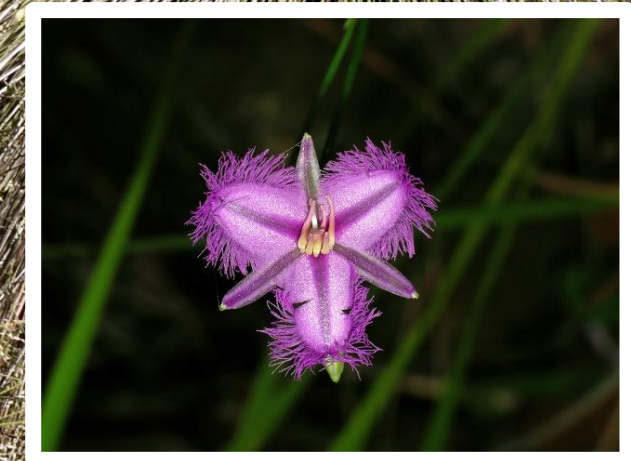




Guide to Plants of Toohey Forest



Contents & Plant Characteristics

Growth Form	Leaf Arrangement	Page
Vines	No Leaf Arrangement	2
	Pinnate	3
	Alternate	4 - 12
	Opposite	13
Ferns		14-21
Grasses and Sedges		22-30
Ground Cover (up to 30cm)	No Leaf Arrangement	31-35
	Alternate	36-41
	Opposite	42-44
Understorey	No Leaf Arrangement	45
	Pinnate	46-48
	Alternate	49-71
	Opposite	72-77
	Whorled	78-80
Canopy (15 + metre)	No Leaf Arrangement	81
	Alternate	82-92
	Eucalypt bark identification	83-84
	Opposite	92
	Whorled	93-96

Endemicity

 Introduced Species

 Native Species

Growth Form

 Vines

 Grasses and Sedges

 Understorey

 Ferns

 Ground Cover

 Canopy

Leaf Shape

 Oblong

 Obovate

 Falcate

 Ovate

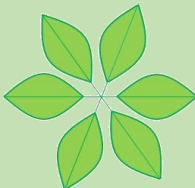
 Elliptical

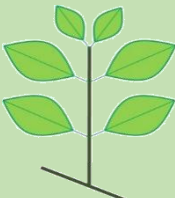
 Linear

Leaf Arrangement

 Alternate

 Opposite

 Whorled

 Pinnate

Devil's Twine – *Cassytha glabella*



Growth Form



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- twining, parasitic vine

Leaves

- leafless, scrambling over and attaching to other plants by means of tiny 'suckers' (haustoria)

Flowers

- tiny white flowers

Fruit

- 5 mm fruit in spring and summer on a small stalk

No Leaf Arrangement

Vine

Wonga Vine – *Pandorea pandorana*



Growth Form



Young Leaves



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- vigorous twining plant

Leaves

- glossy green leaves
- 4 - 14 cm long x 1 - 6.5 cm wide
- pinnate leaves

Flowers

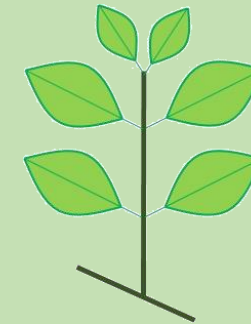
- masses of pendulous bell flowers, which are variable in colour, from pure white, cream with purple-maroon veining through to yellow
- flowers from winter to summer

Fruit

- dark brown oblong capsule
- up to 70 mm long and 20 mm wide

Human Use

- Aboriginal Peoples ate the fruit raw and crushed roots
- fibrous leaves used to make waistbands, footwear, nets, traps and baskets



Pinnate

Mile A Minute – *Ipomoea cairica*



Flowers



Leaves



Fruit



Growth Form

Growth Form

- a rampant climber or creeper, forming a dense, tangled blanket of intertwined vines.

Leaves

- alternate
- deeply divided leaves with 5 - 7 lobes
- green to purplish-green leaves

Flowers

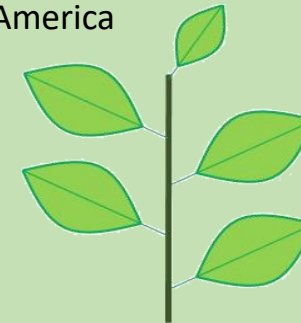
- funnel shaped flowers
- lavender in colour, darker near throat

Fruit

- small spherical purple/black fruit

Introduced Species

- invasive vine commonly found in gullies and along river banks
- capable of developing into a thick mat of vegetation extending into the canopy
- native to South America



Alternate

Pepper Vine – *Clematicissus opaca*



Growth Form



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- weak to medium climber with stems to about 6m

Leaves

- 3 to 5 leaflets, each 7 cm x 3 cm
- sometimes toothed (1 or 2 on each side or absent)
- upper surface green, lower surface paler below
- tendrils produced, opposite to the leaf

Flowers

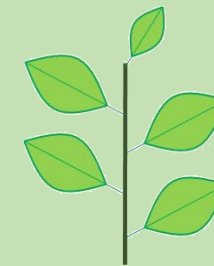
- 5 petals, 2 to 3 mm long, yellowish
- 5mm in size
- flowers from spring to autumn

Fruit

- purplish-black fruit
- 12 -15 mm diameter
- ripe February to March

Human Use

- Aboriginal Peoples ate the fruit (easily mistaken with a similar plant which has poisonous fruit, do not try)



Alternate

Passion Vine – *Passiflora* spp.



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- perennial vine (regrows every spring) with extensive, twining tendrils which grows to about 6 m in length

Leaves

- **tri-lobed alternate leaves**, 4 - 8 cm long
- green to purplish-green leaves

Flowers

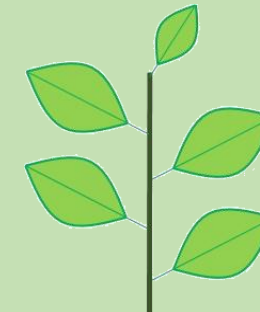
- white passionfruit-like flowers to 2.5 cm wide

Fruit

- small spherical purple/black fruit

Introduced Species

- native to South America
- strangles native undergrowth
- seeds are spread by birds
- leaves and fruit are poisonous to humans if eaten
- weed species include *P. foetida* *P. suberosa* and *P. caerulea*



Alternate

Scrambling Lily – *Geitonoplesium cymosum*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- leafy twining climber which prefers moist, shaded locations

Leaves

- dark green stems initially leafless
- **shiny alternating, linear, dark green leaves**
- paler in colour beneath the leaf
- **distinct midvein**

Flowers

- drooping white flowers to 10 mm in clusters
- flowers from September – February

Fruit

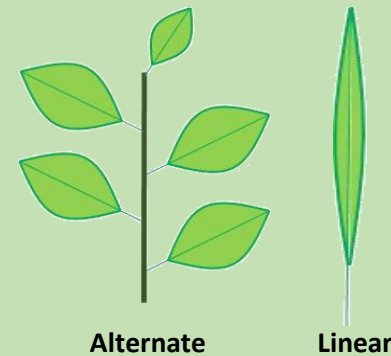
- fruit is a spherical black berry (initially green)
- up to 2 cm diameter

Human Use

- young shoots can be eaten raw as they taste like fresh peas

Note

- often confused with wombat berry



Fire Response



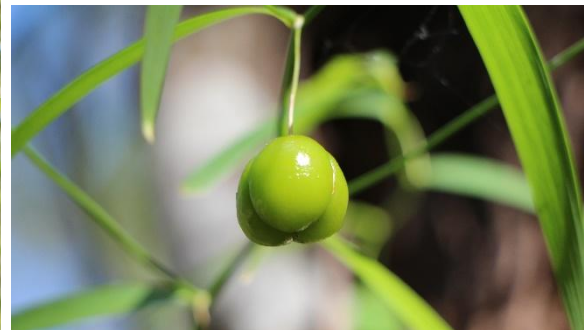
Wombat Berry – *Eustrephus latifolius*



Growth Form



Leaves



Fruit



Flowers

Growth Form

- vine with stems to 6 m long

Leaves

- alternate, very narrow elliptic or linear
- mostly 3 – 10 cm long and 3 – 35 mm wide
- longitudinal veins all equally distinct

Flowers

- pink to mauve or white with very hairy petals
- flowers about 15 mm diameter

Fruit

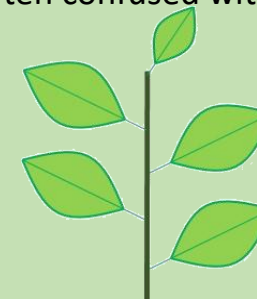
- 10 - 20 mm diameter sphere
- start off green then turn yellow-orange when they ripen

Human Use

- the stem and aril (the white, fleshy outer covering around the seed) are edible
- the vine stems were stripped of leaves and used to tie objects

Note

- often confused with scrambling lily



Alternate



Very narrow
elliptic



Linear

Barbed Wire Vine – *Smilax australis*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- robust, **prickly vine (thorns on stem)** climbing by tendrils
- prefers shaded, moist areas

Leaves

- **ovate shaped, alternating leaves** approx. 100 mm x 60 mm **with longitudinal veins**

Flowers

- produces clusters of lightly fragrant flowers to 5 mm all year round

Fruit

- black, spherical fruit approx. 10 mm in size

Human Use

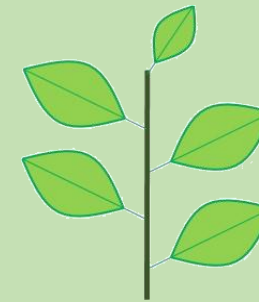
- Aboriginal Peoples ate the ripe fruit raw

Fauna Use

- food plant for the larval stages of some butterflies

Note

- similar to *S. glychiphylla*



Alternate



Ovate

Twining Glycine – *Glycine clandestina*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- Creeping trailing to climbing plant with fine and slender stems, often forming tangled colonies.

Leaves

- Each leaf consists of three leaflets (trifoliate). The leaflets can vary in shape and size, typically being linear to lanceolate.

Flowers

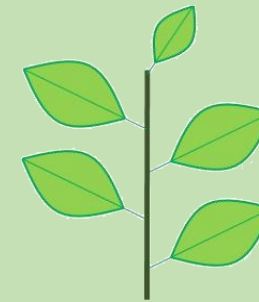
- The flowers are small, usually mauve to pal pink or white, and are arranged in loose clusters in the leaf axils. They typically bloom in spring and can appear throughout the year.

Fruit

- Is a 3-4cm long pod that is usually hairy. Each pod contains 4-8 dark brownish-red seeds. The seeds turn almost black upon drying.

Fauna Use

- The nectar and pollen for bees and wasps, contributing to the pollination of native plants.



