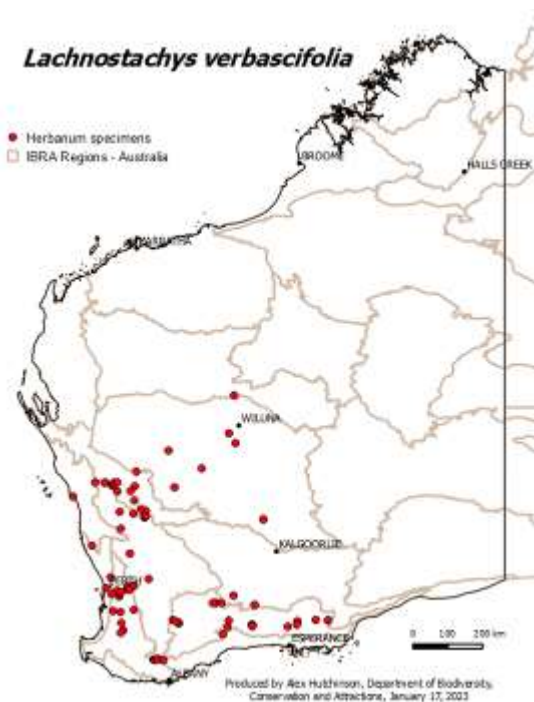


Images from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Lachnostachys verbascifolia

(Lambs tails)

Family:	Lamiaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.3-1.3 m high, leaves usually obtuse, bracts with white indumentum. Flowers purple-white.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils, rarely with laterite, in shrublands and woodlands.
Flowering Time:	June-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 40+ cm, preferably 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown.
Fire	Resprouts from lignotuber. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g., 4 years) and to take into account impacts of climate change.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.



Images from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Lawrenzia helmsii

(Dunna dunna, long fingers)

Family:	Malvaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, cactus-like shrub, (0.1) 0.3-1.5 m high. Flowers yellow, green.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils, clay, gypsum & limestone ridges, near salt lakes.
Flowering Time:	July-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, no brown flowers, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	This species does not occur within the area affected by <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	N/A
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.

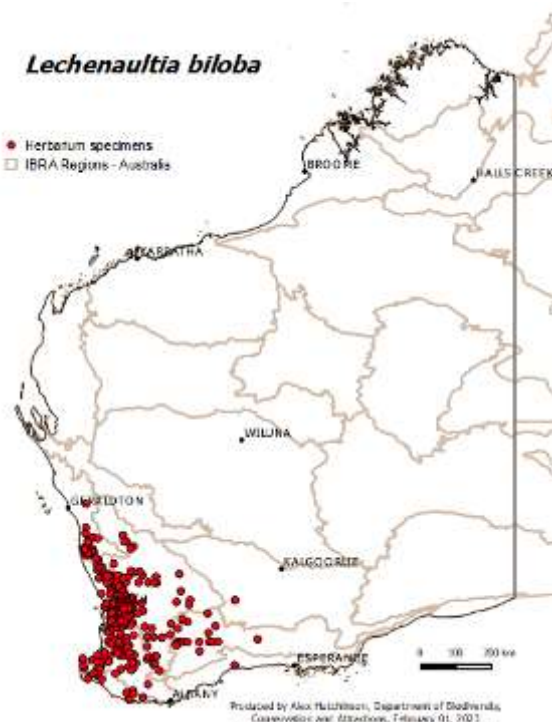


Images from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Lechenaultia biloba

(Blue leschenaultia)

Family:	Goodeniaceae
Plant Description:	0.15-1(-1.6) m high with distinctive large corolla wings. Flowers blue.
Habitat:	Grows on lateritic or granitic soils on hills, outcrops, and flats.
Flowering Time:	April-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants, and suitable harvest areas which may impact local restrictions.



Images from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Lepidosperma effusum

(Spreading sword-sedge)

Family:	Cyperaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, tufted robust perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), 2.5 m high, clumps to 2 m wide. Flowers brown, dull grey.
Habitat:	Grows on white sand, and brown loam in creeks and river edges, and swamps (occasionally tidal).
Flowering Time:	Dec-May/Sept-Nov
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with seeds.
Peak Harvesting Period:	March-July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i>
Fire	Not killed by fire. Resprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.

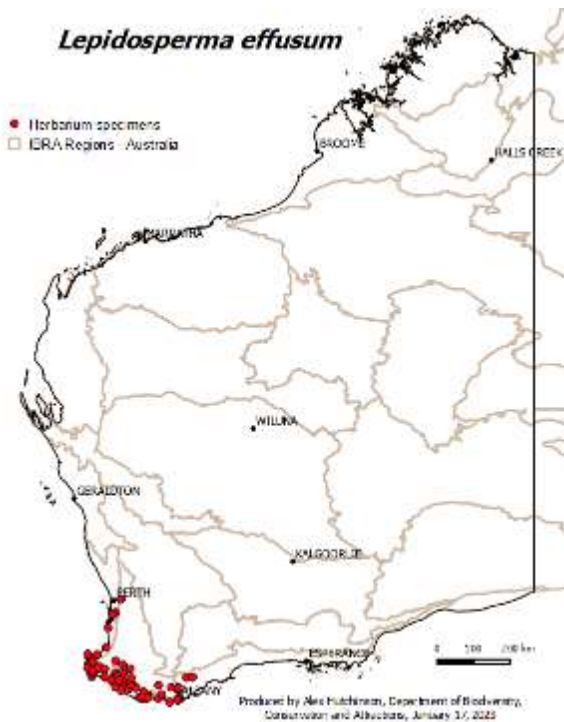


Photo by Penny Hussey

Lepidosperma gladiatum

(Coast sword-sedge)

Family:	Cyperaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, tufted robust perennial grass-like or herb (sedge), 0.5–1.5 (3) m high. Clumps to 1.5 m wide. Flowers brown.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey or calcareous sand, limestone, loam on dunes and in creeklines.
Flowering Time:	April-June, sporadically Dec-Jan
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, in full flower and little bud, 90+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Not killed by fire. Resprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.



Lepidosperma gladiatum

Photos: K. C. Richardson & J.E. Smith

Images from Florabase, WA Herbarium.

Leucopogon parviflorus

(Coast beard-heath)

Family:	Ericaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, densely branched shrub or tree, (0.2) 0.3-3 (5) m high. Flowers white.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils over limestone or granite on coastal dunes and limestone.
Flowering Time:	Late February--October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	February
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> sp. (<i>sensu lato</i>) and <i>Armillaria</i> . Disease risk areas and non-infested areas should be protected from high frequency harvesting. Restrictions on harvesting may be implemented.
Fire	Not killed by fire. Resprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.



Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Leucopogon polymorphus

Family:	Ericaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.2-1 m high. Flowers white.
Habitat:	Sandy soils over limestone or granite, coastal dunes, and limestone.
Flowering Time:	May -October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50-70 cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Variable reports of susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period.

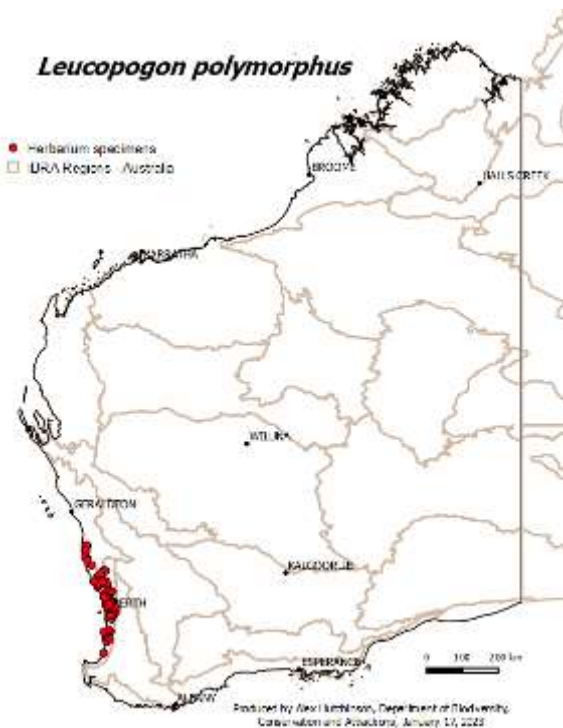


Image by K.C. Richardson. Florabase, WA Herbarium

Leucopogon pulchellus

(Beard-heath)

Family:	Ericaceae
Plant Description:	Erect or straggling shrub, 0.15 –1 (1.5) m high. Flowers white.
Habitat:	Grows on lateritic or granitic soils.
Flowering Time:	March/June-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Variable reports of susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period.



Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium.

Leucopogon verticillatus

(Tassel flower)

Family:	Ericaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, bamboo-like shrub, 0.8-4 m high. Flowers pink, red.
Habitat:	Frequently occurs on gravelly lateritic or granitic soils, often in wet situations.
Flowering Time:	July-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, clean leaves, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> sp. (<i>sensu lato</i>) and <i>Armillaria</i> . Disease risk areas and non-infested areas should be protected from high frequency harvesting. Restrictions on harvesting may be implemented.
Fire	Not killed by fire. Resprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.

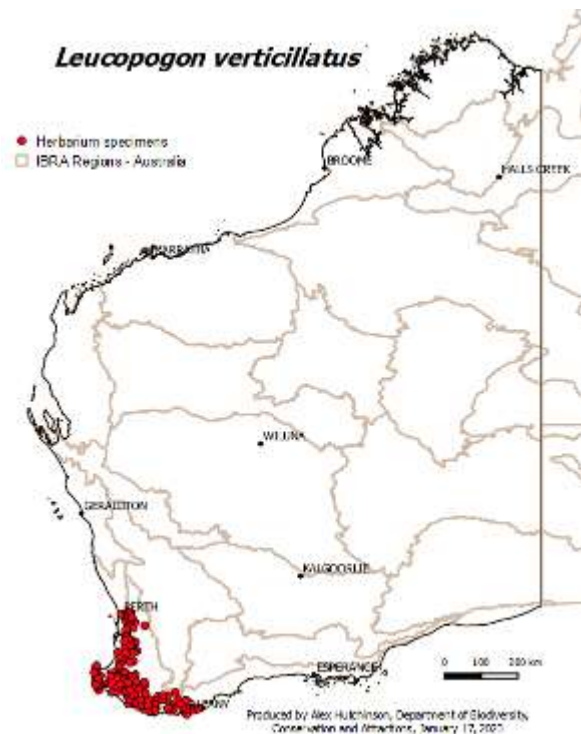


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Lomandra hastilis

(Mat rush)

Family:	Dasyopogonaceae
Plant Description:	Dioecious rhizomatous, caespitose, robust, perennial herb, 0.45–1.5 m high. Flowers purple-black.
Habitat:	Grows on grey, yellow, red or lateritic sand.
Flowering Time:	July-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems in bud, silver white colour, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Not killed by fire. Resprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants in some areas which may impact local harvesting restrictions.

