Society for Growing Australian Plants (Queensland Region) Inc.

Cairns Branch
PO Box 199
Earlville Qld 4870

Newsletter No. 89
June 2009

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Vice Chairperson	Mary Gandini	40 542 190
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Newsletter Editor: Andrew Picone andrew.picone@jcu.edu.au

Dates to remember

Cairns Branch Meetings and Excursions – third Saturday of each month.

NEXT MEETING will be at COOKTOWN on Saturday 20 to Sunday 21 June 2009.

See Page 2 for more details.

Tablelands Branch Excursion– Sunday following the meeting on the fourth Wednesday of the month. Any queries please contact Chris Jaminon 4095 2882 or hjaminon@bigpond.com

Townsville Branch General Meetings are the second Wednesday each month. Contact John Elliot: jw-elliott@aapt.net.au
This Wednesday (10th June) Dr Greg Calvert will be giving a talk on the Proteaceae. See below.

'Proteaceae – Royalty amongst plants'

Dr Greg Calvert

The Proteaceae family has given us some of the world's most spectacular flowers (including banksias, grevilleas, waratahs and proteas) and the commercially important Macadamia nut. Worldwide, there are more than 1600 species, with 183 species in Queensland. One of the most primitive group of flowering plants in the world, they come in a myriad of shapes and sizes, but all of them stunningly beautiful.

Townsville Branch SGAP General Meeting 8.00pm Wednesday 10th June 2009

Community Centre – Annandale Shopping Centre

Cairns & Innisfail SGAP outing to Ella Bay

Field Trip Report: Don Lawie, **Photos**: Stuart Worboys, **Species List**: Bob Jago (p.8)

This was our first combined expedition, and very successful it was too. About 17 of us met at the Flying Fish Point café on Saturday 16 May and car-pooled to the locked gate on Ella Bay Road. From there we wandered at SGAP speed along the road, then Bernie and Andre directed us through the proposed rainforest resort to a hilltop lookout for lunch. We retraced our path, more or less, and went for a beach walk and were about to leave when we met Adrian Hogg from the development company. Adrian took us to the "real" resort area and gave us lots of enthusiastic facts.

That's the bones of the day but there is a lot of filling-in to do. The rainforest area seems to have had the understorey cleared some time ago, whilst leaving most mature trees intact. The effect now is an easy walk through a lowland tropical rainforest. It is certainly healthy- a large variety of fruits were found, on trees, on the ground, and also in at least three fairly recent cassowary scats. The big birds have a wide variety of native fruits and their future here seems assured, for the time being at least. Steel posts with Lot numbers appeared in the most incongruous places, and it seems incredible that such forest is destined to become a place of buildings.

With both Mary & Pauline away only one species of orchid was found. We got quite excited at thinking we had a rare species but Ing brought us back to earth when he declared it to be a common "Den canick". The specimen was large, very green and healthy and easy to think it to be something else. *Dendrobium canaliculatum* is common at Bramston Beach just to the north of Ella Bay, so we had to concede that Ing was, as usual, right.

The beach showed signs of the wild seas experienced earlier this year with many fallen trees, but a very large and very old *Syzygium forte* survives at the very edge of the sand. Rob told us the fascinating story of the wreck of the brig Maria in 1869 and the fate of the survivors, some of whom came ashore where we stood and probably ate the fruit of the old tree we were looking at.

The old cattle property that Adrian took us to, adjacent to the rainforest block is an example of how to ruin good country. There are 900 acres of flat land just behind the beach with permanent water, improved pasture and just about every noxious weed known in the Far North. Adrian is extremely upbeat about the place which has a 15 year recovery programme. They have to eliminate 2 km of Pond Apple-filled swamp, also the exotic Tilapia fish therein, plus the Singapore Daisy that infests all the dune area. That's just a starter! I wish him well and if his company can succeed they deserve all the success that will follow such a massive effort.

The day was a big success socially, with everybody contributing something. We must plan another combined outing since this one was so enjoyable.

Harpullia rhyticarpa

SGAPers out in the field

Cooktown Field Trip Details: Sat 20 to Sun 21 June 2009

This will be our seventh consecutive year of working in the Gardens. Daniel Collins is no longer in Cooktown and a new Curator has not at present date (22 May) been appointed. Pauline has been in touch with Cook Shire Council Engineering Dept and they assure her that we are very welcome once again to do our usual jobs. Pauline will keep in touch, and ensure that we have access to the Nursery, tools, utes etc as usual, and with luck have some of the Gardens Staff to work with us.

