ADDING PARASITIC PLANTS TO THE DANKS STREET BIOLINK

Executive summary: The Danks Street Biolink is a beautiful and environmentally significant feature managed by the City of Port Phillip, serving both social functions through trusted connections with a supportive local community and ecological functions with established plantings and diverse habitats. Adding parasitic plants to this urban woodland would provide abundant resources for wildlife, with nectar and nutritious fruit, insects and shady canopies, and enriched litter boosting soil health. Quandong is the most suitable species considered for inclusion—providing food and habitat for wildlife including insectivorous birds, this drought hardy addition to the canopy also represents a culturally significant plant for Indigenous people visiting the site. Three of the five mistletoe species indigenous to Melbourne are considered highly suitable candidates for inclusion—Drooping, Grey, Wire-leaved Mistletoe—along with a fourth species found in coastal areas to Melbourne's east (Coast Mistletoe, listed as endangered in Victoria). Quandong seed is readily sourced from commercial providers, but mistletoe can only be grown from fresh seed applied to selected branches, so targeted training and forward planning will be needed to meet project goals. Potential risks are summarised, with negative public perceptions best managed pre-emptively with targeted communications. Maintenance is minimal and easily combined with existing tree management schedules.

Eastern Spinebill perched in a Box Mistletoe, one of many pollinators reliant on these parasitic plants for nectar.

David M Watson, Professor of Ecology at Charles Sturt University, May 2025.

All figures from '*Mistletoes of Southern Australia'* 2nd edition (2019). CSIRO Publishing.

Parasitic plants in urban ecosystems

Long vilified as destructive pests, parasitic plants are now known to perform a wide range of ecosystem services through networks of interactions with other plants, animals and microbial communities. Counterintuitively, the combined effect of these ecological relationships boosts biodiversity at the patch scale, woodlands with more parasitic plants supporting more wildlife and displaying greater resilience to drought and other disturbances. Although their parasitic habit relies on taking water and nutrients from other plants, most parasitic plants have minor effects on the health of their hosts, with nutrients from visiting animals complementing the enriched litter they shed, concentrating nutrient returns beneath infected plants. Most of the research revealing these effects has been carried out in woodland and forest settings, but several studies have demonstrated the same beneficial impacts occur apply in urban ecosystems and other highly modified landscapes. Within urban landscapes, parasitic plants provide at least seven distinct ecosystem services:
Cooling—parasitic plants have less ability to regulate water than their hosts, leading to higher evaporative cooling and measurably lower canopy temperatures, enabling wildlife to better withstand heat waves.

Litter—frequent leaf replacement leads to high volumes of enriched litter, boosting return rates of nutrients, increasing soil fertility and water infiltration while accelerating decomposition.
Structure—their densely branched growth habit and semi-succulent foliage adds density and structure to host canopies, mistletoe clumps popular nest sites for birds with improved microclimate and lower nest predation rates.
Fruit—parasitic plants rely on animals for seed dispersal, bearing abundant fruit rich in carbohydrates and amino acids, often representing the only source of fleshy fruit and supporting resident populations of seed dispersers.
Nectar—to attract pollinators, mistletoes bear abundant flowers during seasons when regional nectar availability is lowest, often representing the most reliable nectar source and supporting pollinator communities during drought.
Leaves—lacking chemical or structural defences and with much higher nutrient concentrations and water content than their hosts, parasitic plant leaves are popular with a wide range of herbivores, particularly butterfly larvae and arboreal marsupials.
Amenity and cultural significance—these evergreen plants that thrive in harsh conditions have inspired people for millennia, the focus of many traditional stories and practices, including among First Nations communities across Australia.

Further reading:

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Watson DM, McLellan RC, Fontúrbel FE. 2022. Functional roles of parasitic plants in a warming world. *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution and Systematics* **53**: 25–45.