Alternate



Linear

Native Sarsaparilla – *Smilax glyciphylla*



Growth Form



Upper Leaf



Lower Leaf



Fruit



Flowers

Growth Form

- a slender vine to 5 m long

Leaves

- narrow ovate leaves
- 4 - 10 cm long and 1.5 – 4 cm wide
- leaf blades usually have three longitudinal veins
- lower surface of the leaf is bluish, white or grey

Flowers

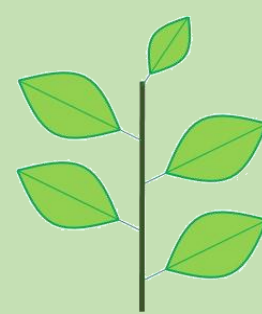
- cream coloured flowers
- flowers clustered on a single stalk

Fruit

- shiny black globes containing 1 seed
- 5 - 8 mm diameter

Human Use

- leaves and fruit used as medicine for coughs, chest complaints and upset stomach



Alternate



Ovate (narrow)

Fire Response



Tape Vine – *Stephania japonica*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- climber with thin stems

Leaves

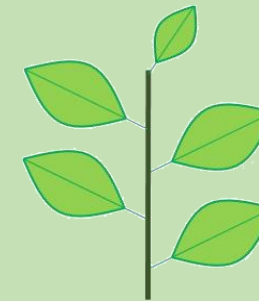
- alternate, ovate leaves with leaf stalk attached to the underside or blade of the leaf some distance in from the leaf margin (peltate)

Flowers

- clusters of small, yellowish flowers

Fruit

- up to 6 mm, round in shape, green, yellow or red



Alternate



Ovate

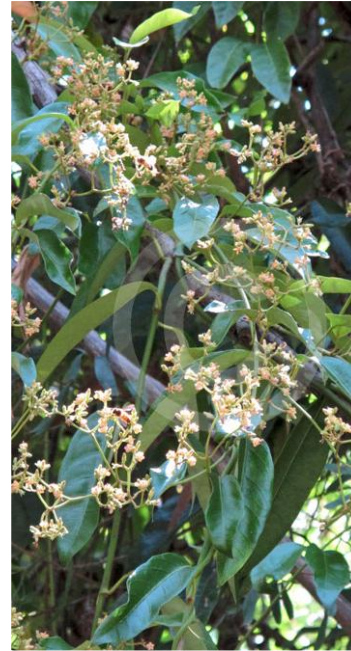
Monkey Rope Vine – *Parsonsia straminea*



Growth Form



Fruit



Flowers



Leaves

Growth Form

- strong vine, which prefers moist, partially shaded habitats

Leaves

- elliptical and opposite leaves
- 9 - 16.5 cm long x 3 - 8.5 cm wide
- glossy green above and lighter in colour below

Flowers

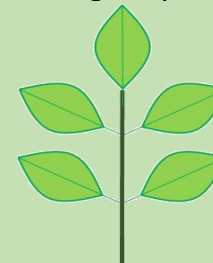
- produces clusters of small, cream or pinkish coloured flowers
- tube-shaped and perfumed flowers
- 8 mm long
- flowers in spring and summer

Fruit

- long (up to 16 cm) cigar shaped woody seed pods
- release numerous seeds with fine white silky hairs

Fauna Use

- flowers are visited by a number of insects (i.e. red clown bug) as well as bird species
- the leaves are food for caterpillars of the blue tiger and common crow butterflies
- ringtail possums nest in older vines



Opposite



Elliptical

Fire Response



Clubmoss also known as Coral Fern — *Lycopodiella cernua*



Growth Form



Fronds

Growth Form

- scrambling, branched fern with upright stems which prefers moist areas

Leaves

- fine, overlapping hair-like fern leaves (fronds)
- approx. 2 – 4.5 mm long

Fruit

- spores borne in tip (terminal) cone-shaped structures (strobili)

Note

- a primitive plant related to ferns

Soft Bracken – *Calochlaena dubia*



Growth Form



Fronds



Bracken Fern (left) and Soft Bracken (right)

Growth Form

- common fern of moist gullies and wet eucalypt forests which prefers moist, shaded areas; tolerant of both drought and fire
- in addition to spores (reproductive body that performs a function similar to seeds in flowering plants) soft bracken is able to spread vegetatively via underground stems (rhizomes)

Leaves

- leaves known as **fronds are pale green in colour**
- grows to over 1 m in dense thickets
- denser habit and softer leaves than bracken fern

Fauna Use

- fronds contain a bitter substance which makes them distasteful to many herbivorous insects

Note

- similar to bracken fern

Fire Response



Bracken Fern – *Pteridium esculentum*



Growth Form



Fronds



Bracken Fern (Left) and Soft Bracken (Right)

Growth Form

- common fern which may form thickets on well-drained soil
- spreads by hairy rhizomes (underground stem)

Leaves

- fronds dark green above and paler below
- spores found on underside of fronds

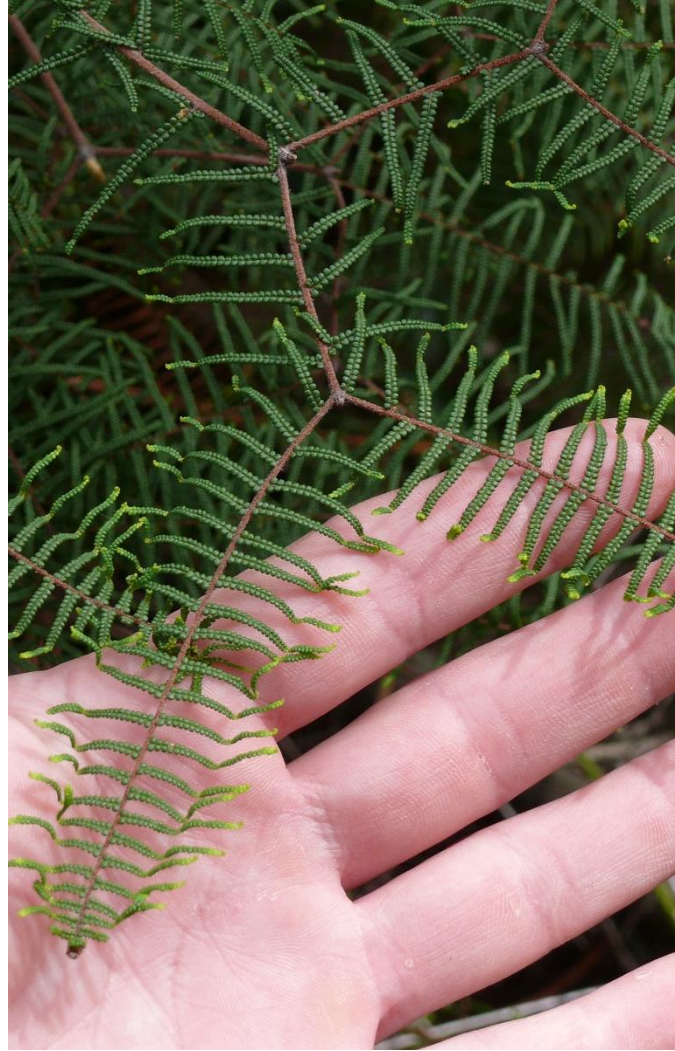
Note

- similar to soft bracken

Pouched Coral Fern – *Gleichenia dicarpa*



Growth Form



Fronds

Growth Form

- creeping fern to approximately 150 cm in height forming large clumps
- prefers wet soil and sunny areas
- underground stems (rhizomes) are used to establish new plants

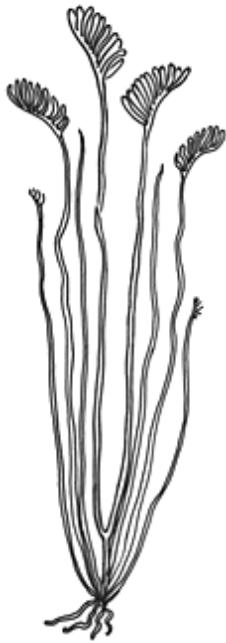
Leaves

- narrow fronds (1 - 1.5 mm wide) are repeatedly forked
- margins rolled under, forming a tiny pouch

Forked Comb Fern – *Schizaea bifida*



Growth Form



Fronds

Growth Form

- small, erect fern to 35 cm

Leaves

- long, thin fronds growing from base
- fronds—dark green leaf with brown comb-like head
- two types of fronds—vegetative (shorter and spreading) and fertile (tall, slender with brown fruiting body)

Similar – Branched Comb Fern *Schizaea dichotoma*



Binung – *Christella dentata*



Growth Form



Fronds

Growth Form

- tufting fern to 1 m found in wet areas

Leaves

- fronds to 1 m with opposite leaflets
- brown spores on back of fertile fronds

Maiden Hair Fern – *Adiantum aethiopicum*



Growth Form



Fronds

Growth Form

- delicate ground fern to 50 cm high
- found near creeks or in open forest, where it may form a large colony

Leaves

- clustered fronds which may be erect or spreading
- the fronds are tripinnate



tripinnate

Staghorn and Elkhorn Fern



Staghorn Fern

Platycerium superbum



Elkhorn Fern

Platycerium bifurcatum

Growth Form

- both Staghorn and Elkhorn Ferns are epiphytes, meaning it grows on the surface of a tree or boulder and derives its moisture and nutrients from the air, rain or from debris accumulating around it

Leaves

Staghorn

- sterile fronds to 60 cm which form a humus-collecting bowl up to one m across, where it collects insects and falling leaves, which are a valuable source of potassium and calcium
- fertile fronds to 2 metre which have brown **sori** (spore-producing receptacles on the underside of a fern frond)

Elkhorn

- each plant is composed of a mass of plantlets (consists of a nest leaf 12-30 cm wide, lying against the bark of the host tree) and the leaves of neighbouring plantlets overlap one another and become brown and papery with age
- fertile fronds 25-90 cm long protrude from each plantlet, spores are produced on the under surface and are coloured tan brown, with the texture of velvet cloth

Red-berried Saw Sedge – *Gahnia aspera*

Feature	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
Leaf Edge	Sharp, serrated	Smooth or slightly rough
Leaf Width	Narrow (3–10 mm)	Wider (8–15 mm)
Texture	Very coarse, can cut skin	Softer, more flexible
Tip Shape	Tapered, sharp	Often split or forked
Color	Dark green / bluish-green	Bright to bluish-green
Midrib	Prominent, sharp	Less pronounced

Commonly confused with Mat Rush (*Lomandra longifolia* p28)



Growth Form



Leaves



Seeds

Growth Form

- clumping plant to 80cm
- found in open forest
- grass like

Leaves

- tough
- flat with sharp edges also referred to as sword grass

Flowers

- spikes to 25cm, not rising above the leaves

Fruit

- orange red or red-brown seeds to 6mm long
- seeds spring to summer

Fauna Use

Host plant for caterpillars of the Varied Sword-Grass Brown butterfly and several skipper butterflies



Linear

Basket Grass – *Oplismenus spp.*



Growth Form



Leaves

Growth Form

- sprawling grass that prefers shade. Usually forms a mat over the ground.
- found in wet habitats

Leaves

- hairy leaves to 9cm x 10mm
- medium green

Fruit

- shiny orange to red nut
- 2.5—3 mm long

Fauna Use

- rare food plant of the sword-grass brown butterfly



Wiry Panic – *Entolasia stricta*



Leaves



Flowers



Growth Form



Growth Form

- upright grass to 30-80cm

Leaves

- blades linear and wiry with hairs both sides
- short and at right angles to the stem
- small leaves compared to most grasses

Flowers

- yellow-green tufts to 7cm



Barbed Wire Grass – *Cymbopogon refractus*



Growth Form



Flowers

Growth Form

- perennial (plant that lives for more than 2 years) clumped grass to 1.5 m

Leaves

- bluish-green, narrow linear tapered leaves
- 40 cm long with rough underside
- lemon-scented when crushed

Flowers

- red-brown spikelets, turned back like spikes on barbed wire-fencing
- in pairs, partially enclosed by leafy sheath
- stem reddish-green

Fauna Use

- habitat for small, ground-dwelling mammals, reptiles and frogs



Linear

Kangaroo Grass – *Themeda triandra*



Growth Form



Flowers

Growth Form

- tufted perennial grass to 1 m

Leaves

- linear leaves to 50 cm clustered around base; alternate upright stems
- blue-green in colour with older leaves fading to brown; edges rough to touch

Flowers

- flower spikelets reddish-brown from July-February; resembling kangaroo paws

Human Use

- seeds were collected by Aboriginal Peoples and ground into a flour to make damper

Fauna Use

- important food source for kangaroos / wallabies
- important plant for butterflies (e.g. common brown, shouldered brown, ringed xenica, marbled xenica, grey ringlet, orange ringlet)

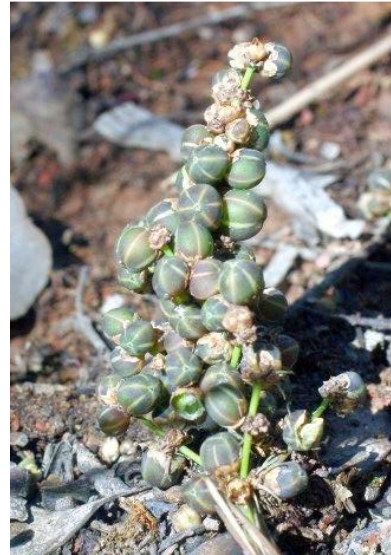


Linear

Many flowered Mat Rush – *Lomandra multiflora*



Growth Form



Fruit



Flowers

Growth Form

- perennial grass-like herb in clumps

Leaves

- coarse, flat, semi-circular, blue to grey-green leaves
- 25 - 90 cm long
- tip rounded

Flowers

- creamy-yellow flowers in clusters
- male and female flowers on different plants (male—on stalks, drooping; female—lack stalks)
- June to January

Fruit

- dark brown seed capsule to 5 mm long



Linear

Mat Rush – *Lomandra longifolia*



Growth Form



Flowers



Immature Fruit



Leaf Tips – W shape

Growth Form

- **robust clumps of grass-like plant** to 1 m
- can be found in moist to dry areas, more commonly close to watercourses (where it stabilises banks)

