

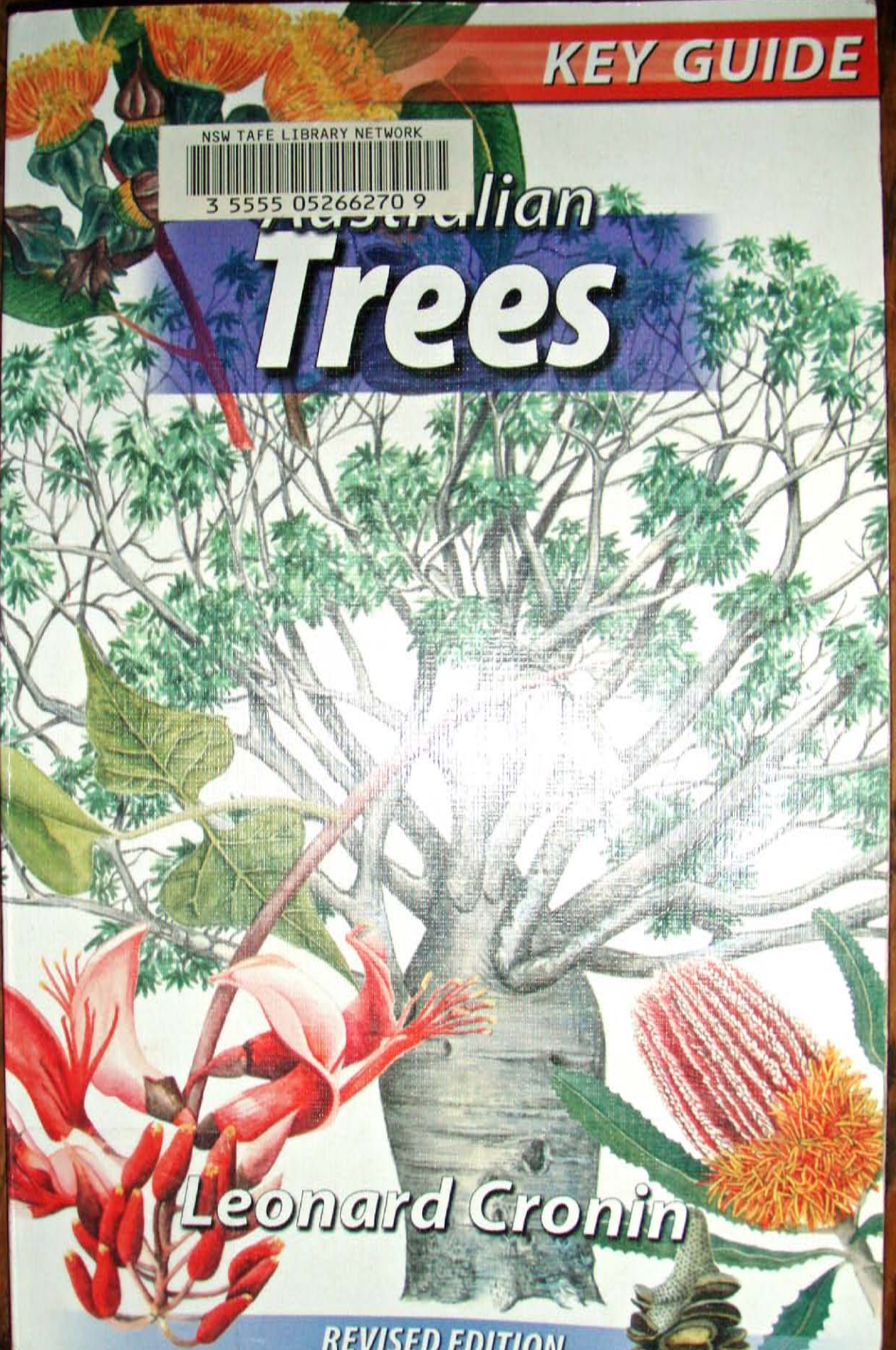
KEY GUIDE

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Australian **Trees**



Leonard Cronin

REVISED EDITION

KEY GUIDE

Australian Trees





KEY GUIDE



Australian Trees



Leonard Cronin

Illustrated by
Jenny Taranto
Marion Westmacott

Leonard Cronin, is one of Australia's foremost natural history authors. Trained as a biologist, he is a prolific writer of books and articles on the Australian flora, fauna and the environment, bringing his own fascination with the natural world to the general reader. Among his other works are *The Australian Flora*, *The Australian Animal Atlas*, *Ancient Kingdoms and Natural Wonders*, *Koala*, *Presenting Australia's National Parks* and *The Illustrated Encyclopaedia of the Human Body*.

The illustrators of this volume, Marion Westmacott, and Jenny Taranto are leading Australian botanical artists.

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Preface

to the second edition

The first edition of *Key Guide to Australian Trees* quickly established itself as the leading field guide and reference work to our native trees, its ease of use and quality of illustration, proving popular with professionals and untrained observers alike. Over the past few years a great deal of research and debate has gone on in the botanical community, resulting in the renaming and reclassifying of many species. A number of the Eucalypts, for example have been reclassified in the genus *Corymbia*, while field workers have been busy producing new distribution maps for many species. This new edition incorporates scientific name changes, new information about distribution and other new facts that have come to light.

Leonard Cronin, 2000.



Introduction

Trees and their products are an integral part of our lives. We use them to build our houses and furniture, to make our newspapers and books, we exploit their chemical products to make rubber, petrol, plastics and medicines. Songs, poems and prose in every language eulogise the beauty of their flowers and foliage, their fruits and their deep, restful shade. Trees support countless numbers of animals and plants. They are one of the greatest primary producers on earth, supplying our oxygen, moderating the climate and even filtering some of our industrial wastes. Without trees our species might not even exist, and certainly our civilisations would be vastly different.

We use their products and are familiar with many of their names, but to accurately identify the trees themselves can be quite difficult. Yet identification is the first major step towards a greater appreciation and understanding of our natural environment. Like faces in a crowd, once we know their names trees stand out as individuals, we feel more empathy with the familiar and care more for their well-being. And today our trees and forests need all the help they can get.

This book has been designed as a practical and easy-to-use field guide for both the casual observer and the dedicated botanist. A simple visual key directs the reader to pages of the book where trees with similar characteristics are illustrated and described.

Specially commissioned watercolour illustrations have been carefully executed by two of Australia's foremost botanical illustrators to show the most important identifiable characteristics of all the trees included. The descriptions are in a consistent, easily-understood style with the minimum

use of botanical terms, and include all the major visible characteristics of the trees: their size, shape and form, bark, leaves, flowers, fruits, flowering times, habitat and family. The few botanical terms used are explained in the glossary at the end of the book.

The species described are those commonly encountered in Nature Reserves, National Parks and along the roadsides throughout Australia. Some are included because of their unusual and distinctive characteristics, and although these might not be so common, their beautiful flowers, unusual fruits or strange shapes are certain to attract the attention of even the most casual observer.

Trees often vary in size and general appearance according to their environment. A tree growing in a closed forest may grow very tall with a small compact crown as it strives for the sunlight, whereas the same species growing in an open paddock may be much lower with a wide, spreading crown. Soils and climates also affect the size and shape of trees, and these variations should be taken into account when using the book.

The Latin names given are currently accepted by the scientific community, and the synonyms in parentheses are superceded names still to be found in the literature. Common names are also included because most people are more comfortable and familiar with these, and many find the pronunciation of Latin names difficult.

Trees represent the largest and longest-living life forms on earth. Many are identical to those browsed upon by the strange animals that millions of years ago roamed lands presently covered by our own creations of glass, concrete and stone. These species have survived dramatic changes in the environment only to fall prey to the woodchopper's axe, chainsaws and bulldozers of modern man.

As our cities and territorial claims expand we dominate more and more of the ecology of this planet and find ourselves increasingly isolated in our own artificially created environments.



We are, in fact, becoming strangers on our own planet, unfamiliar with the very species we are so dependent upon. But whether we like it or not we remain just a small part of an intertwined and delicately balanced biological system, and at the very heart of that system are the trees: a fundamental biological unit about which terrestrial life on this planet revolves.

Our record since European settlement in Australia demonstrates a callous disregard for this web of life. We have carried out a ruthless policy of destruction, reducing our great forests and woodlands to marginal farmlands, sacrificing millions of years of evolutionary advances on the altar of economic progress.

The time left to us to conserve the balance of nature has almost run out. Those who claim that the continued destruction of our forests will have no serious impact on our environment, and those who believe that the balance can be restored by replanting selected economical species are sadly mistaken. The very nature of life on earth depends upon variety. Where we would plant one species nature would establish one thousand. It is foolish arrogance to believe that we can take control of the environment and maintain a viable ecological system. We are experts in destruction, not in creation or even conservation.

But conservation is something we must learn, and if this book plays a small part in this learning process by helping us to become more familiar with the wonderful beauty and variety of our forests and woodlands, then its purpose will have been achieved.



How to use this guide

To use this book you do not need any knowledge of plant classification. The following visual keys direct you to pages where trees with similar leaf shapes are gathered together, or in the case of the eucalypts, where those with similar fruits are gathered together.

For the non-eucalypts, simply compare a typical mature leaf from the tree you wish to identify with the **General leaf shape** shown in the left hand column of the first two Key pages.

Having found the nearest corresponding **General leaf shape** look at the centre column to find the nearest **Typical leaf shape**.

Now simply turn to the pages indicated and identify the tree by looking at the illustrations and descriptions given.

Samples of the flowers and fruits will help you to make an accurate identification.

The eucalypts are by far the most common and distinctive trees in Australia, and share the following characteristics:

- The mature leaves are typically drooping, tough and leathery, narrow lanceolate to sickle-shaped with a distinct stalk and a characteristic eucalypt smell when crushed.
- The flower buds are covered by a cap which is shed allowing the many long stamens of the flower to emerge.
- The fruits are woody capsules with small enclosed or protruding valves.

The Key to the **Eucalypts** on page 12 is based on the shape of the fruits, which are usually found around the base of the tree or on low branches.

Example 1: non-eucalypts

In a coastal woodland area of New South Wales you find a small gnarled and twisted tree with spongy dark grey bark, leathery leaves with serrated margins, cylindrical silver-grey flowering spikes and grey cylindrical fruiting cones.

1. Using the Key to the Non-Eucalypts you find that the **Toothed** leaf shape in the left hand column resembles the generalised shape of the leaves.

2. In the centre column the **Toothed spatulate** shape closely resembles a typical leaf from the tree, and you are referred to pages 86, 106-108.

3. On page 108 you find that the illustration and description of Old Man Banksia *Banksia serrata* match the tree.



Example 2: eucalypts










In an open forest along the New South Wales coast you discover a tall eucalypt with white flowers, pear-shaped fruits with protruding valves, and a white trunk with a stocking of rough, flaky black bark near the base of the trunk.

1. Using the Key to the Eucalypts you find in the left hand column fruit with **Protruding valves**.










2. Moving to the centre column you find that your specimen closely resembles the **Pear-shaped** fruit depicted, and that you are referred to pages 150-152, 156, 166 and 172.

3. On page 152 you find that the illustration and description of the Flooded Gum, *Eucalyptus grandis* match the tree.

Non Eucalypts

General leaf shape	Typical leaf shape	Page
 Narrow cylindrical	 Scale-leaf	14-18
	 Needle-leaf	18-26
 Lanceolate	 Narrow lanceolate	26-46
	 Broad lanceolate	48-62
 Broad	 Spathulate	34-90
	 Ovate	62-84, 90, 94
	 Elliptical	64-84, 100, 118
	 Heart-shaped	84, 90-92, 118

Non Eucalypts

General leaf shape	Typical leaf shape	Page
 Toothed	 Toothed lanceolate	98-104, 110
	 Toothed spatulate	86, 106-108
	 Toothed ovate	90-98
	 Lobed	100, 116-120
	 Trifoliolate	110-114, 122
	 Palmate	112-116
	 Pinnate	26, 120-132
	 Bipinnate	134-138

Eucalypts

General fruit shape

Typical fruit shape

Page



Conical

148-150



Pear-shaped

150-152, 156,
166, 172



Cup-shaped

156-158, 162



Spherical

162, 166,
172-174



Urn-shaped

148



Ribbed

176



Ribbed

140, 176-178



Conical

146, 154, 158



Pear-shaped

152-154,
164, 168



Cup-shaped

156-164



Spherical

164, 168-170



Urn-shaped

140-146, 160

Illustrations and Descriptions



Exocarpos cupressiformis

A tall shrub or small tree to 8 m high, with a short trunk somewhat flanged at the base, a dense, cypress-like crown and slender, usually pendulous branches, covered with soft hairs or small scales when young.

Bark Dark grey, rough, finely-fissured and easily detached. Adult leaves reduced to a few tiny, triangular scales, less than 1 mm long. The pale-green, fine and faintly-ribbed branchlets carry out photosynthesis. **Flowers** Cream to green, very small, open, about 1 mm across with 5 lobes, grouped in small axillary or terminal spikes or clusters, 3-6 mm long, on stiff green stalks, 1-2 mm long. Flowering in spring, summer and autumn. **Fruits** Hard green globular nuts, 4-6 mm diameter attached to a yellow to red succulent, obovoid or ellipsoid, edible receptacle, 4-8 mm long. **Habitat** Widespread in a variety of habitats, often growing in moist open forests at various altitudes on shallow soils in eastern Qld, NSW, Vic., SA, and Tas. **Family** Santalaceae.

Athrotaxis selaginoides

A medium-sized to tall tree to 40 m high, stunted and twisted in high exposed sites, with a long-fluted, often buttressed or forked trunk to 2.2 m diameter and a relatively small, densely-tufted crown with many branches. The branchlets are often arranged in 2 vertical rows.

Bark Reddish-brown, weathering to grey-brown, persistent, thick, spongy and slightly fibrous with longitudinal furrows. **Adult leaves** Scale-like, thick and narrow with a sharp point, 6-12 mm long, slightly curved and crowded in loosely overlapping spirals around the branchlets. **Flowers** Male flowers are tiny and crowded into catkins. Females are spirally-arranged at the ends of short shoots. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Spherical terminal woody cones, 12-20 mm diameter, green turning brown with age, comprising numerous pointed scales each bearing up to 6 oblong winged seeds on the undersurface. **Habitat** Valley slopes and floors to 1400 m in small stands in cool temperate rainforests in Tas. **Family** Taxodiaceae.

Araucaria cunninghamii

A tall tree to 60 m high, with a straight cylindrical trunk to 1.9 m diameter. The branches are more or less horizontal and whorled around the trunk with tufts of leaves clustered at the ends, forming a symmetrical crown.

Bark Dark greyish-brown, hard and rough, with horizontal cracks forming hoops around the trunk. **Leaves** Adult leaves are scale-like, narrow and triangular, 3-15 mm long with a sharp point, slightly curved and crowded in spirals around the branchlets. Juvenile leaves are needle-like, flattened, and cylindrical, cone-like spikes, 4-8 cm long. Females are green, ovoid, about 12 mm diameter, composed of numerous bracts and borne at the ends of branchlets near the top of the tree. Flowering in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Green turning brown woody cones, ovoid, 7-10 cm long, with long stalks. They split on the tree into numerous flat, wedge-shaped, thinly-winged seeds about 1 cm long. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Poorer soils in rainforests, rocky gorges and along stream banks of the coast and tablelands in Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Araucariaceae.

Native Cherry, Cherry Ballart

Exocarpos cupressiformis



Athrotaxis selaginoides



Araucaria cunninghamii

Callitris rhomboidea

A tall bushy shrub or small tree to 6 m high, with a slender trunk and a bushy, columnar or conical crown with spreading branches and drooping branchlets.

Bark Thin, brown to greenish-brown. **Adult leaves** Dark green, sometimes covered with a silvery bloom, reduced to tiny scales 2-4 mm long with a keel at the back. They are arranged in alternating whorls of 3, sheathing the coarse angular branchlets. **Cones** Globular, about 2 cm across, dark-brown and woody, smooth initially but drying out to become wrinkled and dark. They have 6 alternating large and small, mostly equal scales, each with a large conical projection, joined at the base, and opening to release numerous small winged seeds. The cones are solitary or clustered at the ends of fruiting branches. **Habitat** Usually found in large colonies in low open forests and woodlands on rocky slopes, sandy hills and plains along the coast and nearby ranges of southeastern Qld, NSW, southwestern Vic., southeastern SA and northeastern Tas. **Family** Cupressaceae.

Port Jackson or Oyster Bay Pine

Callitris endlicheri

A small to medium-sized tree to 20 m high, with a straight cylindrical trunk and a dense, slender, dark-green, cypress-like crown, occasionally with spreading branches.

Bark Dark reddish-brown and coarsely furrowed. **Adult leaves** Dark green, sometimes bluish, reduced to tiny scales 2-4 mm long with a keel at the back, arranged in alternating whorls of 3, sheathing the coarse angular branchlets. **Cones** Ovoid to globular, 15-20 mm across, dark-brown and woody at maturity. They are smooth with 6 alternating large and small scales, each with a small sharp projection near the tip, joined at the base and opening to release numerous small winged seeds. The cones are terminal, solitary or clustered at the ends of small fruiting branchlets. **Habitat** Common on drier sites on rocky outcrops and well-drained sandy soils, on stony hills of the mountains, slopes and plains in southeastern Qld, NSW and eastern Vic. **Family** Cupressaceae.

Black Cypress Pine

Callitris preissii

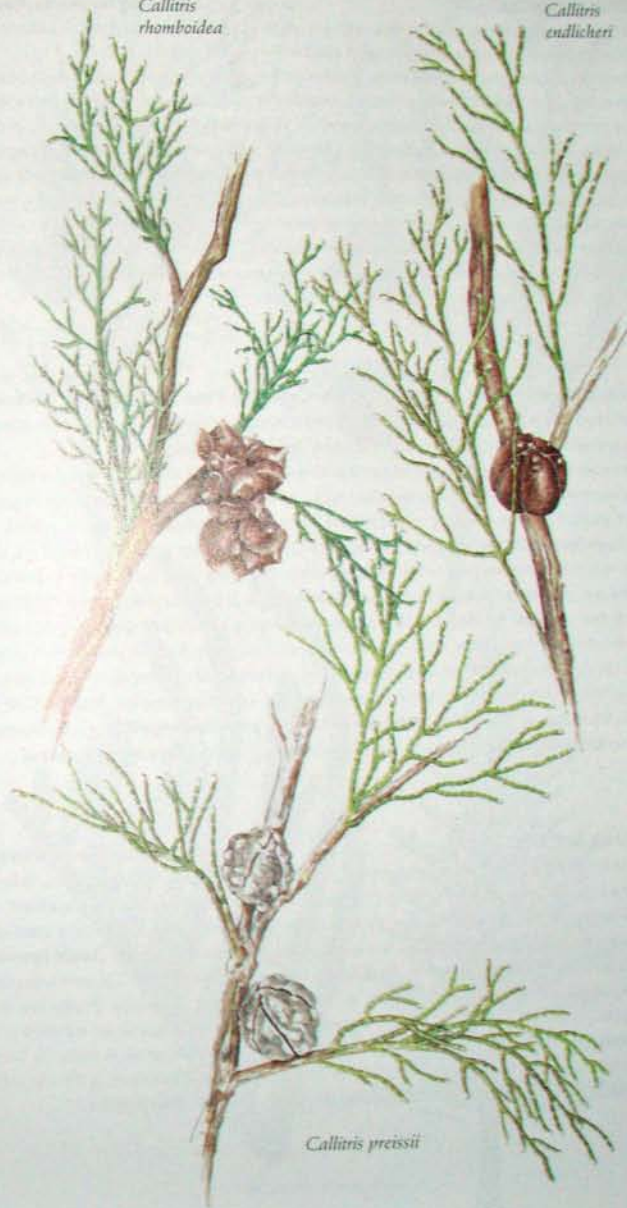
A small to medium sized tree to 20 m high, with a slender trunk to 50 cm diameter and a dense, dark-green rounded crown on well-formed trees. Sometimes several-stemmed, stunted or irregularly branched.

Bark Dark-grey, fibrous, irregularly-fissured and persistent to the small branches. **Adult leaves** Dark-green, reduced to tiny scales 2-4 mm long, arranged in alternating whorls of 3, sheathing the needle-like green branchlets. **Cones** Male cones are cylindrical, about 3 mm long, arranged in clusters of 3 at the ends of branchlets. Females are spherical to ovoid, 20-35 mm across, dark-brown and woody at maturity, commonly with scattered warty projections outside. They comprise 3 large and 3 small alternating scales united at the base on stout stalks; the larger scales are blunt-tipped, the smaller ones pointed. They open to release numerous small, light-brown seeds with 2 broad wings. They are solitary or in small clusters on fruiting branchlets, and often persist on the tree for years. **Habitat** Common on sand dunes and sandy soils near sea level, in woodlands and low forests, inland in NSW, northwestern Vic., SA and southwestern WA. **Family** Cupressaceae.

Rottneest Island or Slender Cypress Pine

Callitris rhomboidea

Callitris endlicheri



Callitris preissii

Callitris glaucophylla

A small to medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a straight trunk to 90 cm diameter. It has a fairly dense conical crown in woodlands although it may be flat-topped in dense stands.

Bark Dark-grey, hard and persistent to the small branches, deeply-furrowed and pinkish-brown on newly exposed areas. **Adult leaves** Green to bluish-grey, reduced to tiny scales 1-3 mm long and arranged in alternating whorls of 3, sheathing the needle-like green branchlets, about 0.5 mm wide. **Cones** Male cones are cylindrical to oblong, 2-3 mm long, solitary or in clusters of 2-3 at the ends of short fruiting branchlets. Females are spherical, 10-25 mm across, dark-brown and woody at maturity, with 3 large and 3 smaller alternating scales separating to the base, wrinkled outside with a small point near the tip. They open to release numerous small, light-brown, winged seeds, and fall from the tree soon after maturity. **Habitat** Widespread in woodlands on rolling hills, often on sandy soils, sometimes forming extensive forests, along the coast, ranges and especially inland in southern Qld, NSW, Vic., SA, WA and southern NT. **Family** Cupressaceae.

Callitris macleayana

Brush Cypress Pine. Stringybark Pine

A medium-sized to tall tree to 39 m high, with a straight, slender trunk to 90 cm diameter, spreading branches and a fairly dense crown with fine-textured light-green foliage.

Bark Grey to greyish-brown, stringy with vertical furrows, sometimes scaly and thick. Freshly cut bark has a resinous taste and smell, and exudes clear resin. **Leaves** Adult leaves are reduced to scales or acute teeth in old trees, 2-6 mm long, in alternating whorls of 3 or 4 around angular branchlets. Juvenile leaves are needle-like, rigid with curved-back margins, 8-15 mm long, in whorls of 3-4, produced over much of the crown, especially in young trees. **Flowers** Light-brown, small and inconspicuous. Males are cylindrical to oblong, 4-8 mm long, at the ends of the branchlets. Females are spherical, about 6 mm diameter, on short lateral branchlets. Flowering in autumn. **Cones** Male to conical or pyramidal, dark-brown, woody, stalkless, 2-3 cm across, comprising 6 or 8 scales equal in length and pointed at the tip. They open to release numerous oval, reddish-brown, flattened, winged seeds, about 14 mm long. Ripe in autumn and early winter, and persisting long after maturity. **Habitat** Tall open forests and the fringes of warm temperate rainforests on poorer soils along the coast and nearby ranges of northeastern and southeastern Qld, and northeastern NSW. **Family** Cupressaceae.

Araucaria heterophylla

A tall tree to 60 m high, with a straight cylindrical trunk and whorled horizontal branches, fairly widely spaced, giving an open, symmetrical, pyramid-shaped crown with ascending branchlets.

Bark Dark-brown, rough and somewhat scaly with numerous small blisters and circular scars of fallen branches whorled around the trunk. It exudes large quantities of resin when cut. **Adult leaves** Soft, leathery, stalkless, bright green, whorled, overlapping, triangular and scale-like. They are 5-10 mm long, forming ascending cylindrical branchlets 1-2 cm across and to 30 cm or more long. **Fruits** Woody, green, globular, pineapple-like cones, 7-13 cm diameter, with spirally-arranged scales attached to flattened, wingless seeds. They are borne on short terminal shoots and disintegrate at maturity. Seeds are produced every 3 years. **Habitat** Native to Norfolk Island, but widely planted along the Qld and NSW coast. Grows on very sandy soils and is tolerant of sea spray. **Family** Araucariaceae.

White Cypress Pine



Callitris glaucophylla

Callitris macleayana



Araucaria heterophylla

Casuarina cunninghamiana

A medium-sized to tall tree to 35 m high, with a straight trunk to 1.5 m diameter and a slender, conical crown with fine, pendulous branchlets in good specimens, erect in poor specimens.

Bark Dark-grey and hard, persistent over the trunk and branches, deeply-furrowed with numerous conspicuous white, raised blisters on young trees. **Adult leaves** Reduced to minute "teeth" with longitudinally pointed tips, in whorls of 6-10 at intervals of 4-9 mm along the needle-like, dark-green, longitudinally grooved branchlets. The branchlets are 10-25 cm long and about 0.6 mm diameter; some are shed after 2-3 seasons.

Flowers Light-brown or red, very small and borne on separate male and female trees. Females are ovoid and hairy, about 4 mm across, in alternating whorls of 6-7 along the small branches. Males form short, dense, cylindrical spikes, 1-2 cm long, on the ends of the branchlets.

Fruits Slightly flattened, ovoid, grey to brown woody cones, about 1 cm long, on short stalks, opening in short longitudinal slits to release winged brown seeds.

Habitat Common along freshwater stream banks in open forests on both sides of the Great Dividing Range in Qld, NSW and northern NT. **Family** Casuarinaceae.

River Oak. River Sheoak

Casuarina glauca

A medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a straight trunk to 75 cm diameter, sometimes slightly buttressed in older trees, and a dull grey-green crown of long, drooping, coarse branchlets.

Bark Dark-grey, hard and rough, persistent over the trunk and branches, in small squares separated by shallow vertical and longitudinal furrows. Grey lichens grow on trees close to the water. **Adult leaves** Minute "teeth" with tiny pointed tips, in whorls of 9-16 at intervals of 8-12 mm along needle-like, grey-green branchlets. The branchlets are up to 30 cm long and about 1 mm diameter; some are shed after 2-3 seasons.

Flowers Light-brown or red, very small and borne on separate male and female trees. Female flowers form globular, hairy spikes along the small branches. Males form cylindrical spikes, 1-3 cm long on the ends of the branchlets. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Cylindrical, grey to brown woody cones with a flattened apex, about 12 mm diameter, on short stalks opening in short longitudinal slits to release small, brown, winged seeds.

Habitat Locally abundant in open forests and woodlands on dark alluvial soils in flat, swampy sites near saltwater estuaries and rivers, along the coast of southeastern Qld and NSW. **Family** Casuarinaceae.

Swamp Oak. Swamp Sheoak

Allocasuarina verticillata

A small, spreading tree to 11 m high, with a straight trunk and a rounded crown of drooping, rather coarse branchlets.

Bark Dark-grey, persistent, rough and furrowed. **Adult leaves** Reduced to tiny "teeth" with pointed tips, in whorls of 9-13 at intervals of 15-40 mm along needle-like, dark-green, ribbed branchlets. The branchlets are up to 30 cm long and about 1 mm diameter. **Flowers** Brown or red, very small and borne on separate male and female trees. Females form globular and hairy spikes to about 1 cm across along the small branches. Males form cylindrical spikes, 5-12 cm long, on the ends of the branchlets, or grow from the old wood. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Ovoid, grey to brown woody cones, 2-5 cm long and 2-3 cm across, on short stalks. They have prominent, forward-pointing, protruding valves that open to release small, brown, winged seeds about 8 mm long.

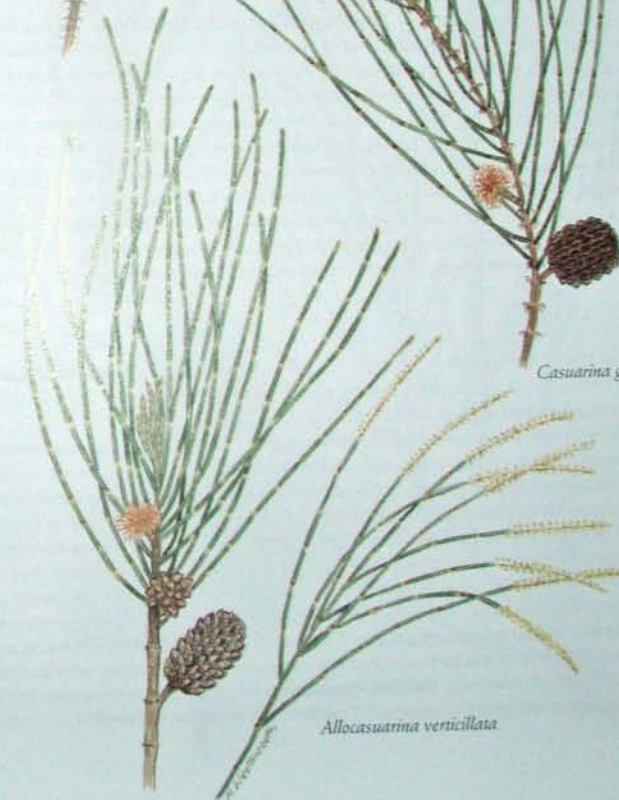
Habitat Common on exposed sites along coastal cliffs, dunes and rocky outcrops, and dry inland ridges, from central NSW to western Vic., forming pure stands or growing among eucalypts. **Family** Casuarinaceae.

Drooping Sheoak

Casuarina cunninghamiana



Casuarina glauca



Allocasuarina verticillata

Allocasuarina distyla

A shrub or small tree to 5 m high, with a straight, slender trunk and a fairly sparse crown.

Adult leaves Reduced to minute "teeth", 0.4-1.2 mm long, with pointed tips slightly overlapping in whorls of 6-8 at intervals of 1-2 cm along the needle-like, dark-green, photosynthetic, ribbed branchlets. The branchlets are 10-35 cm long and about 1 mm diameter, sometimes waxy and occasionally sparsely covered with soft hairs. **Flowers** Reddish-brown, very small and borne on separate male and female trees. Females form globular, hairy spikes to about 1 cm across on small branches. Males form cylindrical spikes, 2-8 cm long, on the ends of the branchlets. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Cylindrical, grey to brown woody cones, 2-4 cm long and about 2 cm across, on stalks 2-32 mm long. They have numerous, slightly-protruding, rounded valves that open to release small, dark-brown to black winged seeds, 4-8 mm long. **Habitat** Common and widespread on heaths and scrublands on sandy soils and old dunes along the NSW coast and adjacent ranges. **Family** Casuarinaceae.

Allocasuarina littoralis

A small tree to 15 m high, with a straight, slender trunk and a fairly sparse, very dark-green, conical crown with erect or rarely spreading branches.

Bark Brown, hard and closely fissured. **Adult leaves** Reduced to minute "teeth", 0.3-0.9 mm long, with pointed tips in whorls of 6-8 (rarely 5 or 9), at intervals of 4-10 mm along needle-like, blackish-green, photosynthetic, ribbed and erect branchlets. The branchlets are up to 20 cm (rarely 35 cm) long, and to 1 mm diameter. **Flowers** Reddish-brown, very small and borne on separate male and female trees. Females form globular, hairy spikes to about 7 mm across on the older stems. Males form cylindrical spikes, 1-3 cm long, on the ends of the branchlets. Flowering in autumn. **Fruits** Cylindrical, grey to brown woody cones, slightly flattened at the ends, 1-3 cm long (rarely to 4.5 cm long) and 8-21 mm across, on thick stalks about 2 cm long. They have numerous, prominent, rounded valves, that open to release small, dark-brown to black winged seeds, 4-10 mm long. **Habitat** Widespread in tall heaths, woodlands and on stony ridges, particularly on sandy soils along the coast, adjoining table-lands and inland slopes of Qld, NSW, Vic., central and northeastern Tas. **Family** Casuarinaceae.

Allocasuarina torulosa

A medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a straight, slender trunk to 1.3 m diameter, and spreading branches with pendant foliage clumped at the ends to give an open crown.

Bark Light-brown to black, persistent over the trunk and main branches, closely furrowed vertically and transversally to produce sharp corky ridges. **Adult leaves** Reduced to minute "teeth", 0.3-0.8 mm long, with tiny pointed tips in whorls of 4 or 5 at intervals of 3-6 mm along the needle-like, dark-green, photosynthetic and longitudinally grooved branchlets. The branchlets are pendant, to 14 cm long and about 1 mm diameter, some are deciduous and often copper-coloured at the base. **Flowers** Light-brown, very small and borne on separate male and female trees. Females are globular and hairy, in alternating whorls of usually 5 along the small branches. Males are grouped in whorls of usually 4, forming short cylindrical spikes, 1-3 cm long, on the ends of the branchlets. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Globular to barrel-shaped, grey to brown, woody, warty cones, 15-33 mm long and 12-25 mm diameter, on slender stalks 1-3 cm long. Short longitudinal slits open on maturity to release brown, winged seeds, 8-12 mm long. **Habitat** Widespread as an understorey in moist open forests, along the coastal hills and adjacent ranges in Qld, northern and central NSW. **Family** Casuarinaceae.

Allocasuarina distyla

Allocasuarina littoralis



Allocasuarina torulosa

Viminaria juncea

An erect shrub or small tree to 5 m high, with a slender, cylindrical trunk, long, slender, erect or drooping, prickly branchlets and a sparse crown.

Bark Greyish-brown, rough and fissured. **Leaves** Adult leaves are alternate, needle-like phyllodes, 3-25 cm long and about 2 mm wide, bright-green and wiry. Juvenile leaves are divided into 1-3 oblong to linear-lanceolate leaflets, 1-4 cm long. **Flowers** Golden-yellow to orange, pea-shaped, 7-10 mm long with a notched standard petal with red markings near the base. They are grouped in long, slender, terminal, drooping racemes, 20-60 cm long, with stalks about 5 mm long. Flowering in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Soft, stalkless, black, ovate pods, 4-6 mm long, with a short beak, containing a single hard seed, 2-3 mm long. **Habitat** Widespread in moist heaths on sandy soils and swampy sites of the coast and adjacent lower mountains of southeastern Qld, NSW, Vic., southeastern SA, southwestern WA and northeastern Tas. **Family** Fabaceae.

Acacia verticillata

An erect, spreading shrub or small tree to 6 m high, with a slender trunk, arching angular and ribbed branches and an open crown of prickly foliage.

Bark Greyish-brown and smooth. **Adult leaves** Needle-like phyllodes, whorled or clustered, sharply-pointed and sometimes flattened, 8-25 mm long and 1-2 mm wide, stalkless, sparsely-hairy, dull-green and rigid with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Bright-yellow and crowded into fluffy ovoid or cylindrical heads, 8-40 mm long on stalks 8-20 mm long. They are solitary or 2-3 together in the axils of the phyllodes. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Flat, straight or curved, dark-brown pods, 2-8 cm long and 3-4 mm wide, slightly thickened between the seeds. **Habitat** Common in heaths, scrubs and eucalypt forests, preferring moist, well-drained sandy soils along the coast and foothills in southern NSW, Vic., eastern SA and Tas. **Family** Mimosaceae.

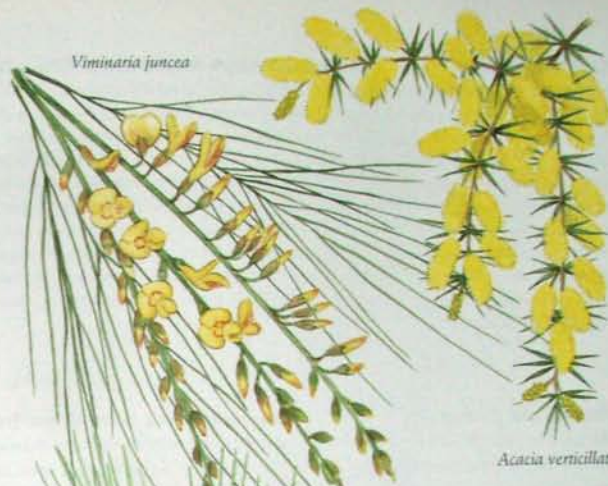
Pinus radiata

A tall tree to 50 m high, with a long, straight, cylindrical trunk to 90 cm diameter, a dense, irregular, open crown, and buds with resinous scales.

Bark Dark reddish-brown, thick and deeply furrowed with scaly ridges. **Adult leaves** Shiny dark-green slender needles, 10-15 cm long, mostly in bundles of 3. **Cones** Male and female cones are borne on the same tree. Male cones are yellow-green and cylindrical, about 1 cm long and borne in clusters behind the new growth. Female cones are usually clustered at the ends of the branches. They are reddish-purple and about 1 cm long before fertilisation, becoming shiny-brown, conical to egg-shaped, 7-17 cm long and 6-10 cm diameter, woody, with short stalks and whorls of slightly-raised and rounded scales. After 2-3 years' maturation they open to release many small black seeds with wings to 25 mm long. **Habitat** Introduced from California, grown for timber and as an ornamental tree. Widely cultivated and naturalised on sandy loams in southeastern Qld, the northern and central tablelands of NSW, Vic, southeastern SA and northeastern Tas. **Family** Pinaceae.

Golden Spray, Native Broom

Viminaria juncea



Viminaria juncea

Acacia verticillata

Prickly Moses



Pinus radiata

Kingia australis

A tree-like plant to 8 m high, with a slender, cylindrical trunk to 40 cm diameter and a small, tufted crown of long, needle-like leaves. It is extremely slow growing and takes many years to reach maturity.

Bark Light-brown, fibrous and ringed by the remnants of the persistent, packed leaf bases, often blackened by fire. **Adult leaves** Alternate, needle-like to narrow-linear and 4-angled in section, silky and pale-green, to 60 cm long and 2-3 mm wide, with a widely-expanded base. Dead leaves remain skirt-like around the top of the trunk for some time. **Flowers** Creamy-white, open, with narrow-lanceolate lobes 2-3 cm long, stalkless and packed into globular axillary heads 5-6 cm across, with thick, scaly, erect stalks, 30-50 cm long. Flowering mainly in winter and spring. **Fruits** Single black seeds contained within the drying persistent flowers. **Habitat** Widespread in sandy, gravelly or rocky soils in woodlands or heaths at various altitudes in the higher rainfall areas of southwestern WA. **Family** Xanthorrhoeaceae.

Xanthorrhoea preissii

A tree-like plant to 7 m high, with a slender, cylindrical trunk, sometimes divided near the top, with one or more small, terminal, tufted, globular crowns of long, needle-like leaves. They grow about 1 m in 30 years.