Watson DM. 2009. Parasitic plants as facilitators: more Dryad than Dracula? *Journal of Ecology* **97**:1151–9

Risk management

Adding parasitic plants (both stem parasitic mistletoes and root-parasitic shrubs) to the Danks Street Biolink is a low risk initiative, the possibility of unforeseen consequences outweighed by the broad range of anticipated benefits. Five potential risks are discussed below, with a summary of how best to mitigate or minimise them through proactive management

Host water use—Trees heavily infected with parasitic plants can have increased rates of water use, although increased evapotranspiration also causes whole-of-canopy cooling which minimises physiological damage. Given the sheltered position of trees within Danks Street, the mature size of prospective host trees, and soil depth across most of the Biolink, any additional water use would be insufficient to affect water budgets of host plants. Additional watering of host root zones may be needed for Quandong and Native Cherry to establish, but this would only be in the first two years to increase the likelihood of establishment.

Trips and slips—Parasitic plants have higher litterfall than their hosts, and quandong seeds are round and hard, both of which could represent additional hazards to pedestrians walking on adjacent impervious surfaces. Given the small size of mature individuals of all mistletoe plants recommended, the additional litter would represent less than 5% of the current litterfall of host trees and, due to their enriched nutrient profile, the additional leaves would decompose much more rapidly than host leaves. Quandong fruit contain a hard round nut but, rather than a hazard, in other gardens where they're frequently grown, the fruit and seeds are harvested for food and highly prized for crafts. No significant change in trip hazards is anticipated with any of the recommended species.

Growth and survival of hosts—Some trees can respond to mistletoe establishment and growth by restricting vascular flow to the infected branch, which can increase the possibility of branch drop. This response is mostly associated with Eucalyptus species and is more likely to occur when a mistletoe attaches to the outermost crown. Creeping and Coast Mistletoe attach primarily to the main trunk and large branches of host tree, forming multiple attachments enabling the plant to minimise shading. By including these species, prioritising non-Eucalyptus hosts for other mistletoes, and selecting shorter branches lower in the canopy for inoculation, these risks will be minimised.

Spread within and beyond Danks Street—In some settings, the introduction of a new plant species can lead to unwanted recruitment and wider colonisation beyond the target area. The fact that mistletoe and root parasitic shrubs are absent from Danks Street indicates that seed dispersal is not currently occurring, despite several species growing nearby. Experience with introducing Creeping Mistletoe to the Melbourne CBD indicated that establishment rates are low, so any unwanted spread or intensification is very unlikely. Creeping Mistletoe is known to infect the largest number of tree species growing on Danks Street (18), and Box and Drooping Mistletoes are known to infect two of the more abundant species (*Eucalyptus botryoides* and *E. leucoxylon*), and have therefore not been recommended for inclusion. In the unlikely event that mistletoes or root parasitic shrubs are becoming more abundant than desired, they are easily removed by pruning as part of routine maintenance.

Perception and public attitudes—The term 'parasitic' can have negative connotations, so adding parasitic plants to Danks Street might challenge some members of the community. The City of Melbourne mistletoe reintroduction met with unanimous support from residents and city user groups so, with a pre-emptive communication strategy and involving the community in the project, negative preconceptions can be constructively countered

Further reading:

Griebel A, Watson D, Pendall A. 2017. Mistletoe, friend and foe: synthesizing ecosystem implications of mistletoe infection. *Environmental Research Letters* **12:** 115012

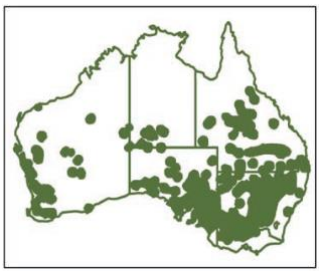
March WA, Watson DM. 2007. Parasites boost productivity: effects of mistletoe on litter dynamics in a temperate Australian forest. *Oecologia* 154: 339–47

Watson DM, Cook ME, Harrison L, van de Ree R. 2023. Returning mistletoe to an urban forest: a restoration success story. *Botany* **102:** 168-175.

Quandong, Sweet Quandong *Santalum acuminatum*

A shapely small evergreen tree, growing to 6 metres height, larger plants developing a stately weeping habit atop a thick central trunk. Can form clonal stands through underground suckers. Grown commercially for its large sweet fruit, eaten fresh and used for jams, chutneys and sauces. Favoured hosts are eucalypts and acacias, may also parasitise casuarinas and understorey plants.

