



**Native  
Plant List  
Landcare  
Centre**  
Hartley Rd  
North  
Tamborine



## Trees and Shrubs

|   |  |  |                                  |
|---|--|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Abrophyllum ornans</i>              | <b>Native Hydrangea</b>                    | 60. <i>Goodenia ovata</i>              | <b>Hop Goodenia</b>              |
| 2. <i>Acacia fimbriata</i>                | <b>Fringed Wattle</b>                      | 61. <i>Grevillea robusta</i>           | <b>Silky Oak</b>                 |
| 3. <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>              | <b>Black Wattle</b>                        | 62. <i>Guioa semiglauc</i>             | <b>Guioa</b>                     |
| 4. <i>Acmena ingens</i>                   | <b>Red apple</b>                           | 63. <i>Harpulia pendula</i>            | <b>Tulipwood</b>                 |
| 5. <i>Acmena smithi</i>                   | <b>Lilly Pilly</b>                         | 64. <i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>      | <b>Native Rosella</b>            |
| 6. <i>Acronychia oblongifolia</i>         | <b>White Acronychia</b>                    | 65. <i>Homolanthus populifolius</i>    | <b>Native Bleeding Heart</b>     |
| 7. <i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i>            | <b>Native Holly</b>                        | 66. <i>Hovea acutifolia</i>            | <b>Purple Pea Bush</b>           |
| 8. <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>              | <b>Red Ash</b>                             | 67. <i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>         | <b>Native Frangipani</b>         |
| 9. <i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>               | <b>Chain Fruit</b>                         | 68. <i>Indigofera australis</i>        | <b>Native Indigo</b>             |
| 10. <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>         | <b>Hoop Pine</b>                           | 69. <i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>           | <b>Foambark</b>                  |
| 11. <i>Archidendron grandiflorum</i>      | <b>Pink Lace Flower</b>                    | 70. <i>Leptospermum petersonii</i>     | <b>Lemon-scented TeaTree</b>     |
| 12. <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> | <b>Piccabeen Palm</b>                      | 71. <i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> | <b>Wild May</b>                  |
| 13. <i>Arytera distylis</i>               | <b>Twin Leaved-Coogera</b>                 | 72. <i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>          | <b>Crinkle Bush</b>              |
| 14. <i>Attractocarpus chartaceus</i>      | <b>Narrow-leaved Gardenia</b>              | 73. <i>Lophostemon confertus</i>       | <b>Brush Box</b>                 |
| 15. <i>Auranticarpa rhombifolium</i>      | <b>Diamond-leaved Pittosporum</b>          | 74. <i>Mallotus discolor</i>           | <b>Yellow Kamala</b>             |
| 16. <i>Babingtonia similis</i>            | <b>Twiggy Myrtle</b>                       | 75. <i>Mallotus philipensis</i>        | <b>Red Kamala</b>                |
| 17. <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>          | <b>Grey Myrtle</b>                         | 76. <i>Melaleuca salicina</i>          | <b>White Bottlebrush</b>         |
| 18. <i>Banksia spinulosa</i>              | <b>Hairpin Banksia/Golden Candlesticks</b> | 77. <i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>         | <b>Weeping Bottlebrush</b>       |
| 19. <i>Brachychiton acerfolius</i>        | <b>Flame Tree</b>                          | 78. <i>Melia azedarch</i>              | <b>White Cedar</b>               |
| 20. <i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>           | <b>Coffee Bush/Breynia</b>                 | 79. <i>Melicope elleryana</i>          | <b>Pink Euodia</b>               |
| 21. <i>Bursaria spinosa</i>               | <b>Black Thorn</b>                         | 80. <i>Myrsine varabillis</i>          | <b>Muttonwood</b>                |
| 22. <i>Callicarpa pedunculata</i>         | <b>Velvet Leaf</b>                         | 81. <i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>          | <b>White Bolly Gum</b>           |
| 23. <i>Carissa ovata</i>                  | <b>Currant Bush</b>                        | 82. <i>Olea paniculata</i>             | <b>Native Olive</b>              |
| 24. <i>Cinnamomum oliveri</i>             | <b>Oliver's Sassafrass</b>                 | 83. <i>Pararichidendron pruinosum</i>  | <b>Snow Wood</b>                 |
| 25. <i>Citrus australasica</i>            | <b>Finger Lime</b>                         | 84. <i>Pavetta australensis</i>        | <b>Pavetta</b>                   |
| 26. <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>       | <b>Lolly Bush</b>                          | 85. <i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>      | <b>Quinne Bush</b>               |
| 27. <i>Commersonia bartramia</i>          | <b>Brown Kurrajong</b>                     | 86. <i>Pipturus argenteus</i>          | <b>Native Mulberry</b>           |
| 28. <i>Cordylina congesta</i>             | <b>Toothed Palm Lily</b>                   | 87. <i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i>     | <b>Orange Thorn</b>              |
| 29. <i>Cordylina petiolaris</i>           | <b>Broad-leaved Palm lily</b>              | 88. <i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>       | <b>Forest Pittosporum</b>        |
| 30. <i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>        | <b>Jackwood</b>                            | 89. <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>       | <b>Sweet Pittosporum</b>         |
| 31. <i>Cryptocarya laevigata</i>          | <b>Glossy laurel</b>                       | 90. <i>Podocarpus elatus</i>           | <b>Brown Pine</b>                |
| 32. <i>Cryptocarya obovata</i>            | <b>Pepperberry</b>                         | 91. <i>Polyscias elatus</i>            | <b>Celery Wood</b>               |
| 33. <i>Cupaniopsis newmanii</i>           | <b>Long-leaved Tuckeroo</b>                | 92. <i>Prostanthera ovalifolia</i>     | <b>Mint Bush</b>                 |
| 34. <i>Daviesia arborea</i>               | <b>Tree Pea</b>                            | 93. <i>Psychotria daphnoides</i>       | <b>Small-leaved Psychotria</b>   |
| 35. <i>Denhamia celastroides</i>          | <b>Denhamia</b>                            | 94. <i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>     | <b>Hairy Psychotria</b>          |
| 36. <i>Diospyros australis</i>            | <b>Black Plum</b>                          | 95. <i>Pultenaea retusa</i>            | <b>Blunt-leaved pea</b>          |
| 37. <i>Diploglottis australis</i>         | <b>Native tamarind</b>                     | 96. <i>Pultenaea villosa</i>           | <b>Hairy Pea Bush</b>            |
| 38. <i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>             | <b>Forest Hop Bush</b>                     | 97. <i>Randia moorei</i>               | <b>Spiny Gardenia</b>            |
| 39. <i>Dysoxylum fraserianum</i>          | <b>Rosewood</b>                            | 98. <i>Rhodospaera rhodanthema</i>     | <b>Deep Yellowwood</b>           |
| 40. <i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i>          | <b>Red Bean</b>                            | 99. <i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>        | <b>Wheel of Fire</b>             |
| 41. <i>Dysoxylum rufum</i>                | <b>Hairy Rosewood</b>                      | 100. <i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>       | <b>Peanut Tree</b>               |
| 42. <i>Ehretia acuminata</i>              | <b>Koda</b>                                | 101. <i>Streblus brunonianus</i>       | <b>Whale-bone Tree</b>           |
| 43. <i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>            | <b>Blue Quandong</b>                       | 102. <i>Synoum glandulosum</i>         | <b>Scentless Rosewood</b>        |
| 44. <i>Elaeocarpus kirtonii</i>           | <b>White Quandong</b>                      | 103. <i>Syzygium australe</i>          | <b>Brush Cherry</b>              |
| 45. <i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>           | <b>Hard Quandong</b>                       | 104. <i>Syzygium francisii</i>         | <b>Giant Water Gum</b>           |
| 46. <i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>        | <b>Blueberry Ash</b>                       | 105. <i>Syzygium oleosum</i>           | <b>Blue Lillypilli</b>           |
| 47. <i>Endiandra pubens</i>               | <b>Hairy Walnut</b>                        | 106. <i>Tabernaemontana pandacacui</i> | <b>Banana Bush</b>               |
| 48. <i>Endiandra sieberi</i>              | <b>Hard Corkwood</b>                       | 107. <i>Tasmannia insipida</i>         | <b>Brush Pepperbush</b>          |
| 49. <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>             | <b>Flooded Gum</b>                         | 108. <i>Toechima tenax</i>             | <b>Pitted-leaf Steelwood</b>     |
| 50. <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>             | <b>Sydney Blue gum</b>                     | 109. <i>Toona ciliata</i>              | <b>Red Cedar</b>                 |
| 51. <i>Eucalyptus micorcorys</i>          | <b>Tallowwood</b>                          | 110. <i>Trema tormentosa</i>           | <b>Poison Peach</b>              |
| 52. <i>Eupomatia laurina</i>              | <b>Bolwarra</b>                            | 111. <i>Tristanopsis laurina</i>       | <b>Water Gum</b>                 |
| 53. <i>Ficus coronata</i>                 | <b>Creek Sandpaper Fig</b>                 | 112. <i>Wikstroemia indica</i>         | <b>Tie Bush</b>                  |
| 54. <i>Ficus watkinsiana</i>              | <b>Strangler Fig</b>                       | 113. <i>Wilkea huegeliana</i>          | <b>Veiny Wilkea</b>              |
| 55. <i>Flindersia australis</i>           | <b>Crows Ash</b>                           | 114. <i>Zieria collina</i>             | <b>Tamborine Mountain Zieria</b> |
| 56. <i>Flindersia xanthoxyla</i>          | <b>Long Jack</b>                           | 115. <i>Zieria smithii</i>             | <b>Sandfly Zieria</b>            |
| 57. <i>Geissois benthamii</i>             | <b>Red Carabeen</b>                        |  |                                  |
| 58. <i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>          | <b>Cheese Tree</b>                         |  |                                  |
| 59. <i>Gmelina leichhardtii</i>           | <b>White Beech</b>                         |  |                                  |





