

XfrogPlants | Oceania 3



*Broadleaved
Paperbark*



Manna Gum

XfrogPlants OCEANIA 3

Contents :

180 3D Models in: Maya, 3ds Max, Vue, Lightwave, Cinema 4D, .OBJ, .3DS and .XFR formats
XFR can be edited with Xfrog 3.5 software (Purchased Separately)

With Xfrog 3.5 Procedural Software, easily create your very own variations of Growth, Branching, Add or Reduce Model Complexity, and much more.

180 1600 x 1600, Billboard Renders (with Alpha)

180 1600 x 1600, Perspective Renders (with Alpha)

Xfrog Software and Models: www.xfrog.com

Xfrog User Group: tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog

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XfrogPlants Development :

Orio Menoni : *Modeler, Documentation*

Tany Heider : *Rendering*

Bernd Lintermann : *Research and Development*

Jan Walter Schliep : *Modeler*

Karin Rudokas : *Rendering*

Oliver Deussen : *Research and Development*

Jan Heuschele : *Modeler*

Peter Fantke : *Research and Development*

Stewart McSherry : *Product Manager*

41. Coastal Wattle (*Acacia sophorae*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

Height : up to 8 m., more common as 2-3 m. high shrub

Origin : Southeast Australia (Queensland to Victoria)

Environment : coastal dunes, coastland, in open positions, on well-drained soils

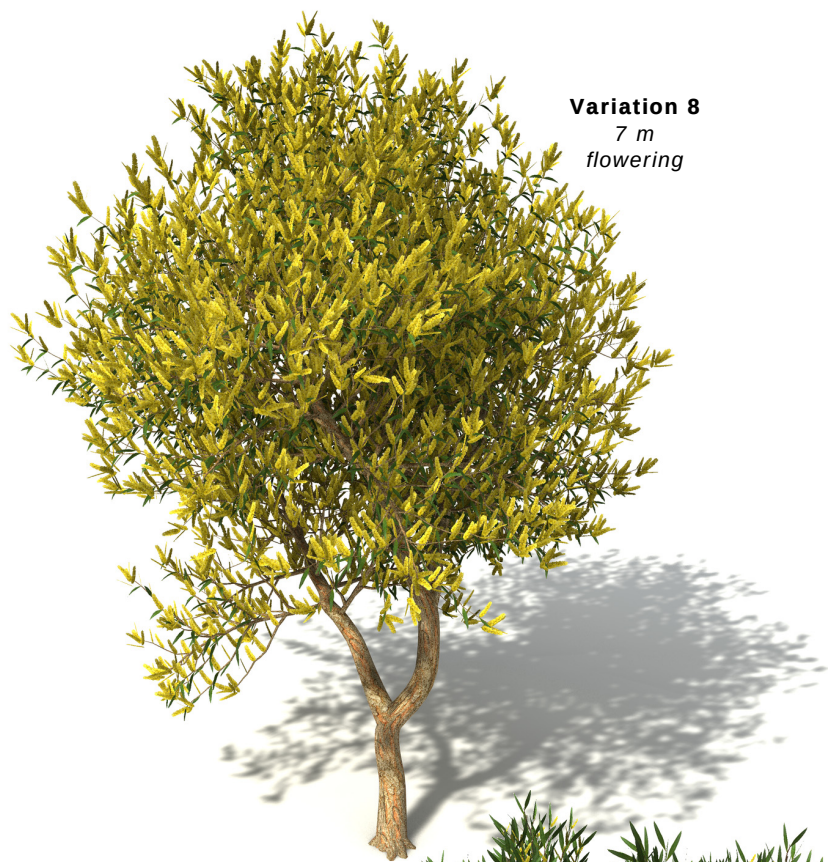
Climate : warm, temperate

Notes :

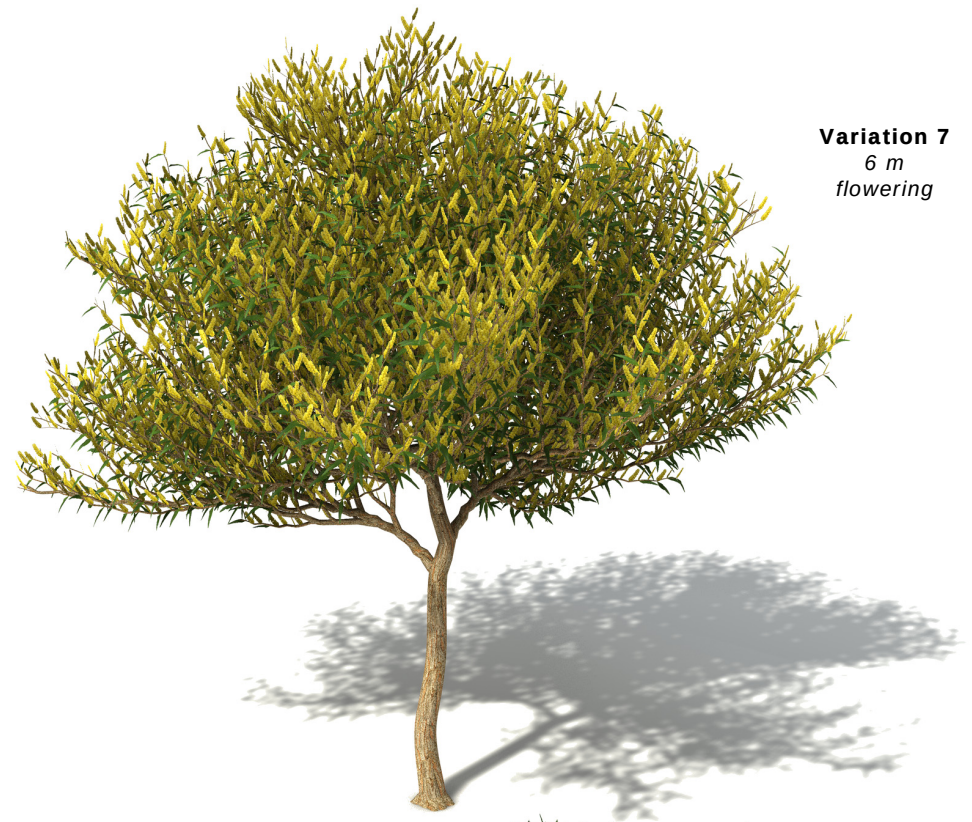
The Coastal Wattle is a hardy rustic shrub, that can grow in difficult conditions and is resistant to wind, salt, and even moderate frost. It is largely present on the South-east coasts of Australia, where it is one of the first arboreal species to colonize the dunes and the first solid ground areas. It grows commonly as a prostrate shrub near the sea, while it can grow as a small tree when planted in the cities. The yellow showy flowering takes place at the end of winter/beginning of spring time. It likes full sun and open positions.



Variation 9
8 m
flowering



Variation 8
7 m
flowering



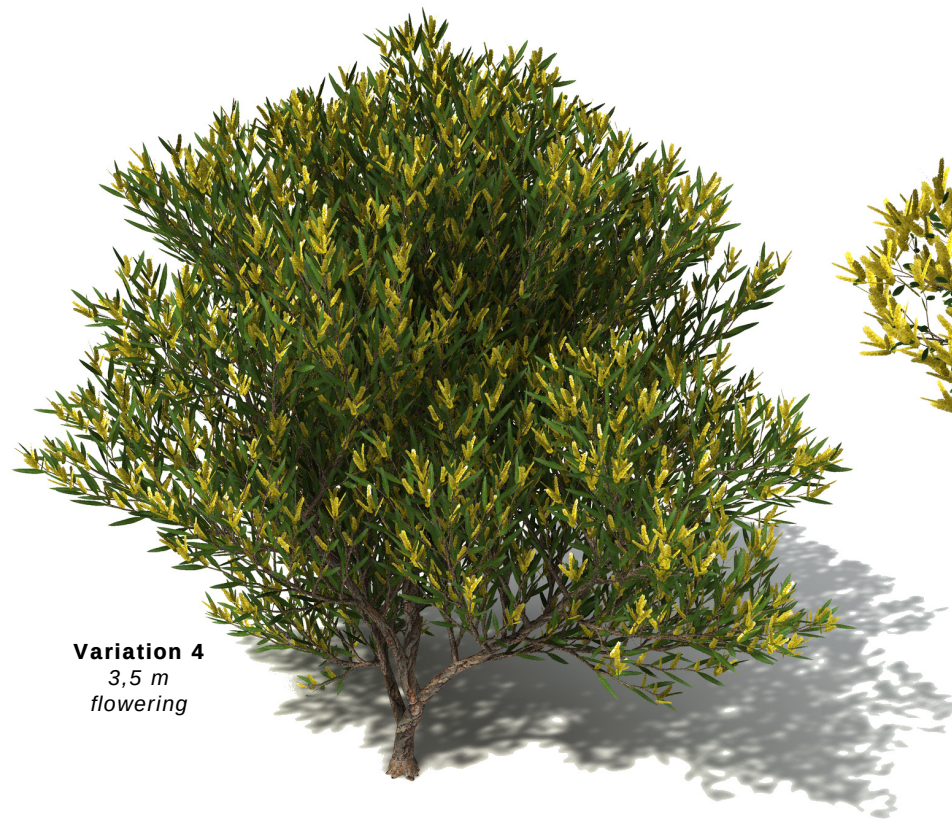
Variation 7
6 m
flowering



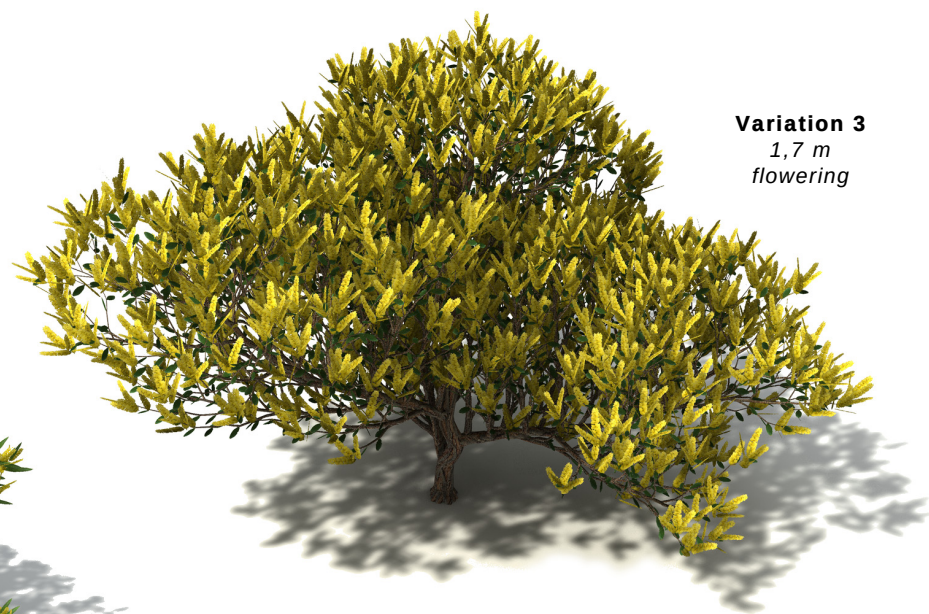
Variation 6
5 m
flowering



Variation 5
4,5 m
with fruits



Variation 4
3,5 m
flowering



Variation 3
1,7 m
flowering



Variation 2
1 m



Variation 1
0,4 m

42. Boab (*Adansonia gregorii*)

Tree, broadleaf deciduous, broad spreading

Height : Average height 9 to 12 m., sometimes higher (up to 20 m.)

Origin : North-western Australia (Northwest of Northern Territory)

Environment : open land, scrubland, in full sun, on gritty or sandy soils

Climate : warm; semi-arid

Notes :

Also known as *Australian Bottle Tree*, or *Gadawon* by the native Australians, this medium-sized tree shares with the other species in the *Adansonia* genus the characteristic large swollen trunk that resembles a bottle. It used to be an important tree in the economy of the natives: they obtained water from the hollows in the tree, eat the seeds content, and used the leaves for medication. Today, the species is appreciated for the decorative impact, especially in late spring time when the large white flowers appear.



