



# Creating Habitat for Darwin Gardens



# Creating Habitat for Darwin Gardens

## For further information

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## Acknowledgements

City of Darwin would like to thank Greening Australia and Nelumbo Botaniks for their assistance and contributions.

## Disclaimer

The information in this document has been gathered from the most current data available at the time of writing.

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# Foreword



Living in Darwin gives you an opportunity to create a unique sub-tropical garden that is both beautiful and purposeful. Strengthening our ecosystem through habitat is crucial to the survival of our wildlife. Providing food, water, cover and a place for wildlife to raise their young will support diversity. Whether it be Darwin Harbour (one of Australia's 10 coastal hotspots identified by the Federal Government), East Point Reserve, or even in our own backyards, our unique biodiversity plays an important role in our lifestyle and our identity. As existing habitats are placed under pressure from the effects of climate change and urban development, we as community members have an opportunity to provide havens for our local fauna by planting native flora in our yards or even on balconies. Creating Habitat for Darwin Gardens is a handy resource which shows you how to create habitat that is right for you and for our ecosystem.

I love seeing habitats created in gardens big and small all across our city!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kon Vatskalis', with a long horizontal line extending to the left.

**Kon Vatskalis**  
**Lord Mayor City of Darwin**



# 1. Introduction

Darwin and the Top End has unique flora and fauna which is of high environmental and cultural value. By growing native plant species in our own space, whether that is backyards, courtyards, verges and balconies, we create habitats and encourage native fauna to visit and live.

There are many benefits to planting native species. Native species generally require less watering and maintenance as they are better suited to local environmental conditions. Planting natives helps to increase ecosystem connectivity by creating wildlife corridors, as well as suppressing weeds by increasing competition.

But where do we start if we want to create a habitat? It can be difficult knowing where to plant, and what species to choose. Factors that need to be considered include environmental conditions such as soil types, water and sun availability, the type of habitat to be created, which plants should be planted together, appropriate plants for verge planting, and the availability of plant species at local nurseries.

*Creating Habitat for Darwin Gardens* provides guidance on addressing some of these key considerations. Readily available plant species are described and grouped by habitat allowing for easy selection. Descriptions include the common and scientific names, water and sun requirements, the types of animals attracted to the plant (reptiles, butterflies, birds and mammals), and whether the species is appropriate for planting on verges and under powerlines. A list of commonly found weeds in Darwin is also included at the back of the book for easy identification.

In *Creating Habitat for Darwin Gardens*, the term 'native' refers to plant species whose natural distribution is across the Top End of the Northern Territory.



Leea, *Leea rubra*.



## 2. Creating Habitat

By creating habitat, we encourage native animals such as butterflies, reptiles, birds and mammals back into our suburbs and towns by providing them with a place to visit and live. Native habitat increases wildlife corridors which provide links to larger patches of vegetation allowing native animals a safe passage from one patch to another. At the same time, these patches provide food and a place to rest. As existing habitat is under pressure from human population growth and the need for land is increasing, wildlife corridors are becoming vitally important in maintaining our biodiversity.

Before planting it is important to have a plan. An urban block will generally support one medium to large tree (depending on the species) and this will guide the selection of the small to medium understorey plants. Adding a range of plants at different heights not only increases the aesthetic of your patch, but creates different spaces for different animals.

Think about the parts of your garden and its conditions. Is it prone to flooding? If an escarpment species is planted in an area prone to flooding, it is unlikely to grow successfully as it requires drier conditions. Selecting species from other habitat types may require modifications to your garden such as increasing the drainage or altering irrigation regimes. Try working with the features already in your patch. For example, are there existing trees or structures which provide shade? Some plants such as *Grevillea dryandri* (a woodland species) require full sun so would not be successful if it was shaded by an existing tree or by the neighbour's property. Are there other features to be aware of such as power lines or other utilities? Check the amenity suitable box to ensure chosen plants will not interfere with these areas. All these factors will help you choose the type of habitat and plants best for your patch.

Local native species are better suited to your garden and its existing natural assets such as the soil, water and sun availability. On the other hand, there are many plant species which are found in more than one habitat and can be used in combination to create mixed habitats. As a guide, most of the Darwin region supports either eucalypt woodland or monsoon vine thicket (also known as dry vine forest). Other habitats found in the Darwin region include sandstone escarpment, coastal areas, riverine and wetlands. Representative species of these habitats are found in this booklet.

We create habitat with the desire of providing a safe place for native wildlife whether that be to rest, find food or live. This means providing different plants for different animals you want to attract.



Woodland habitat, Charles Darwin National Park.

## Habitat Layers

### Overstorey

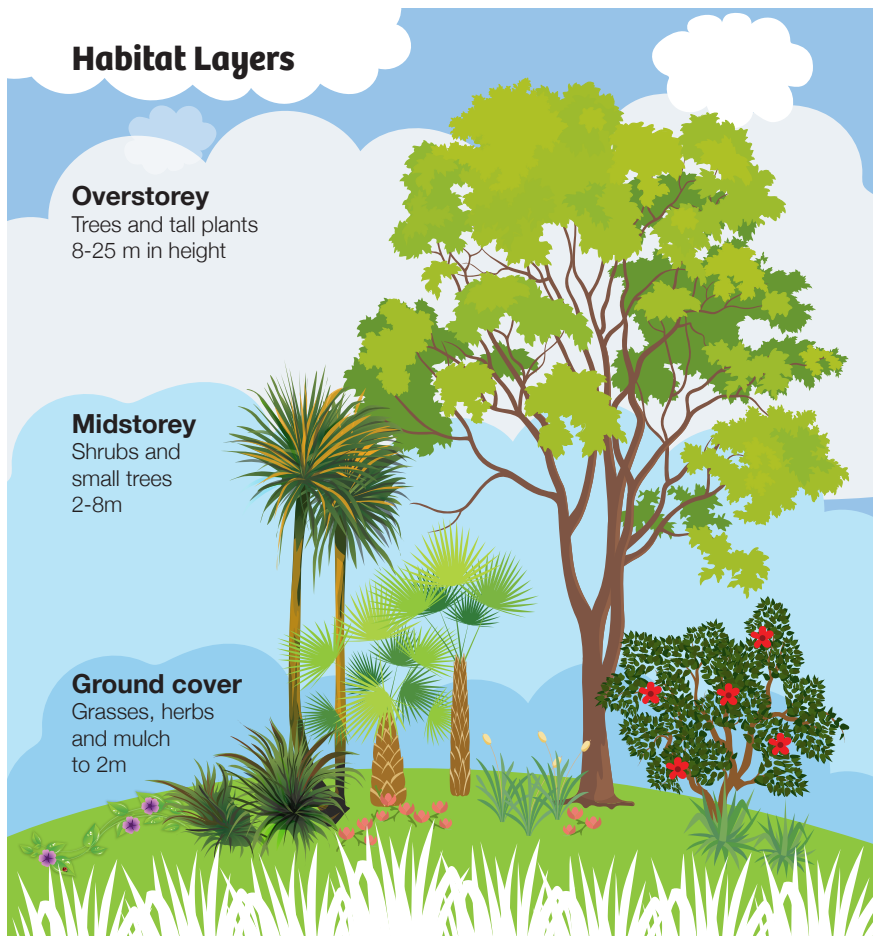
Trees and tall plants  
8-25 m in height

### Midstorey

Shrubs and  
small trees  
2-8m

### Ground cover

Grasses, herbs  
and mulch  
to 2m



Habitat can be thought about in three main layers

**Ground cover** – ground cover can be creeping plants such as grevillea goodii, leaf litter, mulch or fallen tree limbs. This layer on the soil surface creates places for beneficial insects, lizards and other small animals to feed and hide. Taller grasses such as Chrysopogon elongates not only provides habitat and cover for small animals but also seed and nesting materials for local birds such as the double barred finch.

**Shrubs & Small trees** – this mid storey layer is one of the most eyecatching and beneficial to local wildlife. It can have a range of fruiting and flowering plants to satisfy the fussiest customer.

**Trees** – An overstorey of one or two larger trees is a staple of many gardens and are ideal habitat for a range of birds and mammals.



### **Want some more help to get the garden you want?**

Sign up for the Gardens for Wildlife program - Gardens for Wildlife is a voluntary program for urban land holders who are interested creating wildlife habitats on their property. The program contributes to increasing wildlife corridors across Darwin and local understanding of our unique environment and wildlife. By joining our program you'll be provided with resources and the opportunity to attend workshops to help build your home into a wildlife friendly environment.