We plan to tidy-up, weed and mulch the SGAP and Banks and Solander Gardens, check the fencing and irrigation and then move on to adjacent gardens with necessary weeding & mulching. The Garden we built below the Nursery two years ago was in poor shape last year and we may be able to rehabilitate that with plants from the Nursery, which will also need some attention. If a new Curator is appointed before June 20 we will liaise with him/her with respect to an expanded job list.

A suggestion for the Sunday arvo "reward" outing is that we go to Archer Creek Road, about 15 minutes drive south of Cooktown, and inspect the old sand dunes which support many thousands of Golden orchids plus some other species. This place is a real eye-opener and worth the short bush-walk to find.

The Racecourse is available for camping once again. Plenty of room for vans etc, power available, we intend this time to take our tent and set-up under cover in the horse stall area which is scrupulously clean and sanded. The racecourse is a couple of minutes drive from town, along McIvor Road – the road to the airport, and signposted. Cost: $ 5.50 per head per night.

Further details or clarification can be obtained from Don or Pauline Lawie phone 40671 577.

SGAP Cairns Branch Tentative Excursion List

Month	Location	Coordinator	Status
June	Cooktown Botanic Gardens	Pauline	Confirmed
July	Josephine Falls		
August	Fitzroy Island		
September	Chillagoe	Ing	
October	Mt Windsor	Andrew	TBA
November	Yarrabah		

This list is tentative and a couple of places require some prior approvals to arrange. Also, Chillagoe and Mt Windsor are best undertaken as extended trips. Further information will be provided closer to the date. It was also agreed at the last general meeting that the nominator of a place makes the necessary arrangements or investigations enabling us to visit. Please email me details to complete this table for the next newsletter. Ta. *Andrew.*

Stuart's Rare Flora Project

As mentioned in the previous Newsletter, Stuart Worboys is compiling a series of fact sheets about the rare flora of the Cairns Regional Council area. Each newsletter will include one of the facts sheets Stuart has prepared. Have a read and get back to him with any feedback.

"*I would welcome comments on these - whether there's any typos, factual errors, suggestions for layout improvement, or little bits of information that will fit on to the A4 page, I'd very much welcome them. Thanks,"*

Stuart Worboys (worboys1968@yahoo.com.au).

PROTEACEAE

Hollandaea riparia B. Hyland (Roaring Meg hollandaea)

Other names

None known

Conservation status

Rare (Nature Conservation Regulation 2006)

Description

A shrub or small tree, up to 6 m tall, with non-descript grey bark. Leaves are alternately or spirally arranged on leafy twigs, between 8 and 20 cm long and 1.5 – 3 cm wide. Leaves are hairless, with entire margins (i.e. not toothed or lobed)[1], [2].

Many-flowered inflorescences, about 15 cm long are produced on leafless branches or leafy twigs. Flowers are mostly purple, but may have hints of pink, red and/or blue. Fruits are egg-shaped or hemispherical, with a warty or wrinkled surface. They are between 2.5 and 5 cm long and contain 2-8 seeds angular seeds [3].

Similar species

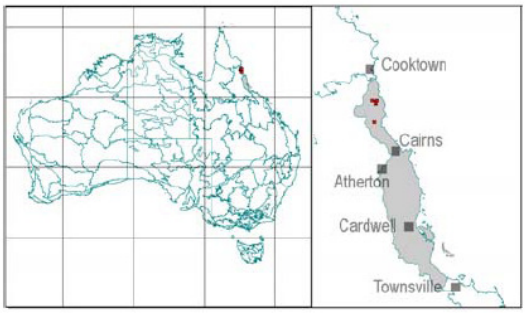
With its long, hairless leaves and non-descript bark, this species is not readily distinguished from other species in its habitat. The warty fruits and/or large, colorful inflorescences are needed to confirm the identity of this species.

Habitat and ecology

The Roaring Meg hollandaea is known only from the catchments flowing off Thornton's Peak, in the Daintree. In these habitats, it occurs on the rocky banks of just two creeks – Roaring Meg Creek and Noah Creek. Its altitudinal range is reported as 300 – 500 m [1], but on Noah Creek it probably occurs at lower altitudes. In areas of lower rainfall on Roaring Meg Creek, it is associated with *Melaleuca viminalis* (weeping bottlebrush).

