

APPENDIX E – SPECIES LISTS

E.1 Native Flora

Table 9. Native plants, Noongar names and traditional uses
Native plants likely to occur as part of the ecological community and notes on traditional uses.

Sources: Abbott 1983; Bindon and Walley 1998; Keighery 2002; City of Joondalup 2011; Hansen and Horsfall 2017. Scientific names current at May 2018.

^The majority of the information on traditional uses presented here is summarised from Hansen and Horsfall (2017). Use of these plants as food or medicine should only be made with expert knowledge. Some Noongar names for species are presented where these are known, but their use can vary with location.

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses [^]
Aizoaceae	<i>Carpobrotus modestus</i>	Inland Pigface		
Aizoaceae	<i>Carpobrotus virescens</i>	Coastal Pigface	<i>bain, kolbolgo</i>	Succulent creeper. Flowers Makuru - Birak (Winter- Summer). Leaves used for medicine for various problems with digestive system and, as antiseptic and a variety of skin conditions. Fruit also edible.
Aizoaceae	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	New Zealand Spinach		
Asparagaceae	<i>Acanthocarpus preissii</i>			
Asparagaceae	<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>	Blue Squill		
Asparagaceae	<i>Dichopogon capillipes</i>			
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra caespitosa</i>	Tufted Mat-rush		
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra hermaphrodita</i>			
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra maritima</i>	Coastal Mat-rush		
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra micrantha</i> subsp. <i>micrantha</i>	Small-flower Mat-rush		
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra preissii</i>			

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses^
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra purpurea</i>	Purple Mat-rush		
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra sericea</i>	Silky Mat-rush		
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra suaveolens</i>			
Asparagaceae	<i>Sowerbaea laxiflora</i>	Purple Tassels		
Asparagaceae	<i>Thysanotus arenarius</i>			
Asparagaceae	<i>Thysanotus dichotomus</i>	Branched Fringe Lily		
Asparagaceae	<i>Thysanotus manglesianus</i>	Fringe Lily		
Asparagaceae	<i>Thysanotus manglesianus/patersonii</i>			
Asparagaceae	<i>Thysanotus multiflorus</i>	Many-flowered Fringe Lily		
Asparagaceae	<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe Lily		
Asparagaceae	<i>Thysanotus sparteus</i>			
Asparagaceae	<i>Thysanotus thyrsoides</i>			
Asparagaceae	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Autumn Lily		
Asparagaceae	<i>Tricoryne tenella</i>			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus drummondii</i>	Narrowleaf Mulla Mulla		
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus manglesii</i>	Pom Poms		
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i>	Prince of Wales Feather		
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus sericostachyus</i>			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus stirlingii</i>	Stirling's Mulla Mulla		
Apiaceae	<i>Apium prostratum</i>	Sea Celery		

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses^
Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i>			
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Australian Carrot		
Apiaceae	<i>Eryngium pinnatifidum</i>	Blue Devils		
Apiaceae	<i>Homalosciadium homalocarpum</i>			
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle alata</i>			
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle callicarpa</i>	Small Pennywort		Leaves burnt and inhaled to treat pain. Vapour from crushed leaves used to treat headaches and cold symptoms.
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle capillaris</i>	Thread Pennywort		
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle diantha</i>			
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle hispidula</i>			
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle pillifera</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>			
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle tetragonocarpa</i>			
Apiaceae	<i>Trachymene coerulea</i>	Blue Lace Flower		Thrives in limestone areas. Bulbs and leaves used externally for aches and pains. Leaves crushed to help with headaches.
Apiaceae	<i>Trachymene pilosa</i>	Native Parsnip		
Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>	Dysentery Bush		Flowers Djeran - Birak (Autumn- Summer) Fruits Birak-Bunuru (Summer). Crushed bark used to make medicine for diarrhoea and dysentery.
Asphodelaceae	<i>Bulbine semibarbata</i>	Leek Lily		