A graphic titled 'Tropical Garden Recipe' featuring various tropical plants like Monstera, Bird of Paradise, and Frangipani. The background is white with green foliage and flowers. The title is in a large, green, serif font. Below the title are six light green rectangular boxes containing text. At the bottom is the logo for 'GARDENS FOR WILDLIFE CITY OF DARWIN' with a blue dragonfly icon.

# Tropical Garden Recipe

Hollows/nest box for  
birds and mammals

A tall/medium tree  
native to your area

Dense shrubs/grass  
where birds can  
shelter

Sheltered warm area  
for lizards

Mulch/leaf litter for  
beetles and worms

Cane toad proof  
pond/cat safe bird bath

GARDENS FOR  
**WILDLIFE**  
CITY OF DARWIN



Each species is described using the following legend:

1 ↓	Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket						8 ↓	Animal Attracting			
	Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water M	Shade ✓	Edible	Scented ✓		Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird	Mammal
	↑ 2	↑ 3	↑ 4	↑ 5	↑ 6	↑ 7					



This icon indicates this species can be hard to source but is often found at specialist nurseries and can be ordered.

**1. Habitat** – Habitat type

**2. Amenity Suitable** – Whether the plant is suitable for planting on verges or under power lines<sup>1</sup>

- Yes:        Suitable for planting as species do not grow taller than 4 metres.  
No:         Not suitable for planting on verges as species may interfere with powerlines.

**3. Sun** – Light level requirements for each plant

- Full:        Plant prefers a fully sunny position.  
Part:        Plant prefers some shade.  
Full/Part:   Plant is well suited to both full sun and partly shaded position.

**4. Water** – Watering requirements for the plant

- L = Low:        Water until roots are established, no additional watering is required.  
M = Moderate:   Requires watering until established and twice a week during the dry season until fully mature, then no additional watering is required.  
H = High:        Will require watering two-three times per week throughout the dry season and any periods of limited rainfall.

**5. Shade** –

- ✓ Once mature this plant will provide shade.

**6. Edible** –

- ✓ Fruit or other parts of the plant are edible.

**7. Scented** –

- ✓ Flowers or leaves are highly perfumed.

**8. Animal Attracting** –

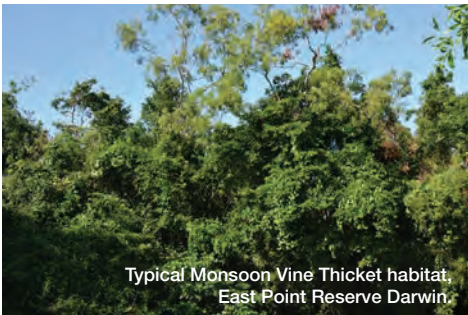
- ✓ Ability to naturally attract reptiles, butterflies, birds or mammals.

<sup>1</sup> For more information on amenity plantings on verges visit City of Darwin website.  
[www.darwin.nt.gov.au](http://www.darwin.nt.gov.au)  
For more information on plants under powerlines and utilities visit Power and Water Corporation.  
[www.powerwater.com.au](http://www.powerwater.com.au)



# 3. Species by Habitat



## 3.1 Monsoon Vine Thicket

Monsoon vine thicket is found across Northern Australia and is sometimes referred to as dry vine forest or rainforest. Species found in monsoon vine thickets are fire sensitive and therefore traditionally grow in areas which provide some protection from fire events such as gorges or moisture soaks. A mature vine thicket community typically has a shady canopy and a clear, open understorey.



Typical Monsoon Vine Thicket habitat,  
East Point Reserve Darwin

										<div><b><i>Acacia auriculiformis</i></b></div> <div><b>Common name</b> Black Wattle</div> <div><b>Description</b> Tall tree with dense foliage. Tiny yellow compact cylindrical flowers along spikes during April to July.</div> <div><b>NOT RECOMMENDED FOR SUBURBAN GARDENS</b></div> <div><b>Form and size</b> Very large tree to 20m tall.</div>			
Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket						Animal Attracting							
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water M	Shade ✓	Edible ✓	Scented ✓	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓				

										<div><b><i>Allosyncarpia ternata</i></b></div> <div><b>Common name</b> Allosyncarpia</div> <div><b>Description</b> Large, spreading tree to 30m with dark grey to brown bark. Excellent shade tree with evergreen foliage.</div> <div><b>Form and size</b> Large tree to 30m tall. Hardy species tolerant to severe weather events.</div>			
Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket						Animal Attracting							
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full / Part	Water L	Shade ✓	Edible	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓				





### *Alphonsoia excelsa*

#### Common name

Red Ash / Soap Tree

#### Description

Medium tree with layered branches and open crown. Leaves dark glossy green with almost white underside. Smooth mottled grey cream bark. Small creamy scented flowers during January to April.

#### Form and size

5-15m tall. Hardy species tolerant to severe weather events.

#### Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket

#### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
M

Shade  
✓

Edible

Scented  
✓

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓



### *Alstonia actinophylla*

#### Common name

Northern Milkwood

#### Description

Erect tree with thick trunk, dense crown and rough corky bark. Small creamy green flowers and milky white sap.

#### Form and size

Large tree 10-20m tall.

#### Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket

#### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
M

Shade  
✓

Edible

Scented  
✓

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓



### *Antidesma ghaesembilla*

#### Common name

Black Currant

#### Description

Deciduous shrub or small tree with yellow green flowers during August to December. Pink to red fleshy fruit is edible.

#### Form and size

Medium tree to 15m tall.



#### Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket

#### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full / Part

Water  
M

Shade

Edible  
✓

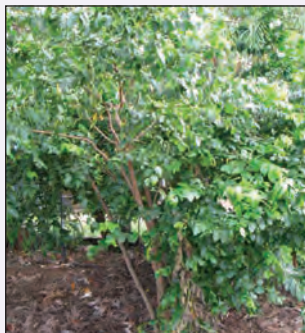
Scented

Reptile  
✓

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓



## *Breynea cernua*

### Common name

Bird Apple

### Description

Deciduous understorey shrub with green yellow/white flowers ranging from December to June. Small red fruit gives an offensive smell when crushed.

### Form and size

Shrub 1-4m tall.

Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable Yes	Sun Full	Water M	Shade	Edible ✓	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓



## *Cupaniopsis anacardioides*

### Common name

Tuckeroo

### Description

Small to medium evergreen tree with shiny dark green leaves. Small white to yellow flowers during July to September. Yellow berries with red-skinned black seeds.

### Form and size

Medium tree 5-10m tall.

Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water M	Shade ✓	Edible	Scented ✓	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓



## *Diospyros compacta*

### Common name

Australian Ebony

### Description

Shrub to small tree. Can be pruned and maintained as a shrub with dark green glossy leaves. Fruit changes from yellow to red.

### Form and size

Shrub / small tree 3-6m tall.



Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Part	Water M	Shade	Edible ✓	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓





### *Ficus scobina*

#### **Common name**

Sandpaper Fig

#### **Description**

Small tree with very coarse sandpaper like leaves, and small purple/black fruit during March to April.

#### **Form and size**

Small tree to 8m tall.

#### **Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket**

#### **Animal Attracting**

**Amenity Suitable**  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
L

Shade

Edible  
✓

Scented

Reptile  
✓

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓



### *Flueggea virosa*



#### **Common name**

Snowball Bush / White Currant

#### **Description**

Spreading shrub with edible, white fruit. Excellent shrub for attracting bird species.

#### **Form and size**

Shrub to 2m tall.

#### **Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket**

#### **Animal Attracting**

**Amenity Suitable**  
Yes

Sun  
Full

Water  
M

Shade  
✓

Edible  
✓

Scented  
✓

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓



### *Ganophyllum falcatum*

#### **Common name**

Scaly Ash

#### **Description**

Dense spreading crown with glossy dark green leaves. Small greenish white clusters of flowers during October to January followed by orange ovoid-shaped fleshy fruit.

#### **Form and size**

Medium tree 10-15m tall. Species tolerant to severe weather events.

#### **Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket**

#### **Animal Attracting**

**Amenity Suitable**  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
M

Shade  
✓

Edible

Scented

Reptile  
✓

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓



## *Leea rubra*

### Common name

Leea

### Description

Shrub with dark green leaves on thick stems. Masses of red flowers and red to black fruit during May to July.

### Form and size

Shrub 1-3m tall.

Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable Yes	Sun Full / Part	Water H	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓



## *Maranthes corymbosa*

### Common name

White Cloud Tree

### Description

Large tree with cream flowers in dense clusters during May to September.

### Form and size

Large tree 10-25m tall.

Species tolerant to severe weather events.

Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water M	Shade ✓	Edible	Scented ✓	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓



## *Micromelum minutum*

### Common name

Lime Berry

### Description

Multi-stemmed shrub with small green cream flowers. Orange fleshy fruit during June to November. Ideal edge or screening tree.

