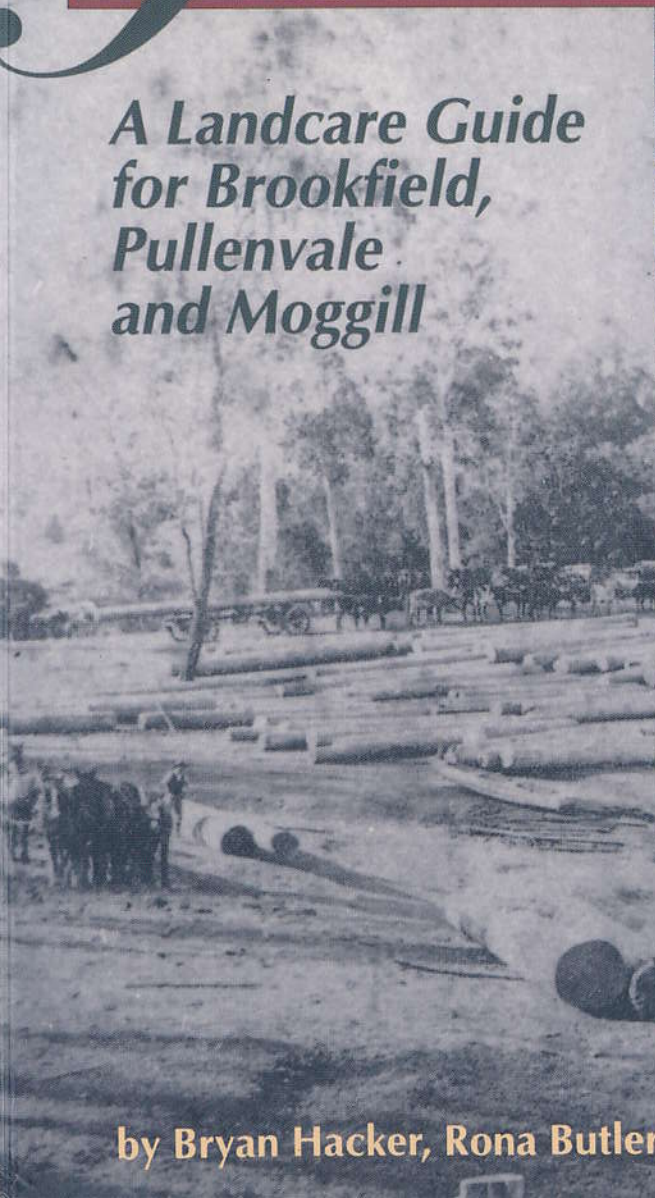


PUTTING BACK THE FOREST

*A Landcare Guide
for Brookfield,
Pullenvale
and Moggill*



by Bryan Hacker, Rona Butler and Rae Rekdahl

Putting Back the Forest

A Landcare Guide for Brookfield, Pullenvale and Moggill

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Preface

There has always been a strong sense of community in the district of Brisbane which now includes Brookfield, Upper Brookfield, Pullenvale, Moggill, Anstead and Pinjarra Hills. Development and population growth over the past 20 years have been rapid; nevertheless, that sense of community still exists.

The Rural Environment Planning Association Inc. (REPA) was founded in 1973 in response to pressures for subdivision, especially in the Brookfield area. This led to the development of a strategic plan, submitted to the Brisbane City Council in 1974. This plan clearly shows the concern of REPA for environmental issues and for balanced planning which allows reasonable development while minimising environmental damage. REPA was an initial advocate of Rural Residential zoning, which now covers a significant proportion of the REPA district. These allotments, of minimum one hectare size, enable the maintenance of trees and shrubs, which both enhance the amenity of these suburbs and provide a real benefit for all of Brisbane. Over the past 20 years REPA has interacted with the Brisbane City Council in promoting these aims.

More recently, REPA has become involved in active programs of revegetation, working with the City Council, Greening Australia and the national One Billion Trees Program.

As well as a continuing program of tree planting in Rafting Ground Park, REPA has produced advisory leaflets on local trees to plant in the area and interacted with local nurserymen, providing information and selling trees at the annual Brookfield Show.

The publication of this book, which has been generously supported by the One Billion Trees Program, is a major REPA enterprise. The book aims to assist the retention of the natural beauty of the area and to help local residents to identify and plant appropriate local species. It is also a source of information for anyone interested in the flora of this district. Many people, including several REPA members, have contributed to its production, and their efforts are gratefully acknowledged.

The authors are Bryan Hacker, Rona Butler and Rae Rekdahl, all REPA members.

Bryan is a pasture scientist working with CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops and Pastures. He has a PhD from Cambridge and is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Biology. Bryan is a foundation member of REPA and has lived in the district for 30 years. He is author of a comprehensive book on the legume family in Queensland and is also co-author of a book on the grasses of southern Queensland.

Rona has a PhD from the University of New South Wales. She is a trained botanist who combines her extensive knowledge of the plants of our area with a considerable skill as a botanical artist. Rona's drawings give this book a special appeal which will give us all an incentive to restore the bush in our district.

Rae is a plant ecologist, with a broad understanding of establishment techniques in planting a rainforest. She graduated from Griffith University with BSc Hons and also has a BA from the University of Queensland. Her interest in compiling a guide to the plants of the district began in 1991, when she called a memorable meeting at the Pullenvale Environmental Education Centre. It was that meeting which was the genesis for this book.

This book would not have got off the ground at all without the interest and enthusiasm of Brendan Ryan, another REPA member. Brendan started a Landcare movement in 1992 and saw the need to prepare this working guide. He has used his management skills to bring together and utilise the gifts of interested people both within and outside our community. He has an MBA from Melbourne University.

John Forrest
Chairman, REPA

Glossary

Aril	A fleshy stalk of a seed, sometimes completely covering the seed.	Pinna (pinnae)	A division of a compound leaf.
Axil (leaf)	The angle formed by the petiole and the stem.	Pinnate	Bearing pinnae.
Berry	A fleshy fruit without a "stone".	Pinnule	The ultimate segment of a divided pinna.
Bract	A scale-leaf at the base of a flower or part of an inflorescence.	Pod	A fruit which dries, shedding its seeds.
Capsule	A fruit which dries out and dehisces.	Pseudobulb	The stem-like structure of many orchids, often thickened.
Dehisce (fruit)	Bursts open to release the seeds.	Raceme	An inflorescence with a single axis and flowers on short stalks.
Epiphyte	A plant which grows on another but is not parasitic.	Receptacle	The part of the flower on which the floral parts are attached.
Fron	The leaf of a fern.	Rhizome	An underground stem (on the surface in epiphytes).
Globose	Spherical.	Scarify	To damage the surface of a seed (by scratching or with boiling water) to allow water entry and germination.
Inflorescence	Two to many flowers.	Simple (leaves)	An undivided leaf, without leaflets.
Lamina	Leaf blade.	Spike	An inflorescence with a single axis, the flowers lacking stalks
Layering	A technique for propagating plants, by inducing stems to produce roots while still attached to the parent plant.	Spikelet (grass)	One or more flowers of a grass inflorescence, and their enclosing bracts.
Leaflet	A separate portion of a compound leaf.	Spore	The single-celled propagule of ferns.
Mycorrhiza	Symbiotic union of fungi and plant roots	Stolon	A creeping above-ground stem.
Panicle	An inflorescence with secondary branches.		
Petiole	Leaf stalk.		
Phyllode	Petiole and/or axis of a compound leaf flattened to resemble a leaf.		

Early Days

Aborigines were in our area for perhaps one thousand generations. We know that this area was significant because of the Moggill Bora Ring. The local tribe, the Jagera, or perhaps the Jinibara, camped at what we call Mt Elphinstone around the end of May, when there was a meeting with other tribes. According to a local source, marriages were arranged and aborigines with chest complaints were placed in the Mt Elphinstone caves, which were thought to be a place of healing. Some Aborigines then left for the Bunya Mountains around late October, or else dispersed. The folk of the tribes were organised into totems descending through the female line, each associated with some animal or plant, and each totem group kept a protective eye on its name species. They did not eat it and they ensured that it was not eaten by others.

Gaiarbau was said to be one of the last survivors of the Jinibara, who could tell of the life of his people before it was disrupted by contact with western civilisation. In 1957 Dr L.P. Winterbotham reported stories told by Gaiarbau when he was well over 80 years old. The Aborigines were necessarily close observers of nature and knew just when certain animals were at their best and fatty. A few signs related by Gaiarbau:
"kangaroos were fat when the fern leaf wattle was in bloom"

*"the carpet snake was ready for eating when the wild passionfruit was ripe";
"the time for turtles was when the river chestnuts were blooming";
"when the silky oak was in bloom then the eels were fat and at their best".*

The hairy caterpillars would be migrating in stringlike processions through the bush at mullet time, and when the bunya nuts were ripening in winter, bark on the gums and the Moreton Bay ash was peeling all along the trunks of the trees.

In this way, by noting the signs of the bush, the tribal folk would roam through the forests and woodlands, following their seasonal foods.

The first European settlers reached Brookfield, Moggill and Pullen Vale (yes, that is the way they spelt it at that time) in the late 1840s. Timber getters quickly moved along the creeks cutting the precious red cedar, white beech and rosewood. Not long after, Eliza Brimblecombe, whose father owned properties at Gold Creek, Pullenvale, Gap Creek and Moggill Creek, described this area:

"With moss hanging from the branches of the trees, wonderful elkorns, staghorns, mistletoe, vines and flowering trees and

plants of so many tropical varieties. The crystal clear water was a delight and there were ferns, water cress, wild violets, wild cherries, lillypillies, raspberries and wild strawberries to investigate along the banks."
(cited by Clarkson and Langford 1985).

A description found in the back of John Harrop's diary, cited by Dart (1981), gives an idea of the vegetation at that time:

"The bush is that part of the country that is covered with large trees such as Ironbark, Blue and Red Gum (some of which grow to enormous size). The Scrubs are often found on the banks of the rivers and creeks and the inland water holes (or lagoons as they are called). The Scrubs are composed of trees so interwoven with vines that they form an almost impenetrable mass of vegetation, in the midst of which grow the tall and stately Pine, Cedar, Rosewood and other valuable woods."

The timber getters then turned to cutting the giant hoop pines. Bullock teams took the logs out of the hills to the Brookfield end of Rafting Ground Road, where the Show Grounds now are. Horse teams then took the logs to what is now Rafting Ground Park (see photograph on front cover, taken in 1899).

The logs were chained together into a raft in the bed of Moggill Creek, at low tide. With the high tide the rafts floated to the Brisbane River. The journey of the logs from Rafting Ground to the sawmills at Kangaroo Point was said to have taken a week, as the logs could only move downstream with the ebb tide. The photograph on the front cover of this book shows part of Rafting Ground Park

Probably the first list of species native to our district is the one published in 1889, following an excursion by the Field Naturalists Section of the Royal Society of Queensland in December 1888. They camped on Moggill Creek, about two miles south of Gold Creek Reservoir, then the main water supply for Brisbane. They list about 90 flowering plants and ferns, although many of the names are now unfamiliar, as they have been changed as a result of taxonomic revisions. Since those days, most of the forest those campers would have seen has disappeared.

In the last few years, communities in the Brookfield-Pullenvale-Moggill area have been seeking information which would help them to revegetate their land with local species. A group got together to assemble the information; it was decided to publish it as a book, and here it is!

as it is now, and one on the back cover, a family planting trees in the Park, an activity of our local Landcare group. After the logging, most of the area was cleared for farming or grazing. However, with the decline in farming since World War II, some of the cleared land in the hills has been allowed to return to woodland. Aerial photographs taken of Upper Brookfield in

The Need for Revegetation

People plant trees for various reasons, and all of them are valid. On smaller blocks of land, the intention might be to have an attractive garden, to attract birds, to provide shade or a screen. On larger blocks the intention might also be to grow trees as an eventual source of timber, to revegetate a rundown pasture, or for erosion control. For many of these purposes, exotic trees play a useful role, but if the intention is to encourage the native birds and animals, undoubtedly the local vegetation is best. Birds which feed on nectar and fruit are attracted to the local plants and the insects which feed on local plants are food for insect-eating birds.

Before our area was settled by Europeans, there were essentially two major vegetation types, eucalypt forest and rainforest. Both of these showed variation depending on soil type and depth, slope and aspect. There is a lot of difference between slopes which face

each decade since the 1960s show the extent of this revegetation. The primary purpose of this book is to assist those who wish to participate in hastening this process to select suitable species native to our area. Unless an appropriate balance of these species is planted, the diverse wildlife of the area, which we all enjoy, will suffer.

northwest and those which face southeast. The northwesterly slopes are generally less favourable for plant growth, as they are exposed to the full strength of westerly winds in winter and of the sun during the hottest time of the day.

The eucalypt forest, dominated by a dozen or more species of *Eucalyptus*, was largely spotted gum and narrow-leaved ironbark on the ridges, where soils are thin and infertile, with silver-leaved ironbark occurring on the slopes and Queensland blue gum and broad-leaf apple on the lower flats.

Rainforests were widespread along the Upper Brookfield, Pullenvale and Gold Creek valleys and along Moggill Creek and other creeks in the district. Rainforests are extremely variable and differ greatly over different parts of their range. In the western Brisbane area there are essentially two types of rainforest, termed subtropical rainforest

and dry or depauperate rainforest. Dry rainforest is distinguished by a low tree canopy and ferns and palms are generally absent or rare. Vines are abundant. Smith's Scrub is a good example of dry rainforest, whereas the residual rainforest at Rafting Ground is subtropical rainforest.

In general, there is more interest in planting rainforest species than eucalypts, although the latter are better suited to the dry, infertile ridges, and they attract birds and mammals too. Rainforest species can be established in a wide range of conditions, but best results are likely to be on sites to which they are naturally adapted. This book includes information on the natural vegetation type to which each listed species is adapted.

Growth in the Rainforest

When creating your own area of rainforest, it helps to realise that most early growth of rainforest trees occurs in gaps. These gaps are created when a tree has died as a result of disease, being choked by vines, lightning strikes, or simply old age. Sooner or later, the dead tree falls to the ground, bringing nearby smaller trees with it. Sometimes live trees may also be brought down by strong winds. This allows light to penetrate to ground level, whereas in an undisturbed forest there is insufficient light for young

Where possible, it is desirable to plant trees to provide corridors or links between larger blocks of forest. It is also of benefit to maintain a continuity of vegetation type, unless there is a good reason for doing otherwise, such as a change in situation from hill slope to valley floor. Wildlife benefits from these corridors, which provide security as well as access to food sources. Creeks are particularly important as a focus for re-forestation, as they provide a habitat for a wider variety of wildlife than the hills and are a source of drinking water. In addition, well-vegetated creek banks minimise erosion and help to reduce downstream flooding.

There are several general books which include information on planting and

Regenerating a Rainforest

trees to grow. Important features of a gap, besides increased light levels, are that it is a relatively protected environment with little wind or frost at ground level, humidity is higher than in the open and the ground is usually littered with debris such as branches, rotting wood and leaf litter. This keeps the earth relatively cool and moist and encourages earthworms and decomposing organisms which release nutrients back into the soil.

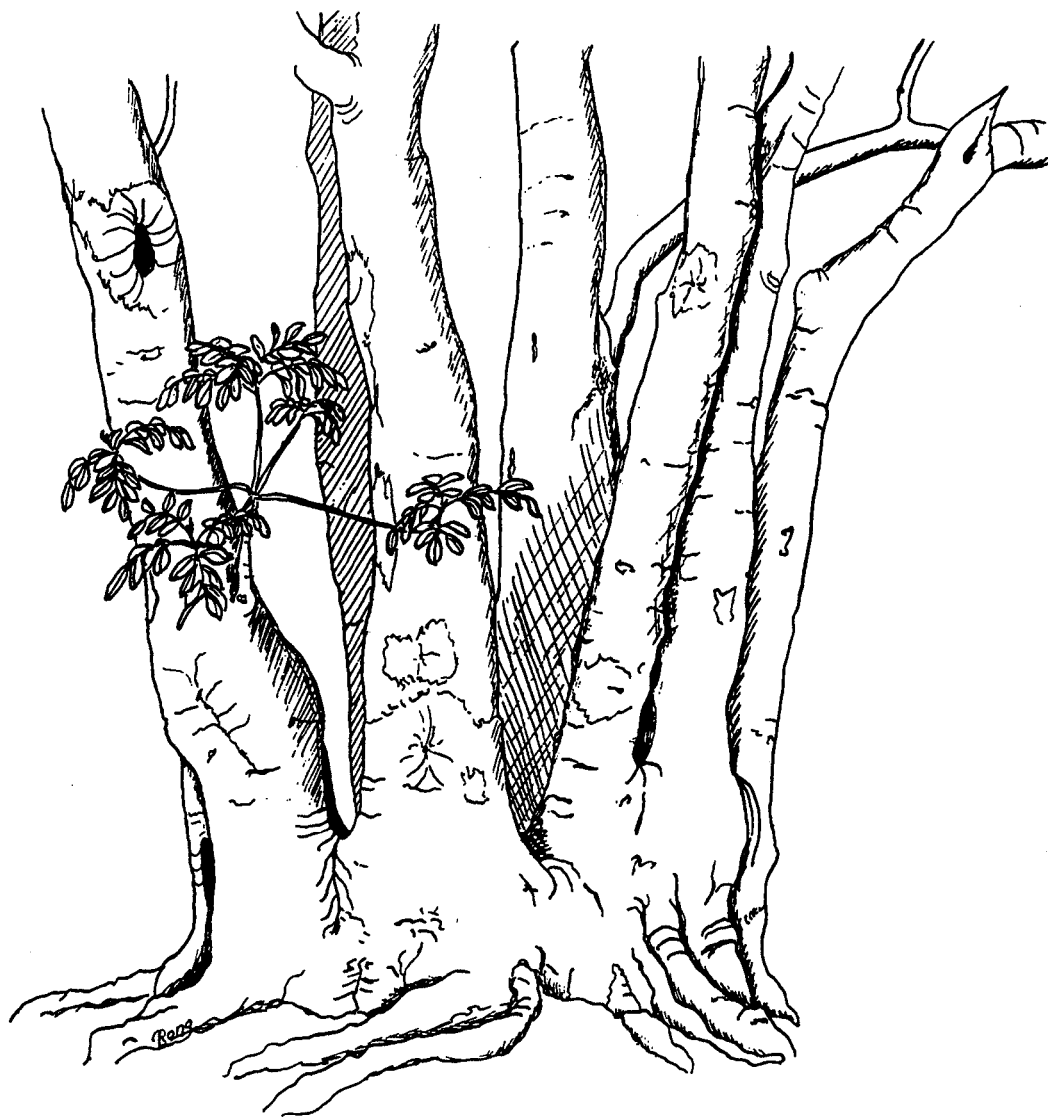
These are the conditions which many young

management of rainforest trees and there are some enthusiasts in our district who have accumulated a wealth of local experience. This information is brought together in this book. For the most part, we only cover species which currently occur in the area, and it is probable that many species which still occur in the general region are now extinct in the Brookfield-Pullenvale-Moggill district. Much of the information on distribution comes from species lists generously made available by Mr Lloyd Bird, of Bundamba. Locations of sites where species have been positively identified are shown in the map on page 5. Information on a broader range of species native to southeast Queensland may be obtained from the references listed at the end of the book.

rainforest trees are adapted to, for optimum growth, and these are the conditions, therefore, which you should try to create. There are some pioneer species which are adapted to rainforest margins and to larger exposed areas caused by severe disturbance. These hardier, wind-resistant species may be planted round the edges of your rainforest area, again simulating natural conditions.

Creating a gap

The first step, regardless of vegetation type, is to select an area of a size you feel you can



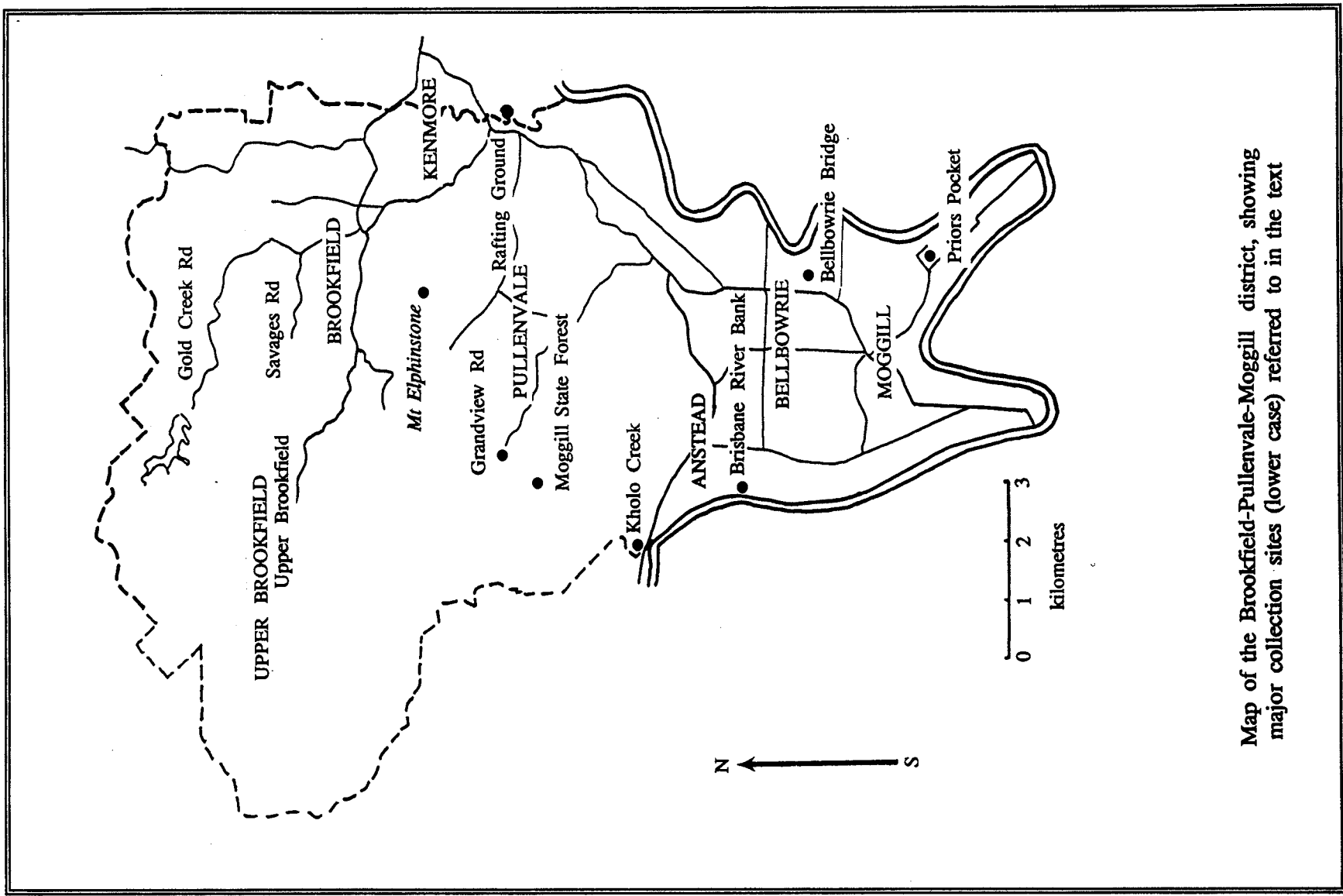
handle, remembering that establishing a forest area includes not only the initial planting, but also weeding during the first year or two, mulching, and watering if necessary in a drought. This area becomes your gap. Gap size may be anything from 7 m diameter to 50 m or even more - it all depends on the space, time and energy available. After planting one gap, and managing the after-care, you may then want to go on to another. Thus, several gaps may eventually be created within the total area available for planting. If your total area is large, it is a good idea to create successive gaps some distance from each other, so that natural regeneration can occur in between. As the trees grow, they will start to shade out the weeds in the in-between areas and lessen the need for weed control.

Treatment of the gap differs according to the initial vegetation. This will most commonly be one of these two types:

- areas infested with lantana, or other weeds, often with wattles;
- areas now under grass.

Lantana or other weed infested areas

You should go inside the area to create your gap, leaving wattle and weeds, including lantana, around the outside. These provide some protection against wind and frost and help keep the humidity higher than outside



Map of the Brookfield-Pullenvale-Moggill district, showing major collection sites (lower case) referred to in the text

the gap. The diagram on page 7 shows suggested staged treatment of a large, weed-infested area. Leaving the weeds in place until you are ready to plant helps to maintain the soil condition, allows some natural regeneration of seedlings to occur, and provides a refuge for small mammals and birds. Within your gap area, cut any weeds, wattles and lantana to ground level, then cut up woody branches and stems and strew the debris on the ground. Exceptions are those weeds which can resprout from small sections, such as Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*), which need to be removed. Tobacco bush (*Solanum mauritianum*), if present, should be retained. Although not native, it attracts fruit-eating birds, which may drop seeds, encouraging natural regeneration. Take care to retain any seedlings regenerating under the weeds, unless they are exotic weed species such as Chinese elm (*Celtis sinensis*) and camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*). If you are not sure whether you should retain any particular plant, take a sample to your local nurseryman or to the Moggill National Parks and Wildlife Office for identification.

Some of the more widespread and troublesome weeds in our district are illustrated on pages 15 and 16.

Do not burn anything. If you do not wish to use chemicals, there are three physical methods to discourage regrowth:

- Grub out the roots with minimal disturbance;
- wrap opaque materials (such as black plastic) over and around the cut stumps to ground level to prevent new shoots receiving light;
- strip surviving stumps of green shoots at regular 2-3 week intervals until the plant gives up and dies.

If you wish to use chemicals, apply a concentrated solution of Roundup to freshly cut exposed stumps. Where there are robust vines, such as glycine (*Neonotonia wightii*) and *Ipomoea* spp., these are best controlled by treating freshly cut stumps with Roundup. Madeira vine should not be cut through before treating, as this prevents the chemical from reaching the aerial potato-like tubers, which are potential new plants. Instead, the stem should be scraped and roundup applied to the freshly scraped area.

Areas now under grass

The important considerations here are to protect your seedlings from drying winds (and frosts in low-lying areas) and to minimise competition from the grass.

(i) *Protection from wind* - In providing protection from wind, you are creating the effect of a rainforest gap. If the area is not already sheltered, plant bushy, low-branching, wind-tolerant plants around the outside. These will screen the other plants

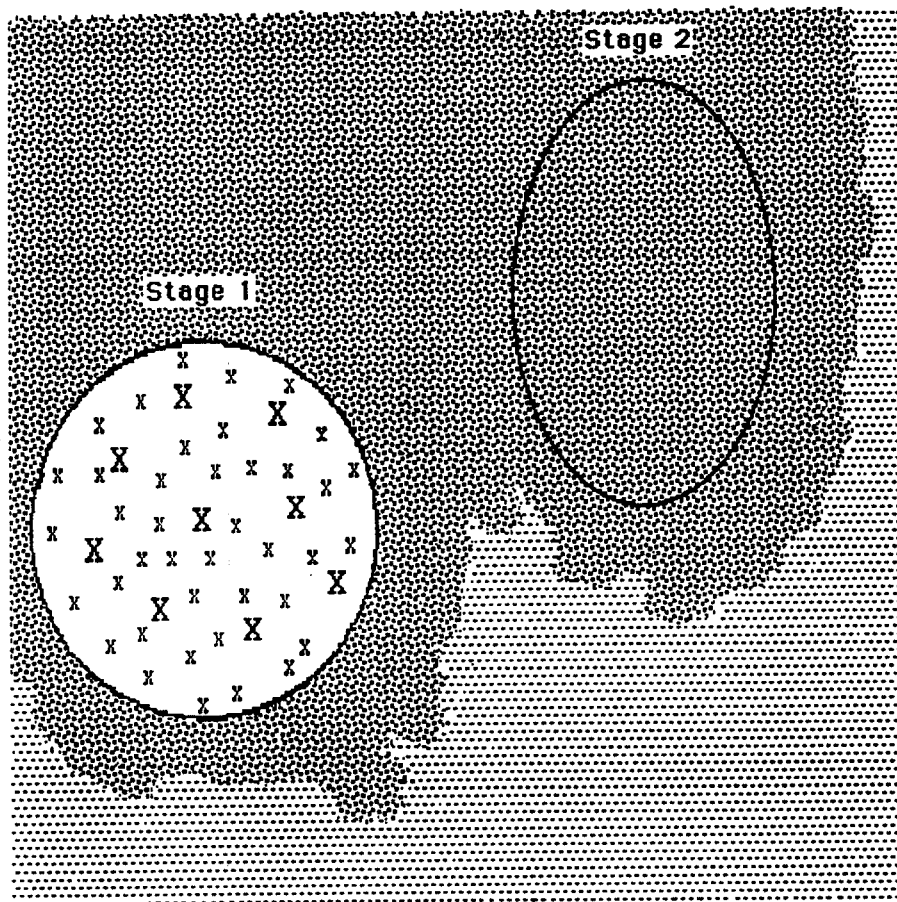
from the wind and help raise the humidity. They will also lessen horizontal light penetration to ground level and thus weaken grass growth. Species to plant include:

<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Maiden's wattle
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	blackwood
<i>Commersonia bartramia</i>	brown kurrajong
<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>	hard quandong
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	cheese tree
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	silky oak
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	macaranga
<i>Omalanthus populifolius</i>	bleeding heart

The acacias are particularly valuable in exposed areas, as they are tough, hardy, bushy and fast-growing. There is evidence, however, that they can suppress the growth of other trees planted near them. They are also often short-lived, and may cause considerable damage to surrounding trees when they fall. It may be best, therefore, to confine wattles to very exposed sites, as a front line windbreak at some distance (4-5 metres) from the rest of the planting, or else to include wattles only very sparsely, interplanted with other trees. The diagram on page 9 shows a planting in grassland, with wattles forming a front line windbreak, and protective pioneer species around the outside of the planting.

(ii) *Grass competition* - It is essential to keep grass at least 1 and preferably 2 metres from the base of the trees, in order to maximise

Establishing a rainforest in an area infested with lantana or other weeds



Planted trees



Area covered with lantana or
other weeds



Area now grassland

growth. The easiest way, if the resources are available, is to pile on the ground anything which will decompose and which will, in the meantime, keep out light so as to prevent grass growth - newspaper, cardboard, sawdust, bark, grass clippings, straw, manure, hay, old carpet, felt underlay, compost and tree clippings are all examples. There are also fibrous mats available for this purpose. Where the mulch is nutrient poor, as in sawdust, newspaper, mats or cardboard, adding manure or compost will restore a nutrient balance. The mulch can be laid up to a month prior to planting, but simultaneously is fine also. Further details on mulches are provided in the section below.

Another method for controlling grass, if the area is too large for the existing vegetation to be controlled with mulch, is to deep-rip the soil with a tractor. On sloping land, care should be taken to follow the contours, and to leave strips of undisturbed grassland so as to avoid erosion and soil loss in the event of heavy rain. Any remaining logs and branches may be aligned along the contour so as to reduce soil loss. Where the area is flood-prone, deep-ripping is inadvisable, as it can lead to extensive erosion. Ripping the soil has both beneficial and deleterious effects. It results in disturbance of the soil biota (animal and plant life), but also results in a release of soil nitrogen, which benefits establishing seedlings.

The chemical method is to apply roundup about a month prior to planting, to kill the grass. Mulching is still required after ripping or applying chemicals, in a 1-2 m radius around each planted seedling.

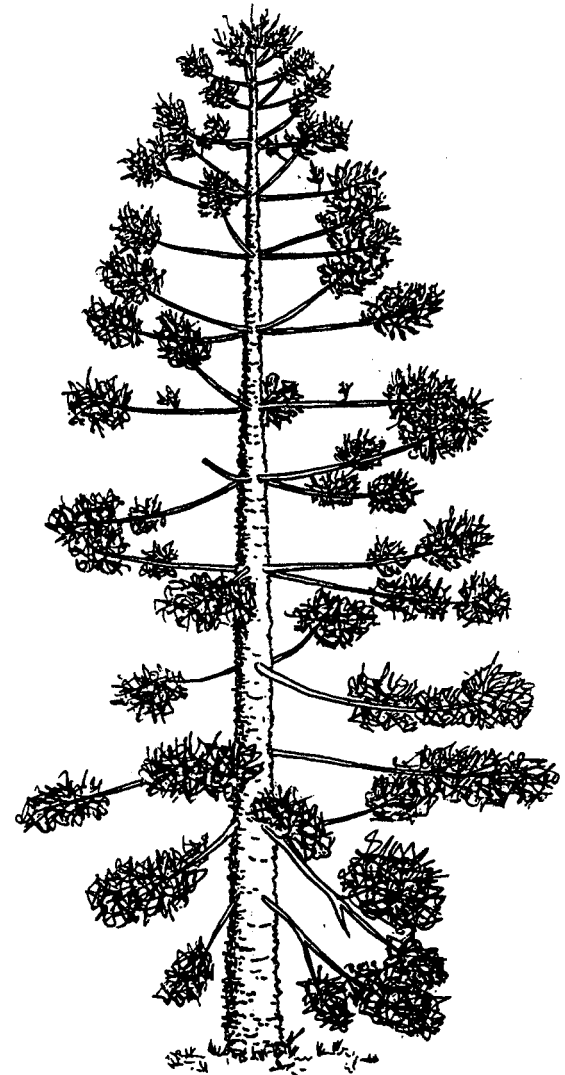
Some local pioneer species can germinate and survive in grassland where most rainforest species cannot. These include:

<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	red ash
<i>Aphananthe phillipinensis</i>	axe-handle wood
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	silky oak
<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	foambark
<i>Mallotus</i> spp.	the kamalas
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	white cedar
<i>Toona australis</i>	red cedar

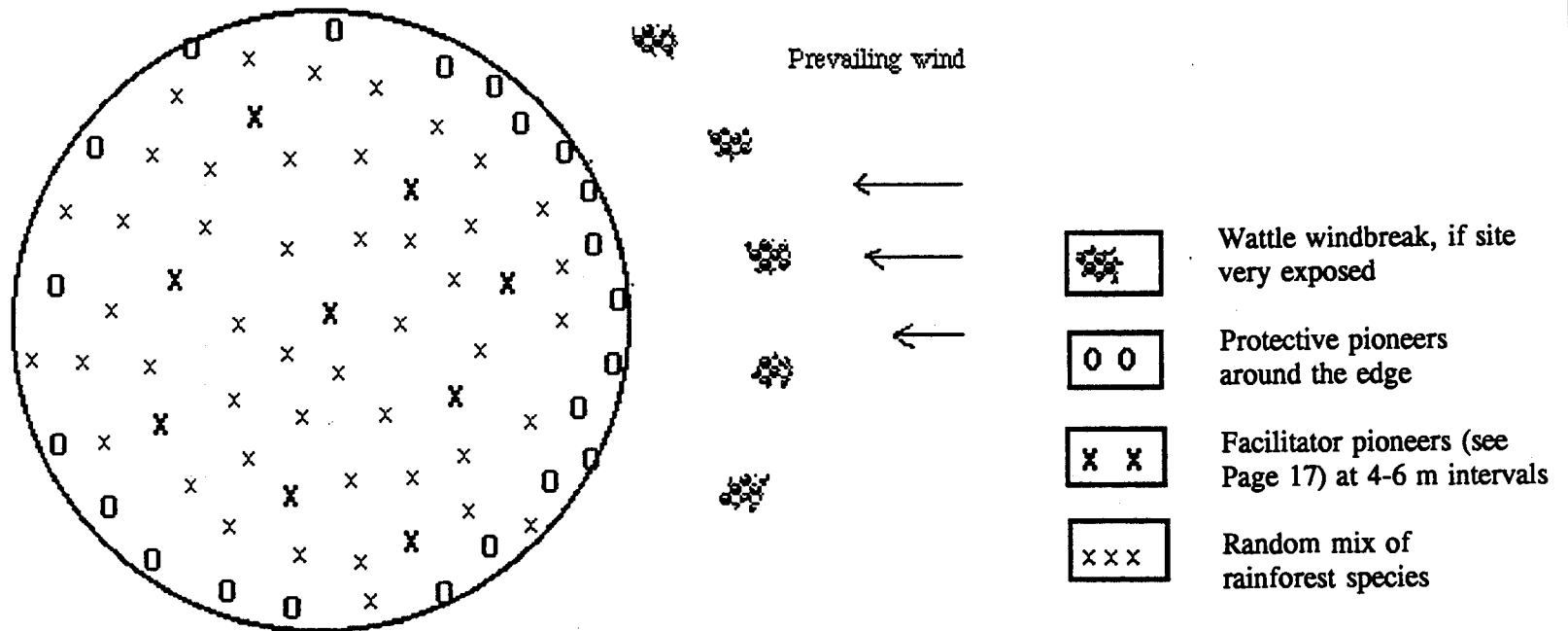
These may be planted liberally in grassed areas, particularly when there is going to be less than optimal after care. White cedar, foambark and silky oak are very attractive trees, particularly when flowering and fruiting.

Mulches

Adequate mulching is an essential prerequisite for successful establishment of rainforest trees. Mulches perform two main functions - they keep the soil cool and they retain soil moisture. Additionally, they help to reduce competition. Organic mulches also



Planting pattern and treatment of gap edges in grassland



improve the underlying soil by increasing activity of microbes and beneficial invertebrates such as earthworms.

Many different materials may be used for mulches, but it is essential that only non-toxic materials be used. Examples of mulching materials are:

- rocks, stones and gravel, which are free and plentiful through most of our area. They are the most durable mulches but are not the most effective as insulators, due to voids between particles;
- wood chips are effective as mulches but are less durable than rocks and stones. They have good insulating qualities and allow penetration of water;
- organic materials, such as cardboard, cotton waste, old carpet and underlay, mulched tree prunings, newspaper and bark, are commonly available and make good mulches - although often of limited durability. Slash pine bark is not recommended as it is too acidic. Care should be taken with tree prunings to avoid seeds of noxious weeds. Mulchers are now available from hardware stores which enable one to get rid of garden "rubbish" and create mulch in one go;
- straw and leaf debris are ideal as mulches but have limited durability and need to be

"topped up" at intervals;

- fresh grass clippings should be mixed in with other organic composting materials; on their own, they are poor as a mulch as they tend to give out excessive heat on composting;
- polythene sheeting restricts water entry and is costly;
- fibrous matting, marketed as "Jutemaster", breaks down in about a year, and is an excellent mulch, but it is fairly expensive. It may be justified on steeply sloping land where the area to be revegetated is small, or on creek banks subject to flooding.

Site topography

Planting procedure may differ depending on the topography of the area to be revegetated. Some sites are better favoured than others. Most favoured are creek or riverside situations, then flat or gently sloping land. Least favoured are the steep hillsides.

(i) *Hillsides or gullies* - rainforests tend not to occur naturally on exposed slopes, particularly northwesterly ones. On hills, rainforests prefer gullies, as these are more protected and collect and funnel moisture from the hillside. When planting a hillside, select the gullies first and slopes most

protected from the elements second. It is important in planting to trap as much water as possible. If it is a stony gully, stones can be piled across the slope at intervals to make small rubble check dams to slow down water flow and trap soil. Check dams can also be created by driving stakes into the ground and piling logs or branches behind the stakes.

When planting, pile rocks or sticks around the tree on the downslope side to trap water. You may want to drive stakes into the ground to keep these secure. If the ground is hard, it is generally a better idea to dig a shallow hole and mound up above ground level with mulch rather than to dig a deep hole and place the tree far into the ground. Surround the seedling liberally with mulch and rocks piled securely around, particularly on the downslope side. A slight depression around the stem will help to prevent water runoff.

In general, using whatever materials are at hand create mulched, water-retaining pockets for the trees, at intervals across and down the slope. Runnels may also be made from one level to the next, guiding the water from tree to tree. Important also is the choice of species, as for hillside and gully planting, trees need to be from the drier, tougher end of the spectrum of rainforest trees. Some suitable species are:

Acronychia laevis

glossy acronychia

<i>Ailanthus triphysa</i>	white bean
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	red ash
<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	hoop pine
<i>Austromyrtus bidwillii</i>	python tree
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	flame tree
<i>Capparis arborea</i>	brush caper berry
<i>Dendrocnide photinophylla</i>	shiny-leaved stinging tree
<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	bat's wing coral tree
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay fig
<i>Flindersia australis</i>	crow's ash
<i>F. bennettiana</i>	Bennet's ash
<i>F. collina</i>	leopardwood
<i>F. schottiana</i>	cudgerie
<i>F. xanthoxyla</i>	yellowwood
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	cheese tree
<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>	native hibiscus
<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	foambark
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	brush box
<i>Mallotus spp.</i>	the kamalas
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	white cedar
<i>Melicope micrococca</i>	white euodia
<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	large mock-olive
<i>Owenia venosa</i>	crow's apple
<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	hollywood
<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	brown pine
<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	celerywood
<i>Rhodosphaera rhodanthema</i>	deep yellowwood

On drier slopes, especially those facing northwest, it may be preferred to re-establish a eucalypt forest. A range of appropriate species is provided in a later section.

(ii) *Flat or gently sloping lands* - here there is usually the advantage of deeper soils with better water holding capacity. A possible disadvantage could be waterlogging, and if this is the case, careful choice of species is again necessary, as some rainforest trees thrive under waterlogged conditions and others, such as silky oak (*Grevillea robusta*) cannot grow at all. If waterlogging is not an issue, choice of species is virtually unlimited, if some protection against frost or wind is provided for young trees.

This is a good area to grow a selection of rainforest cabinet timber species as a personal superannuation policy. These species include:

<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	blackwood
<i>Ailanthus triphysa</i>	white bean
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	red ash
<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	hoop pine
<i>Argyrodendron trifoliolatum</i>	white booyong
<i>Baloghia inophylla</i>	scrub bloodwood
<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	black bean
<i>Cryptocarya obovata</i>	pepperberry tree
<i>Dysoxylum fraserianum</i>	rosewood
<i>D. rufum</i>	hairy rosewood
<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	blue quandong
<i>Euroschinus falcata</i>	ribbonwood
<i>Flindersia australis</i>	crow's ash
<i>F. bennettiana</i>	Bennett's ash
<i>F. collina</i>	leopard ash
<i>F. schottiana</i>	bumpy ash
<i>F. xanthoxyla</i>	yellowwood

<i>Gmelina leichhardtii</i>	white beech
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	silky oak
<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	tulipwood
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	brush box
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	white cedar
<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	brown pine
<i>Rhodosphaera rhodanthema</i>	deep yellowwood
<i>Siphonodon australe</i>	ivorywood
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	firewheel tree
<i>Toona australis</i>	red cedar

The fastest growing of these include blackwood, blue quandong, red cedar (if not attacked by tip moth) and white cedar. Blue quandong, although not currently noted in our area, occurs naturally in the nearby ranges. Bumpy ash, white beech and brush box can also grow quite fast. Hoop pine is initially slow, but grows more rapidly after the first few years. In contrast, species such as silky oak and deep yellowwood are initially quick-growing, but slow down after the first six years or so. The most valuable timbers include white beech, red cedar, silky oak, black bean, rosewood, tulipwood and crow's ash. White beech was probably the most sought after timber in the early days; by now it has become almost extinct in our district.

(iii) *Creek or riverside* - Where vegetation has been cleared from creek banks, it is particularly important to plant trees. Trees help to prevent creekbank erosion by the

binding action of their roots. The continuity of creeks - and creekside vegetation - potentially provides corridors for wildlife to move to and from large forested areas at the headwaters of the creeks.

When planting on creek banks, place stones, rocks and wood across slopes and anchor by stakes or wedges where erosion appears likely. Jutemaster matting may also be used to hold the soil. If the creek floods and plants are likely to be partly submerged for a period, species which can withstand submersion should be selected. Species selected should also have root systems which are strong enough to withstand strong currents, when the creek is in flood. Silky oak, with its deep taproot, is a good species as long as immersion or waterlogging is not prolonged, and brown pine (*Podocarpus elatus*) is also good. Many of the species listed below can withstand prolonged flooding. A stake can be driven through the rootball into the ground where regular, severe flooding occurs.

