

Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants - Online edition

Family Profile

Poaceae

Family Description

A family of about 620-790 genera and 9000-10000 species, cosmopolitan, about 150 genera occur naturally in Australia.

Genera

Ancistrachne - A genus of three species in Australia and the Philippines; two species occur naturally in Australia. Simon (1993).

Aristida - A genus of about 300 species from Europa, North America, Asia, Australia and the Pacific.

Arthrargrostis - A monotypic genus endemic to Australia. Lazarides (1984).

Arundinella - A genus of about 50 species, of the tropics and subtropics, mainly in Asia. One species occurs in Australia.

Axonopus - A genus of 87 species from Africa, Temperate Asia, Tropical Asia, Australasia, Pacific Islands, North America, and South America; 3 species occur naturally in Australia.

Bothriochloa - A pantropical genus of about 35 species; 3 species occur in Australia, 1 naturalised.

Cenchrus - A genus of ca. 30 species; ca. 10 native species in Australia.

Centotheca - A genus of about 4 species.

Cymbopogon - A genus of 70 species from Asia to Australia.

Cynodon - A genus of 10 species in the world tropics.

Cyrtococcum - A genus of 11 species from Africa, Temperate Asia, Tropical Asia, Pacific Islands, North America and South America; 2 species native to Australia.

Dactyloctenium - A genus of 14 species, in warm regions; five species in Australia, two native and three introduced.

Eragrostis - A cosmopolitan genus of about 350 species, mostly subtropical; 73 species in Australia, 58 native and 15 introduced.

Eriachne - A genus of 48 species extending from Australia to SE Asia and India. All species native to Australia, 42 are endemic. Found predominantly in monsoonal and tropical to semi-arid areas.

Garnotia - A genus of about 29 species from Asia to the Pacific and Australia. One species in Australia.

Heteropogon - A genus of about 8 species from the tropical and subtropical parts of the world.

Isachne - A genus of about 90 species from Asia to New Guinea and Australia. Webster (1987).

Leptaspis - A genus of five species in Africa, Asia, Malesia, Australia and Fiji; one species occurs naturally in Australia. Simon (1993).

Lophatherum - A genus of two species from eastern Asia to tropical Australia and the Pacific.

Mullerochloa - A monotypic genus endemic to North East Queensland. Wong (2005), Franklin (2008).

Neololeba - A monotypic genus occurring from the Philippines and eastern Indonesia to New Guinea and tropical Australia. Franklin (2008).

Oplismenus - A genus of ca. 9 species that occur in Europe, Africa, Temperate Asia, Tropical Asia, Pacific Islands, North America and South America; 5 species in Australia.

Ottochloa - A genus of three species from China to Australia. Two species in Australia.

Panicum - A genus of over 300 species in tropical and subtropical regions of the world; about 30 species occur naturally in Australia and nine species have become naturalised. Stanley & Ross (1989).

Paspalum - A genus of about 200 species mainly in tropical and subtropical America; about three species occur naturally in Australia and about 12 species have become naturalised. Stanley & Ross (1989).

Perotis - A genus of 10 species from Africa, India to Australia. Three species in Australia, one introduced and two native.

Phragmites - A cosmopolitan genus of three species, with two species native to Australia.

Pogonatherum - A genus of four species from Asia to Australia; two species in Australia.

Scrotochloa - A genus of two species in Asia, Malesia and Australia; both species occur naturally in Australia.

Setaria - A genus of about 100 species in tropical and temperate regions; seven species occur naturally in Australia and nine species have become naturalised. Jacobs & Hastings (1993).

Triodia - A genus of 65 species endemic to Australia, present in the N.T. and all states except Tasmania. Lazarides et al (2005).

Urochloa - A pantropical genus of about 120 species. Veldkamp (1996)

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