In cultivation, the species makes an attractive small tree, with its nectar-filled flowers attractive to many birds. It has been cultivated as far south as Taree, on the New South Wales central coast.

Distribution



The Roaring Meg hollandaea has an extremely restricted distribution. As its name suggests, it is known only from Roaring Meg Creek and Noah Creek, near Cape Tribulation.

Conservation notes

The species appears to be well protected within the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area.

Bibliography

1. Hyland, B.P.M., *Hollandaea*, in *Flora of Australia*. 1995, CSIRO Australia: Melbourne. p. 391-393.
2. Hyland, B.P.M., et al., *Australian Tropical Rain Forest Plants: Trees, Shrubs and Vines*. 2003, CSIRO Publishing: Melbourne.
3. Cooper, W. and W.T. Cooper, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. 2004, Melbourne: Nokomis Editions.

PROTEACEAE

Hollandaea riparia B. Hyland (Roaring Meg hollandaea)

Habit (left). Leaves (right)

Inflorescence

Fruit after shedding seeds.

Ten days in the McIlwraith Range

Andrew Picone

I recently volunteered for a ten day bird survey in the McIlwraith Range. The survey was part of PhD student Alex Anderson's fieldwork he is doing through JCU's Centre for Tropical Biodiversity and Climate Change. Here's a brief account of my observations on the flora.

Heading into the McIlwraith from Coen, we took the old Leo Creek Mine Road and spent our first night at Peach Creek in Mungkan Kandju National Park before heading as far as the road was passable to KULLA National Park. This new-ish national park is the traditional homelands of the Kandju, Umpila, Lamalama and Ayapathu (KULLA) peoples and represents the culmination of over 30 years of discussions about making the area a national park with Traditional Owner consent.

The biological significance of the McIlwraith Range was first comprehensively highlighted in the Cape York Peninsula Land Use Strategy (CYPLUS) reports published in 1995. The area is rich in orchids, rare and threatened flora and fauna, supports a concentration of Gondwanan flora, is rich in regionally endemic species (although many are found in New Guinea) and is largely intact, having never been subject activities such as logging.

The Leo Creek Mine Road passes through a diverse landscape with vegetation rapidly changing with altitude, aspect and geology. Savannah, gallery forest, grass-tree thickets, dry vine forest, hoop pine forest, wet sclerophyll forest, open swampy forest and upland rainforest are all encountered along this road. And these are probably classified into innumerable regional ecosystems.

Disappointingly, the introduced Grader-grass *Themeda quadrivalis* is well established in the savannahs of the eastern section of Mungkan Kandju National Park that we drove through. There were some spectacular areas of a more heathy nature with a diverse abundance of Restionaceae and at times, no sign of weeds. Creeks and gullies among the savannah dominated landscape are typically mixed with *Melaleuca* (including what used to be known as *Callistemon*), Bloodwoods *Corymbia, Eucalyptus* and vine thicket species such as Bombax *Bombax ceiba.* Peach Creek was probably the best developed example of gallery rainforest or semi deciduous monsoon forest we encountered. Tall large old *Melaleuca,* Leichhardt Tree *Nauclea orientalis,* Bombax, many lianas and smaller trees including various species of Kurrajong *Brachychiton* spp. in the ecotone with Bloodwoods and Eucalypts. Although Volume 3 of Brooker and Kleinig (2004) *Field Guide to Eucalypts* was taken into the field, we failed to conclusively identify what we thought were *Corymbia papuana, C. confertifolia,* and a couple of Eucalypts which we didn't get close to an educated guess.

Leaving the savannahs we headed up into the foothills of the McIlwraith into a strange vegetation of Kurrajong, Hoop Pine *Araucaria cunninghamii* and a diversity of other dry rainforest species. Occasionally we passed through a patch of sparsely treed woodlands with abundant grass trees and scattered Black Sheoak *Allocasuarina littoralis.* With increasing altitude other types of open sclerophyll patches started to occur. These were typically dominated by two or three species of Melaleuca, Black Sheoak and also included *Asteromyrtus brassii*; a Myrtaceae species closely related to Melaleuca with red flowers, deeply fissured bark and sparse, sclerophyllous foliage. These areas had an understorey of *Gahnia* sp. and *Dianella* sp. and often supported large populations of Ant-plants *Myrmecodia* spp. on the trunks and upper branches of the dominant trees.