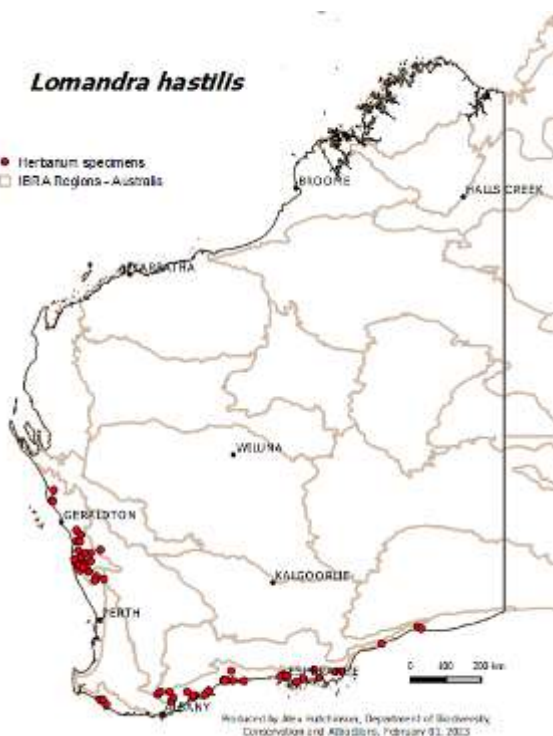


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Lysinema ciliatum

(Curry and rice)

Family:	Ericaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 0.1–1.6 m high. Flowers cream, white, pink, brown.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy and clayey soils, gravel, laterite, limestone soils. On coastal sand dunes, plains, flats, breakaways, disturbed sites.
Flowering Time:	May-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, lush leaves, 40+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	June-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i>
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.



Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Macrozamia riedlei

(Zamia)

Family:	Zamiaceae
Plant Description:	Tree (cycad), 0.5–3 m high, small, usually trunkless, leaves few, glossy, flat, or openly keeled, narrow leaflets, short cones.
Habitat:	Grows on laterite soils in the Jarrah forests.
Flowering Time:	September-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage clean leaves, 70+ cm. Seeds and fronds.
Peak Harvesting Period:	January-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shooting.
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> sp. (sensu lato) and <i>Armillaria</i> . Disease risk areas and non-infested areas should be protected from high frequency harvesting. Restrictions on harvesting may be implemented.
Fire	Not killed by fire. Shoots after fire.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting.

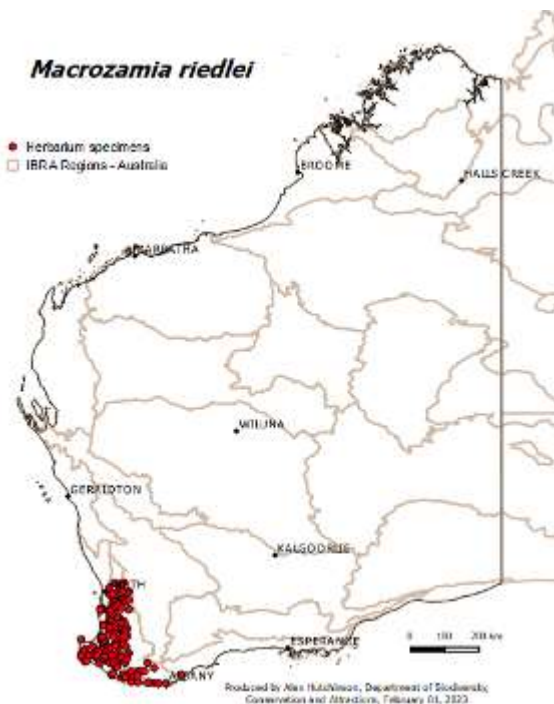


Photo by Ken Atkins/Liesl Rohl

Melaleuca megacephala

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 0.5-3 m high. Flowers yellow, cream.
Habitat:	Found on sand, sandplains, rocky hills, sandstone rocks.
Flowering Time:	August-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Shoots after harvesting. Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut.

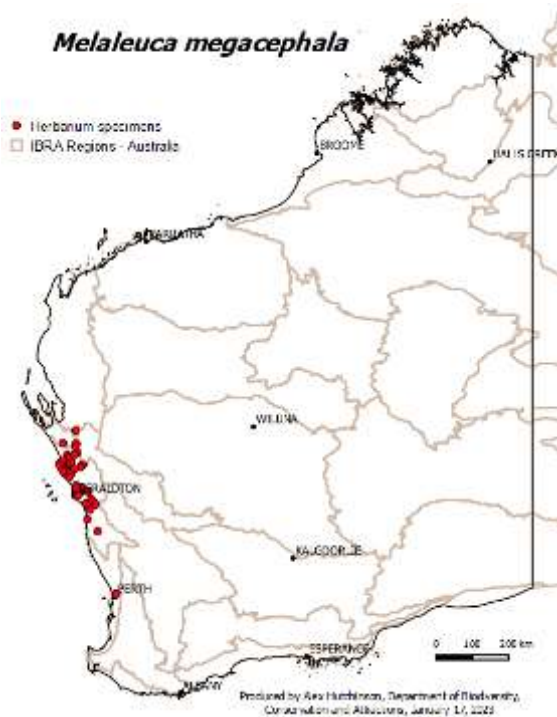


Photo by Ken Atkins

Melaleuca nesophila

(Mindiyed)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.6-2.5 (5) m high. Flowers pink, purple.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils.
Flowering Time:	September-March
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed, lignotuber/epicormic shoots.
Disease risk	Variable – not known to susceptible in its natural distribution to <i>Phytophthora</i> . However, it has been recorded in artificial situations.
Fire	Will resprout from lignotuber/epicormic buds after fire. Hot fires will kill the plant.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.



Photo by Ken Atkins

Melaleuca raphiophylla

(Swamp paperbark)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Tree or shrub, 0.2 to 10 m high. Flowers white, cream.
Distinctive Features:	Able to withstand very long periods of inundation in freshwater swamps.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand, clay soils, limestone. Salt marshes, swamps, along watercourses.
Flowering Time:	July-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Paperbark
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Fire may kill the plant, regeneration is by seed.
Harvesting	Only the top layers of bark should be removed to reduce the risk of ringbarking this species.

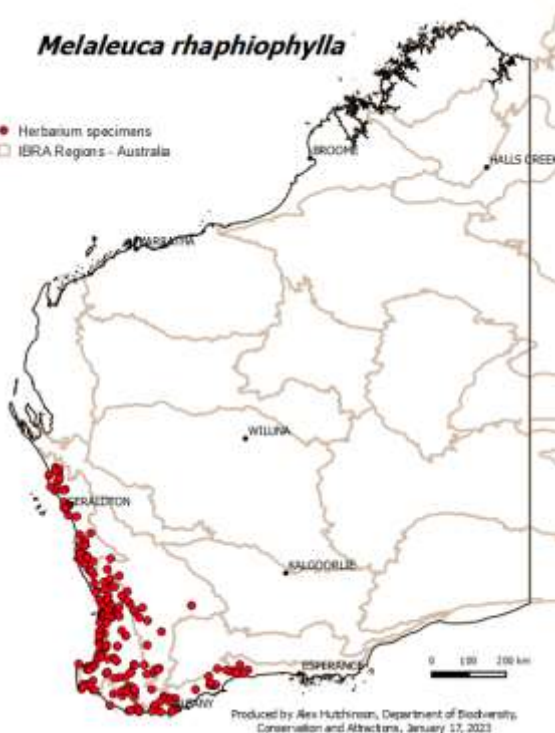
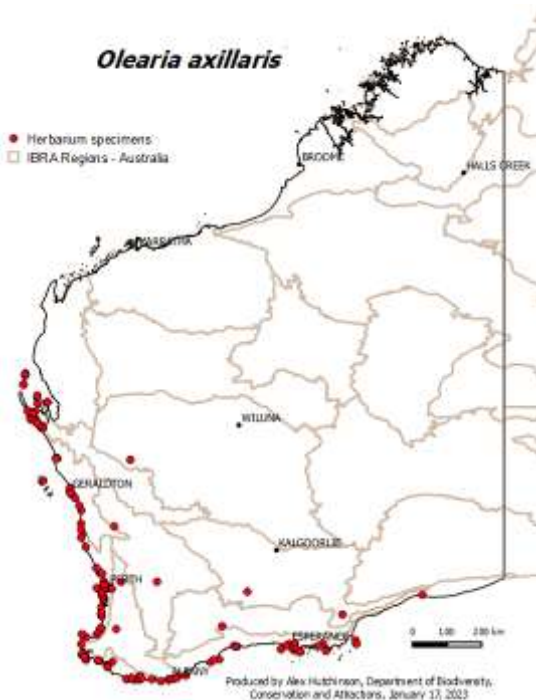


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Olearia axillaris

(Coastal daisybush)

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Erect, much branched shrub, (0.2) 0.5 – 3 m high. Flowers white, cream, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on white/grey or red sand, loam, coastal limestone and sand dunes, rocky hillsides.
Flowering Time:	February-June/September--December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems and leaves.
Peak Harvesting Period:	May
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> low.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 20% of the stems should be harvested in any 12 month period to ensure sustainability.



Pericalymma ellipticum

(Swamp teatree)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub to 3 m high. Flowers white, pink.
Habitat:	Grows on leached sand with some clayey sands, lateritic soils. In elevated areas on seasonally swampy platforms.
Flowering Time:	April/June/August-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, clean leaves, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	February-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed?
Disease risk	Not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

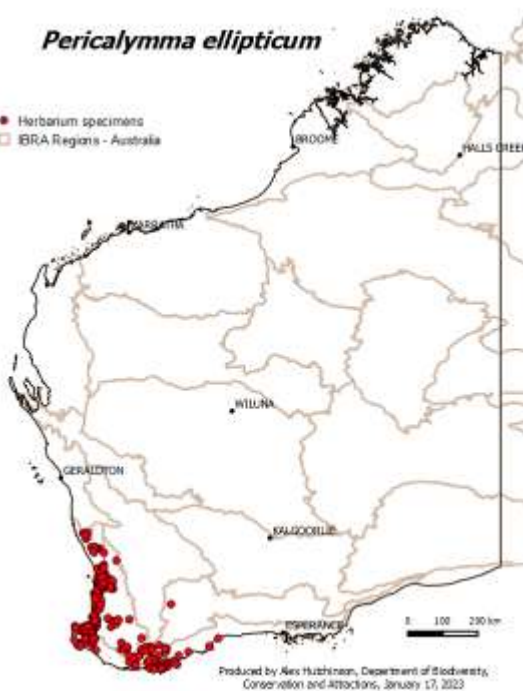


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium.

Persoonia longifolia

(Snottygobble)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, lignotuberous shrub or tree, 1-5 m high. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on grey or yellow sand, sandy loam, or laterite.
Flowering Time:	October-February, April
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, clean leaves, stripped at bottom, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , <i>Phytophthora sp.</i> and <i>Armillaria</i> . Disease risk areas and non-infested areas should be protected from high frequency harvesting. Restrictions on harvesting may be implemented.
Fire	Resprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants in some areas which may impact local harvesting restrictions.



Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Philotheca spicata

(Pepper and salt)

Family:	Rutaceae
Plant Description:	Slender erect shrub, 0.2 to 0.6(-1.2) m high. Flowers pink-purple-blue/white.
Habitat:	Grows on a variety of soils across its distribution.
Flowering Time:	June-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-January
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown.
Fire	Resprouts after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants, and suitable harvest areas which may impact local restrictions.