Suitable creek or riverside species include:

<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	hoop pine
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	weeping bottlebrush
<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	black bean
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	river oak
<i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i>	three-veined cryptocarya
<i>Diploglottis australis</i>	native tamarind

<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	blue quandong
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	creek sandpaper fig
<i>Gmelina leichhardtii</i>	white beech
<i>Streblus brunonianus</i>	whalebone tree
<i>Syzygium australe</i>	creek lilly pilly
<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	weeping lilly pilly

Further species are listed on page 146.

Aftercare

The important features of aftercare are:

- weed control
- water
- protection from animals

(i) *Weed control* - The answer for controlling grass and other herbaceous weeds is mulch, and more mulch, if it is available. In this climate, grass and weed growth is a major problem in the first two years, or until the trees grow sufficiently to provide a canopy of shade. Other than repeated and heavy mulching, methods for control of such weeds are physical extraction or the use of such herbicides as roundup. Exotic weedy vines such as Madeira vine are an ever-present danger. Once established in an area, they not only compete with young trees, but can smother them - and not so young trees too. Regular physical removal from growing trees and destruction, if possible, of segments capable of resprouting in the surrounding area is the only alternative to use of chemicals. A useful, but mainly chemical

guide to controlling some of our most troublesome weeds is included in the recently published book by Tim Low - "Dinkum Gardening".

(ii) *Water* - If trees are planted in an area to which they are adapted, water should not be a problem after the first month, unless there is a drought. In the drought that we have experienced in the early 1990s, though, you must be prepared to water your young trees.

For minimal aftercare, planting should be carried out when there is a full profile of soil moisture, but this is not always possible. During the first month, particularly, watch out for wilting and water if plants are wilted or the soil appears to have dried out. If plants are adequately mulched, there will be little moisture loss through the soil surface, and watering may not be necessary at all.

Growtubes are polythene tubes which maintain humidity around a young plant. There is a folded lip at the base of the growtube, which holds water for some time after watering or rain, maintaining humidity for a long period of time. They are not suitable for some dry rainforest and marginal pioneer species such as *Acacia* spp., which may become subject to fungal attack due to the unaccustomed high humidity. If used with subtropical rainforest species, including many of the cabinet timbers, they can be very successful. They also provide some

protection against animals, which can be quite destructive to young trees.

(iv) *Protection from animals* - Wallabies, hares, bandicoots and scrub turkeys can be very destructive to young trees, as can horses, goats and cows. Piling large stones around the base of tree seedlings dissuades scrub turkeys from scratching around, and blood and bone sprinkled around the base can deter hares and wallabies. If all else fails, physical protection such as that afforded by growtubes or chicken wire is advisable.

Horses and cows, besides browsing on young plants or trampling them, cause compaction of the soil. This is detrimental to root growth, water penetration and soil aeration, and horses and cows should therefore be excluded from the general area by fencing, if at all possible.

Natural regeneration

When livestock are removed from an area, plant species able to establish in competition with grass and weeds will start to appear, providing a seed source is not too far away, or viable seed is present in the soil. If a corner of a paddock is fenced off, nature can be left to take its course. If a remnant tree is in the area, then so much the better, as it provides some shelter for establishing

seedlings and is a resting place for seed-carrying animals, such as birds.

When grasses in a fenced off area are removed as well as the livestock, many more species are able to germinate and grow. Weeds need to be removed at frequent intervals, to prevent them from smothering the young regenerating seedlings. Exotic tree species such as privet (*Ligustrum* spp.), Chinese elm (*Celtis sinensis*) and camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) are also likely to appear and should be removed. Understorey exotics, such as ochna (*Ochna serrulata*), a weedy shrub, also commonly appear in these situations, and need to be removed.

Within these constraints, it can be a rewarding experience watching the bush regenerate. Success is related to proximity to remnant patches of forest, which act as a seed source, and, in the case of species which require animals for seed dispersal, to the survival of the animal in the vicinity. It will also depend on the presence of pollinators such as bees and butterflies in the area, for the setting of viable seed in any remnant rainforest trees.

Soil type and fertilisation

Soil type may be less important to many rainforest trees than some other factors, and, in our area, moisture may be the major consideration. Nitrogen, a major component

of soil fertility, is generally deficient in our soils, but substantial quantities of atmospheric nitrogen can be fixed by soil microorganisms, such as bacteria, if conditions are conducive. A conducive environment is one in which extremes of temperature and moisture are reduced and where there is sufficient carbon substrate (such as rotting wood and mulch) for fixation to occur. Also important are fungi such as those forming mycorrhizae, many of which require similar conditions. They appear to be important for phosphorus availability to plants, may harbour nitrogen-fixing bacteria, and may provide inter-plant linkages as well.

In addition to the major nutrients, trace elements are important for tree growth, and these are lacking in some soils. Where we are re-vegetating an area with species which used to occur there naturally, it is unlikely that trace element deficiencies will be a problem, unless the soil has been seriously degraded.

In less fertile soils, it may help to apply some Dynamic Lifter or other organic fertiliser, to give the plant a good start in life. Most rainforest trees are tolerant of fertiliser and benefit from application of moderate amounts early in the growing season (unlike many native Australian plants, such as the banksias).

Spacing

Here there are no rules (as there are none in the rainforest), and advice from experts ranges from a 1-2 m spacing to 3-4 m. However, remember that the closer the planting, the sooner the canopy overhead will close. As the light penetrating through to ground level becomes less, competition from grasses and other weeds is reduced. Most weeds require high light intensities; they lose vigour and die out as the canopy closes. While it is easy to thin out trees later, it is not so easy to interplant, because of root competition from previously established trees. The closer the trees, the faster the ground becomes self-mulching. The closeness of planting, therefore, is dictated more by availability of trees, their cost, and energy available for planting, than by any lower limits as to how close they should be.

It is a good idea to map out pathways at the time of planting, particularly if planting closely, as this avoids soil compaction around trees when walking through the area.

Planting times

It is best to plant all trees in the same season. Preferably, plants should be planted at a time which allows them to establish their roots before the dry season. Planting in midsummer may cause heat stress, or moisture stress due to the drying effects of the sun, or scouring of disturbed soil due to torrential rains. Thus, March, April and

May are perhaps the best months. There is likely to be ample soil moisture after the summer rains, there is less heat stress, and the plants are entering their season for root growth, which occurs mainly during winter. After establishing their root systems over winter, plants are well poised for fast growth when the rains start in spring or summer, and are equipped to deal with periods of moisture stress in the meantime. Other advantages of autumn planting are that competition from summer weeds is not so strong, and, importantly, conditions for the workers are a little cooler than earlier in the season!

Canopy closure (when the leaves of adjacent trees are touching), should take place within two to four years, depending on spacing between trees and growth rates achieved. The area should then be relatively maintenance free. Understorey trees and shrubs, ferns and ground covers can be planted after the canopy has closed overhead, when light and humidity levels are more conducive to the growth of these shade-loving species.

Once the first gap is planted and the aftercare managed, it is possible to start on the next. If the overall area for planting is large, it is a good idea to put the second gap at some distance from the first. As the trees grow, flower and seed, and as birds fly in and the winds blow, spreading seeds, natural

regeneration will start to fill in the areas between the planted gaps. Keeping the planting in well-defined areas also saves the risk of forgotten planted trees being choked out by weeds, disappearing in long grass, run over by the lawnmower or ringbarked by the slasher.

If the overall area is not too large, and is well sheltered, you may prefer to expand outwards from your initial planting, but remember that previously planted trees may retard the growth of new ones planted close to them.

Plants may be purchased in a range of sizes, and, for larger areas, plants grown in tubes are cheaper and are the obvious choice. For smaller areas, larger plants in pots stand a better chance of survival. When purchasing plants, avoid plants which have been too long in the pot and have become rootbound - contorted and misshapen roots can inhibit the normal development of a healthy root system. For the enthusiast, seed may be collected from trees in the wild, germinated and grown. Seed of some rainforest trees only survives for a few weeks at most after collection, and so this should be borne in mind by those who wish to grow their own plants.

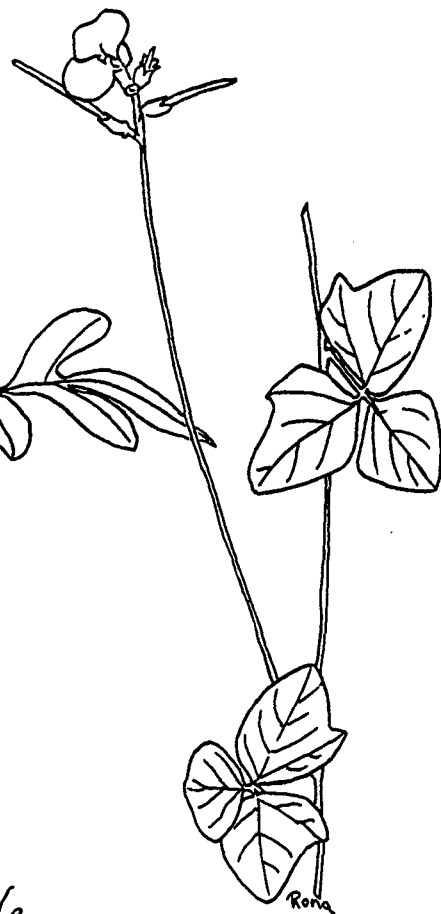
Asparagus vine



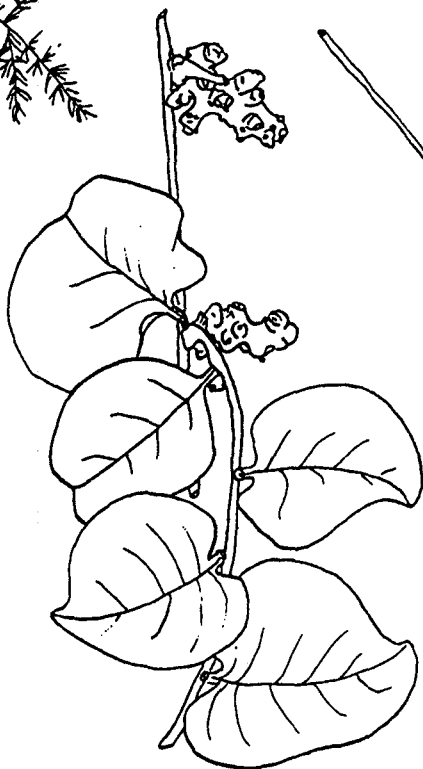
Glycine



Siratro



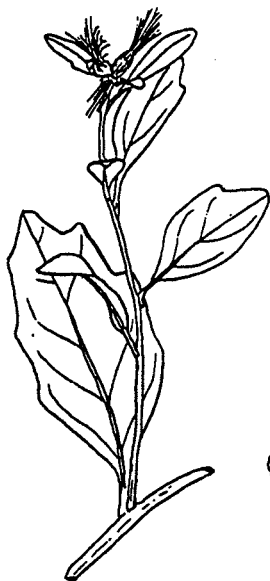
Madeira vine



Brazilian nightshade

Some vine weeds which are troublesome in the Brookfield-Pullenvale-Moggill district

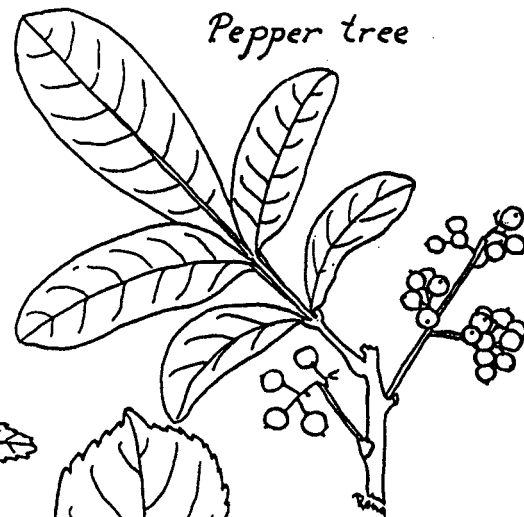
Groundsel



Privet



Pepper tree



Ochna



Lantana



Chinese elm (Celtis)



Some shrub and tree weeds which are troublesome in the Brookfield-Pullenvale-Moggill district

Planting patterns

In a natural forest, trees occur in a seemingly random arrangement. One thing to avoid at all costs is to plant trees in lines or rows, unless it is a timber plantation and the regular arrangement facilitates management.

There are certain pioneer trees in the rainforest which appear to facilitate the growth of other species, most likely because of their modification of the environment beneath their canopy. These trees are fast growing, upright, often sparsely branching species which outstrip other trees in height and provide light shade. They may shed their leaves quite rapidly and thus provide mulch for the ground. The diagram on page 9 shows the suggested planting pattern with protective pioneer species around the edges and facilitator pioneers at intervals within the planting. The following list provides some examples:

Facilitator pioneers

<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	red ash
<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	lacebark
<i>Commersonia bartramia</i>	brown kurrajong
<i>Dendrocnide photinophylla</i>	shiny-leaved stinging tree
<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	blue quandong
<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	bumpy ash
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	white cedar
<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	celerywood

These species, when planted at intervals of

4 - 6 metres within the gap, provide a focus around which other species can be planted. Plant a random mix of other species around these pioneers. Then just sit back and watch them grow!

Potential uses of Rainforest plants

(i) *Specimen plants and amenity trees* - Many rainforest trees and shrubs are attractive and often showy, in flowers or fruit, foliage, bark or form, and are suitable for planting in gardens, parks or along streetside footpaths. Their form is often attractively compact and many are not over-tall in such situations. Choice of what to plant as a specimen tree or shrub depends very much on who is doing the choosing, and almost all the trees and shrubs listed in this book have their own particular charm. Below is a short list of some plants which we think make attractive specimens, listed as shrubs, and various types of tree. Small tree species are particularly well represented in our area, and many of the tree species listed at the end of this book fall into this category.

Shrubs

<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>	chain fruit
<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>	native hibiscus
<i>Hovea acutifolia</i>	pointed-leaved hovea
<i>Carissa ovata</i>	carissa
<i>Tabernaemontana pandacacui</i>	banana bush
<i>Turraea pubescens</i>	turraea
<i>Wilkiea macrophylla</i>	large-leaved wilkiea

Small trees

<i>Austromyrtus bidwillii</i>	python tree
<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	tulipwood
<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	foambark
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	native frangipani
<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	hollywood
<i>Pararchidendron pruinosum</i>	monkey's ear-rings
<i>Planchonella pohlmaniana</i>	engravers wood
<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	peanut tree
<i>Toeckima tenax</i>	pitted-leaf steelwood

Tall, compact trees

<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	lacebark
<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	blue quandong
<i>Flindersia collina</i>	leopardwood
<i>Gmelina leichhardtii</i>	white beech
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	brush box
<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	brown pine
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	firewheel tree

Broad, spreading trees

<i>Diploglottis australis</i>	native tamarind
<i>Dysoxylum rufum</i>	hairy rosewood
<i>Ficus virens</i>	white fig
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	white cedar
<i>Premna lignumvitae</i>	lignumvitae
<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	watergum
<i>Waterhousia floribunda</i>	weeping lilly pilly

Besides being attractive, there are many commercial uses. Our most valuable cabinet timbers are drawn from the ranks of these trees, and a list of local timber trees is provided on page 11. As well as cabinet timbers, the timber of local trees has found

many uses, such as flooring (crow's ash and brush box), window frames (silky oak), and a multitude of other uses, where the particular attributes of the timber are special.

(ii) *Medicinal and other uses* - Many of our local trees have been used for a variety of purposes. Thus, *duboisia* (*Duboisia myoporoides*), which used to be found not far from Gold Creek Reservoir, contains scopalamine, which prevents sea-sickness, and other compounds used in the production of sedatives and ophthalmics. Hybrids with another species, *D. leichhardtii*, are grown commercially as a source of these compounds. The leaves of these species are

toxic to stock. White cedar, one of our most common local trees, has bark, leaves, flowers and fruit with medicinal qualities, and an insecticide spray may be made from the crushed fruit. Black bean (*Castanospermum australe*) has recently been attracting attention as the seeds have been found to contain a compound which is active against the HIV virus. Greasenut (*Hernandia bivalvis*) is an endangered species which contains a compound called hernandine in its bark, as well as various alkaloids.

Other species in our area which contain pharmacologically active compounds include chain fruit (*Alyxia ruscifolia*), red olive plum

(*Cassine australis*), *Cryptocarya* spp., *Pentaceras australis* (bastard crow's ash), *Planchonella pohlmanniana* (engraver's wood) *Sarcomelicope simplicifolia* (baurella) and *Stephania japonica* (tape vine). *S. simplicifolia* contains various compounds, one of which has a broad spectrum of anti-tumour activity

An extract from the bark of foambark (*Jagera pseudorhus*) has been used as an additive to beer, to make it froth. Aborigines used leaves from sandpaper figs (e.g. *Ficus coronata*) for fashioning wood. Red ash (*Alphitonia excelsa*) contains compounds which will lather, and may be used as soap or shampoo.

Planting eucalypt forests

Species in our Eucalypt forests

Although it is rainforest trees that hold the public imagination, much of our area was clothed in eucalypt forest before settlement by Europeans, and much still is. Areas which were naturally eucalypt-dominant were on thinner, less fertile soils, and in exposed situations sloping to the north and west. Eucalypt dominance could also have resulted from burning, as eucalypts are tolerant of fire, whereas rainforest trees are not.

Re-establishing a eucalypt forest is more straightforward than re-establishing a

rainforest. Typically, eucalypt forests are dominated by perhaps three to six species of *Eucalyptus* and the mix varies depending on the area. In our district, the poorest soils, on the higher ridges, tend to be dominated by:

<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	yellow stringybark
<i>E. crebra</i>	narrow-leaved ironbark
<i>E. intermedia</i>	pink bloodwood
<i>E. maculata</i>	spotted gum
<i>E. moluccana</i>	gum-topped box
<i>E. propinqua</i>	grey gum
<i>E. resinifera</i>	red stringybark

E. siderophloia grey ironbark

The much less common broad-leaved spotted gum (*E. henryi*) also occurs near creeks to the north of our area. In genera other than *Eucalyptus*, forest she-oak (*Allocasuarina torulosa*), rusty gum (*Angophora leiocarpa*), red ash (*Alphitonia excelsa*), kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*) and in some areas, grass trees (*Xanthorrhoea* sp.) also occur and provide further variety in the vegetation.

The eucalypt species occurring on lower ridges are typically grey gum (*Eucalyptus*

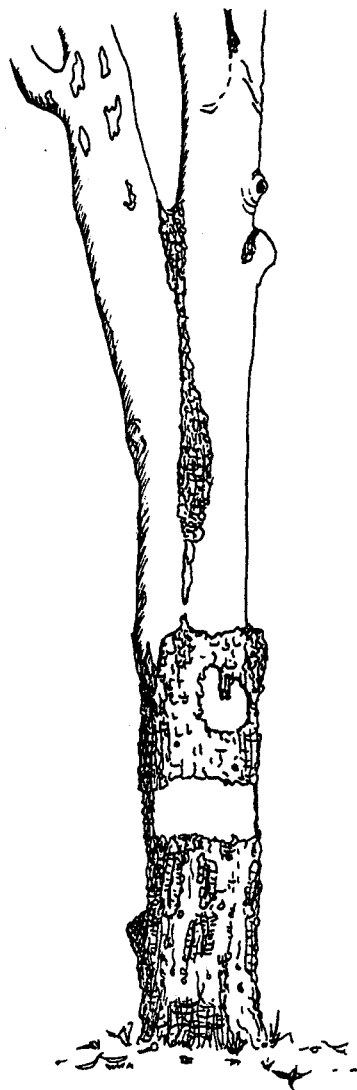
propinqua), spotted gum (*E. maculata*) and grey ironbark (*E. siderophloia*), with gum-topped box (*E. moluccana*) also present in some areas. Brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*), blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*) and red ash (*Alphitonia excelsa*) are also frequent.

Where lower valleys are dominated by eucalypts, the main species are:

<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Brisbane golden wattle
<i>A. melanoxylon</i>	blackwood
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	red ash
<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	broadleaf apple
<i>E. melanophloia</i>	silver-leaved ironbark
<i>E. tereticornis</i>	Queensland blue gum
<i>E. tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay ash

Further up the valleys, Queensland blue gum and Moreton Bay ash give way to grey and narrow-leaved ironbark.

A range of understorey shrubs occur under eucalypt forest. On sandstone-derived soils, the colourful grey bush pea (*Pultenaea cunninghamii*) is to be found, and also species of *Hovea*. The natural grassland under open eucalypt forest used to be dominated by the attractive kangaroo grass (*Themeda triandra*), but a wide range of other grasses also occur now, including many aggressive exotic grasses, such as rhodes grass (*Chloris gayana*) and green panic (*Panicum maximum*), introduced for pastures.



In better-favoured areas of eucalypt forest, some rainforest trees may also occur - for example white cedar (*Melia azedarach*) and foambark (*Jagera pseudorhus*). When replanting eucalypt forest, consideration could be given to including such species along drainage lines.

Where the eucalypt forest has been cleared and allowed to re-establish, as on Mt Coot-tha, frequently there is a mix of species which differs from that which occurred prior to European settlement. It is likely that all the species listed above can be grown throughout our area with little difficulty. However, particularly on the thinnest soils and where access to water for irrigation is a problem, there could be advantages in selecting species which are known to be tolerant of droughty, infertile soils.

Planting

Areas to be re-established to eucalypt forest are likely to be run-down pasture. Individual planting sites should be cleared of competing vegetation, especially grass, to a diameter of about a metre. This can be done by hand, or by spraying Roundup (glyphosate). Eucalypt seedlings for planting need not be large, and often there is better survival when small plants are planted.

As with rainforest plants, best results are obtained when planting is in autumn, after

the period of summer stress. Ideally, the soil should be moist to a reasonable depth; if soil water is limiting, even our hardy eucalypts should be watered at intervals. It also helps if a shallow depression is left around each plant to retain water after storms or irrigation.

If possible, plantings should be contiguous with existing eucalypt forests, to extend the habitat of wildlife and to provide corridors for movement and refuge. Several eucalypt species are important food plants for koalas, especially grey gum (*E. propinqua*) and Queensland blue gum (*E. tereticornis*) in our district. Narrow-leaved ironbark (*E. crebra*), tallowwood (*E. microcorys*) and Queensland white stringybark (*E. nigra*) also provide feed for koalas, which are present in our district, although in reduced numbers due in part to deforestation and predation by dogs. Other mammals which benefit from eucalypt plantings are gliders, including the delicate and charming feather-tailed glider, and the rarely-seen brush tailed phascogale.

Understorey plants can be planted at the same time as the taller trees, as they tolerate full sunlight. Re-establishing native grasses in our area has, as far as we know, not been attempted, and seed is not available commercially. Many of our native grasses, such as kangaroo grass, despite their large seed heads, do not produce much seed, so a considerable amount needs to be collected to

achieve any effect. Assuming seed has been collected in late summer-autumn, it should be dried in racks and kept over-winter before sowing the following spring. Grass seed does not survive for more than a few months in our hot and humid summer weather.

Alternatively, grasses may be planted vegetatively. Individual plants may be split into conveniently-sized bits and planted into areas cleared of competing vegetation.

Whatever the method, it is important to avoid any soil disturbance which might lead to erosion. If the land to be revegetated is steeply sloping, only clear strips along the contour, planting or sowing the native grasses progressively. Similarly, avoid planting larger areas than you can manage - native grasses are in general not tolerant of competition from aggressive exotic grasses such as carpet grass.

Management

Although to the European eye a park-like appearance, with mown grass between stately trees, is the most desirable, this should not be the goal. Mown grass allows rapid runoff after storms, increasing gully erosion and preventing infiltration. This results in less moisture being available to the trees. Also, native grasses do not respond well to mowing, and are soon replaced by exotic weeds.

When young, eucalypts do not survive fire, although they do when well established. It has been common practice to burn the understorey of mature eucalypt forest at intervals. However, it is uncertain whether this is always beneficial. In general, a fairly frequent light fire is likely to be less deleterious than a more infrequent fire, when more fuel has accumulated. Burning is generally carried out in spring, before the hot winds which may occur in summer. It is a good idea to vary the timing of the burn, so as to avoid burning any species at a particularly sensitive stage of its development. It is also important to obtain permission from either the local fire-warden or the fire-brigade before burning and to make appropriate arrangements with any neighbours. A prime objective in any decision as to whether or when to burn must be safety, both to life and property. The terrible bush fires which swept New South Wales in 1993 are an indication of what can happen, under extreme conditions.

Another departure from the well-ordered parkland scene is that old dead and dying trees should be left standing, unless there is any danger of them causing damage if they fall or shed large branches. These trees frequently have hollow trunks and access holes where branches have fallen. They provide nesting sites for many of our bird and animal species, such as lorikeets, kookaburras and gliders.

Getting started

The last two or three decades have seen a great increase in population in our district. Thus, many of us have lived in the district for a relatively short period of time and perhaps come from a part of Australia or elsewhere with a quite different climate. Getting started in a revegetation project can be quite difficult, without some help.

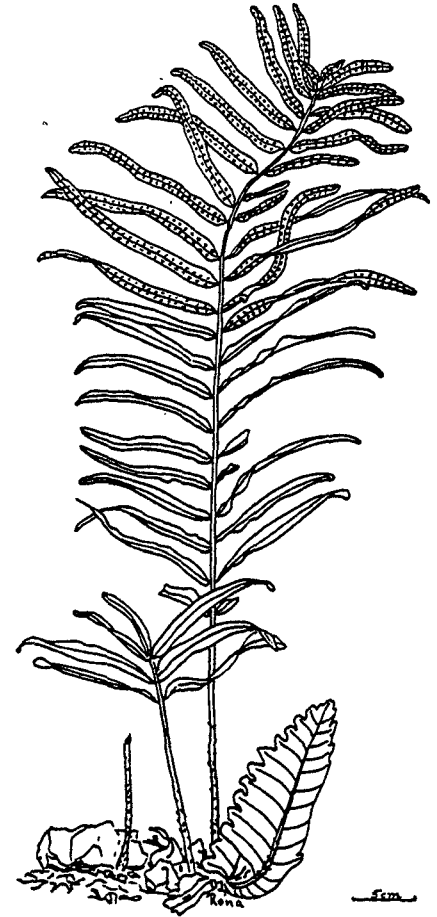
If possible, it is a good idea to join in with one or several neighbours. Sharing experiences, and also some of the heavier tasks, can be mutually beneficial. Also, it allows planning over a larger area, making it possible to develop larger areas of revegetation. This is especially important if there is a creek running through the properties. In this way, corridors of bushland can be built up which could make all the difference for wildlife preservation.

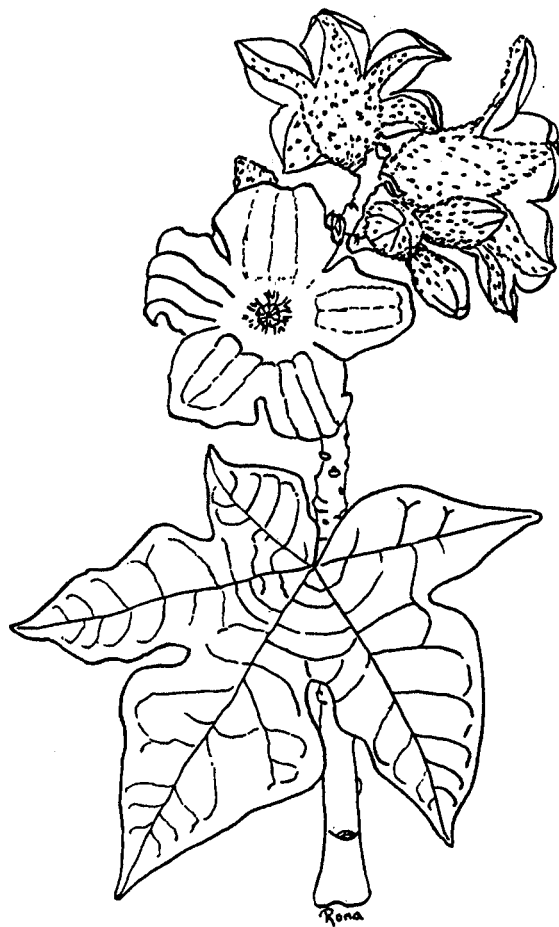
Most of the trees and shrubs illustrated in this book are growing in the Mt Coot-tha Botanic Gardens. Free minibus trips can be arranged - why not invite friends and neighbours to a tour? The 12-seater bus can be booked during office hours, by phoning the Botanic Garden. The bus is equipped with self-guiding tapes, so that you can really appreciate the 52 hectares of garden. Alternatively, visit the Garden in a group and use the services of one of the garden volunteers for a one-hour guided tour.

A number of local groups are active in revegetation activities. REPA (Rural Environment Planning Association Inc.), who are producing and publishing this book, are active in a revegetation project at Rafting Ground Park at the time of writing. There is likely to be a member living near you, but, if not, the City Council Pullenvale Ward Office in Kenmore will be able to advise you. Greening Australia, the Society for Growing Australian Plants and Men of the Trees are all very active groups in the Brisbane area as well as further afield.

Often local schools have revegetation and landcare activities, which it is fun for the whole family to participate in. Several landcare groups have been active for a number of years, particularly in Upper Brookfield and Savages Road.

In and around Brisbane there are a number of specialist nurseries which have native plants for sale, including many of the species listed in this book. Nurserymen are always glad to offer advice. Wherever you live in the district, there are bound to be others keen to bring back the forest, who can help to get you started.





*Local Species -
Descriptions, Illustrations and
Information*

Name changes for species listed in 'Putting Back the Forest'
(January 2004, courtesy of Megan Thomas, Queensland Herbarium)

Previous Name	New Name
<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i>	In our area, <i>Acacia disparrima</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	In our area <i>Adiantum atroviride</i>
<i>Aristolochia praevenosa</i>	<i>Pararistolochia praevenosa</i>
<i>Austromyrtus acmenoides</i>	<i>Gossia acmenoides</i>
<i>Austromyrtus bidwillii</i>	<i>Gossia bidwillii</i>
<i>Austromyrtus hillii</i>	<i>Gossia hillii</i>
<i>Cassine australis</i>	<i>Elaeodendron australe</i>
<i>Citriobatus linearis</i>	<i>Pittosporum viscidum</i>
<i>Citriobatus pauciflorus</i>	<i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i>
<i>Cryptocarya laevigata</i> var. <i>bowiei</i>	<i>Cryptocarya. laevigata</i>
<i>Dendrobium macropus</i> ssp. <i>gracilicaule</i>	<i>Dendrobium gracilicaule</i>
<i>Dendrobium linguiforme</i>	<i>Dockrillia linguiformis</i>
<i>Dendrobium teretifolium</i>	<i>Dockrillia teretifolia</i>
<i>Drypetes australasica</i>	<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>
<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i>	In our area <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus henryi</i>	<i>Corymbia henryi</i>

Previous Name	New Name
<i>Eucalyptus intermedia</i>	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus nigra</i>	In our area <i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>
<i>Eucalyptus tessellaris</i>	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>
<i>Ficus platypoda</i>	In our area <i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>
<i>Hovea purpurea</i>	In our area <i>Hovea lorata</i>
<i>Melicope erythrococca</i>	<i>Dinosperma erythrococcum</i>
<i>Microcitrus australis</i>	<i>Citrus australasica</i>
<i>Omalthus populifolius</i>	<i>Homalthus nutans</i>
<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	<i>Auranticarpa rhombifolia</i>
<i>Planchonella cotinifolia</i>	<i>Pouteria cotinifolia</i>
<i>Planchonella myrsinoides</i>	<i>Pouteria myrsinifolia</i>
<i>Planchonella pohlmaniana</i>	<i>Pouteria pohlmaniana</i>
<i>Premna lignum-vitae</i>	<i>Vitex lignum-vitae</i>
<i>Rauwenhoffia leichhardtii</i>	<i>Melodorum leichhardtii</i>
<i>Toona australis</i>	<i>Toona ciliata</i>

Acacia fimbriata

(Mimosaceae)

Common name: Brisbane golden wattle.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Upper Brookfield and widespread.

Growth form: Attractive shrub or small tree to 6 m tall.

Foliage: Leaves are absent except on seedlings and what appear to be leaves are modified leaf stalks. These are 2-5 cm long and less than 5 mm wide.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are pale yellow and fragrant, appearing from mid-winter to early spring. Pods are up to 6 cm long and contain several seeds.

Habitat: A common species in primary regrowth. At its best in creek-side situations but also well adapted as an understory shrub in eucalypt forest.

Propagation and Management: Seeds require scarifying to overcome dormancy.

General: This is a short-lived shrub, as it is susceptible to various stem-boring insects. However, seedlings re-establish readily. A number of other *Acacia* species are common in the district, especially as re-growth after rainforest has been cleared. Examples are *A. melanoxylon* (blackwood), *A. aulocarpa* (hickory wattle), *A. maidenii* (Maiden's wattle) and *A. leiocalyx* (black wattle). Most are tolerant of infertile soils and periods of drought. All species in the genus are nitrogen-fixers.

Acacia
fimbriata

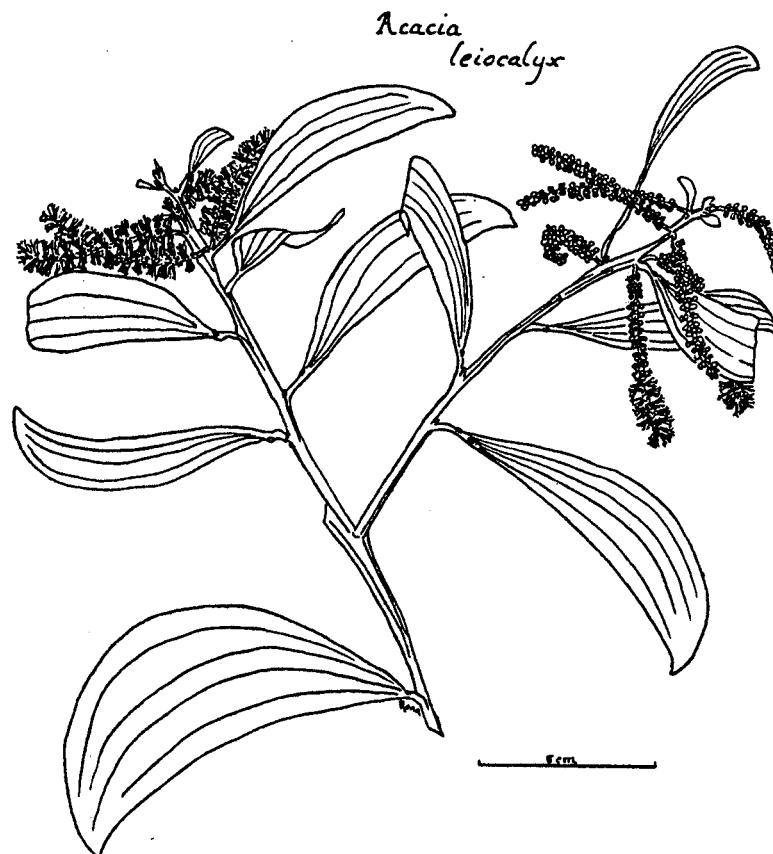


5 cm

Acacia leiocalyx

(Mimosaceae)

- Common name:** Black wattle.
- Localities:** Widespread in the district.
- Growth form:** Tree to about 15 m tall, with slightly furrowed grey bark, and developing a fairly dense, rounded crown when grown away from other trees.
- Foliage:** Phyllodes ("leaves") are 10-20 cm long, 1-2.5 cm wide, and are straight or sickle-shaped.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers appear in late summer and autumn. They are pale yellow and are borne in single or paired spikes in upper phyllode axils, the spikes up to 6 cm long. Pods are loosely coiled, about 7 cm long, containing black shiny seeds.
- Habitat:** Found in dry rain forest and eucalypt forest.
- Propagation and Management:** Seeds require scarifying to overcome dormancy.
- General:** Black wattle is a very hardy species, tolerating infertile soils and periods of drought. A longer-lived species than many wattles. The blossom attracts honeyeaters and sugar gliders.



Acmena smithii

(Myrtaceae)

Common name: Lilly pilly.

Localities: Widespread along watercourses throughout the district.

Growth form: Small to large bushy tree with a dense crown, sometimes buttressed.

Foliage: Leaves are simple and thin-textured, dark green and glossy above, paler beneath, up to 16 cm long and 8 cm wide. Trees from different districts differ markedly in leaf size and shape. Young foliage is an attractive red in colour.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are in terminal panicles and have minute petals; they appear in spring to summer. These are followed by purple or white fruit 8-20 mm in diameter.

Habitat: Widely distributed in both subtropical and dry rainforest along watercourses, also along watercourses in eucalypt forest.

Propagation and Management: This species can be propagated from fresh seed or from cuttings. It can be grown in full sun or shade and does best on fertile soils, although it will tolerate poor soils.

General: Attracts fruit-eating birds and also nectar-feeders such as honeyeaters and spinebills. The fruit is edible. A useful species to grow along flood-prone watercourses.



Acronychia laevis

(Rutaceae)

Common name: Glossy acronychia.

Localities: Grandview Road, Kholo Creek,
Moggill State Forest,
Upper Brookfield.

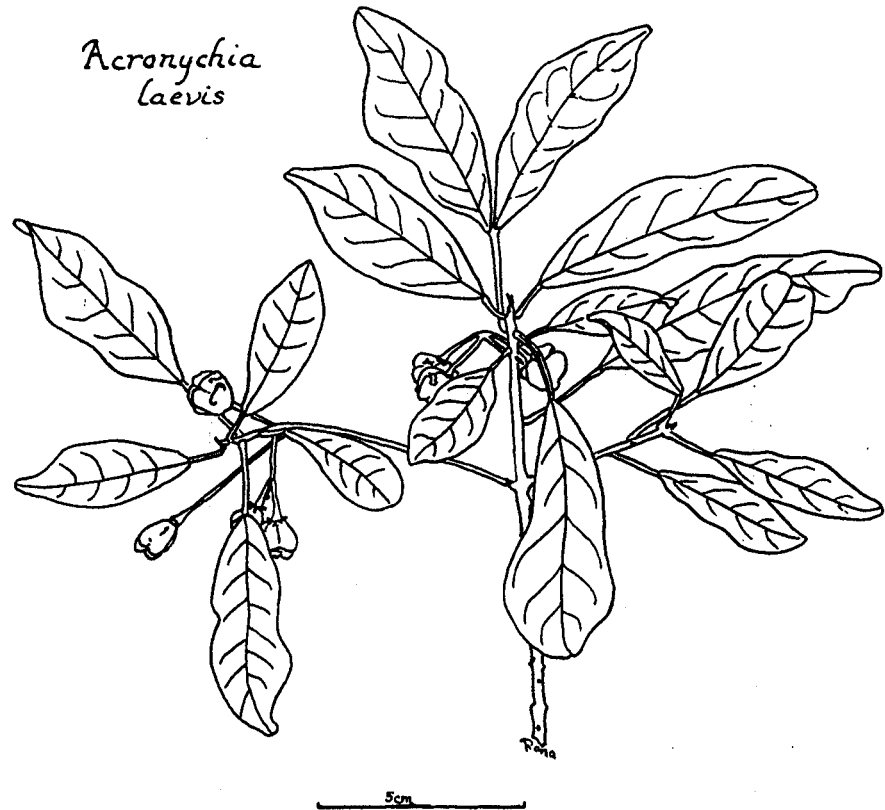
Growth form: An attractive bushy shrub or
small tree to 8 m tall, with
pale, slightly flaky bark and
a rounded crown and fairly
dense canopy.

Foliage: Leaves are simple, opposite, 4-7 cm
long, and have a blunt tip. They
are glossy on both surfaces and are
aromatic when crushed.

Flowers and fruit: The flowers are in small clusters
in leaf axils and have four creamy-
white petals 6-10 mm long. The
fruit is round and mauve and is
prominently ribbed. Glossy acronychia
flowers over summer and autumn.

Habitat: Subtropical and dry rainforest.

**Propagation and
Management:** Propagated from seed, which may be
difficult to germinate. Tolerant of
light, infertile soils, but requires
good drainage. Glossy acronychia provides
food and shelter for birds, including the
eastern yellow robin.



Acronychia pauciflora

(Rutaceae)

Common name: Soft acronychia.

Localities: Savages Road.

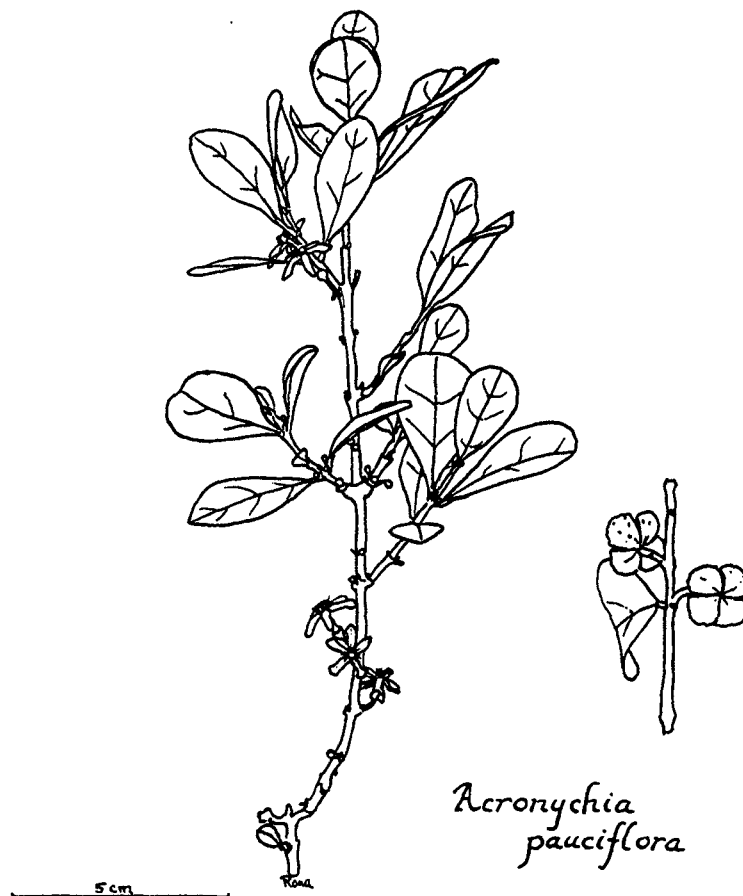
Growth form: A shrub or small tree.

Foliage: Leaves are simple, opposite, 5-10 cm long, and the tip is rounded or bluntly pointed. They are pale and sometimes softly hairy on the under surface, and are aromatic when crushed.

Flowers and fruit: The cream-coloured flowers are in small clusters in leaf axils. The fruit is white and rounded, 4-lobed, and about 8 mm long.

Habitat: Subtropical and dry rainforest.

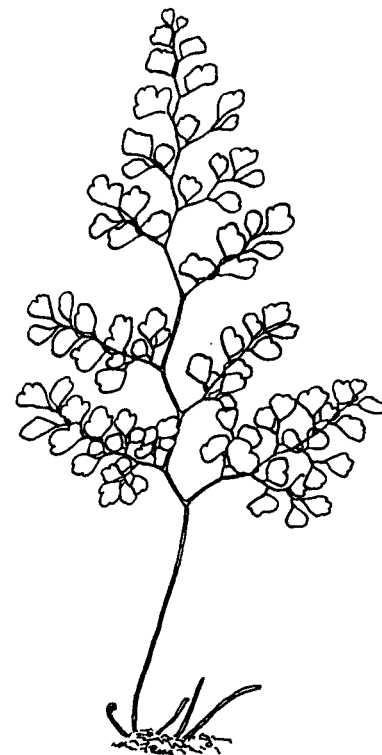
Propagation and Management: Seed is difficult to germinate. Soft acronychia requires good drainage and is slow-growing.