Bark Brown to grey-brown and fibrous with the remnants of persistent packed leaf bases forming regular rings. They are often blackened by fire. **Adult leaves** Alternate, needle-like to narrow-linear, green turning brown with age, 60-120 cm long and 2-3 mm wide, tapering to a thin point, 4-angled in section with a thickened base. Dead leaves form a skirt around the base of the crown. **Flowers** Creamy-white, about 1 cm across with 6 lobes and 6 protruding stamens, spirally arranged in clusters of 3 around a long, cylindrical, flowering spike to 3 m long and 3-6 cm diameter. Pale-green triangular bracts surround the flower clusters filling the space between them. Flowering is erratic, often after fire. **Fruits** Brown, beaked capsules, opening when ripe to release 1-2 black ovate seeds. **Habitat** Widespread in southwestern WA. **Family** Xanthorrhoeaceae.

Grevillea pteridifolia

A tall shrub or small tree to 8 m high, with a slender trunk and an open crown of silvery, fern-like leaves with spreading, erect branches covered with soft hairs.

Bark Dark-grey, becoming light-grey to white on the young branches. **Adult leaves** Alternate, to 40 cm long, pinnately divided into long, narrow, needle-like segments, 10-30 cm long and 3-5 mm wide. **Flowers** Golden-orange and full of nectar, small and tubular with long protruding styles. They are grouped in dense, terminal, cylindrical racemes, 10-20 cm long. Flowering in winter. **Fruits** Ovoid, semi-woody, dark-brown follicles about 2 cm long and 1 cm wide with a long, narrow beak and 2 seeds. Ripe in spring. **Habitat** Widespread in open forests and woodlands, in sandy soils, usually near watercourses, in tropical areas of Qld, WA, and the NT. **Family** Proteaceae.

Drumhead Black Boy, Skirted Grass Tree

Kingia australis



Xanthorrhoea preissii



Grevillea pteridifolia

Notelaea longifolia

A small tree to 9 m high, low-branching with a short, irregularly-shaped trunk to 30 cm diameter and a dense, widely-spreading crown.

Bark Grey or greyish-brown, hard, rough, finely-fissured and scaly in large trees; the branchlets are grey or brown and have small, raised, white spots. **Adult leaves** Opposite, variable, narrow-lanceolate to broad-ovate, leathery, 3.5-16 cm long and 1-8 cm wide on stalks 5-15 mm long, dull dark-green above and paler below, sometimes covered with downy hairs, conspicuously veined with 6-8 lateral veins and irregular net veins. **Flowers** White to creamish-green or pale-yellow, small, with 4 concave petals 1.5-2.5 mm long, and 2 stamens 1-2 mm long. They are grouped in short axillary racemes of 5-13 flowers, to about 2 cm long. Flowering in autumn, winter and early spring. **Fruits** Purplish-black, fleshy, egg-shaped drupes, 10-16 mm long, containing a single, egg-shaped seed, 8-12 mm long. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Common in woodlands, eucalypt forests and rainforest margins along the coast and tablelands of central and southeastern Qld and NSW. **Family** Oleaceae.

Notelaea ligustrina

A tall shrub or small tree to 16 m high, with a trunk to 80 cm diameter and a dense, bushy crown.

Adult leaves Opposite, narrow-lanceolate, thick, 3-15 cm long and 7-25 mm wide, on stalks 2-5 mm long, dull dark-green above and paler below with a prominent midrib and obscure secondary veins.

Flowers White to pale-yellow-green, small and insignificant, cup-shaped with 4 petals about 1 mm long, grouped in axillary racemes 3-4 cm long. Flowering in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Fleshy ovoid drupes, white, pink to dark-purple or black, 6-12 mm long. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Scattered rocky sites on slopes and near gullies in warm and cool-temperate rainforest forests along coastal ranges of southern NSW, Vic. and Tas. **Family** Oleaceae.

Tasmannia lanceolata

A large shrub or small tree to 8 m high, with a slender trunk and a much-branched, rounded crown; the young stems are bright red.

Adult leaves Alternate and clustered towards the ends of the branchlets. Lanceolate to narrow-elliptic or oblanceolate, glossy dark-green above and paler below with a prominent midrib and secondary veins at about 30 degrees to the midrib, 3-13 cm long and 7-40 mm wide on very short stalks. They are dotted with oil glands, are aromatic when crushed and have a peppery taste. **Flowers** Male and female flowers are borne on separate trees. They are creamy-white, open, about 1 cm across with 2-9 (usually 4) free, curled-back petals 3-8 mm long, and grouped in terminal clusters on stalks 5-15 mm long. Males have 20-30 protruding stamens. **Fruits** Shiny-purple to black globular berries, about 5 mm diameter on stalks 7-15 mm long. **Habitat** Temperate rainforests, tall moist eucalypt forests and woodlands, on cool slopes and gullies from subalpine to lower montane areas in central and southern NSW, Vic. and Tas. **Family** Winteraceae.

Large Mock-Olive. Large-leaved Olive

Notelaea longifolia



Notelaea ligustrina



Mountain Pepper



Tasmannia lanceolata

Podocarpus elatus

A large tree to 45 m high, with an irregularly-channelled, spirally-fluted or flanged trunk to 1 m diameter and a compact, often conical, dark-green crown with lime-yellow new growth in spring.

Bark Brown to dark-brown, fibrous and often finely-fissured, with narrow vertical scales in older trees. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate to oblong or linear, sharply-pointed, 4-18 cm long and 6-40 mm wide on stalks to 3 mm long, glossy dark-green above, paler below with a prominent midrib. **Cones** Borne on separate male and female trees. Male cones are light-brown, narrow-cylindrical and catkin-like, 1-3 cm long, grouped in clusters of 2-10 in the leaf axils or above the leaf scars. Female cones are small and inconspicuous before fertilisation, solitary, borne on stalks in the lower leaf axils or branchlets above the leaf scars. They become fleshy and plum-like when mature, bluish-black or purplish, oblong, about 2 cm diameter on stalks to 25 mm long, with one or 2 resinous, globular seeds, 8-12 mm diameter, at the tip of the fruit. Ripe in autumn and winter.

Habitat Rainforests and scrub forests in coastal Qld and NSW. **Family** Podocarpaceae.

Brown or Plum Pine

Eremophila bignoniiflora

A small tree to 7 m high, with a dense, rounded crown and pendulous branches. The branchlets are often slightly sticky.

Bark Grey and rough. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate to linear, thin, with entire or rarely toothed margins, 3-20 cm long and 3-15 mm wide with a long, pointed tip. They are red-tinged above and pale-green below with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Creamy-white with purple spots, fragrant, tubular, 2-3 cm long, reddish outside, with 5 broad, spreading lobes, the upper 2 lobes appear to be a notched lip and the lowest tongue-like, with 4 stamens. They are solitary or in small, axillary clusters on sticky stalks 5-24 mm long. Flowering sporadically, but mainly in spring and summer. **Fruits** Ovoid fleshy drupes, 15-20 mm long and 10-15 mm across. **Habitat** Widespread on river floodplains and creek lines on heavy clay soils in open woodlands, mainly with Black Box and River Red Gum, inland in Qld, NSW, southwestern Vic., SA, central NT and northern WA. **Family** Myoporaceae.

Bignonia Emu-Bush. Eurah

Eremophila mitchellii

A tall shrub or small tree to 10 m high, with a short trunk and a rounded, medium-density crown of finely-textured foliage, often with resinous branchlets.

Bark Dark-brown, hard, fine, flaky, scaly and closely-fissured. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate to linear, 2-7 cm long and 2-7 mm wide with a pointed, hooked tip. They are thin, glossy dark-green on both sides with a faint midrib. **Flowers** White, cream or rarely pale pinkish-mauve with a spotted tube, fragrant and bell-shaped, 10-20 mm long with 5 papery lobes, hairy outside with 4 enclosed stamens. They are borne in axillary pairs or threes on sticky stalks, 5-10 mm long. Flowering mostly in spring and autumn. **Fruits** Dry, ovoid, hairy drupes, 4-7 mm long and 2-3 mm across, often 2-4 angled. **Habitat** Grows in different vegetation types, often on hillsides, on sandy and clay loams. Common in woodlands on the western slopes and plains of Qld and NSW. **Family** Myoporaceae.

Budda. False Sandalwood



Podocarpus elatus

Eremophila bignoniiflora

Eremophila mitchellii

Acacia pycnantha

Australia's floral emblem, a tall shrub to small tree to 10 m high, with a slender trunk, spreading branches and a rounded crown of pendulous foliage. The branchlets are yellow-green and often angular with sharp ridges.

Bark Dark-brown to greyish and smooth. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate to sickle-shaped or oblanceolate phyllodes with a prominent midrib, 6-20 cm long and 5-50 mm wide, glossy-green and leathery with translucent margins and 1-2 small marginal glands within 1 cm of the base.

Flowers Packed into golden-yellow, fragrant, fluffy balls, 8-10 mm diameter, comprising 30-70 flowers. They are grouped in slender racemes 8-15 cm long of 6-16 flowerheads, often forming a large, drooping, terminal panicle. Flowering in late winter and spring. **Fruits** Leathery pods, green turning brown, linear to sickle-shaped, flattish, 5-14 cm long and 5-20 mm wide, slightly constricted between the 10-12 seeds. **Habitat** Widespread in dry sclerophyll forests and heaths on sandy and stony ground in fairly low rainfall areas of the central and southern coast and inland slopes and plains of NSW, Vic., SA and is naturalised in parts of WA. **Family** Mimosaceae.

Acacia fimbriata

A bushy shrub or small tree to 8 m high, with a slender trunk and a dense, spreading crown of slightly drooping foliage. The branchlets are angled or flattened, smooth or hairy.

Bark Dark grey-brown, thin, slightly fibrous and flaky. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate to oblong phyllodes, thin with minute hairs along the margins and a small gland near the base, 2-5 cm long and 2-5 mm wide, greyish-green with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Packed into pale-yellow fluffy balls about 5 mm diameter, comprising 10-20 flowers. They are grouped in long axillary racemes of 8-30 flowerheads. Flowering in late winter and spring. **Fruits** Bluish-brown, flat, straight pods, 5-6 cm long and 6-8 mm wide, slightly constricted between the seeds. Ripe in late spring. **Habitat** Fairly common in eucalypt forests and woodlands on a variety of soils except sandy sites, often along rocky riverbanks and shady gullies of the coast and tablelands of southeastern Qld and NSW. **Family** Mimosaceae.

Acacia longifolia

A small tree to 10 m high, varying form from a straight, slender tree in shaded bushland to a dense shrub with a low, widely-spreading crown. The branchlets are angled or flattened.

Bark Dull grey and finely-fissured. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate to obovate phyllodes with a small marginal gland near the base, 6-20 cm long and 4-35 mm wide, bright-green with prominent longitudinal veins and conspicuous lateral veins. **Flowers** Are packed into golden-yellow fluffy cylindrical spikes, 2-6 cm long, arising from the axils of the phyllodes. Flowering in late winter and spring. **Fruits** Rough leathery pods, green turning pale-brown, narrow, cylindrical, straight or curved, 5-12 cm long and 3-8 mm wide, slightly constricted between the seeds. They become curled and twisted when dry. Ripe in late spring and early summer. **Habitat** Widespread in forests, woodlands and cleared sites, preferring moist sandy soils along the coast and tablelands in NSW, southeastern Vic. and SA. **Family** Mimosaceae.

Golden Wattle



Acacia pycnantha

Fringed Wattle



Acacia fimbriata

Sydney Golden Wattle

Acacia longifolia

Geijera parviflora

A tall shrub or small tree to 10 m high, with a short, stout trunk and a low, broad, rounded crown of dense, pendulous foliage, often reaching the ground.

Bark Dark grey to brown, rough and fissured. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate to linear, pointed with a raised midrib below and curled-under margins, dull or glossy-green, 3-20 cm long and 3-10 mm wide, on flattened stalks 3-12 mm long. They contain many oil glands and are aromatic when crushed. **Flowers** White to cream, open, 3-5 mm across with 5 pointed petals and 5 short stamens, grouped in loose terminal panicles, 2-7 cm long. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Greenish-brown globular capsules, 4-6 mm across, splitting open to reveal a single hard, black, shiny, ovoid seed, about 4 mm across. Ripe in spring and early summer. **Habitat** Mainly found on red soil and sandy loams in mixed woodlands in semi-arid inland areas of Qld, NSW, northwestern Vic. and eastern SA. **Family** Rutaceae.

Agonis flexuosa Willow Myrtle. Western Australian Peppermint

A small tree to 15 m high, with a cylindrical trunk to 50 cm diameter and a fairly dense, rounded crown with drooping branchlets.

Bark Grey or dark-brown, rough, fibrous and furrowed. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate to linear, aromatic, 5-15 cm long and 5-15 mm wide, reddish-brown when young, becoming shiny green, with a prominent midrib and 2 distinct parallel veins near the margins. **Flowers** White, open, about 1 cm across with 4-5 broad, spreading petals surrounding 16-20 short stamens, grouped in globular, stalkless, axillary heads of 8-14 flowers. Flowering in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Woody, flat-topped, conical, angular capsules, each about 3-5 mm across, forming tight globular clusters about 1 cm across. Valves level with the rim open when ripe to release narrow, teardrop-shaped, winged black seeds, about 1 mm long. **Habitat** Moist sandy soils, sometimes in swampy sites in forests and woodlands along the coast of southwestern WA. Widely cultivated in temperate and tropical areas. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Santalum acuminatum

Sweet Quandong. Native Pear

A tall, erect shrub or small tree to 8 m high, with a straight trunk, spreading to drooping branches and a fairly sparse crown with pale-green to olive green foliage.

Bark Dark grey, rough and furrowed. **Adult leaves** Opposite, narrow-lanceolate, sometimes sickle-shaped with a hooked tip, thick and leathery, 3-15 cm long and 3-15 mm wide, yellowish-green with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Creamy-white, small and tubular, 2-6 mm long with 4 slightly spreading lobes and 4 stamens. They are grouped in loose terminal panicles on stalks 5-10 mm long. Flowering mainly in winter and spring. **Fruits** Green turning red, globular drupes with a persistent calyx and a sweetish edible, fleshy, outer layer, 15-30 mm diameter, with a light-brown pitted stone containing a single, globular seed. Ripe in spring and summer. **Habitat** Widespread on light soils in low and moderate rainfall areas, in sandy spinifex areas, often near watercourses, woodlands and low-open forests, inland in southern Qld, NSW, Western Vic., SA, WA and the NT. **Family** Santalaceae.

Wilga



Oxylobium arborescens

A tall shrub or small tree to 8 m high, with a slender trunk and branchlets covered with soft hairs.

Adult leaves Opposite in whorls of 3-4 around the branchlets. They are narrow-elliptic to narrow-ovate or linear with a short sharp point and curved-back margins, 2-8 cm long and 3-8 mm wide, dark green above with tiny protruding glands, paler below with silvery hairs and prominent midrib.

Flowers Yellow, pea-shaped, 7-10 mm long with a broad notched standard petal, grouped in short terminal or axillary racemes. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Densely hairy, swollen, ovoid pods, 6-10 mm long. **Habitat** Locally common in open forests on shallow soils of the coast and ranges of southeastern Qld, NSW, southeastern Vic. and Tas. **Family** Fabaceae.

Pittosporum bicolor

A tall shrub or small tree to 14 m high, with a slender trunk and bushy crown.

Adult leaves Alternate, narrow-lanceolate to narrow-elliptic or oblong with flat or curled-under margins, 2-8 cm long and 5-18 mm wide, leathery, dark-green above, covered with silvery hairs below with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Yellow and often crimson outside, tubular, 8-11 mm long, with 5 curled-back petals and 5 stamens, solitary or in small clusters in the upper leaf axils. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Grey ovoid capsules, downy outside with thick walls, 5-10 mm long, opening to reveal numerous red seeds in a sticky pulp. Ripe in autumn and winter. **Habitat** Shaded gullies in mountain forests below 1300 m in southeastern NSW, Vic. and Tas. They often live as seedlings on the trunks of tree ferns. **Family** Pittosporaceae.

Pittosporum phylliraeoides

A small tree to 14 m high, with a cylindrical, sometimes longitudinally-ridged trunk, long, slender, drooping branches and a fairly open, rounded crown.

Bark Pale grey and smooth. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-elliptic to oblong or linear-ovate, 4-12 cm long and 3-12 mm wide, with a small, hooked, pointed tip, on stalks about 10 mm long. They are thick with a prominent midrib and aromatic when crushed. **Flowers** Pale-yellow to cream, tubular, scented, 6-10 mm long with 5 spreading to curled-back petals and 5 stamens. They are solitary or in small terminal or axillary clusters. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Compressed ovoid capsules, 8-20 mm long, green turning yellow-orange, thick-walled, somewhat fleshy, splitting open to reveal 6-8 dark orange seeds in a sticky red pulp. Ripe in autumn and winter. **Habitat** A common inland tree in mallee scrub and woodlands in low-lying areas along creek beds and sandy plains in all mainland states. **Family** Pittosporaceae.

Tall *Oxylobium*. Tall Shaggy Pea

Banyalla

Weeping *Pittosporum*

Oxylobium arborescens

Pittosporum bicolor



Pittosporum phylliraeoides

Callistemon salignus

A large shrub or small tree to 15 m high, with a short, crooked, slender trunk and a bushy, straggly crown of medium density and purplish-pink new growth.

Bark Light grey to white, papery and peeling in short strips in older trees. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-elliptic to narrow-lanceolate, tapering at each end, 6-10 cm long and 5-15 mm wide, on flattened stalks 3-4 mm long with a prominent midrib, soft, downy and reddish when young, becoming glossy darker green and more rigid when older. They have numerous oil glands and are aromatic when crushed. **Flowers** Creamy-white to yellow, rarely pink, red or mauve, with 5 small lobes and numerous protruding stamens 12-15 mm long. They are grouped in dense, hairy, cylindrical spikes, 3-8 cm long and 20-35 mm across, often with leafy shoots growing from the tip. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Hard woody almost globular capsules, 3-5 mm across, stalkless and closely clustered around the branches for several years. **Habitat** Widespread and common on stream banks and swamp edges along the coast and lower tablelands, extending to dry rocky montane sites, from northeastern Qld to southeastern NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Willow or White Bottlebrush

Melaleuca ericifolia

A tall shrub or small tree to 9 m high, with a bushy, clumping, low crown. It is much slimmer and taller in shady sites.

Bark Pale brown to grey, corky and peeling in long thin flakes. Branches are dark brown to whitish. **Adult leaves** In whorls of 3, or scattered and crowded along the branchlets, narrow-lanceolate to linear, curved, 5-15 mm long and about 1 mm wide, dark-green, without conspicuous veins. **Flowers** Creamy-white to yellow with 5 small circular petals and numerous protruding stamens, 5-7 mm long, fused at the bases into 5 bundles. They are grouped in short, dense, cylindrical spikes, 7-17 mm long and 5-15 mm across, with new shoots often growing from the tip. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Stalkless, greyish-brown, cylindrical to ovoid woody capsules, 2-4 mm diameter, closely clustered around the branchlets. **Habitat** Heaths and dry sclerophyll forests, beside coastal lagoons, swamps and stream flats, often forming closed scrubs at lower elevations, along the coast of southeastern Qld, NSW, southeastern and southwestern Vic. and Tas. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Swamp Paperbark

Melaleuca armillaris

A large shrub or small tree to 14 m high, with a short, crooked trunk and broad, rounded crown, often shrubby and congested in exposed sites.

Bark Dark to light-brown, hard or corky, rough. **Adult leaves** Alternate, crowded on the branchlets, narrow-lanceolate to linear with sharp, curved tips, often channelled above with indistinct veins, 12-30 mm long and about 1 mm wide, dotted with oil glands and aromatic when crushed. **Flowers** White to cream or rarely pink, with 5 small, ovate petals, 2-3 mm long, and numerous long protruding stamens fused at their bases into 5 bundles. They are grouped in dense cylindrical spikes, 3-10 cm long and 2-3 cm across, with new shoots often growing from the tips. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Greyish-brown, stalkless, ovoid, woody capsules, 3-5 mm across, closely clustered around the branchlets. **Habitat** Common in sandy heaths, on cliffs and rocky outcrops along the coast and nearby ranges of southeastern Qld, NSW, Vic and Tas. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Giant or Bracelet Honey-myrtle



Melaleuca ericifolia

Callistemon salignus

Melaleuca armillaris

Callistemon viminalis

A large shrub or small tree to 20 m high, with a short, slender trunk becoming spirally twisted in older trees, drooping branches and a dense, sometimes straggly crown. Young branches are covered with silky hairs.

Bark Dark-grey and rough with long vertical furrows twisting around the trunk in older trees.

Adult leaves Alternate, narrow-elliptic to linear, tapering at each end and held close to the branches, 2-7 cm long and 3-10 mm wide on very short stalks, with a prominent midrib. They are soft and downy with reddish tips when young, becoming darker green and more rigid when older, with numerous oil glands, emitting a myrtle scent when crushed. **Flowers** Bright-red with 5 small petals and numerous protruding stamens, 18-22 mm long. They are grouped in dense, hairy, cylindrical, terminal spikes, 4-10 cm long and 3-6 cm across, often with leafy shoots growing from the tip. Flowering mainly in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Hard, woody, cup-shaped capsules, 5-6 mm across with 3 enclosed valves, clustered along the branches and shed annually. **Habitat** Widespread and common along stream banks, mainly in sandstone or granite country along the coast, tablelands and western slopes of Qld and northern NSW as far south as Grafton and Moree. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Drooping or Weeping Bottlebrush

Angophora floribunda

A medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a short trunk to 1 m diameter often gnarled in older trees, spreading, twisting branches and an irregular large spreading open crown.

Bark Pale-brown or grey, rough, thick, fibrous and fissured, persistent to the small branches.

Adult leaves Opposite, narrow-lanceolate to oblong, 7-15 cm long and 10-25 mm wide, dull-green above and paler below with conspicuous oil glands. Young leaves are bright green, broad-lanceolate to narrow-elliptic. **Flowers** Creamy-white with numerous stamens to 1 cm long spreading from a short tubular calyx with a ribbed exterior and 5 orbicular petals, 3-4 mm diameter. They are grouped in dense terminal clusters on stalks 15-30 mm long bearing a few stiff hairs. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Grey-brown, soft, woody, cup-shaped capsules, 7-10 mm long and 8-12 mm across, with 5 main ribs and 3-4 enclosed valves with angular seeds to 4 mm long. **Habitat** Widespread and locally abundant in open forests or woodlands in deep soils along the coast, adjacent ranges and lower inland slopes of Qld, NSW and southeastern Vic. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Rough-Barked Apple

Angophora costata

A medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a stout, straight trunk to 1.2 m diameter and an irregular, intricately-branched large, open crown of red and green leaves.

Bark Pink to orange-brown, turning grey before peeling. It is smooth and shed annually in thin scales leaving a slightly dimpled surface, often stained with exuding red kino. **Adult leaves** Opposite, narrow-lanceolate, 7-17 cm long and 15-35 mm wide. Young leaves are bright-red becoming mid-green with a prominent yellowish midrib. **Flowers** Cream with numerous stamens to 1 cm long spreading from a short, tubular calyx with a hairy, ribbed exterior and 5 petals 3-4 mm wide. They are grouped in dense terminal clusters on slightly hairy stalks 7-18 mm long. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Grey-brown, soft, woody, cup-shaped capsules, 9-15 mm long and 10-15 mm across, with 5 main ribs, a 5-toothed rim and 3-4 enclosed valves with large, flat seeds. **Habitat** Widespread and locally common in sandstone areas and coastal heaths in southeastern Qld and NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Smooth-barked Apple, Sydney Red Gum

Callistemon viminalis

Angophora floribunda

Angophora costata



Xylomelum pyriforme

A tall shrub or small tree to 11 m high, with a slender cylindrical trunk.

Adult leaves Opposite, whorled around the branchlets, narrow to broad-lanceolate or elliptic, 10-20 cm long and 30-45 mm wide on stalks 1-3 cm long. They are leathery, dark-green above and paler below with coarse prominent veins. Juvenile leaves are 15-20 cm long and 4-5 cm wide, soft, rusty-brown, often with prickly, toothed margins. **Flowers** Yellowish-brown to creamy-white, covered with velvety brown hairs, tubular, 7-10 mm long with 4 curled-back lobes and 4 stamens. They are grouped in dense axillary spikes 4-8 cm long, forming a terminal cluster. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Woody, in dense axillary spikes 4-8 cm long, forming a terminal cluster. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Woody, each with a large brown wing, 5-9 cm long and 10-18 mm wide, splitting open when ripe to release 2 seeds, grey, pear-shaped follicles, 5-9 cm long and 10-18 mm wide. **Habitat** Widespread in sandy soils in dry sclerophyll forests along the coast and tablelands from northeastern Qld to the central coast and southern tablelands of NSW. **Family** Proteaceae.



Xylomelum pyriforme

Agathis robusta

A tall tree to 50 m high, with a slightly tapering, cylindrical trunk to 2.4 m diameter, and a spreading crown with erect branches. Young shoots are greyish.

Bark Brown to grey-brown, smooth to slightly flaky. **Adult leaves** Opposite to slightly alternate or spirally arranged, narrow-oblong to narrow-ovate or narrow-elliptic, thick, stiff and leathery, 5-13 cm long and 1-4 cm wide on stalks 2-10 mm long. They are glossy dark-green above and paler below with fine longitudinal veins. **Cones** Separate male and female cones are borne on the same tree. Males are brown cylindrical spikes, 4-10 cm long and 70-90 mm wide, arising from the leaf axils, stalkless or on stalks to 12 mm long. Females are green, turning brown when mature, globose to obovoid or cylindrical, growing to 9-15 cm long and 8-11 cm wide on a thick stalk. They have 30-40 scales, 34-41 mm long and 39-46 mm wide in the middle section of the cone, each bearing a winged seed, 10-12 mm long and 5-10 mm wide with a wing to 2 cm long. Cones are produced in winter. **Habitat** Dry marginal rainforests, often forming stands, in southeastern and northeastern Qld. **Family** Araucariaceae.

Kauri Pine. Queensland Kauri

Agathis robusta



Araucaria bidwillii

A tall tree to 50 m high, with a long, straight, cylindrical trunk, tapering slightly towards the top, to 15 m diameter, and a symmetrical, dome-shaped crown with leaves clumped at the ends of straight, whorled, horizontal branches.

Bark Dark-brown to black, hard and rough with thin scales. **Adult leaves** Spirally arranged, stiff, narrow-lanceolate to ovate, almost stalkless, 10-65 mm long and 5-15 mm wide, glossy-green with a sharp point. **Cones** Male and female cones are borne on the same tree on short lateral branches. Males are narrow-cylindrical, greenish-yellow spikes to 20 cm long, at the ends of short lateral branches, comprising numerous spirally-arranged scales covering the pollen cells. Females are green, ovoid, about 12 mm diameter, composed of numerous sharply-pointed scales. They grow into large woody cones, 20-30 cm long and 10-20 cm across, dark-green turning brown, comprising large scales each bearing a single flattened, pointed, egg-shaped seed, 25-50 mm long with a milky, edible flesh. Male cones are produced in spring, female cones appear in summer and ripen in autumn. **Habitat** Favours rich volcanic soils in moist valleys, growing at various elevations and naturally occurring in rainforests of southeastern and northeastern Qld and northeastern NSW. Widely cultivated in parks and gardens. **Family** Araucariaceae.

Bunya Pine

Araucaria bidwillii

Persoonia linearis

A tall shrub or small tree to 5 m high, often with drooping branches. Branchlets are reddish and covered with soft white hairs.

Bark Reddish or dark-brown, loose and flaking. **Adult leaves** Alternate, often crowded along the branchlets, narrow-lanceolate to linear or oblong, almost stalkless, 20-85 mm long and 1-6 mm wide, bearing minute hairs when young. **Flowers** Yellow, tubular with a bulging base covered with short, soft hairs outside; about 12 mm long with 4 curled-back lobes each 11-14 mm long, and 4 curled-back, protruding, brown-striped stamens. They are solitary or in small axillary clusters along the terminal branchlets, and grow on into a leafy shoot. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Green, fleshy, globular drupes about 1 cm across, often with dark stripes. **Habitat** Widespread and common on sandy and rocky soils in heaths and open forests along the coast and tablelands from southeastern Qld through eastern NSW to southeastern Vic. **Family** Proteaceae.

Persoonia levis

A tall shrub or small tree to 5 m high, with a short, slender trunk and a well-branched irregular crown.

Bark Dark-brown to black, loose and flaking, reddish on the branchlets. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate or oblanceolate, often sickle-shaped, 5-20 cm long and 1-8 cm wide with reddish stalks 4-10 mm long, bright-green and sometimes sparsely-hairy when young, becoming darker with 3 faint main veins. **Flowers** Yellow or cream, tubular with a bulging base, 10-12 mm long with 4 curled-back lobes 10-14 mm long, and 4 curled-back, protruding, brown stamens. They are solitary or in small clusters along the branchlets on stalks 4-8 mm long, and grow on into a leafy shoot. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Green, fleshy, ovoid drupes to 15 mm long and 13 mm wide containing 1-2 seeds. **Habitat** Common on sandy soils in heaths and dry sclerophyll forests along the coast and lower tablelands of NSW south from Nambucca, and southeastern Vic. **Family** Proteaceae.

Tristaniopsis laurina

A small or medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with an irregular or channelled trunk to 75 cm diameter, and a dense, dark-green, spreading crown.

Bark Light-grey to pale-brown, smooth and shedding in thin papery ribbons. **Adult leaves** Alternate and clustered at the ends of the branchlets, narrow-lanceolate to narrow-elliptic, often broader in the upper half of the leaf, 5-14 cm long and 1-3 cm wide, with channelled stalks 3-10 mm long. They are glossy dark-green above and paler below with numerous small oil glands, a conspicuous midrib raised below, and visible lateral veins above. **Flowers** Yellow with a bell-shaped calyx and 5 widely-separated oval petals around the rim. They are about 1 cm across with numerous stamens united into 5 bundles at the base, and grouped in small axillary clusters of 7-15 flowers. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Oval, domed capsules, 6-10 mm long and 4-6 mm diameter, splitting open at the top into 3 valves each with numerous flattened, winged seeds, 5-6 mm long. Ripe in early winter. **Habitat** Common along watercourses, sometimes in or near rainforests and sclerophyll forests, especially near coastal dunes, along the coast and lower tablelands from southeastern Qld through NSW to southeastern Vic. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Narrow-leaf Geebung

Smooth or Broad-leaf Geebung

Watergum. Kanuka

Persoonia linearis

Persoonia levis



Tristaniopsis laurina

Banksia occidentalis

A large shrub or small tree to 8 m high, with a slender trunk and dense crown. Young branches are bright-red and sometimes slightly hairy.

Bark Brown-grey and smooth. **Adult leaves** Whorled regularly around the branches, narrow-lanceolate to linear with notched tips and curved-back margins, 5-15 cm long and 2-3 mm wide, green above and whitish below with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Ruby red and yellow, tubular, with long, red, wiry, hooked, protruding styles when released. They are grouped in cylindrical upright spikes, 10-15 cm long and 6-10 cm diameter on short axillary stalks. Flowering in summer and early autumn. **Fruits** Woody cylindrical cones retaining the dead flowers for a long time. They are about 10-15 cm long and 6-10 cm diameter with numerous brown protruding follicles containing 2 flat winged seeds. **Habitat** Common in swampy sites near the south coast of WA from Denmark to Esperance. **Family** Proteaceae.

Red Swamp-banksia. Waterbush

Banksia ericifolia

A large bushy shrub or small tree to 7 m high, with a short, slender trunk and compact crown, often with branches near ground level.

Bark Grey-brown, smooth and scaly with small rough patches on the main trunk and larger branches. **Adult leaves** Crowded, narrow-lanceolate to linear with notched tips, 9-20 mm long and 1-3 mm wide, dark-green above and silvery below with curved-back margins. **Flowers** Orange-red, often mauve towards the base, tubular, 16-28 mm long with long, wiry, hooked, gold to orange-red protruding styles when released. They are grouped in cylindrical upright spikes, 10-30 cm long and 4-6 cm diameter. Flowering in autumn and winter. **Fruits** Long, narrow, woody, cylindrical cones with numerous brown protruding follicles, 15-20 mm long, usually containing 2 flat winged seeds, retained after maturity. **Habitat** Widespread and common on sandy soils in heaths, dry sclerophyll forests and scrubs along the coast and ranges of NSW north of Jervis Bay to the Qld border. **Family** Proteaceae.

Heath Banksia

Banksia integrifolia

A medium-sized tree to 25 m high and about 50 cm diameter, but usually under 10 m high and gnarled and twisted or straggling along the coast; stunted and shrubby in exposed sites. Young branches are covered in white downy hairs.

Bark Hard, rough, light-grey, sometimes fissured, with a granular appearance, persistent on the trunk and main limbs. **Adult leaves** In whorls of 4-6, becoming alternate when older, oblong to narrow-lanceolate or wedge-shaped with a short stalk, sometimes with shortly-toothed margins. They are 4-20 cm long and 6-35 mm wide, dark-green above and covered with silvery-white hairs below, with a prominent midrib, net-like veins and often with curved-back margins, entire or with a few short teeth. **Flowers** Pale-yellow, tubular, 22-25 mm long with long, wiry, straight, protruding styles grouped in cylindrical terminal upright spikes, 5-15 cm long and 5-8 cm diameter. Flowering mainly in summer, autumn and early winter. **Fruits** Grey oblong to cylindrical cones, 7-15 cm long and 7-8 cm diameter with numerous brown protruding follicles, 8-17 mm long, usually containing 2 black, winged, ovate seeds, released on maturity. **Habitat** Widespread on poor soils along the coast and adjacent ranges of Qld, NSW, central and eastern Vic. and Tas. **Family** Proteaceae.

Coast Banksia

Banksia occidentalis

Banksia ericifolia



Banksia integrifolia

Choricarpia leptopetala

A small to medium-sized tree to 20 m high, with a short, often crooked trunk to about 25 cm diameter, slightly flanged at the base in older trees, and a bushy crown with dense heads of creamy-white flowers. Young shoots are rusty-hairy.

Bark Brown or greyish-brown, corky, often with vertical fissures. **Adult leaves** Opposite, broad-lanceolate to ovate or elliptic, sometimes with a fine point and curved-back margins, 5-15 cm long and 15-55 mm wide on leaf stalks 3-10 mm long. They are glossy dark-green above and greyish-green or rusty below, producing a pleasant fragrance when crushed. Veins are sunken above and more prominent below with an indistinct vein close to the margin. **Flowers** White or cream, small and tubular, 2-3 mm long with small rusty-hairy petals and numerous protruding stamens. 4-8 mm long. They are grouped in dense globular heads, 15-20 mm across, on slender stalks 1-4 cm long, terminal or axillary with 2-3 heads together. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Dark-brown, small, conical, hairy capsules, about 2 mm across, crowded into globular heads about 13 mm diameter. Ripe in winter, persistent for several months. **Habitat** Rainforest margins along creek banks and ridges in moist eucalypt forests on poorer soils from southeastern Qld to the central coast of NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Brush Turpentine. Brown Myrtle

Hakea salicifolia

A tall shrub or small tree to 8 m high, with an erect, slender, short trunk, many branches and a dense bushy crown. Young shoots are often sparsely-hairy.

Bark Pale greenish-brown, becoming reddish-brown. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate or narrow-elliptic with a sharply-pointed tip, 5-15 cm long and 5-25 mm wide on a stalk 2-5 mm long, reddish with silky hairs when young, becoming shiny grey-green above and paler below with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** White, tubular, 3-5 mm long with 4 narrow, curved-back lobes and a long, curved, protruding style when released. They are grouped in short, dense, axillary clusters of 9-20 flowers. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Grey-brown, globular, warty, woody follicles, 1-3 cm long and 1-2 cm wide with a short, 2-pronged beak, splitting into 2 segments each with a broad, winged seed. **Habitat** Widespread in tall forests, woodlands, rainforest margins and scrubs in wet gullies and near streams along the coast and lower slopes of southeastern Qld and NSW. **Family** Proteaceae.

Willow-leaved Hakea

Capparis mitchellii

A tall shrub or small tree to 10 m high, often with several joined main stems forming a wide, short trunk in older trees, and many spreading branches giving a wide, dense, low crown. Young branches are spiny, clothed with dense woolly hairs, and are often scrambling.

Bark Dark-brown to black and deeply-fissured. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate to elliptic or ovate, dull-green, often downy, thick and stiff, with prominent veins below, 20-65 mm long and 1-3 cm wide, on thick stalks 5-15 mm long. **Flowers** White, cream or yellow, open, 5-6 cm across with 4 broad petals and numerous very long, protruding, white stamens. They open at night and are solitary or in terminal or axillary clusters of 2-4 flowers on thick stalks 2-4 cm long. Flowering in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Edible, rough, globular berries, green to yellowish, with a pleasant odour when ripe, 4-7 cm across, with curved stalks 10-15 cm long, containing many large, flat seeds, embedded in yellow pulp. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Widespread in arid inland forests, grasslands and woodlands of Qld, NSW, southwestern Vic, SA, WA and the NT. **Family** Capparaceae.

Wild or Native Orange

Choricarpia leptopetala



Hakea salicifolia



Capparis mitchellii

Hakea laurina

A tall shrub or small tree to 8 m high, with an erect, slender, short trunk, slightly pendulous outer branches and a dense, low, rounded crown. Young branchlets are covered with silky, golden-brown hairs.

Bark Reddish-brown. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate with a sharply-pointed, curved tip, 8-18 cm long and 10-25 mm wide, thick and leathery, dull blue-green with 3 main longitudinal veins.

Flowers Bright-red with protruding cream styles, producing a globular, pincushion-like flowerhead, 4-6 cm diameter, consisting of numerous tubular flowers each with 4 narrow, red, curved-back lobes and a long, straight, protruding, cream style. The flowerheads are solitary in the upper leaf axils. Flowering in autumn and winter. **Fruits** Grey-brown globular, warty, woody follicles, 2-3 cm long with a short, curved beak, splitting into 2 segments each with a broad, winged seed.

Habitat Sheltered sunny slopes in southwestern WA. Widely cultivated, and naturalised in northern SA. **Family** Proteaceae.

Pincushion Hakea

Telopea oreades

A tall shrub or small tree to 14 m high, with a slender trunk to 50 cm diameter and a dense, rounded crown of dark-green foliage.

