Trees and Shrubs of Black Mountain, Mt. Ainslie and Mt. Majura

A KEY BASED ON VEGETATIVE CHARACTERISTICS

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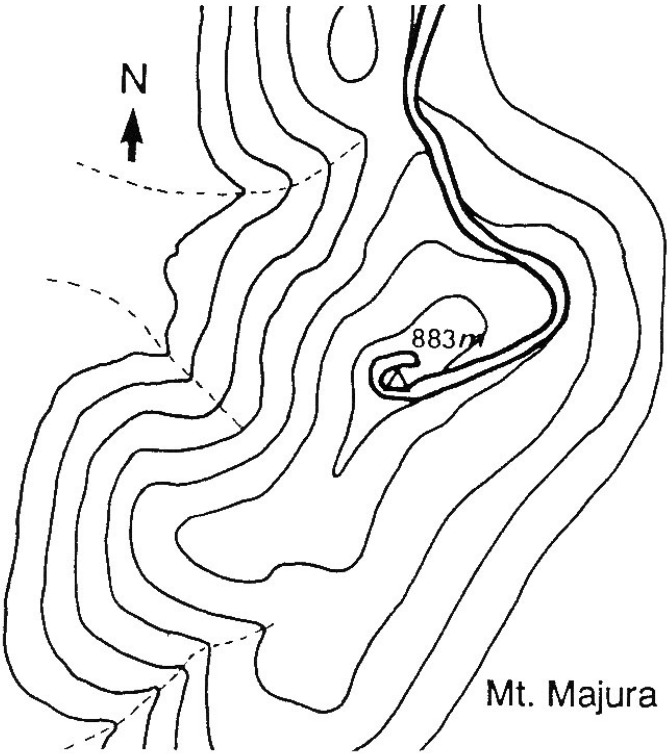
N
Belconnen Way
Black Mountain
Caswell Drive
Barry Drive
CSIRO
National Botanical Gardens
810m
Telecom Tower
ANU
Clunies Ross Street
Lady Denman Drive
Lake Burley Griffin
Black Mountain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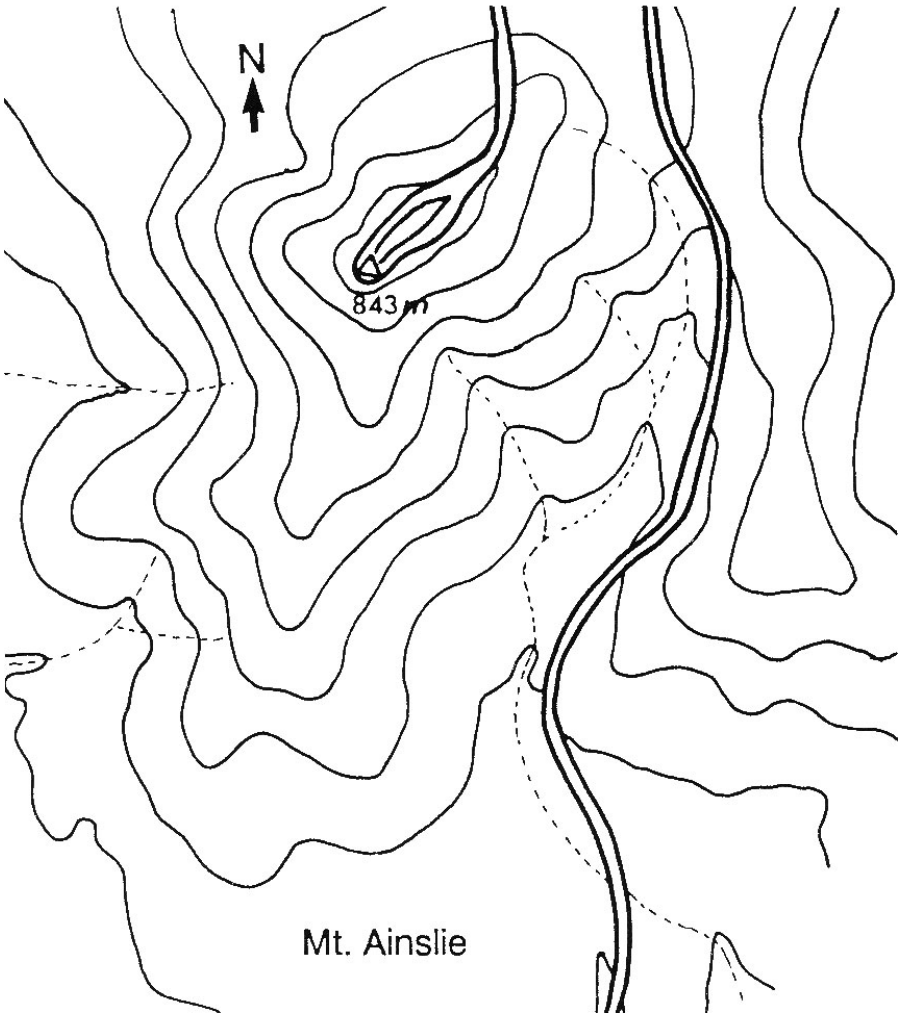
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843m
Mt. Ainslie

Key to the Trees and Shrubs of Black Mtn, Mt Ainslie and Mt Majura, ACT.
Based largely on Vegetative Characteristics

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Black Mountain Reserve on the one hand and the Mount Ainslie/Mount Majura Reserve on the other are, geologically speaking, of very different age and material. Black Mtn is entirely derived from sedimentary rocks, mainly fine-grained quartz sandstone (Black Mtn Sandstone - Lower Silurian) with a smaller area on the western and northern side of even older shales and siltstones (Pittman Formation -Upper Ordovician). The Ainslie-Majura ridge, by contrast, is of younger acidic volcanics (Ainslie Volcanics - Middle Silurian [not Lower Devonian as previously thought]). Detailed descriptions of the respective geology can be found in the following references:

(1) R.S.Abell: "Geology of the Canberra 1:100,000 Sheet Area.", *BMR Bulletin 233* (1991)

(2) R.S.Abell: "Geology of the Australian Capital Territory; 1:100,000 scale map", *Geol. Soc. Austr.* (2007)

(3) D.M.Finlayson et al.: "A Geological Guide to Canberra Region and Namadgi National Park", *Geol. Soc. Austr. (ACT Div.)* (2008).

Despite this very different geology, both reserves carry a generally similar vegetation, the climax community being a mixture of dry sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland, in the main dominated by *Eucalyptus rossii, E. mannifera* and *E. macrorhyncha*. The only significant difference in canopy species is the far greater amount of *Eucalyptus melliodora, E. bridgesiana* and *E. blakelyi* on Ainslie/Majura, predominantly on the lower slopes, reflecting the larger areas of deeper soils within the reserve compared with Black Mtn. Another distinction is that *Allocasuarina verticillata* is unaccountably common in the former but very rare in the latter. On the other hand, Black Mtn has a significantly richer shrub and herbaceous flora, no doubt correlated with soils derived from the sandstone; and it has a sizable colony of at least one (non-eucalypt) native tree species, *Callitris endlicheri*, so far rare on Ainslie/Majura. Even rarer is *Callitris columellaris*, known from only 1 tree recently found on Black Mtn.

Both reserves had been subjected to considerable interference since European settlement in the area, mainly from stock grazing, burning and timber harvesting; however, it is probably unlikely that, overall, the respective native floristic compositions have been significantly altered except in proportions of individuals of species present. The most obvious change to the casual observer is, of course, the presence of exotic (marked here with *) trees, shrubs and weedy herbs; the latter, in particular, becoming dominant over small areas to the exclusion of almost all native herbaceous species. Casual woody wildings (usually exotic garden-escapes) occurring only as 1 or very few individuals & considered unlikely to persist naturally (or possibly to be manually 'weeded out' in due course) have been excluded from the Key.