Leaves

- **linear, long leaves to 1 m**
- **tip of leaves shaped like a 'W' (refer photo)**

Flowers

- perfumed yellowish flowers to 5 mm on flattened spikes, usually in spring

Fruit

- dark brown seed capsules approximately 5 mm in length

Human Use

- leaves woven for dilly bags and baskets
- white base of leaves eaten

Fauna Use

- flowers frequented by a variety of insects, including the various species of the ochre skipper butterflies



Linear

Fire Response



Blue Flax Lily – *Dianella caerulea*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- up to just over 1 m

Leaves

- linear, alternating leaves
- distinct midrib vein on underside
- leaf edge and base contain small sharp teeth-like serrations

Flowers

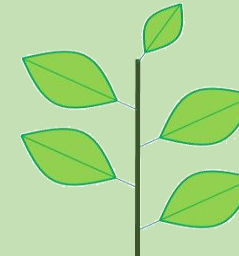
- white / yellow to blue coloured flowers in groups of 3 - 6 (clusters)
- spring and summer

Fruit

- succulent, spherical-shaped blue berry
- 7 – 12 mm in diameter

Human Use

- Aboriginal Peoples may have eaten the fruit raw and crushed roots, however we don't recommend eating the fruit as there are reports it can damage the kidneys
- fibrous leaves used to make waistbands, footwear, nets, traps and baskets



Alternate



Linear

Fire Response



Variable Sword Sedge – *Lepidosperma laterale*



Growth Form



Flowers



Leaves

Growth Form

- grass-like, tufted sedge to approx. 50cm – sometimes larger

Leaves

- long, flat, linear leaves approx. 2-6mm wide with a pointed tip
- leaves do not possess a mid-vein

Flowers

- brown flower spikelets 6-15cm long in panicle (branched flower spike)
- born on the tip of long flat stems which are taller than the leaves (caution-stems have sharp edges)

Fruit

- brown, oblong to egg-shaped nut 2-4mm long



Linear

Fire Response



Jam Tarts – *Melichrus procumbens*



Leaves



Growth Form



Flowers



Growth Form

- low lying shrub that can grow to a height of 20cm and 50cm across and sometimes forms a mat

Leaves

- sharp tips and white stiff hairs along the leaf margins
- longitudinal parallel veins
- erect or pressed against the stem near the ends of branches and spreading lower down
- usually 28mm long and 4mm wide

Flowers

- on the underside of branches
- occurs during February to September
- whitish 7mm flowers with orange / yellow nectar

Fruit

- Spherical smooth green or reddish fruit 2mm to 5mm

No Leaf Arrangement

Ground Cover

Bottle Brush Grasstree – *Xanthorrhoea macronema*



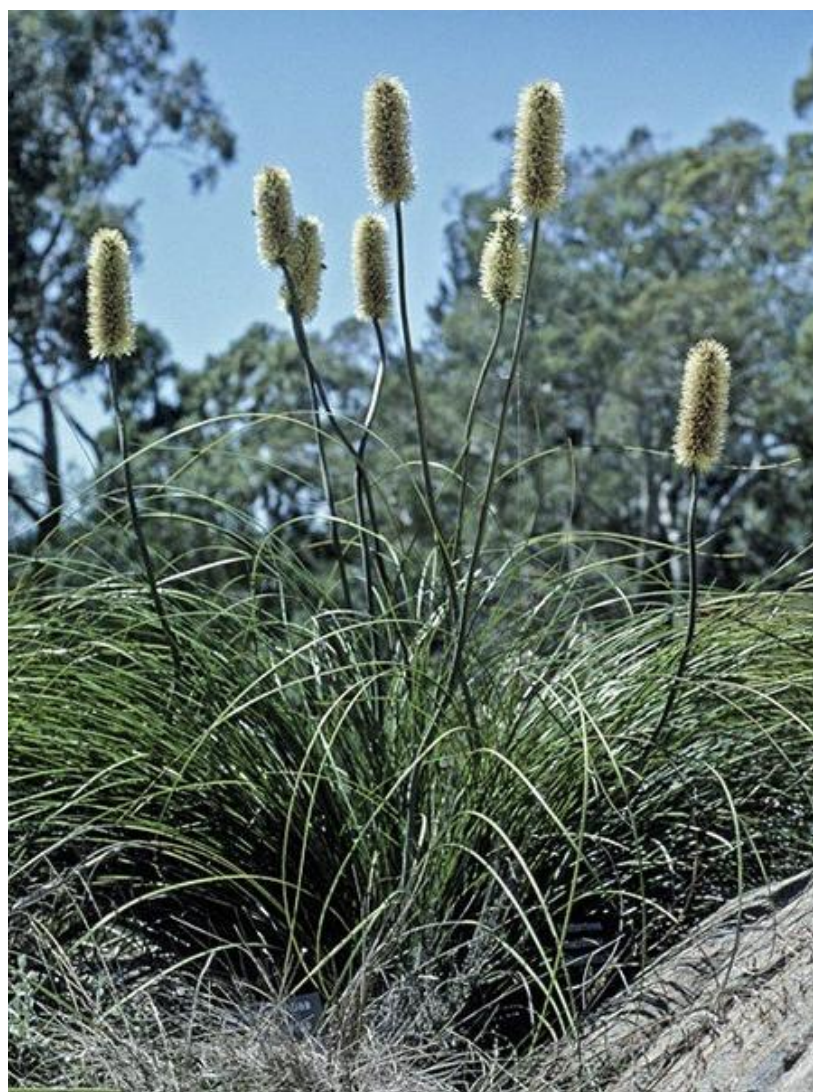
Leaves



Flowers



Leaf Cross-Section



Growth Form

Growth Form

- slow growing plant that has no trunk
- approximately 0.5 m high and 0.5 m wide

Leaves

- grass-like cluster of leaves
- depressed cross-section (triangular) which is rough when run between fingers
- dark green in colour
- usually 2.3 – 3.5 mm wide and 1.2 mm - 1.8 mm thick

Flowers

- vertical flower spike usually between 1 - 1.6 m long and 0.4 - 0.5 cm diameter
- old flower spikes turn brown and woody and may still be attached to the plant
- pale white-yellow to cream coloured flowers between April and January
- resembles flowers of banksia or bottlebrush

No Leaf Arrangement

Ground Cover

Star Lily – *Curculigo ensifolia*



Growth Form



Leaves



Flowers

Growth Form

- grass-like plant to 20 cm

Leaves

- leaves 50 cm x 25 mm but usually much smaller
- long fine hairs, particularly toward the base

Flowers

- yellow to 15 mm with six petals
- flowering autumn

Fruit

- tiny capsule, 6-11 mm long, at ground level

No Leaf Arrangement



Ground Cover

Yellow Autumn Lily – *Tricoryne elatior*



Growth Form



Flowers

Growth Form

- wiry stemmed herb mostly 10-50 cm
- stem cylindrical

Leaves

- virtually leafless and blue-green if present
- linear in shape, 5-10 cm long, 1-3.5 mm wide

Flowers

- 5 mm in size, lily-like, light yellow
- flowers in spring and summer
- **similar flower to rush lily**

No Leaf Arrangement



Linear

Ground Cover

Rush Lily - *Tricoryne anceps*



Growth Form



Flower



Leaves

Growth Form

- slender grass-like plant to 70 cm.

Leaves

- absent on adult plants

Flowers

- 10 mm on flattened stems which are grass-like
- yellow flowers in spring
- similar flower to yellow autumn lily



Linear

No Leaf Arrangement

Spade Flower – *Afrohybanthus stellariodes*



Growth Form



Flowers

Growth Form

- slender, spindly herb or small shrub to 60 cm high

Leaves

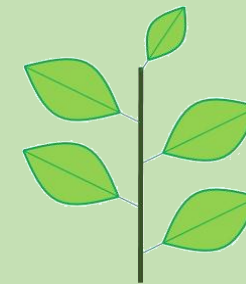
- linear 1-5 cm and 2-8 mm across
- alternate, green above, paler below
- tip pointed, edges sometimes rolled

Flowers

- orange-yellow flowers, spade-like in appearance
- 13 mm
- flowers spring to summer

Fruit

- small ribbed capsule 4-9 mm
- 5-12 pitted seeds



Alternate



Linear

Ground Cover

Star Goodenia – *Goodenia rotundifolia*



Growth Form



Flowers



Leaves

Growth Form

- perennial herb, sometimes prostrate (lying stretched out on the ground) with runners, or nearly erect to 50 cm

Leaves

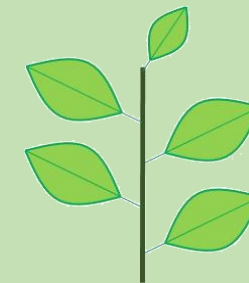
- alternate, dark green above, paler below
- 0.8 - 4.5 cm long
- kidney shaped (**reinform**) with blunt teeth on lobes

Flowers

- solitary bright yellow, often with dark reddish-brown throat
- underside of petals hairy

Fruit

- small spherical capsule 4 - 8 mm long



Alternate

Guinea Flower – *Hibbertia stricta*



Growth Form



Flowers



Leaves have soft points

Leaves

Growth Form

- small shrub with mat-like growth to 60 cm
- stems rough and hairy

Leaves

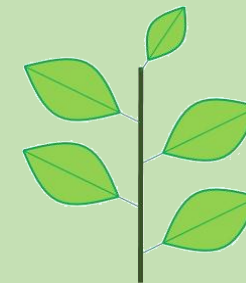
- alternate, green glossy leaves
- 4 - 7 mm long, with leaf edges rolled under
- leaf-stalk 1 mm long

Flowers

- large, fragile yellow flowers
- 5 bi-lobed petals

Fruit

- tiny



Alternate



Linear

Ground Cover

Ground Berry – *Acrotriche aggregata*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- spreading mat-like shrub to 1 m in height, but usually much less
- prefers rocky areas on shallow soil

Leaf

- prickly, narrow alternate leaves
- paler in colour below

Flowers

- small cream coloured flowers in clusters of 5 – 10

Fruit

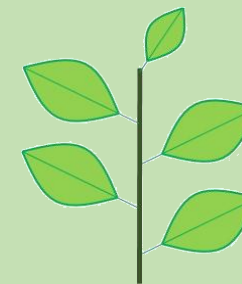
- red berry to 5 mm in diameter

Human Use

- fruit edible but tasteless

Fauna Use

- fruit is eaten by a variety of birds



Alternate



Linear

Fire Response



Trailing Guinea Flower – *Hibbertia aspera*



Growth Form



Flowers



Leaves

Growth Form

- small spreading shrub to 50 cm

Leaves

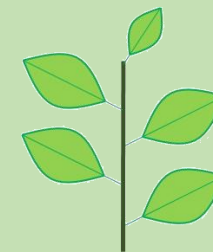
- alternate, shiny green, spoon-shaped leaves
- hairs on both sides, older leaves less hairy
- 4 - 20 mm x 2 - 7 mm in size

Flowers

- single delicate yellow flowers
- 5 - 15 mm long with 5 petals

Fruit

- tiny



Alternate



Obovate
(narrow)

Asparagus Fern – *Asparagus aethiopicus*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- **sprawling plant** that grows up to 1 m wide from the crown

Leaf

- small, waxy and spine-like
- **has long, arching, prickly stems**

Flowers

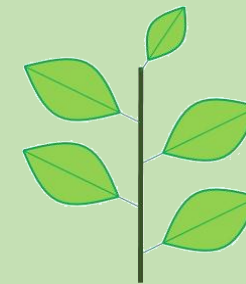
- small, white flowers form on stalks up to 10 cm long

Fruit

- round berries 5 - 8 mm in diameter
- red in colour when mature

Introduced Species

- native to Africa
- prefers shallow-soiled headlands and rainforest understorey where it can become the dominant ground cover and displace native plants
- fruit is eaten by a variety of birds, aiding in the dispersal of seeds
- related species such as *A. africanus* are also invasive



Alternate



Linear

Ground Cover

Pastel Flower – *Pseuderanthemum variable*



Growth Form



Flowers



Leaves

Growth Form

- small soft herb to 30 cm tall
- hairy stems

Leaves

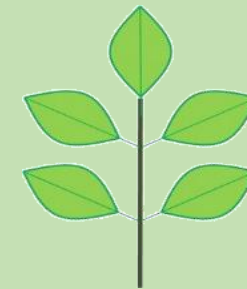
- opposite, dark green above purplish below
- 2-10 cm long x 3-50 mm wide, base rounded
- lanceolate to ovate in shape

