A KEY TO SOME COMMON TREES USING VEGETATIVE CHARACTERS

1. Leaves compound, divided into separate leaflets 2
   Leaves simple, sometimes deeply lobed but never divided to the midrib 11

2. Leaves bipinnate or tripinnate (Fig. 1.1,1.2) 3
   Leaves pinnate or trifoliate (Fig. 1.1,1.2) 5

3. Leaves without a terminal leaflet (paripinnate - Fig. 1.2) 4
   Leaves with a terminal leaflet (imparipinnate – Fig. 1.2) . . . . . *Melia azedarach* White Cedar

4. Pinnules more than 2mm wide, dark glossy green above . . . . . *Acacia elata* Cedar Wattle
   Pinnules less than 2mm wide, dull grey green above . . . . . *Acacia filicifolia* Fernleaf Wattle

5. Leaves with three leaflets only (trifoliate) . . . . . *Erythrina X sykesii* Coral Tree
   Leaves with more than three leaflets 6

6. Leaflets containing oil glands visible as translucent dots when held up against the light
   . . . . . *Flindersia australe* Crows Ash, Australian Teak
   Leaflets without translucent oil dots 7

7. Leaves with a terminal leaflet (imparipinnate - Fig. 1.2) 9
   Leaves without a terminal leaflet (paripinnate – Fig. 1.2) 8

8. Leaflets widest near the base, with an extended apex often drawn out to a long point.
   . . . . . *Toona ciliata* Australian Red Cedar
   Leaflets oblong with a broad obtuse apex; axillary buds present in the axils of the apparent leaflets
   (this is really a plant with simple leaves borne on determinate branches)
   . . . . . *Glochidion ferdinandi* Cheese Tree

9. Leaflets arranged in regular opposite pairs along the rachis . . . . *Harpephyllum caffrum* Kaffir Plum
   Leaflets alternate or irregularly arranged along the rachis (either alternate or sub-opposite) 10

10. Abaxial surface of leaflets covered with a silky down of fine appressed hairs;
    some leaflets deeply divided. . . . . .*Grevillea robusta* Silky Oak
    Both leaf surfaces glabrous, smooth and shiny green; leaflet margins entire
    . . . . . *Castanospermum australe* Black Bean

11. Leaves reduced to scales or needles not having distinct adaxial and abaxial surfaces 12
    Leaves having a flattened lamina 15

12. Leaves scale-like, appressed against the stem, whorled (Fig. 1.2) 13
    Leaves needle-like, borne in clusters of two or more on short lateral shoots 14

13. Leaves in whorls of three . . . . . *Callitris* sp. Cypress Pines
    Leaves in whorls of four or more . . . . . *Casuarina* or *Allocasuarina* sp. She Oaks

14. Needles in clusters of two to five; never occurring on the main branches . . . . . *Pinus* sp. Pines
    Needles borne in large clusters on lateral shoots and also singly along the main branches
    . . . . . *Cedrus deodara* Himalayan Cedar

15. Leaves in regular opposite pairs 16
    Leaves alternate or whorled 21

16. Leaves with oil glands visible as translucent dots when held against the light 17
    Leaves without translucent oil dots 19

17. Leaves with crenulate or undulate margins. 18
    Leaves with entire margins. . . . . *Acmena smithii* Lillypilly

18. Leaves with undulate margins . . . . . *Waterhousea floribunda*
    Leaves with crenulate margins, smelling strongly of lemon when crushed *Backhousia citriodora*

19. Small paired leafy stipules present at the base of the petiole on the youngest branches 20
    Stipules absent . . . . . *Doryphora sassafras* Sassafras

20. Leaves white beneath, covered with dense pale hairs . . . . . *Callicoma serratifolia* Black Wattle
Leaves pale green beneath, glabrous . . . . . *Ceratopetalum apetalum* Coachwood

21. Leaves with entire margins and translucent oil glands 22
Leaves without translucent oil glands 24

22. Leaves producing a strong lemon scent when crushed . . . . . *Citrus* sp.
Leaves not strongly aromatic when crushed 23

23. Leaves glabrous on both surfaces, elliptical . . . . . *Lophostemon conferta* Brush Box
Leaves with a pale, felty undersurface, oblanceolate . . . . . *Tristaniopsis laurina* Water Gum

24. Leaf margins broadly lobed, serrate, crenate or toothed (Fig. 1.1,1.2). 25
Leaf margins entire 28

25. Leaf margins prominently serrate; abaxial surface pale and hairy *Banksia serrata* Old Man Banksia
Leaf margins lobed 26

26. Leaves having open dichotomous venation, fan-shaped and divided into 2 lobes
. . . . . *Ginkgo biloba* Maidenhair Tree
Leaves having reticulate venation 27

27. Leaves palmately lobed, with 3 to 7 main basal veins each ending into a lobe.
. . . . . *Brachychiton acerifolius* Illawarra Flame Tree
Main lateral veins to the lobes arising from the midrib, not from the leaf base
. . . . . *Stenocarpus sinuatus* Firewheel Tree

28. Plants exuding a milky latex when damaged 29
Plants without latex 31

29. Stems bearing circular scars at each node, the apical bud covered with an elongated
cone-like stipule that falls off. 30
Stipules absent, stems without circular nodal scars; leaves soft textured, broad and almost triangular
on a long reddish petiole . . . . . *Omalanthus populifolius* Bleeding Heart

30. Petiole 5-10 cm long; leaves hairless on both surfaces, 10-25 cm long.
. . . . . *Ficus macrophylla* Moreton Bay Fig
Petioles 1-4 cm long; leaves rusty-downy beneath, 6-10 cm long. . *Ficus rubiginosa* Port Jackson Fig

31. Leaves pinnately veined 32
Leaves not pinnately veined, having more than one main vein or having a single mid-vein
but no lateral veins. 34

32. Leaves distichous, restricted to lateral branches resembling pinnate leaves;
small triangular stipules present. . . . . *Glochidion ferdinandi* Cheese Tree
Leaves not distichous, occurring on the main branches and tending to be crowded into false whorls. 33

33. Leaves having two major lateral vein arising close to the base of the lamina and extending almost the
full length of the leaf; domatia present in the axils of the main veins.
. . . . . *Cinnamomum camphora* Camphor Laurel
Leaves without domatia; basal lateral veins not as above; leaf margins undulate.
. . . . . *Pittosporum undulatum*

34. Leaves dorsiventrally flattened, dark glossy green above, lighter green below, with a midrib
but no lateral veins. . . . . *Podocarpus elatus* Plum Pine
Leaves isobilateral, with 3 to 5 prominent longitudinal veins, and having a small thickened gland
near the base of the upper edge. . . . . *Acacia melanoxylon* Tasmanian Blackwood