Adiantum aethiopicum

(Adiantaceae)

- Common name:** Common maidenhair fern.
- Localities:** Brookfield, Kholo Creek and Upper Brookfield; widespread in appropriate habitats.
- Growth form:** A herbaceous fern with an underground rhizome.
- Foliage:** Has delicate fronds to 60 cm tall.
- Flowers and fruit:** Nil.
- Habitat:** Damp situations in dry rainforest and in rocky crevices in eucalypt forest.
- Propagation and Management:** May be propagated from lengths of rhizome or from spores germinated in a moist atmosphere. Common maidenhair is easy to grow and prefers well-aerated soils with a high organic matter and adequate moisture.
- General:** Two other species of maidenhair fern are native to the district. These are *A. formosum* (giant maidenhair fern) and *A. hispidulum* (rough maidenhair fern). All three are appropriate groundcover species for rainforest plantings.



5 cm

*Adiantum
aethiopicum*

Adiantum hispidulum

(Adiantaceae)

Common name: Rough maidenhair fern.

Localities: Rafting Ground, widespread.

Growth form: A fern with leaves tufted, from an erect or shortly creeping rhizome.

Foliage: Fronds up to 60 cm tall, irregularly branched, the branches bearing pinnules up to 15 mm long. The petiole is almost black in colour and often as long or longer than the lamina. Young fronds are an attractive red in colour.

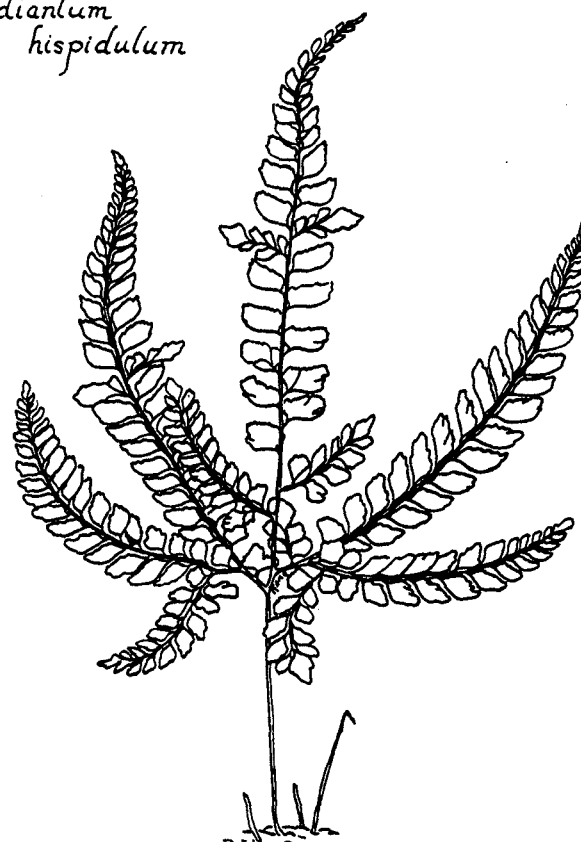
Flowers and fruit: Nil.

Habitat: In rainforest and eucalypt forest, often among rocks.

Propagation and Management: Propagated from pieces of rhizome, or from spores germinated in a moist atmosphere. In our area, frequently spreads naturally, plants appearing between rocks in rock walls. A hardy species.

General: This is a common, but very variable species. It is a useful species for rainforest underplantings and for rockeries. It is often to be found occurring naturally in shaded gardens.

*Adiantum
hispidulum*



5 cm

Ailanthus triphysa

(Simaroubaceae)

Ailanthus triphysa

Common name: White bean.

Localities: Grandview Road, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Savages Rd, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: An attractive medium to tall, slender tree with a characteristic open and rounded canopy.

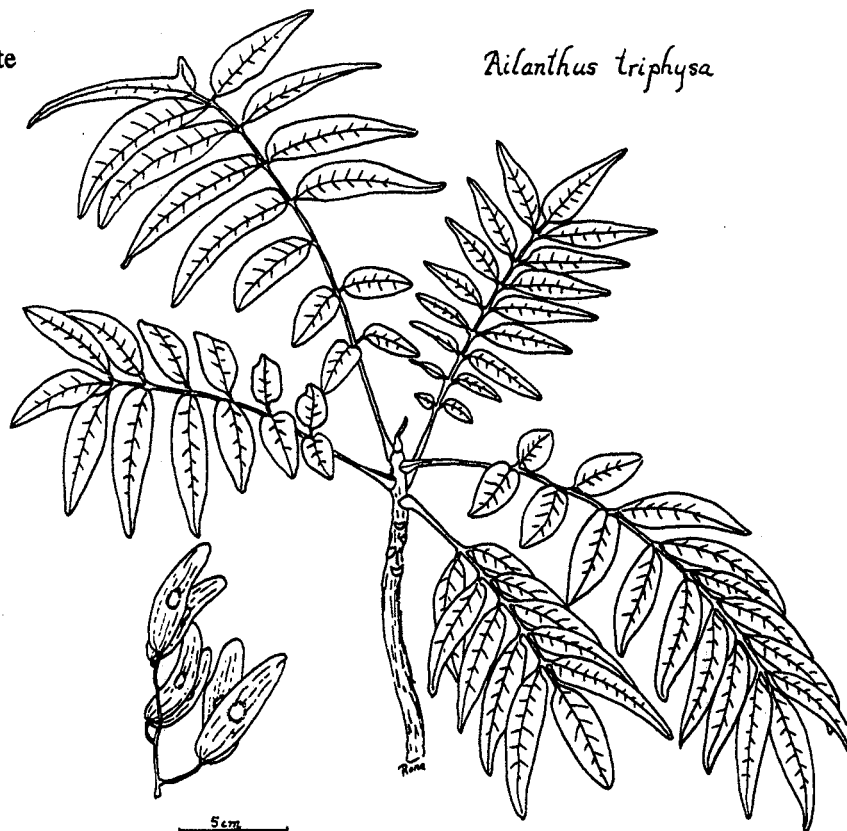
Foliage: Leaves are clustered towards the ends of branches, and are pinnate, with 16-60 leaflets, these softly hairy on the under side. Can be deciduous.

Flowers and fruit: The inflorescence is a slender panicle, appearing in summer. The fruit is distinctive, the single seed being surrounded by a papery wing.

Habitat: Subtropical and dry rainforest; also occurs along rainforest margins and in wetter classes of eucalypt forest.

Propagation and Management: A quick-growing, hardy and drought-tolerant species, which also tolerates shallow, infertile soils. Easy to propagate from seed, which will germinate when freshly collected.

General: A good pioneer species, but subject to attack by caterpillars.



Alchornea ilicifolia

(Euphorbiaceae)

Common name: Native holly.

Localities: Brisbane River Bank, Grandview Road,
Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest,
Priors Pocket, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A densely bushy, attractive shrub
or small tree to 5 m tall.

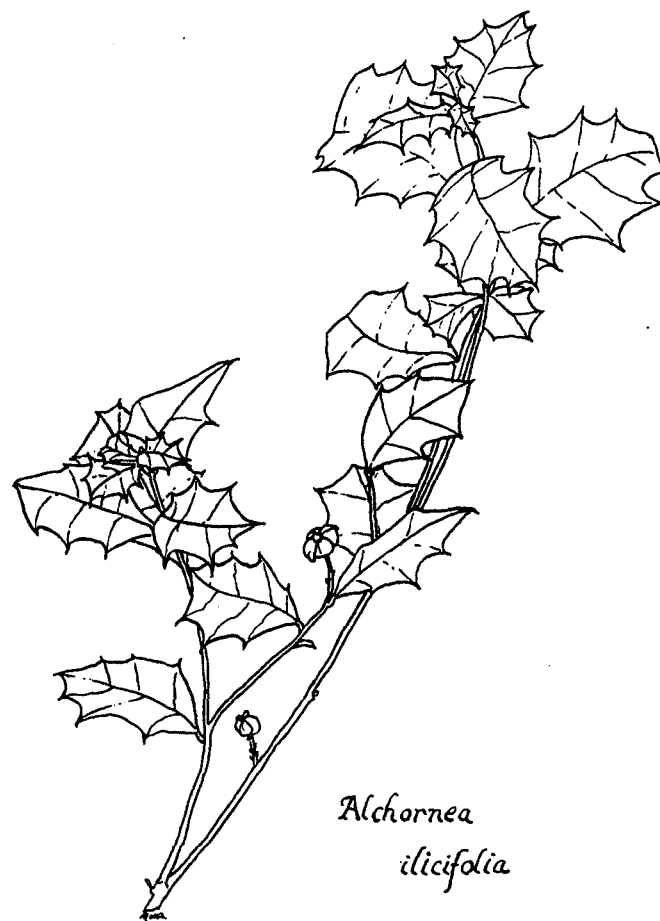
Foliage: Leaves are simple, leathery and
with stiffly-toothed margins. They
may be up to 13 cm long and 7 cm wide,
but are mostly considerably smaller.
Young shoots are bronze-coloured.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are small and greenish.
The fruit is a small 3-lobed capsule.

Habitat: Dry rainforest and along creek
banks, occurring on various types
of soil.

**Propagation and
Management:** Propagated from fresh seed or from
cuttings. A slow-growing species,
but hardy and long-lived.

General: A favoured nesting bush for wrens
and finches.



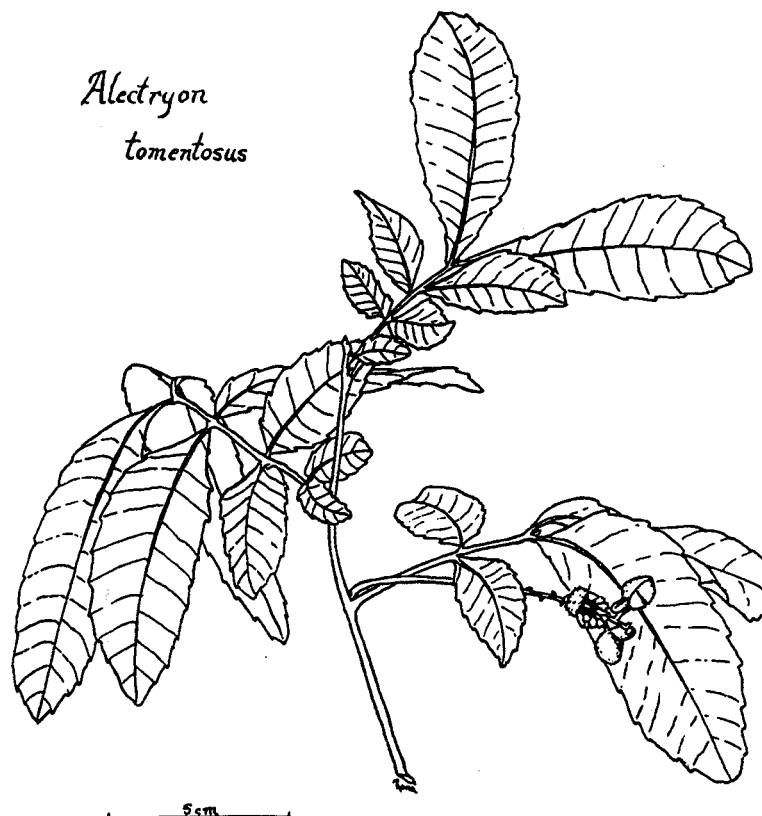
*Alchornea
ilicifolia*

5 cm

Alectryon tomentosus

(Sapindaceae)

- Common name:** Hairy alectryon.
- Localities:** Brisbane River Bank, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Priors Pocket, Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A small, bushy tree to 8 m tall, the shoots covered with soft, brown hairs.
- Foliage:** Leaves are pinnate, with even numbers of hairy leaflets (4-8), with toothed margins. New growth is pink.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are pink and tiny, in small panicles. The fruit is a 1- to 3-lobed capsule, each lobe containing a large black seed almost enclosed in a fleshy red aril.
- Habitat:** A common species in subtropical and dry rainforest, also occurring in eucalypt forests.
- Propagation and Management:** Propagated from fresh seed, although germination can be erratic. On reasonably fertile soils, young plants are moderately fast-growing.
- General:** A good pioneer tree; the fruit are attractive to birds. The fleshy aril surrounding the seeds is edible, and the crushed bark was used as a fish poison. Hairy alectryon provides food for butterfly larvae.



Alocasia brisbanensis

(Araceae)

Common name: Cunjevoi.

Localities: Rafting Ground, and creekside situations throughout the area.

Growth form: A herbaceous plant with a stout stem to 1 m tall from an underground rhizome.

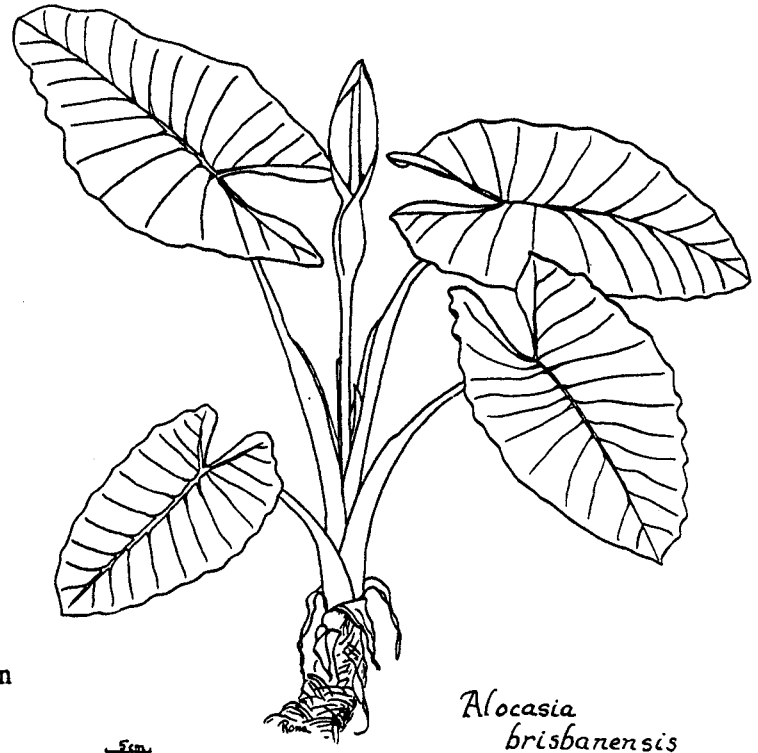
Foliage: Leaves are up to 1 m long and 0.5 m wide and are borne towards the tip of the stem.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are fragrant and are borne on a stalk within a yellow-green boat-shaped bract, produced on a long stem. The fruit is a bright red berry.

Habitat: A locally common species in subtropical rainforest.

Propagation and Management: Seed germinates readily but must be sown fresh. The plant may also be propagated by dividing the rhizome. Cunjevoi grows at its best in shady, well-watered conditions and fertile soils.

General: A suitable species for creekside situations and erosion control. Berries, leaves and stems are poisonous and have caused fatalities when eaten. Cunjevoi sap, applied topically, is a partial antidote to stings from the stinging tree. The local cunjevoi has, until recently, been known as *A. macrorrhizos*, a species which in Australia is confined to Cape York.



Alphitonia excelsa
(Rhamnaceae)

*Alphitonia
excelsa*

- Common name:** Red ash.
- Localities:** Widespread.
- Growth form:** An open tree to 18 m tall.
- Foliage:** Leaves are simple, dark green above, white below, up to 13 cm long and 5 cm wide.
- Flowers and fruit:** Tiny cream flowers are borne in small, axillary, brownish panicles, which mostly appear in autumn. They are scented in the evenings. The fruit is small and blackish.
- Habitat:** Common in our area, in dry rainforest and open eucalypt forest.
- Propagation and Management:** May be propagated from cuttings or seeds, which may be sown fresh. Fast growing and very hardy, once established. Red ash is tolerant of frost.
- General:** Worth including when replanting eucalypt woodland. Leaves tend to be subject to insect attack. Red ash is a host plant to various butterflies, including the green-banded blue and the berries are eaten by king parrots, fig birds and orioles. Extracts from leaves were used for curing headaches or sore eyes and from the bark as a tonic for curing upset stomachs. The timber is useful for woodwork. Also known as soap tree, as the leaves can be used for washing, even for dishes!



Alpinia caerulea
(Zingiberaceae)

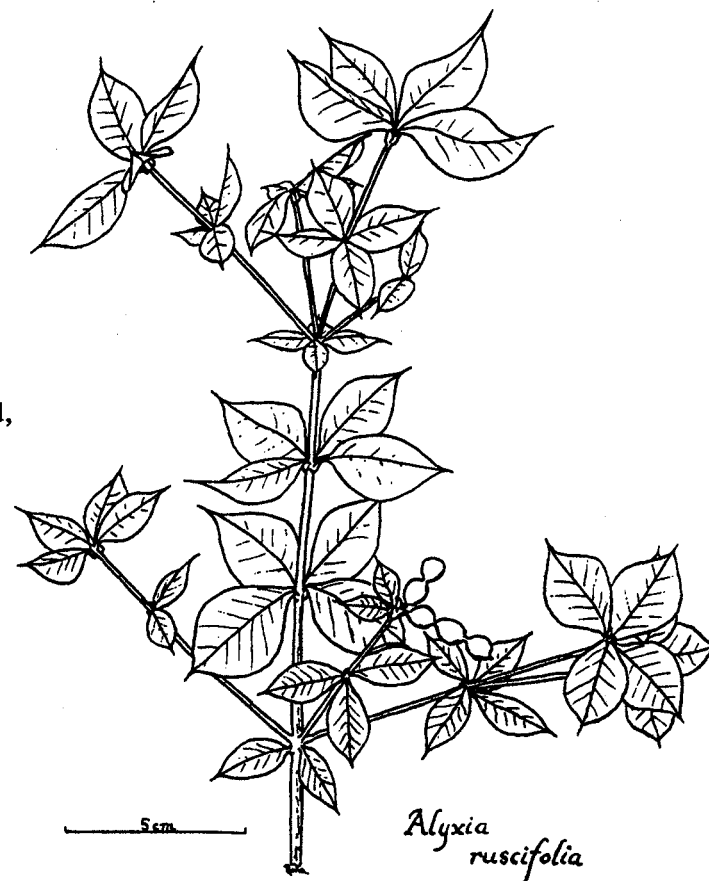
- Common name:** Native ginger.
- Localities:** Widespread along watercourses.
- Growth form:** A rhizomatous species forming dense clumps of soft, thick stems to about 2 m tall.
- Foliage:** Leaf blades are up to 40 cm long and 10 cm wide, and are borne alternately on either side of the stem.
- Flowers and fruit:** The inflorescence is borne terminally and is erect. Flowers are about 2.5 cm long and are white, with a purplish lip. The fruit are bright blue and about 1.5 cm in diameter, and remain on the plant for months.
- Habitat:** Occurs in subtropical rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** Most readily propagated from sections of rhizome. Native ginger does best with some shade, although it is fairly hardy.
- General:** This is not the ginger of commerce, but can be used as a substitute. The blue fruit, with their acidic pulp, are refreshing to suck, and also attract the satin bower bird. The seeds are generally too hot to chew fresh, but have been used in place of cardamom in cooking. Aboriginal people used the leaves to provide a roof for shelter.



Alyxia ruscifolia

(Apocynaceae)

- Common name:** Chain fruit.
- Localities:** Brisbane River Bank, Grandview Road, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Priors Pocket, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A dense and attractive stiff shrub to 3 m tall.
- Foliage:** Leaves are dark green and are stiff-textured; they are distinctively arranged in whorls of three to six, each leaf drawn out to a spine at the tip. Plants growing in some other districts have leaves which are very narrow or very broad.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers small, cream to white and propellor-shaped, fragrant, in axillary clusters. The fruit is orange, often in a chain of 2-4 rounded segments. Chain fruit flowers in late winter to spring.
- Habitat:** Subtropical and dry rainforest; also eucalypt forest in our area.
- Propagation and Management:** May be propagated from seeds or cuttings, but establishment and subsequent growth is slow. The species is tolerant of full sunshine but does better in some shade.
- General:** The dense prickly growth provides nesting sites for small birds. This is a distinctive species well worth including in a planting, particularly for its fragrant flowers. It is reputed to be attractive to fireflies.



Angophora subvelutina

(Myrtaceae)

Common name: Broadleaf apple.

Localities: Gap Creek Rd, Kholo Creek; common in the district.

Growth form: An attractive tree to 30 m tall, with rough flaky bark, the branches spreading and gnarled in appearance.

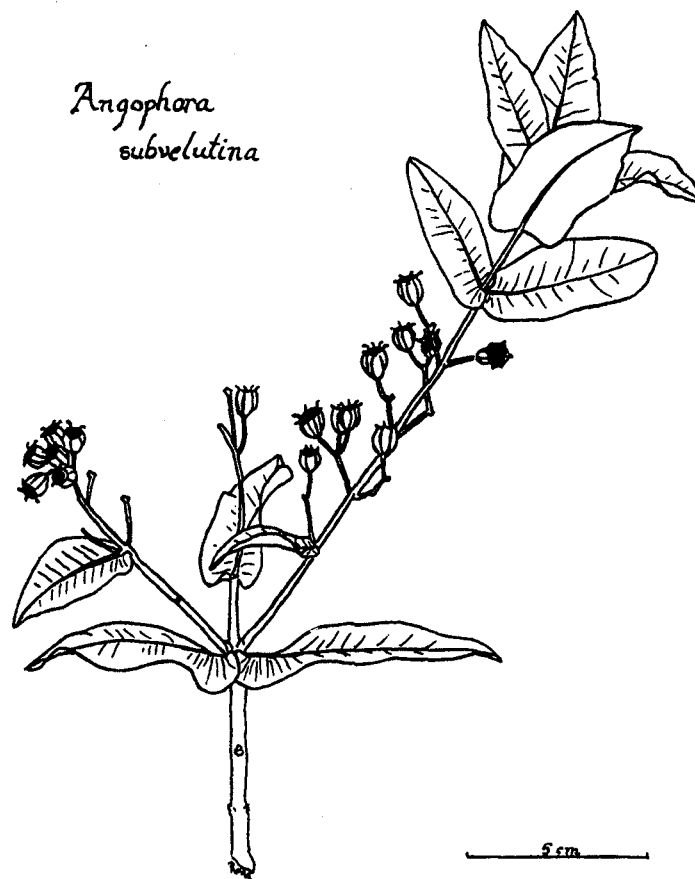
Foliage: Leaves are opposite, simple, 6-14 cm long and 2-6 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are similar to those of a eucalypt, but with free petals. The fruit is a ribbed capsule.

Habitat: Creek-side situations, but also on shallower soils.

Propagation and Management: Propagated from seed, which is small, but germinates readily.

General: *A. leiocarpa* (rusty gum), with attractive orange new bark, also grows in the area, but favours infertile, shallow soils on ridges. Both species are major sources of pollen for honey bees, and both species are visited by blossom bats, lorikeets and fruit bats. The timber is durable. Broadleaf apple has been known to shed large branches. In contrast to most eucalypts, *Angophora* spp. have opposite leaves.



Aphananthe philippinensis
(Ulmaceae)

- Common name:** Axe-handle wood.
- Localities:** Brisbane River Bank, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Priors Pocket, Bellbowrie Bridge, Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A small to medium tree, moderately dense and with slight buttresses.
- Foliage:** Leaves simple, 3-10 cm long, rough-surfaced and with very prickly margins, the prickles less pronounced on leaves on more mature trees.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are inconspicuous, single in leaf axils, with separate male and female flowers on the same tree. The fruit is small and fleshy.
- Habitat:** Subtropical and dry rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** May be propagated from seed, which should be sown fresh. The species is easy to grow and resistant to frosts, but prefers good drainage. It is very slow-growing, but very drought tolerant.
- General:** Axe-handle wood is a common regrowth tree in run down paddocks and may be used as a pioneer. The timber is useful for wood turning.



Araucaria cunninghamii

(Araucariaceae)

Common name: Hoop pine.

Localities: Moggill State Forest, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A tall and stately symmetrical tree to 50 m tall, with straight, vertical trunk covered in attractive scaly bark.

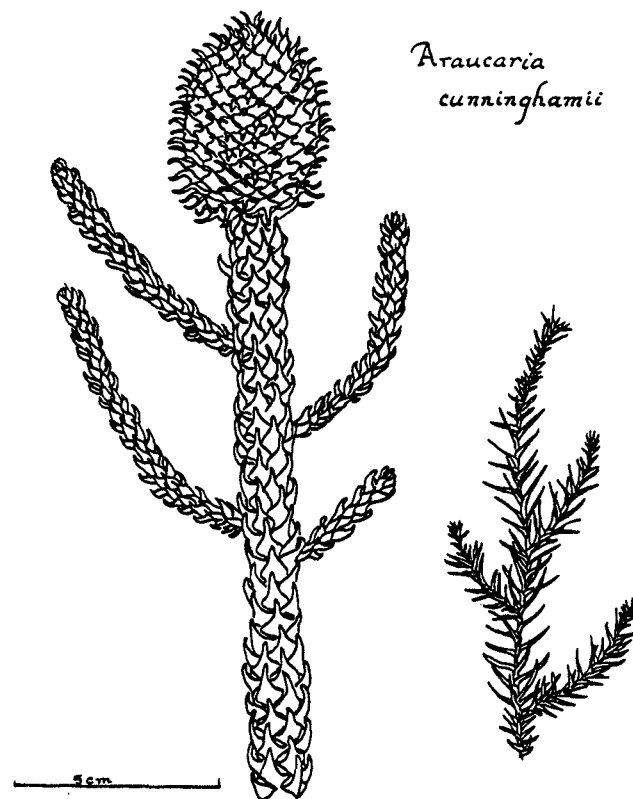
Foliage: Leaves are spirally arranged and overlapping, up to 8 mm long and 5 mm wide at the base.

Flowers and fruit: Seed is borne in female cones which are up to 10 cm long.

Habitat: Occurs in subtropical and dry rainforest, on poor, well-drained soils.

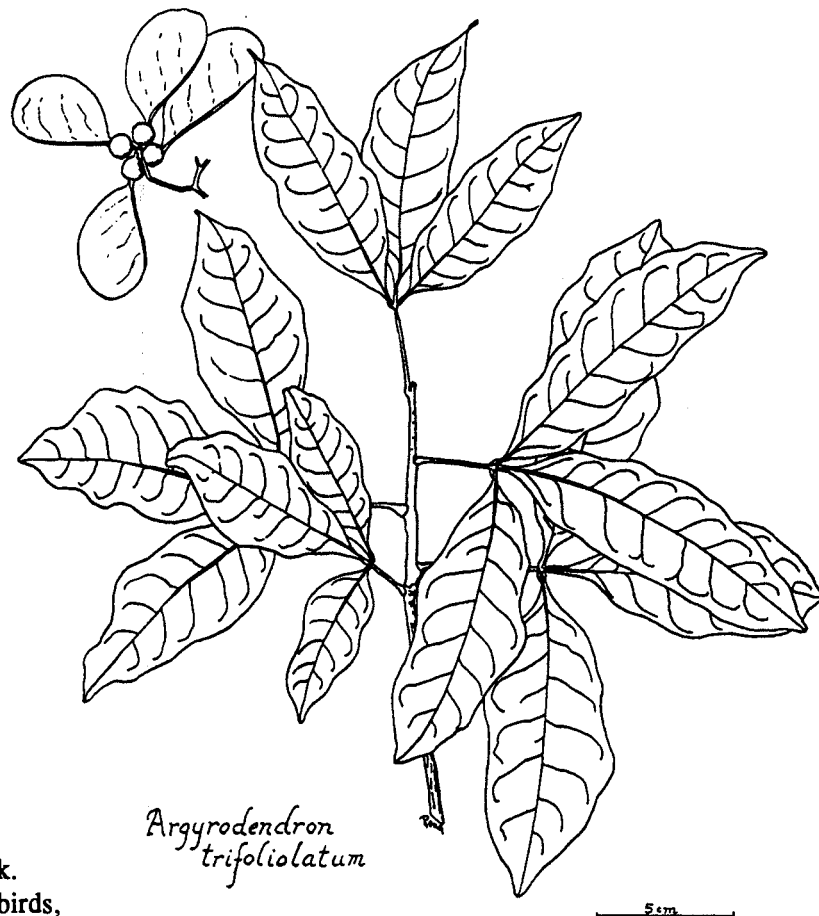
Propagation and Management: Fresh seed germinates rapidly (although only a small percentage may be viable) and also may retain viability for some years. Early growth is often slow. Hoop pine is a very hardy tree in our area.

General: Hoop pine is one of the most striking trees of the district. It is a good pioneer tree although slow growing as a young plant. It is also a good host for various epiphytic orchids. The timber is an excellent softwood. Aboriginal people used the sap as a sort of cement, warming it with their fingers. The prickly foliage provides safe nesting sites for small birds.



Argyrodendron trifoliolatum
(Sterculiaceae)

- Common name:** White booyong.
- Localities:** Kholo Creek, Moons Reserve, Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A tall, stately tree to 45 m, but not so tall in our district. White booyong has prominent buttresses and grey, fissured or wrinkled bark.
- Foliage:** Leaves have three leaflets 7-14 cm long, with wavy margins. New growth is an attractive reddish colour.
- Flowers and fruit:** The inflorescence is a loose axillary panicle to 15 cm long, with many small, bell-like, cream-coloured flowers, appearing in winter-spring. The fruit contains a single seed and has a papery 3 cm long wing at the end.
- Habitat:** A common plant of subtropical rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** Seed needs to be less than one week old if it is to germinate satisfactorily. Plants require well-drained soils and some shelter during early growth. They should not be exposed to long periods of summer drought.
- General:** A good host tree for epiphytic ferns and orchids. The timber is useful for cabinet work. White booyong provides nestsites for various birds, including the regent bowerbird.



Aristolochia praevenosa

(Aristolochiaceae)

Common name: Richmond birdwing butterfly vine.

Localities: Not recorded from our district, but was probably native to the area before European settlement.

Growth form: A climber, with twining stems.

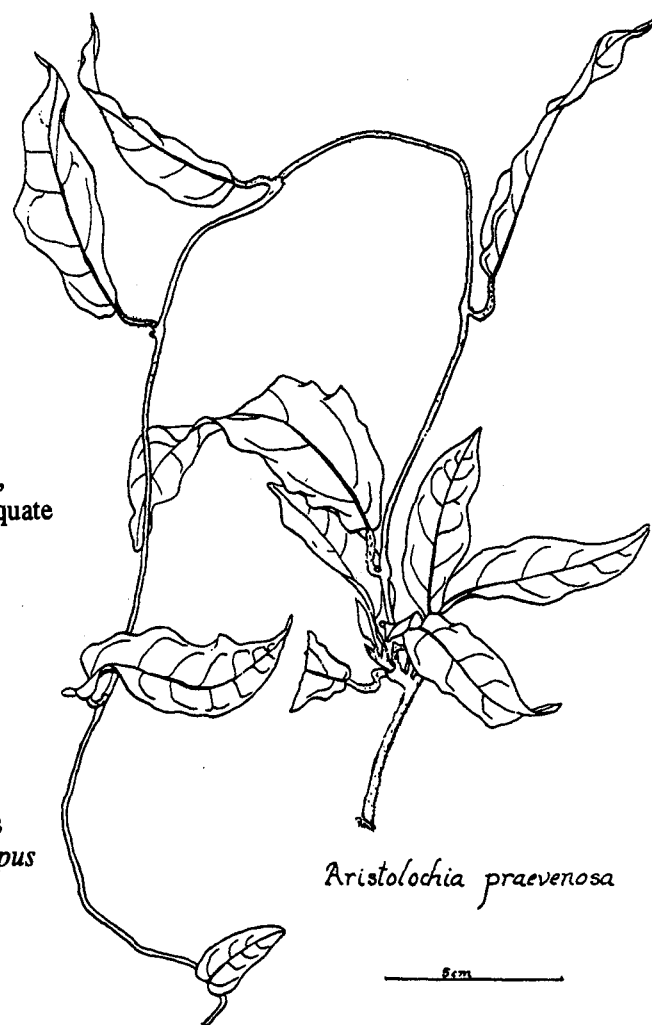
Foliage: Leaves are simple, up to 20 cm long and 10 cm wide, with a rounded base. They may be either hairless or hairy.

Flowers and fruit: The inflorescence is few-flowered, and the flowers are purplish and about 2 cm long. These are followed by ribbed, fleshy fruit which are 3-4 cm long.

Habitat: Occurs in coastal and sub-coastal rainforests.

Propagation and Management: Mostly propagated from cuttings. This vine is easy to grow, requiring some shade and benefiting from mulching and adequate moisture. However, it does require a free-draining soil and it responds to fertiliser. Being a climber, it requires some support.

General: The survival of the spectacular Richmond birdwing butterfly depends on this plant. Both the plant and the butterfly are endangered species, although the butterfly was once abundant around Brisbane. Near our area the butterfly has been attracted and numbers are increasing, through planting the vine. Food sources for adult butterflies include *Castanospermum australe* (black bean) and *Stenocarpus sinuatus* (firewheel tree). *Aristolochia elegans* (Dutchman's pipe) attracts the butterfly and is toxic to the larvae; it should therefore be removed.



Arytera divaricata
(Sapindaceae)

Common name: Coogera.

Localities: Grandview Road, Moggill State Forest,
Priors Pocket, Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A small, ornamental tree to 7 m tall, with
a dense, rounded crown, when grown in full sun.

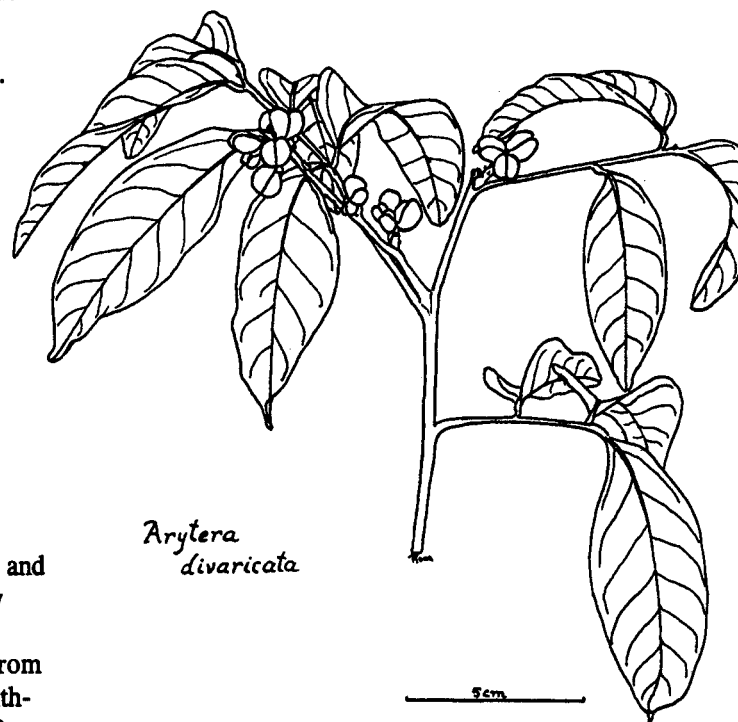
Foliage: Leaves are pinnate, with 4-7 alternate,
leathery leaflets 6-14 cm long, dark
green above, paler below. Young leaves
are an attractive pink in colour.

Flowers and fruit: Panicles are 9-18 cm long, with tiny,
cream-coloured flowers, appearing from
spring to autumn. The fruit is about
3 cm in diameter and is yellow to orange,
the three lobes each with a brown to
black seed enclosed in a red, fleshy aril.

Habitat: Widespread in the district, in subtropical
and dry rainforest, on a variety of soils.

**Propagation and
Management:** Fresh seed should be removed from the capsules and
soaked overnight, to kill any caterpillars. It may
take several weeks to germinate and subsequent
growth tends to be slow. Young plants benefit from
some protection. Coogera is a hardy species, with-
standing intermittent drought, full sun and light frosts.

General: The timber is very hard. The fruit attracts birds,
which enjoy the fleshy aril. *A. foveolata*
(pitted coogera) also occurs in our area, in dry rainforest.



Asplenium australasicum
(Aspleniaceae)

Common name: Birdsnest fern.

Localities: Kholo Creek and other sheltered, humid situations in the district.

Growth form: A large fern, mostly epiphytic, with leaves formed in a rosette.

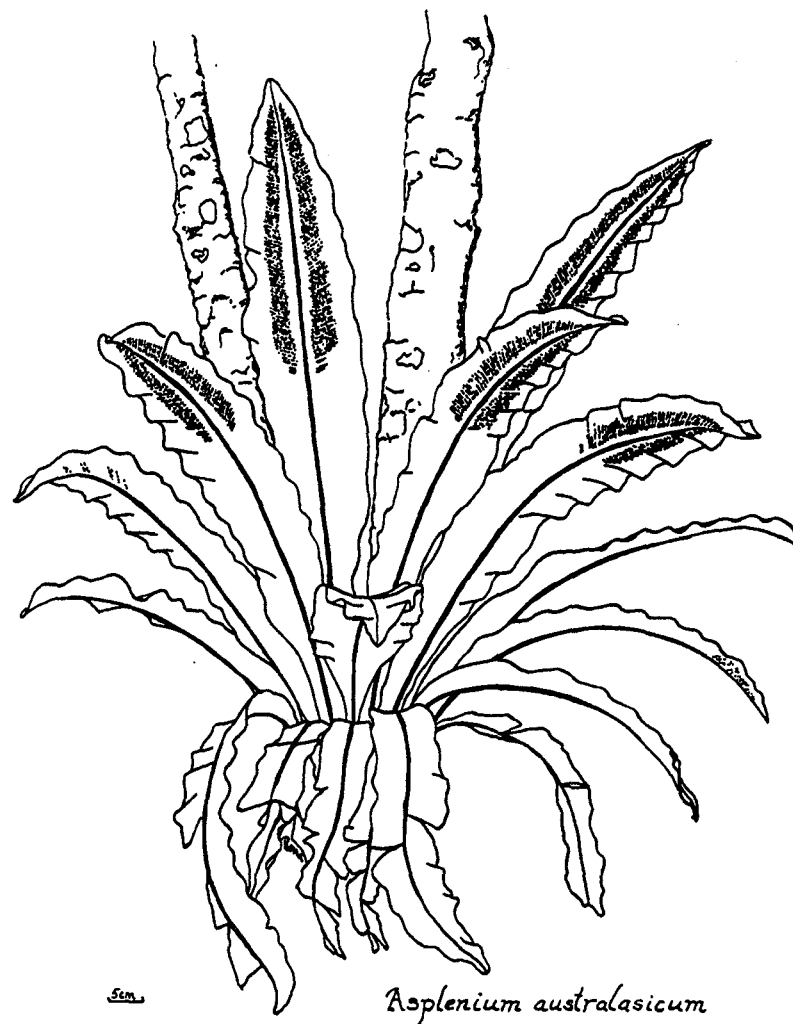
Foliage: Leaves are spreading and are long and strap like, up to 1 m long and 20 cm wide, with wavey margins.

Flowers and fruit: Nil

Habitat: Damp and shady places in dry and subtropical rainforest, mostly on trees, but also often amongst rocks.

Propagation and Management: May be propagated from spores germinated in a moist atmosphere.

General: A widely grown and very striking fern. The terrestrial *A. attenuatum* (walking fern) also grows in our district. It is a less robust species with more-or-less lobed fronds to 35 cm long.

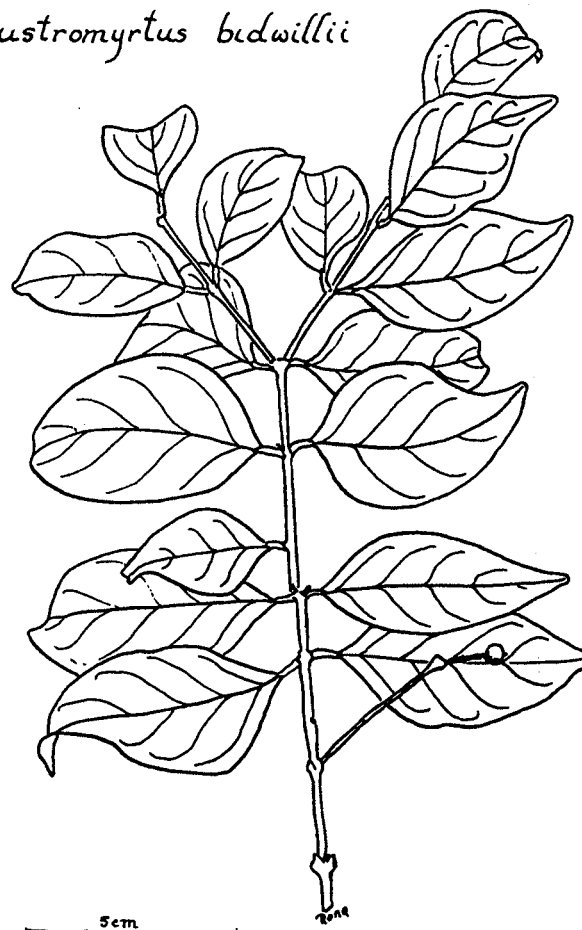


Asplenium australasicum

Austromyrtus bidwillii
(Myrtaceae)

- Common name:** Python tree.
- Localities:** Brisbane River Bank, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest.
- Growth form:** A small to medium, slender shrub or tree to 25 m tall, with attractive, smooth bark blotched orange brown and green, snake-like in appearance.
- Foliage:** Leaves simple, glossy, 5-9 cm long, aromatic when crushed.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are small and white and are fragrant. They are borne in axillary racemes and appear in spring. The fruit is a small, black, warty berry.
- Habitat:** Subtropical and dry rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** May be propagated from fresh seed and is difficult to propagate from cuttings. Python tree is a slow-growing plant, but is tolerant of a range of soils, including shallow clays. It will grow in shade or almost full sun.
- General:** Birds are attracted to the ripe fruit. *A. hillii* (scaly myrtle) and *A. acmenoides* (scrub ironwood) also occur in our district. Scaly myrtle is to be found in dry rainforest, particularly on stream banks.

Austromyrtus bidwillii



Austrosteenisia blackii

(Fabaceae)

Common name: Blood vine.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest,
Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A tall, woody climber.

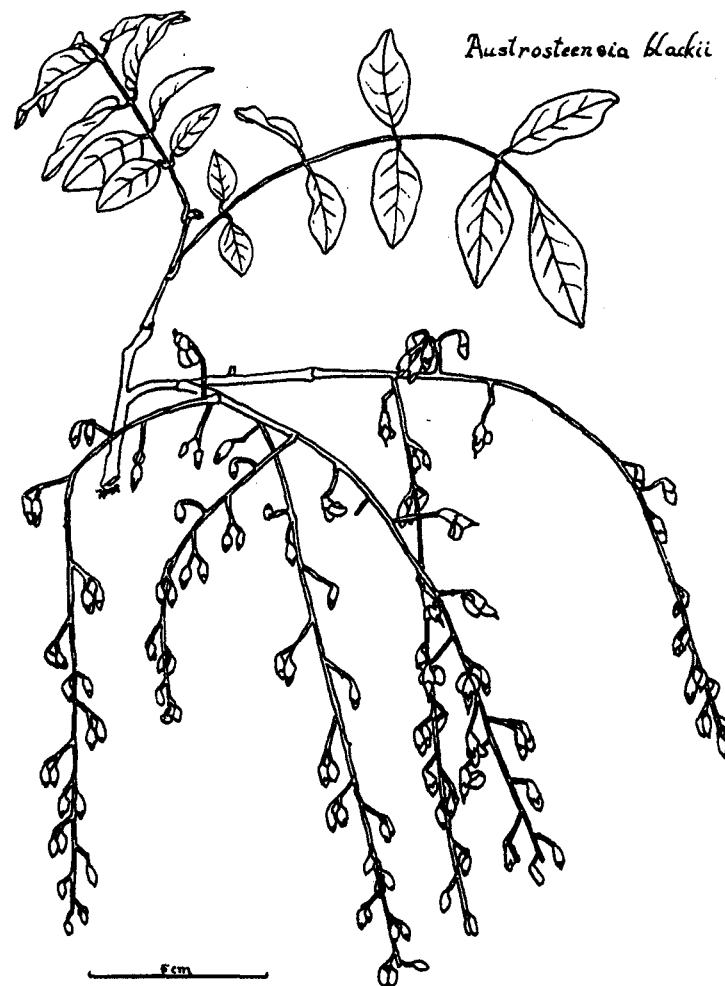
Foliage: Leaves are pinnate, with 7-11 leaflets,
the young leaves and stems covered with
rust-coloured hairs. Leaflets are up
to 9 cm long and 5 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are numerous and borne in showy
panicles. They are pea-shaped, dark red
in colour, about 6 mm across. Pods are
up to 12 cm long, containing 2-5 seeds.