Flowers

- typically purple but can be white or pink
- lower flowers on the stem usually much smaller
- spring/summer

Fruit

- slender capsule, 10-15 mm long
- slightly hairy



Opposite

Billy Goat Weed – *Ageratum conyzoides*



Growth Form



Flowers



Leaves

Growth Form

- a common perennial herb to 60 cm

Leaf

- opposite, ovate leaves covered in fine hairs
- serrated leaf edge
- unpleasant smell when crushed

Flowers

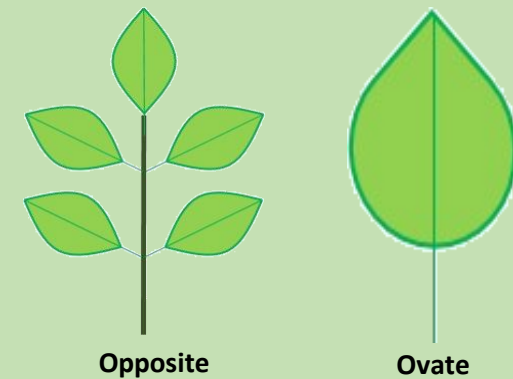
- white to light purple 'fluffy' heads

Fruit

- dark seeds with scales, and needle-like shape

Introduced Species

- a very aggressive invader of disturbed sites, degraded pastures, roadsides and neglected areas



Singapore Daisy – *Sphagneticola trilobata*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- vigorous ground cover or low climbing plant with stems up to 2 m long

Leaves

- lush, glossy green leaves
- **opposite leaves**
- usually **3-lobed with toothed edges**
- 4 – 18 cm long and 1.5 – 8 cm wide

Flowers

- **yellow to orange** in colour, 2 cm diameter
- daisy-like in appearance with short stalks above the leaves
- flowers mostly spring to autumn but will flower all year round

Fruit

- seeds are elongated, brown 4 – 5 mm long
- the amount of seed per flowers varies greatly

Introduced Species

- spread mainly by cuttings via slashing and pruning but also water and garden dumping
- a garden escapee and native of Tropical America
- prefers moist areas on a range of soil types
- invading problem in wetlands, irrigated areas and around drains
- plant will regrow from the smallest cutting - either burn waste or put into a black plastic bag and place in the sun for a few days before putting into the bin



Opposite

Ground Cover

Grass Tree – *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*



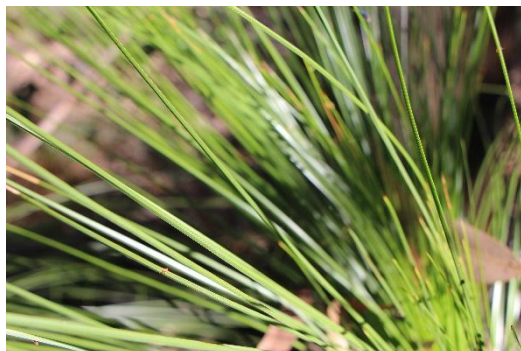
Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- slow growing plant that grows to 3 m in height

Leaves

- grass-like cluster of needle-shaped leaves up to 1 m in length
- trunk (caudex) usually blackened as a result of fire

Flowers

- vertical flower spike usually between 1 - 2 m long
- pale white-yellow coloured flowers between April and December

Human Use

- Aboriginal Peoples soaked the flower in water to produce a sweet drink
- softwood from flower spike used in fire making
- resin used to fix spear points to shaft
- soft white base of new leaves provide nourishment
- core of the trunk is a good source of carbohydrate, protein and vitamin C

Fauna Use

- flower spikes used as a food source for birds (e.g. pale-headed rosellas), possums, bees and bats

No Leaf Arrangement



Understorey

Broadleaved Pepper Tree – *Schinus terebinthifolius*



Mature leaves



Mature Tree



Mature flowers



Unripe fruit



Young seedling



Ripe fruit with mature leaves

Growth Form

- a large tree with spreading branches and sometimes multiple trunks, usually grows 3 - 7 m tall and up to 10 m wide
- bark of **older stems** is dark brown or blackish in colour, very rough and deeply ridged, **young branches** are covered with small whitish coloured spots and new stems are softly hairy

Leaves

- compound, **pinnate leaves**, **alternate off the stem**, dark green in colour
- 5-9 leaflets which are stalkless and 8 - 17 cm long
- ovate shaped leaves with **young leaves having toothed margins**
- strong **scent** when crushed

Flowers

- separate male and female flowers form on different plants
- flowers form in dense clusters at the tips of the branches and in the leaf forks, individual flowers are 2 mm long and **whitish in colour**.
- male flowers possess ten tiny yellow stamens
- flowering occurs mostly during spring and autumn

Fruit

- small glossy '**berries**' 4-6 mm across which turn bright **red** when ripe
- fruit has a single, hard, light brown coloured seed in the centre
- fruit are present mainly during winter and only form on female plants

Introduced Species

- reproduces by seed and produces suckers from damaged roots or from cut stumps. Seeds are mostly dispersed by birds that eat the fruit. Originally introduced from Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay as an ornamental shrub



Pinnate



Ovate

Easter Cassia – *Senna pendula* var. *glabrata*



Growth Form



Fruit



Flowers



Leaves

Growth Form

- multi-branched shrub growing 2 - 4 m

Leaves

- leaves are **pinnate and alternate off the stem**
- 3 to 6 soft, oval, yellow-rimmed leaflets on each leaf

Flowers

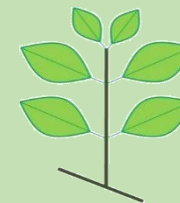
- bright yellow, five petals, in clusters at the tips of the branches
- flowers around Easter, hence its name

Fruit

- seed pods approximately 10 - 20 cm in length
- contain between 5 to 40 black seeds

Introduced Species

- rapidly outcompetes native vegetation and inhibits access to areas
- it is a significant weed, spreading quickly by seed
- moved by water, dumped garden waste and contaminated soil
- chemical treatment is the most effective method to eradicate this weed
- all seeds need to be disposed of and regrowth needs treatment for 18 months



Pinnate

Crinkle Bush – *Lomatia silaifolia*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- 1—2 m tall shrub

Leaves

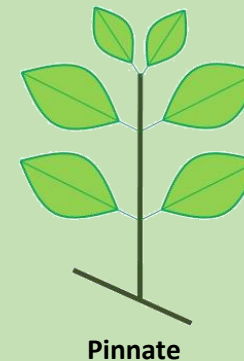
- alternate from the stem, light green above, paler to almost shiny blue-green and sometimes hairy underneath
- edges of leaves usually with saw-like teeth

Flowers

- flowers most often from December to May
- white flowers in racemes to 30 cm long (racemes—flower stalk with the youngest flowers at the top)

Fruit

- brownish, papery follicle 2.5 - 4 cm long
- winged seeds



Pinnate

Fire Response



Understorey

Golden Glory Pea – *Gompholobium latifolium*



Growth Form



Leaves



Fruit



Flowers

Growth Form

- small erect shrub 0.5 – 1.5 m in height and 0.4 – 1 m width
- prefers sandy, loam soil types and found on rocky hillsides in eucalypt forests

Leaves

- leaves alternate, each leaflet up to 5 cm x 5 mm, paler below
- trifoliate (refer to picture - leaves)
- blunt tips

Flowers

- flowers winter to summer
- large yellow pea flowers to 30 mm

Fruit

- seed pod to 18 mm long, seed pod almost black



Alternate



Linear

Hop Bush – *Dodonaea triquetra*



Growth Form



Leaves



Fruit



Flowers

Growth Form

- open, branching shrub to 3 m in height
- prefers stony soils in partial shade; commonly found along paths

Leaves

- glossy alternate leaves
- long (4 – 10 cm) and narrow (less than 1 cm), tapering to the base
- young foliage is sticky

Flowers

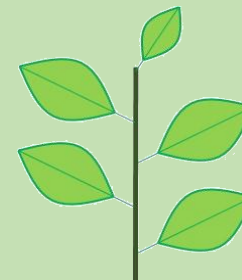
- small green flowers develop into three winged, papery fruits on female plants in spring and summer to 15 mm (similar plants nearby without fruit are probably the male plants)

Fruit

- fruit ripens to a red / purple colour

Human Use

- Aboriginal Peoples chewed the leaves as a painkiller for toothache
- chewed leaves were also used in the treatment of stonefish and stingray wounds



Alternate



Elliptical

Fire Response



Reproduction

Prickly Broom Heath – *Monotoca scoparia*



Leaves



Flowers



Growth Form

Growth Form

- a compact to spreading shrub, usually 30 - 120 cm high

Leaves

- alternate arranged, narrow-oblong or narrow-elliptic leaves
- usually 6.5 – 15 mm long, 1 - 2.6 mm wide
- leaves end in a prickly point
- dark green and pale green below

Flowers

- flowers are small and white
- usually 2 - 5 flowered spikes or clusters
- flowers March to June

Fruit

- oblong
- 2.8 - 3.1 mm long
- yellow to orange

Human Use

- Aboriginal Peoples ate the fruit - please do not try as you may not have identified your plant correctly as the fruit is similar to other plants



Alternate

Elliptical
(narrow)

Tea Tree – *Leptospermum* spp.



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaf has a round point

Leaves

Growth Form

- grows up to 4 - 6 m

Leaves

- narrow leaves
- rounded at tip
- 15 mm short stalks
- **lemon-scented when crushed**

Flowers

- masses of 10 mm white coloured flowers in spring

Fruit

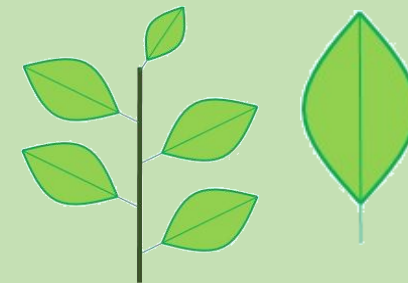
- **woody spherical fruit** of 10 mm diameter max

Bark

- bark is lightly furrowed
- round bumps (galls) sometimes form along twigs and branches

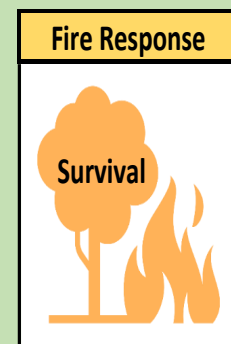
Human Use

- European settlers used the leaves as a substitute for tea



Alternate

Elliptical



Fire Response

Survival

Pointed Leaf Hovea – *Hovea acutifolia*



Upper Leaf



Lower Leaf



Growth Form



Fruit



Flowers

Growth Form

- shrub to 2 m in height

Leaves

- narrow (5 cm long) pointed leaves (elliptical)
- dark green on upper and fine golden hairs on lower leaf

Flowers

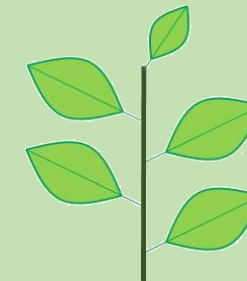
- flowers in clusters of 1 cm purple pea flowers

Fruit

- mature seed pods explode with a clicking sound on hot, dry days

Fauna Use

- frequented by birds, wasps, bees, butterflies and a wide variety of insectivorous insects, spiders and mites



Alternate



Elliptical

Fire Response



Reproduction

Narrow leaf Hovea – *Hovea heterophylla*



Upper Leaf (*H. heterophylla*)



Lower Leaf (*H. heterophylla*)



Growth Form



Flowers

Growth Form

- shrub up to 45 cm

Leaves

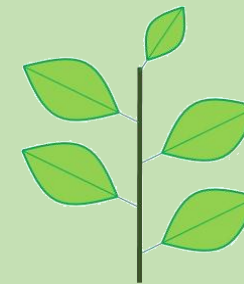
- alternate
- upper leaves narrow to 6 cm long
- upper surface arched beside midrib
- brown hairs below

Flowers

- purple / blue flowers to 5 mm
- winter to spring
- flowers pea shaped, in clusters of 2 or 3

Fruit

- round green pods to 10 mm turn black when ripe



Alternate



Linear

Early Black Wattle – *Acacia leiocalyx*



Trunk



Stem sharply angular (either green or red-brown)