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses^
Asteraceae	<i>Asteridea pulverulenta</i>	Common Bristle Daisy		
Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome iberidifolia</i>	Swan River Daisy		
Asteraceae	<i>Bracteanthum macranthum</i>			
Asteraceae	<i>Cotula australis</i>	Common Cotula		
Asteraceae	<i>Craspedia</i> sp. Yalgorup National Park (G.J. Keighery 14449)			
Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton gymnocephalus</i>			
Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	Star Cudweed		
Asteraceae	<i>Gnaphalium indutum</i>			
Asteraceae	<i>Ixiolaena viscosa</i>	Sticky Ixiolaena		
Asteraceae	<i>Lagenophora huegelii</i>	Coarse Lagenophora		
Asteraceae	<i>Millotia myosotidifolia</i>			
Asteraceae	<i>Millotia tenuifolia</i>	Soft Millotia		
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coastal Daisybush		
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia rudis</i>	Rough Daisybush		
Asteraceae	<i>Picris squarrosa</i>			
Asteraceae	<i>Pithocarpa cordatua</i>	Tangle Bush		
Asteraceae	<i>Pithocarpa pulchella</i>	Beautiful Pithocarpa		
Asteraceae	<i>Podolepis canescens</i>			
Asteraceae	<i>Podolepis gracilis</i>	Slender Podolepis		
Asteraceae	<i>Podolepis lessonii</i>			

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses^
Asteraceae	<i>Podotheca angustifolia</i>	Sticky Longheads		
Asteraceae	<i>Podotheca chrysantha</i>	Yellow Podotheca		
Asteraceae	<i>Podotheca gnaphalioides</i>	Golden Longheads		
Asteraceae	<i>Pterochaeta paniculata</i>	Woolly Waitzia		
Asteraceae	<i>Quinetia urvillei</i>			
Asteraceae	<i>Rhodanthe citrina</i>			
Asteraceae	<i>Rhodanthe corymbosa</i>			
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Hispid Fireweed		
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> subsp. <i>maritimus</i>	Variable Groundsel	<i>yoont djet</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed		
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio ramosissimus</i>	Auricled Groundsel		
Asteraceae	<i>Siloxerus humifusus</i>	Procumbent Siloxerus		
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus hydrophilus</i>	Native Sowthistle		
Asteraceae	<i>Waitzia nitida</i>	Golden Waitzia		
Asteraceae	<i>Waitzia suaveolens</i> var. <i>suaveolens</i>	Fragrant Waitzia		
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium pseudohyssopi folium</i>			
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium rotundum</i>	Veined Peppergrass		
Brassicaceae	<i>Stenopetalum gracile</i>			
Brassicaceae	<i>Stenopetalum robustum</i>			

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses^
Caesalpiaceae	<i>Labichea cassioides</i>			
Campanulaceae	<i>Isotoma hypocraeriformis</i>	Woodbridge Poison		
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia		
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia gibbosa</i>	Tall Lobelia		
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia heterophylla</i>	Wing-seeded Lobelia		
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia tenuior</i>	Slender lobelia		
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i>			
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia preissii</i>			
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	Scrub She-oak		
Celastraceae	<i>Stackhousia huegelii</i>			
Celastraceae	<i>Tripterococcus brunonis</i>	Winged Stackhousia		
Centrolepidaceae	<i>Centrolepis aristata</i>	Pointed Centrolepis		
Centrolepidaceae	<i>Centrolepis drummondiana</i>			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentose</i>	Barrier Saltbush		
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Rhagodia baccata</i> subsp. <i>baccata</i>	Berry Saltbush		
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Rhagodia baccata</i> subsp. <i>dioica</i>	Berry Saltbush		
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>	Coast Bonefruit		
Colchicaceae	<i>Burchardia congesta</i>	Milkmaids		Roots eaten
Colchicaceae	<i>Wurmbea monantha</i>			
Colchicaceae	<i>Wurmbea tenella</i>			

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses [^]
Commelinaceae	<i>Cartonema philydroides</i>			
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed		
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula colorata</i> var. <i>colorata</i>	Dense Stonecrop		
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula exserta</i>			
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula peduncularis</i>	Purple Stonecrop		
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris preissii</i>	Rottnest Island Pine	<i>marro</i>	Medium sized tree with round woody cones. Leaves, bark and stems used to make smoke to treat respiratory problems. Infusions of leaves used for respiratory and sius conditions. Nuts pounded and used to treat skin problems.
Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea articulata</i>	Jointed Rush		
Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Baumea Twigrush		
Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea vaginalis</i>	Sheath Twigrush		
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge		
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex thecata</i>			
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	Bunchy Sedge		
Cyperaceae	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knotted Club-rush		
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia trifida</i>	Coast Saw-sedge		
Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	Nodding Club-rush		
Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis cyperoides</i>			
Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis stellata</i>	Star Club-rush		
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge, Kerbin		
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma leptostachyum</i>			

