



Creating Habitat for Darwin Gardens



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For further information

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Acknowledgements

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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 or balconies, we can 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 by providing them with a place to visit. 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

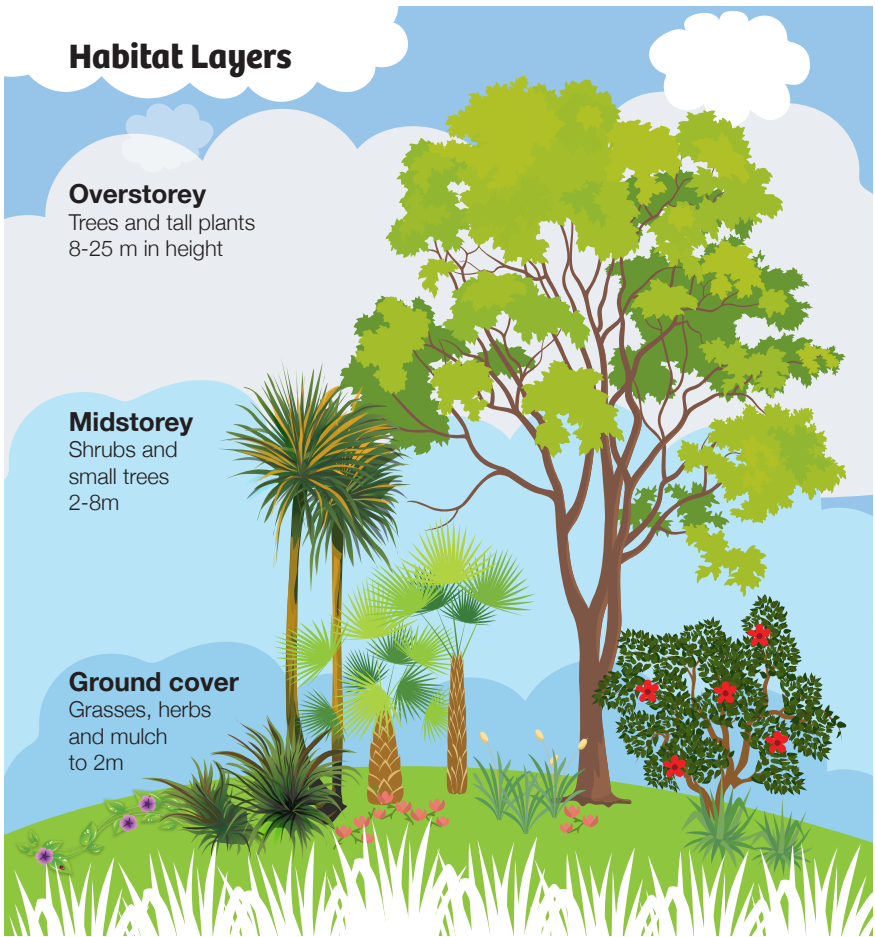
Trees and tall plants
8-25 m in height

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 is ideal habitat for a range of birds and mammals.



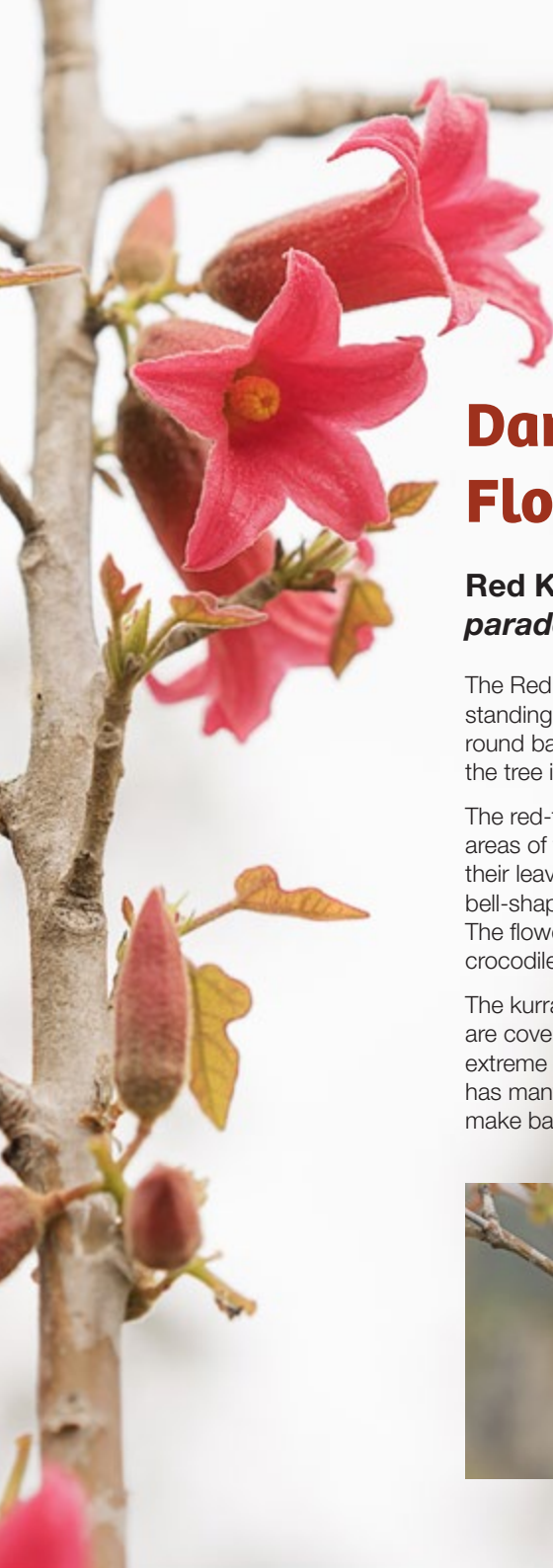
Want some more help to get the garden you want?

