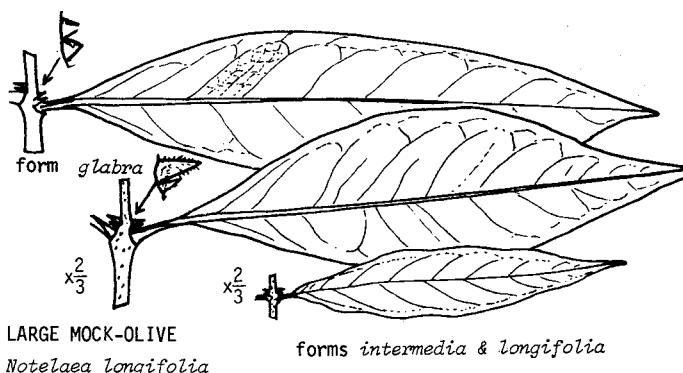


Oleaceae

Notelaea longifolia

long-leaved mock-olive

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Field Botanist



ETYMOLOGY

(no-tel-EE-a) Greek *notos* = south; *elaia* = olive; because they are Southern Hemisphere plants in olive family; The species *longifolia* = referring to its long leaves.

LIFEFORM

Tree 6-10 m

STATUS

Common well conserved:

OCCURS

McIlwraith Range N Q Bega NSW

HABITAT

Dry Lowland Rainforest, Araucarian Notophyll/Microphyll Vine Forest

QLD DISTRICTS

Darling Downs, Moreton, Port Curtis, Wide Bay

LEAVES

Opposite, 5-15 cm, narrow-lanceolate thick leathery stiff tapering at ends, prominently veined with 6-8 lateral veins on 5-15 mm stalks.

FLOWERS

White 2 cm, creamish-green or pale yellow 1.5-2.5 mm concave 4 petals, two 1-2 mm stamens grouped in short 5-13 flowers axillary raceme

FRUIT

Flowering Times April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct

Drupes, 1-1.5 cm, ovoid, globose, bluish-black, containing single 8-12 mm seeds;

BARK

Fruiting Times March, Nov

Grey to brown hard rough finely fissured & scaly; branchlets grey or brown with small raised white spots.

TRUNK

Tree with conspicuous white lenticels; most parts of plant hairy. Branches spreading to ascending.

ETHNOBOTANY

Timber for turnery and small tool handles. Pulp removed before sown. Primary roots are short-lived, adventitious roots are produced from the lignotuber at an early stage, new plants can be grown from segments of the lignotuber

INSECTS

Psilogramma menephron (Moth) *Froggattia olivinia* (Olive Lace Bug)

BIRDS

Attractive to fruit eating birds Brown Fruit-dove, Currawongs

BUTTERFLY

Netrocoryne repanda (Bronze Flat) (Eastern Flat)

