

Corinna Flora

MYRTLE BEECH



LEAVES: Leaves are alternate with a toothed margin, dark green upper with white dots & a paler lower surface.

FLOWERS: Either male with 8-12 stamens or females in 3s with gland-tipped bracts

FRUIT: Fruit are small 2-3 winged nuts held in a cupule.

DESCRIPTION: Dominant tree (to 50m) in rainforests in wetter parts of the state, but also as an understorey tree in tall eucalypt forest; an important source of timber for commercial fine furniture manufacture & an excellent craftwood.

LEATHERWOOD



LEAVES: Leaves are opposite, with a round apex, a marked central vein glossy, sticky, green above but pale below.

FLOWERS: Flowers are solitary in each leaf axil with 4 white, rounded petals & many purple-tipped stamens, scale-like sepals are shed as the flower opens.

DESCRIPTION: Capsule is brown leathery & splits lengthwise. Endemic small tree (usually 8-12m but up to 30m) frequent in rainforests in the west of the state; an important source of nectar for the honey industry & a fine-grained timber for furniture.

NATIVE PLUM



LEAVES: Leaves are leathery, bright shiny green, with a smell like cabbage when crushed, yellow central vein & blunt-toothed margins.

FLOWERS: an axillary spike, with 4 white pointed petals & 4 stamens.

FRUIT: A fleshy deep purple drupe.

DESCRIPTION: Endemic small tree (to 10m) or shrub on poor sites in the west of the state.

CELERYTOP PINE



LEAVES: Replaced by green, flat, diamond shaped, branches (cladodes).

FLOWERS: Male cones are small & terminal female cones have pink-red bract scales & white, fleshy arils exposing a black seed.

DESCRIPTION: Endemic conical-shaped tree (to 30m) with a widespread distribution in the west of the state in rainforest & as an understorey in the wet eucalypt forests, sometimes dominant on poor soils; a durable timber, prized for the furniture.

HUON PINE



LEAVES: Tiny overlapping closely appressed to the stem

FLOWERS: Plants usually unisexual, males cones are small, terminal female cones are small, held at an angle.

DESCRIPTION: Endemic tree (to 38m) with drooping branches, usually along river banks in rainforests of the west & southwest; a long-lived (2700+ years) tree with rot-resistant timber, highly-prized for boat-building & fine furniture.

COMMON DOGWOOD



LEAVES: Alternate, usually moth-eaten, dark green above with impressed veins lower surface is pale with veins covered in fine brown hairs.

FLOWERS: Flowers are in terminal clusters, small, yellow without petals.

DESCRIPTION: Small tree (to 10m) widespread in the understorey of wet eucalypt forests & in gullies in drier sites.

TASMANIAN WARATAH



LEAVES: Leaves are alternate, leathery with re-curved margins & obvious veins, dark green above, lower surface often hairy.

FLOWERS: Flowers (15-20) in terminal heads scarlet-deep red (rarely yellow)

FRUIT: In a woody follicle opening to release winged seeds.

DESCRIPTION: Endemic small tree (to 8m), but more commonly a shrub in the understorey of subalpine eucalypt forests & higher altitude heaths.

SASSAFRAS



LEAVES: Leaves are opposite, gland-tipped teeth or entire, shiny dark green above but paler beneath & aromatic when crushed

FLOWERS: Flowers are solitary, with 8 white petals, separate males & females.

FRUIT: Fruits have long, leathery styles, enclosed in a green, furry receptacle.

DESCRIPTION: Rainforest tree (to 45m) in a wide range of habitats; an important minor species timber, especially valued for the striking dark patterns in the soft, easily-worked wood.

SATINWOOD



LEAVES: Leaves are leathery, aromatic when crushed, glossy green above with marked glandular dots lower surface covered in silvery scales

FLOWERS: Flowers are clustered in the leaf axils, with 5 prominent stamens & 5 white petals

DESCRIPTION: Small, neat conical tree (to 12m) in the understorey of wet eucalypt forest but also as a small shrub in drier sites; timber is dense & hard with a silky appearance, used in wood turning & veneer.

BLACKWOOD



LEAVES: Phyllodes replace true leaves, dark green, leathery, with 2-4 longitudinal veins.

FLOWERS: Flowers are yellow, fluffy, spherical heads.

FRUIT: Pods are curved, with shiny black seeds on a long, coiled funicle.

DESCRIPTION: Tree (to 50m) in the blackwood swamps of the north west, but shorter in the understorey of wet eucalypt forest; & a shrub in drier habitats; a valuable timber with a long history of use in cabinetry & fine furniture.

TASMANIAN LAUREL



LEAVES: Clustered at the ends of branches, obovate, leathery & shiny green, with blunt, gland-tipped teeth.

FLOWERS: Flowers in a terminal cluster with 6 white/pink petals, 6 stamens & 2 fused green ovaries.

FRUIT: Fruit dries to a woody, brown capsule releasing winged seeds.

DESCRIPTION: Small endemic tree (to 10m) but more usually a shrub, widespread in the understorey of wet eucalypt forest or rainforest.

SILVER BANKSIA



LEAVES: Leaves are tough & leathery variable in sizes & shapes, often irregularly-toothed with a dark green upper but a patterned, silver lower surface.

FLOWERS: Flowers are pale yellow in a dense, cylindrical spike.

FRUIT: Fruit are woody follicles among the withered flowers.

DESCRIPTION: Small tree (to 9m) or shrub with a remarkably wide distribution from coastal dunes to subalpine woodlands; a soft, beautifully-coloured timber used for wood turning.

HORIZONTAL



LEAVES: Leaves are opposite, leathery & shiny green with blunt gland-tipped teeth.

FLOWERS: Flowers in the axils of upper leaves have 4 pale green petals, 8 stamens & 2 joined ovaries.

DESCRIPTION: Slender tree (to 15m) that can form an impenetrable tangle; widespread in the south & west of the state in rainforest on poor soils or as an understorey in mixed forests; a hard, resilient timber with remarkable bending properties.

CHEESEWOOD



LEAVES: Leaves are alternate but may be clustered at the end of branches, dark green upper with an indented central vein but pale or rusty velvet hairs below.

FLOWERS: Flowers are fragrant, bell-shaped & borne on long pedicels, with 5 yellow-dark crimson petals.

DESCRIPTION: Small tree (to 14m) or shrub, common in the understorey of wet eucalypt forests.