Bark Dark-brown, thin and smooth. **Adult leaves** Alternate, whorled around the stems, broad-lanceolate to narrow-obovate, 8-28 cm long and 15-60 mm wide, often with curved-back margins, rarely with a few small teeth near the tip, dull dark-green above and paler below with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Deep crimson, tubular, slit on one side with 4 curled-back lobes and a long, protruding style. They are grouped in dense, terminal, globular heads of 36-60 flowers, 140 cm diameter. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Leathery curved follicles, 5-8 cm long, opening longitudinally to release numerous winged seeds. **Habitat** Well-drained sheltered sites, often along streams in cool moist gullies, temperate rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests to 1300 m in the coastal ranges of southern NSW and southeastern Vic. **Family** Proteaceae.

Gippsland Waratah

Alloxylon pinnatum (syn. *Oreocallis pinnata*)

A small or medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a short cylindrical trunk to 1 m or more diameter and a dense, low, ovoid crown in open situations, but taller with a higher, tufted crown in the bush. New growth is rusty-hairy and the branchlets are chocolate brown.

Bark Grey-brown with a sandpapery texture and small blisters, deep-red when cut. **Adult leaves** Alternate, mostly pinnate, glossy dark-green above and paler below with prominent veins. Pinnate leaves are 10-40 cm long with 2-11 leaflets. Simple leaves and leaflets are variable from broad-lanceolate to linear, 8-15 cm long and 10-30 mm wide, with or without stalks. **Flowers** Bright-pink outside and orange-crimson inside, tubular, 3-4 cm long on slender stalks 25-40 mm long, split along one side with a long curved style. They are grouped in open or dense terminal or axillary spikes, 5-7 cm long, of 50-140 flowers. Flowering in late spring and early summer. **Fruits** Brown, woody, oblong follicles, 5-10 cm long, splitting along one side to release closely-packed, flat, winged seeds to 3 cm long. Ripe in autumn and winter. **Habitat** Common in highland warm temperate rainforests and their fringes, rarely in wet sclerophyll forests, above 700 m in the coastal ranges of southeastern Qld and northern NSW. **Family** Proteaceae.

Tree Waratah

Hakea laurina



Telopea oreades



Alloxylon pinnatum

Pittosporum revolutum

A bushy shrub to small tree, 2-6 m high, with a slender trunk and a dense, compact, rounded crown. Young branchlets are covered in dense, rusty hairs.

Bark Dark-brown and smooth. **Adult leaves** Alternate, occasionally whorled at the ends of the branchlets in groups of 4-8, broad-lanceolate to ovate or elliptic, often with wavy, curled-back margins, 4-15 cm long and 1.5-6.0 cm wide on stalks 5-13 mm long, leathery, glossy dark-green above. The underside is covered with rusty hairs and has a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Creamy-yellow, slightly fragrant, tubular, 9-15 mm long with 5 curled-back petals and 5 stamens, grouped in terminal clusters. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Hard, thick-walled, orange, ovoid capsules, 12-25 mm long, splitting open into 2 sections to reveal numerous, reddish-brown seeds in a sticky pulp. Ripe in late summer and autumn. **Habitat** Widespread in rainforests and sclerophyll forests on sheltered sites along the coast and ranges of southeastern Qld, NSW and southeastern Vic. **Family** Pittosporaceae.

Glochidion ferdinandi

A tall shrub or medium-sized tree to 12 m high, with a crooked and often flanged trunk to 40 cm diameter and a dense, spreading crown.

Bark Purplish-brown to grey-brown, fissured and falling in longitudinal patches. It is light-brown and smooth on the slender branchlets. **Adult leaves** Alternate and arranged in 2 rows to give a pinnate appearance, broad-lanceolate to elliptic and shortly-pointed, 3-10 cm long and 1.5-4.0 cm wide on leaf stalks 3-5 mm long, shiny-green above and sometimes downy below, with a raised midrib on both surfaces. **Flowers** Small and inconspicuous, greenish-yellow, 2-3 mm long. Male and female flowers are separate on the same tree. Males are often clustered in 3s with 6 lobes and 3 stamens. Females are solitary in the leaf axils. Flowering mainly in spring. **Fruits** Green to pinkish capsules turning red, globular and flattened, 1-2 cm across. They have 5-7 cells with furrows between them giving a pumpkin-like appearance. The cells open to expose a pair of flattened seeds, 4-5 mm diameter, covered by a red skin. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Widespread in sheltered gullies, on river banks, near swamps and in rainforest margins in coastal Qld and NSW. **Family** Euphorbiaceae.

Alphitonia excelsa

A small or medium-sized tree to 15 m high, with a straight trunk to 1.25 m diameter and a medium-density crown with layered branches, high in rainforest habitats, but low and spreading in open sites.

Bark Steel-grey, hard, rough and deeply-fissured longitudinally in older trees, with a pinkish inner bark and white sapwood. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate to elliptic or ovate with a sharp point, 5-15 cm long and 1-6 cm wide on leaf stalks 5-20 mm long, glossy dark-green above and covered with silvery hairs below, new growth is covered with grey or rusty down. Veins are sunken above and more prominent below with 13-18 main lateral veins. **Flowers** Greenish-cream, open, fragrant, terminal or axillary panicles to 10 cm wide. Flowering in summer and early autumn. **Fruits** Green turning black, flattened, globular, thinly-succulent drupes, 5-10 mm diameter, usually containing 2 hard cells, each with a glossy, dark-brown, oval seed, 5 mm long, covered by a thin, dark-orange skin. Ripe in spring and early summer. **Habitat** Widespread in open forests, woodlands, scrubs, monsoon vine forests and the margins of warmer rainforests, particularly along watercourses, on the coast, lower tablelands and western slopes of Qld and NSW, northern WA and the NT. **Family** Rhamnaceae.

Rough-fruit Pittosporum

Cheese Tree

Red Ash, Soap Tree

Pittosporum revolutum



Glochidion ferdinandi

Alphitonia excelsa

Melaleuca quinquenervia

A small or occasionally medium-sized tree to 25 m high, with a slender trunk, few branches and compact crown.

Bark White to light-brown, thick, spongy and rough, peeling readily in large sheets. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate to oblanceolate or elliptic, 3-15 cm long and 8-30 mm wide, on flat, twisted stalks 4-10 mm long, dark-green with 5 conspicuous longitudinal veins, mostly hairy. **Flowers** White to cream or greenish with 5 small obovate petals, 2-4 mm long, and numerous long, protruding stamens fused at their bases into 5 clawed bundles. They are grouped in dense cylindrical spikes, 2-8 cm long and 25-35 mm across, with new shoots often growing from the tip. Flowering in autumn and winter. **Fruits** Woody, cup-shaped, grey-brown, stalkless capsules 4-5 mm across, clustered around the branchlets where they persist for up to a year. **Habitat** Common along stream banks and swamp margins in low woodlands and heaths, sometimes forming pure stands on moist coastal headlands and hillsides north from Sydney in NSW to northeastern Qld and New Guinea. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Broad-leaved Paperbark

Melaleuca styphelioides

A small or occasionally medium-sized tree to 25 m high, with a slender trunk and a dense, rounded crown with slightly drooping branchlets.

Bark White to light-brown, spongy and peeling in large flakes. **Adult leaves** Alternate, crowded along the branchlets, broad-lanceolate to ovate with a sharp point, 7-2 mm long and 2-6 mm wide on very short stalks, bright-green maturing to dark-green with 15-30 fine longitudinal veins. **Flowers** Cream and white with 5 small petals 1-2 mm long and numerous long, protruding stamens fused at their bases into 5 clawed bundles. They are grouped in dense cylindrical spikes 2-5 cm long and 1-2 cm across with new shoots often growing from the tip. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Grey-brown, woody, ovoid, stalkless capsules, 2-4 mm across, closely clustered around the branchlets.

Habitat Creek banks and moist, heavy soils of the coast and lower tablelands from southeastern Qld to southeastern NSW, widely planted in streets and parks. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Prickly-leaved Tea-tree

Melaleuca leucadendra

A tall tree to 43 m high, with a straight trunk to 1.5 m diameter and a high, compact crown with pendulous branchlets.

Bark White, smooth and often blotched with brownish older bark, papery, layered, and slightly peeling. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate, rigid, dull mid-green, 7-20 cm long and 1-4 cm wide, with 3 prominent longitudinal veins and a slightly curved stalk 5-12 mm long. **Flowers** Cream to white, 10-15 mm long, with 5 small lobes and numerous long, protruding stamens fused at their bases into 5 bundles. They are grouped in cylindrical spikes 6-20 cm long and 2-3 cm across with new shoots often growing from the tip. Flowering mainly in winter and spring. **Fruits** Grey-brown, woody, cup-shaped, stalkless capsules, 3-4 mm across, closely clustered around the branchlets. Capsules may remain for a long time after releasing their small seeds. **Habitat** Swamps, lagoons and river flats, often in open forests from southeastern Qld through the northern NT to northwestern WA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Long-leaved Paperbark

Melaleuca quinquenervia



Melaleuca styphelioides



Melaleuca leucadendra

Leptospermum lanigerum

A tall shrub or small tree to 6 m high, with a dense, erect crown of greyish-green foliage and hairy branchlets. New growth is often silvery-hairy.

Bark Grey, papery, corky and somewhat stringy. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate to oblong, often convex above, with a sharp point, 3-25 mm long and 2-4 mm wide on very short, silky-hairy stalks, dull grey-green above and paler below with silvery hairs. **Flowers** White, open, 1-2 cm across with 5 separate spreading petals about 6 mm long, around a green central disc surrounded by numerous stamens and 5 red sepals 2-4 mm long, with a short, densely-woolly calyx tube. They are stalkless and solitary or in small axillary clusters. Flowering in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Domed woody capsules with a depressed centre, woolly at first, becoming scaly, 5-12 mm across with 5 valves opening to release very slender seeds. **Habitat** Widespread in moist sandy sites, in open eucalypt communities, usually at lower elevations along the coast and ranges of central eastern Qld, central and southern NSW, Vic., southeastern SA and Tas. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Woolly Tea-tree

Eupomatia laurina

A shrub or small bushy tree to 15 m high, with a crooked trunk to 30 cm diameter, weak branches and a dense crown. The branchlets are often black.

Bark Brown, slightly corky or scaly with fine vertical fissures. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate to elliptic with a short point at the tip, waxy, glossy-green, sometimes coppery, paler below, 5-16 cm long and 2-5 cm wide on stalks about 3 mm long. **Flowers** Cream and waxy with a strong fragrance. The petals and sepals form a cap that is shed as the flower opens leaving numerous petal-like stamens, 5-10 mm long, giving the flower a daisy-like appearance. They are 20-25 mm across on stalks 5-7 mm long, solitary or in pairs, arising from the leaf axils or the scars of fallen leaves. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Green turning brownish, succulent, edible, urn-shaped with a flat top, 15-20 mm across, containing numerous achenes. Ripe in autumn and winter. **Habitat** Widespread in warmer rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests near shaded streams along the coast and adjacent ranges of Qld, NSW and southeastern Vic. **Family** Eupomatiaceae.

Bolwarra. Copper Laurel. Native Guava

Pittosporum undulatum

A small or medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a crooked and often flanged trunk to 35 cm diameter in large trees, and a dense, rounded crown. The branches exude a sticky resin.

Bark Dark-brownish-grey, rough and scaly in older trees. **Adult leaves** Alternate but crowded in groups of 3-6 towards the ends of the branchlets; glossy-green above and paler below, ovate to elliptic or oblanceolate with wavy margins, tapering to a fine sharp point, 6-15 cm long and 15-50 mm wide, on stalks 1-2 cm long. **Flowers** White to cream, fragrant, bell-shaped, about 9 mm long with 5 spreading, rounded petals and 5 stamens. They are grouped in terminal clusters. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Yellow turning orange fleshy capsules, globular, smooth or sparsely-hairy with a short, fine point at the tip. They are 8-15 mm long and split open in 2 parts to reveal numerous brown or orange angular seeds, 1-3 mm long with a viscous covering. Ripe in autumn and winter. **Habitat** Rainforests, scrubby gullies and rocky mountainsides in open forests of the coast, ranges and inland slopes of southeastern Qld, NSW, Vic., southeastern SA and Tas. **Family** Pittosporaceae.

Sweet Pittosporum. Mock Orange

Leptospermum lanigerum

Eupomatia laurina



Pittosporum undulatum

Acacia melanoxylon

A medium-sized or tall tree to 30 m high, with a fairly cylindrical trunk to 90 cm diameter, sometimes shortly buttressed or flanged at the base, and a dense bushy crown with angular or flattened branchlets shortly buttressed or flanged at the base, and a dense bushy crown with angular or flattened branchlets shortly buttressed or flanged at the base, and a dense bushy crown with angular or flattened branchlets shortly buttressed or flanged at the base.

Bark Grey-black, hard, scaly, deeply-fissured, shedding in narrow vertical strips. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate to sickle-shaped phyllodes, 6-15 cm long and 6-30 mm wide, thick, usually with 3-5 longitudinal main veins. **Flowers** Pale-yellow and crowded into fluffy globular heads of 30-50 flowers, about 1 cm across on short hairy stalks. The flowerheads are solitary or in small clusters, arranged in short axillary racemes 25-80 mm long. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Pale-brown flattish pods becoming twisted or coiled when ripe, 4-12 cm long and 5-10 mm wide, with black oval seeds connected to the pod by a long, red thread, twice encircling the seed. Ripe in summer.

Habitat Common in a variety of sites with rainfall exceeding 600 mm, particularly on deep soils in tall forests and cooler rainforests of the coast and tablelands, especially at higher altitudes in Qld, NSW, Vic., eastern SA and Tas. **Family** Mimosaceae.

Bedfordia arborescens

A shrub or small tree to 12 m high, with a short, crooked trunk to 45 cm diameter, and a spreading rounded crown with low branches and terminal clusters of long, dark-green leaves. Young branchlets are clothed with long, white, tangled hairs.

Bark Grey to greyish-brown, rough, deeply-fissured or scaly. **Adult leaves** Alternate, radiating around the end of the branchlets, broad-lanceolate to oblong or narrow-elliptic with wavy margins, 10-24 cm long and 20-45 mm wide on stalks 15-20 mm long. They are dark-green above and covered with long, white, matted hairs below, with a prominent midrib and lateral veins visible above.

Flowers Bright-yellow and clustered into composite tubular flowerheads 6-10 cm long, comprising 15-20 tubular flowers enclosed in 8 pointed, woolly bracts, 5-6 mm long. They are arranged in long, woolly axillary panicles. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Small, ribbed cigar-shaped siliques, 2-4 mm long crowned with a ring of silver bristles to 8 mm long. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Widespread and common in cool sheltered forests and rainforests in mountain sites from central eastern NSW to southwestern Vic. **Family** Asteraceae.

Acacia prominens

A tall shrub or medium-sized tree to 25 m high, with a straight, short trunk, well-branched with a fine, low dense crown.

Bark Smooth and grey. **Adult leaves** Broad-lanceolate to narrow-elliptic, slightly sickle-shaped phyllodes, 2-6 cm long and 5-12 mm wide, light blue-green with a silvery bloom, with a small, protruding marginal gland and prominent midrib. **Flowers** Pale-yellow, sweetly perfumed and crowded into fluffy globular heads of 8-15 flowers, about 8 mm across, on short stalks, grouped in dense slender axillary racemes 3-8 cm long of 10-25 flower heads. Flowering in winter and early spring. **Fruits** Light-brown to bluish-green, flat, straight pods, 3-8 cm long and 1-2 cm wide. **Habitat** Wet sclerophyll forests and rainforest margins along creeks of the coast and adjacent plateaux in northern and central NSW, but widely cultivated. **Family** Mimosaceae.

Blackwood



Syzygium paniculatum

A shrub or small tree to 18 m high, with a short, irregular and often slightly-butressed trunk to 35 cm diameter and a dense crown with low branches.

Bark Brown, flaky, soft and scaly, sometimes with fine fissures. **Adult leaves** Opposite in pairs, lanceolate to elliptic, glossy dark-green above and paler below, 3-10 cm long and 1-3 cm wide on slender stalks 2-10 mm long, with indistinct scattered oil dots and raised midrib on the underside. Young leaves and stems are reddish, and young stems 4-angled. **Flowers** Creamy-white with a funnel-shaped calyx crowned with 4 rounded petals, 4-6 mm long, and numerous long, protruding stamens. They are grouped in small terminal or axillary panicles of 1-3 flowers on short stalks. Flowering mainly in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Dark-red to pinkish-red, glossy, oval to pear-shaped berries, 12-25 mm long, containing a single rounded seed inside an edible, crisp and slightly acidic pulp. Ripe in autumn and winter. **Habitat** Very common on sandy soils in coastal rainforests and near freshwater streams in or near other rainforest types, to 1000 m, along the central coast of Qld and eastern NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Syzygium crebrinerve

A large tree to 40 m high, with an irregular and prominently-butressed trunk in large trees, to 90 cm diameter, and a dark-green, shiny crown with bright-red new growth.

Bark Pale grey-brown, smooth or slightly flaky with longitudinal fissures and numerous depressions. **Adult leaves** Opposite, lanceolate to narrow-elliptic, with curled-under margins and a long, tapering point, 5-15 cm long and 1-7 cm wide, on stalks 6-16 mm long. They are glossy dark-green above and paler below with a raised midrib, fine lateral veins and numerous regularly spaced oil glands, giving an aromatic odour when crushed, drying to red-brown. **Flowers** White with a funnel-shaped calyx about 6 mm long crowned with 4 rounded petals 2-5 mm long and numerous long, protruding stamens. They are grouped in small terminal or axillary panicles. Flowering in late spring. **Fruits** Dark-red to purple, globular, slightly-flattened berries, 13-25 mm across, containing a single, irregularly-shaped seed about 5 mm across, concave below and rounded above with a short point, surrounded by a dry, mealy and slightly acidic pulp. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Common in subtropical rainforests on plateaux and coastal ranges of southeastern Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Syzygium luehmannii

A medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a straight trunk, usually buttressed in large trees, to 90 cm diameter, and a dense crown of small leaves with bright-pink soft new growth and slender branchlets.

Bark Grey to reddish-brown, smooth or slightly flaky, with irregular shallow depressions. **Adult leaves** Opposite, lanceolate to ovate with a long tapering point, 3-8 cm long and 1-3 cm wide on stalks 2-4 mm long, glossy dark-green above and paler below with a raised midrib and numerous conspicuous oil glands, giving an aromatic odour when crushed. **Flowers** White with a funnel-shaped calyx crowned with 4-5 rounded petals, about 2 mm long, and numerous protruding stamens about 5 mm long. They are grouped in small axillary or terminal panicles. Flowering in late spring. **Fruits** Red, pear-shaped berries, 9-13 mm long, containing a single seed about 4 mm diameter surrounded by a white mealy pulp. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Common in rainforests and scrublands in sandy soils along the coast of Qld and northern NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Brush Cherry

Syzygium paniculatum



Syzygium crebrinerve

Purple Cherry



Syzygium luehmannii

Small-leaved Watergum

Archirhodomyrtus beckleri

A tall shrub or small tree to 15 m high, with a slender, angular trunk to 25 cm diameter and a bushy crown. Young branches are red-brown and smooth or sparsely-hairy.

Bark Light-brown, fibrous and flaky with narrow longitudinal lines. **Adult leaves** Opposite, broad-lanceolate to ovate or elliptic with a strong aromatic odour when crushed, 20-85 mm long and 7-30 mm wide on stalks 2-6 mm long, thick, glossy-green above and paler below with a prominent midrib and 2 prominent longitudinal veins. **Flowers** Mauve to pink or white, open, about 1 cm across with 5 curled-back lobes and numerous protruding stamens, 2.5-3.5 mm long. They are solitary in clusters of 2-3 flowers on an axillary stalk 5-25 mm long. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Yellow, turning orange or red globular berries, 5-8 mm diameter, containing numerous seeds in 3 cells. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Widespread in open forests and rainforests, especially in cleared areas, generally on poorer soils along the coast and adjacent ranges of Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Waterhousea floribunda

A small or large tree to 30 m high, usually smaller in the open, with a thick trunk to 75 cm diameter, often slightly flanged at the base in large trees, and a low, broad, dense crown of pendulous branchlets and dark-green leaves.

Bark Grey to dark-grey-brown, fissured and deeply furrowed in large trees, often with some flaking narrow scales. **Adult leaves** Opposite, broad-lanceolate to narrow-elliptic with a fine point and wavy margins, 5-16 cm long and 15-50 mm wide, on slender channelled stalks 2-4 mm long, thin and soft, dark glossy-green above and paler below with a raised midrib; aromatic when crushed.

Flowers White or yellow, 7-12 mm diameter with a funnel-shaped calyx crowded with 4 rounded lobes and numerous protruding stamens, 3-7 mm long. They are grouped in small terminal or axillary panicles on stalks 1-3 mm long. Flowering in late winter and spring. **Fruits** Globular berries, green turning reddish-green or dull white at maturity, 13-20 mm diameter, with a single large seed covered by a fleshy skin. Ripe in spring. **Habitat** Widespread in gullies, river flats and rainforests, generally alongside waterways, along the coast from central Qld to the Hunter Valley in NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Mallotus philippensis

A small to medium-sized tree to 25 m high, with a bushy crown and a short, cylindrical trunk to 40 cm diameter, often fluted and flanged at the base in large trees. The branchlets are often covered with rusty down towards the ends.

Bark Grey, smooth or wrinkled with scattered corky blisters, deep red when cut. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate to ovate, 4-13 cm long and 2-7 cm wide, on rusty-brown stalks 2-5 cm long, glossy-green above and paler with greyish down below. The midrib is raised below and 2 prominent veins originate at the base of the leaf, running parallel to the margin for over half its length.

Flowers Yellow-brown and very small, grouped in rusty-hairy, terminal or axillary racemes, 2-10 cm long, on separate male and female trees. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Globular capsules covered with deep-red granular glands giving the fruit a powdery appearance, 6-9 mm across, usually with 3 lobes, each containing a single spherical seed. Ripe in spring and summer. **Habitat** Common in open country, rainforests and forest margins usually near watercourses along the coast of Qld, central and northern NSW and the NT. **Family** Euphorbiaceae.

Rose Myrtle



Weeping Lilly Pilly



Red Kamala



Backhousia myrtifolia

A tall shrub or small tree to 12 m high, with a cylindrical trunk, often slightly flanged or buttressed at the base in large trees, and a dense, low, spreading crown. Young branchlets have spreading hairs.

Bark Brown with vertical fissures and finely flaky. **Adult leaves** Opposite, ovate to elliptic, 30-75 mm long and 10-35 mm wide, with a long, fine point and numerous small oil glands, dark-green above and paler with a raised midrib and conspicuous veins below, with stalks 2-6 mm long.

Flowers White to pale yellow-green, open, 15-20 mm across with 5 pointed lobes and numerous protruding stamens about 6 mm long, the calyx tube is covered with soft white hairs, and they are grouped in small, terminal or axillary leafy clusters on stalks 20-35 mm long. Flowering in summer.

Fruits Dry capsules about 1 cm long, enclosed in the hairy, bell-shaped calyx. Ripe in autumn.

Habitat Common and widespread in damp gullies and warmer closed forests, rainforests and rainforest margins, often close to streams, along the coast and adjacent tablelands from southeastern Qld to Bega in southeastern NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Melaleuca squarrosa

A tall shrub or small tree to 12 m high, with a spreading crown.

Bark Pale-grey, corky and peeling in thin, papery strips. **Adult leaves** Opposite in pairs at right angles, crowded, ovate to broad-lanceolate, 5-18 mm long and 3-7 mm wide on very short stalks, stiff and dark-green with 5-7 indistinct longitudinal veins. **Flowers** Cream to yellow, scented, with 5 ovate petals to 2 mm long, sometimes tinged with pink, and numerous long, protruding, sparsely-hairy stamens, fused at their bases into 5 bundles of 6-12. The flowers are grouped in dense, terminal, cylindrical spikes, 15-50 mm long and 1-2 cm wide, with new shoots often growing from the tips.

Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Pale-brown, woody, cup-shaped, stalkless capsules, 3-5 mm across, closely clustered around the branchlets. **Habitat** Often forms closed heath on peaty sands near swamps and streams in heath and dry sclerophyll forests along the coast and adjacent ranges of central and southern NSW, Vic., southeastern SA and Tas. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Syncarpia glomulifera

A tall tree to 60 m high, with a long, cylindrical trunk to 1.5 m diameter and a bushy, fairly compact crown.

Bark Dark-brown or reddish, thick, fibrous to stringy, with deep longitudinal furrows. **Adult leaves** Opposite in pairs, ovate to narrow-elliptical with slightly curved-back, wavy margins, thick and stiff, 5-12 cm long and 2-5 cm wide on stalks 7-13 mm long, dull dark-green above and covered with white or rusty hairs below. **Flowers** White or cream with ovate petals 5-8 mm long, fused into globular heads 3-4 cm across, with numerous protruding stamens 8-10 mm long. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 4 flowerheads on stalks 25-50 mm long. Flowering in spring and early summer.

Fruits Hard, woody, brown capsules, fused into a globular mass 1-2 cm across with seeds about 2 mm long. **Habitat** Widespread in taller wet sclerophyll forests and rainforest margins, often on heavy soils, in various sites from the coastal lowlands to the tablelands in Qld and NSW.

Family Myrtaceae.

Grey Myrtle. Ironwood

Scented Paperbark

Surpentine



Backhousia myrtifolia

Melaleuca squarrosa

Syncarpia glomulifera

Hymenosporum flavum

A small or medium-sized tree, sometimes partly deciduous, to 25 m high, with a cylindrical trunk to 45 cm diameter, slightly flanged in large trees, and sparse branches radiating in whorls from the main stem.

Bark Grey and slightly rough with short transverse lines. **Adult leaves** Alternate, sometimes clustered or whorled at the ends of twiggy branches, obovate to oblanceolate with a pointed tip, 7-16 cm long and 10-45 mm wide on stalks 9-18 mm long, shiny-green with a sunken midrib above, paler and often hairy below with 8-12 main lateral veins curving towards the tip. **Flowers** Cream turning yellow, fragrant, tubular with a deep-pink throat, 3.5 cm across with 5 spreading petals 3-4 cm long, silky-hairy outside with 5 protruding stamens. They are grouped in loose terminal panicles, 15-20 cm across on hairy stalks 3-5 cm long. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Green turning brown, hard, compressed, pear-shaped capsules, 2-4 cm long, splitting into 2 cells packed with numerous flat, winged seeds, 8-12 mm across. Ripe in summer and autumn. **Habitat** Open forests along stream banks and rainforests of the coast and adjacent ranges in Qld and northeastern and central eastern NSW. **Family** Pittosporaceae.

Lagunaria patersonia

A small or medium-sized tree to 15 m high, with a straight cylindrical trunk and a shapely, conical, dense and fairly low-branching crown. The branchlets are grey-green with a scaly surface.

Bark Dark-grey and rough with shallow fissures. **Adult leaves** Alternate, ovate to broad-lanceolate, 5-10 cm long and 4-6 cm wide on stalks 2 cm long, rough, dull dark-green above, paler below with a white, scurfy surface and prominent midrib. **Flowers** Mauve to rose-pink, tubular, 4-5 cm across with 5 spreading and slightly curved-back velvety petals and a protruding, central, tree-like column of golden-yellow anthers and green stigmas to 3 cm long. They are solitary in the upper leaf axils. Flowering in spring, summer and autumn. **Fruits** Egg-shaped, dark-brown or black, woody capsules, 2-4 cm long with 5 valves lined with irritating hairs, splitting open to reveal creamy-white to red kidney-shaped seeds about 7 mm long. **Habitat** Native to Norfolk Island and on the rocky coastal Qld, naturalised in SA and widely cultivated, particularly in warmer coastal areas. **Family** Malvaceae.

Rhodamnia rubescens

A tall shrub or large tree to 30 m high, with a moderately buttressed and sometimes fluted trunk to 75 cm diameter. Branchlets have thin reddish bark and downy tips.

Bark Reddish-brown, fissured, brittle and scaly. **Adult leaves** Opposite, ovate to elliptic or broad-lanceolate with a pointed tip, 4-12 cm long and 15-45 mm wide on densely hairy stalks 4-9 mm long. They are green with scattered hairs above and covered with sparse or dense greyish-brown downy hairs below with conspicuous oil glands and 3 distinct veins. **Flowers** White, open, hairy, about 8 mm diameter with 4 rounded petals and numerous free stamens 3-5 mm long. They are grouped in panicles of 1-3 flowers on a common stalk, 5-22 mm long, arising from the leaf axils or the scars of fallen leaves. Flowering in late winter and spring. **Fruits** Green turning red and black glossy, globose berries, 4-8 mm diameter, usually with several seeds. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Widespread in warmer rainforests, regrowth areas and sclerophyll forests in moist gullies along the coast and tablelands from southeastern Qld to Batemans Bay in southeastern NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Native Frangipani



Hymenosporum flavum



Lagunaria patersonia

Scrub Turpentine



Rhodamnia rubescens

Eucryphia lucida

A medium to tall tree to 30 m high, with a straight trunk to 60 cm diameter and a narrow-domed, compact crown. Sometimes a tall understorey shrub.

Bark Dark-green to brownish-grey, smooth and often covered with lichens. **Adult leaves** Opposite, oblong to narrow-elliptic with a rounded tip, stiff and leathery, 25-50 mm long and 1-2 cm wide, on stalks 3-4 mm long, dark glossy-green above and whitish below with prominent veins. Young leaves and buds are covered with a clear orange or brownish resin. **Flowers** White, rarely pink, fragrant, open, 2-4 cm across with 4 overlapping rounded petals and numerous white or cream free stamens. They are solitary in the upper leaf axils on stalks about 1 cm long. Flowering in summer.

Fruits Woody or leathery ovoid capsules to 3 cm long with 6 vertical segments opening into boat-shaped beaked valves, and persisting after releasing numerous oblong, flattened, winged. Ripe in autumn. **Habitat** Common in cool temperate rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests in central western and southern Tas. **Family** Eucryphiaceae.

Leatherwood

Acacia podalyriifolia

A tall shrub or small tree to 5 m high, with a slender trunk, low-branched with a spreading crown. The branchlets are covered with dense rigid hairs.

Bark Grey, smooth or finely-fissured. **Adult leaves** Alternate, ovate to elliptic or oblong phyllodes, 1-5 cm long and 12-30 mm wide on very short stalks, silver-grey on both surfaces with thickened, hairy margins, a prominent midrib and conspicuous lateral veins. **Flowers** Golden yellow and crowded into fluffy globular heads 6-8 mm across on stalks 4-7 mm long, grouped in axillary or terminal racemes 5-11 cm long, comprising 10-20 flowerheads with 15-30 flowers. Flowering at any time of year. **Fruits** Broad, oblong, flat or twisted pods, silver-grey turning brown, leathery, with raised margins, 3-12 cm long and 10-25 mm wide. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Sandy and well-drained clay soils both inland and along the coast from northeastern Qld to the central coast of NSW. **Family** Mimosaceae.

Queensland Silver Wattle

Cinnamomum camphora

A medium-sized tree to 20 m high, with a cylindrical trunk and a broad, fairly dense crown with reddish new foliage in spring.

Bark Light to dark-grey and hard with deep longitudinal fissures. **Adult leaves** Alternate, ovate to elliptical, tapering to a fine point, 5-10 cm long and 2-5 cm wide on stalks 2-4 cm long, pink when young, turning glossy-green above and dull, slightly blue-green below, with wavy margins. They are soft and smell of camphor when crushed. **Flowers** Greenish-white to cream, open, 3-5 mm across with 6 lobes in 2 whorls and 9 stamens. They are grouped in axillary panicles among the upper leaves. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Green turning purplish-black globular berries, 8-10 mm across, seated in a shallow, green, cup-like receptacle. Ripe in autumn. **Habitat** Introduced from China and Japan, planted as a shade tree in paddocks, streets and gardens, naturalised in wetter areas along the coast of southeastern Qld, and the northern and central coasts of NSW. Regarded as a weed in some areas. **Family** Lauraceae.

Camphor Laurel

Eucryphia lucida



Acacia podalyriifolia

Cinnamomum camphora

Acmena smithii

A small to medium-sized tree to 20 m high, with a straight and sometimes slightly buttressed trunk to 45 cm diameter, and a dense, dark-green crown.

Bark Grey-brown, scaly and shedding in irregular pieces, cracking longitudinally on older stems.

Adult leaves Opposite, narrow-lanceolate to broad-ovate or elliptic, 2-11 cm long and 1-5 cm wide on stalks 2-9 mm long, glossy dark-green above with a sunken midrib, paler below with a raised midrib. Lateral veins and oil glands are visible on both surfaces. **Flowers** Creamy-white or greenish, small and broadly conical with 4-5 tiny circular petals and numerous protruding stamens 1-3 mm long. They are grouped in prolific terminal or axillary open panicles. Flowering in late spring and summer. **Fruits** White, pink or lilac globular berries, 8-20 mm across with a circular depression on top, enclosing a single large seed in a succulent, slightly acidic, edible flesh. Ripe in late autumn and winter. **Habitat** Widespread in closed forests, coastal scrubs and rainforests in sheltered sites and along waterways up to 1200 m, on the coast and tablelands of Qld, NSW and southeastern Vic.

Family Myrtaceae.

Lilly Pilly

Syzygium oleosum

A small tree to 15 m high, with a cylindrical and often crooked trunk to 30 cm diameter, and a widely-spreading crown, sometimes to ground level.

Bark Reddish-brown, scaly, fibrous and shedding in narrow longitudinal pieces. **Adult leaves** Opposite, broad-lanceolate to elliptic with a long, narrow, pointed tip and numerous oil glands, 3-12 cm long and 1-5 cm wide on stalks 2-10 mm long, glossy dark-green above with a sunken midrib and indistinct veins, paler below with a raised midrib and visible veins. **Flowers** Creamy-white, broadly conical, 8-10 mm across with 4 rounded petals 2-3.5 mm long, 4 conspicuous reddish sepals, and numerous protruding stamens 6-15 mm long. They are grouped in open terminal or axillary panicles. Flowering in spring, summer and autumn. **Fruits** Shiny purplish-red, turning purplish-blue, globular to urn-shaped berries, 10-25 mm across, containing a single, mauve-pink, round seed, 6-15 mm across, surrounded by succulent pulp. Ripe in winter and spring. **Habitat** Coastal forests, rainforests, cleared sites and hilly pastures to 900 m in eastern Qld and NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Blue Lilly Pilly

Cryptocarya laevigata

A large shrub or small tree to 6 m high, with a cylindrical trunk and a dense, bushy crown of glossy dark-green leaves. New growth has scattered hairs.

Bark Brownish-black, smooth and finely-fissured with raised round blisters. **Adult leaves** Alternate, ovate to elliptical or broad-lanceolate, 5-12 cm long and 1-4 cm wide on stalks 2-5 mm long, glossy bright-green above, paler below, with 3 prominent main veins. **Flowers** Cream or greenish, cup-shaped, 2-4 mm across with 6 triangular lobes and 9 short stamens, grouped in short axillary panicles of 3-7 flowers. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Bright-red to orange or yellow, fleshy, globular drupes, 15-20 mm across, with a single, ribbed, egg-shaped seed. Ripe in autumn. **Habitat** Widespread in or near lowland subtropical rainforests and in scrubs on rich soils along the coast of Qld and northern NSW. **Family** Lauraceae.

Glossy or Red-fruited Laurel



Acmena smithii



Syzygium oleosum



Cryptocarya laevigata

Ficus rubiginosa

A medium-sized or large tree to 30 m high, with a buttressed trunk to 1.5 m diameter, a widely-spreading crown, and very low branches. Young stems are covered with rusty hairs.

Bark Brown to yellow-brown, smooth, but marked with numerous blisters and scattered small scales. It exudes a dull white viscous sap when cut. **Adult leaves** Alternate, obovate to ovate or elliptic, 6-12 cm long and 3-6 cm wide (rarely to 20 cm long and 10 cm wide), on downy stalks 1-5 cm long, dark-green above, paler below with distinct raised veins and often covered with dense, rusty hairs. Young buds are enclosed in a sheath 25-40 mm long. **Flowers** Very small and enclosed in a hollow, fleshy receptacle that becomes the fruit. **Fruits** Yellow turning red, dotted with warts, globose, 7-20 mm across, usually in pairs on thick stalks 2-5 mm long. Ripe in summer and autumn. **Habitat** Widespread on rocky sites on dry hills in open forests and dry, littoral and rarely subtropical rainforests along the coast, ranges and western slopes in northeastern and southeastern Qld and NSW. **Family** Moraceae.

Gmelina leichhardtii

A large, often semi-deciduous tree to 40 m high, with a cylindrical trunk, usually flanged at the base in older trees and sometimes extending to the lower branches, to 1.5 m diameter. It has a widely spreading crown and becomes leafless for a short time in late spring.

Bark Grey, scaly in large trees, wrinkled with powdery blisters in smaller trees. **Adult leaves** Opposite, broad-ovate to egg-shaped, sometimes heart-shaped at the base, 7-20 cm long and 5-10 cm wide on stalks 15-50 mm long, stiff, dark-green above, paler and densely-hairy below with conspicuous veins often covered with fawn hairs. Young shoots are covered with dense downy hairs. Juvenile leaves may have irregularly-toothed margins. **Flowers** White and purple with yellow stamens, tubular with a prominent lip, 20-25 mm long, with 5 spreading lobes covered with dark hairs, 2-3 mm long, and 4 stamens to 13 mm long. They are grouped in terminal, pyramidal panicles, 10-25 cm long, on the stalks. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Green flattened spheres turning purple when ripe, 15-25 mm across with an outer fleshy covering enclosing a single, hard stone with a pit, each containing an oval seed about 1 cm long. Ripe in autumn. **Habitat** Coastal scrubs, often on poorer soils, and rainforests of Qld, northern and central eastern NSW. **Family** Verbenaceae.

Ficus macrophylla

A large tree to 50 m high, with a flanged and broadly buttressed trunk to 2.5 m or more diameter, widely-spreading roots often visible above the ground and a wide, spreading crown.

Bark Dark-greyish-brown, smooth, but marked with numerous blisters, narrow horizontal ridges and scattered small scales; exudes copious milky sap when cut. **Adult leaves** Alternate, ovate to elliptic or oblong, 10-25 cm long and 7-15 cm wide on stalks 3-10 cm long, leathery, dark glossy-green above and rusty below with conspicuous yellow-green veins. Young buds are enclosed in a brown sheath up to 17 cm long. **Flowers** Very small and enclosed in a hollow, fleshy receptacle that becomes the fruit. **Fruits** Orange turning brown or purple with white spots, globose and fleshy, 18-25 mm across, borne singly on thick axillary stalks 8-25 mm long, edible when fully ripe at any time of the year. **Habitat** Often begins life growing on the trunk of another tree which is eventually enmeshed with aerial roots and killed. Widely cultivated but naturally occurring in coastal rainforests of southeastern Qld, and the northern and central coasts of NSW. **Family** Moraceae.

