

**Botanical surveys, site species matching,  
seed collecting and revegetation advice for  
Darnley, Murray and Yorke Islands.**



A report to the Torres Strait Regional Authority in relation to the project; *Re-establishment of stable landscapes on Darnley, Murray and Yorke Islands.*

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## 1.0 Introduction

The main objective of this project is to collect botanical data that provides the baseline information for giving appropriate revegetation advice as part the *Re-establishment of stable landscapes on Darnley, Murray and Yorke islands* project. The species compositions of different vegetation communities were assessed to enable site specific species matching for revegetation projects. It is well known amongst revegetation practitioners that the most successful revegetation projects will be those that can speed up the natural successional processes by incorporating the right composition of native species local to the project area. Flowering and fruiting data for individual species was also recorded to assist with the collection and propagation of local species. Field visits were made to each of the three islands mentioned above between August and September 2006. A maximum of 2 days field work was spent on each island.

This report is divided into 3 sections, one for each of the three islands. Each section contains the following;

- a description of the broad vegetation communities,
- a list of recommended native species for revegetation,
- a table of flowering and fruiting information, and,
- an appendix of the total native plant species that have been recorded for each island (excluding grasses)

## 2.0 Erub (Darnley) Island

A total of 116 different native plant species have been recorded for Erub island. This includes trees, shrubs, vines and herbs. These records come from several sources including the Queensland Herbarium, CSIRO Mareeba Herbarium, P & J Smith (consultants) and the author.

### 2.1 Vegetation description

#### 2.1.1 Beach vegetation

Vegetation along the foredune is dominated by tree species that commonly occur along the beach zone on islands throughout the Torres Strait and the Pacific. Many of these species also occur in the beach zone vegetation of the mainland in northern Australia. These foredune species are adapted to tolerate salt spray and high winds and include; *Manilkara kauki*, *Cordia subcordata*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, and *Guettarda speciosa*. Smaller tree species and shrubs that also occur in this foredune zone include; *Millettia pinnata*, *Colubrina asiatica*, and *Capparis lucida*. Common vine species present include *Capparis sepiaria* and *Canavalia papuana*.

Common emergent tree species immediately behind the foredune vegetation includes deciduous species such as *Bombax ceiba*, *Erythrina variegata*, *Erythrina insularis*,

*Gyrocarpus americanus* and *Terminalia cattappa*. Non-deciduous tree species commonly present include *Syzygium branderhorstii*, *Pouteria obovata*, *Diospyros maritima* and *Morinda citrifolia*. As the conditions become more favourable the vegetation diversity increases.

### 2.1.2 Disturbed vine forest

Vine forests occur in the more protected areas and are most closely affiliated with semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest where a proportion of the canopy is composed of deciduous species such as *Bombax ceiba*, *Ficus virens*, *Erythrina* and/or *Terminalia* species. The majority of vine forest remnants on the island are heavily disturbed and often are dominated by exotic canopy species such as Cocos palms, Mango trees and Poincianas. The vegetation that occurs along the track to the cemetery is an example of such disturbed vegetation. The mid canopy layer and understorey however contains a diverse array of vine forest species such as; *Diospyros maritima*, *Glycosmis trifoliata*, *Mallotus philippensis*, *Myristica insipida* and *Lepidopetalum fructoglabrum*. Dominant shrubs present include *Phaleria octandra*, *Pleomele angustifolis*, *Polyscias macgillivrayi*, *Micromelum minutum* and *Eugenia reinwardtiana*.

### 2.1.3 Regrowth and exposed situations

Moving away from the littoral forest and protected areas into the exposed ridges the vegetation on the north western end of Erub tends to be restricted to small clumps of remnant trees or regrowth species amongst grasslands. The dominant regrowth species are *Barringtonia calyptata*, *Morinda citrifolia*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus* and *Macaranga tanarius*.



**Figure 1** *Guettarda speciosa* trees above high water mark. (Beach north of jetty).

## 2.2 Site species matching for Erub project sites

Unfortunately the author was not able to visit the project areas due to logistical problems and vehicle shortages. Consequently the list below (table 1) is a general list and does not take into account site specific species combinations.

**Table 1** General revegetation species for Erub Island

<i>Pioneer Species</i>	<i>Mixed Species</i>
Hibiscus tiliaceus	Alstonia spectabilis
Macaranga tanarius	Adenantha pavonina
Morinda citrifolia	Barringtonia acutangula
Premna serratifolia	Barringtonia calyprate
	Cordia dichotoma
<i>Edge Species</i>	Diospyros maritima
Breynia cernua	Diospyros hebecaepa
Breynia oblongifolia	Drypetes deplanchei
Bridellia tomentose	Ficus opposite
Callicarpa candicans	Ficus virens var. sublanceolata
Capparis lucida	Lepidopetalum fructoglabrum
Clerodendron floribundum	Litsea breviumbellata
Cordia subcordata	Litsea glutinosa
Guettarda speciosa	Mallotus philippensis
Melicope rubra	Manilkara kauki
Micromelum minutum	Millettia pinnata
Scaveola taccada	Tabernaemontana pandacqui
	Terminalia catappa
<i>Feature Species</i>	Terminalia Muelleri
Barringtonia asiatica	
Bombax ceiba	
Erythrina insularis	
Erythrina variegata	
Ixora timorensis	
Phaleria octandra	

## 2.3 Seed collecting data

Additional data relating to plant flowering or fruiting stages was recorded to provide valuable information to the project crews for seed collecting. This information is shown in table 2.