Habitat: Subtropical rainforest, especially along
creeks or river banks, and sometimes in
dry rainforest.

**Propagation and
Management:** May be propagated from fresh seed, but
treatment with hot water may improve
germination. As this is a vigorous
climber, it should not be included in early
stages of a rainforest planting.

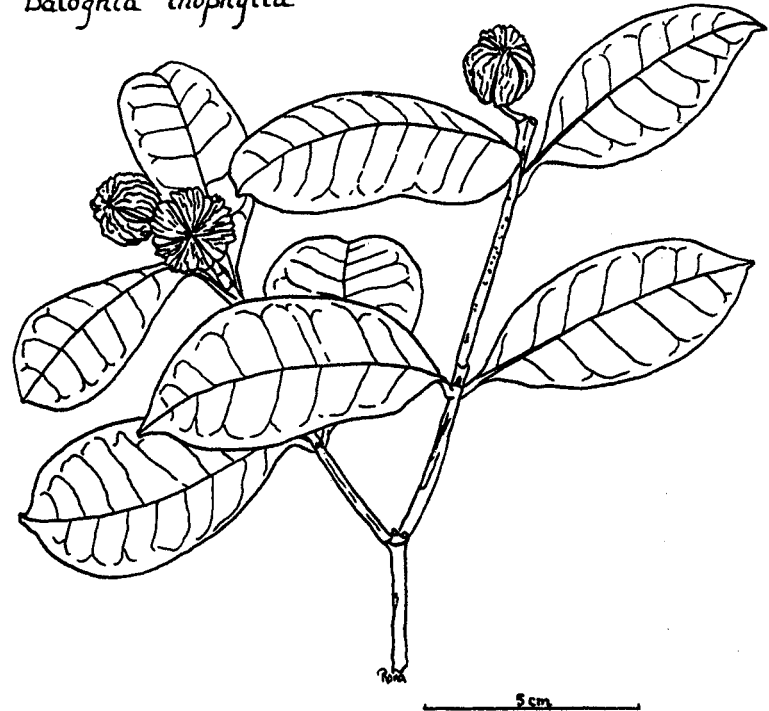
General: Previously known as *Kunstleria blackii*.
When the plant is cut, it exudes a red
sap, which is how it got its common name.



Baloghia inophylla
(Euphorbiaceae)

- Common name:** Scrub bloodwood.
- Localities:** Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A spreading tree to 20 m tall, with pale to dark grey tessellated bark.
- Foliage:** Leaves simple, opposite, shiny and leathery, up to 15 cm long and 5 cm wide, narrowing abruptly to a blunt point.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are fragrant, small and white to pale pink, but showy, in short racemes, appearing in spring. The red and green fruit are about 1.5 cm in diameter and persist for a long time on the tree.
- Habitat:** Dry rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** Fresh seed germinates readily. Scrub bloodwood tolerates a variety of soil types in cultivation but requires good drainage. It benefits from some shelter and adequate watering.
- General:** The common name comes from the sap, which changes to blood red after exposure to air. The timber is of high quality, and is ivory-coloured.

Baloghia inophylla



Brachychiton discolor
(Sterculiaceae)

Common name: Lacebark.

Localities: Gold Creek, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: Medium to large deciduous tree to 30 m tall, with prominently fissured bark.

Foliage: Leaves simple, up to 16 cm long and 21 cm wide, hairy, 3-5 lobed.

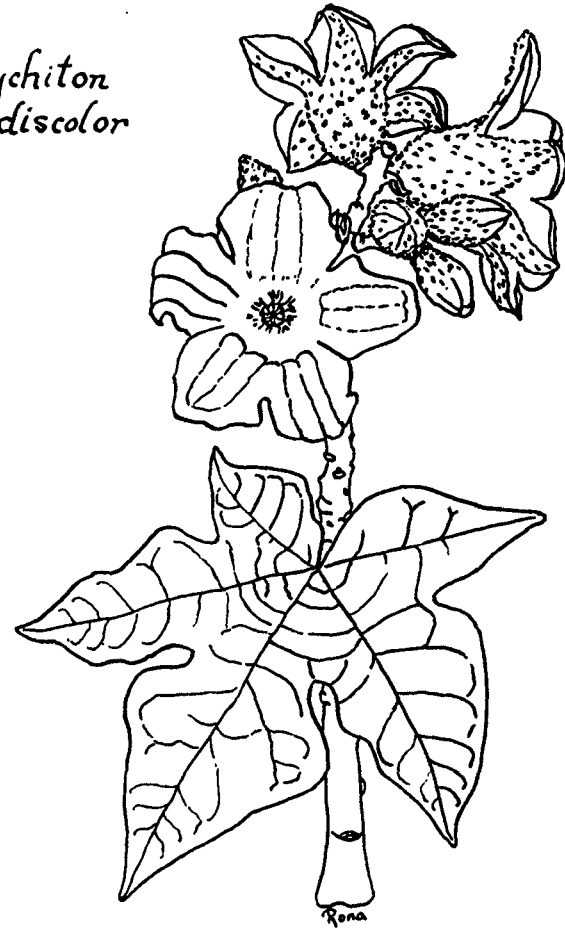
Flowers and fruit: Flowers large and showy, pink or red and felty in texture, in large panicles. The fruit is large and boat-shaped, containing about 20 seeds.

Habitat: Dry rainforest

Propagation and Management: May be propagated from seed, which can be stored for some months without losing viability. Tolerant of light and heavy soils. Young plants may be damaged by frost.

General: Seeds were eaten either raw or roasted by Aboriginal peoples. The better known flame tree, *B. acerifolius*, may also be native to our district. Flame tree is an extremely hardy species; the two species have been known to hybridise.

Brachychiton discolor



5 cm

Brachychiton populneus
(Sterculiaceae)

- Common names:** Kurrajong.
- Localities:** Gold Creek Reservoir, Mt Crosby.
- Growth form:** A medium tree. When grown in the open, kurrajong trees have a dense crown, rather narrower than tall.
- Foliage:** Leaves are simple, often lobed, up to 12.5 cm long, 3 cm wide, rounded at the base.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are on short pedicels and are bell-shaped, pale green, with red flecks on the inside.
- Habitat:** In our district, occurs in open eucalypt forest and dry rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** Propagated by seed. Hardy, once established.
- General:** Foliage is often used as stock fodder during times of drought. The kurrajong is fairly common along ridges in our district, in open spotted gum forest. It is a deep-rooted species which allows other species to grow underneath; it is also a food tree for larvae of the tailed emperor butterfly. Seeds and roots were eaten by Aborigines, who also made rope out of the bark fibre.

*Brachychiton
populneus*



Bridelia exaltata

(Euphorbiaceae)

Common names: Brush ironbark.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Priors Pocket, Upper Brookfield, and widespread in suitable habitats.

Growth form: A large shrub or small tree, with deeply-furrowed, dark brown bark.

Foliage: Leaves are 5-15 cm long, 2-5 cm wide, more or less oval and glossy on the upper surface, pale and dull on the lower surface, tapering to a blunt point.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are borne in clusters and are very small and greenish. The fruit are 8-11 mm across, yellow, becoming blackish with age.

Habitat: Subtropical rainforest and dry rainforest.

Propagation and Management: Propagated by seed, which should be sown fresh. Brush ironbark prefers well-drained soils.

General: The fruit attract birds, and the wood is dark brown, resembling walnut. The related species *B. leichhardtii*, the small-leaved brush ironbark, also occurs in our area.

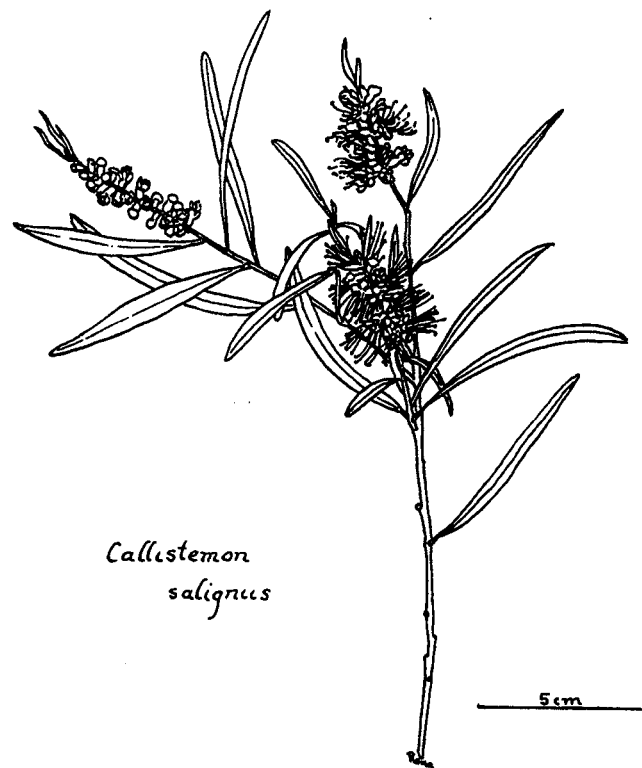
*Bridelia
exaltata*



5 cm

Callistemon salignus
(Myrtaceae)

- Common name:** White bottlebrush.
- Localities:** Widespread in the district, in suitable habitats.
- Growth form:** A small, narrowish tree to 15 m tall, with papery bark.
- Foliage:** Leaves simple, narrow, up to 11 cm long, 1.5 cm wide, reddish and silky hairy when young.
- Flowers and fruit:** Greenish-white bottle-brush spikes up to 8 cm long, appearing mainly in spring.
- Habitat:** Mostly along water courses but also in dry rainforest and run-on areas of eucalypt forest.
- Propagation and Management:** May be propagated from seed or cuttings. White bottlebrush is a hardy and drought-tolerant species.
- General:** Like the related weeping bottlebrush (*C. viminalis*), which also occurs in our area, there are many horticultural forms which differ in colour and floriferousness. Both species are useful for creek-bank stabilisation, and both attract nectar-feeding birds.



Capparis arborea
(Capparaceae)

Common name: Brush caper berry.

Localities: Brisbane River Bank, Grandview Rd,
Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest,
Priors Pocket, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: Attractive shrub or small tree with a
dense, rounded canopy.

Foliage: Leaves simple, tough, up to 14 cm long, 6 cm
wide, and with short, paired spines at the nodes
in juvenile foliage, but not mature foliage.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are large and showy, fragrant, white,
solitary in leaf axils. However, they only last
for a few hours, from evening to morning. The
fruit is round and green and contains many seeds.

Habitat: Dry rainforest.

**Propagation and
Management:** May be propagated from fresh seed or cuttings.
Brush caper berry is very hardy, but prefers
an acid soil and full sun.

General: Very prickly and vine-like in young growth, initially
requiring some support and can make a useful hedge.
This species is the host plant to the Caper White
Butterfly, and foliage can be stripped by the
larvae, but the plants recover. The fruit is
eaten by possums, fruit bats and pigeons, and was
also eaten by Aborigines. The specimen illustrated is
an unnamed but closely related local species.



Capparis sp.

Carissa ovata
(Apocynaceae)

Common name: Carissa.

Localities: Brisbane River Bank, Grandview Rd, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Priors Pocket, Savages Rd, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A handsome, intricately-branched shrub to 2 m tall, or a scrambling climber to 4.5 m, with spiny stems.

Foliage: Leaves simple, opposite, glossy and leathery, up to 5 cm long and 4 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers white, fragrant, about 6 mm across, in compact inflorescences. They are produced through most of the year and are followed by purplish-black fruit about 1.5 cm long.

Habitat: Dry rainforest, subtropical rainforest and also eucalypt forest.

Propagation and Management: May be propagated from fresh seed or cuttings. A hardy species, tolerating a range of conditions, but at its best in some shade.

General: The ripe fruit are black and are both edible and tasty. They also attract fruit-eating birds.



Cassine australis

(Celastraceae)

Common name: Red olive plum.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Priors Pocket, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A attractive small tree or bushy shrub to 8 m tall.

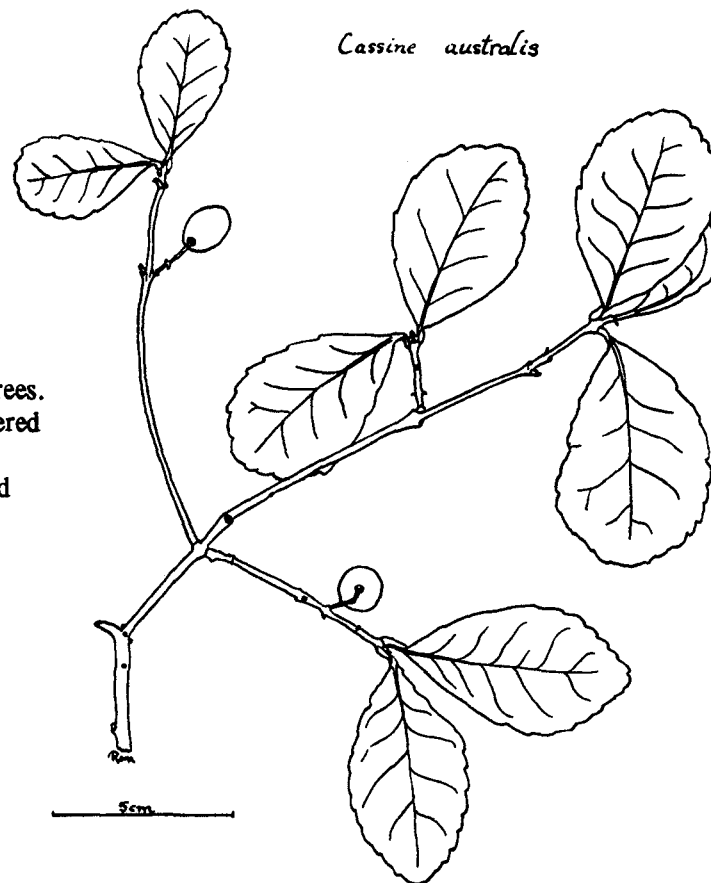
Foliage: Leaves are simple, leathery, up to 15 cm long and 7 cm wide, green above and paler beneath, the margins regularly and prominently toothed on younger trees, less prominently so on older trees.

Flowers and fruit: Male and female flowers are carried on different trees. Flowers are tiny and yellowish-green, in few-flowered inflorescences, appearing in spring. The fruit are colourful, orange to scarlet, up to 2.5 cm long, and persist on the plant for some weeks in winter.

Habitat: A species of dry rainforest and sub-tropical rainforest; also commonly found along rainforest margins and in regrowth.

Propagation and Management: May be propagated from fresh seed, but germination is erratic. Red olive plum is tolerant of poor, infertile soils, but is rather slow growing.

General: Previously known as *Elaeodendron australis*. Olive plum is excellent for screening purposes, as it is bushy to ground level, and is also useful as a specimen tree.



Castanospermum australe

(Fabaceae)

Common name: Black bean.

Localities: Bellbowrie Bridge, Kholo Creek, Rafting Ground and frequent along watercourses throughout the district.

Growth form: A medium to large tree up to 40 m tall, but shorter and with a dense, dark crown when growing away from other trees.

Foliage: Leaves are large and pinnate, with 9-17 glossy leaflets up to 15 cm long and 5 cm wide

Flowers and fruit: Flowers large and showy, red and yellow, borne mostly within the canopy from spring to summer. The fruit is a large plump pod, with 3-5 chestnut-like seeds.

Habitat: Subtropical rainforest, particularly along streams and river banks.

Propagation and Management: The large seeds are easy to germinate and growth can be moderately fast, providing the soil is fertile. Black bean prefers a rich, well-drained soil with ample moisture, and growth on infertile soils can be very slow. It tolerates both full sun and light frosts.

General: The flowers in spring attract lorikeets, but the seeds are toxic to livestock. However, the seeds were a significant source of food for Aborigines, who had developed a complicated way to prepare them to make them safe to eat. The timber is of excellent quality, and is used for cabinet making.



Casuarina cunninghamiana
(Casuarinaceae)

Common name: River oak.

Localities: Bellbowrie Bridge, Kholo Creek, Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield and abundant along watercourses throughout the district.

Growth form: A medium tree to 15 m tall, with dark, fissured bark.

Foliage: The true leaves are minute, and what appear to be leaves are really fine, jointed stems, resembling the needles of a pine tree.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are minute and male and female flowers are carried in separate inflorescences. The fruit is a small cone 5-9 mm long and 6-8 mm wide.

Habitat: Grows along creek and river banks.

Propagation and Management: Propagated from seed. River oak is a fast-growing tree.

General: A useful tree to prevent or control erosion along creeks. The related *Allocasuarina torulosa* (forest she-oak) occurs on ridges in the district and attracts black cockatoos.



Cissus antarctica

(Vitaceae)

Common name: Water vine.

Localities: Grandview Rd, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A robust vine, climbing by means of tendrils to considerable heights over trees or forming a scrambling mass over rocks in gullies.

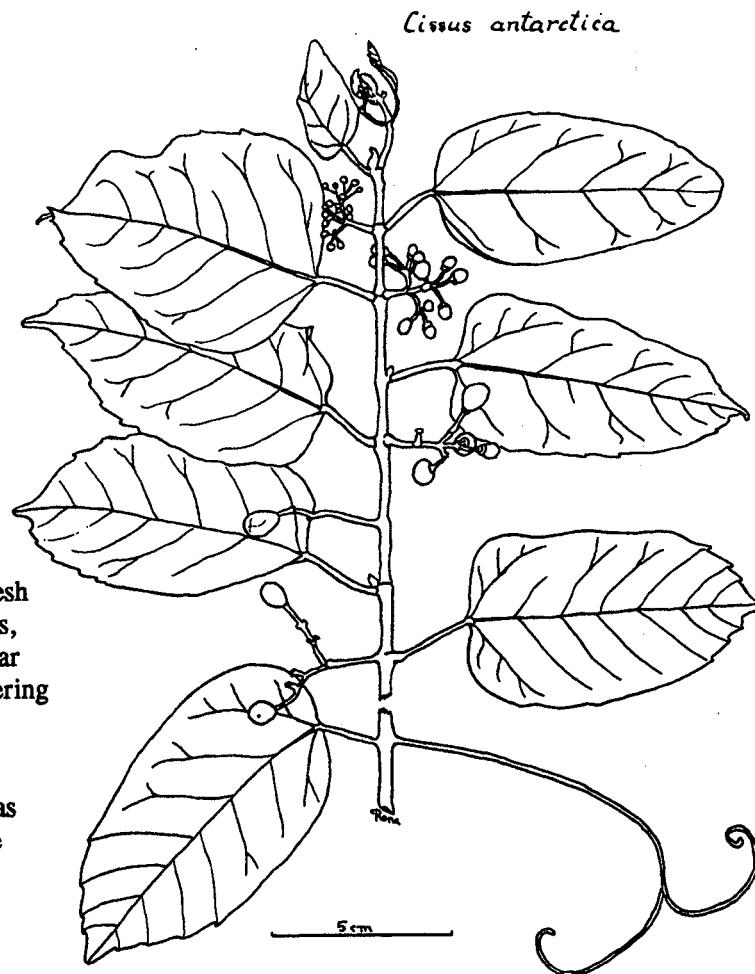
Foliage: Leaves simple and shiny, sometimes lobed, the lobes less pronounced on older growth, up to 13 cm long and 6.5 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are small and green or brownish; the fruit is purplish, about 1.5 cm diameter, grape-like in appearance.

Habitat: Dry and subtropical rainforest.

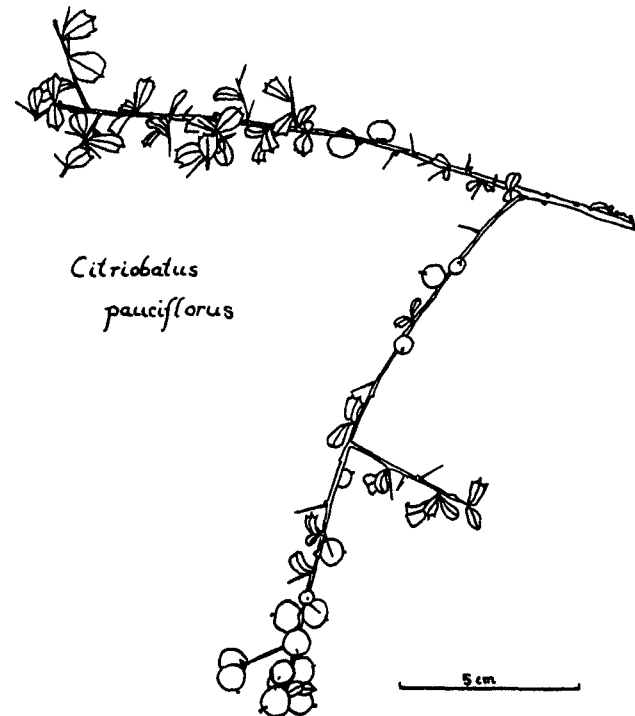
Propagation and Management: May be propagated from stem cuttings or from fresh seed, removed from the fruit. It is a hardy species, tolerating full sun or cold, but benefits from regular watering. It can be an aggressive climber, smothering regrowth or other plantings.

General: The fruit attracts various fruit-eating pigeons, doves and black cockatoos in late summer, and was also eaten by Aborigines. Water vine can provide nesting sites for scrub wrens. *Cissus opaca*, the small-leaf water vine, also occurs in the district. Water vine is widely grown as an indoor plant.



Citriobatus pauciflorus
(Pittosporaceae)

- Common name:** Orange thorn.
- Localities:** Rafting Ground and other rainforest situations in the district.
- Growth form:** A rigid, much-branched, spiny shrub to 3 m tall, with an open or compact habit.
- Foliage:** Leaves simple, up to 15 mm long and 8 mm wide, with distinctly toothed margins, the young growth often dark red.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are tiny and white or greenish, appearing in summer. They are followed by attractive orange, round fruit up to 10 mm in diameter, which are produced in abundance.
- Habitat:** Dry rainforest, subtropical rainforest and wetter classes of eucalypt forest, often occurring as colonies of many plants.
- Propagation and Management:** Seed should be removed from the fruit, and will then germinate slowly. Orange thorn may also be propagated from cuttings. Plants require good drainage and they resent disturbance; they are very slow growing.
- General:** The fruit is edible and is also eaten by various birds, including wonga pigeons, and the Bright Copper Butterfly larvae are tended by ants on orange thorn. If grown in full sun, orange thorn develops into a dense shrub, which can provide nesting sites for small birds. The related *C. linearis* (bird's nest bush), with smaller leaves without toothed margins, also occurs in the district.



Clerodendrum floribundum
(Verbenaceae)

Common name: Lollybush.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Priors Pocket, Upper Brookfield, and widespread in suitable habitats.

Growth form: Shrub or small tree to 6 m tall.

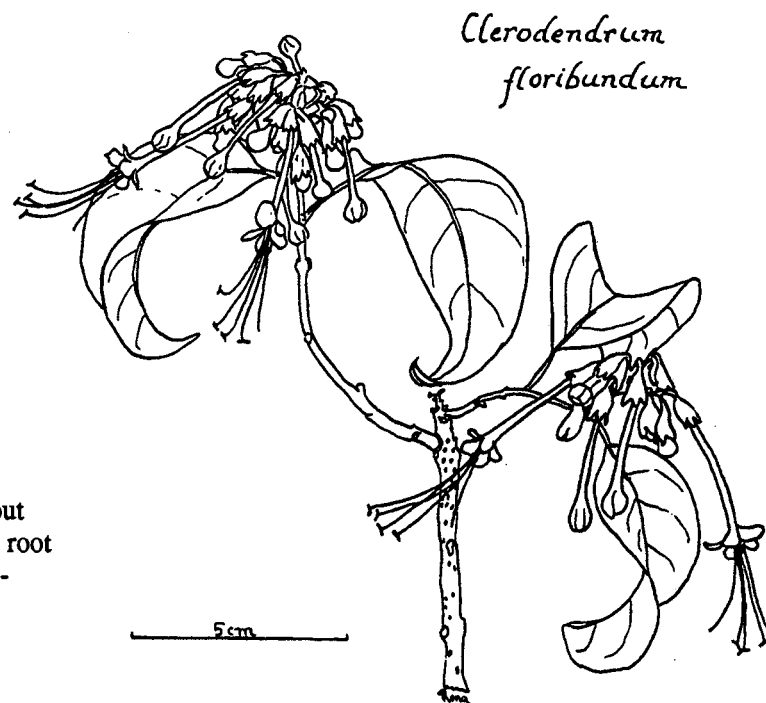
Foliage: Leaves are simple, up to 20 cm long and 10 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are white and fragrant, attractive, with a slender tubular base and prominent stamens. When mature, the calyx is dark red, contrasting with the blue to black fruit.

Habitat: Along rainforest margins, and in regrowth, also in mixed eucalypt forest.

Propagation and Management: Germination from seed is not always reliable, but lollybush may also be propagated from stem or root cuttings. It is a hardy species, requiring a well-drained soil and partial shade or full sun, but benefits from watering, and some pruning.

General: Lollybush is a good small tree to plant as a pioneer. Aborigines produced fire by rubbing together two dried sticks of lollybush, and also used the wood to prepare a remedy for aches and pains. Hairy lollybush (*C. tomentosum*) also occurs in the district.



Commersonia bartramia
(Sterculiaceae)

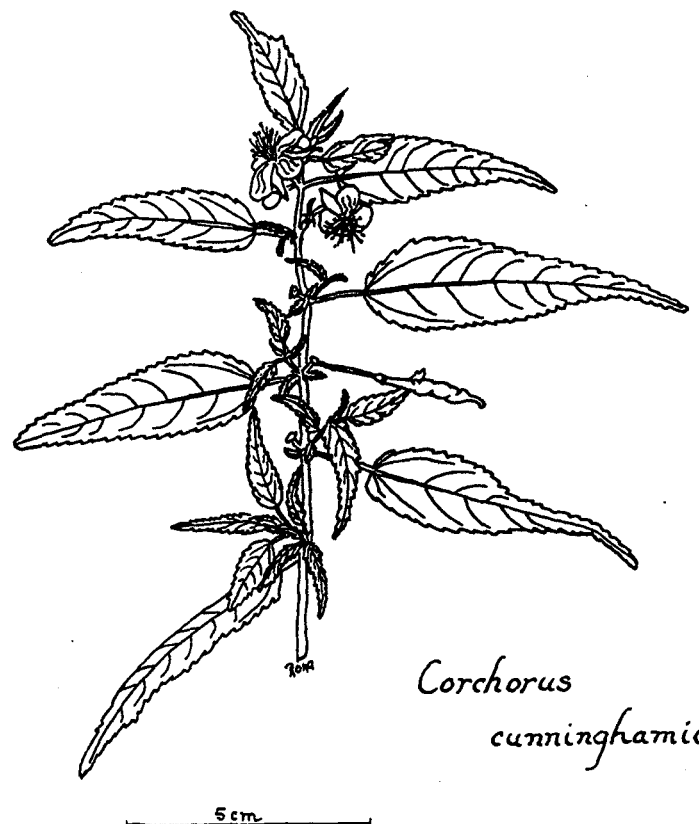
- Common name:** Brown kurrajong.
- Localities:** Upper Brookfield, and widespread in suitable habitats.
- Growth form:** An attractive, shrub or small tree to 12 m tall, with widely spreading branches, giving the tree a layered effect.
- Foliage:** Leaves are large and simple, up to 17 cm long and 13 cm wide, irregularly toothed, the under surface silver-grey. Young shoots are hairy and reddish in colour.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are small and white, but are produced in profusion in dense, attractive inflorescences, appearing about mid-summer.
- Habitat:** Dry rainforest and subtropical rainforest, and along forest margins. It is also common along creeks and wet gullies, where its filtered shade allows other species to establish underneath.
- Propagation and Management:** May be propagated from cuttings, or from seed, which first needs to be treated with boiling water (which should be poured onto the seed and left overnight) to break dormancy. Brown kurrajong is hardy and is tolerant of a wide range of soil conditions, and can grow at a rate of 3 m per year, in favourable conditions.
- General:** An excellent pioneer species.



Corchorus cunninghamii

(Tiliaceae)

- Common name:** Native jute.
- Localities:** Extremely rare - only one plant known in the wild in Brookfield, but previously also at Grandview Rd.
- Growth form:** An attractive small shrub with reddish stems.
- Foliage:** Leaves are simple and alternate, rounded at the base and tapering to the tip, the margins toothed.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are yellow, with four petals and numerous stamens; they appear for most of the year. They are followed by long, pointed fruit.
- Habitat:** Grows along the margins of hoop pine scrub.
- Propagation and Management:** Readily propagated from cuttings, and may also be propagated from seed. Requires a moderate amount of sun if it is to do well.
- General:** This small shrub, with its profusion of yellow flowers, is well worth cultivating and has been successfully grown in the district by a number of enthusiasts.
Let's save it from extinction!



*Corchorus
cunninghamii*

Cordyline petiolaris

(Agavaceae)

Common name: Broad-leaved palm lily.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Upper Brookfield and other rainforests in the district.

Growth form: A medium shrub to 4 m tall, occasionally branched.

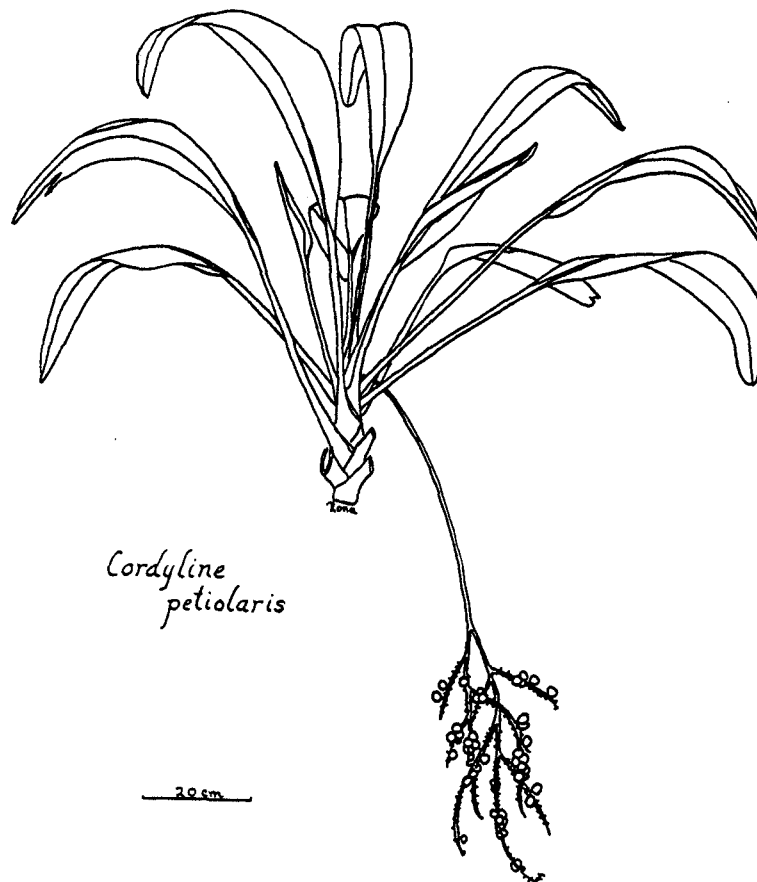
Foliage: The leaves are long and narrow, the blades up to 80 cm long, 12 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are tiny and lilac-coloured, and are produced in long panicles from spring to summer; they are followed by bunched scarlet berries about 1 cm in diameter, containing black seeds.

Habitat: Dry rainforest and subtropical rainforest; also wet eucalypt forest.

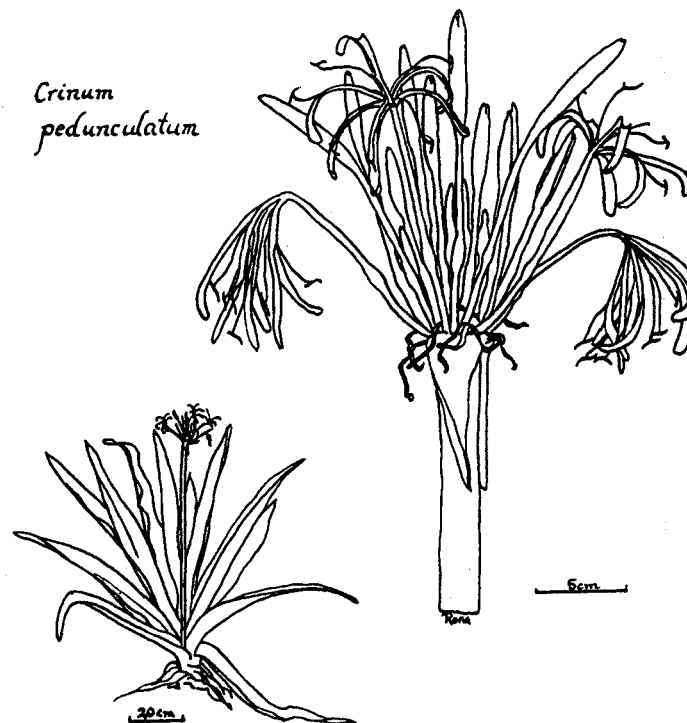
Propagation and Management: May be propagated from seed or from stem or root cuttings. Broad-leaved palm lily is tolerant of infertile soils and of shade, but requires good drainage.

General: The berries are edible when ripe. *C. rubra* (red-fruited palm lily), with much shorter and narrower leaves, is also native to the district. Both species are grown for horticultural purposes.



Crinum pedunculatum
(Liliaceae)

- Common name:** River lily.
- Localities:** Bellbowrie Bridge, Brisbane River Bank, Rafting Ground.
- Growth form:** A herbaceous plant with a soft "stem" arising from a large underground bulb.
- Foliage:** Leaves are sword-like, up to 1.3 m long and 10 cm wide.
- Flowers and fruit:** Up to 40 large flowers are borne at the tip of a long stalk. The flowers are spider-like, white and scented.
- Habitat:** Common along river banks, but also occurs in shaded situations in rain forest.
- Propagation and Management:** Seeds germinate readily when fresh. Although most commonly found in wet situations, river lily is remarkably hardy, withstanding drought, frost and low fertility.
- General:** May be grown as an understorey species, or to help binding gulleys or creekbanks. Aborigines rubbed crushed leaves over their bodies to relieve the pain of jellyfish stings.



Cryptocarya obovata

(Lauraceae)

Common name: Pepperberry tree.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A large tree, with a dense canopy, and a trunk which is flanged or buttressed at the base.

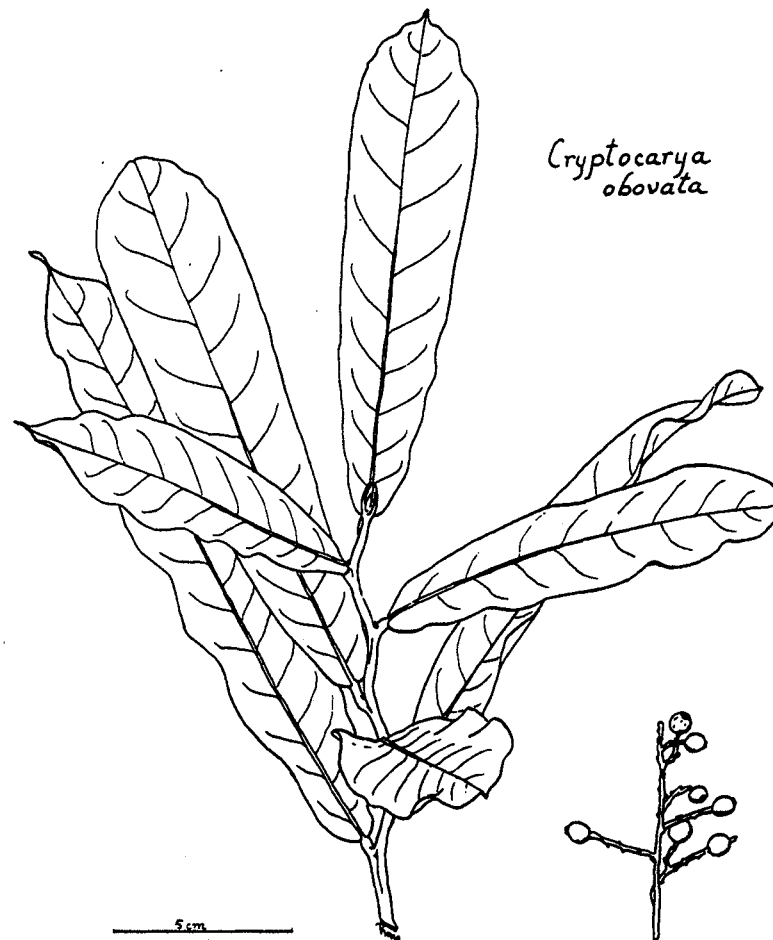
Foliage: Leaves are simple, up to 16 cm long and 3 cm wide; they are dark green and glossy on the upper surface, dull on the under surface.

Flowers and fruit: The greenish flowers are borne in short but dense panicles; they are followed by black fruit about 15 mm in diameter.

Habitat: Subtropical rainforest.

Propagation and Management: May be propagated from fresh seeds or from cuttings, but in either case it takes several months before obtaining a rooted plant. Pepperberry tree prefers good drainage, some shade, good nutrition and regular watering.

General: *C. microneura* (murrogun), *C. triplinervis* (three-veined cryptocarya) and *C. laevigata* var. *bowiei* (glossy laurel) are also fairly common in rainforests in the district and attract fruit-eating birds. The timber is very attractive, similar to maple.



Davallia pyxidata
(Davalliaceae)

- Common name:** Haresfoot fern.
- Localities:** Gold Creek, Moggill State Forest.
- Growth form:** An attractive epiphytic fern with a long, scaly, branching rhizome.
- Foliage:** Fronds 3-pinnate and up to 1 m long, with long petioles.
- Flowers and fruit:** Nil.
- Habitat:** Grows on trees in subtropical and dry rainforest, and also in wet eucalypt forests.
- Propagation and Management:** May be propagated from lengths of rhizome or from spores germinated in a humid atmosphere. A hardy species, easy to grow on trees which do not shed their bark, in humid situations, or amongst other vegetation on rocky outcrops.
- General:** Not common in our district.



Dendrobium speciosum
(Orchidaceae)

Common name: King orchid.

Localities: Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: An epiphytic orchid, with dense clusters of "stems" up to 1 m tall.

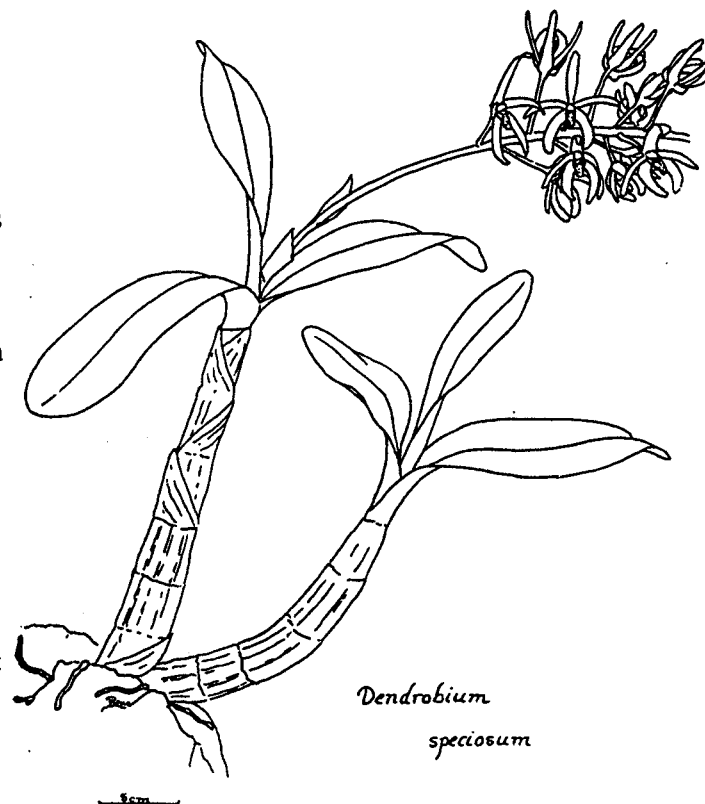
Foliage: 2-5 leaves are borne towards the tip of each pseudobulb ("stem"). These are large and leathery, mostly up to 25 cm long and 8 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: King orchid is spectacular when in flower in spring, with long, arching sprays up to 60 cm long. Individual flowers are white to yellow, about 5-6 cm across, and are scented.

Habitat: Grows on trees and rocks in subtropical rainforest.

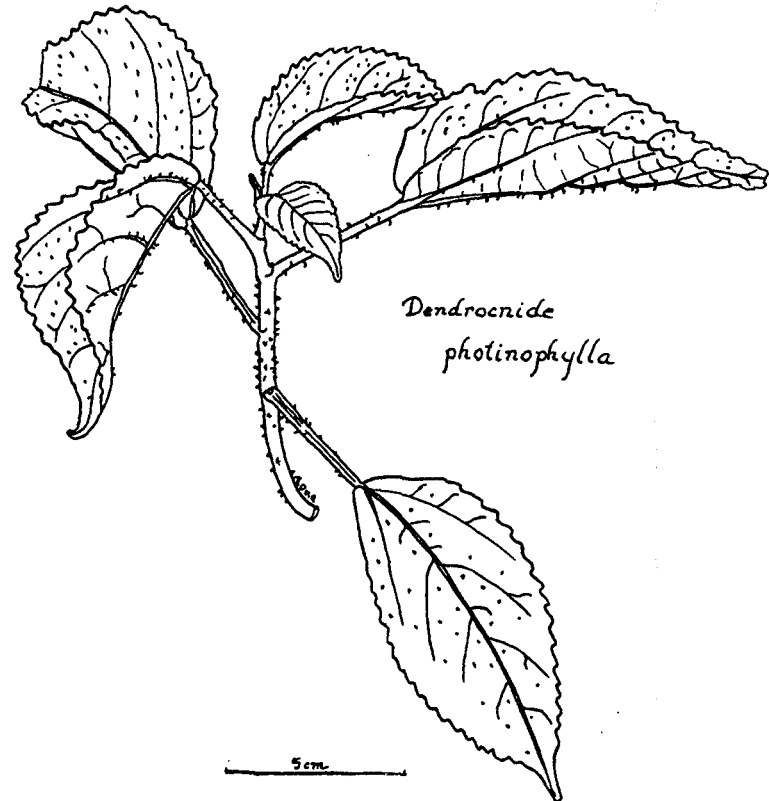
Propagation and Management: Readily propagated from back-bulbs, but, in common with other orchids, difficult to propagate from seed, which is minute. King orchid tolerates shade and almost full sun, and may be grown attached to a tree with non-shedding bark or on a rock. Although drought-tolerant, it benefits from summer moisture and fertilising during the growing season.

General: The dendrobium beetle can cause extensive damage to developing pseudobulbs and is most readily controlled by hand. When alarmed, they drop and may easily be caught and destroyed. Pseudobulbs of king orchid were cooked and eaten by Aborigines. Other epiphytic orchids occurring in the area are *D. macropus*, *D. linguiforme* (tongue orchid), *D. monophyllum* (lily of the valley orchid) and *D. teretifolium* (bridal veil orchid).