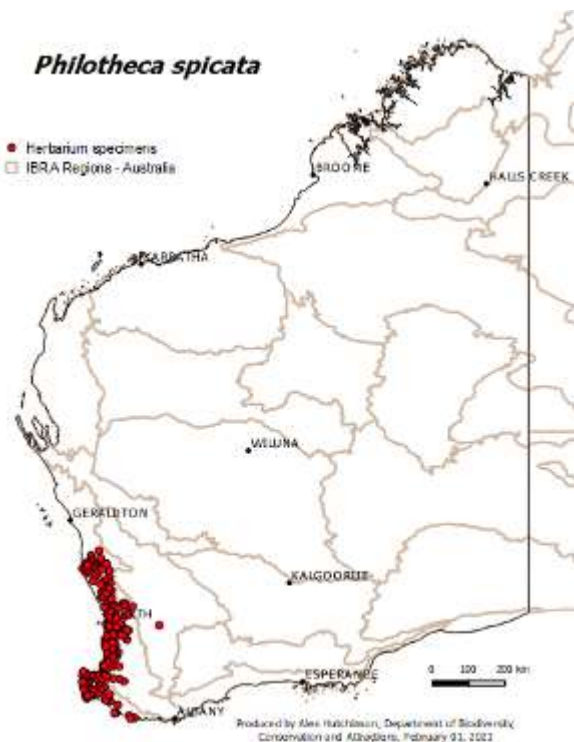


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Physopsis spicata

(Hill River lambstail)

Family:	Lamiaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, spreading shrub, 0.2-0.6 (1) high. Flowers white, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils, sometimes with laterite.
Flowering Time:	July-December/February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 40+ cm, preferably 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

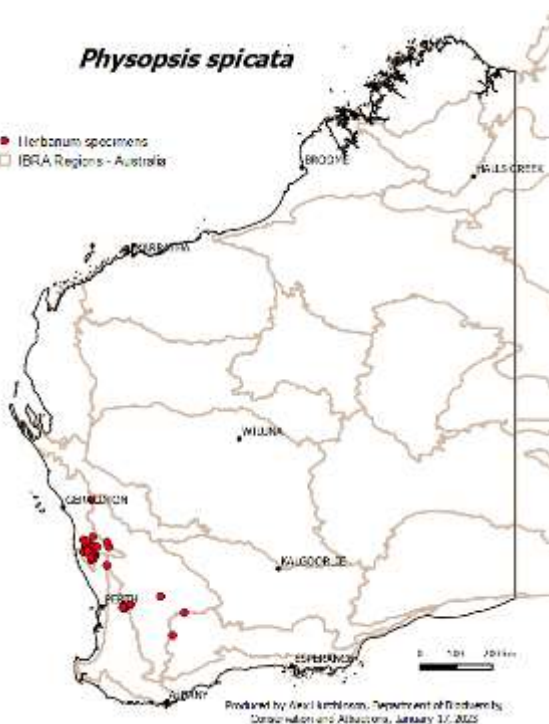


Photo by Penny Hussey

Pimelea suaveolens

(Scented banjine)

Family:	Thymelaeaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, spindly shrub, 0.2 – 1.5 m high. Flowers yellow, green.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, sandy clay, gravel, laterite soils. Undulating plains, flats, ridges, roadsides.
Flowering Time:	June-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the stems should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

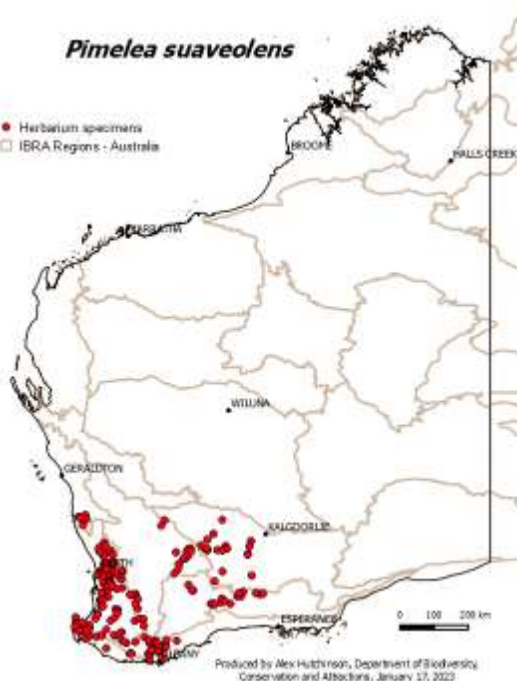


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Podocarpus drouynianus

(Wild plum)

Family:	Podocarpaceae
Plant Description:	Tree or shrub (or conifer), 0.75-3m high, dioecious: Female cone solitary, with 2 separate ovules, seed 1 with flashy receptacle.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand, sandy loam or gravelly loam, lower slopes, or lowlands, near creeks.
Flowering Time:	August-April
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, clean dark green leaves, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Resprouting.
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> sp. (<i>sensu lato</i>) and <i>Armillaria</i> . Disease risk areas and non-infested areas should be protected from high frequency harvesting. Restrictions on harvesting may be implemented.
Fire	Resprouts from the base after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.



Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Pteridium esculentum

(Bracken fern)

Family:	Dennstaedtiaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, perennial herb (fern), 0.5 – 2 m high.
Habitat:	Grows on laterite gravel, white sand, red loam, brown clay, moist sandy soils, along creeks in Eucalypt forest.
Flowering Time:	N/A
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Leaves, 40+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November-December + March-May
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from rhizome after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants in some areas which may impact local harvesting restrictions.

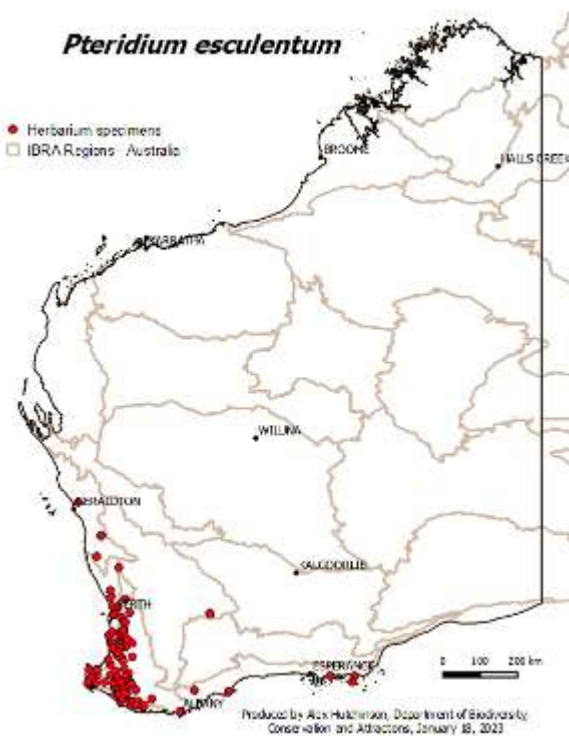


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Ptilotus calostachyus

(Weeping mulla mulla)

Family:	Amaranthaceae
Plant Description:	Erect or spreading perennial, herb, or shrub, 0.2 to 2m high. Flowers pink, white.
Habitat:	Found on red sand, stony sand in a variety of habitats.
Flowering Time:	February/March-October/November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, no blown flowers, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	This species does not occur within the area affected by <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

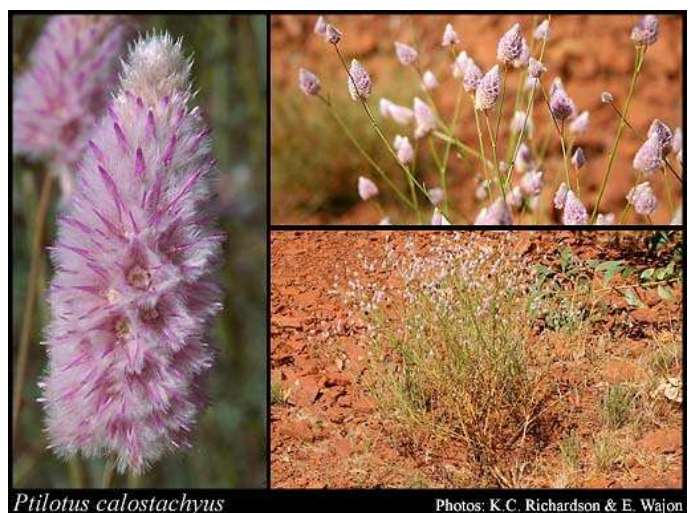
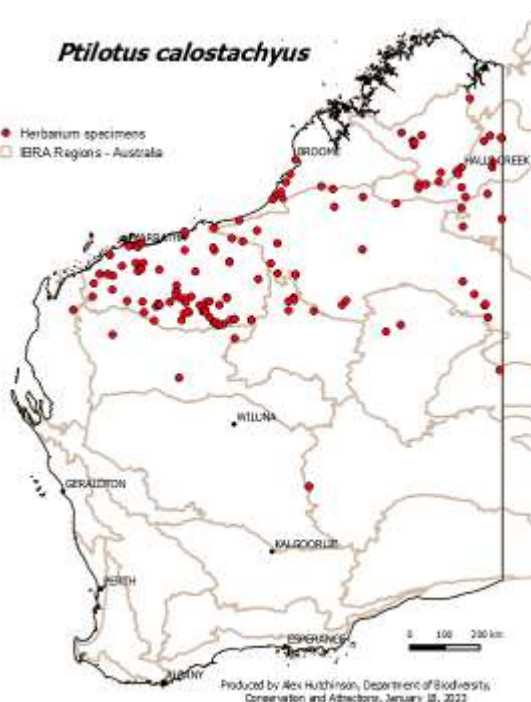


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Ptilotus exaltatus

(Tall mulla mulla)

Family:	Amaranthaceae
Plant Description:	Erect annual, herb, 0.1-1.2 m high. Flowers pink, purple.
Habitat:	Grows on clay and loam soils. Variety of habitats.
Flowering Time:	February-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, no blown flowers, 70+ cm.
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	This species generally does not occur within the area affected by <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

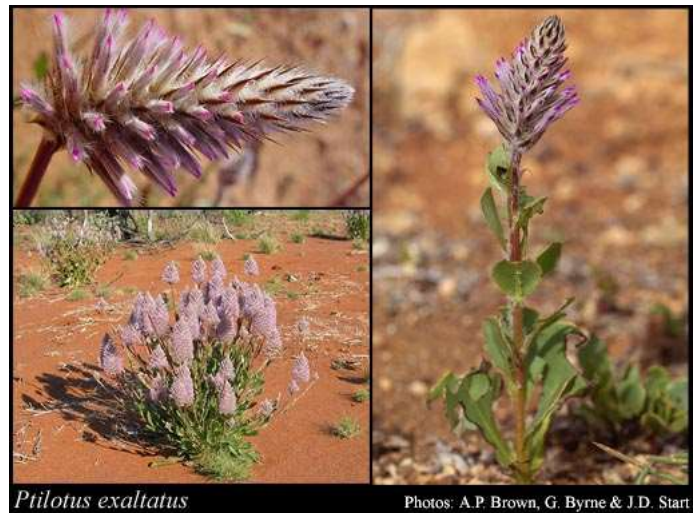
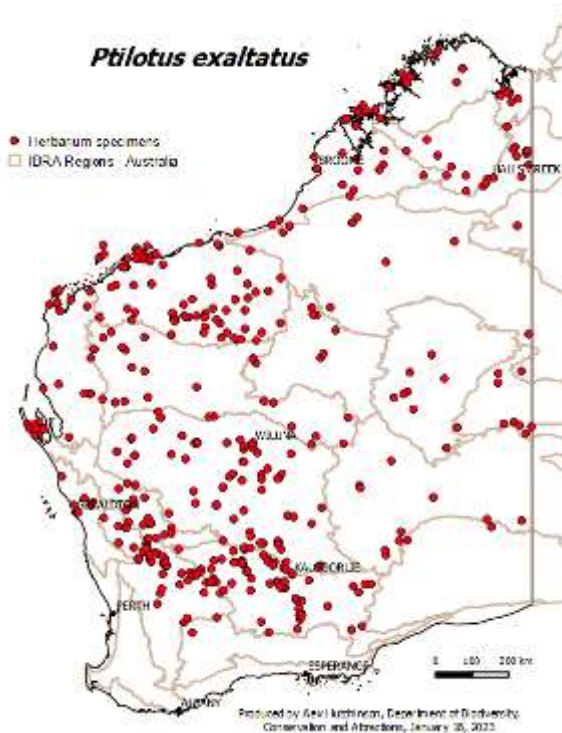


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Ptilotus manglesii

(Pom poms)

Family:	Amaranthaceae
Plant Description:	Prostrate to ascending perennial, herb 0.05-0.3 m high. Flowers pink.
Habitat:	Often found on gravelly soils.
Flowering Time:	June/September-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Tuber.
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from tuber after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.