### Form and size

Large tree to 20m tall.



Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Part	Water M	Shade	Edible	Scented ✓	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓



## *Millettia pinnata*

### Common name

Indian Beech / Pongamia

### Description

Deciduous medium sized tree with dark green leaves. White to pink pea shaped flowers during September to December. Small brown fruits all year round.

### Form and size

Medium tree 5-10m tall. Species tolerant to severe weather events.

Formerly known as *Pongamia pinnata*.

#### Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket

#### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water M	Shade ✓	Edible	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal
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## *Mimusops elengi*

### Common name

Red Coondoo

### Description

Evergreen tree with dense crown of dark green leaves. Cream flowers followed by fleshy oval bright orange fruit. The Qld form of this species grows well in Darwin.

### Form and size

Medium tree 10-15m tall. Species tolerant to severe weather events.

#### Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket

#### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water M	Shade ✓	Edible	Scented ✓	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓
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## *Morinda citrifolia*

### Common name

Rotten Cheese Fruit

### Description

Small to medium tree with sweetly scented white flowers. Fleshy white fruit give a pungent smell.

### Form and size

Small tree 3-8m tall.

#### Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket

#### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water M	Shade	Edible ✓	Scented ✓	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓
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## *Murraya paniculata*

### Common name

Orange Jasmine

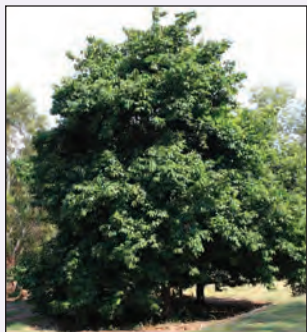
### Description

Shrub with dark green glossy leaves. Fragrant white cream flowers followed by oval red fruit.

### Form and size

Shrub 2-10m tall.

Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full / Part	Water M	Shade	Edible	Scented ✓	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓



## *Myristica insipida*

### Common name

Native Nutmeg

### Description

Spreading tree with horizontal branches and cream to brown flowers. Yellow green fruit containing a seed encased in red skin.

### Form and size

Medium tree 8-14m tall. Species tolerant to severe weather events.

Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full / Part	Water M	Shade ✓	Edible	Scented	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓



## *Peltophorum pterocarpum*

### Common name

Yellow Flame Tree

### Description

Deciduous tree with spreading crown. Masses of yellow flowers followed by flat coppery seed pods.

### Form and size

Medium tree 10-15m tall.

Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water H	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal



## *Pleomele angustifolia*

### Common name

Native Dracaena

### Description

Shrub with green strappy leaves and large heads of white to yellow/green flowers during June to October. Followed by bright red fruit.

### Form and size

Shrub 1-5m tall.

Formerly known as *Dracaena angustifolia*.

### Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket

### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable Yes	Sun Part	Water M	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓
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## *Sterculia quadrifida*



### Common name

Peanut Tree

### Description

Medium to large shade tree. Bright red fruits and black seeds that are edible when husks are removed.

### Form and size

Medium tree 5-15m tall.

### Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket

### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water M	Shade	Edible ✓	Scented ✓	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓
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## *Syzygium fibrosum*

### Common name

Red Bush Apple

### Description

Tree with dark green leaves. Masses of white flowers during March to May and clusters of bright pink edible fruit mid to late dry season.

### Form and size

Small tree 5-8m tall.

### Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket

### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water M	Shade	Edible ✓	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓
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## *Syzygium nervosum*

### Common name

River Apple

### Description

Large evergreen tree with dense crown. Masses of white flowers during September to December followed by clusters of dark purple edible fruit.

### Form and size

Large tree 15-20m tall. Species tolerant to severe weather events.

#### Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket

#### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
H

Shade

Edible  
✓

Scented  
✓

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓



## *Tabernaemontana orientalis*

### Common name

Iodine Plant



### Description

Small shrub with green leaves and snowy white flowers. Yellow/orange trisided, banana shaped fruit.

### Form and size

Shrub 1-3m tall.

Formerly known as *Ervatamia pubescens* / *orientalis*.

#### Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket

#### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable  
Yes

Sun  
Part

Water  
M

Shade

Edible

Scented

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓



## *Terminalia microcarpa*

### Common name

Damson Plum

### Description

Large spreading deciduous tree. Masses of heavily scented yellow flowers during September to November followed by oval purple fruit when ripe. Excellent tree for attracting various bird species.

### Form and size

Large tree 15-30m tall. Species tolerant to severe weather events.

#### Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket

#### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
M

Shade  
✓

Edible  
✓

Scented  
✓

Reptile  
✓

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓



## *Vitex glabrata*

### Common name

Vitex / Black Plum

### Description

Deciduous medium sized tree with white or purple flowers during June to December followed by small purple black edible fruits.

### Form and size

Small tree 3-6m tall.

### Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket

### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
L

Shade

Edible  
✓

Scented  
✓

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓



## *Wrightia pubescens*

### Common name

Wrightia

### Description

Deciduous shrub with prolific white flowers during October to January.

### Form and size

Shrub 3-12m tall.

### Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket

### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full / Part

Water  
M

Shade

Edible

Scented  
✓

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal





Tawny Frogmouth, *Podargus strigoides*

## 3.2 Wetland

Wetland species grow predominately in or around water and are often found near lakes and semi-permanent water holes. Use these plants to accent ponds or fountains in your patch, or plant them in other high moisture areas.



Typical Wetland habitat,  
McMinns Lagoon, Darwin.





***Asteromyrtus magnifica***

**Common name**  
Medicine Leaf

**Description**  
Erect evergreen slender shrub with yellow white dense globular flowers.

**Form and size**  
Small shrub to 3m tall.

Habitat: Wetland						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable Yes	Sun Full	Water L	Shade	Edible	Scented ✓	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal



***Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa***

**Common name**  
Liniment Tree

**Description**  
Multi-stemmed tree with pendulous branches. Flowers periodically with yellow or pink globular heads.

**Form and size**  
Medium tree 4-10m tall.

Habitat: Wetland						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water M	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal





## ***Banksia dentata***

### **Common name**

Banksia

### **Description**

Medium sized tree often described as straggly. Large yellow flowers in densely packed upright cylindrical spikes.

### **Form and size**

Small tree 3-8m tall.

Habitat: Wetland						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water M	Shade	Edible	Scented ✓	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓



## ***Corymbia bella***

### **Common name**

Ghost Gum / White Gum

### **Description**

Spreading crown with drooping foliage. Small cream to white clusters of flowers during August to December.

### **Form and size**

Medium tree 8-15m tall.

Species tolerant to severe weather events.

Habitat: Wetland						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water M	Shade ✓	Edible	Scented ✓	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓



## ***Grevillea pteridifolia***

### **Common name**

Fern-leaved Grevillea

### **Description**

Slender tree with silvery foliage and open crown. Numerous dense orange terminal flowers during May to October.

### **Form and size**

Shrub 5-10m tall.

Habitat: Wetland						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water L	Shade	Edible	Scented ✓	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓



## ***Nymphaea violacea***

### **Common name**

Water Lily

### **Description**

Perennial or annual aquatic plant with floating leaves. Large scented white to purple solitary flowers and seed pod all year round.

### **Form and size**

Submerged aquatic plant. Flower stalks to 30cm leaves to 50cm wide.

### **Habitat: Wetland**

Amenity Suitable  
N/A

Sun  
Full

Water

Shade

Edible  
✓

Scented  
✓

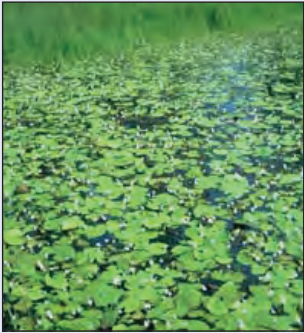
### **Animal Attracting**

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird

Mammal



## ***Nymphaeoides indica***

### **Common name**

White Snowflake Lily

### **Description**

Perennial or annual aquatic plant with floating leaves, and emergent yellow throated white frilled flowers during February to October.

### **Form and size**

Submerged aquatic plant  
20-60cm wide.

### **Habitat: Wetland**

Amenity Suitable  
N/A

Sun  
Full / Part

Water

Shade

Edible  
✓

Scented  
✓

### **Animal Attracting**

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird

Mammal





Painted Grasshawk, *Neurothemis stigmatizans*.



### 3.3 Riverine

Riparian zones are transitional areas between the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems and are found along rivers and creek lines in the Top End. In your patch, use riverine species for areas which receive substantial seasonal rain and run-off. These species can also be planted in conjunction with monsoon vine thicket species.