Dendrocnide photinophylla
(Urticaceae)

- Common name:** Shiny-leaved stinging tree.
- Localities:** Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A medium tree to 20 m tall.
- Foliage:** Leaves soft, to 17 cm long and 10 cm wide, broadest towards the base and toothed along the margins, the upper surface shining, both surfaces with stinging hairs.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are small, in short axillary inflorescences, which are unisexual.
- Habitat:** Subtropical rainforest and dry rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** Propagated from fresh seed. Germination is moderately rapid.
- General:** It is not recommended that this species be grown in the home garden, as its sting can be very painful. However, this tree does have a place on larger properties, as it was a distinctive member of the original plant community. It is an important pioneer tree and a source of food for fruit-eating birds.



Denhamia pittosporoides
(Celastraceae)

Common name: Veiny denhamia.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Savages Rd,
Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: Shrub or small tree to 6 m tall, with an
attractive habit.

Foliage: Leaves simple, 5-14 cm long, leathery, glossy
and dark green on the upper surface, pale and
yellowish green on the lower surface, with
prominent veins and more-or-less coarsely but
regularly toothed along the margins.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are small and cream-coloured, about
4 mm wide, carried in a short panicle.
The orange fruit is usually 4 valved and
thick-walled, broader than long, about
20 mm wide, the valves opening at maturity
to reveal the several seeds.

Habitat: Dry rainforest.

**Propagation and
Management:** Propagated from fresh seed. This species is not
difficult to grow, but benefits from some shade.

General: Birds are attracted to the fruit, and eat the aril
which surrounds the seeds.



Dianella caerulea

(Liliaceae)

- Common name:** Blue flax lily.
- Localities:** Brisbane River Bank, Grandview Rd, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A tufted or mat-forming, herbaceous plant with stems to 1.8 m, from an underground rhizome.
- Foliage:** Leaves are narrow and up to 75 cm long; they are arranged in a fan from the base.
- Flowers and fruit:** The inflorescence is long, with up to 25 attractive, small, blue, 6-petalled flowers, with yellow anthers. These are followed by small, cobalt-blue fruit.
- Habitat:** Occurs along margins of dry rain forest and in open eucalypt forest.
- Propagation and Management:** This species is hardy and easy to grow. It propagates readily from seed or by division or from aerial growths, and will spread naturally from seed in the garden. Blue flax lily is tolerant of sun and shade.
- General:** A source of food for fruit-eating birds, including fig birds. Blue flax lily is a useful ground cover species. Aborigines ate the berries raw and the roots, roasted; they also used the leaf fibres for making nets and baskets. The related *D. congesta* (flax lily), with much shorter inflorescences, also occurs in the district.



Diploglottis australis
(Sapindaceae)

Common name: Native tamarind.

Localities: Widespread in suitable habitats in the district, occurring at Grandview Rd, Moggill State Forest and Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A distinctive and handsome medium or tall tree with spreading branches. Buds and stems are densely covered with dark brown hairs.

Foliage: Leaves are large and pinnate, with 8-12 large, hairy leaflets 15-30 cm long, up to 12 cm wide.

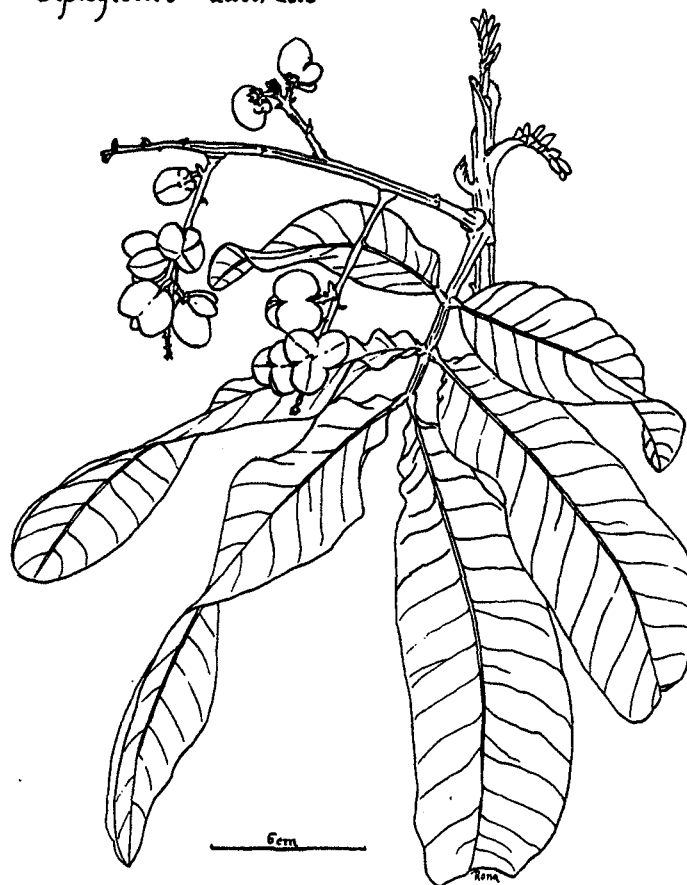
Flowers and fruit: Flowers are small and brownish-white about 4 mm across, but are carried in large panicles; these are followed by yellow to brown, 2- to 3-lobed fruit about 2 cm in diameter. The seeds are large and are enclosed in an orange, fleshy aril.

Habitat: Subtropical rainforest and dry rainforest.

Propagation and Management: Fresh seed germinates rapidly, but loses viability when stored. Native tamarind tolerates sun or shade, but benefits from regular watering and it requires some protection from full sun when small. It is rather slow in early growth and takes time to fill out into a tree; it prefers an acid, well-drained soil rich in organic matter.

General: The fruit is very attractive to fruit-eating birds and bats. It was eaten by Aborigines and is also reputed to make into a tasty jam.

Diploglottis australis

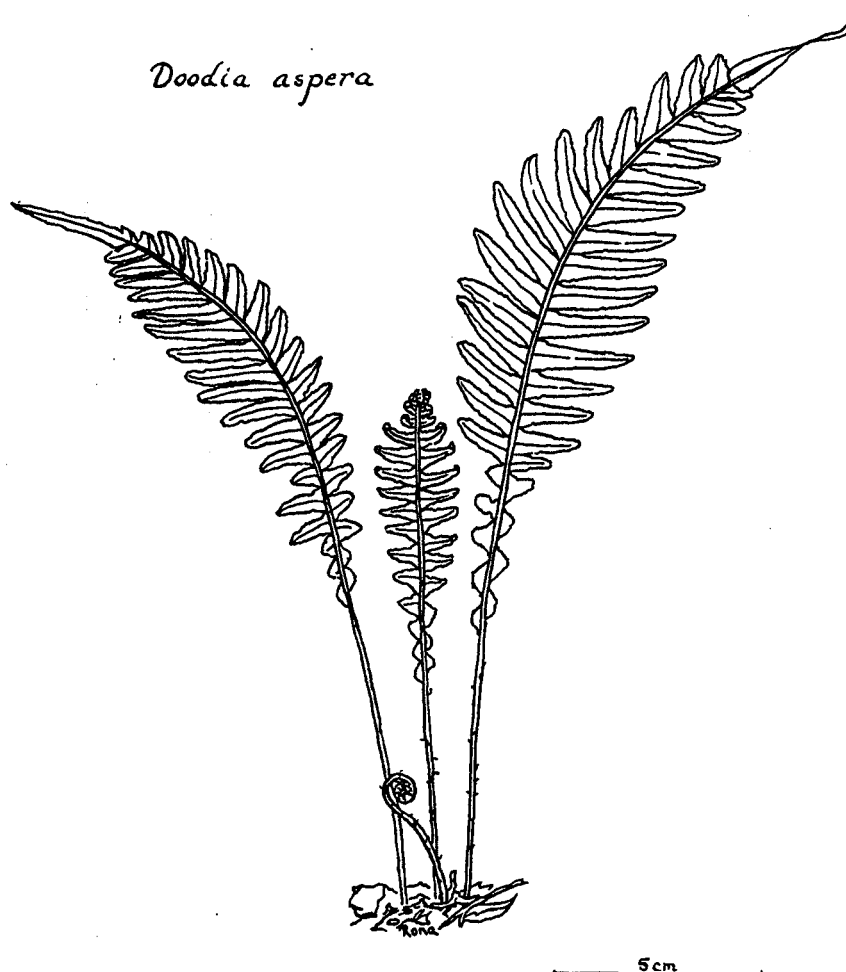


Doodia aspera

(Blechnaceae)

- Common name:** Prickly rasp fern.
- Localities:** Kholo Creek, Upper Brookfield, and widespread in the district, in suitable habitats.
- Growth form:** A terrestrial fern with crowded fronds to 0.4 m tall from an erect rhizome, and long stolons, forming spreading patches.
- Foliage:** Fronds are 1-pinnate and bright pink when young. They have margins which are minutely toothed and are very rough to the touch. Basal pinnae are very short and triangular.
- Flowers and fruit:** Nil.
- Habitat:** Dry rainforest and open eucalypt forest.
- Propagation and Management:** Most readily propagated by division of existing clumps. Prickly rasp fern, is very hardy in cultivation, tolerating shade to almost full sun, but requiring good drainage. It benefits from summer moisture.
- General:** An ideal groundcover plant.

Doodia aspera

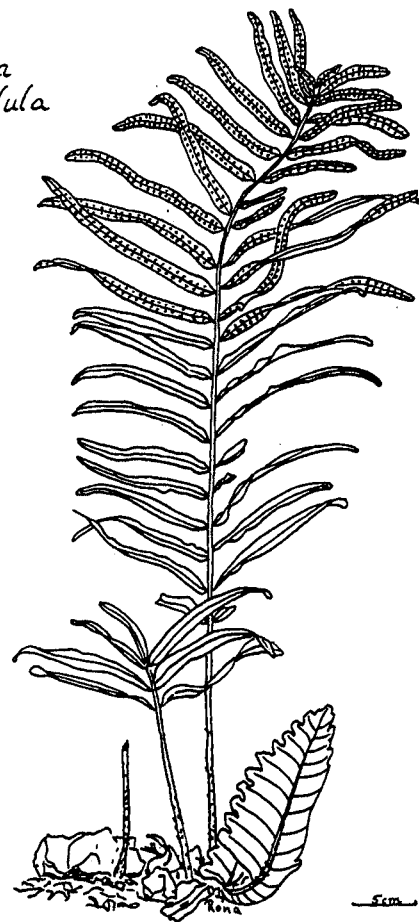


Drynaria rigidula

(Polypodiaceae)

- Common name:** Basket fern.
- Localities:** Brisbane River Bank, Kholo Creek and widespread through our area.
- Growth form:** A large, fern with a creeping, densely scaly rhizome, about 1 cm thick.
- Foliage:** Leaves are of two types; sterile "nest" leaves are 10-36 cm long and lobed, whereas the fertile "foliage" leaves, which produce the spores, are pinnate and up to 150 cm long, with a petiole 15-40 cm long. The pinnae are strap-shaped and papery.
- Flowers and fruit:** Nil.
- Habitat:** Mostly a species of open eucalypt forest, often growing on rocky outcrops, sometimes epiphytic.
- Propagation and Management:** May be propagated by division or from spores germinated in a humid atmosphere.
- General:** A hardy plant in the garden. Several cultivars, with different shaped or divided pinnae, have been selected from this species.

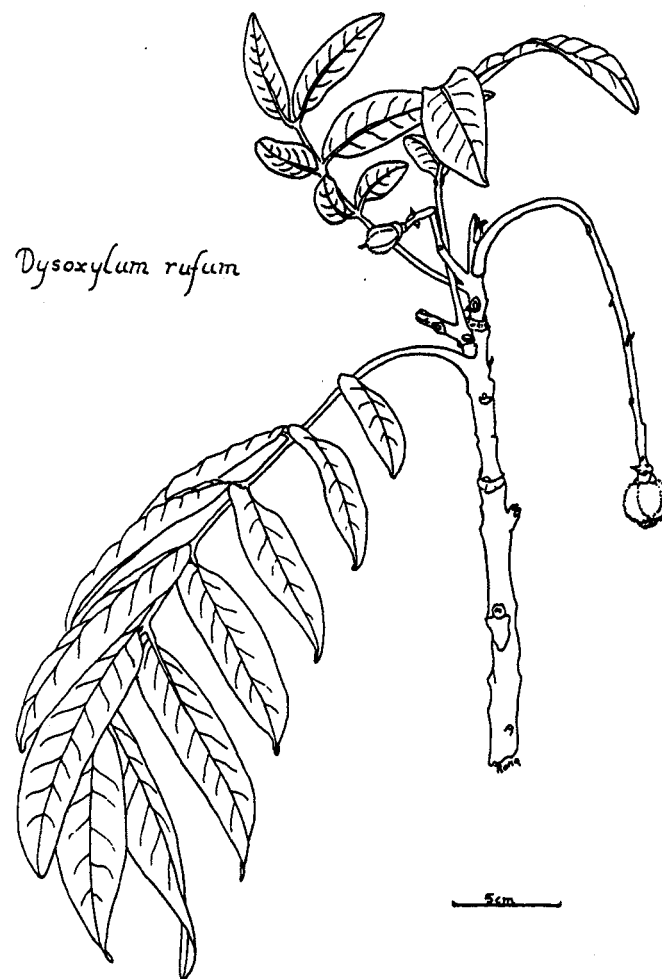
*Drynaria
rigidula*



Dysoxylum rufum

(Meliaceae)

- Common name:** Hairy rosewood.
- Localities:** Gold Creek, Savages Rd.
- Growth form:** An attractive medium tree with grey, wrinkled bark, developing a dense, rounded or spreading canopy when grown on its own.
- Foliage:** Leaves are pinnate, mostly with 6-8 bluntly pointed leaflets up to 11 cm long and 4 cm wide.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are small, scented, white or pale pink, and are in long panicles. They appear in spring and autumn. These are followed by rounded fruit 2-3 cm in diameter, covered in short, stiff hairs. The fruit splits into 5 segments.
- Habitat:** A species of subtropical and dry rainforests.
- Propagation and Management:** Seed should be fresh, if it is to germinate, and seedlings appear in about four weeks. Growth is very slow in the first few years, when it requires some protection. Hairy rosewood prefers acid soils rich in organic matter and requires good drainage.
- General:** *D. fraserianum* (rosewood) also occurs in our district, but is rare.



Ehretia acuminata
(Ehretiaceae)

Common name: Koda.

Localities: Savages Rd.

Growth form: A medium-sized, bushy tree with a channelled trunk and light grey bark, often losing most of its leaves in winter.

Foliage: Leaves are up to 20 cm long, broadest about the mid-point and tapering to each end, regularly and finely toothed along the margins, thin and slightly glossy.

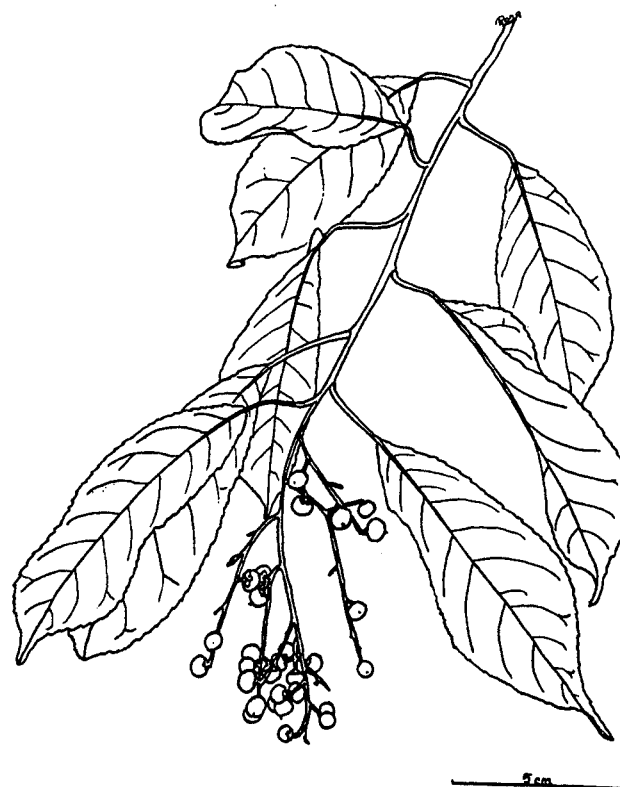
Flowers and fruit: The small, white flowers are sweetly scented, and are borne in large panicles. These are followed by round orange fruit, about 5 mm in diameter.

Habitat: Dry rainforest and subtropical rainforest.

Propagation and Management: Propagated from fresh seed. Fast growing and tolerant of a range of soil types, but requires good drainage.

General: The fruit is edible, and also attracts fruit-eating birds. This is a useful species for stabilising creek banks.

Ehretia acuminata



Elaeocarpus obovatus

(Elaeocarpaceae)

Common name: Hard quandong.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Upper Brookfield and locally common elsewhere in our district.

Growth form: A medium or large ornamental tree to 40 m tall, the trunk often buttressed, and with a bushy crown.

Foliage: Leaves are simple and glossy, up to 12 cm long, 4.5 cm wide, and are shallowly toothed along the margins.

Flowers and fruit: Inflorescences are short, with small, white, fringed, bell-shaped flowers, produced in spring. These are followed by bright blue fruit about 1 cm long.

Habitat: Native to subtropical rainforest and dry rainforest.

Propagation and Management: Difficult to propagate, but either seed or cuttings can be successful. Hard quandong is a hardy tree which grows quickly and can tolerate a wide variety of soils, and also poor drainage and dry conditions.

General: Hard quandong is a suitable tree for windbreaks. The fruit is attractive to birds. Blue quandong (*E. grandis*) is a very fast growing timber tree which occurs in the Gold Creek catchment area. It has edible fruit, and Aborigines also made necklaces out of the seeds.

Elaeocarpus obovatus



Elattostachys xylocarpa

(Sapindaceae)

Common name: White tamarind.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Rafting Ground, Savages Rd, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A small and attractive tree, with brown, rather papery bark and young shoots covered with rust-coloured hairs..

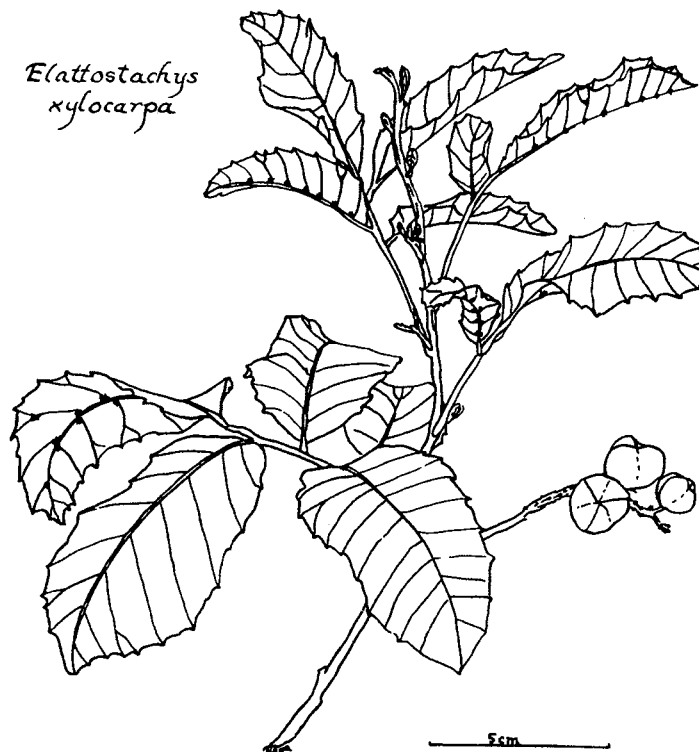
Foliage: Leaves are pinnate, with 2-6 leaflets, these alternating on either side of the rachis. Leaflets are broad, up to 8 cm long, toothed along the margins and mostly with tufts of brown hairs where the lateral veins join the midrib.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are small, woolly and brownish. The fruit is about 15 mm wide, the 3 or 4 woody valves opening to reveal the pink inner surface and the black, shiny seeds, one in each valve.

Habitat: Dry rainforest.

Propagation and Management: Propagated from seed, which must be sown fresh. White tamarind is a slow-growing tree, which requires good drainage.

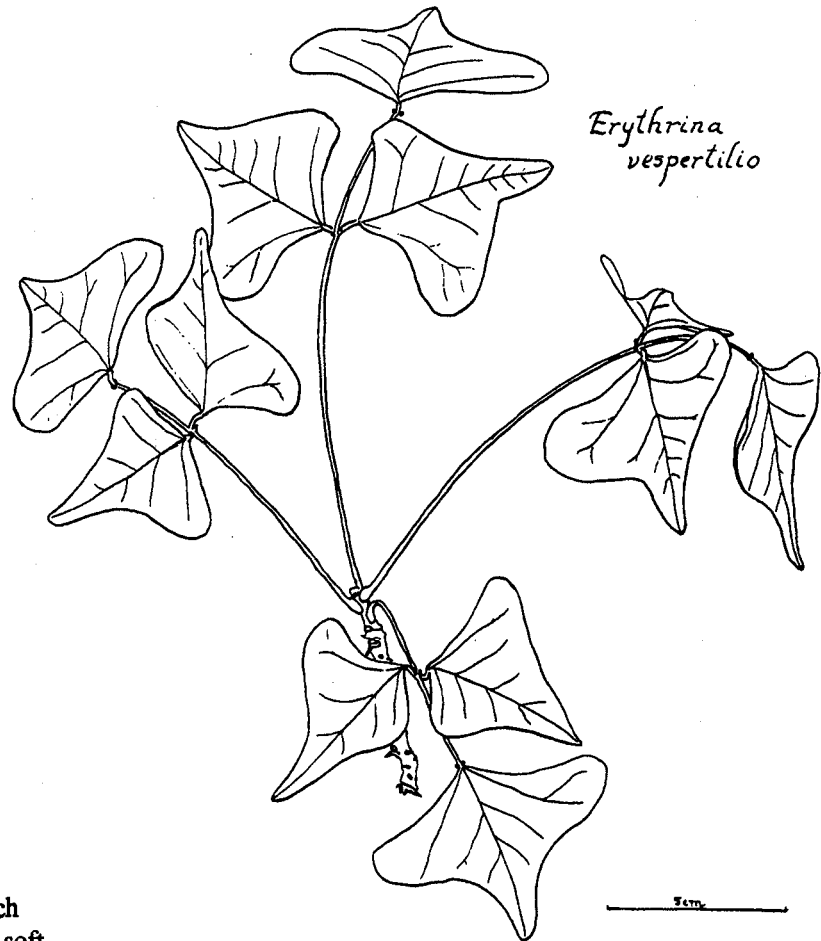
General: Seeds are eaten by birds.



Erythrina vespertilio

(Fabaceae)

- Common name:** Bat's-wing coral tree.
- Localities:** Moggill State Forest, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A deciduous tree with corky bark and usually with stout prickles on trunk and branches.
- Foliage:** Leaves have three leaflets, up to 11 cm long and wide. They are very characteristic in shape, being very broad, narrowing abruptly and often also with a narrowly tapering point. Leaf shape varies greatly over the range of the species.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are in erect racemes and are orange-red and showy, about 3 cm long. They are produced mainly in spring. The pods contain 1-3 red or yellow seeds.
- Habitat:** Occurs in dry rainforests.
- Propagation and Management:** Seeds need to be scarified before they will germinate. Bats-wing coral tree requires full sun and good drainage, but will tolerate drought and also a wide range of poor soils.
- General:** The flowers attract birds. Aborigines ate the roots, raw, and also used the seeds, which are poisonous, for adornment. The wood is soft and was used for making shields and water-carriers.



Eucalyptus maculata
(Myrtaceae)

Common name: Spotted gum.

Localities: Widespread in our area on poorer soils, especially along and close to ridges.

Growth form: A tall tree to 40 m tall, the trunk smooth and dimpled, pale green and pinkish when freshly exposed in mid-summer, darkening with time, the canopy sparse and open.

Foliage: Simple, narrow, up to 24 cm long and 4 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers over winter to early spring.

Habitat: Grows on infertile soils, mostly on ridges.

Propagation and Management: Propagated by seed. Spotted gum is very hardy and drought-tolerant, once established.

General: Spotted gum is an attractive tree and should be considered when re-establishing forest on infertile soils. Appropriate companion species could be *E. crebra* (narrow-leaved ironbark) and *E. propinqua* (grey gum). It has some importance as a source of pollen for honey bees and is also a valuable timber tree. *E. henryi*, the broad-leaved spotted gum, is found along some creeks in our district.

Eucalyptus maculata



Eucalyptus melanophloia
(Myrtaceae)

- Common name:** Silver-leaved ironbark.
- Localities:** A common component of eucalypt forest in our area.
- Growth form:** Tree to 20 m tall, with rough, furrowed black bark and the crown more rounded and denser than many eucalypts.
- Foliage:** Leaves are opposite (in contrast to most species in the genus), with minute petioles. The leaf blades are up to 9 cm long, 3.5 cm wide and are an attractive silver-grey in colour.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers mainly in summer
- Habitat:** Prefers moderately fertile soils. Silver leaved ironbark tends to be a species of sloping land, avoiding the poorer ridges and more fertile alluvial flats.
- Propagation and Management:** Propagated by seed. Very hardy and drought-tolerant, once established.
- General:** An attractive and distinctive species which blends well with other species in the genus. A source of pollen for honey bees. Other ironbarks occurring in our area are *E. crebra* (narrow-leaved ironbark) and *E. siderophloia* (grey ironbark).



Eucalyptus microcorys
(Myrtaceae)

Common name: Tallowwood.

Localities: A frequent component of eucalypt forest in our area.

Growth form: A tall tree with chestnut-brown, stringy bark and a denser crown than many eucalypts. Branches tend to be almost at right-angles to the trunk.

Foliage: Leaves 5-14 cm long, up to 3.5 cm wide, paler on the under surface.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are in 4-7 flowered inflorescences which are terminal or in upper leaf axils. Flower buds are 5-6 mm long and have a conical or hemispherical cap.

Habitat: A species which prefers better soils, but also to be found in less fertile situations.

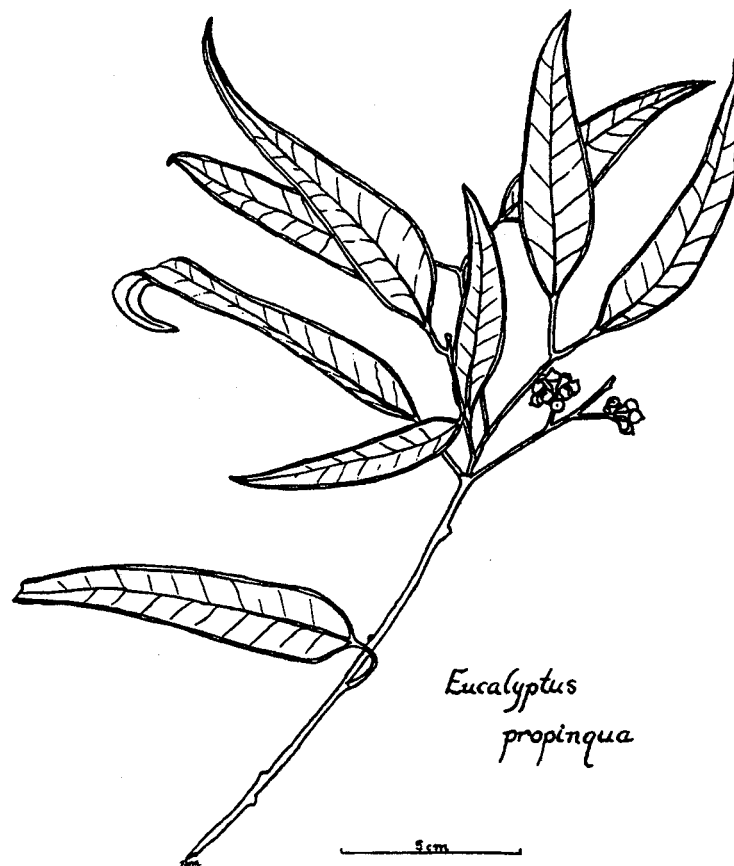
Propagation and Management: Propagated by seed. Very hardy and drought-tolerant, once established.

General: One of the more attractive of the stringybarks, it is also a food tree for koalas. The timber is very hard and durable, and is particularly valued where strength is required. Queensland white stringybark (*E. nigra*) also occurs in our area.



Eucalyptus propinqua
(Myrtaceae)

- Common name:** Grey gum.
- Localities:** Widespread in eucalypt forest in the district.
- Growth form:** A tall tree to 40 m, the old bark grey, shedding in large sheets to reveal the fresh, bright orange, new bark in mid-summer.
- Foliage:** Leaves to 21 cm long, about 3.5 cm wide.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers from summer to autumn.
- Habitat:** Tends to prefer lower slopes and valleys and is often associated with brush box, *Lophostemon confertus*.
- Propagation and Management:** Propagated by seed. Hardy and drought-tolerant, once established.
- General:** Flowers are attractive to lorikeets and are also a source of pollen for honey bees. Grey gum is an important tree for koalas and is also a good all-purpose timber. Two varieties occur in our district, var. *major* and var. *propinqua*. Bell miners are often associated with stands of grey gum.



Eucalyptus tereticornis

(Myrtaceae)

Common names: Queensland blue gum, forest red gum.

Localities: Brisbane River Bank, Rafting Ground, and widespread in our district.

Growth form: A tall and stately tree to 45 m, the bark light grey, smooth, shedding, but with a persistent short "sock" at the base of mature trees.

Foliage: Leaves are up to 24 cm long and 3.5 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers over winter to spring

Habitat: Mostly on deeper, more fertile soils, along floodplains and lower-lying areas.

Propagation and Management: Propagated by seed. Hardy and drought-tolerant, once established.

General: A major source of pollen for honey bees. One of the most important trees for koalas. Flying foxes and lorikeets are also attracted to the blossom. This is a valuable tree for its hardwood timber.



Euroschinus falcata

(Anacardiaceae)

- Common name:** Ribbonwood.
- Localities:** Kholo Creek, Savages Rd, Upper Brookfield; not common in our district.
- Growth form:** A small or medium tree to 20 m tall, with a spreading crown, and often buttressed at the base.
- Foliage:** Leaves are pinnate, with 4-10 alternate leaflets, these rather glossy and curved, up to 9 cm long and 3.5 cm wide. Young stems and buds are covered with brown hairs.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are minute and white, borne in short panicles in summer. They are followed by black fruit about 7 mm long.
- Habitat:** Subtropical and dry rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** May be propagated from seed, which must be sown fresh, as it quickly loses viability. Ribbonwood requires well-drained soil; in early stages it is fast growing and it will tolerate full sun.
- General:** A good pioneer tree. The leaves, when crushed, smell like mangoes. The fruit attract birds.



Ficus coronata

(Moraceae)

Common name: Creek sandpaper fig.

Localities: Bellbowrie Bridge, Brisbane River Bank, Grandview Rd, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield; common along creeks in our district.

Growth form: A bushy shrub or small tree to 8 m tall, with an open crown.

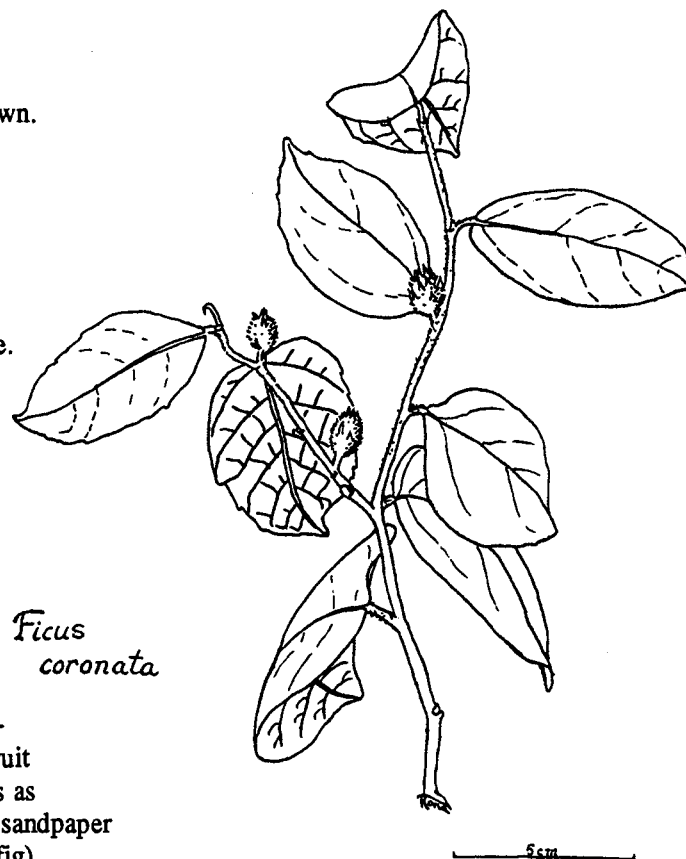
Foliage: Leaves are simple, alternate, up to 14 cm long and 4.5 cm wide and are sometimes toothed along the margins. They have a rough, sandpaper texture.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are minute, and are inside the young figs which form in leaf axils or clusters on older stems. The figs are hairy, about 2 cm long and are purple-black when ripe.

Habitat: Subtropical and dry rainforest, especially along creeks.

Propagation and Management: Seeds germinate readily when fresh, and the species may also be propagated from cuttings. Creek sandpaper fig is a hardy species and tolerates full sun and infertile soils.

General: Creek sandpaper fig is one of the more useful species for streambank stabilisation, and readily withstands flooding. The foliage is subject to attack by a brown beetle about 8 mm long, which can totally defoliate a tree, and young shoots may be attacked by borers. The fruit attracts fruit-eating birds, particularly fig birds, and also fruit bats. Fruit were eaten by Aborigines, who also used the rough leaves as sandpaper for fashioning weapons. Two other species of sandpaper fig are native to the district - *F. fraseri* (shiny sandpaper fig) and *F. opposita* (sandpaper fig).



Ficus virens
(Moraceae)

Common name: White fig.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield and creeks in the district.

Growth form: A medium to large briefly deciduous tree with a rounded crown, growing as a strangler or on rocky outcrops. The trunk may be flanged and buttressed and aerial roots are present in some forms.

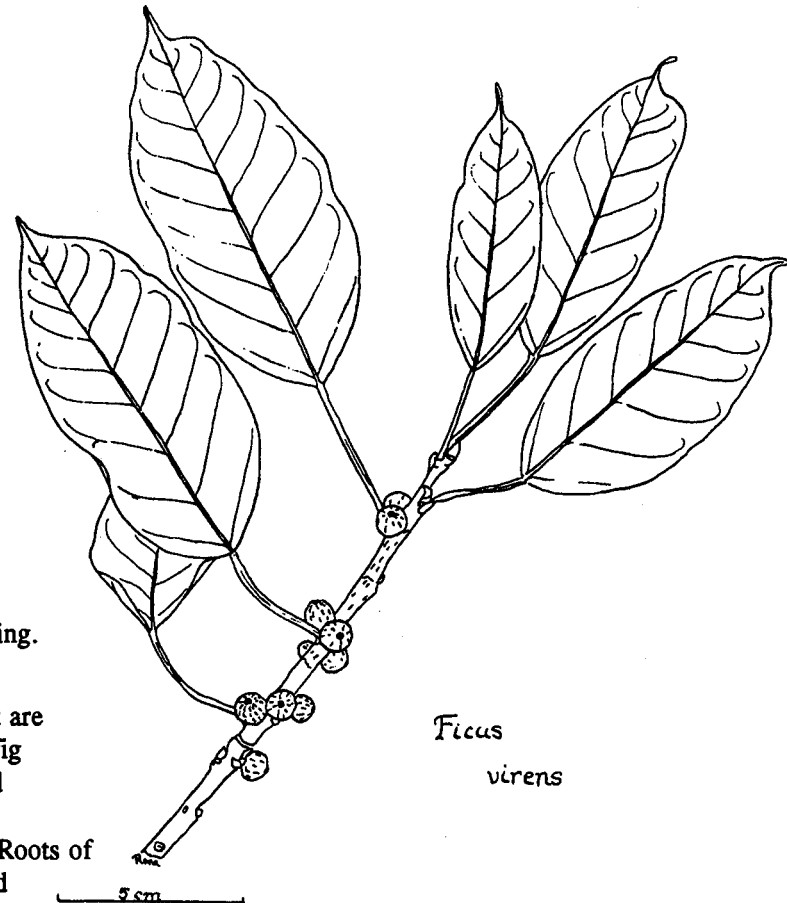
Foliage: Leaves are simple, thin and hairless, shiny green above and paler beneath, borne on a long petiole and up to 15 cm long and 6 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: The figs, borne in leaf axils, are pinkish-brown to white, with red spots, and are about 1 cm in diameter.

Habitat: Subtropical and dry rainforest.

Propagation and Management: May be propagated from seed, by aerial layering or from cuttings from juvenile plants. Fast-growing.

General: A useful species for creek-bank stabilisation. In common with other species in the genus, the fruit are very attractive to fruit-eating birds. Other large fig species in the district are *F. obliqua* (small-leaved fig), *F. platypoda* (rock fig) and *F. macrophylla* (Moreton Bay fig), none of which is deciduous. Roots of all these species are very invasive and they should not be planted close to houses or drains.



Flindersia australis

(Rutaceae)

Common name: Crow's ash.

Localities: Brisbane River Bank, Grandview Rd, Moggill State Forest, Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield; widespread in our area.

Growth form: A tall and handsome tree to 40 m, producing a compact shape when grown in isolation. The bark is smooth and sheds in oval flakes.

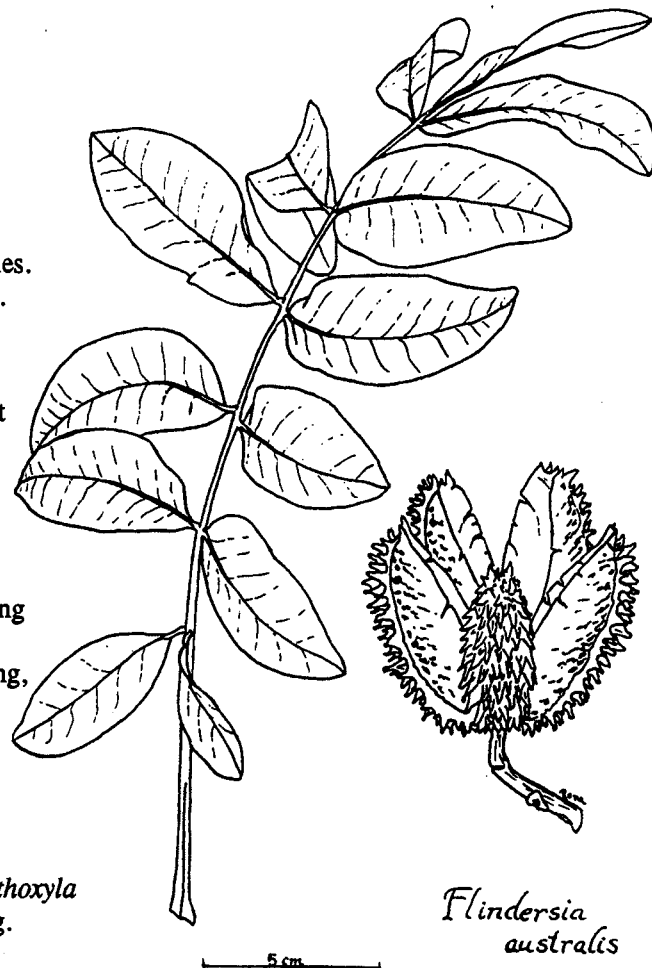
Foliage: Leaves are pinnate and crowded towards the ends of the branches. Each leaf has 5-13 glossy leaflets up to 12 cm long, 4 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are white, in panicles, the petals about 6 mm long. Flowering is in spring. The fruit is a woody capsule to 10 cm long, the five boat-shaped valves covered in prickles. The fruit opens out on the tree to form a star-like structure, the valves remaining joined at the base.

Habitat: Occurs in both subtropical rainforest and dry rainforest, extending into eucalypt forest.

Propagation and Management: The seeds are papery and germinate readily when fresh, retaining their viability for about a year. Plants can also be propagated by transplanting suckers. Crow's ash is moderately fast growing, once established, and is easy to grow. It is adapted to most soils and tolerates full sun and light frosts.

General: Crow's ash is valued as a timber, especially for flooring, but little is available for harvesting nowadays. Other species of *Flindersia* in our area are *F. bennettiana* (Bennett's ash), *F. collina* (leopard ash), *F. schottiana* (bumpy ash) and *F. xanthoxyla* (yellowwood). All are handsome trees and well worth growing.

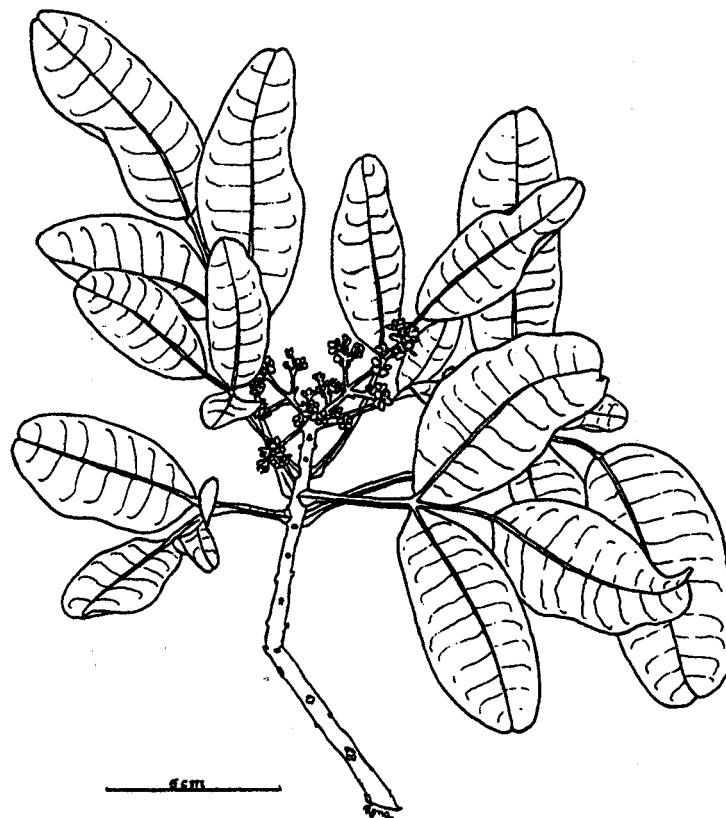


Flindersia bennettiana

(Rutaceae)

Flindersia bennettiana

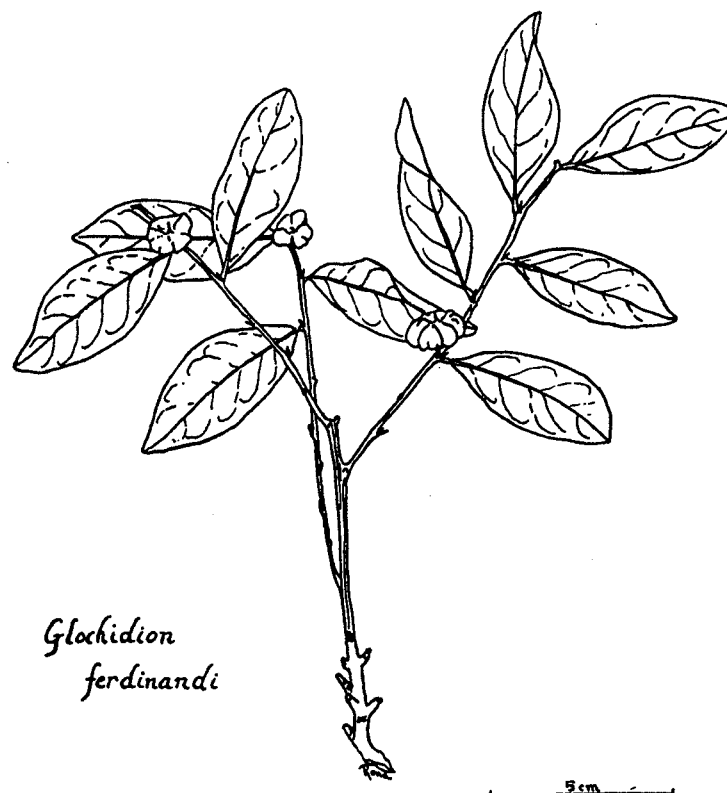
- Common name:** Bennett's ash.
- Localities:** Priors Pocket, Savages Rd, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A tall and attractive tree to 30 m in height.
- Foliage:** Leaves are pinnate, mostly with three or five leaflets but sometimes more. Leaflets are 8-15 cm long, broadest about the mid-point, more or less symmetrical, glossy on the upper but not the lower surface, which is paler green.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are small and white and are borne in profusion, in dense panicles in winter, when the tree is almost leafless. The fruit is a 4-8 cm long woody capsule, which separates into woody valves which are prickly on the outside, the fruit persisting on the tree after the winged seeds are shed.
- Habitat:** Occurs in subtropical and dry rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** Propagated from seed. Tolerant of sandy or clay soils, but slow-growing as a young plant.
- General:** Has been extensively logged for its timber, which is light in colour and was used for flooring and other purposes.



