

# XfrogPlants

2



# XfrogPlants Volume 2

## Table of Contents :

<u>Agriculture</u> . . . . .	3
<u>Asia</u> . . . . .	68
<u>Europe 3</u> . . . . .	.130
<u>Flowers 3</u> . . . . .	.192
<u>Home Garden</u> . . . . .	.254
<u>Landscaping</u> . . . . .	.317
<u>Oceania 1</u> . . . . .	.379
<u>Oceania 2</u> . . . . .	.441
<u>Oceania 3</u> . . . . .	.503
<u>Index</u> . . . . .	.565

# XfrogPlants | Agriculture



*Wheat*



*Lettuce*

# XfrogPlants AGRICULTURE

## 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](http://www.xfrog.com)

Xfrog User Group: [tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog](http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog)

## Legal :

XfrogPlants Models and Textures, are copyright:

© 2001 - 2010 Xfrog Inc

Tel. 310 933 5949

**[Support3@xfrog.com](mailto:Support3@xfrog.com)**

All Rights Reserved. If this product is lawfully purchased then the contents are made available to you under license as an "End User" with use at your place of business.

**If you wish to further distribute the content, e.g. models, textures, or derivative models, or model parts, inside a game title; or use the library in any multi-user context; please contact us for distribution licensing.**

## 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*

# 01. Oats ( *Avena sativa* )

## Annual grass

**Height :** up to 90 cm.

**Origin :** Mediterranean

**Environment :** open fields, on well-drained soils; can grow even on nutritionally poor ground

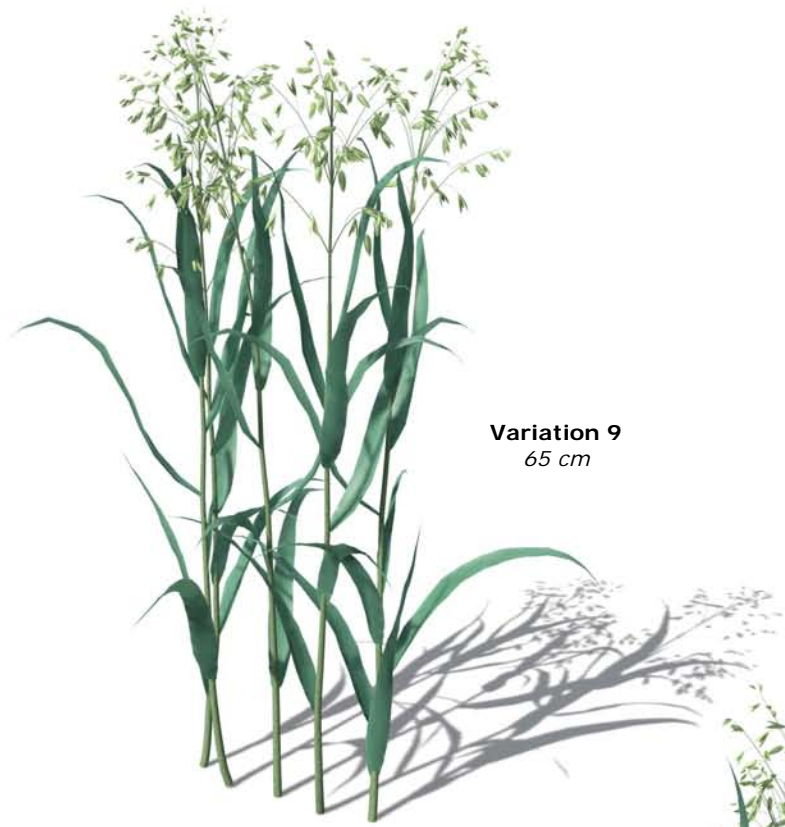
**Climate :** temperate, cool; frost resistant

## Notes :

Oats are common today as human food as they are as fodder for animals, but in the Ancient and Middle Ages they were only used to feed animals, because they were believed to be a mediocre unworthy food. Oats are really healthy food, especially because of their cholesterol-lowering properties. In Scotland Oats are highly esteemed and a part of the national diet. Oats are grown throughout the temperate zones. They have a lower summer heat requirement and greater tolerance of rain than other cereals like wheat, rye or barley.



**Variation 7**  
57 cm



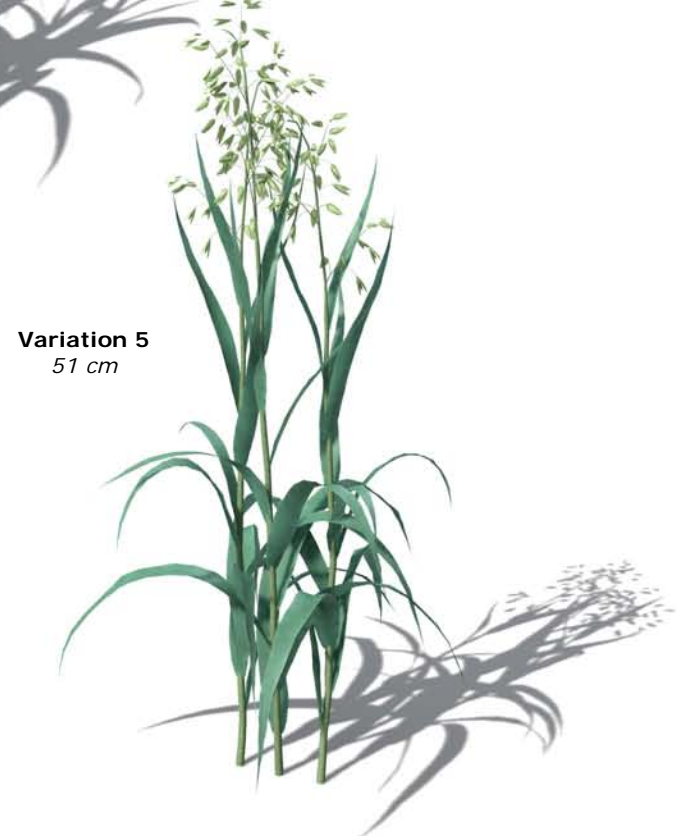
**Variation 9**  
65 cm



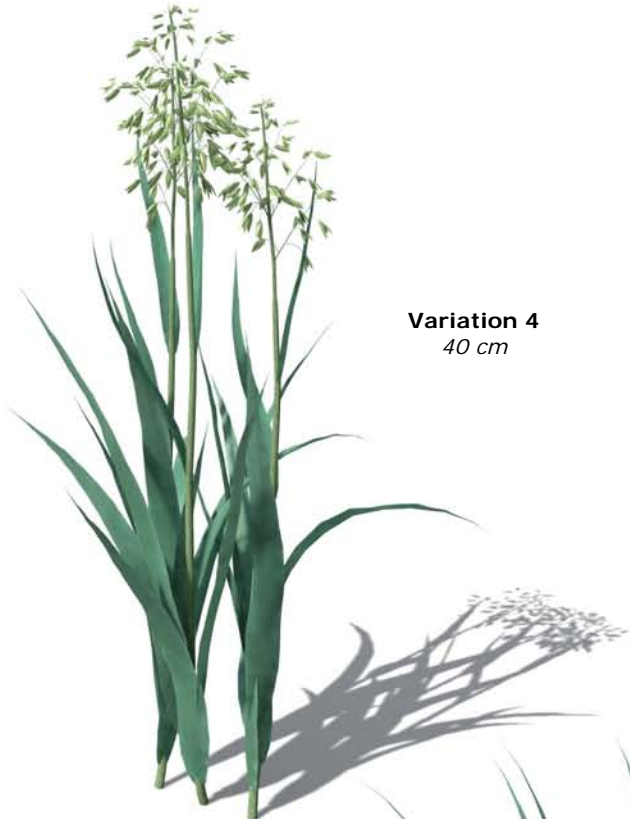
**Variation 8**  
55 cm



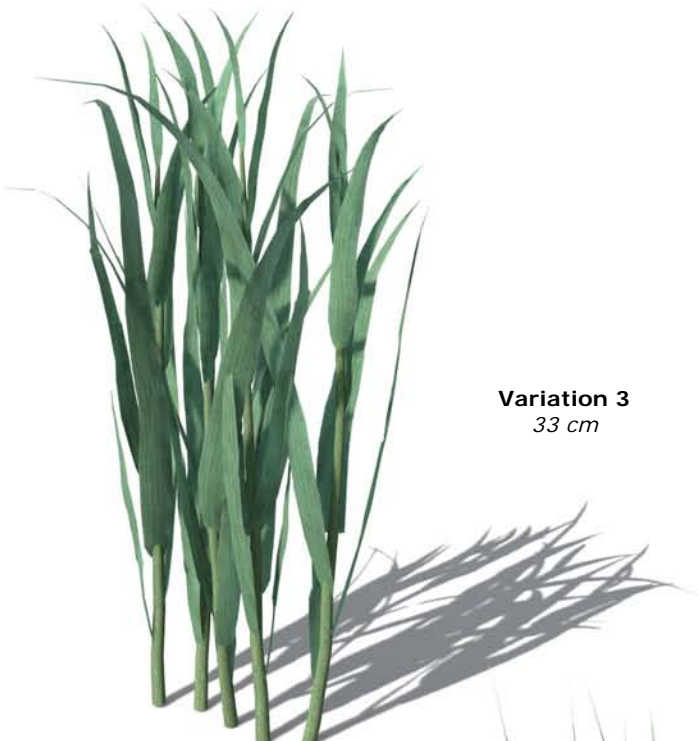
**Variation 6**  
55 cm



**Variation 5**  
51 cm



Variation 4  
40 cm



Variation 3  
33 cm



Variation 2  
26 cm



Variation 1  
24 cm

## 02. Tea ( *Camellia sinensis* )

**Tree/Shrub, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading**

**Height :** up to 3 m in cultivation (up to 20 m wild)

**Origin :** China, Southeast Asia

**Environment :** hillsides, open woodland

**Climate :** warm and humid

### Notes :

The Tea plant is usually a shrub or small tree. In cultivation, it is kept at an average height of 3 meters and in a spreading shrub posture (subspecies *Sinensis*). But in the wild, the subspecies *Assamica* can grow up to 20 meters! More than 3000 different types of tea are created blending the leaves of different varieties of this tree. The Tea infusion was invented in China, but soon became the favourite drink of Japanese Buddhist monks. World tea production is 3.15 million tonnes annually. The primary producer is China, followed by India.

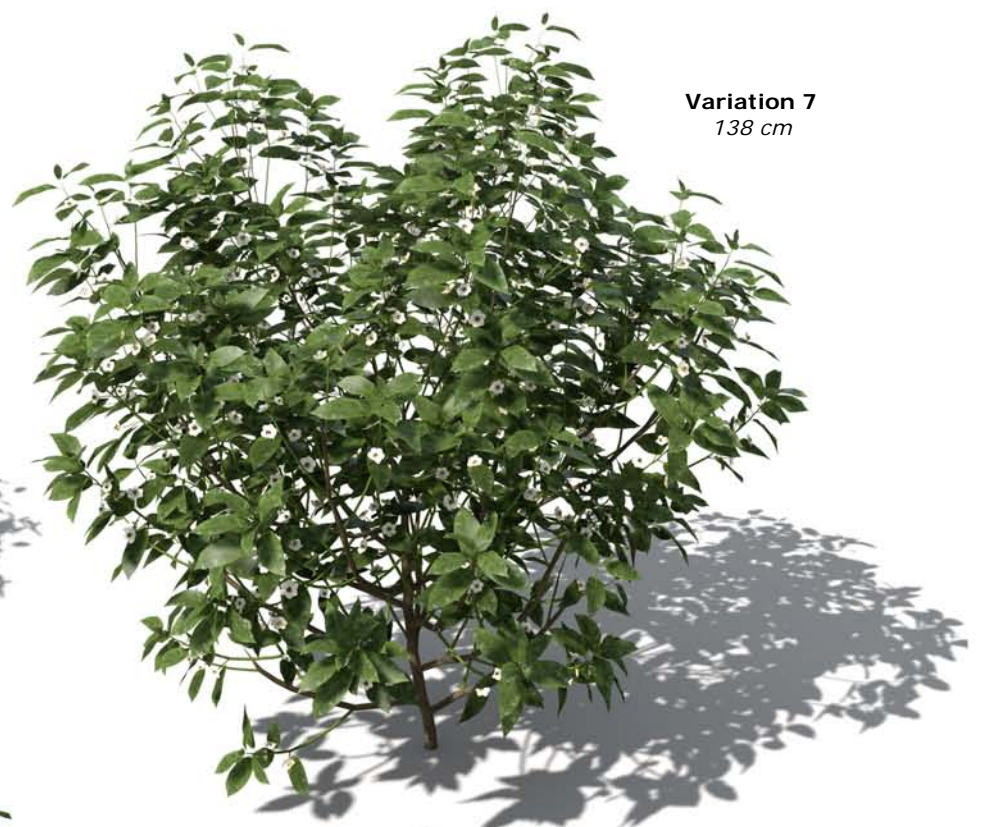


Variation 9  
70 cm





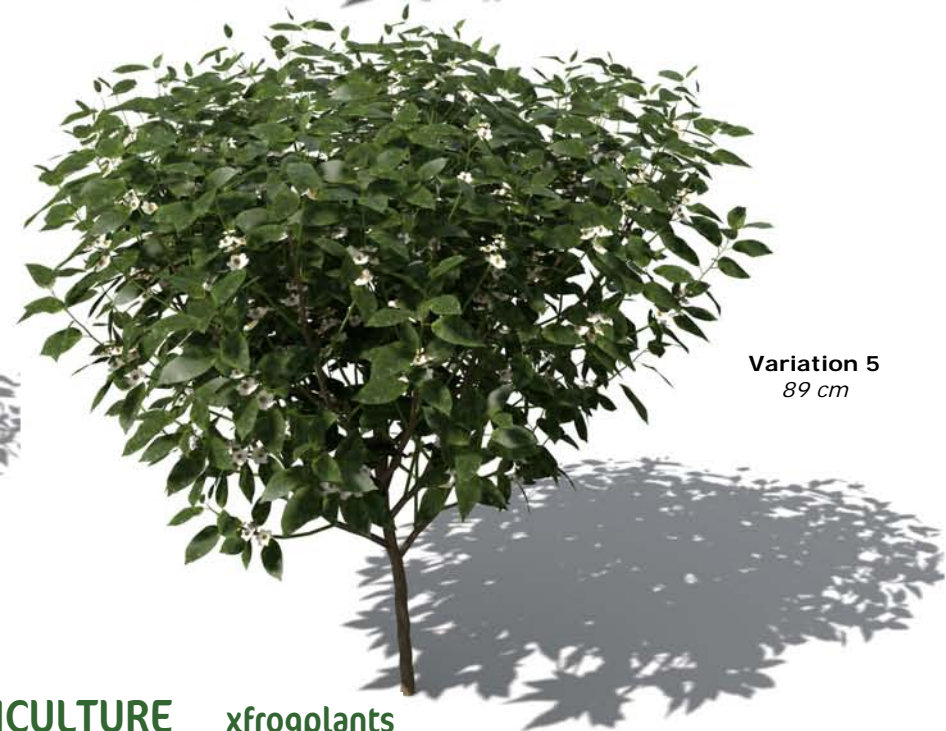
**Variation 8**  
149 cm



**Variation 7**  
138 cm



**Variation 6**  
114 cm



**Variation 5**  
89 cm



Variation 4  
88 cm



Variation 3  
85 cm



Variation 2  
63 cm



Variation 1  
57 cm

### 03. Chile Pepper ( *Capsicum annuum* )

Perennial plant, often cultivated as annual

**Height :** up to 150 cm

**Origin :** Central and Southern America

**Environment :** sunny plains and hillsides;  
on rich, fertile, well-drained soils

**Climate :** hot, warm; frost-intolerant

**Notes :**

Although native of dry hot climates, the Chili Pepper plant (in it's many varieties) can grow well also in temperate regions, as long as it is protected from frost. It can be an ornamental plant but it is mainly cultivated for the fruits, that can be long and narrow, or short and roundish, and are a much appreciated hot spice in many kitchen recipes. They also have antiseptic properties. China is, by far, the largest producer of Chili Peppers, followed by Mexico, Turkey, and United States.