The appearance of fan palms *Licuala ramsayi, Eucalyptus pellita,* tall Milky Pines *Alstonia scholaris* supporting ferns, orchids, ant plants including *Hydnophytum* sp. and a morass of *Calamus* indicated a further climb in elevation to about 500 meters where much of the McIlwraith plateaus out. *Eucalyptus pellita* has a limited distribution in this part of the McIlwraith and does not seem to be regenerating.

We left the Leo Creek Mine Road on foot and headed to the highest peaks of the McIlwraith at around 700 and 800 metres. For the next six days we hiked through a diversity of forests. Relatively short *Acacia* dominated rainforests with tall emergent Hoop Pines characterised much of the forest between 600 and 700 metres. The Hoop Pines often had a heavy load of epiphytes including large Ant-plants, epiphytic shrubs, large clumps of orchids and other species. Gullies were dense and seemed similar to the wet tropics with an abundance of Fan Palms, the Cape York endemic *Archontophoenix tuckeri* and large *Syzygium* sp. Cassowaries are apparently thin on the ground in the McIlwraith and it was in the swampy gullies dominated by palms that we searched for footprints or scats. One of our camps sites was on a tributary of Peach Creek at about 600 meters altitude. Here we camped on a sandy bank beneath gnarly Water Gums *Tristaniopsis exiliflora* and Fan Palms.

The highlight of the trip was a gravity defying clamber up onto the boulder of the 700 meter summit from which we cast our eyes across a vast tract of emergent hoop pines that spanning the gentle valley before us to the distant mist-shrouded ridgelines on the horizon. A lost world of Jurassic proportions. Supporting orchids, ferns and lichens, Hoop Pines stood in all directions and their occurrence in the McIlwraith is celebrated in the area's conservation literature. Walking through the forests we observed Hoop Pines of all ages from cohorts of seedlings in tree-fall gaps to massive old trees in sheltered gullies.

After six days on foot we retuned to the Leo Creek Mine Road for the last leg of the survey. On foot we traversed to the very end of the road to the old historical mine site. Camping beside a tributary of Chester Creek (not sure why its called Leo Creek Mine), again beneath fantastic gnarly Water Gums, we completed the last of the McIlwraith bird surveys for Alex's project. By this time we had seen or heard many of the regional endemics.

KULLA National Park is not yet open to the public and the Leo Creek Mine Road has a locked gate. Access for Alex's research was granted by the KULLA Land Trust who co-manage the national park with the Queensland Government.

If you have any book reviews, pictures, notes on growing tropical Australian plants, interesting photos or trip reports you'd like published in this newsletter, please send them to andrew.picone@jcu.edu.au

Editors Note: *Thanks heaps to everyone who sent stuff in for this newsletter. Apologies in advance for missing the Cooktown working bee. I'll be at the Laura Festival.*

Ella Bay Plant List

CLASS	FAMILY	Code	TAXON	COMMON NAME
FERNS & ALLIES				
	Adiantaceae			
			Adiantum hispidulum var. hispidulum	Rough Maidenhair Fern
		*	Pityrogramma calomelanos var. calomelanos	Silver Fern
			Taenitis pinnata	Morse Fern
	Angiopteridaceae			
			Angiopteris evecta	King Fern
	Aspleniaceae			
			Asplenium nidus	Birds Nest Fern
	Blechnaceae			
			Blechnum cartilaginum	Gristle Fern
			Blechnum orientale	
			Stenochlaena palustris	Climbing Swamp Fern
	Cyatheaceae			
			Cyathea cooperi	Scaly Tree Fern
			Cyathea rebeccae	Black Tree Fern
	Gleicheniaceae			
			Dicranopteris linearis var. subferruginea	
	Lindsaeaceae			
			Lindsaea ensifolia subsp. agatii	
			Lindsaea ensifolia subsp. ensifolia	
			Lindsaea media	
	Nephrolepidaceae			
			Nephrolepis hirsutula	
	Ophioglossaceae			
			Ophioglossum pendulum	Ribbon Fern
	Polypodiaceae			
			Drynaria rigidula	Basket Fern
			Platycerium hillii	Northern Elkhorn Fern
			Pyrrosia longifolia	
	Pteridaceae			
			Acrostichum speciosum	Mangrove Fern
	Schizaeaceae			
			Lygodium reticulatum	
GYMNOSPERMS				
	Stangeriaceae			
			Bowenia spectabilis	Bowenia or Zamia Fern
FLOWERING PLANTS-DICOTYLEDONS				
	Acanthaceae			
			Pseuderanthemum variabile	Pastel Flower
	Amaranthaceae			
		*	Alternanthera brasiliana	Brazilian Joyweed
	Anacardiaceae			
			Euroschinus falcata var. falcata	Blush Cudgerie or Pink Poplar
		*	Mangifera indica	Mango
			Rhus taitensis	Sumac
			Semecarpus australiensis	Tar Tree
	Annonaceae			
		*C2	Annona glabra	Pond Apple
			Cananga odorata	Woolly Pine
			Melodorum leichhardtii	Acid Drop Vine
			Melodorum uhrii	
			Xylopia maccreae	Orange Jacket
	Apiaceae			
			Centella asiatica	Pennywort
			Mackinlaya confusa	

