

**LIST OF “LESS FLAMMABLE” NATIVE PLANT SPECIES FOR
BUSHFIRE-PRONE PARTS OF SOUTH-EAST QUEENSLAND**

Prepared and written by Paul Grimshaw (Environmental Consultant) Mt Crosby, Brisbane QLD. (03/03/09)

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Lifeform
Anacardiaceae	<i>Euroschinus falcatus</i> var. <i>falcatus</i>	ribbonwood	tt
Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhodospaera rhodanthema</i>	deep yellow wood	lt
Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	bitterbark	ts/lt
Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>	chain fruit	ls/ts
Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa ovata</i>	currant bush, kunkerberry	ls/ts
Araceae	<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>	cunjevoi	h
Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	celerywood	lt
Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	hoop pine	tt
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Hoya australis</i>	hoya vine	v
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia nernstii</i>	snow daisy	ls
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>	bower vine	v
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	wonga vine	v
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea</i> sp. (Ipswich K.A.Williams 86020)		v
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia brewsteri</i> var. <i>tomentella</i>	velvet cassia	lt
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Senna acclinis</i>	brush senna	ls
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis arborea</i>	brush caper berry	lt/ts
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black she-oak	lt
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	rose (forest) she-oak	lt
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	river oak	tt
Celastraceae	<i>Denhamia celastroides</i>	denhamia	lt
Celastraceae	<i>Denhamia pittosporoides</i>	veiny denhamia	ts/lt
Celastraceae	<i>Elaeodendron (Cassine) australe</i> var. <i>australe</i>	red olive plum	ts/lt
Celastraceae	<i>Maytenus bilocularis</i>	orangebark	ts/lt
Celastraceae	<i>Maytenus disperma</i>	orangebark	ts/lt
Celastraceae	<i>Maytenus silvestris</i>	narrow-leaved orangebark	ls
Commelinaceae	<i>Pollia crispata</i>	Pollia	h
Cunoniaceae	<i>Pseudoweinmannia lachnocarpa</i>	rose marara	tt
Dracaenaceae	<i>Cordyline petiolaris</i>	broad-leaved palm lily	ts
Dracaenaceae	<i>Cordyline rubra</i>	red-fruited palm lily	ls

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Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Lifeform
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros australis</i>	Black plum	lt
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros fasciculosa</i>	grey ebony	lt
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros geminata</i>	scaly ebony	lt
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>	hard quandong	lt
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	blueberry ash	ts/lt
Erythroxylaceae	<i>Erythroxylum</i> sp. (Splityard Creek L.Pedley 5360)		ts/lt
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha nemorum</i>	hairy acalypha	ts/ls
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Alchornia ilicifolia</i>	native holly	ts
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	native coffee bush	ts
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Bridelia exaltata</i>	scrub ironbark	lt
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Bridelia leichhardtii</i>	small-leaved scrub ironbark	lt
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Cleistanthus cunninghamii</i>	Cleistanthus	ts/lt
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton insularis</i>	silver croton	lt
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Dissiliaria baloghioides</i>	hauer, lancewood	lt/tt
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>	yellow tulip	lt
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	cheese tree	lt
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Homalanthus nutans</i>	bleeding heart	lt
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Homalanthus stillingifolius</i>	miniature bleeding heart	ls
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus claoxyloides</i>	green kamala, odour bush	ts/lt
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	red kamala	lt
Eupomatiaceae	<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>	bolwarra	ts/lt
Fabaceae	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	black bean	lt/tt
Fabaceae	<i>Erythrina</i> sp. (Croftby P.I.Forster+ PIF 6209)	Pine Mtn coral tree	lt
Fabaceae	<i>Hovea acutifolia</i>	purple bush pea	ts
Fabaceae	<i>Hovea lorata</i>	a purple bush pea	ts
Fabaceae	<i>Sophora fraseri</i>	brush sophora	ls
Flacourtiaceae	<i>Scolopia braunii</i>	flintwood	lt
Hernandiaceae	<i>Hernandia bivalvis</i>	greasnut	lt
Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>	lolly bush	ts

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Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Lifeform
Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	lolly bush	ts
Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus graveolens</i>	plectranthus	h
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya erythroxylon</i>	pigeonberry ash	tt
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya laevis</i>	glossy laurel	ts/lt
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya obovata</i>	pepperberry tree	lt
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i>	three-veined laurel	lt
Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra pubens</i>	hairy walnut	lt
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>	native hibiscus	ts/lt
Meliaceae	<i>Dysoxylum fraserianum</i>	rose mahogany	tt
Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	white cedar	lt
Meliaceae	<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>	scentless rosewood	lt
Meliaceae	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	red cedar	tt
Mimosaceae	<i>Pararchidendron pruinosum</i>	snow wood	lt
Monimiaceae	<i>Wilkiea macrophylla</i>	large-leaf wilkiea	ts
Moraceae	<i>Ficus coronata</i>	creek sandpaper fig	ts/lt
Moraceae	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	small-leaved Moreton Bay fig	lt
Moraceae	<i>Ficus opposita</i>	sandpaper fig	ts/lt
Moraceae	<i>Ficus virens</i>	white (deciduous) fig	lt
Moraceae	<i>Streblus brunonianus</i>	whalebone tree	lt
Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine (Rapanea) variabilis</i>	muttonwood	lt/ts
Myrtaceae	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	lilly pilly satinash	lt/ts
Myrtaceae	<i>Austromyrtus bidwillii</i>	python tree	lt
Myrtaceae	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	carrol	ts/lt
Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	brush box	tt/lt
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	scrub cherry	lt
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium francisii</i>	giant watergum	lt/tt
Myrtaceae	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	creek lilly pilly	tt
Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea lloydii</i>	Lloyd's olive	ls/ts
Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	native olive	lt/ts

