



S.G.A.P.

RAINFOREST STUDY GROUP

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NEWSLETTER NO 2

JULY, 1982

EXCURSIONS

Saturday, 14th August, 1982 - Bola Creek, Royal National Park, Sydney.

Commencing at 10 a.m., meet at the old quarry at the southern end of Lady Carrington Drive (At intersection with Sir Bertram Stevens Drive). Bring your rainforest botanical keys (Forestry Commission or University of New England publications). A very comprehensive key to the rainforest plants of Bola Creek prepared by the University of New South Wales will also be available for members. We will not be returning to our cars till 3.00 p.m. and will have lunch on the walk so make sure that you bring a portable lunch. If you can come please ring me so that I will have some idea of numbers (534 3239).

Saturday and Sunday, 25th and 26th September, 1982 - Field Trip to Gloucester area.

Arrangements have been made with the Forestry Commission of New South Wales for the Study Group to visit rainforests in the Gloucester area, north-west of Newcastle, N.S.W. Members attending will make their own way to the area, arriving on the Friday evening (24/9/82). We will be staying in one of the Forestry Commission "huts" and a Forester Field Guide will act as a guide on the Saturday (25/9/82). We will depart on Sunday afternoon (26/9/82). Final details are still being arranged and will be published in the next newsletter in early September. Please contact me as soon as possible as accommodation may be limited. If you can come, ring me on (02) 534 3239.

RECENT BOTANICAL NAME CHANGES

As published in "Plants of New South Wales" - S.W.L.Jacobs & J. Pickard, 1981.

<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>FORMER NAME</u>	<u>NEW NAME</u>
Araliaceae	Tieghemopanax elegans	Polyscias elegans
	T. sambucifolius	P. sambucifolia
Caesalpiaceae	Cassia brewsteri	Cassia marksiana
Lauraceae	Cryptocarya bowiei	Cryptocarya laevigata var bowiei
	Neolitsea cassia	Neolitsea australiensis
Meliaceae	Didymocheton rufum	Dysoxylum rufum
Myrtaceae	Acmena australis	Acmena brachyandra
	Eugenia brachyandra	
	Eugenia hemilampra	
	Eugenia smithii	Acmena smithii
	Rhodomyrtus beckleri	Archirhodomyrtus beckleri
	Rhodamnia trinervia	Rhodamnia rubescens
	Eugenia coolminiana	Syzygium coolminianum
	Eugenia hodgkinsoniae	Syzygium hodgkinsoniae
	Eugenia australis	Syzygium paniculatum
Rosaceae	Rubus moluccanus	Rubus hillii
Rutaceae	Acronychia simplicifolia	Bauerella simplicifolia
Sapotaceae	Chrysophyllum antilogum	Amorpospermum antilogum
	C. chartaceum	Niemeyera chartacea

RECENT BOTANICAL NAME CHANGES (Continued)

Sterculiaceae	Tarrietia actinophylla	}	Heritiera actinophylla
	Argyrodendron actinophyllum		
	Argyrodendron trifoliolatum	}	Heritiera trifoliolata
	Tarrietia argyrodendron		
Winteraceae	Drimys insipida		Tasmania insipida
	Drimys lanceolata		Tasmania lanceolata

OUTSTANDING RAINFOREST TREES OF NEW SOUTH WALES

A list of some outstanding, naturally growing trees with their heights, diameter at breast height (DBH) and their location. (Courtesy of the Forestry Commission of N.S.W.)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Location	HT.(m)	DBH (m)
<i>Gmelina leichhardtii</i>	White Beech	Roseberry S.F.cpt 97	48	2.23
<i>Hodgkinonia ovatifolia</i>	Golden Ash	Richmond Range S.F. (Cpts.201-4)	25	0.60
<i>Syzygium francisii</i>	Giant Water Gum	Richmond Range S.F. (Cpts.201-4)	40	1.20
<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i>	Rough-leaved Elm	Toonumbar S.F. (Murray Scrub)	32	1.04
<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	Hoop Pine	Nulla Five Day S.F. (only 7 km from south- ernmost known tree)	62	1.30
<i>Arytera divaricata</i>	Coogera	Toonumbar S.F. (Murray Scrub)	36	0.73
<i>Cryptocarya erythroxylon</i>	Pigeonberry Ash	Toonumbar S.F.cpt 143	57	1.22
<i>Daphnandra micrantha</i>	Socketwood	Toonumbar S.F. (Murray Scrub)	34	0.56
<i>Dendrocnide photinophylla</i>	Shiny-leaved Stinging Tree	Roseberry S.F.cpt 97	20	0.87
<i>Dysoxylum rufum</i>	Hairy Rosewood	Toonumbar S.F. (Murray Scrub)	32	0.73
<i>Dysoxylum fraserianum</i>	Rosewood	Toonumbar S.F. (Murray Scrub)	49	1.59 (at 2.5m)
<i>Ellatostachys nervosa</i>	Green Tamarind	Toonumbar S.F. (Murray Scrub)	29	0.47
<i>Ficus fraseri</i>	Sandpaper Fig	Toonumbar S.F. (Murray Scrub)	24	0.61
<i>Ficus watkinsiana</i>	Strangling Fig	Moore Park	54	5.6 (around buttres)
<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Native Teak	VCL S. of Blue Knob	35	2.7
<i>Sarcopteryx stipitata</i>	Steelwood	Goonimbar S.F. (Grier's Scrub)	40	0.75
<i>Toona australis</i>	Red Cedar	Waihou F.P. (off escarpment road)	46	0.95
<i>Tristania conferta</i>	Brush Box	Wild Cattle Ck. S.F. (cpt 133)	54	2.18
<i>Callitris macleayana</i>	Stringybark Pine	N.W. Jolly F.R.	39	0.79
<i>Oreocallis pinnata</i>	Tree Waratah	N.W. Jolly F.R.	--	0.65
<i>Schizomeria ovata</i>	Crabapple	N.W. Jolly F.R.	37	1.04
<i>Sloanea woollsi</i>	Yellow Carabeen	Bulga S.F. cpt 53	55	2.51 (at 3.1m)
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Black Wattle	Washpool S.F. (Near Hayden Trig)	26	0.73
<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>	Sassafras	Little Spirabo S.F.	50	0.90
<i>Baekhousia sciadophora</i>	Shatterwood	Kendall M.A.,cpt 81.	45	1.01
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Coachwood	Newnes S.F. near Galah Mountain	38	1.09