Tamborine Mountain  
**Landcare**

## Native Plant List at the Landcare Centre

Hartley Rd, North Tamborine

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TAMBORINE MOUNTAIN  
LANDCARE  
C/- The Piccabeen Bookshop  
Shop 10/15 Main Street,  
North Tamborine,  
Queensland 4272  
ABN: 90 225 949 103



### Herbs

- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i> | <b>Cunjevoi</b>              |
| 2. <i>Alpinia caerulea</i>      | <b>Native Ginger</b>         |
| 3. <i>Commelina diffusa</i>     | <b>Native Scurvy Weed</b>    |
| 4. <i>Dianella caerulea</i>     | <b>Blueberry FlaxLily</b>    |
| 5. <i>Goodenia ovata</i>        | <b>Hop Goodenia</b>          |
| 6. <i>Lobelia trigonocaulis</i> | <b>Forest Lobelia</b>        |
| 7. <i>Lomandra hystrix</i>      | <b>Creek Mat Rush</b>        |
| 8. <i>Lomandra longifolia</i>   | <b>Spiny-headed Mat rush</b> |
| 9. <i>Viola betonicifolia</i>   | <b>Arrow-leaved Violet</b>   |
| 10. <i>Viola hederacea</i>      | <b>Ivy-leaved Violet</b>     |

### Vines

- |                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Cayratia clematidea</i>         | <b>Slender Grape</b>                  |
| 2. <i>Cissus antarctica</i>           | <b>Kangaroo Vine</b>                  |
| 3. <i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>           | <b>Giant Water Vine</b>               |
| 4. <i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>       | <b>Wombat Berry</b>                   |
| 5. <i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>      | <b>Scrambling Lily</b>                |
| 6. <i>Flagellaria indica</i>          | <b>Supplejack</b>                     |
| 7. <i>Hibbertia scandens</i>          | <b>Twining Guinea Flower</b>          |
| 8. <i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>        | <b>Bower Vine</b>                     |
| 9. <i>Pandorea pandorana</i>          | <b>Wonga Vine</b>                     |
| 10. <i>Parsonia straminea</i>         | <b>Monkey Rope Vine</b>               |
| 11. <i>Pararistolochia praevanosa</i> | <b>Birdwing Butterfly Vine</b>        |
| 12. <i>Rubus parvifolius</i>          | <b>Pink Flowered Native Raspberry</b> |
| 13. <i>Rubus rosifolius</i>           | <b>Rose-leaved Raspberry</b>          |

NOTE: grasses and ferns not included in this list.

Photo: Murray Swift



## Trees and Shrubs

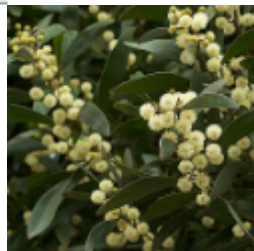
- 1** *Abrophyllum ornans* (Native Hydrangea) Native Hydrangea is a fast growing rainforest shrub to small tree of 3-5m. *Abrophyllum ornans* usually found in moist, shady gullies making it an attractive indoor plant or ideal for heavily shaded areas in the garden.



- 2** *Acacia fimbriata* (Fringed Wattle) an erect shrub typically grows to a height of 6 to 7m and a width of around 6m. Blooms between July and November, commonly situated in coastal areas and the adjacent tablelands in NSW and Qld. Cultivation in seed form, growing in rocky and sandy soils.



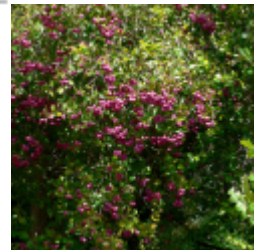
- 3** *Acacia melanoxylon* (Black Wattle) can grow to a height of around 20 m, dark-grey to black coloured bark that appears quite scaly on older trees. Blooms between July and December, spherical flower-heads containing 30 to 50 densely packed pale yellow to nearly white coloured flowers.



- 4** *Acmena ingens* (Red apple) Tall, dense tree with pinkish-white flowers. Edible red fruit. Inside is a single seed. Fruit matures from May to September, but may appear at other times of the year. New growth can be pink, reddish or pale green. Younger trees are shaped like a pyramid.



