



R Robbins

TREES, SHRUBS AND CREEPERS
IN PORT MORESBY

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GUIDE TO THE CHOICE OF
TREES, SHRUBS AND CREEPERS
IN PORT MORESBY

Bulletin No. 2, June 1966

Approved for publication,
W. R. Suttie,
Director.

K. J. White,
Chief, Division of Silviculture,
Department of Forests,
Konedobu, Papua.



Plate 1 - Charming combination of trees, shrubs, creepers and palms.
Government House Grounds, Port Moresby.

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L I S T O F P L A T E S

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Cover	FIFTY YEARS OF TREE PLANTING. This fine avenue of <u>Casuarina equisetifolia</u> planted by civic minded H. W. Champion in 1917.

INTRODUCTION

This bulletin is primarily issued to help these officers who have many calls made on them for advice on tree planting by home gardeners, public gardeners, municipal authorities and the many community service organisations in selecting trees and shrubs for Port Moresby and other areas with similar climates.

I have drawn freely on the published knowledge of a number of eminent tropical gardeners and this bulletin contains but a bare minimum of information and the reader should refer to other texts for more detailed information on the plant, its capabilities, season of flowering, size and soil requirements. Some of the excellent books are :

Tropical Planting and Gardening, H. F. MacMillan - this is an old favourite and though first printed some thirty years ago, is still perhaps the best text available;

Gardening in Warm Climates, D. A. Herbert, produced for Queensland conditions and with local applications.

What Flowering Tree is That? E. A. Menninger which covers in excellent detail a wide range of trees suited to the tropics.

The lists of this bulletin are by no means the complete cover of trees and shrubs that will prove successful here but generally refer to those which are known to give satisfactory growth. There is a large group of plants yet to be tried here and many are under test; in time recommendations covering a wide range of trees etc. will be available. No specific details are given on shrubs, garden plants and creepers as these are adequately covered in many tropical based garden books.

The bulletin summaries show trees in expected height ranges and lists those which I consider are suitable as avenue trees.

Equally as important as the topic of tree selection is the advice you will be asked on soils, protection and maintenance.

Port Moresby soils can be divided into three major groups - the littoral sands, the black clays of the Boroko-Waigani ^{hills} and the orange-red clay loams of the hills. The sands supported an impoverished littoral forest; the black clays a grass savannah and the hills eucalyptus savannah woodland. (In motu the eucalypts are Boroko). Where soil conditions of the hills change (improve) through the presence of base minerals (from limestone etc.) a vine thicket forest develops. As can be readily observed all these soils will grow a range of amenity species, however, the usual request is for an 'instant' tree and to achieve rapid growth, soil improvement is necessary.

Some American tree books state that if you are going to spend \$10 on buying and establishment of a tree then spend in the ratio of \$2 for the tree and \$8 on soil preparation; in this I agree. The best way to improve the physical condition is to add large amounts of humus; the black clays will also benefit from large quantities of river sand and the beach sands will be thankful for the addition of forest loam and humus; in each case be generous and of the total volume of the tree hole, replace the soil removed with one third of humus, and one third of sand or loam. All of the soils will appreciate fertiliser, particularly nitrogen; organic manure can be procured at times and chemical fertilisers are extremely useful.

Growth is directly proportional to site preparation; to achieve rapid growth most authors recommend preparing a hole 3' x 3' x 3' and filling with prepared soil. Most gardeners balk at this but may be prepared to develop a 1 x 1 x 2' deep hole. With a tractor operated post hole driller, street planting holes of 1 x 1 x 3' can be easily made.

Continued growth will depend on maintenance. Watering in this monsoon climate is essential. Soak, not splash the soil at least once a week; a bamboo pipe (filled with gravel) into the planting hole will get water quickly to the root zone; this can be very useful in the dry season.

Recommendations on fertiliser rates vary but 1 lb. per inch in diameter of the tree will suffice - scatter away from the bole and water it in. Mulch the surface (away from the bole) with humus (spent hops is good) regularly. Fertilise regularly during the year - perhaps 4 times.

Insects are a problem in the area and the most striking epidemic attack is that of the case moth on Poinciana and Peltophorum. Control is difficult without pressure spray equipment and until such a service is available or until natural predators are established - it is advisable to defer planting these. Poinciana also has the disadvantage that it is perhaps the most susceptible to a root rot fungus here particularly if it is in a place where its roots can be damaged. General insect problems can be overcome with standard chemicals, e.g. D.D.T., Gammexane and Dieldrin. Advise clients to read labels carefully as these poisons are dangerous to bird and animal life. (refer to Silvicultural Techniques). Scale and wax insects should be cleared up with Malathion and regular spraying with white oil; often these pests may be hidden in a dirt collar at the base or below the ground surface and it is wise to douse the surround of infected plants.

Pruning is a maintenance art - and looking at the attempts around Port Moresby it is a lost art. However, there are some simple rules which if applied with reasonable care will result in rapid and permanent improvement. Points I would like to make are :

1. Prune as early as possible, shaping the tree as it grows; this avoids drastic surgery and odd shaped trees. Remove double or competing leaders, prune branches up so that clear vision is given in avenues.
2. Prune close to the trunk so that new callus tissue will cover the pruning scar.
3. Make slanting cuts to prevent water and humus collection wells which will lead to rot pockets later.
4. Heavy branches pose problems and pruning is carried out in separate stages. This may seem slow but it is essential to :
 - (a) firstly prune to remove the major weight of the branch. Refer to diagrams which show the correct methods of removing a heavy limb or leader.
 - (b) apply the slanted pruning cut; at this stage the branch stub can be held in the hand and this assists in obtaining a clean prune.