Rusty or Port Jackson Fig

White Beech, Grey Teak

Moreton Bay Fig

Gmelina leichhardtii

Ficus rubiginosa



Ficus macrophylla

Bruguiera gymnorrhiza

A small to medium spreading tree to 12 m high, with a short, slender trunk, many low branches and numerous stilt-like roots arching from the lower trunk into the surrounding sand or mud, and looping out for some distance around the tree.

Bark Grey and rough. **Adult leaves** Opposite in pairs at the ends of the branches, obovate to elliptic, 5-20 cm long and 3-9 cm wide with a reddish stalk 2-4 cm long, thick, leathery and glossy-green with a prominent raised midrib below. **Flowers** Red and cream, tubular, 2-4 cm long with 12-13 narrow, pointed and fleshy lobes, hairy at the base, solitary on axillary stalks 10-25 mm long. Flowering in late winter and spring. **Fruits** Greenish-yellow, cigar-shaped drupes, 20-25 mm long, containing a single seed and usually germinating while still attached to the tree. Seedlings are 30-60 cm long before falling. **Habitat** Widespread in saline coastal mudflats and tidal estuaries in the northern NT, eastern Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Rhizophoraceae.

Avicennia marina

Small bushy tree or shrub to 9 m high, rarely growing to 25 m, with a compact, dense, rounded and spreading crown. Numerous peg-like aerial roots up to 20 cm tall protrude through the surrounding mud.

Bark Light-grey, thin, smooth to scaly and fissured in older trees, with white sapwood below. **Adult leaves** Opposite in pairs, broad-lanceolate to obovate or elliptic, 3-12 cm long and 1-5 cm wide, with a stalk 5-12 mm long, thick and leathery, bright glossy-green above, white or grey and hairy below. **Flowers** Yellow to orange, fragrant, small and tubular, about 3 mm long with 4 spreading lobes and 4 stamens. They are grouped in dense axillary or terminal panicles of 5-7 flowers on angular stalks 10-25 mm long. Flowering in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Yellow, long, 2-valved, compressed ovoid capsules about 5 cm long and 2-3 cm across, with one rough-textured seed. They germinate just before falling in spring. **Habitat** Widespread on saline coastal mudflats and tidal estuaries in all mainland states, excluding southern WA, southwestern SA and southern eastern Vic. **Family** Avicenniaceae.

Rhizophora stylosa

A small or medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a dark glossy-green compact crown and one or a number of slender stems to 60 cm diameter, supported by numerous branched stilt roots, with roots looping out from the surrounding sand or mud for some distance around the tree.

Bark Red-brown and smooth on single-stemmed trees, grey and fissured on multi-stemmed trees, sometimes dark-grey and deeply fissured. **Adult leaves** Opposite, elliptic to obovate, 6-14 cm long and 3-8 cm wide with a stalk 1-4 cm long, thick, leathery and glossy dark-green above, paler and red-spotted below with a prominent raised midrib. Young shoots are enclosed in a reddish stipule 3-6 cm long. **Flowers** Greenish-cream, open, 2-3 cm across with 4 lanceolate lobes with woolly margins, 8 stamens opening in a large valve and inserted in the margins of a central disc. The flowers are grouped in axillary clusters of 2-8 on a stalk 1-3 cm long. Flowering most of the year. **Fruits** Green-brown ovoid drupes, 2-5 cm long and 2-3 cm across, containing a single seed that germinates while still attached to the tree to form a green cigar-shaped embryo 20-60 cm long before falling. **Habitat** Saline coastal mudflats and tidal estuaries in the NT, eastern Qld, northeastern NSW and northern WA. **Family** Rhizophoraceae.

Black Mangrove



Bruguiera gymnorrhiza

Grey or White Mangrove



Avicennia marina

Spider or Red Mangrove

Rhizophora stylosa

Leptospermum laevigatum

A tall shrub to small tree to 10 m high, adopting leaning or crooked growth patterns in harsh windswept sites, with a short, thick and crooked trunk, erect rigid stems, a broad dense crown and often slightly drooping foliage.

Bark Grey or light-brown, fissured and flaking in thin strips from the trunk and branches. **Adult leaves** Alternate, ovate to obovate or elliptical, 1-3 cm long and 5-12 mm wide, thick, stiff and dull grey-green. **Flowers** White, open, 15-22 mm across with 5 separate, spreading petals around a green central disc surrounded by numerous stamens, 1.5-2.5 mm long. They are solitary or in small axillary clusters. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Flat-topped, cup-shaped capsules, 7-8 mm across with 6-11 valves opening to release very slender seeds. **Habitat** Coastal sand dunes, coastal cliffs, heaths and sometimes dry sclerophyll forests, often in harsh windswept sites, from Nambucca Heads in northern NSW through southwestern Vic. to southeastern SA and Tas. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Aegiceras corniculatum

A tall bushy shrub or small tree to 7 m high, single or multi-stemmed, with a large spreading crown of dark-green foliage.

Bark Reddish brown and smooth, turning dark-grey when old. **Adult leaves** Alternate, spirally-arranged around the branchlets, ovate to obovate or elliptic, thick and leathery, 3-10 cm long and 1-5 cm wide, glossy dark-green with a prominent midrib below and a thick stalk about 1 cm long. **Flowers** White, fragrant, spirally-twisted in bud and opening into tubular flowers, 6-12 mm long and 4-6 mm across, with 5 spreading lobes and 4-5 protruding stamens. They are grouped in terminal or axillary clusters of 10-30 flowers on stalks 8-18 mm long. Flowering in autumn and winter. **Fruits** Reddish-green, cylindrical, curved and pointed drupes, 2-5 cm long with a single seed that germinates while still attached to the tree. **Habitat** Common along creeks and swamps in the upper tidal reaches, on mud flats and poorly drained soils inundated by high tides, in Qld, NSW, Lord Howe Is., northern WA and northern NT. **Family** Myrsinaceae.

Rapanea howittiana

A small tree to 23 m high, with a crooked, cylindrical trunk to 60 cm diameter. The terminal buds are rusty-hairy.

Bark Creamy-grey and smooth with horizontal cracks. **Adult leaves** Alternate, clustered towards the ends of the branches, broad-obovate to elliptic, sometimes with wavy margins, 4-12 cm long and 2-4 cm wide on stalks 5-20 mm long, shiny dark-green above and paler below, leathery, with a prominent midrib and transparent margin. **Flowers** Yellowish-green, open, 3-5 mm across with 5 lobes and 5 stamens, grouped in clusters of 10-15 flowers along the older leafless branchlets on stalks 2-4 mm long. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Pale-green globular drupes turning violet or blue when ripe, in small clusters, 5-7 mm diameter on slightly furry stalks, 2-4 mm long. They contain a single, fawn-coloured, globular seed, 4-6 mm diameter, surrounded by thin flesh. Ripe in summer and autumn. **Habitat** Widespread in wet sclerophyll forests and rainforests on damp slopes or near streams on the coast and adjacent ranges of southeastern Qld, NSW and Vic. **Family** Myrsinaceae.

Coast Tea Tree

River Mangrove

Brush Muttonwood

Aegiceras corniculatum

Leptospermum laevigatum



Rapanea howittiana

Lophostemon confertus

A tall tree to 54 m high, with a cylindrical trunk to 3 m diameter, and a dense, rounded crown of tiered clumps of glossy-green foliage.

Bark Light grey to brown, rough and scaly at the base, shedding higher up to reveal pinkish-brown, smooth, young bark. **Adult leaves** Alternate, crowded at the ends of the branchlets, ovate to elliptical, tapering to a point, 8-15 cm long and 40-45 mm wide, on stalks 15-25 mm long, glossy dark-green above and paler below with numerous faint oil glands, visible veins and prominent midrib. Young shoots are silky-hairy and exude a milky sap when cut. Young buds are protected by overlapping scales in winter. **Flowers** White, shortly tubular, 5-10 mm long and about 25 mm across, covered with short fine hairs, with 5 widely spreading petals and numerous protruding stamens in 5 feathery bundles, 15-20 mm long. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 3-8 flowers. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Bell-shaped, flat-topped, woody capsules, 8-13 mm long with 3 enclosed valves containing narrow, wedge-shaped seeds. Ripe in winter and spring. **Habitat** Widespread on the margins of rainforests and eucalypt forests, and on exposed ridges, along the coast and tablelands of Qld and the northern and central coasts of NSW. Commonly cultivated as a street tree. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Brush Box

Endiandra pubens

A medium-sized or tall tree, 10-35 m high, with a slightly flanged or slightly buttressed trunk to 45 cm diameter, and a spreading, bushy crown. The branchlets are covered with dense rusty hairs.

Bark Brown to light-grey, smooth or thin-scaly to corky. **Adult leaves** Alternate, ovate to elliptical, stiff, 6-20 cm long and 2-8 cm wide on densely-hairy stalks, 5-20 mm long. They are glossy-green above and covered with dense, rusty hairs below, with distinct veins and a prominent, rusty-hairy midrib. **Flowers** White, covered in dense, rusty hairs, bell-shaped, about 3 cm across, grouped in short axillary panicles, 2-5 cm long, on hairy stalks. Flowering in autumn and winter. **Fruits** Pale-green turning deep-red globular drupes, 4-8 cm diameter, with a fleshy exterior, containing a large, globular seed. Ripe in spring and summer. **Habitat** Widespread in cool moist forests close to stream banks in subtropical rainforests of coastal Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Hairy Walnut. Red Apple

Buckinghamia celsissima

A small or medium-sized tree to 20 m high, with a cylindrical trunk and small tufted crown in the forest, but with a spreading, rounded, bushy crown in the open. Young shoots are covered with grey hair and new growth is pink to red.

Bark Brown, rough and scaly. **Adult leaves** Alternate, ovate to broad-lanceolate, sometimes with 2-5 deep irregular lobes, 7-20 cm long and 3-7.9 cm wide, on stalks 1-2 cm long, glossy-green above and paler below with fine silvery hairs, conspicuous veins and prominent midrib. **Flowers** Creamy-white, fragrant, tubular, 7-10 mm long, with 4 curled-back lobes and a protruding, hooked style. They are grouped in pairs on stalks 6-7 mm long, forming dense terminal or axillary cylindrical racemes, 10-27 cm long and 4-5 cm across. Flowering in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Dark-brown, beaked, woody, ovoid follicles, 15-30 mm long, splitting open to release 1-4 flat, winged seeds, brown with cream markings. Ripe in autumn and winter. **Habitat** Deep red volcanic soils in rainforests of the northeastern slopes and plains of Qld, but widely cultivated as an ornamental street and park tree in a variety of soils on sheltered sites as far south as Melbourne. **Family** Proteaceae.

Ivory Curl. Spotted Silky Oak



Lophostemon confertus

Endiandra pubens

Buckinghamia celsissima

Clerodendrum tomentosum

A shrub or medium-sized tree to 15 m high, with a cylindrical or slightly flanged trunk to 25 cm diameter, and a spreading crown. Young shoots are covered with velvety hairs.

Bark Brown to grey-brown, corky and scaly in old and large trees, with a pale-brown underbark.

Adult leaves Opposite, ovate to elliptical or broad-lanceolate with a pointed tip, 4-14 cm long and 2-5 cm wide, on stalks 1-5 cm long, dark-green above and paler on the underside which is covered with dense, soft hairs and has 5-6 raised main veins. Juveniles leaves have coarsely-toothed margins.

Flowers Creamy-white, tubular, 20-25 mm long with 5 spreading to curled-back lobes and usually 4 very long, protruding stamens. They are covered with soft down and grouped in loose terminal clusters.

Fruits Black, shiny, 4-celled oblong drupes, 5-10 mm across, retained in the enlarged 5-lobed red, fleshy calyx, which is up to 2 cm across. Ripe in summer and autumn.

Habitat Widespread and common in rainforests and coastal wet sclerophyll forests from northern Qld to Batemans Bay in southeastern NSW, the northern coastline of WA and the NT

Family Verbenaceae.

Hairy Clerodendrum

Fagraea berteriana

A tall shrub or small tree to 12 m high, single trunked or multi-stemmed, with a bushy, spreading crown of dark-green foliage.

Bark Grey. **Adult leaves** Opposite, ovate to broad-lanceolate, thick and fleshy, 10-15 cm long and 5-6 cm wide on stalks 2-3 cm long, glossy dark-green above and paler below. **Flowers** Pale-yellow fading to orange, strongly-perfumed, tubular, 7-10 cm long, with 5 widely-spreading, rounded, fleshy lobes, grouped in loose terminal clusters. Flowering in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Green turning orange, ovoid, to 6 cm long and 3 cm across with a fleshy outer coat, containing numerous seeds.

Habitat Often begins as an epiphyte in lowland rainforests along stream banks in northeastern Qld.

Family Loganiaceae.

Ten Cent Flower

Dillenia alata

A small or medium-sized tree to 20 m high with a cylindrical trunk and a dense, bushy crown of large, glossy, dark-green foliage.

Bark Purplish-red to reddish-brown, loose, papery and flaking; a host for epiphytic orchids. **Adult leaves** Alternate and whorled around the branchlets, ovate to orbicular, thick and slightly rough, 10-25 cm long and 8-12 cm wide on winged stalks to 55 mm long. They are dark glossy-green with a prominent midrib and about 18 parallel lateral veins. **Flowers** Bright-yellow, open, 5-8 cm across with 5 separate spreading petals and numerous red stamens, grouped in loose terminal panicles of usually 2-4 flowers. Flowering mainly in spring and summer. **Fruits** Edible, bright-red, fleshy capsules opening widely to about 5 cm across, with 5-8 cells containing small brown seeds surrounded by a white waxy covering. Ripe in summer and autumn.

Habitat Widespread along stream banks and swampy sites in coastal rainforests and dense monsoon forests in northeastern Qld and northern NT.

Family Dilleniaceae.

Red Beech

Fagraea berteriana



Clerodendrum tomentosum



Dillenia alata

Baloghia inophylla (syn. *B. lucida*)

A small or medium-sized tree to 24 m high, with a cylindrical or slightly fluted trunk to 50 cm diameter, and a spreading crown. Cut stems exude a clear sap that turns bright-red.

Bark Pale-brown and grey, smooth with raised dark-brown patches and rusty streaks. **Adult leaves** Opposite, ovate to elliptic or oblong, thick and stiff with 2 small glands about 3 mm above the base of the leaf. They are 5-15 cm long and 2-8 cm wide on slightly channelled stalks 4-10 mm long, glossy-green on both surfaces but paler below, with a prominent midrib and veins almost at right angles to the midrib. **Flowers** White to cream or pale pink; fragrant, cup-shaped, about 2 cm across, with 5 elliptical petals. Males have numerous slender stamens. Females have a branched style. They are grouped in loose, terminal racemes on stalks 6-13 mm long. Flowering in winter, spring and summer. **Fruits** Hard, globular, 3-lobed capsules, green, turning brown when ripe, 12-20 mm across, splitting at maturity to expose a single oval seed about 8 mm long in each cell. Ripe from winter to summer. **Habitat** Widespread in warmer rainforests of Qld and NSW. **Family** Euphorbiaceae.

Scrub Bloodwood

Myristica insipida

A medium-sized or tall tree to 30 m high, with a straight, sometimes slightly buttressed trunk about 60 cm diameter, horizontal branches and a dense, bushy crown. Young shoots and branchlets are covered with rusty hairs.

Bark Chocolate-brown, slightly rough, finely-fissured, scaly or with shallow, rounded depressions from fallen scales; exudes a red sap when cut. **Adult leaves** Alternate, ovate to elliptical or broad-lanceolate, 7-21 cm long and 3-10 cm wide, on stout channelled stalks, 10-15 mm long, thin, glossy dark-green above and paler below, with a raised midrib and conspicuous veins. **Flowers** Produced on separate male and female trees in small axillary clusters. They are cream to pink, sweetly-scented, covered with rusty hairs, tubular, about 1 cm long, with 3 small lobes, 6 stamens, and very short stalks. Flowering in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Ovoid, leathery drupe, 1-1.4 cm long, pale green-yellow, covered in fine, rusty-brown hairs, splitting open when ripe to reveal a single dark-brown ovoid seed about 2 cm long, partly covered by a red, lattice-like, fleshy coat. The seed has a nutmeg smell when cut. Ripe in spring and early summer. **Habitat** Tropical and subtropical rainforests, coastal vine thickets and monsoon forests in northeastern Qld, northern NT and far northern WA. **Family** Myristicaceae.

Native Nutmeg

Omalanthus populifolius

A tall shrub or small tree to 6 m high, with a cylindrical trunk about 13 cm diameter, and a bushy, rounded crown with bright-red or crimson old leaves. Young stems and leaf stalks exude a whitish sap.

Bark Greyish-brown, smooth and thin sometimes with numerous pimples. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-ovate or triangular, tapering to a blunt point, thin, 3-15 cm long and 3-12 cm across, on stalks 2-12 cm long, with one or 2 circular glands at the base of the leaf. They are glossy dark-green above and often greyish below, with a distinct midrib and lateral veins. **Flowers** Yellow-green to red, very small and grouped in slender terminal racemes, 2-10 cm long, comprising small clusters of male flowers with a few solitary females at the base of some racemes. Flowering in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Slightly flattened, ovoid capsules, constricted in the middle, 6-10 mm long, glaucous-green, containing 2 cells each with a single ovoid seed partially enclosed in a fleshy coat. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Moist gullies in eucalypt forests and rainforest margins, common in regrowth areas, and sometimes in fairly open country along the coast and ranges of Qld and NSW. **Family** Euphorbiaceae.

Native Poplar. Bleeding Heart

Baloghia inophylla



Myristica insipida



Omalanthus populifolius

Pennantia cunninghamii

A medium-sized or tall tree to 30 m high, with a crooked and leaning trunk to 90 cm diameter, usually flanged, often with numerous protruberances and a bushy crown of straggling branches. It has a climbing habit when young.

Bark Dark-grey or brown, scaly with many corky blisters. **Adult leaves** Alternate, ovate to elliptic, usually with a short point, 7-18 cm long and 3-8 cm wide on stalks 8-20 mm long, glossy-green above, with many small hollow glands in the forks of the veins on the underside. **Flowers** Sometimes borne on separate male and bisexual trees. They are white, 3-4 mm long with 5 round petals and 5 stamens, grouped in short, dense, terminal or axillary panicles 5-12 cm long. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Shiny, black, egg-shaped drupes, 10-15 mm long and 7-9 mm diameter, containing a single ovoid seed about 10 mm long. Ripe in summer and autumn. **Habitat** Widespread in cool moist valleys and rocky gullies near watercourses in subtropical and warm-temperate rainforests, along the coast and ranges of Qld and NSW. **Family** Icacinaceae.

Brown Beech

Bauhinia variegata

A small tree to 8 m high, with a short cylindrical trunk, soon dividing into several large, erect branches, forming a spreading crown.

Bark Dark-brown with green young branches. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-ovate to orbicular with a heart-shaped base and a deeply notched tip, 8-13 cm long and 5-13 cm wide, dark-green above and paler below with minute hairs, a prominent midrib and yellowish-green veins. **Flowers** Mauve-pink with lighter blotches and stripes, comprising a slender tube, 15-25 mm long, 5 widely-spreading, delicate lobes to 5 cm long and about 25 mm wide, and 5 long, protruding stamens. They are, grouped in compact axillary or terminal racemes of 3-6 flowers. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Green pods, turning brown when ripe, 12-25 cm long and 18-20 mm wide, opening to release up to 5 seeds. **Habitat** Introduced from India, widely cultivated in temperate to tropical areas and naturalised in Qld and northern NSW. **Family** Caesalpiniaceae.

Orchid Tree. Mountain Ebony

Terminalia catappa

A medium-sized deciduous tree to 25 m high (grows to 40 m outside Australia) with a short, cylindrical trunk and a dense, flattened crown with widely-spreading, thick, whorled branches. The buds and shoots are covered with dense brown hairs.

Adult leaves Alternate, crowded at the ends of the branchlets, broad-obovate, 10-33 cm long and 6-17 cm wide, on stalks 4-22 mm long, stiff, glossy dark-green turning bright-red when old, with 8-12 lateral veins and a prominent midrib, dotted with glands below. **Flowers** Greenish-white, small and cup-shaped, with 5 lobes and 10 stamens, grouped in slender axillary spikes 10-25 cm long. Male flowers are about 5 mm across, females 6 mm across and bisexual flowers 10-13 mm across. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Green turning red, flattened, ellipsoid, leathery drupes, 2-6 cm long and 2-5 cm wide with a single, dark-purple, succulent, smooth, almond-like edible seed surrounded by a mesh of fibres. **Habitat** Stream banks on lowland, moderate slopes in rainforests, and along beaches in northeastern Qld from Mission Beach to the Torres St. Islands, Arnhem Land in the NT, also in SE Asia, Melanesia and Polynesia. **Family** Combretaceae.

Tropical or Indian Almond

Pennantia cunninghamii



Bauhinia variegata



Terminalia catappa

Eriostemon trachyphyllus

A medium-sized shrub or small tree to 7 m high, with a broad, spreading, shrubby crown and prominent raised glands on the leaves and branches.

Adult leaves Stalkless, alternate, obovate to narrow-obovate or elliptic, often with a tiny point at the tip, 2-5 cm long and 4-9 mm wide, dotted with raised oil glands, dull dark-green above and paler below with wrinkled, warty margins and a prominent midrib. **Flowers** White, open, 12-20 mm across with 5 separate, widely-spreading petals and 10 stiff, protruding, hairy stamens. They are solitary or in axillary clusters of 2-3 flowers on slender, reddish stalks about 1 cm long. Flowering in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Dry, globular capsules about 5 mm long, splitting at maturity to release small seeds. **Habitat** Locally common in sclerophyll forests on shallow rocky soils in moist gullies and hillsides along the coast and adjacent ranges of central and southern NSW and southeastern Vic.

Family Rutaceae.

Bursaria spinosa

A tall shrub or small tree to 10 m high, usually short-trunked and crooked with a spreading crown of fairly rigid branches bearing small thorns or spines.

Bark Dark-grey and rough. **Adult leaves** Alternate, spatulate to obovate, linear or lanceolate, often clustered, 1-4 cm long and 3-15 mm wide, glossy-green above with a prominent midrib.

Flowers Cream or white with a sweet scent, open, 6-12 mm across with 5 spreading, rounded petals and 5 yellow-tipped, protruding stamens. They are grouped in dense, terminal, pyramidal panicles, 10-25 cm long, or occasionally in axillary clusters. Flowering in mainly in summer. **Fruits** Dry, flattened, brown, purse-like capsules, 4-10 mm long and 6-8 mm wide with 2-4 seeds. **Habitat**

Widespread and common in sclerophyll forests, cleared areas, river flats, gullies and some coastal dunes in temperate areas of all states except WA. **Family** Pittosporaceae.

Banksia marginata

A bushy shrub or small tree to 12 m high, with many spreading branches. Young shoots are brown and furry.

Bark Grey and rough. **Adult leaves** In whorls, becoming alternate when older, spatulate to linear or oblong, with a blunt or notched tip and sometimes with toothed margins, 2-10 cm long and 3-10 mm wide, stiff, dark-green above with a depressed midrib, whitish below with short brown hairs on the midrib. **Flowers** Pale-yellow, tubular, with long, wiry, straight or curved protruding styles when released. They are grouped in cylindrical, upright spikes 4-10 cm long and 4-6 cm diameter. Flowering most of the year. **Fruits** Greyish-brown, cylindrical, hairy cones, 4-10 cm long and 4-6 cm diameter, with up to 100 protruding follicles 7-17 mm long, containing 2 flat, winged seeds, released on maturity. **Habitat** Widespread and common on a wide variety of sites and soils in dry sclerophyll forests from the coast to the sub-alps in southern Qld, NSW, Vic., SA and Tas. **Family** Proteaceae.

Rock Wax-flower

Eriostemon trachyphyllus

Bursaria spinosa



Banksia marginata

Macadamia integrifolia

Macadamia. Bopple Nut

A medium-sized tree to 20 m high, dense, compact and smaller in cultivation, with a cylindrical trunk to 45 cm diameter and a bushy crown with many branches.

Bark Brown to greyish-brown, slightly rough, with numerous pale, corky pores. **Adult leaves** Alternate or in whorls of 2-4, obovate or oblanceolate, stiff and leathery, with wavy margins, entire or with coarse, prickly teeth, 5-25 cm long and 2-7 cm wide on stalks 5-15 mm long; glossy dark-green with 7-12 pairs of prominent lateral veins. Young leaves are pale-green with coarsely-toothed margins.

Flowers Creamy-white to pinkish, tubular, 6-12 mm long with 4 curled-back petals. The flowers are whorled around a central stalk to form pendulous racemes, 10-30 cm long, arising from the lower leaf axils and leaf scars along older branches. Flowering in late winter and spring. **Fruits** Edible, globular, green, turning brown nuts with a smooth, hard shell, 20-35 mm across, containing a single, spherical seed, 18-30 mm diameter. Ripe in early winter. **Habitat** Grows in drier subtropical rainforests north of Currumbin in Qld, although widely cultivated commercially on well-drained, loamy soils of eastern Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Proteaceae.



Macadamia integrifolia

Acronychia imperforata

Logan Apple. Beach Acronychia

A tall, bushy shrub or slender tree to 15 m high, with a short, cylindrical trunk to about 30 cm diameter, and a compact, low-branching crown. Young shoots are reddish.

Bark Brown, thin and smooth with fine cracks. **Adult leaves** Opposite, sometimes alternate, obovate to broadly-elliptical with a rounded or obtuse, notched tip, dark-green above and paler below with distinct veins, leathery, 3-13 cm long and 15-55 mm wide on stalks 3-25 mm long. **Flowers** Yellow to cream, 10-18 mm across, with 4 narrow petals, sparsely hairy inside, and 8 stamens. They are grouped in sparse axillary panicles, 25-50 mm long on a common stalk. Flowering in late summer and autumn. **Fruits** Globular to obovoid fleshy drupes, yellow-orange when ripe in early summer, 1-2 cm long and 6-12 mm across, with reddish-black seeds 4-6 mm long. **Habitat** Lowland rainforests, usually fringing the coast in Qld and northern NSW. **Family** Rutaceae.



Acronychia imperforata

Flindersia maculosa

Leopard Wood. Leopard Tree

A small or medium-sized tree to 15 m high, with a straight trunk and a spreading crown of graceful, pendulous foliage. Young trees are a tangled mass of spiny branches.

Bark Grey, scaly and mottled with patches of yellow, brown and orange where the outer bark has fallen off. **Adult leaves** Opposite, narrow-obovate to spatulate or linear with slightly curved-back margins, occasionally lobed, 1-8 cm long and 2-10 mm wide on a stalk 2-15 mm long, glossy dark-green above and paler below, dotted with oil glands. **Flowers** Creamy-white, open, 6-10 mm across with 5 petals and 5 stamens, grouped in terminal or axillary panicles in showy masses about 75 mm long. Flowering in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Brown, woody, ovoid capsules, 23-40 mm long, covered with small, sharp projections and consisting of 5 valves opening to release flat, winged seeds about 2 cm long. Ripe in autumn. **Habitat** Low rainfall sites in lightly wooded areas on sandplains, red soil plains and stony slopes, inland in Qld and NSW. **Family** Rutaceae.

Flindersia maculosa

Barringtonia acutangula

A deciduous, tall shrub or small tree to 8 m high, single-trunked or multi-stemmed, with a dense, layered, spreading crown.

Freshwater Mangrove

Bark Dark grey, rough and fissured. Pounded bark and stems are used to stupefy fish. **Adult leaves** Alternate, clustered at the ends of the branchlets, ovate to obovate or narrow-elliptical with entire or finely-toothed, wavy margins. They are 4-16 cm long and 2-6 cm wide on stalks 4-15 mm long, glossy bright-green above with prominent veins, paler and sometimes slightly hairy below. Leaves are shed in the dry season. **Flowers** Bright red, pink or white, about 1 cm across with 4 small lobes and numerous spreading stamens 1-2 cm long. They are grouped in pendulous, terminal racemes to 30 cm long, with up to 75 flowers. Flowering periodically throughout the year. **Fruits** Pale-green, ovoid, long, with up to 75 flowers. Flowering periodically throughout the year. **Fruits** Pale-green, ovoid, long, with up to 75 flowers. Flowering periodically throughout the year. **Fruits** Pale-green, ovoid, long, with up to 75 flowers. Flowering periodically throughout the year. **Fruits** Pale-green, ovoid, long, with up to 75 flowers. Flowering periodically throughout the year. **Habitat** Freshwater river banks, beside ponds, seasonally flooded lowlands and swampy sites in heavy soils in northern Qld, the NT and northern WA. **Family** Lecythidaceae.

Planchonia careya

A small, deciduous, often straggling tree to 15 m high, with an open crown.

Cocky Apple

Bark Grey, rough, fissured and corky. Used to treat wounds and sores. **Adult leaves** Alternate, ovate to obovate or spatulate, 2-14 cm long and 2-7 cm wide on winged stalks 5-30 mm long. The margins are slightly wavy or have small, rounded teeth. They are glossy light-green above with distinct veins, dull below, and turn red before falling. New growth is often reddish. **Flowers** Conspicuous and showy with numerous white and pink protruding stamens to 6 cm long, and 4 fleshy, spreading lobes. They are grouped in small clusters arising from the leaf axils. Flowering mainly in winter and spring. **Fruits** Pale-green, fleshy, ovoid to pear-shaped, edible berries with a persistent calyx, to 10 cm long and 5 cm wide, containing several horseshoe-shaped seeds enclosed in a fleshy pulp. Ripe in spring and summer. **Habitat** A common understorey tree in open forests and woodlands on well-drained soils in eastern and northern Qld, the NT and northeastern WA. **Family** Lecythidaceae.

Macaranga tanarius

A tall shrub or small tree to 7 m high, with a short, often crooked trunk to 30 cm diameter, and a bushy, rounded and spreading crown. The branchlets are smooth and often blue-grey with conspicuous scars.

Blush Macaranga

Bark Greyish-brown and roughened, with many pores and pimples forming horizontal lines in older trees. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-ovate to orbicular or heart-shaped, with many prominent veins radiating from the junction of the leaf stalk. They are 8-23 cm long and 10-20 cm wide on stalks 8-20 cm long, attached towards the centre of the leaf, dark glossy-green above, greyish-white below and scattered with yellow glands and fine hairs. **Flowers** Greenish-yellow with male and females on separate trees. Both sexes are small and cup-shaped, clustered, and enclosed in a broad, fringed, pale-green, leaf-like bract, 4-6 mm long in males and 8-12 mm long in females. They are grouped in axillary panicles shorter than the leaves. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Greenish-yellow soft globular 3-celled capsules, about 9 mm across, with a number of soft green spikes 3-6 mm long, enclosing a single round shiny black seed in each cell. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** A common pioneer in cleared areas and disturbed subtropical rainforests along the coast of NT, Qld and northern NSW. **Family** Euphorbiaceae.



Barringtonia acutangula



Planchonia careya

Macaranga tanarius

Dendrocnide photinophylla

A small or medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a flanged or buttressed trunk to 75 cm diameter, and a spreading crown of large leaves.

Bark Grey, smooth with small ridges and lumps, often with scattered, soft, corky scales. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broadly-ovate to elliptical with entire or irregularly-toothed margins, 5-15 cm long and 2-8 cm wide on stalks 15-55 mm long, dark-green and glossy above with scattered, usually low-irritant stinging hairs on both surfaces. **Flowers** Yellowish-green, very small and clustered in short axillary panicles, 4-6 cm long. Male and female flowers are often borne on separate trees. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Very small, flattened nuts, 1-2 mm across, usually enclosed in a fleshy, whitish, edible mass, formed from the clustered, swollen, flower stalks. Ripe in summer and autumn.

Habitat Warmer rainforests, particularly drier types along the coast and adjacent ranges of Qld and northeastern and central eastern NSW. **Family** Urticaceae.

Shining-leaved Stinging Tree

Dendrocnide moroides

Mulberry-leaved or Gympie Stinger

A shrub or small tree to 5 m high, usually with numerous narrow stems and severely irritating stinging hairs on the branchlets and leaves.

Bark Light-grey, smooth with raised pores and paper-thin layers of old bark. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broadly-ovate with regularly saw-toothed margins, dull-green and densely covered with stinging hairs on both surfaces, 6-30 cm long and 4-20 cm wide, on stalks 10-35 cm long, often attached to the leaf blade about 1 cm from the edge. The veins are sunken above and raised below. **Flowers** Yellowish-green, very small and clustered in axillary panicles to 15 cm long. Male and female flowers are borne on separate trees. Flowering in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Mulberry-like, edible, pink to purple fleshy berries with stinging hairs on the stalks. They contain numerous small, black nuts. Ripe in winter. **Habitat** Rainforests, particularly in disturbed or cleared areas where it regenerates rapidly, in coastal Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Urticaceae.

Dendrocnide excelsa

Giant Stinging Tree

A large tree to 40 m high, with a fluted, buttressed trunk to 2 m diameter, with flanges sometimes the whole length of the trunk, and a spreading crown of large leaves with intensely irritating stinging hairs.

Bark Creamy-grey, smooth on young trees, rough with soft, corky markings and scales on large trees. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broadly-ovate to heart-shaped with toothed margins, 10-30 cm long and 7-20 cm wide with stalks 2-15 cm long, pale-green and thin, covered with downy hairs below, scattered with rigid stinging hairs on both surfaces and the branchlets. **Flowers** Yellowish-green, very small and clustered in axillary panicles to 12 cm long. Male and female flowers are borne on separate trees. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Very small, warty, black, flattened nuts, 1-2 mm across, usually enclosed in a fleshy, whitish to dull pink, edible mass, formed from the clustered, swollen, flower stalks. Ripe in autumn. **Habitat** Widespread in warmer rainforests, particularly in disturbed or cleared areas where it regenerates rapidly, on the coast and adjacent ranges of southeastern Qld and NSW. **Family** Urticaceae.

Dendrocnide photinophylla



Dendrocnide moroides



Dendrocnide excelsa

Ficus coronata

A small tree to 15 m high, with a short, crooked trunk to 20 cm diameter, long, sprawling, rough and hairy branches, and a bushy crown. Young shoots are covered with stiff hairs.

Bark Dark-brown, smooth, but marked with horizontal raised scars, exudes a clear watery sap when cut. **Adult leaves** Alternate, ovate to oblong, sometimes with small teeth on the margins, 5-15 cm long and 2-6 cm wide on bristly stalks, 3-10 cm long, dark-green and sandpapery rough above, paler and smoother below with distinct raised veins. **Flowers** Very small and enclosed in a hollow, fleshy receptacle that becomes the fruit. **Fruits** Green-yellow, turning dark-purple when ripe, ovoid, densely-hairy, fleshy, 8-20 mm across and borne singly or in small clusters on short stalks, 5-12 mm long, arising from the leaf axils or directly from old branches or the trunk. They are edible when ripe in summer and autumn. **Habitat** Stream banks, mainly in closed rainforests, but sometimes in sheltered, rocky sites and open forests, along the coast and tablelands and inland slopes of Qld, NSW, southeastern Vic and northern NT. **Family** Moraceae.

Sandpaper or Creek Fig

Hedycarya angustifolia

A tall shrub or small tree to 7 m high, with a slender, often crooked trunk, sometimes with several stems arising from the base.

Bark Greyish-fawn and smooth. **Adult leaves** Alternate, ovate to elliptic or broad-lanceolate with irregularly-toothed margins, 5-12 cm long and 15-50 mm wide on stalks 3-30 mm long, thin, glossy dark-green above and paler below with conspicuous veins raised below. **Flowers** Pale-green and inconspicuous, open, about 5 mm across with 6-10 small curled lobes and numerous stamens, grouped in short axillary racemes on stalks 4-10 mm long. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Green turning yellow, mulberry-like aggregates of 10-20 succulent drupes, closely packed into globose fruits, 6-8 mm across. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Widespread in rainforest margins, particularly in the mountain gullies, along the coast and tablelands of southeastern Qld, NSW, Vic, and Tas. **Family** Monimiaceae.

Native Mulberry

Pittosporum rhombifolium

A small or medium-sized tree to 25 m high, with a cylindrical trunk to 45 cm diameter, upward-pointing branches and a compact crown.

Bark Pale-grey and corky with vertical fissures. **Adult leaves** Alternate, but grouped at the ends of the branches, glossy-green with distinct veins on both surfaces, ovate to diamond-shaped with irregular coarsely-toothed margins, particularly towards the leaf tip, 5-11 cm long and 2-5 cm wide, on stalks 1-2 cm long. **Flowers** White, open, about 1 cm across with 5 spreading petals, 5 long stamens and a conical stalked ovary, grouped in dense terminal heads 7-10 cm across. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Yellow to orange, pear-shaped to globular capsules, 4-9 mm long, borne in terminal clusters, opening to reveal 2-3 black oval seeds, 3-5 mm long. Ripe in autumn. **Habitat** Common in rainforests and dry vine scrubs, sometimes in drier woodlands, preferring well-drained sites along the coast of northern NSW and eastern Qld. **Family** Pittosporaceae.

Diamond-leaf Pittosporum

Ficus coronata



Hedycarya angustifolia



Pittosporum rhombifolium

Olearia argophylla

A tall shrub or small tree to 15 m high, with a crooked trunk to 1 m diameter, often multi-stemmed, with a rounded crown and musky smell.

Bark Grey-brown, fissured and flaky. **Adult leaves** Alternate, scattered, broad-lanceolate to elliptic, usually with irregularly-toothed margins, sometimes just wavy, 1.5-18.5 cm long and 1-9 cm wide on stalks 10-25 mm long; glossy dark-green above and covered with silvery hairs below, with a raised midrib and prominent veins on both surfaces. Flowerheads. White, composite, daisy-like, 13-27 mm across on stalks to 2 cm long, with 3-8 rays surrounding a central yellow disc of 4-17 tubular florets. They are grouped in large terminal clusters. Flowering in spring, summer and autumn. **Fruits** Light-brown achenes, cylindrical with longitudinal ribs, about 1.5 mm long with numerous bristles at the top, about 5 mm long. **Habitat** Common on moist sheltered slopes in wet sclerophyll forests and cool temperate rainforest margins, along the coast and tablelands of NSW, Vic. and Tas. **Family** Asteraceae.