									
<b>Habitat: Riverine</b>						<b>Animal Attracting</b>			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water H	Shade	Edible ✓	Scented ✓	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓

#### *Carallia brachiata*

**Common name**  
Bush Currant

**Description**  
Spreading ascending branches. Small clusters of cream green flowers and red berries during July to September.

**Form and size**  
Medium tree 5-12m tall.  
Species tolerant to severe weather events.

									
<b>Habitat: Riverine</b>						<b>Animal Attracting</b>			
Amenity Suitable Yes	Sun Full	Water H	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly	Bird ✓	Mammal

#### *Chrysopogon elongatus*

**Common name**  
Tamil Grass

**Description**  
Large densely tufted perennial grass with a fine white feathery plume for most of the year.

**Form and size**  
Grass to 3m tall.



## *Corymbia ptychocarpa*

### Common name

Swamp Bloodwood

### Description

Medium sized tree with a spreading crown and drooping branches. Large heads of showy flowers varying from white to pink and deep red during February to June.

### Form and size

Medium tree 8-12m tall.

Formerly *eucalyptus ptychocarpa*.

### Habitat: Riverine

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
M

Shade  
✓

Edible

Scented  
✓

### Animal Attracting

Reptile  
✓

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓



## *Cyclophyllum schultzei*

### Common name

Canthium

### Description

Small sized spreading tree with bright green leaves. Small white star shaped flowers in clusters along branches during September to November.

### Form and size

Small tree 2-8m tall.



### Habitat: Riverine

Amenity Suitable  
Yes

Sun  
Full

Water  
H

Shade

Edible  
✓

Scented  
✓

### Animal Attracting

Reptile  
✓

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓



## *Fagraea racemosa*

### Common name

Woodland Coffee

### Description

Glossy dark green leaved tree. Clusters of trumpet shaped fragrant white flowers.

### Form and size

Medium tree 4-10m tall.



### Habitat: Riverine

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
H

Shade

Edible

Scented  
✓

### Animal Attracting

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓





***Helicia australasica***


**Common name**  
Helicia


**Description**  
Medium sized tree with evergreen foliage. White to cream heavily scented flowers followed by shiny dark purple and black edible fruit.

**Form and size**  
Medium tree 10-15m tall.



Habitat: Riverine						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Part	Water H	Shade	Edible ✓	Scented ✓	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓






***Hydiastele wendlandiana***

**Common name**  
Wendland's Palm

**Description**  
A cluster palm with multiple stems and feather like foliage. Strands of globular red fruits during July to November.

**Form and size**  
Medium tree 10-15m tall.  
Species tolerant to severe weather events.



Habitat: Riverine						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Part	Water H	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓





***Leptospermum madidum***

**Common name**  
Weeping Tea Tree

**Description**  
Small tree with weeping branches and light green foliage. Leaves are aromatic when crushed.

**Form and size**  
Small tree 3-8m tall.  
Species tolerant to severe weather events.

Habitat: Riverine						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water M	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal





## *Livistona benthamii*

### Common name

Fan Palm

### Description

Tall palm with rounded drooping crown of fan shaped leaves.

### Form and size

Medium tree 10-15m tall.

Species tolerant to severe weather events.

### Habitat: Riverine

### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full / Part

Water  
M

Shade

Edible

Scented

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird

Mammal



## *Melastoma malabathricum*

### Common name

Native Lasiandra

### Description

Evergreen shrub with deep veined velvety leaves. Large purple flowers during November to January and edible purple fruits.

### Form and size

Shrub to 2m tall.

### Habitat: Riverine

### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable  
Yes

Sun  
Full

Water  
M

Shade

Edible  
✓

Scented

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal



## *Nauclea orientalis*

### Common name

Leichardt Tree

### Description

Semi-deciduous tall tree. Yellow flowers occur in compact globular heads. Fruit is fleshy cream to brown in colour with a strong smell when ripe.

### Form and size

Large tree 10-20m tall.



### Habitat: Riverine

### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
M

Shade

Edible  
✓

Scented

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓



## Syzygium armstrongii

### Common name

Bush Apple

### Description

Dense foliage tree with conical crown. White flowers followed by masses of white wrinkly edible fruit.

### Form and size

Medium tree 8-12m tall.

#### Habitat: Riverine

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
H

Shade

Edible  
✓

Scented

#### Animal Attracting

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓



## Timonius timon

### Common name

Timonius

### Description

Slender tree with highly scented white tubular flowers during May to November.

### Form and size

Medium tree 5-15m tall.

#### Habitat: Riverine

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
M

Shade

Edible

Scented  
✓

#### Animal Attracting

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓



Green Tree Frog, *Litoria caerulea*





### 3.4 Coastal

As the name suggests coastal habitats are low lying areas near beaches and are predominately sand dune type vegetation. These plants are well suited to sandy, well-draining soils.

Coastal habitat species do not include mangrove or mudflat ecosystems.



Typical Coastal habitat, Casuarina Darwin.





**Cordia subcordata**

**Common name**  
Sea Trumpet

**Description**  
Broad dense foliage. Large tubular trumpet like yellow or orange flowers.

**Form and size**  
Medium tree 7-15m tall.

Habitat: Coastal						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water L	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓



**Dillenia alata / suffruticosa**

**Common name**  
Red Beech

**Description**  
Medium sized tree with dense green foliage. Contrasting bright yellow flowers and bright red pink fruits. The suffruticosa found more commonly in Darwin.

**Form and size**  
Medium tree 5-10m tall. Species tolerant to severe weather events.

Habitat: Coastal						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water H	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓



### *Ipomoea pes-caprae*

#### **Common name**

Beach Morning Glory

#### **Description**

Low growing spreading perennial vine with pink to bright purple trumpet shaped flowers. Thrives in shallow soil.

#### **Form and size**

Ground cover can spread to 8m.

Habitat: Coastal						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable Yes	Sun Full	Water L	Shade N	Edible Y	Scented N	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal



### *Hibiscus tiliaceus / Rubra*

#### **Common name**

Beach Hibiscus

#### **Description**

Medium tree with rounded crown and bright yellow flowers.

#### **Form and size**

Small tree 5-8m tall.

Habitat: Coastal						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water M	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal



### *Vitex trifolia*

#### **Common name**

Blue Vitex

#### **Description**

Low growing spreading shrub with leaves divided into three. Masses of lilac flowers followed by fruit during July to October.

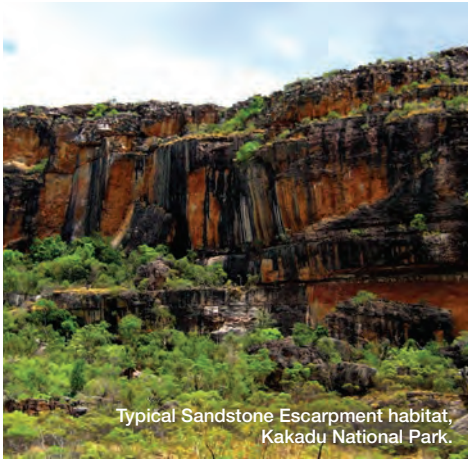
#### **Form and size**

Shrub to 3m tall.



Habitat: Coastal						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable Yes	Sun Full	Water L	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal

### 3.5 Sandstone Escarpment

Ranges and rocky outcrops are distinguishing features of the sandstone escarpment habitat which is found across the Northern Territory. Use sandstone species in rocky or sandy soils and plant in areas of your patch which receive little rainfall.



Typical Sandstone Escarpment habitat, Kakadu National Park.





***Acacia dunnii***

**Common name**  
Elephant Ear Wattle

**Description**  
Very hardy fast growing tree with grey green leaves. Masses of yellow flowers.

**Form and size**  
Small tree 2-4m tall.

Habitat: Sandstone Escarpment						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable Yes	Sun Full	Water L	Shade	Edible	Scented ✓	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓



***Acacia mountfordiae***

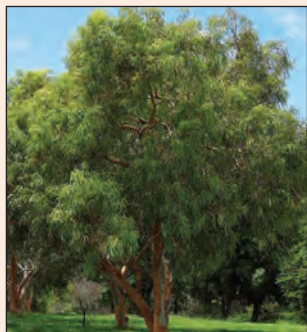
**Common name**  
Mountford's Wattle

**Description**  
Multi-stemmed shrub with weeping branches and grey green foliage. Bright yellow flowers during June to October.

**Form and size**  
Shrub 2-4m tall.

Habitat: Sandstone Escarpment						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable Yes	Sun Full	Water L	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓





## *Eucalyptus herbertiana*

### Common name

Herbert's Gum

### Description

Medium tree with relatively short trunk, rounded crown with weeping branches. Smooth white bark which is often salmon coloured when new. Small cream flowers during May to December.