Although the Key has been written exclusively around the flora of these two reserves, it will be found to have wide relevance to the indigenous woody flora of Canberra's Nature Park system. The taxa treated up to the time of writing are those that have been recorded and validated with specimens in the Australian National Herbarium (see last pages for indexed lists). A name of a taxon that has been used in a leading work in the last 30–40 years (e.g. *Flora of the ACT,* N.T.Burbidge & M.Gray (1970)) but currently reduced to synonymy, or remaining of taxonomically doubtful application in ACT, is given (in parentheses and italicized) immediately after the accepted name.

Throughout this work all main foliar structures are, for the sake of convenience, treated as leaves or leaflets even though, in the case of certain *Acacia* and other leguminous spp., the "leaves" are actually phyllodes; refer to the Glossary for definitions of all other terminology used. In the few instances where supplementary flower and fruit characters have been utilized they are always given last [in square brackets]. The few deciduous species represented (all exotic) were thought not significant enough to warrant keying out in any other than their full-leaf condition.

Certain *herbaceous* species may on occasion cause difficulty by becoming misleadingly "woody" and shrub-like when fully grown, and in some instances may even briefly resume growth from aerial stems that have survived the winter. The number of species that have this tendency is very small, and they are fairly readily distinguished in the field from true shrubs by the presence of dead stems from the previous year; they have been ignored for the purposes of this Key.

As an additional aid, a number is given in parentheses immediately following each lead to a taxon; this represents the earliest month in a normal year in which one could be reasonably sure of finding the taxon in flower. However, depending on seasonal weather variation, time of first flowering can fluctuate by up to a month, so this figure should be taken as a rough guide only.

If difficulty is found in reaching a positive identification for a plant, the reason could be that the user has found a taxon previously unrecorded for the area; or possibly the Key itself has not taken sufficient account of aberrant features (a few known instances of the latter variability in some taxa have been dealt with by their being keyed out more than once). Notice of any new records, problems or errors encountered would be gratefully received by the author.

The only tools required are an 8x or 10x hand-lens and a metric rule.

NOTES

KEY TO GROUPS	

1a.Plants parasitic on branches of shrubs and trees…(4 taxa)..... **Group A**
1b.Plants terrestrial…… go to 2

2a.Leaves reduced to minute scales or teeth rarely up to 1.5 mm long, on green branchlets, sometimes early-deciduous or absent…(7 taxa)…… **Group B**
2b.Leaves well-developed, at least 2 mm long, usually more…….. go to 3

3a.Shrubs, subshrubs or vines, prostrate, climbing or twining…(15 taxa)…… **Group C**
3b.Trees or erect shrubs; stems sometimes lax or arching but not climbing…….. go to 4

4a.Stems and/or leaves stiffly prickly and unpleasant to the touch…(32 taxa)…… **Group D**
4b.Stems/leaves unarmed, or stems or leaves softly prickly…….. go to 5

5a.Leaves compound…(14 taxa)…… **Group E**
5b.Leaves simple…….. go to 6

6a.Leaves toothed or variously lobed…(15 taxa)…… **Group F**
6b.Leaves entire…….. go to 7

7a.Foliage strongly eucalyptus- or pine-scented; trees…(13 taxa)…….. **Group G**
7b.Foliage not especially aromatic, or if so then shrubs only…… go to 8

8a.Stipules clearly evident and persistent…(16 taxa)…….. **Group H**
8b.Stipules absent, obscure or mostly early-deciduous…….. go to 9

9a.Leaves opposite or whorled, or with parallel veins…(20 taxa)…… **Group I**
9b.Leaves alternate or some sub-opposite, not parallel-veined…… go to 10

10a.Largest leaves mostly 5 mm wide or more…(20 taxa)…… **Group J**
10b.Largest leaves mostly less than 5 mm wide…(26 taxa)…….. **Group K**

Group A: Plants parasitic on branches of shrubs and trees:

Vines, thin, twining & usually ± tangled — **Cassytha pubescens**
Woody plants, not twining
- Attachment to host ± bulbous ***……Amyema*** [2 spp., only separable in situ by flower & fruit characters]**:--**
  - [Central and lateral flowers pedicellate; ripe fruit greenish white] (2) — **A. miquelii**
  - [Central flower sessile, laterals pedicellate; ripe fruit greenish brown] (11) — **A. pendulum**
- Attachment to host by adventitious roots (1) — **Muellerina eucalyptoides**

Group B: Leaves reduced to minute scales or teeth, rarely up to 1.5 mm long, on green branchlets, sometimes early-deciduous or absent:

Scale leaves alternate or absent
- Branchlets rather soft and flaccid; [flowers yellow-green] — ***Exocarpos:--***
  - Shrubs or small trees to 10 m high; mature branchlets usually pendulous; mature leaves triangular to lanceolate, persistent; [flowers in short spikes] (12) — **E. cupressiformis**
  - Shrubs up to c. 3 m high; mature branchlets erect; mature leaves subulate, caducous; [flowers in small clusters] (10) — **E. strictus**
- Branchlets rigid and twiggy; [flowers white]
  - Shrub rarely more than 50 cm high; at least some scales usually present, narrow-triangular to acicular (11) — **Choretrum pauciflorum**
  - Shrub to 100 cm high; scales obscure or absent (10) — **Omphacomeria acerba**

Scale leaves whorled
- Foliage aromatic; scale leaves 3-whorled
  - Scale leaves keeled externally, making stems appear angular (?11) — **Callitris endlicheri**
  - Scale leaves smooth externally, making stems appear rounded (?11) — **Callitris columellaris**
- Foliage not aromatic; scale leaves 9–16-whorled (8) — **Allocasuarina verticillata** (*Casuarina verticillata*; *C. stricta*)

Group C: Shrubs, subshrubs or vines, prostrate, scandent or twining:

Leaves mostly compound
- Plants prickly — ***Rubus:--***
  - Leaves pinnate; [fls mostly pink; ripe fruit red] (12) — **Rubus parvifolius** (*R. triphyllus*)
  - Leaves palmate; [fls mostly white; ripe fruit black] (12) — ***R.fruticosus *s.l.*** (*R. cf. anglocandicans; R. procerus*)
- Plants not prickly
  - Leaves opposite, usually bi- or tri-ternate (7) — **Clematis leptophylla**
  - Leaves alternate, simply 3-foliolate (12) — **Cullen microcephalum**

Leaves simple
- Leaves opposite (11) — ***Lonicera japonica**
- Leaves alternate
  - Leaves prominently parallel-veined (8) — **Acacia lanigera**
  - Leaves not parallel-veined
    - Plants ± twining or scrambling
      - Plants hairy, at least on young stems (11) — **Billardiera scandens**
      - Plants glabrous
        - Leaves leathery & strongly reticulate-veined
          - Stems blackish; leaves ± orbicular, basally ochreate (11) — ***Muelenbeckia complexa**
          - Stems not blackish; leaves ovate to narrow lanceolate, stipulate (9) — **Hardenbergia violacea**
        - Leaves neither leathery nor strongly reticulate-veined
          - Leaves many, narrow-lanceolate to oblancelate, up to 20 mm wide (10). — ***Billardiera heterophylla**
          - Leaves very sparse, linear to narrow-ovate, up to 10 mm wide (10) — **Comesperma volubile**
    - Plants not twining or scrambling
      - Stipules absent (10) — **Rhytidosporum procumbens** (*Marianthus procumbens*)
      - Stipules present
        - Leaves spirally-arranged (8) — **Hovea heterophylla**
        - Leaves arranged in 2 opposite rows — ***Bossiaea:--***
          - Leaves 3–8 mm long; stipules longer than petioles (10) — **B. buxifolia**
          - Leaves 5–15 mm long; stipules shorter than petioles (10) — **B. prostrata**

Group D: Stems and/or leaves stiffly prickly and unpleasant to the touch:

