

Podocarpus grayae de Laub.

Family:

Podocarpaceae

Laubenfels, D.J. de (1985) *Blumea* 30: 275. Type: Brass 20203 (holo, L; iso A, BRI, K), Annan R., Cape York, N. Queensland.

Common name:

Pine, Brown; Pine, Northern Brown; Northern Brown Pine; Brown Pine; Weeping Brown pine

Stem

Living bark very strong and fibrous. Blaze finely layered and dead bark layered.

Leaves

Leaves pendulous, rather long, about 15-25 cm. Midrib raised on the upper surface and petiole ridged down the middle on the upper surface. No lateral veins visible on either side of the midrib.

Flowers

Male cones about 20-60 x 3-5 mm. Peduncle nil or up to 1 mm long. Cones usually in clusters of about 1-4. Microsporophylls about 1.5 mm long.

Fruit

Receptacle large and fleshy, about 15-18 x 16-17 mm, red when the fruit is ripe. Fruits about 10-16 x 7-12 mm. Seeds about 9-14 x 6-9 mm.

Seedlings

Cotyledons linear, about 15 x 2 mm. At the tenth leaf stage: leaf blade linear, apex aristate, base attenuate, glabrous, midrib slightly raised on the upper surface, no lateral veins visible. Cataphylls produced among the true leaves. Seed germination time 38 to 63 days.

Distribution and Ecology

Occurs in NT, CYP, NEQ and the northern part of CEQ on Mt Elliot. Altitudinal range from sea level to 1000 m. Grows in well developed rain forest on a variety of sites.

Natural History & Notes

This species makes a fine potted plant for indoors.

The timber of this species is useful and can be used for much the same purposes as *Prumnopitys amara*. Swain (1928).

Wood specific gravity 0.55. Cause et al. (1989).

RFK Code

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Leaves, receptacle and fruit. © B.

Gray



Leaves and male cones. © CSIRO



Cotyledon stage, epigeal germination. © CSIRO



10th leaf stage. © CSIRO



Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO



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