

BEAUFORTIA

suitable for south Western Australian gardens



**Native plants suitable for Western
Australian garden series**

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BEAUFORTIA

The genus *Beaufortia* comprises twenty-two species all of which are found in the Southwest Botanical Province of Western Australia which stretches from Shark Bay in the north to east of Esperance in the south. Most are found in sandy soils and in heath, but some also grow in wetter conditions e.g. *Beaufortia sparsa*.

The genus *Beaufortia* is named in honour of Mary, Duchess of Beaufort (1630–1714), who maintained botanical gardens at Badminton and Chelsea and had a large collection of drawings of flowers.

The *Beaufortia* in this book are the most commonly found in nurseries and their spectacular flowers are more than enough reason to grow them in your garden.

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Compiled by the Grow Committee with thanks to Linda Mason, Kim Sarti, Sophie Xiang and Nancy Scade.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Beaufortia aestiva - Kalbarri Beaufortia

- ❖ Dense, rounded, compact shrub: 2 m H x 2 m W.
- ❖ Cream or orange-red bottlebrush-like spikes near the end of the branches appear in summer. This is an eye-catching shrub with its intensely coloured flowers.
- ❖ Egg-shaped leaves with the narrower end towards the base arranged in alternating pairs (decussate), so that they form four rows along the stems.
- ❖ Plant in full sun to part-shade.
- ❖ Grows in deep yellow or brown sand over laterite but will grow in most soils including coastal sand.
- ❖ Can be pruned to shape which will lead to more prolific flowering next year.
- ❖ Ornamental shrub that can be used for screening, windbreaks, in low-maintenance gardens, courtyards, pool sides and coastal gardens.
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ Attracts nectar-eating birds and bees.



Adaptable

Sand

Loam

Gravel

Coastal

Interesting Facts:

- ❖ Family: Myrtaceae.
- ❖ *Beaufortia aestiva* is also known as the 'Kalbarri Beaufortia' or 'Summer flame'.
- ❖ First formally described in 1998 by Kristine J Brooks in *Nuytsia* from a specimen found near Binu.
- ❖ The specific epithet '*aestiva*' is a Latin word meaning 'summer'.
- ❖ *B. aestiva* mainly occurs between Kalbarri and Eneabba and in the southeast, near Tammin and Wongan Hills.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Beaufortia anisandra - Dark Beaufortia

- ❖ Densely branched shrub: 1.5 m H x 1.5 m W.
- ❖ Dark red to purplish spherical heads of flowers in summer on the ends of branches which continue to grow after flowering.
- ❖ Egg-shaped upward pointing leaves.
- ❖ Plant in full sun to part-shade.
- ❖ Grows in well-drained sandy or heavy gravelly soils.
- ❖ Can be pruned to shape which will lead to a more prolific flowering next year.
- ❖ This plant is reputed to have an unpleasant odour so position in an area away from recreation and traffic areas.
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ Attracts nectar-eating birds and bees.



Sand

Gravel

Interesting Facts:

- ❖ Family: Myrtaceae.
- ❖ *Beaufortia anisandra* is also known as the 'Dark Beaufortia.'
- ❖ First formally described in 1843 by Johannes Conrad Schauer in *Dissertatio phytographica de Regelia, Beaufortia et Calothamno*.
- ❖ The specific epithet '*anisandra*' is a Latin word meaning 'unequal male' referring to the length of the stamens.
- ❖ *B. anisandra* occurs near the Stirling Range and as far east as the Fitzgerald River National Park.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Beaufortia bicolor - Badgingarra Beaufortia

- ❖ Densely branched shrub: 1.0 m H x 0.5 m W.
- ❖ Red, orange and yellow flowers appear in November-December on the ends of branches which continue to grow after flowering.
- ❖ Egg-shaped leaves with the narrower end towards the base arranged in alternating pairs (decussate), so that they form four rows along the stems.
- ❖ Plant in full sun to part-shade.
- ❖ Grows in white sand over laterite.
- ❖ Can be pruned to shape which will lead to a more prolific flowering next year.
- ❖ Ornamental shrub that can be used for screening, windbreaks, low-maintenance gardens, courtyards, pool sides and coastal gardens.
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ Attracts nectar-eating birds and bees.