- Most leaves more than 3 cm long
  - Leaf/leaflet margins usually distinctly toothed, lobed or spiny, or a few randomly entire
    - Stems unarmed
      - Leaves simple but very deeply & narrowly tertiary-lobed (10) — **Grevillea ramosissima**
      - Leaves pinnately compound — ***Mahonia*:--**
        - Leaflets 5–9, to 10 cm long, 5 cm wide; margins with 15–35 spines (9) — ***M. pinnata** (*M. leschenaultii*)
        - Leaflets 7–11, to 6.5 cm long, 2.5 cm wide; margins with 8–12 spines (9 — ***M. aquifolium**
    - Stems bearing prickles or thorns
      - Leaves truly compound
        - Leaves pinnate
          - Leaves glandular-aromatic, with an apple-like scent when crushed (11) — ***Rosa rubiginosa**
          - Leaves not glandular or aromatic (12) — **Rubus parvifolius** (*R. triphyllus*)
        - Leaves palmate to pedate (12) — ***Rubus fruticosus s.l.** (*R. cf. anglocandicans, R. procerus*)
      - Leaves simple but sometimes deeply lobed
        - Foliage strongly heterophyllous by size, or some reduced to spines; stipules small or absent
          - Stipules minute, caducous; leaves never spiny, and of usually distinctly different sizes correlated with seasonal growth — ***Pyracantha*:--**
            - Leaf undersurfaces white-tomentose; margins entire (10) — ***P. angustifolia**
            - Leaf undersurfaces glabrous; margins ± crenulate
              - Leaves oblong to oblanceolate, 3–6 mm wide (10) — ***P crenulata**
              - Leaves obovate to broad-spathulate, 10–20 mm wide (10) — ***P. crenatoserrata** (*P. fortuneata*)
          - Stipules absent; some leaves reduced to 3-lobed terete spines (9) — ***Berberis floribunda** (*B. aristata*)
        - Foliage not heterophyllous; stipules leafy, persistent — ***Crataegus*:--**
          - Leaf-base included angle usually < 90 degrees; [ripe fruit 8–10 mm long] (11) — ***C. monogyna**
          - Leaf-base included angle usually > 90 degrees; [ripe fruit 20–25 mm long] (11) — ***C. azarolus**
  - Leaf/leaflet margins totally entire
    - Leaves pinnately compound (11) — ***Robinia pseudoacacia**
    - Leaves simple — ***Hakea*:--**
      - Young branches glabrescent; [fruit < 2 cm long] (12) — **H. microcarpa**
      - Young branches sericeous; [fruit 2–3 cm long] (6) — **H. decurrens ssp. decurrens** (*H. sericea*)
- Most leaves less than 3 cm long
  - Branches thorny, or stipules or axillary buds spiny
    - Leaves rigidly pungent — ***Daviesia*:--**
      - Leaves ovate to subulate; midrib prominent (8) — **D. ulicifolia**
      - Leaves terete to slightly compressed; midrib absent (9) — **D. genistifolia**
    - Leaves if present acute, obtuse or rounded, never pungent
      - Stipules present, spiny; leaves neither clustered nor opposite (9) — **Acacia paradoxa** (*A. armata*)
      - Stipules absent, or if present then not spiny; leaves somewhat clustered or opposite
        - Stems glabrous (12) — **Bursaria spinosa ssp. lasiophylla**
        - Stems more or less hairy
          - Leaves clustered (12) — ***Lycium ferocissimum**
          - Leaves opposite (10) — **Discaria pubescens**
  - Branches not thorny; stipules absent or early deciduous, never spiny
    - Dorsal leaf surface with several veins parallel/radiate from the base
      - Leaf margins all finely ciliate (8) — **Melichrus urceolatus**
      - Leaf margins glabrous
        - Leaves mostly 15–30 mm long (9) — **Styphelia triflora**
        - Leaves mostly 5–15 mm long
          - Leaves narrow-lanceolate to sub-linear (9) — **Lissanthe strigosa ssp. subulata**
          - Leaves narrow-oblong to narrow-elliptic (4) — **Monotoca scoparia**
    - Dorsal and/or ventral leaf surface with 1 vein
      - Leaves ± aromatic, 5–15 mm long; base shortly, broadly petiolate (11) — **Leptospermum continentale**
      - Leaves not aromatic, 10–40 mm long, sessile
        - Leaf mid-vein more prominent on one surface than the other
          - Leaf margins entire
            - Lvs sparsely clustered along stem; [perianth pale pink] (10) — ***Grevillea patulifolia**
            - Lvs densely spread along stem; [perianth ± yellowish] (10) — ***Grevillea juniperina ssp. sulphurea**
          - Leaf margins minutely toothed (10) — **Daviesia acicularis**
        - Leaf mid-vein equally prominent on both surfaces — ***Acacia (p.p.)*:--**
          - Leaves subulate, terete to 4-angled
            - Branchlets terete (7) — **A. ulicifolia**
            - Branchlets in cross-section strongly-angled or flattened (7) — **A. genistifolia** (*A. diffusa*)
          - Leaves flat, triangular (8) — **A. gunnii** (*A. vomeriformis*)

Group E: Leaves compound:

Mature leaves bipinnate throughout; rachis never flattened — ***Acacia (p.p.):--***
- Foliage greyish, hoary-pubescent
  - Pinnae in 3–4 pairs; pinnules 5–7 mm long (7) — ***A. baileyana**
  - Pinnae in 10–20 pairs; pinnules 2–5 mm long (8) — **A. dealbata**
- Foliage not greyish or hoary-pubescent
  - Pinnules 4–12 mm wide (9) — ***A. elata**
  - Pinnules 1–2 mm wide
    - Branchlets with prominent ridges continuous with petioles, bright green; pinnules 8–10 mm long (8) — ***A.decurrens**
    - Branchlets terete or only obscurely ridged, not continuous with petioles, dull green; pinnules 1.5–6 mm long
      - Pinnules 6–12 pairs, ovate to obovate (8) — ***A. cardiophylla**
      - Pinnules 20–40 or more pairs, linear-oblong
        - Branchlets velvety-pubescent; pinnae in 8–16 pairs; pinnules mostly 1.5–2.5 mm long (11) — **A. mearnsii**
        - Branchlets glabrous or sparsely pubescent; pinnae in 6–8 pairs; pinnules 4–6 mm long (1) — **A. parramattensis**

Mature leaves palmate or pinnate; if leaflets occasionally absent, then rachis flattened
- Leaves 3-foliolate
  - Branches drooping; [flowers white] (10) — ***Chamaecytisus palmensis**
  - Branches erect or spreading; [flowers yellow]
    - Leaflets obovate (10) — ***Genista monspessulana** (*Teline monspessulana*)
    - Leaflets linear (10) — **Gompholobium huegelii**
- Leaves 5–17-foliolate
  - Leaflet margins serrate (10) — ***Sorbus domestica**
  - Leaflet margins entire
    - Leaflets 7–13 cm long (12) — ***Ailanthus altissima**
    - Leaflets 0.1–4 cm long
      - Leaf rachis ± terete; leaflets 10–40 mm long (10) — **Indigofera australis**
      - Leaf rachis flattened; leaflets when present 1–5 mm long (10) — **Indigofera adesmiifolia**

Group F: Leaves toothed or variously lobed:

Leaves hairy on one or both surfaces
- Leaf hairs stellate or T-shaped
  - Leaf bases shallowly cordate (9) — **Gynatrix pulchella**
  - Leaf bases cuneate (9) — **Olearia lirata**
- Leaf hairs simple
  - Most leaf blades basally symmetrical
    - Leaves obovate, ovate or elliptic
      - Leaves with petioles 1–5 cm long (9) — ***Malus domestica**
      - Leaves subsessile (10) — **Olearia erubescens**
    - Leaves mostly lanceolate (11) — **Bedfordia arborescens**
  - Most leaf blades basally asymmetrical
    - Base of leaf blade distinctly 3-veined, ± acute (10) — ***Celtis australis**
    - Base of leaf blade not 3-veined, rounded on one side (8) — ***Ulmus minor**