Variation 5

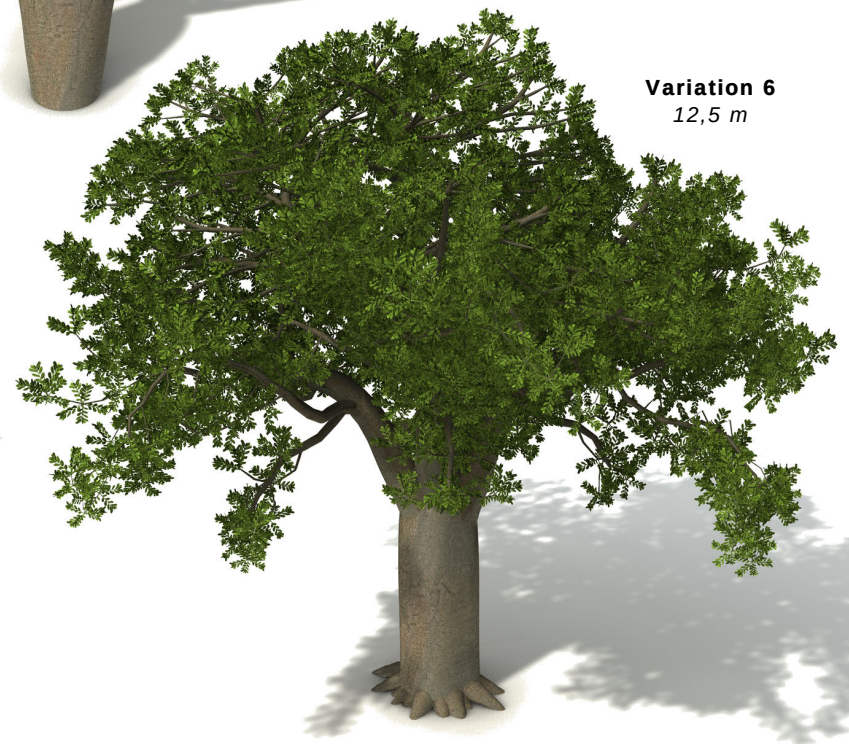
Variation 9
15 m



Variation 8
14,5 m

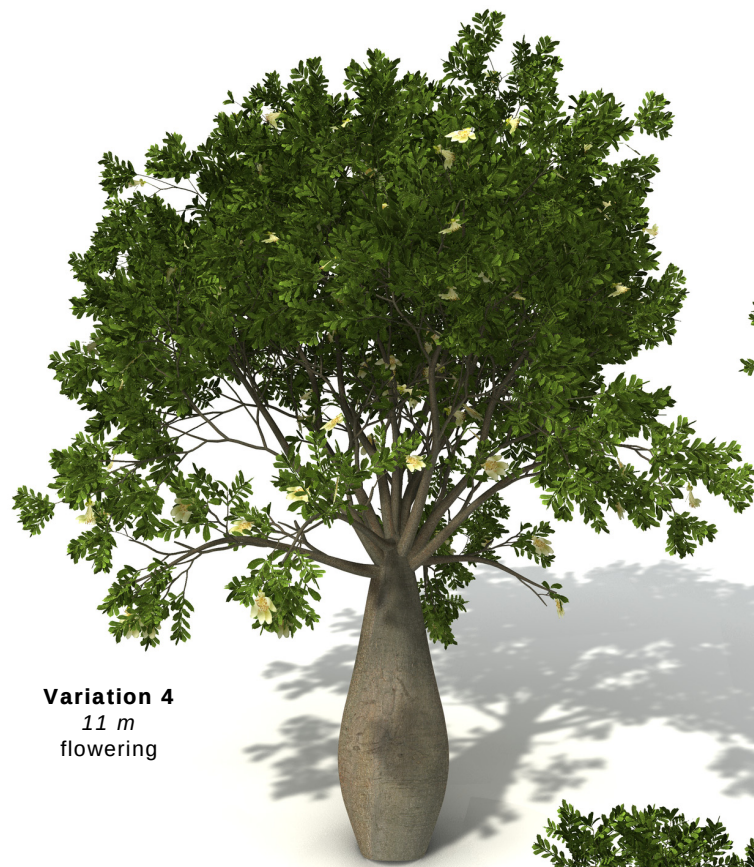


Variation 6
12,5 m



Variation 7
14 m

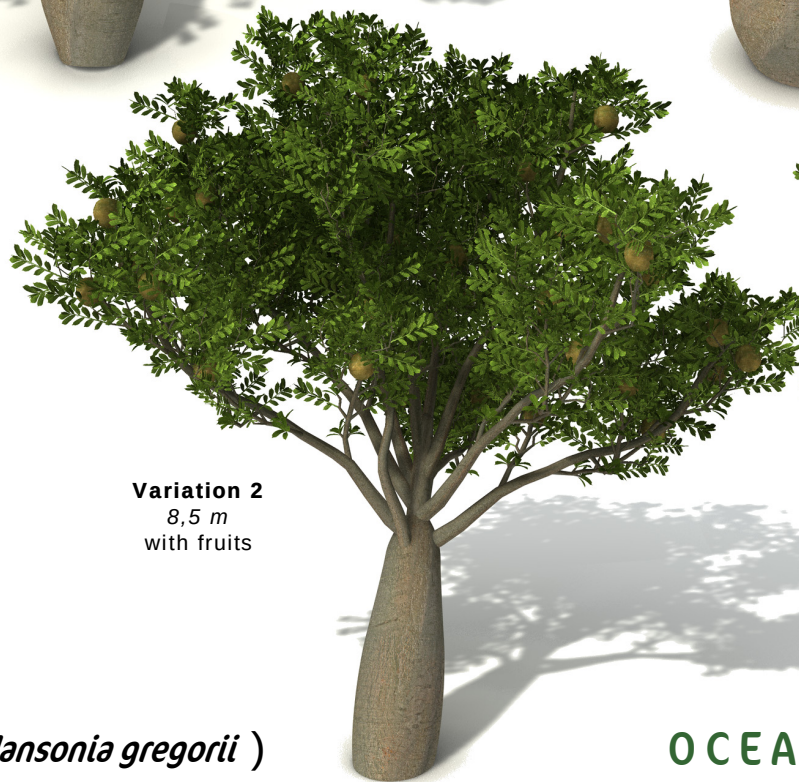




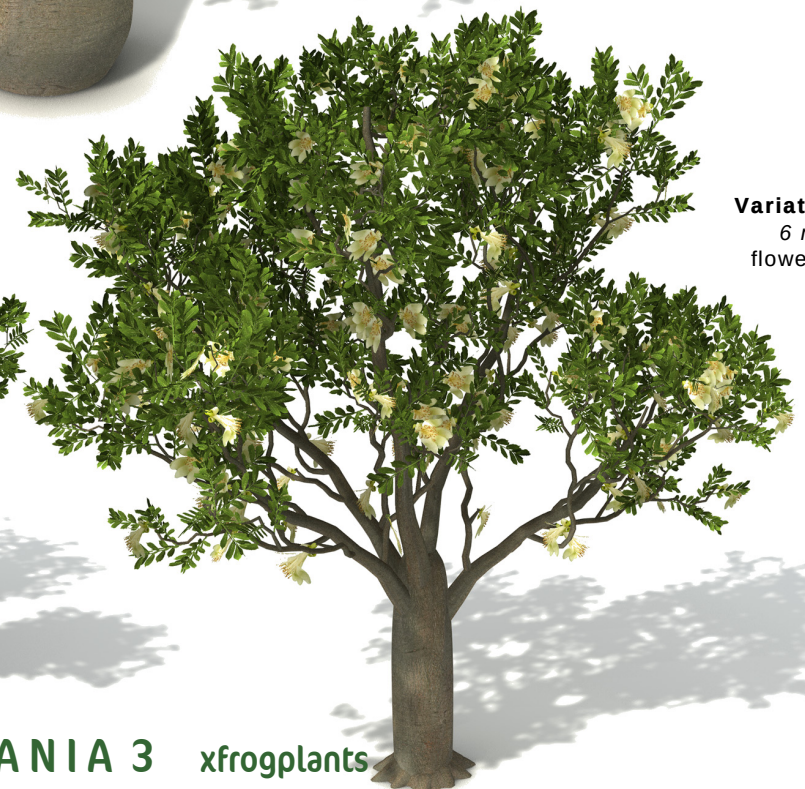
Variation 4
11 m
flowering



Variation 3
10 m
with fruits



Variation 2
8,5 m
with fruits



Variation 1
6 m
flowering

43. Grey Mangrove (*Avicennia marina*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

Height : average height 3 to 10 m

Origin : Northwestern Australia, New Zealand, Tropical Pacific areas

Environment : intertidal zones of estuarine areas

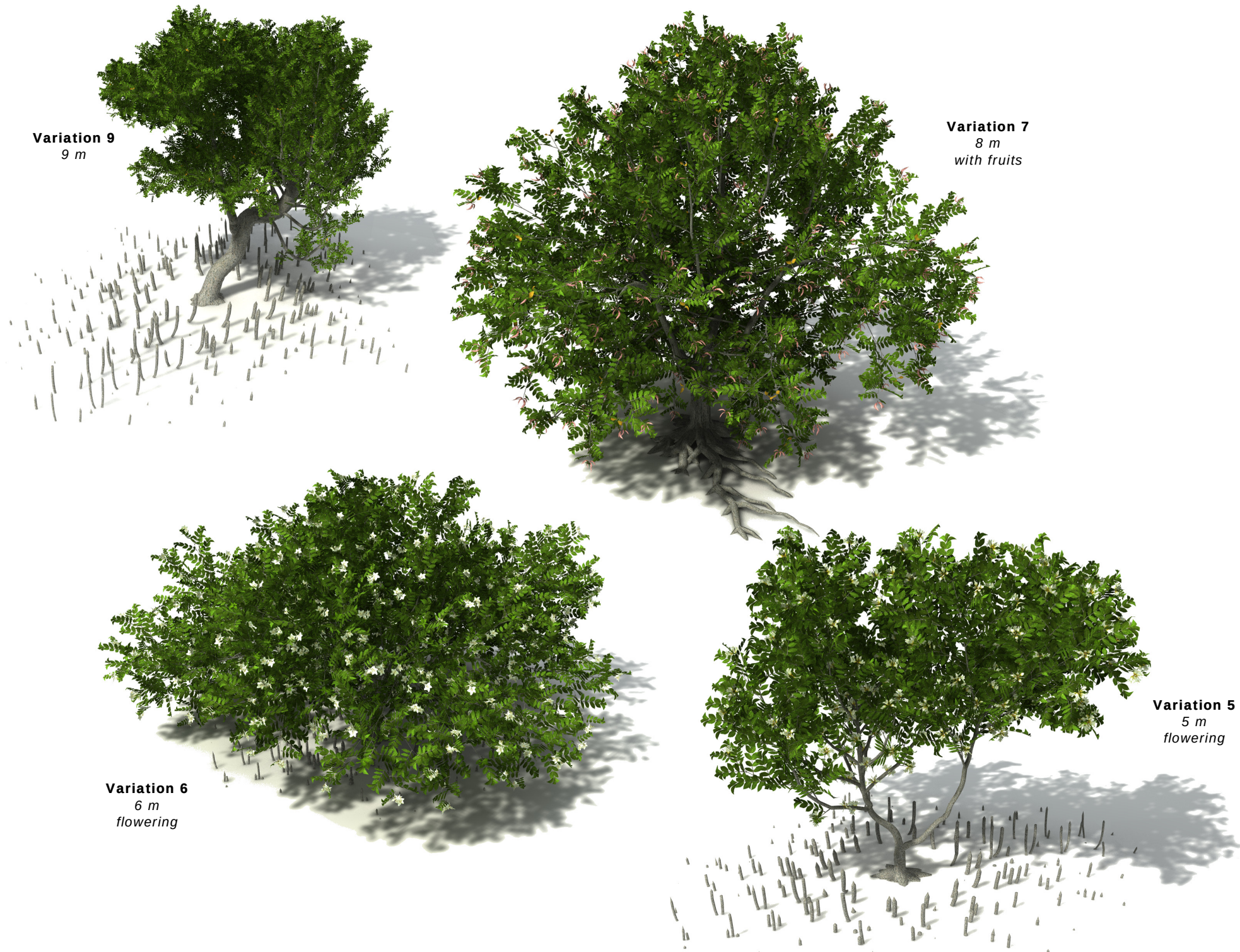
Climate : warm, temperate

Notes :

Also known as *White Mangrove* or as *Manawa* (Maori name), this species, like the other *Avicennia* species, develops aerial roots known as *pneumatophores* whose task is to make the plant absorb oxygen from the air when the lower roots are soaked in water. If the Mangrove grows on solid dry ground, pneumatophores are usually not developed. Mangroves thrive in a mix of salty and fresh waters, while where the salt concentration is too high, they experience stunted growth.



Variation 8
8,5 m
with fruits



43. Grey Mangrove (*Avicennia marina*)

Variation 4
4,5 m



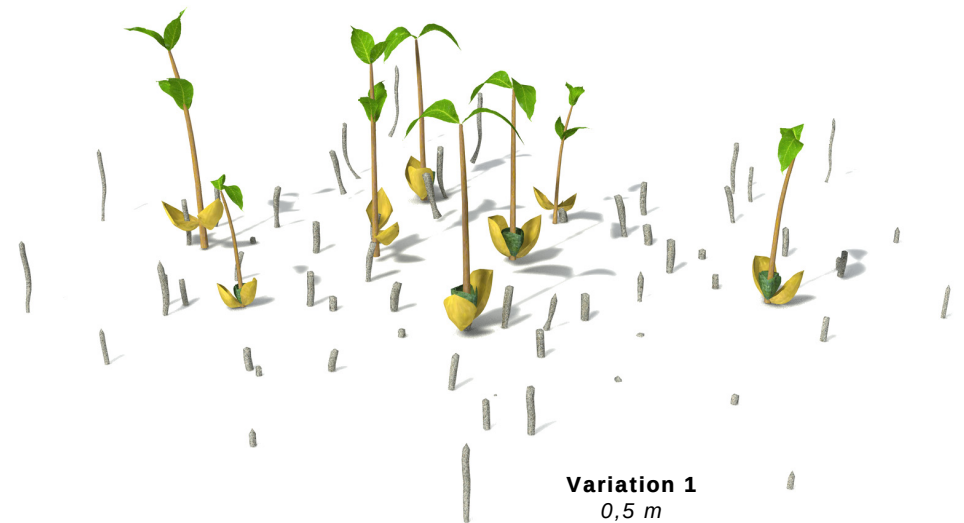
Variation 3
1,5 m



Variation 2
1,3 m
flowering



Variation 1
0,5 m



44. Coast Banksia (*Banksia integrifolia* ssp. *Integrifolia*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Shrub/Tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad columnar

Height : up to 25 m.

Origin : South-eastern coast of Australia

Environment : coastal cliffs and headlands, alongside river estuaries; on sandstone soils and stabilized sand dunes

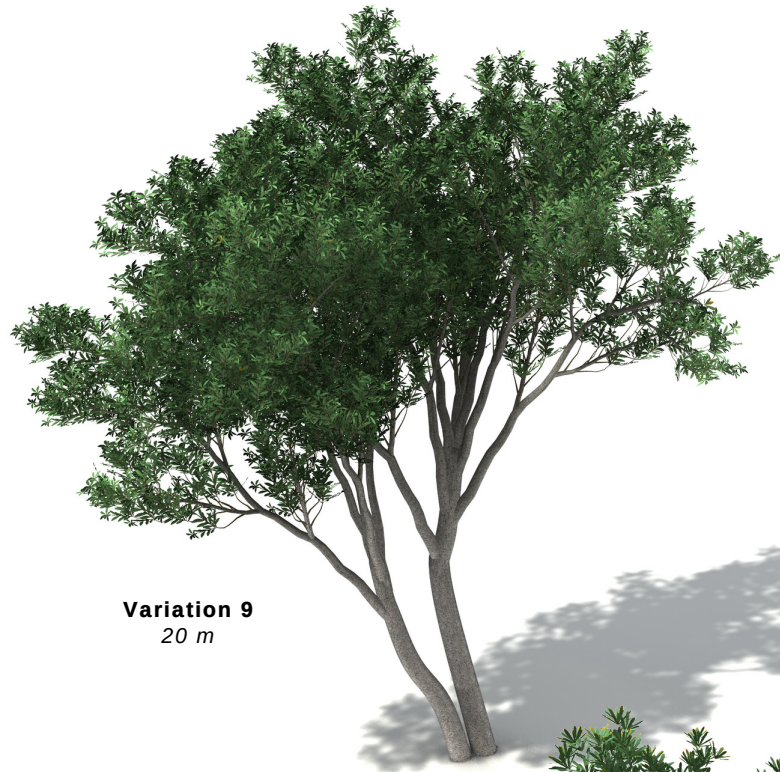
Climate : warm, temperate

Notes :

The Coast Banksia is much variable in shape, ranging from shrubby form to the size of a medium-high tree. In it's natural habitat (which goes along the whole east coast of Southern Australia) it can be found growing stand-alone or in mixed association with *Melaleuca quinquenervia*. Differently from the other Banksia species, the Coast Banksia does not need bushfires to trigger the seed release. It does, however, require some fires to create healthy surface soil conditions, without which it's growth will suffer.