5. Cover prune scars with paint.

... ..

Trees are essential in Port Moresby - for shade as much as for their flowering beauty. In this growth forcing climate, simple site preparation and regular maintenance will ensure rapid achievement of the planter's aims; you can do much to assist him.



The Tree Planter

Whoever planted rows of trees
Beside the roads and lanes
God rest his soul in Heavenly peace
And bless him for his pains;
For he who gave of time and toil,
Who gave of heart and hand
To nurse the tender shoots that were
To shade the ways of man,
Was quite as great as those who built
Of stone and minted gold-
No need to case his name in bronze,
His deeds need not be told.

- Stanley Foss Bartlett



TREE DESCRIPTIONS

A.

✓ Acacia auriculaeformis Papuan wattle
40 feet, spreading. Evergreen. Heavy flowering (scented) mid year; hardy. Not compatible with overhead wiring.

✓ Adenantha pavonina Bead tree
30 feet, erect. Feathery foliage. Odd curling seed pods with bright red seeds. Somewhat brittle limbs.

Agathis ✓ Kauri pine
50 feet erect. Smooth bole. Impressive avenue tree. Requires good soil and moisture. Not compatible with overhead wires.

seed Aleurites moluccana Candlenut
35 feet, spreading. Grey-green foliage. White flowers. Often has picturesque habit of growth.

seed Alstonia scholaris Milky pine
40 feet, spreading. Evergreen. Dense shade. Several periods of heavy flowering (white, scented) each year. Not compatible with overhead wiring.

Araucaria cunninghamii Hoop pine
50 feet, tall, erect. Dark green foliage. Impressive skyline tree. Not compatible with overhead wiring.

Araucaria excelsa Norfolk Is. pine
50 feet tall. Erect. Suitable for average garden only when small. Consider carefully before planting.

Araucaria hunsteinii Klinkii pine
50 feet, tall, erect. Dark green foliage. Impressive skyline tree. Not compatible with overhead wiring.

Artocarpus incisus Breadfruit
40 feet, spreading and bushy. Lush handsome foliage. Staple food from the starchy fruit seeds boiled or roasted, tasty.

✓ Averrhoa carambola Starfruit, 5 corner
30 feet, bushy. Dainty foliage. Curious golden edible fruit, star-shaped in cross section.

B.

Barringtonia asiatica Coast barringtonia
30 feet, evergreen. Shady, spreading. Usually confined to the sand dunes along the coast. Large ornamental flower with very prominent stamens. Quadrangular fruits. Fruit kernel is a fish poison. Not compatible with overhead wires.

Barringtonia fulva Boroko barringtonia
40 feet, erect. Leaves show good autumn colours before falling. Deciduous for short period during the dry season. Heavy crop of creamy flowers in sprays in October. Not compatible with overhead wires.