Stem



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- shrub or tree to 6 m high
- **bark slightly corrugated, flaky-fibrous**
- **branchlets sharply angled that are usually red-brown**

Leaves

- **alternate, falcate** phyllodes (leaves)
- 7 - 18 cm long, 7 – 35 mm wide
- 3 or more longitudinal veins more prominent

Flowers

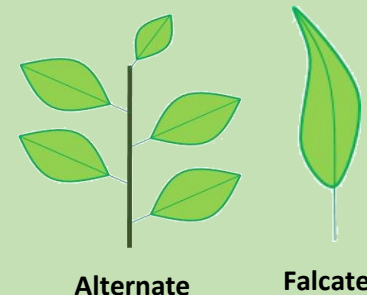
- pale yellow to yellow cluster of flowers
- 3 – 10 cm long

Fruit

- seed pods are curved, twisted or coiled 1 - 2 times
- 4 – 15 cm long, 2 – 4 mm wide
- papery to leathery but brittle when dry

Human Use

- the timber is colourful but splits easily
- the seeds and gum are apparently edible, but caution should be taken as there are many difficult to identify similar species that are not edible



Alternate

Falcate

Fire Response



Reproduction

Black Wattle – *Acacia concurrens*



Trunk



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves



Stem and Flowers

Growth Form

- tall shrub to small tree to 10 m

Leaves (Phyllodes)

- phyllodes alternate, slightly curved (falcate) and greyish-green to 16 cm
- 3 - 4 obvious longitudinal veins

Flowers

- light yellow flowers in densely paired spikes to 10 cm in winter to spring

Fruit

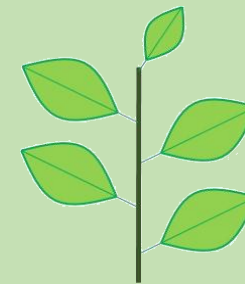
- narrow coiled seed pod

Bark

- slightly furrowed dark grey to brown bark

Human Use

- Aboriginal Peoples used the wood and bark, and ate seeds and roots
- bark used as infusion to treat coughs and colds



Alternate



Falcate

Fire Response



Reproduction

Flat Stemmed Wattle – *Acacia complanata*



Flowers



Growth Form



Fruit



Flat Stem



Leaves

Growth Form

- shrub between 2 - 5 m
- stems flattened

Leaves

- **falcate alternate leaves** (phyllodes—flattened leaf stalks)
- 10 cm long x 4 cm wide slightly curved towards blunt end
- **9 prominent longitudinal veins**
- small volcano-like gland on upper edge of phyllode

Flowers

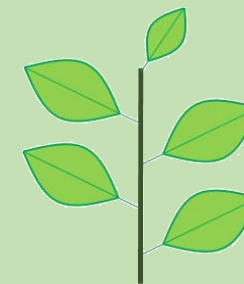
- perfumed, yellow puff balls from November to May

Fruit

- fruit are flattish seed pods to approximately 150 mm

Human Use

- Aboriginal Peoples used the wood to make boomerangs, shields and clubs
- inner bark was used for twine in dillies, rope and nets



Alternate



Falcate

Brisbane Wattle – *Acacia fimbriata*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- shrub to 6 m

Leaves (phyllodes)

- linear alternate to 5 mm wide
- single midvein

Flowers

- perfumed bright yellow flowers to 8 mm in winter and spring

Fruit

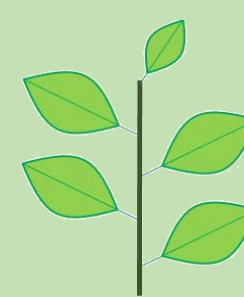
- fruit is a flat pod
- seeds dark black in colour

Bark

- smooth grey-brown coloured bark

Fauna Use

- seeds eaten by a variety of parrots
- leaves eaten by phasmids and the caterpillar of the imperial hairstreak butterfly
- pollen for bees



Alternate



Linear

Blooming Hakea – *Hakea florulenta*



Leaf Veins



Growth Form



Fruit



Flowers



Growth Form

- low shrub up to 1.5 m high

Leaves

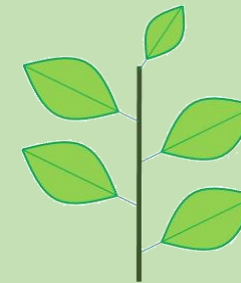
- 6 cm - 13 cm long, 10 - 35 mm wide
- pale green and alternate
- usually narrow elliptic
- reddish-brown stems

Flowers

- numerous white/cream fluffy flowers from September to December
- clusters of 14 - 20

Fruit

- 20 - 23 mm long , 10 - 20 mm wide, covered with black spots and sparsely covered with warts 0.5 mm high, beak upturned



Alternate



Elliptical

Queensland Hakea – *Hakea benthamii*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



5 to 9 parallel veins on leaves

Leaves

Growth Form

- multi-stemmed shrub to 2 - 3 m

Leaves

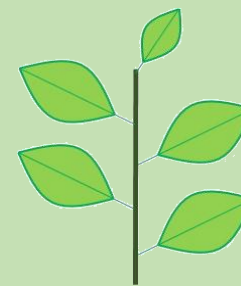
- alternating leaves light grey-green to yellow-green, often curved in shape
- 5 - 9 prominent parallel veins

Flowers

- numerous white fluffy flowers from June to November

Fruit

- seed pods are 2.5 - 3.5 cm long; tip sometimes with a short horn-like point
- seed pods open after fire to release two winged seeds



Alternate



Falcate

Fire Response



Reproduction

Understorey

Long leaf Bitter Pea – *Daviesia wyattiana*



Growth Form



Flowers



Leaves

Growth Form

- shrub to 2.5 m high
- branchlets triangular in cross-section

Leaves

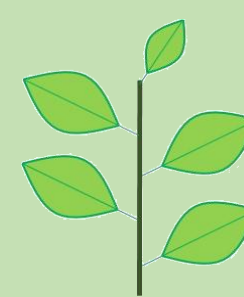
- linear (very narrow and long)
- 4 - 22 cm long, 2 - 8 mm wide
- grey-green
- midvein prominent
- alternate

Flowers

- winter - spring
- clusters of 5 mm flowers
- individual flower stalks arise from the same point in the cluster
- yellow pea flowers with reddish/brown markings

Fruit

- pod 7 – 10 mm long, 4 - 5 mm wide
- triangular
- green to copper in colour depending on maturity



Alternate



Linear

Kerosene Bush – *Pultenea villosa*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves up to 8mm long

Hairy stem and leaves

Leaves

Growth Form

- shrub to 3 m in height but usually less than 1 m

Leaves

- hairy, alternating leaves 8 mm long x 1 - 2 mm wide
- leaves burn with a crackling sound not unlike kerosene burning

Flowers

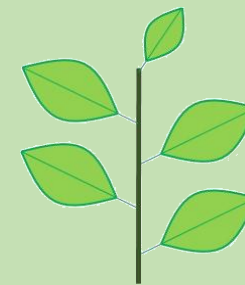
- 12 mm yellow orange coloured flowers with a red centre
- flowers in spring

Fruit

- inflated brown seed pods to 4 - 6 mm long

Fauna Use

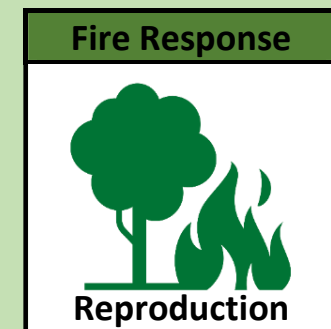
- frequented by a wide variety of plant eating insects, mites and spiders



Alternate



Oblong



Prickly Pea – *Daviesia squarrosa*



Growth Form



Flowers



Leaves

Growth Form

- prickly shrub to 1 - 1.5 m high

Leaves

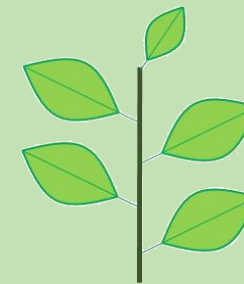
- ovate
- hairy leaves and stems
- usually 4 – 12 mm long, 0.5 – 10 mm wide
- tapering to a sharp point
- midvein prominent on upper surface
- alternate

Flowers

- July - November
- solitary flower on a single thread-like stalk
- 4 -12 mm long
- mostly yellow pea flowers with reddish/brown markings

Fruit

- 6 – 9 mm long, 4 - 5.5 mm wide pod
- straw-coloured when ripe, copper coloured when immature



Alternate



Ovate

Gorse Bitter Pea – *Daviesia ulicifolia*



Leaves



Flowers



Growth Form

Growth Form

- up to 2 m tall **prickly shrub**

Leaves

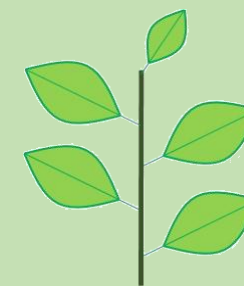
- narrow, elliptic or narrow-ovate
- **5 – 20 mm long, 0.5 – 6 mm wide**
- alternate
- **stiff, spiny and pointed**
- **midvein prominent on upper surface**

Flowers

- flowers to 7 mm
- in small clusters of 2-7 yellow pea flowers with reddish/brown markings
- flowers August to November

Fruit

- 5-8 mm long, 3.5 - 5 mm wide
- pods flat and triangular
- September to December
- brown when mature, green when immature
- mature pods rattle when shaken



Alternate



Elliptical
(narrow)

Mickey Mouse Bush – *Ochna serrulata*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- shrub to 2.5 m

Leaves

- alternate, serrated oblong leaves
- green to dark green and waxy to 6 cm long

Flowers

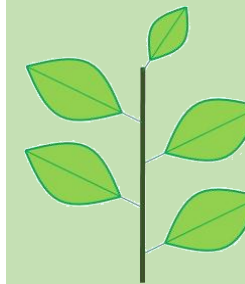
- solitary yellow flowers with 5 petals

Fruit

- initially green, turning black with age, spherical fruit at the end of red petal-like structures (sepals). (Note—red sepals open can be mistaken for flowers)

Introduced Species

- serious environmental weed
- seeds dispersed by birds



Alternate



Oblong

Fire Response



Indian Hawthorne – *Rhaphiolepis indica*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- grows to 1 - 3 m

Leaves

- alternate, obovate leaves
- leathery leaves (3 - 8 cm long)
- sharply toothed margins, particularly in the upper half

Flowers

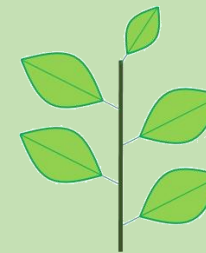
- white to pink flowers in small clusters
- 10 - 15 mm in diameter

Fruit

- blue-black berries
- highly desirable to birds and can be easily dispersed into the environment

Introduced Species

- native to China
- classified as an environmental weed in Qld particularly in remnant bushland like Toohey Forest



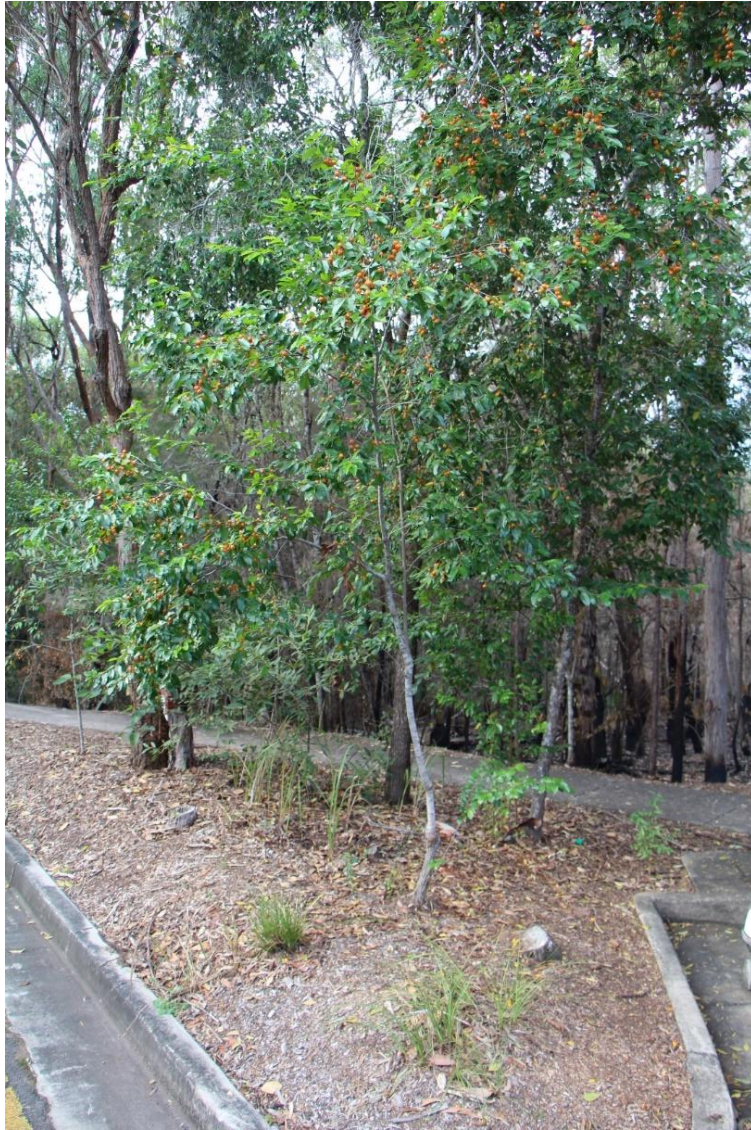
Alternate



Obovate



Quinine Bush – *Petalostigma triloculare*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- shrub/ small tree to 5 m