Variation 8
16 m



Variation 9
20 m



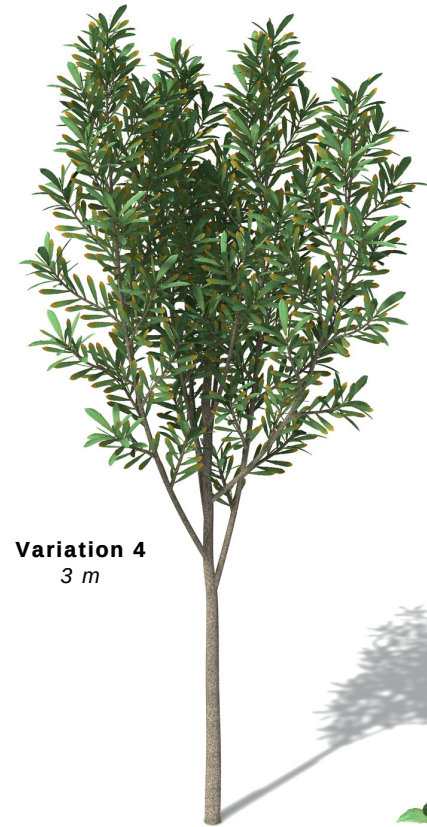
Variation 7
9 m



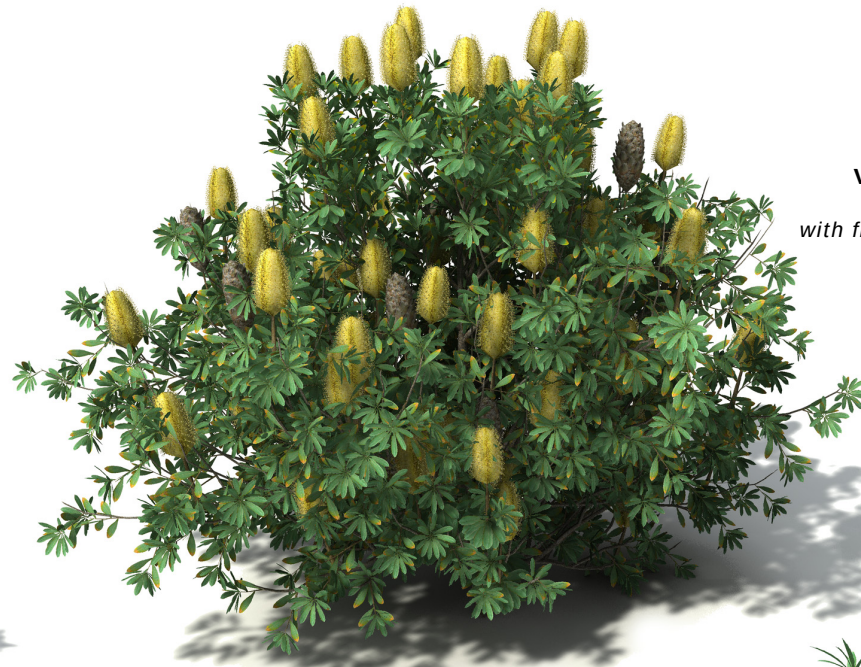
Variation 6
6 m



Variation 5
3,5 m
with fruits



Variation 4
3 m



Variation 3
2,5 m
with flowers and fruits



Variation 2
2 m
flowering



Variation 1
1 m

45. Lemon Bottlebrush (*Callistemon pallidus*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Shrub/Small tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

Height : 2 to 3 m. as shrub, up to 5-6 m. or slightly more as small tree

Origin : South-eastern Australia (Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria)

Environment : Rocky sites of eastern ranges, on exposed mountain slopes; in full sunlight; on moist, well-drained soils

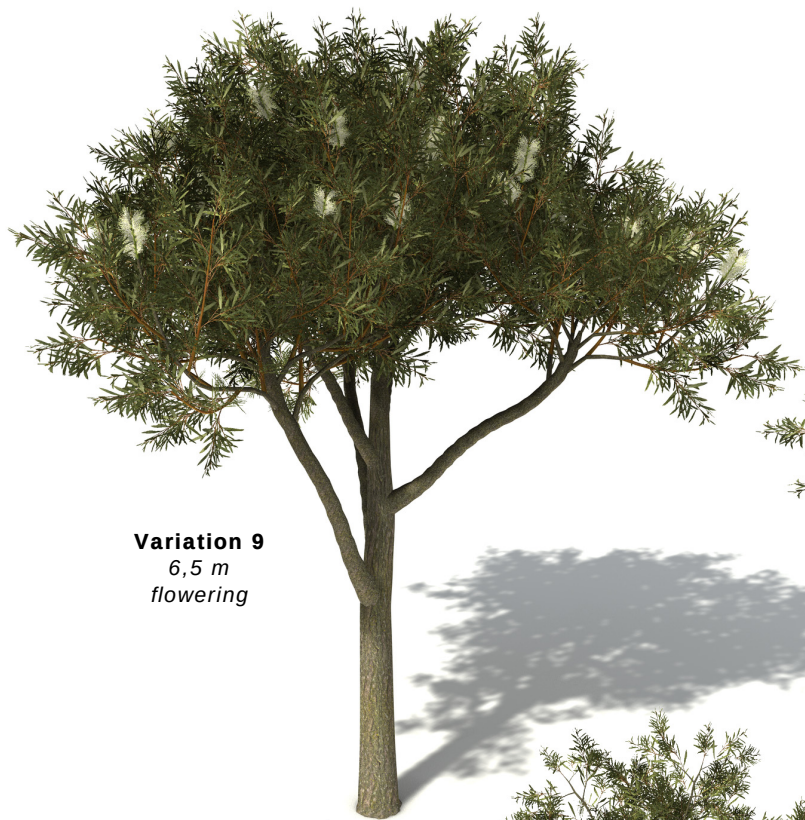
Climate : warm, temperate; salt- and wind-resistant

Notes :

The Lemon Bottlebrush is an upright hardy shrub with spreading branches. The lemon whitish flowers provide a nice contrast to the silvery green leaves. It is a dominant species in the area range immediately after the coastal areas of Southeastern Australia. It has been successful as urban decoration species. To obtain a bushier growth and shape it requires constant pruning, otherwise it would quickly develop in height. It is a hardy rustic species that endures coastal salty winds and occasional frosts.



Variation 3
2,8 m
with flowers and fruits



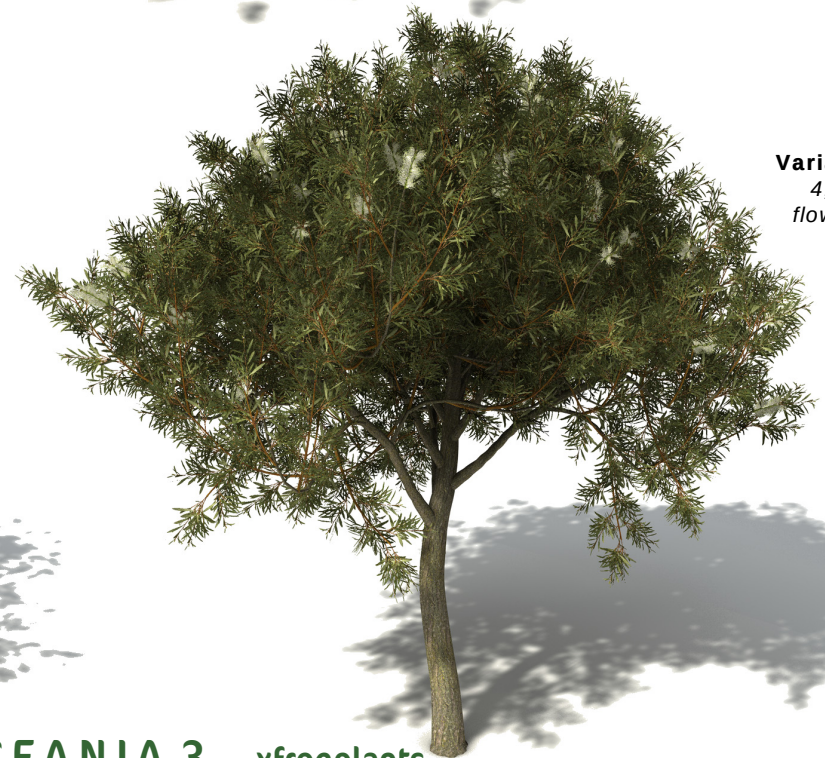
Variation 9
6,5 m
flowering



Variation 8
6 m
flowering



Variation 7
5 m



Variation 6
4,5 m
flowering

Variation 5
4 m
with fruits



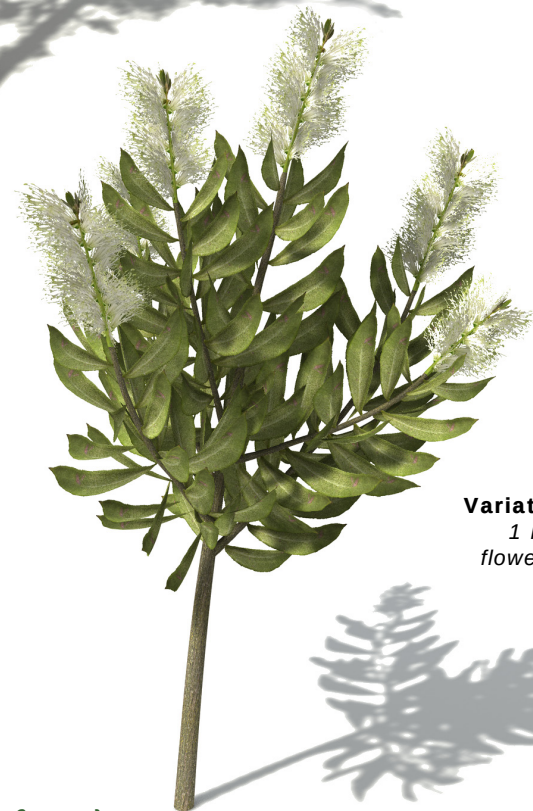
Variation 4
3,5 m
flowering



Variation 2
2 m
flowering



Variation 1
1 m
flowering



45. Lemon Bottlebrush (*Callistemon pallidus*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

46. Weeping Bottlebrush (*Callistemon viminalis*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Tree/Shrub, broadleaf evergreen, broad columnar

Height : up to 16 m. as tree, much smaller in shrubby form

Origin : Australia (Queensland, New South Wales)

Environment : along water courses on the coastal plains; in full sunlight; on moist, well-drained soils

Climate : warm, temperate; salt- and fire-resistant

Notes :

This *Callistemon* species is generally noted for its showy red flowers and the weeping shape, that can be more or less pronounced depending on the different subspecies. Although frequent in shrubby, it can also reach notable tree sizes of 12-16 m. when growing in favourable conditions. It will grow even in waterlogged soils, but it is sensitive to frost and to direct salt sprays. It has proved to be well resistant to smog and therefore it is often planted for urban decoration.



Variation 9
12 m
flowering



Variation 8
8,5 m
flowering



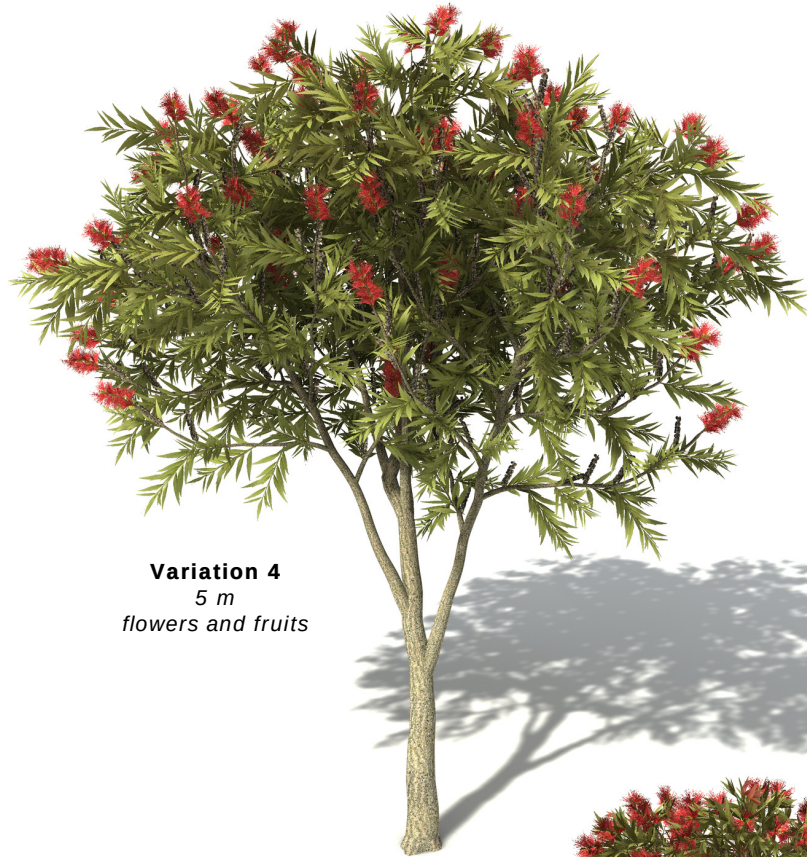
Variation 7
8 m
flowering



Variation 6
7 m
new leaves



Variation 5
6 m
flower buds



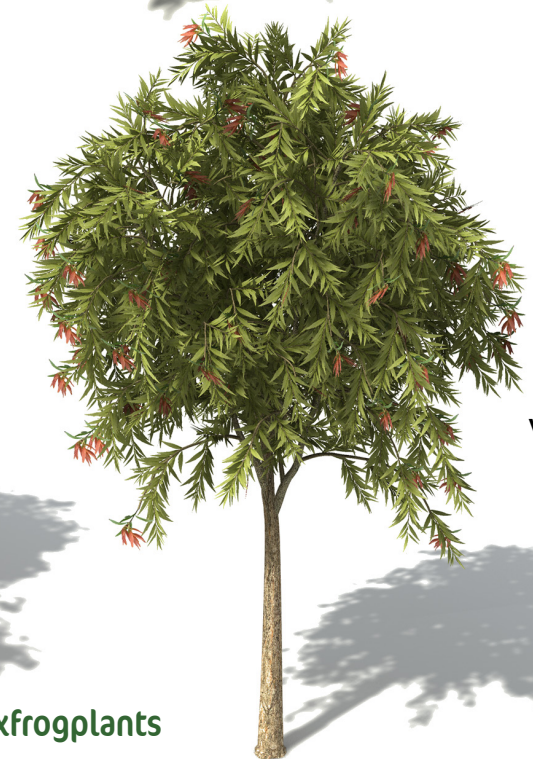
Variation 4
5 m
flowers and fruits



Variation 3
4,5 m
fruits and new leaves



Variation 2
4 m
flowers and fruits



Variation 1
3 m
new leaves

47. Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)

Tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad columnar

Height : up to 40 m (but commonly around 20 m.)