Distribution: Grows at low density across the arid zone of southern and central Australia, extending into semi arid woodlands and mallee. Not indigenous to Melbourne, but this arid-adapted tree is planted in gardens as an ornamental specimen. The closest wild population to the site is remnant woodland south of Bendigo.



Suitability for inclusion in Danks Street Biolink—**High**

Pros:

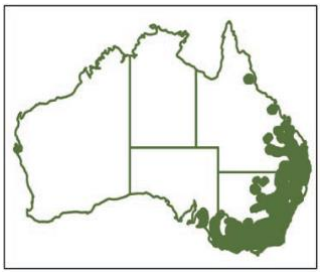
- Excellent habitat for wildlife, especially nesting birds
- Large fruit, popular with both people and wildlife
- Large seeds used for ornamental crafts
- Dense canopy provides shade and cool microclimate during heat waves
- Produces abundant litter, increases soil fertility and enhances insect abundance in the litter layer beneath
- Both seed and seedlings commercially available
- Of great cultural significance to First Nations people throughout its range as a food plant, traditional medicine and shade.

Cons:

- Can be difficult to establish in a new site
- Mature plants can grow quite large, so limited spaces suitable.

Native Cherry, Cherry Ballart *Exocarpos cupressiformis*

A large shrub / small tree growing to 5 metres tall and wide, occasionally to 7m. It has dense foliage that is often pendulous, leaves reduced to tiny scales and the divided branchlets closely resembling its namesake cypress. It is usually found growing in protected locations on roadsides, in woodland reserves and open forests. Its root parasitic habit enables it to thrive on both dry and shallow soils, favouring eucalypts and acacias as principal hosts.



Distribution: Widespread in eastern Australia, primarily in the understorey of foothill forests and woodlands, extending into peri-urban areas, roadsides and parkland. Common in remnant bushland near Melbourne.

Suitability for inclusion in Danks Street Biolink—**Medium**

Pros:

- Dense multi-branched habit provides valuable structure for wildlife, especially insectivorous birds
- Small fruit widely eaten by wildlife
- Canopy provides shade and cool microclimate during heat waves
- Produces abundant litter, increases soil fertility and enhances insect abundance (both in living foliage and in the deep litter bed beneath)
- Indigenous to the area
- Culturally significant to Indigenous Australians including the Bunurong people of the South-Eastern Kulin Nation, both as a food plant, a traditional medicine and cultural uses including smoking ceremonies.

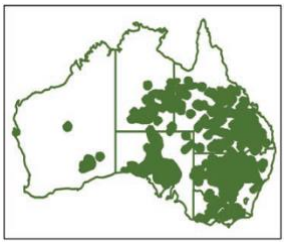
Cons:

- Dense shrubby habit, so careful site selection needed to ensure safety for pedestrians
- Neither seed nor seedlings available commercially, so direct seeding or inoculation of host seedings prior to planting required
- Mature plants can grow quite large, so may be limited spaces suitable*.

*If the size of mature plants is a concern, the ecologically similar Pale-fruit or Dwarf Cherry *Exocarpos strictus* would be an excellent alternative (grows to 3 metres), also indigenous to the area, nearest populations known from remnant bushland adjoining the Yarra River in Kew and Warrandyte.

Grey Mistletoe *Amyema quandang*

Distinctive mistletoe with chalky grey leaves and abundant flowers borne in summer and autumn. Principally dependent on Acacias as hosts, plants maturing to dense masses of foliage within host canopies. Shade and heat tolerant, preferred nesting and roosting habitat for wide range of wildlife.



Distribution: found in a wide range of woodland and forest types in eastern and inland Australia, common along roadsides and in forest understories.

Suitability for inclusion in Danks Street Biolink—**High**

Pros:

- Excellent structure for wildlife, especially small insectivorous birds and butterflies
- Canopy provides shade and cool microclimate during heat waves
- Reliable nectar source for honeyeaters especially during late Summer
- Produces abundant litter, increases soil fertility
- Wide host range, including at least one species of Acacia growing on site
- Indigenous to the area
- Seeds readily sourced from established plants in Westgate Park and Healesville.