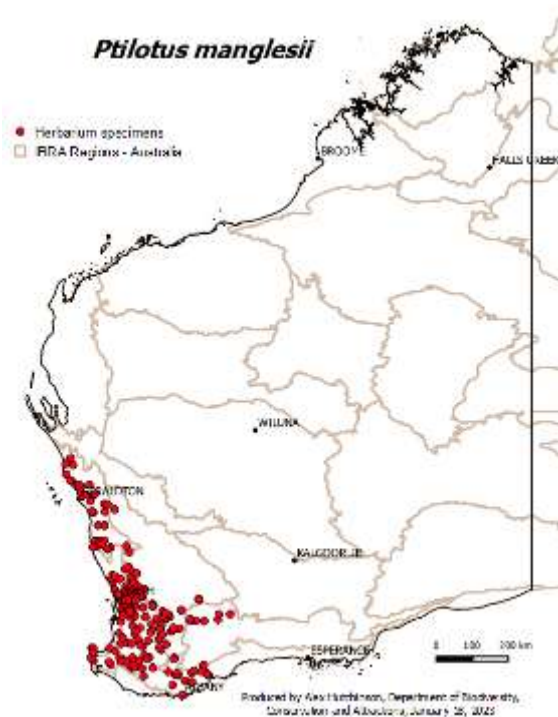
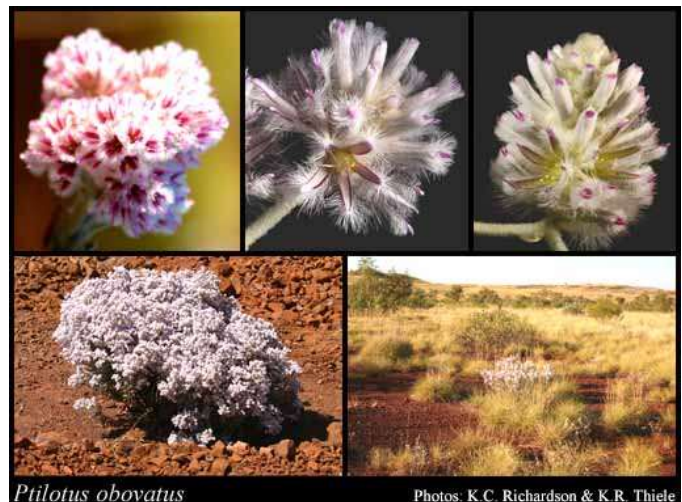
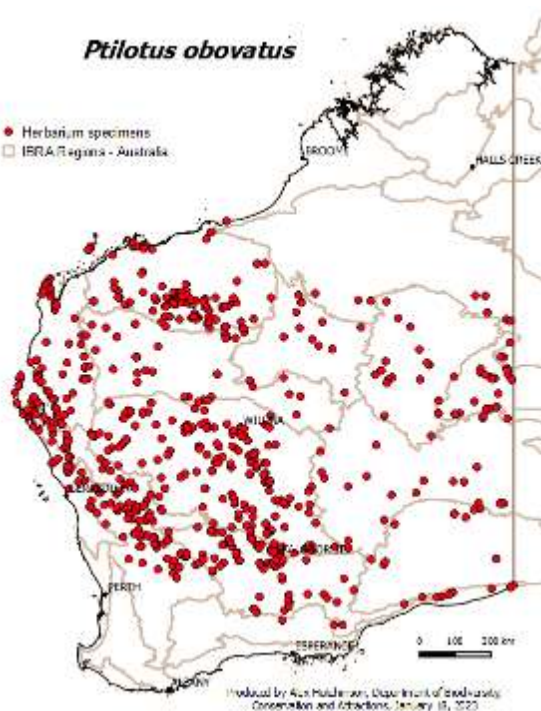


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Ptilotus obovatus

(Cotton bush)

Family:	Amaranthaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.1-1.4 m high. Flowers pink, white, grey
Habitat:	Grows on a variety of soils including red sand and Gravelly hills.
Flowering Time:	February-March/June-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	This species generally does not occur within the area affected by <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.



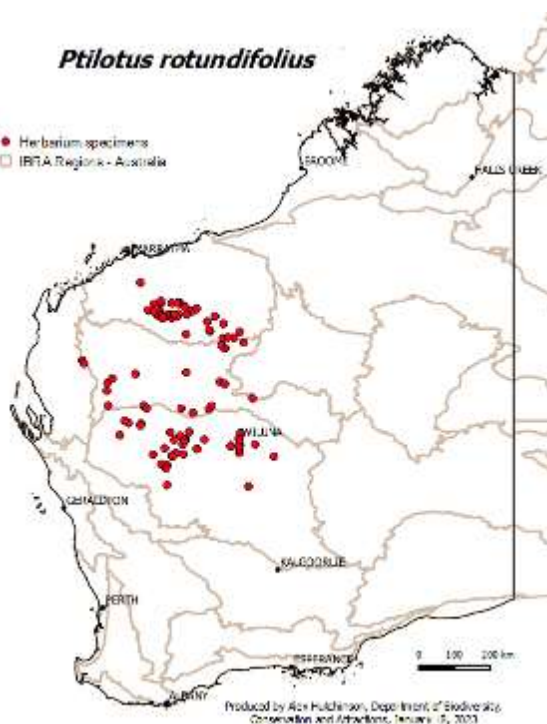
Ptilotus obovatus
Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Photos: K.C. Richardson & K.R. Thiele

Ptilotus rotundifolius

(Royal mulla mulla)

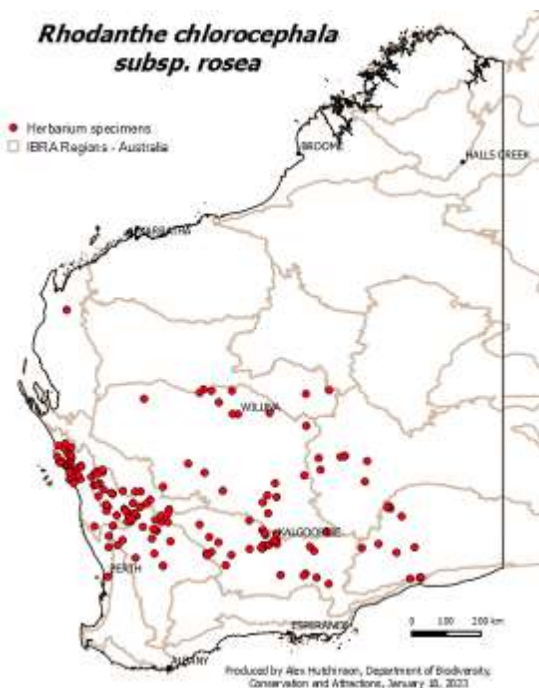
Family:	Amaranthaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.4-2 m high. Flowers pink, purple.
Habitat:	Stony soils. Rocky hills and rises.
Flowering Time:	July-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, no blown flowers, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	This species does not occur within the area affected by <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.



Rhodanthe chlorocephala* subsp. *rosea

(Pink everlasting)

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Erect annual, herb, (0.03) 0.05-0.5 m high. Flowers white, pink, yellow.
Habitat:	Often grows on sandy soils
Flowering Time:	May-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i>
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed are required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the population should be harvested in any one year to ensure sustainability.



Rhodanthe chlorocephala subsp. *rosea*
Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Photos: M. Hancock & M. Kea

Rhodanthe chlorocephala* subsp. *splendida

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Erect annual, herb 0.1-0.6 m high. Flowers white, cream, yellow.
Habitat:	Sand, clay, sandy clay, loam. On flood plains, along rivers and creeks
Flowering Time:	June-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the population should be harvested in any one year to ensure sustainability.

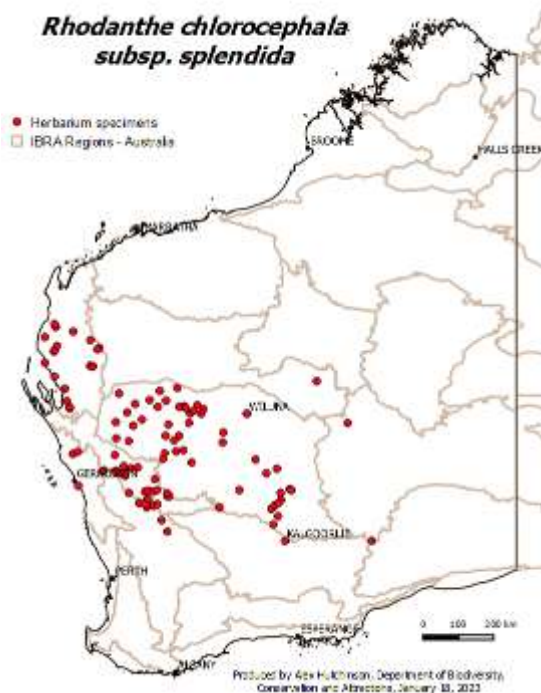


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Rhodanthe floribunda

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Erect or decumbent annual, herb, 0.5-0.3m high. Flowers white, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on red sandy, clay or stony soils.
Flowering Time:	June-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the population should be harvested in any one year to ensure sustainability.