Variation 7  
89 cm



Variation 9  
88 cm



Variation 8  
91 cm



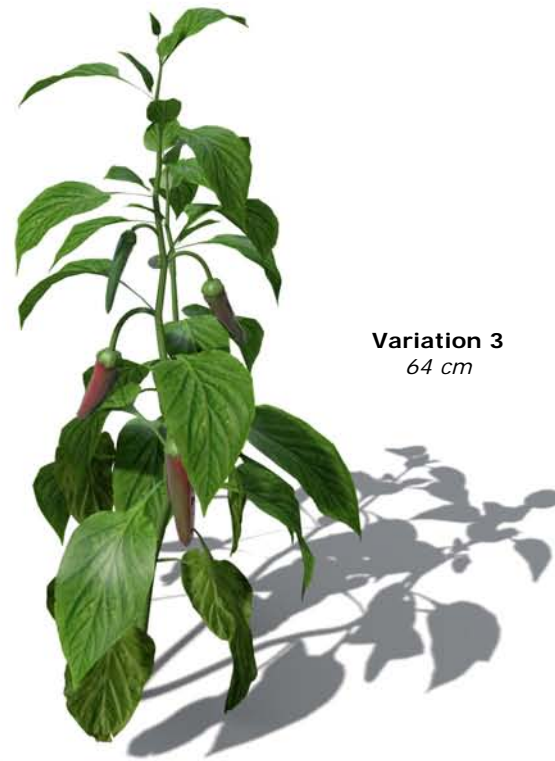
Variation 6  
87 cm



Variation 5  
62 cm



**Variation 4**  
67 cm



**Variation 3**  
64 cm



**Variation 2**  
61 cm



**Variation 1**  
34 cm

## 04. Coffee ( *Coffea arabica* )

**Perennial shrub/small tree**

**Height :** up to 5m (usually 2m) in cultivation, up to 12m wild

**Origin :** Ethiopia (Kaffa region)

**Environment :** highland Savannah

**Climate :** warm and dry; cold-tolerant but frost-intolerant

### Notes :

Coffee is a small tree or shrub native of the Kaffa region of Ethiopia (hence the name). It grows best in the native conditions (1300-1500 meters altitude, at average temperature of 20° C), but it is also cultivated everywhere in warm climates. In cultivation, it is usually trimmed at 2 meters height, to make harvesting easier. It was Arabians who made coffee a popular drink worldwide. In North America and Europe one cup of coffee is drunk every three glasses of tap water. About 7 million metric tons of coffee are produced annually worldwide.



**Variation 8**  
177 cm



Variation 9  
141 cm



Variation 7  
154 cm



Variation 6  
138 cm



Variation 5  
125 cm



Variation 4  
128 cm



Variation 3  
67 cm



Variation 2  
57 cm



Variation 1  
31 cm



# 05. Artichoke ( *Cynara scolymus* )

## Perennial Plant

**Height :** up to 2 m

**Origin :** Mediterranean

**Environment :** fertile soils, in full sun; requires regular irrigation; it does not survive freezing frost

**Climate :** warm; moderately humid

## Notes :

Artichoke is one of the world's oldest cultivated vegetables. The common name comes from the Arabic word ardi shauk (groundthorn), which was transported into ancient Italian word articiocco and from there into all western languages. Caterina de' Medici introduced the Artichoke to France and from there it was spread worldwide. The plant has important medical qualities, especially as liver protector. Today, Artichoke is widely cultivated in other warm areas of the globe such as California where it is a very large crop.



Variation 7  
69 cm



Variation 9  
97 cm



Variation 8  
71 cm



Variation 6  
59 cm



Variation 5  
56 cm



Variation 4  
48 cm



Variation 3  
43 cm



Variation 2  
43 cm



Variation 1  
34 cm

## 06. Strawberry ( *Fragaria x ananassa* )

### Perennial plant

**Height :** up to 30 cm.

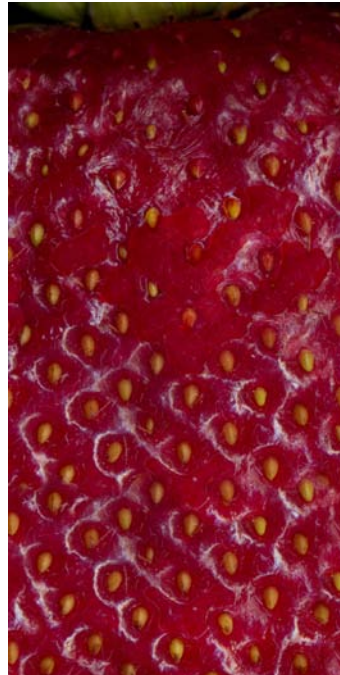
**Origin :** garden crossover of *Fragaria Virginiana* (Virginia Strawberry) and *Fragaria chiloensis* (Beach Strawberry)

**Environment :** light woodland, forest edges,  
on all soil types as long as moist and well-drained

**Climate :** temperate; humid

### Notes :

The Garden Strawberry is the most widely cultivated strawberry worldwide, and must not be confused with the common wild strawberry, *Fragaria vesca* (Woodland Strawberry), easily found in forests all over the Northern Hemisphere. The Strawberry, a member of Rosaceae family, was considered a flower of the Paradise and was commonly used in the arts as a symbol of Christ and the Trinity. The harvest period is mid April through May. Virtually the entire strawberry crop is hand-harvested.



Variation 8  
43 cm

Variation 9  
48 cm



Variation 7  
41 cm



Variation 6  
39 cm



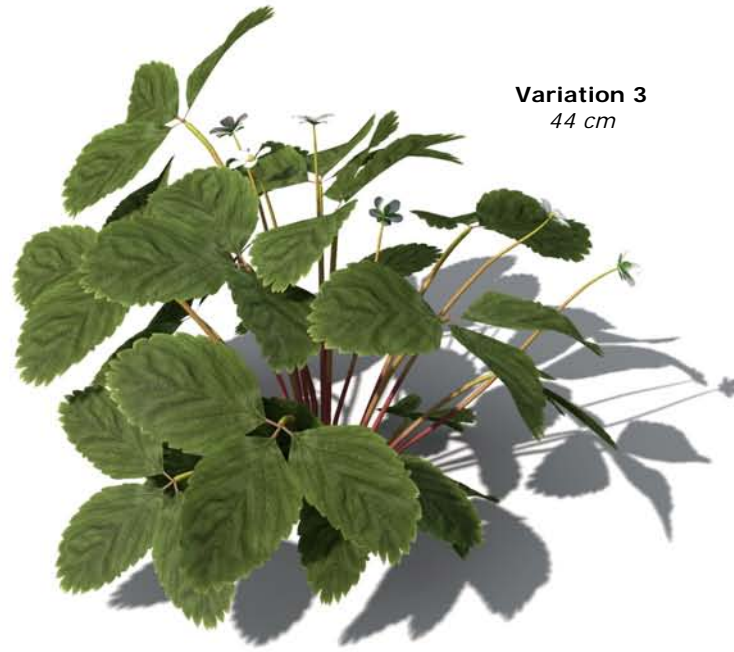
Variation 5  
42 cm



Variation 4  
52 cm



Variation 3  
44 cm



Variation 2  
37 cm



Variation 1  
33 cm



# 07. Soybean ( *Glycine max.* )

## Annual plant

**Height :** up to 130 cm

**Origin :** Eastern Asia (Japan, China)

**Environment :** hillsides, fields;

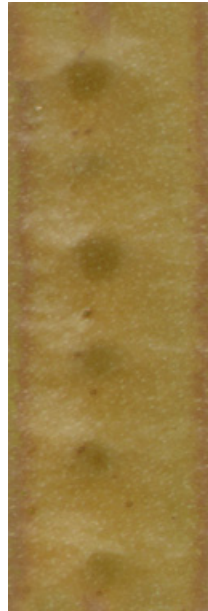
grows on many soils, as long as deep and fertile

**Climate :** subtropical; warm, temperate;

humid warm summers

## Notes :

The Soybean (a.k.a. Soya) is a leguminous plant whose cultivation started as food crop for animals, but recently became increasingly important for human food, to make oil, margarine, flour, milk, and even as meat substitute. Soybean is the richest natural vegetable food, almost complete in nutrients. The United States is the world's leading soybean producer and exporter. Farm value of U. S. soybean production in 2003/04 was \$18.0 billion, the second-highest value among U.S.-produced crops, trailing only corn. Soybeans equal about 90% of U.S. total oilseed production.



Variation 7  
94 cm



**Variation 9**  
100 cm



**Variation 8**  
94 cm

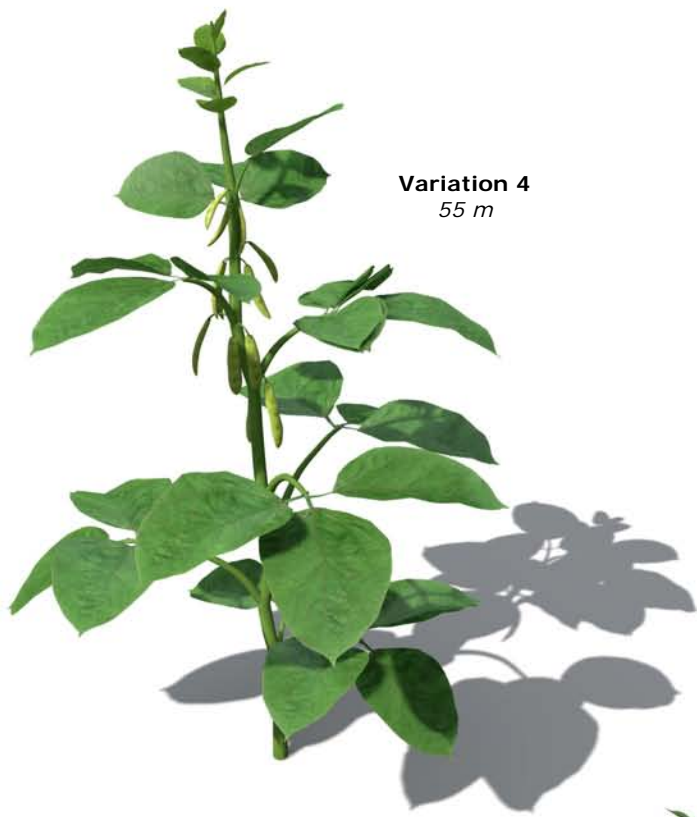


**Variation 6**  
77 cm

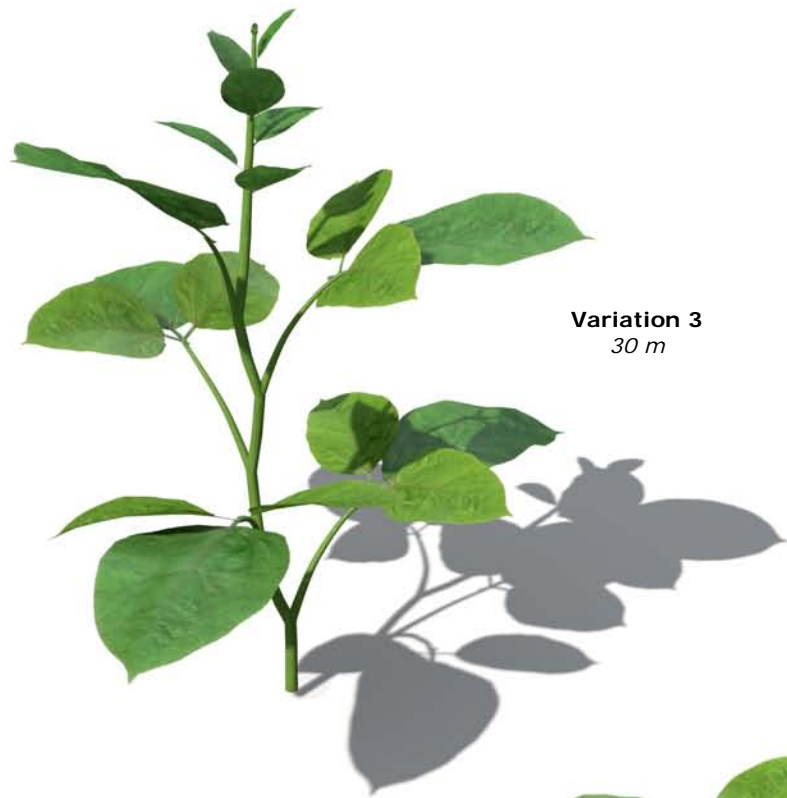


**Variation 5**  
71 cm





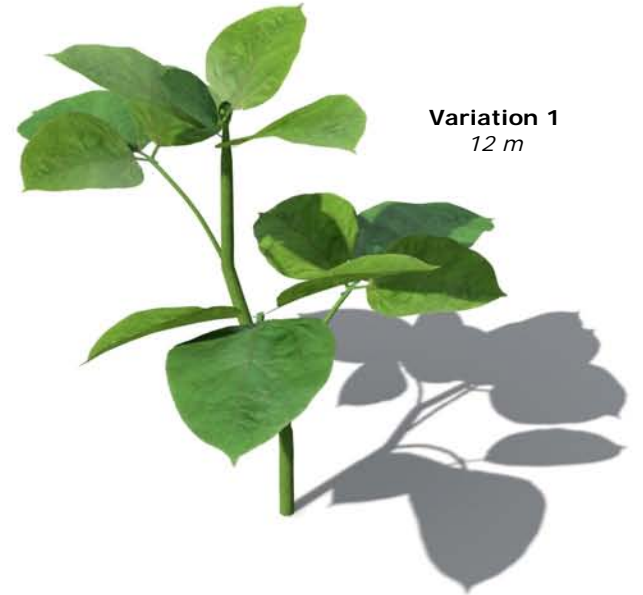
Variation 4  
55 m



Variation 3  
30 m



Variation 2  
24 m



Variation 1  
12 m

## 08. Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*)

### Annual plant

**Height:** up to 40 cm.

**Origin:** Pantropical (uncertain)

**Environment:** open fields, in full sunlight; on neutral or calcareous soils

**Climate:** tropical, warm; dry; salt-resistant but frost-intolerant

### Notes:

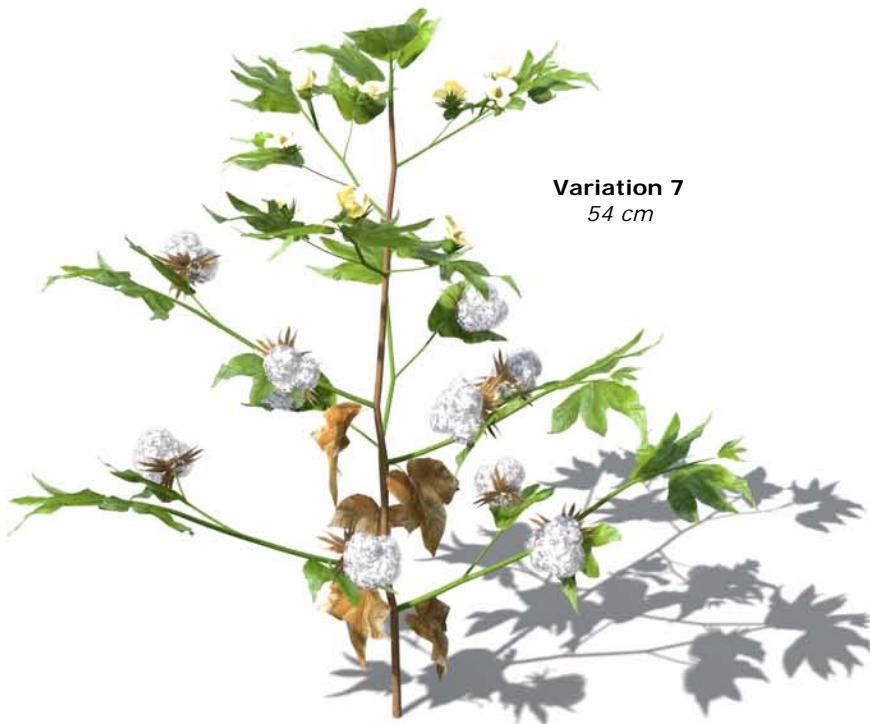
Cotton is one of the most industrially important plants of the world. The fiber is used in the textile industry, to produce all kind of clothes. The seeds are used for the oil (food and soap use), and the by-products are used in the animal food industry. The Cotton cultivation needs little water but requires warm and constantly increasing temperatures from germination to the final opening of capsules, and is therefore only possible in tropical or subtropical areas. United States are the 3rd world producer of Cotton, after China and India, but are the leading exporter, before Uzbekistan and India.