OUTSTANDING RAINFOREST TREES OF NEW SOUTH WALES (CONTINUED)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Location	HT (m)	DBH (m)
<i>Tristania laurina</i>	Water Gum	Dingo S.F. Cpt 135	39	1.45
<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	Small-leaved Fig	Chichester S.F. (Allyn River Forest Park)	50	3.3
<i>Nothofagus moorei</i>	Negrohead Beach	Chichester S.F. (Allyn River Forest Park)	48	2.94
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	Little Spirabo S.F. (Near S. boundary)	30	0.60
<i>Cryptocarya foveolata</i>	Mountain Walnut	Little Spirabo S.F. (near S. boundary)	45	1.20
<i>Ehretia acuminata</i>	Koda	Enfield S.F. (Daisy Patch F.P.)	30	0.85
<i>Guilfoylia monostylis</i>	Solo Tree	Enfield S.F. (Daisy Patch F.P.)	20	0.65

S.F. - State Forest, F.P. - Forest Preserve, F.R. - Flora Reserve
 Roseberry S.F. - 32 km NNW of Kyogle Waihou F.P. - 30 km NW of Coffs Harbour
 Richmond Range S.F. - 35 km NW of Casino Bulga S.F. - 37 km NW of Taree
 Toonumbar S.F. - 23 km WNW of Kyogle Washpool S.F. - 72 km WNW of Grafton
 Goonimbar S.F. - 25 km W of Brunswick Heads Dingo S.F. - 30 km NW of Taree
 Wild Cattle Creek S.F. - 32 km W of Coffs Harbour
 Chichester S.F. - 53 km WNW of Bulahdelah

If Study Group members know of larger specimens of the above listed species or very large trees of other types please contact me with the dimensions as some of these trees may be listed with the Australian Heritage Commission.

THE RAINFOREST OF BOLA CREEK, ROYAL NATIONAL PARK, SYDNEY,

(A description of the flora of this area, to be visited by the Study Group on 14/8/82)

At the southern end of Lady Carrington Drive in Royal National Park, Bola Creek runs on the eastern side of the roadway for a short distance and then turns eastward for approximately 500 metres and then again turns to the south. The rainforest area which we will examine grows in the gully beside the creek where it runs parallel with the roadway and then turns to the east. The first plant encountered on the edge of the rainforest is the Tree Heath, (*Trocharpa laurina*). This has simple, alternate leaves, without teeth and has 5-7 prominent veins running the length of the leaf. It can be successfully grown from seed and has very attractive reddish new growth.

The most common trees growing beside the creek are Coachwood (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*), Black Wattle (*Callicoma serratifolia*), Sassafras (*Doryphora sassafras*) Lilly Pilly (*Acmena smithii*) and Jackwood (*Cryptocarya glaucescens*). Coachwood has simple, opposite, toothed leaves with a characteristic swelling where the leaf stem joins the leaf. Coachwood leaves vary considerably in size. Their trunks are light coloured with parallel rings encircling the trunk. Black Wattle has similar leaves to the Coachwood but they are papery thin and have a felt of white or grey hairs on the undersurface. Sassafras also has simple, opposite, toothed leaves but they have a distinctive smell of Sassafras when crushed. Lilly Pillies have simple, opposite leaves without teeth and the Jackwood has alternate leaves without teeth that are ash-grey on the undersurface.

