

List of Tables

- Table 1.1:** Soft- and hard-leaved plant taxa occurring in the Early to Mid-Eocene, 40-56 Ma, according to pollen samples collected from the Lefroy River system, southwestern Australia, compared with their current presence and occurrence elsewhere in Australia. Data collated by Byron Lamont from Hos (1975), Itzstein-Davey (2004), *Florabase* and Flora of NSW. — 15
- Table 1.2:** Generalised shifts in Angiosperm form and function in the SouthWest flora from a predominantly rainforest environment (Cretaceous/Palaeogene) to a predominantly woodland environment (Neogene/Quaternary). — 17
- Table 1.3:** Phylogeographic groups of the SouthWest based on Beard (1980; 1990). See Fig. 1.8 for photographs of the main vegetation types. — 24
- Table 1.4:** The ten taxa-richest families and genera in the SouthWest with number of taxa in parentheses. Data obtained from *Florabase* (<http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>), Western Australian Herbarium's online taxa database. Data accessed 10 October 2013. *Melaleuca* was expanded in 2014 to include many other related genera not added here. — 29
- Table 2.1:** Summary of fire adaptive features in the SouthWest flora with generic examples and notes on limitations and alternative interpretations of their function. — 33
- Table 2.2:** Time and place of origin of fire-adapted traits in relation to fire-proneness and age of parent clade as determined from trait assignment to molecular time-based phylogenies. Collated by Byron Lamont July-August 2014. Highlighted in blue are genera that developed fire-adapted traits at the same time as they became fire-prone. *includes the relatives Centro-lepidaceae and Anarthriaceae, both fire-prone. All ages are for the root of the clade and to nearest 0.5 Ma = million years ago. — 54
- Table 3.1:** Drought response types characteristic of the SouthWest flora. — 60
- Table 3.2:** Physiological case studies from the Perth flora (Groom, 2004). — 61
- Table 3.3:** Physiological functional groups based on summer drought responses. Information sourced from Mitchell *et al.* (2008a; b). — 64
- Table 5.1:** Parasitic genera in southwestern Australia. Root = root parasite, shoot = shoot parasite. Data obtained from *Florabase* (florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au), accessed October 2013. — 79
- Table 5.2:** List of southwestern Australian *Amyema* and *Lysiana* species. Based on information obtained from the WA Herbarium online database, *Florabase*, accessed October 2013. Examples of SouthWest hosts and number of host species obtained from Downey (1998). — 82
- Table 5.3:** Diagnostic features of the three SouthWest *Pilostyles* species (from Thiele *et al.*, 2008). — 87
- Table 6.1:** Presence of arbuscular mycorrhizas (AM), ectomycorrhizas (EM), other types of mycorrhizal and non-mycorrhizal roots (NM) in plant species inhabiting the northern jarrah forest (55 km SE of Perth). Data obtained from Brundrett & Abbott (1991) with species names updated to represent current taxonomy. — 99
- Table 7.1:** List of selected species that possess extrafloral nectaries in the SouthWest. Rachis refers to the midrib that supports the pinnae that arise in pairs among compound leaves, usually with an extrafloral nectary at the axil of each pair. — 123
- Table 8.1:** Typical floral syndromes of the SouthWest flora that are adapted for pollination by insect, bird or mammal species. — 126
- Table 8.2:** Summary of floral characteristics of entomophilous pollination subcategories (adapted from Armstrong, 1979) — 128
- Table 8.3:** Australian native bees recorded as visiting *Verticordia* species. Data provided where both *Verticordia* and bees were identified to the species level. Information obtained from the Australian Bee Pollination Index Query database via the Victorian Museum website, www.museum.vic.gov.au. Accessed 15 August 2014. — 133

Table 8.4: Pollination strategies of southwestern Australian orchids (after Brundrett, 2007).
— 135

Table 9.1: Leaf traits (%) of 429 vascular plant taxa (including 2 gymnosperms, 75 monocotyledons, 352 dicotyledons) at four sites containing kwongan vegetation (250 km N of Perth). Kwongan is an indigenous term for the low, heath-like sclerophyllous sandplain shrublands. Phyllodes and phylloclades are treated as leaves here though they are more like green stems in structure. Data collated from Pate *et al.*, (1984). — 154

Table 10.1: Seed dispersal terminology. — 172

Table 10.2: List of SouthWest plant families and genera that are recorded as posing ant-dispersed species. Boldface type indicates genera with more than 50% of their species displaying myrmecochory. Data from Lengyel *et al.* (2009). — 178

Table 10.3: List of SouthWest plant species located in emu droppings, either as seeds or fruits collected from the Eneabba sandplain, Fitzgerald River National Park and Cape Range National Park. Their usual mode of dispersal is indicated. — 186

Table 11.1: Seed storage syndromes of SouthWest Proteaceae. Adapted from Lamont & Groom (1998) — 190

Table 11.2: SouthWest plant groups that contain serotinous genera. Adapted from Lamont *et al.* (1991). — 192

Table 11.3: Soil-stored seed density in different SouthWest habitats. Life form categories are those listed in the respective publications. — 198

Table 11.4: Selection of SouthWest species whose germination has been shown to respond to smoke or heat. Fresh seeds were treated with cool smoke (derived from burning foliage of native plants) after storing in soil over summer-autumn and shown to germinate better than untreated fresh seeds (collated from Roche *et al.*, 1997). Species with hard seeds were immersed in water at 90°C and allowed to cool for 2 hours (collated from Cochrane *et al.*, 2002). Many species failed to germinate at all without smoke or heat treatment under otherwise ideal conditions. — 200

Table 11.5: Germination response (%) of SouthWest species with two of the known active compounds present in smoke water. Note that the responses vary greatly between species, with some only responsive to glyceronitrile (*A. manglesii*) or karrikinolide (*S. affine*) or both (*C. candicans*), or neither (*A. flavidus*). *Tersonia cyathiflora* is particularly interesting as it has an obligate requirement for smoke (so that the species must have evolved with fire) but the active compound has not yet been discovered, though it might be the untried glyceronitrile. Summarized from Flematti *et al.* (2011) and Downes *et al.* (2010). — 202