- 5** *Acmena smithii* (Lilly Pilly) grows as a tree to 20m high by 5-15m wide, with a trunk diameter of 70 cm. Summer-flowering, winter-fruiting evergreen tree and It shares the common name "lilly pilly" with several other plants. Flushes of pink new growth; and white to maroon edible berries.



- 6** *Acronychia oblongifolia* (White Acronychia) medium-sized rainforest tree of the citrus family, medium-sized grows to 27m. Aromatic lemon/orange flavour, the berries can be served with salads and side dishes or cooked with seafood or poultry. They can also be used in preserves, sauces, juices and cocktails.



- 7** *Alchornea ilicifolia* (Native Holly) shrub or small tree up to 6 meters tall and with a stem diameter of 10 cm. The trunk is usually crooked, with pale grey smooth bark, greenish flowers appear in November, fruit ripe from September to November, but may also occur at other times of the year.



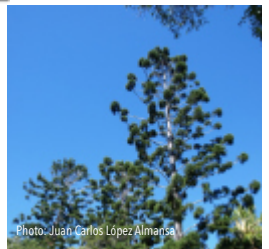
- 8** *Alphitonia excelsa* (Red Ash) reaches a height of 7-25 m. Found in New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and the northeastern tip of Western Australia. It is used in bush regeneration as a pioneer species and for amenity planting. Small greenish white flowers in late autumn and early winter.



- 9** *Alyxia ruscifolia* (Chain Fruit) Usually around two metres tall, sometimes larger. A shrub of high rainfall areas in eastern Australia. Habitat is many types of rainforests from sea level to 1200 metres, Fragrant white flowers form in spring and summer. The fruit is orange to red in colour, 8 to 11mm in diameter.



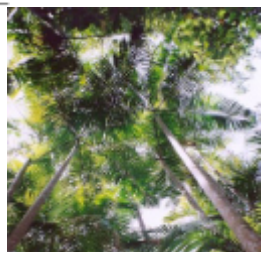
- 10** *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) can live up to 450 years and grow to a height of 60 metres. The wood is a high-quality timber that is particularly important to the plywood industry. Most natural stands in Australia and Papua New Guinea have been depleted by logging. It is now mainly found in plantations.



- 11** *Archidendron grandiflorum* (Pink Lace Flower) found in northern Australia and New Guinea. Reaches a height of 15m and bears showy pink and cream coloured flowers. The mature tree has a rounded habit and is used as an ornamental. This tree is also called the paintbrush tree, tassel tree, and tulip siris.



- 12** *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* (Piccabeen Palm) can grow over 20m tall. Its flower colour is violet and the red fruits are attractive to birds. It flowers in midsummer and has evergreen foliage. It seeks a stable water supply so ravines and grottos are well populated.



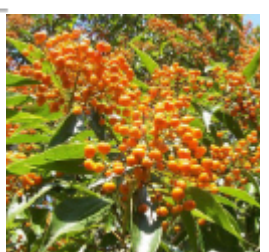
- 13** *Arytera distylis* (Coogera) small tree with a dense, pale green crown. Occasionally reaching a height of over 20m. Small flowers form between September to October, being cream in colour, fruit is an orange/yellow dry capsule, 9 to 13mm long, maturing from October to February.



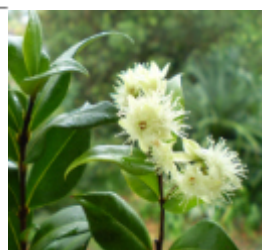
- 14** *Attractocarpus chartaceus* (Narrow-leaved Gardenia) a shrub or small tree growing up to 6m under ideal conditions. The orange or red fruits are a berry in botanical terms, measuring 15 to 30mm long and 7 to 18mm in diameter. Can be propagated from fresh seed, or from cuttings of the current season's growth.



- 15** *Auranticarpa rhombifolia* (Diamond-leaved Pittosporum) is a tree to 25m in its natural habitat but usually smaller in cultivation. Small, white, perfumed flowers occur in clusters in summer and are followed by colourful orange berries (5mm dia) in autumn and winter. Propagation is usually carried out from seed.



- 16** *Babingtonia similis* (Twiggy Myrtle) can grow up to 30m. First discovered and subsequently used by the indigenous communities of Australia, this plant produces oils that have a cinnamon-like aroma and display both anti-bacterial and anti-fungal properties, renowned for the snow-white colour of its flowers.





- 17** *Backhousia myrtifolia*  
(Grey Myrtle) attractive tree,  
reaching 30m. Hardy tree with  
an attractive canopy and overall  
form. Relatively easy to grow,  
provides dense shade.  
Needs some room to grow as  
it will spread out, pleasant  
smelling foliage and  
attractive flowers.



- 18** *Banksia spinulosa*  
(Hairpin Banksia Golden  
Candlesticks) usually occurs as a  
shrub 1-3m. Flower spikes occur  
over a short period through  
autumn and early winter. A spike  
may contain hundreds or  
thousands of individual flowers,  
flowering may take up to eight  
years from germination.



- 19** *Brachychiton acerfolius*  
(Flame Tree) large deciduous  
tree which may reach 30 to 35m.  
Flowers are bright red or scarlet in  
colour, bell-shaped when viewed  
from the side and star-shaped when  
viewed end-on they ripen around  
May to August. Easily grown and  
may be propagated from seed,  
cuttings, or by grafting.



- 20** *Breynia oblongifolia*  
(Coffee Bush/Breynia) grows  
naturally in Australia and New  
Guinea as shrubs up to 3m. Many  
different animals that feed on  
leaves, berries and flowers. Small,  
green flowers produced in spring  
and summer, forage or pink  
berries about 6mm diameter that  
turn black when ripe.



- 21** *Bursaria spinosa*  
(Black Thorn) can grow from 1 to  
12m. It is an important food plant  
for several species of butterflies  
and moths and native bees. The  
fragrant flowers can occur at any  
time of year, but mainly appear in  
the summer. Common in the in all  
states of Australia, apart from WA  
and the Northern Territory.



- 22** *Callicarpa pedunculata*  
(Velvet Leaf) shrub or small  
tree growing from 3 to 4m.  
Native to both Queensland and  
New South Wales. It produces  
whitish to purple berries and is  
grown as an ornamental shrub.  
The fruit is astringent and too  
acidic to be eaten by people.



- 23** *Carissa ovata* (Currant Bush)  
Prickly shrub with milky sap.  
Leaves opposite to 4cm paired  
spines between leaf bases.  
5-petalled perfumed white flowers  
to 10mm in summer.  
Edible, oblong, black fruits to  
15mm. Habitat for animals.  
Attracts birds, bees and butterflies.



- 24** *Cinnamomum oliveri*  
(Oliver's Sassafras)  
a medium to large tree to around  
30m. Cream, fragrant flowers from  
October to November, fruit is a  
blue-black or black oval, shiny, and  
aromatic, fruit ripe February to  
April. Fruiting occurs roughly every  
seven years, and is prolific.