Variation 8  
61 cm



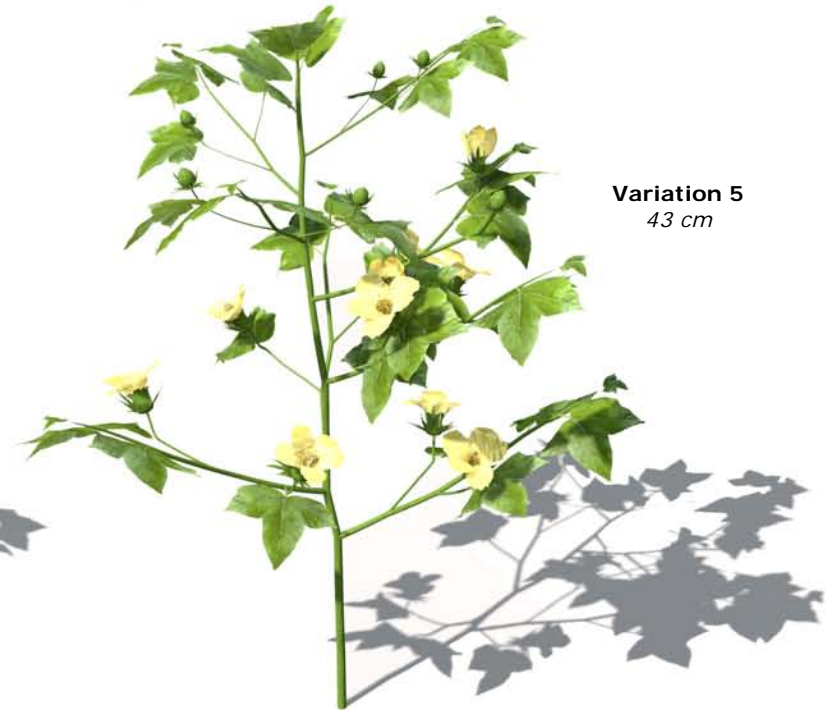
**Variation 9**  
64 cm



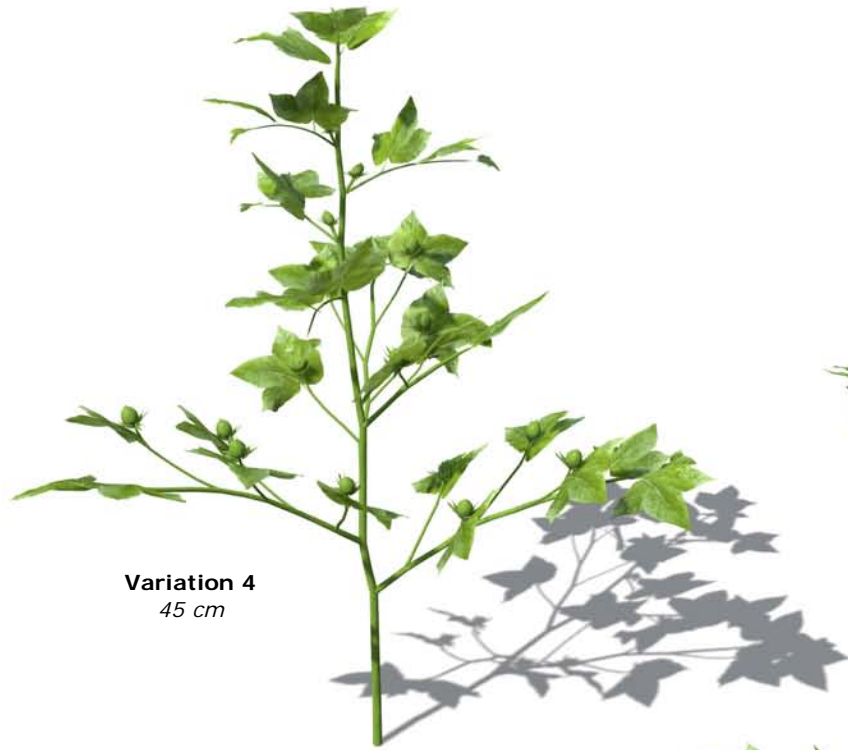
**Variation 7**  
54 cm



**Variation 6**  
52 cm



**Variation 5**  
43 cm



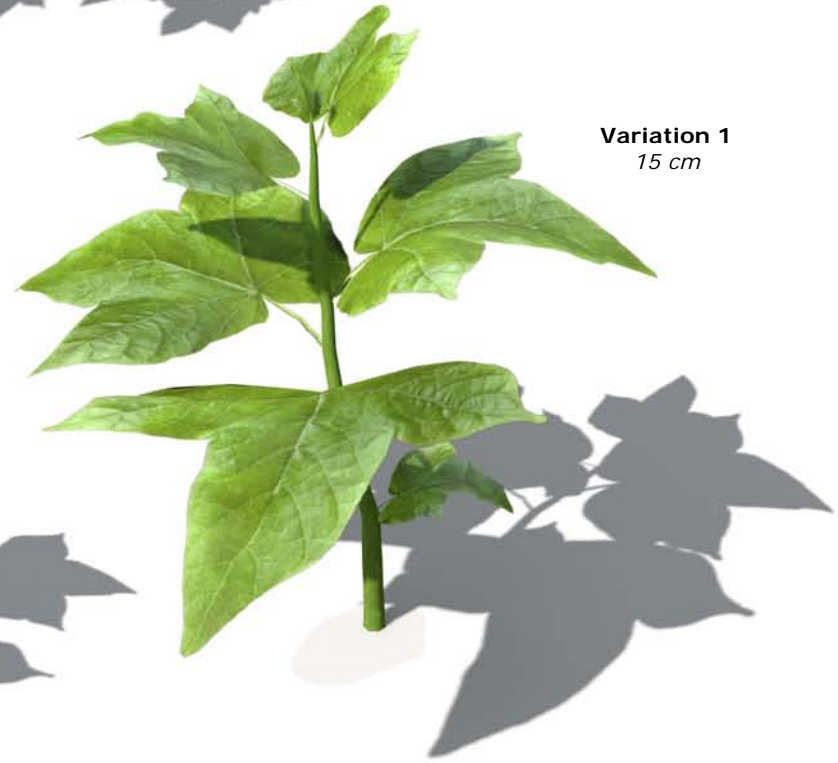
Variation 4  
45 cm



Variation 3  
38 cm



Variation 2  
26 cm



Variation 1  
15 cm

## 09. Barley ( *Hordeum vulgare* )

### Annual grass

**Height:** up to 1 mt, sometimes more

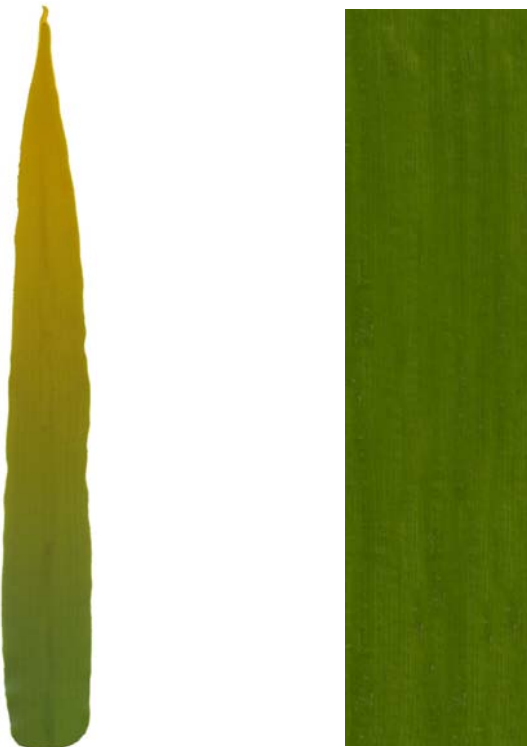
**Origin:** Near and Middle East (Mesopotamia)

**Environment:** plains, highlands and hillsides

**Climate:** warm, temperate, cool; dry; tolerates extreme temperatures as long as humidity is low

### Notes:

Barley is the fourth cereal crop in the world. It is largely used as cattle food, but it also has important properties for human health: it re-mineralizes bones and helps prevention of heart, lungs and stomach diseases. The Malt (germinated Barley) is the basic ingredient to produce beer since the ancient Babylon times! It is also a well-known symbol of abundance and fertility, especially male.