CLASS	FAMILY	Code	TAXON	COMMON NAME
	Apocynaceae			
		*	Allamanda cathartica	Yellow Allamanda
			Alstonia muelleriana	Hard Milkwood
			Alstonia scholaris	Milky Pine
			Alyxia spicata	Chain Fruit
			Cerbera floribunda	Cassowary Plum
			Gymnanthera oblonga	Harpoon Bud
			Ichnocarpus frutescens	
			Melodinus australis	Bellbird Vine
			Parsonsia velutina	Velvet Silkpod
			Tabernaemontana pandacaqui	Banana Bush
			Wrightia laevis subsp. millgar	Millgar
	Araliaceae			
			Polyscias australiana	Ivory Basswood
			Polyscias elegans	Celerywood
	Asteraceae			
		*	Ageratum conyzoides	Blue Top; Billygoat Weed
		*	Crassocephalum crepidioides	Thickhead
			Cyanthillium cinereum	Purple Fleabane
			Eclipta prostrata	White Eclipta
		*	Eleutheranthera ruderalis	Creeping Cinderella Weed
			Helichrysum rupicola	
		*	Praxelis clematidea	Praxelis
		*C3	Sphagneticola trilobata	Singapore Daisy
		*	Synedrella nodiflora	Cinderella weed
			Wollastonia biflora	Beach Sunflower
	Bignoniaceae			
			Deplanchea tetraphylla	Golden Bouquet Tree
			Neosepicaea jucunda	Jucunda Vine
			Pandorea pandorana	Wonga Vine
	Burseraceae			
			Canarium australianum var. australianum	Scrub Turpentine; Mangobark
	Byttneriaceae			
			Commersonia macrostipulata	Kuranda Kurrajong
	Caesalpiniaceae			
		*C2	Senna obtusifolia	Sicklepod
	Carpodetaceae			
			Abrophyllum ornans var. ornans	Native Hydrangea
	Casuarinaceae			
			Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She Oak
			Casuarina equisetifolia subsp. incana	Horsetail She Oak
	Celastraceae			
			Siphonodon membranaceus	Ivorywood
	Clusiaceae			
			Calophyllum inophyllum	Beach Calophyllum
			Garcinia warrenii	Native Mangosteen
	Combretaceae			
			Terminalia muelleri	Little Sea Almond
			Terminalia sericocarpa	Damson
	Connaraceae			
			Connarus conchocarpus	Shell Vine
		R	Rourea brachyandra	
	Convolvulaceae			
			Erycibe coccinea	
			Merremia peltata	
	Cunoniaceae			
			Davidsonia pruriens	Davidson's Plum
			Pseudoweinmannia lachnocarpus	Marara
	Dilleniaceae			
			Dillenia alata	Red Beech
			Hibbertia scandens	
			Tetracera daemeliana	
			Tetracera nordtiana var. nordtiana	Fire Vine
	Elaeocarpaceae			
			Aceratium concinnum	Hard Carabeen
			Elaeocarpus bancroftii	Kuranda Quandong
			Elaeocarpus grahamii	Graham's Quandong
			Elaeocarpus grandis	Silver Quandong