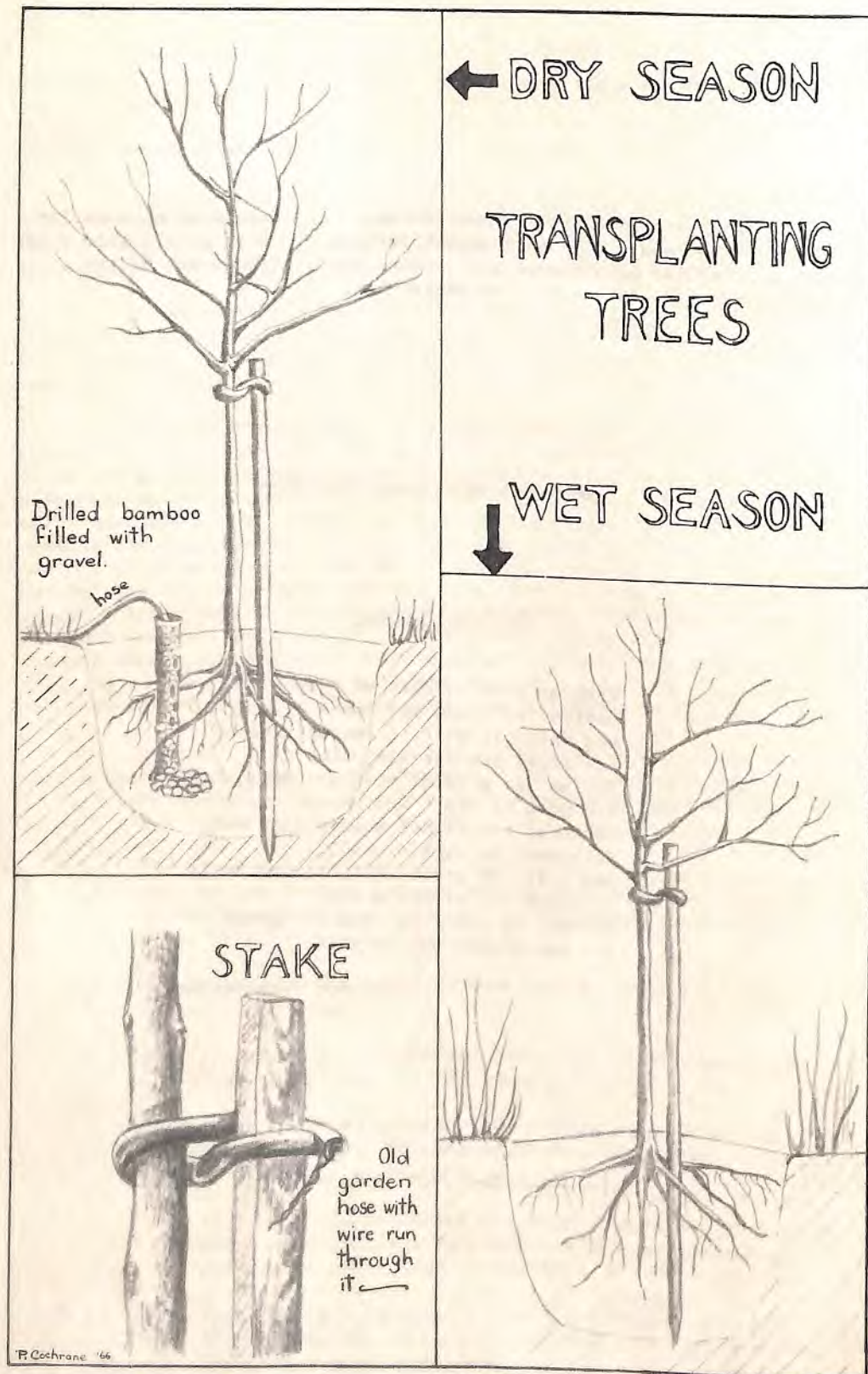


Plate 2.

Bauhinia acuminata

To 20 feet. White flowers. Somewhat erect.

Bauhinia alba

Orchid tree

25 feet, evergreen. Several blossoming periods (white flowers) during the year.

Bauhinia blakeana

35 feet, spreading. Non-aggressive root system. Requires 4 to 10 foot curbside planting strip. Flowers throughout the year. Compatible with overhead wiring.

Bauhinia purpurea

Orchid tree

25 feet, evergreen. Several blossoming periods (purple flowers) during the year.

Bauhinia monandra

Orchid tree

35 feet, round-headed. Pink flowers. Good in dry locations with adequate watering. Remove dry seed pods for good appearance.

✓ Bauhinia tomentosa

Shrubby; yellow bell like flowers.

Bauhinia variegata

Orchid tree

20 feet, spreading. Pinkish-red orchid like flowers. Heavy flowering in October-November.

Bombax malabarica

Wild kapok

50 feet, spreading. Deciduous in dry season and covered with red bell shaped flowers in July-August. Impressive tree. Native of Port Moresby. Not compatible with overhead wires.

✓ Brassaia actinophylla

Umbrella Tree

35 feet, spreading. Handsome glossy foliage. Strange upward-reaching reddish flower stalks. Fast growing. Excellent pot plant, appreciates good soil.

C.

Caesalpinia ferrea

Leopard tree

40 feet, upright. Light foliage. Handsome dark peeling bark which exposes lighter bark beneath giving "leopard" spotted appearance. Striking.

Calliandra surinamensis

Calliandra

Shrub to 6 feet, evergreen, spreading, graceful.

Calophyllum inophyllum

Beach calophyllum

50 feet, oval headed. Non-aggressive root system. Requires 10 foot curbside planting strip without overhead wires. Dark evergreen glossy foliage. Round fruit. Excellent at beach.

Canarium indicum

Galip

50 feet, spreading. Needs good soil, moisture. Edible fruits. Not compatible with overhead wiring, needs 10' of curb space.

Cassia fistula

Golden shower

35 feet, spreading. Golden yellow hanging flower clusters in November-January. Long pods with sticky interiors.

Cassia grandis

Pink Coral shower

40 feet, round headed. Large seed pods should be removed. Non-aggressive root system. Requires 4 feet curb-side planting strip without overhead wires. Flowers September-October.

Cassia javanica or nodosa

Pink and White shower

30 feet, oval headed, spreading. Long seed pods and brittle branchlets may create a maintenance problem. Non-aggressive root system. Requires 4 feet curb side planting strip without overhead wires. Flowers September-October.

Cassia multijuga

To 25 feet, spreading. Covered with clusters of yellow flowers.

Cassia siamea

To 30 feet, evergreen. Yellow flowers somewhat hidden in foliage. Good shade tree. Can withstand droughts - flowers November-March.

Cassia spectabilis

20 feet, evergreen, spreading. Terminal clusters of yellow flowers. Best flowering results from annual cutting back to produce new shoots which will bear the flower heads; flowers February-March and August.

Casuarina equisetifolia

Beach casuarina

60 feet, erect. Hanging branches. Aggressive root system. Rapid growth. Beach windbreak. Consider carefully before planting.

Casuarina papuana

Hill casuarina, hard yar

40 feet, semi-spreading. Brilliant green dense foliage, slower growing than the beach casuarina. Not compatible with overhead wiring.

Cieba pentandra

Kapok (Commercial)

40 feet, erect. Horizontal branches. Thorny stem. Not compatible with overhead wiring; 10 feet curbside spacing.

Citrus aurantifolia

Lime

20 feet, bushy. Glossy leaves. Fragrant white flowers. Familiar lime fruits. Several varieties.

Cochlospermum

Buttercup tree

30 feet, spreading. Brilliant yellow flowers August-December. Good in dry locations. A native kapok tree.