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses^
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	Pithy Sword-sedge		
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. (Coastal terete BJK & NG231)			
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma squamatum</i>			
Cyperaceae	<i>Mesomelaena preissii</i>			
Cyperaceae	<i>Mesomelaena stygia</i>			
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>			
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus clandestinus</i>			
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus curvifolius</i>			
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus grandiflorus</i>	Large-flowered Bog-rush		
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus humilis</i>			
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus nitens</i>	Shiny Bog-rush		
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus subflavus</i>	Yellow Bog-rush		
Cyperaceae	<i>Tetraria octandra</i>			
Cyperaceae				
Dasypogonaceae	<i>Dasypogon bromeliifolius</i>	Pineapple Bush		
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	<i>munda</i>	Leaf tips and roots prepared as food. Crushed leaves used as wash for sores and to relieve arthritis, also used to make medicine to treat intestinal worms.
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia cuneiformis</i>	Cutleaf Hibbertia		
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>	Yellow Buttercups		

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses^
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia racemosa</i>	Stalked Guinea Flower		
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia subvaginata</i>			
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera erythrorhiza</i>	Red-ink Sundew		
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	Pimpernel Sundew		
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera menziesii</i> subsp. <i>penicillaris</i>	Pink Rainbow		
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera pallida</i>	Pale Rainbow		
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera stolonifera</i>	Leafy Sundew		
Ericaceae	<i>Astroloma ciliatum</i>	Candle Cranberry	<i>cadgeegurru p</i>	Berries eaten
Ericaceae	<i>Astroloma pallidum</i>	Kick Bush	<i>cadgeegurru p</i>	Berries eaten
Ericaceae	<i>Conostephium pendulum</i>	Pink-tipped Pearl		
Ericaceae	<i>Conostephium preissii</i>			
Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon capitellatus</i>			
Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon oxycedrus</i>			
Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath		
Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon propinquus</i>			
Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon racemulosus</i>			
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Adriana quadripartita</i>	Bitter Bush		
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Beyeria cinerea</i>			
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia australis</i>	Namana		
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Monotaxis grandiflora</i>	Diamond of the Desert		

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses^
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinocarpus glaucus</i>	Wedding Bush		
Fabaceae	<i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i>	Common Brown Pea		
Fabaceae	<i>Chorizema diversifolium</i>	Yellow-eyed Flame Pea		
Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia divaricata</i>	Marno		
Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia preissii</i>			
Fabaceae	<i>Gastrolobium praemorsum</i>			
Fabaceae	<i>Gompholobium confertum</i>			
Fabaceae	<i>Gompholobium tomentosum</i>	Hairy Yellow Pea		
Fabaceae	<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	Native Wisteria		
Fabaceae	<i>Hovea chorizemifolia</i>	Prickly Hovea		
Fabaceae	<i>Hovea stricta</i>	Hovea		
Fabaceae	<i>Hovea trisperma</i> var. <i>trisperma</i>	Common Hovea		
Fabaceae	<i>Isotropis cuneifolia</i> subsp. <i>cuneifolia</i>	Granny Bonnets		
Fabaceae	<i>Jacksonia calcicola</i>			
Fabaceae	<i>Jacksonia furcellata</i>	Grey Stinkwood		
Fabaceae	<i>Jacksonia horrida</i>			
Fabaceae	<i>Jacksonia sericea</i>	Waldjumi		
Fabaceae	<i>Jacksonia sternbergiana</i>	Stinkwood, Kapur		
Fabaceae	<i>Kennedia coccinea</i>	Coral Vine		

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses^
Fabaceae	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Scarlet Runner, Running Postman	<i>Wollung</i>	Creeping groundcover with red pea flowers in Djeran-Kambarang (Autumn- Spring). Responds well to rain. Nectar used for sore throats, leaves infused to make a drink. Stems used to make twine.
Fabaceae	<i>Nemcia reticulata</i>			
Fabaceae	<i>Sphaerolobium medium</i>			
Fabaceae	<i>Templetonia retusa</i>	Cockies Tongues		
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cygnorum</i>	Blue Heronsbill		
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium retrorsum</i>			
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	Native Geranium		Low herb. Roots used to treat diarrhoea.
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium littorale</i>			
Goodeniaceae	<i>Dampiera linearis</i>	Common Dampiera		
Goodeniaceae	<i>Lechenaultia floribunda</i>	Free-flowering Leschenaultia		
Goodeniaceae	<i>Lechenaultia linarioides</i>	Yellow Leschenaultia		
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>	Thick-leaved Fanflower		
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola nitida</i>	Shining Fanflower		
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola thesioides</i>			
Gyrostemonaceae	<i>Tersonia cyathiflora</i>	Button Creeper		
Haemodoraceae	<i>Anigozanthos humilis</i>	Cat's Paw		Starchy roots eaten
Haemodoraceae	<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i>	Mangles Kangaroo Paw	<i>kurulbrang, n ollamara, yonga marra).</i>	Starchy roots eaten
Haemodoraceae	<i>Conostylis aculeata</i>	Prickly Conostylis		