Schizomeria ovata

A medium or tall tree to 35 m high, with a cylindrical, often buttressed trunk to 2 m diameter, and a rounded, compact crown of light-green foliage.

Bark Grey, smooth or wrinkled in smaller trees, becoming hard, corky and deeply furrowed in older trees. A thick red gum exudes from cut surfaces. **Adult leaves** Leathery, opposite or in whorls of 3, ovate to elliptic with irregularly-toothed or almost entire margins and a long blunt tip, 5-18 cm long and 2-8 cm wide, on stalks 5-30 mm long, paler below with distinct cream-coloured veins and a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Small, white and tubular, about 3 mm long with 5 spreading lobes with toothed tips and 8-10 stamens, grouped in axillary panicles 3-12 cm long. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Creamy-white or yellow, globular to apple-shaped drupes, 1-2 cm across, with a fleshy, edible exterior enclosing 2 oval creamy-brown seeds, 8-10 mm long, in 100-1500 hard cells. Ripe in autumn and winter. **Habitat** Widespread in warm temperate rainforests on poorer soils and in subtropical rainforests on richer soils, along the coast and adjacent ranges of Qld and NSW. **Family** Cunoniaceae.

Sloanea woollsii

A tall tree to 55 m high, with a prominently-buttressed trunk to 2.5 m diameter, with large, convex plank-buttresses sometimes extending 2-5 m up the trunk, and a spreading crown with many erect branches forming a dense canopy with light yellow-green young leaves.

Bark Grey to brownish-grey, wrinkled or grooved, with horizontal bands and vertical lines of blisters. **Adult leaves** Alternate, ovate to elliptic or lanceolate with toothed margins and a fine point, 7-19 cm long and 2-6 cm wide, on stalks 1-4 cm long, with veins visible on both surfaces, raised below.

Flowers White, cup-shaped, about 13 mm across on stalks to 35 mm long. They lack petals but have 4-5 egg-shaped, furry sepals and 20-24 bristly stamens about 3 mm long. They are grouped in narrow axillary racemes usually shorter than the leaves. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Yellow-brown, oval, prickly capsules, 12-20 mm long, splitting into 2 cells each with 1-2 shiny, black, oval seeds, about 6 mm long, with an orange to red-brown covering. Ripe in autumn and winter. **Habitat** Widespread in well-drained sites in subtropical and warm temperate rainforests, particularly in mountain valleys above 600 m, but also in the lowlands in southeastern Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Elaeocarpaceae.

Native Musk. Silver Shrub

Olearia argophylla



Crabapple. White Cherry



Schizomeria ovata

Yellow Carabeen



Sloanea woollsii

Hymenanthera dentata

A tall shrub or small tree to 5 m high, sometimes prostrate or stunted, with many rigid, spreading branches, often spiny, with light orange lichen growing on them.

Adult leaves Alternate, often crowded on short branchlets, narrow-lanceolate to narrow-elliptic or linear, with entire or regularly-toothed margins, 5-50 mm long and 2-7 mm wide, stalkless or with very short stalks, dark-green above and paler below with prominent veins. **Flowers** Pale-yellow, tubular, 3-6 mm long with 5 curled-back petals, solitary or in axillary pairs on slender, curved stalks, 2-5 mm long. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Pale-green, turning dark-purple, globular berries, 4-6 mm diameter, containing 1-2 seeds. **Habitat** Widespread from the lowlands to alpine heaths, often near riverbanks, among rocks, in moist gullies and rainforest margins, along the coast and adjacent ranges of south-eastern Qld, NSW, Vic. SA and Tas. **Family** Violaceae.

Triunia youngiana

A tall shrub or small tree to 8 m high, with a single, slender, crooked trunk, or several stems, and a bushy crown. Young growth is rusty hairy.

Bark Black, smooth to slightly rough, with prominent, raised, whitish pores. **Adult leaves** Opposite in pairs or groups of 3-4, lanceolate to elliptical, often with a few small teeth near the tip, and a soft, sharp point. They are glossy dark-green above and paler below, 5-13 cm long and 1.5-2.5 cm wide on rusty or black, hairy stalks, 3-5 mm long, new leaves are silky and silvery pink. **Flowers** Cream to pink with a strong perfume, rusty-furry, tubular, 10-15 mm long, on stalks to 5 mm long, with 4 narrow, curled-back lobes and a long, protruding style, grouped in dense terminal racemes 5-12 cm long. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Bright-red to bluish, globular drupes, with a longitudinal groove on one side, 12-15 mm across, with a thin, fleshy covering enclosing a round seed, highly poisonous. Ripe in late autumn and winter. **Habitat** Common in cooler mountain forests, but also found in rainforests of northeastern Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Proteaceae.

Pomaderris aspera

A tall shrub or small tree to 8 m high, with a straight trunk and an open slender crown. The branchlets are covered with brown or white hairs.

Bark Grey and smooth. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-ovate to elliptic or lanceolate with entire or irregularly-toothed margins, 5-20 cm long and 2-8 cm wide, soft, dark-green and deeply-wrinkled between deeply-impressed veins above. The underside is pale-green, often covered with small, whitish hairs, and has raised veins covered with rusty hairs. **Flowers** Dull greenish-yellow, tubular, 2-3 mm long with 5 sepals and 5 protruding stamens, covered with short hairs and grouped in loose terminal panicles, 8-25 cm long. Flowering in late spring. **Fruits** Small, brown, conical capsules, 2-3 mm diameter, often hairy, partially enclosed in the dried, curled-back sepals. They have 3 valves, opening to release ovoid seeds. **Habitat** Widespread in forests on moister slopes and near streams in mountain gullies along the coastal ranges and slopes of NSW, Vic. and northeastern Tas. **Family** Rhamnaceae.

Tree Violet



Hymenanthera dentata

Triunia youngiana



Pomaderris aspera

Orites excelsa

A medium-sized tree to 35 m high, with a straight trunk to 75 cm diameter, sometimes slightly buttressed. Young shoots are silky-hairy.

Bark Brown or grey, fairly smooth with horizontal markings and orange-fawn underbark. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate to oblong, entire or lobed (sometimes deeply lobed, particularly on young growth, and often varying on the same tree) with coarsely-toothed margins. They are 9-20 cm long and 1-3 cm wide on stalks 5-30 mm long, glossy-green above and slightly grey below with prominent veins. **Flowers** White, small and tubular, about 6 mm long, with 4 narrow lobes and 4 stamens, grouped in pairs on slender axillary spikes 5-10 cm long. Flowering in winter and early spring. **Fruits** Brown, boat-shaped, woody follicles, 2-3 cm long, with a short, fine point, opening on one side to reveal 1-2 triangular, winged seeds, 4-6 mm long, with a wing to 14 mm long. Ripe in late summer or winter. **Habitat** Common in cooler rainforests above 600 m in northeastern and southeastern Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Proteaceae.

White Beefwood. Prickly Ash

Wilkiea macrophylla

A tall shrub or small tree to 10 m high with a slender trunk.

Bark Creamy-grey and smooth with fine scales. **Adult leaves** Opposite, oblong to oblong-lanceolate or elliptical, with entire or toothed margins with short sharp teeth, 8-25 cm long and 3-9 cm wide on stalks 1-30 mm long. They are thick and rigid, glossy-green above and paler below with a distinct midrib and lateral veins on both surfaces. **Flowers** Often borne on separate male and female trees. They are yellow-green to orange, cup-shaped to ovoid, about 1 cm long and 2-4 mm across, with a small terminal opening and fused lobes. Female flowers have thick and fleshy glumes. Males are more open with 4-8 stamens. They are grouped in short, axillary, branched panicles on stalks 4-6 mm long. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Black, egg-shaped, fleshy drupes, about 12 mm across, with several single-seeded carpels on a disc. Ripe in winter. **Habitat** Lowland subtropical rainforests and scrubs in eastern Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Monimiaceae.

Large-leaved Wilkiea

Atherosperma moschatum

A small or medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a straight, often conical trunk, emitting a musky, nutmeg-like aroma from the bark and branchlets.

Bark Grey-green to brown, smooth and often spotted with grey-white lichens. Has a strong odour when cut. **Adult leaves** Strongly aromatic when crushed, opposite, elliptic to narrow-ovate or lanceolate with entire or more usually irregularly-toothed margins, 2-10 cm long and 8-40 mm wide on stalks 2-8 mm long, tapering to a short sharp point, glossy-green above and covered with dense grey to white woolly hairs below. The midrib is raised on both surfaces, and the young shoots are covered with dense, woolly hairs. **Flowers** Creamy-white and sometimes pale mauve at the tips, perfumed, open, 13-20 mm across with 8-10 lobes and 8-20 yellow stamens, solitary or in pairs in the leaf axils. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Comprise numerous carpels covered with long greyish hairs, partially enclosed in a cup-shaped, pale-brown, densely-hairy receptacle, 8-10 mm across. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Cool temperate rainforests and moist, sheltered gullies between 450 m and 1300 m in eastern NSW, Vic. and Tas. **Family** Monimiaceae.

Southern or Black Sassafras

Orites excelsa



Wilkiea macrophylla



Atherosperma moschatum

Salix babylonica

A medium-sized deciduous tree to 20 m high, with a short, stout, trunk to 60 cm or more diameter, and a broad, open crown of ascending main branches with long pendulous branchlets and drooping foliage.

Bark Dark-grey, rough and thick with deep furrows and long, branching ridges. **Adult leaves** Alternate, linear to lanceolate with finely-toothed margins, 5-15 cm long and 5-30 mm wide on stalks 3-10 mm long, bright glossy-green above and whitish or grey below with a prominent yellowish midrib. Leaves turn yellow before falling in autumn. **Flowers** Borne on separate male and female trees. They are crowded into yellowish-green, pendulous catkins, 1-3 cm long, arising from the axils of the new leaves. Male trees are unknown in Australia, and the females reproduce vegetatively. Flowering in early spring. **Fruits** Light-brown capsules, 1-2 mm long, containing numerous seeds. Ripe in late spring and early summer, but not seen in Australia. **Habitat** Native of China and introduced into Australia where it has become naturalised, preferring damp areas, but also growing in hot dry areas along permanent waterways in NSW, Vic., SA and Tas. **Family** Salicaceae.

Weeping Willow

Myoporum insulare

A tall shrub or small tree to 6 m high, with ascending branches and a low, densely-foliated, rounded crown. The branchlets are either smooth or covered with prominent glands.

Bark Brown and coarsely-fissured. **Adult leaves** Mostly alternate, lanceolate to obovate or elliptic, pointed, with smooth or toothed margins, 3-10 cm long and 7-22 mm wide, on stalks 5-6 mm long, thick and often fleshy, glossy dark-green above and paler below. **Flowers** White with purple spots inside, tubular, 3-7 mm long and 6-12 mm across with 5 rounded, spreading lobes and 4 stamens, densely-hairy inside. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 3-8 flowers on stalks 1-2 mm long. Flowering mainly in late spring and early summer. **Fruits** Green turning purple to black, smooth, fleshy, globular drupes, 4-9 mm diameter. **Habitat** Common on sand dunes and in coastal heaths, often among boulders, in southeastern NSW, Vic, SA, the western and southern coasts of WA, and Tas. **Family** Myoporaceae.

Boobialla. Native Juniper

Myoporum platycarpum

A small or medium-sized tree to 12 m high, with a cylindrical trunk and a spreading, medium-density crown, becoming gnarled and crooked with age. The branches are smooth or rarely covered with protruding glands.

Bark Dark-brown, rough and deeply fissured. **Adult leaves** Alternate, almost stalkless, narrow-lanceolate to elliptic with irregular small teeth towards the tip, 25-95 mm long and 3-20 mm wide on stalks 3-5 mm long. They are thick and fleshy, glossy dark-green above and paler below with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** White, rarely pale pinkish-purple, spotted-purple or pale-brownish-orange, often with a yellow throat, tubular, 6-8 mm long and 3-10 mm across with 5 widely-spreading, rounded lobes, hairy inside, and 4 stamens. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 2-12 flowers on stalks 4-5 mm long. Flowering in late winter, spring and early summer. **Fruits** Green, almost dry, flattened, compressed, ovoid drupes, 4-6 mm long and 3-4 mm wide, containing 2 seeds. **Habitat** Common on sandy soils in woodlands, particularly mallee, belah and rosewood communities on red and brown-red soils, mainly in the drier inland areas of southern Qld, NSW, northern Vic., SA and southern WA. **Family** Myoporaceae.

Sugarwood. False Sandalwood



Salix babylonica

Myoporum insulare

Myoporum platycarpum

Elaeocarpus reticulatus

A small or medium-sized tree to 22 m high, with a straight, often slightly flanged trunk to 30 cm diameter, and a dense crown usually with a few bright-red old leaves.

Bark Brown, smooth or wrinkled with vertical fissures, and marked with numerous irregular blisters.

Adult leaves Alternate; broad-lanceolate to elliptical with finely-toothed margins, 5-15 cm long and 1-4 cm wide with leaf stalks 5-20 mm long, glossy bright-green above and paler below with conspicuous raised net veins on both surfaces. **Flowers** White, occasionally pink, fringed and bell-shaped with a licorice scent, 6-9 mm long, with 13-20 bristly stamens, grouped in axillary racemes 2-10 cm long. Flowering mainly in early summer. **Fruits** Shiny, dark-blue, globular or ovoid drupes, 8-13 mm diameter, with a thin, fleshy, outer covering enclosing a single, hard, rough seed. Ripe at any time of year, but mainly in winter.

Habitat Widespread and common in rainforest margins, scrubby gullies, sheltered forests and along watercourses in open country, on poorer soils of the coast and tablelands in southeastern Qld, NSW, southeastern Vic. and Tas. **Family** Elaeocarpaceae.

Elaeocarpus angustifolius (syn. *E. grandis*) Blue Fig. Blue Quandong

A large tree to 35 m high, with a tall, strongly-buttressed trunk to 2 m diameter and a sparse, open crown, usually with a few bright-red old leaves.

Bark Light-grey, slightly wrinkled and finely-fissured with longitudinal indentations. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate to elliptical with finely-toothed margins, 7-19 cm long and 1-5 cm wide with leaf stalks 1-2 cm long, thin, glossy dark-green above and paler below with a prominent midrib and conspicuous lateral veins raised below, and 15-30 hairy tufts in the leaf axils. **Flowers** Greenish-white, bell-shaped and fringed, 12-15 mm long, with about 70 bristle-like stamens. They are grouped in one-sided axillary racemes, 5-15 cm long with stalks 10-15 mm long. Flowering in autumn. **Fruits** Blue, globular drupes, 18-30 mm diameter, with a fleshy outer covering enclosing a hard, rough stone with 5 cells, each containing a single, narrowly-oval seed about 1 cm long. Ripe in spring and summer.

Habitat Widespread and locally common on moist flats, gullies and along stream banks in lowland subtropical rainforests of eastern Qld and northern NSW. **Family** Elaeocarpaceae.

Callicoma serratifolia

A tall shrub or small to medium-sized tree to 20 m high, with a cylindrical trunk to 60 cm diameter, a bushy crown, and slender, willowy branches. The young stems and branchlets are often covered in dense rusty hairs.

Bark Dark greyish-brown, smooth in young trees, becoming scaly and shedding in longitudinal patches in older trees. **Adult leaves** Opposite, broad-lanceolate to narrow-elliptic with coarsely toothed margins, 4-15 cm long and 2-5 cm wide, on stalks 1-2 cm long, glossy dark-green above, covered with dense pale hairs below, with a raised midrib and lateral veins often covered with rusty hairs. **Flowers** Cream, in dense, globular, fluffy heads 1-2 cm diameter, on hairy, axillary stalks, 1-3 cm long. They are solitary or clustered on a common stalk. Flowering in spring and early summer.

Fruits Small green capsules, densely clustered into globular heads, 8-15 mm diameter, each containing 1-2 spindle-shaped seeds. Ripe in autumn. **Habitat** Widespread in damp sites along creeks, rocky gullies and in rainforests and their margins, often in regrowth areas, along the coast and tablelands of NSW and southeastern Qld. **Family** Cunoniaceae.

Elaeocarpus reticulatus

Elaeocarpus angustifolius



Callicoma serratifolia

Banksia menziesii

A tall shrub or medium-sized tree to 15 m high, with a gnarled and crooked trunk and thick, spreading branches at maturity. The branchlets are covered with dense thick hair.

Bark Grey, rough, somewhat crumbly and pebbled. **Adult leaves** Alternate and whorled around the branches, spatulate to oblong or oblanceolate, 15-30 cm long and 25-40 mm wide, with regularly-toothed, wavy margins and sharply-pointed small teeth. They are paler and covered with rusty hairs below, have a prominent midrib and parallel transverse veins. **Flowers** Red and yellow, small and tubular with long, wiry, straight, protruding styles when released from the opened flower. They are grouped in vertical rows to form dense, acorn-shaped, terminal, upright spikes, 10-15 cm long and 8-12 cm across. Flowering in autumn and winter. **Fruits** Grey-brown, tapering, cylindrical cones, about 14 cm long and 7 cm across, broader at the base with a few scattered, protruding, furry seed capsules, each with 2 valves opening to release 2 flat, winged seeds. **Habitat** Sandy coastal plains in the Irwin, Avon and Dale districts of western WA. **Family** Proteaceae.

Banksia prionotes

A tall shrub or small tree to 12 m high, with a short trunk, sometimes gnarled and crooked, and spreading branches, giving a fairly open crown. The younger branches are covered with dense woolly white or grey hairs.

Bark Grey-white, becoming darker and marbled in older trees. **Adult leaves** Alternate and whorled around the branches, narrow-spathulate to oblong, with regular, triangular, toothed, wavy margins and a prominent midrib. They are 10-35 cm long and 15-25 mm wide, glossy-green above, greyish-green below. **Flowers** Orange and woolly-grey, small and tubular with long, wiry, straight, protruding styles when released from the opened flower. They are grouped in dense, acorn-shaped, terminal, upright spikes, 10-15 cm long and about 8 cm across. Flowering in autumn and winter. **Fruits** Grey-brown cylindrical cones, 8-12 cm long and 3-5 cm across, with a number of small, furry, deeply-embedded seed capsules, each with 2 valves opening to release 2 flat, winged seeds. **Habitat** Widespread in sandy soils from the King George Sound area near Albany to Shark Bay in WA. **Family** Proteaceae.

Banksia dentata

A tall shrub or small tree to 8 m high, with a short trunk, sparsely-branched with a scraggy appearance and spreading branches, giving a fairly open crown.

Bark Dark-grey and rough. The inner bark is blood red. **Adult leaves** Alternate and whorled around the branches, wedge-shaped to obovate with slightly recurved, toothed margins and a prominent midrib, 10-25 cm long and 3-8 cm wide, dull-green above and covered with fine white hairs below. **Flowers** Yellow, small and tubular with long, wiry, slightly-curved, protruding styles when released from the opened flower. They are grouped in dense, terminal, cylindrical, upright spikes, 6-14 cm long and about 8 cm across. Flowering in autumn and winter. **Fruits** Grey-brown cylindrical cones, about 13 cm long and 5 cm across, with a number of small, furry, seed capsules, each with 2 valves, opening to release 2 flat, winged seeds. **Habitat** Near swamps, in heathlands and open sclerophyll forests, in the monsoonal areas of northern coastal Australia, from WA to NT and Qld. **Family** Proteaceae.

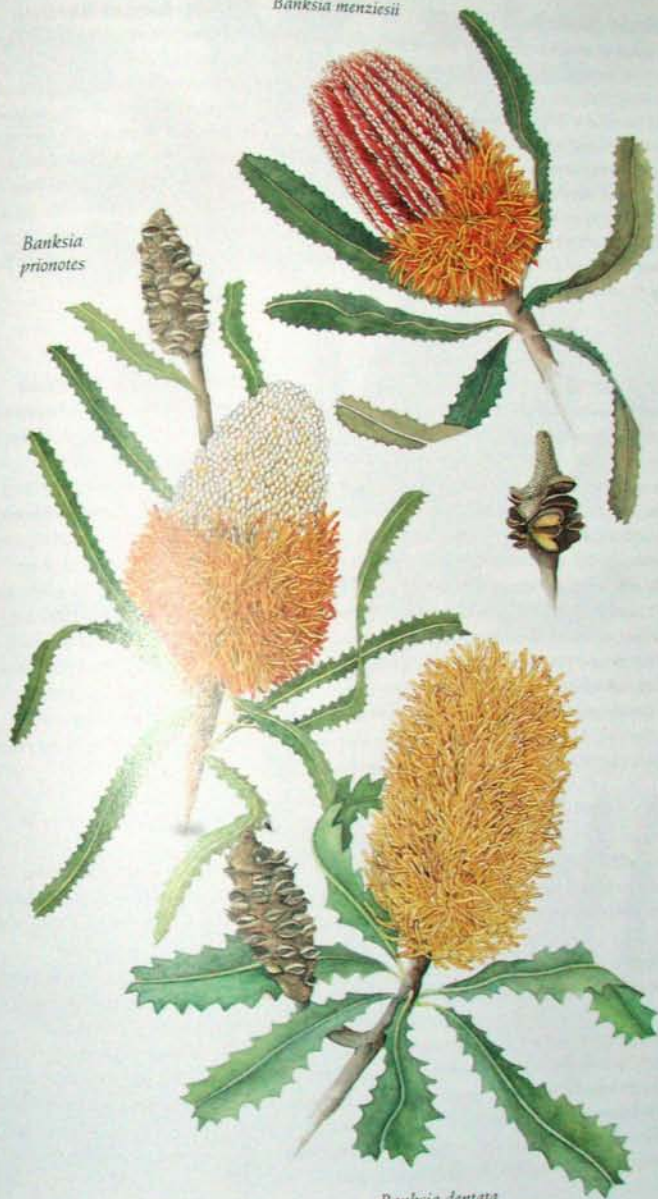
Firewood or Menzies' Banksia

Acorn or Orange Banksia

Tropical Banksia

Banksia menziesii

Banksia prionotes



Banksia dentata

Banksia ilicifolia

A tall shrub or medium-sized tree to 15 m high, with a short, often crooked trunk, spreading branches, and a fairly dense crown, becoming more open in older trees. The young branches are densely hairy.

Bark Grey, thick, rough and furrowed. **Adult leaves** Alternate encircling the flower spike to give a wreath-like effect. They are broad-spathulate to egg-shaped or ovate, with irregularly-toothed, wavy margins with small prickly teeth and a prominent midrib, 6-10 cm long and 3-4 cm wide, glossy dark-green.

Flowers Lemon-yellow or bright-red, tubular with long, protruding styles, grouped in dense, squat, globular, terminal heads, about 5 cm across, surrounded by a rosette of leaves at the base. Flowering mainly in winter and early spring. **Fruits** Brownish-grey, almond-shaped woody capsules, 1-2 cm across, partly embedded in a small, woody cone, and covered with dense woolly hairs. They split open to release 2 flat, winged seeds.

Habitat Moist sandy coastal plains in southwestern WA. **Family** Proteaceae.

Banksia serrata

A tall shrub or medium-sized tree to 16 m high, with a thin canopy and sparse foliage, often gnarled and twisted, with a stout, knobby trunk to about 75 cm diameter. New foliage is copper-coloured, soft and hairy.

Bark Spongy, dark grey-brown, warty, with some longitudinal furrows on older trees, often blackened from bush fires with bright orange new bark; exudes a reddish sap when cut. **Adult leaves** Alternate, oblong-elliptical to lanceolate or obovate, 5-20 cm long and 15-40 mm wide, with regularly-toothed margins, but entire near the base, often with a flattened tip. They are thick and leathery, shiny dark-green above and paler below with a prominent midrib and parallel transverse veins, sometimes with rusty hairs on the underside veins.

Flowers Silver-grey to cream, tubular, about 4 cm long with long, gently-curved, protruding styles. They are grouped in oblong-cylindrical, terminal, upright, silky spikes, 7-20 cm long and 5-10 cm diameter. Flowering mainly in summer and autumn.

Fruits Grey, cylindrical, hairy cones, about 13-15 cm long and 8-10 cm diameter, 2-3 cm thick, rounded, protruding follicles, 25-35 mm wide, containing black, winged seeds, 2-3 cm across, released after fire. **Habitat** Well-drained sandy soils, often on rocky sites, in open forests of coastal southeastern Qld, NSW, eastern Vic. and Tas. **Family** Proteaceae.

Banksia attenuata

A tall shrub or medium-sized tree to 15 m high, with a short, stout trunk, crooked, spreading branches and a fairly dense crown, becoming more open in older trees. The young branches are covered with soft down.

Bark Dark-grey and rough. **Adult leaves** Alternate, spathulate to oblong or oblanceolate with regularly-toothed margins and a blunt tip, 8-20 cm long and about 1 cm wide, flat and stiff, dark-green above, paler and covered with dense white matted hairs below, with a prominent midrib and obliquely parallel transverse veins.

Flowers Bright-yellow, perfumed, small and tubular with long, wiry, straight, protruding styles when released, grouped in slender, cylindrical, upright, terminal spikes to 25 cm long. Flowering in spring, summer and autumn. **Fruits** Brownish-grey, cylindrical, hairy cones, tapering at both ends, about 15 cm long and 7 cm diameter, with scattered, embedded, furry follicles, each containing 2 flat, winged seeds.

Habitat Common in moist sandy heaths and woodlands in southwestern WA. **Family** Proteaceae.

Holly-leaved Banksia



Old Man or Saw Banksia



Coast Banksia



Ceratopetalum apetalum

A medium-sized tree to 25 m high, with a straight trunk, sometimes shortly-butressed in older trees, on a 90 cm diameter, and a fairly dense, small crown.

Bark Whitish to light-grey, mottled with grey and white lichens, smooth with distinctive horizontal raised bands encircling the trunk. Older trees have dark, rough and scaly bark on the base of the trunk. Broken bark has a caramel scent. **Adult leaves** Opposite, broad-lanceolate to elliptic or oblong with toothed margins, 6-15 cm long and 2-5 cm wide, shiny dark-green above and paler below, on a stalk 1-2 cm long, with a raised midrib and conspicuous net veins below. **Flowers** Cream to white turning pink, open, 6-8 mm across, enlarging to about 18 mm across, without petals but with 5 separated, lanceolate sepals and 8-10 short stamens attached to a flat, yellow, central disc, about 3 mm diameter. They are grouped in loose terminal or axillary clusters to 12 cm long on hairy stalks. Flowering in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Thin, woody, egg-shaped capsules, about 3 mm diameter, containing a single seed, surrounded by persistent sepals about 1 cm long. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Widespread in warm temperate rainforests on poorer soils, also in cool temperate rainforests, and sometimes in subtropical rainforests, along the coast and tablelands of southeastern Qld and NSW. **Family** Cunoniaceae.

Backhousia citriodora

Lemon-scented Myrtle. Lemon Ironwood

A large shrub or medium-sized tree to 15 m high, with a short trunk and a bushy, low-branching crown with reddish new growth.

Bark Grey to light-brown, rough with small scales, flaking off in irregular patches to reveal smooth light-orange to yellow new bark. **Adult leaves** Opposite with stalks 5-15 mm long, broad-lanceolate to narrow-ovate with irregular, shallow teeth on the margins, 4-15 cm long and 1-6 cm wide, shiny-green above, paler and hairy below with a prominent midrib, lemon-scented when crushed. Young leaves are covered with soft hairs. **Flowers** Pale-green to white, bell-shaped, 5-6 mm across with 4-5 broad, spreading, separate petals, shorter sepals which remain attached to the fruit, and numerous long, protruding stamens. They are grouped in large, fluffy, axillary clusters near the ends of the branchlets, on stalks to 2 cm long. Flowering in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Small, globular, 2-celled brown capsules to 2 mm long, enclosed by the persistent sepals. Ripe in autumn and winter.

Habitat Coastal forests and rainforests of eastern Qld. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Ceratopetalum gummiferum

Christmas Bush

A tall shrub or small tree to 10 m high, with a slender trunk and a fairly dense, low-branching crown.

Bark Grey and rather rough. **Adult leaves** Opposite, with channelled stalks 1-2 cm long, pinnately divided into 3 stalkless leaflets radiating from the end of the leaf stalk. They are broad-lanceolate to ovate with toothed margins, 3-8 cm long and 5-30 mm wide, shiny dark-green above and paler below with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** White turning red, open, with 5 petals about 3 mm long, 5 separated, lanceolate sepals 2 mm long, enlarging to 12 mm long after fertilisation, and 8-10 short stamens. They are grouped in loose terminal or axillary clusters to 10 cm long. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Thin, woody, egg-shaped capsules about 5 mm diameter, containing a single seed and surrounded by the persistent red sepals. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Widespread in open forests, rainforest gullies and heathlands on sandy soils along the coast and tablelands of NSW. Frequently cultivated. **Family** Cunoniaceae.

Ceratopetalum apetalum



Backhousia citriodora

Ceratopetalum gummiferum

Heritiera trifoliolata

A tall tree to 50 m high, with a cylindrical, strongly-buttressed trunk at the base, to 1 m diameter, and a dense crown with leaves that appear silver-grey or copper-coloured from below.

Bark Brown or grey, fissured, sometimes scaly and wrinkled, shedding in irregular flakes and cracking longitudinally. **Adult leaves** Alternate with stalks 5-80 mm long, palmately divided into 3 elliptic to longitundinally narrow-elliptic or lanceolate leaflets with blunt, narrow tips, radiating from the end of the leaf stalk. The leaflets are 7-14 cm long and 1-5 cm wide on stalks 2-10 mm long, dull-green above and covered with small, silver-grey to copper-coloured scales below, with a raised midrib and 12-15 lateral veins visible on both surfaces. **Flowers** Brown or cream, small and bell-shaped, about 6 mm across with 5-7 lobes on both surfaces. They are grouped in much-branched axillary panicles of male and female flowers on slender stalks. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Brown, scaly, globular seeds, 6-11 mm diameter, attached to a thin, flat, silvery-brown, scaly wing, 3-6 cm long and 1-2 cm wide. Ripe in spring and summer. **Habitat** Common in moist coastal scrubs and subtropical rainforests on rich soils to 600 m in northeastern Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Sterculiaceae.

Heritiera actinophylla

A large tree to 50 m high, with a straight, tall and prominently-buttressed trunk to 1.7 m diameter, and a fairly dense, low, spreading, dark-green crown.

Bark Grey to black, rough and scaly, finely-fissured in large trees and shed in small rectangular flakes. **Adult leaves** Alternate with stalks 3-15 cm long, palmately divided into 3-9 (usually 7) lanceolate to narrow-elliptic leaflets radiating from the end of the leaf stalk. The leaflets are 5-18 cm long and 1-5 cm wide on stalks 5-25 mm long, dark-green above with a raised midrib and distinct veins on both surfaces. **Flowers** White or cream, small, bell-shaped and lemon-scented, 1-2 mm long with 5-7 triangular lobes scattered with silvery or brownish scurfy scales. They are grouped in loose axillary panicles of male and female flowers on short, scurfy stalks. Flowering in autumn. **Fruits** Soft, green, pea-like seeds, 5-8 mm diameter, each attached to a flat, thin wing, 2-6 cm long and 1-5 cm wide, covered with coppery-brown scurfy scales. Ripe in late autumn and winter. **Habitat** Common in warm temperate forests and rainforests, on rich soils, often above 600 m in eastern Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Sterculiaceae.

Schefflera actinophylla

A small or medium-sized tree to 16 m high, with a cylindrical trunk to 30 cm diameter, often dividing early into 2 or more stems, and a low, compact crown of drooping foliage.

Bark Greyish-brown and smooth with small longitudinal fissures and horizontal scars of fallen leaves. **Adult leaves** Alternate, whorled around the main stems, leathery, shiny dark-green above and pale-green below with a prominent midrib. They are palmately divided into 7-16 obovate leaflets, 8-30 cm long and 4-12 cm wide, on reddish stalks 4-8 cm long, radiating from the end of a thick, fleshy, main stalk, 15-70 cm long. **Flowers** Bright red, cup-shaped, about 4 mm across, with 7-18 rounded petals that fall early to leave a central disc with a whorl of numerous, protruding, red stamens. They are grouped in globular clusters, 1-2 cm across, on a stout, brown stalk attached to a long, thick stem, to 1 m long, bearing numerous clusters of flowers. The flower clusters radiate stiffly from the end of each branch like the tentacles of an octopus. Flowering in autumn. **Fruits** Purple to black fleshy and globular drupes, 3-5 mm across, ribbed, containing a single seed. **Habitat** Grows in warm rainforests, sometimes on rocks or other rainforest trees, in Qld, the NT and northeastern NSW. Widely cultivated. **Family** Araliaceae.

White Booyong



Schefflera actinophylla

Cochlospermum gillivraei

A small deciduous tree to 12 m high, with a slender trunk to 40 cm diameter and a small, sparse crown.
Bark Rather variable from brown to greyish-brown, flaky and fissured with small rectangular scales.
Adult leaves Alternate, palmately divided into 5-7 narrow-lanceolate to narrow-ovate leaflets radiating from the end of the leaf stalk, each about 7 cm long and 2 cm wide, dark-green and sometimes with slightly toothed margins. **Flowers** Bright-yellow with pink spots and stripes, open, 4-6 cm across, with 5 notched lobes and numerous stamens. They are grouped in short panicles borne at the ends of leafless branches. Flowering in winter and spring when the tree is leafless. **Fruits** Brown, globular or oblong capsules, 8-10 cm across, with 5 valves opening to reveal numerous small, dark seeds embedded in a mass of fine, silky, cotton-like hairs. Ripe in summer and autumn. **Habitat** Widespread in rocky areas, monsoon forests and tropical woodlands in coastal and inland areas of northern Qld and the NT. **Family** Cochlospermaceae.

Melicope elleryana (syn. *Euodia elleryana*)

A medium-sized tree to 25 m high, with a cylindrical trunk to 60 cm diameter, sometimes slightly buttressed or flanged in large trees, and a widely-spreading, dark-green crown.
Bark Light-grey to light-brown, thick, soft and corky, sometimes with ridges and fissures. **Adult leaves** Opposite, palmately divided into 3 ovate to elliptic leaflets radiating from the end of a leaf stalk, 2-11 cm long. Each leaflet is 5-22 cm long and 3-8 cm wide on stalks 2-10 mm long, tapering to a short point, glossy dark-green above and paler below with numerous small oil dots and distinct veins below. **Flowers** Pink to mauve, rarely white, cup-shaped, 5-6 mm long with 4 petals and 4 protruding stamens, grouped in dense axillary panicles to 5 cm long on stalks 3-4 cm long. Flowering in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Dry, 2-4 lobed, grey-brown, ovoid capsules, 7-13 mm long, splitting down one side to reveal a single flattened, globular, shiny-black seed, 4-5 mm long, in one cell. Ripe in spring and summer. **Habitat** Widespread in subtropical rainforests and swampy forests along the coast of Qld, northern NSW, northern WA and northern NT. **Family** Rutaceae.

Adansonia gregorii Boab, Bottle Tree, Dead Rat Tree, Gadawon

A small or medium-sized deciduous tree to 15 m high, with thick branches and a large, swollen, bottle-shaped trunk up to 5 m diameter in older trees. Young trees have a dense conical crown, older trees are more sparse and spreading.
Bark Brown, smooth and slightly shiny, turning dull-grey and pock-marked in older trees. **Adult leaves** Alternate, palmately divided into 5-9 broad-lanceolate to obovate leaflets radiating from the end of the leaf stalk, each 5-13 cm long and 2-4 cm wide on stalks 1-3 mm long, dark-green above, paler with soft whitish hairs and a raised midrib below. **Flowers** Creamy-white, fleshy and fragrant with a silky-hairy calyx, broadly tubular, 8-12 cm long and about 10 cm wide, with 5 soft, curled-back petals and numerous white, protruding stamens, 5-6 cm long. They are solitary in the terminal leaf axils. Flowering most of the year, but mainly in spring when the tree is leafless. **Fruits** Dark-brown to black, ovoid, woody pods with a small point, 15-25 cm long and 10-20 cm across, covered with grey-brown velvety hairs. The brittle shell contains many brown to black, bean-like, edible seeds about 1 cm across, embedded in a light-brown mealy pith. Ripe in summer and autumn. **Habitat** Rocky outcrops on light soils in open woodlands and along creeks and drainage channels, of the plains and tablelands in the tropical Kimberley region of WA and the NT. **Family** Bombacaceae.

Cotton Tree. Kapok Bush



Cochlospermum gillivraei



Melicope elleryana



Adansonia gregorii



Aleurites moluccana

A medium-sized tree to 20 m high, with a short, stout trunk and a widely-spreading, sparse, conical or rounded crown.

Bark Greenish-grey to brownish-grey, rather rough, with pores and small longitudinal fissures. **Adult leaves** Alternate, often crowded at the ends of the branchlets, heart-shaped to broadly-ovate with up to 5 pointed lobes, 10-30 cm long and 8-15 cm wide, pale-green and leathery with distinct veins and hairy stalks, aromatic when crushed. New growth is covered with dense, rusty hairs. **Flowers** White, open, about 1 cm across, with 5 regular, spreading lobes and about 20 stamens. They are grouped in large terminal clusters 10-18 cm long. Flowering in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Brown, globular drupes, often with 3-4 ridges, 5-8 cm across, with 1-2 rough seeds to 3 cm across, valued for their oil. Ripe in autumn and winter. **Habitat** Fertile soils in rainforests and rainforest margins of coastal Qld, and the northern and central coasts of NSW. **Family** Euphorbiaceae.

Acer pseudoplatanus

A tall, deciduous tree to 30 m high, with a straight, cylindrical trunk and a broad, spreading crown. The branchlets are light-brown.

Bark Grey and smooth, scaling in older trees. **Adult leaves** Opposite, 15-30 cm long, deeply 3-5-lobed with coarsely-toothed margins, 7-22 cm long and 8-22 cm wide, on stalks 3-20 cm long, dark-green with 5 prominent veins, turning reddish-brown before falling in autumn. **Flowers** Yellowish-green, unisexual, about 6 mm diameter with 5 lobes, grouped in narrow, terminal, pendulous panicles, 5-20 cm long, comprising 60-100 flowers, with groups of male and female flowers at the base. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Green turning brown, dry and single-seeded with a wing at an acute angle, 3-6 cm long, joined in pairs at the end of stalks 1-2 cm long. **Habitat** Introduced from Europe, but naturalised in parts of the central tablelands of NSW, Vic, southeastern SA and Tas, preferring deep, moist, well-drained, rich soils at low altitudes. Widely planted as a street tree in cooler, temperate climates. **Family** Aceraceae.