Variation 8  
125 cm



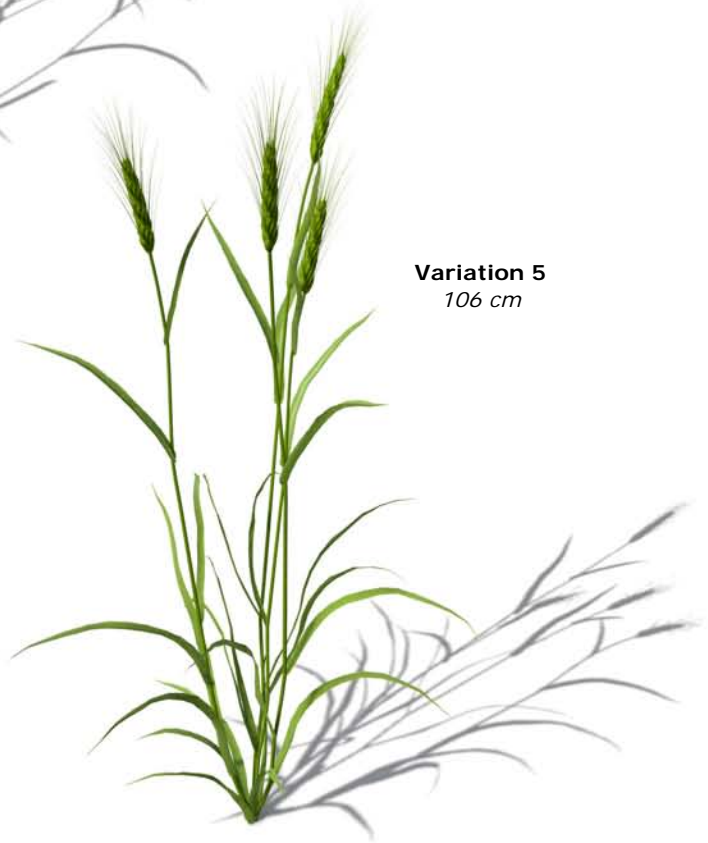
Variation 9  
120 cm



Variation 7  
122 cm

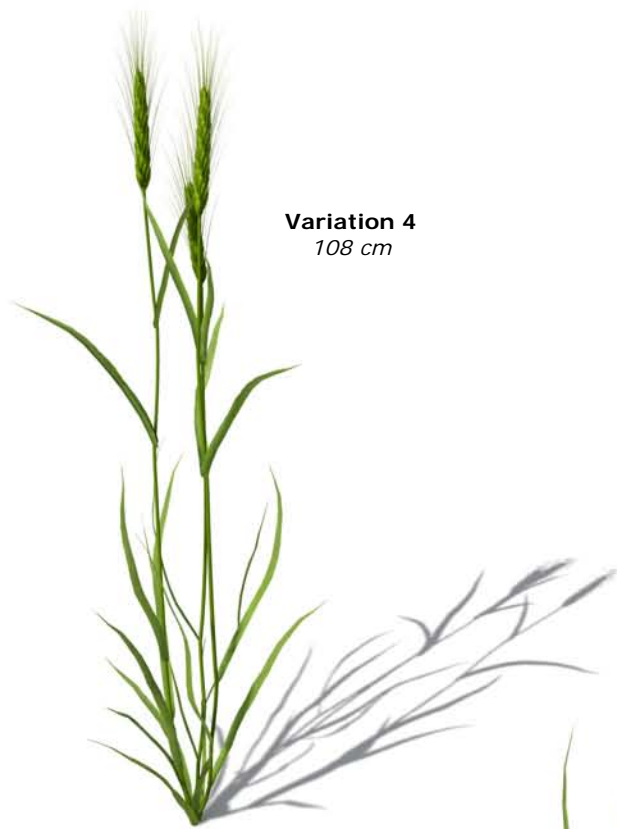


Variation 6  
103 cm

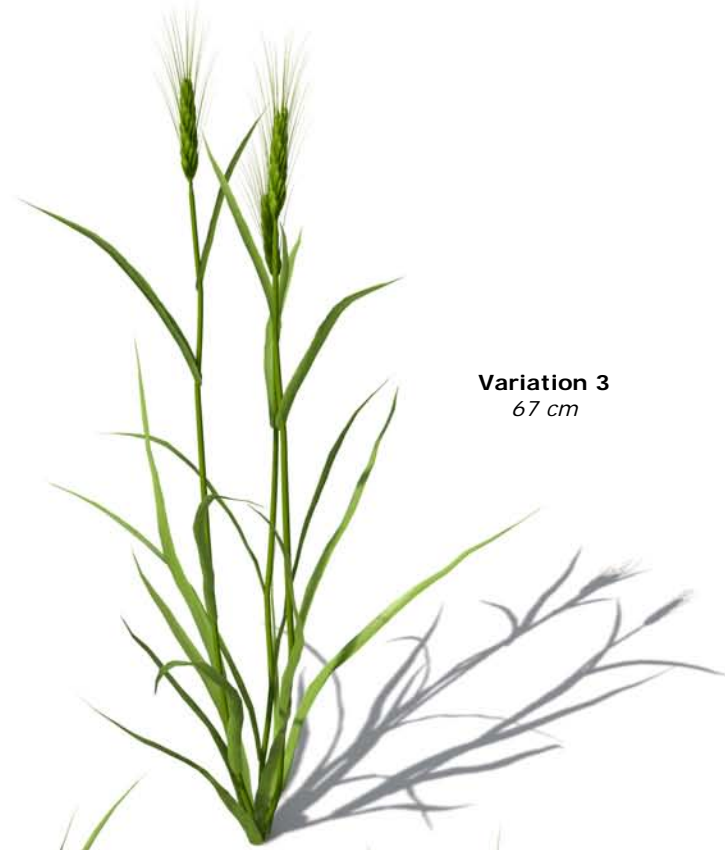


Variation 5  
106 cm

09. Barley ( *Hordeum vulgare* )



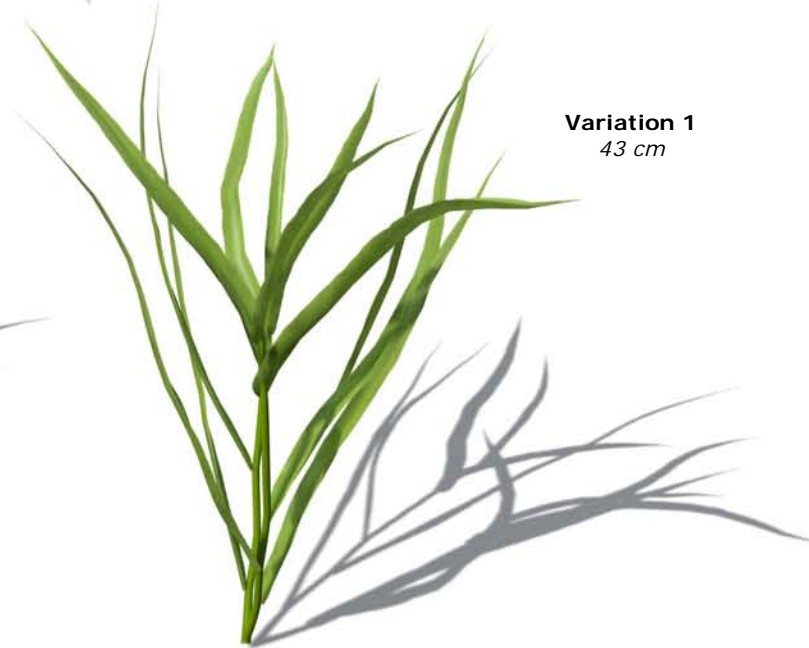
**Variation 4**  
108 cm



**Variation 3**  
67 cm



**Variation 2**  
51 cm



**Variation 1**  
43 cm

# 10. Lettuce ( *Lactuca sativa* )

**Annual or Biennial plant**

**Height :** up to 90 cm.

**Origin :** Mediterranean

**Environment :** open land; in full sun or half shade;  
on fresh, rich, fertile well-drained soil

**Climate :** warm, temperate; cold-resistant

**Notes :**

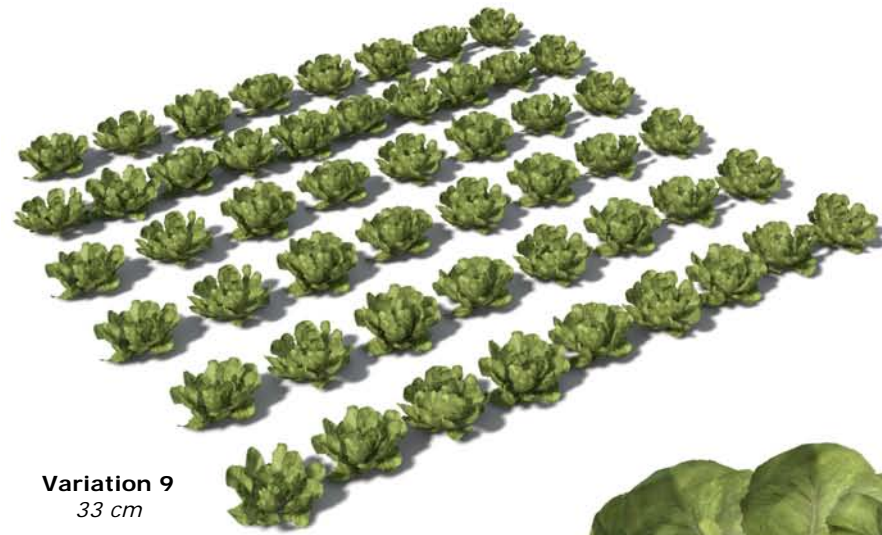
An ancient crop, Lettuce was used for food in the Mediterranean basin for at least 4500 years. The name "Lactuca" comes from Latin lactis (milk), and hints at the milkish white juice of the plant, whose mild opiate-like properties were known by Romans and Egyptians, who used to eat Lettuce at the end of the meals to induce sleep. Lettuce is rich in minerals and their pigmented varieties also contain antioxidants. It is an important crop in Europe, but a minor one in the USA, with approximately 78,000 acres produced annually in California.



**Variation 7**  
20 cm







Variation 9  
33 cm



Variation 8  
30 cm



Variation 6  
21 cm



Variation 5  
19 cm



Variation 10

10. Lettuce ( *Lactuca sativa* )

AGRICULTURE xfrogplants



Variation 4  
21 cm



Variation 3  
21 cm



Variation 2  
16 cm



Variation 1  
12 cm

# 11. Lavender ( *Lavandula angustifolia* )

## Perennial plant

**Height :** up to 2 m (1 m outside native area)

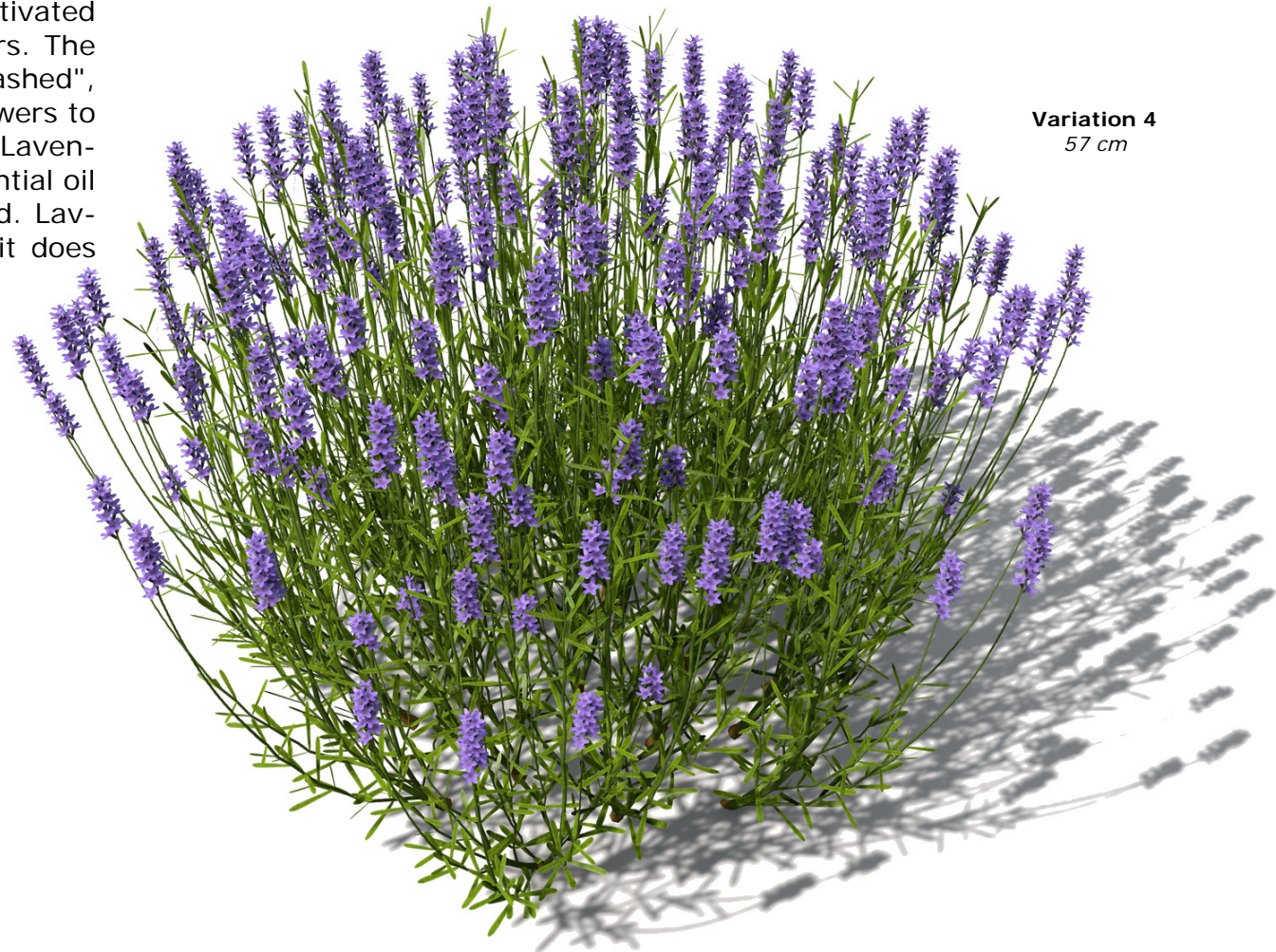
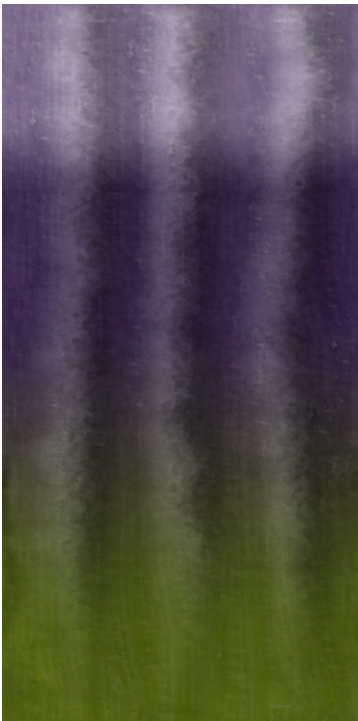
**Origin :** West Mediterranean

**Environment :** in full sun; thrives on rich, deep, well-drained soil, but grows also on rocky arid terrains

**Climate :** warm, temperate; frost-intolerant

## Notes :

Lavender is a Mediterranean shrub that is cultivated worldwide because of the beautiful scented flowers. The name Lavanda is a Latin verb meaning "to be washed", and hints at the Latins' habit of using Lavender flowers to scent the water for washing themselves. Today, Lavender is mostly used for garden decoration, but essential oil and tea with curative properties are also produced. Lavender ranks high as a sustainable crop because it does not rely on pesticides and fertilizers.