### Form and size

Medium tree 3-10m tall.

### Habitat: Sandstone Escarpment

### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water L	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓
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## *Eucalyptus phoenicea*

### Common name

Scarlet Gum

### Description

Slender multi-stemmed tree with light open crown. Dense pale yellow to scarlet florets during April to July.

### Form and size

Medium tree 7-12m tall.

### Habitat: Sandstone Escarpment

### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water L	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓
------------------------	-------------	------------	-------	--------	---------	---------	----------------	-----------	-------------



## *Gardenia fucata*

### Common name

Cape Jasmine

### Description

Small tree with glossy green leaves. White highly scented flowers during September to February.

### Form and size

Small tree to 4m tall.



### Habitat: Sandstone Escarpment

### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable Yes	Sun Full / Part	Water L	Shade	Edible	Scented ✓	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓
-------------------------	--------------------	------------	-------	--------	--------------	---------	----------------	-----------	-------------



### *Grevillea formosa*

#### **Common name**

Mt Brockman Grevillea

#### **Description**

Spreading shrub with finely divided foliage. Flower buds are green, opening into large yellow orange flower spikes, with orange styles.

#### **Form and size**

Shrub 1-2m tall.

#### **Habitat: Sandstone Escarpment**

#### **Animal Attracting**

Amenity Suitable Yes	Sun Full	Water L	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓
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### *Grevillea refracta*

#### **Common name**

Silver-leaf Grevillea

#### **Description**

Open shrub or small tree with slender silver leaves. Clusters of yellow, orange to red flowers.

#### **Form and size**

Shrub / small tree to 4m tall.

#### **Habitat: Sandstone Escarpment**

#### **Animal Attracting**

Amenity Suitable Yes	Sun Full	Water L	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓
-------------------------	-------------	------------	-------	--------	---------	---------	----------------	-----------	-------------



### *Jacksonia dilatata*

#### **Common name**

Jacksonia

#### **Description**

Perennial shrub with grey green leaves. Dense yellow pea flowers during May to November.

#### **Form and size**

Shrub 2-4m tall.





#### **Habitat: Sandstone Escarpment**

#### **Animal Attracting**

Amenity Suitable Yes	Sun Full	Water L	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓
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***Pandanus basedowii***

**Common name**  
Sandstone Pandanus

**Description**  
Clumping palm like tree with prop roots. Strap like leaves with yellow fruits.

**Form and size**  
Small tree 3-5m tall.

Habitat: Sandstone Escarpment						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water M	Shade	Edible	Scented	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓

				<div><b><i>Verticordia cunninghamii</i></b></div> <div></div> <div><b>Common name</b> Cunningham's Feather Flower</div> <div><b>Description</b> Shrub with scented white to cream flowers during May to November.</div> <div><b>Form and size</b> Shrub to 5m tall.</div>							
<b>Habitat: Sandstone Escarpment</b>							<b>Animal Attracting</b>				
<b>Amenity Suitable</b> Yes	Sun Full	Water L	Shade	Edible	Scented ✓	Reptile	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓		



Oleander butterfly, *Euploea core*







Scarlet Gum, *Eucalyptus phoenicea*.

### 3.6 Woodland

Woodland habitat dominates the Top End and typically has a multi storey vegetation structure. This habitat is often characterised by a Eucalypt or Corymbia overstorey with a mixed shrub understorey and grass and herbs groundcover. Use woodland species in larger areas of your patch or keep pruned for pots and smaller areas.



Typical Woodland habitat,  
Charles Darwin National Park.





***Acacia gonocarpa***

**Common name**  
Cloud Acacia

**Description**  
Neatly rounded shrub. Flowers are yellowish to green and pale white in long cylindrical spikes.

**Form and size**  
Shrub 1-3m tall.

Habitat: Woodland						Animal Attracting				
Amenity Suitable Yes	Sun Full	Water L	Shade	Edible	Scented ✓	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓	



***Acacia nuperrima***

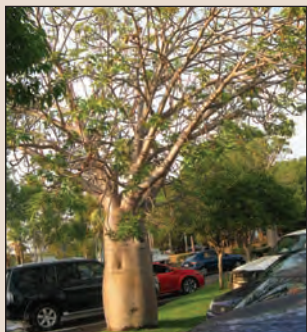
**Common name**  
Acacia

**Description**  
Erect spreading shrub with golden flowers almost all year round.

**Form and size**  
Shrub to 1.5m tall.

Habitat: Woodland						Animal Attracting				
Amenity Suitable Yes	Sun Full	Water L	Shade	Edible	Scented ✓	Reptile ✓	Butterfly ✓	Bird ✓	Mammal ✓	





## ***Adansonia gregorii***

### **Common name**

Boab

### **Description**

Deciduous tree with a large swollen bottle shaped stem. White to cream flowers during December to May.

### **Form and size**

Medium tree 2-12m tall.

Once established tolerant to severe weather events

### **Habitat: Woodland**

### **Animal Attracting**

**Amenity Suitable**  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
L

Shade

Edible  
✓

Scented

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓



## ***Bossiaea bossiaeoides***

### **Common name**

Holly-leaved Pea Flower

### **Description**

Shrub with red new foliage before turning grey green. Clustered yellow pea shaped flowers during December to June.

### **Form and size**

Shrub to 2m tall.

### **Habitat: Woodland**

### **Animal Attracting**

**Amenity Suitable**  
Yes

Sun  
Full

Water  
L

Shade

Edible

Scented

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal



## ***Calytrix exstipulata/brownii***

### **Common name**

Pink / White Turkey Bush

### **Description**

The more common pink turkey bush *exstipulata* has pine like leaves. Pink to mauve star-shaped flowers from May to August. Crushed leaves have an antiseptic smell.

### **Form and size**

Shrub 1-4m tall.

### **Habitat: Woodland**

### **Animal Attracting**

**Amenity Suitable**  
Yes

Sun  
Full

Water  
L

Shade

Edible

Scented

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal





## *Cycas armstrongii*



### Common name

Cycad

### Description

Northern Territory threatened species. Deciduous palm-like plant. Flowers during March to September with a male rusty cone and female pendulous seed spikes.

### Form and size

Small tree 2-4m tall.

### Habitat: Woodland

### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
L

Shade

Edible

Scented

Reptile  
✓

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal



## *Eucalyptus alba*

### Common name

White Gum / Salmon Gum

### Description

Large tree with an erect slender crown. Sheds smooth white bark annually. Small white clusters of flowers during July to September.

### Form and size

Large tree 10-18m tall.

### Habitat: Woodland

### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
M

Shade

Edible

Scented

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal



## *Gardenia megasperma*

### Common name

Gardenia

### Description

Large glossy leaves. Attractive mottled bark. White flowers with edible globular green fruits during October to November. Very slow growing

### Form and size

Small tree 3- 6m tall.

### Habitat: Woodland

### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full / Part

Water  
L

Shade

Edible

Scented

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal



## ***Grevillea angulata***

### **Common name**

Holly Leaf Grevillea

### **Description**

Spreading shrub with holly shaped leaves and clusters of golden flowers.

### **Form and size**

Shrub to 2m tall.



### **Habitat: Woodland**

### **Animal Attracting**

Amenity Suitable  
Yes

Sun  
Full

Water  
L

Shade

Edible

Scented

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal



## ***Grevillea decurrens***

### **Common name**

Clothes Peg Tree

### **Description**

Small tree with lime green leaves. Pink flowers during November to April.

### **Form and size**

Small tree to 4m tall.

### **Habitat: Woodland**

### **Animal Attracting**

Amenity Suitable  
Yes

Sun  
Full

Water  
L

Shade

Edible

Scented

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal



## ***Grevillea dryandri / dasycarpa***

### **Common name**

Dryander's Grevillea

### **Description**

Spreading low woody shrub. Numerous large red terminal flowers during January to May.

### **Form and size**

Shrub to 2m tall.

### **Habitat: Woodland**

### **Animal Attracting**

Amenity Suitable  
Yes

Sun  
Full

Water  
L

Shade

Edible

Scented

Reptile  
✓

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal



## *Grevillea goodii*

### Common name

Creeping Grevillea

### Description

Ground covering shrub. Pink to red flowers during November to April.

### Form and size

Shrub to 3m tall.



### Habitat: Woodland

### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable  
Yes

Sun  
Full

Water  
L

Shade

Edible

Scented

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal



## *Livistona humilis*

### Common name

Sand Palm

### Description

Slender palm with old leaf bases remaining on the trunk. Yellow flowers and black oval fruit.