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses [^]
Haemodoraceae	<i>Conostylis candicans</i>	Grey Cottonhead		
Haemodoraceae	<i>Conostylis pauciflora</i> subsp. <i>pauciflora</i>	Dawesville conostylis		
Haemodoraceae	<i>Conostylis setigera</i>	Bristly Cottonhead		
Haemodoraceae	<i>Haemodorum spicatum</i>	Bloodroot	<i>mardja, bohn, mardje</i>	Root roasted and pounded as spice. Pounded with clay from termites' nests to reduce diarrhoea. Bulbs used as part of arthritis treatment. Colour used as a dye.
Haemodoraceae	<i>Phlebocarya ciliata</i>			
Haloragaceae	<i>Haloragis aculeolata</i>			
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Caesia micrantha</i>	Pale Grass-lily		
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Corynotheca micrantha</i> var. <i>micrantha</i>	Sand Lily		
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>			
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blueberry Lily	<i>mangard</i>	Flowering Kambarang-Birak (late Spring-Summer). Fruits eaten, roots roasted and eaten. Leaves used for string. Medicine for headaches used from leaves and from roots for colds.
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Stypantra glauca</i>	Blind Grass		
Hypoxidaceae	<i>Pauridia glabella</i>	Tiny Star		
Iridaceae	<i>Orthrosanthus laxus</i>	Morning Iris		
Iridaceae	<i>Patersonia juncea</i>	Rush-leaved Patersonia		
Iridaceae	<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	Purple Flag, Koma		
Juncaceae	<i>Luzula meridionalis</i>	Field Woodrush		

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses^
Juncaginaceae	<i>Triglochin centrocarpum</i>	Dwarf ArrowGrass		
Juncaginaceae	<i>Triglochin muelleri</i>			
Juncaginaceae	<i>Triglochin</i> sp. A Flora of Australia (G.J.Keighery 2477)			
Juncaginaceae	<i>Triglochin trichophorum</i>			
Lamiaceae	<i>Hemiandra pungens</i>	Snakebush		
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha flava</i>	Dodder Laurel		Parasitic climber with no leaves. Climbs over other plants with wiry stems. Fruits used as a laxative and applied to cuts and sores.
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	Tangled Dodder Laurel		Parasitic climber with no leaves. Climbs over other plants with wiry stems. Fruits used as a laxative and applied to cuts and sores.
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Downy Dodder Laurel		
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha racemosa</i>	Dodder Laurel		Parasitic climber with no leaves. Climbs over other plants with wiry stems. Fruits used as a laxative and applied to cuts and sores.
Linaceae	<i>Linum marginale</i>	Wild Flax		
Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw-fern		
Loganiaceae	<i>Logania serpyllifolia</i>			
Loganiaceae	<i>Logania vaginalis</i>	White Spray		
Loganiaceae	<i>Phyllangium paradoxum</i>	Wiry Mitrewort		
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema miquelii</i>	Stalked Mistletoe		

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses^
Loranthaceae	<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>	Christmas Tree	<i>mudja, modya</i>	
Malvaceae	<i>Alyogyne huegelii</i>			
Malvaceae	<i>Androcalva luteiflora</i>			
Malvaceae	<i>Guichenotia ledifolia</i>			
Malvaceae	<i>Lasiopetalum membranaceum</i>			
Malvaceae	<i>Thomasia cognata</i>			
Malvaceae	<i>Thomasia purpurea</i>			
Malvaceae	<i>Thomasia triphylla</i>			
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia alata</i> var. <i>tetrantha</i>		<i>kunart - Wattle tree gum</i>	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia cochlearis</i>	Rigid Wattle		
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Coastal Wattle, Red-eyed Wattle	<i>munyuret, woolya wah, wilyawa</i>	Dense shrub to tree. Yellow flowers Djilba-Birak-Djeran (Spring-Autumn). Seed pods twisted. Seeds ground to make flour and baked. Juice of leaves used as soap, to treat eczema, insect repellent and sunscreen. Gum edible and used to create glue. Hosts edible grubs.
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia huegelii</i>			
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i>	Panjang	<i>panjang</i>	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia pulchella</i> var. <i>glaberrima</i>	Prickly Moses		
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia rostelifera</i>	Summer-scented Wattle		
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Orange Wattle	<i>kudjong, kujong</i>	Edible seeds