Cons:

- Infected hosts can become overloaded with mistletoe, necessitating occasional maintenance.

Wire-leaved Mistletoe *Amyema preissii*

Densely growing mistletoe dependent on a wide range of Acacia species and other leguminous trees as principal hosts. Abundant red flowers and pale fruit attract a wide range of visitors, the dense structure used as nesting habitat for many birds and a favoured daytime roost for owls. Highly favoured host plant for butterflies and other insects.

Distribution: Widespread across southern Australia, extending into some of the driest desert areas. Common on Mornington and Bellarine Peninsulas. Nearest known plants grow in Westgate Park and Elwood.

Suitability for inclusion in Danks Street Biolink—**High**

Pros:

- Excellent structure for wildlife, especially small insectivorous birds and butterflies
- Canopy provides shade and cool microclimate during heat waves
- Reliable nectar source for honeyeaters especially during late Summer
- Produces abundant litter, increases soil fertility
- Wide host range including one species growing on site
- Indigenous to the area
- Fast growing
- Seeds readily sourced from Westgate Park and Mornington Peninsular

Cons:

- Germinating seeds and seedlings highly susceptible to herbivory

Box Mistletoe *Amyema miquelii*

Large mistletoe with dense multi-branched habit growing on the periphery of host canopies. The most abundant and widespread species in Australia, found in woodlands and drier forests extending into semi-arid woodland. Although dependent on eucalypts as principal hosts, recorded infecting a wide range of host trees including exotic species. Common across Melbourne.

Distribution: Widespread across Australian woodlands, drier forests, mallee and semi-arid habitats extending into urban areas, gardens and roadside plantings. Absent from wetter forests and deserts.

Suitability for inclusion in Danks Street Biolink—**Medium**

Pros:

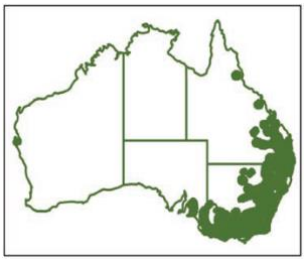
- Excellent structure for wildlife, especially insectivorous birds
- Small fruit widely eaten by wildlife
- Reliable nectar source for birds, especially in Summer when little else is flowering
- Canopy provides shade and cool microclimate during heat waves
- Produces abundant litter, increases soil fertility
- Supports abundant insects, both in the foliage and the litter layer beneath
- Wide host range including 11 species growing on site
- Indigenous to the area

Cons:

- Large individuals can lead to branch drop by infected trees
- Difficult to establish in areas frequented by Common Brushtail Possums

Drooping Mistletoe *Amyema pendula*

A large mistletoe with a distinctive weeping habit, one of the more common mistletoes in south-eastern Australian forests. Primarily parasitic on eucalypts, also infecting a range of Acacia and Casuarina species. Popular nesting site for many birds, and a favoured food plant of a variety of herbivores including butterflies and possums.



Distribution: Widespread in south-eastern Australian forests and woodlands, extending into peri-urban areas, roadsides and parkland. Common in remnant bushland near Melbourne.

Suitability for inclusion in Danks Street Biolink—**High**

Pros:

- Excellent structure for wildlife, especially insectivorous birds
- Small fruit widely eaten by wildlife
- Reliable nectar source for birds
- Host range includes 7 species growing on site
- Canopy provides shade and cool microclimate during heat waves
- Produces abundant litter, increases soil fertility
- Supports abundant insects, both in the foliage and the litter layer beneath)
- Indigenous to the area.

Cons:

- Large individuals can lead to branch drop by infected trees
- Difficult to establish in areas frequented by possums, especially Common Brushtail Possums.

Creeping Mistletoe *Muellerina eucalyptoides*

Slow growing mistletoe with a distinctive growth habit, attaching to the trunk and main branches of trees and scrambling up inside host canopies. Infects a wide range of trees, including Eucalyptus and Allocasuarina species and a diversity of introduced species including deciduous trees.

Distribution: Found across eastern Australia in forests and woodlands, extending into open woodlands west of the Great Dividing Range. Common in riparian habitats beside rivers.