**Table 2 Plants on Erub observed in flower or fruit during August-September 2006**  
FL = flower FT = fruit Y = yes

SPECIES	FL	FT	HABIT	LOCATION
<i>Abrus prectorius</i>		Y	Vine	
<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Y	Y	Shrub	Common on roadside
<i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i>		Y	Aroid	Cemetery track
<i>Barringtonia asiatica</i>		immature	Tree	Near basketball court down from Norah's Guesthouse
<i>Barringtonia calypttrata</i>			Tree	
<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>		Y	Vine	At beginning of cemetery track
<i>Capparis lucida</i>	Y		shrub	Shrub-Behind beach area
<i>Capparis sepiaria</i>	Y	Y	Vine	Scrambling vine. Very common
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>		Y	Tree	It is thought by women on Masig that these trees were grown from seed sourced on Masig and planted on Erub
<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>	Y	Y	Shrub	Along main beach and at jetty
<i>Diospyros maritima</i>		Nearly ripe	Tree	At beginning of cemetery track behind pig pen
<i>Erythrina insularis</i>	Y	Y-not quite dropping	Tree	Just around corner from Norah's cabin towards council office
<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Y	Y	Tree	Above Norah's Arc shop
<i>Eugenia reinwardtiana</i>			Shrub	Forest up the cemetery track
<i>Ficus opposita</i>		immature	Small tree	
<i>Ficus virens var sublancoolata</i>		Y-immature	Tree	Up cemetery track – hangs over the road
<i>Flagellaria indica</i>			Vine	
<i>Glycosmis trifoliolata</i>			Tree	Forest up the cemetery track
<i>Guettarda speciosa</i>	Y	Y	Tree	Shoreline species along beach north of town
<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i>		Y	Tree	End of fruiting – tree above rocks behind Norahs Ark Guesthouse
<i>Cordia subcordata</i>		Y	Tree	On the fore dune past the jetty, towards the school.
<i>Lepidopetalum fructoglabrum</i>		Y	tree	Up cemetery track (on left just past righthand bend heading up hill)
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	Y		Tree	
<i>Manilkara kauki</i>		Y	Tree	1 <sup>st</sup> beach north of town
<i>Micromelum minutum</i>	Y	Almost ripe	Shrub	Up cemetery track , ~ 20m on left under Poinciana tree
<i>Milletia pinnata</i>			Tree	Forest up the cemetery track

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SPECIES	FL	FT	HABIT	LOCATION
(syn. <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> )				
<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Y	Y	Tree	
<i>Myristica insipida</i>			Tree	Up cemetery track, common in understorey
<i>Phaleria octandra</i>	Y	Y	Shrub	Up cemetery track, common in understorey
<i>Pleomele angustifolius</i>	Y		Shrub	Up cemetery track
<i>Polyscias macgillvrayi</i>	Y	Y- not ripe yet	Shrub	At beginning of cemetery track, 1 <sup>st</sup> 20m on left – only 1.5m high
<i>Syzygium branderhorstii</i>		Y	Tree	Along main road everywhere
<i>Voacanga grandiflora</i>			Small tree	Forest up the cemetery track

### 3.0 Mer (Murray) Island

A total of 205 different native plant species have been recorded for Mer island. This includes trees, shrubs, vines and herbs (no grasses). These records come from several sources including the Queensland Herbarium, Wannan (2002) and the author.

#### 3.1 Vegetation description

##### 3.1.1 Beach vegetation (vine forest on sand - SDNVF)

The fore dune vegetation on the north western end of the island where the main settlement is located is dominated by two main canopy species, *Terminalia catappa* and *Manilkara kauki* with *Ipomoea pes-caprae* as the ground cover (see ‘a’ on figure 2). This vine forest is described as semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest on sand. Remnant fore dune vegetation at the western end of town near the water treatment plant also includes a grove of *Pandanus tectorius*. Additional species occurring behind the fore dune vegetation and throughout the township include *Syzygium branderhorstii*, *Semecarpus australiensis*, *Pouteria obovata*, *Macaranga tanarius*, *Morinda citrifolia*, *Pleomele angustifolia*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, *Acacia auriculiformis* and the emergents *Gyrocarpus americanus*, *Bombax ceiba* and *Ficus virens* var *sublanceolata*.

Around the eastern and south eastern end of the island where there has been relatively little fore dune vegetation cleared, additional dune vegetation species are *Cerbera manghas*, *Calophyllum inophyllum*, *Adenantha pavonina* and *Millettia pinnata*. Of particular interest are the areas around the eastern coastline where the land slopes steeply down to the dune area (‘b’ in figure 2). The dominant canopy species there are *Gyrocarpus americanus* and *Manilkara kauki* with an understorey of *Pandanus tectorius*, *Cerbera manghas*, *Morinda citrifolia* and *Pouteria obovata*.





### 3.1.2 Vine forest areas on basalt – well developed

The vegetation becomes more diverse as you move away from the dune areas and the conditions become more favourable. The basalt soils and protection from strong, salt laden winds results in a more complex vine forest community most closely affiliated with semi-deciduous complex notophyll vine forest. This vine forest vegetation occurs across the eastern island areas and is heavily disturbed. This is identified by an uneven canopy up to 15m dominated by *Bombax ceiba*, *Alstonia spectabilis*, *Semecarpus australiensis*, *Barringtonia calypttrata* and *Diospyros hebecarpa*. There is also a large suite of exotic plants that are present in all vegetation layers. This includes areas where the canopy is dominated by any or all of the following; Poinciana (*Delonix regia*), Mango, Cocos Palm and *Bambusa vulgaris*; to the understorey with weed species such as *Lantana camara* and the vine *Clitoria terneata*.

*Bombax* and *Alstonia* are the commonest emergent trees amongst the basalt vine forests. Of particular interest is the presence of a large specimen of *Chrysophyllum roxburghii* which has not been previously recorded from the Torres Strait. This specimen tree was located on the loop road behind the Mer Island Guesthouse and had immature fruit at the time of the authors field visit (4/9/06)(see 'c' in figure 2). Ripe *Chrysophyllum* fruit should be dropping within 2-4 weeks. A suitable specimen should be collected and sent to the Queensland Herbarium for their records.

In moist gullies or areas that are well protected, *Syzygium bungadinnia*, *Syzygium branderhorstii* and *Myristica insipida* can also be found in the canopy or mid-canopy layers. Additional species found in the lower layers of protected areas includes *Murraya paniculata*, *Claoxylon tenerifolium*, *Mallotus philippensis*, *Syzygium puberulum*, *Lepidopetalum fructoglabrum*, *Polyscias macgillivrayi*, *Phaleria octandra*, *Leea indica* and the rare *Bambusa forbesii*. The interesting ground aroid *Amorphophallus paeonifolius* and *Curcuma australasica* are also present in these areas (see 'd' in figure 2).

### 3.1.3 Vine forest areas on basalt – disturbed areas

Much of the highly disturbed vine forests (on basalt) on Mer island are dominated by *Bombax* and *Alstonia* emergents with a lower canopy that reaches about 6m. It includes the rare *Alectryon repandodentatus*, *Mallotus philippensis*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, *Morinda citrifolia* and *Macaranga tanarius*. The latter three in particular tend to act as common regrowth species. Shrubs that occur in these areas up to a height of approximately 5m include *Clerodendron floribundum*, *Micromelum minutum*, *Breynia oblongifolia*, *Ficus opposita*, *Pipterus argenteus* and the smaller shrub *Abutilon indicum* (see 'e' in figure 2, = proposed project site). On some exposed road cuttings that probably would have been vegetated with vine forest at some previous stage, *Capparis sepiaria* and *Cordia dichotoma* appear to survive well. As typified by the name 'vine forest', there are numerous vine species that grow in these forests. The commonest native ones observed by the author include *Mucuna gigantea*, *Derris trifoliata*, *Flagellaria indica*, *Operculina sp.*, and *Trophis scandens*.



