

Flax Lilies



FAMILY: Hemerocallidaceae
prev Phormiaceae

HABIT: Tufted perennial herbs up to 1.5m

LEAVES: Long, linear, tufted or sheathing of the lower parts of the stems.

FLOWER/FRUIT: Pale blue or purple flowers with 6 lobes and 6 long yellow anthers arranged in a terminal panicle are followed by purple to blue berries. These berries contain a number of small black seeds.

PROPAGATION: Remove flesh and plant fresh seed or division.

LOCAL HABITAT: Flax lilies occur in all local habitats from coastal dunes to highland rainforest communities.

DISTRIBUTION: Widespread throughout Australia.



GENERAL: This species is considered very complex. A number of varieties are recognized in this region including *D. crinoides*, *D. caerulea* and *D. longifolia*. Seeds and edible fruits are eaten by birds. Attractive garden plants in a semi shaded position.

References: Cronin, 2000 *Australian Wildflowers*.
Melzer & Plumb, 2007 *Plants of Capricornia*.