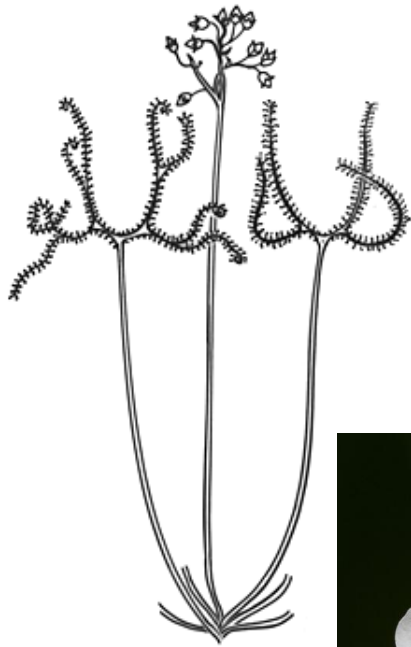


Droseraceae
Drosera binata
 forked sundew



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ETYMOLOGY	(DROSS-er-a) droseros = dewy, watery; referring to glistening glandular hairs; The species <i>binata</i> = forked branched.
LIFEFORM	Herb 10-50 cm
STATUS	Conservation WA Code: Priority Two; Common SE Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, Tas; Rare status in SA; Susceptible to change in water quality/flow rate
OCCURS	Barakula S F, Wallangarra Qld to NSW, Vic, WA, Cradle Mt Tas (NZ, Asia)
QLD DISTRICTS	Darling Downs, Leichhardt, Moreton, Port Curtis, Wide Bay
HABITAT	Coastal wet heath, peat swamps, Creek banks
LEAVES	Basal, rosettes several rising from base, each leaf on a stalk which reaches 25 cm leaf forks 4-8 with each segment up to 10cm, erect lamina divided, lobes linear.
FLOWERS	White, 2-3 cm, numerous with 5 petals with conspicuous red sepals on 50 cm branched spike, which is longer than leaves: Flowering Times Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb
FRUIT	Capsules, small which split wide open to release tiny seeds.
	Fruiting Times Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, March, April, May
ROOTS	Fibrous roots
STEM	Slender hairless, robust 16 cm herb; stems are forked one or more times and covered with glistening reddish glandular hairs.
ETHNOBOTANY	Early settlers used as dye, obtained pink from tissues; Yellow/red pigment in leaves/glands major component quercetin, attract insects; response to stimulus, stalked glands (tentacles) bend and produce mucilage to trap and digest insects; Chemicals may have allelopathic effect inhibiting growth of other plants and repelling predators (Juniper et al. 1989);
LANDSCAPE USES	Attractive interesting. Carnivorous trap tiny insects. Excellent pot or basket plant;
INSECTS	Parasitic insect, <i>Setocoris</i> sp. (Miridae), steals prey caught by plant, relationship species specific 906 (Cassis G.)
ID FEATURE	Leaves radical branching divided into 2-4 linear segments 5-10 cm long.