- 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.

<https://www.darwin.nt.gov.au/community/about-darwin/environment/gardens-for-wildlife>



Darwin's Floral Emblem

Red Kurrajong (*Brachychiton paradoxum* or *megaphyllus*)

The Red Kurrajong is a slow growing deciduous tree standing up to 8 metres tall with large leaves and a round base. The tree flowers in the dry season when the tree is bare of leaves.

The red-flowered kurrajong is common in lowland areas of the top end. These small, straggly trees lose their leaves in the dry season and produce bright, bell-shaped flowers between June and October. The flowering season is an indicator that freshwater crocodiles are ready to lay eggs.

The kurrajong fruit contains edible seeds, but these are covered in sharp hairs that should be treated with extreme caution. Apart from edible seeds the kurrajong has many traditional uses including using the fibres to make baskets, string, fishing line and clothing.



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 lines¹

- 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.



¹ For more information on amenity plantings on verges visit City of Darwin website.
www.darwin.nt.gov.au
For more information on plants under powerlines and utilities visit Power and Water Corporation.
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.



				<p><i>Allosyncarpia ternata</i></p> <p>Common name Allosyncarpia</p> <p>Description Large, spreading tree to 30m with dark grey to brown bark. Excellent shade tree with evergreen foliage.</p> <p>Form and size Large tree to 30m tall. Hardy species tolerant to severe weather events.</p>						
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 Medium tree 5-15m tall. Hardy species tolerant to severe weather events.

Habitat: Monsoon Vine Thicket						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable Yes	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 ✓



Breynia 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 anacardiodes

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



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 ✓



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 ✓



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 ✓



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 ✓



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 ✓



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 ✓
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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 ✓
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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
Yes

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
Yes

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 Yes	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

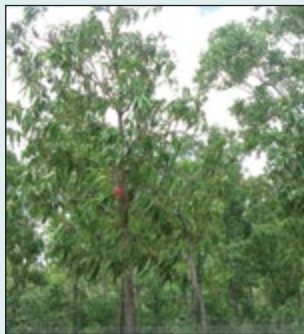

Riparian zones are transitional areas between the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems and are found along rivers and creek lines in the Top End. In your patch, use riverine species for areas which receive substantial seasonal rain and run-off. These species can also be planted in conjunction with monsoon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





Typical Riverine habitat,
Rapid Creek, Darwin.

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

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

				<p><i>Corymbia ptychocarpa</i></p> <p>Common name Swamp Bloodwood</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Form and size Medium tree 8-12m tall. <i>Formerly eucalyptus ptychocarpa.</i></p>					
Habitat: Riverine					Animal Attracting				
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water M	Shade ✓	Edible	Scented ✓	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						Animal Attracting			
Amenity Suitable Yes	Sun Full	Water H	Shade	Edible ✓	Scented ✓	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						Animal Attracting				
Amenity Suitable No	Sun Full	Water H	Shade	Edible	Scented ✓	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 ✓	

Hydriastele 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 Yes	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

Amenity Suitable
No

Sun
Full / Part

Water
M

Shade

Edible

Scented

Animal Attracting

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

Amenity Suitable
Yes

Sun
Full

Water
M

Shade

Edible
✓

Scented

Animal Attracting

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

Amenity Suitable
No

Sun
Full

Water
M

Shade

Edible
✓

Scented

Animal Attracting

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 Yes	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


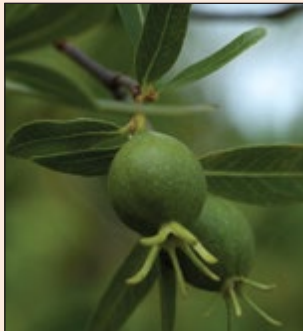
Common name
Herbert's Gum

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 ✓

				<p><i>Eucalyptus phoenicea</i></p> <p>Common name Scarlet Gum</p> <p>Description Slender multi-stemmed tree with light open crown. Dense pale yellow to scarlet florets during April to July.</p> <p>Form and size Medium tree 7-12m tall.</p>						
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 ✓
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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 ✓

				<p><i>Verticordia cunninghamii</i></p> <p>Common name Cunningham's Feather Flower </p> <p>Description Shrub with scented white to cream flowers during May to November.</p> <p>Form and size Shrub to 5m tall.</p>					
Habitat: Sandstone Escarpment					Animal Attracting				
Amenity Suitable 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
Yes

Sun
Full / Part

Water
L

Shade

Edible

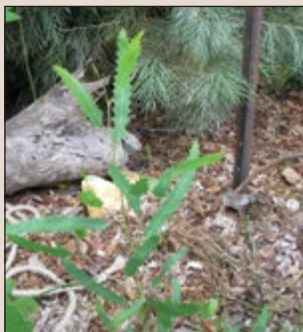
Scented

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
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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
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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
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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
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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 ✓
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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 ✓
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Establishing A Resilient Urban Forest For Darwin



PREFERRED TREES FOR DARWIN

Why are some species with a medium or low cyclone resilience rating included in the list of Preferred Trees for Darwin ?