Carica papaya

A tall, tree-like shrub to 10 m high, with a straight, unbranched, hollow, cylindrical trunk, topped with a palm-like crown of large, deeply-lobed leaves.

Bark Grey, turning green at the top of the trunk, ringed with many large leaf scars. **Adult leaves** Whorled around the top of the trunk, palmately divided into 5-7 main lobes which are themselves lobed. They are 25-75 cm wide on long hollow stalks 25-100 cm long. **Flowers** Creamy-white and borne on separate male and female trees. Males are tubular, 18-25 mm long with 5 thin, spreading lobes and yellow stamens, grouped in long axillary racemes. Females are tubular, 30-35 mm long with 5 thick and leathery narrow lobes, separated to the base of the tube and curling back at the top, grouped in axillary clusters of 1-3 flowers. Flowering most of the year. **Fruits** Yellow-green, turning orange, large, ovoid berries, to about 30 cm long and 20 cm wide, with a thick, succulent outer flesh and numerous black seeds inside the hollow fruit. **Habitat** Originally from South America, but widely cultivated on lowland tropical sites and naturalised in northeastern and central eastern Queensland and northern NT. **Family** Caricaceae.

Candle-nut Tree



Acer pseudoplatanus

Aleurites moluccana

Carica papaya

Brachychiton discolor

A medium-sized deciduous tree to 30 m high, with a straight, stout trunk, sometimes slightly swollen at the base, to 75 cm diameter. The branchlets are hairy and distinctive large pink flowers appear when the tree is leafless in spring. **Bark** Grey to brown, mottled with dark-red and fawn patches, and green fissures. **Adult leaves** Alternate, 8-20 cm across, with 3, 5 or 7 shallow lobes and leaf stalks 8-18 cm long. Juvenile leaves and leaves on young trees have 5-7 deep lobes. They are dark-green, smooth to slightly furry above, and covered with dense, velvety-white down below. **Flowers** Deep pink to red, bell-shaped with 5 triangular lobes, 4-6 cm long and 3-4 cm across, downy with soft bristles outside and soft hairs inside. They are almost stalkless in axillary clusters near the ends of the branches. Flowering in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Boat-shaped, brown, woody follicles, 7-15 cm long and 3-5 cm wide, densely covered with stiff brown hairs inside and out, with a pointed tip and a stalk 1-2 cm long. They open along one side to release 10-30 pale oval seeds with a very fine, cottony covering. Ripe in winter. **Habitat** Subtropical and dry rainforests and coastal scrubs in southeastern Qld, Cape York and northeastern NSW. **Family** Sterculiaceae.

Brachychiton populneus

A small or medium-sized tree to 20 m high, with a straight, stout, tapering trunk to 1 m diameter, and a dense, spreading crown of light-green, shiny leaves, sometimes semi-deciduous in early summer. **Bark** Grey-brown, hard and granular with shallow vertical fissures. **Adult leaves** Alternate, variable, 5-10 cm long and 2-5 cm across, lanceolate to egg-shaped with a sharp point, entire or with 3 or 5 lobes, bright glossy-green above, paler below with leaf stalks 2-10 cm long. **Flowers** Cream to greenish with brown or dark-red spots inside, bell-shaped with 5 lobes, velvety outside, 1-2 cm long and 13-16 mm across. Male flowers have 10-20 stamens forming a central column. Females have 5 carpels covered with white hairs. They are grouped in small axillary clusters. Flowering in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Boat-shaped, beaked, leathery, brown follicles, 2-10 cm long on stalks 2-5 cm long, opening along one side to release up to 20 egg-shaped yellow seeds about 7 mm long, held in a mass of irritating, prickly fibres. Ripe in winter and spring. **Habitat** Widespread on steep slopes in dry rainforests, open forests and woodlands below 1000 m in Qld, NSW and Vic. **Family** Sterculiaceae.

Brachychiton acerifolius

A tall deciduous tree to 40 m high, with a straight, stout trunk to 1 m diameter, sometimes slightly flanged at the base, giving a hollow sound when tapped. Masses of flame-red flowers appear when the tree is leafless in spring. **Bark** Grey or brown, fissured or wrinkled on older trees. **Adult leaves** Alternate, very variable, entire or shallowly 3-lobed. Juvenile leaves are often deeply 5-7 lobed. They are leathery, ovate to egg-shaped, 8-30 cm long, shiny-green above, paler below with raised veins; leaf stalks are 7-20 cm long and sparsely covered with short white hairs. **Flowers** Red, bell-shaped, waxy, 5-lobed, 10-25 mm long and 10-15 mm across. Male and female flowers are often produced on the same tree. Males have 10-15 stamens fused into a central column; females have 5 separate yellow carpels on a short stalk. They are grouped in loose clusters, 18-40 cm long, arising from the forks of the upper leaves or from leaf scars, on stalks 7-20 mm long. Flowering in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Boat-shaped, leathery, dark-brown follicles with a pointed tip, 8-20 cm long, on stalks 6-8 cm long, opening along one side to release numerous bright-yellow oval seeds, each wrapped in a yellow covering with irritating hairs. Ripe in winter. **Habitat** Lowland subtropical rainforests and scrubs on moist soils, preferring sheltered sites in valleys along the coast and ranges of Qld, northeastern and central eastern NSW. **Family** Sterculiaceae.

Lacebark Tree. Scrub Bottle Tree

Kurrajong

Flame Tree. Illawarra Flame Tree

Brachychiton discolor

Brachychiton populneus



Brachychiton acerifolius

Hicksbeachia pinnatifolia

Monkey Nut. Red Boppel Nut
A medium-sized tree to 12 m high, multi-stemmed or with a cylindrical trunk to 35 cm diameter, unbranched for most of its length, with a high, slender crown in forests, denser in the open.
Bark Light-brown, wrinkled and corky. **Adult leaves** Alternate, stiff, 40-100 cm long, deeply-lobed or divided into 15-25 leaflet-like lobes, each lobe being lanceolate, 6-25 cm long and 2-6 cm wide, with irregularly-toothed, prickly margins, a sharply-pointed tip, distinct veins and a prominently ribbed and winged primary stalk. **Flowers** Fragrant, purplish-brown, slender and tubular, silky outside, and winged primary stalk. They are 10-15 mm long with 4 curled-back narrow lobes and a long, protruding, straight style. They are grouped in pendulous cylindrical racemes, 15-35 cm long, on a stout, reddish, silky stalk arising from leafless stems, the trunk and branches. **Fruits** Red, shiny, fleshy, ovoid drupes, 2-5 cm long, with a single edible seed growing directly from the trunk and branches on long, pendulous stems. Ripe in spring and summer. **Habitat** Subtropical rainforests along the coast of northern NSW and southeastern Qld. **Family** Proteaceae.

Stenocarpus sinuatus

Firewheel Tree
A medium-sized or tall tree, to 45 m high, with a cylindrical, sometimes flanged trunk to 45 cm diameter, and a dense, narrow, domed crown, ascending branches and bright-red, wheel-shaped flowers. Young shoots are covered with rusty, downy hairs.
Bark Grey to brown, wrinkled with short vertical fissures and sometimes corky. **Adult leaves** Alternate, variable from lanceolate with wavy margins, 15-30 cm long and 2-5 cm wide, to deeply-lobed. They are leathery, glossy dark-green above, dull and paler below with raised veins, on stalks 10-25 mm long. **Flowers** Bright-red or orange, tubular, about 25 mm long with a globular tip, splitting open to release a long, slender style. They are grouped like the spokes of a wheel, 5-10 cm diameter, in clusters of 6-20 flowers at the ends of the branches. They arise from the leaf axils or leaf scars, on stalks 4-8 cm long. Flowering in late summer, autumn and early winter. **Fruits** Grey-brown, boat-shaped follicles, 5-10 cm long, containing numerous flattened, triangular, overlapping seeds, about 25 mm long, with a membranous wing. Ripe in winter and spring. **Habitat** Open forests and warmer rainforests of coastal Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Proteaceae.

Erythrina vespertilio

Bat's Wing Coral Tree
A medium-sized, deciduous or partly deciduous tree, to 12 m high, with a trunk to 80 cm diameter, sometimes fluted or flanged and armed with stout conical spikes in young trees, and a spreading, sometimes sparse crown. The branches are covered with sharp, woody prickles.
Bark Mottled grey-green and yellow, turning brown, corky and fissured. **Adult leaves** Opposite, pinnately divided into 2-3 usually lobed, broad-triangular leaflets, resembling bats' wings, each 2-12 cm long and 4-12 cm wide on stalks 3-8 mm long, with a pointed tip, rounded base, prominent midrib and lateral veins. They are often shed before flowering or during the dry season. **Flowers** Orange to scarlet, pea-shaped, 3-5 cm long with an ovate, grooved, standard petal and 10 long, protruding stamens. They are grouped in terminal or axillary racemes, 10-30 cm long, of about 15 pendant flowers. Flowering in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Brown linear pods, 5-12 cm long and 15-18 mm wide, constricted between the seeds, splitting open to reveal 1-8 red or yellow glossy oval seeds, 8-13 mm long, ripe in winter. **Habitat** Widespread in open forests, the margins of dry rainforests and open country in Qld, northeastern NSW, northern SA, WA and the NT. **Family** Fabaceae.

Hicksbeachia pinnatifolia

Stenocarpus sinuatus



Erythrina vespertilio

Geissois benthamiana

A medium-sized or tall tree to 35 m high, with a cylindrical trunk to 1.4 m diameter, usually buttressed at the base, and a dense, compact crown with red new growth.

Bark Grey-brown to dark-brown, smooth and sometimes slightly wrinkled with small blisters. The inner bark is deep-red to brown. **Adult leaves** Opposite with stalks 2-5 cm long, pinnately divided into 3 ovate to elliptical leathery leaflets radiating from the end of the leaf stalk, each 5-18 cm long and 2-5 cm wide with stalks 5-15 mm long. They are dark-green above and paler below with coarsely-toothed margins, a prominent midrib and distinct lateral veins. **Flowers** Cream to yellow, open, about 5 mm across, lacking petals, with 5-6 sepals, 2-3 mm long, and 20-30 bristle-like, protruding stamens, 5-6 mm long. They are grouped in dense, slender, axillary racemes, 7-15 cm long. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Light-brown, cylindrical to elliptical capsules covered with rusty, silky hair, 1-2 cm long and 3-5 mm wide, separating into 2 cells each with several flat, winged, overlapping seeds, 5-10 mm long. Ripe in late autumn and winter. **Habitat** Common in subtropical and warm temperate rainforests, preferring gullies and stream banks, in southeastern Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Cunoniaceae

Red Carabeen

Sambucus australasica

A tall shrub or small tree to 10 m high, with a slender trunk or a number of stems arising from the rootstock.

Adult leaves Opposite, 6-25 cm long, with stalks 2-10 cm long, pinnately divided into 3-5 lanceolate to elliptic leaflets with entire or toothed margins, 2-10 cm long and 4-40 mm wide or stalks 2-12 mm long. They are soft, light-green above and paler below with prominent veins. **Flowers** Creamy-yellow with a very short tube and 3-5 spreading lobes about 3 mm long, and 4-5 stamens. They are grouped in large terminal panicles 10-20 cm diameter. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Yellow, globular, fleshy drupes, about 5 mm across, containing 3-5 seeds. **Habitat** Widespread along the coast and tablelands in moist, dense scrub and rainforests in Qld, NSW and southeastern Vic. **Family** Sambucaceae.

Native Elderberry

Cupaniopsis flagelliformis

A small tree to 12 m high, with a short trunk to 30 cm diameter, flanged at the base in older trees, and a spreading crown. Young shoots are bright-red with grey woolly hairs.

Bark Grey-brown, smooth with vertical lines of pale pustules. The underbark is black. **Adult leaves** Alternate, 20-30 cm long, pinnately divided into 8-14 broad-lanceolate to elliptical leaflets, each 4-15 cm long and 2-4 cm wide, on stalks 1-6 mm long, with a pointed tip and sharply-toothed margins. They are shiny-green above and paler below with short hairs and prominent veins covered with rusty hairs. **Flowers** Pink to mauve, rusty-hairy outside, cup-shaped, 5-15 mm across with 5 small cupped petals and 8 stamens, grouped in terminal panicles 9-60 cm long. Flowering in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Dark-red to yellow-brown, obovoid to ellipsoid capsules, 12-27 mm across, 2-3 lobed, stalkless, densely-covered with yellow-brown hairs. They contain 2-3 glossy-black or dark-brown, egg-shaped seeds, partially covered by an orange skin. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Subtropical rainforests on volcanic soils in coastal Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Sapindaceae.

Rusty Tuckeroo

Sambucus australasica

Geissois benthamiana



Cupaniopsis flagelliformis

Cupaniopsis anacardioides

A small or medium-sized tree to 15 m high, with a short trunk to about 60 cm diameter, flanged in older trees, low, spreading branches and a dense, dark-green crown.

Bark Dark grey-brown, smooth or with raised horizontal stripes. **Adult leaves** Alternate, 15-25 cm long with stalks 3-7 cm long, pinnately divided into 2-12 ovate to elliptic-oblong leathery leaflets, 5-15 cm long and 2-6 cm wide, on stalks 2-9 mm long, with a blunt or notched tip. They are glossy dark-green above and paler below with distinct veins raised on the undersurface. **Flowers** Greenish-green above and paler below with distinct veins raised on the undersurface. **Flowers** Greenish-green above and paler below with distinct veins raised on the undersurface. They are white, fragrant, cup-shaped, 4-6 mm across with 5 small cupped petals and 8-10 stamens. They are grouped in long, terminal or axillary, branched, pendulous panicles, 8-30 cm long. Flowering in winter. **Fruits** Bright orange-yellow, leathery, globular capsules, 12-20 mm across, with 3 partially divided lobes, slightly hairy outside, each containing one shiny-black seed, enclosed in an orange skin. Ripe in early summer. **Habitat** Coastal sand dunes, scrubs and open dry rainforests near the sea or estuaries in Qld, northern and central NSW and the NT. **Family** Sapindaceae.

Tuckeroo

Davidsonia pruriens

A small or medium-sized tree to 12 m high, with a slender trunk, occasionally with several stems arising from the base, a small crown with few branches, bearing a tuft of large, drooping leaves. Flowers and fruits usually grow from the trunk.

Bark Light-brown, corky, rather soft and scaly. **Adult leaves** Alternate, 30-90 cm long, with stalks 5-20 cm long, pinnately divided into 5-19 opposite, broad-lanceolate to oblong leaflets, with the midrib and lateral veins raised below. The leaflets are 6-30 cm long and 3-10 cm wide with irregularly-toothed margins, stalkless or with very short stalks. The leaves, branchlets and stalks are often covered with dense, irritating hairs, and the main leaf stalks have irregularly-toothed wings. **Flowers** Deep pink, cup-shaped, about 6 mm across, lacking petals, with 4-5 downy sepals and 8-10 stamens. They are grouped in hairy, pendulous panicles, 4-10 cm long, arising from the upper leaf axils or the trunk. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Purple to blue-black, plum-like drupes, 3-5 cm long, sparsely covered with golden-brown hairs. They have tart, crimson, edible flesh, surrounding 2 dark-red, flattened seeds about 2 cm long. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Wet and dry subtropical rainforests along the coast and rivers of northeastern Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Davidsoniaceae.

Grevillea robusta

A tall tree to 40 m high, with a straight, cylindrical trunk to 90 cm diameter, sometimes flanged at the base, and a somewhat conical crown of irregularly-spaced, spreading branches.

Bark Dark-grey, vertically-furrowed and ridged, with a corky outer layer. **Adult leaves** Alternate, 10-34 cm long and 9-15 cm wide, pinnately divided into 11-31 segments, each divided again into narrow, pointed lobes, 5-80 mm long and 2-10 mm wide, giving the leaf a fern-like appearance. They are dark-green above, covered with silky hairs below, with a prominent midrib. Young shoots are densely hairy. **Flowers** Orange-yellow, tubular, 7-10 mm long, splitting on one side into 4 linear lobes with a long, looped style, straightening when released to 2 cm long. They are grouped in clusters of dense, one-sided racemes, 8-15 cm long, of 60-80 flowers on slender stalks about 13 mm long. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Dark-brown, woody, boat-shaped follicles to 2 cm long, with a long slender beak to 25 mm long, containing a flat, ovoid seed, about 12 mm long, with a thin wing. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Gullies, wet sclerophyll forests and subtropical to dry rainforests from the mid north coast of NSW to Maryborough in northeastern Qld. **Family** Proteaceae.

Silky Oak



Cupaniopsis anacardioides

Davidsonia pruriens

Grevillea robusta

Toona ciliata (syn *T. australis*)

Red Cedar

A medium or tall deciduous tree to 55 m high, with a cylindrical, sometimes buttressed or flanged trunk to 3 m diameter, and a wide, spreading crown.

Bark Brown or grey, rough, scaly and shedding in oblong or irregular patches leaving slight depressions. **Adult leaves** Alternate, 15-45 cm long with stalks 4-15 cm long, pinnately divided into 5-20 opposite to alternate, ovate to lanceolate leaflets, 4-11 cm long and 15-60 mm wide on stalks 3-12 mm long. They are dark-green above and paler below with prominent veins below and occasionally with tufts of hair on the axils of the veins. New growth is reddish. **Flowers** White to pinkish, fragrant, cup-shaped, 5-6 mm long with 5 oval petals and 4-6 stamens. They are grouped in large, terminal, pyramidal panicles, 20-40 cm long. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Dry, light-brown, ellipsoid capsules, 1-3 cm long and 6-12 mm broad, splitting into 5 valves, each containing 4-5 winged seeds 1-2 cm long. Ripe in late summer and autumn. **Habitat** Scattered in warmer rainforests in moist gullies and along stream banks, preferring rich soils of the coast and tablelands of Qld and NSW. **Family** Meliaceae.

Dysoxylum fraseranum

Rosewood. Rose Mahogany

A tall tree to 56 m high, with a cylindrical trunk to 3.5 m, buttressed or flanged at the base, and a dense, rounded crown of dark-green foliage.

Bark Light-brown, scaly and shedding in irregular patches, freshly cut bark has a strong rose fragrance. **Adult leaves** Alternate, 6-25 cm long with stalks 2-8 cm long, pinnately divided into 4-12 opposite, oblong-lanceolate to slightly sickle-shaped or elliptic leaflets, 4-15 cm long and 15-70 mm wide on stalks 1-6 mm long. They are glossy dark-green above and paler below with a raised midrib and distinct veins, with numerous oil glands and conspicuous swellings in the axils of the veins. **Flowers** Cream to light-mauve, fragrant, 8-10 mm diameter with a cup-shaped corolla and 4-5 finely-hairy petals, 5-7 mm long, free for about half their length. They are grouped in dense, loose, axillary panicles, 5-12 cm long. Flowering in autumn and early winter. **Fruits** Pink or reddish-brown globular to pear-shaped capsules, 15-40 mm long, splitting into 3-4 cells each containing a 2-ovoid red-coated seeds about 7 mm long. Ripe in late autumn and winter. **Habitat** Common on moderate slopes in subtropical and dry rainforests on deep, rich soils along the coast and adjacent ranges, particularly from 300-800 m in Qld and northern and central NSW. **Family** Meliaceae.

Flindersia australis

Australian Teak. Crow's Ash

A tall tree to 40 m high, with an irregular flanged trunk to 1.8 m diameter, moderately buttressed in older trees, and a dense, elongated or spreading crown.

Bark Grey-brown, smooth and scaly with short lines of reddish-brown pores, shed in irregular, hard flakes to give the trunk a rough, spotted appearance. **Adult leaves** Alternate, sometimes opposite and crowded at the ends of the branchlets, pinnately divided into 3-13 opposite, elliptic to narrow-ovate leathery leaflets, 2.4-13 cm long and 8-43 mm wide, on short stalks. They are glossy-green above and paler below, with numerous oil glands and conspicuous veins. **Flowers** White to cream, open, densely-hairy outside, about 12 mm across, with 5 petals and 5 stamens, grouped in much-branched terminal or axillary panicles to 15 cm long. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Brown, ovoid, woody capsules 5-10 cm long, covered with short, stout, blunt spikes, and splitting into usually 5 boat-shaped capsules united at their bases, each containing 2-3 flat winged seeds, 3-5 cm long. Ripe in winter and spring. **Habitat** Lowland subtropical rainforests along the coast of Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Rutaceae.

Toona ciliata



Dysoxylum fraseranum



Flindersia australis



Guioa semiglauca

A medium-sized tree to 18 m high, with a trunk to 30 cm diameter, flanged, fluted or channelled at the base of large trees, and a rounded crown. New growth is covered with soft hairs.

Bark Grey to dark-grey, smooth and often spotted. **Adult leaves** Alternate, 8-15 cm long with stalks 1-3 cm long, pinnately divided into 2-6 ovate to oblong-elliptic leaflets, 3-10 cm long and 1-4 cm wide on stalks 1-4 mm long, dark-green above, paler greyish-green and covered with fine hairs below, with distinct and slightly raised veins on both surfaces. **Flowers** Yellowish-green to white, cup-shaped, 4-5 mm across, hairy, grouped in terminal or axillary panicles 3-15 cm long. Flowering in spring.

Fruits Dull-green capsules, 8-10 mm long and 6-14 mm wide with 2-3 broad, slightly flattened, reddish, wing-like lobes, each with a thin wall and a glossy brown or black oval seed about 6 mm diameter with a yellow covering. Ripe in late summer and autumn.

Habitat Widespread in warmer rainforests and regrowth areas along the coast and tablelands of southern Qld and NSW.

Family Sapindaceae.

Guioa

Rhodosphaera rhodantha

A medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a cylindrical or slightly buttressed trunk to 75 cm diameter, and a straggling, bushy crown. The branchlets are covered with small raised reddish pores.

Bark Grey to brown, very scaly with brownish blisters, shedding in irregular patches, exudes a thick white gum when cut. **Adult leaves** Alternate, 8-20 cm long with stalks 3-8 cm long, pinnately divided into 3-13 mostly opposite lanceolate to elliptic leaflets, each 3-10 cm long and 1-3 cm wide on stalks 3-6 mm long, glossy-green above and paler below with a distinct midrib and lateral veins, often with tufts of rusty hairs on the axils of the veins.

Flowers Bright-red with male and females often on separate trees, cup-shaped, about 3 mm across with 5 petals tipped with pink and 8-10 stamens; females have a globular ovary with 3 styles. They are grouped in large terminal panicles 10-40 cm long. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Dry shiny brown globular drupes, 8-10 mm diameter, containing a single flattened seed about 9 mm broad, grouped in large clusters in autumn and winter.

Habitat Subtropical and dry rainforests in southeastern Qld and northern Western NSW.

Family Anacardiaceae.

Tulip Satinwood

Alectryon subcinereus

A tall shrub or small tree to 18 m high, with a gnarled and often fluted or flanged trunk and a spreading crown, or a multi-stemmed spreading shrub.

Bark Dark-brown to grey, smooth with numerous corky blisters, becoming wrinkled or slightly scaly in older trees. **Adult leaves** Opposite or alternate, 8-20 cm long with stalks 1-3 cm long. They are pinnately divided into 2-8 oblong to ovate or lanceolate leaflets, sometimes with toothed margins, 5-15 cm long and 2-6 cm wide on stalks 1-4 mm long, glossy-green above and paler below, sometimes sparsely hairy, with distinct raised veins on both surfaces. **Flowers** Pink to cream or greenish, cup-shaped, about 4 mm across, with tiny broad petals. They are grouped in long, loose, axillary panicles, 10-15 cm long. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Green, turning grey-brown capsules, 8-19 mm long and 8-16 mm wide, with 1-3 globular, leathery lobes, each containing a single, glossy-black or dark-brown seed to 6 mm diameter, half enclosed in a bright-red fleshy covering. Ripe in winter and spring.

Habitat Widespread in closed forests, gullies and warmer rainforests along the coast of southeastern Qld, NSW and southeastern Vic.

Family Sapindaceae.

Wild Quince

Guioa semiglauca

Rhodosphaera rhodantha



Alectryon subcinereus

Eucryphia moorei

A small or medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a crooked, low-branching trunk to 80 cm diameter and a spreading crown. Numerous shoots arise from the swollen base of the trunk.

Bark Grey-brown and smooth with longitudinal fissures. **Adult leaves** Opposite, 5-15 cm long, pinnately divided into 5-13 (3 on flowering branches) narrow-oblong to ovate leathery, stalkless leaflets, 1-7 cm long and 5-15 mm wide on a primary stalk 1-3 cm long. They are shiny dark-green above, greyish-green with white hairs below. Young leaves are sticky and emerge from red-brown, shiny, sticky, pointed stipules. **Flowers** White, fragrant, open, 2-3 cm across with 4 broad, papery, overlapping petals and numerous stamens in several rows. They are solitary or in small cluster in the upper leaf axils on hairy stalks 2-3 cm long. Flowering in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Hard, brown, oblong to ovoid capsules, 8-16 mm long, densely covered in grey hairs, opening into 6-8 sections to release numerous dark-brown, flat, winged seeds. Ripe in winter. **Habitat** Rich, moist soils in sheltered gullies of sclerophyll forests and temperate rainforests along the central and southern coast and tablelands of NSW and northeastern Vic. **Family** Eucryphiaceae.

Boronia muelleri

A shrub or small tree to 7 m high, with a slender trunk, many arching branches and pale-green slender and fragrant foliage.

Adult leaves Opposite, aromatic, fern-like, pinnately divided into 7-17 narrow-elliptic to oblong, pointed leaflets, usually with finely-toothed, curled-under margins, each 5-25 mm long and 1-3 mm wide on a flattened, grooved stalk, 6-10 mm long, green to bronze-green above and paler below.

Flowers White to pale-pink, perfumed, open, about 15 mm across with 4 ovate, waxy petals and 8 stamens, grouped in profuse terminal clusters of 1-7 flowers on stalks 7-15 mm long. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Capsules separating into 4 cells containing hard black seeds. **Habitat** Forests, heaths and scrubs, preferring sheltered slopes along the south coast of NSW and Vic. **Family** Rutaceae.

Synoum glandulosum

A large shrub or small tree to 20 m tall, often with a slightly buttressed, crooked, or hollow trunk in older trees, to 50 cm diameter. Young shoots are covered with rusty downy hairs.

Bark Dark-brown with square scales shedding in irregular patches. **Adult leaves** Alternate, 10-30 cm long with stalks 2-6 cm long. They are pinnately divided into 3-11 oblanceolate to elliptic leaflets each 4-10 cm long and 15-30 mm wide on stalks 1-6 mm long, glossy dark-green above and paler below with tufts of hair on the midrib where it joins the lateral veins below. **Flowers** White to pale pink, sweetly perfumed, about 6 mm across with 4-5 oval petals and a cylindrical tube of fused stamens. They are grouped in short axillary panicles 2-5 cm long. Flowering most of the year. **Fruits** Red and green, leathery, flattened, globular capsules, 10-15 mm long and 1-2 cm across, usually 3-celled with 2 flattened seeds about 6 mm across in each cell, covered by fleshy red skin. Ripe mainly in spring.

Habitat Common and widespread in forests and warmer rainforests in wet sites and on poorer sandy soils near the coast in Qld and NSW. **Family** Meliaceae.

Eastern Leatherwood. Pinkwood

Forest Boronia

Scentless or Bastard Rosewood

Eucryphia moorei

Boronia muelleri



Synoum glandulosum

Castanospermum australe

Black Bean. Moreton Bay Chestnut

A large tree to 40 m high, with a straight trunk to 1.2 m diameter and a dense crown of glossy dark-green foliage.

Bark Dark-brown to grey with longitudinal lines of grey blotches, smooth to slightly rough and wrinkled, with shiny dark-brown underbark. **Adult leaves** Alternate, 20-60 cm long, pinnately divided into 8-17 mostly alternate, narrow-elliptic leaflets, each 7-12 cm long and 2-6 cm wide with a blunt tip, distinct veins raised on the undersurface and stalks 2-6 mm long. They are smooth shiny-green on both surfaces, but paler below. **Flowers** Greenish-yellow changing to orange-red, pea-like with a broad, curved-back and notched standard petal, 3-5 cm long with 8-10 protruding yellow stamens. They are grouped in racemes 5-15 cm long, arising from the leaf axils or the scars of fallen leaves. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Shiny-brown, hard, cylindrical pods, 10-25 cm long and 4-6 cm wide, splitting open to release 1-5 spherical brown seeds, each 3-5 cm across, separated by spongy partitions. Ripe in summer and autumn. **Habitat** Stream banks in sheltered positions in subtropical and tropical rainforests, along rivers and on level sites on mountain sides in Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Fabaceae.

Castanospermum australe



Lepiderema pulchella

Harpullia pendula

Lepiderema pulchella

Fine-leaved Tuckeroo

A tall shrub or small tree to 15 m high, with a short trunk to 40 cm diameter, slightly flanged in older trees, and a low, rounded, bushy crown of light-green foliage.

Bark Grey and smooth, sometimes with fine horizontal raised rings. **Adult leaves** Alternate, 7-15 cm long with stalks 15-25 mm long, pinnately divided into 4-14 lanceolate to ovate leaflets, 2.5-10 cm long and 1-5 cm wide on stalks 1-3 mm long, thin and leathery, glossy light-green and dotted with minute oil glands. **Flowers** Yellow-orange, open, 4-6 mm across with 5 rounded petals and 8 yellow-tipped stamens, grouped in slender axillary panicles 5-10 cm long. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Smooth, orange-brown, pear-shaped capsules, 8-10 mm across, with 3 lobes each containing a single, dark-brown, flattened, elliptical, grooved seed, 5-9 mm long, partly covered by a yellow coat. Ripe in summer. **Habitat** Rainforests of the coast and adjacent ranges in southeastern Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Sapindaceae.

Harpullia pendula

Yolipwood

A small or medium-sized tree to 28 m high, with an irregular, sometimes fluted and buttressed trunk to 60 cm diameter, and a dense, spreading crown.

Bark Grey, smooth, with scales shedding in long flakes, revealing corky blisters. **Adult leaves** Alternate, 10-30 cm long with stalks 2-5 cm long. They are pinnately divided into 3-8 narrowly-elliptic leaflets, each 5-12 cm long and 2-5 cm wide on stalks 3-5 mm long, glossy-green above and paler below with distinct veins and a raised midrib on both surfaces. Young shoots are reddish-brown and downy. **Flowers** White to greenish-yellow, open, finely-hairy, 12-16 mm across on stalks 5-10 mm long, with 5 oval petals, 5-8 stamens and a spirally-twisted style, grouped in narrow axillary panicles 10-20 cm long. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Bright-yellow or orange 2-lobed capsules, 12-18 mm long and 20-30 mm wide, splitting open to reveal 1-2 shiny dark-brown or black oval seeds about 13 mm long. Ripe in spring. **Habitat** Coastal scrubs and warmer rainforests in eastern Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Sapindaceae.

Melia azedarach

A medium or tall deciduous tree to 50 m high, shorter and more spreading in cultivation, with a cylindrical trunk to 1.6 m diameter and a dense, bushy crown. Branchlets are thick, brown and often wrinkled with scattered raised pores.

Bark Dark-brown with greyish ridges giving a striped effect, prominently fissured or slightly furrowed and layered. **Adult leaves** Alternate, 12-45 cm long with stalks 5-15 cm long, bipinnately divided into 25-75 opposite, narrow-ovate to lanceolate, prominently toothed, lobed or entire leaflets, 2-7 cm long and 1-3 cm wide on stalks 1-8 mm long, glossy-green above and paler below with distinct veins and raised midrib. **Flowers** Lilac, fragrant, about 18 mm wide with 5-6 spreading, spatulate petals, 8-15 mm long, and a purple tube of joined stamens about 8 mm long, fringed at the tip. They are grouped in large, loose, axillary panicles, 10-20 cm long. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Pale-green turning yellowish-brown ovoid drupes, 1-2 cm long, with a succulent covering enclosing a hard, oval, ribbed stone with 5 cells, each with a single seed. Ripe in autumn and winter when the tree is leafless. **Habitat** Forests, subtropical and dry rainforests and rainforest margins on good soils along the coast and adjacent ranges of northwestern WA, northwestern Qld and NSW. **Family** Meliaceae.

White Cedar

Pararchidendron pruinatum

A small tree to 15 m high, with a cylindrical trunk to 35 cm diameter and a bushy crown of lacy leaves. The branchlets are grey and slightly downy with reddish young foliage.

Bark Dark reddish-brown with numerous corky blisters. **Adult leaves** Alternate, bipinnately divided with 1-3 pairs of opposite, secondary leaf stalks, each with 5-11 alternate, lanceolate leaflets with a fine point, 2-8 cm long and 13-25 mm wide, on stalks to 2 mm long, with a small gland 1-3 cm below the first pair of secondary leaf stalks. **Flowers** Greenish-white to yellowish-brown, tubular, 10-17 mm long on stalks about 3 mm long, with 4-5 slightly curled-back lobes and numerous long, protruding stamens. They are grouped in globular axillary heads 2-4 cm across. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Twisted, flattened, smooth, green turning yellow-brown pods, 2-3 cm long and 10-25 mm wide, red inside with several glossy black seeds about 8 mm long. Ripe in autumn and winter. **Habitat** Subtropical, riverine and warm temperate rainforests along the coast and ranges of Qld and NSW. **Family** Mimosaceae.

Snow-Wood

Acacia meurnsii

A large shrub or small tree to 25 m high, with a cylindrical trunk and a spreading crown of dark-green foliage. The branchlets are angled or flattened.

Bark Brownish-black, hard and fissured, smoother on the younger branches. **Adult leaves** Glossy dark-green above and paler below with downy hairs, 6-15 cm long, bipinnately divided into 8-25 pairs of secondary leaf stalks, each with 20-70 pairs of oblong leaflets 2-4 mm long and 0.5-0.8 mm wide. Small, hairy glands are irregularly spaced along the main leaf stalk. The secondary leaf stalks are hairy and slightly ribbed. **Flowers** Pale to golden-yellow, strongly perfumed and densely clustered into globular fluffy heads of 20-40 flowers, about 5 mm across, on hairy stalks. They are grouped in irregular, dense, terminal or axillary racemes of 10-80 flowerheads, 8-12 cm long. Flowering in late spring and early summer. **Fruits** Green turning yellow-brown to black straight hairy pods, 5-15 cm long and 4-10 mm wide, constricted between the seeds. **Habitat** Common on hilly sites in dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands, especially on drier shallower soils, along the coast of central and southern NSW, Vic., central southern SA and northeastern Tas. **Family** Mimosaceae.

Black Wattle



Melia azedarach

Pararchidendron pruinatum

Acacia meurnsii

Acacia dealbata

A small or medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a slender trunk and a well-developed, conical or rounded crown in good sites.

Bark Grey-green turning dark-brown to almost black, often with silvery mottled patches, hard and moderately fissured at the base in old trees, thinner and smoother on young stems. **Adult leaves** Dusty-green or silvery-grey on both surfaces, 4-10 cm long, bipinnately divided into 8-26 pairs of leaflets, 25-40 mm long, on stalks about 3 cm long with a gland at the base. Each leaflet is further divided into 20-25 pairs of narrow-linear leaflets, 2-5 mm long and 0.4-0.7 mm wide. **Flowers** Yellow and crowded into fluffy, globular heads about 1 cm across, of 25-35 flowers, on hairy stalks, 4-6 mm long. They are further grouped into dense terminal panicles of 10-40 flowerheads, 6-10 cm long. Flowering in late winter and spring. **Fruits** Straight or slightly curved, flat, purplish-brown pods with a bluish bloom, becoming ashy-grey, 3-10 cm long and 7-13 mm wide. **Habitat** Widespread in dry sclerophyll forests, often on slopes and creek banks on the coast, tablelands and foothills in NSW, Vic and Tas. **Family** Mimosaceae.

Acacia baileyana

A large shrub or small tree to 10 m high, with a short, slender trunk and a pyramidal crown with branches at ground level in young trees, becoming dense and rounded in older trees. The branchlets are angled or flattened and sometimes hairy.

Bark Smooth, mealy-blue turning brown or grey. **Adult leaves** Grey-green to grey-blue on both surfaces, 2-4 cm long, bipinnately divided into 2-6 pairs of leaflets, 10-25 mm long, with a gland at the base of the stalks. Each leaflet is further divided into 12-24 pairs of narrow-linear leaflets, 4-9 mm long and 1-2 mm wide. **Flowers** Yellow and crowded into fluffy globular heads of 20-25 flowers, about 7 mm across, on stalks about 1 cm long. They are grouped in long, slender axillary or terminal racemes of 8-30 flowerheads, 5-10 cm long. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Straight or slightly curved, flat, purplish-brown to black pods with a bluish bloom, 3-10 cm long and 5-14 mm wide. **Habitat** Grows in mallee communities on acidic soils in cool, hilly locations in southeastern Qld, NSW, Vic and SA. **Family** Mimosaceae.

Acacia decurrens

A small or medium tree to 15 m high, with a slender trunk and a spreading, pyramidal or rounded crown. The branchlets are angled or flattened.

Bark Dark-grey to almost black and deeply fissured. **Adult leaves** Dark-green on both surfaces, 7-12 cm long, bipinnately divided into 4-12 pairs of leaflets, 4-6 cm long, with a gland at the junction of each pair of stalks. Each is further divided into 15-35 pairs of narrow-linear to oblong leaflets, 5-14 mm long and about 1 mm wide. **Flowers** Golden-yellow and crowded into fluffy globular heads of 21-30 flowers, about 5 mm across, on stalks about 1 cm long. They are grouped in dense terminal panicles of 10-45 flowerheads, 6-10 cm long. Flowering in late winter and spring. **Fruits** Straight or slightly curved brown pods, slightly constricted between the seeds, 5-10 cm long and 4-8 mm wide. **Habitat** Widespread in dry sclerophyll forests, woodlands and open country in cool, moist sites, often on river banks along the coast and tablelands of NSW. Naturalised in Qld, Vic., SA and Tas. **Family** Mimosaceae.

Silver Wattle



Acacia baileyana

Acacia dealbata

Cootamundra Wattle



M. H. B. 1952

Black Wattle



Acacia decurrens

Archidendron muellerianum

A small or medium tree to 20 m high, with a cylindrical trunk to 60 cm diameter, slightly buttressed in older trees, and a bushy crown. The branchlets are grey to reddish-brown and hairy towards the tips.