CLASS	FAMILY	Code	TAXON	COMMON NAME
	Euphorbiaceae			
			Claoxylon hillii	Hill's Brittlewood
			Endospermum myrmecophilum	Toywood
			Excoecaria agallocha	Milky Mangrove
			Homalanthus novoguineensis	Native Bleeding Heart
			Macaranga involucrata var. mallotoides	Brown Macaranga
			Macaranga subdentata	Needlebark
			Macaranga tanarius	Blush Macaranga
			Mallotus paniculatus	Turn-in-the-wind
			Mallotus polyadenos	Kamala
			Omphalea queenslandiae	Russell River Nut
	Eupomatiaceae			
			Eupomatia laurina	Wujigay
	Fabaceae			
		*	Calopogonium mucunoides	Calopo
			Castanospermum australe	Black Bean
		*	Centrosema molle	Centro
		*	Crotalaria pallida var. obovata	Streaked Rattle Pod
			Derris sp. (Daintree D. E. Boyland + 469)	
			Millettia pinnata	Pongamia
		*	Puearia phaseoloides var. javanica	
			Vandasina retusa	
			Vigna marina	Dune Bean
	Flacourtiaceae			
			Homalium sp. (Johnstone River, N. Michael 176)	
	Goodeniaceae			
			Scaevola enantophylla	
			Scaevola taccada	Cardwell Cabbage
	Lamiaceae			
			Clerodendrum inerme	Sorcerers Flower's
			Clerodendrum longiflorum var. glabrum	Witches Tongues
			Clerodendrum traceyanum	Flowers of Magic
			Faradaya splendida	October Glory
			Glossocarya hemiderma	
			Gmelina fasciculiflora	White Beech
		*	Hyptis capitata	Knobweed
			Premna serratifolia	Coastal Premna
	Lauraceae			
			Beilschmiedia obtusifolia	Blush Walnut; Hard Bollygum
			Cassytha filiformis	Dodder
			Cryptocarya clarksoniana	Clarkson's Laurel
			Cryptocarya cunninghamii	Coconut Laurel
			Cryptocarya grandis	Cinnamon Walnut
			Cryptocarya hypospodia	Northern Laurel
			Cryptocarya murrayi	Murray's Laurel
			Cryptocarya oblata	Tarzali Silkwood
			Cryptocarya pleurosperma	Poison Laurel
			Cryptocarya vulgaris	Northern Laurel
			Endiandra compressa	Queensland Greenheart
			Endiandra cowleyana	Rose Walnut
			Endiandra dielsiana	Diels Walnut
		R	Endiandra globosa	Ball-fruited Walnut
			Endiandra hypotephra	Rose Walnut
			Litsea bindoniana	Bollywood
			Litsea breviumbellata	Bollywood
			Litsea fawcettiana	Bollywood
			Litsea leefeana	Bollywood
			Neolitsea dealbata	
	Lecythidaceae			
			Barringtonia calyptrata	Cassowary Pine
	Leptaulaceae			
			Citronella smythii	Silky Beech
	Loranthaceae			
			Amylotheca dicyophleba	Mistletoe
			Dendrophtoe curvata	Mistletoe
	Maesaceae			
			Maesa dependens var. pubescens	

CLASSFAMILY	Code	TAXON	COMMON NAME
Malvaceae			
		Hibiscus tiliaceus	Cottonwood
	*	Sida cordifolia	Flannel Weed
	*	Urena lobata	Urena Burr
Melastomataceae			
		Melastoma malabathricum var. malabathricum	Melastoma; Blue Tongue
	*	Tristemma mauritianum	Juicy Fruits
Meliaceae			
		Aglaia sapindina	Boodyarra
		Dysoxylum alliaceum	Buff Mahogany
		Dysoxylum arborescens	Mossman Mahogany
		Dysoxylum klanderii	Buff Mahogany
		Dysoxylum mollissimum subsp. molle	Red Bean
		Dysoxylum oppositifolium	Pink Mahogany
		Melia azedarach	White Cedar
Menispermaceae			
		Hypserpa decumbens	
		Parapachygone longifolia	
		Stephania japonica var. timorensis	Tape Vine
Mimosaceae			
		Acacia celsa	Black Wattle
		Acacia cincinnata	
		Acacia crassicarpa	Brown Wattle
		Acacia flavescens	Red Wattle
		Acacia mangium	Sally Wattle
		Entada phaseoloides	Match Box Bean
	*	Mimosa pudica var. hispida	Common Sensitive Plant
Monimiaceae			
		Hedycarya loxocarya	Yellow Beech
		Palmeria scandens	Anchor Vine; Pomegranate Vine
		Wilkiea pubescens	Tetra Beech
Moraceae			
		Ficus benjamina	Weeping Fig
		Ficus congesta var. congesta	Red Leaf Fig
		Ficus destruens	Rusty-leaf Fig
		Ficus leptoclada	Atherton Fig
		Ficus opposita	Sandpaper Fig
		Ficus virens var. virens	White Fig
		Ficus virgata var. virgata	Figwood
		Trophis scandens	Crow Ash Vine
Myristicaceae			
		Myristica globosa subsp muelleri	Nutmeg
		Myristica insipida var. cimicifera	Nutmeg
Myrsinaceae			
		Embelia caulialata	
		Myrsine porosa	
Myrtaceae			
		Acmena divaricata	Cassowary Satinash
		Acmena hemilampra subsp hemilampra	Blush Satinash
		Acmenosperma claviflorum	Trumpet Satinash
		Archirhodomyrtus beckleri	Rose Myrtle
		Decaspermum humile	Brown Myrtle
		Gossia myrsinocarpa	Malanda Ironwood
		Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Mahogany
		Melaleuca leucadendra	Tea Tree
		Pilidostigma tropicum	
	*	Psidium guajava	Guava
		Rhodamnia sessiliflora	Iron Malletwood
		Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa	Finger Cherry
		Rhodomyrtus pervagata	
		Rhodomyrtus trineura subsp trineura	
		Syzygium alliilignum	Onionwood
		Syzygium cormiflorum	Bumpy Satinash
		Syzygium forte subsp forte	Flaky Barked satinash
Oleaceae			
		Chionanthus ramiflora	Native Olive