Cordia subcordata

30 feet, oval headed, dense. Well adapted to dry locations and to wind. Non-aggressive root system. Four foot curbside planting strip required. Flowers orange. Compatible with overhead wires. Wood popular for carving.

D.

Delonix regia

Royal poinciana

35 feet, flat spreading top. Feathery foliage. Orange or orange-red flowers cover tree in November-December. Long seed pods. Blooms best in dry locations, needs 10 foot curbside space.

Dillenia indica

To 30 feet, spreading. Heavy shade. Spectacular yellow flowers. Requires good soil and moisture site.

Dracontomelum mangiferum

New Guinea Walnut

To 50 feet, spreading. Heavy shade. Aggressive root system; needs 15 foot curbside spacing. Not compatible with overhead wires. Fruits edible.

E.

Erythrina crista-galli

Coral tree

30 feet, picturesque habit of growth. Furrowed bark. Dark red flowers from January to July.

Erythrina indica

Coral tree

To 40 feet, spreading. Deciduous for a short period during the flowering season July-August. Spectacular. Hardy. Not compatible with overhead wires, 10 foot curbside spacing.

Erythrina variegata

Variegated coral tree

35 feet, oval headed. Deciduous for short time in early spring. Non-aggressive root system. Requires 10 foot curbside planting strip without overhead wires.

Erythrina variegata var. orientalis

Indian coral tree

40 feet, round headed. Dark green foliage. Deciduous for short time in early spring. Non-aggressive root system. Requires 10 foot curbside planting strip without overhead wires.

Eucalyptus alba, E. confertiflora, E. papuana

Boroko

To 40 feet, spreading. The common eucalypts in the Port Moresby region. Hardy.

F.

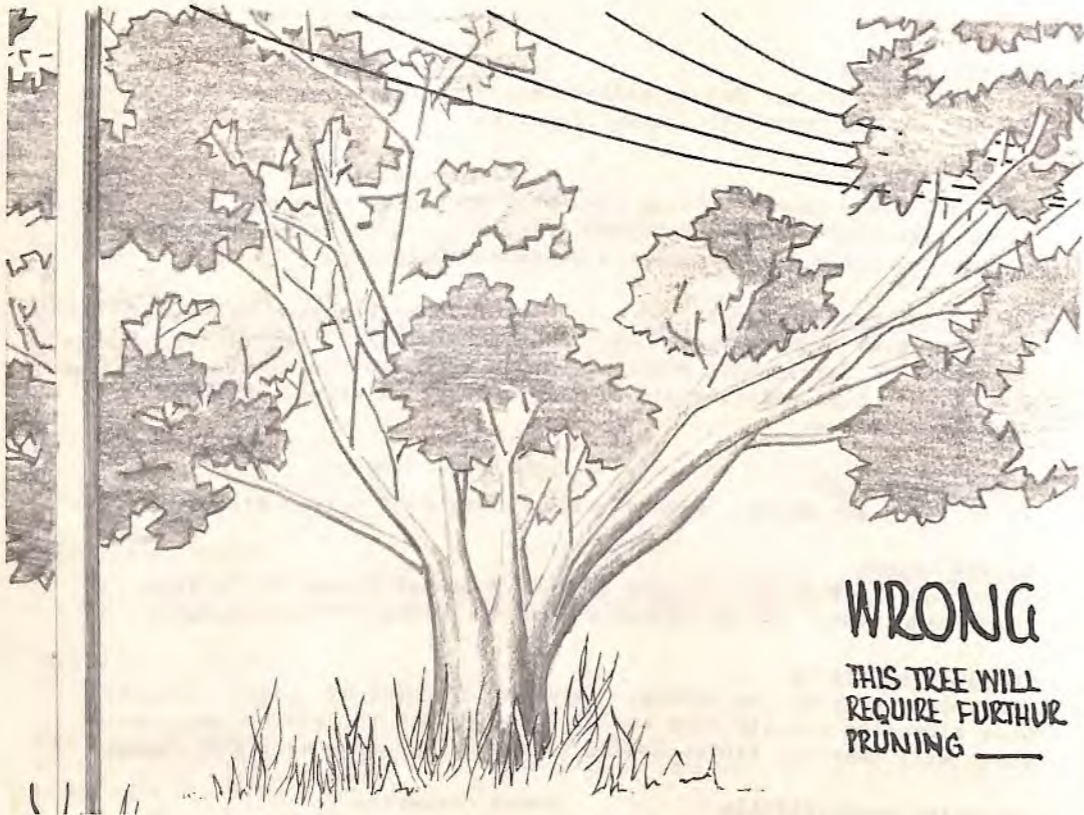
Fagraea

25 feet, round headed. Leathery shiny leaves. Fragrant tubular flowers change from white to orange. Bright orange rounded fruits. Best in cool wet locations, common on rocks at Sogeri.