### Form and size

Small tree 2-5m tall.

### Habitat: Woodland

### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
H

Shade

Edible

Scented

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal



## *Melaluca minutifolia*

### Common name

Paperbark

### Description

Small tree or shrub. White to cream flowers during March to December.

### Form and size

Small tree to 2-4m tall.

### Habitat: Woodland

### Animal Attracting

Amenity Suitable  
Yes

Sun  
Full

Water  
L

Shade

Edible

Scented

Reptile

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal





### ***Pandanus spiralis***

#### **Common name**

Screw Palm / Pandanus

#### **Description**

Palm like tree with multiple heads formed from branches. Long strap-like spiny leaves and orange wedge shaped fruits.

#### **Form and size**

Medium tree 3-10m tall.

#### **Habitat: Woodland**

#### **Animal Attracting**

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
M

Shade

Edible

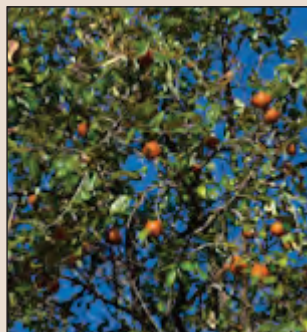
Scented

Reptile

Butterfly

Bird  
✓

Mammal



### ***Petalostigma pubescens***

#### **Common name**

Quinine Tree

#### **Description**

Small tree with clusters of cream flowers and bright orange fruit.

#### **Form and size**

Small tree to 6m tall.

#### **Habitat: Woodland**

#### **Animal Attracting**

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
L

Shade

Edible  
✓

Scented  
✓

Reptile  
✓

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓



### ***Xanthostemon paradoxus***

#### **Common name**

Bridal Tree

#### **Description**

Medium tree with yellow pom-pom like flowers which flower irregularly throughout the year.

#### **Form and size**

Medium tree 4-10m tall.

#### **Habitat: Woodland**

#### **Animal Attracting**

Amenity Suitable  
No

Sun  
Full

Water  
L

Shade

Edible  
✓

Scented  
✓

Reptile  
✓

Butterfly  
✓

Bird  
✓

Mammal  
✓

## 4. Weeds

Weeds threaten Australia's natural environment and primary production industries by reducing the quality and extent of productive land for both crops and livestock. Some species spread much faster than can be controlled, and so we all have a role to play in preventing the introduction and spread of weeds across Darwin and the Top End. This section provides a quick identification of commonly found weeds in our local Darwin area.

For further information on how the City of Darwin manages weeds, see the *Weed Management Guide* at <http://www.darwin.nt.gov.au/climate-change/pests/weed-management>

For more information on how to treat weeds or to report an infestation of weeds, contact the Weeds Branch, Northern Territory Government on (08) 8999 5511 or visit <http://www.lrm.nt.gov.au/weeds>

### 4.1 Commonly found weeds in Darwin

Common Name:

Alligator Weed

Scientific Name:

*Alternanthera philoxeroides*



Common Name:

Barlerias

Scientific Name:

*Barleria prionitis* and *lupulina*



Common Name:

Bellyache Bush

Scientific Name:

*Jatropha gossypifolia*



Common Name:

Butter Fly Pea

Scientific Name:

*Clitoria ternatea*



Common Name:

Calopo

Scientific Name:

*Calopogonium mucunoides*



Common Name:

Candle Bush

Scientific Name:

*Senna alata*



Common Name:

Centro

Scientific Name:

*Centrosema molle*



Common Name:

Chinee Apple

Scientific Name:

*Ziziphus mauritiana*



Common Name:

Coffee Bush

Scientific Name:

*Leucaena leucocephala*



Common Name:

Coral Vine

Scientific Name:

*Antigonon leptopus*



## 4.1 Commonly found weeds in Darwin continued

Common Name:  
Exotic Ground Orchid  
Scientific Name:  
*Eulophia graminea*



Common Name:  
Flannel weed  
Scientific Name:  
*Sida cordifolia*



Common Name:  
Gambia Pea  
Scientific Name:  
*Crotalaria spp.*



Common Name:  
Guinea Grass  
Scientific Name:  
*Panicum maximum*



Common Name:  
Hyptis  
Scientific Name:  
*Hyptis suaveolens*



Common Name:  
Itch grass  
Scientific Name:  
*Rottboellia cochinchinensis*



Common Name: Lantana  
Common and Creeping  
Scientific Name: *Lantana camara* and *monteensis*



Common Name:  
Mission grass  
Scientific Name:  
*Pennisetum polystachion*



Common Name:  
Neem  
Scientific Name:  
*Azadirachta indica*



Common Name:  
Pond Apple  
Scientific Name:  
*Annona glabra*



Common Name:  
Rubber vine  
Scientific Name:  
*Cryptostegia grandiflora*  
and *madagascarensis*



Common Name:  
Sicklepod  
Scientific Name:  
*Senna obtusifolia*



Common Name:  
Snake weed  
Scientific Name:  
*Stachytarpheta spp.*



Common Name:  
Spinyhead sida  
Scientific Name:  
*Sida acuta*





# 5. Glossary

**Aquatic** – Relating to, or living in water.

**Canopy** – Layer of vegetation above the ground formed by plant crowns (see diagram below).

**Coastal Habitat** – Beach and sand dune based plant communities that occur on, or near the coast.

**Habitat** – A place organisms are found in groupings defined by a set of common physical attributes (see diagram below).

**Monsoon Vine Thicket Habitat** – A type of rainforest ecosystem with patches of dense vegetation with the upper storey characterized by one or two semi-deciduous dominant trees.

**Overstorey** – Above ground portion of a plant community or habitat, formed by plant crowns (see diagram below).

**Riverine Habitat** – A plant grouping that dominates river banks and other areas adjacent to rivers and streams. Associated with riparian areas.

**Sandstone Escarpment Habitat** – A ridge or plateau created by weathering and erosion processes separating the landscape into differing levels. Often associated with sandstone sedimentary rock deposits.

**Shrub** – A woody plant that usually has multiple stems from near ground level and no distinct crown formation.

**Species** – A group of living organisms that are similar and capable of interbreeding and exchanging genes.

**Terrestrial** – Relating to or pertaining to the land.

**Tree** – A plant with a dominate central woody stem that leads to a head of branches forming a crown. Divided in this resource as small, medium and large trees based on the upper likely growth form of each species:

Small tree – plants with a single dominant stem to 0-8m.

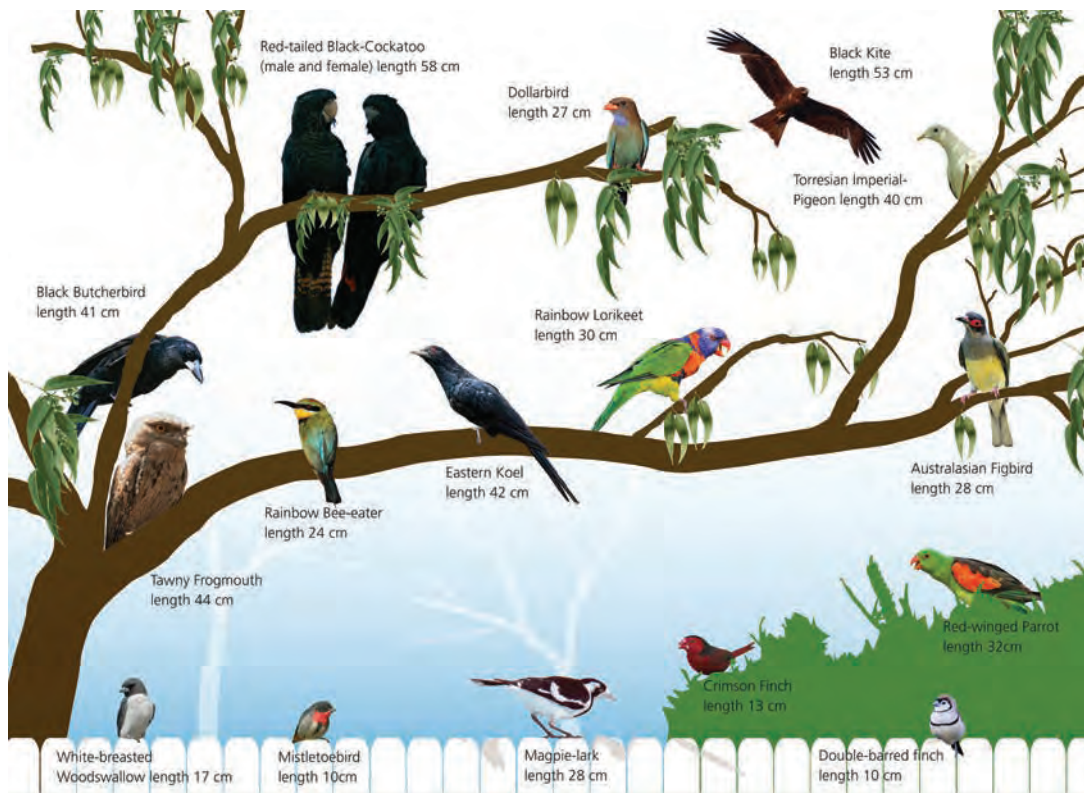
Medium tree – plants with a single dominant stem 9m-15m.

