# **YELLOW KAMALA**

Alternative name: White Kamala

**FAMILY:** EUPHORBIACEAE

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Mallotus discolor* 





Form and size:	Small to medium tree
Tomi and Size.	Small to mediam tree
Leaves:	Simple, alternate, triangular to ovate in shape, 4-10 cm x 2.5-4 cm  Adult leaf -  Topside: smooth, green  Underside: Greyish yellow or whitish with dense downy hairs
Bark:	Grey to brown Smooth
Flowers:	Greyish axillary racemes about 10cm long
Flowering Period:	November to December
Fruit:	2-4 lobed orange - yellow capsules about 6mm diameter January to March
Ecological notes	Fruit eaten by Lewin's Honeyeater, Green Catbird, Regent Bowerbird and Greyheaded Flying Fox. It also attracts a host of butterfly species.
Cultivation:	Grow from fresh seed or cuttings. Seeds have short viability so should be sown fresh.
Distribution:	From Townsville, Queensland to Clarence River, NSW Subtropical, dry and littoral rainforests



### **OTHER INFORMATION**

<u>Disclaimer</u>: 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.

**Fruit:** Yellow dye can be produced from powdered seed capsules.

# **QUIZ TIME**

- 1. What colour is the fruit of the Yellow Kamala?
  - a. red
  - b. blue
  - c. yellow
  - d. white
- 2. What two states does this plant grow in?
  - a. Tasmania and Queensland
  - b. Queensland and New South Wales
  - c. Western Australia and Northern Territory
  - d. Queensland and South Australia
- 3. What type of climate does the Yellow Kamala flourish in?
  - a. Tundra
  - b. Tropical Rainforest
  - c. Polar regions
  - d. Subtropical, dry and littoral rainforests

## **ANSWERS:**

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. D

#### **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

Somerville, D. (2002). *Mallotus discolor* - fruit & foliage http://www.brisrain.org.au/01 cms/details.asp?ID=74

# Image 2

CSIRO. (n.d.). Mallotus discolor habitat in cultivation.

https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/mallotus discolor.htm

## Image 3

Dustaway. (2013). Mallotus discolor - buds and flowers.

https://www.flickr.com/photos/50615476@N03/8177471360

## Image 4

The Australasian Virtual Herbarium. (2021). *Mallotus discolor*. https://avh.ala.org.au/occurrences/search?taxa=Mallotus+discolor#tab\_mapView