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Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia blanda</i> var. <i>floribunda</i>	peperomia	h
Pittosporaceae	<i>Aurantiarpa (Pittosporum) rhombifolia</i>	diamond leaf	lt
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	black thorn	ts/lt
Pittosporaceae	<i>Hymenoporum flavum</i>	native frangipani	lt
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	hairy pittosporum	ts
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	sweet pittosporum	lt
Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	plum pine, brown pine	lt
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	silky oak	tt
Proteaceae	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	wheel-of-fire tree	lt
Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	soap tree, red ash	lt
Rubiaceae	<i>Cyclophyllum (Canthium) coprosmoides</i>	coast canthium	lt
Rubiaceae	<i>Everistia vacciniifolium</i>	small-leaved canthium	ts/lt
Rubiaceae	<i>Pavetta australiensis</i>	butterfly bush	ls
Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>	hairy psychotria	ls
Rubiaceae	<i>Psydrax (Canthium) odorata</i> subsp. <i>australiana</i>	shiny-leaved canthium, sweet susie	lt
Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia laevis</i>	glossy acronychia	lt
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus australis</i>	wild lime	lt
Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	crow's ash	tt/lt
Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia bennettiana</i>	bennett's ash	lt
Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia collina</i>	scrub leopardwood	lt
Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	bumpy ash	tt
Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia xanthoxyla</i>	long jack, yellow jack	tt
Rutaceae	<i>Melicope micrococca</i>	white euodia	lt
Rutaceae	<i>Micromelum minutum</i>	cluster berry	ts/lt
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon connatus</i>	grey alectryon	lt
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon subcinereus</i>	native quince	lt
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon tomentosus</i>	hairy birdseye	lt
Sapindaceae	<i>Arytera divaricata</i>	coogera	lt
Sapindaceae	<i>Arytera foveolata</i>	pitted-leaf coogera	lt

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Sapindaceae	<i>Atalaya salicifolia</i>	scrub whitewood	lt
Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	tuckeroo	lt
Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis parvifolia</i>	small-leaved tuckeroo	lt
Sapindaceae	<i>Diploglottis australis</i>	native tamarind	lt/tt
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea triangularis</i>	small-leaved hop bush	ls
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	forest hop bush	ts
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>viscosa</i>	sticky hop bush	ts
Sapindaceae	<i>Elattostachys nervosa</i>	green tamarind	lt
Sapindaceae	<i>Elattostachys xylocarpa</i>	white tamarind	lt
Sapindaceae	<i>Guioa semiglauca</i>	guioa	lt
Sapindaceae	<i>Harpullia hillii</i>	blunt-leaved tulip	lt
Sapindaceae	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	tulipwood	lt
Sapindaceae	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	foambark tree	lt
Sapindaceae	<i>Mischarytera lautereriana</i>	corduroy tamarind	lt
Sapindaceae	<i>Sarcopteryx stipata</i>	corduroy tree	lt
Sapindaceae	<i>Toechima tenax</i>	pitted-leaf steelwood	lt
Sapotaceae	<i>Pouteria myrsinoides</i>	blunt-leaved coondoo	lt
Sapotaceae	<i>Pouteria pohlmaniana</i>	yellow boxwood	lt
Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus triphysa</i>	white (sirus) bean	lt
Sterculiaceae	<i>Argyrodendron trifoliolatum</i>	white booyong, brown tulip oak	tt
Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	currajong	lt
Thymelaceae	<i>Wikstroemia indica</i>	bootlace bark	ls/ts
Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia latifolia</i>	dysentery plant	ls
Ulmaceae	<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i>	axe-handle wood	lt
Ulmaceae	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>viridis</i>	poison peach bush	ts
Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa pedunculata</i>	beauty bush	ts
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>	shiny-leaf matrush	g
Zamiaceae	<i>Lepidozamia peroffskyana</i>	shining burrawang	ls
Zamiaceae	<i>Macrozamia lucida</i>	pineapple zamia	ls

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Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Lifeform
Zamiaceae	<i>Macrozamia macleayi</i>	zamia palm	ls

All plants whether native to Australia or otherwise will burn when subjected to sufficient heat. However plant species such as the ones suggested in this list are less flammable and more conducive to suppressing fire than many other plant species, which are fire adapted and/or have flammable volatile oils within their foliage (eg. *Eucalyptus*, *Melaleuca*, *Leptospermum* spp.). Fire and radiant heat from burning adjacent bushland may cause many of the listed species to eventually combust, but not to the same extent as the highly combustible fire adapted species.

Many of these plant species listed here are only available in plant nurseries specialising in native plants or from organizations such as the Society for Growing Australian Plants (SGAP) who may only provide plants to members. People whose properties are registered with 'Land for Wildlife' may also be able to acquire some of these species through local councils and that organization. Virtually all of these plant species occur naturally in our local catchments and can be grown from seed and/or cuttings. However it would be necessary to seek permission either from private landowners, if collecting plant material from private properties, or from the EPA or Local Authority if you are collecting material from public land. It probably would not be possible to get permission to collect plant material from any National Parks or Forest Reserves or from plant species listed as threatened by EPBC Act or the Qld Nature Conservation Act.

Plants listed as tt = tall tree may not be suitable for planting on small blocks or close to buildings due to their size and eventual height. Some ground preparation may be necessary before establishing a rainforest plot or belt on your property. There are any number of articles or papers written or published to be found on the 'net' that discuss and provide sound advice regarding the subject of growing native rainforests.

Explanation of lifeform codes

g = grass-like plant, h = herb or forb, v = vine, creeper or scrambler, ls = low shrub, ts = tall shrub 2m+, lt = low tree, tt = tall tree 20m+