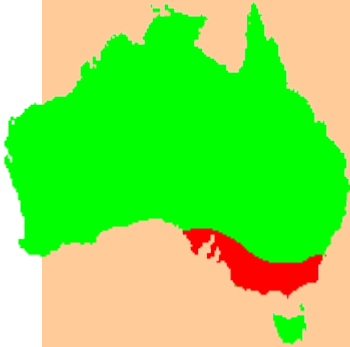


Chrysocephalum baxteri



Family:	Asteraceae
Distribution:	Forests, woodlands and heaths of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Bass Strait islands.
Common Name:	Fringed everlasting, white everlasting
Derivation of Name:	<i>Chrysocephalum</i>From Greek <i>chryso</i> , golden and <i>cephalus</i> , a head, referring to the golden yellow flower heads of some species. <i>baxteri</i>After William Baxter, a 19th century botanical collector.
Conservation Status:	Not considered to be at risk in the wild.

General Description:

Chrysocephalum is a genus of six species all of which were formerly classified under other genera (*Helichrysum*, *Helipterum* and *Leptorhynchos*). *Chrysocephalum baxteri* was previously known as *Helichrysum baxteri*.



Chrysocephalum baxteri

Photo: Australian Daisy Study Group

Chrysocephalum baxteri is a low growing, perennial species up to about 0.3 metres high by a similar width. The leaves are linear, silvery-green and up to 25 mm long with woolly hairs giving a silvery appearance on the undersurface. The flower heads occur singly at the ends of the stems and are 20 - 40 mm in diameter with yellow centres surrounded by white bracts. Flowers occur over a long period between spring and early autumn.

This species has been in cultivation for many years and prefers a sunny position in well drained, moist soils. Plants may become untidy after a few years but the appearance is improved by cutting back after flowering. The flowers are long lasting.

Propagation from seed can be carried out without any pretreatment but cuttings usually give more reliable results.