

# NATIVE JASMINE

**Alternative name:** Desert Jasmine

**FAMILY:** OLEACEAE

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Jasminum didymum*



**Form and size:**

A vigorous woody climber or straggling to creeping tangled shrub.

**Leaves:**

Opposite, trifoliate, leaflet blades mostly 1-4cm x 0.5-2.5cm

**Bark:**

Grey brown with fissures. Cream and orange layers visible in the blaze.

**Flowers:**

Terminal clusters of many white strongly perfumed jasmine-like flowers.

**Flowering Period:**

October to April

**Fruit:**

Glossy black to dark purple globular berries when ripe, about 1cm in diameter  
February to June



**Ecological notes**

Fruit eaten by the Bowerbird, doves and pigeons.  
Larval food plant of the Australian Privet Hawk Moth *Psilogamma menephron*.

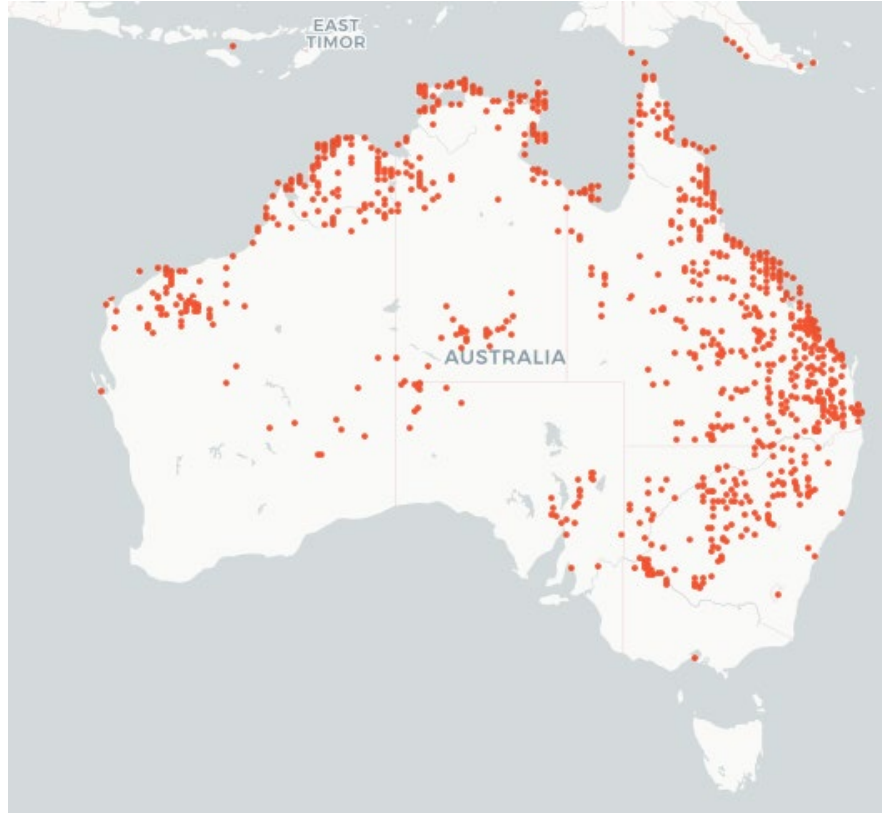
**Cultivation:**

Grown from seed or can also be cultivated from cuttings.

***Distribution:***

Located in Queensland, Northern Territory, Western Australia, New South Wales, and South Australia.

Common in littoral rainforests on the dunes but may also be found in monsoon rainforests or rainforest margins in skeletal soils, vine thickets.



**OTHER INFORMATION**

**Disclaimer:** *Rotary Club of Capricorn Coast can not take any responsibility for any adverse effects from the use of plants. Always seek advice from a professional before ingesting any part of a plant or using a plant medicinally.*

Also found in Southeast Asia, from Java to the Philippines.

**QUIZ TIME**

1. **What type of plant is the Native Jasmine?**
  - a. fern
  - b. tree
  - c. epiphyte
  - d. vine
  
2. **In which other countries does Native Jasmine grow?**
  - a. Papua New Guinea and New Zealand
  - b. France and Poland
  - c. Java and Philippines
  - d. Peru and Java

**3. What colour are the ripe berries of the Native Jasmine?**

- a. purple / black
- b. blue / black
- c. yellow / cream
- d. pink / green

**ANSWERS:**

- 1. D
- 2. C
- 3. A

**REFERENCES**

CSIRO. (2020). *Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants*.

Melzer, R., & Plumb, J. (2011). *Plants of Capricornia*. Belgamba.

Williams, P., Kirkpatrick, S., Griffith University. Centre for Coastal Management, & Gold Coast (Qld.). Council. (2009). *Coastal Plant Pocket Guide*. Griffith Centre for Coastal Management.

**Image 1**

Marathon, M. (2011). *J. didymum* subsp. *didymum*.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jasminum\\_didymum\\_foliage.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jasminum_didymum_foliage.jpg)

**Image 2**

Marathon, M. (2014). *Jasminum didymum* ssp *lineare* flowers.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jasminum\\_didymum\\_ssp\\_lineare\\_flowers.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jasminum_didymum_ssp_lineare_flowers.jpg)

**Image 3**

CSIRO. *Jasminum didymum* flowers.

[https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/jasminum\\_didymum\\_subsp.\\_didymum.htm](https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/jasminum_didymum_subsp._didymum.htm)

**Image 4**

The Australasian Virtual Herbarium. (2022). *Jasminum didymum*.

[https://avh.ala.org.au/occurrences/search?taxa=Jasminum+didymum#tab\\_mapView](https://avh.ala.org.au/occurrences/search?taxa=Jasminum+didymum#tab_mapView)