A tree with low cyclone resilience may have an attribute such as form, colour, wildlife attractant that is desirable in a specific location. Where these trees are small, such as many Grevilleas and Acacias, and unlikely to cause damage in the event of uprooting, they have been included in the list of **Preferred Trees for Darwin**.

Similarly, trees that have been recognised as having a **medium cyclone resilience** because of issues with branch drop or trunk splitting are included here. The use of these species needs to be tempered by an understanding of their performance in storm events and careful consideration of the planting location.

Recommendations are for the City of Darwin municipality.

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ORIGIN	CYCLONE RESILIENCE
ACACIA DUNNII	ELEPHANT EAR WATTLE	NT NATIVE	LOW
ACACIA TORULOSA		NT NATIVE	LOW
ACACIA LATESCENS		NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
ADANSONIA GREGORII	BOAB	NT NATIVE	HIGH
ADANSONIA DIGITATA	AFRICAN BOAB	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
ADENANTHERA PAVONINA	RED BEAD TREE	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
AIDIA RACEMOSA	ARCHER CHERRY	NT NATIVE	HIGH
ALBIZIA LEBBECK	WHITE SIRIS	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
ALBIZIA SAMAN	RAIN TREE	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
ALLOSYNCARPIA TERNATA	ALLOSYNCARPIA	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
ALPHITONIA EXCELSA	RED ASH	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
ALSTONIA ACTINOPHYLLA	NORTHERN MILKWOOD	NT NATIVE	HIGH
ANTIDESMA GHAESSEMBILLA		NT NATIVE	HIGH
ARAUCARIA CUNNINGHAMII	HOOP PINE	AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	MEDIUM
ARCHONTOPHOENIX ALEXANDREA	ALEXANDRA PALM	AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	HIGH
ARFEUILLEA ARBORESCENS	HOP TREE	EXOTIC	HIGH
ASTEROMYRTUS MAGNIFICA		NT NATIVE	HIGH
ASTEROMYRTUS SYMPHYOCARPA	LINIMENT TREE	NT NATIVE	HIGH
BANKSIA DENTATA		NT NATIVE	HIGH
BARRINGTONIA ASIATICA	POISON TREE	EXOTIC	HIGH
BARRINGTONIA ACUTANGULA	FRESHWATER MANGROVE	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
BAUHNIA VARIEGATA	PURPLE BAUHNIA	EXOTIC	LOW
BERRYA CORDIFOLIA	TRINCOMALEE	EXOTIC	INCONCLUSIVE
BISMARKIA NOBILIS	BISMARK PALM	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
BOMBAX CEIBA	KAPOK TREE	NT NATIVE	HIGH
BRACHYCHITON DIVERSIFOLIUS	KURRAJONG	NT NATIVE	HIGH
BRACHYCHITON RUPESTRIS		AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	INCONCLUSIVE
BROWNEA SPP.		EXOTIC	MEDIUM
BROWNEOPSIS UCAYALINA		EXOTIC	HIGH
BUCHANANIA ARBORESCENS	LITTLE GOOSEBERRY TREE	NT NATIVE	HIGH
BUCHANANIA OBOVATA	GREEN PLUM	NT NATIVE	HIGH
CAESALPINIA FERREA	LEOPARD TREE	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
CALLISTEMON VIMINALIS	WEeping BOTTLEBRUSH	AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	HIGH
CALLITRIS INTRATROPICA	NORTHERN CYPRESS PINE	NT NATIVE	HIGH
CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM	BEAUTY LEAF	NT NATIVE	HIGH
CALOPHYLLUM SIL		NT NATIVE	HIGH
CANARIUM AUSTRALIANUM	MELVILLE ISLAND WHITE BEECH	NT NATIVE	HIGH
CARALLIA BRACHIATA	BUSH CURRENT	NT NATIVE	HIGH
CASSIA NODOSA	RAINBOW SHOWER	EXOTIC	HIGH
CASTANOSPERMUM AUSTRALE	BLACK BEAN	AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	HIGH
CASUARINA EQUITIFOLIA	COASTAL SHE-OAK	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
CASUARINA PAPUANA		EXOTIC	MEDIUM
CASUARINA CUNNINGHAMIANA	RIVERINE CASUARINA	NT NATIVE	INCONCLUSIVE
CELTIS PHILIPPENSIS		NT NATIVE	HIGH
CITHAREXYLUM SPINOSUM	FIDDLEWOOD	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
CITRUS LATIFOLIA	LIME	EXOTIC	HIGH
CLERODENDRUM FLORIBUNDUM	CLERODENDRUM	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
COELOSPERMUM RETICULATUM		NT NATIVE	LOW
CORDIA SUBCORDATA	KEROSENE WOOD	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM

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Establishing A Resilient Urban Forest For Darwin



PREFERRED TREES FOR DARWIN

Why are some species with a medium or low cyclone resilience rating included in the list of Preferred Trees for Darwin ?

A tree with low cyclone resilience may have an attribute such as form, colour, wildlife attractant that is desirable in a specific location. Where these trees are small, such as many Grevilleas and Acacias, and unlikely to cause damage in the event of uprooting, they have been included in the list of **Preferred Trees for Darwin**.