Leaves

- alternate to 10 cm long
- obvious midvein

Flowers

- small, yellow

Fruit

- spherical, orange to reddish
fruit to 10 mm

Bark

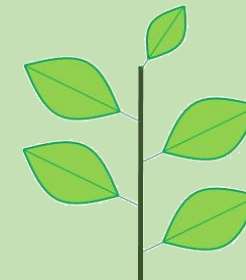
- dark-grey with some vertical cracks and fissures

Human Uses

- fruit tastes terrible but the seeds chewed are a cure for toothache

Note

- often confused with cheese tree when flowers/fruit are not evident



Alternate



Elliptical

Quinine bush
glossy on top
only



Cheese tree glossy on
top and underneath
p87

Muttonwood – *Myrsine variabilis*

Could have small notches (irregular teeth) on the side of the leaf when you run your finger along the edge



Leaves (Top)



Leaves (Below)



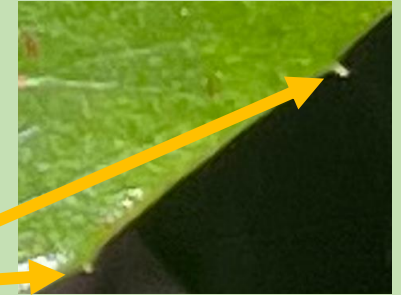
Fruit

Growth Form

- shrub/ small tree to 12 m

Leaves

- alternate
- 3 to 10 cm long and usually 1-3cm wide.
- obvious midvein
- **upper surface is shiny green, lower surface is duller**
- **irregularly toothed** (might have small notches on the edge (refer to picture above))

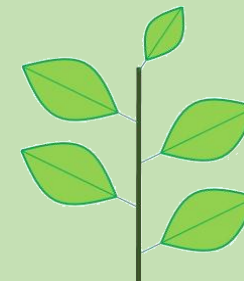


Flowers

- 2mm creamy coloured flowers in clusters during winter to spring

Fruit

- 4-6mm in diameter, blue when ripe in November to January.



Alternate



Obovate

Poison Peach – *Trema tomentosa*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- shrub or small tree to 6 m tall

Leaves

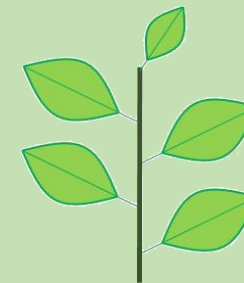
- alternate with short hairs, rough to touch
- leaves 4 cm to 9 cm long and ovate to lanceolate in shape
- edges very finely toothed
- 3 veins at base
- comes to a tip

Flowers

- flowers are very small, greenish in colour and in short clusters
- flowers commonly from December to March

Fruit

- small round shiny black berry 5 – 6 mm wide, eaten by small birds
- ripe March—June



Alternate



Ovate
(narrow)

Prickly Blackthorn – *Bursaria spinosa*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- thorny shrub 1 - 3 m tall
- sharp spines on stems/branchlets

Leaves

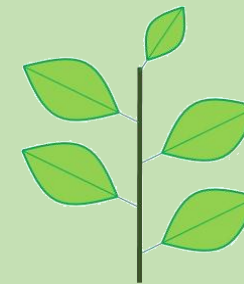
- small leaves clustered or alternate
- shape varies, 0.5 - 4.5 cm with blunt tip, sometimes with some hairs

Flowers

- white or cream in panicle (panicle—many-branched flower spike)
- narrow petals, and sometimes only a few flowers

Fruit

- stalked, kidney-shaped capsule, opening to reveal two halves



Alternate



Ovate

Native Raspberry – *Rubus spp.*



Flowers



Leaves



Prickly stem



Fruit

Growth Form

- weak-stemmed shrub 1 - 2 m tall

Leaves

- usually 3 lobes, oval to heart-shaped leaves
- finely toothed margins
- leaves 5 – 11 cm x 4 – 7.5 cm
- densely haired on the underside

Flowers

- the white or pink flowers occur in spring and summer

Stem

- prickly stem

Fruit

- bright red fruits 10 - 30 mm in diameter



Alternate

Blue Tongue – *Melastoma affine*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



5 veins Native sp.
7 veins Weed sp.

Leaves

Growth Form

- up to 2 m

Leaves

- pointed leaves (elliptical)
- 7 – 10 cm long by 2 – 4 cm wide
- leaves covered in stiff hairs
- 5 prominent longitudinal veins
- dark green in colour above and paler below

Flowers

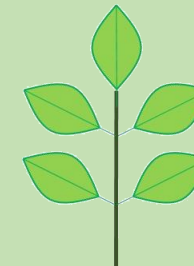
- flowers pale purple in colour 3 – 5 cm across in summer

Fruit

- fleshy and splitting irregularly
- seeds immersed in a dark, almost black, pulp
- seeds very small, about 0.5 - 0.6 mm diameter

Human Use

- Aboriginal Peoples ate purple pulp of fruit which stained their tongues (hence the name)



Opposite



Elliptical

Native Olive – *Notelaea ovata*



Flowers



Fruit



Growth Form

Leaf feels
like
cardboard
or leather



Leaves

Growth Form

- small shrub to 1 m although regularly less than 50 cm

Leaves

- leaves opposite
- narrow ovate
- stiff, leathery

Flowers

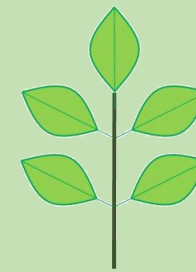
- flowers most of the year

Fruit

- black drooping fruit with a solitary seed

Note

- very drought tolerant



Opposite



Ovate

Fire Response



Slender Rice Flower – *Pimelea linifolia*



Growth Form



Leaves



Flowers

Growth Form

- small, semi-prostrate to erect shrub, to 1 m (prostrate – flat on the ground)

Leaves

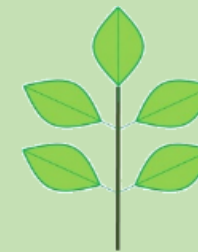
- opposite, in 4 rows, each pair at right angles to pair above and below
- green above and paler below near the base of the plant, 5-30 mm long with clearly visible midrib

Flowers

- numerous white flower heads surrounded by 4 reddish leaf-like bracts (a leaf-like structure at the base of the flower)
- 2 stamens protruding from flower

Fruit

- green, 3-5 mm



Opposite



Linear

Forest Boronia – *Boronia rosmarinifolia*



Growth Form



Flowers



Leaf underneath



Leaves

Growth Form

- shrub 0.5 – 2 m tall

Leaves

- opposite arrangement of leaves
- shiny dark green above and paler below with dense soft hairs
- 6 – 40 mm long x 1 – 7 mm wide and have rolled under edges

Flowers

- pink (occasionally white) flowers with 4 petals
- appear July – October

Fruit

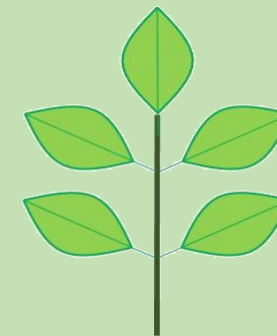
- fruit are approximately 6 mm long and slightly flattened

Human Use

- Aboriginal Peoples used the oil from leaves as protection from mosquitoes and leeches

Note

- easily confused with slender westringia page 73



Opposite



Linear

Needle Shaggy Pea – *Podolobium aciculiferum*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- shrub up to 1 - 2 m high
- branches hairy

Leaves

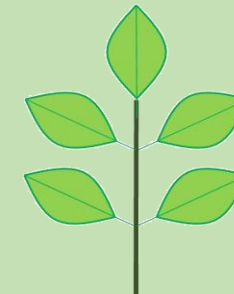
- opposite or sometimes alternate
- broad ovate to narrow ovate
- 1 - 3 cm long, 3 - 9 mm wide
- tip with sharp spine
- two spines at base of very short leaf stalk
- dark shiny green above, paler below

Flowers

- solitary flowers
- yellow – orange pea flower
- December to May

Seed

- pods oblong to ovate
- 1 - 1.5 cm long
- curved and sometimes softly hairy



Opposite



Ovate
(narrow)

Lantana – *Lantana camara*



Growth Form



Flowers



Unripe Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- heavily branched shrub from 2 – 4 m

Leaves

- bright green ovate leaves with serrated edges approximately 6 cm long
- opposite arrangement along stem
- strong scent when crushed

Flowers

- approximately 2.5 cm in diameter in clustered, compact heads
- vary in colour from yellow, white, orange, red and purple

Fruit

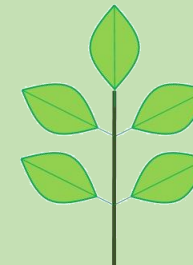
- glossy, berry like fruit; purplish-black when ripe

Fauna Use

- poisonous to livestock

Introduced Species

- native to Central and South America
- grows in a wide variety of habitats from exposed dry hillsides to wet, heavily shaded gullies
- shrub can form dense thickets smothering native vegetation



Opposite



Ovate

Slender Westringia – *Westringia eremicola*



Leaves



Flowers



Growth Form

Growth Form

- shrub to 1.5 m high

Leaves

- leaves in whorls of 3 or rarely 4
- narrow-elliptic to linear
- usually 8 - 20 mm long, 0.8 - 1.6 mm wide
- margins recurved
- both surfaces hairy

Flowers

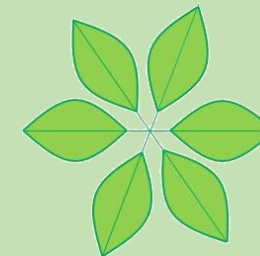
- flowers are pink or mauve, rarely white
- usually with orange to brown dots
- flowers throughout the year but mostly spring to summer

Fruit

- dark brown woody capsule to 1.5 mm long, with multiple segments

Note

- easily confused with forest boronia page 70



Whorled



Linear

Candlestick Banksia – *Banksia spinulosa*



Growth Form



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- grows to 2 m

Leaves

- narrow leaves (7 cm long x 0.5 cm wide)
- whorled leaf arrangement
- dark green above and white below
- lightly serrated edge towards leaf tip

Flowers

- golden yellow to orange in colour (autumn to winter)
- up to 20 cm in length
- flower spike with hundreds of small separate flowers

Fruit

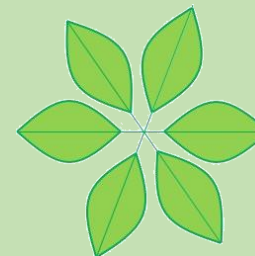
- woody cone appears with approximately 100 woody follicles that contain winged seeds after flowering