Variation 4  
57 cm



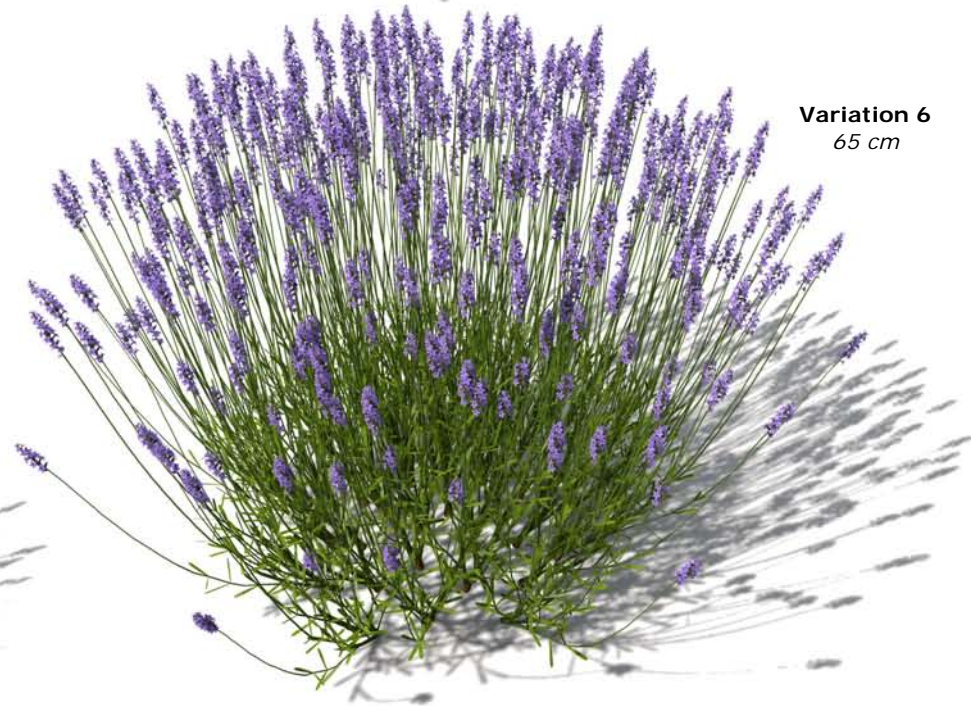
Variation 9  
72 cm



Variation 8  
71 cm



Variation 7  
65 cm

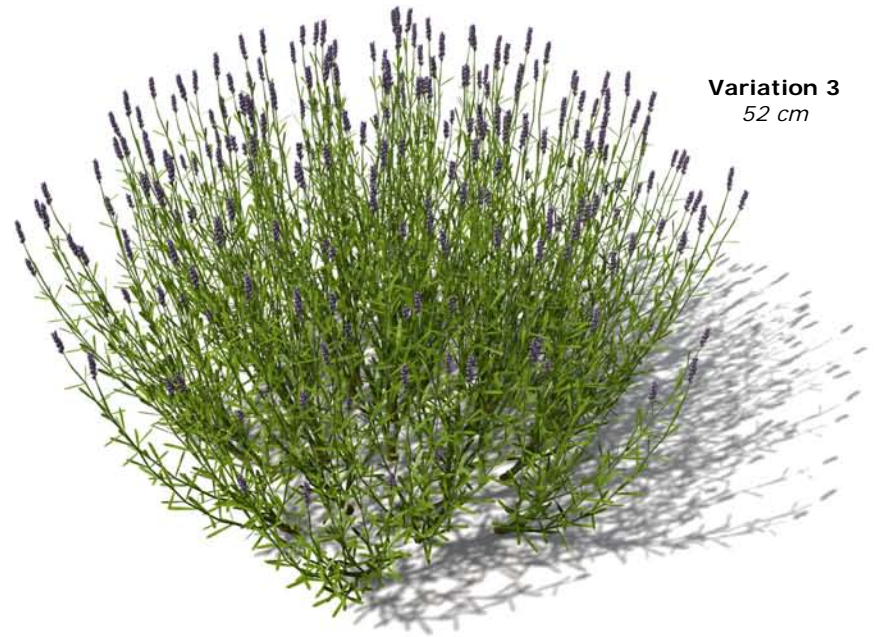


Variation 6  
65 cm

11. Lavender ( *Lavandula angustifolia* )



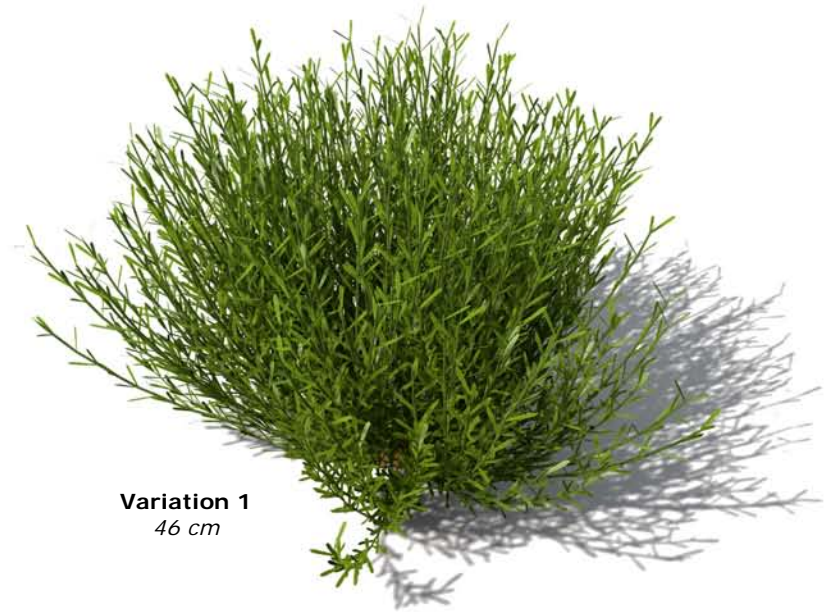
Variation 5  
61 cm



Variation 3  
52 cm



Variation 2  
44 cm



Variation 1  
46 cm

11. Lavender ( *Lavandula angustifolia* )

## 12. Ryegrass ( *Lolium perenne* )

### Perennial grass

**Height :** variable, from 10 to 40 cm.

**Origin :** Europe, Western Asia, Northern Africa

**Environment :** grasslands

**Climate :** temperate

### Notes :

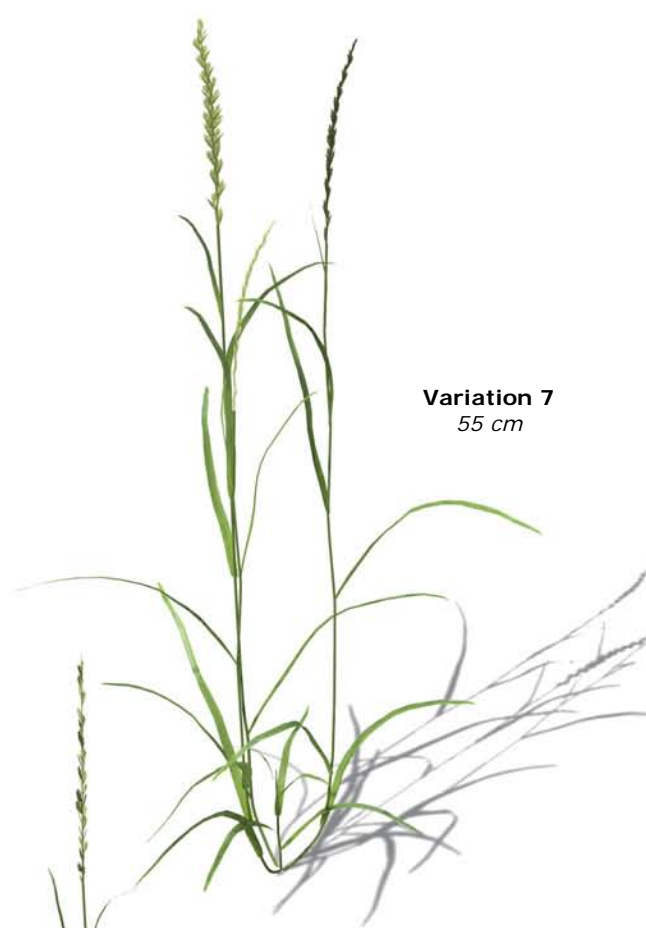
Ryegrasses exist in both annual and perennial varieties. The perennial species such as *Lolium perenne* are most suited to live in cool climates as they remain green the whole year. It's thick dense growth makes it ideal both for decorative gardens and for sports (golf courses), but it's also widely cultivated as pasture and forage plant. Unfortunately, it's also one of the most aggressive graminaceae to allergy-affected people. Ryegrass is the principal grazing grass in New Zealand where some 10 million kilograms of certified seed are produced every year.



Variation 9  
58 cm



**Variation 8**  
48 cm



**Variation 7**  
55 cm



**Variation 6**  
62 cm

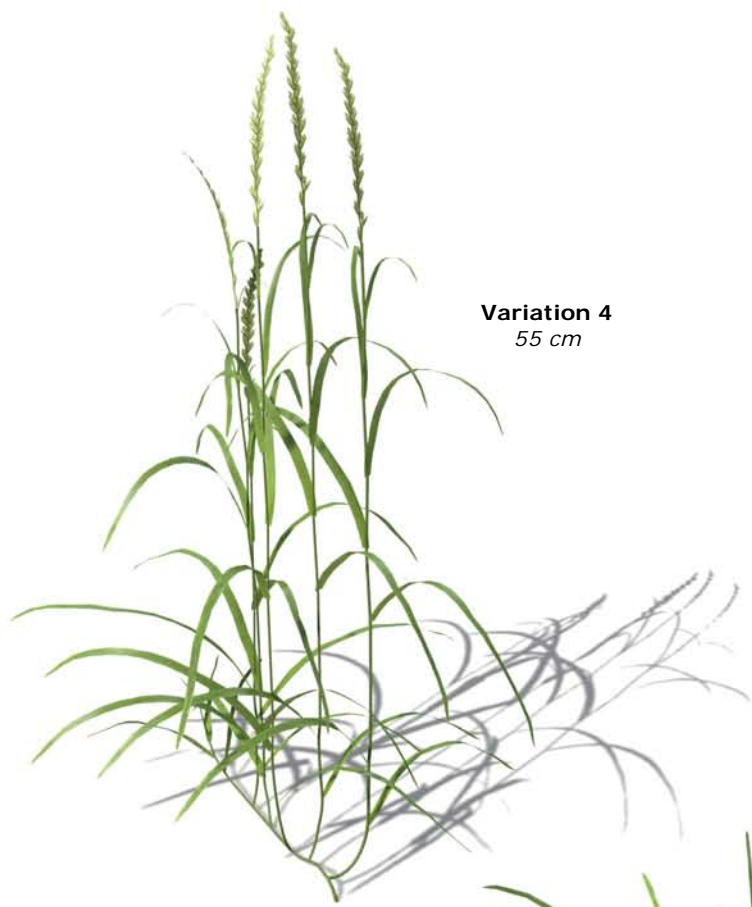


**Variation 5**  
63 cm

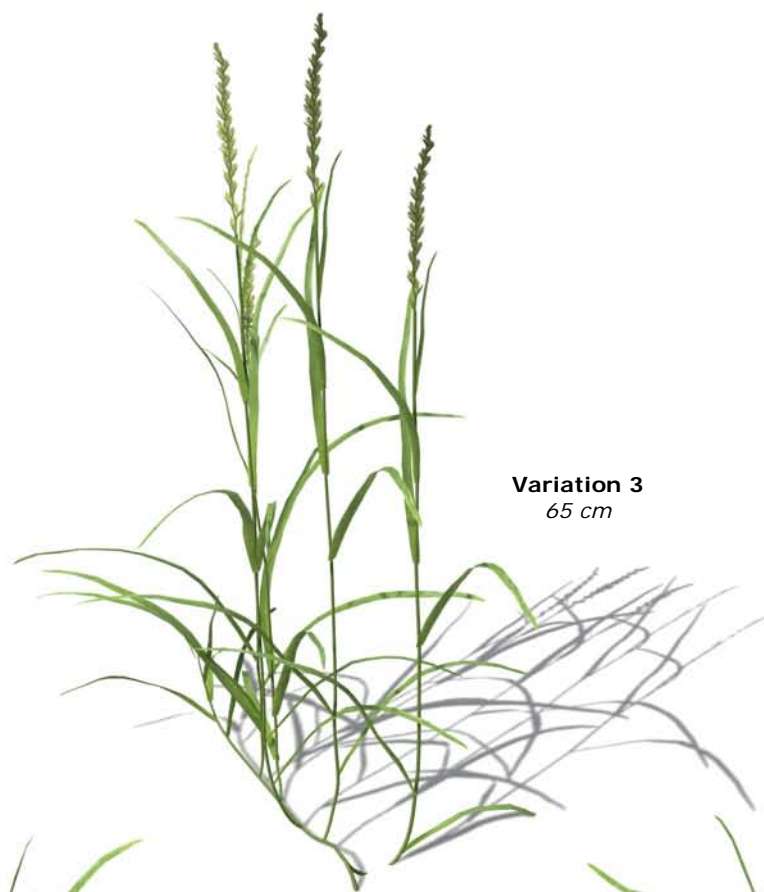
**12. Ryegrass ( *Lolium perenne* )**

**AGRICULTURE**

**xfrogplants**



**Variation 4**  
55 cm



**Variation 3**  
65 cm



**Variation 2**  
32 cm



**Variation 1**  
14 cm

**12. Ryegrass ( *Lolium perenne* )**

**AGRICULTURE**

xfrogplants





Variation 10

12. Ryegrass ( *Lolium perenne* )



Variation 11

AGRICULTURE xfrogplants

# 13. Tobacco ( *Nicotiana tabacum* )

## Perennial plant

**Height :** up to 2 m (usually 1m)

**Origin :** Central America

**Environment :** highlands and hillsides

**Climate :** temperate

## Notes :

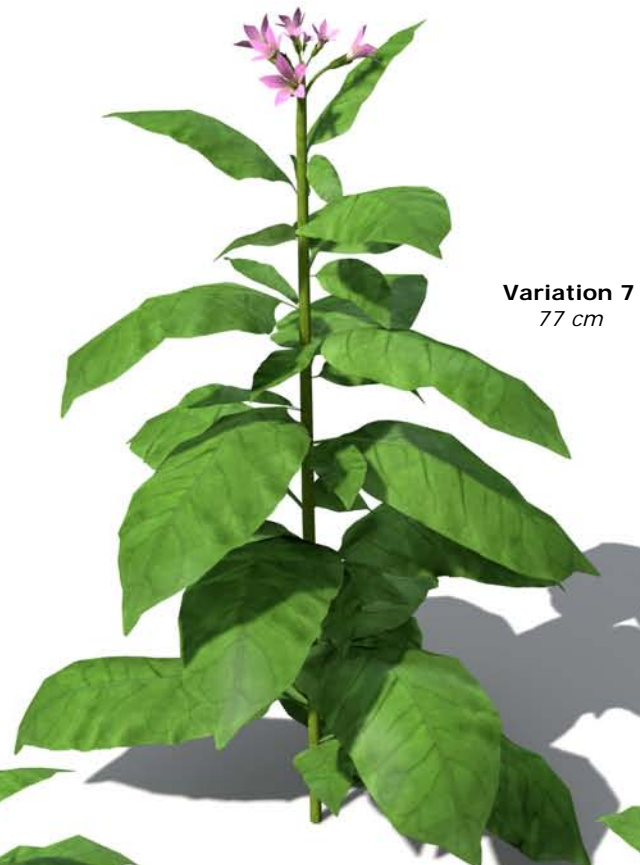
Central American natives used to use Tobacco as hallucinogenic drug for ritual ceremonies, and also simply for food, long before the arrival of the Europeans. In Europe and North America Tobacco became quickly a highly successful plant, although even in the early times it's smoke was criticized as dangerous for the health. The cultivation of Tobacco was one of the main reasons that started the slaves commerce from Africa to North America. World tobacco production is projected to reach over 7.1 million tonnes of tobacco leaf in the year 2010, up from 5.9 million tonnes in 1997/99. The number of smokers is expected to grow of about 1.5 percent annually, up to 1.3 billion smokers in 2010.



Variation 8  
79 cm



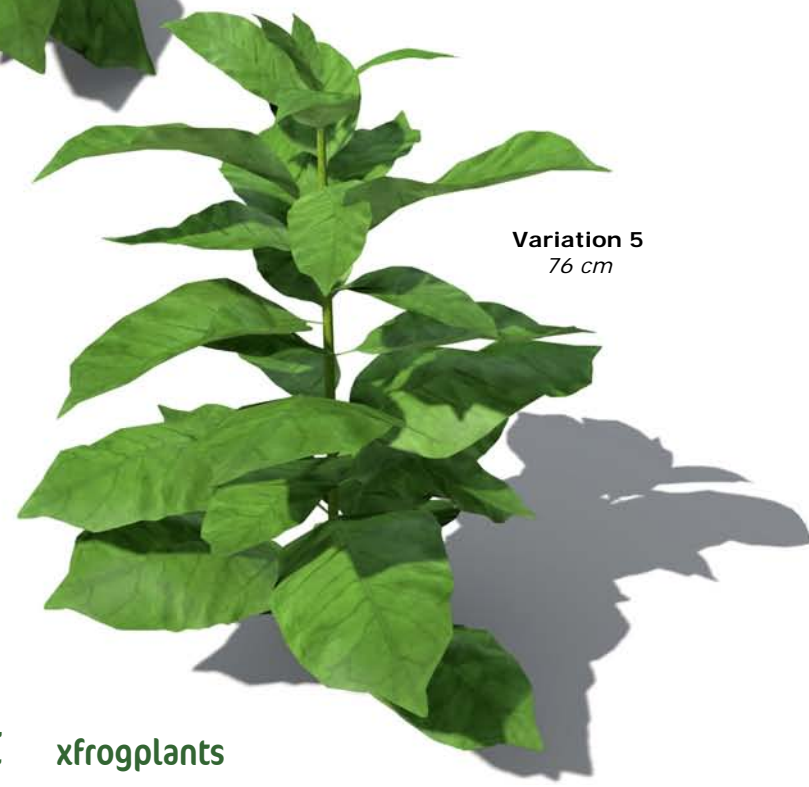
**Variation 9**  
79 cm



**Variation 7**  
77 cm



**Variation 6**  
76 cm

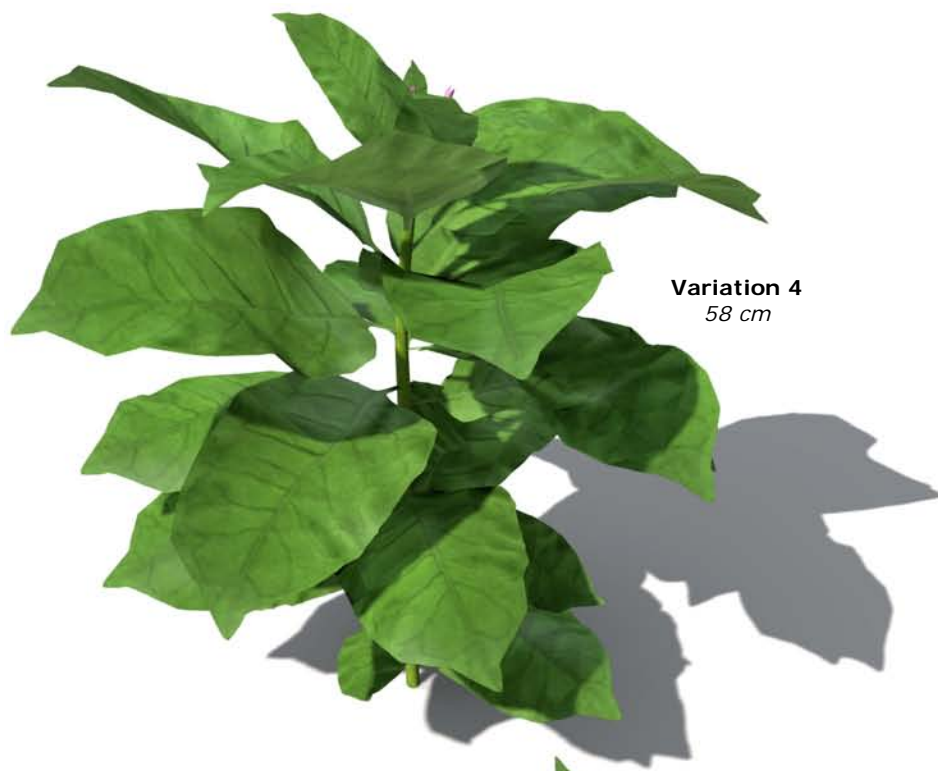


**Variation 5**  
76 cm

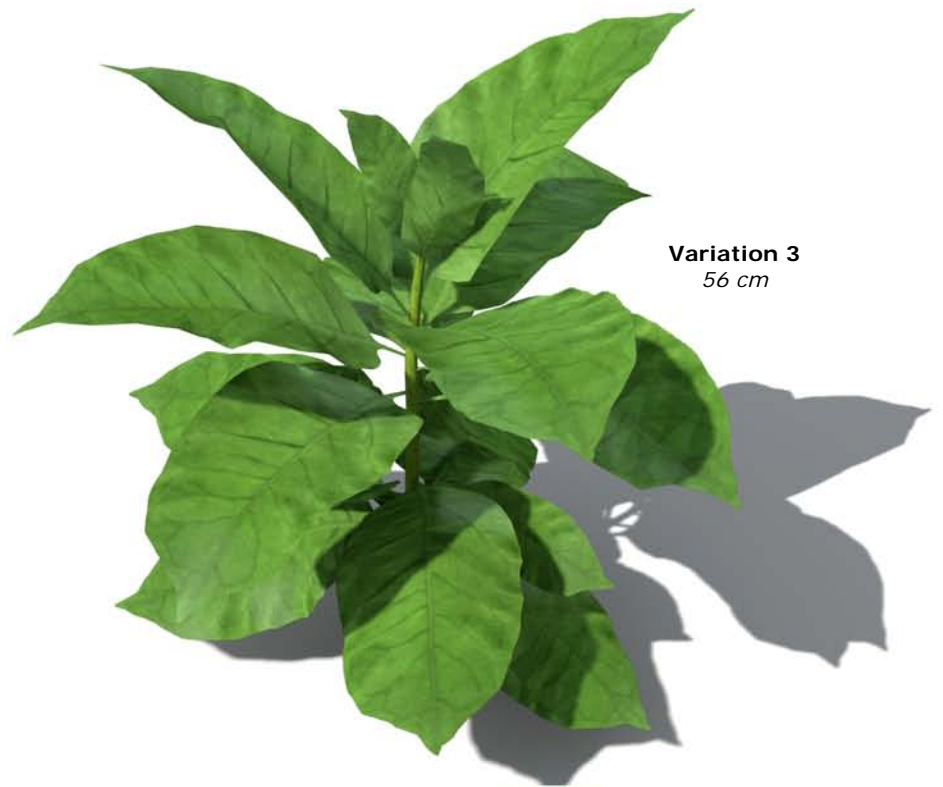
13. Tobacco ( *Nicotiana tabacum* )