Bark Grey to light-grey, rough and scaly on large trees, with vertical cracks. **Adult leaves** Alternate, divided into one pair of leaflets with a gland at the junction of the stalks; each further divided into 2-5 broad-lanceolate to obovate leaflets, 3-13 cm long and 1-5 cm wide, on hairy stalks 1-3 mm long, paler below with raised veins, smooth or with a hairy midrib. **Flowers** White to greenish, tubular, stalkless, 4-6 mm long with numerous protruding stamens, 15-20 mm long. They are grouped in loose, globular, axillary heads of 6-10 flowers, 25-60 mm across. Flowering in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Reddish-brown, linear-oblong, wrinkled and twisted hard and leathery pods, 4-13 cm long and 8-15 mm wide, opening to reveal black, glossy, oval seeds about 6 mm long, embedded in orange pith. Ripe in autumn and winter. **Habitat** Scattered in subtropical and littoral rainforests of southeastern Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Mimosaceae.

Archidendron grandiflorum

A small tree to 16 m high, with an irregular, slightly fluted trunk to 50 cm diameter, and a spreading, bushy crown. The branchlets are purple-green turning fawn.

Bark Dark-brown, smooth, shedding in square plates to expose a whitish surface with dark-brown patches, often covered in lichen. **Adult leaves** Alternate, divided into 2-5 pairs of opposite leaflets with stalks 2-6 cm long, each further divided into 2-4 pairs of broad-lanceolate to ovate, pointed leaflets, 3-10 cm long and 1-4 cm wide, with purple-black stalks 2-5 mm long. The stalks have a peg-like gland between the pairs. The leaflets are glossy-green, paler below with prominent veins and a raised midrib on both surfaces. **Flowers** Rich crimson with a white base and strongly scented at night, tubular and stalkless, 15-26 mm long with 4-5 lobes and numerous protruding stamens, 3-5 cm long. They are grouped in globular axillary heads of 4-8 flowers, 6-10 cm across. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Thick, woody pods, oblong, sometimes curved and spirally-twisted, 10-20 cm long and 2-3 cm wide, opening to reveal black, glossy, oval seeds about 6 mm long, embedded in red to orange pith. Ripe in autumn. **Habitat** Widespread and scattered in subtropical, semi temperate and littoral rainforests of eastern Qld and northeastern NSW. **Family** Mimosaceae.

Archidendron hendersonii

A small tree to 18 m high, with a cylindrical, sometimes slightly buttressed trunk to 60 cm diameter, and a rounded, bushy crown. The branchlets are thick, brown and often wrinkled.

Bark Light-brown, corky, either scaly or smooth with numerous vertical rows of pores. **Adult leaves** Alternate, divided into 1-3 pairs of leaflets, each further divided into 6 usually opposite leaflets, sometimes with alternate lower ones, broad-lanceolate to ovate, 4-13 cm long and 2-6 cm wide, on brown, wrinkled stalks, 2 mm long. They are glossy dark-green above and dull-green below, with distinct veins on both surfaces and a sunken gland on the main leaf stalk. **Flowers** Creamy-white, tubular, 10-15 mm long, with short stalks and numerous protruding stamens, 25-35 mm long. They are grouped in axillary pairs or globular, terminal panicles of 10 or more flowers, 5-8 cm across. Flowering in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Thick, woody, curved, oblong, orange pods, 4-6 cm long and 8-12 mm wide, opening to reveal black, glossy, oval seeds about 5 mm long, embedded in red pith. Ripe in winter and spring. **Habitat** Widespread in subtropical lowland and riverine rainforests of eastern Qld and northern NSW. **Family** Mimosaceae.

Veiny Lace Flower

Archidendron muellerianum



Archidendron grandiflorum



Archidendron hendersonii

***Corymbia citriodora* (syn. *Eucalyptus citriodora*) Lemon-scented Gum**

A tall tree to 50 m high, with a shaft-like trunk about 1.2 m diameter, and a fairly symmetrical, spreading, sparsely foliated crown.

Bark Pale powdery-grey to pinkish, smooth and dimpled, peeling annually in flakes to expose a creamy-white surface. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate, 8-18 cm long and 5-25 mm wide, with a flattened stalk 13-20 mm long, a prominent midrib and a strong lemon smell when crushed.

Flowers Creamy-white, about 2 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical cap in bud. They are grouped in large terminal panicles of 3-5 flowered clusters on stalks 2-3 cm long. Buds are club-shaped, 7-12 mm long and 4-8 mm across. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Urn-shaped woody capsules, often warty, 7-15 mm long and 7-11 mm across with 3 or 4 deeply-enclosed valves.

Habitat Naturally occurring in open forests, dry ridges and plateaux of coastal subtropical Qld from Maryborough to Mackay and up to 400 km inland. Widely cultivated throughout Australia in a variety of soils and conditions. **Family** Myrtaceae.

***Corymbia ficifolia* (syn. *Eucalyptus ficifolia*) Red-flowering Gum**

A small tree to 15 m high, with a short, thick trunk, and a heavily branched, broad, leafy crown with spectacular red flowers in summer.

Bark Light-grey to dark-brown, rough, scaly, short-fibred and persistent. **Adult leaves** Alternate, ovate to broad-lanceolate, 8-15 cm long and 3-5 cm wide on a stout stalk, 1-2 cm long, glossy dark-green and paler below, leathery with a prominent midrib and widely-spreading veins. **Flowers** Crimson to scarlet, pink or white, to 4 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical to conical cap in bud. They are grouped in large terminal panicles often 25-35 cm across, of 3-7 flowered clusters on angular stalks. Buds are cylindrical to conical, 20-25 mm long and about 13 mm across. Flowering mainly in summer. **Fruits** Urn-shaped woody capsules, 20-25 mm long and 2-3 cm across with deeply enclosed valves. **Habitat** Naturally occurring on sandy soil near the southern coast in the Albany district of WA, but widely planted in temperate Australia. **Family** Myrtaceae.

***Eucalyptus cladocalyx* Sugar Gum**

A medium-size or tall tree to 35 m high, with a straight trunk to 1.5 m diameter, and a fairly open crown, with the foliage usually clustered at the ends of long, erect branches.

Bark Grey, smooth and shed in irregular patches, producing a mottled effect of grey, brown, yellow and orange patches. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow to broad-lanceolate, 9-15 cm long and 20-25 mm wide, with a stalk 12-21 mm long, a prominent midrib, glossy dark-green above and slightly paler below. New growth may be reddish. **Flowers** White to creamy-yellow, about 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical cap with a small pointed tip in bud, grouped in axillary clusters of 5-16 flowers on stalks to 13 mm long. Buds are elongated, becoming ribbed when dry, 8-10 mm long and 3-5 mm across. Flowering in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Barrel to urn-shaped woody capsules, ribbed when dry, 9-16 mm long and 6-10 mm across with 3 or 4 deeply enclosed valves. **Habitat** Naturally occurring in open forests and woodlands in the Flinders Ranges, Kangaroo Island and Eyre Peninsula in SA; widely planted in temperate Australia along roadsides and as windbreaks on farms. **Family** Myrtaceae.



Corymbia citriodora



Corymbia ficifolia



Eucalyptus cladocalyx

Eucalyptus flocktoniae

Merrit

A mallee or small tree to 15 m high, with a single trunk or a number of slender stems arising from an underground woody rootstock, and a dense, pyramidal or flat-topped crown.

Bark Cream to light-grey and smooth, peeling in late summer to reveal light-brown fresh bark, and leaving some persistent rough bark at the base of the trunk. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate to sickle-shaped, 8-15 cm long and 1-3 cm wide on stalks 10-25 mm long, glossy dark-green with a prominent midrib and oil glands. **Flowers** Cream to yellow, about 2 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical beaked cap in bud, grouped in axillary clusters of 3-11 flowers on angular stalks to 15 mm long. Buds are urn-shaped with a pointed cap, wrinkled, 9-17 mm long and 5-6 mm wide. Flowering mainly in winter and spring. **Fruits** Urn-shaped woody capsules with a broad base and stout stalks, 8-10 mm long and 6-9 mm across with 4-5 enclosed valves. **Habitat** Widespread, mainly growing in sandy loams in southwestern WA and on the Eyre Peninsula in SA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Corymbia eximia (syn. *Eucalyptus eximia*)

Yellow Bloodwood

A small or medium-sized tree to 20 m high, with an upright, often crooked trunk and a dense, well-branched or irregular, broadly-conical crown.

Bark Yellow-brown, persistent, rough and fibrous-flaky or scaly. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate and slightly sickle-shaped, thick, 10-20 cm long and 1-3 cm wide on a flattened stalk 1-2 cm long, with a prominent midrib and parallel veins, dull grey-green above, paler below. **Flowers** White to cream, about 3 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical to conical, beaked cap in bud. They are grouped in terminal clusters of 5-7 flowers, stalkless or on short stalks. Buds are cylindrical to slightly conical, to 15 mm long and 4-8 mm across. Flowering in spring. **Fruits** Urn-shaped woody capsules, 13-20 mm long and 14-18 mm across, slightly ridged with enclosed valves. **Habitat** Dry and well-drained slopes on sandy soils of the central coast of NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Corymbia gummifera (syn. *Eucalyptus gummifera*)

Red Bloodwood

A medium-sized or tall tree to 40 m high, with a trunk to 1 m diameter, irregularly (twisting branches) and a well-developed crown.

Bark Grey-brown, fibrous and flaky, tessellated, persistent to the smaller branches, peeling on the upper trunk, often exuding a red gum. **Adult leaves** Opposite or alternate, lanceolate with a short stalk, prominent midrib and parallel veins, 10-16 cm long and 2-5 cm wide, dark-green above and paler below. **Flowers** Cream to white, about 2 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical to conical or beaked cap in bud. They are grouped in 4-8 flowered clusters, forming terminal racemes on flattened stalks 15-30 mm long. Buds are club-shaped, 8-12 mm long and 3-7 mm across. Flowering in late summer and autumn. **Fruits** Urn-shaped woody capsules, 12-20 mm long and 10-18 mm across with 3 or 4 enclosed valves. **Habitat** Common in near coastal dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands on low fertility sandy soils at lower elevations in Qld, NSW and Vic. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus flocktoniae



Corymbia eximia



Corymbia gummifera

Eucalyptus leucoxylon Yellow Gum. South Australian Blue Gum

A small or medium-sized tree to 30 m high, well-formed with a straight trunk to 80 cm diameter in moister sites; spreading, stunted and crooked in poor sites.

Bark Dark-grey, rough and scaly at the base of the trunk, smooth above, paler and often mottled with streaks of yellow, white and blue-grey higher up the trunk. Shed in short ribbons or flakes in autumn, revealing whitish new bark. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate or lanceolate with a prominent midrib and distinct veins, 7-20 cm long and 10-35 mm wide, deep-olive or grey-green, with a prominent wax on new growth in inland populations. **Flowers** Cream, white or pink, about 3 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a conical or hemispherical beaked cap in bud. They are grouped in clusters of 3 flowers on slender stalks 7-10 mm long. Buds are ovoid to club-shaped, 6-15 mm long and 5-8 mm across. Flowering in autumn, winter and spring. **Fruits** Cup or pear-shaped woody capsules, 7-12 mm across with 4-6 enclosed valves. **Habitat** Widely distributed in open forests and woodlands, preferring clay soils and higher rainfall areas on flat and hilly terrain in Vic. and SA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

***Corymbia maculata* (syn. *Eucalyptus maculata*)** Spotted Gum

A tall tree to 50 m high, with a long, shaft-like trunk, usually to 1.4 m diameter, and a fairly dense, high crown.

Bark Smooth, powdery, conspicuously spotted with white, pink, grey and yellow patches, often dimpled, shedding in small flakes. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate, with a short stalk, prominent midrib and parallel lateral veins, dark-green, often paler below, 10-30 cm long and 1-6 cm wide. **Flowers** Creamy-white, perfumed, about 2 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a shortly-pointed, conical cap in bud. They are grouped in terminal clusters of usually 3 flowers on stalks 5-20 mm long. Buds are ovoid with a short point and usually have a reddish-brown cap, 6-11 mm long and 4-7 mm across. Flowering in winter. **Fruits** Urn-shaped to ovoid woody capsules, 10-18 mm long and 9-12 mm across with 3-4 enclosed valves. **Habitat** Widespread on sandy soils in taller open forests of the coast and up to 400 km inland in QLD, NSW and Vic. **Family** Myrtaceae.

***Corymbia calophylla* (syn. *Eucalyptus calophylla*)** Marri

A medium-sized or tall tree to 40 m (rarely 60 m) high, with a thick trunk to 1.5 m diameter and a fairly dense, heavily-branched, spreading crown.

Bark Grey becoming dark-brown with age and frequently stained by exuding reddish kino, fibrous, rough and flaky with many small square scales, persistent to the small reddish branches. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate to ovate, 9-18 cm long and 20-45 mm wide on stalks 15-20 mm long, glossy-green above and paler below with a prominent midrib and parallel lateral veins. **Flowers** Pink or white, about 4 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical cap with a small point in bud. They are grouped in terminal clusters of 3-7 flowers. Buds are ovoid with a short point and a yellowish-green cap, 8-15 mm long and 5-9 mm across. Flowering in late summer and autumn. **Fruits** Large, urri-shaped, woody capsules, 3-5 cm long and 3-4 cm across with 4 deeply enclosed valves and large black seeds to 2 cm long. **Habitat** Widespread on light sandy soils in open forests along the coast and nearby ranges in southwestern WA, but widely cultivated in eastern Australia. **Family** Myrtaceae.



Eucalyptus leucoxylon

Corymbia maculata

Corymbia calophylla

Eucalyptus woodwardii

A small or medium-sized tree to 15 m high, with a cylindrical trunk, sparse, somewhat pendulous branches, and an open crown. The young branchlets are glossy crimson beneath a whitish bloom. **Bark** Grey, smooth and shed in late summer and autumn to reveal pale-pink new bark, streaked with large, irregular patches of coppery-green. Older trees develop some persistent fibrous bark at the base. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate to sickle-shaped, thick and leathery, 10-15 cm long and 2-5 cm wide on stalks 2-3 cm long, pale-green and covered with a bluish-grey bloom, with a prominent midrib and faint veins. **Flowers** Bright lemon-yellow and honey-scented, to 5 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a pointed, hemispherical cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 3-7 flowers on stalks to 25 mm long. Buds are club-shaped, sometimes ridged and warted, covered with a powdery bloom, to 17 mm long and 1 cm wide. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Conical to bell or urn-shaped, woody capsules, yellowish-green with a whitish bloom, 12-15 mm long with 4-5 triangular enclosed valves. **Habitat** Sandy soils in southern WA near the western edge of the Nullabor plain, cultivated as an ornamental. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus ovata

A small or medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a straight trunk to 1 m diameter, either with a fairly dense, dark crown, or poorly formed with sparse foliage at the ends of long branches. **Bark** Dark-grey, shortly fibrous, hard and rough at the base, persistent on the lower trunk, shed in long, broad ribbons from the upper trunk and branches in summer and autumn, leaving a smooth grey to pink or yellow surface. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate to ovate, usually with broadly-wavy margins, thick with a prominent midrib, 6-15 cm long and 1.5-5 cm wide, dark-green and sometimes glossy. **Flowers** White or cream, to 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical to conical cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 4-8 (usually 7) flowers on stalks to 18 mm long. Buds are diamond-shaped to ovoid, green, 6-11 mm long and 3-6 mm across. Flowering in autumn and winter. **Fruits** Conical woody capsules, 4-7 mm across and 4-8 mm long with 3 or 4 valves at rim level or barely enclosed. **Habitat** Widespread and common on poorly drained and periodically swampy sites in open forests of the coast and tablelands of central and southeastern NSW, Vic., SA and Tas. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Corymbia dallachiana (syn. *Eucalyptus papuana*) Ghost or Desert Gum

A small or medium-sized tree to 25 m high, generally with a short, straight trunk to 1 m diameter, dividing early into several large, spreading branches, producing a fairly tufted crown. **Bark** Light-grey to white and smooth, sometimes with persistent scaly bark at the base of the trunk. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow to broad-lanceolate, sometimes with wavy margins, 5-20 cm long and 10-45 mm wide with stalks 10-25 mm long, light-green or yellow-green. **Flowers** Creamy-white to greenish, about 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical to blunt conical cap in bud. They are grouped in short axillary clusters of 3-11 flowers on stalks 4-20 mm long. Buds are club-shaped, 5-7 mm long and 3-6 mm across. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Conical to urn-shaped woody capsules, 6-11 mm across and 6-9 mm long with 3 enclosed valves. **Habitat** Widespread in undulating open country near watercourses and woodlands in the Pilbara and Kimberley regions of WA through most of the NT to northern and eastern Qld, south to Thylungra. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Lemon-flowered Gum



Eucalyptus woodwardii

Eucalyptus ovata



Corymbia dallachiana

Eucalyptus robusta

A medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a straight trunk to 1 m diameter, and fairly dense, spreading dark crown.

Bark Red-brown, thick and rough, stringy, somewhat spongy and often flaky or fissured; persistent on the trunk and smaller branches. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate, tapering to a long fine point, with a prominent midrib and parallel lateral veins, thick and leathery, glossy dark-green above and paler below, 10-20 cm long and 2-8 cm wide. **Flowers** Creamy-white, to 25 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a conical, pointed cap in bud. They are grouped in dense axillary clusters of 5-15 flowers on flattened stalks 13-30 mm long. Buds are club-shaped with a long beak, 16-25 mm long and 4-8 mm across. Flowering mainly in spring and summer. **Fruits** Cylindrical to urn-shaped woody capsules, 10-18 mm long and 6-12 mm across with 3 or 4 enclosed valves at rim level, or with the tips just protruding. **Habitat** Coastal heaths on low, swampy sites and near lagoons in Qld and NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus occidentalis

A medium-sized tree to 20 m high, with a straight trunk or a number of slender stems on poor sites, and a moderately dense, flat-topped, spreading crown.

Bark Dark-grey to black, rough and flaky with longitudinal furrows on the lower half of the tree, and smooth grey-white on the upper parts, shedding in irregular strips at the junction of the two. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate, sometimes sickle-shaped, thick and leathery, 7-16 cm long and 12-30 mm wide on flat or channelled stalks 8-15 mm long, glossy-green with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Pale-yellow, to 4 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a long cap in bud, on short, thick stalks. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 1-8 flowers on flat stalks to 25 mm long. Buds are cylindrical to conical with long, finger-like caps, 14-30 mm long and 5-6 mm wide. Flowering mainly in autumn and winter. **Fruits** Cup-shaped to bell-shaped or urn-shaped, faintly ribbed, woody capsules, 8-15 mm long and 7-11 mm wide, with 4 slightly protruding valves. **Habitat** Woodlands in low-lying swamp-prone areas, often near salt lakes in southwestern WA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus saligna

A medium-sized or tall tree to 55 m high with a shaft-like trunk to 2.5 m diameter and a fairly sparse, high, elongated or spreading crown.

Bark Grey to bluish-grey, smooth and powdery, peeling in long strips, with some persistent, brown, rough and flaky bark at the base of the trunk. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate, 9-20 cm long and 15-30 mm wide on stalks to 2 cm long, shiny dark-green above and paler below with a prominent midrib and fine veins. **Flowers** White, about 2 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a pointed conical cap in bud, on flattened stalks to 3 mm long. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 3-11 flowers on flattened or angular stalks 4-20 mm long. Buds are ovoid to club-shaped, 5-9 mm long and 3-5 mm wide. Flowering in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Cup-shaped, woody capsules, 5-8 mm long and 4-7 mm wide, with 4 slightly protruding valves. **Habitat** Common, preferring heavy, deep soil in wet sclerophyll forests of the coast and lower slopes in southern Qld and NSW, north of Port Jackson. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Swamp Mahogany

Swamp or Flat-topped Yate

Sydney Blue Gum

Eucalyptus occidentalis

Eucalyptus robusta



Eucalyptus saligna

Eucalyptus punctata

A medium-sized tree to 35 m high, usually with a straight, cylindrical trunk to 1 m diameter, and a compact or spreading, sparse crown, sometimes gnarled and shrubby in exposed sites on poor soils.
Bark Grey and dark grey, smooth, peeling in large patches to reveal cream to light-orange new bark.
Adult leaves Alternate, lanceolate, thick, 8-15 cm long and 1.5-3 cm wide on thin stalks, dark-green above and paler below with a prominent midrib and fine veins. **Flowers** White, about 1 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a yellow-green, narrow, conical to beaked cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 6-10 flowers on flattened stalks 5-20 mm long. Buds are club-shaped, often ribbed, 7-16 mm long and 4-6 mm across. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Conical to pear-shaped woody capsules, 5-12 mm long and 5-10 mm across with 3-4 thick, broad, protruding valves. **Habitat** Widespread, usually on sandy soils on well-drained ridges in dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands of the coast and lower tablelands in southern Qld and NSW.
Family Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus macrocarpa

A spreading mallee to 5 m high, with a number of slender stems arising from an underground rootstock, and a straggling crown of silvery-grey foliage. The young branchlets are salmon-red.
Bark Grey to light-brown, smooth and shedding to reveal light-green new bark. **Adult leaves** Variable, alternate, stalkless or stem-clasping, broad-lanceolate to ovate or oblong, 8-13 cm long and 5-8 cm wide, silvery-grey with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Large, red, pink or sometimes yellowish, 7-12 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a large, grey, hemispherical to broadly-conical, pointed and slightly ribbed cap in bud. They are solitary or in pairs on very short stalks or stalkless. Buds are ovoid, 4-6 cm long and 25-40 mm wide. Flowering most of the year, but mainly in winter and spring. **Fruits** Grey, conical, flat-topped, woody capsules, 5-9 cm across with 4-7 long, narrow, centrally-protruding valves. **Habitat** Open sandy heaths in small stands between Hill River and Corrigan in southwestern WA, but widely cultivated. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus oleosa

Oil Mallee. Glossy-leaved Red Mallee

A mallee or small spreading tree to 12 m high, often with a number of slender stems arising from an underground woody rootstock, and an open, umbrella-like crown.
Bark Grey to pale brownish-grey, persistent at the base of the tree, smooth and fibrous-flaky, shedding in ribbons revealing glossy grey to red bark. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate with a prominent midrib, faint veins and many oil glands, 5-12 cm long and 8-20 mm wide with stalks 8-18 mm long, shiny dark-green or glaucous blue-green. **Flowers** Creamy-white to pale-yellow, about 1 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a blunt, conical or domed cap in bud. They are grouped in clusters of 4-13 flowers on slightly flattened stalks 7-12 mm long. Buds are acorn-like, 5-8 mm long and 3-4 mm across. Flowering mainly in winter and spring. **Fruits** Conical to pear-shaped woody capsules, 4-7 mm across usually with 3 fragile, needle-like, protruding valves. **Habitat** Widely distributed in open scrub regions on red sandy soils in drier temperate regions of western NSW, Vic., SA and WA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Grey Gum



Mottlecah



Eucalyptus salmonophloia

A medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a straight trunk to 60 cm diameter, and a moderately dense, flattish, spreading crown.

Bark Pale-grey, shed seasonally in large patches revealing light reddish-brown, smooth new bark, sometimes salmon pink and weathering to grey. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate, sometimes sickle-shaped, 6-12 cm long and 6-15 mm wide on narrow stalks 10-15 mm long, glossy-green with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Creamy-white, about 12 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a rounded conical cap in bud, on stalks 2-5 mm long spreading from a central disc, and covered by a rounded conical cap in bud, on stalks 2-5 mm long spreading from a central disc, and covered by a rounded conical cap in bud, on stalks 2-5 mm long. Buds are green. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 7-13 flowers on slender stalks to 1 cm long. **Fruits** Pear-shaped, woody capsules, 3-7 mm long and 3-5 mm wide. Flowering in summer and autumn.

Habitat Widespread in open forests and woodlands, inland on various soils in southwestern WA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus grandis

A tall tree to 55 m (rarely 70 m) high with a straight trunk to 3 m diameter, ascending branches usually high in the tree, and a tufted, fairly sparse crown in forest sites. It is dense and conical in open areas.

Bark Persistent on the lower trunk, white to light-grey, smooth above, powdery, fibrous-flaky, shedding in short ribbons or flakes, generally with some rough black bark near the base of the trunk.

Adult leaves Alternate, lanceolate with a prominent midrib, often with wavy margins, 10-20 cm long and 20-35 mm wide on a stalk about 2 cm long, shiny dark-green above, bluish and paler below. **Flowers** White, about 2 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a conical, somewhat beaked cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 3-12 flowers on a flattened or angular stalk, 8-18 mm long. Buds are yellowish-green or bluish-green, club-shaped, 5-8 mm long and 3-5 mm across. Flowering in autumn and winter. **Fruits** Pear-shaped, stalkless woody capsules, 5-8 mm long and 4-7 mm wide with 4-5 protruding valves. **Habitat** In sclerophyll forests and rainforest margins on moist, well-drained soils of higher fertility in coastal and north-eastern NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus eremophila

A mallee or small tree to 8 m high, usually with a number of slender stems arising from an underground woody stock, and a dense crown of stiff foliage.

Bark Light-grey or brown, polished and smooth, peeling in late summer to reveal yellowish-brown new bark. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate, 6-12 cm long and 1-2 cm wide, with a flattened stalk 5-10 mm long, fleshy, grey-green to blue-green with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Cream to bright-yellow, rarely dull-red, about 3 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a very long, reddish cap in bud. They are grouped in drooping axillary clusters of 3-7 flowers on a slightly flattened stalk, 15-25 mm long. Buds are finger-like with a hemispherical calyx tube and a long, narrow, horn-shaped cap, 15-35 mm long and 3-6 mm wide. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Pear-shaped woody capsules, 8-12 mm long and 7-10 mm across, with 3-4 fragile, enclosed or slightly protruding valves. **Habitat** Widespread in semi-arid areas, preferring sandy soils, in southwestern WA, widely planted as an ornamental. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Salmon Gum

Flooded or Rose Gum

Tall Sand Mallee



Eucalyptus salmonophloia



Eucalyptus grandis



Eucalyptus eremophila

Eucalyptus radiata

A medium or tall tree to 50 m high, with a straight trunk to 1.5 m diameter, and a fairly dense, fine-textured crown.

Bark Shortly-fibrous, dark-grey to brown, rough, persistent on the trunk and larger branches or throughout, often covered with lichen; smooth and whitish on the branchlets, shedding in long ribbons. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate or lanceolate, 7-16 cm long and 7-28 mm wide, with short stalks and prominent midrib, thin, dull-green with numerous oil glands giving a strong peppermint taste and smell. **Flowers** White to cream, about 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a conical to hemispherical cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 7-16 flowers on stalks 2-8 mm long. Buds are club-shaped, 3-6 mm long and 2-4 mm across. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Cup-shaped or pear-shaped woody capsules, 4-6 mm diameter with 3-4 valves at or below rim level. **Habitat** Common and widespread in forests and woodlands along the foothills and tablelands, preferring cool, wet sites up to 1200 m in eastern and southeastern Vic and NSW to the Qld border. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Narrow-leaved Peppermint

Eucalyptus populnea

A small or medium tree to 25 m high, with a poorly formed or tall, straight trunk to 80 cm diameter, usually low-branching, giving a fairly large, dense, spreading or rounded crown.

Bark Closely fibrous-flaky or scaly, light-grey to brown and persistent on the trunk and larger branches, glossy grey and smooth above, shedding in short ribbons. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate to ovate with long, slender stalks and a prominent midrib, glossy-green, 5-11 cm long and 15-70 mm wide. **Flowers** White, about 8 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical or conical cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 4-15 flowers forming small terminal panicles on stalks 5-11 mm long. Buds are club-shaped, 3-5 mm long and 2-3 mm across. Flowering in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Pear-shaped to conical woody capsules, 2-4 mm long and 2-5 mm diameter usually with 4 small valves at or slightly above rim level. **Habitat** Common in open grassy woodlands of the flatter inland areas of central eastern Qld and NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Bimble or Poplar Box

Eucalyptus polyanthemus

A small or medium tree to 25 m high, often crooked with a trunk to 1 m diameter; usually with a fairly dense, spreading or rounded, greyish crown.

Bark Fibrous-flaky or scaly, grey with whitish patches, persistent to the small branches, often rough, but sometimes shed in irregular flakes or ribbons leaving a smooth, mottled, grey, pink and cream surface. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate to ovate or elliptical with long, slender stalks and a prominent midrib, dull grey-green or bluish-green, 4-10 cm long and 15-50 mm wide. **Flowers** White, cream or pinkish, about 12 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical to conical cap, narrower than the top of the calyx tube, in bud. They are grouped in clusters of 3-7 flowers forming terminal panicles on stalks 5-10 mm long. Buds are club-shaped, bluish-green, 4-6 mm long and 2-4 mm across. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Pear-shaped woody capsules, 4-7 mm long and 3-6 mm diameter, usually with 4 enclosed valves and a depressed disc. **Habitat** Common in drier open forests and woodlands on light shallow soils in the lowlands and lower ranges of central and eastern Vic., the central and southern tablelands and inland slopes of NSW, with a small community in the upper Hunter Valley. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Red Box

Eucalyptus radiata



Eucalyptus populnea



Eucalyptus polyanthemus



Eucalyptus annulata

A mallee or small tree to 8 m high, with a single trunk or a number of slender stems arising from an underground, woody rootstock, and a wide, spreading crown of moderately dense foliage. The young branchlets are reddish-purple.

Bark Grey to greyish-brown, smooth and peeling in late summer to reveal yellowish-brown or yellowish-green new bark. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate, sometimes sickle-shaped, often with a curved, pointed tip, 7-13 cm long and 1-2 cm wide, with stalks 1-2 cm long, glossy dark-green with a prominent midrib and faint veins. **Flowers** Creamy-yellow, about 25 mm across on flattened stalks, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a cylindrical, pointed, often red cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 6-12 flowers. Buds are cylindrical to club-shaped, 16-23 mm long and 4-7 mm across. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Reddish-brown, cup-shaped, woody, stalkless capsules, 6-7 mm long and 10-12 mm across, with 3-4 sharply-pointed, protruding valves. **Habitat** Often forms large copses on clay or gravelly soils in drier areas of south-western WA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus leptophylla

A mallee or small tree to 10 m high, usually with a number of slender stems arising from an underground, woody rootstock, and an open, umbrella-like crown.

Bark Pale grey, fibrous-flaky, smooth, persistent on the base of the trunk, shed in short ribbons higher up to reveal glossy, reddish-brown, fresh bark. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate to linear with a prominent midrib, 3-9 cm long and 4-10 mm wide with stalks 5-10 mm long, thick and shiny green, dotted with glands. **Flowers** Creamy-white, to 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a conical cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 3-13 flowers crowded near the ends of the branchlets on stalks 6-10 mm long. Buds are ovoid, often with more than one generation present simultaneously, usually reddish, 4-8 mm long and 2-4 mm across. Flowering in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Cup or pear-shaped woody capsules with a thick, flattened rim, 3-6 mm across, with 3-4 fragile, needle-like, protruding valves. **Habitat** Widely distributed in mallee scrub regions on red sandy soils, sometimes near salt lakes in central and south-western NSW, Vic., SA and WA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus diversifolia

Soap or South Australian Coast Mallee

A mallee or small tree to 10 m high, with a single trunk in favourable sites, or with a number of slender stems arising from an underground, woody rootstock, and a wide, spreading crown.

Bark Light-brown to dark-grey and smooth, peeling in long strips in late summer and autumn to reveal pale-grey new bark. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate, 5-12 cm long and 1-2 cm wide on stalks 8-20 mm long, thick, dull-green with a prominent midrib and faint veins. **Flowers** White to cream, fragrant, about 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a conical to hemispherical, pointed cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 4-11 flowers. Buds are club-shaped, 7-12 mm long and 5-6 mm across. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Reddish-brown, cup-shaped, woody capsules with a raised rim, 8-12 mm long and 10-15 mm across, with 3-4 valves at rim level. **Habitat** Common in open scrubs with other mallees along the coast of southwestern Vic., SA and southern WA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Open-fruited Mallee



Eucalyptus annulata



Eucalyptus leptophylla



Eucalyptus diversifolia

Eucalyptus salubris

A small or medium-sized tree to 25 m high, with a straight trunk to 60 cm diameter, steeply-angled limbs beginning half-way up the tree or at ground level, and a moderately dense crown at the ends of the branches.

Bark Red-brown, weathering to grey-brown, smooth, shiny and spirally-fluted, particularly in young trees, shed in ribbons in late summer revealing light-brown new bark. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate with a prominent midrib, 5-11 cm long and 5-13 mm wide, glossy-green on stalks 6-15 mm long. **Flowers** Cream, about 2 cm long, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a rounded, conical cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 7 flowers on flattened stalks to 1 cm long. Buds are ovoid, 7-14 mm long and 3-5 mm across. Flowering mainly in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Cup-shaped woody capsules, 3-6 mm long and 5-8 mm across with 3 or 4 protruding valves. **Habitat** Widespread in low woodlands, often in pure stands, inland in south-western WA. **Family** Myrtaceae.



Eucalyptus salubris

Corymbia tessellaris (syn. *Eucalyptus tessellaris*)

A small or medium-sized tree to 35 m high, with a straight trunk to 1 m diameter, and a rounded or spreading, fairly sparse crown of slender branches and drooping branchlets.

Bark Dark-grey, rough, tessellated and persistent at the base of the trunk, smooth and light-grey on the upper trunk, shedding in short ribbons or small flakes. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate to sickle-shaped, with a prominent midrib, 6-20 cm long and 7-20 mm wide, dull greyish-green. **Flowers** Cream to white, about 15 mm long, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a flatly conical or beret-shaped cap in bud. They are grouped in globular clusters of 1-7 flowers on angular stalks 5-7 mm long, forming terminal panicles. Buds are ovoid to pear-shaped, 4-8 mm long and 3-5 mm across. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Cup to urn-shaped, thin-walled, woody capsules, 5-12 mm long and 5-9 mm across, with 3 enclosed valves. **Habitat** Widespread in forests and open woodlands, preferring deep, sandy soils near watercourses along the north coast and northwestern plains of NSW and eastern Qld. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Carbeen



Corymbia tessellaris

Eucalyptus microcorys

A large tree to 60 m high with a straight trunk to 3 m diameter and an irregular, open crown.

Bark Red-brown or black-brown, flaky-stringy, rough and persistent to the small branches, soft, fibrous, deeply-furrowed with corky patches. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate with a sharp point, thin with a prominent midrib, 7-13 cm long and 15-35 mm wide on stalks 2 cm long, glossy-green above and paler below. **Flowers** White or cream, about 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical cap in bud. They are grouped in clusters of 4-11 flowers with narrow, flattened or angular stalks 6-18 mm long. Buds are club-shaped, 4-6 mm long and 2-3 mm across. Flowering in winter, spring and early summer. **Fruits** Cup-shaped to conical woody capsules, sometimes with faint ribs, 4-10 mm long and 3-6 mm across, with 3 valves at or just above or below rim level. **Habitat** Abundant in hilly country in wet forests and rainforest margins of the coast and adjacent ranges of Qld, northern and central NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Yellow-wood



Eucalyptus microcorys

Eucalyptus botryoides

A medium or tall tree to 40 m high, with a straight trunk to 1 m diameter, usually with long, ascending, spreading branches forming a fairly dense crown. On exposed coastal sites it may be reduced to a heavily-branched, shrubby tree.

Bark Persistent on the trunk, brown to red-brown, fibrous, thick and soft, often fissured on the trunk and lower branches, smooth and grey to pale-brown on the smaller branches, shedding in short ribbons. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate, often tapering to a long, fine point, with a prominent midrib and many fine lateral veins, glossy dark-green above, paler below, thick, 10-16 cm long and 2-6 cm wide. **Flowers** Cream or white, about 2 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical to conical cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 7-11 flowers on broad, flattened or angular stalks, 7-15 mm long. Buds are cylindrical to club-shaped and ribbed, to 9 mm long and 6 mm across. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Cup-shaped woody capsules, 7-12 mm long and 4-9 mm across, sometimes slightly ribbed, with 3 or 4 valves enclosed or at rim level. **Habitat** Locally abundant in near-coastal dry forests and woodlands, often on sand dunes and in river valleys at low altitudes on the central and southern coast of NSW and Vic. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus largiflorens

A small or medium-sized tree to 25 m high, with a short trunk to 1 m diameter, often poorly formed with low, widely spreading and irregularly shaped branches and a rounded or spreading crown.

Bark Rough, closely-fissured or scaly, fibrous-flaky, dark-grey to black, persistent or sometimes shed from the upper branches leaving a smooth white surface. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate, often with a curved tip, pointed, with a prominent midrib and faint veins, dull greenish-green, thick, 6-18 cm long and 8-20 mm wide. **Flowers** Pink or cream, about 1 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical to conical cap in bud. They are grouped in clusters of 3-11 flowers forming axillary or terminal panicles on stalks 3-11 mm long. Buds are club-shaped, usually with faint ribs, 3-5 mm long and 2-3 mm across. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Cup-shaped woody capsules, 3-6 mm long and 3-5 mm across, with 3 or 4 valves enclosed or at rim level. **Habitat** Widespread throughout the dry central plains near watercourses, often in pure stands of grassy, open woodlands in Qld, NSW, Vic. and SA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus obliqua

A medium or tall tree to 90 m high, with a straight trunk 1-3 m diameter and moderately dense crown, may be reduced to a tall shrub on poor, exposed sites.

Bark Persistent to the smaller branches, rough at the base and smooth above, thick, shortly-fibrous to stringy, grey on the surface and red-brown beneath, shed in ribbons. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate or sickle-shaped with an asymmetrical base, prominent midrib and distinct lateral veins, glossy dark-green, thick, 9-16 cm long and 15-33 mm wide. **Flowers** White or cream, about 1.5 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical to conical cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 7-11 flowers on angular or flattened stalks, 4-15 mm long. Buds are club-shaped, 4-7 mm long and 2-4 mm across. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Cup-shaped to urn-shaped woody capsules, 6-11 mm long and 5-9 mm across, with 3 or 4 enclosed valves. **Habitat** Common and widespread in moister open forests on the foothills and tablelands in cold areas to about 1300 m, mainly in Vic. and Tas., to a lesser extent in Qld, NSW and SA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Bangalay. Southern Mahogany

Black or River Box

Messmate

Eucalyptus botryoides



Eucalyptus largiflorens



Eucalyptus obliqua

Eucalyptus rossii

Usually a crooked or gnarled tree with irregular branches on poorer sites to 15 m high, taller and more shapely on richer soils to 25 m high, with a trunk diameter of up to 1 m and a fairly open, spreading crown.