At the far north eastern end of the main settlement (see ‘f’ in figure 2) there is an intermittent drainage line which flows into the beach. It is lined with *Syzygium puberulum* trees to a height of approximately 5m underneath a Poinciana canopy. A few large deciduous fig trees (perhaps *Ficus virens* – non-descript smoothish red trunk) also line the creek bank. Several Black Litma trees, *Lepidopetalum fructoglabrum*, and *Phaleria octandra* shrubs were also in fruit (mainly immature) along this creek. The climbing Bamboo, *Bambusa moreheadiana*, and *Eppipremnum pinnatum* also occurred here.

### 3.1.4 Grasslands

Considerable areas on the western half of the island are dominated by grasslands. These have not been dealt with in this report.

## 3.2 Site species matching for Mer project sites

The vegetation within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project site between the nursery and the airstrip is dominated by regrowth species to an average height of 4 metres. The combination of regrowth species in this area is with some emergents is discussed previously in section 2.3.

**Table 3 Suggested revegetation species – nursery area to airstrip**

<i>Pioneer Species –</i> (use ~ 1 pioneer for every 12 other trees)	<i>Mixed Species</i>
Hibiscus tiliaceus	Alectryon repandodentatus
Macaranga tanarius	Alstonia spectabilis
Morinda citrifolia	Barringtonia calyptata
	Bombax ceiba
<i>Edge Species</i>	Chrysophyllum roxburghii
Abutilon indicum ?	Claoxylon tenerifolium
Breynia cernua	Diospyros hebecaepa
Breynia oblongifolia	Diospyros maritima
Clerodendron floribundum	Ficus opposita
Ficus fraseri	Ficus virens var. sublancoolata
Micromelum minutum	Lepidopetalum fructoglabrum
Pipterus argenteus	Mallotus philippensis
	Millettia pinnata
	Murraya paniculata
	Pouteria obovata
	Syzygium branderhorstii
	Syzygium bungadinnia
	Terminalia muelleri

### 3.3 Seed collecting data

There appeared to be numerous species on Mer island that were either flowering or fruiting. Data relating to species locations was recorded to assist with seed collecting.

**Table 4** Plants on Mer observed in flower or fruit during September 2006  
FL = flower FT = fruit Y = yes

SPECIES	FL	FR	HABIT	LOCATION
<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Y	Y	Shrub	Common everywhere
<i>Alectryon repandodontatus</i>	Y	Immature	Tree	Everywhere – unique to Murray Island and PNG
<i>Alstonia spectabilis</i>	Y	Y – nearly finished	Tree	Very common
<i>Amorphophallus paeonifolius</i>		Y	Shrub	Unusual ground plant -
<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Y		Tree	Very common emergent tree throughout island all vegetation areas
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>		Y	Shrub	Along road near nursery – collected fruit
<i>Capparis sepiaria</i>	Y		Vine/shrub	scrambling shrub/vine along beach edges, ridges, exposed areas in full sun
<i>Cerbera manghus</i>	Y		Tree	Common tree in some areas – eastern coastal island areas and in rainforest behind nursery/airport
<i>Chrysophyllum roxburghii</i>		Mostly green fruit on tree still	Tree	Very large tree on roadside on loop road above guesthouse. This tree has not been previously recorded from the Torres Strait
<i>Claoxylon tenerifolium</i>	Y		tree	rainforest behind nursery/airport area – near <i>Syzygium puberulum</i> tree
<i>Clerodendron floribundum</i>		Y	Shrub	Along road past nursery
<i>Derris trifoliata</i>	Y		Vine	Common throughout
<i>Diospyros hebecarpa</i>		Immature - green	Tree	~ 30m down dirt road from guesthouse
<i>Diospyros maritima</i>		Y	Tree	
<i>Ficus fraseri</i>		immature	Tree	Fruits have long stipe, stiff sandpaper leaves
<i>Ficus opposita</i>		immature	Shrub	
<i>Flagellaria indica</i>		immature	vine	
<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i>		Y – just finishing	Tree	A few large trees in the main village and 2 at the water treatment plant also

SPECIES	FL	FR	HABIT	LOCATION
				several trees on the eastern side of island right on the beach
Hibiscus tiliaceus	Y	Y	Tree	
Macaranga tanarius	Y	Immature	Tree	Near nursery
Mallotus philippensis		Immature	Tree	guesthouse
Manilkara kauki		Y	Tree	Common throughout island, especially along the coastline
Micromelum minutum		Y – not quite ripe (yellow)	Shrub	Alongside road near nursery Quite common
Lepidopetalum fructiglaurum		Y fruit red but not fully formed	Tree	creek below guesthouse, RF behind nursery
Morinda citrifolia	Y	Y	Tree	Very common throughout island
Mucuna gigantea	Y		Vine	
Myristica insipida		Y – not ripe	Tree	Myristica groves occur in rainforest behind nursery/airport area and along eastern island coast – trees have very dark trunk (almost black)
Pandanus tectorius		Y	Tree	Eastern coastline & NW end of town near water treatment plant
Phaleria octandra	Y	Y	Shrub	Very common in understory
Pipterus argenteus	Y	Y	Shrub	Very common in regrowth
Pleomele angustifolius	Y		Shrub	?
Semecarpus australiensis	Y	immature	Tree	Tar tree – sap is very caustic and can cause skin irritations & burning. Common throughout. Large trees in main village
Syzygium puberulum	Some buds		Tree	Closed canopy areas, rainforest behind nursery/airport area, common along creek below guesthouse
Syzygium branderhorstii	Unopened buds	Fl- buds	Tree	Flowers cauliflorous, common large tree in main village

## 4.0 Masig (Yorke) Island

Yorke Island is a well-vegetated inhabited tropical sand cay in the eastern Torres Strait island group. The vegetation on cays is generally considered naturally unstable because of the frequent impacts of storms, cyclones, erosion, and drought. This means that a large proportion of the vegetation is in the process of ‘natural succession’. This is particularly evident on the peripheral areas of the island that are more subject to erosion, wind and the effects of salt spray (Mead & Beckett 1984). Large cays however, are relatively more stable and have vegetation communities that are well developed, indicating that the latter stages of plant succession may have been reached.