AGRICULTURE

xfrogplants



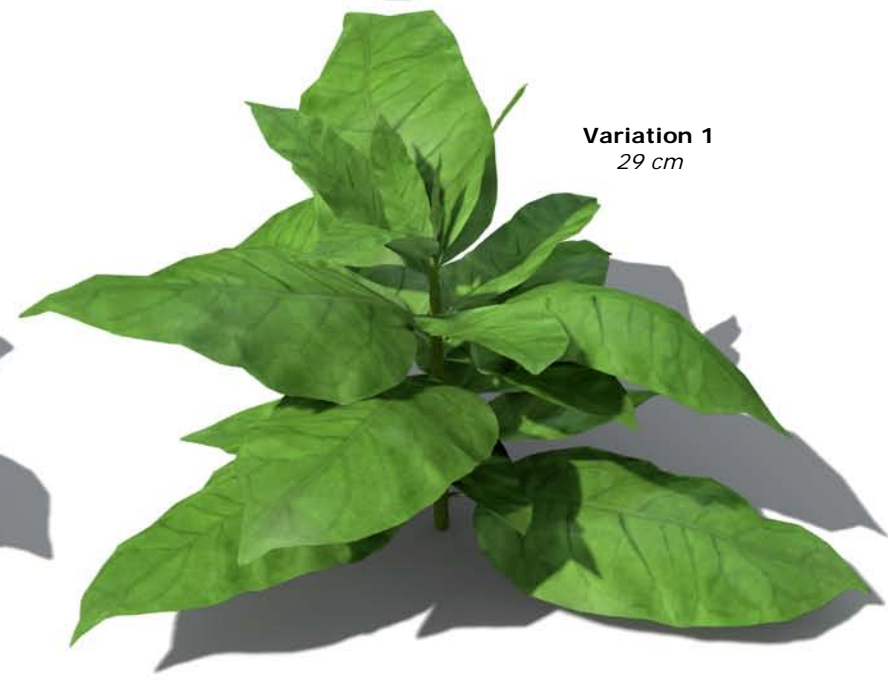
**Variation 4**  
58 cm



**Variation 3**  
56 cm



**Variation 2**  
40 cm



**Variation 1**  
29 cm

# 14. Rice ( *Oryza sp.* )

**Annual or Perennial grass**

**Height :** up to 2 m (normally 1 m)

**Origin :** tropical and sub-tropical Southern Asia, South-eastern Africa

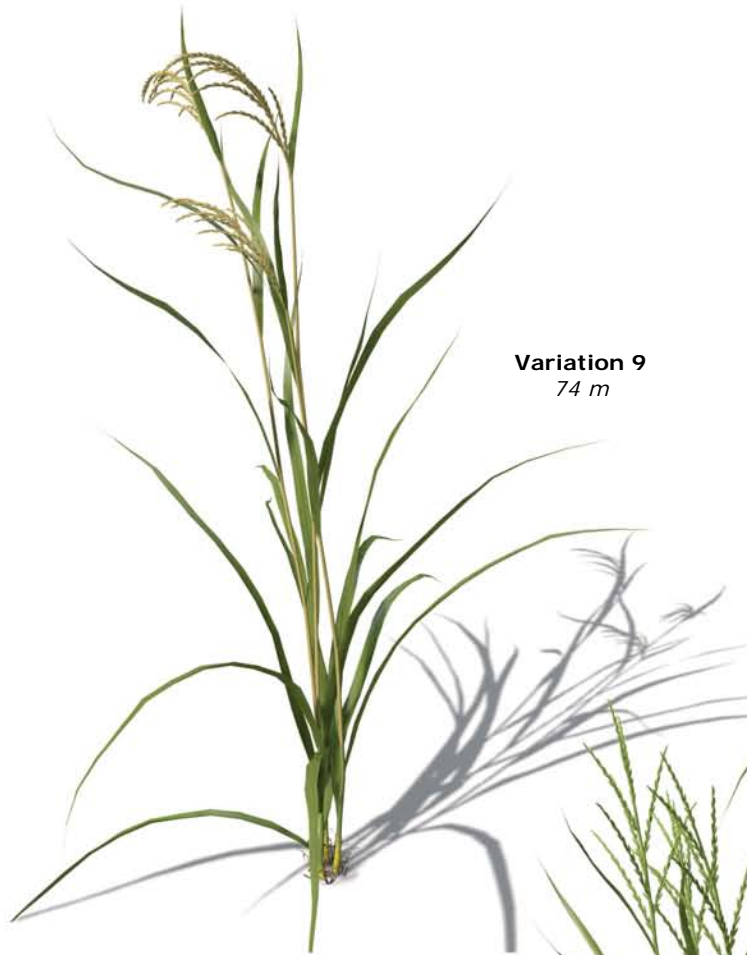
**Environment :** Humid plains; some species need to grow in a swamp environment

**Climate :** warm, temperate; humid

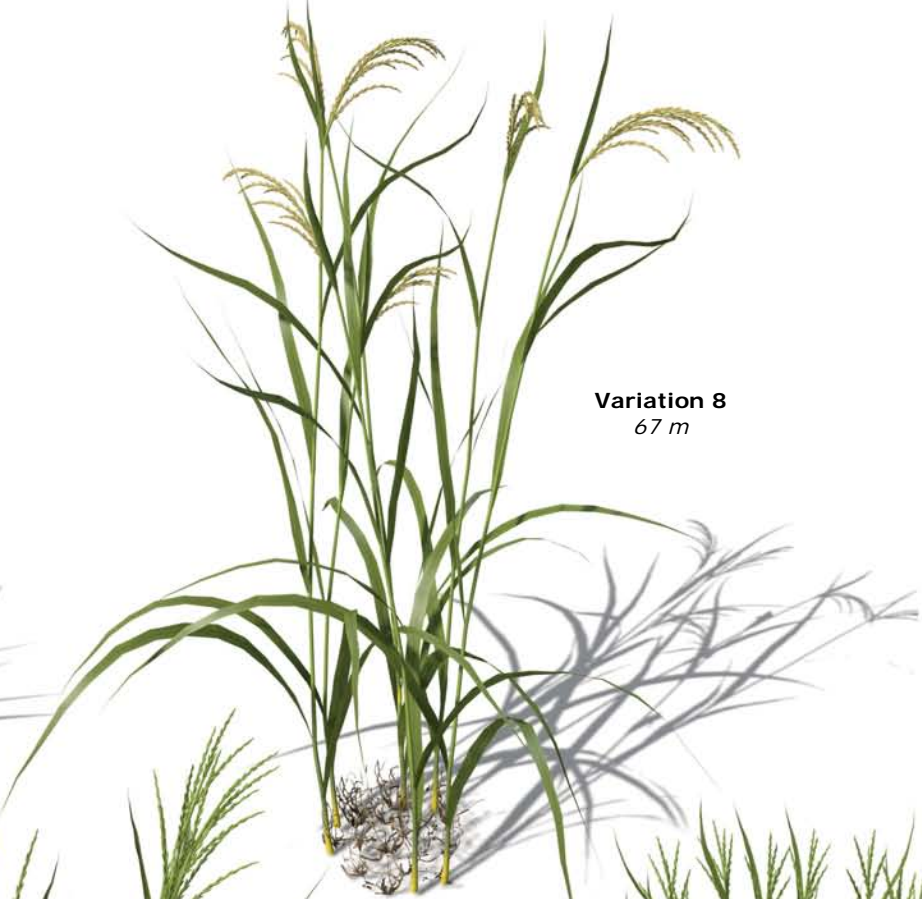
**Notes :**

The *Oryza* genus of grasses includes 22 wild species and 2 cultivated species, of which *Oryza sativa* (Common Rice) is the most popular. Rice is the most cultivated and consumed cereal across the world, and therefore the most important food source for the human race. The cultivation requires a lot of irrigation, and for some species also a three month immersion in swamps; for this reason, rice is widely cultivated in high rainfall areas.





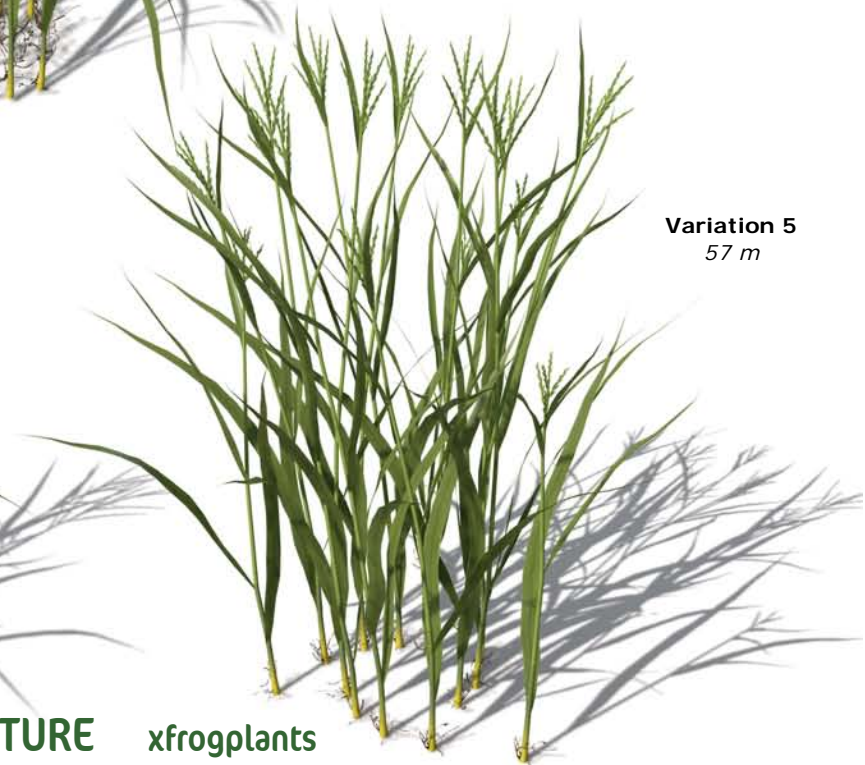
Variation 9  
74 m



Variation 8  
67 m



Variation 6  
57 m

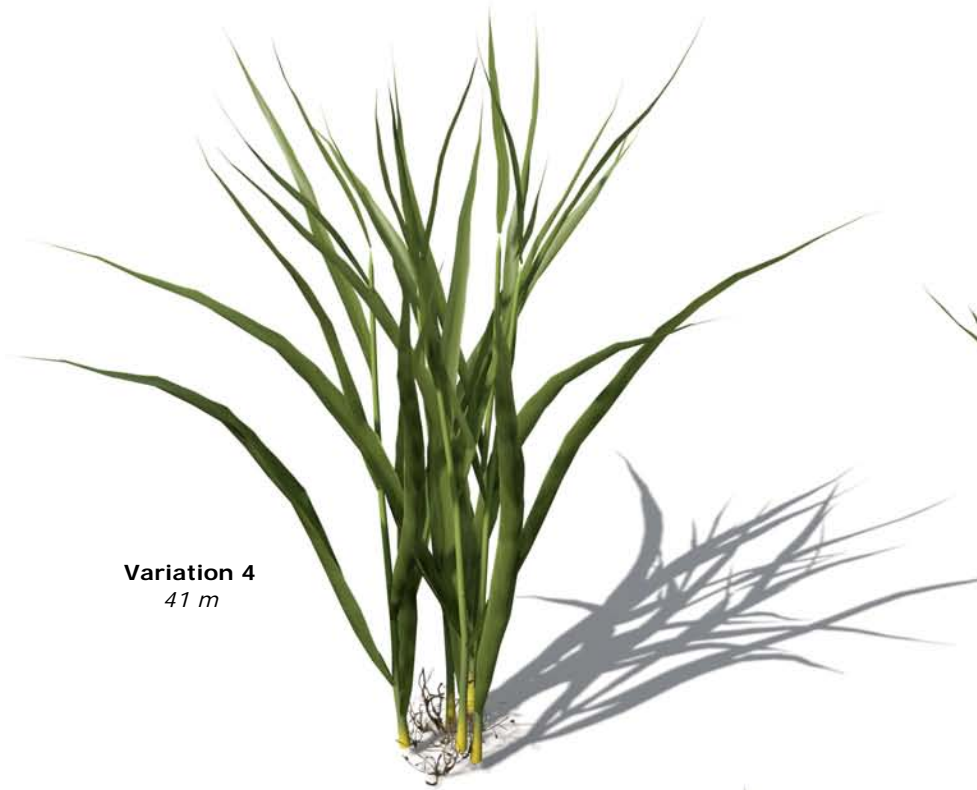


Variation 5  
57 m

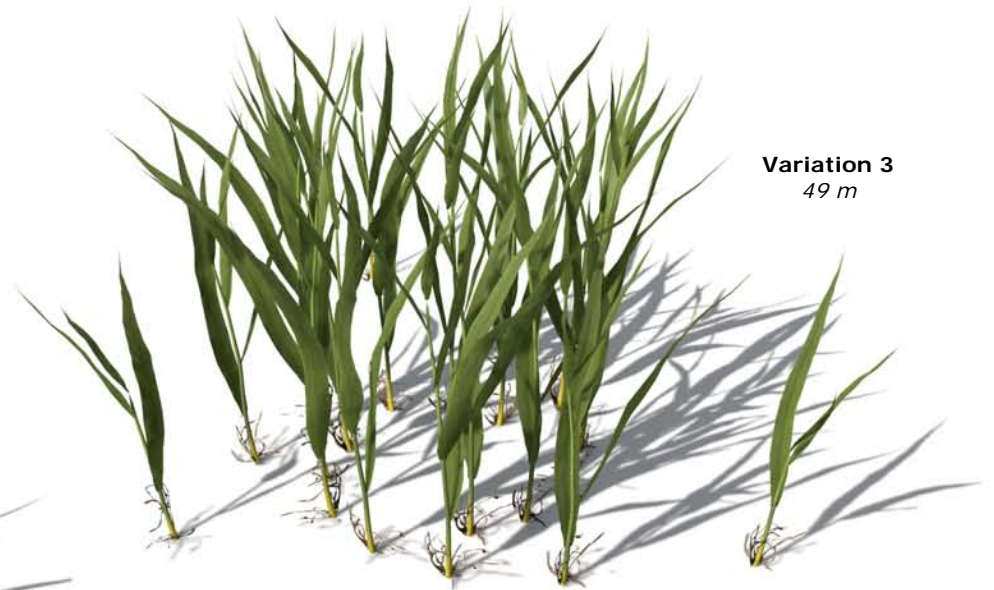
14. Rice ( *Oryza ssp.* )

AGRICULTURE

xfrogplants



Variation 4  
41 m



Variation 3  
49 m



Variation 2  
36 m



Variation 1  
38 m

# 15. Tomato ( *Solanum lycopersicum* )

## Annual plant

**Height :** from 50 cm up to 2 m, depending on the posture

**Origin :** Central and Southern America  
(from Mexico to Peru)

**Environment :** fields, grasslands, sunny hillsides;  
in full sun

**Climate :** warm, mild, temperate; frost-intolerant

## Notes :

Tomato belongs to the Solanaceae family of plants, that also includes Tobacco, Chili Peppers and Potato. The original Aztec name was Tomati. Even if known in Europe since the discovery of America, for a long time Tomato was considered poisonous and planted only for decoration. The first kitchen use is documented in an Italian recipe of the beginning of 18th century, and the first industrial production started in Parma around 1850. The tomato is today grown worldwide. A total 125 million tonnes per year are produced. The main producer is China with 31 tonnes per year.