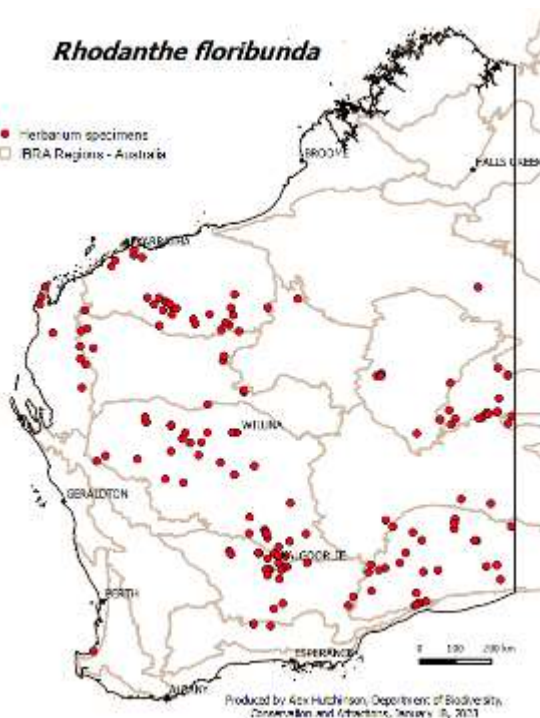
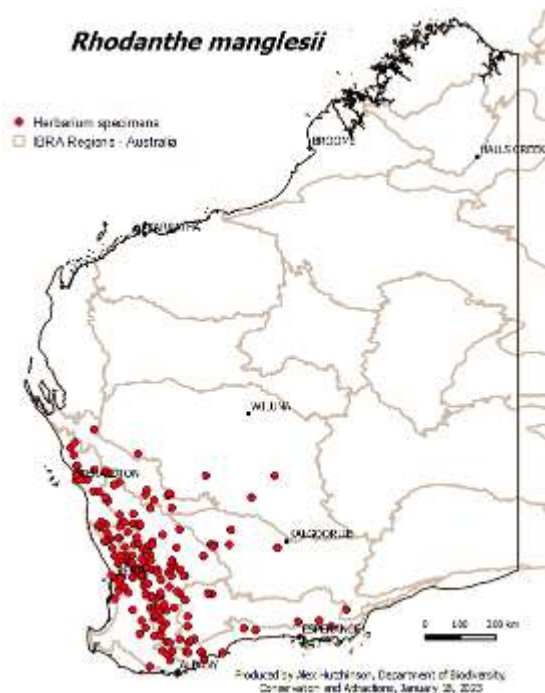


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Rhodanthe manglesii

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Erect slender annual herb, (0.06) 0.1-0.4 (0.6) m high. Flowers pink, white, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy, loamy, and clayey soils
Flowering Time:	August-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the population should be harvested in any one year to ensure sustainability.



Scholtzia capitata

(Pom-pom scholtzia)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, 0.3-2.5 m high. Flowers pink, white.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, or yellow sand, undulating terrain, winter wet depressions.
Flowering Time:	July-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	January-February
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

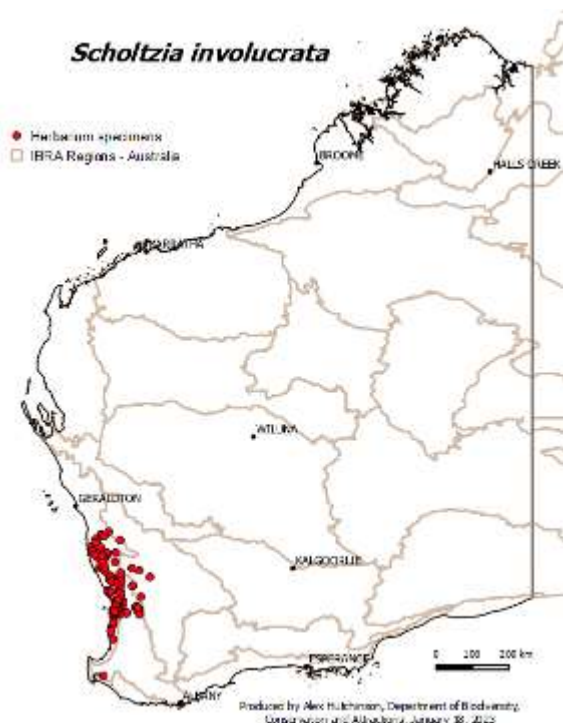


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Scholtzia involucrata

(Spiked scholtzia)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect spreading to decumbent shrub 0.2-1.5 m high. Flowers pink, white.
Habitat:	Grows on white/grey, yellow or red sand on sandplains and ridges.
Flowering Time:	August-September/Nov-June
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, no browning off, multi flowered, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November-March
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g., 4 years) and to take into account impacts of climate change.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.



Scholtzia involucrata Photos: K.C. Richardson & K.R. Thiele
Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Scholtzia oligandra

(Pink scholtzia)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 1-3 m high. Flowers white, pink.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils on sandplains, granitic hills.
Flowering Time:	July-October
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, multi flowered, no drop, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November-March
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Unknown
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the plants should be harvested to ensure sustainability.



Stirlingia latifolia

(Blueboy)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Erect, lignotuberous shrub, 0.2-1.5 m high. Flowers yellow/yellow-brown/red-brown
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, yellow/brown, or black sand, sometimes with lateritic gravel.
Flowering Time:	July-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with seed/flowers, seeded flowers at top, no drop, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from lignotuber after fire. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g. 3-5 years) and to take into account impacts of climate change
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants, and suitable harvest areas which may impact local restrictions.

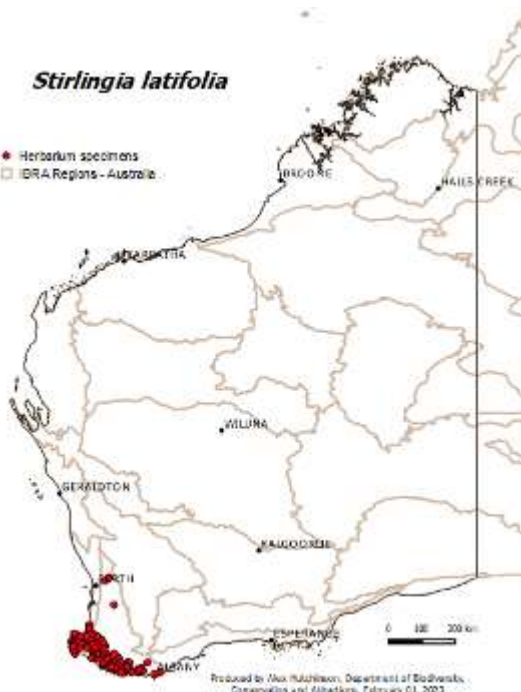


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Taxandria fragrans

(Coarse tea tree)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub to 2 m high.
Habitat:	Grey sand, dark brown sandy loam, acid peaty sand, laterite. Seasonally water-logged margins of valleys, swamps, and waterways.
Flowering Time:	January- July, September-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	March-September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i>
Fire	Resprouts from base after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.

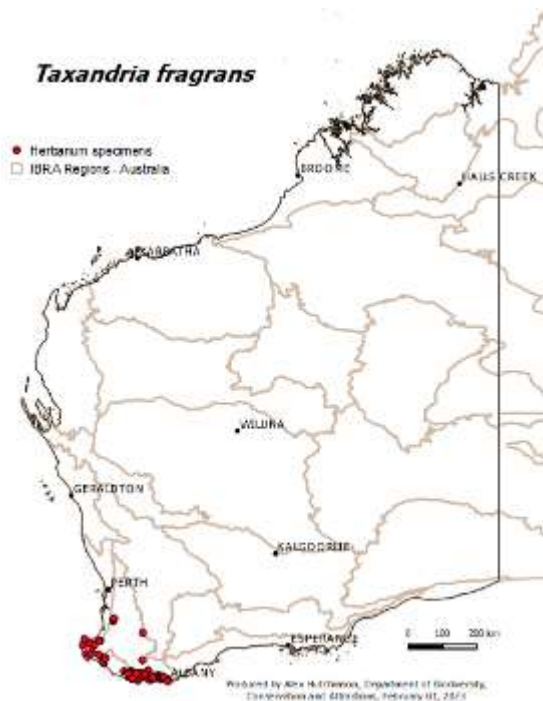


Photo by Chris Robinson

Taxandria juniperina

(Watti)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub or tree, 2–27 m high with white flowers.
Habitat:	Grey to cream sand, brown clay loam, peat, gravel, laterite. Margins of winter wet or permanent swamps or watercourses.
Flowering Time:	February–August/September–November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Full flower, well covered, 50-70cm, straight but branched.
Peak Harvesting Period:	March–September
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Killed by high intensity fires. Regenerates from seed.
Harvesting	Resprouts after harvesting.

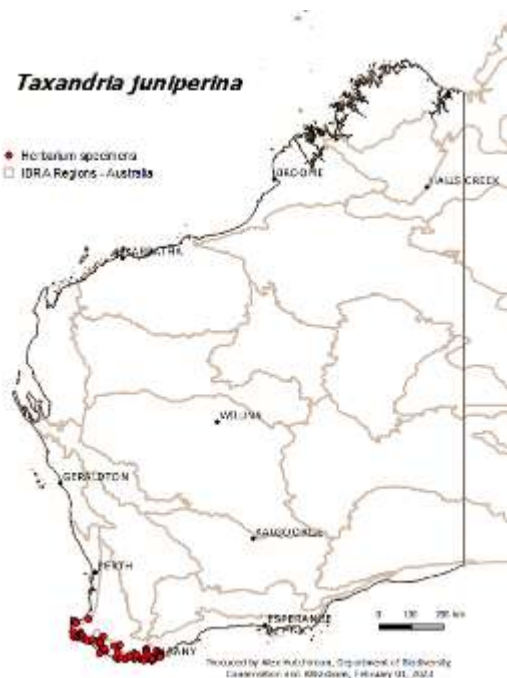


Photo by Chris Robinson

Taxandria linearifolia

(Swamp peppermint)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Small tree or shrub, 1–5 m with white flowers.
Habitat:	Granite outcrops, swamps, creeks.
Flowering Time:	January-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Low susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from base after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.



Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Taxandria parviceps

(Fine tea tree)

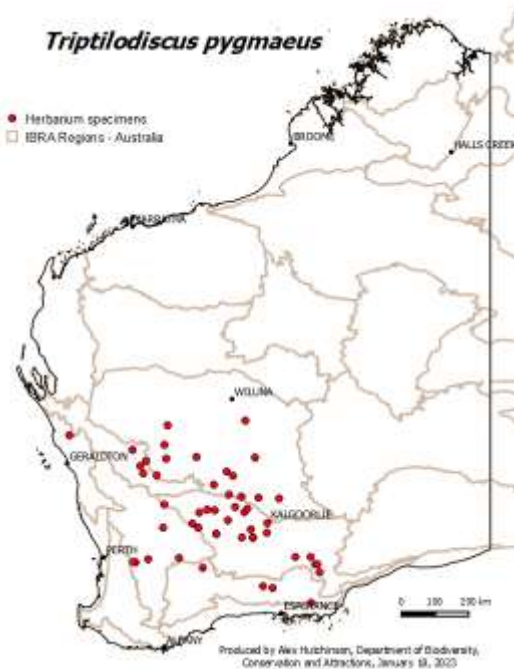
Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Perennial shrub 1–4 m tall with white flowers.
Habitat:	Sandy clay loam, black peaty sand, grey clay, laterite, quartzite, granite. On the margins of seasonally wet areas, sand dunes and flats.
Flowering Time:	January-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Full flower well covered, straight branched stems 50-75 cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July - December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Low susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from base after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.



Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Triptilodiscus pygmaeus

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Erect annual, herb, 0.01-0.12 m high. Flowers yellow.
Habitat:	Wide range of soils. Granite outcrops, margins, margins of salt lakes, amongst rocks.
Flowering Time:	Aug-Oct
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August to October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed are required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 10% of the population should be harvested in any one year to ensure sustainability. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants, and suitable harvest areas which may impact local restrictions.



Trymalium venustum

(Karri hazel)

Family:	Rhamnaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 1.5 – 4(-6) m high. Flowers white-cream.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy soils, often over laterite or with lateritic gravel.
Flowering Time:	July-September
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, clean leaves, no drop, 70+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	June-July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of stems should be harvested in any 12 month period.