Origin : South of Western Australia

Environment : forests and coastal plains; on many soils

Climate : warm, temperate

Notes :

Marri is one of the nearly 80 Eucalypts that have been transferred to the newly created genus *Corymbia* in 1995; it was previously called *Eucalyptus calophylla*. It is often present mixed in the Jarrah and Karri forests of Western Australia. The name Marri comes from native Australian *Nyoongar* language where it means “blood”, referring to the reddish gum that the bark often essu-dates. It is a rustic species that can grow in many different conditions. Being a large tree, Marri is not really common in urban decoration, except for parklands.

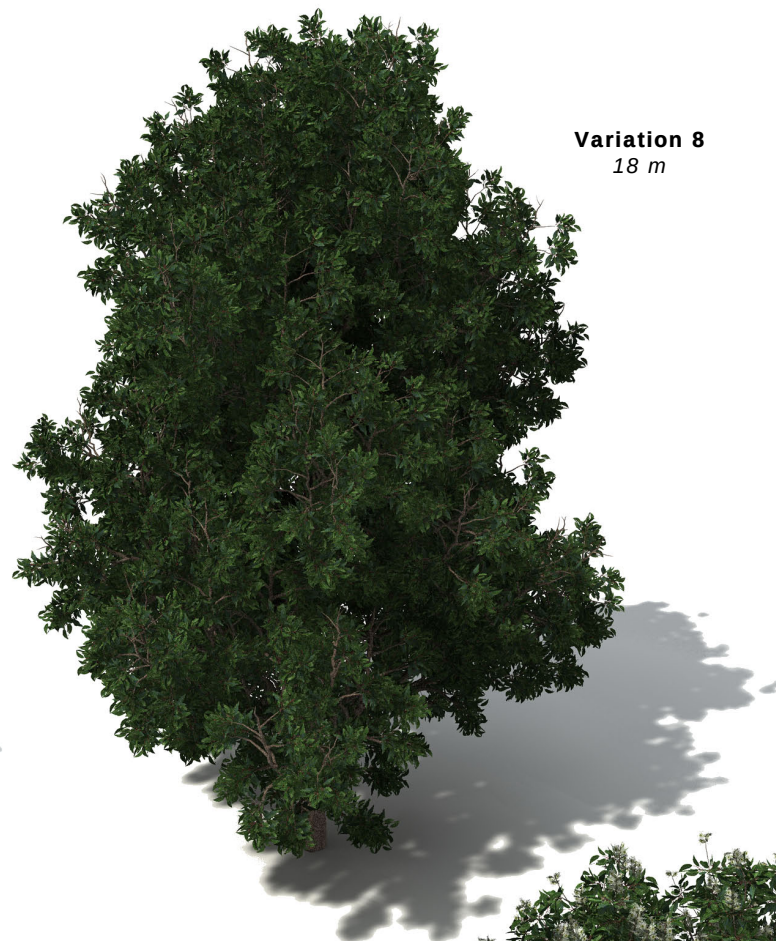


Variation 6
12 m
fruits

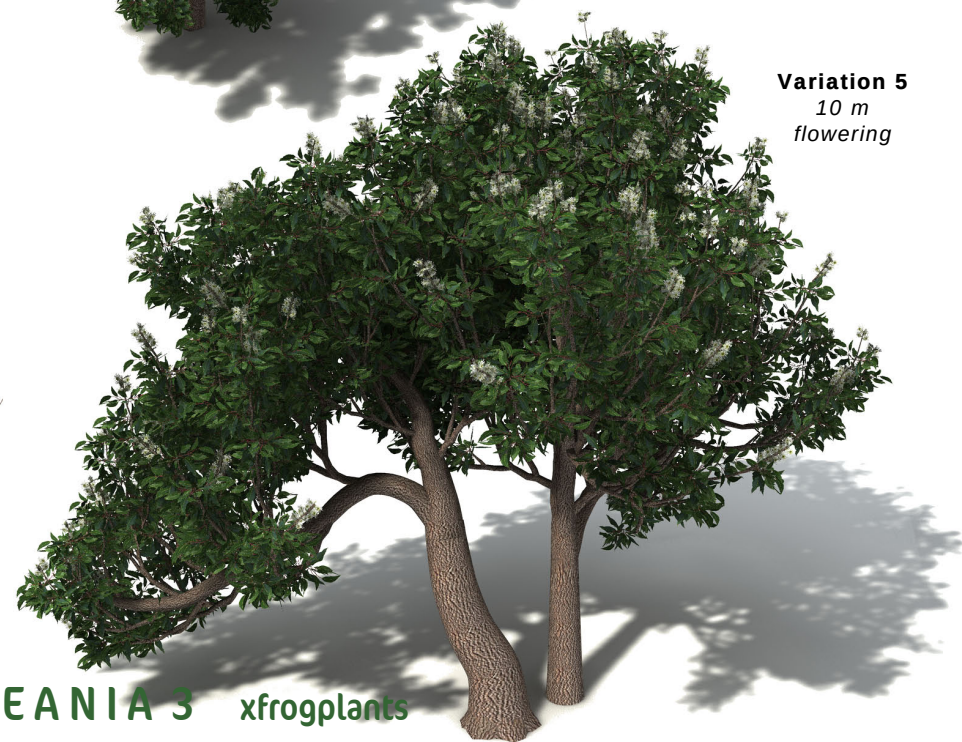
Variation 9
20 m



Variation 8
18 m



Variation 5
10 m
flowering



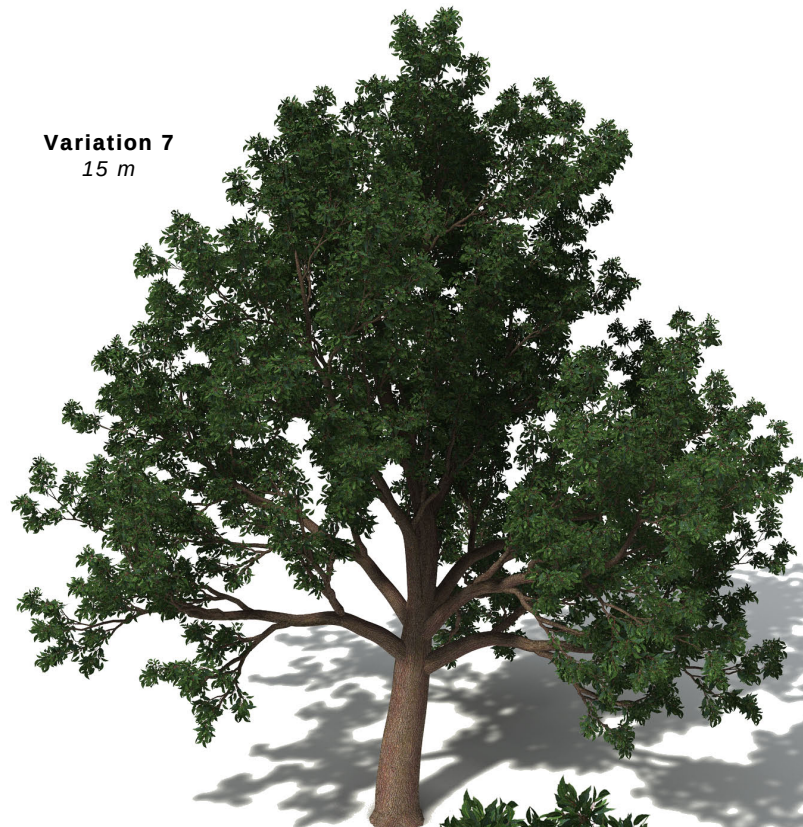
Variation 3
5,5 m
flowering



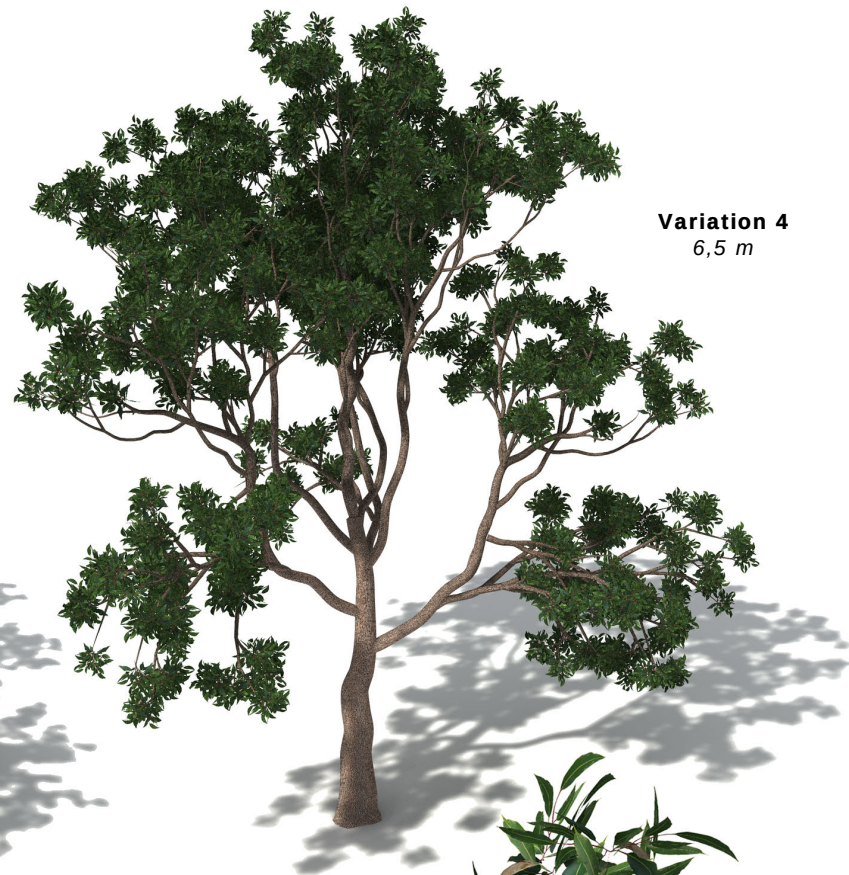
47. Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Variation 7
15 m



Variation 4
6,5 m



Variation 2
4,5 m



Variation 1
1,6 m



47. Mārri (*Corymbia calophylla*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

48. Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad columnar

Height : up to 10 m., often smaller

Origin : East and South-east Australia (Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria)

Environment : Open forests; in dry sites; on well-drained sandy soils

Climate : warm, temperate

Notes :

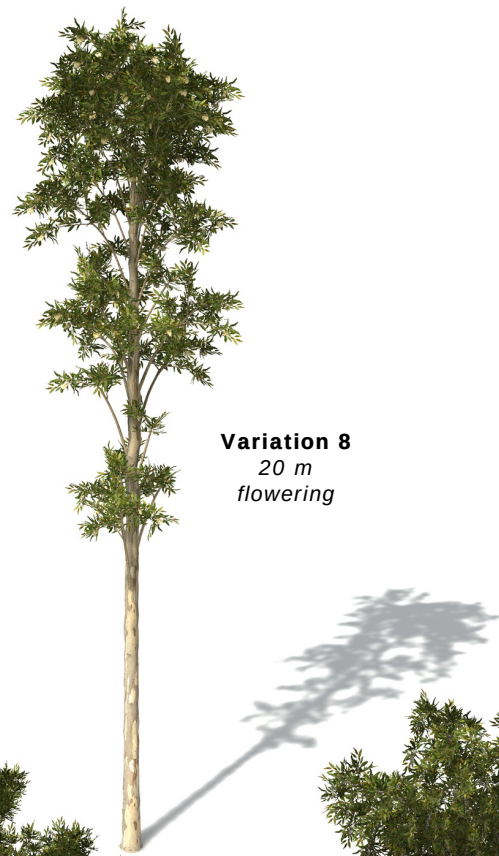
The Spotted Gum is one of the best known of all Eucalypts due to the tall growth habit and the distinctive bark, which is blotched with patches of old bark over the smooth cream-coloured underlayer. It flowers winter to spring. It is a very decorative species but the big size makes it suitable only for parklands or large properties. Excessive humidity can cause fungal disfiguration of the leaves. The very strong timber is exploited for construction uses.