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses [^]
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia stenoptera</i>	Narrow Winged Wattle		
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia truncata</i>			
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia willdenowiana</i>	Grass Wattle		
Mimosaceae	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Albizia		
Myrtaceae	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint, Willow Myrtle	<i>wonil</i>	Medium sized tree with weeping habit. White flowers in Djilba-Bunuru (Spring-Summer). Common sub-canopy beneath Tuart trees south of Perth. Crushed leaves used to relieve nasal congestion in babies. Leaves used to make mouthwash and antiseptic. Smoke used to treat respiratory problems. Ash mixed with fat for a poultice. Smoke used ceremonially.
Myrtaceae	<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	One-sided Bottlebrush	<i>kwowdjard, q ueitjat</i>	Nectar drunk directly, or flowers soaked to produce sweet drink, sometimes fermented.
Myrtaceae	<i>Calytrix angulata</i>	Yellow Starflower		
Myrtaceae	<i>Chamelaucium uncinatum</i>	Geraldton Wax		
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri, Mari	<i>Marri, conrick, mnkar (red sap)</i>	Large tree, cream-pink flowers Biral-Djeran (Summer-Autumn), frequently grows with Jarrah. Large fruits. Leaves have antiseptic, decongestant and anti-inflammatory properties. Leaves used in steam pits, crushed or used to produce smoke. Sap or resin used as disinfectant and as part of medicine for dysentery. Flowers soaked for a sweet drink. Leaves used for bedding.

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses [^]
Myrtaceae	<i>Eremaea pauciflora</i>			
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus cornuta</i>	Yate		
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus decipiens</i>	Redheart	<i>moit</i>	Mallee or small tree. Leaves have antiseptic, decongestant and anti-inflammatory properties. Leaves used in steam pits or crushed. Sap used as disinfectant and as part of medicine for dysentery. Leaves used for bedding.
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Tuart	<i>duart, morrol, mooarn, moorun, mouarn.</i>	Straight, tall tree with rough bark growing particularly on sand over limestone. Also appears as a smaller tree or mallee. White Birak-Djeran (Summer-Autumn). Leaves have antiseptic, decongestant and anti-inflammatory properties. Leaves used in steam pits or crushed. Sap used as disinfectant and as part of medicine for dysentery. Gum also sometimes used to fill dental cavities. Bark used for roofing shelters.
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i>	Jarrah	<i>djara, cherring</i>	Straight, tall tree growing on various soils in the South-west. White-pink flowers Makuru- Birak (Winter- Summer). Leaves have antiseptic, decongestant and anti-inflammatory properties. Leaves used in steam pits or crushed. Sap as disinfectant and to treat dysentery. Gum sometimes used to fill cavities in teeth. Leaves used for bedding, bark for waterproof roofing of shelters. Wood for spears, digging sticks, spear throwers.

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses^
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	Flooded Gum, Kulurda	<i>moich</i>	Grows on sand in wet areas, white flowers from Makuru-Djilba (Winter-Spring). Leaves have antiseptic, decongestant and anti-inflammatory properties. Leaves used in steam pits or crushed. Sap used as disinfectant and as part of medicine for dysentery. Manna on leaves eaten. Leaves used for bedding.
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus xmundijongensis</i>			
Myrtaceae	<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	Swan River Myrtle		
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum spinescens</i>			
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca huegelii</i>	Chenille Honey-myrtle		Melaleucas commonly used for antibacterial properties of oil. Leaves used for smoking ceremony. Flowers used to create drink.
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	Moonah	<i>moonah</i>	Shrub or tree with papery bark in swampy areas. Young leaves crushed and vapours inhaled to treat colds, sinusitis and headaches. Bark used for wrapping food, toilet paper and bandages.
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>	Swamp Paperbark	<i>yowarl, bibool boorn, yiembak</i>	Bark used for roofing, to carry water or wrap food to carry or for cooking. Bark also used as a torch.
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca systema</i>	Coastal Honeymyrtle		