The vegetation on Masig can be broadly divided into three communities. These are foredune vegetation, dune thickets and semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest. The distribution of these communities can be regarded as an outcome of both age and exposure (Gillham 1963), fresh water availability and water retention capabilities of the substrate. Records of plant species collected on Masig show 83 native species, excluding grasses and sedges. These records are sourced from the Queensland Herbarium and the authors field surveys.

### 4.1 Vegetation description

#### 4.1.1 Foredune vegetation

The foredune vegetation can be classified as a pioneer phase. It is the younger of the three vegetation communities and is frequently changing as a result of high levels of exposure to wind, erosion and salt spray. This area is dominated by plant species indicative of the early stages of succession. Ground creepers such as *Ipomoea pes-caprae*, *Canavalia rosea*, *Sesuvium portulacastrum* and various species of grass dominate the foredune and are early dune colonisers that help to stabilise the sand. These are most common on the narrowest, eastern end of the island where they occur in areas 20-30m (see photo 47). Gillham’s (1963) research on Heron Island would suggest from this that the island is extending in the east and the primary phases of succession are most obvious by the presence of these colonising species. Shrubs to a height of 1-2metres occur immediately behind the ground creepers. These include *Clerodendron inerme*, *Colubrina asiatica*, *Vitex trifolia*, *Scaveola taccada*, and the attractive yellow-flowered shrub *Suriana maritima*. The widespread (throughout the Pacific) foredune shrub *Argusia argentea* was also found, but only in several locations on the islands western end.

The dominant shrub that occurs in the foredune vegetation around the entire island is *Gymnosporia inermis*. This shrub forms large expanses of scrambling thickets in exposed areas along the dunes, particularly along the south-eastern and north-eastern dunes. It also occurs in other vegetation communities throughout the island where it is more protected. Here *Gymnosporia* tends to be lusher and has a more attractive appearance. The foredune vegetation almost forms a continuous band around the island but is much more expansive on the eastern end. Along the western side it is much simpler and is often represented by a single line of shrubs.



### 4.1.2 Dune thicket

Dune thickets occur behind the foredune vegetation and are relatively protected from exposed conditions. Consequently there is a greater diversity of plant species and structural life forms. This is an intermediate successional stage between the foredune community and the more developed semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest community. It predominantly contains low branching shrubs and scrambling species to an average height of 4 metres. The commonest dune thicket species in exposed areas include *Premna serratifolia*, *Cordia subcordata* and *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. Other common shrubs in more protected areas include *Guettarda speciosa*, *Morinda citrifolia*, *Pipterus argentea*, *Micromelum minutum* and *Drypetes deplanchei*. Common understorey species to 2m includes *Ixora timorensis* and *Eugenia reinwardtiana*.

Emergent trees also occur in the dune thicket to a height of 8m. This commonly includes *Manilkara kauki*, *Terminalia catappa*, *Casuarina equisetifolia* and *Buchanania arborescens*.

### 4.1.3 Semi-deciduous Notophyll Vine Forest

Semi-deciduous Notophyll Vine Forest (SDNVF- type 7b) is a closed canopy forest of the wet tropics bioregion, described by Tracey (1982). Type 7b in the wet tropics occurs on sands in moist areas (1600 – 2000mm annual rainfall), has one canopy layer which descends to thickets and the canopy trees branch at or below half-way up the stem. Canopy gaps are filled with dense clumps of shrubs, often scrambling and with thorns or prickles to a height of about 5m. Vines and epiphytic ferns and orchids are common.

Much of the closed forest on Masig closely resembles SDNVF and is made up of a canopy from 6 – 8 metres. The dominant canopy species are the deciduous *Terminalia catappa* and *Terminalia arenicola* and the evergreen *Manilkara kauki*. A second uneven canopy reaches a height of approximately 6m. The commonest species in this second canopy include the pioneer *Macaranga tanarius*, *Diospyros maritima*, *Drypetes deplanchei*, and *Pouteria obovata*. The latter three species also occur in a small patch of well developed notophyll vine forest behind the airport. In addition there are several species present, such as *Guettarda speciosa* and *Morinda citrifolia*, which also occur in the vine thickets. This indicates that the vegetation in these areas is in a transitional stage between dune thicket and semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest.

The most advanced notophyll vine forest on Masig occurs in a small patch on the north west end of the island behind the airstrip. Although only 1 hectare (approximately) in size this patch of ‘rainforest’ has a well-developed canopy height of 8-10m and appears to have very few deciduous trees. The dominant canopy species are *Milletia pinnata*, *Pouteria obovata*, and *Aglaia elaeagnoides*. Common understorey species include *Diospyros maritima*, *Drypetes deplanchei*, the shrubs, *Pleomele angustifolia* and *Polyscias macgillivrayi* and the vines *Flagellaria indica* and *Smilax australis*. Unfortunately time constraints prevented a more detailed assessment of this forest patch.





## 4.2 Site species matching for Masig project sites

Suitable plant species for revegetation plantings on Masig can be determined by referring to the different species that occur in the different vegetation communities. Keep in mind that many of the species commonly occur throughout the island (with the exception of the early dune colonisers) in both the dune thickets and the SDNVF because these communities are different successional stages in the development of a more stable or 'climax' vegetation community.

**Table 5 Suggested revegetation species - Masig Island**

<i>Pioneer Species</i>	<i>Mixed Species</i>
Guettarda speciosa	Manilkara kauki
Hibiscus tiliaceus	Terminalia Muelleri
Macaranga tanarius	Terminalia arenicola
Morinda citrifolia	Terminalia catappa
	Glochidion disparipes
<i>Edge Species</i>	Ficus opposita
Breynia oblongifolia	Aglaia eleagnoidea
Cordia subcordata	Buchanania arborescens
Dodonaea polyandra	Drypetes deplanchei
Dodonaea viscose	Pleomele angustifolia
Gymnosporia inermis	Breynia cernua
Micromelum minutum	Diospyros maritima
Pipterus argenteus	Pouteria obovata
Pittosporum ferrugineum	Chionanthus ramiflorus
Premna serratifolia	Millettia pinnata
Suriana maritima	Cyclophyllum maritimum
Wikstroemia indica	

## 4.3 Seed collecting data

Data relating to species that were flowering or fruiting was recorded to assist with seed collecting. Quite a few of the species that were fruiting did however have immature fruit that may not be ready for collecting till early October.