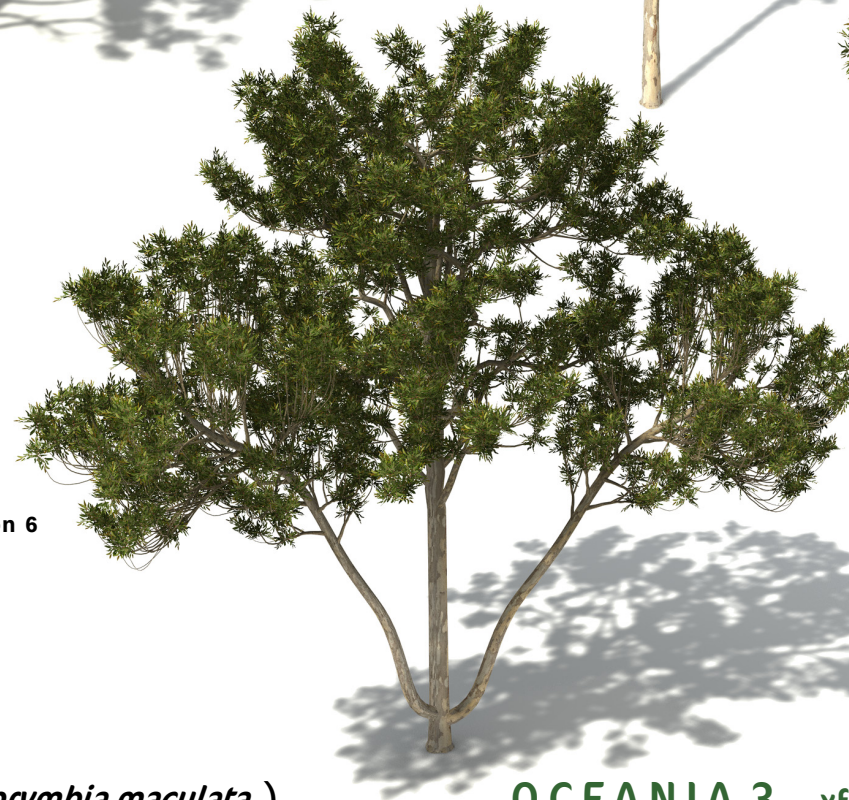
Variation 7
16 m



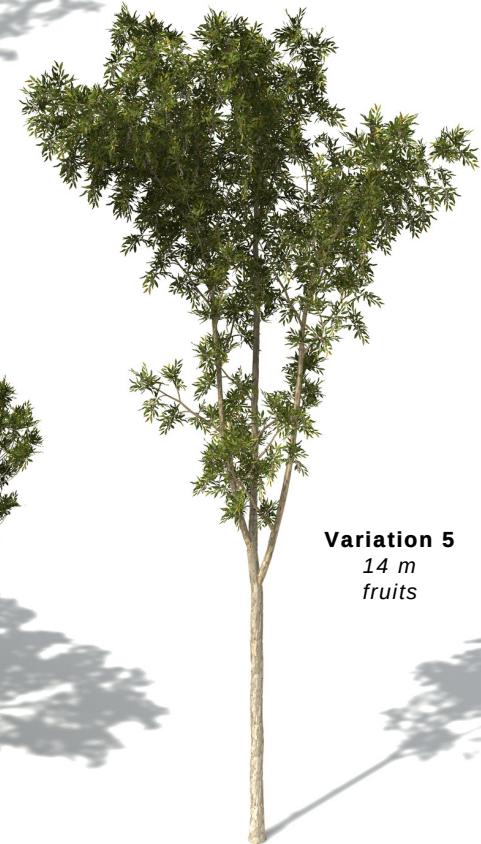
Variation 9
24 m



Variation 8
20 m
flowering



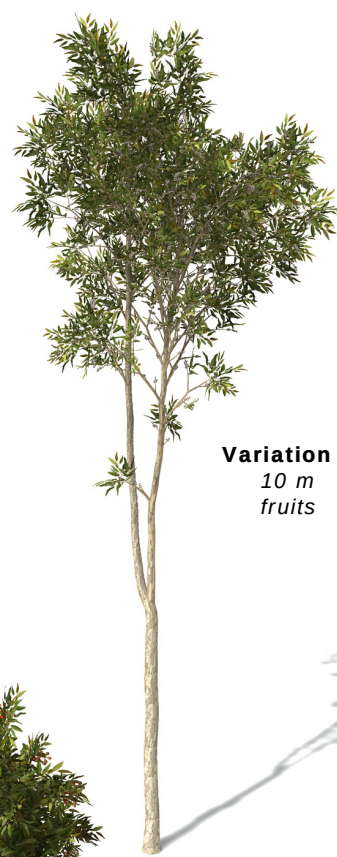
Variation 6
15 m



Variation 5
14 m
fruits



Variation 4
12 m
flowering



Variation 3
10 m
fruits



Variation 2
6,5 m
buds



Variation 1
4,5 m

49. White Mallee (*Eucalyptus dumosa*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Tree/Shrub, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

Height : up to 10-15 m, more often as tall shrub of 4-6 m.

Origin : Southern and South-eastern Australia (Southern Australia, New South Wales)

Environment : tall scrubland (mallee); in full sunlight; on well-drained soils

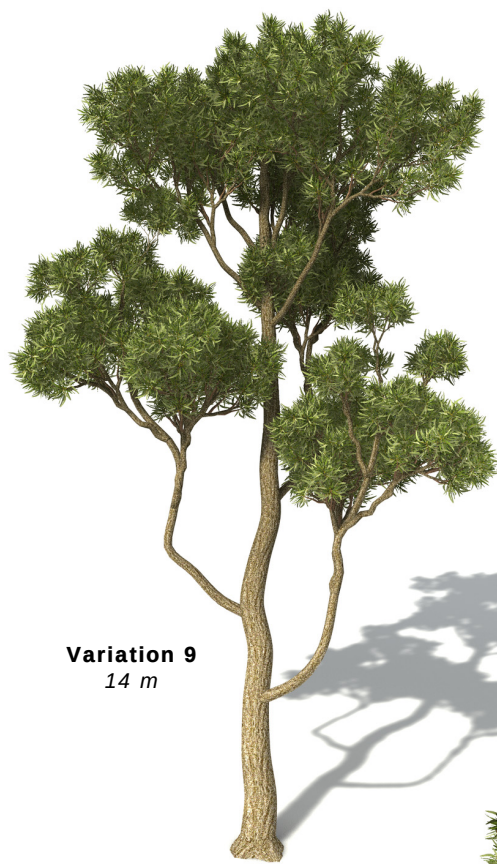
Climate : warm, temperate; dry

Notes :

The White Mallee is native of a relatively dry region in Southern Australia. It is smaller than the typical Eucalypts and often presents itself in an almost shrubby form, often clustered in formations of 2-3 individuals growing next to each other. It forms a sparse scrubland in the dry plains of Southern Australia. The flowering takes place from late Summer to mid Autumn. The leaves are steam distilled as a commercial source of Eucalyptus Oil.



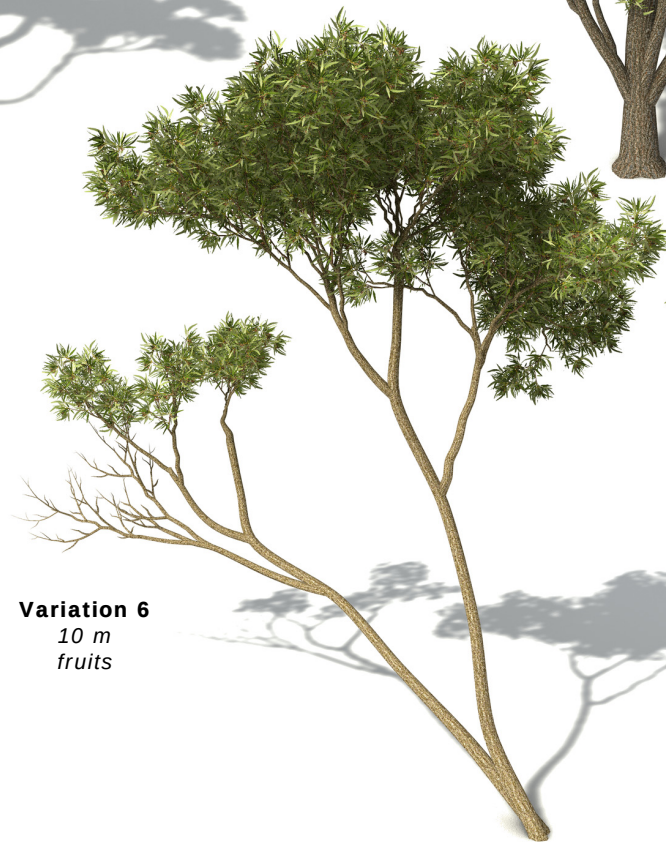
Variation 7
11 m
fruits



Variation 9
14 m



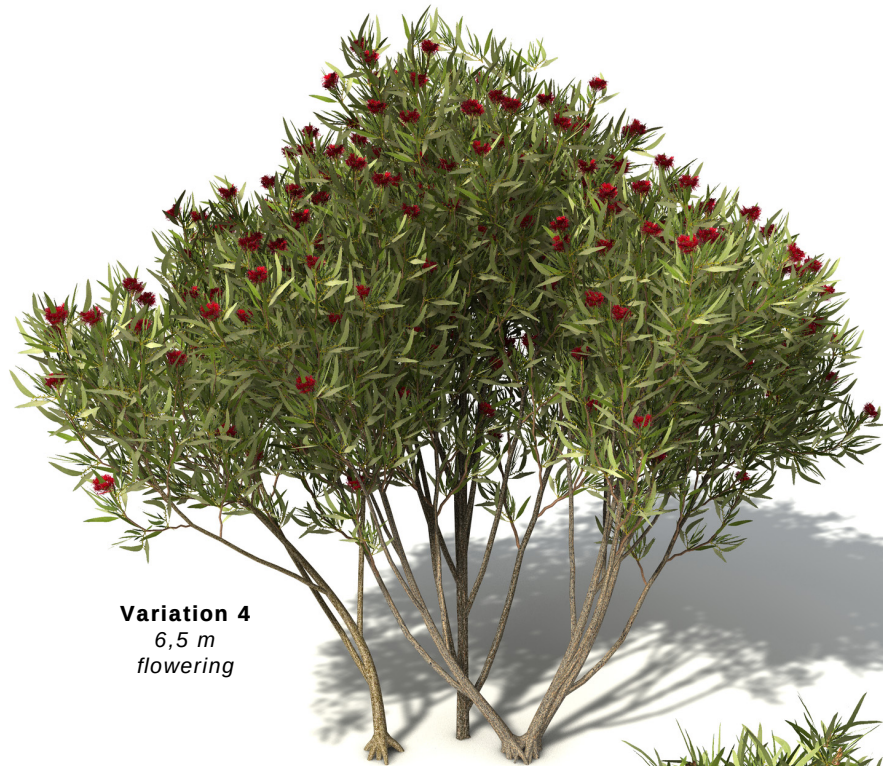
Variation 8
12 m



Variation 6
10 m
fruits



Variation 5
9 m



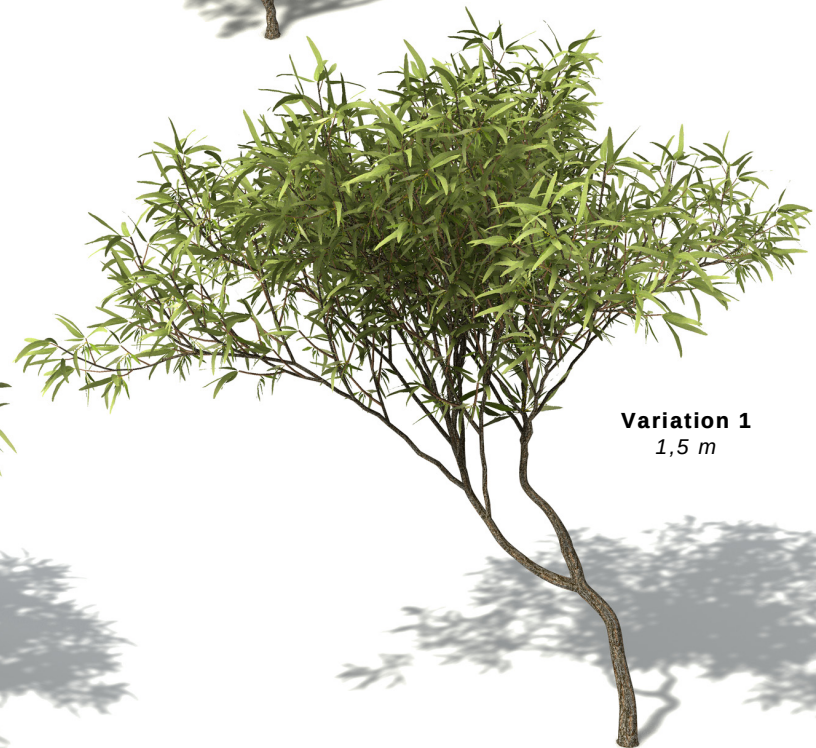
Variation 4
6,5 m
flowering



Variation 3
3,5 m
flowering



Variation 2
2,5 m
fruits



Variation 1
1,5 m

50. Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad columnar

Height : up to 40 m. (average around 20 m.)