CLASSFAMILY	Code	TAXON	COMMON NAME
Onagraceae			
		Ludwigia hyssopifolia	
Passifloraceae			
		Passiflora aurantia var. aurantia	Blue-fruited Passion Fruit
	*	Passiflora foetida	Stinking Passion Fruit
Phyllanthaceae			
		Antidesma erostre	Native Currant
		Breynia cernua	Fart Tree
		Bridelia insulana var. insulana	Grey Birch
		Glochidion sumatranum	Buttonwood
	*	Phyllanthus amarus	Phyllanthus
Piperaceae			
		Piper caninum	Native Pepper
		Piper hederaceum	Native Pepper
Pittosporaceae			
		Pittosporum ferrugineum subsp. linifolium	Rusty Pittosporum
Polygalaceae			
	*	Polygala paniculata	
		Xanthophyllum octandrum	MacIntyre's Boxwood
Proteaceae			
		Darlingia darlingiana	Brown Silky Oak
		Grevillea baileyana	Findlay's Silky Oak
		Helicia nortoniana	
		Musgravea heterophylla	Briar Silky Oak
Rhamnaceae			
		Alphitonia petriei	Pink Ash
		Colubrina asiatica var. asiatica	Serpent Vine
		Emmenosperma cunninghamii	
		Ventilago ecorollata	
Rhizophoraceae			
		Carallia brachiata	Corky Bark
Rosaceae			
		Prunus turneriana	Almondbark
	*	Rubus alceifolius	Giant Bramble
Rubiaceae			
		Aidia cowleyi	
		Antirhea tenuiflora	Crimson Berry
		Atractocarpus fitzalanii subsp fitzalanii	Brown Gardenia
		Cyclophyllum multiflorum	Marko
		Gardenia ovularis	Native Gardenia
		Hedyotis radicans	
	*	Mitracarpus hirtus	Small Square Weed
		Morinda umbellata	
	*	Oldenlandia corymbosa var. corymbosa	
	*	Spermacoce latifolia	Big Square Weed
		Tarenna dallachiana subsp. dallachiana	Tree Ixora
Rutaceae			
		Acronychia vestita	
		Brombya platynema	Brombya
		Flindersia pimenteliana	Maple Silkwood
		Flindersia schottiana	Bumpy Ash; Cudgerie
		Medicosma fareana	White Aspen
		Melicope broadbentiana	
		Melicope elleryana	Evodia
		Melicope xanthoxyloides	Yellow Evodia
Sapindaceae			
		Cnesmocarpon dasyantha	
		Cupaniopsis foveolata	White Tamarind
		Diploglottis smithii	
		Ganophyllum falcatum	Daintree Hickory
		Guioa acutifolia	Glossy Tamarind
		Guioa lasioneura	
		Harpullia frutescens	
		Mischocarpus exangulatus	Rex Tokoonja
		Rhysotoechia robertsonii	Robert's Tuckeroo
		Synima cordierorum	Synima