Sand

Interesting Facts:

- ❖ Family: Myrtaceae.
- ❖ *Beaufortia bicolor* is commonly known as the 'Badgingarra Beaufortia'.
- ❖ It was first formally described in 1987 by Swedish botanist, Arne Strid in *Plant Systematics and Evolution* from a specimen found near Badgingarra.
- ❖ *B. bicolor* occurs primarily north of Jurien Bay.
- ❖ Classified as a Priority Three species meaning that it is poorly known and known from only a few locations but is not under imminent threat.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Beaufortia bracteosa

- ❖ Compact shrub: 1.0 m H x 0.5 m W.
- ❖ Red to maroon bottlebrush-like spikes appear in spring and early summer near the end of the branches which continue to grow after flowering.
- ❖ Dark green leaves are arranged in opposite pairs and are linear in shape.
- ❖ Plant in full sun to part-shade.
- ❖ Grows in sandy soils sometimes with clay, gravel or loam.
- ❖ Can be pruned to shape which will lead to a more prolific flowering next year.
- ❖ Showy shrub in flower that can be used for low-maintenance gardens, courtyards, pool sides and rockeries.
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ Attracts nectar-eating birds and bees.



Sand

Loam

Gravel

Interesting Facts:

- ❖ Family: Myrtaceae.
- ❖ *Beaufortia bracteosa* was first formally described in 1904 by Ludwig Diels in *Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae Occidentalis*.
- ❖ The specific epithet 'bracteosa' is derived from the Latin word 'bractea' meaning 'scale' and the suffix '-osa' meaning having many (or large) bracts.
- ❖ *B. bracteosa* is a widespread plant and found near Wongan Hills, Hyden, Jitarning, Brookton, Pingelly and Dumbleyung.
- ❖ *B. bracteosa* can sometimes be confused with *B. kwongkanicola*, which has a large, red inflorescence.
- ❖ *B. bracteosa* is also closely related to *B. purpurea* but has smaller leaves.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Beaufortia cyrtodonta - Stirling Range Bottlebrush

- ❖ Compact shrub: 1.5 m H x 1.0 m W.
- ❖ Red flower heads appear from June to November followed by woody capsules.
- ❖ Dark green leaves are arranged in opposite pairs (decussate) making four rows along the stems. The leaves are linear to lance shaped and often are covered in fine hairs giving the leaves a greyish appearance.
- ❖ Plant in full sun to part-shade.
- ❖ Grows sandy or stony soils.
- ❖ Can be pruned to shape which will lead to a more prolific flowering next year.
- ❖ Showy shrub in flower and can be used for low-maintenance gardens, courtyards, pool sides and rockeries.
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ Attracts nectar-eating birds and bees.



Sand

Loam

Gravel

Interesting Facts:

- ❖ Family: Myrtaceae.
- ❖ *Beaufortia cyrtodonta* is also known as the 'Stirling Range Bottlebrush'.
- ❖ *Melaleuca cyrtodonta* was first formally described in 1867 by Nikolai Turczaninow in *Bulletin de la Société Imperiale des Naturalists de Moscou*. In 1867, George Bentham transferred it to *Beaufortia* as *B. cyrtodonta*.
- ❖ The specific epithet '*cyrtodonta*' is derived from the Ancient Greek '*kyrtos*' meaning curved or bent and '*odous*' meaning 'tooth'.
- ❖ *B. cyrtodonta* mainly occurs in the Stirling Range but has been recorded east of Lake Grace.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Beaufortia decussata - Gravel Bottlebrush

- ❖ Erect, open shrub with long stems branching only near the upper ends: 3 m H x 2 m W.
- ❖ Scarlet to orange-red bottlebrush-like flowers appear in either August to December or January to April and are followed by fruit which are woody capsules.
- ❖ Egg-shaped leaves with the narrower end towards the base are arranged in alternating pairs (decussate), so that they form four rows along the stems.
- ❖ Plant in full sun to part-shade.
- ❖ Grows in sandy soils, lateritic gravel and occasionally in swampy ground.
- ❖ Can be pruned to shape which will lead to a more prolific flowering next year.
- ❖ Ornamental shrub that can be used for screening, windbreaks, low-maintenance gardens, courtyards, pool sides and coastal gardens.
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ Attracts nectar-eating birds and bees.