Origin : Southwest of Western Australia

Environment : forests

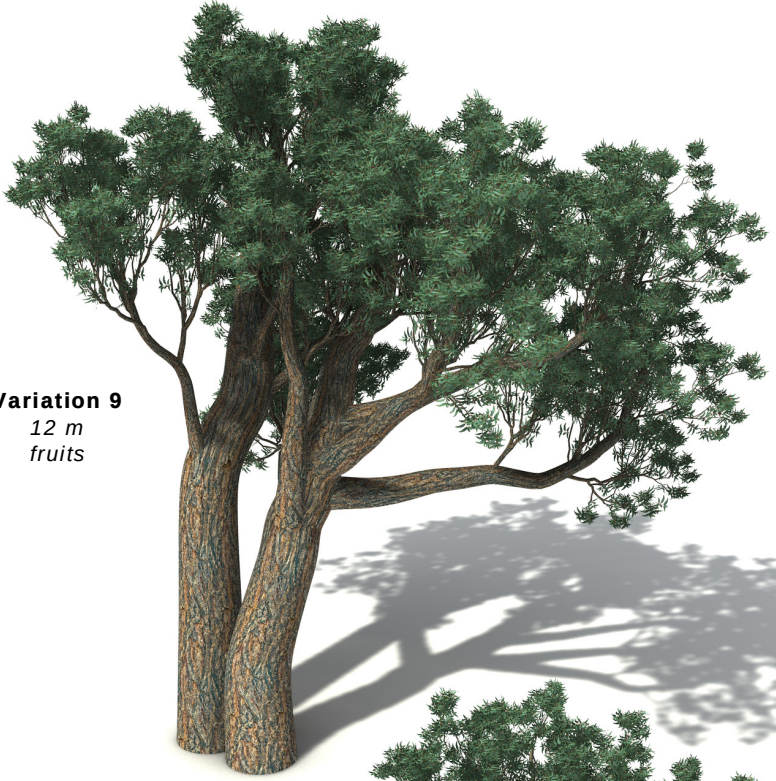
Climate : warm, temperate; dry

Notes :

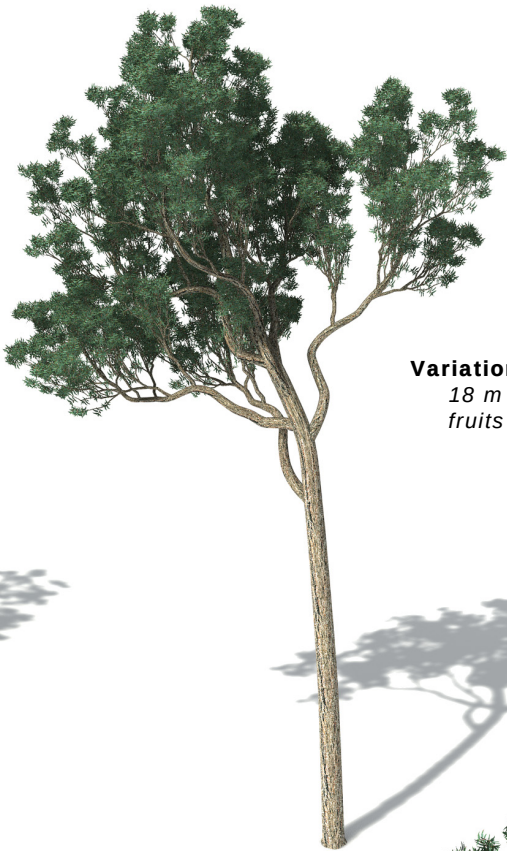
The Jarrah is one of the most common *Eucalyptus* species in the Southwest of Australia. Jarrah is the Aboriginal name of this tree, which is also called Swan River Mahogany because the worked timber is similar to the Honduras Mahogany; when seasoned, the Jarrah timber becomes so hard that is almost unworkable. Differently from most *Eucalypts*, the bark of Jarrah is not shed in patches. The deep roots provide water even in the dry season, and the subterranean lignotuber allows Jarrahs to regenerate after a fire.



Variation 7
16 m

A 3D digital rendering of a Jarrah tree (Eucalyptus marginata) in Variation 9. The tree features a thick, gnarled trunk that splits into two main stems. The canopy is dense and rounded, with many small, dark green leaves. A soft, grey shadow is cast on the white ground to the right of the tree.

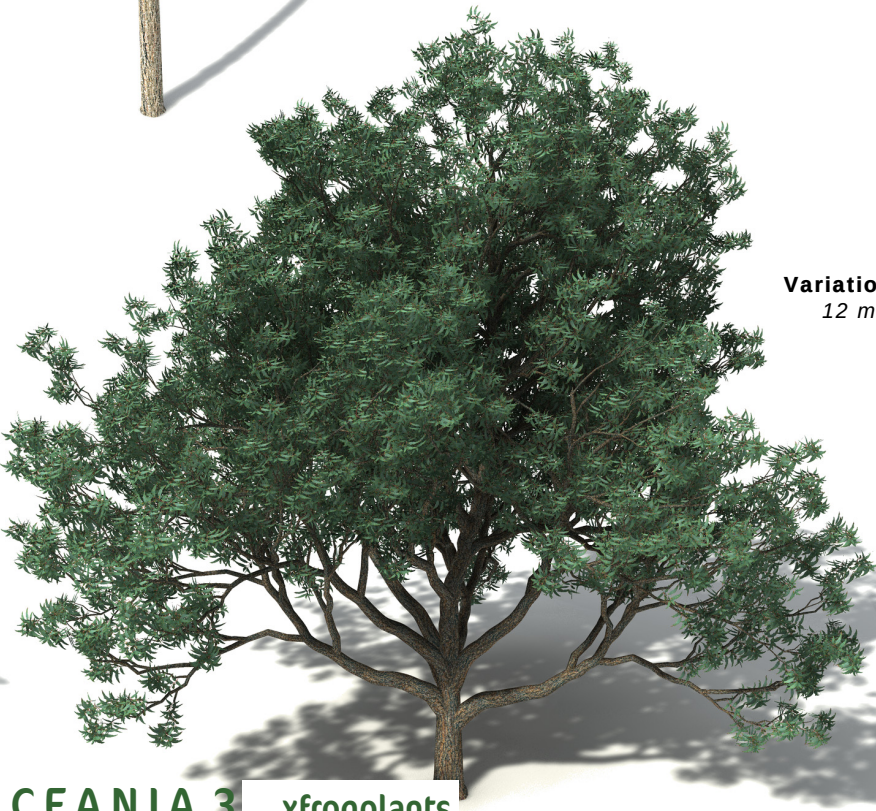
Variation 9
12 m
fruits

A 3D digital rendering of a Jarrah tree (Eucalyptus marginata) in Variation 8. The tree has a slender, straight trunk and a more open, irregular canopy. The leaves are dark green. A long, thin shadow is cast on the white ground to the right.

Variation 8
18 m
fruits

A 3D digital rendering of a Jarrah tree (Eucalyptus marginata) in Variation 6. The tree has a thick, textured trunk and a dense, rounded canopy. The leaves are dark green. A soft, grey shadow is cast on the white ground to the right.

Variation 6
15 m

A 3D digital rendering of a Jarrah tree (Eucalyptus marginata) in Variation 5. The tree has a thick, textured trunk and a very dense, rounded canopy. The leaves are dark green. A soft, grey shadow is cast on the white ground to the right.

Variation 5
12 m

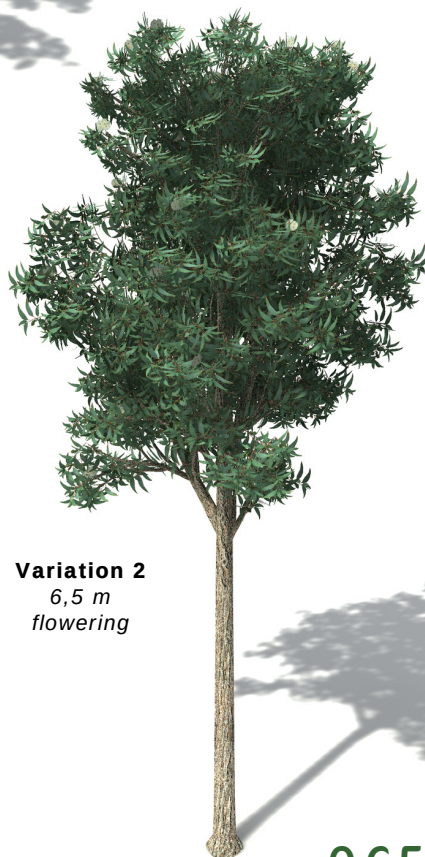
50. Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*)



Variation 4
11 m



Variation 3
8 m
flowering



Variation 2
6,5 m
flowering



Variation 1
2,5 m

50. Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

51. Manna Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Tree, evergreen broadleaf, broad columnar

Height : up to 50 m. (average around 25 m.)

Origin : South-eastern Australia (Victoria, New South Wales), Tasmania

Environment : mountain forests

Climate : warm, temperate

Notes :

Also known as *Wild Gum* or *Ribbon Gum*, this tree is widely distributed in the cooler Southeastern regions of Australia, and in Tasmania as well. The leaves are one of the favourites of Koalas. The high sugar content of the sap makes the trunk also a food source for tree dwelling marsupial mammals. The timber is easily workable but has low durability. The tallest known exemplar is in Tasmania, it reaches the unusual impressive height of 89 m.



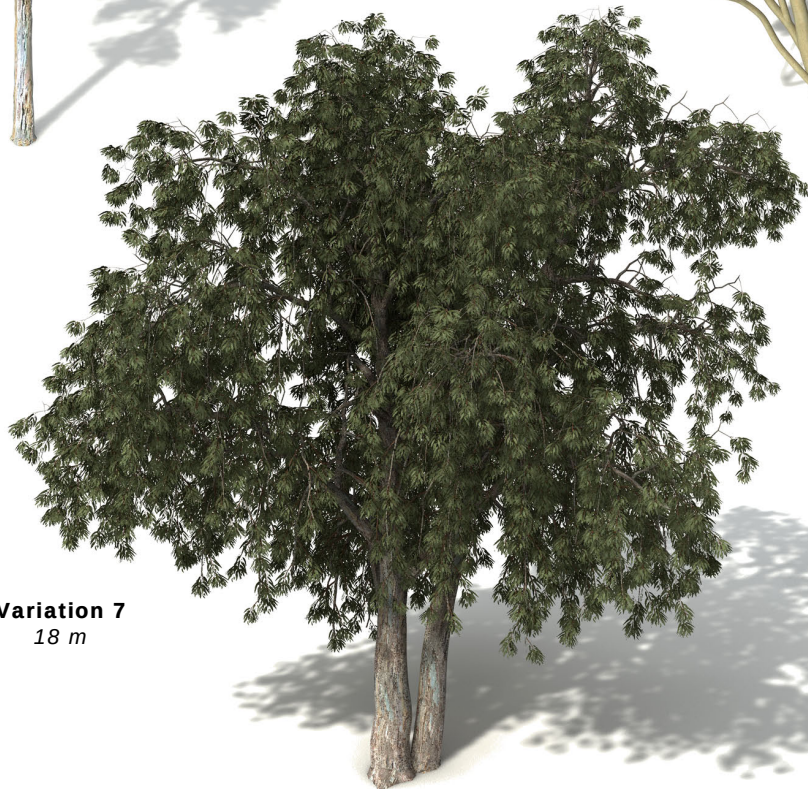
Variation 3
8 m
fruits



Variation 9
22 m



Variation 8
20 m



Variation 7
18 m



Variation 6
15 m



Variation 5
12 m



Variation 4
10 m
flowering



Variation 2
6 m
fruits



Variation 1
2 m

52. Red Silky Oak (*Grevillea banksii*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Shrub/Small tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

Height : up to 7 m.

Origin : Eastern Australia (Queensland, New South Wales)

Environment : headlands, ridges and forests; along coasts

Climate : warm, temperate

Notes :

The Red Silky Oak is a tall spreading shrub, sometimes small tree, that has nothing to do with the real oaks. The flowering happens for most of the year, but particularly in winter and spring. While the shrub form is more common in the cultivated varieties, the small tree form is easier to be found in the wild, except along the coast where the shrub form is predominant. The beautiful and almost constant flowering has made of this species a favourite of home gardens.

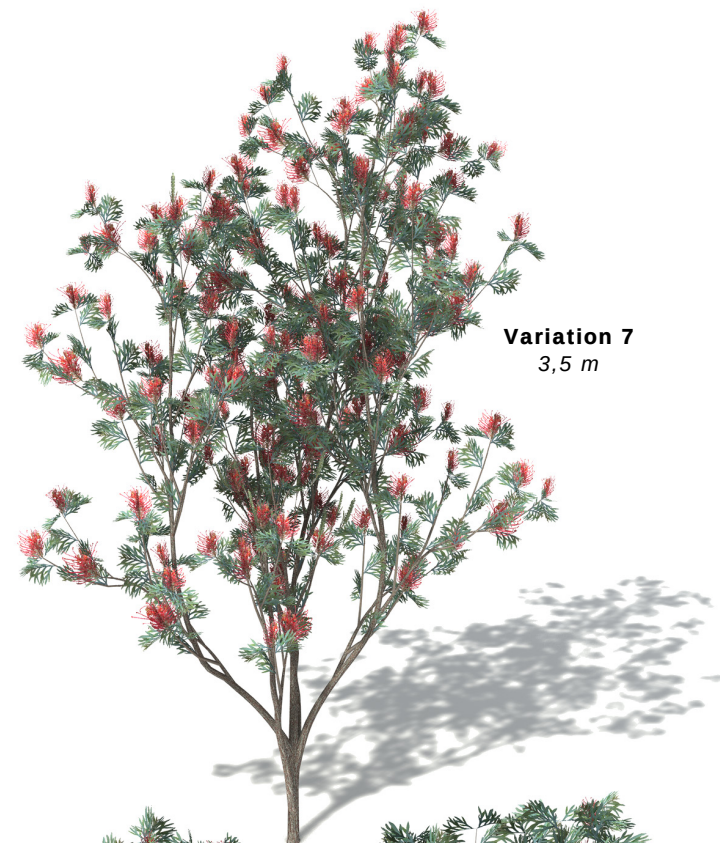


Variation 9
4,5 m
flowering

Variation 8
4 m
flowering



Variation 7
3,5 m



Variation 6
3 m
flowering

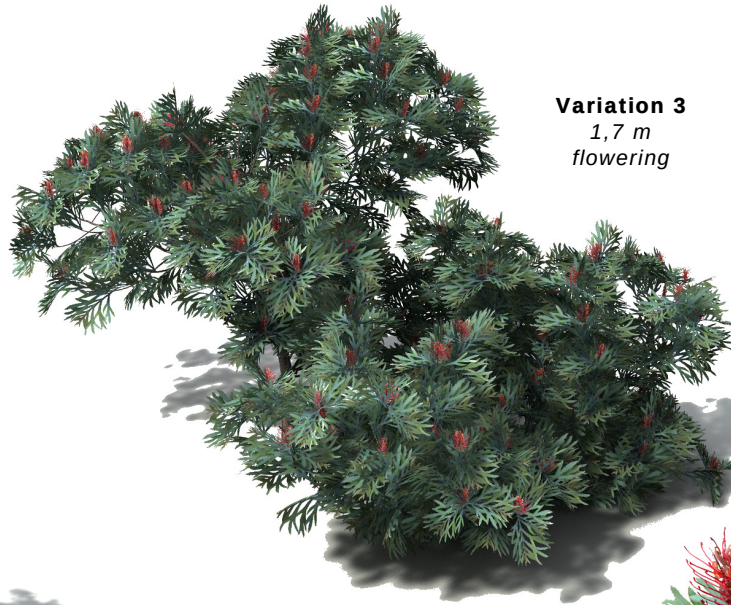


Variation 5
2,5 m
flowering





Variation 4
2,2 m
flowering



Variation 3
1,7 m
flowering



Variation 2
1 m
flowers and fruits



Variation 1
0,65 m
flowering

53. Grey Spider Flower (*Grevillea buxifolia*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Shrub, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

Height : usually up to 1,5 m., occasionally up to 2,5 m.