Glochidion ferdinandi

(Euphorbiaceae)

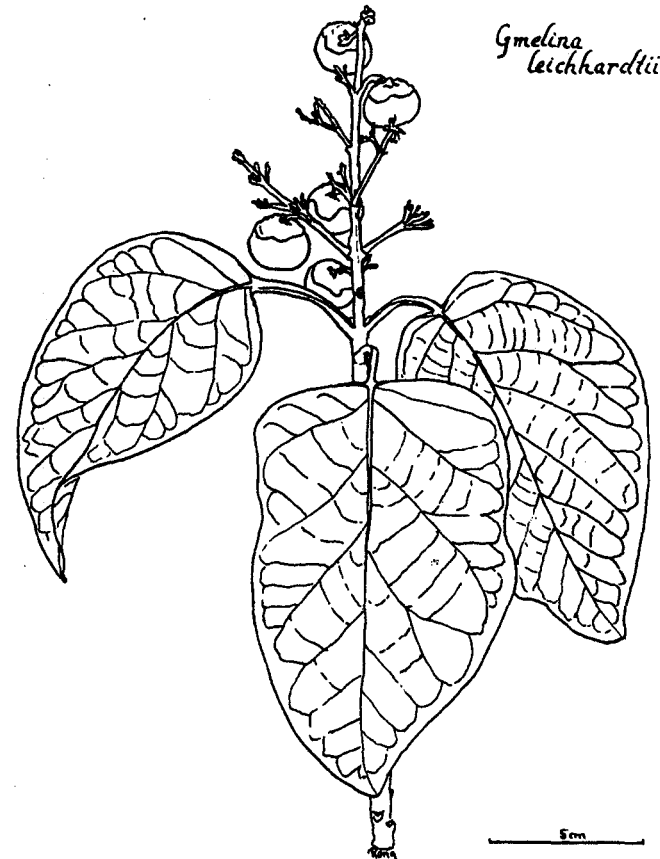
- Common name:** Cheese tree.
- Localities:** Moggill State Forest, Kholo Creek, Savages Rd, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A small, bushy tree to 8 m, with flaky bark.
- Foliage:** Leaves are simple, oval and indistinctly pointed, up to 10 cm long and 4 cm wide, and are arranged in two ranks.
- Flowers and fruit:** Male and female flowers are borne separately. Flowers are greenish yellow and are produced in clusters in leaf axils. Female flowers are followed by the fruit which is a green or red capsule 1-2 cm in diameter.
- Habitat:** Margins of subtropical and dry rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** Seeds germinate rapidly when fresh, but need to be removed from the capsule first. The fruit often contains no seed. Cuttings also strike very quickly. Cheese tree is very hardy and can be fast growing; it is tolerant of a range of different soils, but benefits from adequate moisture. It also tolerates full sun, even from an early age.
- General:** A good pioneer species, which may also be used for stabilising creekbanks. The fruit are attractive to birds. Cheese tree may be attacked by various leaf-eating insects.



Gmelina leichhardtii

(Verbenaceae)

- Common name:** White beech.
- Localities:** Kholo Creek; also at a few sites along Savages Rd.
- Growth form:** A large tree which tends to lose most of its leaves for a brief period in winter-spring.
- Foliage:** Leaves are simple, up to 18 cm long and moderately broad, tough in texture, with prominent veins on the lower surface, which is softly hairy, as also are the young shoots and petioles. Leaves on young plants have sparsely-toothed margins.
- Flowers and fruit:** The flowers are borne in panicles, and are bell-shaped, quite large and showy, white and purplish in colour. The fruit is round, blue, 12-15 mm in diameter.
- Habitat:** Occurs in subtropical rainforests.
- Propagation and Management:** Propagated from fresh seed. Easily grown and fairly quick-growing. Tolerates infertile soil, but requires good drainage.
- General:** White beech was one of the most sought-after timber trees in the rainforests and was extensively harvested in southeast Queensland. As a result, it is now uncommon in our area. The timber is excellent for carving. The fruit attract red-tailed black cockatoos and topknot pigeons.



Grevillea robusta

(Proteaceae)

Common name: Silky oak.

Localities: Bellbowrie Bridge, Brisbane River Bank,
Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest,
Savages Rd, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A medium or large tree with straight
trunk and an elongated crown.

Foliage: Fern-like, grey-green, up to 30 cm long.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers in spring, producing masses of
yellow-orange flowers, in large racemes.

Habitat: In dry rainforest and common along
river banks.

**Propagation and
Management:** Seed germinates readily and may be stored
for 2-3 years without loss of viability.
Silky oak is tolerant of a wide range of
soil types and also tolerates full sun.
It is quick growing, especially if it is well
watered and adequately fertilised when young.

General: Widely used for re-afforesting degraded
pastures and controlling erosion along creek
banks. Various nectar-feeding birds and
also fruit bats are attracted to the flowers
in spring. It is an excellent cabinet timber.
The abundant nectar was also a rare opportunity
for Aboriginal people to enjoy a sweet taste.



Guioa semiglauca

(Sapindaceae)

Common name: Guioa.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Priors Pocket, Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A small to medium bushy tree.

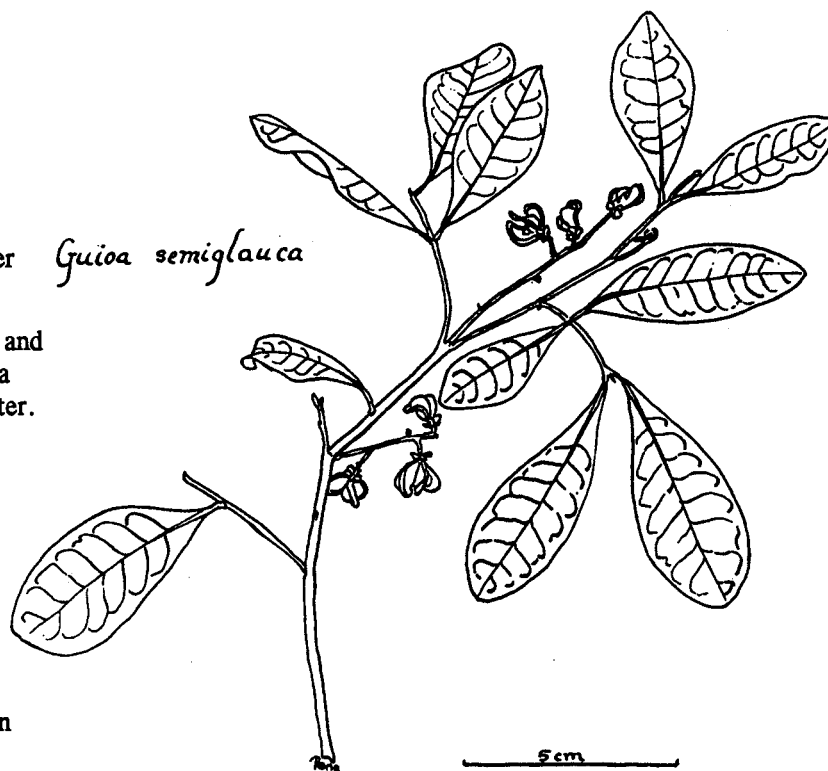
Foliage: Leaves are pinnate, with two to six alternating leaflets. Leaflets are up to 8 cm long and are broadest at or above the mid-point, the tip blunt. The upper surface is dark green and glossy, the lower pale, greyish.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are small, pale green or whitish, and are borne in dense panicles. The fruit is a 2-3 lobed capsule, about 10 mm in diameter.

Habitat: Occurs in dry rainforest and subtropical rainforest, and is common in regrowth.

Propagation and Management: Propagated from seed, which should be sown fresh. Guioa is a fast-growing species.

General: Epiphytic orchids and ferns may be grown successfully on the trunk of guioa. The seeds attract birds and also bees. A good pioneer species.



Gymnostachys anceps
(Araceae)

Common name: Settlers flax.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest,
Grandview Rd.

Growth form: An erect, grassy perennial
with tuberous roots.

Foliage: Leaves are long and grassy,
1 m or more long, 1-3 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: The inflorescence is carried
on a flattened stem to 2 m tall and
consists of several narrow but compact
branches bearing insignificant flowers.
The fruit is about 8 mm long and is
black when ripe.

Habitat: Margins of dry rainforest, generally
in shady situations.

**Propagation and
Management:** Propagated from fresh seed or by
dividing old clumps. Grows well in
shade and requires free drainage.

General: Leaves contain very strong fibres
and were used by Aborigines and early
settlers as twine.



Harpullia pendula

(Sapindaceae)

- Common name:** Tulipwood.
- Localities:** Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A small or medium tree to 12 m, with a dense, shady crown.
- Foliage:** Leaves are pinnate, with 4-8 soft, glossy leaflets up to 11 cm long, 4 cm wide.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are in panicles, the petals greenish yellow, 7-8 mm long, appearing in autumn. The showy fruit are 2-lobed, yellow to red, containing shiny, black seeds.
- Habitat:** Subtropical and dry rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** Fresh seed germinates within a few weeks of sowing. Tulipwood does best in more fertile soils, but tolerates low fertility and occasional drought. It is tolerant of full sun, but needs to be protected from frost when young.
- General:** The larvae of the cornelian butterfly feed on the seeds. Tulipwood is an excellent cabinet timber. Hill's tulipwood (*H. hillii*) also occurs in our area (Upper Brookfield). It also occurs naturally in subtropical and dry rainforest.



Hibiscus heterophyllus

(Malvaceae)

Common name: Native hibiscus.

Localities: A widespread species, occurring at Brisbane River Bank, Grandview Rd, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Priors Pocket and Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A rather sparse shrub or small tree to 6 m tall, with prickly branches.

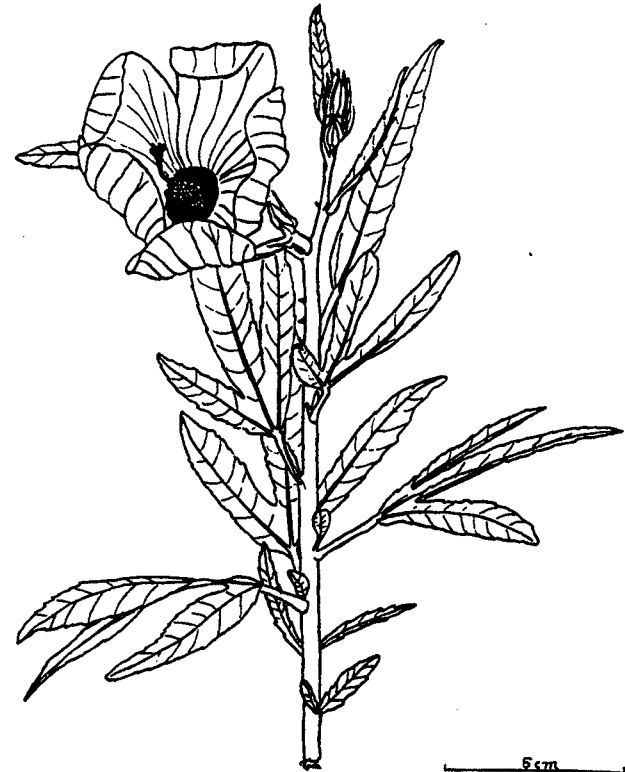
Foliage: Leaves are simple, rough-surfaced, prominently 3-lobed or without lobes, toothed along the margins, up to about 20 cm long and 10 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are large and showy, whitish with a dark red centre. The seeds are in a dark capsule, about 2 cm long.

Habitat: A common species in regrowth and along the margins of dry rainforest.

Propagation and Management: May be propagated from seed or cuttings. Native hibiscus is a very hardy species, which tolerates full sun or partial shade and infertile soils. It requires little attention once established and will spread naturally by seed.

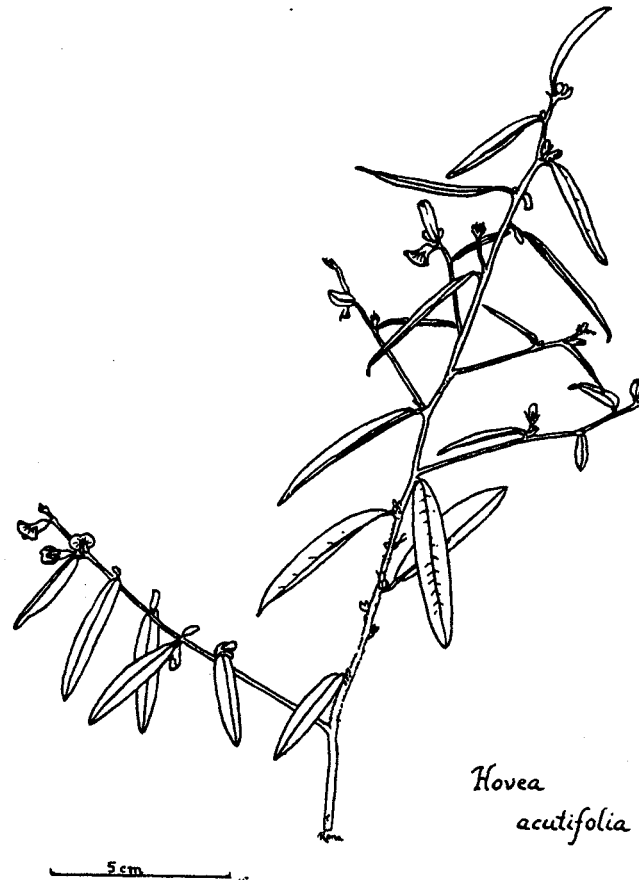
General: Native hibiscus attracts lorikeets and honeyeaters. The northern form of this species has bright yellow flowers, and the two forms will hybridise to produce cream-coloured flowers when grown in proximity. Aborigines used fibre from the branches for making nets and dillybags, and prepared a decoction for treating colds.



Hibiscus heterophyllus

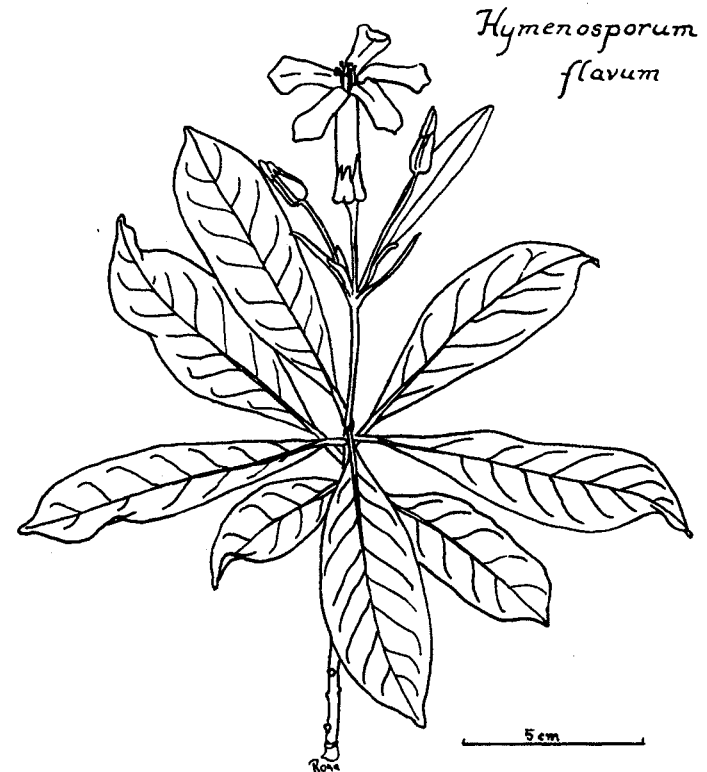
Hovea acutifolia
(Fabaceae)

- Common name:** Pointed-leaved hovea.
- Localities:** Mt Coot-tha and around Gold Creek Reservoir.
- Growth form:** A woody well-branched shrub to 2 m tall.
- Foliage:** Leaves simple, up to 9 cm long and 2 cm wide, tapering to each end, dark green on the upper surface, rusty-hairy on the under surface.
- Flowers and fruit:** Plants can be spectacular when they flower in spring, with masses of small, purple pea-flowers.
- Habitat:** Mostly on sandy or gravelly soils in open eucalypt forest.
- Propagation and Management:** Seeds need to be scarified before they will germinate. Plants are tolerant of drought once established.
- General:** The related species *H. purpurea* (hovea) has been collected in our area (Brisbane River Bank). It also is a species of open eucalypt forest.



Hymenosporum flavum
(Pittosporaceae)

- Common name:** Native frangipani.
- Localities:** Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest.
- Growth form:** A small or medium open tree to 20 m tall.
- Foliage:** Leaves simple, up to 15 cm long, 4.5 cm wide, drawn out to a fine point.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers 3-4 cm long, cream, becoming yellow with age. They are very showy and are sweetly scented, and are borne in clusters. The fruit is a two-valved capsule, containing many seeds.
- Habitat:** Occurs in subtropical and dry rainforest, and in regrowth.
- Propagation and Management:** Fresh seed will germinate within a few weeks of collection and retains its viability for 12-18 months. Plants are very hardy, tolerant of drought and grow rapidly if well watered and grown on fertile soils. They may benefit from light pruning. Native frangipani withstands both full sun and frost but needs good drainage.
- General:** A good pioneer species, but susceptible to wind damage. Widely cultivated as an ornamental.



Jagera pseudorhus

(Sapindaceae)

- Common name:** Foambark.
- Localities:** Brisbane River Bank, Grandview Rd, Kholo Creek
Moggill State Forest, Priors Pocket, Rafting
Ground, Upper Brookfield and widespread
in the district.
- Growth form:** An attractive, dense, small tree to 9 m tall, with a
well-rounded crown. Young shoots are densely covered
with soft, furry, brown hairs.
- Foliage:** Leaves are pinnate and have 8-20 softly hairy leaflets to
11 cm long, 3 cm wide, these having toothed margins.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are minute, pink to red; they are followed
by yellow-brown fruit, carried in dense, attractive
clusters. The fruit are covered with stiff,
irritating hairs and should be handled with care.
- Habitat:** Occurs on margins of subtropical and dry rainforest,
and sometimes in gullies in wetter eucalypt forests.
- Propagation and
Management:** Seed should be sown fresh and will then germinate
about two weeks after sowing. Foambark tolerates
full sun and light frosts and, although very
drought tolerant, it benefits from regular watering
and high fertility. It may be grown in a variety
of soil types, including clay.
- General:** Foambark can withstand competition. The bark will
produce a froth if shaken with water - hence its
common name - and was used during the first World
War as a foaming agent in beer.



Jasminum simplicifolium* subsp. *australiense
(Oleaceae)

Common name: Jasmine.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest,
Priors Pocket, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A scrambling shrub or climber.

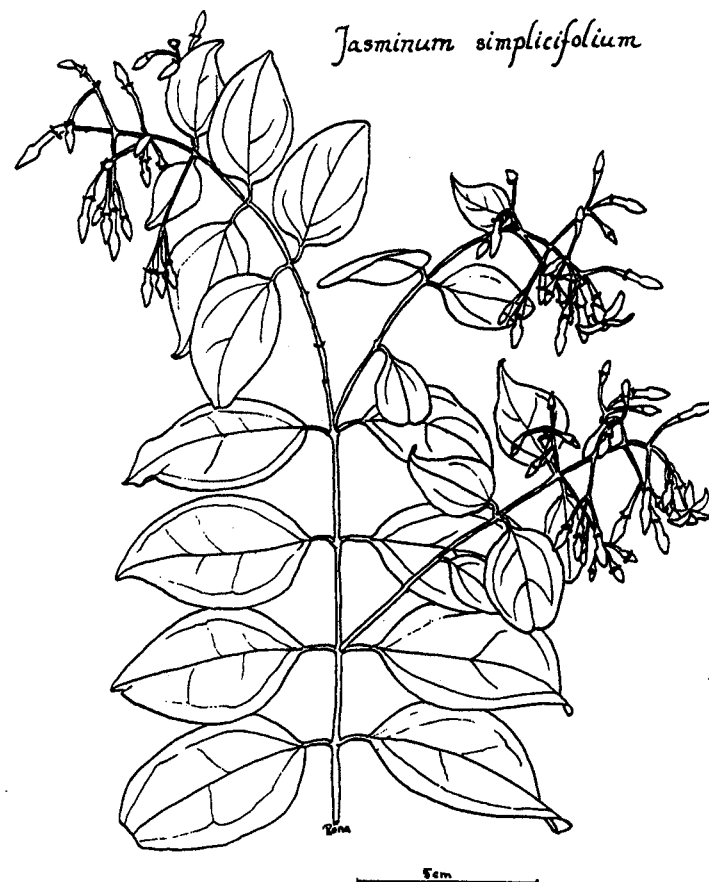
Foliage: Leaves are simple, up to
7 cm long, 5 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are white and very strongly
perfumed, about 1.5 cm in diameter,
borne in few-flowered inflorescences.
The fruit is black and about 1 cm long
and wide.

Habitat: Common in dry rainforest.

**Propagation and
Management:** May be propagated from seed, which
should be sown fresh, or from cuttings,
which strike readily. Jasmine tolerates
a range of soils and also light frosts.

General: May be pruned to form a relatively
compact plant, if desired. The sweetly
scented flowers make this a worthwhile
species to grow.



Lomandra longifolia

(Xanthorrhoeaceae)

- Common name:** Long-leaved matrush.
- Localities:** Bellbowrie Bridge, Grandview Rd, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** Herbaceous plant forming tufted clumps.
- Foliage:** Leaves are erect and grass-like, up to 100 cm long, about 1 cm wide.
- Flowers and fruit:** Male and female inflorescences are produced; these are superficially similar and are shorter than the leaves. The inflorescences bear short branches with clusters of small, pleasantly scented flowers with yellowish petals, appearing from spring to summer.
- Habitat:** A common plant in dry rainforest, particularly along creek margins.
- Propagation and Management:** Propagated by seed or dividing old clumps. Once established, it is hardy, tolerating infertile soils and full sun, but it benefits from ample moisture.
- General:** A useful species for stabilising creek banks and preventing erosion. Other species in the genus occur in the district in drier situations. Mat rush leaves were used by Aborigines for making bags.



Lophostemon confertus

(Myrtaceae)

Common name: Brush box.

Localities: Brisbane River Bank, Kholo Creek,
Moggill State Forest, Rafting Ground,
Upper Brookfield; widespread in the district.

Growth form: A medium to tall tree to 35 m tall, with an
attractive straight trunk, pinkish and gum-barked
above, the lower trunk with rough, brown bark.

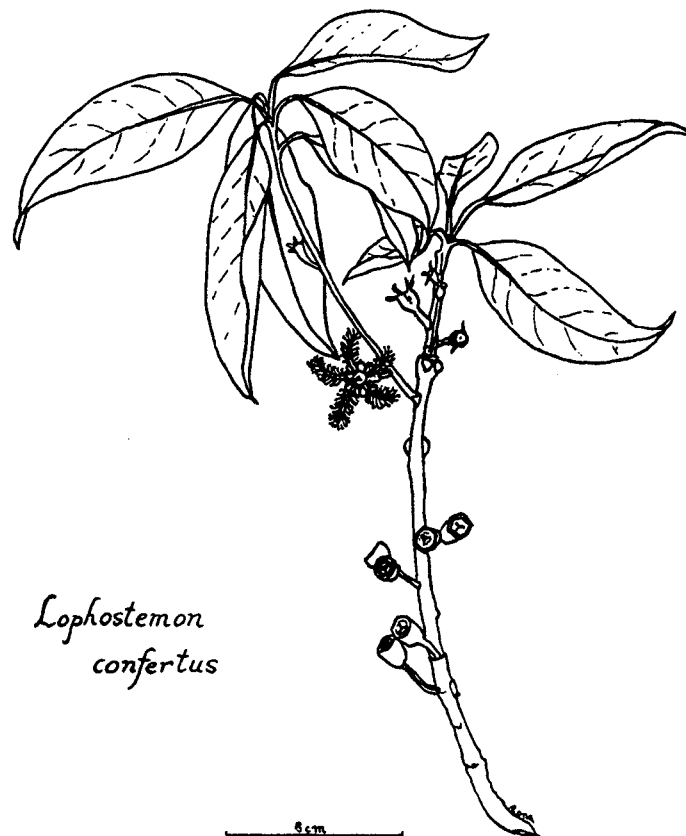
Foliage: Leaves simple, large and leathery, up to
16 cm long and 5.5 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are white, 10-15 mm across, in few-flowered
panicles; they appear from spring to summer. The
fruit is a small capsule containing numerous seeds.

Habitat: Occurs in subtropical and dry rainforest, also in
gullies or other favoured situations in eucalypt forests.

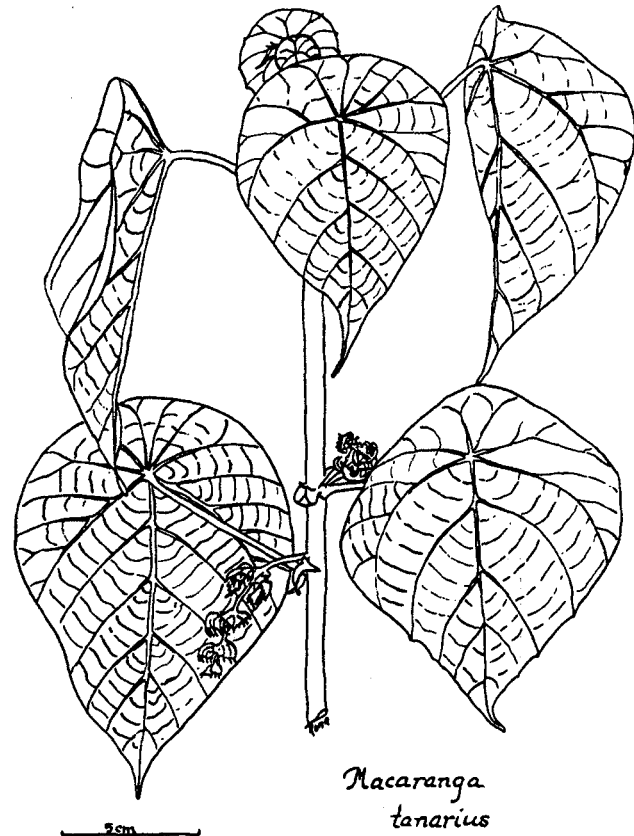
**Propagation and
Management:** The small seeds germinate readily when fresh, but also
remain viable for several years. Brush box is tolerant
of drought and infertile soils, although it benefits from
improved fertility. It is best grown in a sunny situation.

General: Brush box is one of the favoured pioneer trees. It is
reputed to be a good host tree for various epiphytic
orchids, and it is also a host for the regent skipper
butterfly. The timber is outstanding for flooring.
The related swamp mahogany (*L. suaveolens*) also occurs
in our district; it favours swampy areas or alluvial
flats.



Macaranga tanarius
(Euphorbiaceae)

- Common name:** Macaranga.
- Localities:** Gold Creek Reservoir.
- Growth form:** A shrub or small tree to about 6 m tall.
- Foliage:** Leaves are very distinctive, large, soft and rounded, up to 25 cm long and almost as wide, the blades on a long petiole which is attached close to the centre.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are in clusters on panicles up to 12 cm long. The fruit is yellow and 3-lobed, about 1 cm in diameter, and covered in soft prickles.
- Habitat:** Occurs in subtropical and dry rainforest, and is particularly common where these have been disturbed (although not common in our area).
- Propagation and Management:** Seed needs to be germinated fresh. Macaranga will also strike from cuttings. It is very fast growing.
- General:** An ideal pioneer tree, where quick development of cover is required to provide shelter for other trees. The foliage is very ornamental. Various parts of the plant were utilised by Aborigines - leaf ash (as a cure for "swollen bellies", fibre (twine), leaves (for wrapping food when cooking), bark (twine) and the soft timber (fish spears).



Macrozamia lucida
(Zamiaceae)

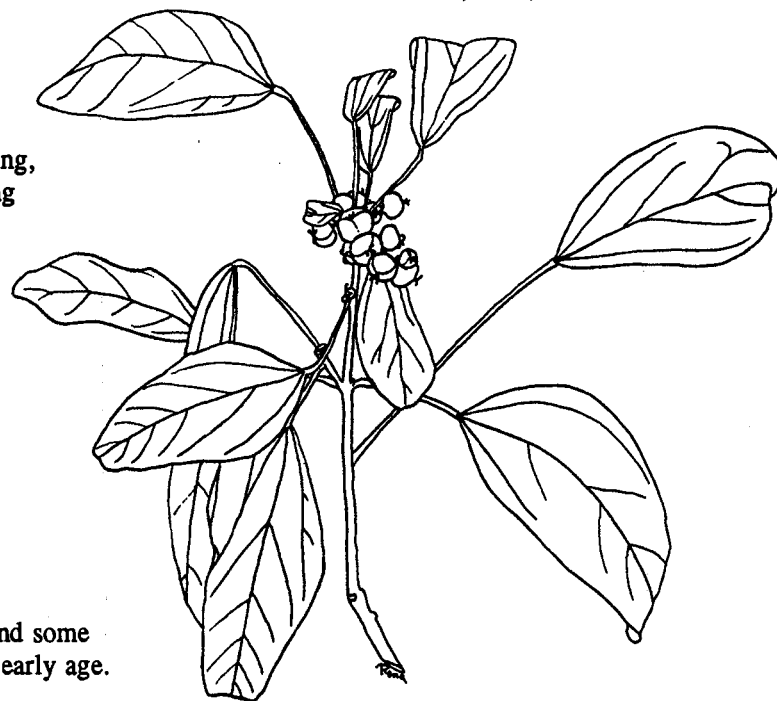
- Common name:** Burrawang.
- Localities:** Gold Creek, Moggill State Forest, Savages Rd.
- Growth form:** A palm-like plant, but lacking a trunk.
- Foliage:** Fronds (leaves) are palm-like, up to 1 m long, at first erect, but then spreading.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are produced in male and female cones; seeds are orange.
- Habitat:** Occurs mainly in open eucalypt forest.
- Propagation and Management:** Readily propagated from fresh seed, but growth is very slow.
- General:** Kernels were carefully prepared by Aborigines to remove the poison, before cooking and eating. The related *M. miquellii* has a trunk to 1 m tall and also occurs in our district. Both species are poisonous to stock.



Mallotus philippensis

(Euphorbiaceae)

Mallotus philippensis



5 cm

Common name: Red kamala.

Localities: Widespread and common through the district, in areas which were previously rainforest - eg Kholo Creek, Rafting Ground.

Growth form: A shrub or small tree, the male and female flowers on different trees.

Foliage: Leaves are simple and the blades are borne on long, slender petioles. The blades are up to 20 cm long and pale grey-green on the under-surface, which is covered with numerous minute red dots.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are small, in short axillary racemes and are followed by 3-lobed fruit which are covered with a powdery red substance.

Habitat: Occurs in or near subtropical or dry rainforest and in regrowth. Red kamala is the most abundant natural pioneer species in our district.

Propagation and Management: Seed is completely non-viable within a few weeks of collection and even fresh seed does not always germinate reliably. It is a fairly fast-growing species, but is tolerant of low fertility and some moisture stress; it is tolerant of full sun from an early age.

General: White (or yellow) kamala (*M. discolor*) and green kamala (*M. claoxylodes*) also occur in the district. The former is considered to be the most attractive of the three species; the latter is responsible for the familiar scrub smell. The red powder from the fruits of red kamala is important as a dye and as a traditional medicine in India.

Melia azedarach* var. *australasica
(Meliaceae)

Common name: White cedar.

Localities: Brisbane River Bank, Grandview Rd, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield; widespread and common.

Growth form: A medium deciduous tree to 8 m tall, with attractively spreading branches.

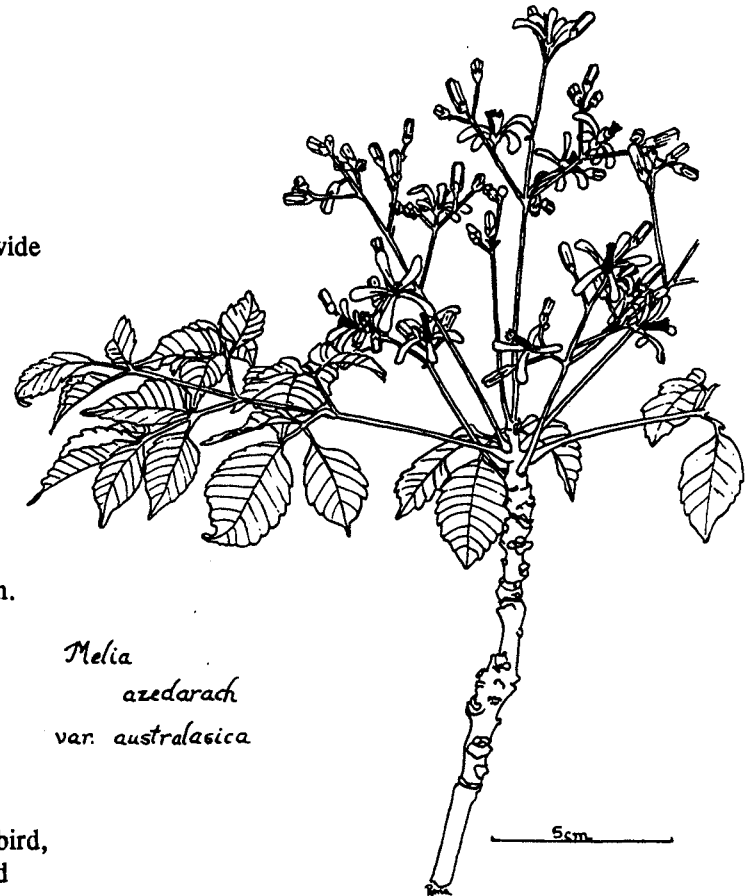
Foliage: Foliage is soft green, the leaves bipinnate, with many leaflets which are up to 7 cm long and 4 cm wide and are more-or-less toothed along the margins.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are borne in large panicles, in spring. The individual flowers are small and mauve, and are attractively scented; they are followed by yellow fruit about 1 cm in diameter, which persist after leaf-fall in autumn.

Habitat: Occurs naturally in subtropical and dry rainforest, also in moister eucalypt forests.

Propagation and Management: Seed germinates rapidly if sown soon after collection. White cedar is quick-growing and very hardy, tolerating full sun and very low fertility. Trees are often attacked by numerous caterpillars in spring - this problem can be prevented by tying a broad band of polythene or metal around the trunk.

General: Ideal as a pioneer tree. The fruit attract various birds, including some parrots and the regent bower bird, and also flying foxes. All parts of the plant are used for medicinal purposes.



Melicope micrococca
(Rutaceae)

Common name: White euodia.

Localities: Grandview Rd, Moggill
State Forest, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A small or medium tree with a rounded, open canopy and rough, corky bark.

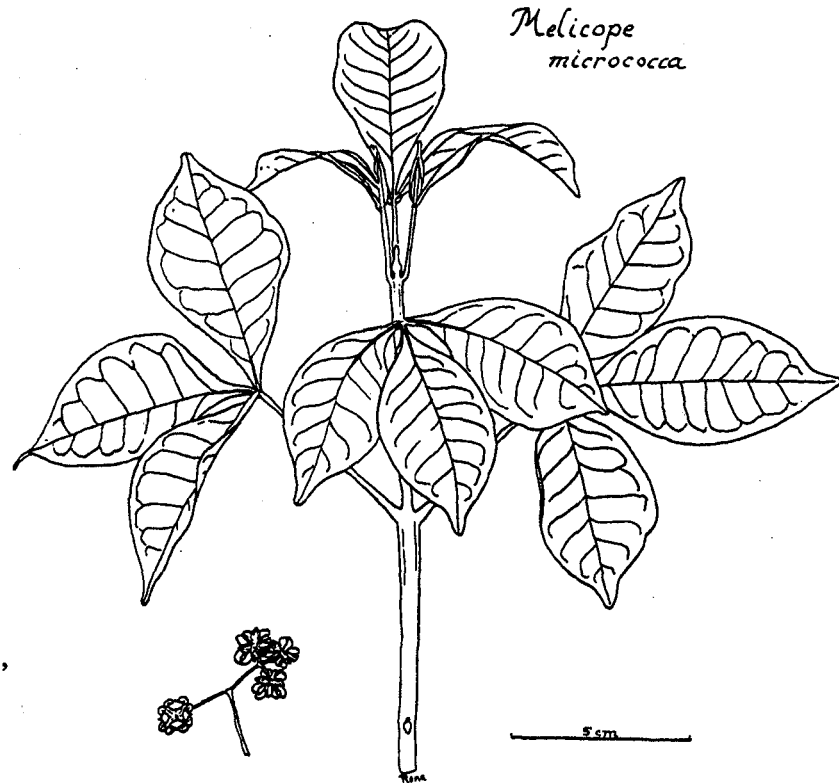
Foliage: Leaves have three leaflets borne on a long petiole, the leaflets broadest about the mid-point, up to 12 cm long, 4.5 cm wide, pale green on the under surface.

Flowers and fruit: The inflorescence is short and dense, with small white flowers, appearing in summer. The fruit is a small, dry capsule, which separates into four chambers, each with a black, glossy seed.

Habitat: Subtropical and dry rainforest, and common in regrowth and along forest margins.

Propagation and Management: Can be propagated from seed, which should be sown fresh, as it rapidly loses viability. Young plants should be given some protection, but thereafter trees tolerate full sun and heavy frost. White euodia tolerates infertile soils but requires good drainage.

General: White euodia, previously known as *Euodia micrococca*, attracts birds and butterflies. The related *M. erythrococca* (tingletongue) also occurs in our area.



Microcitrus australis

(Rutaceae)

Common name: Native lime.

Localities: Grandview Rd, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Priors Pocket, Upper Brookfield, Savages Rd.

Growth form: A shrub or tree to 20 m tall, the branchlets often zigzag, and bearing stiff thorns.

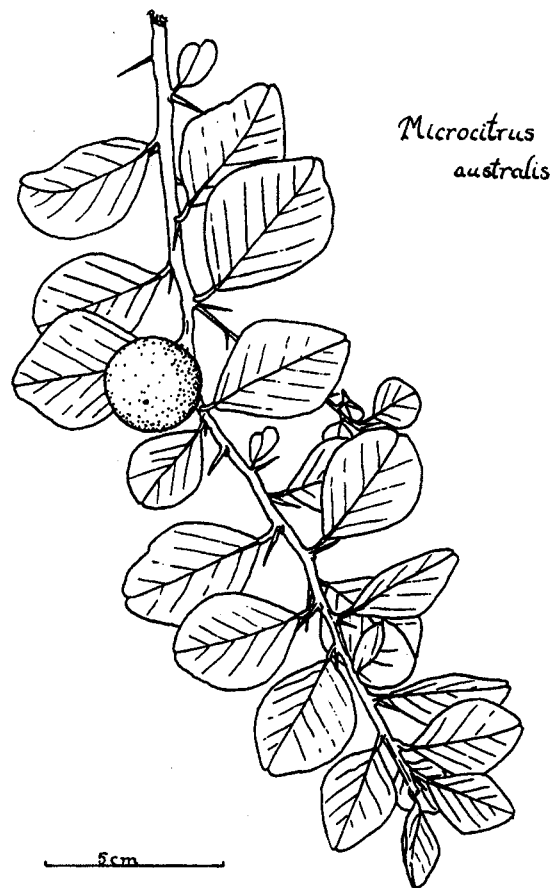
Foliage: Leaves are simple, up to 5.5 cm long and 3 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are white, with six petals about 6 mm long, and are produced in spring. These are followed by a green, lemon-like fruit up to 6 cm in diameter, which has edible juice.

Habitat: Occurs in dry rainforest, especially along creeks.

Propagation and Management: May be propagated from seed, or by cuttings (which are slow to strike) or by budding onto citrus rootstocks.

General: A very hardy species, tolerant of drought. Delicious aromatic marmalade may be made from the fruit. Aborigines also enjoyed the fruit, either raw or crushed to make a drink. Native lime is a host for the swallowtail butterfly, and woompoo pigeons relish the fruit.



Notelaea longifolia

(Oleaceae)

- Common name:** Large mock-olive.
- Localities:** Brisbane River Bank, Kholo Creek, Priors Pocket, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A shrub or small tree to 7 m tall.
- Foliage:** Leaves simple, thick and leathery, up to 16 cm long and 5.5 cm wide, tapering to the petiole.
- Flowers and fruit:** Inflorescences are very short and the flowers are minute and pale yellow. The fruit is bluish-black, 1-1.5 cm long.
- Habitat:** Occurs in subtropical and dry rainforest, and also in eucalypt forest.
- Propagation and Management:** Propagated from seed. Large mock-olive is a species which is easy to grow and tolerates neglect.
- General:** The fruit attract birds.