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses [^]
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca teretifolia</i>	Banbar		Shrub or small tree with needle-like leaves. Grows in wet and swampy areas. Leaves and bark used to treat colds and headaches. Bark used as an anti-inflammatory bandage.
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca thymoides</i>			
Olacaceae	<i>Olax benthamiana</i>			
Orchidaceae	<i>Acianthus reniformis</i>	Mosquito Orchids		
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia arenicola</i>	Carousel Spider Orchid	<i>karrar, kar</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia chapmanii</i>		<i>karrar, kar</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia crebra</i>	Arrowsmith Spider Orchid	<i>karrar, kar</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia flava</i> subsp. <i>flava</i>	Cowslip Orchid	<i>karrar, kar</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia georgei</i>	Tuart Spider Orchid	<i>karrar, kar</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia hirta</i>	Sugar Candy Orchid	<i>karrar, kar</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia latifolia</i>	Pink fairy Orchid	<i>karrar, kar</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia longicauda</i>	Common White Spider Orchid	<i>karrar, kar</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia marginata</i>	White Fairy Orchid	<i>karrar, kar</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia speciosa</i>	Sandplain White Spider Orchid	<i>karrar, kar</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia vulgata</i>	Spider Orchid	<i>karrar, kar</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Corybas recurvus</i>	Helmet Orchid		
Orchidaceae	<i>Cryptostylis ovata</i>	Slipper Orchid		
Orchidaceae	<i>Cyanicula gemmata</i>	Blue China Orchid		

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses^
Orchidaceae	<i>Cyanicula sericea</i>	Silky Blue Orchid		
Orchidaceae	<i>Cyrtostylis huegelii</i>	Mosquito Orchid		
Orchidaceae	<i>Diuris amplissima</i>			
Orchidaceae	<i>Diuris corymbosa</i>	Common Donkey Orchid		
Orchidaceae	<i>Elythranthera brunonis</i>	Purple Enamel Orchid		
Orchidaceae	<i>Elythranthera emarginata</i>	Pink Enamel Orchid		
Orchidaceae	<i>Eriochilus dilatatus</i>	White Bunny Orchid		
Orchidaceae	<i>Leporella fimbriata</i>	Hare Orchid		
Orchidaceae	<i>Leptoceras menziesii</i>	Rabbit Orchid		
Orchidaceae	<i>Lyperanthus nigricans</i>	Red Beak Orchid		
Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis media</i>	Tall Mignonette Orchid		
Orchidaceae	<i>Prasophyllum calcicola</i>			
Orchidaceae	<i>Prasophyllum elatum</i>	Tall Leek Orchid		
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis</i> aff. <i>nana</i>	Dwarf Snail Orchid		
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis</i> aff. <i>vittata</i>	Grey Banded Greenhood		
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis aspera</i>	Brown-veined Shell Orchid		
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis brevisepala</i> ms			
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis recurva</i>	Jug Orchid		
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis rogersii</i>			
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis sanguinea</i>	Dark-banded Greenhood		
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis vittata</i>	Banded Greenhood		Roots eaten

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses^
Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra benthamiana</i>	Cinnamon Sun Orchid		
Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra crinita</i>	Blue Lady Orchid		
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>			
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus calycinus</i>	False Boronia		
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera		
Pittosporaceae	<i>Billardiera heterophylla</i>	Australian bluebell		
Pittosporaceae	<i>Billardiera variifolia</i>			
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum ligustrifolium</i>	Weeping Pittosporum	<i>wongin</i>	Weeping shrub or small tree that grows near watercourses. White flowers and yellow-orange fruits. Various parts of the plant used cautiously to relieve pain and cramps, also for treating skin conditions.
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago debilis</i>	Native Plantain		Low herb. Crushed leaves used to treat sprains, and skin problems.
Poaceae	<i>Amphipogon turbinatus</i>			
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa compressa</i>			
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	Feather Speargrass		
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>			
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa pycnostachya</i>			
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i>	Bearded Speargrass		
Poaceae	<i>Bromus arenarius</i>	Sand Brome		
Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long Hair Plume Grass		

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses^
Poaceae	<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>	Mat Grass		
Poaceae	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass		
Poaceae	<i>Poa drummondiana</i>	Knotted Poa		
Poaceae	<i>Poa poiformis</i>	Coastal Poa		
Poaceae	<i>Poa porphyroclados</i>			
Poaceae	<i>Polypogon tenellus</i>			
Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma occidentale</i>			
Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma pilosa</i>	Smoothflower Wallaby Grass		
Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma confertum</i>	Milkwort		
Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma integerrimum</i>	Milkwort		
Polygonaceae	<i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i>	Climbing Lignum		
Polygonaceae	<i>Muehlenbeckia polybotrya</i>			
Portulacaceae	<i>Calandrinia brevipedata</i>	Short-stalked Purslane		
Portulacaceae	<i>Calandrinia calyptrate</i>	Pink Purslane		
Portulacaceae	<i>Calandrinia corrigioloides</i>	Strap Purslane		
Portulacaceae	<i>Calandrinia granulifera</i>	Pygmy Purslane		
Portulacaceae	<i>Calandrinia liniflora</i>	Parakeelia		
Primulaceae	<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping Brookweed		