Origin : Southeast Australia (New South Wales)

Environment : woodland and open coastal forests;
on well-drained soils

Climate : warm, temperate

Notes :

The Grey Spider Flower is a short sized shrub of rounded shape. Once established, it withstands long dry periods and is tolerant of moderate frost. It thrives in full sunlight and does well also in semi-shaded situations. It requires well-drained soils. The flowers appear in late Winter and Spring. Two cultivars of this species have also been created for home gardens.



Variation 5
1,5 m
flowering



Variation 9
2,5 m
flowering



Variation 8
2,3 m
flowering



Variation 7
2 m
flowering



Variation 6
1,8 m
flowering



Variation 4
1,2 m
flowering



Variation 3
1 m
flowering



Variation 2
0,7 m
flowering



Variation 1
0,4 m
flowering

54. Rosemary Grevillea (*Grevillea rosmarinifolia*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Shrub, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

Height : up to 2 m.

Origin : Southeast Australia

(Queensland, New South Wales)

Environment : Woodland, mallee and scrubland

Climate : warm, temperate; frost-resistant

Notes :

Rosemary Grevillea is a small rounded shrub. The leaves resemble those of Rosemary, hence the name. There is an interesting story regarding the type form (i.e. the original recorded form) of this plant. It was believed to be extinct in the native area, until some specimens were found in the Edinburgh Botanical Garden, brought there by the discoverer (Allan Cunningham). Then, a new search in the original location rediscovered the type form in the original habitat. This species tolerates even heavy frost and can withstand moderate pruning.



Variation 6
1,2 m
flowering

Variation 9
2 m
flowering



Variation 8
1,8 m
flowering



Variation 7
1,5 m
flowering



Variation 5
1 m
flowering





Variation 4
0,7 m



Variation 3
0,6 m
flowering



Variation 2
0,5 m
flowering



Variation 1
0,35 m

55. Queensland Fan Palm (*Licuala ramsayi*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Fan Palm, solitary

Height : up to 6 m.

Origin : Australia (Queensland), New Guinea

Environment : rainforest; in shade or filtered light; on rich, well-drained soils

Climate : hot, warm; humid; frost-intolerant; wind-resistant

Notes :

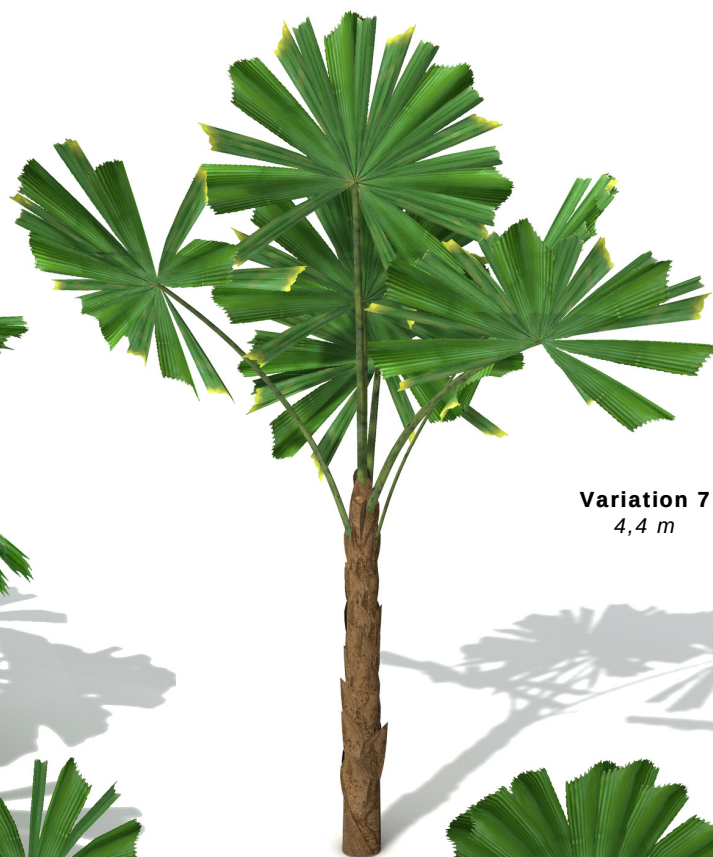
Also known as *Chakoro* (Aboriginal name), this rainforest palm can withstand and survive even powerful hurricanes. It is found in North-eastern Australia and in New Guinea. It is a very beautiful palm, the king of the under-story of Australian rainforest. It is also widely cultivated as decorative species, and does well in warm areas such as urban Queensland or California, as long as it is kept in a constant shade position. This species does not tolerate frost.



Variation 9
6 m
flowering



Variation 8
4,5 m
fruits



Variation 7
4,4 m



Variation 6
3,5 m



Variation 5
3 m



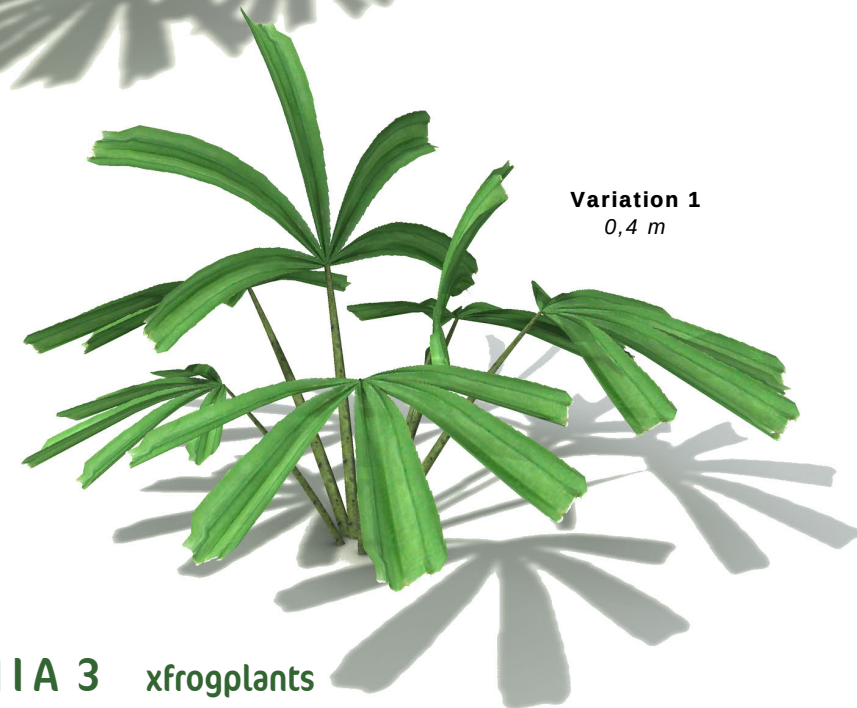
Variation 4
2,7 m



Variation 3
2 m



Variation 2
1,4 m



Variation 1
0,4 m

56. Australian Tea Tree (*Melaleuca alternifolia*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Small tree/Shrub, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

Height : up to 10 m. (commonly around 6 m.)

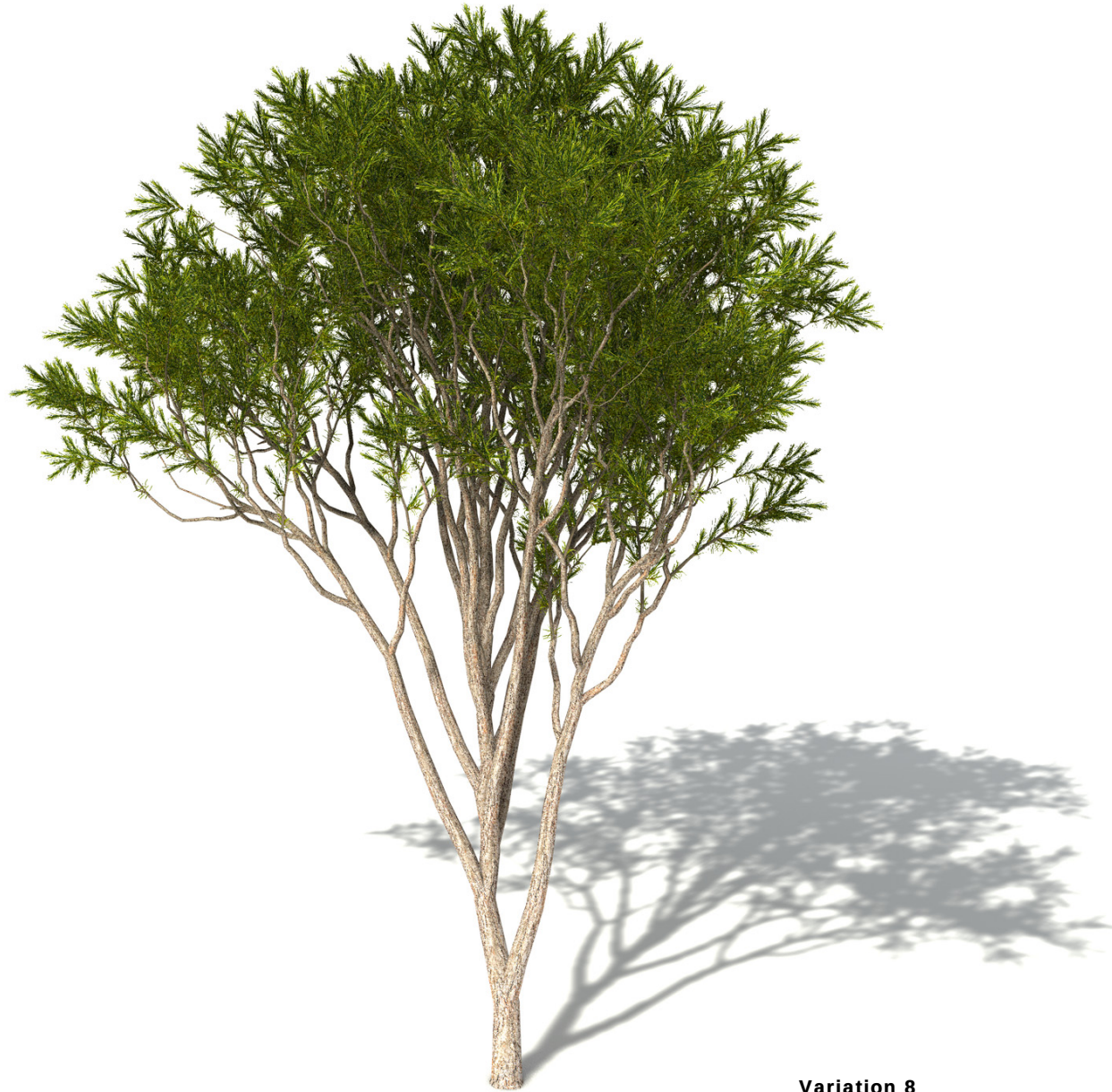
Origin : Western Australia

Environment : along streams, on swampy flats, along coast and adjacent ranges; on humid soils

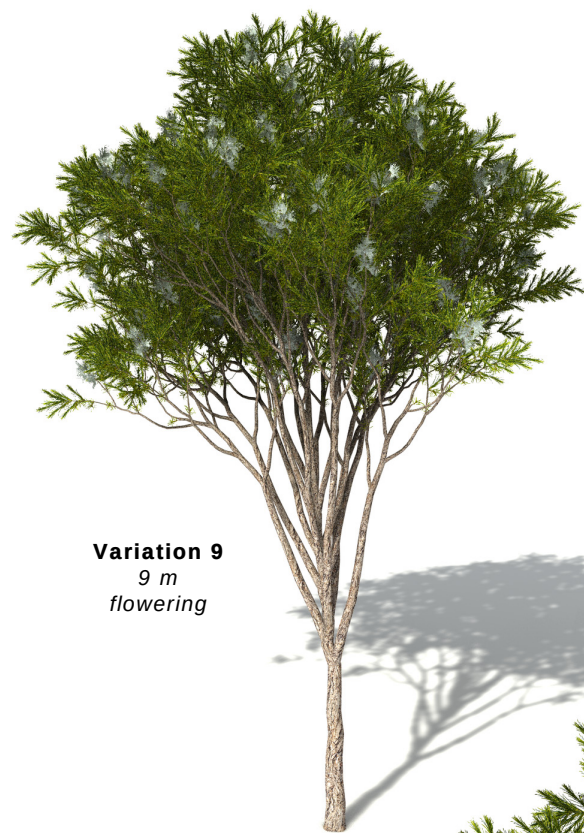
Climate : warm, temperate

Notes :

Also called *Narrow-leaved paperbark* or *Snow in Summer*, this small tree, sometimes found as shrub, was used by the crew of Capt. Cook as a tea replacement, hence the common name of Tea Tree, quite misleading, since this species has nothing to do with the real tea plant (*Camellia sinensis*), in fact it's part of the Myrtaceae family. This species likes humid soils and can survive waterlogged temporary conditions. It is commercially important for the production of essential oil, that has anti-fungal and anti-bacterial properties.



Variation 8
7 m



Variation 9
9 m
flowering



Variation 7
5 m
flowering



Variation 6
4,5 m
fruits



Variation 5
4 m
fruits



Variation 4
3 m



Variation 3
2,5 m
fruits



Variation 2
1,5 m
flowering



Variation 1
1 m

57. Green Honey Myrtle (*Melaleuca diosmifolia*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Shrub, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

Height : up to 3-4 m

Origin : Western Australia

Environment : along water courses, swamps, river flats, in woodlands or open forests; on sandy soils

Climate : warm, temperate

Notes :

Also known as *Rosy Paperbark*, this species is well adaptable to a variety of climates and positions. It can be placed in full sun or in the shade. It tolerates some moderate frost. It flowers in late Spring and Summer. The Green Honey Myrtle is widely cultivated for decoration because the flowering period is prolonged through all Summer, and because it is a rustic hardy species that does not demand maintenance.