**Table 6** Plants on Masig observed in flower or fruit during September 2006  
 FL = flower FT = fruit Y = yes

SPECIES	FL	FR	HABIT	LOCATION
<i>Aidia racemosa</i>		Y	Tree	Down road opposite nursery to beach
<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>		Y	Vine	South west end of island, dune thicket
<i>Canavalia rosea</i>	Y	Y	vine	North east foredune
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>		Y	Tree	Common
<i>Clerodendron inerme</i>		Y	Shrub	North east fore dune
<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>		Y	Shrub	North east fore dune
<i>Cordia subcordata</i>		Y	Tree	Near jetty and south west of airstrip
<i>Cyclophyllum maritimum</i>	Y	Y	Tree	Down road opposite nursery to beach
<i>Dendrolobium umbellatum</i>	Y	Y	Tree	Right side of main road before stadium
<i>Diospyros maritima</i>		Y	Tree	Common – nursery
<i>Dodonaea polyandra</i>	Y	Y	Shrub	Down road opposite nursery to beach
<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>		Y	Tree	Common – inside nursery depot
<i>Ficus opposita</i>		Y	Tree	Internal track parallel to beach on south west end of island
<i>Guettarda speciosa</i>	Y	Y	Tree	Common
<i>Gymnosporia inermis</i>		Y	Shrub	Widespread throughout island, particularly dune thicket on south east end
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	Y	Y	Vine	North east fore dune
<i>Ixora timorensis</i>	Y	Y	Shrub	Internal track parallel to beach on south west end of island
<i>Manilkara kauki</i>		Y	Tree	Common
<i>Micromelum minutum</i>		Y	Shrub	Common – main road, south side near airstrip
<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Y	Y	Tree	Common
<i>Opilia amentacea</i>			Shrub	South side of airstrip carpark, adjacent to road
<i>Pipterus argenteus</i>	Y	Y	Shrub	Common – western end main road, near stadium
<i>Pleomele angustifolius</i>		Y	Shrub	Main road, south side –

SPECIES	FL	FR	HABIT	LOCATION
				near airstrip
<i>Pouteria obovata</i>	Y		Tree	Nursery – front of,
<i>Premna serratifolia</i>		Y	Tree	North east, dune thicket
<i>Scaveola taccada</i>	Y		Shrub	North east, dune thicket
<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>	Y		Prostrate creeper	North east fore dune
<i>Suriana maritima</i>	Y	Y	Shrub	North east & south west fore dune
<i>Terminalia arenicola</i>		Y	Tree	Internal track parallel to beach on south west end of island
<i>Terminalia muelleri</i>		Y	Tree	North side of main road east of nursery
<i>Vitex rotundifolia</i>	Y	Y	Prostrate creeper	South west dune thicket
<i>Vitex trifolia</i> var <i>trifolia</i>		Y	Shrub	South west dune thicket
<i>Wikstroemia indica</i>		Y	Shrub	Internal track parallel to beach on south west end of island

## 5.0 References

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# APPENDICIES

## Appendix I Native plant records for Erub Island

Q = Queensland Herbarium specimens (2006); M = CSIRO Mareeba Herbarium specimens; S = P. & J. Smith 2004-05; K = K. Freebody (field work associated with this report). Note that this table excludes grasses.

Scientific name	Local name/s	Form	Records				Comments
			Q	M	S	K	
<i>Abutilon indicum</i>		Shrub	Q		S	K	
<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	Seim-seim	Tree			S	K	
<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>		Shrub			S		Mangrove
<i>Allophylus cobbe</i>		Tree			S		
<i>Alstonia spectabilis</i>		Tree			S		
<i>Amorphophallus paeonifolius</i>	Ager	Shrub			S	K	
<i>Anisomeles malabarica</i>		Herb	Q				nice flowers
<i>Archidendron grandiflorum</i>		Tree			S		
<i>Asystasia australasica</i>		Herb			S		Nice flowers
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	Zi	Tree			S		Mangrove
<i>Bambusa forbesii</i>	Pater/Bamboo	Bamboo	Q		S		
<i>Bambusa moreheadiana</i>		Vine	Q				Climbing bamboo
<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i>		Tree	Q				Freshwater mangrove, attractive red flowers
<i>Barringtonia asiatica</i>		Tree			S	K	Shoreline species
<i>Barringtonia calyprata</i>	Meur	Tree		M	S	K	
<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Kob/Cotton Tree	Tree			S		
<i>Breynia cernua</i>		Shrub			S		
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>		Shrub	Q		S	K	
<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>		Shrub		M			
<i>Caelospermum paniculatum</i>		Vine			S		
<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>		Vine		M	S	K	
<i>Callicarpa candicans</i>		Shrub/small tree		M	S		
<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Geo/Polpol	Tree			S	K	Shoreline species
<i>Canavalia rosea</i>		Vine			S		Shoreline species
<i>Capparis lucida</i>		Tree	Q	M	S	K	Shoreline species
<i>Capparis sepiaria</i>		Vine			S	K	
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Gebar/Gaibu	Tree			S	K	May have been planted
<i>Cathormion umbellatum</i>	Suli	Tree			S		
<i>Celtis philippensis</i>		Tree			S		
<i>Claoxylon tenerifolium</i>		Tree			S		
<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>		Shrub	Q		S		
<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i>		Shrub			S		Shoreline species
<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>		Vine			S	K	
<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	Warup-warup/Glue Tree	Tree	Q		S	K	
<i>Cordia subcordata</i>		Tree			S		Shoreline species