Variation 9  
108 cm







Variation 8  
177 cm



Variation 7  
164 cm



Variation 6  
146 cm



Variation 5  
157 cm

15. Tomato ( *Solanum lycopersicum* )

AGRICULTURE

xfrogplants



**Variation 4**  
144 cm



**Variation 3**  
148 cm



**Variation 2**  
131 cm



**Variation 1**  
135 cm

Variation 10



15. Tomato ( *Solanum lycopersicum* )

AGRICULTURE xfrogplants

# 16. Sorghum ( *Sorghum bicolor* )

**Annual grass**

**Height :** up to 6 m.

**Origin :** Southern Africa

**Environment :** open land; on many soils, from arid to waterlogged

**Climate :** hot and dry; can also grow in cool and humid regions

**Notes :**

Sorghum is a big and densely seeded grass which grows in the South of Africa. Although native of hot dry areas, it can grow practically everywhere. There are many cultivars of this species (the last verified number is 571). Sorghum comes in two main variants: White Sorghum, sweeter, grain crop, good for human food, and Red Sorghum, less tasty, good for making beer and as cattle fodder.



Variation 4  
205 cm



**Variation 9**  
257 cm



**Variation 8**  
250 cm



**Variation 7**  
238 cm



**Variation 6**  
188 cm

16. Sorghum ( *Sorghum bicolor* )

AGRICULTURE

xfrogplants



Variation 5  
241 cm



Variation 3  
159 cm



Variation 2  
64 cm



Variation 1  
26 cm

16. Sorghum ( *Sorghum bicolor* )

AGRICULTURE xfrogplants

# 17. Spinach ( *Spinacia oleracea* )

**Annual herb**

**Height :** up to 30 cm.

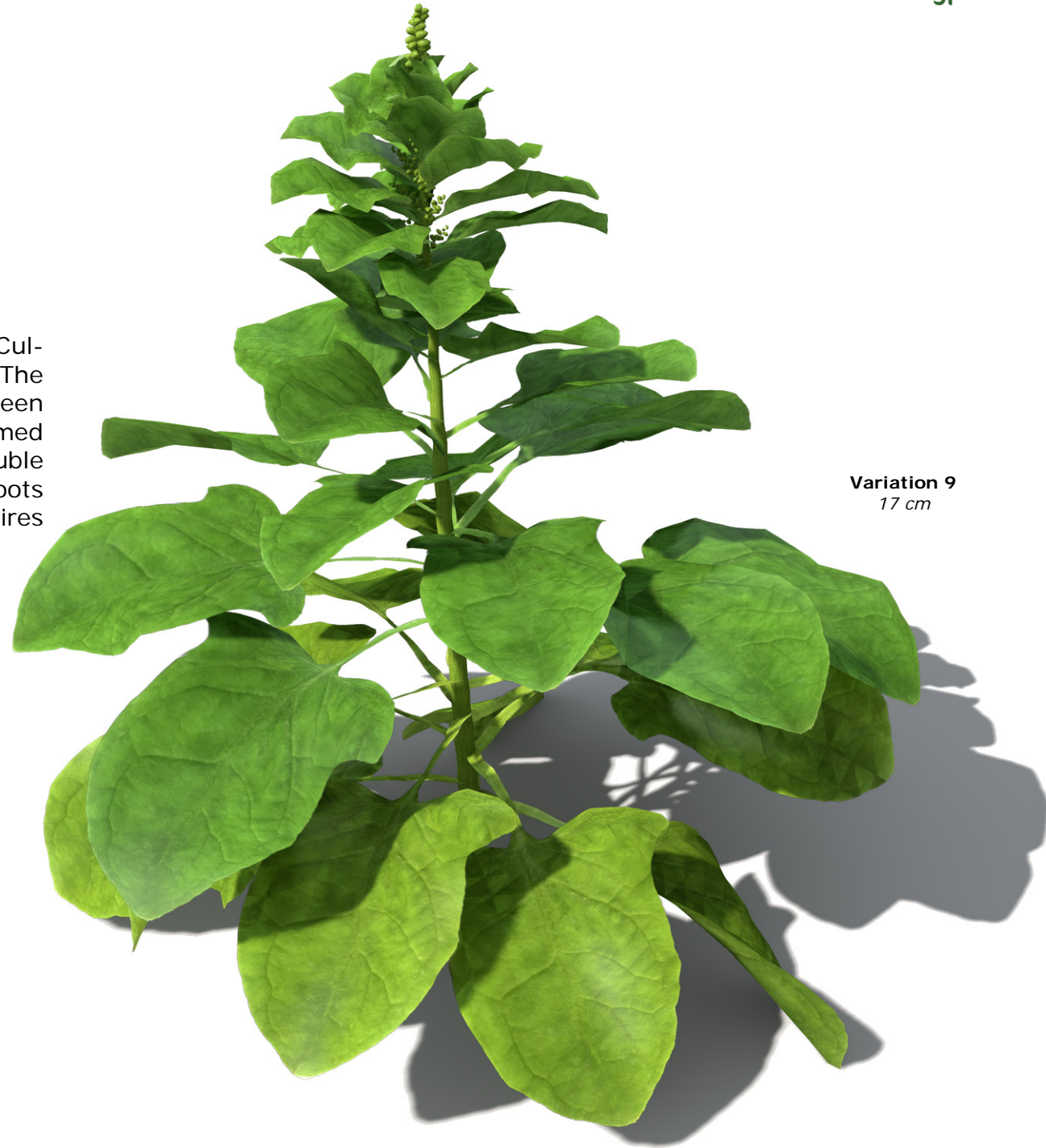
**Origin :** Central and Southwestern Asia

**Environment :** open fields; on fertile sandy loams, high in organic matter; needs moist at ground level

**Climate :** temperate, warm; humid

**Notes :**

Spinach was cultivated in Iran over 2000 years ago. Cultivation in Europe started with Greeks and Romans. The name derives from the Persian word *ispanai* (green hand) which became *spinachia* in Latin. The Arabs named it "Prince of Vegetables". Spinach can have about double iron content than average vegetables. Their shallow roots can not reach deep water, thus their cultivation requires constant irrigation.



Variation 9  
17 cm





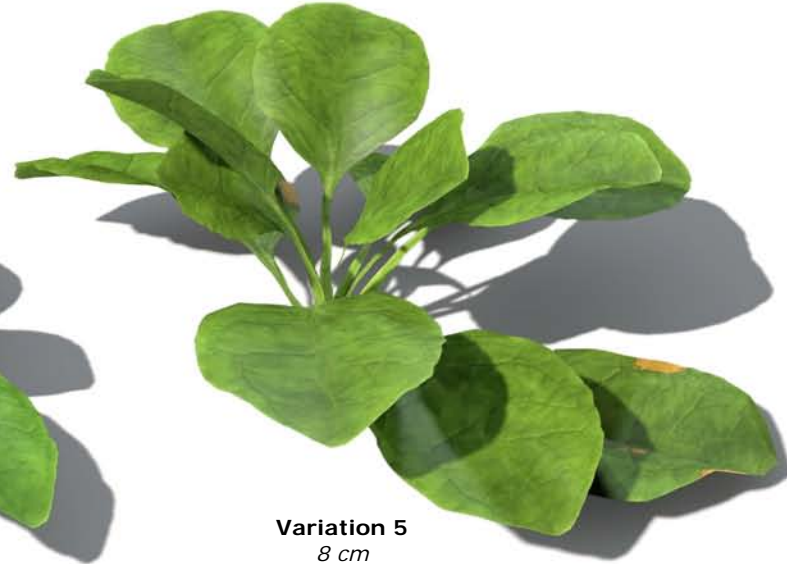
Variation 8  
16 cm



Variation 7  
9 cm



Variation 6  
8 cm



Variation 5  
8 cm



Variation 4  
7 cm



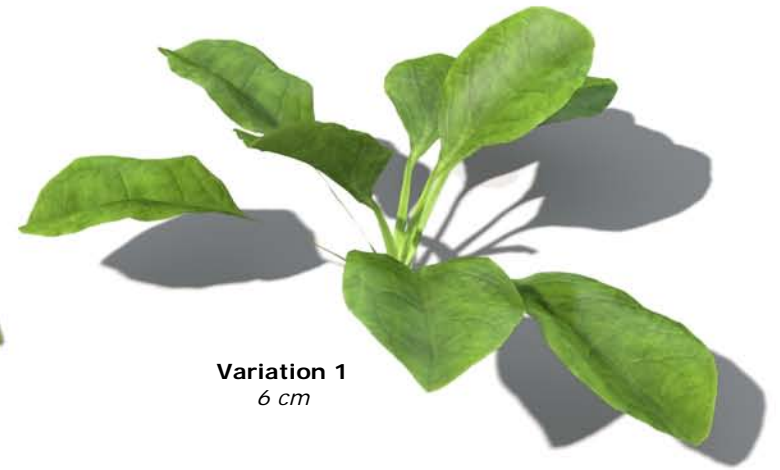
Variation 3  
7 cm



Variation 2  
6 cm



Variation 1  
6 cm



# 18. Wheat ( *Triticum ssp.* )

**Annual grass**

**Height :** up to 80 cm.

**Origin :** Southwest Asia

**Environment :** open fields, in full sunlight

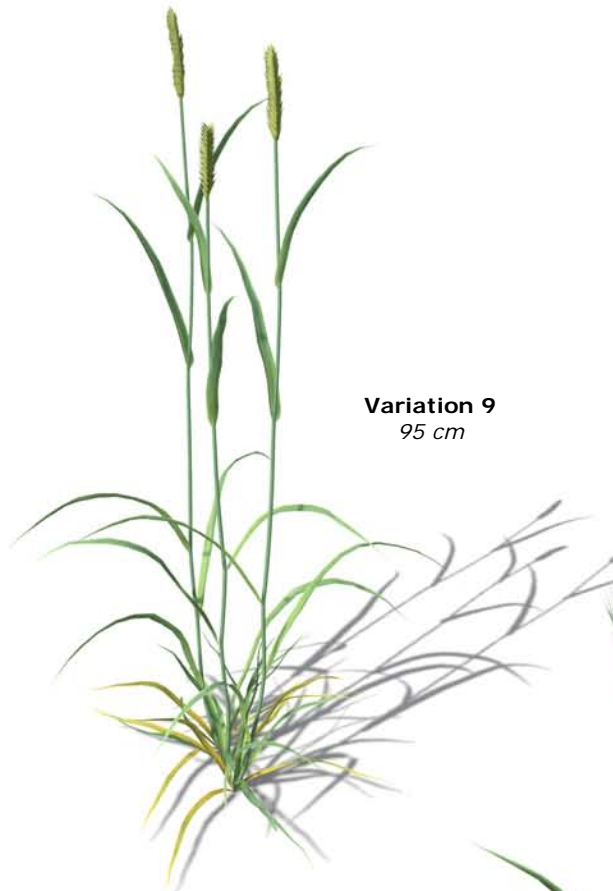
**Climate :** warm, temperate

**Notes :**

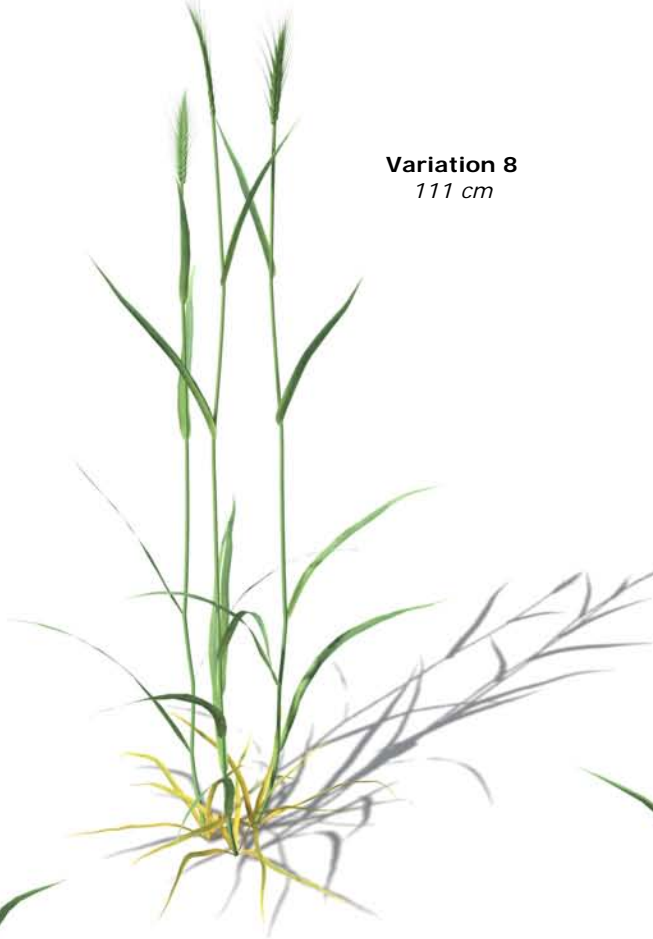
Wheat is cultivated worldwide and ranks as the second largest cereal crop behind Corn. From it's flour, bread, pasta, cakes and cookies are made all over the world. The plant is also used for fermentation, to make beer, alcohol, vodka. The cultivation of Wheat dates back to the Neolithic period! Today, the production of wheat is insufficient to cover the needs of mankind. 2006 was the first year when the demand of wheat was higher than the offer, and the gap between need and production will keep widening.