Large tree – plants with a single dominant stem growing over 15m tall at maturity.

**Understorey** – The lower level canopy often found in forest and woodland habitats (see diagram below).

**Wetland Habitat** – A lowland area of open water, such as a lake or swamp, which is saturated with moisture from either surface or ground water.

**Woodland Habitat** – A plant community that is dominated by widely spaced, mature trees where crowns seldom touch, with an understorey of shrubs and grasses.



# backyard birds OF DARWIN



For inquiries about birds in domestic gardens, contact:

# Index by Species

Genus Name	Species Name	Common Name	Habitat type	Suitable under powerlines	Page
Acacia	<i>auriculiformis</i>	Black Wattle	Monsoon	No	9
Acacia	<i>dunnii</i>	Elephant Ear Wattle	Sandstone	Yes	29
Acacia	<i>gonocarpa</i>	Cloud Acacia	Woodland	Yes	34
Acacia	<i>mountfordiae</i>	Mountford's Wattle	Sandstone	Yes	29
Acacia	<i>nuperrima</i>	Acacia	Woodland	Yes	34
Adansonia	<i>gregorii</i>	Boab	Woodland	No	35
Allosyncarpia	<i>ternata</i>	Allosyncarpia	Monsoon	No	9
Alphitonia	<i>excelsa</i>	Red Ash / Soap Tree	Monsoon	No	10
Alstonia	<i>actinophylla</i>	Northern Milkwood	Monsoon	No	10
Antidesma	<i>ghaesebilla</i>	Black Currant	Monsoon	No	10
Asteromyrtus	<i>magnifica</i>	Medicine Leaf	Wetland	Yes	19
Asteromyrtus	<i>symphyocarpa</i>	Liniment Tree	Wetland	No	19
Banksia	<i>dentata</i>	Banksia	Wetland	No	20
Bossiaea	<i>bossiaeoides</i>	Holly-leaved Pea Flower	Woodland	Yes	35
Breynia	<i>cernua</i>	Bird Apple	Monsoon	Yes	11
Calytrix	<i>exstipulata/brownii</i>	Pink and White Turkey Bush	Woodland	Yes	35
Carallia	<i>brachiata</i>	Bush Currant	Riverine	No	22
Chrysopogon	<i>elongatus</i>	Tamil Grass	Riverine	Yes	22
Cordia	<i>subcordata</i>	Sea Trumpet	Coastal	No	27
Corymbia	<i>bella</i>	Ghost Gum / White Gum	Wetland	No	20
Corymbia	<i>ptychocarpa</i>	Swamp Bloodwood	Riverine	No	23
Cupaniopsis	<i>anacardiodes</i>	Tuckeroo	Monsoon	No	11
Cycas	<i>armstrongii</i>	Cycad	Woodland	No	36
Cyclophyllum	<i>schultzi</i>	Canthium	Riverine	Yes	23
Dillenia	<i>alata / suffruticosa</i>	Red Beech	Coastal	No	27
Diospyros	<i>compacta</i>	Australian Ebony	Monsoon	No	11
Eucalyptus	<i>alba</i>	White Gum / Salmon Gum	Woodland	No	36
Eucalyptus	<i>herbertiana</i>	Herbert's Gum	Sandstone	No	30
Eucalyptus	<i>phoneciea</i>	Scarlet Gum	Sandstone	No	30
Fagraea	<i>racemosa</i>	Woodland Coffee	Riverine	No	23
Ficus	<i>scobina</i>	Sandpaper Fig	Monsoon	No	12
Flueggea	<i>virosa</i>	Snowball Bush / White Currant	Monsoon	Yes	12
Ganophyllum	<i>falcatum</i>	Scaly Ash	Monsoon	No	12
Gardenia	<i>fucata</i>	Cape Jasmine	Sandstone	Yes	30
Gardenia	<i>megasperma</i>	Gardenia	Woodland	No	36
Grevillea	<i>angulata</i>	Holly Leaf Grevillea	Woodland	Yes	37
Grevillea	<i>decurrens</i>	Clothes Peg Tree	Woodland	Yes	37
Grevillea	<i>dryandri / dasycarpa</i>	Dryander's Grevillea	Woodland	Yes	37



Genus Name	Species Name	Common Name	Habitat type	Suitable under powerlines	Page
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>goodii</i>	Creeping Grevillea	Woodland	Yes	38
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>formosa</i>	Mt Brockman Grevillea	Sandstone	Yes	31
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>pteridifolia</i>	Fern-leaved Grevillea	Wetland	No	20
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>refracta</i>	Silver-leaf Grevillea	Sandstone	Yes	31
<i>Helicia</i>	<i>australasica</i>	Helicia	Riverine	No	24
<i>Hibiscus</i>	<i>tiliaceus</i>	Beach Hibiscus	Coastal	No	28
<i>Hydiastele</i>	<i>wendlandiana</i>	Wendland's Palm	Riverine	No	24
<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>pes-caprae</i>	Beach Morning Glory	Coastal	Yes	28
<i>Jacksonia</i>	<i>dilatata</i>	Jacksonia	Sandstone	Yes	31
<i>Leea</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Leea	Monsoon	Yes	13
<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>madidum</i>	Weeping Tea Tree	Riverine	No	24
<i>Livistona</i>	<i>benthamii</i>	Fan Palm	Riverine	No	25
<i>Livistona</i>	<i>humilis</i>	Sand Palm	Woodland	No	38
<i>Maranthes</i>	<i>corymbosa</i>	White Cloud Tree	Monsoon	No	13
<i>Melalauca</i>	<i>minutifolia</i>	Paperbark	Woodland	Yes	38
<i>Melastoma</i>	<i>malabathricum</i>	Native Lasiandra	Riverine	Yes	25
<i>Micromelum</i>	<i>minutum</i>	Lime Berry	Monsoon	No	13
<i>Millettia</i>	<i>pinnata</i>	Indian Beech / Pongamia	Monsoon	No	14
<i>Mimusops</i>	<i>elengi</i>	Red Coondoo	Monsoon	No	14
<i>Morinda</i>	<i>citrifolia</i>	Rotten Cheese Fruit	Monsoon	No	14
<i>Murraya</i>	<i>paniculata</i>	Orange Jasmine	Monsoon	No	15
<i>Myristica</i>	<i>insipida</i>	Native Nutmeg	Monsoon	No	15
<i>Nauclea</i>	<i>orientalis</i>	Leichardt Tree	Riverine	No	25
<i>Nymphaea</i>	<i>violacea</i>	Water Lily	Wetland	Not applicable	21
<i>Nymphoides</i>	<i>indica</i>	White Snowflake Lily	Wetland	Not applicable	21
<i>Pandanus</i>	<i>basedowii</i>	Sandstone Pandanus	Sandstone	No	32
<i>Pandanus</i>	<i>spiralis</i>	Screw Palm / Pandanus	Woodland	No	39
<i>Peltophorum</i>	<i>pterocarpum</i>	Yellow Flame Tree	Monsoon	No	15
<i>Petalostigma</i>	<i>pubescens</i>	Quinine Tree	Woodland	No	39
<i>Pleomele</i>	<i>angustifolia</i>	Native Dracaena	Monsoon	Yes	16
<i>Sterculia</i>	<i>quadrifida</i>	Peanut Tree	Monsoon	No	16
<i>Syzygium</i>	<i>armstrongii</i>	Bush Apple	Riverine	No	26
<i>Syzygium</i>	<i>fibrosum</i>	Red Bush Apple	Monsoon	No	16
<i>Syzygium</i>	<i>nervosum</i>	River Apple	Monsoon	No	17
<i>Tabernaemontana</i>	<i>orientalis</i>	Iodine Plant	Monsoon	Yes	17
<i>Terminalia</i>	<i>microcarpa</i>	Damson Plum	Monsoon	No	17
<i>Timonius</i>	<i>timon</i>	Timonius	Riverine	No	26
<i>Verticordia</i>	<i>cunninghamii</i>	Cunningham's Feather Flower	Sandstone	Yes	32
<i>Vitex</i>	<i>glabrata</i>	Vitex / Black Plum	Monsoon	No	18
<i>Vitex</i>	<i>trifolia</i>	Blue Vitex	Coastal	Yes	28
<i>Wrightia</i>	<i>pubescens</i>	Wrightia	Monsoon	No	18
<i>Xanthostemon</i>	<i>paradoxus</i>	Bridal Tree	Woodland	No	39