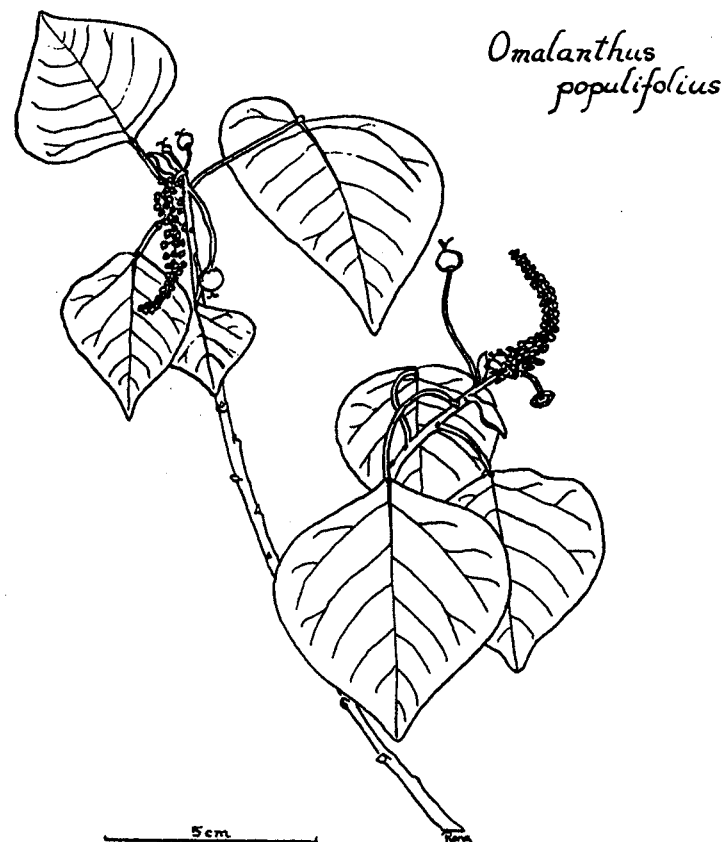


Notelaea longifolia

5cm

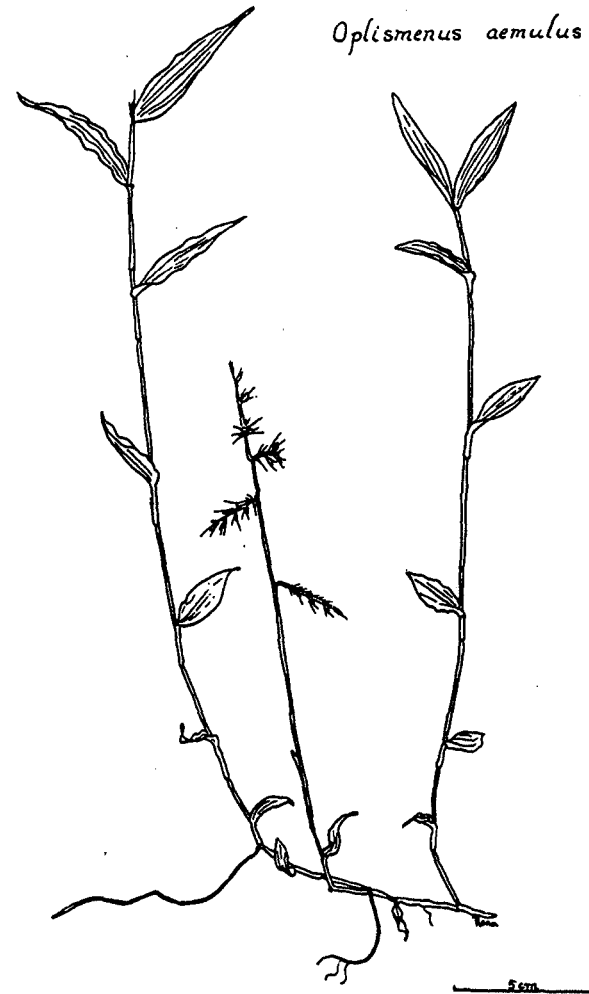
Omalanthus populifolius
(Euphorbiaceae)

- Common name:** Bleeding heart.
- Localities:** Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** An attractive shrub or small tree to 4 m tall.
- Foliage:** Leaves with a long petiole, soft and broad, up to 15 cm long and wide, more-or-less triangular, turning red with age.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are produced on dense, narrow racemes 6-10 cm long, from spring to summer. The fruit are pale to dull purple and are 2-lobed.
- Habitat:** Occurs in subtropical and dry rainforest; common in regrowth.
- Propagation and Management:** May be propagated from cuttings, or from seed, which must be sown fresh. This is a fast-growing, but short-lived pioneer species, which tolerates sun or shade, but does require good drainage.
- General:** The fruit is relished by brown pigeons.



Oplismenus aemulus
(Poaceae)

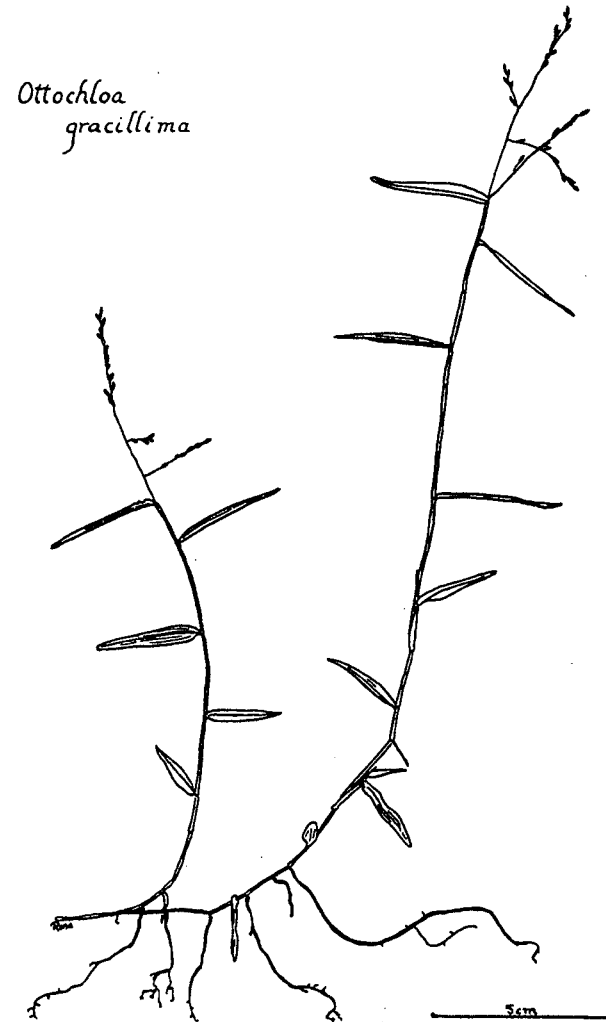
- Common name:** Creeping beard grass.
- Localities:** Kholo Creek, Rafting Ground; Upper Brookfield; widespread and common in moist, shaded situations throughout the district.
- Growth form:** An attractive, trailing, perennial grass, the stems rooting at the nodes.
- Foliage:** Leaf blades are broad, up to 8 cm long and 2 cm wide.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are borne on short racemes on inflorescences up to about 6 cm long. The bracts at the base of the flowers are awned.
- Habitat:** Common as a ground-cover plant in moist, shaded situations.
- Propagation and Management:** Creeping beard grass may be propagated by dividing stolons or by seed. It requires little attention other than some shade and some moisture. It may be removed without difficulty, if desired.
- General:** Two related species (*O. undulatifolius* and *O. hirtellus*) also occur in our district, in similar situations.



Ottochloa gracillima

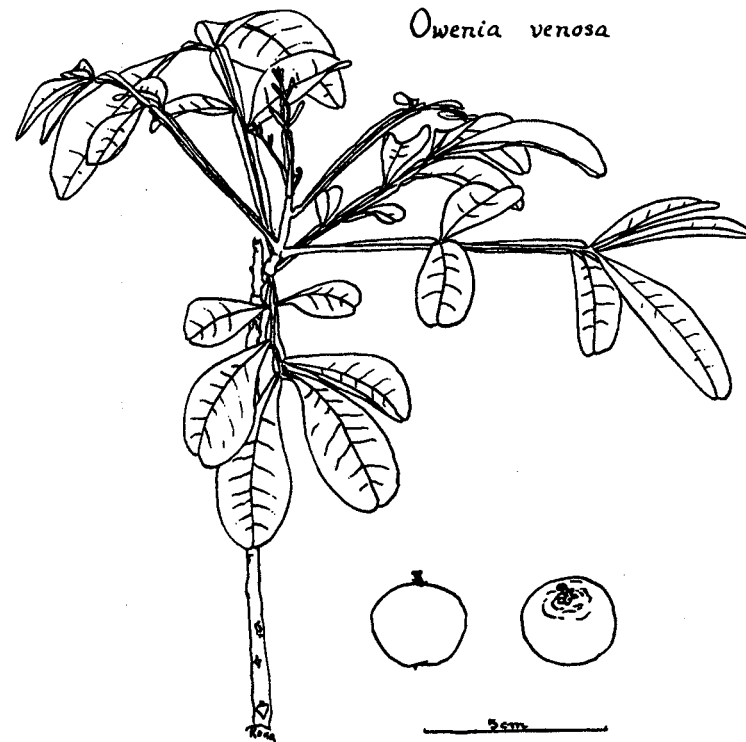
(Poaceae)

- Common name:** No common name.
- Localities:** Widespread in the district, where conditions are suitable.
- Growth form:** A delicate, trailing, perennial grass, with stems rooting at the nodes.
- Foliage:** Leaf blades are short and narrow, usually less than 3.5 cm long and 4-5 mm broad.
- Flowers and fruit:** The inflorescence is a short panicle 3-5 cm long, with 2-4 branches bearing tiny spikelets.
- Habitat:** Common as a ground-cover plant in moist, shaded situations.
- Propagation and Management:** Most readily propagated from lengths of stolon, although propagating from seed is also a possibility. It requires little attention other than some shade and some moisture. It may be removed without difficulty, if desired.
- General:** With mowing, it will form a fine but rather open lawn, but other grasses such as carpet grass invade if light levels are adequate.



Owenia venosa
(Meliaceae)

- Common name:** Crow's apple.
- Localities:** Grandview Rd, Priors Pocket,
Savages Rd, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A small or medium tree, with a
spreading crown and very scaly,
greyish bark.
- Foliage:** Leaves are pinnate, with 6 or 8
leathery, more-or-less opposite
leaflets up to 9 cm long, 3 cm wide.
- Flowers and fruit:** The many-flowered panicles are
produced from spring to summer, the
individual flowers with white petals
5 mm long. These are followed by
reddish globular fruit 2-3 cm in
diameter, each containing a single
hard seed.
- Habitat:** Common in dry rainforest.
- Propagation and
Management:** Propagated from suckers, or seed, which
does not germinate readily. Requires
good drainage and some shade.
- General:** A slow-growing species.



Pandorea jasminoides

(Bignoniaceae)

Common name: Bower-of-beauty.

Localities: Moggill State Forest, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A tall, woody climber.

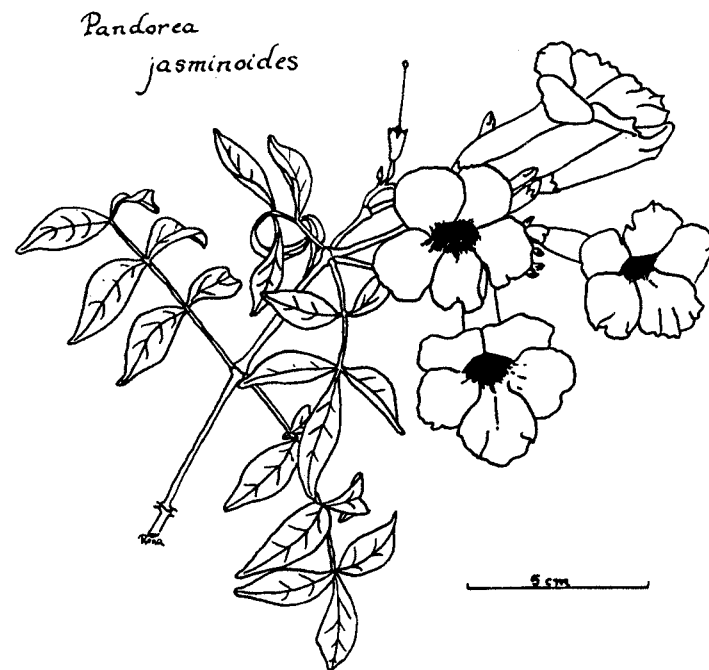
Foliage: Leaves are pinnate, with 5, 7 or 9 leaflets up to 8 cm long, 4 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: The large and showy flowers are produced from spring to summer. They are about 5 cm long, with a red throat and spreading, white lobes about 2 cm long. The fruit is a capsule about 12 cm long.

Habitat: Occurs along margins of rainforests.

Propagation and Management: This is one of the most spectacular of the rainforest vines. It may be propagated from seed or cuttings and is hardy even in full sun, providing it is kept well watered. It may be kept to a reasonable size by regular pruning.

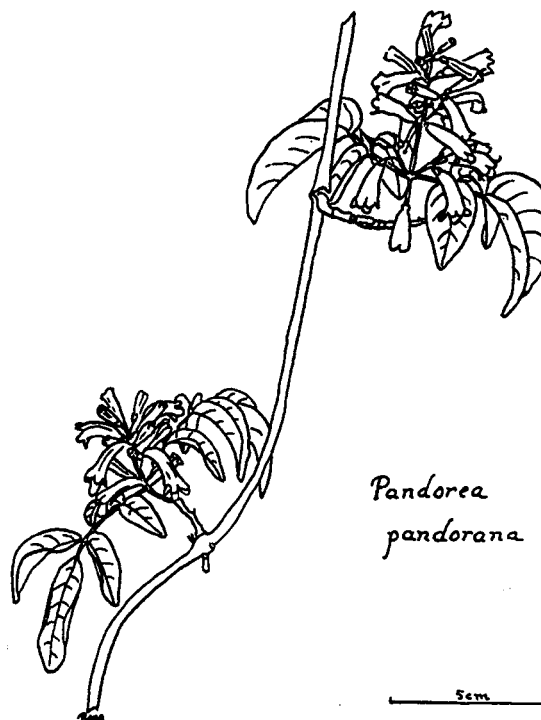
General: Frequently grown as an ornamental. The fruit are eaten by the wonga pigeon.



Pandorea pandorana

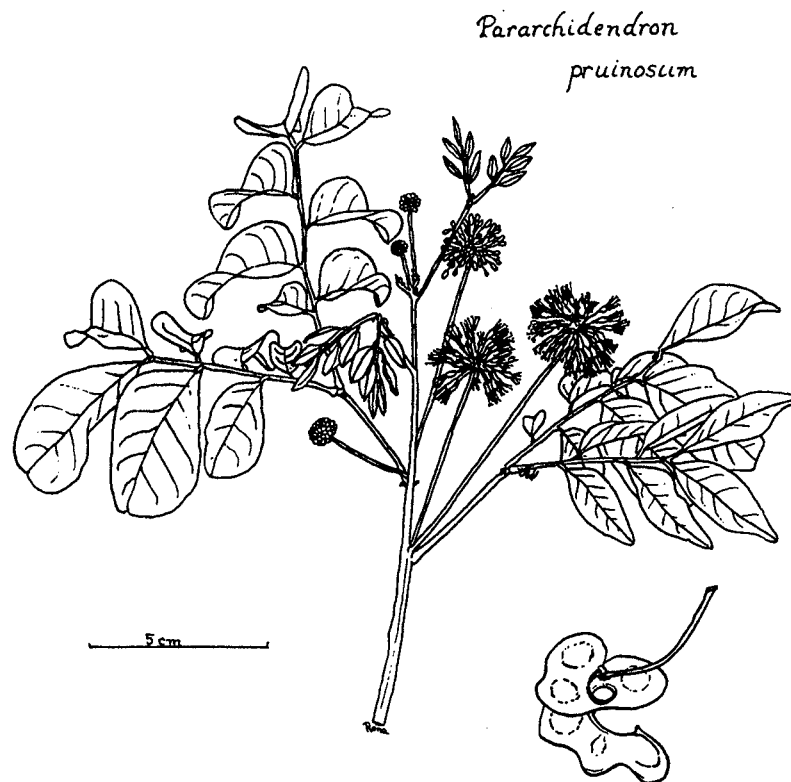
(Bignoniaceae)

- Common name:** Wonga vine.
- Localities:** Kholo Creek, Upper Brookfield;
also Mt Crosby.
- Growth form:** A robust, woody vine, ascending to the
tops of trees.
- Foliage:** Leaves are pinnate, with 4-7 leaflets,
which may be shiny or dull and are very
variable in shape.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are tubular and showy, white or
yellow outside, spotted or streaked with
purple inside, and are borne in loose
panicles. The fruit is a capsule which
is rough on the outer surface, and
contains numerous papery seeds.
- Habitat:** Occurs in subtropical rainforests and dry
rainforests.
- Propagation and
Management:** May be propagated from seeds or cuttings.
Being an aggressive vine, it should not be
included in rainforest plantings at early
stages of development.
- General:** Grown as an ornamental. Wonga vine is a
host for larvae of some butterflies.



Pararchidendron pruinorum
(Mimosaceae)

- Common name:** Monkey's ear-rings.
- Localities:** Kholo Creek, Rafting Ground.
- Growth form:** A small bushy tree, to 10 m tall.
- Foliage:** Leaves are bipinnate and light green, with 20-60 leaflets, these mostly alternate, hairy, up to 7.5 cm long and 3.5 cm wide.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers appear from spring to summer and are in showy, fragrant, white to yellow heads resembling pin-cushions, with many stamens. The fruit is a spirally twisted pod, orange inside and with several black seeds.
- Habitat:** Occurs along margins of subtropical and dry rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** Propagated from fresh seed. Sensitive to heavy frost, and should be protected from wind, if grown in full sun. Monkey's ear-rings also requires good drainage.
- General:** The fragrant flowers attract butterflies; monkey's ear-rings is a host plant for the tailed emperor butterfly.



Pavetta australiensis

(Rubiaceae)

Common name: Pavetta.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest,
Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: An open shrub or small tree, to
4 m tall.

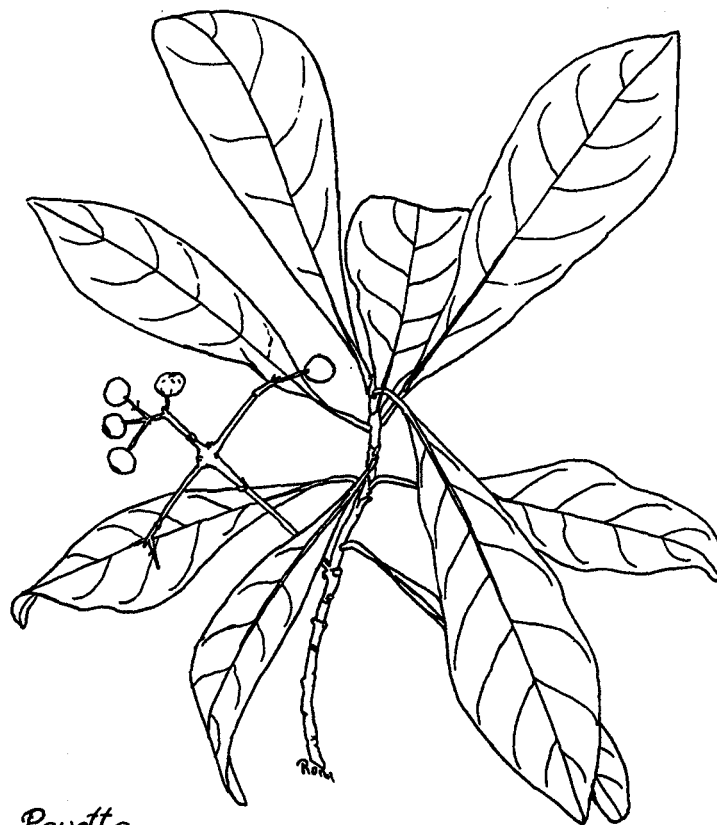
Foliage: Leaves are opposite and simple, soft-
textured, 6-14 cm long, broadest at or
above the mid-point, and slightly glossy
on both surfaces. They tend to be
clustered at the ends of the branches.

Flowers and fruit: The flowers are white and fragrant, and
are borne in small but dense panicles.
The fruit are small, round, black berries,
about 6 mm in diameter.

Habitat: Dry rainforest.

**Propagation and
Management:** Propagated from fresh seed. Pavetta
benefits from some protection from the sun.

General: A showy species, when in flower. Pavetta
attracts butterflies and hawk moths.



*Pavetta
australiensis*

5 cm

Pittosporum rhombifolium
(Pittosporaceae)

Common name: Hollywood.

Localities: Widespread, occurring at Brisbane River Bank, Grandview Rd, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A small but very ornamental tree, to 15 m tall.

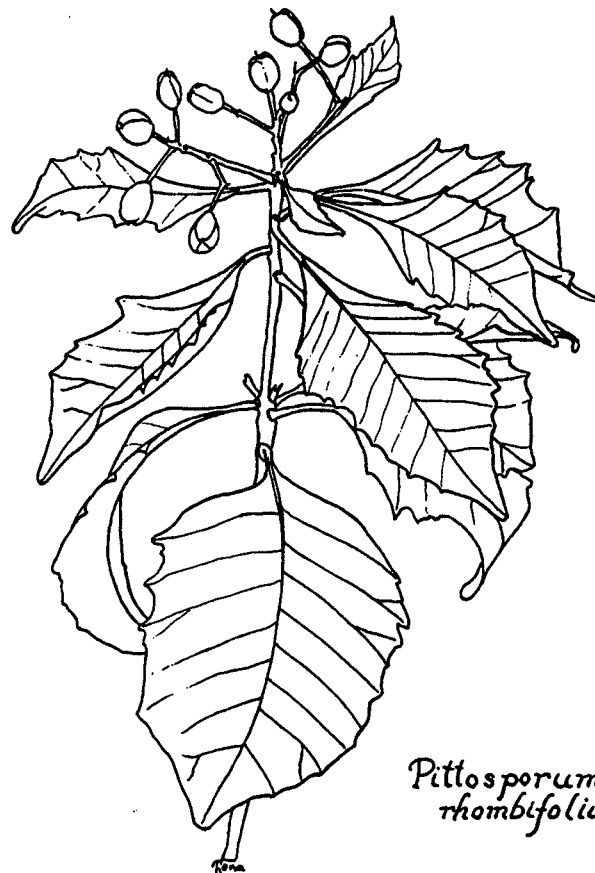
Foliage: Leaves are simple and clustered, mostly diamond-shaped, irregularly toothed along the margins, up to 10 cm long and 5 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are white and star-like in appearance, in dense inflorescences appearing from spring to summer, and have petals 6 mm long. These are followed by attractive yellow-orange fruit, produced in large but loose clusters which remain on the tree for some months. Each fruit contains 2-3 black seeds and ripens in autumn.

Habitat: Grows in or near dry or subtropical rainforest.

Propagation and Management: Seed should be sown soon after collection, as it rapidly loses viability, although germination may not occur for 2-3 months. Early growth can be slow. Hollywood requires good drainage but is hardy and reliable, tolerating infertile soils. It is not seriously harmed by light frosts.

General: Brisbane laurel (*P. revolutum*) also occurs in our district; it has edible fruit.



*Pittosporum
rhombifolium*

5cm

Planchonella pohlmaniana
(Sapotaceae)

Common name: Engravers wood.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Priors Pocket, Savages Rd, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A shrub or small tree to 10 m tall.

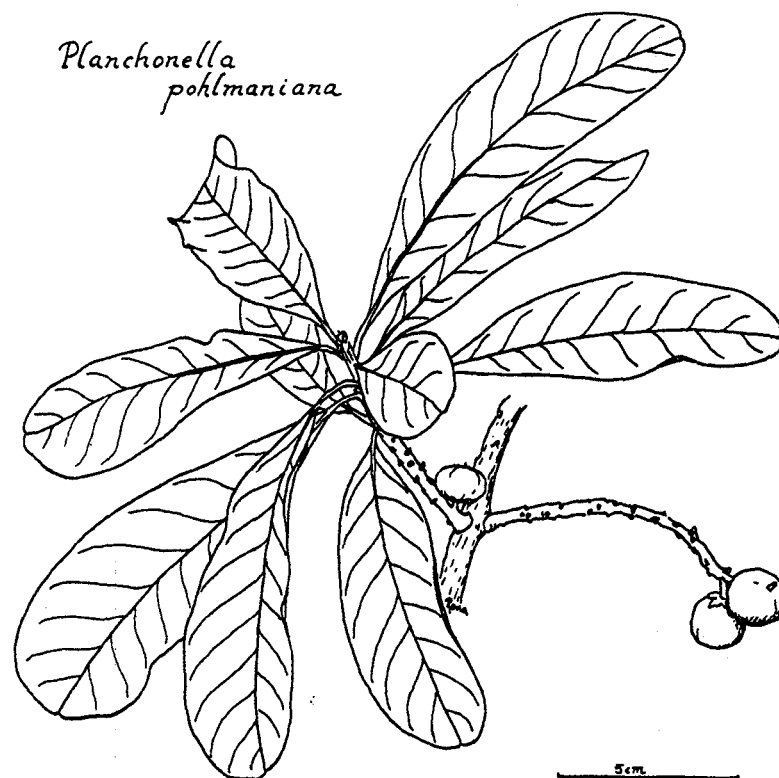
Foliage: Leaves simple, thin, often broadest towards the rounded tip, tapering to the base, dark green and very glossy above but also glossy below, 6-15 cm long.

Flowers and fruit: The creamy-white flowers are numerous along the stems and appear from spring to autumn. These are followed by 2.5 cm round, greenish yellow or purplish-black fruit, containing 3-5 seeds.

Habitat: Occurs in dry rainforests.

Propagation and Management: Species of *Planchonella* are generally propagated from fresh seed.

General: The glossy foliage and bushy habit of engravers wood make it worthy of a place in rainforest plantings. Also, it is an excellent host tree for epiphytic ferns. Yellow plumwood (*P. myrsinoides*) and coondoo (*P. cotinifolia*), both small to medium trees, also occur in local rainforests.



Platycerium bifurcatum
(Polypodiaceae)

Common name: Elkhorn.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest,
Savages Rd.

Growth form: A large epiphytic bracket fern.

Foliage: Sterile leaves are large and
more-or-less circular, up to
about 30 cm in diameter. The
forked fertile leaves produce
the spores.

Flowers and fruit: Nil.

Habitat: A species of subtropical rainforests.

**Propagation and
Management:** May be propagated by division or from
spores. Elkhorn is moderately hardy, but
benefits from shade and regular moisture.

General: The related staghorn (*P. superbum*),
which also occurs in our district, can
only be propagated from spores, and a
humid atmosphere is required for the
sporelings to develop.

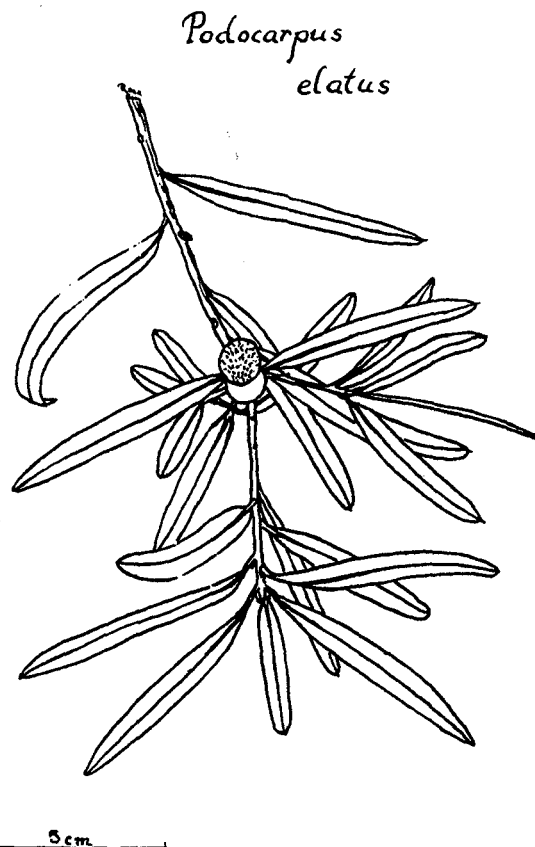


Platycerium bifurcatum

Podocarpus elatus

(Podocarpaceae)

- Common name:** Brown pine.
- Localities:** Moggill State Forest, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** An attractive medium tree with brown, fissured bark.
- Foliage:** Leaves are simple and glossy, parallel-sided, up to 18 cm long and about 1 cm wide.
- Flowers and fruit:** The "fruit" consists of a single seed seated in a blue-black fleshy receptacle.
- Habitat:** Occurs in subtropical and dry rainforests.
- Propagation and Management:** Propagated from fresh seed or cuttings. Brown pine requires good drainage.
- General:** This is one of the very few native conifers. The fleshy receptacle is edible and delicious. It was relished by Aboriginal children, and it also attracts fruit-eating birds. Brown pine is a host plant for larvae of the eastern flat butterfly; it is also a good timber tree, but is generally slow-growing.



Polyscias elegans

(Araliaceae)

Common name: Celerywood.

Localities: Brisbane River Bank, Kholo Creek,
Moggill State Forest, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: A small to medium tree, sometimes to
25 m tall, often unbranched when young,
with an umbrella-like crown.

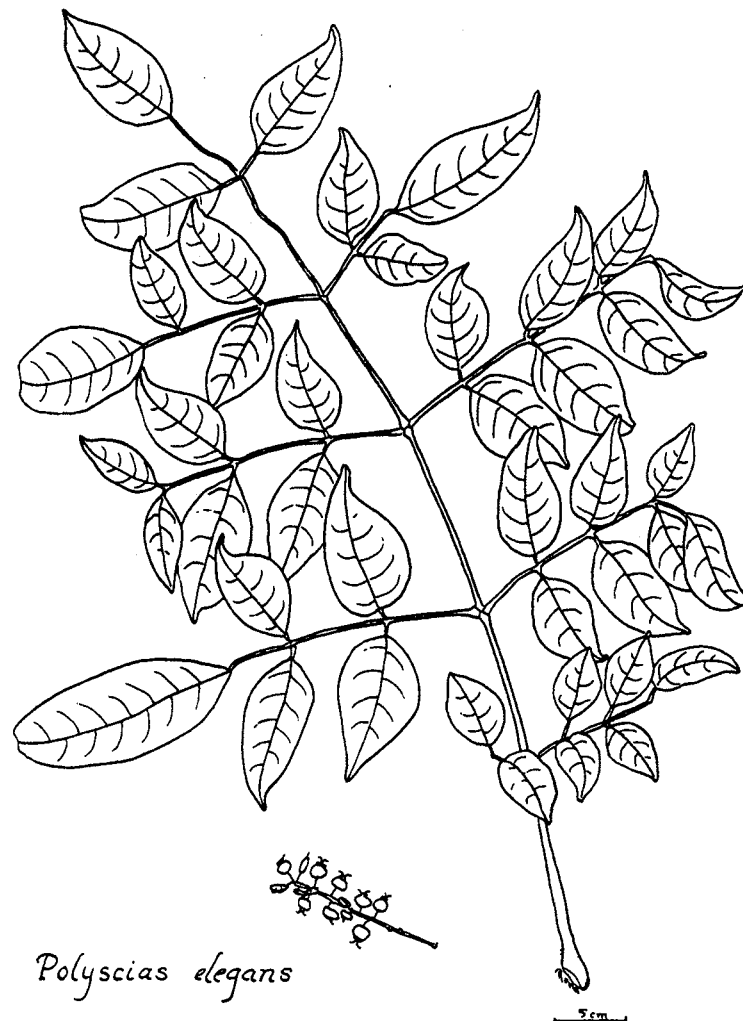
Foliage: Leaves are large and bipinnate, with
up to 55 leaflets, these glossy, up to
13 cm long, 6 cm wide, tapering to a point.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are small, in terminal panicles,
and appear in autumn. The fruit is a
dark purple berry about 5 mm long,
containing two seeds.

Habitat: Occurs in subtropical and dry rainforests.

**Propagation and
Management:** Propagation is by fresh seed but is
reputed to be difficult. Celerywood
favours loamy soils rich in organic matter
and benefits from adequate summer moisture.
Once established, the tree grows quickly,
in either sun or shade. It is a hardy
and drought-tolerant species.

General: The fruit attracts seed-eating birds
in autumn-winter. Freshly cut bark has
the smell of celery.



Polyscias elegans

Premna lignumvitae
(Verbenaceae)

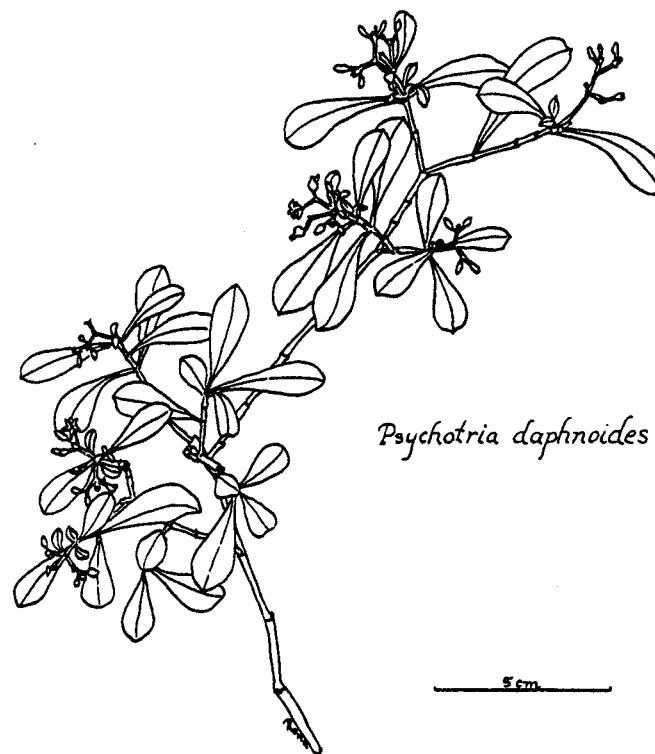
- Common name:** Lignumvitae.
- Localities:** Kholo Creek, Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** An attractive, spreading tree to 40 m tall, with channelled or fluted buttresses.
- Foliage:** Leaves are simple, broadest about the mid-point and tapering to each end, up to 15 cm long, 4.5 cm wide, shiny on the upper surface only (leaves on young trees are often lobed or angled).
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are small, pink and hairy, arranged in short axillary inflorescences, appearing through most of the year. They are followed by cherry-like red and fleshy fruit, about 1 cm in diameter.
- Habitat:** Lignumvitae is native to subtropical and dry rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** Seeds are very slow to germinate, sometimes taking as long as two years. Lignumvitae is a tree which can grow quite rapidly in our district; it is adapted to fertile and moderately fertile soils.
- General:** Lignumvitae has a very hard and durable timber. It is a source of food for a number of fruit-eating birds.

Premna lignum vitae



Psychotria daphnoides
(Rubiaceae)

- Common name:** Smooth psychotria.
- Localities:** Moggill State Forest.
- Growth form:** A small, neat shrub with attractive foliage.
- Foliage:** Leaves are simple and opposite, up to 8 cm long, broadest near the tip and tapering to the base, paler on the under surface.
- Flowers and fruit:** Tiny white flowers appear in spring. These are followed by round, whitish or yellowish ribbed berries about 5 mm in diameter.
- Habitat:** Dry rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** May be propagated from fresh seed, and from cuttings, which strike slowly. A hardy species which requires well-drained soil.
- General:** The fruit is edible, and attracts birds. Smooth psychotria may be grown on stony soils.



Psychotria daphnoides

Pteris tremula

(Pteridaceae)

- Common name:** Tender bracken.
- Localities:** Widespread in suitable habitats.
- Growth form:** A fern, with a more or less erect, scaly rhizome.
- Foliage:** Fronds are 60-100 cm tall, and are 2-4 pinnate. The petiole is light brown, mostly 30-60 cm long.
- Flowers and fruit:** Nil.
- Habitat:** A terrestrial species, occurring naturally in rainforest and wetter classes of eucalypt forest.
- Propagation and Management:** Propagated by sections of rhizome, or by spores, which should be germinated in a moist atmosphere. A hardy species.
- General:** Common bracken (*P. esculentum*) is also common in our district, generally in moist, disturbed areas. Common bracken is toxic to livestock, but Aborigines used to make a sort of bread from the rhizomes.

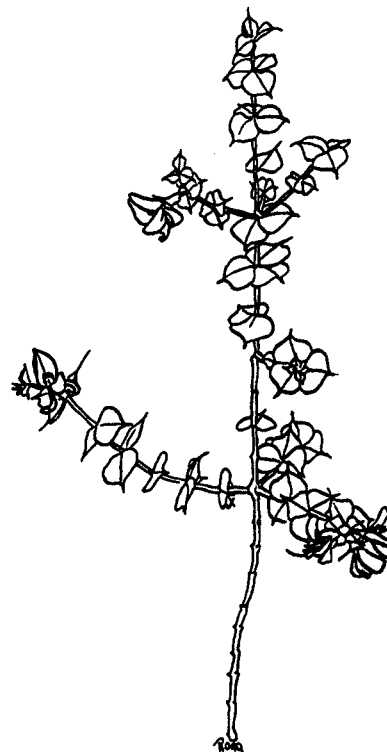


Pultenaea cunninghamii

(Fabaceae)

- Common name:** Grey bush pea.
- Localities:** Brisbane River Bank, Moggill State Forest.
- Growth form:** An attractive open shrub to 2 m tall.
- Foliage:** Leaves are small but broad, up to 15 mm long excluding the rigid terminal spine, and are borne in whorls of two to three.
- Flowers and fruit:** The pea-flowers are orange and about 1.5 cm long, larger than those of most *Pultenaea* species. The fruit is a plump pod, about 7 mm long.
- Habitat:** Stony infertile soils in open eucalypt forest.
- Propagation and Management:** Seeds require scarifying before they will germinate.
- General:** The hairy bush pea, *P. villosa*, also occurs on sandy infertile soils in the district.

*Pultenaea
cunninghamii*



5 cm

Pyrrosia confluens
(Polypodiaceae)

- Common name:** Felt fern.
- Localities:** Kholo Creek, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** An epiphytic fern with a long, scaly rhizome, ascending trees or rocks.
- Foliage:** Leaves are entire and fleshy, up to 10 cm long and 1.5 cm wide.
- Flowers and fruit:** Nil.
- Habitat:** Rainforests and wetter classes of eucalypt forest.
- Propagation and Management:** Most easily propagated by divisions of the rhizome, which may be attached to trees in moist, shaded situations. May also be propagated from spores, which should be germinated in a moist atmosphere.
- General:** *P. rupestris*, the rock felt fern, also occurs in the district. It is similar to felt fern, but with longer leaves and spore areas only near the tips.

Pyrrosia
confluens



Rhodosphaera rhodanthema

(Anacardiaceae)

Common name: Deep yellowwood.

Localities: Grandview Rd, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Upper Brookfield.

Growth form: An attractive small to medium tree to 20 m tall, with a straight trunk and scaly bark.

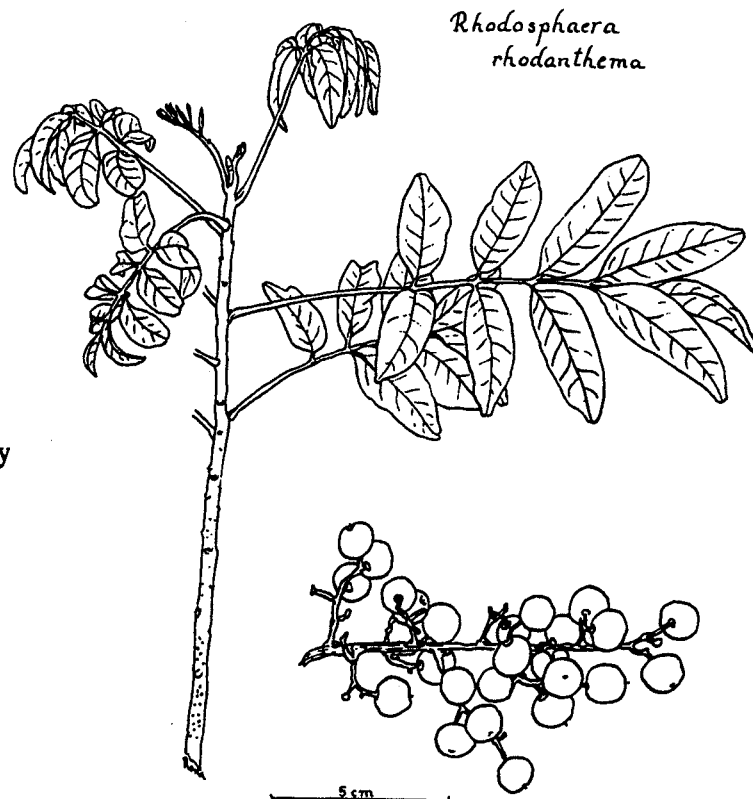
Foliage: Leaves are pinnate, with 5-11 glossy, curved, opposite leaflets up to 10 cm long and 3 cm wide. On young plants, the leaves have margins which are wavy and lobed.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are clustered in panicles up to 19 cm long. The flowers are red in colour, with backwardly curving petals about 7 mm long, and appear from spring to autumn. The fruit are brown and shining, about 8 mm in diameter; they are retained on the tree for many months.

Habitat: Deep yellowwood is common along the margins of dry rainforest.

Propagation and Management: Seed may take six months or more to germinate, but is quicker if the seed coat is nicked. Deep yellowwood grows quickly and is hardy, tolerating infertile soils and withstanding periods of moisture stress.

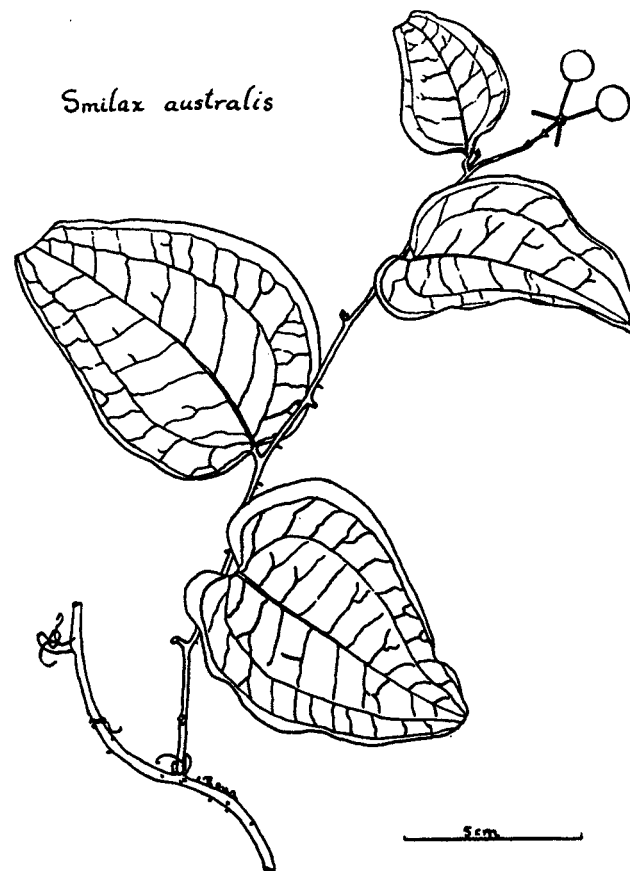
General: A very good pioneer species, well suited to rainforest regeneration projects. The flowers attract birds, and the tree provides a good cabinet timber.



Smilax australis

(Smilacaceae)

- Common name:** Barbed-wire vine.
- Localities:** Widespread and common in the district - Brisbane River Bank, Grandview Rd, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Priors Pocket, Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A perennial vine with tough, prickly stems from an underground rhizome.
- Foliage:** Leaves are simple, alternate, up to 15 cm long and 10 cm wide, prominently five-nerved; new growth is often an attractive pink to red colour.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are small and in clusters, green, or white to pink. Flowers on female plants are followed by round, black berries.
- Habitat:** A common species in dry rainforest and wetter classes of eucalypt forest.
- Propagation and Management:** Seed requires some months before germination will occur. Plants are very hardy, withstanding low fertility and drought.
- General:** This species is characteristic of the district but would not normally be considered a candidate for planting in small properties. The round, black berries attract birds.



Stenocarpus sinuatus
(Proteaceae)

Common name: Firewheel tree.

Localities: Creeks in Upper Brookfield and Brookfield.

Growth form: A small to medium, dense and rather narrow tree, occasionally to 30 m tall.

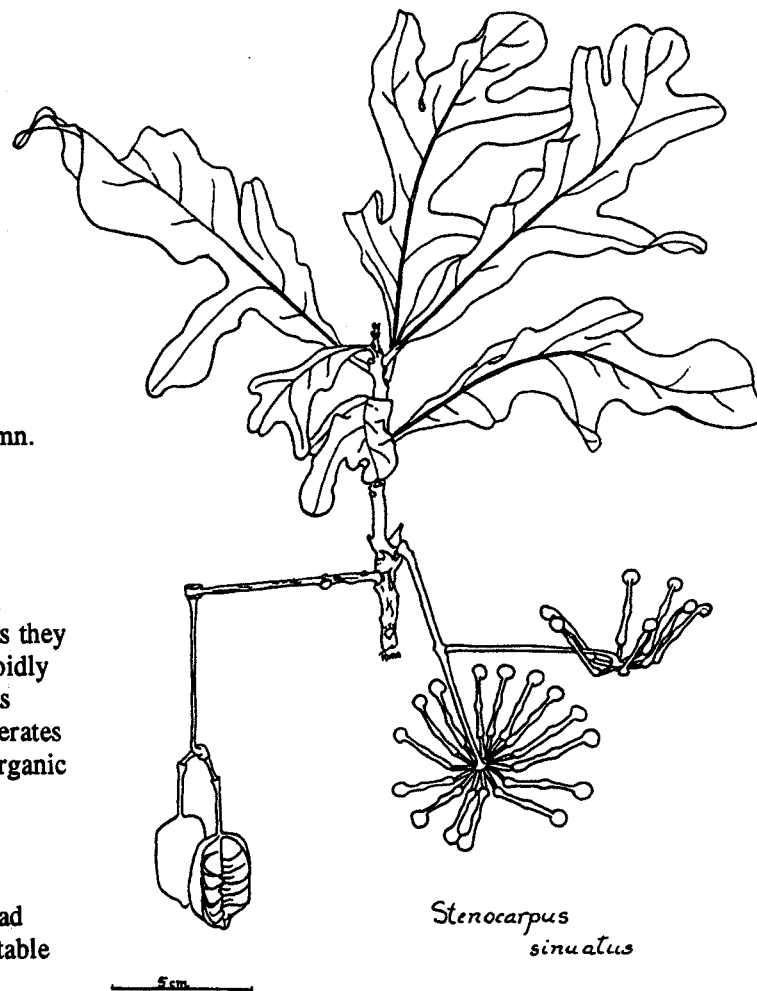
Foliage: Leaves are simple and glossy, up to 45 cm long and 35 cm wide, often deeply lobed.