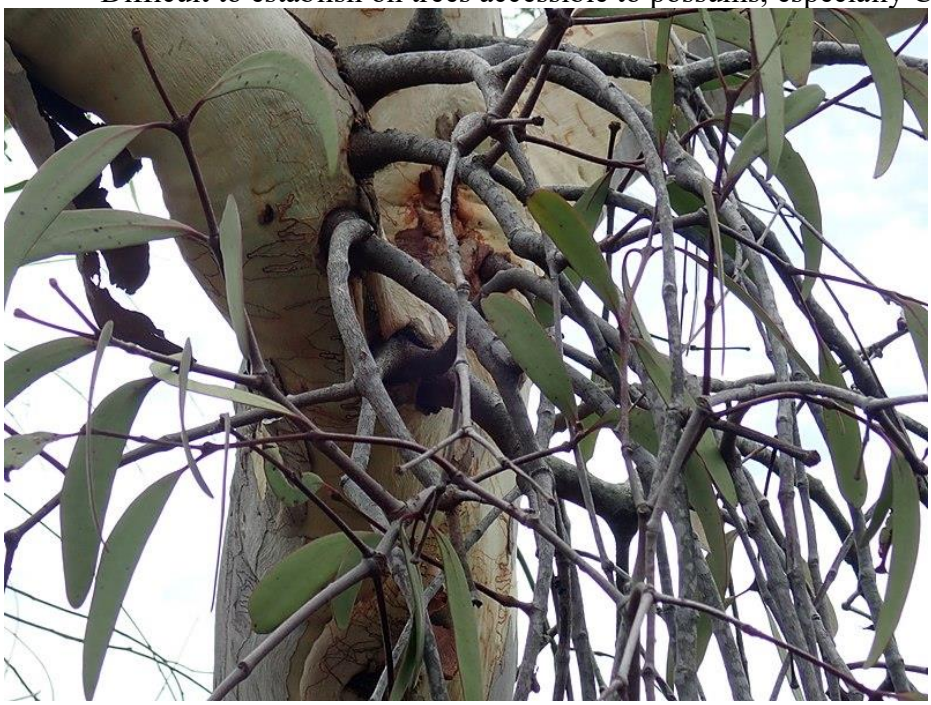
Suitability for inclusion in Danks Street Biolink—**Medium**

Pros:

- Excellent structure for wildlife, especially insectivorous birds and butterflies
- Canopy provides shade and cool microclimate during heat waves
- Produces abundant litter, increases soil fertility
- Wide host range including 18 species growing on site
- Indigenous to the area
- One of few mistletoes known to infect *Eucalyptus ficifolia*
- Feasibility demonstrated by successful inoculation of trees by City of Melbourne*
- Infects trunk and main branches, so less likely to cause premature branch drop of host trees.

Cons:

- Slow growing
- Difficult to establish on trees accessible to possums, especially Common Brushtail Possums.



*Significantly higher establishment noted on trees fitted with 'possum collars'

Coast Mistletoe *Muellerina celastroides*

Scrambling mistletoe with white flowers and red growing tips. Slow growing plant that makes multiple connections to host tree, enabling infection of hosts with dense canopies. Known to infect a wide range of host species, including Banksias, Auracarias and introduced species. Listed as endangered in Victoria.

Distribution: Found east of the Great Dividing Range in coastal forests, extending into roadsides, plantations and gardens. Closest Victorian population is in coastal woodland near Bairnsdale and Paynesville. May have occurred in coastal areas near Melbourne historically, but definitive distributional records are lacking.

Suitability for inclusion in Danks Street Biolink—**High**

Pros:

- Excellent structure for wildlife, especially insectivorous birds and butterflies
- Canopy provides shade and cool microclimate during heat waves
- Produces abundant litter, increases soil fertility
- Wide host range including six species growing on site
- Tolerant of salty conditions
- One of few mistletoes known to infect *Banksia* species
- A priority species for Cranbourne Botanic Gardens 'Raising rarity' programme.

Cons:

- Slow growing
- Seeds difficult to source.

Recommendations

The Danks Street Biolink is an excellent candidate for targeted restoration of parasitic plants. With its diverse canopy of established trees, range of ground covers and soil conditions, many opportunities exist to add mistletoes to the canopy via direct inoculation and root parasitic shrubs and small trees via both direct seeding and planting of potted seedlings. To progress planning for this initiative and inform the development of more detailed resources for on-ground works, I offer the following recommendations.