Similarly, trees that have been recognised as having a **medium cyclone resilience** because of issues with branch drop or trunk splitting are included here. The use of these species needs to be tempered by an understanding of their performance in storm events and careful consideration of the planting location.

Recommendations are for the City of Darwin municipality.

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ORIGIN	CYCLONE RESILIENCE
CORYMBIA PTYCHOCARPA	SWAMP BLOODWOOD	AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	MEDIUM
CORYMBIA POLYCARPA	LONG-FRUITED BLOODWOOD	AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	MEDIUM
CORYMBIA BLEESERI	SMOOTH STEMMED BLOODWOOD	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
CORYMBIA JACOBIANA	STRING BARKED BLOODWOOD	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
CORYMBIA ARNHEMENSIS	KATHERINE GORGE BLOODWOOD	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
CORYMBIA PAPUANA	GHOST GUM	AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	MEDIUM
CORYMBIA POLYSCIADA	APPLE GUM	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
CORYMBIA BELLA	GHOST GUM/WHITE GUM	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
CUPANIOPSIS ANACARDIOIDES	TUCKEROO	NT NATIVE	HIGH
CYCLOPHYLLUM SCHULTZII	CANTHIUM	NT NATIVE	HIGH
DENHAMIA OBSCURA	DENHAMIA	NT NATIVE	HIGH
DILLENIA ALATA	RED BEECH	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
DILLENIA INDICA	ELEPHANT APPLE	AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	MEDIUM
DIOSPYROS COMPACTA	AUSTRALIAN EBONY	NT NATIVE	HIGH
DIOSPYROS MARITIMA	BROAD LEAVED EBONY	NT NATIVE	HIGH
DIOSPYROS NIGRA	BLACK SAPOTE	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
DODONEA PLATYPTERA	HOP BUSH	NT NATIVE	LOW
DYPSIS LUTESCENS	GOLDEN CANE	EXOTIC	HIGH
DYPSIS MADAGASCARIENSIS	MALAGASY PALM	EXOTIC	HIGH
ELAeis GUINEENSIS	AFRICAN OIL PALM	EXOTIC	HIGH
ERYTHRINA VARIEGATA	CORAL TREE	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
ERYTHROPHLEUM CHLOROSTACHYS	IRONWOOD	NT NATIVE	HIGH
EUCALYPTUS APODOPHYLLA	WHITE BARK	NT NATIVE	HIGH
EUCALYPTUS ALBA	WHITE GUM/SALMON GUM	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
EUCALYPTUS HERBERTIANA	HERBERT'S GUM	NT NATIVE	HIGH
EUCALYPTUS NESOPHILA	MELVILLE ISLAND BLOODWOOD	NT NATIVE	HIGH
EUCALYPTUS BIGALERITA	NORTHERN SALMON GUM	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
EUCALYPTUS MINIATA	DARWIN WOOLLYBUTT	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
EUCALYPTUS OLIGANTHA	BROAD-LEAVED BOX	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
EUCALYPTUS PHOENICEA	SCARLET GUM	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
EUCALYPTUS TECTIFICA	DARWIN BOX	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
EUCALYPTUS TETRODONTA	NORTHERN STRINGYBARK	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
EUCALYPTUS TINTINNANS	HILLS SALMON GUM	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
FAGRAEA RACEMOSA	FAGRAEA	NT NATIVE	INCONCLUSIVE
FICUS SCOBINA	SANDPAPER FIG	NT NATIVE	HIGH
FICUS VIRENS	BANYAN	NT NATIVE	HIGH
FICUS CORONULATA	PEACH-LEAF FIG	NT NATIVE	HIGH
FICUS OPPOSITA	SANDPAPER FIG	NT NATIVE	HIGH
FICUS RACEMOSA	CLUSTER FIG	NT NATIVE	HIGH
FICUS RUBIGINOSA	PORT JACKSON FIG	AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	MEDIUM
FICUS LONGIFOLIA	NARROW LEAF FIG	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
FICUS BRACHYPODA	ROCK FIG	NT NATIVE	INCONCLUSIVE
GANOPHYLLUM FALCATUM	SCALY ASH	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
GARDENIA MEGASPERMA		NT NATIVE	HIGH
GARDENIA FUCATA		NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
GREVILLEA ANGULATA	HOLLY LEAF GREVILLEA	NT NATIVE	HIGH
GREVILLEA HELIOSPERMA	ROCK GREVILLEA	NT NATIVE	HIGH
GREVILLEA PARALLELA	SILVER OAK	NT NATIVE	LOW
GREVILLEA PTERIDIFOLIA	FERN-LEAVED GREVILLEA	NT NATIVE	LOW

Establishing A Resilient Urban Forest For Darwin



PREFERRED TREES FOR DARWIN

Why are some species with a medium or low cyclone resilience rating included in the list of Preferred Trees for Darwin ?

A tree with low cyclone resilience may have an attribute such as form, colour, wildlife attractant that is desirable in a specific location. Where these trees are small, such as many Grevilleas and Acacias, and unlikely to cause damage in the event of uprooting, they have been included in the list of **Preferred Trees for Darwin**.

Similarly, trees that have been recognised as having a **medium cyclone resilience** because of issues with branch drop or trunk splitting are included here. The use of these species needs to be tempered by an understanding of their performance in storm events and careful consideration of the planting location.