- 25** *Citrus australasica*  
(Finger Lime) grows to 2-7m.  
Popularised as a gourmet bushfood.  
The juice vesicles (also known as  
pearls) have been likened to a "lime  
caviar", can be used as a garnish or  
added to various recipes. The juice is  
acidic, similar to a lime. Grown on a  
commercial basis in response to  
high demand for the fruit.



- 26** *Clerodendrum floribundum*  
(Lolly Bush) has been recorded  
at 30m tall. Fruit is a black  
drupe, growing on an enlarged red  
fleshy calyx. It appears glossy and  
succulent, giving rise to the  
common name "lolly bush".  
Regeneration is from fresh seeds or  
cuttings. It is an easy plant to grow,  
requiring plenty of water.



- 27** *Commersonia bartramia*  
(Brown Kurrajong) typically  
grows to a height of up to 25m.  
The flowers are arranged in dense  
heads of 20 to 100 long. Flowering  
occurs from October to March and  
the fruit is a hairy, dark capsule 15-  
25mm long. Grows in rainforest,  
and along creeks and gullies near  
the edges of rainforest.



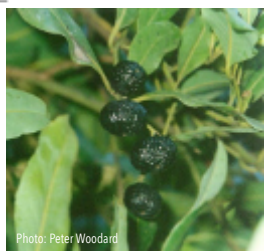
- 28** *Cordyline congesta*  
(Toothed Palm Lily) rare shrub  
up to 3m. Found on the margins of  
rainforest, in scrub and moist  
gullies in eucalyptus forest. Small  
white to mauve flowers. Flowering  
from Sept. to Oct. Fruit an orange-  
red berry, ripening from December  
to March. propagates easily from  
seeds, suckers or stem cuttings.



- 29** *Cordyline petiolaris*  
(Broad-leaved Palm lily)  
A shrub around 5m tall.  
Flowering occurs from late winter to  
spring, being white or lilac in  
colour. Fruit is a red berry, 7 to  
10mm in diameter. The fruit can  
persist on the plant for many  
months. This species propagates  
easily from seeds or stem cuttings.



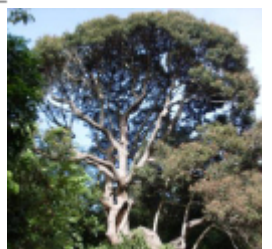
- 30** *Cryptocarya glaucescens*  
(Jackwood) medium-sized  
tree to 35m. Flowers appear from  
October to December, being cream  
or pale green. Flowers are small and  
numerous. The fruit is Black and  
shiny, tangy and pleasant scent.  
Fruit eaten by rainforest birds  
including the topknot pigeon. Fruit  
ripe from March to June.



- 31** *Cryptocarya laevigata*  
(Glossy laurel) shrub or small  
tree, occasionally reaching 6m.  
Small, cream, scented flowers from  
October to December. Fruit is an  
orange or red drupe. The single  
woody seed is pointed and  
prominently ribbed, like many other  
Australian Cryptocarya seeds. The  
fruit is ripe from to January to May.



- 32** *Cryptocarya obovata*  
(Pepperberry) reaches a height  
of 40m. Cream individual flowers.  
Flowering occurs between February  
to May. Fruit is a black globular  
drupe, usually ribbed. Seed is  
around 8mm in diameter. Fruit ripe  
from March to May. Eaten by  
Australasian figbird, rose-crowned  
fruit-dove and topknot pigeon.





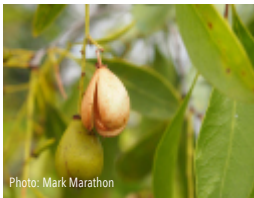
- 33** *Cupaniopsis newmanii*  
(Long-leaved Tuckeroo)  
shrub or small tree to 6m. Pink  
flowers form from July to October.  
Fruit is an orange red matures  
from October to November.  
Most seeds germinating after a  
week or two.



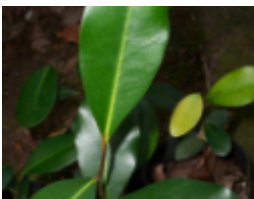
- 34** *Daviesia arborea* (Tree Pea)  
shrub/small that typically grows to  
a height of up to 14m. Attractive  
plant with it drooping branches  
and clusters of sweet-smelling  
flowers in spring. Can be grown  
from scarified seed, grows best in  
semi-shaded, well-drained soil.



- 35** *Denhamia celastroides*  
(Denhamia) The species  
inhabit a variety of environments,  
from rainforest to semi-arid  
savanna. All species grow as shrubs  
or small trees up to 10m. Produces  
masses of flowers in spring,  
attracts birds and bees.



- 36** *Diospyros australis*  
(Black Plum) attractive small  
tree, rarely reaching a height of  
20m. fruit matures in the months  
of February to July, being a shiny  
black berry. After three months,  
the majority of seeds  
should germinate.



- 37** *Diploglottis australis*  
(Native tamarind) can achieve a  
height of over 35m. Creamy brown  
Flowers form in spring, in large  
and hairy panicles. matures from  
October to January. It contains a  
yellow/orange aril, which is  
pleasant to the taste.



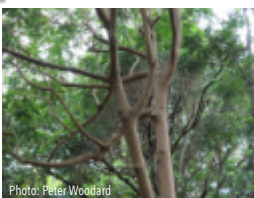
- 38** *Dodonaea triquetra*  
(Forest Hop Bush) grows as an  
erect shrub to 3m. Grows in the  
forest understorey, in either wet or  
dry forest. Commonly seen in  
forest remnants in Sydney.  
Occurring in Victoria, New South  
Wales and Queensland.



- 39** *Dysoxylum fraserianum*  
(Rosewood) medium-  
sized/large can reach 57m.  
Sweetly scented flowers from April  
to August and the fruit is a cream-  
coloured and pink, from August to  
March and containing about  
four seeds.



- 40** *Dysoxylum mollissimum*  
(Red Bean)  
The specific epithet mollissimum is  
from the Latin meaning "very soft",  
referring to the leaf hairs. The tree  
is found from India and south  
China through Malesia to Australia  
and the western Pacific islands.



- 41** *Dysoxylum rufum*  
(Hairy Rosewood) small to  
medium-sized though reaches  
40m. Pleasantly scented white  
flowers December to February.  
Yellowish fruit covered with hairs  
which can irritate the skin.  
Fruit ripens April to December.



- 42** *Ehretia acuminata* (Koda)  
medium to large, reaching 30m.  
Whiteflowers, sweetly scented,  
Sept to Nov. Yellow/orange edible,  
sweet fruit, from January to April.  
Fruit eaten by rainforest birds,  
including rose-crowned fruit-dove,  
brown cuckoo dove.



- 43** *Elaeocarpus grandis*  
(Blue Quandong) typically  
grows to 35m. Can fruit throughout  
the year. Has buttress roots at the  
base of the trunk, even on smaller  
trees. Fruit eaten by birds, including  
the wompoo fruit-dove and  
Australian brushturkey.



- 44** *Elaeocarpus kirtonii*  
(White Quandong) large, often  
dominant tree, typically growing to  
30m. Flowering occurs from  
January to March, the fruit is a pale  
blue, maturing from October to  
January and containing a hard,  
sculptured stone.