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<i>Croton arnhemicus</i>	Mekik Lukup	Tree	Q		S	
<i>Cupaniopsis fleckeri</i>		Tree		M		
<i>Curcuma australasica</i>		Herb			S	
<i>Dendrolobium arbuscula</i>		Tree			S	Shoreline species
<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i>		Shrub	Q			
<i>Diospyros hebecarpa</i>	Devil's Eye	Tree			S	
<i>Diospyros maritima</i>		Tree	Q		S K	Shoreline species
<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>		Tree	Q			
<i>Erythrina insularis</i>		Tree			K	Cream/green/pink flowers
* <i>Erythrina</i> sp.	Naur	Tree			S	
<i>Erythrina variegata</i>		Tree			K	
<i>Eugenia reinwardtiana</i>		Shrub			S K	
<i>Ficus opposita</i>	Zewet	Tree			S K	
<i>Ficus virens</i>	Omei	Tree	Q		S K	
<i>Flacourtia</i> sp. (Shiptons Flat)		Tree	Q	M	S	
<i>Flagellaria indica</i>	Bozrop	Vine		M	S K	
<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	Weid-weid	Shrub		M	S	
<i>Garuga floribunda</i>	Iwar	Tree	Q		S	
<i>Glycosmis trifoliata</i>		Tree			K	
<i>Guettarda speciosa</i>	Bodo	Tree		M	S K	Shoreline species
<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i>	Kaper/Helicopter Seed	Tree			S K	
<i>Harpullia arborea</i>		Tree			S	
<i>Harrisonia brownii</i>		Shrub	Q		S	
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	Sem	Tree		M	S K	Shoreline species
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	Beach Wakor	Vine			S	Shoreline species
<i>Ixora timorensis</i>		Tree			S	
<i>Jacquemontia paniculata</i>		Vine	Q			
<i>Leea indica</i>		Shrub			S K	
<i>Lepidopetalum fructoglabrum</i>	Black Litma Tree	Tree		M	S K	
<i>Litsea breviumbellata</i>		Tree	Q			
<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>		Tree			S	
<i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i>		Tree			S	Shoreline species
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	Ap	Tree			S K	
<i>Mallotus claoxyloides</i>		Shrub			S	
<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>		Tree			S K	
<i>Manilkara kauki</i>	Eneu/Wongai/Wang nai	Tree			S K	Shoreline species
<i>Melicope peninsularis</i>		Tree	Q		S	
<i>Melicope rubra</i>		Tree	Q			
<i>Micromelum minutum</i>		Tree	Q		S K	
<i>Millettia pinnata</i>		Tree			S K	
<i>Mimusops elengi</i>		Tree			S	Shoreline species
<i>Mitreola petiolata</i>			Q			
<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Ubar	Tree			S K	
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>		Shrub	Q			Possibly introduced
<i>Myristica insipida</i>		Tree		M	S K	
<i>Pandanus</i> sp.	Abal/Pandanus	Tree			S K	Shoreline species
<i>Pemphis acidula</i>		Shrub			S	Mangrove
<i>Phaleria octandra</i>		Shrub	Q	M	S K	

<i>Pleomele angustifolia</i>		Shrub			S K	
<i>Polyscias macgillivrayi</i>		Shrub			K	
<i>Polyscias</i> sp.		Tree			S	
<i>Pouteria obovata</i>		Tree			K	
<i>Premna serratifolia</i>		Tree			S	
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>		Herb	Q			
<i>Psychotria coelospermum</i>		Vine		M		
<i>Psychotria nesophila</i>		Tree			S	
<i>Rhizophora apiculata</i>		Tree			S	Mangrove
<i>Rhizophora stylosa</i>		Tree			S	Mangrove
<i>Salacia disepala</i>		Shrub			S	
<i>Scaevola taccada</i>		Shrub			S	Shoreline species
<i>Scyphiphora hydrophylacea</i>		Shrub			S	Mangrove
<i>Semecarpus australiensis</i>	Iger	Tree			S K	Contact with plant can cause allergic reaction (bad rash)
<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>		Herb	Q		S	Shoreline species
<i>Sonneratia alba</i>		Tree			S	Mangrove
* <i>Syzygium aqueum</i>	Ero/Ero-ero/Bell Fruit	Tree			S K	
<i>Syzygium branderhorstii</i>	Sorbi	Tree			S K	
<i>Syzygium bungadinnia</i>	Meg/White Apple	Tree			S	Possibly introduced
<i>Tabernaemontana pandacaqui</i>		Shrub			S	
<i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i>	Kepsabes/Arrowroot	Herb			S	Possibly introduced
<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>		Shrub			S	
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Meker/Beach Almond	Tree	Q		S K	Shoreline species
<i>Terminalia muelleri</i>	Meit-meit	Tree			S K	Shoreline species
<i>Thespesia populneoides</i>	Zom	Tree			S	Shoreline species
<i>Turraea pubescens</i>		Tree			S	
<i>Uvaria rufa</i>	Beuri-beuri	Vine			S	
<i>Vitex trifolia</i>		Shrub			S	Shoreline species
<i>Voacanga grandiflora</i>					K	
<i>Wollastonia biflora</i>	Kwir-kwir	Shrub	Q		S	
<i>Wrightia pubescens</i>		Shrub		M	S	
<i>Xylocarpus moluccensis</i>	Puzzle Tree	Tree			S	Mangrove
<i>Ziziphus oenopolia</i>		Shrub			S	

## Appendix II

## Native plant records for Mer Island

Q = Queensland Herbarium specimens (2006); K = K. Freebody (field work associated with this report); B. = B. Wannan (2003). Note that this table excludes grasses.

Scientific name	Local name/s	Form	Records			Comments
			Q	K	B	
<i>Abroma molle</i>		Shrub	Q		B	
<i>Abrus prectorius</i>		vine	Q	K		
<i>Abutilon auritum</i>		Shrub	Q		B	
<i>Abutilon indicum</i>		Shrub		K		Very common shrub
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>		Tree	Q			
<i>Acacia leptocarpa</i>		tree	Q			
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>		herb	Q			
<i>Acmella grandiflora</i> var. <i>brachyglossa</i>		herb	Q			
<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>		Tree	Q	K		
<i>Alectryon repandodentatus</i>		Tree	Q	K	B	Common-endangered species
<i>Alectryon tomentosus</i> var. <i>tomentosus</i>		Tree	Q			
<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i>		aroid	Q			
<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>		Ginger	Q			
<i>Alstonia spectabilis</i>	Ky	Tree	Q	K	B	Common canopy tree & emergent amongst regrowth
<i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i>		Herb	Q	K	B	
<i>Anisomeles malabarica</i>			Q			
<i>Apluda mutica</i>		grass	Q		B	Rare species
<i>Argusia argentea</i>		Shrub	Q		B	
<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>			Q			
<i>Arytera pseudofoveolata</i>			Q			
<i>Asystasia australasica</i>			Q			
<i>Bambusa forbesii</i>		bambo o	Q	K		Rare species
<i>Barringtonia calyptata</i>	Naur	Tree	Q	K		
<i>Blumea lacera</i>		Shrub	Q			
<i>Boerhavia mutabilis</i>		herb	Q			
<i>Bombax ceiba</i> var. <i>leiocarpum</i>	Zamare	Tree	Q	K	B	Very common emergent tree
<i>Breynia cernua</i>		Shrub	Q			
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>		Shrub		K		
<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>		Shrub	Q			
<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>		Vine	Q			

