

## Cunoniaceae

### *Aphanopetalum resinosum*

gum vine

Ann Moran  
Field Botanist



Greg Tasney



Sharon Pearson

#### ETYMOLOGY

(aff-an-o-PET-al-um) Greek aphanes = invisible + petalon = petal obscureness of minute. The species resinous = as if varnished.

#### LIFEFORM

Creeper 3m long

#### STATUS

Well conserved; Common, Northern limit at Blackall Ranges of natural distribution;

#### OCCURS

Conodale Qld to Nadgee NSW

#### QLD DISTRICTS

Darling Downs, Moreton

#### HABITAT

Rainforest, Ecotones Araucarian Notophyll Vine forest

#### LEAVES

Alternate, 10 x 4 cm, ovate, thick textured, glossy both sides, dark green, blunt toothed margins;

#### FLOWERS

Pale greenish-yellow to cream, tiny petals and relatively large sepals star-shaped in axillary cymes; **Flowering times** Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan

#### FRUIT

Nuts 2-3 mm; sepals persist & enlarge 20 mm as seeds mature; **Fruiting times** Jan, Feb, March

#### STEM

Rambling stem twiner/vine, 3m wide if supported, rampant in gardens

#### ETHNOBOTANY

Cultivated. Fast low growing, does, well in shady position, can be used indoors plant; Will cover banks good ground cover over a fence or pergola; Attractive in hanging basket and container plant;

#### TOLERANCE

Sun or Shade Responds to heavy pruning;

#### WILDLIFE

Attracts birds, butterflies and lizards

#### BUTTERFLY

*Phaedyra shepherdii* common aeroplane

#### ID FEATURE

Leaves opposite toothed + Flowers 4-5 petals/calyx segments; Provides humus enriched soil with good moisture retention.