Ficus benjamina

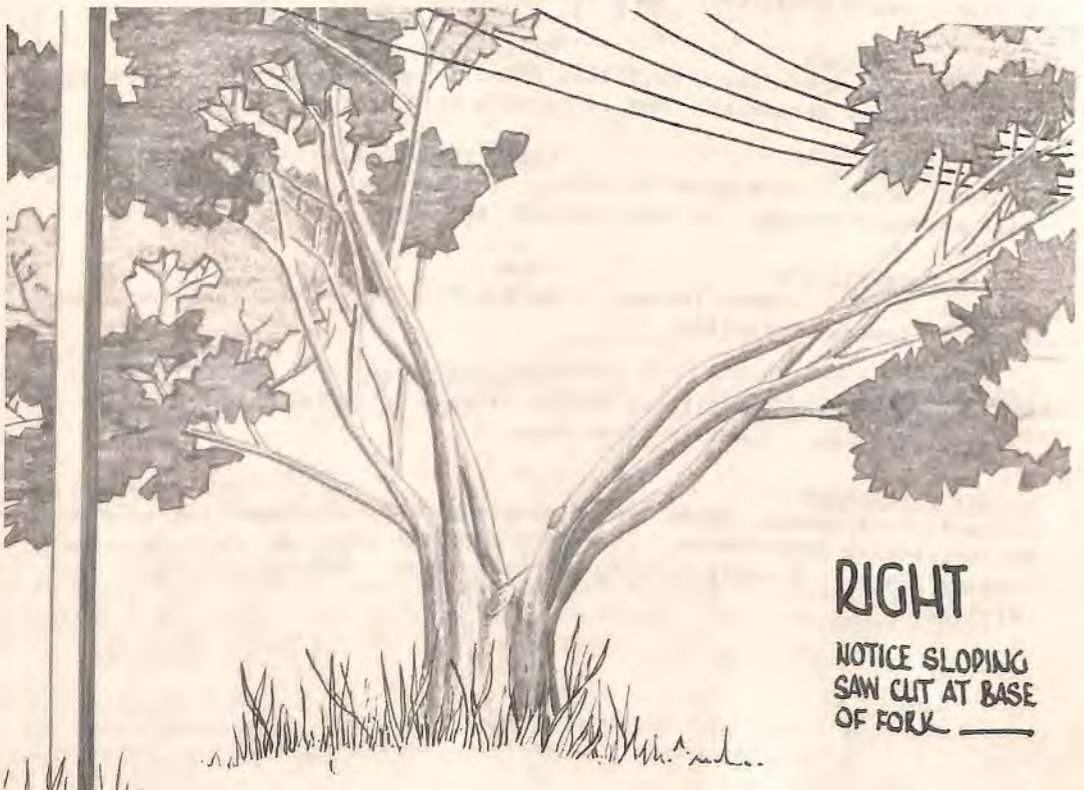
Weeping fig

45 feet, weeping habit of growth. Light green leaves. Aggressive root system. Not recommended for average garden except as potted specimen.



WRONG

**THIS TREE WILL
REQUIRE FURTHER
PRUNING —**



RIGHT

**NOTICE SLOPING
SAW CUT AT BASE
OF FORK —**

G.

Galphimia

Shrub to 6 feet. Bright yellow flowers.

Gliricidia sepium

Tree Wisteria, Mother of Cacao

To 20 feet, spreading. Deciduous for short period in July-August when it bears profusion of pinky mauve flowers along the stems.

Gmelina arborea

Grey teak

30 feet spreading. Fast growing, useful shade tree. Not compatible with overhead wiring.

H.

Hevea brasiliensis

Rubber tree

To 40 feet, spreading. Deciduous for short period. Prefers good site. Not compatible with overhead wires.

Hibiscus tiliaceus

Beach hibiscus

25 feet, shrubby, spreading. Large twisting trunk and branches. Furrowed bark. Heart-shaped leaves. Yellow flowers fade to orange. Fast growing. Good for beach plantings. Control size by drastic pruning.

K.

Kingia pinnata

Sausage tree

30 feet, spreading. Hardy but may be slow growing. Noted for its hugh sausage like fruits. A specimen tree exists at the Memorial Gate garden, Ela Beach, Port Moresby.

L.

Lagerstroemia archeriana

Moresby Crepe Myrtle

20 feet, slightly spreading. Showy lavender flowers December-February. Hardy.

Lagerstroemia indica

Crepe Myrtle

15 feet, erect. Showy terminal flower clusters.

Lagerstroemia speciosa

Giant Crepe myrtle

45 feet, round headed. Loose, rather open appearance. Well adapted to variety of climatic conditions. Non-aggressive root system. Requires 10 foot curbside planting strip without overhead wires.

Lawsonia inermis

'Cocaine' tree

15 feet, spreading. Profusion of sweet scented flowers. Not particularly spectacular. Provides the henna dye.

Litchi chinensis

Lychee

35 feet, round headed. Distinctive gray bark. Handsome glossy leaves. Delicious edible fruit in late spring. Many varieties.

M.

Mangifera indica

Mango

50 feet, dense, round headed. New growth reddish. Delicious edible fruit. Many varieties. Fruits best in dry locations.

Michelia champaca

A magnolia

25 feet, round headed. Does not withstand strong winds. Non-aggressive root system. Requires 4 to 10 foot curbside planting strip without overhead wires.

Morinda citrifolia

18 feet, shrubby. Bold glossy leaves. Unusual heads of small white flowers. Knobby medicinal fruits with strong odour.

Moringa oilifera

Horseradish tree

15 feet, slightly spreading, generally somewhat scraggy. Abundant masses of white flowers December-February. Fruits used in curries.

Murraya exotica

Mock orange

15 feet, dark evergreen foliage. Has heavy flowering periods. Strong orange flower scent.

N.

Nerium oleander

Oleander

20 feet, round headed. Non-aggressive root system. Two or four foot curbside planting strip adequate. Compatible with overhead wires. Sap poisonous.