Sand

Interesting Facts:

- ❖ Family: Myrtaceae.
- ❖ *Beaufortia decussata* is commonly known as the 'Gravel Bottlebrush'.
- ❖ It was the first species of *Beaufortia* to be described. It was formally described in 1812 by Robert Brown in William Townsend Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*.
- ❖ The specific epithet is from the Latin '*decussatus*' meaning crosswise like the letter X, the Ruman numeral ten.
- ❖ *B. decussata* is widespread in the south-west of WA and found in the Stirling Range, Albany, Denmark, Pemberton, Walpole and Nornalup.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Beaufortia elegans - Elegant Beaufortia

- ❖ An erect, spreading shrub: 0.3-2.5 m H x 1.5 m W.
- ❖ Small mauve/purple flowers appear in summer on the ends of branches which continue to grow after flowering.
- ❖ Woody, almost spherical fruits appear after flowering.
- ❖ Leaves are arranged in opposite pairs.
- ❖ Plant in full sun to part-shade.
- ❖ Grows in white, grey or yellow sand often over laterite and can be grown in coastal sand. It also grows in winter-wet situations.
- ❖ Can be pruned to shape which will lead to a more prolific flowering next year.
- ❖ Ornamental shrub that can be used for low-maintenance gardens, courtyards, pool sides, rockeries and coastal gardens.
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ Attracts nectar-eating birds and bees.



Sand

Loam

Coastal

Moist

Interesting Facts:

- ❖ Family: Myrtaceae.
- ❖ *Beaufortia elegans* is also known as the 'Elegant Beaufortia'.
- ❖ First described in 1843 by Johannes Conrad Schauer in *Dissertatio phytographica de Regelia, Beaufortia et Calothamno*.
- ❖ The specific epithet '*elegans*' is a Latin word meaning 'fine, choice or tasteful'.
- ❖ *B. elegans* mainly occurs in the vicinity of Three Springs, Wongan Hills, Carnamah and Eneabba.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Beaufortia empetrifolia - South Coast Beaufortia

- ❖ Compact, much branched shrub:
2 m H x 2 m W.
- ❖ Pink, purple/red flowers in small, bottlebrush spikes appear in spring to summer on the ends of branches which continue to grow after flowering.
- ❖ Egg-shaped leaves are arranged in opposite pairs (decussate), so that they form four rows along the stems.
- ❖ Plant in full sun to part-shade.
- ❖ Grows in white, grey or yellow sand often over granite but will grow in most soils including coastal sand.
- ❖ Can be pruned to shape which will lead to a more prolific flowering next year.
- ❖ Can be used for screening, windbreaks, low-maintenance gardens, courtyards, pool sides and coastal gardens.
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ Attracts nectar-eating birds and bees.



Sand

Coastal

Interesting Facts:

- ❖ Family: Myrtaceae.
- ❖ *Beaufortia empetrifolia* is also known as the 'South Coast Beaufortia'.
- ❖ First formally described in 1828 by German botanist, Ludwig Reichenbach in *Iconographia Botanica Exotica* as *Melaleuca empetrifolia*. In 1843, Johannes Schauer recognised it as *B. empetrifolia*.
- ❖ *B. empetrifolia* mainly occurs between Albany and Esperance, South Stirling Range, Bremer Bay, Fitzgerald National Park and Cape Arid National Park.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Beaufortia incana - Grey-leaved Beaufortia

- ❖ An erect, spreading shrub: 2 m H x 2 m W.
- ❖ Spherical heads of red flowers appear in spring to summer on the ends of branches which continue to grow after flowering.
- ❖ Woody fruits appear after flowering.
- ❖ Leaves are arranged in alternating pairs (decussate) so that they form four rows along the stems. They are covered in small white hairs on both surfaces contrasting with the red flowers.
- ❖ Plant in full sun to part-shade.
- ❖ Grows in lateritic soils and sandplains.
- ❖ Can be pruned to shape which will lead to a more prolific flowering next year.
- ❖ Ornamental shrub that can be used for low-maintenance gardens, courtyards, pool sides, pots and containers.
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ Attracts nectar-eating birds and bees.