Human Use

- Aboriginal Peoples used the flowers as a source of nectar

Fauna Use

- flowers eaten by sugar gliders and birds



Whorled



Linear

Fire Response



Reproduction

Forest Pittosporum – *Pittosporum revolutum*



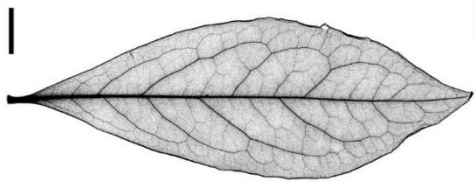
Growth Form



Fruit



Leaves and Flowers



Venation

Growth Form

- grows to 1 - 3 m

Leaves

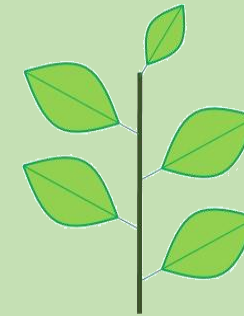
- leaves vary greatly in size from 6 - 17 cm x 2.5 - 6 cm
- can be either thick or thin and with or without curved margins
- leaves alternate or clustered at the end of branches in whorls
- ovate to elliptic
- covered in a mat of brown hairs which are on young shoots, bud and twigs

Flowers

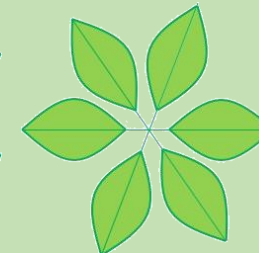
- yellow flowers, lightly scented
- winter - spring

Fruit

- fruits are green when unripe and turn orange
- open fruit reveals bright red-brown sticky seeds
- rough on the outside



Alternate



Whorled



Elliptical

Black She Oak – *Allocasuarina littoralis*



Female Flower



Male Flower



Trunk



Fruit



Underside of Leaves

Growth Form

- grows to 6 m in height

Leaves

- dark green twig like needles, easily broken at joints
- true leaves are small, pale triangles at the joints which don't photosynthesise

Flowers

- male and female flowers on separate trees
- male—masses of rusty brown flower spikes at end of needles June-August
- female—bright red flowers (no petals) April – October

Fruit

- dark grey woody cones 2.5 cm x 1.5 cm (females only)

Bark

- dark grey rough bark

Human Use

- timber was used as a fuel in bread ovens and for furniture

Fauna Use

- seeds important food source for glossy black cockatoos

No Leaf Arrangement

Fire Response



Eucalypt Trees – *Eucalyptus*, *Angophora*, *Blakella* and *Corymbia* spp.



Trunk

Refer to page 77 and 78 for identification



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- tall trees to 35 m in height

Leaves

- thick textured, drooping, sickle-shaped (falcate) alternating leaves of varying sizes / colourations
- varying bark types (rough, fibrous, flaky, spongy) provide fire insulation

Flowers

- vary in size and colour

Fruit

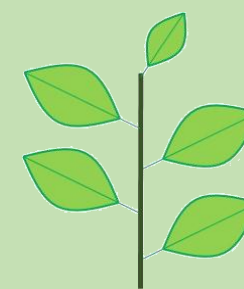
- fruit capsules (gum nuts) vary in size

Human Use

- Aboriginal Peoples chewed leaves and placed the pulp on wounds to aid healing
- wood was used for making bowls, canoes and fire
- select bark was used to make fishing lines, nets and baskets

Fauna Use

- eucalypts provide food / shelter for koalas, possums, gliders, bats, birds, owls and insects



Alternate



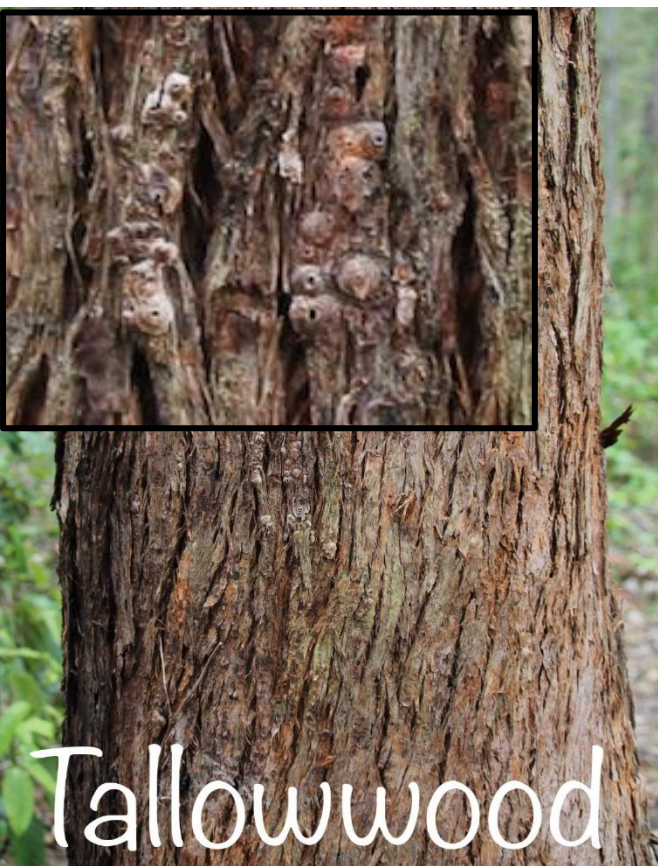
Falcate

Fire Response



Canopy

Eucalypt Trees – *Eucalyptus*, *Angophora*, *Blakella* and *Corymbia* spp.



Tallowwood

Rough bark, flaky and soft reddish brown to brown grey in colour on the outer bark and orange underneath, with volcano-like pores or blisters



Spotted Gum

Smooth bark, sheds in summer in patches and is smooth and cream in colour with grey spots from the older bark



Scribbly Gum

Smooth bark, white or silvery grey in colour, new bark yellow, with brownish scribbles created by the burrows of the larvae stage of scribbly gum moths who live within the bark



Grey Gum

Smooth bark, patchy, white, grey, grey-brown, salmon or orange, shedding in large plates or flakes

Eucalypt Trees – *Eucalyptus*, *Angophora*, *Blakella* and *Corymbia* spp.



Brown
Bloodwood

Flaky and rough texture,
tessellated (distinctive,
irregular small flakes)
brown, grey to yellow-grey
in colour



Red Bloodwood

Rough and fibrous,
tessellated (distinctive,
irregular small scales),
light brown or grey in colour,
exudes red sap



Stringybark

Stringy or fibrous bark,
usually grey on outer bark and
reddish underneath,
pulls away in long strings and is
usually criss-crossed in inner
layers



Grey Ironbark

Bark is hard, coarse, with
deep furrows and ridges,
dark brown to black in colour

Soap Tree – *Alphitonia excelsa*



Trunk



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves – above and below



Leaves

Growth Form

- grows to 18 m

Leaves

- alternate, ovate in shape and often insect damaged
- glossy dark-green above and silver / white below
- up to 15 cm long and 1 - 6 cm wide
- veins are more prominent below

Flowers

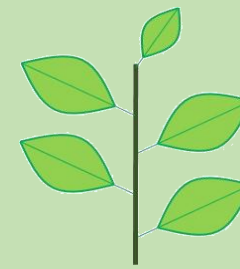
- flowers are tiny and cream

Fruit

- spherical black berry – green when immature early autumn

Human Use

- used by Aboriginal Peoples to stun fish by crushing the leaves (contain saponin) and throwing into waterholes
- bark and root were used as a liniment and rubbed on the body
- used for washing hands



Alternate



Ovate
(narrow)

Fire Response



Canopy

Sandpaper Fig— *Ficus coronata*



Trunk



Fruit



Lower Leaf



Rough to touch

Leaves

Growth Form

- medium sized tree up to 15 m tall

Leaves

- very rough, sandpapery leaves
- alternate, ovate to oblong in shape
- glossy green and hairy underneath
- up to 5 – 10 cm long and 2 – 5 cm wide
- lateral veins

Flowers

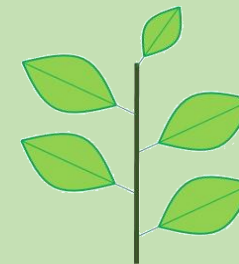
- pale white at first turning to a creamy colour
- pollinated by co-dependant species of fig wasp

Fruit

- 2 cm long, hairy and purple-black (ripe) and green (immature)
- ripen January to June

Human Use

- leaves used by Aboriginal Peoples to polish their weapons
- fruit is edible however the hairy skin must be removed
- milky sap helps heal wounds



Alternate



Ovate (narrow)

Fire Response



Cheese Tree – *Glochidion ferdinandi*



Trunk



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- tree to 25 m

Leaves

- alternate waxy green leaves top and bottom
- leaves may vary dramatically in size

Flowers

- tiny, yellowish flowers in clusters

Fruit

- colour varies, but often greenish to pink
- up to 20 mm in size

Bark

- flaky, brownish/grey

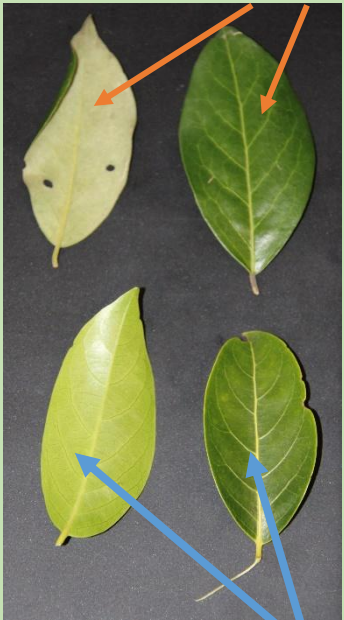
Fauna Use

- food source for a variety of birds

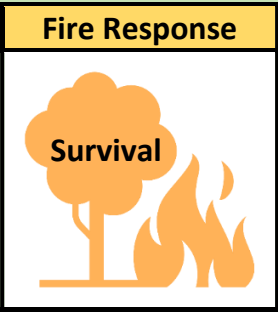
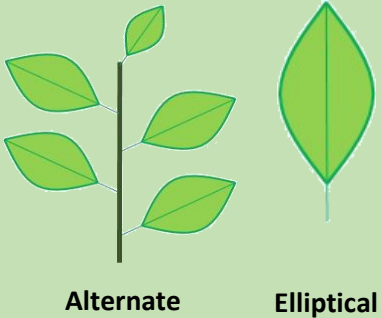
Note

- often confused with quinine bush when flowers/fruit are not evident

Often confused with quinine bush, glossy on top only p 67



cheese tree, glossy on top and underneath



Umbrella Cheese Tree – *Glochidion zeylanicum*



Flowers and Fruit



Leaves (underneath)



Leaves (top)

Growth Form

- small tree to 15 m in moist areas

Leaves

- alternate leaves 20cm x 10cm
- veins prominent

Flowers

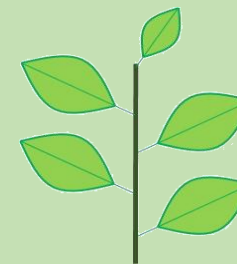
- 5mm flowers in clusters during winter to spring

Fruit

- Minutely hairy 10mm inflated seed capsules

Fauna Use

- fruit attracts Lewin's Honeyeater



Alternate



Elliptical

Paperbark Tree – *Melaleuca spp.*



Trunk



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- slender tree 12 – 25 m with distinctive paper-like bark

Leaves

- mature leaves are narrow-ovate, alternate, dull-green, stiff and leathery
- depending on species will have either a midvein or 5 longitudinal veins

Flowers

- cream coloured bottlebrush flowers in spikes
- common and widespread in poorly drained soils and swampy areas

Bark

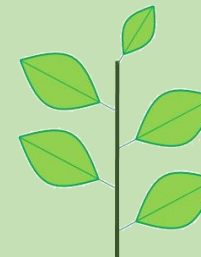
- distinctive papery bark

Human Use

- Aboriginal Peoples chewed new leaves to treat head colds
- papery bark had many uses such as building shelters and serving food
- flowers soaked in water to make a sweet drink

Fauna Use

- flowers are a food source for many bird and insect species such as lorikeets and butterflies



Alternate



Ovate (narrow)

Fire Response



Chinese Celtis – *Celtis sinensis*



Young branch



Mature Tree trunk



Mature flowers



New leaves and flowers



Young seedling



Older seedlings



Mature leaves and young fruit

Growth Form

- a large spreading tree growing 10 - 20 m tall, its leaves fall off during winter (deciduous)
- bark is smooth, silver-grey

Leaves

- alternate leaves
- oval/ovate in shape
- dark green glossy upper surface and bluntly toothed margins in their upper halves, paler underside
- up to 4 – 7 cm long with pronounced veins