O.

Ochroma lagopus

Balsa (commercial)

40 feet spreading. Very fast growing tree on good site. Not compatible with overhead wires.

Octomeles sumatrana

Erima

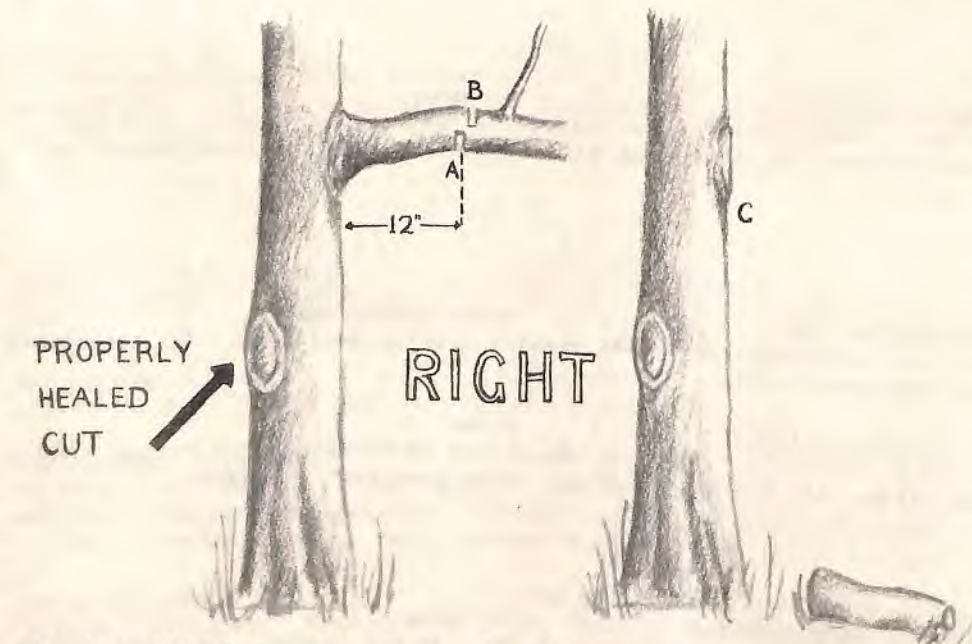
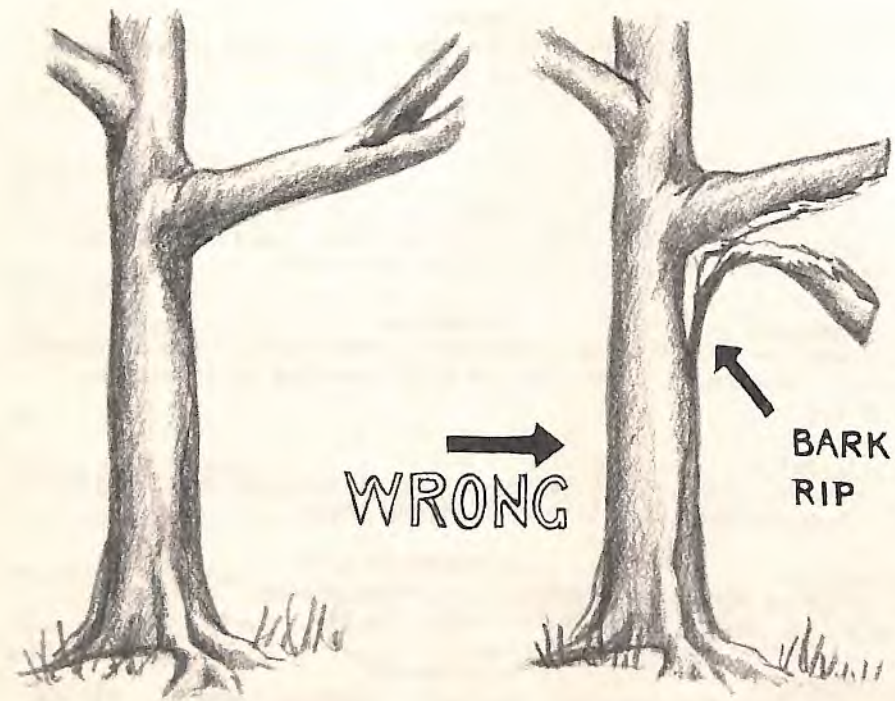
50 feet, spreading. Apopular canoe tree of Papua and New Guinea. Not compatible with overhead wiring. Needs good soil and water.

P.

Pandanus odoratissimus

Pandanus

30 feet, palm-like. Stilt-like roots. Thorny leaves. Male and female flowers on separate trees. Female trees bear pineapple-like fruits. Litter producing. Excellent at beach.



A—Cut 12" from trunk to $\frac{1}{4}$ of branch diameter or to
 B—Cut 2" further out than A. pinching point.
 C—Upper cut, close to trunk

P. Cochrane '66

Peltophorum pterocarpum Yellow flame tree
 To 30 feet, spreading. Evergreen. Resistant to the Poinciana defoliator.
 Commonly planted as a street tree in Port Moresby and has attractive
 yellow flowers for a large part of the year. Hardy fast growing.

Plumeria acuminata White plumeria

Plumeria rubra Red plumeria
 25 feet, round headed. Thick branched, succulent. Most plumerias are
 hybrids of these two types. Growth habits are variable. Dormant in
 winter months. Hot dry locations are best.

