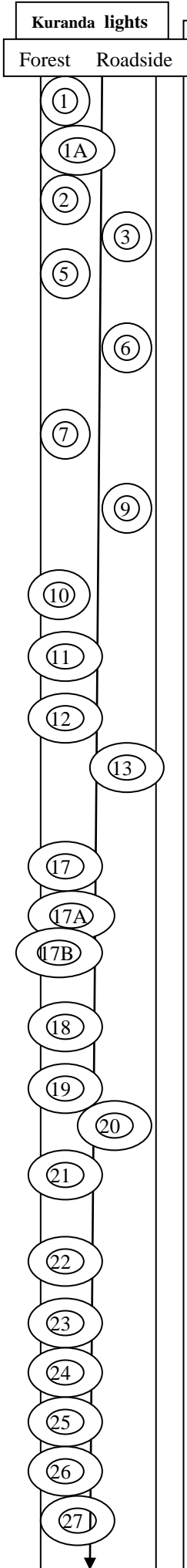
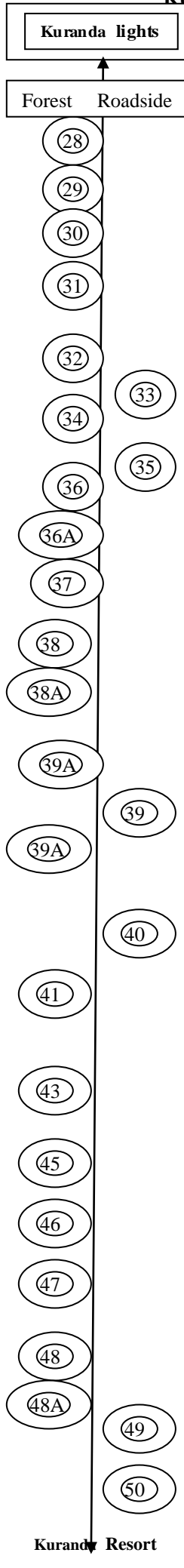


KURANDA VILLAGE ENTRANCE PLANT IDENTIFICATION WALK –TRAINING GUIDE



ID #	Genus / species Common Name / Family	Interesting features
1	<i>Rhysotoechia robertsonii</i> Robertson's Tuckeroo Fam. Sapindaceae	This family usually has compound leaves with a "pin" at the end of the leaf.
1A	<i>Mischocarpus exangulatus</i> Red Bell Mischocarpus Fam. Sapindaceae	Distinguished from similar species by bright orange red fruit capsules. Fruit late autumn. Unlabelled
2	<i>Olea paniculata</i> Australian Olive Fam. Oleaceae	This is the same genus as the cultivated olive ( <i>Olea europaea</i> ). It has simple, opposite leaves.
3	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> Tuckeroo Fam. Sapindaceae	Note that the leaflets are alternate and there is no terminal leaflet. Can you see the "pin"?
4	<i>Syzygium australe</i> Creek Lilly Pilly Fam. Myrtaceae	47 of Australia's 57 <i>Syzygium</i> species grown in the rain forest, most with colourful edible fruit. Unlabelled / no post.
5	<i>Atractacarpus fitzalanii</i> Brown Gardenia Fam. Rubiaceae	Stipular scars are visible on the young twigs. Look for stipules on #9 - Morinda
6	<i>Lagerstroemia archeriana</i> Native Crepe Myrtle Fam. Lythraceae	The seed pods usually persist on this tree. This inflorescence pattern is a panicle.
7	<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i> Buttonwood Fam. Euphorbiaceae	It has a distichous arrangement of its simple leaves which resembles a compound leaf
8	<i>Aglaiia sapindina</i> Boodyarra Fam. Meliaceae	The compound leaf has opposite leaflets and a terminal leaflet. Compare this with #3 – <i>Cupaniopsis</i> Unlabelled / no post.