- 45** *Elaeocarpus obovatus*  
(Hard Quandong) sometimes  
a small tree 3-10m. Flowering  
from late August to October, the  
fruit is a oval to elliptical blue  
containing a single seed. Fruiting  
occurs in January to April.



- 46** *Elaeocarpus reticulatis*  
(Blueberry Ash) typically grows  
to a height of 3-10m. Flowering  
occurs from October to January and  
the fruit is a more or less spherical,  
oval about 12mm long, eaten by  
birds, including wonga pigeons,  
igbirds, white-headed pigeons



- 47** *Endiandra pubens*  
(Hairy Walnut) small bushy  
tree, occasionally reaching 25m.  
Cream/orange flowers March to May.  
Rusty in appearance with aniseed  
scent. Fruit from October to February,  
large fleshy, greenish or a deep red  
Inside is a single large seed.



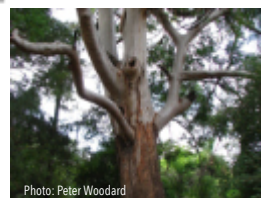
- 48** *Endiandra sieberi*  
(Hard Corkwood) a medium-  
sized tree to 30m. Flowers from  
June to October, being cream or  
yellow, fruit is an egg shaped, black  
and shiny, 2 to 3.5cm long eaten by  
rainforest birds including the white-  
headed pigeon and topknot pigeon.



- 49** *Eucalyptus grandis*  
(Flooded Gum) At maturity, it  
reaches 50m. White flowers appear  
from mid autumn to late winter  
from April to August. The flowers are  
followed by conical, pear- or cone-  
shaped fruit 4-10mm. Fastest  
growing eucalypt in the country



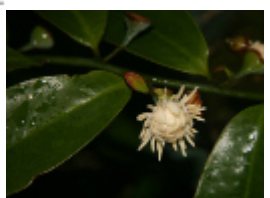
- 50** *Eucalyptus saligna*  
(Sydney Blue gum) typically  
height of 30-55m. Flowering occurs  
from December to March and the  
flowers are white. The fruit is a  
woody cylindrical, conical or cup-  
shaped. Koala eats the leaves, and  
crimson rosella eats the seed.



- 51** *Eucalyptus micorocorys*  
(Tallowwood) grows to a height  
of 40-60 m. Flowering occurs  
between August and January and  
the flowers are white to lemon-  
yellow. The fruit is a woody conical.  
It grows in forests near the coast of  
Queensland and New South Wales.



- 52** *Eupomatia laurina*  
(Bolwarra) grows to between  
3 and 5m. Sweet, aromatic, green  
fruit is used as a spice-fruit in  
cooking and in beverages, jams and  
desserts. Best used in combination  
with other ingredients that  
complement its strong flavour.





- 53** *Ficus coronata*  
(Creek Sandpaper Fig) small tree which may reach the dimensions of 6-12m. Leaves are wide and very rough like sandpaper on the upper side. Succulent, oval fruit, covered in dense hairs, consumed by local Aboriginal people.



Photo: Peter Woodard

- 54** *Ficus watkinsiana*  
(Strangler Fig) grows up to 50m. Produces a large amount of fruit, feeding a variety of mammals. Those mammals eat their seeds, defecating them throughout the rainforests so that Ficus has a high rate of dispersal.



Photo: Peter Woodard

- 55** *Flindersia australis*  
(Crows Ash) grows to a height of 40m., larger trees usually having a buttressed trunk. Flowering occurs from September to October, the fruit is a woody and studded with short, rough points.

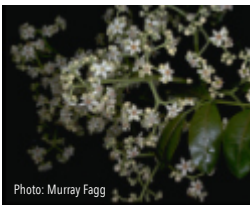


Photo: Murray Fagg

- 56** *Flindersia xanthoxyla*  
(Long Jack) grows to 40-45m. Flowering occurs from October to February and the fruit is a woody capsule 65-110mm long, studded with rough points up to 4mm (long). At maturity it separates into five valves, releasing winged seeds.

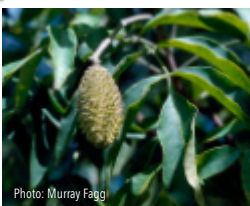


Photo: Murray Fagg

- 57** *Geissois benthamii*  
(Red Carabeen) grows to around 35m. Flowers appear from October to January being yellow, in a slender raceme. The fruit is a downy capsule. Several flat seeds in each cell of the two cells in the capsule. Ripe from May to August,



Photo: Peter Woodard

- 58** *Glochidion ferdinandi*  
(Cheese Tree) small tree to 8m. Flowering may occur at any time of year; has both single female and male flowers, which are found in groups of three, small, which are green before turning shades of white and pink.

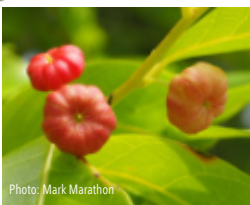


Photo: Mark Marathon

- 59** *Gmelina leichhardtii*  
(White Beech) grows to 15-30m. Purple, yellow and white flowers in late spring and summer. Fruit ripe from February to May. Used in house construction, planking for boat hulls, flooring, carriage work.



- 60** *Goodenia ovata*  
(Hop Goodenia) typically grows to a height of 2m. Sticky, often varnished foliage, egg-shaped to elliptic leaves and yellow flowers. Fast-growing, it can be used as a "filler" plant in the garden. It is readily propagated by cuttings.



- 61** *Grevillea robusta* (Silky Oak) growing to 5-40m. Flowering occurs from September to November, it is now relatively rare in its natural habitat. Widely used for external window joinery, as it is resistant to wood rot.



Joseph C. Boone

- 62** *Guioa semiglaucula* (Guioa) growing to around 20m. Yellow/green flowers form around September to November. Fruiting capsule matures from January to May. The seeds are oval covered by a thin layer of fleshy aril. Fruit eaten by a large variety of birds.

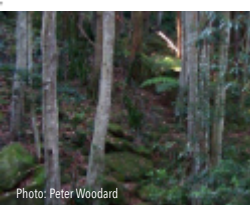
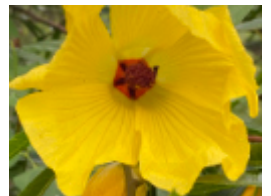


Photo: Peter Woodard

- 63** *Harpulia pendula* (Tulipwood) medium-sized tree, up to 24m. Greenish yellow flowers from November to January, fruit from August to October. The fruit is one of the most appealing features of this ornamental plant.



- 64** *Hibiscus heterophyllus*  
(Native Rosella) a shrub or small tree with white, pale pink or yellow flowers with a dark red centre occurring from spring to summer, usually found in open forest, rainforest or nearby in New South Wales and Queensland.

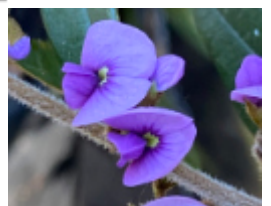


- 65** *Homolanthus populifolius*  
(Native Bleeding Heart) small tree or shrub, up to 8m. Flowers are yellow green to red, 2 to 10cm long. Appearing on mostly in the months of September to December. The fruit matures from December to March.