Sand

Gravel

Interesting Facts:

- ❖ Family: Myrtaceae.
- ❖ *Beaufortia incana* is also known as the 'Grey-leaved Beaufortia'.
- ❖ First described in 1867 by George Bentham in *Flora Australiensis* as *Beaufortia macrostemon* var. *incana*. In 1972, Alex George raised it to species status in *Nuytsia*.
- ❖ The specific epithet '*incana*' is a Latin working meaning 'quite grey'.
- ❖ *B. incana* mainly grows in a widespread area which includes Popanyinning, Tutanning Reserve, Dryandra State Forest and Boyagin Nature Reserve.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Beaufortia macrostemon - Darling Range Beaufortia

- ❖ Low, spreading, lignotuberous shrub with multiple stems:
0.1-0.5 m H x 0.5 m W.
- ❖ Red flowers in summer on the ends of branches which continue to grow after flowering.
- ❖ Linear to lance-shaped green leaves which are hairy while young.
- ❖ Plant in full sun to part-shade.
- ❖ Grows in gravelly and lateritic soils.
- ❖ Great for rockeries, pots, low-maintenance gardens and verges.
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ Attracts nectar-eating birds and bees.



Gravel

Interesting Facts:

- ❖ Family: Myrtaceae.
- ❖ *Beaufortia macrostemon* is also known as the 'Darling Range Beaufortia'.
- ❖ First formally described in 1839 by English botanist John Lindley in *A Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony*.
- ❖ The specific epithet '*macrostemon*' is derived from the Ancient Greek '*makros*' meaning 'large or long' and '*stemon*' meaning 'thread or filament'.
- ❖ *B. macrostemon* is common on or near the Darling Scarp in the Jarrah Forest and Swan Coastal Plain.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Beaufortia micrantha - Small-leaved Beaufortia

- ❖ A small, compact shrub: 0.5 m H x 1.5 m W.
- ❖ Smothered in heads of bright purple or pink/red flowers which appear in winter to summer.
- ❖ Woody fruits appear after flowering.
- ❖ Small appressed, triangular shaped leaves.
- ❖ Plant in full sun to part-shade.
- ❖ Grows in sandy soils derived from laterite on plains and ridges.
- ❖ Can be pruned to shape which will lead to a more prolific flowering next year.
- ❖ Ornamental shrub that can be used for low-maintenance gardens, courtyards, pool sides, rockeries and coastal gardens.
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ Attracts nectar-eating birds and bees.



Sand

Loam

Gravel

Interesting Facts:

- ❖ Family: Myrtaceae.
- ❖ *Beaufortia micrantha* is also known as the 'Small-leaved Beaufortia' or 'Little Bottlebrush'.
- ❖ First described in 1843 by Johannes Conrad Schauer in *Dissertatio phytographica de Regelia, Beaufortia et Calothamno*.
- ❖ The specific epithet '*micrantha*' is derived from the Ancient Greek 'mikros' meaning 'small' and 'anthos' meaning 'flower'.
- ❖ *B. micrantha* mainly occurs between Esperance, Albany, Corrigin and Southern Cross.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Beaufortia orbifolia - Ravensthorpe Bottlebrush

- ❖ Erect to spreading shrub: 3.0 m H x 1.5 m W.
- ❖ Bright red/green flowers in bottlebrush-like spikes at the end of branches in autumn to summer which continue to grow after flowering.
- ❖ Woody capsules appear after flowering.
- ❖ Oval-shaped leaves arranged in alternate pairs (decussate) on the younger branches so that they make four rows along the stems.
- ❖ Plant in full sun to part-shade.
- ❖ Grows in soils derived from laterite or granite on rocky slopes. Tolerant of clay and sandy soils.
- ❖ Can be pruned to shape which will lead to a more prolific flowering next year.
- ❖ Can be used in cottage gardens, low-maintenance gardens and shrubberies.
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ Attracts nectar-eating birds, bees, butterflies and other insects.