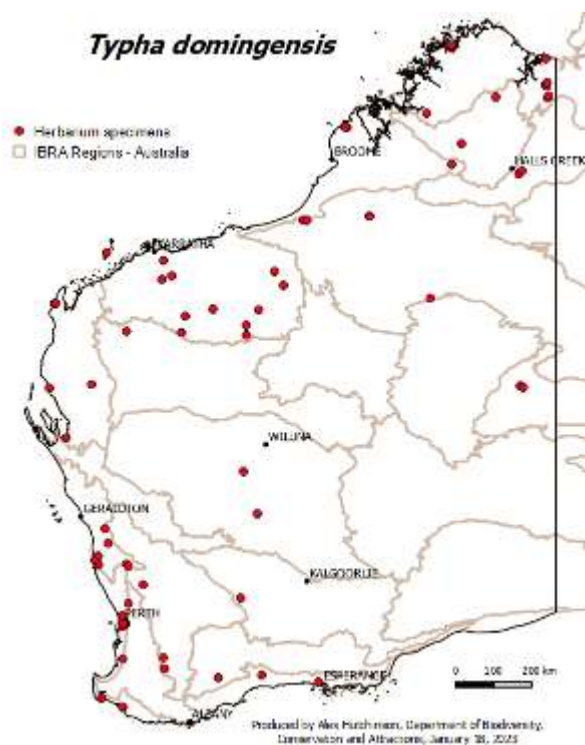


Photo by Andrew Horan

Typha domingensis

(Bullrush)

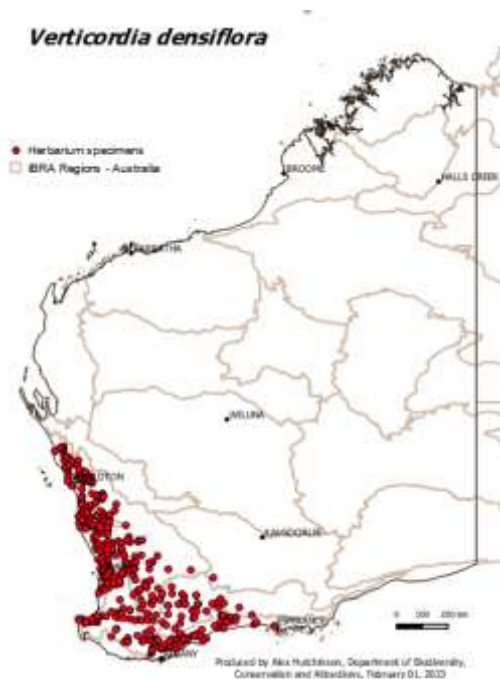
Family:	Typhaceae
Plant Description:	Rhizomatous, monoecious, emergent perennial herb, 1.5-3 m high. Flowers brown.
Habitat:	Grows on clay or sand substrate in freshwater swamps, creeks, and rivers.
Flowering Time:	May-September
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, young flowers, 60 cm, preferably 90+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	July
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Rhizome.
Disease risk	Not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from rhizome after fire. Hot fires can kill this species.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.



Verticordia densiflora

(Compacted featherflower)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect to spreading shrub, 0.25-2 m high with or without lignotuber. Flowers pink, purple, white, cream, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on sand, clay, loam and gravelly soils, sandplains, low-lying flats and winter wet areas.
Flowering Time:	September-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened However, there are several different varieties of this species, including one listed as Threatened and one as Priority. Due to similarity in habit and co-occurrence in some areas, where harvest of non-target species is at risk, harvest restrictions may be imposed to protect the conservation-listed varieties.
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber and seed.
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Some plants resprout after fire others require soil stored seed for regeneration.
Harvesting	Plants shoot after fire.



Verticordia drummondii

(Drummond's featherflower)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 0.3-1.5 m high. Flowers pink, purple.
Habitat:	Grows on white/grey or yellow sand, winter-wet depressions.
Flowering Time:	December-April
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 10% of flowering stems on each plant should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

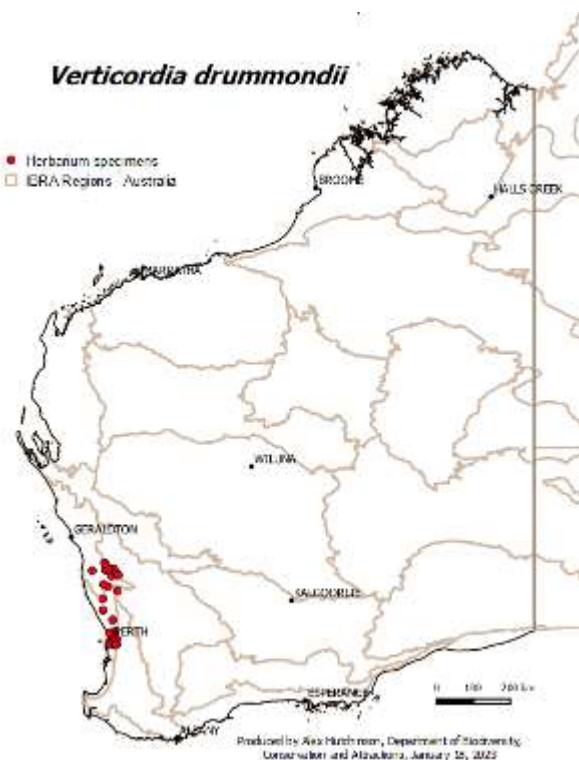


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Verticordia eriocephala

(Common cauliflower)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 0.3-1(1.5) m high. Flowers white, cream.
Habitat:	Grows on grey or yellow sand, gravel, sandplains, sandhills.
Flowering Time:	June/October-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October-January
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g., 4 years) and to take into account impacts of climate change.
Harvesting	Green leaves must be left below the harvest cut. No more than 20 % of a population should be harvested in any one year.

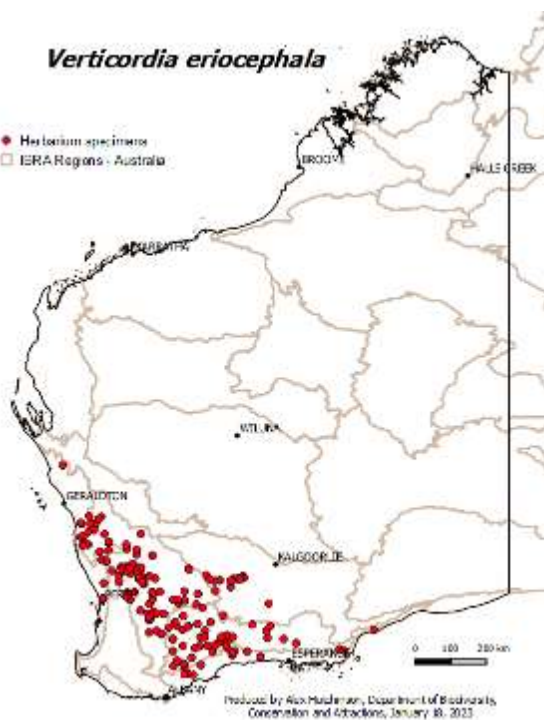


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Verticordia grandis

(Scarlet featherflower)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Straggly, slender shrub (0.3) 0.6-3.5 m high. Flowers red.
Habitat:	Grows on white, grey, or yellow sand, sandplains.
Flowering Time:	August-March
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	June-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Lignotuber
Disease risk	Not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from lignotuber after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants in some areas which may impact local harvesting restrictions.

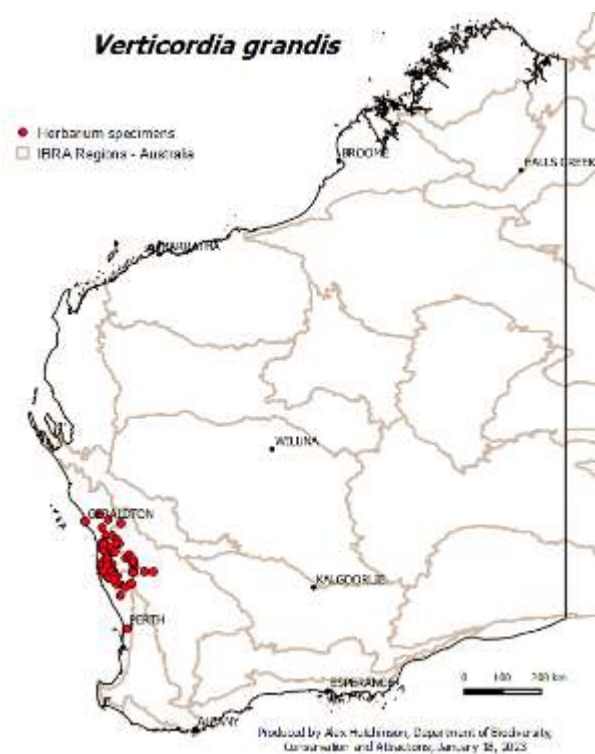


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Verticordia monadelpha* var. *monadelpha

(Pink woolly featherflower)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Openly branched shrub, 0.3-2 m high. Flowers pink.
Habitat:	Grows on yellow or white sand, gravelly soils, undulating plains, low rises.
Flowering Time:	July- -December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Not known to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g., 4 years) and to take into account impacts of climate change.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of flowering stems on each plant can be harvested in any 12 month period.

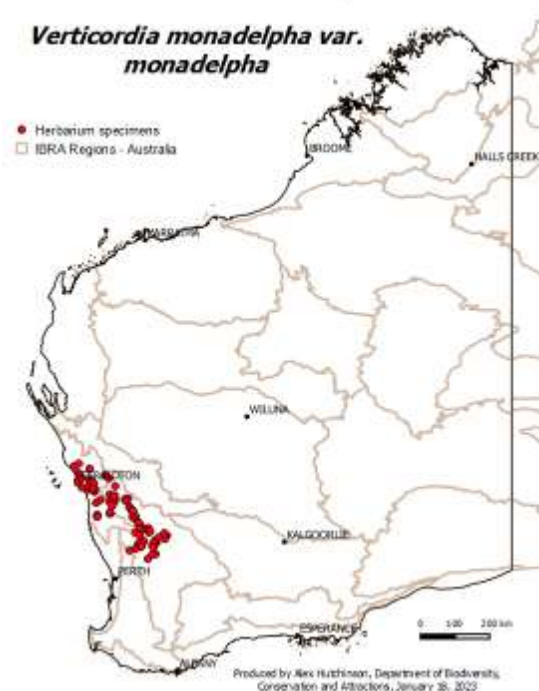


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Verticordia nobilis

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Spreading shrub, 0.2-1.7 m high. Flowers yellow, orange, brown, red.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy, often gravelly soils.
Flowering Time:	August-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown.
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g., 4 years) and to take into account impacts of climate change.
Harvesting	Only 10% of flowering stems on each plant can be harvested in any 12 month period to ensure sustainability.

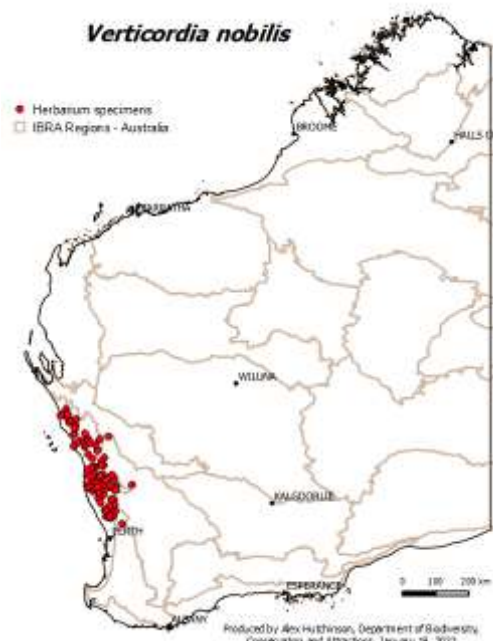


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium.