Bark Smooth and shed in short ribbons, yellow at first, weathering to grey, often mottled, commonly with brown scribbly markings due to insect larvae. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate to sickle-shaped with a short stalk and prominent midrib, 7-17 cm long and 6-15 mm wide, dull-green, often greyish. **Flowers** Creamy-white, about 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical to conical cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 5-15 flowers on stalks 7-10 mm long. Buds are club-shaped, 3-7 mm long and 2-3 mm across. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Ovoid woody capsules, 4-5 mm long and 5-6 mm across, usually with 4 valves at about rim level on a flat or convex disc. **Habitat** Widespread in dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands, usually on poor soils on hillsides and ridges up to 1000 m, along the coast and western slopes of NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus camaldulensis

A medium-sized or tall tree to 50 m high with a short, thick trunk, 1-2 m or occasionally 4 m diameter, heavy, twisting branches and large, spreading crown.

Bark Dull-white, usually blotched with creamy-yellow or red, smooth and shed in irregular flakes or short ribbons. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate with a short stalk and a prominent midrib, 8-30 cm long and 7-25 mm wide, dull-green, often greyish. **Flowers** Creamy-white, about 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical or pointed conical cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 5-11 flowers on slender stalks 2-5 cm long. Buds are more or less globular, contracting to a point, 5-11 mm long and 3-6 mm across. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Ovoid woody capsules, 3-7 mm long and 5-10 mm across, with 3-5 (usually 4) strongly projecting valves. **Habitat** Widespread in open forests and woodlands, forming dominant communities, usually along inland watercourses and floodplains on deep, rich, alluvial soils at low elevations in all mainland states. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus pauciflora

A medium-sized, often crooked tree, usually to 20 m high (sometimes 30 m) with a short trunk to 1 m diameter, low-branching with a spreading, open crown.

Bark Shed in irregular patches in autumn, leaving a smooth white to yellow, olive-green or brown surface, occasionally with scribbly markings from insect larvae. **Adult leaves** Alternate, variable, lanceolate to sickle-shaped or even ovate, with a short stalk, prominent midrib and almost parallel longitudinal veins, 6-19 cm long and 12-32 mm wide, thick, leathery and shiny-green. **Flowers** White or cream, about 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical to conical cap with a short point in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 7-15 flowers on thick stalks 3-16 mm long. Buds are club-shaped, 5-15 mm long and 3-6 mm across. Flowering in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Ovoid to cup-shaped woody capsules, 6-14 mm long and 5-9 mm wide, with 3-4 valves at or below rim level. **Habitat** Widely distributed in dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands above about 700 m along the coast and tablelands of NSW, Vic., SA and Tas. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Inland Scribbly Gum



Eucalyptus rossii

River Red Gum



Eucalyptus camaldulensis

Snow Gum, White Sallee



Eucalyptus pauciflora

Eucalyptus microcarpa

A medium-sized tree, usually to 25 m high, with a straight trunk to 1 m diameter, and long, ascending branches forming a large, moderately dense crown.

Bark Grey, scaly or fibrous-flaky and persistent on the trunk and larger branches, paler and smooth on smaller branches, shedding in short ribbons. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate with a short stalk and a prominent midrib, thick, dull-green or grey-green, 8-15 cm long and 10-25 mm wide.

Flowers Creamy-white, about 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a conical cap in bud. They are grouped in terminal or axillary clusters of 4-11 flowers on narrow, flattened or angular stalks, 3-10 mm long. Buds are ovoid, often with ridges and bent tips, 3-9 mm long and 2-4 mm across. Flowering in late summer, autumn and winter.

Fruits Ovoid to cup-shaped woody capsules, 3-7 mm long and 3-5 mm across, usually with 4 valves at or below rim level. **Habitat** Widespread on inland slopes and plains on dry creek beds and in woodlands to 400 m in Qld, NSW, Vic. and SA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Western Grey Box

Eucalyptus sideroxylon

A medium-sized tree to 35 m high, with a trunk to about 1 m diameter, often crooked and divided near the base, with a high, medium-density crown.

Bark Dark-grey to brown or black, hard, thick, rough and deeply furrowed, impregnated with red kino, persistent to the smaller branches, shedding in short ribbons. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate with a prominent midrib and faint veins, 6-14 cm long and 10-30 mm wide, dull dark green or greyish-green. **Flowers** Cream, white or pink, 15-20 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a pointed conical cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 3-9 flowers on flattened or angular stalks, 7-20 mm long. Buds are ovoid to club-shaped, 7-12 mm long and 4-8 mm across. Flowering in winter and spring.

Fruits Ovoid to pear-shaped woody capsules, 5-11 mm long and 5-9 mm across with 4-5 enclosed valves. **Habitat** Drier open forests or woodlands on well-drained poor, shallow soils on low ridges or undulating terrain, hence to 550 m in Qld, NSW and Vic. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Mugga

Eucalyptus gracilis

A mallee or small tree to 18 m high, with a single trunk or a number of slender stems arising from a woody rootstock, and a spreading crown with moderately dense, pendulous foliage.

Bark Dark-grey and rough at the base of the trunk, pale-grey and smooth on the upper parts, persistent on the lower trunk and shed higher up in short ribbons to reveal red-brown new bark. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate, 4-9 cm long and 5-15 mm wide on stalks 4-15 mm long, glossy-green with a prominent midrib and conspicuous oil glands. **Flowers** White, 1 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical to conical cap with a tiny point in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 3-7 flowers on flattened stalks 5-10 mm long. Buds are club-shaped, 4-6 mm long and 3-4 mm wide. Flowering in autumn, winter and spring.

Fruits Ovoid to pear-shaped woody capsules with thin walls and a narrow rim, 4-7 mm long and 3-5 mm across, with small, deeply-enclosed valves. **Habitat** Widespread and common in mallee scrubs, on red sandy soils, in central and southern NSW, Vic., SA and WA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Yorrel

Eucalyptus microcarpa



Eucalyptus sideroxylon



Eucalyptus gracilis

Eucalyptus blakelyi

A medium-sized tree to 25 m high, with a stout trunk to about 1 m diameter, soon dividing into large, ascending branches to form a broad, rounded and somewhat conical crown with pendulous branchlets.

Bark Grey and smooth, shed in large irregular patches revealing creamy-yellow, white, grey or bluish new bark. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate or slightly sickle-shaped, 9-20 cm long and 1-3 cm wide on stalks to 35 mm long, dark-green to slightly grey with a prominent midrib and faint veins. **Flowers** White or pink, about 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a slender, reddish, conical to horn-shaped cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 5-11 flowers on a slightly flattened stalk 7-19 mm long. Buds are 6-14 mm long with an obconical calyx tube about half the length of the cap. Flowering in spring and early summer. **Fruits** Ovoid woody capsules, 3-8 mm across, with 3-4 protruding, pointed valves. **Habitat** Widespread in open forests and woodlands, preferring compact loamy soils on undulating terrain of the lower inland slopes of the eastern tablelands in southern Qld, NSW and Vic. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus lehmannii

A mallee or small tree to 10 m high, with a short, twisted trunk or a number of slender stems arising from a woody rootstock, and a compact, rounded and spreading or irregular crown with very low branches.

Bark Reddish-brown to grey-brown, often rough at the base, fissured or scaly. **Adult leaves** Alternate, ovate to obovate, thick and leathery, 5-10 cm long and 1-3 cm wide, on flattened or angular stalks 5-10 mm long, with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Pale-yellow to greenish-white, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a finger-like cap, 3-5 cm long, in bud, stalkless. They are grouped in axillary globular clusters to about 12 cm across, comprising 2-22 flowers fused together on a common, flattened stalk, about 1 cm wide. Buds are fused into a globose cluster with the long finger-like reddish caps protruding from the fused discs. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Stalkless, bell-shaped, slightly ribbed, woody capsules on a stout, common stalk, forming a globular cluster, 3-8 cm across, each with 3-4 long, protruding, pointed valves. **Habitat** Sandy soils along the coast of southwestern WA, commonly planted in streets and gardens. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus microtheca

A small or medium-sized tree to 20 m high, usually with a short, often slightly crooked trunk to 1 m diameter, and a fairly open crown. In poor sites it is small and poorly formed with a straggly crown and very short trunk.

Bark Grey to black, short-fibred, flaky and persistent to the larger branches, becoming deeply furrowed at the base, the upper bark is smooth and white or pale grey. Sometimes the bark peels completely leaving a smooth white surface. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate, 7-17 cm long and 8-25 mm wide on stalks 8-17 mm long, green to greyish-green with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** White to cream, rarely pink, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical cap in bud. They are grouped in terminal panicles of 3-7 flowers on a thin stalk 3-10 mm long. Buds are ovoid, 3-5 mm long and 2-3 mm wide. Flowering in summer. **Fruits** Small ovoid to hemispherical woody capsules, 1-5 mm long and 3-7 mm across with 3-4 broad protruding valves. **Habitat** Widespread in arid and semi-arid areas near watercourses and seasonally inundated areas in open woodlands, to about 700 m in all states except Vic. and Tas. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Blakely's Red Gum

Eucalyptus lehmannii

Eucalyptus blakelyi



Bushy Yate



Eucalyptus microtheca

Eucalyptus pilularis

A tall tree to 70 m high with a long, straight, cylindrical trunk to 3 m diameter and a fairly open, elongated to spreading crown.

Bark Greyish-brown, rough and fibrous, persistent on most of the trunk, shedding in long strips from the upper trunk leaving a smooth, white or yellowish-grey surface, often with scribbly insect markings. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate to sickle-shaped, 9-16 cm long and 15-40 mm wide, dark glossy-green above and slightly paler below with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** White, about 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a pointed, conical cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 7-15 flowers on flattened or angular stalks, 10-17 mm long. Buds are club-shaped, 7-11 mm long and 3-5 mm across, smooth or with 2 ribs. Flowering in spring, summer and autumn. **Fruits** Hemispherical to globular woody capsules, 7-12 mm across with 4 small valves at or below rim level. **Habitat** Common along the coast and lower slopes to 300 m high, usually in tall open forests on soils of moderate fertility in Qld and NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Blackbutt

Eucalyptus intertexta

A mallee or medium-sized tree to 30 m high, erect or crooked with a trunk to about 1 m diameter, occasionally with several slender stems, and a sparse crown.

Bark Grey to red-brown, rough, thick and fibrous-scaly at the base of the trunk, shedding in short ribbons higher up to become smooth with various pale shades of grey, brown and green. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate with a prominent midrib and a faint marginal vein near the leaf edge, 6-14 cm long and 10-25 mm wide, dull greyish-green, thick and leathery. **Flowers** Cream or white, about 1 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a conical or hemispherical cap in bud. They are grouped in clusters of 4-7 flowers forming terminal panicles on stalks 5-16 mm long. Buds are ovoid to club-shaped, sometimes faintly ribbed, 3-9 mm long and 2-4 mm across. Flowering in autumn and winter. **Fruits** Ovoid to pear-shaped woody capsules, 4-7 mm across with 4-5 valves at or below rim level. **Habitat** Widespread in mallee woodlands on red-soil plains, often near dry watercourses or rocky rises, favouring well-drained soils in the central and southeastern inland areas of Qld, NSW, SA, WA and NT. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Gum Coolibah

Eucalyptus elata

A small or tall tree to 45 m high with a slender trunk to 1 m diameter, fairly sparse foliage, slightly spreading or ascending branches and brown to reddish drooping branchlets.

Bark Grey-brown to almost black, rough, shortly-fibrous and fissured on the lower trunk, peeling in long ribbons higher up to leave a smooth, white or yellow surface. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate with faint veins and a prominent midrib, 10-22 cm long and 7-21 mm wide, glossy-green with numerous oil glands, giving a strong peppermint taste and smell when crushed. **Flowers** White or cream, about 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical to conical cap in bud. They are grouped in dense axillary clusters of 15-40 flowers on angular stalks 5-12 mm long. Buds are club-shaped, 4-5 mm long and 2-3 mm across. Flowering mainly in spring and summer. **Fruits** Hemispherical to globular woody capsules, 4-6 mm across with 3-4 enclosed valves. **Habitat** Widespread in near coastal open forests and woodlands to 750 m on moist, well-drained soils in gullies and riversides in NSW and Vic. **Family** Myrtaceae.

River Peppermint

Eucalyptus pilularis



Eucalyptus intertexta



Eucalyptus elata

Eucalyptus crebra

A medium-sized tree to 35 m high, with a straight trunk to 1.5 m diameter, and a fairly open, rather straggly crown, the lowest branches are more than half way up the trunk.

Bark Light to dark-grey or black, hard and deeply furrowed, exuding a reddish gum in places, and persistent to the smaller branches. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate with a prominent persistent to the smaller branches. **Flowers** Cream or white, about 12 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a conical or hemispherical cap in bud. They are grouped in terminal panicles of 4-11 flowers on stalks 4-12 mm long. Buds are diamond-shaped, 3-8 mm long and 2-4 mm across. Flowering in winter, spring and early summer. **Fruits** Ovoid to pear-shaped woody capsules, 3-6 mm across with 3-4 valves at or below rim level. **Habitat** Widely distributed in open forests and woodlands on a wide variety of soils, from the coast to the edge of the western plains, on low plateaux and undulating plains in Qld, northern and central NSW. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus marginata

A large tree to 40 m high, with a straight trunk to 2 m diameter, and a well-developed crown of dark-green foliage covering the top half of the tree. On poor sites it may be reduced to a stunted, mallee form.

Bark Red-brown when fresh, weathering to grey, strong and fibrous with longitudinal fissures, rough and persistent to the young branches. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate, tapering to a fine point, with a prominent midrib, 8-13 cm long and 15-30 mm wide, with channelled stalks 12-16 mm long, glossy dark-green above and paler below. **Flowers** Creamy white, to 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a narrowly conical reddish cap in bud, grouped in axillary clusters of 7-11 flowers on stalks to 2 cm long. Buds are narrow and pointed, 8-17 mm long and 3-5 mm across. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Globular woody capsules, 9-16 mm across with 3 enclosed valves. **Habitat** Common on sandy soils in southwestern WA mostly between Perth and Albany and the Darling Range. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus melliodora

A medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a straight trunk to about 1 m diameter, a large rounded and spreading crown of medium density, with spreading or ascending branches and drooping branchlets.

Bark Grey to orange-brown or black, rough and scaly or fibrous, persistent on the lower trunk, shed in short irregular strips higher up to reveal whitish new bark. The upper limbs are usually smooth and grey. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate, thin with faint veins and a prominent midrib, 6-14 cm long and 8-25 mm wide, dull grey-green. **Flowers** Cream or rarely pink, perfumed, about 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical to conical cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary or terminal clusters of 3-7 flowers on stalks 3-11 mm long. Buds are club-shaped, 5-8 mm long and 3-4 mm across. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Ovoid to cup-shaped woody capsules with a flat disc and distinct stalk, 4-7 mm across and 4-7 mm long, with 4-5 enclosed valves. **Habitat** Widespread and common on better quality soils in woodlands and open forests, mainly on the lower inland slopes and tablelands of Qld, NSW and Vic. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Narrow-leaved Ironbark

Jarrah

Yellow Box



Eucalyptus mannifera

A small or medium-sized tree to 25 m high with an erect trunk (crooked in small varieties) and an open, rounded or spreading crown of slender, pendulous leaves.

Bark White to cream or grey, smooth and powdery, becoming blue-grey to coppery-red in summer before shedding in irregular ribbons and flakes. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate to linear, before shedding in irregular ribbons and flakes. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate to linear, slightly sickle-shaped, 6-18 cm long and 8-40 mm wide on stalks 1 cm long, with a prominent midrib and faint veins, bright-green when young, becoming dull bluish-green. **Flowers** Cream to white, about 1 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by an elongated conical cap in bud. They are grouped in clusters of 4-7 flowers on stalks 4-6 mm long. Buds are broadly-ovoid to spindle-shaped, 3-7 mm long and 2-5 mm wide. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Spherical woody capsules, 4-7 mm across with 3-4 broad protruding valves. **Habitat** Common on poor, shallow soils in open dry sclerophyll woodlands of the tablelands and foothills in central and southern NSW and Vic. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus longicornis

A small or medium-sized tree to 30 m high with an upright, cylindrical trunk to 60 cm diameter and a fairly spreading crown of medium density.

Bark Grey, rough and finely fibrous on the trunk and lower branches, smooth and reddish on the upper branches. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate, 7-12 cm long and 5-12 mm wide with stalks 8-12 mm long, glossy dark-green with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** White to cream, to 2 cm across, comprising numerous stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a reddish conical cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 5-13 flowers on slender stalks about 1 cm long. Buds are club-shaped, 8-13 mm long. Flowering mainly in late spring and summer. **Fruits** Spherical to broadly pear-shaped woody capsules, 5-8 mm across with 3 slender, protruding, pointed valves which fracture easily. **Habitat** Widespread on sandy soils and red or brown loams in the wheat belt and goldfield areas of southwestern WA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus socialis

A mallee or small tree to 12 m high, usually with a number of stems arising from an underground woody rootstock, and an open to moderately dense, umbrella-like crown. The leaves and twigs may be covered with a waxy bloom.

Bark Dark-grey, persistent and scaly at the base, smooth and grey to pale-brown on the upper parts, shed in long strips higher up to reveal white or yellowish new bark. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate, 6-14 cm long and 12-20 mm wide on stalks 1-2 cm long, with oil glands, a prominent midrib and faint veins, dull, greyish-green with reddish new growth. **Flowers** Cream to white, about 2 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a pointed cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 4-15 flowers on flattened or angular stalks, 8-23 mm long. Buds are somewhat cylindrical with a long, conical cap, 8-14 mm long and 3-5 mm across. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Spherical woody capsules, 5-8 mm across with 3-4 fragile, needle-like, protruding valves. **Habitat** Commonly co-dominant in mallee scrub regions on red sandy soils, usually on the plains of western NSW, Vic., SA, and WA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Brittle Gum

Red Morrell

Red or Giant Mallee



Eucalyptus tereticornis

A medium-sized or tall tree to 50 m high, with a straight trunk to 2 m diameter, and a fairly open, elongated or spreading crown.

Bark Mottled-grey with irregular grey or bluish patches of various shades, shed in large flakes leaving a smooth surface and some persistent, rough bark at the base. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate to sickle-shaped with a stalk and prominent midrib, thick and dull-green, 8-20 cm long and 1-3 cm wide. **Flowers** White, rarely pink, about 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a long, conical to horn-shaped cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 5-12 flowers on flattened or angular stalks 7-25 mm long. Buds are spindle-shaped, 9-20 mm long and 3-8 mm across, with a cap to 8 mm long. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Ovoid woody capsules, 4-9 mm diameter, with 4-5 protruding valves. **Habitat** Widespread along the coast and tablelands, forming dominant communities in wet or dry forests and woodlands up to 1000 m in Qld, NSW and Vic. **Family** Myrtaceae

Eucalyptus macrorhyncha

A medium-sized or tall tree to 35 m high, with a straight trunk to 1 m diameter, and a moderately dense and often rounded crown, although it is more straggly on poorer sites.

Bark Grey to red-brown, rough and thick, persistent to the smaller branches, usually deeply-fissured with long, stringy fibres. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate with a stalk, prominent midrib and conspicuous veins, thick and dark-green on both sides, 9-16 cm long and 12-30 mm wide. **Flowers** White or cream, about 15 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a smooth, tapering conical cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 6-12 flowers on stalks 7-15 mm long. Buds are club-shaped, 7-15 mm long with angular or flattened stalks to 10 mm long. Flowering in summer and early autumn. **Fruits** Spherical woody capsules, 7-12 mm diameter, with 3 protruding valves. **Habitat** Widespread on drier, well-drained, hilly sites in open forests up to about 1000 m along the tablelands and inland slopes of NSW, Vic., and the Clare district of SA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Eucalyptus viminalis

Very variable in size and growth, but commonly a tall tree to 50 m high, with a straight trunk to 1.5 m diameter, and an open, elongated or spreading crown with drooping branches.

Bark Smooth and white or cream, persistent on the lower trunk, with some rough, dark-grey bark at the base, peeling higher up in long ribbons during summer. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate to sickle-shaped with a prominent midrib, glossy-green, 8-20 cm long and 8-25 mm wide. **Flowers** White, 15-20 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a conical to hemispherical, shortly-pointed cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 3-7 flowers on flattened stalks 4-8 mm long. Buds are ovoid, stalkless, 5-10 mm long and 3-5 mm across. Flowering at any time but mainly in summer. **Fruits** Spherical woody capsules, 4-9 mm diameter, with 3-4 protruding valves, often grouped in threes with very short stalks. **Habitat** Widespread, mostly on moist soils near watercourses in open forests and grassy woodlands along the coast and tablelands up to 1400 m in southern Qld, NSW, Vic., SA and Tas. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Forest Red Gum

Eucalyptus tereticornis



Eucalyptus macrorhyncha



Eucalyptus viminalis

Eucalyptus pyriformis

A mallee or small tree to 6 m high, usually with a number of slender stems arising from an underground woody rootstock, and a wide, straggling crown of moderately dense foliage. The branchlets are angular and often reddish when young.

Bark Grey, smooth and peeling in strips during late summer and autumn to reveal pale-brown new bark. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate to ovate, thick and glandular, 5-12 cm long and 15-40 mm wide with flattened stalks 12-25 mm long, pale to mid-green with a prominent midrib and inconspicuous veins. **Flowers** Creamy-yellow, pink or red with yellow-tipped stamens, to 10 cm across on thick stalks, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a hemispherical to conical, ribbed, pointed cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 3 flowers on very thick stalks to 65 mm long. Buds are pear-shaped, ribbed, grey-green to reddish, 4-8 cm long and 25-38 mm across. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Conical to hemispherical, ribbed, woody capsules, 3-7 cm long, with 4-6 valves at rim level or slightly protruding. **Habitat** Well-drained sandy soils in southern and southwestern WA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Pear-fruited Mallee

Eucalyptus costata (syn. *E. incrassata*)

A mallee or small tree to 8 m high, with a single trunk or a number of slender stems arising from a woody rootstock, and a spreading crown.

Bark Pale-grey to grey-brown, rough at the base of the trunk, peeling in long strips in late summer to reveal smooth, reddish new bark. **Adult leaves** Alternate, broad-lanceolate, thick and leathery, 6-12 cm long and 14-30 mm wide on stalks 1-2 cm long, glossy pale-green with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Cream to white or rarely pink, about 2 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a reddish, beaked cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary clusters of 3-7 flowers on thick, flattened or angular stalks, 13-20 mm long. Buds are ribbed, cylindrical to urn-shaped with a conical cap, 12-22 mm long and 6-10 mm wide on very short stalks. Flowering in winter and spring. **Fruits** Urn-shaped to cylindrical, ribbed, woody capsules, 8-13 mm long and 7-11 mm across with enclosed valves. **Habitat** Common in mallee scrubs on red sandy soils in southwestern NSW, Vic. and SA. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Ridge-fruited Mallee

Eucalyptus bicostata (syn. *E. globulus*) Eurabbie. Southern Blue Gum

A medium-sized or tall tree to 45 m high, with a straight trunk to 1.3 m diameter, and a fairly spreading crown, low-branched and bushy in drier forests.

Bark White or greyish, smooth and persistent at the base of the trunk, peeling in long strips to leave a smooth surface in pale shades of grey, blue, cream or brown. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate to sickle-shaped, with fine, regular veins and a prominent midrib, 12-35 cm long and 2-4 cm wide, thick, glossy dark-green. **Flowers** Yellow to cream, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a flattened cap with a pointed top in bud. They are solitary or in axillary clusters of 3 flowers, stalkless or on very short stalks. Buds are warty, somewhat flattened, bluish-green, covered with a whitish bloom, 14-17 mm long and 11-14 mm across. Flowering in spring and summer. **Fruits** Conical to cup-shaped, ribbed and warty, woody capsules, 8-20 mm long and 10-20 mm across, with 3-4 protruding valves and a broad, usually convex disc. **Habitat** Scattered in moist hilly country in taller open forests in the inland ranges and slopes of NSW and Vic. **Family** Myrtaceae.



Eucalyptus erythronema

A mallee or small tree to 10 m high, with erect branches and a fairly sparse crown, often with several slender main stems growing from the rootstock.

Bark White, smooth and powdery, pink on the higher branches. **Adult leaves** Alternate, narrow-lanceolate, 6-10 cm long and 10-15 mm wide on stalks 6-10 mm long. They are thick and deep green, dotted with oil glands, with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Red to pink, yellow or cream, about 3 cm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a conical cap in bud. They are grouped in pendulous clusters of 3-7 flowers on long stalks. Buds are club-shaped, ribbed, 16-22 mm long and 7-10 mm wide. Flowering in summer and autumn. **Fruits** Bell-shaped, ribbed, woody capsules, 7-12 mm long and 10-15 mm across, with 4-5 valves at rim level or just protruding. **Habitat** Scattered on clay soils in the wheat country of southwestern WA, cultivated as a street tree in low rainfall areas of the southern states. **Family** Myrtaceae.



Eucalyptus erythronema

Eucalyptus torquata

A small tree to 12 m high with a straight, slender trunk and a dense, broad, rounded crown.

Bark Dark-grey to black, rough and persistent; smooth and grey-brown on the smaller branches. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate, slightly sickle-shaped, 4-15 cm long and 15-30 mm wide on stalks 15-20 mm long, dull grey-green with reddish margins and dotted with oil glands, thick with a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Red to pink, white or cream, to 35 mm across, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a long, beaked cap in bud. They are grouped in pendulous clusters of 2-7 flowers on stalks to 25 mm long. Buds are urn-shaped, ribbed with a curved neck, to 25 mm long and 1 cm across. Flowering most of the year. **Fruits** Urn-shaped, ribbed, woody capsules 12-15 mm long and 8-12 mm wide with 4 deeply enclosed valves. **Habitat** Native to the Coolgardie district of southern WA, but widely cultivated in the drier parts of Australia. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Coral or Coolgardie Gum



Eucalyptus torquata

Eucalyptus miniata

A small or medium-sized tree to 30 m high, with a cylindrical trunk to 1 m diameter, fairly high branches and a moderately dense, spreading crown.

Bark Grey or rusty red, spongy, fissured, rough and persistent on the lower part of the trunk, shedding in papery flakes higher up to leave a smooth or powdery whitish surface. **Adult leaves** Alternate, lanceolate, sometimes slightly sickle-shaped, 9-16 cm long and 1-5 cm wide, with a flattened stalk 12-20 mm long and a prominent midrib. **Flowers** Orange or scarlet, to 35 mm across, stalkless or on very short stalks, comprising many stamens spreading from a central disc, and covered by a ribbed, hemispherical, beaked cap in bud. They are grouped in axillary or terminal clusters of 3-7 flowers on stout stalks to 35 mm long. Buds are ovate to club-shaped and often strongly ribbed, 11-25 mm long and 7-12 mm across with a pointed cap. Flowering in winter. **Fruits** Cylindrical to ovoid, usually prominently ribbed, woody capsules, 3-6 cm long and 17-50 mm across, with 3 deeply enclosed valves. **Habitat** Widely distributed in open forests and woodlands, in low tablelands and undulating sandstone country inland, in the tropical northern areas of WA, NT and Qld. **Family** Myrtaceae.

Darwin Woollybutt



Eucalyptus miniata

Glossary of terms

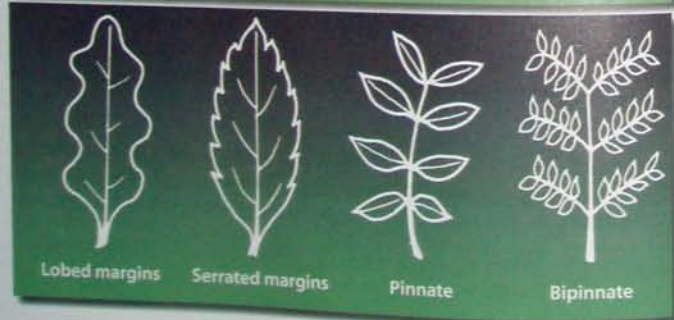
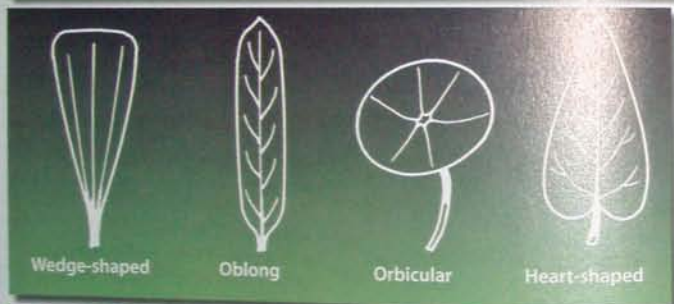
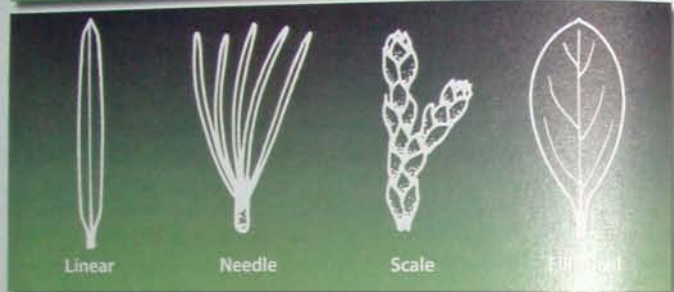
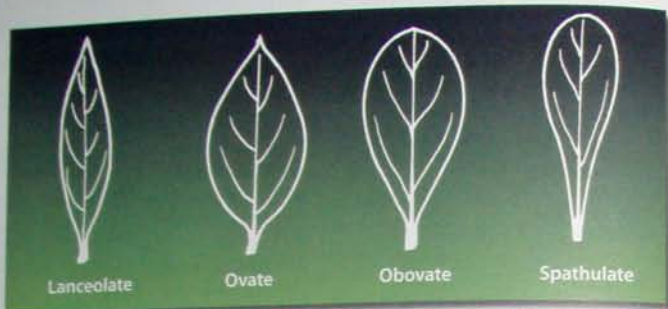
achene a dry fruit with 1 seed, not splitting open when ripe
alternate arranged one by one along a stem, not opposite
annual completing its life cycle in one year
anther the top end of the stamen, bearing pollen
aquatic growing in water
aromatic fragrant flowers or foliage
ascending growing upwards
axil the upper angle between leaf and stem or branch
axillary arising from the axil
bark outer covering of the stem or root
beak pointed projection
beard a tuft of hair
belah *Casuarina cristata*, a dominant tree species in some inland areas
berry succulent non-opening fruit, usually rounded usually with many seeds
biennial completing its life cycle in 2 years
bipinnate a leaf twice pinnately divided
bract modified leaf often at the base of a flower or stem
branchlet a small branch
bristle short stiff hair
bulb swollen underground stem acting as a storage organ
calli small, hard protrusions
calyx outer whorl of the flower, consisting of sepals
capsule dry opening fruit of more than one carpel
carpel female part of the flower usually comprising stigma, style and ovary
clasping partly or wholly surrounding the stem
column structure formed by fused stigmas and styles in orchids
composite of the Compositae family, with many florets in a close head surrounded by a common whorl of bracts
compound consisting of several similar parts
compressed flattened
cone a globular collection of fruits around a central axis, surrounded by woody bracts
conical cone-shaped
constricted drawn together, narrowed as between seeds in a pod
creeping remaining close to the ground
crown the leafy head of a tree
cypsella a dry, single seeded fruit, not splitting open when ripe

deciduous liable to be shed at a certain time
decumbent lying on the ground with the tip turned up
decussate leaves arranged opposite in pairs at right angles
depressed flattened or sunken
downy with short soft hairs
drupe fleshy non-opening fruit with a hard kernel and solitary seed
elliptical a plane surface shaped like an ellipse
elongate extended in length
entire undivided, without teeth or lobes
epiphyte a plant growing on another plant or object, using it for support and not nourishment
family a group of closely related genera
filament stalk bearing the anther
floral leaves leaves immediately below the flowers
floret one of the small flowers in a compact head
flower sexual reproductive structure
follicle a dry fruit formed from 1 carpel and splitting open along the inner margin
fruit seed-bearing part of a plant
fused joined together
genus a group of closely related species
gland embedded or projecting structures usually secreting oil, nectar, resin or wax
globular globe-shaped, spherical, or nearly so
habitat natural abode of a plant
head dense cluster of flowers or fruits
heath an area occupied mainly by low, shrubby plants, whose growth is conditioned by severe environmental factors
herb a plant without a woody stem
inflorescence the flowering structure of a plant
keel the two lower fused petals of a pea-like flower
kino red or black juice or gum
lanceolate lance-shaped, tapering at each end, broadest below the middle, about four times as long as broad
lateral on the side or edge
leaf usually a green flat organ attached to the stem, manufacturing food
leaflet a secondary part of a compound leaf
linear long and narrow
lip one of the petals or sepals of a flower
littoral near the sea
lobe rounded or pointed division of a leaf, the sepal or petal of a flower
mallee Eucalypts growing with several stunted stems, common in arid and alpine areas

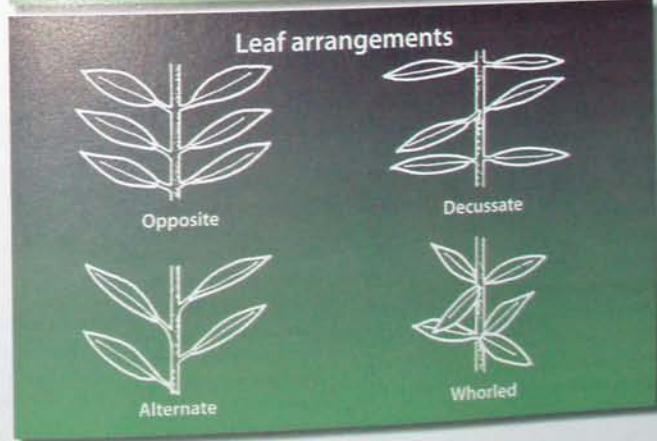
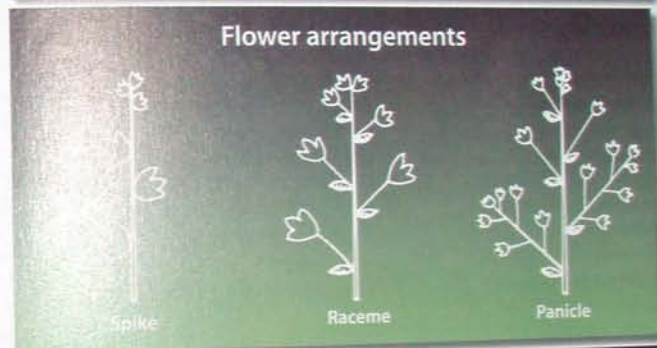
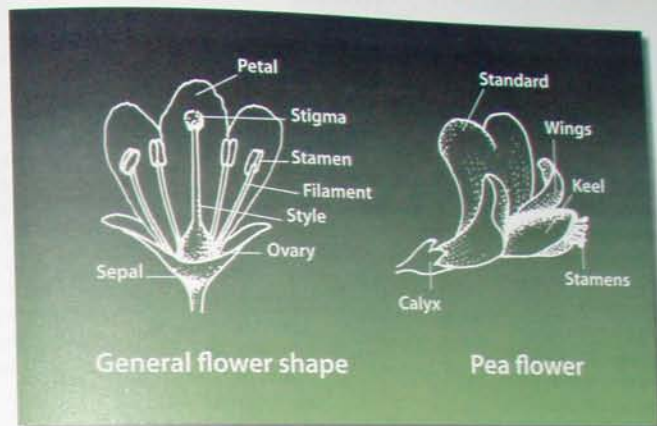
mangrove species of plants growing in salty water along coasts and estuaries
margin edge
membranous thin, flexible and sheet-like
midrib main vein of a leaf, leaflet or segment, running from base to tip
nut a dry non-opening fruit with one seed and hard woody covering
oblong having roughly parallel sides, longer than broad with a rounded tip
obovate almost ovate, but broader towards the tip
opposite in pairs one at each side of the stem
orbicular more or less circular in outline
ovate egg-shaped, broadest below the middle
ovary female structure enclosing the unfertilised seeds
ovoid an egg-shaped solid body
ovule the body in the ovary which becomes the seed after fertilisation
palmate a leaf divided into three or more leaflets or lobes arising from a common point
panicle a branched inflorescence
perennial living for more than two years
petal a segment of the inner whorl of the floral lobes
phyllode leaf-like leaf stalk resembling and acting as a leaf
pinnate a compound leaf with leaflets on opposite side of a central leaf stalk
pistil female reproductive organ in a flower
pod dry, opening, multi-seeded fruit
pollen powdery substance produced in the anthers
prostrate lying on the ground
prop roots roots growing down from a trunk or branch and supporting the tree
raceme an inflorescence with stalked flowers borne along an unbranched axis
rainforest a closed forest dominated by trees with soft leaves
regular radially symmetrical
rhizome a stem which is usually underground, producing new shoots and roots
riverine situated beside a river
scale a thin, dry, papery structure, a very small rudimentary leaf, or flat closely pressed leaf
scattered leaves arranged in a random manner along the stem
sclerophyll plants with harsh-textured, tough leaves
scrub a community dominated by shrubs
segment a subdivision of a divided or dissected leaf or other structure
sepal a segment of the outer whorl of the flower

serrate a leaf margin with many sharp teeth, as on a saw
shrub a woody, perennial plant with several stems growing from the base, without a single trunk as in a tree
silky covered with fine soft hair
spathulate shaped like a spatula, tapering from a rounded tip to a narrow base
species a group of individual plants essentially alike when grown under similar conditions, normally breeding freely with others of their own kind, the basic unit of biological classification
spherical in the form of a globe
spike a compact inflorescence of stalkless flowers
spine a sharp, rigid structure
stamen male part of a flower comprising filament and anther
stigma receptive tip of the style
stipule one of a pair of scale or leaf-like appendages at the base of a leaf
style stalk arising from the ovary and bearing the stigma
succulent soft and juicy
synonym (syn.) a plant name set aside in favour of an earlier one
tepal petal or sepal, being scarcely distinguishable from each other
terminal at the apex
terrestrial plants growing in the ground, not aquatic or epiphytic
tessellated in the form of small squares
throat the opening of a flower tube
tree a perennial plant with a single woody trunk and distinct head or crown
trifoliolate having 3 leaflets
tufted stems or leaves growing close together
valve a cell or compartment in a fully matured capsule
vein visible appearance of vascular tissue in a leaf
whorl a group of three or more structures encircling an axis at the same level
wing the membranous extension of a seed or fruit, the two lateral parts of a pea-shaped flower
woolly having long, soft, matted hair

Leaf shapes



Flower parts and leaf arrangements



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