CLASSFAMILY	Code	TAXON	COMMON NAME
		Toechima erythrocarpum	Pink Tamarind
Sapotaceae			
		Pouteria brownlessiana	
		Pouteria chartacea	Dugulla
		Pouteria myrsinifolia	Yellow Boxwood
		Pouteria obovata	Yellow Boxwood
		Pouteria xerocarpa	Blush Coondoo
Scrophulariaceae			
		Bacopa monnieri	
		Lindernia ciliata	
	*	Scoparia dulcis	
Solanaceae			
		Duboisia myoporoides	Corkwood
		Solanum viridifolium	Boolally
Sparrmanniaceae			
	*	Triumfetta rhomboidea	Chinese Burr
Stemonuraceae			
		Gomphandra australiana	Buff Beech
Sterculiaceae			
		Heritiera littoralis	Looking Glass Mangrove
Symplocaceae			
		Symplocos cochinchinensis var. pilosiuscula	White Hazelwood
Thymelaeaceae			
		Phaleria clerodendron	Scented Daphne
		Wikstroemia indica	Tie Bush
Ulmaceae			
		Trema tomentosa var. aspera	Poison Peach Bush
Urticaceae			
		Pouzolzia zeylanica	Graceful Pouzolzbush
Verbenaceae			
	*C3	Lantana camara	Lantana
	*	Stachytarpheta cayennensis	Snakeweed
Vitaceae			
		Cissus penninervis	Native Grape
		Cissus vinosa	Purple Leaf Grape
FLOWERING PLANTS-MONOCOTYLEDONS			
Araceae			
	*	Caladium bicolor	Cladium
		Epipremnum pinnatum	Native Monstera
		Pothos longipes	Pothos
Arecaceae			
		Archontophoenix alexandrae	Alexandra Palm
		Calamus australis	Hairy Mary Lawyer Cane
		Calamus caryotoides	Fishtail Lawyer Cane
		Calamus motii	Wait-a-While Lawyer Cane
		Calamus radicalis	Vicious Hairy Mary Lawyer Cane
	*	Cocos nucifera	Coconut
		Hydriastele wendlandiana	Water Palm
		Licuala ramsayi	Queensland Fan Palm
		Linospadix minor	Walking Stick Palm
Commelinaceae			
		Aneilema acuminatum	
Cyperaceae			
		Cyperus enervis	
		Cyperus pedunculatus	Pineapple Sedge
		Cyperus sphacelatus	
		Fimbristylis dichotoma	Common Fingerush
		Fimbristylis littoralis	
		Gahnia aspera	
		Hypolytrum nemorum	

CLASSFAMILY	Code	TAXON	COMMON NAME
		Mapania macrocephala	
		Rhynchospora corymbosa	
Flagellariaceae			
		Flagellaria indica	Supplejack
Hemerocallidaceae			
		Dianella bambusifolia	Flax Lily
		Dianella caerulea var. vannata	Blue Flax Lily
		Dianella odorata	
Laxmanniaceae			
		Cordyline cannifolia	Native Cordyline
		Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat Berry
Orchidaceae			
		Dendrobium tattonianum	Southern Tea Tree Orchid
Pandanaceae			
		Pandanus monticola	Scrub Breadfruit
		Pandanus slomslaubachii	Swamp Pandan
		Pandanus tectorius	Beach Pandan; Screw Pine
Poaceae			
	*	Axonopus fissifolius	Carpet Grass
		Centotheca lappacea	
	*	Dactyloctenium aegyptium	Coast Button Grass
	*	Echinochloa colona	Awnless Barnyard Grass
	*	Eleusine indica	Crow's Foot Grass
		Entolasia stricta	Wiry Panic
		Eragrostis unioloides	
		Ischaemum muticum	
	*	Megathyrsus maximus var. maximus	Guinea Grass
	*	Melinis minutiflora	Molasses Grass
		Oplismenus compositus	
		Oplismenus undulatifolius	
		Panicum incomtum	
	*	Paspalum conjugatum	Sour Grass
	*	Paspalum paniculatum	Russell River Grass
	*C2	Sporobolus jacquemontii	American Rat's-tail Grass
		Sporobolus virginicus	Saltwater Couch
Smilaceae			
		Smilax australis	Sarsaparilla Vine
Taccaceae			
		Tacca leontopetaloides	Native Arrowroot
Zingiberaceae			
		Alpinia caerulea	Native Ginger
		Hornstedtia scottiana	Native Cardamon