Flowers

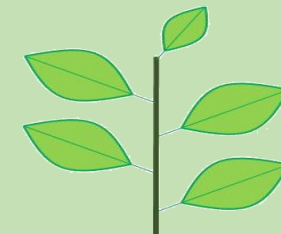
- flowers are small and white, with inconspicuous petals and a feathery stigma

Fruit

- 7 – 9 mm small, rounded, berry like fruit that turn from green to orange as they mature
- produces thousands of berries

Introduced Species

- commonly used for landscaping
- commonly used for bonsai in Japan



Alternate



Ovate

Camphor Laurel – *Cinnamomum camphora*



Flowers



Fruit



Young growth form



Seedling



Leaf



Trunk

Growth Form

- weed tree to 15 m

Leaves

- alternate, 5 cm - 10 cm long, 2.5 cm – 5 cm wide
- glossy green above and grey-waxy or pale below
- aromatic when crushed

Bark

- greyish brown with a scaly, rough texture

Flowers

- perfumed cream coloured flowers in spring to summer

Fruit

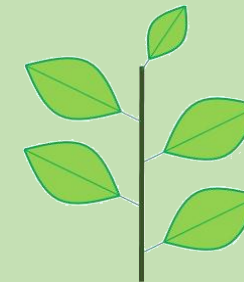
- black round berry fruit to 10 mm when ripe, green when immature

Fauna Use

- spread by birds, mildly toxic to humans

Introduced Species

- native to Japan and China
- aggressive along waterways forming dense infestations
- grows rapidly



Alternate



Ovate
(narrow)

Kauri Pine – *Agathis robusta*



Trunk



Cone



Spiral Arrangement



Leaves

Growth Form

- 25 – 50 m tall with a 100 – 150 cm diameter trunk (much smaller in Toohey Forest)

Leaves

- opposite or alternate
- spirally arranged
- linear to elliptic leathery, glossy leaves with longitudinal veins

Bark

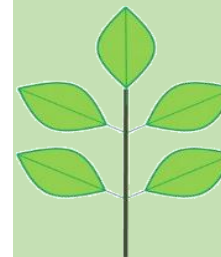
- trunk straight with smooth to slightly flaky bark
- bark orange-brown, brown or grey-brown

Cone

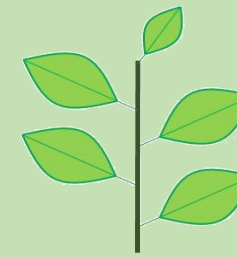
- green globe
- 9 – 15 cm diameter with 340 - 440 scales (female) 500 scales (male)

Human Use

- used for timber and exploited heavily from 1920s to 1980s.
- used for boats, furniture, cabinetry, veneer, musical instruments (guitars and violin bellies) and flooring



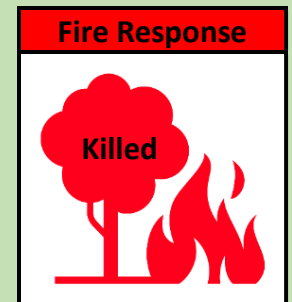
Opposite



Alternate



Elliptical



Sweet Pittosporum – *Pittosporum undulatum*



Flowers



Fruit (immature and young)



Leaves



Leaves

Growth Form

- tree 4 m to 14 m but can reach to 20 m

Leaves

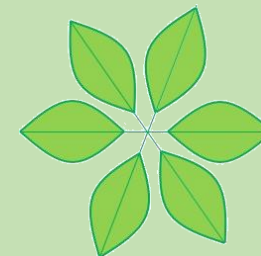
- clustered at the tips in whorls
- glossy leaves with wavy margins may vary dramatically in size (5 -15 cm long to 1.5 – 5 cm wide)
- paler underneath and pointed tip
- can be oblong, ovate or elliptic in shape

Flowers

- bell-shaped creamy-white flowers (1 – 2 cm long) in clusters of 4 - 5 at the ends of branches
- strong scent
- 5 petals
- late winter through to late spring

Fruit

- colour varies, but often greenish to yellow to orange as they ripen
- size 10 - 16 mm long and 10 mm across
- when fully ripe they split open to release the seeds which are sticky and reddish-brown



Whorled



Oblong

Brush Box – *Lophostemon confertus*



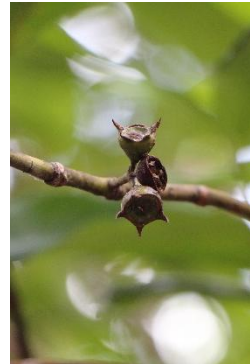
Trunk at Top



Trunk at Base



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- large tree to 35 m

Leaves

- dense crown composed of broad, glossy dark green
- elliptical leaves arranged in whorls of 4-5

Flowers

- clusters of white flowers to 20 mm in spring and summer

Fruit

- bell-shaped seed capsule to 13 mm

Bark

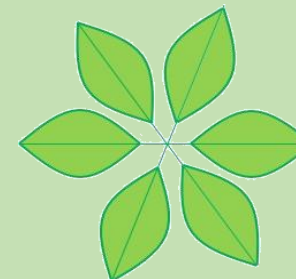
- rough scaly bark on lower trunk and smooth pinkish-brown on upper branches

Human Use

- important commercial timber and honey tree

Fauna Use

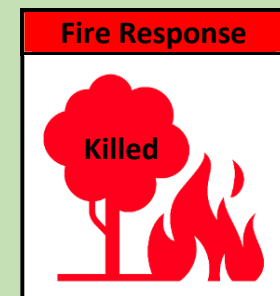
- leaves eaten by koalas and various caterpillars
- flowers frequented by bees and various birds (e.g. rainbow lorikeets)
- seeds eaten by black cockatoos and pale-headed rosellas



Whorled



Elliptical



Swamp Box – *Lophostemon suaveolens*



Trunk



Leaves



Flowers

Growth Form

- large tree from 2m to 10m but up to 25m in swamps

Leaves

- in whorls of 3 or 4 or alternate

Flowers

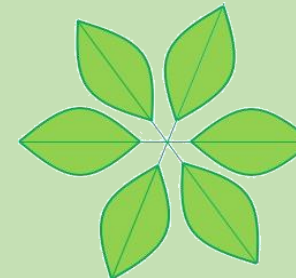
- 5 petalled white flowers, early summer

Fruit

- thin-walled fruits to 6mm x 8mm

Bark

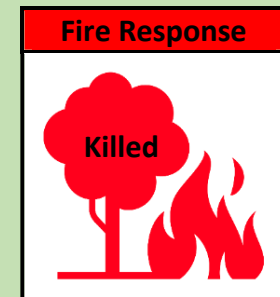
- grey-brown, flaky



Whorled



Elliptical



Canopy

Umbrella Tree – *Schefflera actinophylla*



Leaves up to 40cm long

Trunk



Flowers



Fruit



Leaves

Growth Form

- tree to 15 m

Leaves

- large, glossy green, compound leaves up to 40 cm long
- arranged in whorls

Flowers

- spikes of red flowers

Fruit

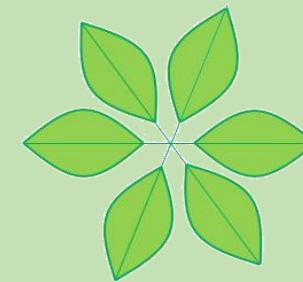
- dark red up to 5 mm long containing a single seed

Fauna Use

- fruit is eaten by birds who then disperse the seeds

Introduced Species

- native to North Queensland
- can tolerate shaded and full sunlight areas
- common in fringe areas of water-bodies



Whorled



Oblong

Canopy

Griffith University EcoCentre



- 1 Golden Candlestick
- 2 Blue Tongue
- 3 Mat Rush
- 4 Native Olive
- 5 Brown Bloodwood
- 6 Black Wattle
- 7 Brisbane Wattle
- 8 Grass Tree
- 9 Black She-Oak
- 10 Tea-Tree

- 11 Cheese Tree
- 12 Quinine Bush
- 13 Native Mulberry
- 14 Native Rosemary
- 15 Bush Peanut
- 16 Red Mahogany
- 17 Tuckeroo
- 18 Guava
- 19 Sandpaper Fig
- 20 Richmond Birdwing Vine

- 21 Bangalow Palm
- 22 Sandstone
- 23 Kauri Pine
- 24 Poison Peach
- 25 Black Thorn
- 26 Silky Oak
- 27 Soap Tree
- 28 Hoop Pine
- 29 Blue Flax Lily
- 30 Tree Fern

- 31 Celery Wood
- 32 Camphor Laurel
- 33 Native Ginger
- 34 Rain Gauge
- 35 Native Cordyline
- 36 Staghorn Fern
- 37 Elkhorn Fern
- 38 Lacy Tree Fern
- 39 Pointed Leaf Hovea
- 40 Pineapple Palm

- 41 River Lily
- 42 Strangler Fig
- 43 Bunya Pine
- 44 Monkey Rope Vine
- 45 Dry Sclerophyll Forest
- 46 Homes in the Hollows
- 47 Planchon's Stringy Bark
- 48 Wet Sclerophyll
- 49 Macadamia Nut Tree
- 50 Umbrella Cheese Tree

- 51 Kangaroo Vine
- 52 Broad-leaved Bottle Tree
- 53 Turkey Nest
- 54 Euodia
- 55 Red Kamala
- 56 Pedal Powered Generator
- 57 Nest Box
- 58 Bower of Beauty
- 59 Blue Quandong
- 60 Native Gardenia

- 61 Narrow Leaf Fig
- 62 Critter Corner
- 63 Egg Display
- 64 Bird Binoculars
- 65 Energy Displays
- 66 AR Sandbox
- 67 Start of Echidna Walk



This colour indicates that feature is located in The Understorey.

Botanical Names

- ① *Banksia spinulosa*
- ② *Melastoma affine*
- ③ *Lomandra longifolia*
- ④ *Notelaea ovata*
- ⑤ *Corymbia trachyphloia*
- ⑥ *Acacia concurrens*
- ⑦ *Acacia fimbriata*
- ⑧ *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*
- ⑨ *Allocasuarina littoralis*
- ⑩ *Leptospermum polygalifolium*
- ⑪ *Glochidion ferdinandi*
- ⑫ *Petalostigma triloculare*
- ⑬ *Pipturus argenteus*
- ⑭ *Westringia fruticosa*
- ⑮ *Sterculia quadrifida*
- ⑯ *Eucalyptus resinifera*
- ⑰ *Cupaniopsis anacardioides*
- ⑱ *Psidium* spp.
- ⑲ *Ficus coronata*
- ⑳ *Pararistolochia praevenosa*

- ㉑ *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*
- ㉒ Sandstone
- ㉓ *Agathis robusta*
- ㉔ *Trema tomentosa*
- ㉕ *Bursaria spinosa*
- ㉖ *Grevillea robusta*
- ㉗ *Alphitonia excelsa*
- ㉘ *Araucaria cunninghamii*
- ㉙ *Dianella caerulea*
- ㉚ *Cyathea cooperi*
- ㉛ *Polyscias elegans*
- ㉜ **Cinnamomum camphora*
- ㉝ *Alpinia caerulea*
- ㉞ Rain Gauge
- ㉟ *Cordyline petiolaris*
- ㊱ *Platycerium superbum*
- ㊲ *Platycerium bifurcatum*
- ㊳ *Cyathea cooperi*
- ㊴ *Hovea acutifolia*
- ㊵ *Lepidozamia peroffskyana*

- ㊶ *Crinum pedunculatum*
- ㊷ *Ficus watkinsiana*
- ㊸ *Araucaria bidwillii*
- ㊹ *Parsonia straminea*
- ㊺ Dry Sclerophyll Forest
- ㊻ Homes in the Hollows
- ㊼ *Eucalyptus planchoniana*
- ㊽ Wet Sclerophyll
- ㊾ *Macadamia integrifolia*
- ㊿ *Glochidion ferdinandi*
- 51 *Cissus antarctica*
- 52 *Brachychiton australis*
- 53 Turkey Nest
- 54 *Tetradium daniellii*
- 55 *Mallotus philippensis*
- 56 Pedal Powered Generator
- 57 Nest Box
- 58 *Pandorea jasminoides*
- 59 *Elaeocarpus angustifolius*
- 60 *Randia fitzalanii*
- 61 *Ficus obliqua*



This colour indicates that feature is located in the The Understorey.



w: <http://www.tooheyforesteec.eq.edu.au>

e: principal@tooheyforesteec.eq.edu.au

p: 07 3735 6557