Photo: Peter Woodard

- 66** *Hovea acutifolia*  
(Purple Pea Bush) slender shrub up to 4m. Flowering from late winter to early spring, fruit is a pod about 15mm long, sparsely covered with hairs. Grows in damp, protected rainforest margins in New South Wales and Queensland.



- 67** *Hymenosporum flavum*  
(Native Frangipani) semi-deciduous tree up to 25m. Fragrant flowers are quite large, about 40mm diameter, occurring from early spring to early summer. Fruit two-chambered capsule, black/brown, densely hairy and about 35mm wide.



- 68** *Indigofera australis*  
(Native Indigo) its natural habit is upright, to 2m. Flower colour soft purple hues, often pinkish and a change from other species flowering at the same time, excellent pollen and nectar source for many native insects, including bees and wasps.



- 69** *Jagera pseudorhus* (Foambark) grows to 30m tall. Yellow brown flowers from March-May. Fruit August to November, eaten by king parrots and green catbird. Indigenous Australians use foam from crushed bark/leaves to poison fish enabling easy catching.

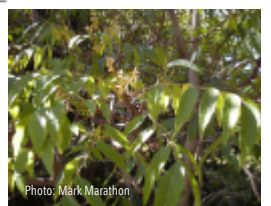


Photo: Mark Marathon

- 70** *Leptospermum petersonii*  
(Lemon-scented Tea Tree) shrub or small tree that grows about 5m. White flowers mainly from December to January, fruit is a about 6mm wide. Pruned regularly makes it well-suited for hedges, and harvesting for distilled essential oils.



Photo: Rafi Kojan

- 71** *Leptospermum polygalifolium*  
(Wild May) typically grows to a height of 0.5-3m. Flowers are white, greenish, cream-coloured or sometimes pink, August to January. Fruit 5-8mm in diameter and remains on the plant for a few years.

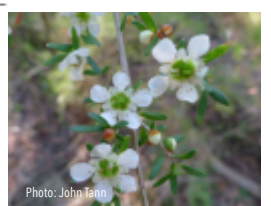


Photo: John Tenn

- 72** *Lomatia silaifolia* (Crinkle Bush) small upright shrub which grows 1-2m. The unusual leaves and fruits of the species make it a suitable garden feature. Easily propagated from seed, is hardy in most soils. Leaves are eaten by swamp wallabies.



Photo: Geoff Deffin



- 73** *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box) can reach heights of 40m or more. Useful as a street tree, due to its disease and pest resilience, its high tolerance for smog, drought and poor drainage, and the fact that it needs only moderate-to-light upkeep.



- 74** *Mallotus discolor* (Yellow Kamala) small to medium-sized tree, often around 12m. Grey flowers form in November. Fruit matures in January, eaten by the green catbird, Lewin's honeyeater, grey-headed flying fox and others.



- 75** *Mallotus philippensis* (Red Kamala) small or medium-sized tree, up to 25m. Yellow-brown flowers from June to November. Fruit may appear at any time of the year three months or so after flowering.



- 76** *Melaleuca salicina* (White Bottlebrush) shrub or small tree growing to 15m. Flowering occurs from September to November and is followed by woody fruit. Well-suited as a street tree, flowers will attract birds to a garden.



- 77** *Melaleuca viminalis* (Weeping Bottlebrush) large shrub or small tree growing to 10m. Flowering occurs from September to December and often sporadically throughout the year. Flowering is followed by fruit which are woody.



- 78** *Melia azedarch* (White Cedar) commonly reaches 7-12 m. Flowers are small and fragrant, fruit is marble-sized, light yellow at maturity, hanging on the tree all winter, and gradually becoming wrinkled and almost white. Fruits poisonous to humans.



- 79** *Melicope elleryana* (Pink Euodia) shrub or tree grows to a height of 18-25m. Flavoured food plant for the Ulysses butterfly. Germination is unpredictable, starting within 30 days or possibly taking several years



- 80** *Myrsine varabilis* (Muttonwood) small tree to around 15m tall. Cream flowers in clusters, July/August. Blue or violet fruit, mature between November and December. The fruit is eaten by Lewin's honeyeater and the rose crowned fruit dove.



- 81** *Neolitsea dealbata* (White Bolly Gum) grows up to 12m. Understorey species found in rainforests in NSW and Qld. Small, 2mm flowers followed by rounded, black fruits which are about 8mm in diameter and ripening April to June.



- 82** *Olea paniculata* (Native Olive) bushy tree to 30m. A butterfly host plant whose black fruit attracts birds. The fruit was traditionally eaten by Aboriginal Australians. Fruit are consumed by the Australian king parrot, brown cuckoo-dove, topknot pigeon etc.



- 83** *Pararhynchodendron pruinosum* (Snow Wood) small to medium-sized tree, reaching 15m. Flowers fluffy white or greenish, fragrant, though later turning yellow from October to January. Fruit pod matures from February to June. Seeds are black, shiny and flat.



- 84** *Pavetta australensis* (Pavetta) small tree, more commonly a shrub. Renowned for its beautiful white flowers, which are quite showy and perfumed, in the same family as the gardenia. A very good butterfly and moth attractor.



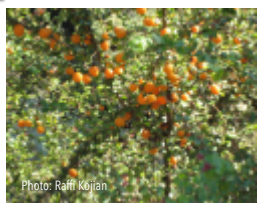
- 85** *Petalostigma pubescens* (Quinne Bush) small tree to 15m. Male flowers in clusters of 3-5, female flowers solitary. Flowers green to creamy-fawn. Fruit 10-18 mm diam., orange-brown or orange (to reddish); ripe March-October.



- 86** *Pipturus argenteus* (Native Mulberry) small shrub or tree to 8m. Green, white or cream flowers (male and female flowers on separate plants). Whitish, fleshy, mulberry-like. Fruit, 4-6mm dia. January and June, eaten by many birds and white nymph butterfly.



- 87** *Pittosporum multiflorum* (Orange Thorn) grows from 1-3m high. Flowering occurs in spring or summer. The fruit is an orange berry with a leathery skin, Regeneration from fresh seed is slow but fairly reliable.



- 88** *Pittosporum revolutum* (Forest Pittosporum) a shrub that is endemic to Australia. The species grows up to 3 metres in height. Clusters of yellow flowers in spring followed by orange/red fruits in summer. Bird attracting. Prefers rich well drained soils.



- 89** *Pittosporum undulatum* (Sweet Pittosporum) shrub or small tree to 15m. Flower produces a fragrant perfume at night. The fruit are eaten by currawongs, red-whiskered bulbuls, Indian mynahs and grey-headed flying fox.



- 90** *Podocarpus elatus* (Brown Pine) large evergreen growing to 30-36m. Fleshy part of the seed cone is edible, used in condiments. The timber was prized for furniture, joinery, boat planking, lining and piles in salt water.



