
A. leaves opposite	B. leaves alternate	C. simple leaf	D. compound leaf

1 Mature plants less than 60 cm high, often prostrate and succulent

go to 2

1\* Mature plants greater than 60 cm high, shrubs or trees

go to 4

2

**GROUP 1.A Plants succulent with no obvious leaves (samphires).**

*Tecticornia halocnemoides* subsp. *tenuis* (Also treated as *Halosarcia* – Chenopodiaceae)

*Tecticornia* is derived from *tecti* – covering, and *cornu* – horn, referring to the bracts which cover the flower.

Shrub to 50 cm high with slender branchlets, segments narrowly barrel-shaped to 5 mm long, 2 mm wide. Flowers in slender spikes.

*Tecticornia indica* subsp. *indica* (Also treated as *Halosarcia* – Chenopodiaceae)

Decumbent or prostrate plant, segments cylindrical.4(w)-1(i)8(7)9(p)3(b)TJ 7(i)9(e)5(a)3TJ 0 Tc 31

**GROUP 1.C Plants with succulent leaves, which may be flattened, cylindrical or almost so.**

*Suaeda arbusculoides* (Seablite – Chenopodiaceae)

*Suaeda* from the Arabic word *suwaida*.

This erect herb, to 1 m high, has narrow elliptical leaves to 2.5 cm long that are somewhat flattened at the apex. The stem has a zig-zag appearance. Seeds are 2-4 mm diameter, *Suaeda australis* has linear, semi-terete leaves to 5.5 cm long; seeds are 1 mm diameter.

*Salsola kali* (Roly-poly, Prickly Saltwort – Chenopodiaceae)\*





$R. s \nu \bar{\nu} \nu \bar{\nu}$

## GROUP 1.G Plants with simple alternate leaves.

*Lumnitzera racemosa* (White-flowered Black Mangrove – Combretaceae)

*Lumnitzera* is named after Stephan Lumnitzer, a Hungarian botanist (1750-1806).

The obovate leaves on this shrub are notched at the apex. A small gland(↑) is present just behind the notch on the lower surface. **White** flowers are borne in axillary racemes. Fruit fleshy drupe, flattened to 1.5 cm long. Flowering November.

*Aegialitis annulata* (Club Mangrove – Plumbaginaceae)

*Aegialitis*, from the Greek *aigialos* – seashore, referring to its preferred habitat.

Slender shrub to 1 m, stem usually swollen at the base. Leaves have a sheathing base (↑), which falls off leaving an annular scar. The upper surface of the leaf is pitted with salt glands, numerous salt crystals are usually present on the surface. Flowers **white**, calyx prominently ribbed. Propagule (!) sometimes referred to as being 'spaghetti-like'. Flowering summer.

*A. corniculatum*

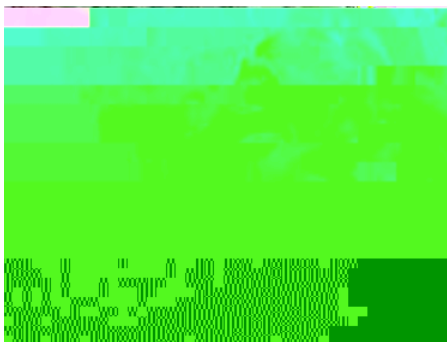
*B. asiatica*

**GROUP 1.H Trees with compound, alternate leaves.**

*Xylocarpus moluccensis* (Cedar Mangrove – Meliaceae)

*Xylocarpus* derived from the Greek words *xylon* – woody, and *karpos* – fruit, referring to the woody fruit.

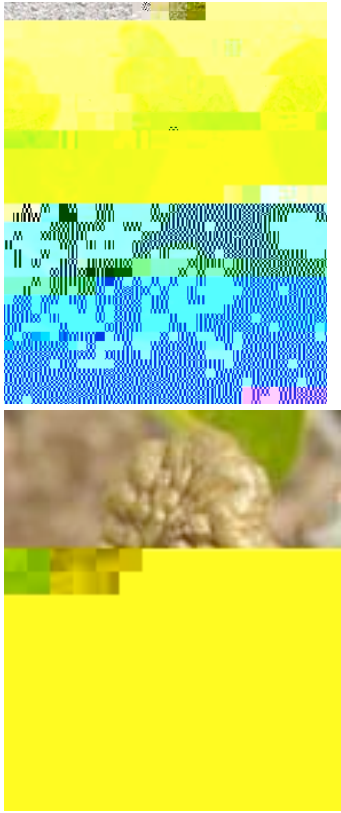
This tree, deciduous when flowering, has dark brown, fibrous bark, which peels off in strips. There are numerous conical aerial roots, or pneumatophores, produced near the base of the trunk. This contrasts with *Xylocarpus granatum* (Cannonball Mangrove) found on the nearby mainland; here the flaky bark results in a blotchy appearance. It is buttressed at the base of the stem but pneumatophores are absent. Both have large (6-12+ cm wide) leathery fruits, which break open to release large angular seeds (↑) with a corky covering. These are often found in flotsam. Flowering January, flowers are cream to pink.



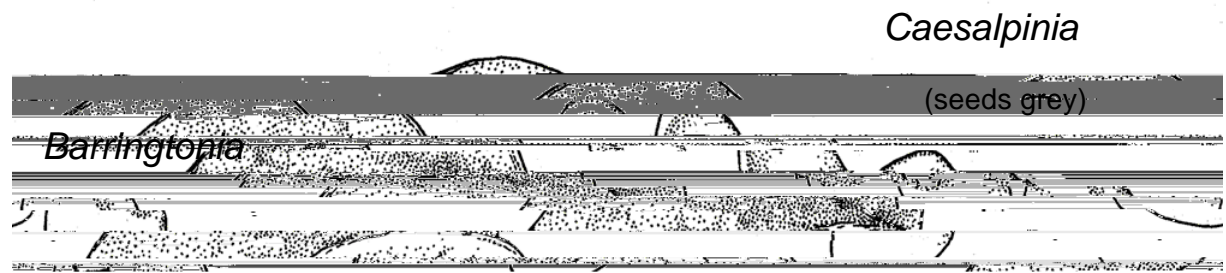
*X. granatum*



characteristic hard, wrinkly brown pods. The pods are up to 5 cm long and 4 cm wide, often smaller. There is a beak-like projection on the side. There are 1-2



## Some drift seeds...



*Pandanus*

*Xylocarpus*

Cannon ball mangrove

*Heritiera*

Looking-glass mangrove

Sketches by Ashley Field