Flowers and fruit: Flowers are showy, bright orange-red, and are arranged in the shape of a wheel. Firewheel tree flowers from summer to autumn. The fruit are produced in a cluster, and the seeds are winged.

Habitat: Subtropical rainforest.

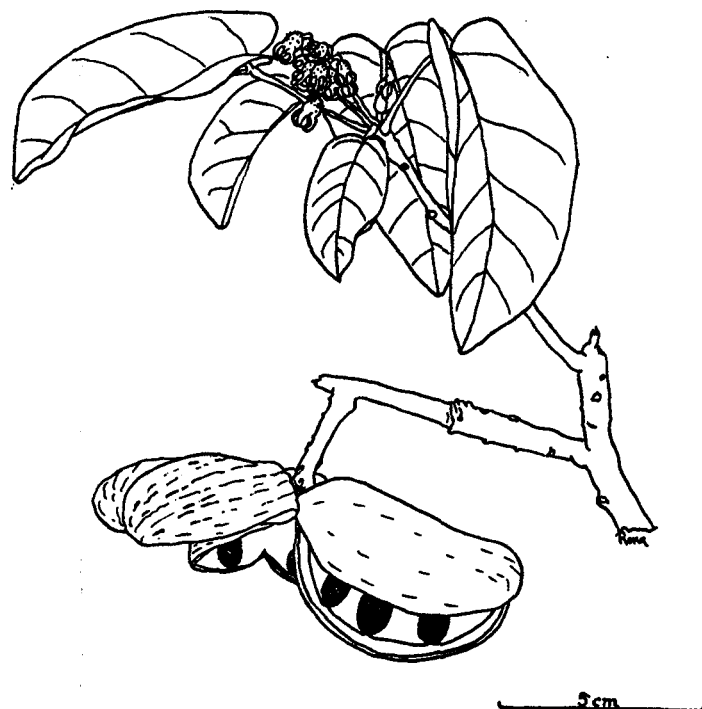
Propagation and Management: Seeds should be collected when they ripen in winter and should be germinated promptly, as they soon lose viability. Firewheel tree grows rapidly once established, providing adequate nutrients and moisture are available in summer. It tolerates a range of different soils but favours deep, organic loams. It is also drought tolerant.

General: This is one of the more spectacular of our local rainforest trees. The flowers attract nectar-feeding birds. Firewheel tree can spread by means of root suckers. The timber is suitable for cabinet work.



Sterculia quadrifida
(Sterculiaceae)

Sterculia quadrifida

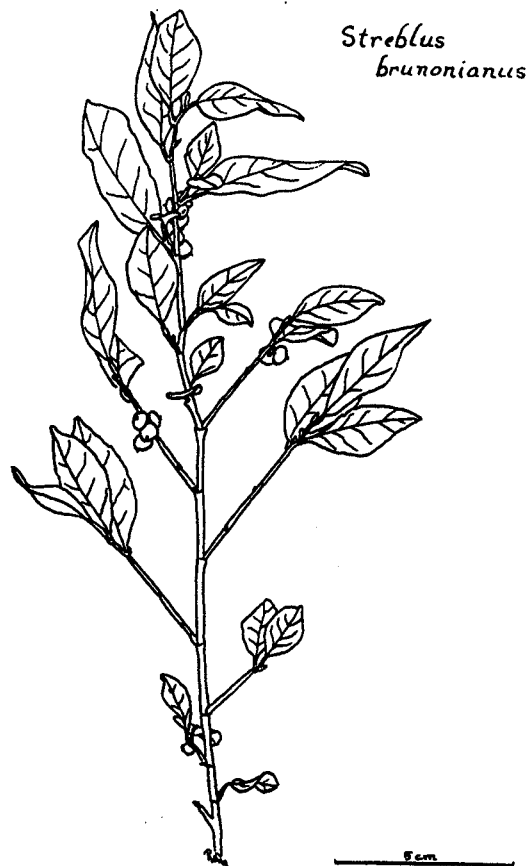


- Common name:** Peanut tree.
- Localities:** Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Savages Rd, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A small to medium deciduous tree to 20 m tall.
- Foliage:** Leaves are clustered, thin, broad-based, up to 23 cm long and 14 cm wide.
- Flowers and fruit:** Male and female flowers are mostly borne on different trees. The flowers are small and pale green and are lemon-scented. The fruit are borne in clusters and are spectacular, being 5-7 cm long and red, opening on the tree to reveal several black, edible seeds.
- Habitat:** Occurs in dry rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** Seed germinates readily, providing it is fresh. Peanut tree requires excellent drainage, but is tolerant of droughts and full sun.
- General:** An excellent fast-growing tree for rainforest regeneration projects. Various parts of the tree were utilised by Aborigines - seeds (eaten, raw or cooked), leaves (wound dressings), bark (nets and fishing lines, or, as an infusion, for eye complaints).

Streblus brunonianus

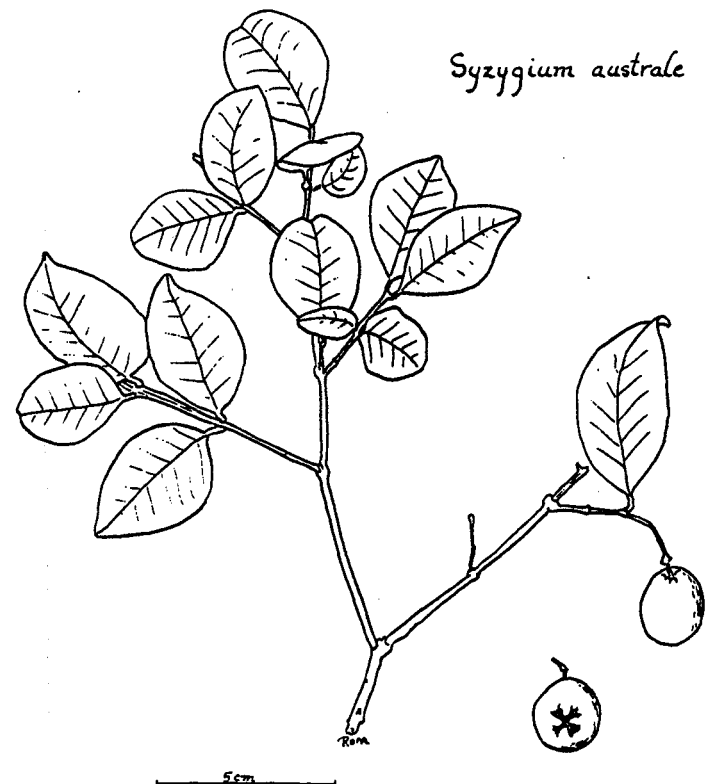
(Moraceae)

- Common name:** Whalebone tree.
- Localities:** Bellbowrie Bridge, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A shrub or small tree with downwardly-arching branches and with tough bark.
- Foliage:** Leaves are simple, up to 10 cm long and 4 cm wide, toothed along the margins and rough to the touch. Leaves on young plants are variously lobed.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are small, the male flowers in short spikes, the female flowers often solitary. Whalebone tree flowers from spring to autumn and the flowers are followed by yellow, fleshy berries about 7 mm in diameter.
- Habitat:** Margins of subtropical and dry rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** Strikes from softwood cuttings.
- General:** The fruit are edible and attract birds.



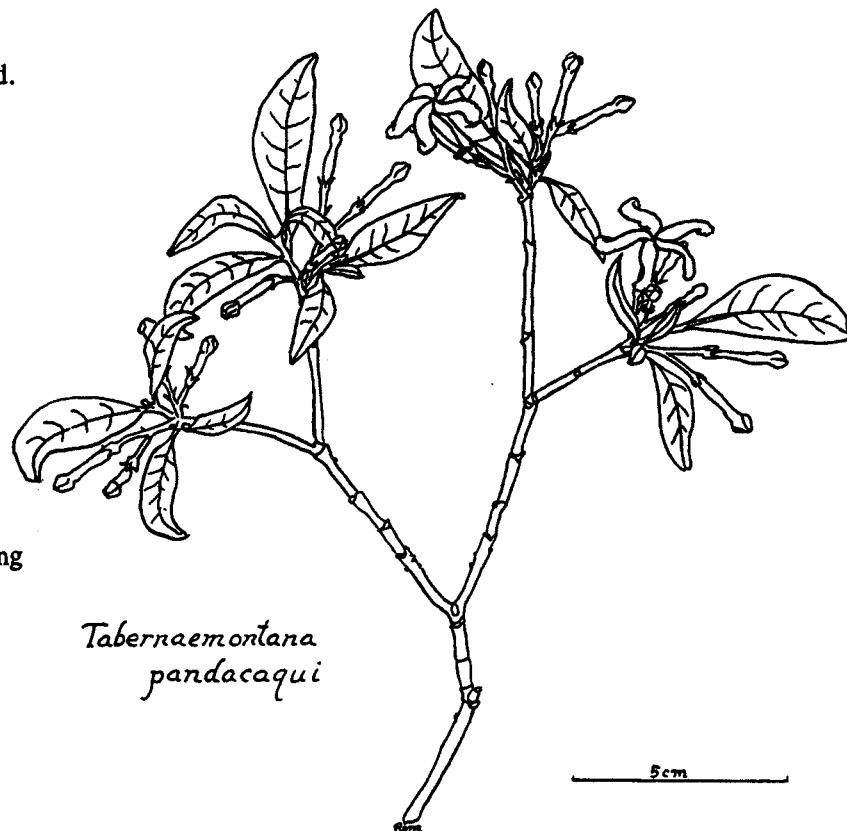
Syzygium australe
(Myrtaceae)

- Common name:** Creek lilly pilly.
- Localities:** Occurs along creek banks throughout the area, for example, Bellbowrie Bridge, Grandview Rd, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Rafting Ground.
- Growth form:** A tree to about 20 m tall, larger trees usually being buttressed at the base.
- Foliage:** Leaves are simple and opposite, up to 9 cm long, 3 cm wide, dark green and glossy above, pale below.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are white, in showy clusters of 1-3 flowers, appearing in summer. These are followed by pink to red fruit about 2 cm in diameter.
- Habitat:** Creek lilly pilly is a widespread species in subtropical and dry rainforests.
- Propagation and Management:** Fresh seed takes one to two months to germinate. Creek lilly pilly is adapted to a range of soil types, excluding very infertile soils, and tolerates full sun and frost.
- General:** This is a handsome tree both in flower and in fruit and is also attractive to fruit-eating birds. *S. francisii*, the giant water gum, also occurs in our district; it usually favours volcanic soils. Both species are excellent for stabilising creek banks.



Tabernaemontana pandacaqui
(Apocynaceae)

- Common name:** Banana bush.
- Localities:** Gold Creek, Savages Rd, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A shrub or small tree to about 4 m tall.
- Foliage:** Leaves are simple and opposite, with short petioles, tapering at either end and up to 9 cm long.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are scented and are single in leaf axils. They are followed by paired banana-shaped fruit which turn yellow as they mature.
- Habitat:** Subtropical and dry rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** May be propagated from fresh seed or cuttings. Banana bush is a quick-growing shrub tolerant of infertile soils.
- General:** This is a very ornamental shrub which is well worth growing. Until recently, the banana bush was known as *Ervatamia angustisepala*. Despite the common name, the fruit are not edible.



Toechima tenax

(Sapindaceae)

- Common name:** Pitted-leaf steelwood.
- Localities:** Grandview Rd, Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Rafting Ground, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A small but dense bushy tree to about 8 m tall.
- Foliage:** Leaves are pinnate, with 2, 4 or 6 bright green leaflets. These are oval, with a blunt tip and wavy margins, up to 7 cm long and 2.5 cm wide.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are tiny and white, in short, slender panicles; they appear from winter to late spring. They are followed by orange or red fruit up to 3 cm long and about 2 cm wide, containing 2-3 black seeds.
- Habitat:** A common plant along river banks and in subtropical and dry rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** Propagated from fresh seed. Pitted-leaf steelwood is tolerant of a range of soils and is very hardy.
- General:** This is an attractive tree and is also good for use as a windbreak or screen.



Toona australis

(Meliaceae)

Common name: Red cedar.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest.

Growth form: A medium to large deciduous tree to 30 m tall, buttressed at the base, the bark dark brown and flaky.

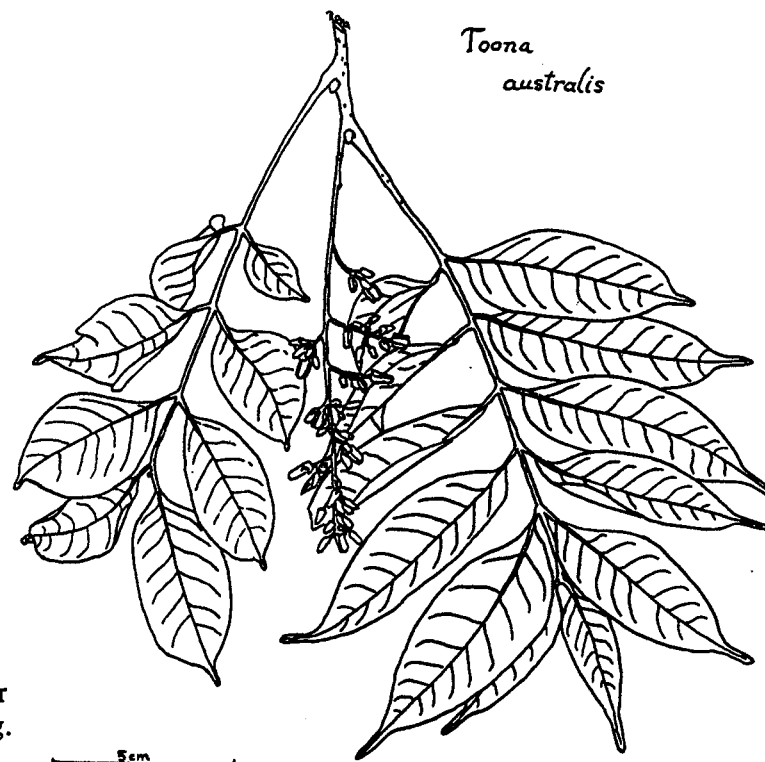
Foliage: Leaves are pinnate, with 8-20 leaflets, usually lacking a terminal leaflet, the leaflets somewhat curved, up to 14 cm long and 6 cm wide.

Flowers and fruit: Inflorescences are large, the flowers fragrant and with petals about 5 mm long, appearing from spring to early summer. The fruit are small and 5-valved.

Habitat: Occurs in subtropical rainforest, particularly along creek and river banks

Propagation and Management: Fresh seed collected in mid-summer germinates within 2-3 weeks. Growth is rapid if plants are kept moist and soil nutrient status is adequate, although the red cedar tip moth can kill young seedlings or distort later growth. Red cedar should be protected from heavy frosts when young.

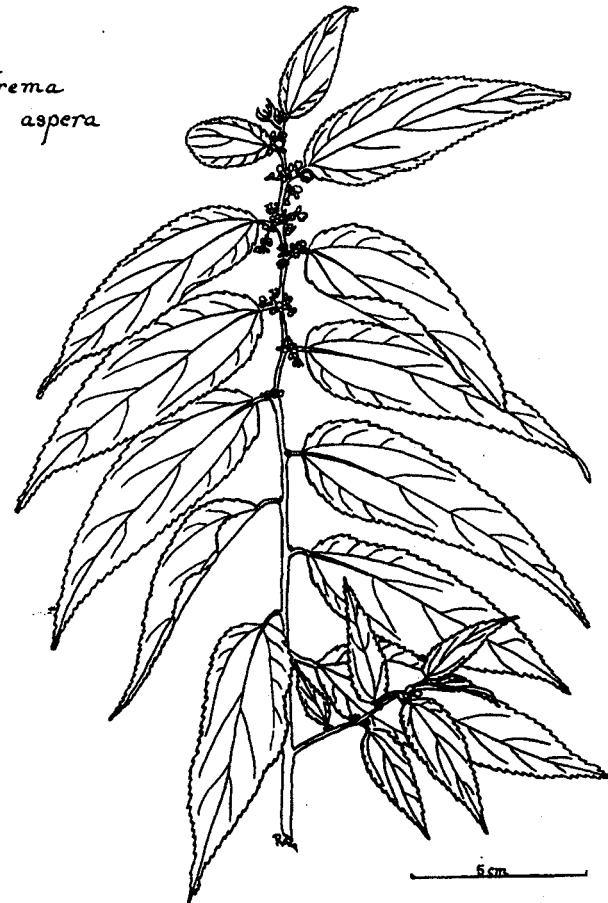
General: This well-known species is attractive throughout the growing season, particularly in early spring when the new growth is pink in colour. It provides one of our most famous cabinet timbers.



Trema aspera
(Ulmaceae)

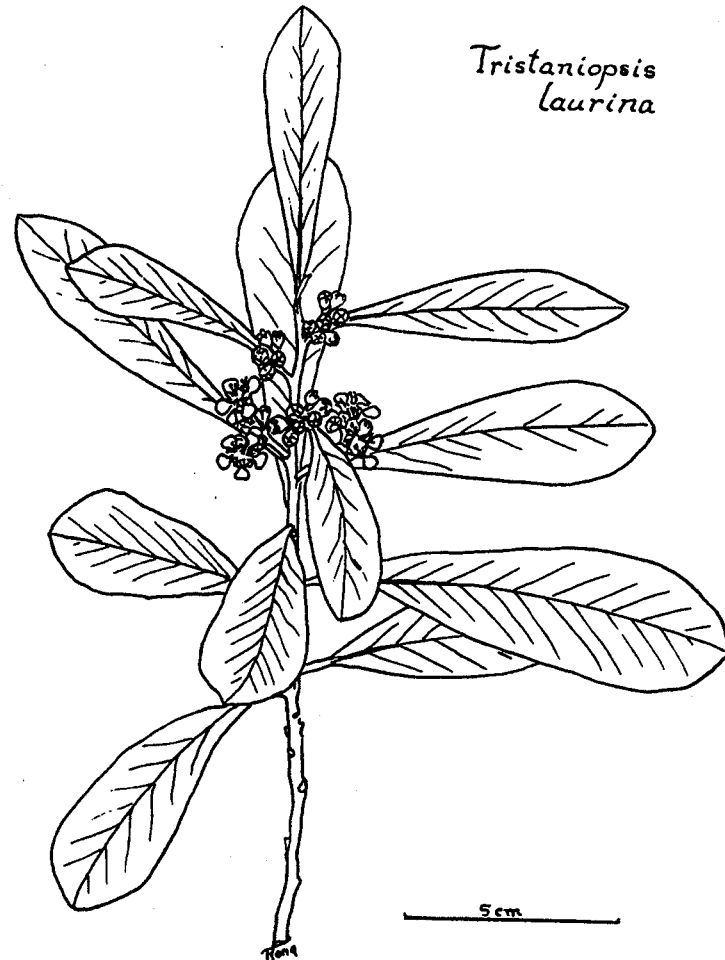
- Common name:** Poison peach.
- Localities:** Widespread.
- Growth form:** Shrub or small tree.
- Foliage:** Leaves are simple and alternate, up to 13 cm long and 5 cm wide, broad towards the base and tapering to the tip, the margins finely toothed and the surfaces rough to the touch.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are small, in short inflorescences, and appear in summer. These are followed by small, black fruit.
- Habitat:** Poison peach occurs in disturbed subtropical and dry rainforest and in regrowth.
- Propagation and Management:** Poison peach may be propagated from fresh seed or by cuttings. It is a fast-growing tree tolerant of various soils. It is also tolerant of drought, but requires good drainage.
- General:** This species can be a fairly attractive tree, but is usually toxic to livestock. The fruit is attractive to various species of fruit-eating birds. It produces an excellent, strong fibre.

*Trema
aspera*



Tristaniopsis laurina
(Myrtaceae)

- Common name:** Watergum.
- Localities:** Kholo Creek, Upper Brookfield. Also Mt Crosby.
- Growth form:** A handsome small to medium tree, mostly not exceeding 10 m tall, with a dense, spreading canopy and pale, smooth bark shedding in thin strips.
- Foliage:** Leaves are simple, narrow and leathery, up to 14 cm long and 3 cm wide, dark green and shiny above, the under surface dull and pale.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are in short axillary inflorescences, the petals yellow, rounded, about 4 mm long. The fruit is a 3-valved capsule, containing winged seeds.
- Habitat:** Occurs along water courses in subtropical rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** Watergum seed ripens in autumn and germinates slowly. The species is quick-growing and is tolerant of infertile soils, flooding, full sun, wind and frost.
- General:** Good for stabilising creekbanks.



Turraea pubescens

(Meliaceae)

Common name: Turraea.

Localities: Kholo Creek, Mt Elphinstone, Savages Rd.

Growth form: A deciduous shrub to 4 m tall, with hairy young stems.

Foliage: Leaves are about 10 cm long and 6 cm wide, and are hairy on the under surface.

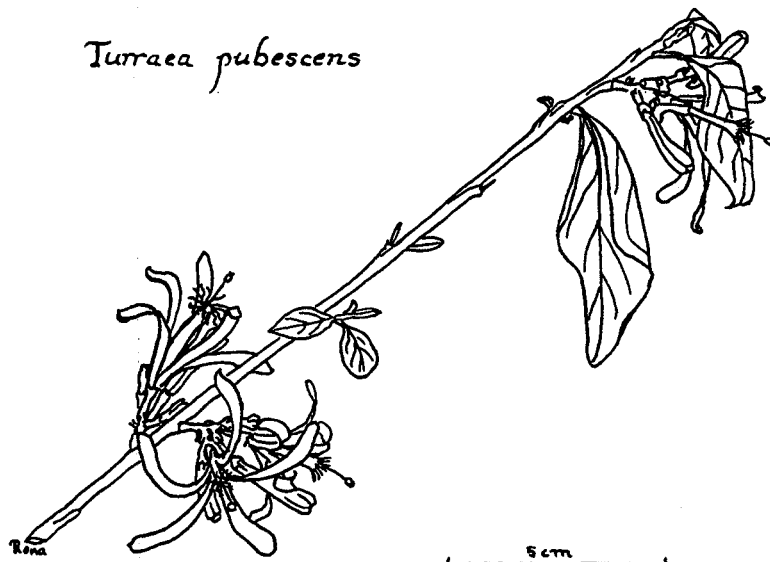
Flowers and fruit: Flowers are white and fragrant, with clusters of 3-5 in leaf axils, each flower about 3 cm across, with long, narrow petals. The flowers appear in spring, when growth starts following the period when shrubs are leafless. The fruit is a ribbed, woody capsule, c. 16 mm long.

Habitat: Dry rainforest.

Propagation and Management: Propagated from fresh seed. Requires good drainage, but otherwise hardy.

General: Turraea is spectacular when in full flower. It was previously known as *T. brownii*, and is uncommon in our district. In open situations, turraea develops into an attractive rounded shrub.

Turraea pubescens



Waterhousea floribunda

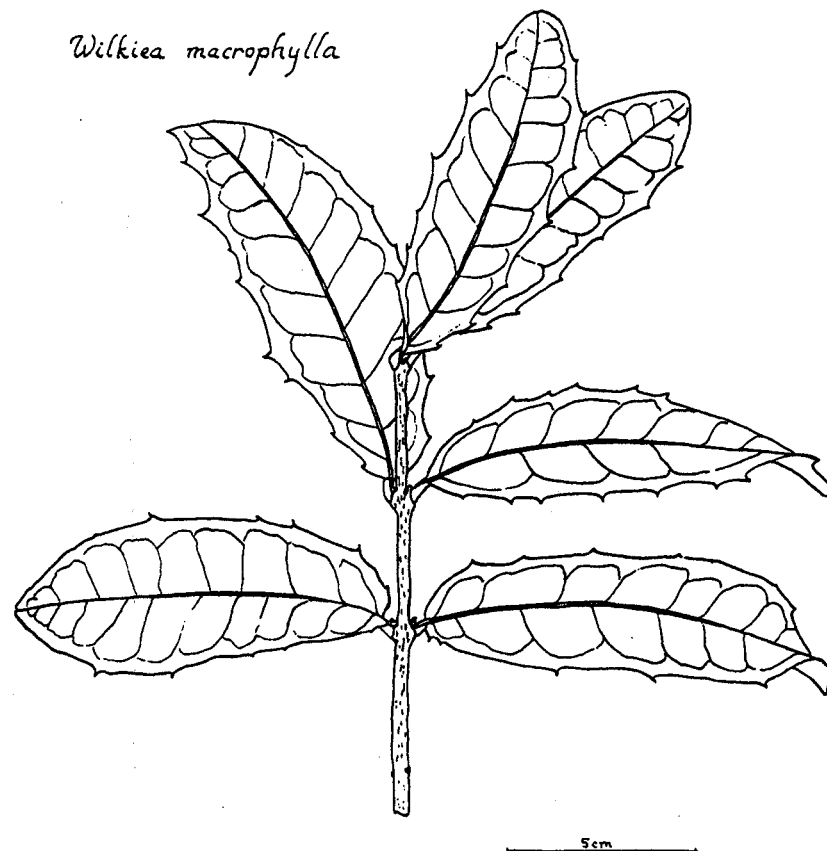
(Myrtaceae)

- Common name:** Weeping lilly pilli.
- Localities:** Kholo Creek, also Mt Crosby and plentiful along upper Enoggera Creek.
- Growth form:** An attractive medium tree with drooping branches.
- Foliage:** Leaves are simple, 6-16 cm long, with the tip tapering to a fine point and with characteristically wavy margins.
- Flowers and fruit:** Flowers are small and cream-coloured and are carried in large, terminal clusters. The fruit is green and globose, with a rim at the distal end, and is about 2 cm in diameter.
- Habitat:** Occurs along water courses in subtropical rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** May be propagated from fresh seed or from cuttings. A fast-growing species in more fertile situations, where moisture is not limiting.
- General:** A good species for stabilising creekbanks. Weeping lilly pilli produces a dense root system and should not be planted too close to drains and brickwork. It was previously known as *Syzygium floribundum*.



Wilkiea macrophylla
(Monimiaceae)

- Common name:** Large-leaved wilkiea.
- Localities:** Kholo Creek, Moggill State Forest, Upper Brookfield.
- Growth form:** A shrub or small tree.
- Foliage:** Leaves are distinctive, simple and glossy, up to 20 cm long and 7 cm wide, with occasional coarse teeth along the margins.
- Flowers and fruit:** The yellow flowers are small, appearing in summer, and are followed by black fruit which are about 15 mm long.
- Habitat:** A common species of subtropical and dry rainforest.
- Propagation and Management:** Readily propagated from fresh seed. Large-leaved wilkiea prefers some shade, and requires good drainage. It is a rather slow-growing species.
- General:** Often forms multiple stems when growing as an understory plant. Large-leaved wilkiea is worth growing for its unusual and attractive foliage and it is also a host plant for butterflies.



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to identification.

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Excellent colour photographs and details of native butterfly food plants.

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Local plant species for re-vegetating the Brookfield-Pullenvale-Moggill district

Our district is particularly rich in native plant species. Whether re-forestation a run-down paddock, or planting a garden, why not plant a local? (species marked with an asterisk probably occurred in our district but are not now present in the wild)

Trees and shrubs for sub-tropical rain forest

Acmena smithii (lilly pilly)
Acronychis laevis (glossy acronychia)
Acronychis pauciflora (soft acronychia)
Ailanthus triphysa (white bean)
Alyxia ruscifolia (chain fruit)
Aphananthe philippinensis (axe-handle wood)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Arytera divaricata (coogera)
Austromyrtus bidwillii (python tree)
Brachychiton acerifolius (flame tree)
Castanospermum australe (black bean)
Carissa ovata (carissa)
Cassine australis (red olive plum)
Citriobatus pauciflorus (orange thorn)
Cleistanthus cunninghamii (omega)
Clerodendrum tomentosum (hairy lollybush)
Commersonia bartramia (brown kurrajong)
Cryptocarya laevigata var. *bowiei* (glossy laurel)
Cryptocarya microneura (murrogun)
Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry tree)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined cryptocarya)
Dendrocnide photinophylla (shiny-leaved stinging tree)
Diospyros australis (yellow persimmon)
Diospyros fasciculosa (grey ebony)
Diospyros pentamera (myrtle ebony)

Diploglottis australis (native tamarind)
Drypetes australasica (yellow tulip)
Duboisia myoporoides (duboisia)
Dysoxylum fraserianum (rosewood)
Dysoxylum rufum (hairy rosewood)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)*
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Euroschinus falcata (ribbonwood)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Ficus obliqua (small-leaved fig)
Ficus platypoda (rock fig)
Ficus virens (white fig)
Flindersia australis (crow's ash)
Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)
Flindersia schottiana (cudgerie)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (yellowwood)
Glochidion ferdinandi (cheese tree)
Gmelina leichhardtii (white beech)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Guioa semiglaucula (guioa)
Harpullia hillii (Hill's tulipwood)
Hymenosporum flavum (native frangipani)
Jagera pseudorhus (foambark)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Mallotus claoxylodes (green kamala)
Mallotus discolor (white kamala)
Mallotus philippensis (red kamala)
Melia azedarach var. *australasica* (white cedar)

Melicope micrococca (white euodia)
Notelaea longifolia (large mock-olive)
Olea paniculata (native olive)
Omalanthus populifolius (bleeding heart)
Pararchidendron pruinatum (monkey's ear-rings)
Pittosporum revolutum (Brisbane laurel)
Pittosporum rhombifolium (hollywood)
Planchonella myrsinoides (yellow plumwood)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Polyscias elegans (celerywood)
Premna lignumvitae (lignumvitae)
Pseudoweinmannia lachnocarpa (rose marara)
Siphonodon australe (ivorywood)
Sarcomelicope simplicifolia (baurella)
Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel tree)
Streblus brunonianus (whalebone tree)
Syzygium australe (creek lilly pilly)
Syzygium francisii (giant watergum)
Tabernaemontana pandacqui (banana bush)
Toeckia tenax (pitted-leaf steelwood)
Toona australis (red cedar)
Trema aspera (poison peach)
Tristanopsis laurina (watergum)
Waterhousia floribunda (weeping lilly pilly)

Trees and shrubs for dry rain forest

Acacia maidenii (Maiden's wattle)
Acmena smithii (lilly pilly)
Acronychia laevis (glossy acronychia)
Acronychia pauciflora (soft acronychia)
Allanthus triphysa (white bean)
Alchornia ilicifolia (native holly)
Alectryon tomentosus (hairy alectryon)
Alphitonia excelsa (red ash)
Alyxia ruscifolia (chain fruit)
Aphananthe philippinensis (axe-handle wood)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Arytera divaricata (coogera)
Arytera foveolata (pitted coogera)
Austromyrtus acmenoides (scrub ironwood)
Austromyrtus bidwillii (python tree)
Austromyrtus hillii (scaly myrtle)
Baloghia inophylla (scrub bloodwood)
Brachychiton discolor (lacebark)
Capparis arborea (brush caper berry)
Carissa ovata (carissa)
Cassine australis (red olive plum)
Citriobatus linearis (bird's nest bush)
Citriobatus pauciflorus (orange thorn)
Clerodendrum tomentosum (hairy lollybush)
Cryptocarya bidwillii (yellow laurel)
Cryptocarya microneura (murrogun)
Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry tree)
Cryptocarya tripleneris (three-veined cryptocarya)
Dendrocide photinophylla (shiny-leaved stinging tree)
Denhamia pittosporoides (veiny denhamia)
Diospyros australis (yellow persimmon)
Diospyros fasciculosa (grey ebony)
Diospyros geminata (scaly ebony)

Diospyros pentamera (myrtle ebony)
Diploglottis australis (native tamarind)
Drypetes australasica (yellow tulip)
Duboisia myoporoides (duboisia)
Dysoxylum fraserianum (rosewood)
Dysoxylum rufum (hairy rosewood)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Elattostachys xylocarpa (white tamarind)
Erythrina vespertilio (bat's-wing coral tree)
Euroschinus falcata (ribbonwood)
Ficus fraseri (shiny sandpaper fig)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Ficus obliqua (small-leaved fig)
Ficus platypoda (rock fig)
Ficus virens (white fig)
Flindersia australis (crow's ash)
Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)
Flindersia collina (leopardwood)
Flindersia schottiana (cudgerie)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (yellowwood)
Glochidion ferdinandi (cheese tree)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Guioa semiglaucula (guioa)
Harpullia hillii (Hill's tulipwood)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Hibiscus heterophyllus (native hibiscus)
Hymenosporum flavum (native frangipani)
Jagera pseudorhus (foambark)
Jasminum simplicifolium (jasmine)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Macrozamia lucida (burrawang)
Mallotus claoxyloides (green kamala)
Mallotus discolor (white kamala)
Mallotus philippensis (red kamala)
Melia azedarach var. *australasica* (white cedar)

Melicope erythrococca (tingletongue)
Melicope micrococca (white euodia)
Microcitrus australis (native lime)
Notelaea longifolia (large mock-olive)
Olea paniculata (native olive)
Omalthus populifolius (bleeding heart)
Owenia venosa (crow's apple)
Pararchidendron pruinosa (monkey's ear-rings)
Pavetta australiensis (pavetta)
Pittosporum revolutum (Brisbane laurel)
Pittosporum rhombifolium (hollywood)
Planchonella cotinifolia (coondoo)
Planchonella myrsinoides (yellow plumwood)
Planchonella pohlmanniana (engraver's wood)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Polyscias elegans (celerywood)
Premna lignumvitae (lignumvitae)
Pseudoweinmannia lachnocarpa (rose marara)
Rhodospaera rhodanthema (deep yellowwood)
Sarcomelicope simplicifolia (baurella)
Sterculia quadrifida (peanut tree)
Streblus brunonianus (whalebone tree)
Syzygium australe (creek lilly pilly)
Syzygium francisii (giant waterrum)
Tabernaemontana pandacaqui (banana bush)
Toeckia tenax (pitted-leaf steelwood)
Trema aspera (poison peach)
Turraea pubescens (turraea)

Trees and shrubs for eucalypt woodlands and forests

Acacia falcata (sickle-leaf wattle)
Acacia fimbriata (Brisbane golden wattle)
Allocasuarina torulosa (forest she-oak)

Alphitonia excelsa (red ash)
Angophora leiocarpa (rusty gum)
Angophora subvelutina (broadleaf apple)
Brachychiton populneus (kurrajong)
Carissa ovata (carissa)
Citriobatus linearis (bird's nest bush)
Eucalyptus crebra (narrow-leaved ironbark)
Eucalyptus curtisii (Plunkett mallee)
Eucalyptus fibrosa (broad-leaved ironbark)
Eucalyptus henryi (broad-leaved spotted gum)
Eucalyptus intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Eucalyptus maculata (spotted gum)
Eucalyptus melanophloia (silver-leaved ironbark)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus moluccana (gum-topped box)
Eucalyptus nigra (Queensland white stringybark)
Eucalyptus propinqua (grey gum)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (Queensland blue gum)
Eucalyptus tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)
Ficus platypoda (rock fig)
Hovea acutifolia (pointed-leaved hovea)
Hovea purpurea (hovea)
Jagera pseudorhus (foambark)
Leptospermum microcarpum (small-fruited tea-tree)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Macrozamia lucida (burrawang)
Macrozamia miquellii (burrawang)
Melia azederach var. *australasica* (white cedar)
Melichrus urceolatus (urn heath)
Notelaea longifolia (large mock-olive)
Pultenaea cunninghamii (grey bush pea)
Pultenaea villosa (hairy bush pea)

Epiphytes

Arthropteris tenella (a fern)
Asplenium australasicum (birdsnest fern)
Davallia pyxidata (haresfoot fern)
Dendrobium macropus subsp. *gracilicaule* (an orchid)
Dendrobium linguiforme (tongue orchid)
Dendrobium monophyllum (lily of the valley orchid)
Dendrobium speciosum (king orchid)
Dendrobium teretifolium (bridal veil orchid)
Drynaria rigidula (basket fern)
Platyserium bifurcatum (elkhorn)
Platyserium superbum (staghorn)
Pyrrosia confluens (felt fern)
Pyrrosia rupestris (rock felt fern)

Plants for creek-side situations and erosion control

Acacia fimbriata (Brisbane golden wattle)
Alocasia brisbanensis (cunjevoi)
Angophora subvelutina (broadleaf apple)
Callistemon salignus (white bottlebrush)
Callistemon viminalis (weeping bottlebrush)
Castanospermum australe (black bean)
Casuarina cunninghamiana (river oak)
Clerodendrum floribundum (lollybush)
Commersonia bartramia (brown kurrajong)
Crinum pedunculatum (river lily)
Ehretia acuminata (koda)
Ficus coronata (creek sandpaper fig)
Ficus opposita (sandpaper fig)
Ficus virens (white fig)
Glochidion ferdinandi (cheese tree)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)

Lomandra longifolia (long-leaved matrush)
Syzygium australe (creek lilly pilly)
Syzygium francisii (giant watergum)
Tristaniopsis laurina (watergum)
Waterhousea floribunda (weeping lilly pilly)

Rainforest vines

Aristolochia praevenosa (Richmond birdwing butterfly vine)*
Austrosteenisia blackii (blood vine)
Cayratia acris (white grape)
Cayratia clematidea (slender native grape)
Cissus antarctica (water vine)
Cissus opaca (small-leaf water vine)
Jasminum simplicifolium (jasmine)
Pandorea jasminoides (bower-of-beauty)
Pandorea pandorana (wonga vine)
Rauwenhoffia leichhardtii (zigzag vine)
Stephania japonica (tape vine)

Understorey plants for rainforest (rf) and eucalypt forest (eu) plantings

Adiantum aethiopicum (rf)(common maidenhair fern)
Adiantum formosum (rf)(giant maidenhair fern)
Adiantum hispidulum (rf,eu)(rough maidenhair)
Alocasia brisbanensis (rf) (cunjevoi)
Alpinia caerulea (native ginger)
Asplenium attenuatum (rf)(walking fern)
Cordyline petiolaris (rf)(broad-leaved palm lily)
Cordyline rubra (rf)(red-fruited palm lily)
Dianella caerulea (eu)(blue flax lily)
Dianella congesta (eu) (flax lily)
Doodia aspera (rf,eu)(prickly rasp fern)
Doodia caudata (rf,eu)(small rasp fern)

Gymnostachys anceps (eu)(settlers flax)
Lomandra longifolia (rf)(long-leaved matrush)
Macrozamia lucida (eu)(burrawang)
Macrozamia miquellii (eu)(burrawang)
Oplismenus aemulus (rf)(creeping beard grass)
Ottocloa gracillima (rf)(a grass)
Proiphys cunninghamii (rf)(Brisbane lily)
Pteris tremula (rf,eu)(tender bracken)
Pteris vittata (rf,eu)(Chinese brake)
Smilax australis (eu)(barbed-wire vine)
Themeda triandra (eu)(kangaroo grass)

Trees, shrubs, herbs and epiphytes (epi)
with fragrant flowers

Acacia fimbriata (Brisbane golden wattle)
Alocasia brisbanensis (cunjevoi)
Alphitonia excelsa (red ash)
Alyxia ruscifolia (chain fruit)
Baloghia inophylla (scrub bloodwood)
Capparis arborea (brush caper berry)
Citriobatus linearis (bird's nest bush)
Clerodendrum floribundum (lollybush)
Dendrobium macropus (epi) (an orchid)
Dendrobium monophyllum (epi) (lily of the valley orchid)
Diospyros pentamera (myrtle ebony)
Flindersia schottiana (cudgerie)
Hymenoporum flavum (native frangipani)
Jasminum simplicifolium (jasmine)
Melia azedarach var. *australasica* (white cedar)
Microcitrus australis (native lime)
Pittosporum revolutum (Brisbane laurel)
Sterculia quadrifida (peanut tree)
Tabernaemontana pandacacui (banana bush)
Toona australis (red cedar)

Turraea pubescens (turraea)

Shrubs, trees and vines which attract birds

Acacia leiocalyx (black wattle)
Alphitonia excelsa (red ash)
Arytera divaricata (coogera)
Bridelia exaltata (brush ironbark)
Castanospermum australe (black bean)
Cissus antarctica (water vine)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined cryptocarya)
Diospyros australis (yellow persimmon)
Diospyros fasciculosa (grey ebony)
Diospyros geminata (scaly ebony)
Diospyros pentamera (myrtle ebony)
Diploglottis australis (native tamarind)
Elatostachys xylocarpa (white tamarind)
Erythrina vespertilio (bat's-wing coral tree)
Eucalyptus drepanophylla (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus maculata (spotted gum)
Eucalyptus propinqua (grey gum)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (Queensland blue gum)
Ficus fraseri (shiny sandpaper fig)
Ficus platypoda (rock fig)
Ficus virens (white fig)
Glochidion ferdinandi (cheese tree)
Gmelina leichhardtii (white beech)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Guioa semiglauc (guioa)
Hibiscus heterophyllus (native hibiscus)
Melia azedarach var. *australasica* (white cedar)
Melicope micrococca (white euodia)
Microcitrus australis (native lime)
Notelaea longifolia (large mock-olive)
Olea paniculata (native olive)
Omalthus populifolius (bleeding heart)

Pandorea jasminoides (bower-of-beauty)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Polyscias elegans (celerywood)
Premna lignumvitae (lignumvitae)
Smilax australis (barbed-wire vine)
Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel tree)
Syzygium australe (creek lilly pilly)

Food plants for butterflies and their larvae

Ailanthus triphysa (white bean)
Alectryon tomentosus (hairy alectryon)
Aristolochia praevenosa (Richmond birdwing butterfly vine)
Brachychiton populneus (kurrajong)
Capparis arborea (brush caperberry)
Carissa ovata (carissa)
Castanospermum australe (black bean)
Drypetes australasica (yellow tulip)
Ehretia acuminata (koda)
Ficus coronata (creek sandpaper fig)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Lomandra longifolia (long-leaved matrush)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Melicope micrococca (white euodia)
Microcitrus australis (native lime)
Pandorea pandorana (wonga vine)
Pararchidendron pruinatum (monkey's ear-rings)
Pavetta australiensis (pavetta)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Pseuderanthemum variabile (love flower)
Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel tree)
Themeda triandra (kangaroo grass)

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What makes this book special?

*T*his Landcare Book offers practical advice on selecting, planting and caring for plants which occur naturally in the semi-rural district of Brookfield, Pullenvale and Moggill, in western Brisbane. These plants provide a pleasant living environment whilst providing food and shelter for our unique wildlife. Although specifically written for the district, the techniques described and most of the species included are widespread in subcoastal districts of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland.

The first section is a detailed set of recommendations for planting rainforest or eucalypt forest. Planting an area of forest – small

or large, depending on land available – is a rewarding experience, and something the whole family can enjoy. Whether you require trees and shrubs for revegetating a run-down paddock, or stabilising a creek bank, or for attracting birds and other wildlife, or as attractive plants for your garden, this book will provide the answer.



The major part of the book provides illustrations and descriptions of a representative selection of the hundreds of trees, shrubs, vines, herbs and ferns that are native to the Pullenvale, Moggill and Brookfield district.