# Index by Common Name

Common Name	Genus Name	Species Name	Habitat type	Suitable under powerlines	Page
Acacia	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>nuperrima</i>	Woodland	Yes	34
Allosyncarpia	<i>Allosyncarpia</i>	<i>ternata</i>	Monsoon	No	9
Australian Ebony	<i>Diospyros</i>	<i>compacta</i>	Monsoon	No	11
Banksia	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>dentata</i>	Wetland	No	20
Beach Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus</i>	<i>tiliaceus</i>	Coastal	No	28
Beach Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>pes-caprae</i>	Coastal	Yes	28
Bird Apple	<i>Breynia</i>	<i>cernua</i>	Monsoon	Yes	11
Black Currant	<i>Antidesma</i>	<i>ghaesembilla</i>	Monsoon	No	10
Black Wattle	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>auriculiformis</i>	Monsoon	No	9
Blue Vitex	<i>Vitex</i>	<i>trifolia</i>	Coastal	Yes	28
Boab	<i>Adansonia</i>	<i>gregorii</i>	Woodland	No	35
Bridal Tree	<i>Xanthostemon</i>	<i>paradoxus</i>	Woodland	No	39
Bush Apple	<i>Syzygium</i>	<i>armstrongii</i>	Riverine	No	26
Bush Currant	<i>Carallia</i>	<i>brachiata</i>	Riverine	No	22
Canthium	<i>Cyclophyllum</i>	<i>schultzi</i>	Riverine	Yes	23
Cape Jasmine	<i>Gardenia</i>	<i>fucata</i>	Sandstone	Yes	30
Clothes Peg Tree	<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>decurrens</i>	Woodland	Yes	37
Cloud Acacia	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>gonocarpa</i>	Woodland	Yes	34
Creeping Grevillea	<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>goodii</i>	Woodland	Yes	38
Cunningham's Feather Flower	<i>Verticordia</i>	<i>cunninghamii</i>	Sandstone	Yes	32
Cycad	<i>Cycas</i>	<i>armstrongii</i>	Woodland	No	36
Damson Plum	<i>Terminalia</i>	<i>microcarpa</i>	Monsoon	No	17
Dryander's Grevillea	<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>dryandri</i>	Woodland	Yes	37
Elephant Ear Wattle	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>dunnii</i>	Sandstone	Yes	29
Fan Palm	<i>Livistona</i>	<i>benthamii</i>	Riverine	No	25
Fern-leaved Grevillea	<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>pteridifolia</i>	Wetland	No	20
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia</i>	<i>megasperma</i>	Woodland	No	36
Ghost Gum / White Gum	<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>bella</i>	Wetland	No	20
Helicia	<i>Helicia</i>	<i>australasica</i>	Riverine	No	24
Herbert's Gum	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>herbertiana</i>	Sandstone	No	30
Holly Leaf Grevillea	<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>angulata</i>	Woodland	Yes	37
Holly-leaved Pea Flower	<i>Bossiaea</i>	<i>bossiaeoides</i>	Woodland	Yes	35
Indian Beech / Pongamia	<i>Millettia</i>	<i>pinnata</i>	Monsoon	No	14
Iodine Plant	<i>Tabernaemontana</i>	<i>orientalis</i>	Monsoon	Yes	17
Jacksonia	<i>Jacksonia</i>	<i>dilatata</i>	Sandstone	Yes	31
Leea	<i>Leea</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Monsoon	Yes	13
Leichardt Tree	<i>Nauclea</i>	<i>orientalis</i>	Riverine	No	25
Lime Berry	<i>Micromelum</i>	<i>minutum</i>	Monsoon	No	13
Liniment Tree	<i>Asteromyrtus</i>	<i>symphyocarpa</i>	Wetland	No	19

Common Name	Genus Name	Species Name	Habitat type	Suitable under powerlines	Page
Medicine Leaf	<i>Asteromyrtus</i>	<i>magnifica</i>	Wetland	Yes	19
Mountford's Wattle	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>mountfordiae</i>	Sandstone	Yes	29
Mt Brockman Grevillea	<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>formosa</i>	Sandstone	Yes	31
Native Dracaena	<i>Pleomele</i>	<i>angustifolia</i>	Monsoon	Yes	16
Native Lasiandra	<i>Melastoma</i>	<i>malabathricum</i>	Riverine	Yes	25
Native Nutmeg	<i>Myristica</i>	<i>insipida</i>	Monsoon	No	15
Northern Milkwood	<i>Alstonia</i>	<i>actinophylla</i>	Monsoon	No	10
Orange Jasmine	<i>Murraya</i>	<i>paniculata</i>	Monsoon	No	15
Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>minutifolia</i>	Woodland	Yes	38
Peanut Tree	<i>Sterculia</i>	<i>quadrifida</i>	Monsoon	No	16
Quinine Tree	<i>Petalostigma</i>	<i>pubescens</i>	Woodland	No	39
Red Ash / Soap Tree	<i>Alphitonia</i>	<i>excelsa</i>	Monsoon	No	10
Red Beech	<i>Dillenia</i>	<i>alata</i>	Coastal	No	27
Red Bush Apple	<i>Syzygium</i>	<i>fibrosum</i>	Monsoon	No	16
Red Coondoo	<i>Mimusops</i>	<i>elengi</i>	Monsoon	No	14
River Apple	<i>Syzygium</i>	<i>nervosum</i>	Monsoon	No	17
Rotten Cheese Fruit	<i>Morinda</i>	<i>citrifolia</i>	Monsoon	No	14
Sand Palm	<i>Livistona</i>	<i>humilis</i>	Woodland	No	38
Sandpaper Fig	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>scobina</i>	Monsoon	Yes	12
Sandstone Pandanus	<i>Pandanus</i>	<i>basedowii</i>	Sandstone	No	32
Scaly Ash	<i>Ganophyllum</i>	<i>falcatum</i>	Monsoon	No	12
Scarlet Gum	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>phoenicea</i>	Sandstone	No	30
Screw Palm / Pandanus	<i>Pandanus</i>	<i>spiralis</i>	Woodland	No	39
Sea /Trumpet	<i>Cordia</i>	<i>subcordata</i>	Coastal	No	27
Silver-leaf Grevillea	<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>refracta</i>	Sandstone	Yes	31
Snowball Bush / White Currant	<i>Flueggea</i>	<i>virosa</i>	Monsoon	Yes	12
Swamp Bloodwood	<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>ptychocarpa</i>	Riverine	No	23
Tamil Grass	<i>Chrysopogon</i>	<i>elongatus</i>	Riverine	Yes	22
Timonius	<i>Timonius</i>	<i>timon</i>	Riverine	No	26
Tuckeroo	<i>Cupaniopsis</i>	<i>anacardiodes</i>	Monsoon	No	11
Turkey Bush Pink / White	<i>Calytrix</i>	<i>extipulata / brownii</i>	Woodland	Yes	35
Vitex / Black Plum	<i>Vitex</i>	<i>glabrata</i>	Monsoon	No	18
Water Lily	<i>Nymphaea</i>	<i>violacea</i>	Wetland	Not applicable	21
Weeping Tea Tree	<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>madidum</i>	Riverine	No	24
Wendland's Palm	<i>hydiastele</i>	<i>wendlandiana</i>	Riverine	No	24
White Cloud Tree	<i>Maranthes</i>	<i>corymbosa</i>	Monsoon	No	13
White Gum / Salmon Gum	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>alba</i>	Woodland	No	36
White Snowflake Lily	<i>Nymphoides</i>	<i>indica</i>	Wetland	Not applicable	21
Woodland Coffee	<i>Fagraea</i>	<i>racemosa</i>	Riverine	No	23
Wrightia	<i>Wrightia</i>	<i>pubescens</i>	Monsoon	No	18
Yellow Flame Tree	<i>Peltophorum</i>	<i>pterocarpum</i>	Monsoon	No	15



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## For Further Information

For information on amenity plantings on verges visit the City of Darwin website [darwin.nt.gov.au](http://darwin.nt.gov.au)

For information on plants under powerlines and near other utilities visit the Power and Water Corporation website [powerwater.com.au](http://powerwater.com.au)



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