Leaves glabrous (or at most glandular-tuberculate or mealy)
- Trees up to c. 20 m high (12) — **Brachychiton populneus ssp. populneus**
- Shrubs or subshrubs, rarely more than 2 m high
  - Leaves mostly opposite, broadly hastate-lobed (12) — **Einadia hastata**
  - Leaves rarely opposite, never hastate-lobed
    - Leaves mostly 10–18 cm long, often narrowly-lobed (11) — **Solanum linearifolium**
    - Leaves up to 8 cm long, never narrowly-lobed
      - Leaves 15–80 mm long, 1–15 mm wide — ***Dodonaea:--***
        - Leaves ± linear, 1–6 mm wide (10) — ***D. viscosa ssp. angustissima**
        - Leaves obovate, spathulate, cuneate or angular-obovate, 4–15 mm wide
          - Lvs obovate to spathulate, rarely oblanceolate, 2.5–7.5 cm long (9) — **D. viscosa ssp. spathulata**
          - Lvs cuneate to angular-obovate, 1.5–3 cm long (9) — **D. viscosa ssp. cuneata**
      - Leaves up to 25 mm long, 1–3 mm wide
        - Plant glandular-viscid; leaves 8–25 mm long (12) — **Olearia tenuifolia**
        - Plant not glandular; leaves 4–8 mm long (10) — **Rhytidosporum procumbens** (*Marianthus procumbens*)

Group G: Foliage strongly eucalyptus- or pine-scented; trees:

Leaves very narrow-linear, fasciculate in 2s or 3s (10) ***Pinus radiata**
Leaves flat, broader and not fasciculate ***Eucalyptus:--***
Bark rough and persistent on trunk & main branches
Leaves peppermint-scented; juvenile leaves opposite; leaf sap thin and watery, not sticky (11) **E. dives**
Leaves not peppermint-scented; juvenile leaves alternate or rarely sub-opposite; leaf sap sticky-viscous
Bark tesselate-fissured (2) **E. bridgesiana**
Bark usually deeply vertical-fissured
Bark reddish-brown, long-fibrous, prominently stringy (2) **E. macrorhyncha ssp. macrorhyncha**
Bark greyish, shortly flaky-fibrous, not stringy
Adult leaves to 20 cm long, glossy green (4) **E. goniocalyx ssp. goniocalyx**
Adult leaves to 25 cm long, grey-green or glaucous (9) **E. nortonii**
Bark smooth and decorticating, at least on upper trunk & main branches
Smooth bark with white, chalky powder; never with "scribbles" (insect damage)
Bark of trunk hardly maculate; often with superficial "axe-marks" (insect damage); juvenile leaves sessile, orbicular, glaucous; [umbels 3-flowered] (12) **E. rubida**
Bark of trunk maculate, usually lacking "axe-marks"; juvenile leaves short-petiolate linear to lanceolate, not glaucous; [umbels more than 3-flowered] (11) **E. mannifera**
Smooth bark hardly powdery, or if so then "scribbles" present
Branches often with stress-wrinkles at junction with trunk; "scribbles" usually present on smooth bark
Leaves thick, parallel-veined (12) **E. pauciflora ssp. pauciflora**
Leaves not particularly thick, penniveined (1) **E. rossii**
Branches lacking stress-wrinkles and “scribbles”
Bark rarely sub-persistent, mostly smooth, variegated light and dark grey and grey-brown or purplish (temporarily yellowish only after decortication); adult leaves rather thick and "leathery", mostly about 15 cm or more long; intra-marginal vein usually about 1 mm from margin; [umbels always axillary; apex of buds long-conical] (9) **E. blakelyi**
Bark often sub-persistent on trunk and up to main branches; smooth bark usually pale or yellowish grey; leaves not especially thick, up to about 10 cm long; intra-marginal vein usually about 2-3 mm from margin; [umbels often in leafless panicles; buds lacking long-conical apex]
Adult leaves lanceolate, apex abruptly contracted, acute; juvenile leaves broadly elliptic-ovate (10) **E. melliodora**
Adult leaves broadly ovate-oblong, apex rounded; juvenile leaves sub-orbicular (10) **E. polyanthemos ssp. polyanthemos**

Group H: Stipules clearly evident and persistent:

Stipules ± fused behind the petiole ***Pultenaea:--***
Leaves opposite or in whorls of three, broad-ovate to broadly rhombic, flat (11) **P. spinosa**
Leaves alternate, linear to narrow-elliptic, or if broader then strongly concave
Leaves linear-terete, 0.5 mm wide; stipules 1.5–2 mm long (11) **P. laxiflora**
Leaves ± concave, 1–4 mm wide; stipules 2–5 mm long
Stems ± sparsely spreading-hairy; leaf apex obtuse (12) **P. subspicata**
Stems appressed-pubescent; leaf apex acuminate to long-aristate
Leaves usually linear to narrow-lanceolate, 0.5–1.5 mm wide, acuminate-aristate (10) **P. setulosa**
Leaves usually rhombic, 1–5 mm wide, weakly aristate-pungent (10) **P. procumbens**
Stipules free
Leaves mostly 8–40 mm wide
Leaves 30–80 mm long (12) ***Cotoneaster glaucophyllus**
Leaves 20–25 mm long (10) ***Cotoneaster pannosus**
Leaves mostly, or at least the upper, less than 5 mm wide
Leaf apex acute or aristate; leaves sub-sessile
Habit erect or spreading, to 3 m high; leaves about 15 mm long (9) **Acacia buxifolia ssp. buxifolia**
Habit low and bushy, rarely > 20 cm high; leaves about 5 mm long (8) **Cryptandra amara var. floribunda**
Leaf apex obtuse, rounded or emarginate; leaves distinctly petiolate
Shrubs erect or arching, with bright green, oblong, obovate or oblanceolate leaves
Shrubs to 1 m high (10) ***Cotoneaster rotundifolius**
Shrubs rarely more than 0.5 m high
Leaves/stems finely hispid-hairy, leaf-margins ± recurved (9) **Phyllanthus occidentalis** (*P. hirtellus*)
Leaves sub-glabrous, stems stellate-hairy; leaf-margins ± flat
Leaves ± oblanceolate; [flowers 2–3 mm long] (9) **Cryptandra amara var. amara**
Leaves ± ovate to obovate; [flowers 4–6 mm long] (9) **Cryptandra amara var. longiflora**
Shrubs often lax or semi-prostrate, with dull green leaves not obovate, oblong or oblanceolate
Leaves dorsally hairy, linear to oblong-elliptic (8) **Hovea heterophylla**
Leaves glabrous, all very broad-ovate, broad-elliptic or broad-oblong ***Bossiaea:--***
Leaves obtuse, 3–8 mm long; stipules longer than petiole (10) **B. buxifolia**
Leaves acute, 5–15 mm long; stipules shorter than petiole (10) **B. prostrata**

Group I: Leaves opposite or whorled, or with parallel veins:

Leaves opposite or whorled; primary veins, if visible, not parallel
- Leaves mostly 3–6 cm long (12) — ***Ligustrum sinense**
- Leaves less than 1.5 cm long
  - Leaves often 3-whorled (11) — **Mirbelia oxylobioides**
  - Leaves opposite or sub-opposite, rarely a few alternate — ***Pimelea:--***
    - Stems hairy (11) — **P. curviflora var. sericea**
    - Stems glabrous
      - Shrub usually < 25 cm high, bushy or spreading; [bracts ciliate] (11) — **P. glauca**
      - Shrub usually > 50 cm high, slender-diffuse, often lax-prostrate; [bracts not ciliate] (10) — **P. linifolia**