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses [^]
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	Candlestick Banksia, Slender Banksia	<i>Piara, piara bealwara, ng ong-yang-flower nectar</i>	Shrub or tree with bright yellow cylindrical flowers in Djilba- Bunuru (Spring-Summer). Nectar of Banksia flowers used to make a sweet drink and relieve sore throats and coughs. Regenerates after fire. Cones used as torch to carry fire.
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia dallaneyi</i> (formerly <i>Dryandra lindleyana</i>)	Couch Honeypot	<i>bullgalla</i>	Flowers Makuru - Kambarang (Winter-Spring). Regenerates after fire. Flowers soaked for sweet drink, also used to relieve sore throats and coughs.
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia grandis</i>	Bull Banksia	<i>boogalla, purgarla, mungite</i>	Flowers Djilba- Birak (Spring- early Summer). Flowers soaked for sweet drink, also used to relieve sore throats and coughs. Branch with cones wrapped in paperbark and used to carry fire.
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia leptophylla</i> var. <i>leptophylla</i>			
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	Swamp Banksia	<i>Pungura, hoongura, gwangia</i>	Large shrub or tree. Bright orange or yellow flowers Bunuru-Djilba (Autumn-Winter).
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	Firewood Banksia	<i>bulgalla</i>	Flowers Bunuru- Djilba (Autumn- Winter). Regrows from lignotuber after fire. Infusions of flowers for sore throats and coughs, as well as refreshing drink.
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia prionotes</i>	Acorn Banksia	<i>manyret</i>	Flowering Bunuru-Djilba (Autumn and Winter). Fire sensitive. Infusions of flowers for sore throats and coughs, as well as refreshing drink.

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses^
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia sessilis</i> (formerly <i>Dryandra sessilis</i>)	Parrot Bush,	<i>pulgart</i> , <i>pudjak</i>	Shrub or small tree with spiky leaves. Small flowers Djeran-Kambarang (Autumn-Spring). Branches used to drive fish into traps.
Proteaceae	<i>Conospermum stoechadis x triplinervium</i>	Common Smokebush		
Proteaceae	<i>Conospermum triplinervium</i>	Tree Smokebush		
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea crithmifolia</i>		<i>berrung</i>	Nectar used to create sweet drink
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea preissii</i>	Spider Net Grevillea	<i>berrung</i>	Nectar used to create sweet drink
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea vestita</i>		<i>berrung</i>	Nectar used to create sweet drink
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea lissocarpha</i>	Honey Bush	<i>berrung</i>	Nectar used to create a sweet drink
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea prostrata</i>	Harsh Hakea	<i>pulgur</i>	Branches used to drive fish into traps
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea trifurcata</i>			
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia longifolia</i>	Snottygobble, Wild Pear	<i>cadgeegurru p</i> , <i>kadgeegurr</i>	Shrub or tree with green-yellow fruits, which can be eaten and keep the mouth moist. Bark used to make medication for skin and eye problems. Leaves used to make medication for colds and sore throats.
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia saccata</i>	Snottygobble, Wild Pear	<i>cadgegurrup</i>	Fruits eaten
Proteaceae	<i>Petrophile linearis</i>	Pixie Mops		
Proteaceae	<i>Petrophile serruriae</i>			
Proteaceae	<i>Petrophile striata</i>			
Proteaceae	<i>Stirlingia latifolia</i>	Blueboy		
Proteaceae	<i>Synaphea floribunda</i>			

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses [^]
Proteaceae	<i>Synaphea polymorpha</i>	Albany Synaphea, Pinda		
Proteaceae	<i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>	Woody Pear	<i>djandjin, danja</i>	Shrub to small tree with oak-like leaves. Grows on near coastal sands. Pear-shaped fruits with large woody seeds. Infusions of leaves and bark used to relieve pain. Seeds roasted and eaten.
Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair	<i>karbarra</i>	Low fern, found in damp areas. Used to make medicines to relieve respiratory tract problems.
Pteridaceae	<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	Rock Fern		
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis linearifolia</i>	Slender Clematis	<i>taaruk</i>	Climbing plant with white star-shaped flowers Makuru-Kambarang (Winter-Spring). Leaves used cautiously to treat skin irritation.
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis pubescens</i>	Common Clematis		
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus colonorum</i>	Common Buttercup		
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus pumilio</i>	Smallflower Buttercup		
Restionaceae	<i>Desmocladius aspera</i>			
Restionaceae	<i>Hypolaena exsulca</i>			
Restionaceae	<i>Hypolaena pubescens</i>			
Rhamnaceae	<i>Cryptandra arbutiflora</i>	Waxy Cryptandra		
Rhamnaceae	<i>Cryptandra mutila</i>			
Rhamnaceae	<i>Spyridium globulosum</i>	Basket Bush		
Rhamnaceae	<i>Stenanthemum tridentatum.</i>			