Verticordia picta

(Painted featherflower)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Erect shrub, 0.3-1.5 m high. Flowers pink, white.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy or clayey soils.
Flowering Time:	July-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g., 4 years) and to take into account impacts of climate change
Harvesting	Only 10% of flowering stems on each plant can be harvested in any 12 month period to ensure sustainability.

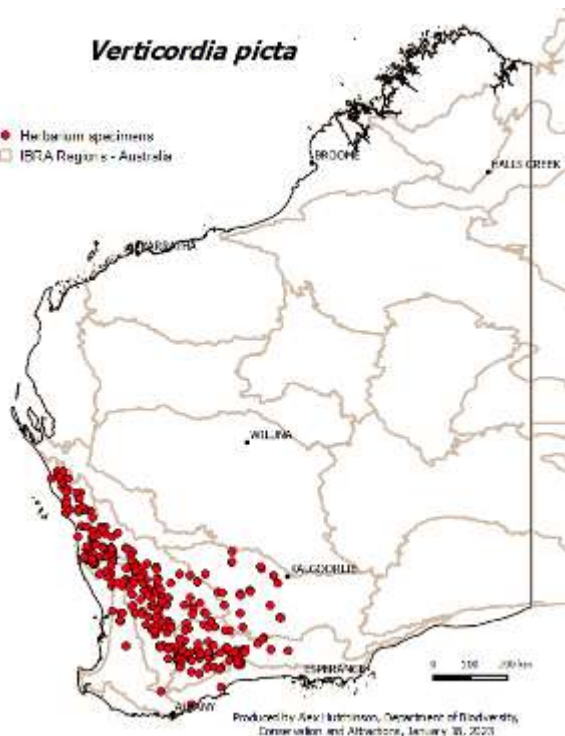


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Verticordia plumosa

(Plumed featherflower)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub, 0.2-1.5 m high with or without lignotuber. Flowers pink, blue, purple, red, white.
Habitat:	Grows on sandy or clayey soils, gravel, granite in seasonally wet situations, rock outcrops, undulating plains, hills, road verges.
Flowering Time:	July-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened However, there are several different varieties of this species, including two listed as Threatened. Due to similarity in habit and co-occurrence in some areas, where harvest of non-target species is at risk, harvest restrictions may be imposed to protect the conservation-listed varieties.
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
<i>Phytophthora</i> susceptibility	Susceptible.
Fire	Fire kills the plant.
Harvesting	Only 10% of flowering stems on each plant can be harvested in any 12 month period should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

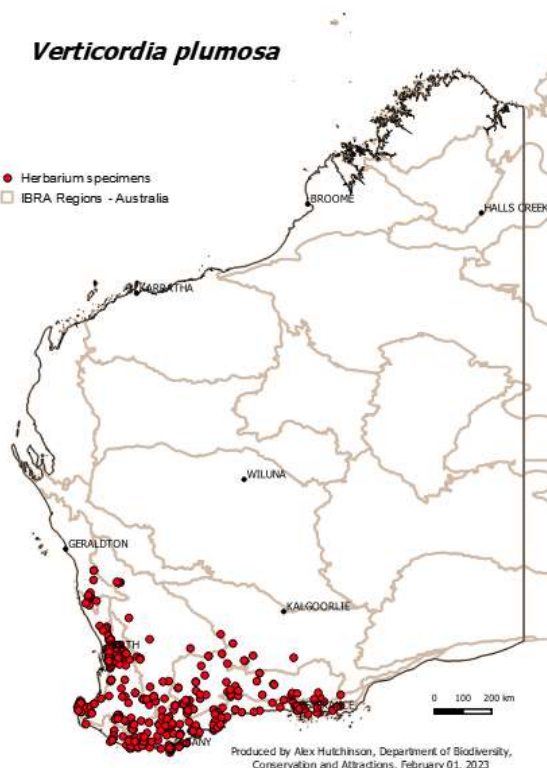
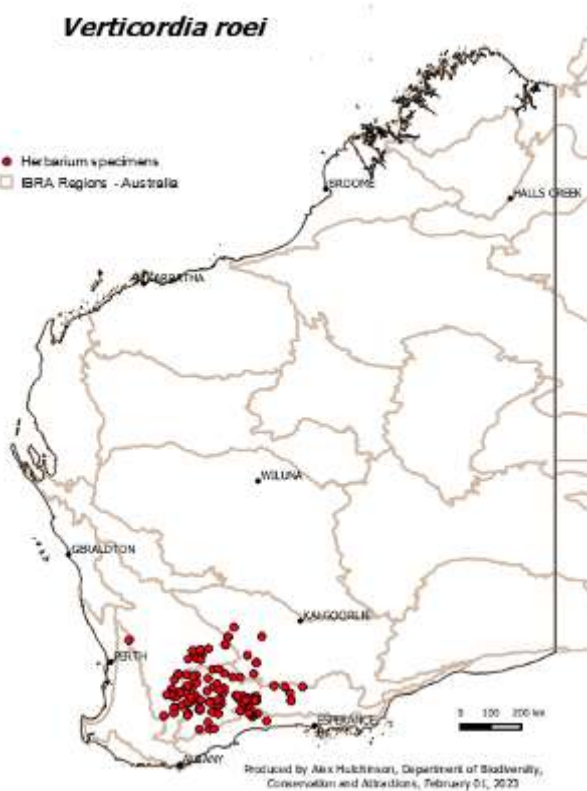


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Verticordia roei* subsp. *roei

(Roe's featherflower)

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Corymbose shrub, 0.3-1.3 m high. Flowers white-cream/pink.
Habitat:	Yellow sand, sandy or clay loam, gravel, roadside verges.
Flowering Time:	September-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	August-December
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown.
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 10% of flowering stems on each plant can be harvested in any 12 month period to ensure sustainability.



Verticordia roei Photo
Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Verticordia serrata var. ciliata

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub to 1 m high. Flowers yellow/orange (golden).
Distinctive Features:	Differs from var. <i>serrata</i> in having leaf cilia 0.5-2mm long and largest peduncle 12-18 mm long.
Habitat:	Grows on sand and gravelly sand, open plains, in heath and open woodland.
Flowering Time:	September-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Susceptibility to <i>Phytophthora</i> unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g., 4 years) and to take into account impacts of climate change
Harvesting	Only 10% of flowering stems on each plant can be harvested in any 12 month period to ensure sustainability.

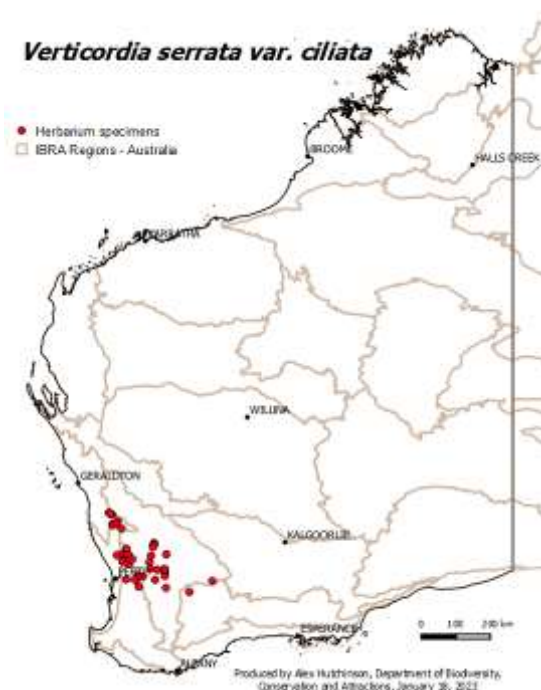


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Verticordia serrata* var. *serrata

Family:	Myrtaceae
Plant Description:	Shrub to 1 m high. Stem and floral leaves usually obovate 2.5-3 mm long, lowest peduncle ca. 9 mm long. Flowers yellow/orange (golden).
Habitat:	Grows on sand and sandy loam in heath and mallee heath.
Flowering Time:	September-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-October
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Response to disturbance unknown.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Regeneration is by seed stored in the soil.
Harvesting	Only 10% of flowering stems on each plant can be harvested in any 12 month period to ensure sustainability.

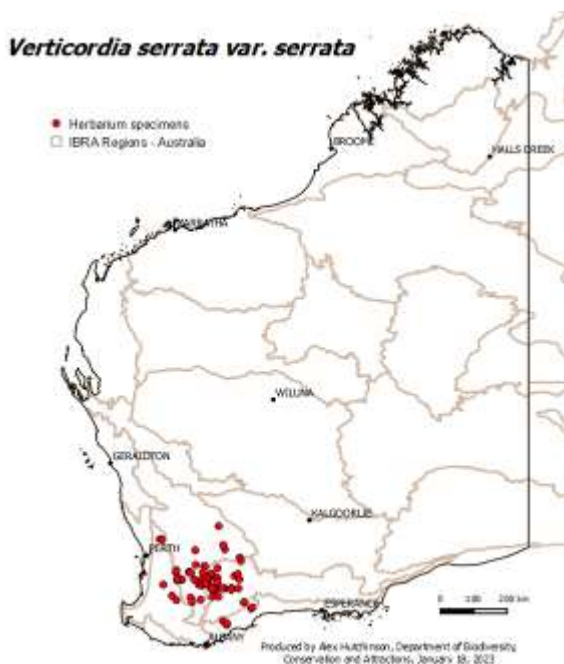
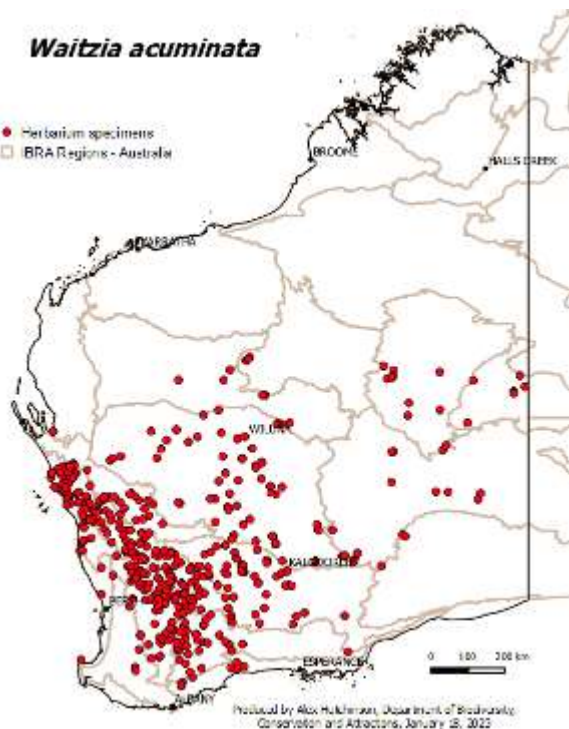


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium.

Waitzia acuminata

(Orange immortal)

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Erect or ascending annual herb, 0.1-0.6 m high. Flowers red-orange-yellow-white-pink (usually yellow).
Habitat:	Grows on sand, clay, loam, gravel, litter, laterite, sandstone, granite. On sand dunes and plains, rocky places, and saline depressions.
Flowering Time:	July-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 50cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 10% of each subpopulation should be harvested to ensure sustainability.



Waitzia acuminata Photos: G. Byrne & J. Dodd
Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Waitzia suaveolens

(Fragrant waitzia)

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Annual herb to 0.6 m high. Flowers white-pink-purple/white/yellow (usually yellow).
Habitat:	Rocky outcrops.
Flowering Time:	September-January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 50cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	October-November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Fire kills the plant. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	Only 10% of each subpopulation should be harvested to ensure sustainability.