Leaves alternate; primary veins parallel/radiate from base
- Leaves mostly 1.5–18 cm long, straight to falcate — ***Acacia (p.p.):--***
  - Low or prostrate shrub to 50 cm high; leaves 3–6 cm long, woolly-hairy (at least young growth) (8) — **A. lanigera**
  - Erect shrub or small tree; leaves 6–18 cm long, glabrous or sparsely or marginally hairy only
    - Leaves 1.5–3 cm long; margins fimbriate-hairy (9) — ***A. howittii**
    - Leaves 5 cm or more long; margins never fimbriate-hairy
      - Slender shrub mostly 2–3 m high; leaves 1–4 mm wide (9) — ***A. elongata**
      - Bushy shrub to tall tree, 3–30 m high; leaves mostly 3–30 mm wide
        - Leaves straight to slightly curved
          - Branchlets strongly angular; leaves mostly 3–12 mm wide with acute apex (8) — ***A. floribunda**
          - Branchlets slightly angular; leaves up to 25 mm wide with obtuse apex (9) — ***A. binervata**
        - Leaves mostly strongly falcate
          - Bark greyish; branchlets usually terete; leaves acute to subacute (1) — **A. implexa**
          - Bark blackish; branchlets ± angled to flattened; leaves subacute to obtuse (9) — ***A. melanoxylon**
- Leaves up to 1 cm long, never falcate
  - Leaves mostly 5–10 mm long
    - Leaves distinctly petiolate, broad-elliptic to obovate (9) — **Brachyloma daphnoides var. daphnoides**
    - Leaves sub-sessile, ± lanceolate
      - Leaves linear-lanceolate, spreading (5) — **Astroloma humifusum**
      - Leaves lanceolate, appressed (9) — **Leucopogon virgatus var. virgatus**
  - Leaves mostly 2–5 mm long, rarely more
    - Leaves broad-ovate with cordate base (10) — **Epacris microphylla var. microphylla**
    - Leaves much narrower, never with cordate base
      - Leaves linear-lanceolate, sub-glabrous; [flowers borne on older wood] (11) — **Acrotriche serrulata**
      - Leaves ovate, elliptic or oblanceolate, clearly hairy or ciliate; [flowers borne on younger wood] — ***Leucopogon (p.p.):--***
        - Leaves 4–6 mm long, sparsely puberulent on surface, margins ciliate; [flowers pendulous-secund; style exserted] (10) — **L. fletcheri ssp. brevisepalus**
        - Leaves 1.5–3 mm long, profusely hispid-hairy all over; [flowers otherwise; style included]
          - Leaf-apex weakly pungent-aristate, straight; [flowers in small terminal clusters] (7) — **L. microphyllus var. pilibundus** (*L. pilibundus*)
          - Leaf-apex not aristate, acute-recurved; [flowers in short leafy spikes 1–2 cm long] (10) — **L. attenuatus**

Group J: Largest leaves mostly 5 mm wide or more:

- Leaves ± hairy on one or both surfaces
  - Leaves stellate- or felted-hairy below, mostly 10–50 mm wide
    - Branchlets and/or undersurfaces of leaves with stellate hairs
      - Leaves linear to lanceolate
        - Leaves mostly lanceolate, 5–35 mm wide (9) **Olearia lirata**
        - Leaves mostly linear, 1–5 mm wide (11) **Pomaderris angustifolia**
      - Leaves narrow- to broad-ovate, broad-elliptic or obovate
        - Leaf undersurfaces entirely with rusty hairs (10) ***Lasiopetalum macrophyllum**
        - Leaf undersurfaces greyish-hairy, with or without sparse rusty hairs
          - Leaf apices ± acute; upper surfaces glabrous (10) **Pomaderris intermedia**
          - Leaf apices obtuse or emarginate; upper surfaces scabrid- to hispid-hairy
            - Stipules present; foliage not lemon-scented
              - Stipules 2–3 mm long (10) **Pomaderris betulina ssp. actensis**
              - Stipules 5–10 mm long (10) **Pomaderris eriocephala**
            - Stipules absent; foliage ± distinctly lemon-scented (7) ***Correa reflexa var. reflexa**
    - Branchlets & undersurfaces of leaves lacking stellate hairs (11) **Bedfordia arborescens**
  - Leaves not stellate- or felted-hairy below, 3–20 mm wide
    - Leaves oblanceolate to spathulate, 4–20 mm wide, ± hairy above (12) **Persoonia rigida**
    - Leaves linear-oblong, 3–8 mm wide, ± tuberculate above (11) **Astrotricha ledifolia**
- Leaves entirely glabrous
  - Leaves clearly asymmetric or falcate; marginal gland present ***Acacia (p.p.):--***
    - Leaves mostly 1–3 cm long
      - Leaves 0.5–1.5 cm long; veins 2 from base, unequally prominent; marginal gland near base (10) **A. pravissima**
      - Leaves 1–3 cm long; 1 midvein with prominent laterals; marginal gland ± central (9) ***A. cultriformis**
    - Leaves 6–20 cm long
      - Bipinnate foliage often persistent; leaf apex acute to acuminate; gland not close to mid-vein (9) ***A. rubida**
      - Bipinnate foliage not persistent; leaf apex rounded to sub-acute; gland fairly close to mid-vein
        - Branchlets ± angular; pulvinus < 3 mm long; gland ± indented (11) **A. penninervis ssp. penninervis**
        - Branchlets ± terete; pulvinus usually 4–7 mm long; gland ± exerted (9) **A. pycnantha**
  - Leaves symmetric; marginal gland absent
    - Tall shrubs or small trees to 10 m high; leaves mostly 5–15 cm long
      - Leaf petioles 5–10 mm long; [follicles wrinkled but otherwise smooth] (8) ***Hakea eriantha**
      - Leaf petioles 2–5 mm long; [follicles strongly warty] (8) ***Hakea salicifolia ssp. salicifolia**
    - Small shrubs 0.25–2 m high; leaves 0.5–10 cm long, occasionally more
      - Shrub < 30 cm high; leaves mostly < 1 cm long (9) **Cryptandra amara var. longiflora**
      - Shrub to 2 m high, occasionally more; leaves mostly 2–10 cm long
        - Leaves linear to linear-oblanceolate, mostly 2–5 cm long, somewhat resinous; apex truncate, usually minutely toothed; gland absent (10) ***Dodonaea viscosa ssp. angustissima**
        - Leaves linear to lanceolate, 4–9 cm long, not resinous; apex narrow-acute, gland-tipped (10) **Daviesia mimosoides/leptophylla *complex s.l.***

Group K: Largest leaves mostly less than 5 mm wide:

Leaves mostly 2–5 mm long, or if somewhat longer then axially twisted
- Leaf-margins strongly rolled toward mid-vein, obscuring it on the ventral or dorsal surface
  - Leaves axially twisted; margins involute — ***Dillwynia (p.p.):--***
    - Leaves stiffly hairy, at least towards apex (10) — **D. phylicoides**
    - Leaves glabrous (9) — **D. parvifolia**
  - Leaves straight; margins revolute (8) — **Cryptandra amara var. floribunda**
- Leaf-margins flat, or if rolled then not obscuring mid-vein
  - Leaves 2–3.5 mm long, narrow-oblong to oblanceolate (11) — **Kunzea parvifolia**
  - Leaves 3–5 mm long, broad-spathulate (12) — **Olearia microphylla**