Trees with compound leaves are also found in this rainforest and include White Euodia (*Euodia micrococca*), False Rosewood (*Synoum glandulosum*), Native Tamarind (*Diploglottis australis*), Guioa (*Guioa semiglauca*), Wild Quince (*Alectryon subcinereus*) and Red Cedar (*Toona australis*). Of these I have sighted only False Rosewood growing within the rainforest. A multi-stemmed specimen of Red Cedar grows beside Lady Carrington Drive and both Guioa and White Euodia can also be found growing beside the roadway.

Smaller understorey shrubs in the rainforest include Orange Thorn (*Citriobatus pauciflorus*) with small simple, alternate leaves with toothed edges and Bolwarra (*Eupomatia laurina*) with simple, alternate, glossy, toothless leaves.

Along the creek can be seen a very attractive member of the Proteaceae family, *Lomatia Myricoides*. This plant has simple, alternate leaves with toothed edges. The leaves are at least six times as long as broad. This *Lomatia* can be easily grown from seed and is a most attractive plant.

24 different types of vine can be seen in the Bola Creek rainforest although to date I have been able to find and identify only 14. These are Slender Grape (*Cayratia clematidea*), Rose-leaf Bramble (*Rubus rosifolius*), Five-leaf Water Vine (*Cissus hypoglauca*), Forest Clematis (*Clematis glycinoides*), Snake Vine (*Stephania japonica var discolor*), Austral Sarsaparilla (*Smilax australis*), White Supplejack (*Ripogonum album*), Scrambling Lily (*Geitonoplesium cymosum*), Wombat Berry (*Eustrephus latifolius*), Pearl Vine (*Sarcopetalum harveyanum*), Common Silkpod (*Parsonsia straminea*), *Morinda* (*Morinda jasminoides*) and Anchor Vine (*Palmeria scandens*).

RAINFOREST STUDY GROUP SEEDBANK

Mr David Thomas of 9 Miriam Road, Denistone, 2114 (Telephone 02 - 858 4360) has taken on the job of Rainforest Study Group Seedbank Curator. Would members with excess rainforest seed which they can contribute to the seed bank please forward the seed directly to David. Please also supply information on the date the seed was collected, whether the seed was picked from the plant or found lying on the ground and any other information which you might consider relevant. The seedbank will be purchasing seed for distribution to members. If you know of any good sources for rainforest seed please contact David. A list of available seed will be included in the next newsletter. In the meantime, however, packets of assorted seed will be distributed to members and you will be asked to try growing the seed and to record your results. Attached to this newsletter is a report sheet on which you should record your results. When the sheet is completed please forward it to me so that the results can be published.

PROPAGATION OF SETTLERS FLAX

(Results of attempts to grow Settlers Flax (*Gymnostachys anceps*))

Settlers Flax is a monocotyledon from the family Araceae and has small black berries with fairly large seed contained inside. The outside coating was removed and the seeds were planted in a mixture of one third Australian Peat Moss to two thirds coarse river sand. The next ingredient to this exercise was a great deal of patience. After eight months all of the seeds (six) germinated. Growth from this point was equally slow and after another year the plants have only grown to 5 centimetres in height. Two of the six plants have died in recent months for no apparent reason. The remaining plants seem very healthy. Has anyone else tried this species?

GERMINATION OF ELAEOCARPUS SEED

Most people grow Blueberry Ash and the other species of *Elaeocarpus* from cuttings but have any members attempted growing them from seed and had any success. The seeds have a tough outer coating under the thin succulent outer blue coating. Some people suggest that only seed which has been re-gurgitated by birds should be planted. Another suggestion is that pots containing the seed should be allowed to dry out for a period and then watering recommenced. If you have attempted growing *Elaeocarpus* please send in your results for inclusion in the newsletter.

LITTORAL RAINFOREST ON THE COAST OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(A list of sites where littoral rainforest occurs)

Brunswick Heads (North Head)	Cape Byron, 2½ kilometres east of Byron Bay
Broken Head Nature Reserve	Black Head, 3½ kilometres ENE of Ballina
Woody Head, 5 km north of Iluka	Iluka Rainforest, directly north of Iluka
Arrawarra Headland, 6km N of Woolgoolga.	Rear of Bare Bluff, 5 km N. of Woolgoolga
Diggers Head, 4 km north of Coffs Harbour.	McCauleys Head, Coffs Harbour
Valla Headland, 5 km north of Nambucca Heads.	Smoky Cape, near South West Rocks.
Racecourse Head south of Crescent Head.	Big Hill Point, south of Crescent Head
Nobby Head, Port Macquarie	Head south of Shelly Beach, Port Macquarie
Red Head, Hallidays Point	Black Head, Hallidays Point.

RAINFOREST STUDY GROUP

REPORT SHEET - PROPAGATION FROM SEED

Member's Name and Address.....

SPECIES NAME DATE SOWN DATE OF FIRST GERMINATION % GERMINATION SEED RAISING MIX

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FURTHER INFORMATION:-

SOURCE OF SEED (Indicate supplier and give number as listed above)

DESCRIPTION OF SEED RAISING METHODS:-

OTHER INFORMATION:-