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Scientific name	Local name/s	Form	Records			Comments
			Q	K	B	
<i>Callicarpa candicans</i>		Shrub	Q			
<i>Callicarpa longifolia</i>		Shrub	Q			
<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>			Q	K		Foreshore species
<i>Canavalia papuana</i>			Q		B	
<i>Canavalia rosea</i>			Q			
<i>Capparis lucida</i>		Shrub	Q			
<i>Capparis quiniflora</i>		Shrub	Q		B	
<i>Capparis sepiaria</i>	Durra durra	Vine		K		Very common vine/shrub often in exposed sites
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> subsp. <i>incana</i>			Q		B	
<i>Cayratia acris</i>			Q			
<i>Cayratia cardiophylla</i>					B	
<i>Cayratia trifolia</i>			Q			
<i>Gerbera manghus</i>			Q	K	B	Common species in some areas
<i>Chamaecrista absus</i> var. <i>absus</i>			Q			
<i>Chamaesyce atoto</i>			Q			
<i>Cheilanthes nudiuscula</i>			Q			
<i>Chionachne cyathopoda</i>			Q			
<i>Chrysophyllum roxburghii</i>		Tree		K		
<i>Claoxylon tenerifolium</i>		Tree	Q	K		
<i>Cleome viscosa</i>			Q			
<i>Clerodendron tomentosum</i> ?		Tree		K		
<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>		Tree	Q	K		
<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i>		Shrub	Q			
<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> var. <i>moluccanum</i>			Q			
<i>Colubrina asiatica</i> var. <i>asiatica</i>		Shrub	Q			
<i>Commelina diffusa</i>			Q			
<i>Commelina ensifolia</i>			Q		B	
<i>Corchorus aestuans</i>			Q			
<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	Waroo Paroo	Tree	Q	K		
<i>Cordia subcordata</i>		Tree	Q			
<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>		Shrub			B	
<i>Crotalaria</i> sp.			Q			
<i>Curcuma australasica</i>			Q	K	B	
<i>Curcuma longa</i>			Q			
<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>			Q			
<i>Cycas</i> sp.					B	
<i>Cyperus javanicus</i>		Sedge	Q			
<i>Cyperus stoloniferus</i>		Sedge	Q			

Scientific name	Local name/s	Form	Records			Comments
			Q	K	B	
Derris rubrocalyx subsp. Rubrocalyx		Vine	Q			
Derris sp. (Claudie River)		Vine	Q			
Derris trifoliata		Vine		K		
Desmodium sp.		Vine			B	
Dicliptera glabr.			Q			
Digitaria ctenantha			Q			
Diospyros compacta		Tree	Q			
Diospyros hebecarpa		Tree	Q	K	B	
Diospyros maritima		Tree		K		
Drynaria quercifolia		Epiphytic fern	Q			
Entada rheedii		Vine	Q			
Epipremnum pinnatum		Epiphytic vine	Q	K		
Erythrina variegata		Tree	Q			
Excoecaria agallocha			Q			
Fatoua pilosa			Q			Rare plant
Ficus fraseri		Tree	Q			
Ficus mollior/tinctorial or		Tree		K		
Ficus opposita		Tree	Q	K	B	
Ficus pantoniana		Vine		K		
Ficus superba ?		Tree (Strangler fig)		K		
Ficus virens var. sublanceolata		Tree (Strangler fig)	Q	K	B	
Flacourtia sp (Shiptons Flat)		Tree	Q	K		
Flagellaria indica		Vine	Q	K	B	
Flueggea virosa subsp. melanthesoides		Tree	Q		B	
Galactia dubia		Vine	Q			
Galactia muelleri		Vine	Q			
Galactia tenuiflora		Vine	Q			
Garuga floribunda		Tree			B	
Globba marantina		Ginger	Q			Rare plant
Graptophyllum pictum		Shrub	Q			
Guettarda speciosa		Tree	Q		B	
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. americanus		tree	Q	K	B	Deciduous
Harrisonia brownii		Vine/sc rambler	Q			
Heteropogon contortus		Grass	Q			
Hibiscus tiliaceus	Sim	Tree	Q	K	B	
Hibiscus vitifolius		?	Q			
Indigofera colutea		Shrub	Q			

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Scientific name	Local name/s	Form	Records			Comments
			Q	K	B	
Indigofera polygaloides		Shrub	Q			
Inocarpus fagifer		Vine	Q			
Ipomoea eriocarpa		Vine	Q			
Ipomoea macrantha		Vine	Q		B	
Ipomoea nil		Vine	Q			
Ipomoea pes-caprae subsp. brasiliensis		vine	Q	K	B	Shoreline species
Josephinia imperatricis			Q			
Kaempferia sp. (Murray Island)			Q			
Laportea interrupta			Q			
Leea indica			Q	K	B	
Lepidopetalum fructoglabrum			Q	K		
Lepidozamia sp ?				K		
Litsea glutinosa			Q			
Macaranga tanarius			Q	K	B	
Mallotus philippensis			Q	K	B	
Mangifera indica				K	B	
Manilkara kauki	Wongai			K	B	
Marsdenia sp.					B	
Marsdenia velutina			Q			
Micromelum minutum			Q	K		
Milletia pinnata				K		
Microsorium sp.				K		
Mnesithea rottboellioides			Q			
Morinda citrifolia	Ubar			K	B	
Mucuna gigantea			Q	K		
Muellerargia timorensis			Q		B	Endangered
Murraya paniculate			Q	K	B	
Myristica insipida			Q	K	B	
Operculina turpethum			Q	K		
Ophiurus exaltatus					B	
Oplismenus aemulus			Q			
Ormocarpum orientale			Q			
Pandanus tectorius				K	B	
Panicum trichoides			Q			
Parsonsia velutina			Q			
Phaleria octandra			Q	K	B	
Phyllanthus novae-hollandiae			Q			
Physalis minima			Q		B	
Pipterus argenteus			Q	K	B	
Plectranthus sp.					B	
Pleomele angustifolia			Q	K	B	
Polyscias macgillivrayi			Q	K		
Polyscias scutellaria			Q			