I consider five parasitic plants to be highly suitable for inclusion (in order of preference): Quandong, Coast Mistletoe, Wire-leaved Mistletoe, Grey Mistletoe and Drooping Mistletoe. Since mistletoes only grow *in situ* from fresh seed, they are rarely included in revegetation efforts, so targeted training will be needed with project staff to ensure best practice methods are used. Fresh seed can be difficult to source, so fruiting plants will need to be identified early and may require netting prior to ripening. Although endangered in Victoria, Coast Mistletoe is common in New South Wales. Consultation with the 'Raising Rarity' team at Cranbourne Botanic Gardens is recommended.

Quandong is the best suited parasitic plant species to establish within the Danks Street Biolink. Used by a wide range of animals and supporting abundant insect assemblages in both the leafy canopy and thick litter layer, these shady trees will boost resource availability, support existing wildlife populations and attract missing species. These shapely trees also provide edible fruit and represent a living reminder of the long history of First Nations connections to country. Seeds are readily sourced commercially and will need to be matured and planted in pots with interim hosts prior to planting out, an opportunity to involve local community members.

I suggest at least one species of root parasite and three species of mistletoe are included in the final plan. This is to make best use of the range of established tree species along Danks Street, but also to balance the risk of any one mistletoe species failing to successfully establish. All five of the recommended species have a host range that includes multiple species currently growing on site. By inoculating multiple individual trees of multiple species with seed from each of the chosen parasitic plant species, the likelihood of establishment will be maximised. I have not included Creeping or Box Mistletoe in my recommendations as they have the highest number of potential host species growing in Danks Street, so are more likely to spread beyond initial plantings.

Common Brushtail Possums are a significant factor limiting the establishment of mistletoes across Melbourne and are likely the main reason why mistletoe is missing from Danks Street. Selection of isolated trees and the incorporation of 'possum collars' into inoculation protocols may be required to ensure project goals are achieved, along with targeted communication (and potentially signage) explaining the rationale to local residents and site visitors.

Species	Hosts	Danks St Hosts	Seed source	Timing
Quandong	Wide range of hosts known, favours N-fixers, including Acacia and Casuarina species, also attaches to roots of perennial grasses	Seeds / seedlings best planted within 3 metres of *Acacia paradoxa*, *Acacia binervia*, *Allocasuarina littoralis* and/or *Allocasuarina verticillata*	Widely available, best aged for one year prior to sowing	Sow seed in Winter
Grey Mistletoe	Known from 53 species, principally dependent on Acacia (40 species)	*Acacia mearnsii*, recommend also trialling on *Acacia binervia* and *Acacia implexa*	Westgate Park or roadside stands of Silver Wattle in northern Melbourne	Fruiting season is in Summer
Wire-leaved Mistletoe	Known from 73 species, principally dependent on Acacia (51 species)	*Acacia mearnsii*, recommend also trialling on *Acacia binervia* and *Acacia paradoxa*	Westgate Park or roadside Acacias on Mornington Pensinula	Fruiting season is in Winter
Coast Mistletoe	29 species across 13 families including exotic species	6 species present, recommend inoculating *Allocasuarina littoralis, Banksia integrifolia, Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	Nearest plants grow in Bairnsdale, permits needed to source seeds in Victoria	Fruiting season is in Summer
Drooping Mistletoe	Known from 75 species, principally dependent on Eucalyptus and Acacia (54 and 14 species, respectively	7 species present, recommend inoculating *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* and *Allocasuarina verticillata*.	Westgate park, or roadside Eucalypt stands	Fruiting season is in Winter
Native Cherry	Wide range of hosts known, favours Eucalypts as principal hosts	Any of the mature Eucalyptus trees would make suitable hosts	Common in roadside vegetation north of Melbourne	Summer fruiting season, seed best sown fresh.
Box Mistletoe	Known from 125 species, principally dependent on Eucalyptus (110 species)	11 species present	Westgate Park	Fruiting season is late Winter, early Spring
Creeping Mistletoe	Known from 98 species across 8 families, dependent on Eucalypts as principal hosts 59 species	18 species present	Westgate Park or accessible plants growing on street trees	Fruiting season is in Winter