Adaptable

Sand

Loam

Gravel

Clay

Interesting Facts:

- ❖ Family: Myrtaceae.
- ❖ *Beaufortia orbifolia* is also known as the 'Ravensthorpe Bottlebrush'.
- ❖ First formally described in 1862 by Victorian government botanist, Ferdinand von Mueller in *Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae* from a specimen collected on the slopes of East Mount Barren by George Maxwell.
- ❖ The specific epithet '*orbifolia*' is derived from the Latin '*orbis*' meaning 'a circle' and '*folium*' meaning 'a leaf'.
- ❖ *B. orbifolia* mainly occurs near Ravensthorpe and in the Fitzgerald River National Park.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Beaufortia purpurea - Purple Beaufortia

- ❖ Erect to spreading shrub: 1.5 m H x 1.5 m W.
- ❖ Purplish-red flowers in bottlebrush-like spikes at the end of branches which continue to grow after flowering. Flowers appear from autumn to summer.
- ❖ Woody capsules appear after flowering.
- ❖ Oval-shaped leaves arranged in alternate pairs (decussate) on the younger branches so that they make four rows along the stems.
- ❖ Plant in full sun to part-shade.
- ❖ Grows in soils derived from laterite or granite on rocky slopes. Tolerant of clay soils.
- ❖ Can be pruned to shape which will lead to a more prolific flowering next year.
- ❖ Can be used in cottage gardens, low-maintenance gardens, rockeries and verge gardens.
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ Attracts nectar-eating birds, bees, butterflies and other insects.



Gravel Clay

Interesting Facts:

- ❖ Family: Myrtaceae.
- ❖ *Beaufortia purpurea* is also known as the 'Purple Beaufortia'.
- ❖ First formally described in 1839 by English botanist, John Lindley in *A Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony*.
- ❖ The specific epithet '*purpurea*' is a Latin word meaning 'purple'.
- ❖ *B. purpurea* mainly occurs in the outer suburbs of Perth in the Jarrah Forest and in small conservation reserves on the Darling Scarp.
- ❖ Classified as a Priority Three species meaning that it is poorly known from only a few locations but is not under imminent threat.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Beaufortia schaueri - Pink Bottlebrush

- ❖ Small, rounded shrub: 1.5 m H x 1.0 m W.
- ❖ Profuse spherical heads of pink flowers at the end of branches which continue to grow after flowering in spring. This shrub is spectacular in flower.
- ❖ Woody capsules appear after flowering.
- ❖ The leaves are arranged in alternating pairs (decussate) so that they make four rows along the stems.
- ❖ Plant in full sun to part-shade.
- ❖ Grows in sandy soils or those derived from laterite on plains and slopes.
- ❖ Can be pruned to shape which will lead to a more prolific flowering next year.
- ❖ Ornamental plant that can be used in cottage gardens, low-maintenance gardens and tubs.
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ Attracts nectar-eating birds, honey possums, bees, butterflies and other insects.



Sand

Gravel

Interesting Facts:

- ❖ Family: Myrtaceae.
- ❖ *Beaufortia schaueri* is also known as the 'Pink Bottlebrush'.
- ❖ First formally described in 1843 by Johannes Conrad Schauer in *Dissertatio phytographica de Regelia, Beaufortia et Calothamno* from an unpublished description by Balthazar Preiss.
- ❖ The specific epithet '*schaueri*' honours Schauer.
- ❖ *B. schaueri* occurs between Albany and Israelite Bay.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Beaufortia sparsa - Swamp Bottlebrush

- ❖ Erect to spreading shrub: 2-3 m H x 2 m W.
- ❖ Orange to red flower bottlebrush spikes at the end of branches which continue to grow after flowering in summer to autumn. This is a spectacular flowering shrub.
- ❖ Woody capsules appear after flowering.
- ❖ Oval-shaped leaves.
- ❖ Plant in full sun to part-shade.
- ❖ Grows in sand in swampy places near watercourses and grows in coastal sites.
- ❖ Can be pruned to shape which will lead to a more prolific flowering next year.
- ❖ Ornamental plant that can be used in cottage gardens, low-maintenance gardens and tubs. Good for screening and as a windbreak.
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ Attracts nectar-eating birds, bees, butterflies and other insects.