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses [^]
Rhamnaceae	<i>Trymalium ledifolium</i> var. <i>ledifolium</i>			
Rubiaceae	<i>Opercularia hispidula</i>	Hispid Stinkweed		
Rubiaceae	<i>Opercularia vaginata</i>	Dog Weed		
Rutaceae	<i>Boronia alata</i>	Winged Boronia		
Rutaceae	<i>Diplolaena dampieri</i>	Southern Diplolaena		
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos sparteus</i>	Broom Ballart	<i>djuk</i>	Suited to calcareous sand over limestone. Fruits are edible. Leaves and twigs burnt to repel insects. Crushed leaves used to treat headaches.
Santalaceae	<i>Leptomeria cunninghamii</i>			
Santalaceae	<i>Leptomeria preissiana</i>			
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Quandong, Sandalwood, Native Peach	<i>dumbari, wonil, warnga</i>	Semi-parasitic small tree, small white flowers at several times of the year, followed by bright red fruits. Seeds mixed with animal fat used on sore muscles. Infusions of leaves used to treat diabetes. Fruits are high in vitamin C and eaten fresh or dried.
Sapindaceae	<i>Diplopeltis huegelii</i> subsp. <i>subintegra</i>			
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea aptera</i>	Coast Hop Bush		
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea hackettiana</i>	Hackett's Hop Bush		
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila glabra</i>	Tar Bush		
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Myoporum caprarioides</i>	Slender Myoporum		
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Native Juniper		

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses^
Solanaceae	<i>Anthocercis ilicifolia</i>			
Solanaceae	<i>Anthocercis littorea</i>	Yellow Tailflower		
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum symonii</i>			
Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium bulbiferum</i>			
Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium calcaratum</i>	Book Triggerplant		
Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium glaucum</i>	Dotted Triggerplant		
Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium junceum</i>	Reed Triggerplant		
Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium repens</i>	Matted Triggerplant		
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea argentea</i>	Silvery Leaved Pimelea		
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea calcicola</i>			
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea rosea</i>	Rose Banjine		
Tremandraceae	<i>Tetratheca hirsuta</i> (glabrous)	Black-eyed Susan		
Typhaceae	<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Bulrush, Djandjid	<i>yanjet</i>	Found near water sources. Bulbs pounded and cooked as damper. Crushed flowers used as antiseptic. Leaves used to weave mats and baskets.
Urticaceae	<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	Pellitory		
Verbenaceae	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Pogfruit		
Violaceae	<i>Hybanthus calycinus</i>	Wild Violet		
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea brunonis</i>			

Family	Plant taxa	Common names	Noongar name(s)	Notes, including some traditional uses [^]
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	Balga, Grasstree, Blackboy	<i>balga, balka, baaluk, balka, barro, kooryoop, paaluc, palga, yarrlok; bigo (resin from stem)</i>	Widespread, particularly near watercourses. Tall flower spike Makuru to Birak (Winter-Summer). Many uses- flower stems used as spears, fire drills and torches, witchetty grubs (bardi) found in stems, fresh leaves eaten, resin used as glue and for tanning kangaroo and possum skins, for firefighters, as well as in medicine, flowers soaked to use drink. Leaves use to cover <i>mia mia</i> shelters and for bedding. Young leaf bases were also eaten. The pattern of flower opening used to determine direction.
Zamiaceae	<i>Macrozamia riedlei</i>	Zamia, Djiridji	<i>djiridji, dyerg ee, girijee, jeerajee; baio (fruit)</i>	Fruits were buried and soaked to remove toxins before roasting and eating the skin. Leaves used for shade or to make string.
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Zygophyllum apiculatum</i>			
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Zygophyllum fruticosum</i>	Shrubby Twinleaf		

E.2 Invasive flora

Table 10. Weeds that are widespread in the ecological community

Source: Keighery (1999 cited in Keighery 2002) identified 23 non-woody species that occurred at more than 70% of surveyed Tuart woodland sites. Scientific names current at May 2018.

Plant taxon	Common name
Monocotyledons	
Grasses	
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking Grass
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking Grass, Shivery Grass
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch Grass
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt Grass