



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

## Native Plant List at the Landcare Centre

Hartley Rd, North Tamborine

PAGE  
2

TAMBORINE MOUNTAIN  
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### Trees and Shrubs

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



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Hartley Rd, North Tamborine

PAGE  
3

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Photo: Murray Swift

### Herbs

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

### Vines

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

NOTE: grasses and ferns not included in this list.

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**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.



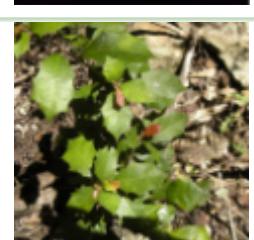
**5 *Acmena smithii* (Lilly Pilly)** grows as a tree to 20m high by 5-15m wide, with a trunk diameter of 70 cm. Summer-flowering, winter-fruiting evergreen tree and it shares the common name "lilly pilly" with several other plants. Flushes of pink new growth; and white to maroon edible berries.



**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 rhombifolium* (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.





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Hartley Rd, North Tamborine

PAGE  
5

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**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, orange 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 basas. 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 Sassafrass) 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 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.

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Hartley Rd, North Tamborine

PAGE  
6

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**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.



Photo: Peter Woodard

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



Photo: Murray Fagg

**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.



Photo: Mark Marathon

**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** *Diploglossis 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.



Photo: Murray Fagg

**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.



Photo: Peter Woodard

**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.



Photo: Peter Woodard

**42** *Ehretia acuminata* (Koda) medium to large, reaching 30m. White flowers, 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.



Photo: Ping an Chang

**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.



Photo: Mark Marathon

**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.



Photo: Peter Woodard

**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.



Photo: Ian McMaster

**46** *Elaeocarpus reticulatus* (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



Photo: Peter Woodard

**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.



Photo: Peter Woodard

**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.



Photo: Peter Woodard

**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



Photo: Peter Woodard

**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.



Photo: Peter Woodard

**51** *Eucalyptus micromyrtus* (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.



Photo: Peter Woodard

**52** *Eupompatia 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.

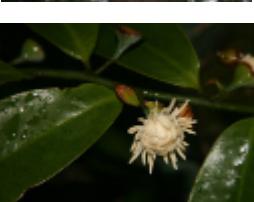


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## Native Plant List at the Landcare Centre

Hartley Rd, North Tamborine

PAGE  
7

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**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**62** *Guioa semiglaucia* (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.

**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.

**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 habitat 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.

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

**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.

**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.



Tamborine Mountain  
Landcare

## Native Plant List at the Landcare Centre

Hartley Rd, North Tamborine

**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 azedarach*** (**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 variabilis*** (**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 *Pararichidendron pruiniosum*** (**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 australiensis*** (**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 bulbul, 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.

## Native Plant List at the Landcare Centre

Hartley Rd, North Tamborine

**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 loniceroidea*  
**(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** *Rhodophaera 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 contains 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 francisi*  
**(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 Lillypilly)** 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** *Toechima 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 4.69.1m. 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)** Twiggish 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.

## Native Plant List at the Landcare Centre

Hartley Rd, North Tamborine

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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..

**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.

**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.

**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.





Tamborine Mountain  
Landcare

## Native Plant List at the Landcare Centre

Hartley Rd, North Tamborine

### 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.



Photo: Payt448

2

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



Photo: Margaret R Donald

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.



Photo: Peter Woodard

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.



Photo: John Tann

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.



Photo: Ethel Aardvark

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.



Photo: Ping an Chang

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



Photo: John Moss

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.



Photo: M Fagg

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.



Photo: Tatiana Gerus

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.



Photo: Doug Beckers

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,



Photo: Peter Woodard

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.



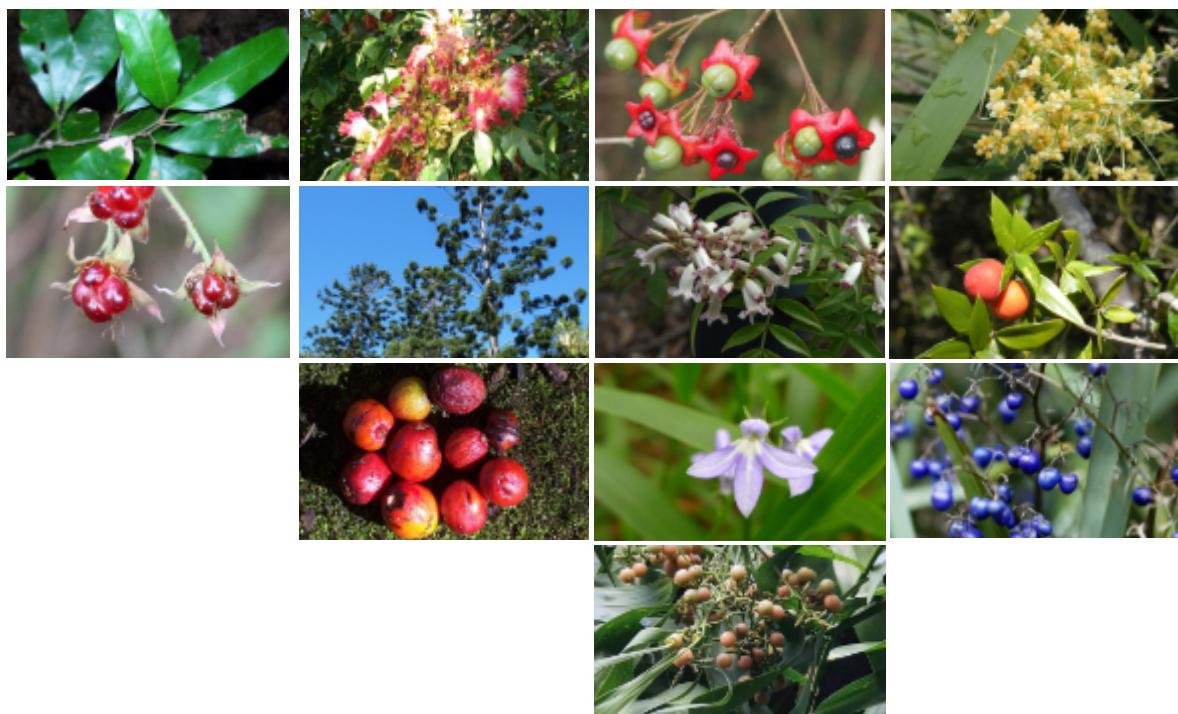
Photo: Marilyn Bull

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.



Photo: John Moss



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