Leaves mostly 5–100 mm long, never axially twisted
- Leaf-margins flat
  - Leaves ± asymmetric in outline; marginal gland usually present (9) — **Acacia buxifolia ssp. buxifolia**
  - Leaves symmetric about mid-vein; marginal gland absent
    - Plant lax, mostly < 0.5 m high, rarely more; [flowers and fruit sub-sessile]
      - Leaves aromatic (10) — **Leptospermum multicaule**
      - Leaves not aromatic (9) — **Cryptandra amara var. longiflora**
    - Plant erect, 0.5 m to more than 4 m high; [flowers and fruit distinctly pedunculate or pedicellate]
      - Leaves 6–13 cm long (10) — ***Dodonaea viscosa ssp. angustissima**
      - Leaves 0.1–2.5 cm long
        - Leaves mostly 8–25 mm long (12) — **Kunzea ericoides** (*Leptospermum phylicoides*)
        - Leaves mostly 1–7 mm long (10) — **Calytrix tetragona**
- Leaf-margins involute, or recurved or revolute
  - Leaves glabrous or minutely ciliate above
    - Leaves mostly 20–50 mm long
      - Leaves 1–6 mm wide; margins irregularly toothed (10) — ***Dodonaea viscosa ssp. angustissima**
      - Leaves 0.5–1 mm wide; margins entire (10) — **Cassinia hewsoniae**
    - Leaves mostly 5–10 mm long
      - Leaf-margins involute — ***Dillwynia (p.p.):--***
        - Leaf apex usually shortly acuminate & ± straight (10) — **D. sericea**
        - Leaf apex usually innocuous & incurved — **D. cinerascens**
      - Leaf-margins slightly recurved (9) — **Cryptandra amara var. longiflora**
  - Leaves hairy to silky on one or both surfaces
    - Leaves obtuse
      - Leaves villous, often appearing "rusty" brown (8) — **Grevillea *aff*. alpina**
      - Leaves finely puberulent, never "rusty" brown (10) — **Hibbertia obtusifolia**
    - Leaves acute to acuminate
      - Mid-vein obscured on many leaves, especially on the undersurfaces
        - Branchlets glabrous (9) — ***Grevillea rosmarinifolia ssp. rosmarinifolia**
        - Branchlets cottony-hairy — ***Cassinia (p.p.):--***
          - Stems and leaves hispid-hairy and scabrid; leaves 10–50 mm long (12) — **C. aculeata**
          - Stems and leaves not hispid-hairy or scabrid; leaves 5–10 mm long (12) — **C. arcuata**
      - Mid-vein clearly evident on most leaf surfaces
        - Leaves 5–10 mm long; only dorsal mid-veins evident (10) — **Hibbertia calycina** (*H. stricta s.l.*)
        - Leaves mostly 10–100 mm long; at least some dorsal lateral veins also evident
          - Young stems yellowish, woolly- or cottony-hairy; leaves distinctly petiolate (12) — **Ozothamnus conditus** (*Helichrysum conditum*)
          - Young stems glabrous, or glandular-hairy only; leaves sub-sessile
            - Stems glabrous; leaves mostly 0.5–2.5 cm long (12) — **Olearia tenuifolia**
            - Stems with spreading glandular hairs; leaves 2–10 cm long — ***Cassinia (p.p.):--***
              - Leaves on flowering shoots 6–10 cm long, 2–5 mm wide: (12) — **C. longifolia**
              - Leaves on flowering shoots 2–6 cm long, 1–1.5 mm wide (1) — **C. quinquefaria**

GLOSSARY OF SYMBOLS & TERMS USED

*****: thought not to be native to the Canberra area.
±: more-or-less (qualitative); approximately (quantitative).
<: less than.
>: greater than, more than.

acicular: needle-shaped.
acuminate: tapering to a slender point, the included angle < 40°.
acute: tapering to a point, the included angle 40–90°.
aff.* (= *affinis* L.)**: having affinity with, but distinct from, the named taxon; applied to a taxon believed undescribed; (see ***cf.).
alternate: developed singly around an axis, and at different levels; e.g. leaves on a stem.
angular: possessing angles; e.g. the cross-section of stems of some taxa.
apex (plural **apices**): the top; hence: **apical**.
appressed: bent from the base so as to ± lie along the surface, e.g. some leaves or hairs.
aristate bearing a stiff but hardly spiny bristle; e.g. some leaf apices.
aromatic foliage: foliage that is scented, usually as a result of being glandular, resinous or oil-dotted.
axil: the angle formed by a leaf or bract and the stem; hence: **axillary**.
bipinnate: twice pinnately divided.
caducous: shed at an early stage of growth.
broad-: prefix to leaf-shape: reduces length:breadth ratio by up to 40% from median value.
cf.* (= *confer* L.)**: compare with; used in cases of uncertainty of identity of a taxon; (see ***aff.).
ciliate: with fringe of hairs; e.g. leaf margins of some taxa.
clustered: general term applied to parts that are contiguous but not integral.
compound leaf: leaf that is divided to the rachis into discrete segments; (see **simple leaf; pinna**).
cordate: heart-shaped, usually in reference to the base of a leaf blade.
crenate: margin divided regularly into small rounded lobes or teeth.
cuneate: wedge-shaped.
deciduous: falling off, usually seasonally; e.g. leaves, bark, etc.
decorticating: deciduous outer bark shedding in strips or large flakes, usually seasonally.
digitate: branching in 5 parts from a central axis, like the fingers of the hand.
distal: remote or away from the point of attachment; (see **proximal**).
dorsal: pertaining to the back; e.g., the underside of a leaf; (see **ventral**).
elliptic: ellipse-shaped, the widest point equidistant from both ends, the length:breadth ratio 2:1–3:2.
emarginate: notched at the apex.
entire: margin unbroken by lobes or teeth.
erect: at right-angles to any surface or axis.
exserted: projected beyond adjacent parts; e.g. the valves in the capsule of some species of *Eucalyptus*.
falcate: sickle-shaped, i.e. curved; e.g. leaves in some *Eucalyptus* and *Acacia* taxa.
fasciculate: arranged in bundles.
fimbriate: fringed with hairs.
flaccid: limp.
foliar: pertaining to leaves or leaf-like structures.
foliolate: bearing pinnae or leaflets.
glabrescent: becoming glabrous.
glabrous: hairless; e.g. some leaf or stem surfaces.
glandular: bearing glands. Various types may secrete oil, nectar, gum, etc.
glaucous: surfaces bearing a fine, powdery, bluish grey bloom.
hastate: leaves halbert-shaped; apically pointed, with base broadly enlarged into 2 ± acute, divergent lobes.
herb: plant not producing a woody stem or dry bark; hence: **herbaceous**.
heterophyllous: bearing leaves of 2 or more distinctly different sizes or shapes, often on diverse seasonal growth.
hispid: covered with short, stiff hairs.
hoary: with a greyish, frosty appearance.
included: not projected beyond adjacent parts; e.g. the valves in the capsule of some species of *Eucalyptus*.
incurved: curved upward, i.e. up to 180 deg; e.g. leaf margins of some taxa; (see **recurved**).
inflorescence: group of flowers borne on a single, branched or unbranched stem.
involute: abruptly rolled upward, i.e. through 180–360 deg; e.g. leaf margins of some taxa (see **revolute**).
juvenile: applied to first-formed leaves, often different in size, shape and arrangement to the adult leaves.
lamina: the blade of a leaf., i.e. excluding the petiole if present.
lanceolate: lance-shaped, i.e. with the widest point in the proximal half, the length:breadth ratio 6:1 or more.
lateral: pertaining to the side, relative to an axis; e.g. branches from main stem, or veins from leaf midnerve.
leaflet: general term applied to any (usually the smallest) foliar unit of a compound leaf; (see **pinna, pinnule**).
linear: long and narrow, with more-or-less straight sides, the length:breadth ratio 12:1 or more.
maculate: spotted or blotched; e.g. the variegated smooth bark of some species of *Eucalyptus*.
margin: edge or border; e.g. of any foliar structure; hence: **marginal**.
narrow-: prefix to leaf-shape: increases length:breadth ratio by up to 30% from median value.
oblanceolate: same shape as lanceolate, but with the widest point in the distal half.
oblong: longer than wide, with more or less straight sides, the length:breadth ratio 2:1–3:2.
obovate: same shape as ovate, but with the widest point in the distal half.
obtuse: blunt, i.e. tapering to a point, the included angle more than 90°.