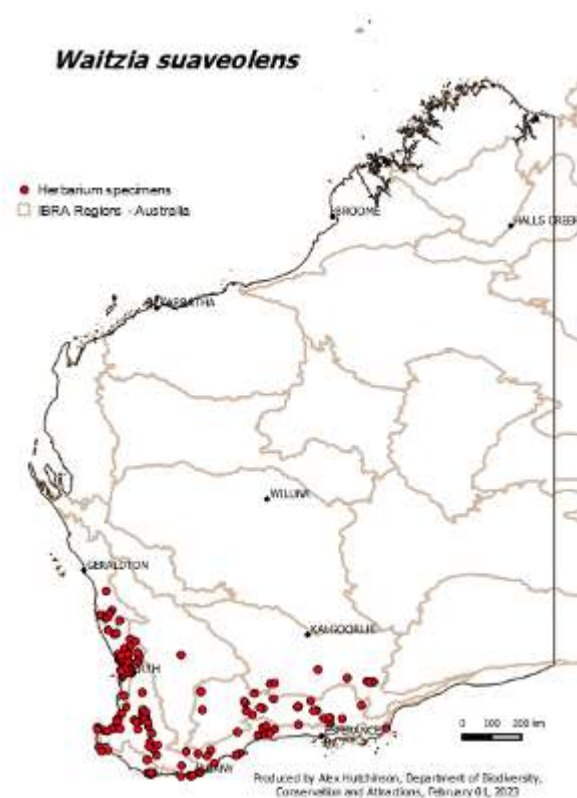


Photo by Penny Hussey

Xanthorrhoea preissii

(Grass tree, balga)

Family:	Xanthorrhoeaceae
Plant Description:	Perennial tree-like monocot to 5 m high, spike length 1.5-2.5 m. Flowers white, cream.
Habitat:	Grows on grey sand, and laterite.
Flowering Time:	January-November
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some bud, 90+ cm, leaves, 95+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Shoots from large apical buds.
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> sp. (<i>sensu lato</i>), and <i>Armillaria</i> . Disease risk areas and non-infested areas should be protected from high frequency harvesting. Restrictions on harvesting may be implemented.
Fire	Resprouts from apical buds after fire. Fire stimulates growth.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants, and suitable harvest areas which may impact local restrictions.

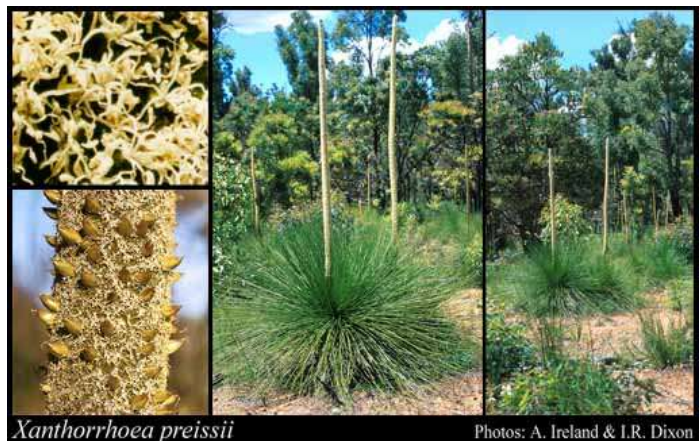


Image from Florabase. WA Herbarium

Xanthorrhoea thorntonii

(Grass tree)

Family:	Xanthorrhoeaceae
Plant Description:	Perennial tree-like monocot, to 5 m high, trunk to 5m, scape length 0.6-0.8 m, spike length 1-1.5 m. Flowers white, cream.
Habitat:	Grows on yellow to red sands.
Flowering Time:	August-December
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems.
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Resprouts from large apical buds.
Disease risk	This species does not occur within the area affected by <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from apical buds after fire. Fire stimulates growth.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants, and suitable harvest areas which may impact local restrictions.

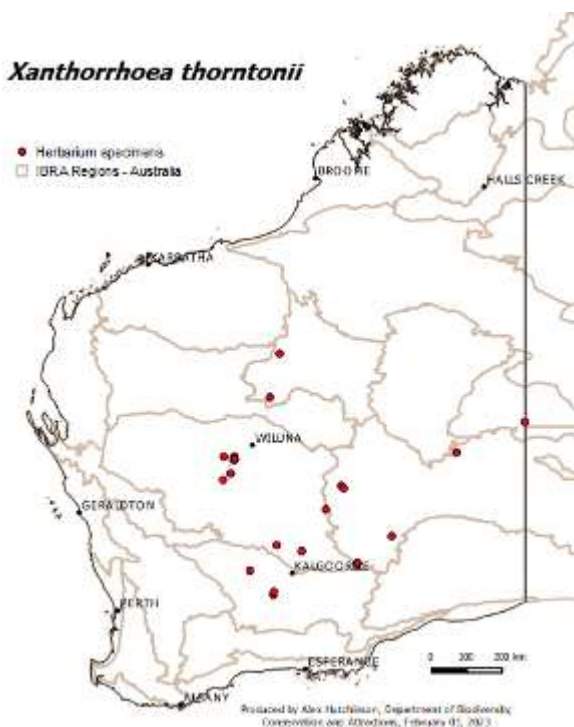


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Xerochrysum macranthum

(White strawflower)

Family:	Asteraceae
Plant Description:	Erect annual herb, 0.3–1.5 m high, flowers white, yellow.
Habitat:	Grows on a variety of soils.
Flowering Time:	August January
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Flowering stems, some in bud, 50+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	September-January
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Appears to be resistant.
Fire	This species is killed by fire. Soil stored seed is required for regeneration after fire.
Harvesting	To ensure sustainability a maximum of 10% of each subpopulation should be harvested in any 12 month period.

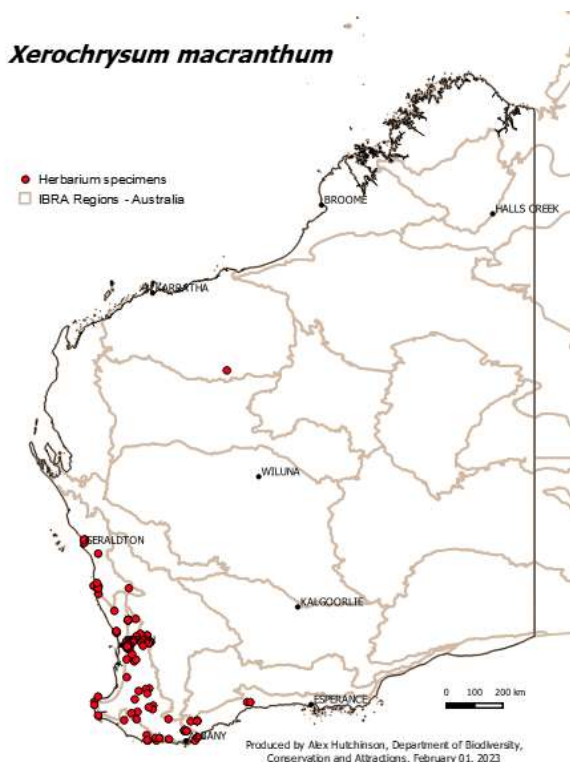


Photo by Penny Hussey

Xylomelum angustifolium

(Sandplain woody pear)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Non-lignotuberous shrub or tree, 2-7 (10) m high. Flowers cream, white.
Habitat:	Grows on white/yellow sand in sandplains.
Flowering Time:	September/December-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Stems with nuts, clean leaves and nuts, min of 5 nuts per stem, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	November
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Seed
Disease risk	Does not appear to be susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Fire can kill this species. Regeneration after fire is by seed. Harvest may be restricted in recently burnt areas for a period of time (e.g., 5 years).
Harvesting	Only 10% of flowering stems on each plant can be harvested in any 12 month period to ensure sustainability. Known from small numbers of harvestable plants in some areas which may impact local harvesting restrictions.

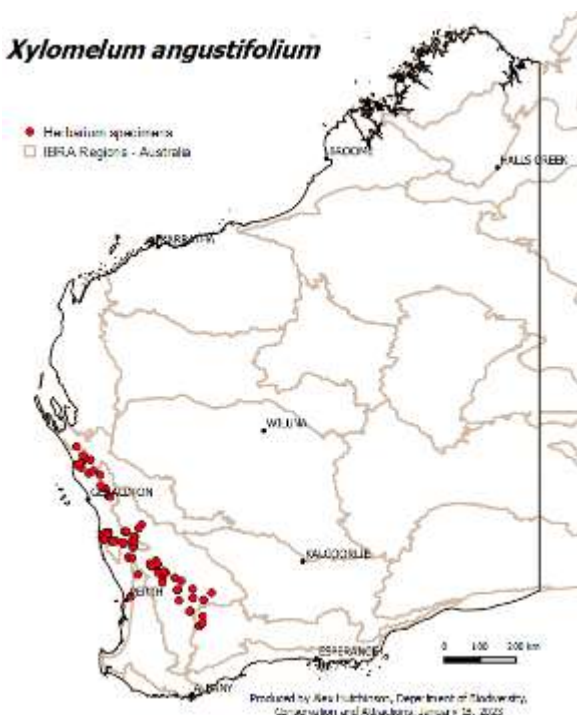


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium

Xylomelum occidentale

(Woody pear)

Family:	Proteaceae
Plant Description:	Tree or shrub, 2-8 m high with epicormic buds. Flowers cream, white.
Habitat:	Grows on white or grey sand.
Flowering Time:	December-February
Part Harvested/Specifications:	Foliage stems, clean leaves, no soft tops, 60+ cm.
Peak Harvesting Period:	All year
Conservation status:	Not threatened
Conservation issues:	
Regeneration	Epicormic buds and seed.
Disease risk	Susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> .
Fire	Resprouts from epicormic buds after fire.
Harvesting	Reshoots after harvesting.

Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium.

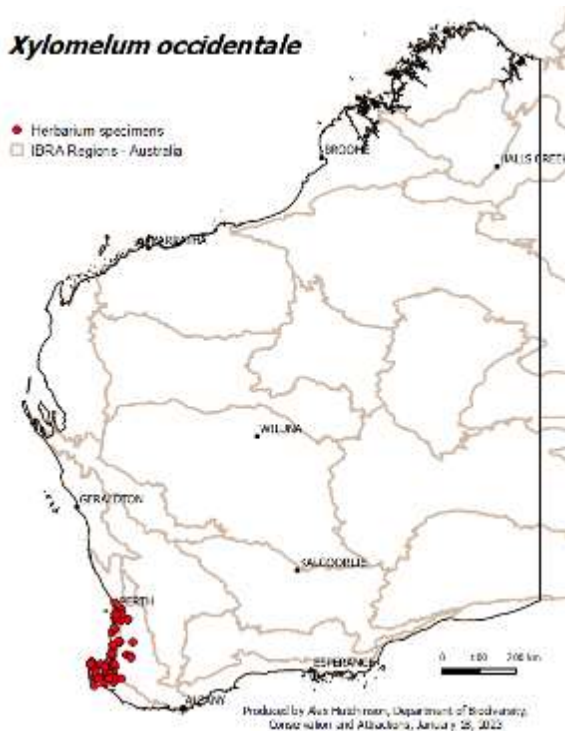


Image from Florabase, WA Herbarium.