9	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> NYIRNYI Rotten cheese fruit Fam. Rubiaceae	Fruits smell of rotten cheese. A source of Noni juice, an alternative tonic. Note the stipules
10	<i>Syzygium johnsonii</i> Rose Satinash Fam. Myrtaceae	Rainforest Myrtaceae have opposite leaves with visible oil dots. The oil dots can be hard to see.
11	<i>Commersonia bartramia</i> Brown Kurrajong Fam. Sterculiaceae	Small tree, its layered branches, in flower, seems covered in snow. Bristly brown seed capsules
12	<i>Cleistanthus apodus</i> Weeping Cleistanthus Fam. Euphorbiaceae	It has minute stipules. The fruit is a capsule with 3 valves. The petiole is finely wrinkled.
13	<i>Acacia mangium</i> NGABUNGA Broadleaf Salwood Fam. Mimosaceae	Seed pod shape is an aid for identifying wattles. Look for fallen pods at the base of the tree. Unlabelled
17	<i>Polyscias elegans</i> Celerywood Fam. Araliaceae	Bipinnate compound leaf. Look at how the leaf base clasps where it attaches to the stem.
17A	<i>Eugenia reinwardtiana</i> Cedar Bay cherry Fam. Myrtaceae	Bipinnate compound leaf. Look at how the leaf base clasps where it attaches to the stem.
17B	<i>Polyscias australiana</i> Basswood Fam. Araliaceae	Large pinnate compound leaf. Compare it with #17 - ( <i>P. elegans</i> ), which is in the same genus.
18	<i>Rhodamnia sessiliflora</i> Iron Malletwood Fam. Myrtaceae	Has distinctive intramarginal veins which are just inside the edges of the leaf
19	<i>Milletia sp.</i> Pongamia Fam. Fabaceae	Small riverbank tree. In spring, look along the rivers for its beautiful bronze new growth.
20	<i>Xanthostemon chrysanthus</i> Golden Penda Fam. Myrtaceae	Small tree, related to Giant Pendas at Kuranda, impressive yellow flowers, Cairns floral emblem
21	<i>Dodonea polyandra</i> Hop bush Fam. Sapindaceae	Not all Sapindaceae have compound leaves. This has simple leaves. The fruit are winged capsules. Unlabelled /no post.
22	<i>Acacia celsa</i> Black Wattle Fam. Mimosaceae	Wattle leaves are not true leaves. They are modified leaf stems - adapted to a dry country.
23	<i>Guioa acutifolia</i> Glossy Tamarind Fam. Sapindaceae	Look for the single domatium at the junction of the midrib and the 2 <sup>nd</sup> or 3 <sup>rd</sup> lateral vein
24	<i>Rhus taitensis</i> Sumac Fam. Anacardiaceae	This is closely related to the North American Poison Ivy. The mango is in the same family.
25	<i>Syzygium Kuranda</i> WANGGABEL Kuranda Satinash Fam. Myrtaceae	Large lilly pilly, large orange-brown fruit eaten by many species of birds. Kuranda's own tree
26	<i>Toechima daemelianum</i> Cape Tamarind Fam. Sapindaceae	Rounded teeth on the leaflet blades. Small tree suitable for gardens.
27	<i>Timonius timon</i> Timonius Fam. Rubiaceae	It is in the same family as #5 and #9. Look for stipules or stipular scars.

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ID #	Genus - species Common Name / Family	Interesting features
28	<i>Acacia cincinnata</i> Daintree wattle Fam. Mimosaceae	The leaves are more curved than <i>A. celsa</i> . The seed pods are in a tightly coiled spiral.
29	<i>Terminalia sericocarpa</i> Damson plum Fam. Combretaceae	Look at the curving shapes of the branches. It's called 'sympodial'. Also seen in #33 & #48
30	<i>Paraserianthes toona</i> Acacia Cedar Fam. Mimosaceae	Has a fine bipinnate leaf. The term 'pinnate' means like a feather. The resemblance can be seen here.
31	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i> Cadagi Fam. Myrtaceae	The only rainforest Eucalypt. Smooth green trunk and limbs, rounded juvenile leaves on old trees.