Recommendations are for the City of Darwin municipality.

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ORIGIN	CYCLONE RESILIENCE
GREVILLEA REFRACTA	SILVER-LEAF GREVILLEA	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
GREVILLEA DECURRENS	CLOTHES-PEG TREE	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
HELICIA AUSTRALASICA	HELICIA	NT NATIVE	INCONCLUSIVE
HIBICUS TILIACEOUS	BEACH HIBISCUS	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
HIBICUS TILIACEOUS VAR. RUBRA	RED BEACH HIBISCUS	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
HORSEFIELDIA AUSTRALIANA	NUT HORSFIELDIA	NT NATIVE	HIGH
HYDRIASTELE WENDLANDIANA	FLORENCE FALLS PALM	NT NATIVE	HIGH
HYOPHORBE VERSCHAFFELTII	SPINDLE PALM	EXOTIC	HIGH
JACKSONIA DILATATA	JACKSONIA	NT NATIVE	HIGH
KIGELIA PINNATA	SAUSAGE TREE	EXOTIC	HIGH
LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA	CREPE MYRTLE	EXOTIC	HIGH
LAGERSTROEMIA SPECIOSA	PRIDE OF INDIA	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
LATANIA LODDIGESII	BLUE LATAN PALM	EXOTIC	HIGH
LEPTOSPERMUM MADIDUM	WEeping TEA TREE	NT NATIVE	HIGH
LICUALA RAMSAYII	QUEENSLAND FAN PALM	AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	HIGH
LIVISTONA BENTHAMII	BENTHAMS FAN PALM	NT NATIVE	HIGH
LIVISTONA HUMILIS	SAND PALM	NT NATIVE	HIGH
LIVISTONA INERMIS	WHISPY FAN PALM	NT NATIVE	HIGH
LIVISTONA MARIAE SUBSP. RIGIDA	MATARANKA FAN PALM	NT NATIVE	HIGH
LIVISTONA MUELLERI	NORTHERN CABBAGE PALM	AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	HIGH
LOPHOSTEMON GRANDIFLORUS SUBSP. RIPARIUS	NORTHERN SWAMP BOX	NT NATIVE	HIGH
LOPHOSTEMON LACTIFLUUS	SWAMP BOX	NT NATIVE	HIGH
LYRATA PANDURATA	FIDDLELEAF FIG	EXOTIC	INCONCLUSIVE
MANGIFERA INDICA	MANGO	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
MANILTOA LENTICELLATA	SILK HANDKERCHIEF TREE	AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	HIGH
MARANTHES CORYMBOSA	WHITE CLOUD TREE	NT NATIVE	HIGH
MELALEUCA LEUCADENDRA	WEeping PAPERBARK	NT NATIVE	HIGH
MELALEUCA ARGENTEA	SILVER-LEAVED PAPERBARK	NT NATIVE	HIGH
MELALEUCA BRACTEATA	BLACK TEA TREE	NT NATIVE	HIGH
MELALEUCA CAJUPUTI	PAPERBARK	NT NATIVE	HIGH
MELALEUCA DEALBATA	PAPERBARK	NT NATIVE	HIGH
MELALEUCA MINUTIFOLIA	PAPERBARK	NT NATIVE	HIGH
MELALEUCA NERVOSA	FIBREBARK	NT NATIVE	HIGH
MELICOPHE ELLERYANA	EUODIA	NT NATIVE	LOW
MICROMELUM MINUTUM		NT NATIVE	HIGH
MILIUSA BRAHEI	MILIUSA	NT NATIVE	HIGH
MILLETIA PINNATA	INDIAN BEECH	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
MIMUSOPS ELENGI (CULTIVATED)	MIMUSOPS RED CONDOO	EXOTIC	HIGH
MIMUSOPS ELENGI (NT NATIVE)	MIMUSOPS	NT NATIVE	HIGH
MIMUSOPS ELENGI CV. STREET ELEGANCE	MIMUSOPS "STREET ELEGANCE"	EXOTIC	HIGH
MONOON AUSTRALE	NORTHERN TERRITORY POLYALTHIA	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
MORINDA CITRIFOLIA	ROTTEN CHEESEFRUIT	NT NATIVE	HIGH
MYOPORUM ACUMINATUM	BOOBIALLA	AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	INCONCLUSIVE
MYRISTICA INSIPIDA	WILD NUTMEG	NT NATIVE	HIGH
NAUCLEA ORIENTALIS	LEICHARDT TREE	NT NATIVE	HIGH
PELTOPHORUM PTEROCARPUM	YELLOW FLAME TREE	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
PERSOONIA FALCATA	MILKY PLUM	NT NATIVE	HIGH
PETALOSTIGMA PUBESCENS	QUININE TREE	NT NATIVE	HIGH
PHALERIA CLERODENDRUM	BUTTERFLY TREE/SCENTED DAPHNE	AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	HIGH

Establishing A Resilient Urban Forest For Darwin



PREFERRED TREES FOR DARWIN

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Recommendations are for the City of Darwin municipality.