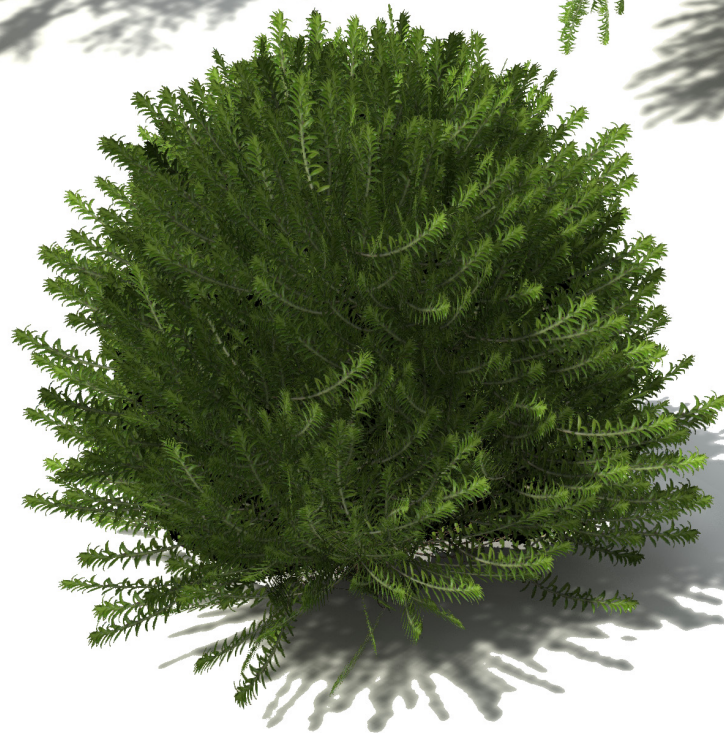
Variation 8
3,5 m
flowering



Variation 9
4 m



Variation 7
3 m
flowering



Variation 8
2,5 m



Variation 6
2,3 m
fruits



Variation 4
2 m



Variation 3
1,5 m
flowering



Variation 2
1 m



Variation 1
0,7 m
fruits

58. Broadleaved Paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad columnar

Height : up to 30 m.

Origin : Northern Australia

Environment : open forests, woodlands, along water courses and swamp edges; on deep, fertile soils

Climate : warm, temperate

Notes :

Also known as *Punk Tree* or *Paperbark Tea Tree*, this is the tallest species of the *Melaleuca* genus. This tree, native to Northern Australia, has been imported to Southern Florida with the intent to help drain low-lying swampy areas. The consequences have been nearly disastrous because it became a highly flammable, strongly aggressive weed; in few years, its population in Southern Florida has nearly quadrupled. In its native Australia, instead, the Broadleaved Paperbark is a highly appreciated tree species for urban street and park decoration.



Variation 8
16 m



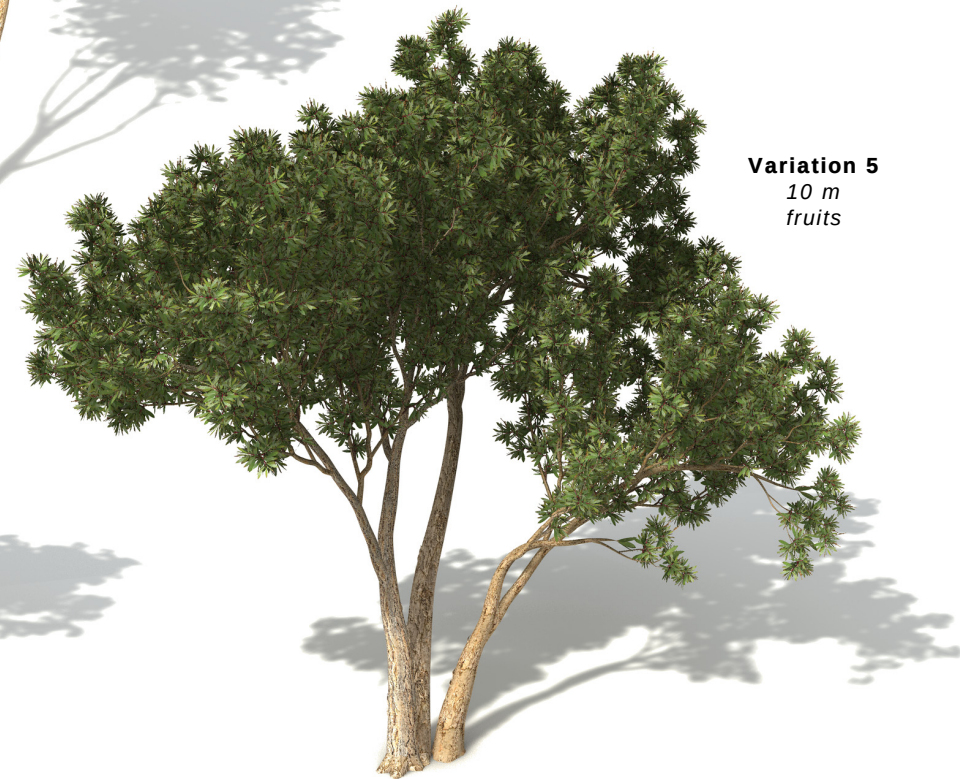
Variation 9
25 m
fruits



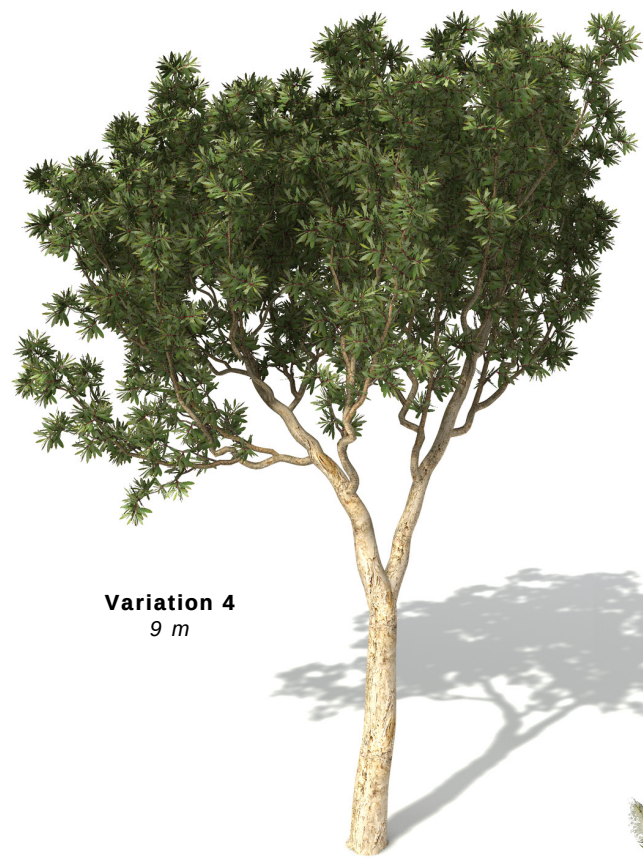
Variation 7
12 m



Variation 6
11 m



Variation 5
10 m
fruits



Variation 4
9 m



Variation 3
8 m



Variation 2
7 m
flowering



Variation 1
5 m

59. Plum Pine (*Podocarpus elatus*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Tree, conifer evergreen, broad columnar

Height : up to 35 m. (more commonly around 20 m.)

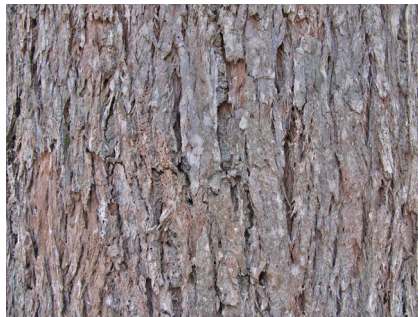
Origin : East coast of Australia
(Queensland, New South Wales)

Environment : subtropical, riverine and seashore rainforests

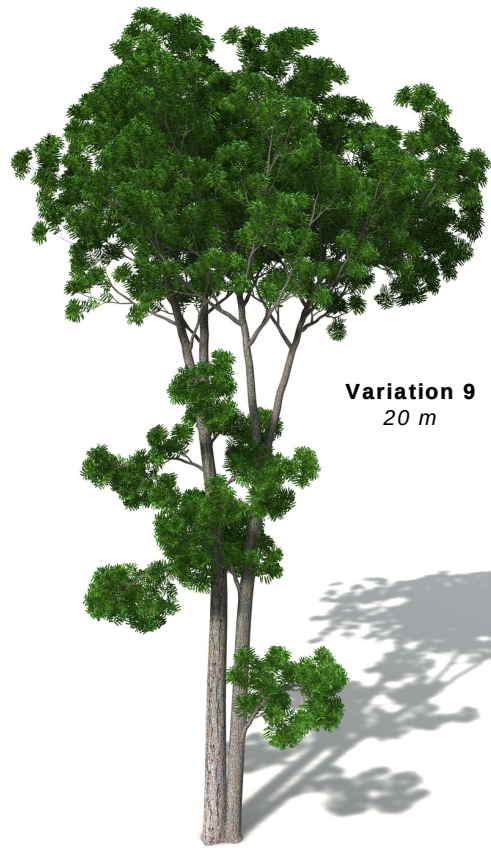
Climate : warm, temperate

Notes :

Also known as *Illawarra Plum*. The fleshy part of the fruits is edible and used in condiments. The timber has fine even texture and is used for furniture, kitchen utensils and musical instruments (violins and pianos). The *Podocarpus* genus is one of the oldest living on earth, as it dates back to Triassic. It originated in the ancient Southern continent of Gondwana and it's not natively represented in the Northern hemisphere because it did not have the time to spread into Laurasia before Pangaea broke up.



Variation 7
11 m



Variation 9
20 m



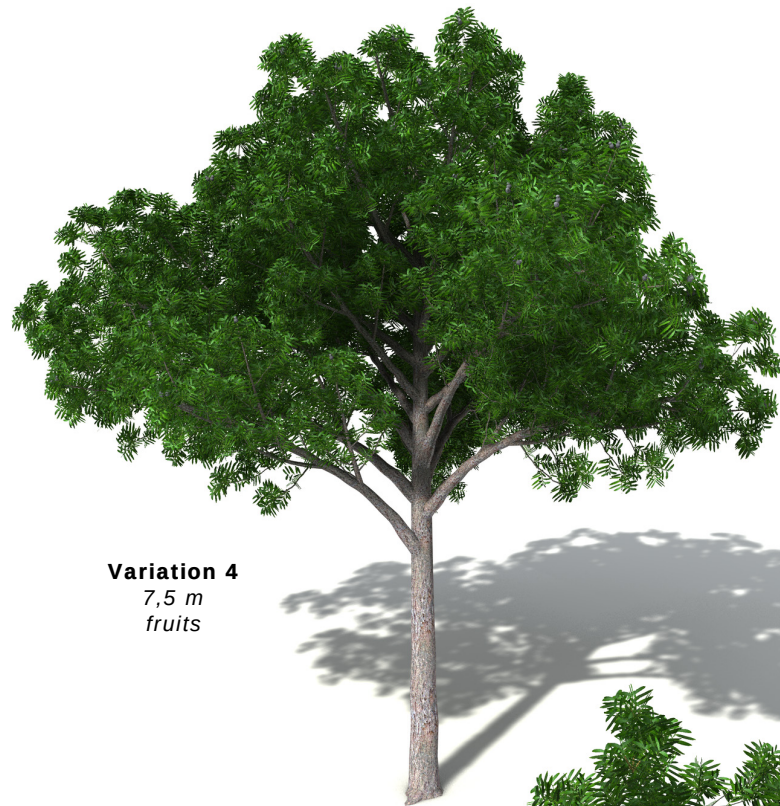
Variation 8
15 m



Variation 6
9 m



Variation 5
8 m
flowering



Variation 4
7,5 m
fruits



Variation 3
7 m
fruits



Variation 2
6 m
flowering



Variation 1
5 m
flowering

60. Foxtail Palm (*Wodyetia bifurcata*)

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Pinnate palm, solitary

Height : up to 10-12 m.

Origin : North-eastern Australia (Cape Melville)

Environment : boulder strewn, exposed gravel hills;
in full sunlight; on well-drained, gravely sandy soils

Climate : hot, warm; frost-intolerant

Notes :

The Foxtail Palm leaves are arranged all around the stem, sprouting out of all angles and not only at specific angles (as it happens with all other palms). Hence the fox tail aspect. It was unknown to professional botanists until an Aboriginal man called Wodyeti revealed it's existence in 1979. The news and the consequent huge demand for this palm fuelled an illegal collection of plants and seeds that severely decimated the native population of this unique palm, almost to the extinction point. To-day, the Foxtail Palm is protected in the native area, and has become one of the most popular decorative palms worldwide.



Variation 5
6 m
fruits



Variation 9
11 m



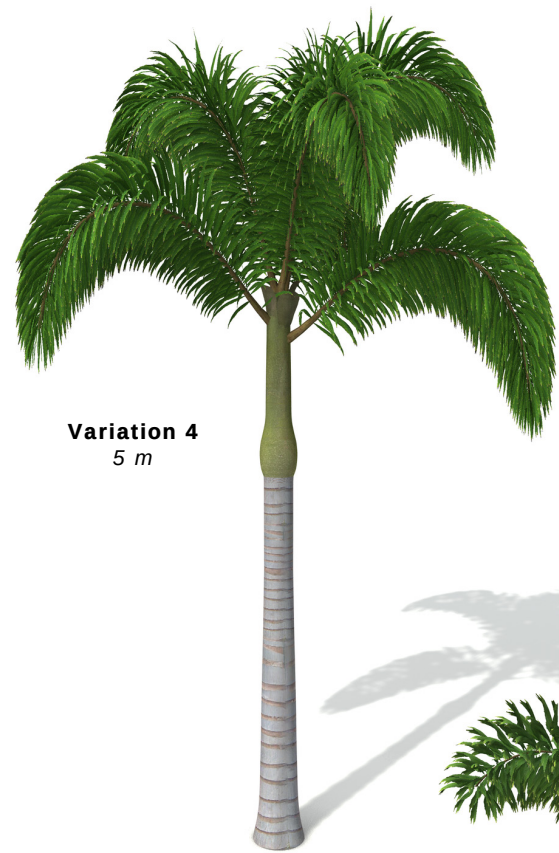
Variation 8
8,5 m
fruits



Variation 7
7 m



Variation 6
6,5 m
flowering



Variation 4
5 m



Variation 3
4,5 m
fruits



Variation 2
4 m



Variation 1
3 m