ochrea (ocrea): two stipules fused to encircle the leaf node in fam. Polygonaceae; hence: **ochreate**.
opposite: developed in pairs, one of each pair on either side of an axis; e.g. leaves or leaflets.
orbicular: approximately circular in outline.
ovate: egg-shaped, i.e. with widest point in the proximal half, the length:breadth ratio 2:1–3:2.
palmate: radiating from a central point; e.g. leaflets or leaf veins.
panicle: a compound (multi-branched) inflorescence in which all flowers are stalked; hence: **paniculate**.
parallel: applied to linear (but not necessarily straight) structures ± equidistant-spaced; e.g. leaf veins in some taxa.
parasitic: the situation of one organism living on, and deriving nutrition from, another live organism.
pedate: a palmate leaf with the two lower lobes again divided.
pedicel: the stalk of a single flower; hence: **pedicellate**.
peduncle: the stalk of an inflorescence (which itself may be reduced to a single flower).
penniveined: with veins diverging from the midrib of a leaf, analogous to the plume of a feather.
persistent bark: bark that is retained indefinitely, not seasonally shed.
petiole: stalk of a leaf; hence: **petiolate**.
phyllode: a flattened leaf petiole, lacking a true lamina but looking like, and functioning as, a leaf.
pinna (pl. **pinnae**): the primary subdivision of a pinnately-compound leaf; (may be again divided; see **pinnule, leaflet**).
pinnate leaf: compound leaf with pinnae arranged in opposite pairs, with or without a single terminal leaflet.
pinnule: the smallest (lowest-rank) foliar unit of a divided **pinna** (q.v.).
***p.p. (= pro parte* L.)**: partly, in part: usually referring to a taxon not being completely covered in immediate context.
prickle: spine produced by sub-epidermal tissue of a stem, but lacking vascular tissue.
proximal: closer to or towards the point of attachment; (see **distal**).
puberulent: very finely pubescent.
pubescent: downy: possessing short, soft hairs.
pungent: with a sharp, hard point usually capable of piercing skin; (here, not referring to odour).
rachis: the main axis of any organ; e.g. inflorescence or leaf.
radiate: spreading from a more or less common centre.
recurved: curved downward, i.e. up to 180°; e.g. leaf margins in some taxa.
reticulate: forming a network; e.g. leaf veinlets.
revolute: abruptly rolled downward, i.e. through 180–360°, e.g. leaf margins in some taxa; (see **involute**).
rhombic: diamond-shaped, or roughly so.
rostrate: beaked, i.e. with a substantial, stiff point.
scabrid: rough to the touch, usually as a result of presence of stiff or tuberculate hairs.
scandent: climbing or trailing amongst other vegetation.
secund: with parts all directed to one side only; e.g. flowers along the stems in some taxa.
sericeous: silky-hairy, the hairs appressed.
serrate: saw-toothed: margin divided regularly into small, acute, usually distally-pointing teeth.
serrulate: finely serrate.
sessile: stalkless, i.e. without a petiole or pedicel.
shrub: woody plant < 8 m high, with permanent branching from, or close to, the base.
simple leaf: leaf undivided, or variously toothed or lobed but not divided into discrete leaflets; (see **compound leaf**)
***s.l.* (= *sensu lato* L.)**: in the broad sense; often used in cases of persistent difficulty in defining constituent taxa.
spathulate: spoon-shaped; usually with a more or less rounded apex.
spike: elongate inflorescence of sessile flowers on a common rachis and opening progressively upwards.
spine: any rigid, sharply-pointed structure; e.g. thorn, prickle, etc.
ssp.: subspecies.
stellate: star-shaped; e.g., referring to branched hairs.
stipule: small appendage, herbaceous or rarely spiny, present in pairs at the base of leaves of some dicotyledonous plants
sub- (prefix): almost.
subulate: awl-shaped: narrow and tapering to a fine point.
taxon (pl. **taxa**): any unit of classification; those of primary use in this key being **species**, **subspecies** (**ssp**.) & **variety** (**var**.).
terete: more or less cylindrical in cross-section; e.g. the stems or leaves of many taxa.
ternate: arranged in threes; e.g. leaf-lobes or leaflets in some taxa.
terrestrial: on, or growing in, the earth.
tertiary: to the third level or order; e.g. degree of leaf-lobe division.
tesselate bark: persistent bark closely fissured into discrete, more or less rectangular or square segments.
thorn: a reduced spiny branch, bearing vascular tissue.
tomentose: possessing short, matted hairs.
tree: woody plant > 8 m high with at least a short trunk lacking permanent branches.
tripinnate: thrice pinnately divided.
tuberculate: warty; with small, surface nodules or swellings, often associated with glands or the bases of hairs.
umbel: several pedicellate flowers emanating simultaneously from the apex of a peduncle; hence: **umbellate**.
var.: variety.
vascular: applying to bundles of primary-conducting tissue.
vein: a vascular bundle, usually of a leaf.
ventral: pertaining to the front; e.g. the upper surface of a leaf; (see **dorsal**).
villous: possessing long, soft, shaggy hairs.
viscid: with a coating of any sticky substance.
whorled: three or more similar structures arranged in opposition round an axis; e.g. the stem leaves of some taxa.

Shrubs & Trees: Full List Alphabetically

by (a) Genus & species; (b) Family.
(Key Group occurrences Indicated below by their capital letters: A–K)

Acacia *baileyana E
Acacia *binervata I
Acacia buxifolia
ssp. buxifolia H,K
Acacia *cardiophylla E
Acacia *cultriformis J
Acacia dealbata
ssp. dealbata E
Acacia *decurrens E
Acacia *elata E
Acacia *elongata I
Acacia *floribunda I
Acacia genistifolia D
Acacia gunnii D
Acacia *howittii I
Acacia implexa I
Acacia lanigera
var. lanigera C,I
Acacia mearnsii E
Acacia *melanoxylon I
Acacia paradoxa D
Acacia parramattensis E
Acacia penninervis
var. penninervis J
Acacia pravissima J
Acacia pycnantha J
Acacia *rubida J,D
Acacia ulicifolia D
Acrotriche serrulata I
Ailanthus *altissima E
Allocasuarina verticillata B
Amyema miquelii A
Amyema pendula
ssp. pendula A
Astroloma humifusum
var. humifusum I
Astrotricha ledifolia J
Bedfordia arborescens F,J
Berberis *floribunda D
Billardiera *heterophylla C
Billardiera scandens C
Bossiaea buxifolia C
Bossiaea prostrata C
Brachychiton populneus
ssp. populneus F
Brachyloma daphnoides
var. daphnoides I
Bursaria spinosa
ssp. lasiophylla D
Callitris columellaris B
Callitris endlicheri B
Calytrix tetragona K
Cassinia aculeata K
Cassinia arcuata K
Cassinia longifolia K
Cassinia quinquefaria K
Cassytha pubescens A
Celtis *australis F
Chamaecytisus *palmensis E
Choretrum pauciflorum B
Clematis leptophylla C
Comesperma volubile C
Correa *reflexa var. reflexa J
Cotoneaster *glaucophyllus H
Cotoneaster *pannosus H
Cotoneaster *rotundifolius H
Crataegus *azarolus D
Crataegus *monogyna D
Cryptandra amara
var. amara H
var. floribunda H,K
var. longiflora H,J,K
Cullen microcephalum C
Daviesia acicularis D
Daviesia genistifolia D
Daviesia leptophylla s.l. J
Daviesia mimosoides s.l. J
Daviesia ulicifolia
ssp. ulicifolia D
Dillwynia cinerascens K
Dillwynia parvifolia K
Dillwynia phylicoides K
Dillwynia sericea
var. sericea K
Discaria pubescens D
Dodonaea viscosa
ssp. angustissima F,J,K
ssp. cuneata F
ssp. spatulata F
Einadia hastata F
Epacris microphylla
var. microphylla I
Eucalyptus blakelyi G
Eucalyptus bridgesiana G
Eucalyptus dives G
Eucalyptus goniocalyx
ssp. goniocalyx G
Eucalyptus macrorhyncha
ssp. macrorhyncha G
Eucalyptus mannifera G
ssp. mannifera G
Eucalyptus melliodora G
Eucalyptus nortonii G
Eucalyptus pauciflora G
ssp. pauciflora G
Eucalyptus polyanthemos
ssp. polyanthemos G
Eucalyptus rossii G
Eucalyptus rubida
ssp. rubida G
Exocarpos cupressiformis B
Exocarpos strictus B
Genista *monspessulana E
Gompholobium huegelii E
Grevillea aff. alpina K
Grevillea juniperina
ssp. *sulphurea D
Grevillea *patulifolia D
Grevillea ramosissima
ssp. ramosissima D
Grevillea *rosmarinifolia
ssp. rosmarinifolia K
Gynatrix pulchella F
Hakea decurrens
ssp. decurrens D
Hakea *eriantha J
Hakea microcarpa D
Hakea *salicifolia
ssp. salicifolia J
Hardenbergia violacea C
Hibbertia calycina K
Hibbertia obtusifolia K
Hovea heterophylla C
Indigofera adesmiifolia E
Indigofera australis E
Kunzea ericoides K
Kunzea parvifolia K
Lasiopetalum *macrophyllum J
Leptospermum continentale D
Leptospermum multicaule K
Leucopogon fletcheri
ssp. brevisepalus I
Leucopogon microphyllus
var. pilibundus I
Leucopogon virgatus
var. virgatus I
Ligustrum *sinense I
Lissanthe strigosa
ssp. subulata D
Lonicera *japonica C
Lycium *ferocissimum D
Mahonia *aquifolium D
Mahonia *pinnata D
Malus *domestica F
Melichrus urceolatus D
Mirbelia oxylobioides I
Monotoca scoparia D
Muehlenbeckia *complexa C
Muellerina eucalyptoides A
Olearia erubescens F
Olearia lirata F,J
Olearia microphylla K
Olearia tenuifolia F,K
Omphacomeria acerba B
Ozothamnus conditus K
Persoonia rigida J
Phyllanthus occidentalis H
Pimelea curviflora
var. sericea I
Pimelea glauca I
Pimelea linifolia
ssp. linifolia I
Pinus *radiata G
Pomaderris angustifolia J
Pomaderris betulina
ssp. actensis J
Pomaderris eriocephala J
Pomaderris intermedia J
Pultenaea laxiflora H
Pultenaea procumbens H
Pultenaea setulosa H
Pultenaea spinosa H
Pultenaea subspicata H
Pyracantha *angustifolia D
Pyracantha *crenatoserrata D
Pyracantha *crenulata D
Rhytidosporum
procumbens C,F
Robinia *pseudoacacia D
Rosa *rubiginosa D
Rubus *fruticosus *s.l.* C,D
Rubus parvifolius C,D
Solanum linearifolium F
Sorbus *domestica E
Styphelia triflora D
Ulmus *minor F