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ORIGIN	CYCLONE RESILIENCE
PITTOSPORUM MOLUCCANUM		NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
PITTOSPORUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM	NATIVE APRICOT	NT NATIVE	INCONCLUSIVE
PLANCHONIA CAREYA	COCKY APPLE	NT NATIVE	HIGH
PLEIOGYNIUM TIMORIENSE	BURDEKIN PLUM	AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	HIGH
PLUMERIA OBTUSA	SINGAPORE FRANGIPANI	EXOTIC	HIGH
PLUMERIA RUBRA	FRANGIPANI	EXOTIC	HIGH
POLYALTHIA LONGIFOLIA	POLYALTHIA	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
POLYALTHIA LONGIFOLIA SUBSP. PENDULA	INDIAN MAST TREE	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
PTEROCARPUS INDICUS	PNG ROSEWOOD	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
PTYCHOSPERMA MACARTHURII	MACARTHUR PALM	NT NATIVE	HIGH
ROYSTONIA REGIA	CUBAN ROYAL PALM	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
SARACA SPP.		EXOTIC	MEDIUM
SCHIEFFERIA ACTINOPHYLLA	UMBRELLA TREE	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
SCHLEICHERA OLEOSA	CEYLON OAK	EXOTIC	HIGH
STAPHYLEA PINNATA	EUROPEAN BLADDERNUT	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
STERCULIA QUADRIFIDA	PEANUT TREE	NT NATIVE	HIGH
STERCULIA HOLTZEI		NT NATIVE	INCONCLUSIVE
SYZYGIUM FORTE	WHITE BUSH APPLE	NT NATIVE	HIGH
SYZYGIUM NERVOSUM	DALY RIVER SATINASH	NT NATIVE	HIGH
SYZYGIUM SUBORBICULARE	RED BUSH APPLE	NT NATIVE	HIGH
SYZYGIUM MINUTULIFLORUM	GOVE SATINASH	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
SYZYGIUM ARMSTRONGII	BUSH APPLE	NT NATIVE	HIGH
SYZYGIUM FIBROSUM	SMALL RED BUSH APPLE	NT NATIVE	HIGH
SYZYGIUM CUMINI	JAVA PLUM	AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	LOW
SYZYGIUM ANGOPHOROIDES	SATINASH	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
SYZYGIUM JAMBOS	ROSE APPLE	EXOTIC	INCONCLUSIVE
SYZYGIUM EUCALYPTOIDES		NT NATIVE	HIGH
TABEBUIA AUREA	SILVER TRUMPET TREE	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
TABEBUIA ROSEA	ROSY TRUMPET TREE	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
TABEBUIA PALLIDA	PINK TRUMPET TREE	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
TABEBUIA PALMERII		EXOTIC	MEDIUM
TABERNAEMONTANA ORIENTALIS	IODINE BUSH	NT NATIVE	HIGH
TAMARINDUS INDICA	TAMARIND	EXOTIC	HIGH
TECTONA GRANDIS	TEAK	EXOTIC	MEDIUM
TERMINALIA FERDINANDIANA	BILLY GOAT PLUM	NT NATIVE	HIGH
TERMINALIA MICROCARPA	DAMSON PLUM	NT NATIVE	HIGH
TERMINALIA CATAPPA	INDIAN ALMOND	NT NATIVE	HIGH
TERMINALIA PLATYPHYLLA	WILD PLUM	NT NATIVE	MEDIUM
TERMINALIA AROSTRATA	NUTWOOD	NT NATIVE	INCONCLUSIVE
TERMINALIA BELIRICIA	BAHERA	EXOTIC	INCONCLUSIVE
TERMINALIA MELANOCARPA		AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	INCONCLUSIVE
TIMONIUS TIMON	TIM-TIM	NT NATIVE	HIGH
VEITCHIA MERILLII	MANILLA PALM	EXOTIC	HIGH
VITEX GLABRATA		NT NATIVE	INCONCLUSIVE
WRIGHTIA PUBESCENS	WRIGHTIA	NT NATIVE	LOW
XANTHOSTEMON PARADOXUS	BRIDAL TREE	NT NATIVE	HIGH
XANTHOSTEMON CHRYSANTHUS	GOLDEN PENDA	AUSTRALIAN NATIVE	HIGH

Establishing A Resilient Urban Forest For Darwin



TREES RECOMMENDED NOT TO BE PLANTED

Why are some species with a medium or high cyclone resilience rating included in the List of Trees Recommended NOT to be Planted in Darwin ?

Most of the species with a low cyclone resilience have been recommended to be avoided in plantings in Darwin. In addition, there are species that are highly cyclone resilient but are not recommended for planting in particular locations for other reasons such as being allergenic/poisonous, are invasive, or have nuisance fruit. These species are also included in the list of **Trees Recommended NOT to be Planted**.

Recommendations are for the City of Darwin municipality.