32	<i>Blepharyocarya involucrigera</i> Rose Butternut Fam. Anacardaceae	Compound leaves with winged bases/narrow leaflets. Seeds resemble eyelashes
33	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> GURULA Milky pine Fam. Apocynaceae	Large glossy radiating leaves. This leaf arrangement is called "whorled".
34	<i>Ficus virgata</i> Fig Fam. Moraceae	Figs have conspicuous stipules sheathing the growing tip. They can be readily seen on this tree.
35	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> Red Bead tree Fam. Mimosaceae	The seeds were used as weight measures in Asia for jewelry due to their small variation in weight.
36	<i>Chiananthus ramiflora</i> Northern Olive Fam. Oleaceae	A member of the olive family. Many rainforest trees belong to well known Families.
36A	<i>Agathis robusta</i> Queensland Kauri Fam. Araucariaceae	This tree has cones – female and male. Of the 3 species in Australia this one is present in lowlands.
37	<i>Aleurites rockinghamensis</i> NGABALA Candlenut Fam. Euphorbiaceae	Large heart shaped leaves. The timber is very soft and is often used in wood chopping competitions.
38	<i>Premna odorata</i> Fragrant Premna Fam. Lamiaceae	Odour can be another clue for identifying trees. Get you nose right up to the leaf and inhale.
38A	<i>Ficus benjamina</i> Weeping Fig Fam. Moraceae	A banyan or strangler fig. One of 30 rainforest fig species in Australia. Note the small glabrous leaf.
39	<i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> Red Stringbark Fam. Myrtaceae	Common open forest eucalypt in this area. Reddish brown bark, pixie-cap bud covers.
39A	<i>Darlingia ferruginea</i> Rose Silky Oak Fam. Protoaceae	Note the lobed leaves which vary in degree of lobbing. Leaf underside covered in dense brown hairs
40	<i>Flindersia brayleyana</i> Queensland Maple Fam. Rutaceae	Compound leaves. Wonderful cabinet timber. Large 5 lobed woody capsules.
41	<i>Glochidion harveyanum</i> Harvey's Buttonwood Fam. Euphorbiaceae	It bears pink/white button- like fruits which split to release red seeds. It has a coarse flaky bark.
42	<i>Homolanthus novoguineensis</i> Bleeding Heart Fam. Euphorbiaceae	Older leaves are often a distinctive blood red colour. It is a food plant for the giant Hercules moth. Unlabelled /no post.
43	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> BIBIYA Alexandra Palm Fam. Arecaceae	A robust graceful feather palm often used as an ornamental. Compare with #44.
44	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i> Solitaire Palm Fam. Arecaceae	It has much broader leaflets with ragged tips , and a slender stem when compared to the Alexandra palm. Unlabelled /no post
45	<i>Toona ciliata</i> Red Cedar Fam. Meliaceae	Famed as a beautiful timber, it was logged almost to extinction. Unlabelled /no post.
46	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> MURRGAN Blue Quandong Fam. Elaeocarpaceae	Distinctive metallic blue edible fruits on tall straight trees. Usually has some older leaves turning orange/red.
47	<i>Syzygium cormiflorum</i> GUBIRRANGGAN Bumpy Satinash Fam. Myrtaceae	Dark green glossy leaves. It flowers and fruits on the main trunk. This enables easy access for bats and humans.
48	<i>Alstonia muelleriana</i> NGALUMBA Hard milkwood Fam. Apocynaceae	Pioneer species with new softly hairy leaves. Compare it with #33. Full of alkaloids
48A	<i>Podocarpus grayae</i> Northern Brown Pine Fam. Podocarpaceae	Tough narrow leaves with fleshy receptacles that are edible. Understorey plant.
49	<i>Trema orientalis</i> Poison Peach Fam. Ulmaceae	Finely serrated leaves, used for land reclamation in Southern Asia, valued for its tolerance of poor soils.
50	<i>Melicope elleryana</i> Evodia Fam. Rutaceae	Trifoliate (3 leaflets) compound leaf. Food plant for the Ulysses butterfly. Corky bark.