- 91** *Polyscias elatus* (Celery Wood) medium to large evergreen tree growing to 30-40m. Seed cones/fruit are fleshy, purple-black, ripens in autumn and winter. The fleshy part of the seed is edible and is used in bush tucker and condiments.



- 92** *Prostanthera ovalifolia* (Mint Bush) dense shrub that typically grows to a height of 1-4m. Mauve to deep blue-purple flowers arranged in groups at the ends of branchlets. Flowering occurs from August to November. Widely cultivated as a garden shrub.





- 93** *Psychotria daphnoides*  
(Small-leaved Psychotria) small shrub about 1-2m. large, white and fleshy flowers. Grows as an understory plant in monsoon forest and vine thickets, sometimes in open forest. Endemic to Queensland



- 94** *Psychotria loniceroides*  
(Hairy Psychotria) small tree, up to 5m. Clusters of white flowers December to March. Yellow fruit matures from February to September, eaten by the green catbird, edible to humans, when unripe and can irritate the throat.



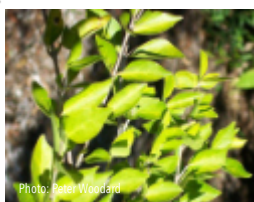
- 95** *Pultenaea retusa*  
(Blunt-leaved pea) shrub typically grows to 0.5-2.0m. Flowering occurs from Sept- to Nov. The fruit is a hairy, flattened pod. Grows in forest and swampy sites on the coast and tablelands of Qld, NSW, and Victoria



- 96** *Pultenaea villosa*  
(Hairy Pea Bush) shrub, that typically grows to 0.25-2.5m. Flowering mainly occurs from August to November and the fruit is an inflated pod 5-6mm. Can be propagated from seed or cuttings and grown as informal hedges



- 97** *Randia moorei*  
(Spiny Gardenia) shrub or small tree, reaches 8m. Fragrant flowers occur in groups of three and are followed by a round golden berry. Found from Lismore in northern New South Wales and into the Gold Coast Hinterland. .



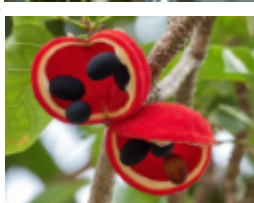
- 98** *Rhodospaera rhodanthema*  
(Deep Yellowwood) medium-sized tree growing to around 25m. Red flowers September to October. Male and female flowers are sometimes on different trees. Fruit is a shiny dark brown ripe from February to June.



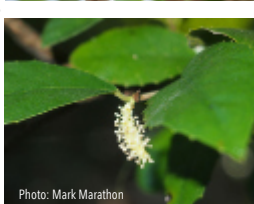
- 99** *Stenocarpus sinuatus*  
(Wheel of Fire) medium to large tree, up to 40m. Ornamental flowers are bright red, mostly between February to March. Fruit is a follicle, in a boat shape, 5- 10cm. Inside are many thin seeds Fruit matures from January to July.



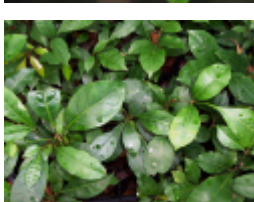
- 100** *Sterculia quadrifida*  
(Peanut Tree) grows 30m. Flowers, which are greenish-yellow occur from Nov. to Jan. Seed pods are orange outside and orange or red inside when ripe, containing up to 8 black seeds that are edible and taste like raw peanuts.



- 101** *Streblus brunonianus*  
(Whale-bone Tree) large shrub or small tree, rarely growing into a large tree of 30m. Flowers from September to May. Male flowers appear on spikes, female flowers on small clusters. Yellow berry fruit from January to May.



- 102** *Synoum glandulosum*  
(Scentless Rosewood) shrub or tree 4-20m tall. Fruit matures December to January and is a reddish capsule that containing two or three seeds. Used in construction for house framing, flooring, mouldings and joinery.



- 103** *Syzygium australe*  
(Brush Cherry) can attain a height of up to 35m. Flowers are white and in clusters. Pink, edible fruits range from 1.5 to 2.3cm., ripen in summer and autumn. Fruit surrounds a small, seed. Refreshing taste with a hint of sourness



- 104** *Syzygium francisci*  
(Giant Water Gum) medium to large size tree, occasionally reaching over 30m. Small white flowers September to December. Fruit matures from January to April, flesh is dry and unpalatable to taste.



- 105** *Syzygium oleosum*  
(Blue Lillypili) usually a small tree, 4-15m. Flowers are small and white-cream. Fruit can be eaten freshly picked or cooked, pleasantly crisp texture and is mildly aromatic and sweet. Can also be made into jams, jellies and wine.



- 106** *Tabernaemontana pandacaqui*  
(Banana Bush) shrub to 2m tall. Flowers feature white or pale yellow. The fruit, which resembles tiny, waxy bananas, are orange, red or yellow and are quite poisonous. They can develop into small trees.



- 107** *Tasmannia insipida*  
(Brush Pepperbush) can grow 1 to 3m. Small white flowers followed by oval-shaped, red berries about 15-20mm long which darken to deep purple when ripe. Seeds are a peppery flavour and are edible.



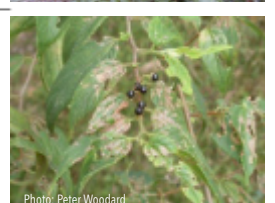
- 108** *Toeichima tenax*  
(Pitted-leaf steelwood) small tree with a bright green canopy, up to 18m. Slow growing but hardy rainforest tree with dark glossy leaves, cream flowers and yellow/orange lobed fruit with black seeds.



- 109** *Toona ciliata*  
(Red Cedar) can grow to around 60m. Masses of white flowers that are very small, white and tubular in shape. Fruits are green capsules which senesces to a brown colour and open into star shape to release seeds, which are small and winged.



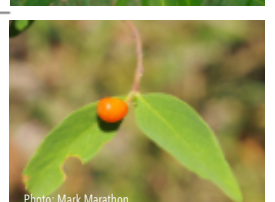
- 110** *Trema tormentosa*  
(Poison Peach) reaching a height of 8m. Small greenish flowers, appear year round, though most often between December and March. Fruit is a tiny black drupe, with a single black seed. Fruit eaten by a variety of birds.



- 111** *Tristanopsis laurina*  
(Water Gum) usually reaches 4-6.9.1m. flowers are bright yellow and have a distinctive and, to some, unpleasant odour.[2] They attract honeybees as well as small native species of bee. They usually bloom in the late spring or early summer.



- 112** *Wikstroemia indica*  
(Tie Bush) Twiggy shrub to 1.5m on stony clay on rainforest margins and moister eucalypt forests. Tubular greenish-yellow flowers to 7mm, spring to autumn. Poisonous orange to red fruit to 7mm.





- 113** *Wilkea huegeliana*  
(Veiny Wilkea) shrub or small tree to a height of 8m. Yellow green fragrant flowers form from September to February. Fruit matures from May to September. Habitat is in the understorey of rainforest.