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	NOTES
ACACIA AURICULIFORMIS	BLACK WATTLE	LOW CYCLONE RESILIENCE AND HIGH RISK TO PROPERTY AND LIFE
ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS	WHITE CHEESEWOOD	HIGHLY ALLERGENIC
ARTOCARPUS ALTILIS	BREADFRUIT	LARGE DANGEROUS FRUIT
ARTOCARPUS HETEROPHYLLUS	JACKFRUIT	LARGE DANGEROUS FRUIT
AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA	STAR FRUIT	ENVIRONMENTAL WEED
AZADIRACHTA INDICA	NEEM	DECLARED WEED
CARPENTARIA ACUMINATA	CARPENTARIA PALM	CAUSTIC FRUITS
CARYOTA SPP.	FISHTAIL PALM	LOW CYCLONE RESILIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL WEED
CASCABELA THEVETIA	YELLOW OLEANDER	LOW CYCLONE RESILIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL WEED
CASSIA FISTULA	GOLDEN SHOWER	ENVIRONMENTAL WEED
CASSIA SIAMEA	SIAMESE CASSIA	ENVIRONMENTAL WEED
COCOS NUCIFERA	COCONUT PALM	LARGE DANGEROUS FRUIT
DELONIX REGIA	POINCIANA	ENVIRONMENTAL WEED
EUCALYPTUS CAMALDULENSIS	RIVER RED GUM	LOW CYCLONE RESILIENCE AND HIGH RISK TO PROPERTY AND LIFE
FICUS BENJAMINA	WEEPING FIG	LOW CYCLONE RESILIENCE AND HIGH RISK TO PROPERTY AND LIFE
FICUS MICROCARPA HILLII	HILL'S WEEPING FIG	LOW CYCLONE RESILIENCE AND HIGH RISK TO PROPERTY AND LIFE
GAUZUMA ULMIFOLIA	WEST INDIAN ELM	ENVIRONMENTAL WEED
GMELINA ARBOREA	GMELINA	ENVIRONMENTAL WEED
KHAYA SENEGALENSIS	AFRICAN MAHOGANY	LOW CYCLONE RESILIENCE AND HIGH RISK TO PROPERTY AND LIFE
KHAYA GRANDIFOLIOLA	BIG LEAF MAHOGANY	LOW CYCLONE RESILIENCE AND HIGH RISK TO PROPERTY AND LIFE
KHAYA NYASICA	AFRICAN MAHOGANY	LOW CYCLONE RESILIENCE AND HIGH RISK TO PROPERTY AND LIFE
PSIDIUM GUAJAVA	GUAVA	ENVIRONMENTAL WEED
PTEROCARPUS INDICUS PENDULA	WEEPING ROSEWOOD	LOW CYCLONE RESILIENCE AND DISEASE PRONE
SPATHODEA CAMPANULATA	AFRICAN TULIP	LOW CYCLONE RESILIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL WEED
WODYETIA BIFURCATA	FOX TAIL PALM	LOW CYCLONE RESILIENCE AND HIGH RISK TO PROPERTY AND LIFE

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 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 <https://nt.gov.au/environment/weeds>

4.1 Commonly found weeds in Darwin

Common Name:

Alligator Weed

Scientific Name:

Alternanthera philoxeroides



Common Name:

Candle Bush

Scientific Name:

Senna alata



Common Name:

Barlerias

Scientific Name:

Barleria prionitis and
lupulina



Common Name:

Centro

Scientific Name:

Centrosema molle



Common Name:

Bellyache Bush

Scientific Name:

Jatropha gossypifolia



Common Name:

Chinee Apple

Scientific Name:

Ziziphus mauritiana



Common Name:

Butter Fly Pea

Scientific Name:

Clitoria ternatea



Common Name:

Coffee Bush

Scientific Name:

Leucaena leucocephala



Common Name:

Calopo

Scientific Name:

Calopogonium mucunoides



Common Name:

Coral Vine

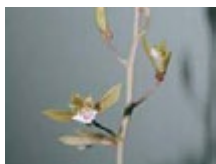
Scientific Name:

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
montevidensis



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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

Index by Species

Genus Name	Species Name	Common Name	Habitat type	Suitable under powerlines	Page
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>dunnii</i>	Elephant Ear Wattle	Sandstone	Yes	29
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>gonocarpa</i>	Cloud Acacia	Woodland	Yes	34
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>mountfordiae</i>	Mountford's Wattle	Sandstone	Yes	29
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>nuperrima</i>	Acacia	Woodland	Yes	34
<i>Adansonia</i>	<i>gregorii</i>	Boab	Woodland	No	35
<i>Allosyncarpia</i>	<i>ternata</i>	Allosyncarpia	Monsoon	No	9
<i>Alphitonia</i>	<i>excelsa</i>	Red Ash / Soap Tree	Monsoon	No	10
<i>Alstonia</i>	<i>actinophylla</i>	Northern Milkwood	Monsoon	No	10
<i>Antidesma</i>	<i>ghaesembilla</i>	Black Currant	Monsoon	No	10
<i>Asteromyrtus</i>	<i>magnifica</i>	Medicine Leaf	Wetland	Yes	19
<i>Asteromyrtus</i>	<i>symphyocarpa</i>	Liniment Tree	Wetland	No	19
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>dentata</i>	Banksia	Wetland	No	20
<i>Bossiaea</i>	<i>bossiaeoides</i>	Holly-leaved Pea Flower	Woodland	Yes	35
<i>Breynia</i>	<i>cernua</i>	Bird Apple	Monsoon	Yes	11
<i>Calytrix</i>	<i>exstipulata/brownii</i>	Pink and White Turkey Bush	Woodland	Yes	35
<i>Carallia</i>	<i>brachiata</i>	Bush Currant	Riverine	No	22
<i>Chrysopogon</i>	<i>elongatus</i>	Tamil Grass	Riverine	Yes	22
<i>Cordia</i>	<i>subcordata</i>	Sea Trumpet	Coastal	No	27
<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>bella</i>	Ghost Gum / White Gum	Wetland	No	20
<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>ptychocarpa</i>	Swamp Bloodwood	Riverine	No	23
<i>Cupaniopsis</i>	<i>anacardiodes</i>	Tuckeroo	Monsoon	No	11
<i>Cycas</i>	<i>armstrongii</i>	Cycad	Woodland	No	36
<i>Cyclophyllum</i>	<i>schultzi</i>	Canthium	Riverine	Yes	23
<i>Dillenia</i>	<i>alata / suffruticosa</i>	Red Beech	Coastal	No	27
<i>Diospyros</i>	<i>compacta</i>	Australian Ebony	Monsoon	No	11
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>alba</i>	White Gum / Salmon Gum	Woodland	No	36
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>herbertiana</i>	Herbert's Gum	Sandstone	No	30
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>phoneciea</i>	Scarlet Gum	Sandstone	No	30
<i>Fagraea</i>	<i>racemosa</i>	Woodland Coffee	Riverine	No	23
<i>Ficus</i>	<i>scobina</i>	Sandpaper Fig	Monsoon	No	12
<i>Flueggea</i>	<i>virosa</i>	Snowball Bush / White Currant	Monsoon	Yes	12
<i>Ganophyllum</i>	<i>falcatum</i>	Scaly Ash	Monsoon	No	12
<i>Gardenia</i>	<i>fucata</i>	Cape Jasmine	Sandstone	Yes	30
<i>Gardenia</i>	<i>megasperma</i>	Gardenia	Woodland	No	36
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>angulata</i>	Holly Leaf Grevillea	Woodland	Yes	37
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>decurrens</i>	Clothes Peg Tree	Woodland	Yes	37
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>dryandri / dasycarpa</i>	Dryander's Grevillea	Woodland	Yes	37
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>goodii</i>	Creeping Grevillea	Woodland	Yes	38
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>formosa</i>	Mt Brockman Grevillea	Sandstone	Yes	31