Inoculation and maintenance

For mistletoes, the recently published "Mistletoe Propagation in Eastern Australia" manual by Birdlife Australia which details best practice methods for harvesting seed and inoculating host trees: https://www.midwestern.nsw.gov.au/files/assets/public/v/1/community/sustainable-living/mistletoe-propagation-manual.pdf. As long as the skin and stem of fruits remain intact, they can be stored for several months prior to inoculation (in a sealed bag with desiccant in a refrigerator). Germination is high for all Australian mistletoes studied, but establishment is low, between 5 and 10%. Hence, if six mistletoe plants are desired, at least sixty seeds will be needed. No special equipment is needed, and seeds are simply wiped on suitable branches of selected hosts. Boom lifts might be needed to access suitable branches, but seed can be affixed to high branches simply be using a long pole or a weighted rope, the rope draped over the selected branch, seeds transferred to the end of the rope before retrieving it slowly to wipe them off. North facing branches with a diameter less that 20 mm are ideal, seeds best placed on the underside of branches in a well lit location.

The recommended planted regime for the nominated mistletoe species is three seeds on each of three branches on at least two individuals of three host species (i.e., a minimum of 54 seeds). Selecting well lit host trees with isolated crowns and no hollows or nest boxes will minimise the likelihood of possum browsing, but 'possum collars' may need to be fitted to selected trees if possum activity is high

Quandong are grown commercially and available from both horticultural and ornamental plant suppliers. If seedlings cannot be sourced, they can be readily grown for mature seed before planting on site. Five individual plants are recommended for addition to Danks Street, planted between at least two of the listed host species.

All recommended species are very low maintenance. For mistletoes, no particular management is needed. If an individual establishes in an unsuitable location, it can simply be pruned away. None of the listed species grown tissues inside their host plants, so as long as the infected branch is severed below the point of attachment, regrowth will not occur. Quandongs require no specific maintenance.

Further reading

Mathiasen RL, Nickrent D, Shaw DC, Watson DM. 2008. Mistletoes: pathology, systematics, ecology and management. *Plant Disease* 93: 988–1002.

Watson DM, Cook M, Fadini RF. 2020. Towards best-practice management of mistletoes in horticulture. *Botany*. **98**: 489-498.

Watson DM, McGregor HW, Spooner PG. 2011. Hemiparasitic shrubs increase resource availability and multi-trophic diversity of eucalypt forest birds. *Functional Ecology* 150: 889–99

Host species present on Danks Street

Creeping Mistletoe *Muellerina eucalyptoides*
Acacia implexa
Acacia mearnsii
Acacia paradoxa
Allocasuarina littoralis
Allocasuarina verticillata
Angophora costata
Angophora hispida
Callistemon viminalis
Corymbia calophylla
Corymbia ficifolia
Corymbia maculata
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Eucalyptus melliodora
Eucalyptus pauciflora
Eucalyptus saligna
Eucalyptus scoparia
Eucalyptus sideroxylon
Leptospermum laevigatum

Coast Mistletoe *Muellerina celastroides*
Allocasuarina littoralis
Araucaria heterophylla
Banksia integrifolia
Banksia serrata
Corymbia calophylla
Eucalyptus camaldulensis

Grey Mistletoe *Amyema quandang*
Acacia mearnsii

Wire-leaved Mistletoe *Amyema preissii*
Acacia mearnsii

Box Mistletoe *Amyema miquelii*
Acacia mearnsii
Allocasuarina verticillata
Corymbia calophylla
Corymbia maculata
Eucalyptus botryoides
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Eucalyptus leucoxylon
Eucalyptus melliodora
Eucalyptus saligna
Eucalyptus scoparia
Eucalyptus sideroxylon

Drooping Mistletoe *Amyema pendula*
Acacia mearnsii
Acacia paradoxa
Allocasuarina verticillata
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Eucalyptus leucoxylon
Eucalyptus melliodora
Eucalyptus sideroxylon