Plumeria obtusa Singapore plumeria
 25 feet, round headed. Glossy leaves. White flowers. Hot dry loca-
 tions best. More or less evergreen in cooler locations. May lose
 leaves in spring where very dry.

Pometia tomentosa Taun
 50 feet, spreading. One of the common lowland rainforest trees
 harvested for timber. Fast growing. Prefers good sites. Not
 compatible with overhead wiring.

Prosopis juliflora Algeroba
 40 feet, spreading. Feathery green foliage. Trunk often contorted.
 Hardy in hot dry climates. Suited to seaside planting. Not compatible
 with overhead wiring.

Psidium cattleianum Strawberry guava
 20 feet, vertical. Smooth bark. Picturesque branching habit. Glossy
 leaves. Delicious edible dark red fruit. Excellent in confined areas.

Pterocarpus indicus Rosewood, Nara, Kundoo
 50 feet, spreading. A particularly beautiful tree native to the
 Territory. Covered with yellow fragrant flowers mid year. Impressive
 avenue tree. Prefers good sites but quite hardy. Not compatible with
 overhead wiring.

Punica granatum Pomegranate
 20 feet, bushy. Narrow leaves. Edible bomb-shaped fruits. Many
 varieties; some forms dwarf.

S.

Samanea saman Raintree
 50 feet, spreading. May be semi-deciduous for short time in early
 spring. Surface roots may be removed if troublesome. Requires at
 least 10 foot curbside planting strip without overhead wires. Prune
 early to obtain single stem. Flowers (pink) several times a year.

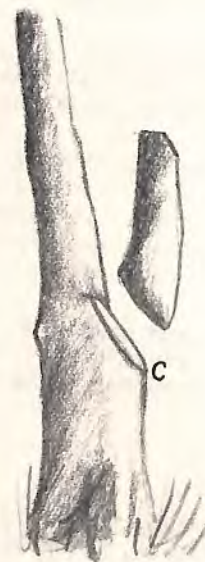
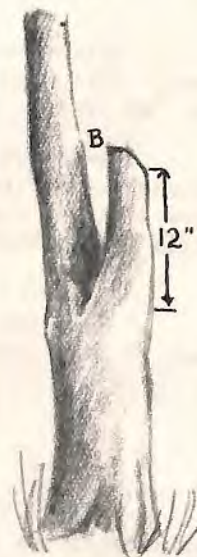
Spathodea campanulata African tulip
 50 feet, dense, erect. Brilliant orange flowers most of the year.
 Little-producing, appreciates plenty of moisture.



A

B

C



A- Belly axe or saw cut, $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of diameter of branch

B-Back saw cut 1" above centre of belly cut.

C-Sloping saw cut at base of fork.

RIGHT

R Cochrane '66

Spondias dulcis

Coris

50 feet, spreading. Common lowland rainforest tree. Fruits egg size, edible. Not compatible with overhead wiring.

Syzygium malaccense

Malay apple

40 feet, spreading. Dense green foliage. Branchlets covered with heavy crop of scarlet flowers which on falling carpet the ground. Fruit egg size, edible. Not compatible with overhead wiring.

T.

Tamarindicus indica

Tamarind

30 feet, crown tends to become scraggy. Can be pruned to many shapes. Fruits useful in cooking.

Terminalia catappa

Beach okari

45 feet, spreading. Large glossy leaves turn red and drop in winter. Edible almond-shaped fruits. Excellent at beach.

Terminalia kaernbachii

Okari

50 feet or taller, erect. The Okari of the Territory's lowlands forests. Deciduous for a short period and has attractive autumn toned leaf colouring before leaf shed. Fruit edible. Impressive specimen tree. Prefers good site. Not compatible with overhead wiring.

Thevetia peruviana

Tree allamanda

30 feet, narrow light-green leaves. Yellow, apricot or white flowers. Withstands wind.

Thevetia thevetioides

Tree allamanda

25 feet, round headed. Slender glossy corrugated leaves. Golden yellow flowers in clusters. Adapted to both dry and wet locations.

Tripetalum

Rabaul candle tree

To 40 feet, erect. Very narrow crown. Often less than five feet in diameter. Striking ornamental tree. Requires good site.

56 Trees & Shrubs

LARGE TREES - 40-50 ft. tall

Acacia auriculaeformis	Papuan wattle
Agethis sp.	Kauri pine
Alstonia scholaris	Milky pine
Araucaria cunninghamii	Hoop pine
Araucaria cunninghamii	Klinkii pine
Artocarpus incisus	Breadfruit
Bombax malabarica	Wild kapok
Canarium indicum	Galip
Casuarina equisetifolia	Sea casuarina
Casuarina papuana	Sogeri casuarina
Cieba pentandra	Kapok
Delonix regia	Poinciana
Dracontomelum mangifera	New Guinea Walnut
Octomoles sumatrana	Erima
Prosopis juliflora	Algeroba
Pterocarpus indicus	Rosewood
Pometia tomentosa	Taun
Samanea saman	Rain tree
Spathodia campanulata	African tulip
Spondia dulcis	Coris
Syzygium malaccense	Malay apple
Terminalia cattapa	Beach okari
Terminalia kaernbachii	Okari

