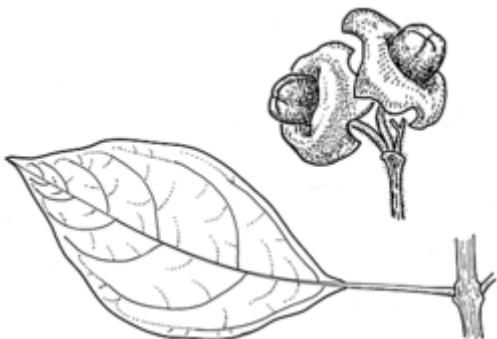


Lamiaceae

Clerodendrum floribundum

Iolly bush



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Field Botanist



ETYMOLOGY

(clear-o-DEN-drum) Greek cleros = chance = dendrom = tree; refers to variable medicinal properties; The species floribundum = free flowering.

LIFEFORM

Tree 3-6 m x 3 m Spread

STATUS

Well conserved; low population size; Recorded at 1122 Locations

OCCURS

Cape York, N Qld to Nimbin NSW, Howard Springs NT, Balgo WA (NG)

HABITAT

Dry/Subtropical Rainforest, Semi-evergreen Araucarian Microphyll/Notophyll Vineforest

LEAVES

Opposite, 6-20 cm, oval-lanceolate, tapping at the tips on black 1-6 cm stalks;

FLOWERS

Tubular, 3 cm, white to cream, scented dioecious in terminal clustered panicle

Flowering Times

Sept, Oct

FRUIT

Drupes, 1 cm, shiny purplish-black are nestled in persistent red 5 lobed fleshy calyx.

Fruiting Times

June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, March

BARK

Brown smooth or finely & softly scaly

TRUNK or STEM

Bushy tree with slightly flanged or irregular trunk; often suckers freely,

ETHNOBOTANY

Timber wood yellowish brown close grain medium soft easy to work.

WILDLIFE

Scented flowers attract *Ornithoptera richmondia* Richmond Birdwing (adult)

INSECTS

Coenotes eremophileae Hawk Moth *Clerodendri Matsumura* Aphid

BIRD

Green Catbird, Satin Bowerbird, Emerald Dove, Brown Pigeon, Rose-crowned Fruit-dove (fr)

BUTTERFLY

Hypolycena phorbas Black-Spotted Flash), *Hypochrysops ignitus* Fiery Jewel

INDIGENOUS USES

Decoction made from the wood & drunk to relieve aches, pains and gastro-intestinal disorders. Cooked roots eaten in hard times fruit eaten by Aborigines. Water indicator, fire sticks made from dried sticks

ID FEATURES

Crushed smells like cigarettes. Pressed and dries black