- 115** *Zieria smithii* (Sandfly Zieria) shrub which grows to a height of 1-2m. Flowering occurs in autumn and spring and is followed by the fruit which is a capsule with three or four sections each containing one or two reddish brown to black striped seeds.



- 114** *Zieria collina*  
(Tamborine Mountain Zieria) spreading shrub, grows to a height of 3m. Flowering from August to October, fruit opens about six weeks after flowering. Grows near the edge of rainforest on and near Tamborine Mountain.



## Herbs

- 1** *Alocasia brisbanensis*  
(Cunjevoi) grows to a height of 1.5m. Perfumed, flowers greenish-cream, similar to an arum lily. Red fruits follow the flowering. Eating the plant causes immediate pain, a burning sensation and swelling of the lips, tongue and mouth.



- 6** *Lobelia trigonocaulis*  
(Forest Lobelia) a creeping or trailing herb, found in moist forest areas in New South Wales and Queensland in Australia. Blue to mauve flowers form between the months of December and May.



- 2** *Alpinia caerulea*  
(Native Ginger) an understorey perennial herb to 3m. The white pulp of native ginger has a sour flavour, used to activate salivary glands to moisten the mouth when bushwalking, with the seeds usually being discarded.



- 7** *Lomandra hystrix*  
(Creek Mat Rush) It grows beside watercourses in upland and mountain rain forest. Often used for revegetation and erosion control. Starchy, fleshy bases of the leaves are edible, tasting of raw peas..



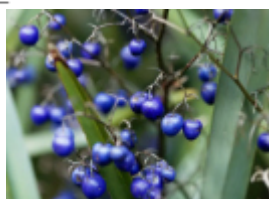
- 3** *Commelina diffusa*  
(Native Scurvy Weed) common on sheltered, moist and shady sites. Delicate 3 pointed flowers spring to autumn. Fruit is a capsule containing five brown seeds. A blue dye is extracted from the flower for paints.



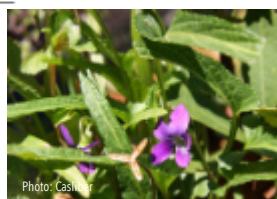
- 8** *Lomandra longifolia*  
(Spiny-headed Mat rush) Many parts of the plant are edible. Indigenous Australians grind and soak the yellow seed heads for use in damper. The leaves are used for weaving dilly bags, fishing nets, mats, baskets, and other goods.



- 4** *Dianella caerulea*  
(Blueberry Flaxlily) grows to about 1m. Flowers from spring to summer and has deep blue to purple inflorescences. Blue to purple fruit for many months after the flowers. Berries are regarded as poisonous.



- 9** *Viola betonicifolia*  
(Arrow-leaved Violet) distinguished by long, slender arrow-shaped leaves grow from the base of the plant, which has no stem as such, and are up to 6cm long. Bright purple flowers, followed by small pale brown pods.



- 5** *Goodenia ovata*  
(Hop Goodenia) shrub that typically grows to a height of 2m. Flowering occurs throughout the year with a peak from October to March and the fruit is cylindrical. grows in forest, woodland and scrub in higher rainfall areas.



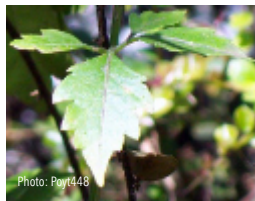
- 10** *Viola hederacea*  
(Ivy-leaved Violet) flowers are usually rather pale and washed-out looking. True *Viola hederacea* is infrequently grown in gardens. It is a less spectacular plant than the cultivated species.





## Vines

- 1** *Cayratia clematidea*  
(Slender Grape) a common Australian vine in the grape family. Growing in or on the edges of tropical forest. Usually five toothed leaflets. 1-8cm long. Small greenish flowers occur in summer. The grape is shiny black.



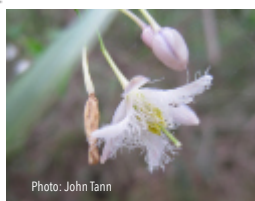
- 2** *Cissus antarctica*  
(Kangaroo Vine) is a popular interior or houseplant, a well adapted plant, even in subduced light. It does not do well above 15 °C, especially when exposed to central heating, which can cause the leaves to drop.



- 3** *Cissus hypoglauca*  
(Giant Water Vine) Yellow flowers mostly in spring and summer. Purple fruit matures in the middle of the year. Five leaf Water Vine provides abundant food and shelter for birds and small animals.



- 4** *Eustrephus latifolius*  
(Wombat Berry) Flowers are pink to mauve or white. The yellow-orange, capsules contain numerous black seeds. The small, tubers are eaten baked, and have an earthy sweet flavour.



- 5** *Geitonoplesium cymosum*  
(Scrambling Lily) species is a perennial evergreen scrambling vine found in rainforests, the flowers are mauve to white. The globular berries contain one or two black seeds. Shoots are edible when boiled.



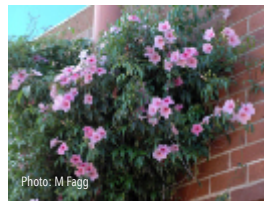
- 6** *Flagellaria indica*  
(Supplejack) strong climber, it grows often up to 15m, found in many of the tropical and subtropical regions. Fragrant white flowers, the fruit is inedible red when mature, usually with only one seed.



- 7** *Hibbertia scandens*  
(Twining Guinea Flower) a climber or scrambler with stems 2-5m. long. Flowering occurs in most months have been reported as having an unpleasant odour variously described as similar to mothballs or animal urine



- 8** *Pandorea jasminoides*  
(Bower Vine) climber is an evergreen, vigorous woody climber. Flowers are white or pale pink trumpet-shaped with hairy centres, up to 6cm long, appear for months from late spring to summer followed by fruit capsules.



- 9** *Pandorea pandorana*  
(Wonga Vine) woody climber or scrambler, sometimes reaching to 6m. Flowers are white to cream-coloured with purple markings from June to December followed in summer by capsules containing a large number of winged seeds.



- 10** *Parsonsia straminea*  
(Monkey Rope Vine) woody stems can reach 9cm in diameter. fragrant pale yellow flowers are produced in from November to June, peaking over February, followed by pods which split to release the seed.



- 11** *Pararistolochia praevenosa*  
(Birdwing Butterfly Vine) large woody vine, characterised by dense brown hairs on leaf stems. Flower stems mostly originate from the leaf axils. The fruit is an orange ribbed capsule, oblong or oval in shape,



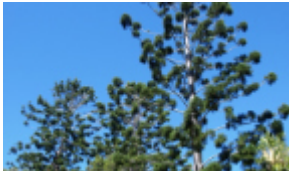
- 12** *Rubus rosifolius*  
(Pink Flowered Native Raspberry) a shrub up to 2m tall with arching branches armed with curved prickles. Flowers are numerous, in clumps at the end of stems, red or pink petals. Fruit is 1cm wide.



- 13** *Rubus rosifolius*  
(Rose-leaved Raspberry) prickly shrub native to rainforest Leaves stay green and fruits ripen in early autumn in Eastern Australia. The edible fruit is sweet and pleasant flavoured when grown with good soil moisture.







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