AVENUE TREES

- Acacia auriculaeformis
- Alstonia scholaris
-
- Bombax malabarica
-
- Casuarina equisetifolia
- Casuarina papuana
-
- Delonix regia
- Dracontomelum mangiferum
-
- Pterocarpus indicus
-
- Samanea saman
- Spathodea campanulata
-
- Terminalia cattapa

MEDIUM TREES - 20-40 ft. tall

Adenanthera pavonina	Bead tree
Barringtonia asiatica	(Coast barringtonia)
Barringtonia fulva	(Boroko barringtonia)
Bauhinia alba	Orchid tree
Bauhinia blakeana	Orchid tree
Bauhinia purpurea	Orchid tree
Cassia bakeriana	pale pink flowers
Cassia fistula	yellow flowers
Cassia grandis	Coral pink flowers
Cassia javanica	pink shower flowers
Cassia multijuga	yellow flowers
Cassia siamea	yellow flowers
Dillenia indica	
Erythrina indica	Coral tree
Erythrina variegata	Yellow/green leaves
Eucalyptus alba	
Eucalyptus confertiflora	
Eucalyptus papuana	
Hibiscus tiliaceus	Beach hibiscus
Hevea brasiliensis	Rubber tree
Kigelia pinnata	Sausage tree
Michaelia champaca	A magnolia
Ochroma lagopus	Balsa
Peltophorum pterocarpum	Yellow flame tree
Tamarindus indica	Tamarind
Tripetalum	Rabaul candle tree

AVENUE TREES

- Barringtonia fulva
- Bauhinia alba
- Bauhinia purpurea
- Cassia fistula
- Cassia grandis
- Cassia siamea
- Cassia nodosa
- Erythrina indica
- Hibiscus tiliaceus
- Peltophorum pterocarpum
- Tamarindicus indica

SMALL TREES - 15-20 ft. tall

Bauhinia acuminata	(white)
Bauhinia monandra	(pink)
Brassaia actinophylla	Umbrella tree
B	
Cassia spectabilis	Yellow flowers
Gliricidia	Mother of Cacao
Largerstroemia indica	Crepe myrtle
Lawsonia inermis	'Cocaine' tree
Muntingia calabura	Japanese strawberry tree
Murraya exotica	Mock orange
Plumeria	Frangipanni
Thevetia peruviana	Tree (yellow) oleander

AVENUE TREES

- Brassaia actinophylla
- Cassia spectabilis
- Muntingia calabura
- Plumeria
- Thevetia

TREES - FOOD & ECONOMIC

LARGE	MEDIUM	SMALL
Artocarpus integrifolia	Citrus	Moringa oleifera
Artocarpus incisus	Durio	Nephelium rambutan
Pangium edule	Hevea brasiliensis	Gnetum gnemon
Ciebra pentandra	Cinnamomum zylanicum	Psidium
Ochroma lagopus	Tamarindicus	Pandanus
Spondias dulcis	Hibiscus tiliaceous	Cycas circinalis
Dracontomelum mangiferum	Barringtonia movohibernae	Areca catechu
Terminalia (Okari)	Terminalia cattapa	
Paratocarpus venuosus	Myristica fragrans	
Pometia pinnata	Inocarpus fagiferus	
Canarium indicum	Eugenia caryophyllata	
Syzygium malaccense	Pimenta officinalis	
	Pimenta acris	
	Tamarindicus indica	

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Acalaphya	Graptophyllum
Ablution	Hibiscus
Aralia	Hibiscus rososinensis
Arundinaria	Ipomea carnea
Arundo Donax	Ixora
Allamanda violacea	Jasminum
Bauhinia galpini	Lagerstroemia indica
Beloperone-shrimp plant	Malphigia
Bambusa nana	Murraya exotica
Cordyline	Musa coccinea
Croton	Manihot
Codieaum	Mussaenda erythrophylla
Clerodendron paniculatum	Nerium oleander
Crotalaria	Phyllanthus nivosus roseo-pictus
Capsicum	Puncia granatum
Calliandra surimenxis	Pandanus veitchii
Caesalpinea gillesii	Plumeria
Caesalpinea pulcherrima	Poinsettia
Camillia thea	Pentas carnea
Duranta	Pseudoanthrum
Datura	Tabernaemontana
Dracaena	Tephrosia
Euphorbia splendens	Tecoma stans
Gardenia	Thevetia
	Thunbergia erecta

FOLIAGE PLANTS AND BULBS

Alpinia	Diffenbachia
Amaryllis	Dracaena
Amorphophallus	Episcia
Alocasia	Fittonia
Aralia	Ferns
Anthirrium	Heliconia
Bwgonia	Homalomena
Billbergia	Maranta
Caladium	Palms
Crinum	Pandanus
Coleus	Peperomia
Calathea	Philodendron
Colocasia	Phyllanthus nivosus roseo-pictus
Cordyline	Rheo discolor
Curcuma	Sansaveria
Costus pictus	Zingiber officinales
Cycas circinatus	
Cryptosperma	

CREEPERS

PALMS

Allamanda
Antigonon
Aristolochia
Bougainvillea
Clereodendron thomsonae
Congea
Glonosa
Hoya
Monsterea
Petraea
Philodendron
Pothos
Quisqualis
Thunbergia
Vanilla
White musseander

Achontopheonix
Areca catechu
Caryota rumphii
Cocos plumosa
Cocos (edible)
Licuala grandis
Livingstonia
Metroxylon rumph (sago palm)
Royal
Oil
Bamboo

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