Araliaceae

Astrotricha	ledifolia

Asteraceae

Bedfordia	arborescens
Cassinia	aculeata
Cassinia	arcuata
Cassinia	longifolia
Cassinia	quinquefaria
Olearia	erubescens
Olearia	lirata
Olearia	microphylla
Olearia	tenuifolia
Ozothamnus	conditus

Berberidaceae

Berberis	*floribunda
Mahonia	*aquifolium
Mahonia	*pinnata

Caprifoliaceae

Lonicera	*japonica

Casuarinaceae

Allocasuarina	verticillata

Chenopodiaceae

Einadia	hastata

Cupressaceae

Callitris	columellaris
Callitris	endlicheri

Dilleniaceae

Hibbertia	calycina
Hibbertia	obtusifolia

Epacridaceae

Acrotriche	serrulata
Astroloma	humifusum
	var. humifusum
Brachyloma	daphnoides
	var. daphnoides
Epacris	microphylla
	var. microphylla
Leucopogon	attenuatus
Leucopogon	fletcheri
	ssp. brevisepalus
Leucopogon	microphyllus
	var. pilibundus
Leucopogon	virgatus
	var. virgatus
Lissanthe	strigosa
	ssp. subulata
Melichrus	urceolatus
Monotoca	scoparia
Styphelia	triflora

Euphorbiaceae

Phyllanthus	occidentalis

Fabaceae

Bossiaea	buxifolia
Bossiaea	prostrata
Cullen	microcephalum
Daviesia	acicularis
Daviesia	genistifolia
Daviesia	leptophylla s.l.
Daviesia	mimosoides s.l.
Daviesia	ulicifolia
	ssp. ulicifolia
Dillwynia	cinerascens
Dillwynia	parvifolia
Dillwynia	phylicoides
Dillwynia	sericea
	var. sericea
Genista	*monspessulana
Gompholobium	huegelii
Hardenbergia	violacea
Hovea	heterophylla
Indigofera	adesmiifolia
Indigofera	australis
Mirbelia	oxylobioides
Pultenaea	laxiflora
Pultenaea	procumbens
Pultenaea	setulosa
Pultenaea	spinosa
Pultenaea	subspicata
Robinia	*pseudoacacia

Lauraceae

Cassytha	pubescens

Loranthaceae

Amyema	miquelii
Amyema	pendula
	ssp. pendula
Muellerina	eucalyptoides

Malvaceae

Gynatrix	pulchella

Mimosaceae

Acacia	*baileyana
Acacia	*binervata
Acacia	buxifolia
	ssp. buxifolia
Acacia	*cardiophylla
Acacia	dealbata
	ssp. dealbata
Acacia	*decurrens
Acacia	*elata
Acacia	*elongata
Acacia	*floribunda
Acacia	genistifolia
Acacia	gunnii
Acacia	*howittii
Acacia	implexa
Acacia	lanigera
	var. lanigera
Acacia	mearnsii
Acacia	*melanoxylon
Acacia	paradoxa
Acacia	parramattensis
Acacia	penninervis
	var. penninervis
Acacia	pravissima
Acacia	pycnantha
Acacia	*rubida
Acacia	ulicifolia

Myrtaceae

Calyrix	tetragona
Eucalyptus	blakelyi
Eucalyptus	bridgesiana
Eucalyptus	dives
Eucalyptus	goniocalyx
	ssp. goniocalyx
Eucalyptus	macrorhyncha
	ssp. macrorhyncha
Eucalyptus	mannifera
	ssp. mannifera
Eucalyptus	melliodora
Eucalyptus	nortonii
Eucalyptus	pauciflora
	ssp. pauciflora
Eucalyptus	polyanthemos
	ssp. polyanthemos
Eucalyptus	rossii
Eucalyptus	rubida
	ssp. rubida
Kunzea	ericoides
Kunzea	parvifolia
Leptospermum	continentale
Leptospermum	multicaule

Oleaceae

Ligustrum	*sinense

Pinaceae

Pinus	*radiata

Pittosporaceae

Billardiera	heterophylla
Billardiera	scandens
Bursaria	spinosa
	ssp. lasiophylla
Rhytidosporum	procumbens

Polygalaceae

Comesperma	volubile

Polygonaceae

Muehlenbeckia	*complexa

Proteaceae

Grevillea	aff. alpina
Grevillea	juniperina
	ssp. *sulphurea
Grevillea	patulifolia
Grevillea	ramosissima
	ssp. ramosissima
Grevillea	*rosmarinifolia
	ssp. rosmarinifolia
Hakea	decurrens
	ssp. decurrens
Hakea	*eriantha
Hakea	microcarpa
Hakea	*salicifolia
	ssp. salicifolia
Persoonia	rigida

Ranunculaceae

Clematis	leptophylla

Rhamnaceae

Cryptandra	amara
	var. amara
Cryptandra	amara
	var. floribunda
Cryptandra	amara
	var. longiflora
Discaria	pubescens
Pomaderris	angustifolia
Pomaderris	betulina
	ssp. actensis
Pomaderris	eriocephala
Pomaderris	intermedia

Rosaceae

Chamaecytisus	*palmensis
Cotoneaster	*glaucophyllus
Cotoneaster	*pannosus
Cotoneaster	*rotundifolius
Crataegus	*azarolus
Crataegus	*monogyna
Malus	*domestica
Pyracantha	*anngustifolia
Pyracantha	*crenatoserrata
Pyracantha	*crenulata
Rosa	*rubiginosa
Rubus	parvifolius
Rubus	*fruticosus s.l.
Sorbus	*dommestica

Rubiaceae

Opercularia	hispida
Pomax	umbellata

Rutaceae

Correa	reflexa
	var. reflexa

Santalaceae

Choretrum	pauciflorum
Exocarpos	cupressiformis
Exocarpos	strictus
Omphacomeria	acerba

Sapindaceae

Dodonaea	viscosa
	ssp. *angustissima
Dodonaea	viscosa
	ssp. cuneata
Dodonaea	viscosa
	ssp. spatulata

Simarubaceae

Ailanthus	*altissima

Solanaceae

Lycium	*ferocissimum
Solanum	linearifolium

Sterculiaceae

Brachychiton	populneus
	ssp. populneus
Lasiopetalum	*macrophyllum

Thymelaeaceae

Pimelea	curviflora
	var. sericea
Pimelea	glauca
Pimelea	linifolia
	ssp. linifolia

Ulmaceae

Celtis	*australis
Ulmus	*minor