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Scientific name	Local name/s	Form	Records			Comments
			Q	K	B	
Polyscias sp.					B	
Portulaca oleracea			Q			
Pouteria obovata				K		
Premna acuminata			Q			
Premna dallachyana			Q			
Premna hylandii					B	
Premna serratifolia			Q			
Proiphys amboinensis			Q		B	
Pseuderanthemum variabile			Q			
Pterocaulon redolens			Q			
Pterocaulon sphacelatum			Q			
Rhynchosia acuminatissima			Q			
Rhynchosia minima var. australis			Q			
Ryssopterys timorensis			Q			
Salsola kali			Q			
Scaevola taccada			Q			
Schefflera actinophylla				K		
Sehima nervosum			Q			
Selaginella ciliaris			Q			
Selaginella longiciliata			Q			
Semecarpus australiensis			Q	K	B	
Senna coronilloides					B	
Senna pendula					B	
Senna surattensis			Q			
Sesuvium portulacastrum			Q			
Setaria surgens			Q			
Smilax australis					B	
Smilax calophylla			Q			
Sporobolus virginicus			Q			
Syzygium bungadinnia	Mig			K		
Syzygium puberulum	Kood			K		
Syzygium branderhorstii	Sorbi		Q	K		
Syzygium bungadinnia			Q	K		
Syzygium puberulum			Q	K		
Syzygium suborbiculare			Q		B	
Tabernaemontana pandacaqui					B	
Tacca leontopetaloides					B	
Tephrosia maculata			Q			
Terminalia catappa					B	
Terminalia muelleri	Mate		Q	K	B	
Themeda triandra			Q		B	
Thespesia populnea			Q			
Thuarea involuta			Q			

Scientific name	Local name/s	Form	Records			Comments
			Q	K	B	
Tragia finalis			Q			
Tribulus cistoides			Q			
Trophis scandens subsp. scandens	Berri berri		Q	K		
Urochloa pubigera			Q			
Uvaria rufa			Q		B	
Vacoparis laxiflorum			Q			
Vigna marina					B	
Vigna radiata var. sublobata			Q			
Welchiodendron longivalve			Q			
Wollastonia biflora			Q		B	
Wrightia pubescens subsp. Penicillata			Q			
Xenostegia tridentata			Q			
Ximenia Americana			Q			
Xylocarpus rumphii			Q			

### Appendix III

### Native plant records for Masig Island

Q = Queensland Herbarium specimens (2006); K = K. Freebody (field work associated with this report).  
Note that this table excludes grasses.

Scientific name	Local name/s	Form	Records		Comments
			Q	K	
Abrus precatorius subsp. precatorius	tinicarp	vine	Q	K	
Aglaia elaeagnoidea		tree	Q	K	Common in closed forest
Aidia racemosa		shrub		K	
Anisomeles malabarica		herb	Q		
Argusia argentea		shrub		K	
Blainvillea dubia		herb	Q		
Boerhavia mutabilis		herb/shrub	Q		
Breynia cernua		shrub	Q		
Breynia oblongifolia		shrub	Q	K	
Buchanania arborescens	'sizinee'	tree	Q	K	
Caeselpinia bonduc		shrub/vine		K	
Calophyllum inophyllum	'gaywa'	tree	Q	K	
Canavalia rosea	'dooaar'	vine		K	Dune stabiliser
Capparis lucida		shrub	Q		
Capparis sepiaria		shrub/vine	Q	K	
Cassytha filiformis	'moozaroo'	vine	Q	K	Parasitic vine
Casuarina equisetifolia	'gheeboy'	tree		K	
Celtis paniculata		shrub	Q		
Chionanthus ramiflora		tree	Q	K	
Clerodendron inerme		shrub		K	Dune species
Colubrina asiatica		shrub	Q	K	
Cordia subcordata	'mookoomoy'	shrub/tree		K	Foreshore species
Cyclophyllum maritimum	'uk'	shrub/tree	Q	K	
Dendrolobium umbellatum		shrub		K	
Diospyros compacta		tree	Q		
Diospyros maritima		tree	Q	K	Very common
Diospyros sp (Mt white )		tree	Q	K	
Dodonaea polyandra		shrub		K	
Dodonaea viscosa subsp. viscosa		shrub	Q		
Drypetes deplanchei		tree	Q	K	Very common
Eugenia reinwardtiana		shrub	Q	K	
Ficus benjamina		tree		K	Meeting tree
Ficus opposita		shrub/tree	Q	K	
Flueggea virosa subsp. melanthesoides		shrub	Q		
Glochidion disparipes		tree	Q		
Guettarda speciosa	'bordo'	shrub	Q	K	

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Scientific name	Local name/s	Form	Records		Comments
			Q	K	
Gymnosporia inermis	'Wild Pitidair'	shrub	Q	K	
Hibiscus tiliaceus		tree	Q	K	Common species
Ipomoea pes-caprae		vine		K	Dune stabiliser
Ixora timorensis		shrub	Q	K	
Jacquemontia paniculata		vine	Q		
Josephinia imperatricis		herb	Q		
Macaranga tanarius		tree	Q	K	Pioneer species
Manilkara kauki		tree		K	
Micromelum minutum		shrub	Q	K	
Microsorium grossum		fern	Q	K	
Morinda citrifolia	'owbi'	shrub	Q	K	Very common
Moss		moss	Q		
Nervilia holochila		orchid	Q		
Opilia amentacea	'pitidair'	shrub	Q	K	
Pemphis acidula		shrub	Q		
Phyllanthus novae-hollandiae		shrub	Q		
Phyllanthus reticulatus		shrub	Q		
Pipturus argenteus		shrub	Q	K	
Pisonia grandis		tree	Q		
Pittosporum ferrugineum ssp. Ferrugineum		shrub	Q	K	
Pleomele angustifolia		shrub	Q	K	
Pleurostyliia opposita		shrub	Q	K	
Polyscias fruticosa		shrub	Q		
Polyscias macgillivrayi	'whistle tree'	shrub	Q	K	
Pouteria obovata		tree	Q	K	
Premna serratifolia		tree	Q	K	
Psychotria nesophila		shrub	Q		
Psydrax banksii		?	Q		
Rhynchosia minima var. australis		vine	Q		
Salacia chinensis		vine	Q		
Scaevola taccada	del'	shrub	Q	K	
Scolopia braunii		tree	Q	K	
Sesuvium portulacastrum	'goodwaard'	herb		K	
Sida pusilla		herb	Q		
Smilax australis		vine	Q	K	
Sophora tomentosa subsp. australis		shrub	Q		
Suriana maritima		shrub	Q	K	
Syzygium branderhorstii		tree	Q	K	No trees were found in the remnant vegetation – probably planted
Terminalia arenicola	'hymeepa'	tree	Q	K	Deciduous
Terminalia cattappa	'meekay'	tree	Q	K	Deciduous
Terminalia muelleri	'meepa'	tree	Q	K	Deciduous
Vigna marina		vine	Q		
Vitex rotundifolia		vine		K	

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Scientific name	Local name/s	Form	Records		Comments
			Q	K	
Vitex trifolia var trifolia		shrub		K	
Wikstroemia indica		shrub	Q	K	
Ximenia americana		shrub	Q		