Genus Name	Species Name	Common Name	Habitat type	Suitable under powerlines	Page
<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>Hydriastele</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>Hibicus</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>ghaeseimbilla</i>	Monsoon	No	10
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
Medicine Leaf	<i>Asteromyrtus</i>	<i>magnifica</i>	Wetland	Yes	19
Mountford's Wattle	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>mountfordiae</i>	Sandstone	Yes	29

Common Name	Genus Name	Species Name	Habitat type	Suitable under powerlines	Page
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>Astonia</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>phoneciea</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>exstipulata / 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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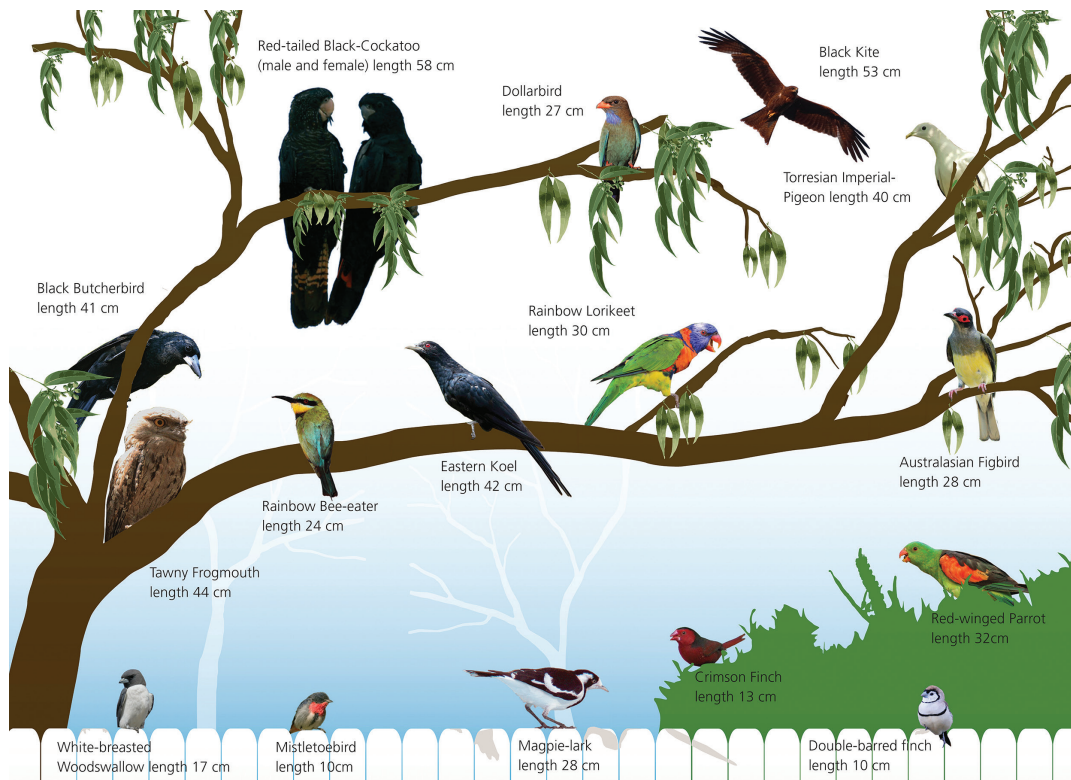
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For Further Information

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For information on plants under powerlines and near other utilities visit the Power and Water Corporation website powerwater.com.au



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