Winteraceae Tasmannia insipida pepper bush





Ann Moran Field Botanist







ETYMOLOGY (taz-MAN-ee-a) After Abel Tasman 1603-1659 Dutch discoverer of Tasmania; The species

insipida = tasteless.

LIFEFORM Shrub 2-5 m x 2-4 m Spread

STATUS Occurs from north-eastern Qld to central and northern tableland of NSW; Introduced to

cultivation in England in 1824; Recorded @ 235 locations (Moran, A 2009)

OCCURS Kahlpahlim Rock SE Qld to NSW, Vic (NG)

QLD DISTRICTS
Cook, Darling Downs, Moreton, North/South Kennedy, Port Cutris, Wide Bay
Subtropical/Dry Rainforest, Araucarian/Complex Notophyll Vine Forest

LEAVES Alternate, 6-20 x 1-4 cm, lanceolate, thin, soft glossy both surfaces, tapering acuminate fine

point, margins entire, square base, short 1-5 mm stalk, new growth is green.

FLOWERS Terminal, umbel solitary, green white dioecious, male 20-30 stamens, female 1-9 free

carpels on 1-3.5 cm peduncles; **Flowering Times** April, May, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov

FRUIT Berries, 15 x 9 mm, ovoid grooved on 1 side fleshy purple-black in clusters; Seed reported to

have peppery taste; Fruiting Times Dec, Jan, Feb, March, April, May, June

BARK Hard dark bark

STEM Shrub straggly, glossy, stalkless leaves.

ETHNOBOTANY Plant contains *polyodial* a potent antifungal compound; Edible white-purplish fruit flesh

insipid, leaves, fruit and seeds have a hot, peppery taste. Glands are present as minute oil-

dots; Contains Terpenes anti-bacteria.

LANDSCAPE USES Useful foliage

Useful foliage plant for sheltered location. Indoor plant.

BUTTERFLY Graphium macleayanum macleay's swallowtail

ID FEATURE Leaves tapers into very short stalk, paler below; Leaf has a peppery taste when chewed.

Flowers stamens 55-70, fruiting carpels purple to white; Fruit 12-20mm

oblong-ovoid berry on stalks.

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