Sand Coastal Moist

Interesting Facts:

- ❖ Family: Myrtaceae.
- ❖ *Beaufortia sparsa* is also known as the 'Swamp Bottlebrush'.
- ❖ First formally described in 1812 by Scottish botanist, Robert Brown in William Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*.
- ❖ The specific epithet '*sparsa*' is a Latin word meaning 'scattered' referring to the species being scattered in swamps.
- ❖ *B. sparsa* occurs between Busselton and Albany.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Beaufortia sprengelioides - Shark Bay Beaufortia

- ❖ Rigid, spreading shrub: 2.0 m H x 1.5 m W.
- ❖ Pale pink to white flowers in spherical heads appear near the end of the branches which continue to grow after flowering. Flowers from July to November.
- ❖ Woody seed capsules develop after flowering.
- ❖ Egg-shaped leaves with the narrower end towards the base are arranged in alternating pairs (decussate), so that they form four rows along the stems, especially on the younger foliage.
- ❖ Plant in full sun to part-shade.
- ❖ Grows in sand, sometimes over limestone and laterite.
- ❖ Can be pruned to shape which will lead to a more prolific flowering next year.
- ❖ This shrub can be used for screening, as a windbreak, in low-maintenance gardens, courtyards, pool sides and coastal gardens.
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ Attracts nectar-eating birds and bees.



Sand

Gravel

Interesting Facts:

- ❖ Family: *Myrtaceae*.
- ❖ *Beaufortia sprengelioides* is also known as the 'Shark Bay Beaufortia'.
- ❖ *B. sprengelioides* was probably first collected by a French botanist in the early 1800s (actual collector is unknown). It was first formally described in 1828 by the Swiss botanist, Augustin de Candolle in *Prodromus Systematic Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* and given the name *Melaleuca sprengelioides*. Schauer then included de Candolle's plant in *Regelia ciliata*, apparently on the basis of de Candolle's drawings. In 1999, Lyndley Craven reinterpreted Schauer's work and gave the plant the name *B. sprengelioides*.
- ❖ The specific epithet '*sprengelioides*' is a reference to the genus '*Sprengelia*' in the family *Ericaceae*. The suffix '*oides*' is from the Ancient Greek '*eidōs*' meaning 'form or likeness'.
- ❖ *B. sprengelioides* mainly occurs between Geraldton and Shark Bay and includes nearby offshore islands.

NATIVE GARDEN NOTES

Beaufortia squarrosa - Sand Beaufortia

- ❖ Small to medium dense shrub: 1.5-2.0 m H x 1.5 m W.
- ❖ Bright red (occasionally yellow or orange) flowers in globular-shaped clusters appear near the end of the branches which continue to grow in spring. This is an eye-catching shrub with its intensely coloured flowers.
- ❖ Woody seed capsules develop after flowering.
- ❖ Egg-shaped leaves with the narrower end towards the base are arranged in alternating pairs (decussate), so that they form four rows along the stems.
- ❖ Plant in full sun to part-shade.
- ❖ Grows in white, grey or yellow sand, sometimes over limestone and laterite. Grows in winter-wet depressions.
- ❖ Can be pruned to shape which will lead to a more prolific flowering next year.
- ❖ This is a very ornamental shrub and can be used as a windbreak, in low-maintenance gardens, courtyards, pool sides and coastal gardens.
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ Attracts nectar-eating birds and bees.



Sand

Gravel

Moist

Interesting Facts:

- ❖ Family: Myrtaceae.
- ❖ *Beaufortia squarrosa* is also known as the 'Sand Beaufortia'.
- ❖ First formally described in 1843 by Johannes Conrad Schauer in *Dissertatio phytographica de Regelia, Beaufortia et Calothamno*.
- ❖ The specific epithet is a Latin word 'squarrosus' meaning 'rough with stiff scales, bracts, leaves or processes'.
- ❖ *B. squarrosa* mainly occurs between Busselton and Eneabba and further north to Alexander Morrison National Park.

REFERENCES

Beaufortia aestiva

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Beaufortia anisandra

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Sainsbury, R.M. (2019). *A Field Guide to Beaufortias, Eremaeas, Kunzeas & Regelias, Bullcreek, W.A.*: Robert Sainsbury's Wildflower Books.

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Beaufortia bicolor

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Beaufortia bracteosa

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Beaufortia cyrtodonta

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Beaufortia decussata

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Beaufortia elegans

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Beaufortia empetrifolia

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Beaufortia incana

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Beaufortia macrostemon

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Beaufortia micrantha

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Beaufortia orbifolia

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Beaufortia purpurea

Geographe Community Landcare Nursery - <https://www.gcln.org.au>

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Beaufortia schaueri

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Beaufortia sparsa

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Beaufortia sprengelioides

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Beaufortia squarrosa

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