Variation 13



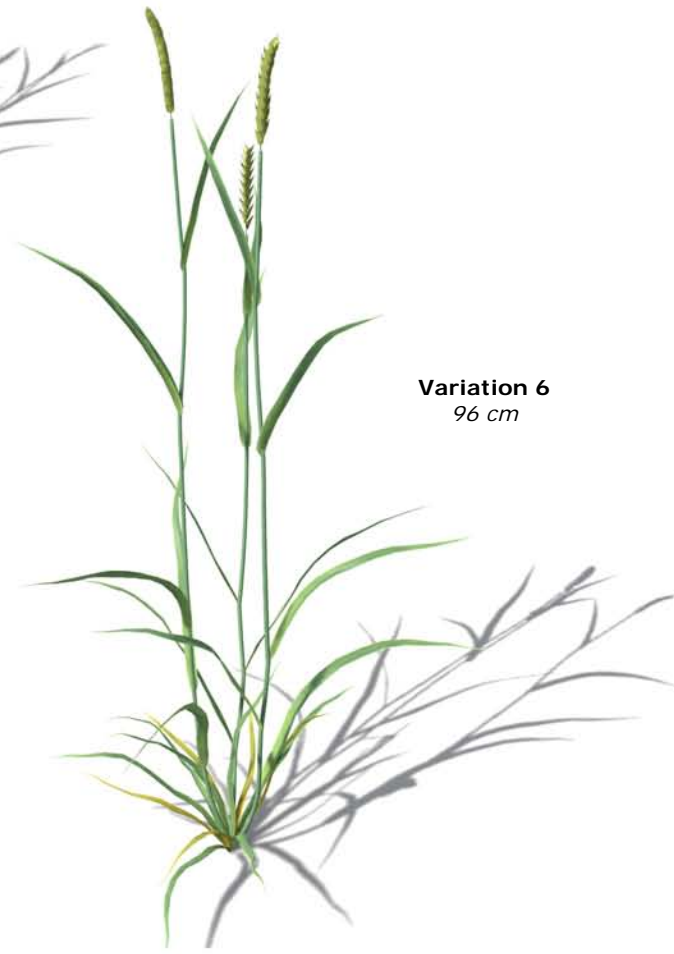
**Variation 9**  
95 cm



**Variation 8**  
111 cm



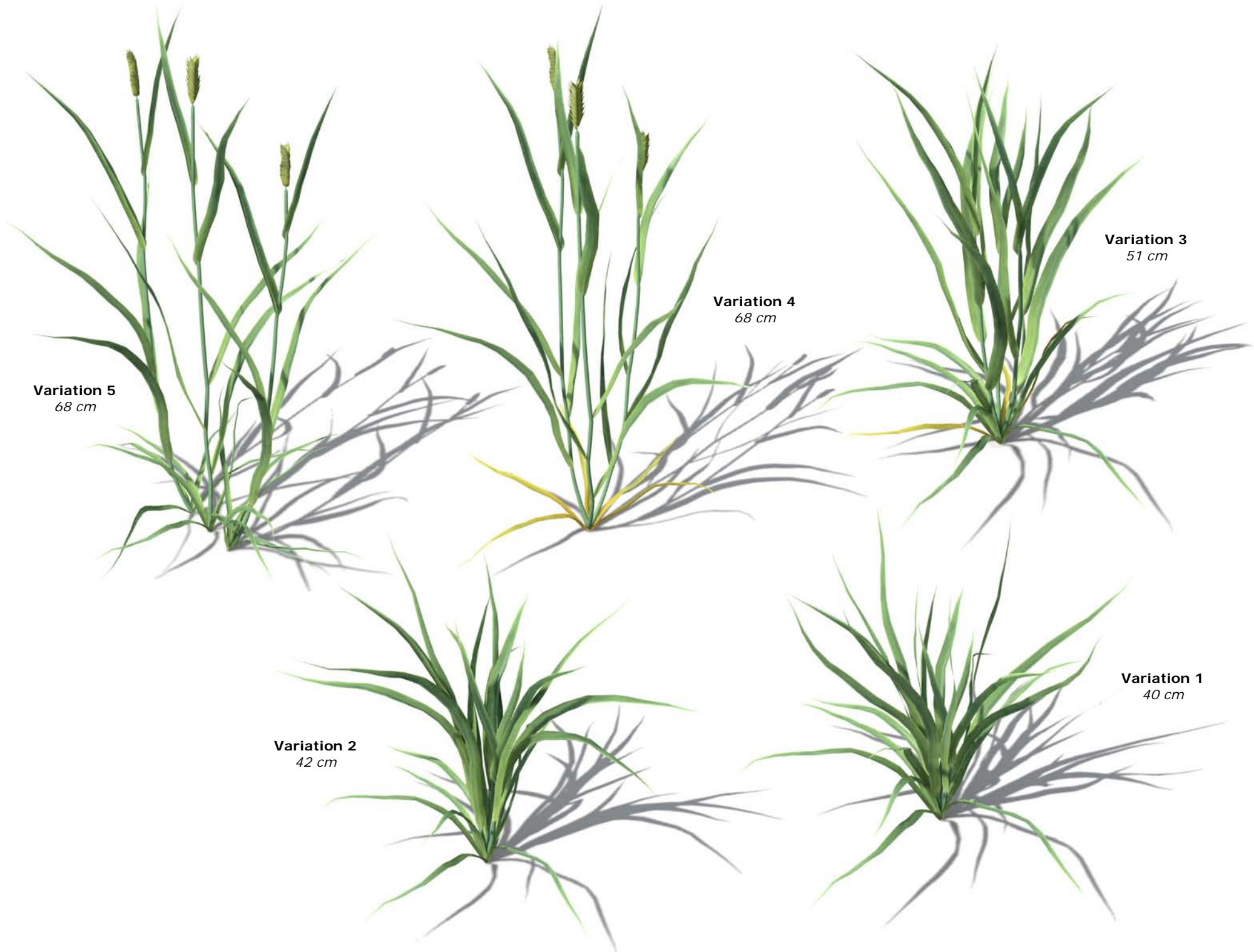
**Variation 7**  
99 cm



**Variation 6**  
96 cm

**18. Wheat ( *Triticum ssp.* )**

**AGRICULTURE** xfrogplants



**Variation 5**  
68 cm

**Variation 4**  
68 cm

**Variation 3**  
51 cm

**Variation 2**  
42 cm

**Variation 1**  
40 cm



Variation 15

Variation 14

Variation 12

Variation 11

Variation 10

18. Wheat ( *Triticum ssp.* )

AGRICULTURE xfrogplants

# 19. Grape Vine ( *Vitis vinifera* )

## Perennial plant

**Height :** variable, usually not higher than 3 m.

**Origin :** Southeastern Europe, Middle East

**Environment :** hillsides; in full sun

**Climate :** warm, temperate; dry

## Notes :

The Grape Vine (a.k.a. European Vine) was already cultivated by Sumerians 5000 years ago. In Caucasian Europe the plant was cultivated for food, while in Mediterranean Europe it was cultivated for the wine. Today, the original European Vine is almost extinct because of a roots disease. So farmers grafted European Vine into the roots of American Vine, and thanks to this "surgery" we are still able to drink and enjoy wine today. Spain, France, Italy and Turkey are the nations that dedicate the widest areas to the grape cultivation. 71% of world's grape production is used for wine, 27% as fresh fruit, and a small 2% as dried fruit.



Variation 6  
152 cm





Variation 9  
197 m



Variation 8  
189 m



Variation 7  
191 m



Variation 5  
141 m

19. Grape Vine ( *Vitis vinifera* )

AGRICULTURE

xfrogplants



Variation 4  
143 m



Variation 3  
114 m



Variation 2  
118 m



Variation 1  
121 m

19. Grape Vine ( *Vitis vinifera* )

AGRICULTURE

xfrogplants



## 20. Corn ( *Zea mays* )

### Annual plant

**Height:** up to 3 m.

**Origin:** Mexico

**Environment:** hillsides, fields; in full sun

**Climate:** warm, temperate; cold-intolerant

### Notes:

Also known as Maize, Corn (short for "Indian Corn") is the largest crop in all of the Americas (270 million tons yearly in the USA alone). The name *mays* comes from the Arawak (Caribbean native tribe) word for the plant. The very rapid growth (3 cm per day!) has made it a very popular crop worldwide. Corn is used as both human and animal food. Today, it is often manipulated into genetic variations, of which Sweetcorn is the most popular.



Variation 8  
291 m



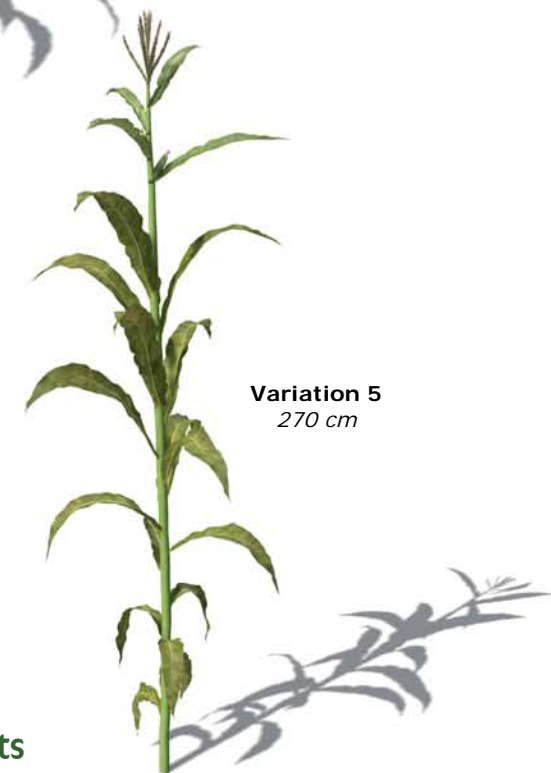
**Variation 9**  
303 cm



**Variation 7**  
289 cm



**Variation 6**  
271 cm



**Variation 5**  
270 cm

20. Corn ( *Zea mays* )

AGRICULTURE

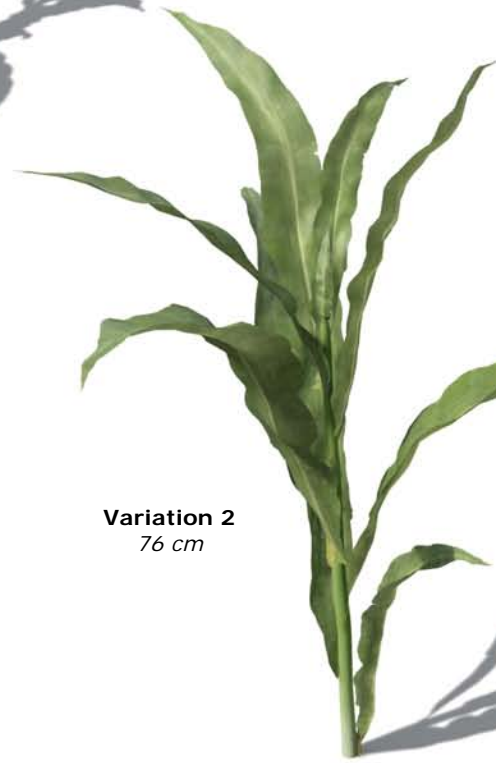
xfrogplants



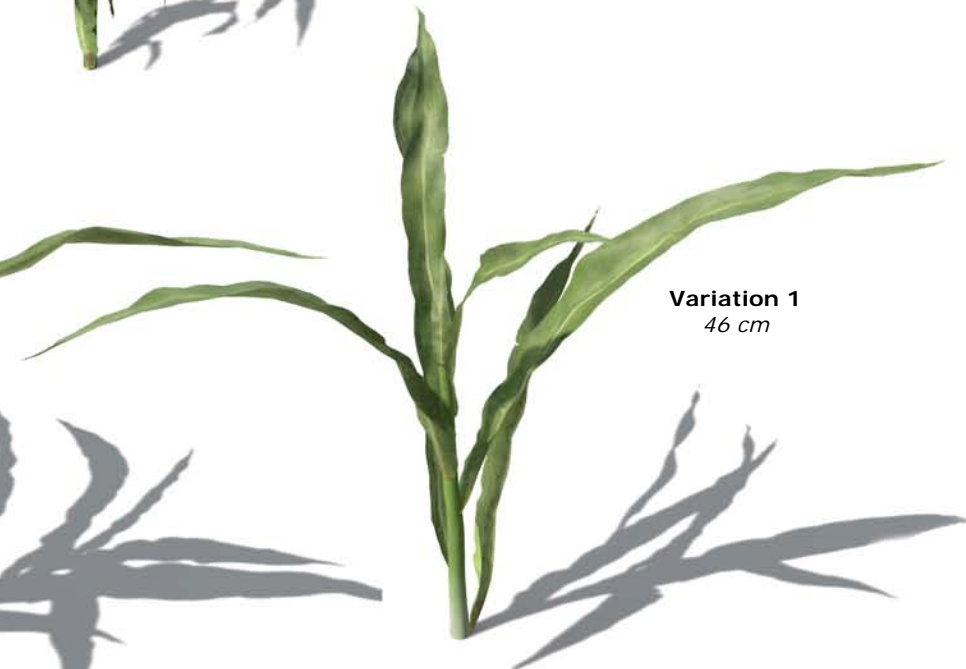
**Variation 4**  
221 cm



**Variation 3**  
210 cm



**Variation 2**  
76 cm



**Variation 1**  
46 cm

20. Corn ( *Zea mays* )

AGRICULTURE xfrogplants

# XfrogPlants | Asia



# XfrogPlants ASIA

## Contents :

**180 3D Models in: Maya, 3ds Max, Vue, Lightwave, Cinema 4D, .OBJ or .3DS formats.**

**180 1600 x 1600 Billboard Renders** (with Alpha)

**180 1600 x 1600 Perspective Renders**

Xfrog Software and Models: [www.xfrog.com](http://www.xfrog.com)

Xfrog User Group: [tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog](http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog)

## Legal :

XfrogPlants Models and Textures are copyright:

© 2001 - 2015 Xfrog Inc

Tel. 323 798 4602

**[support@xfrog.zendesk.com](mailto:support@xfrog.zendesk.com)**

All Rights Reserved. If this product is lawfully purchased then the contents are made available to you under license as an "End User" with use at your place of business.

**If you wish to further distribute the content, e.g. models, textures, or derivative models, or model parts, inside a game title; or use the library in any multi-user context; please contact us for distribution licensing.**

## XfrogPlants Development:

Jan Walter Schliep : *Modeler*

Stewart McSherry : *Product Manager*

Matthew Cohn : *Documentation*

Bernd Lintermann : *Research and Development*

Oliver Deussen : *Research and Development*

Peter Fantke : *Research and Development*

# 01. Golden Bamboo ( *Bambusa vulgaris* )

ASIA xfrogplants

## Plant

**Height:** up to 20m

**Origin:** Madagascar or southern China

**Environment:** moist soils on open ground in low altitudes

**Climate:** tropical/warm

## Notes:

Golden Bamboo is grown widely throughout the tropics and subtropics. It is also one of the largest species of bamboo, and is easily recognizable growing in large, dense tufted clumps. It grows rapidly year round, and spreads mainly through its roots or rhizomes. Golden Bamboo is a popular ornamental plant but can also be used in construction, as a food source and for erosion control.



Variation 8  
12.7 m

Variation 2  
2.6 m



Variation 1  
1.9 m



Variation 4  
3.6 m



Variation 3  
3.2 m





Variation 5  
4.0 m



Variation 6  
6.2 m



Variation 9  
3.4 m



Variation 7  
11.3 m

01. Golden Bamboo ( *Bambusa vulgaris* )

ASIA xfrogplants



## 02. Flame of the Forest ( *Butea monosperma* )

ASIA xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous flowering

**Height:** up to 15 m

**Origin:** India and Southeast Asia

**Environment:** forests and open grassland

**Climate:** dry, tropical and subtropical

### Notes:

Flame of the Forest, also called Dhak or Palah, is a slow-growing, medium-sized tree native to India. The tree gets its name from the vibrant red-orange flowers that bloom in from January to April. These bright flowers are used to create traditional colors for Holi, the Hindu spring festival. Flame of the Forest trees are also used for timber, resin, fodder and dye.



Variation 9  
11.2 m



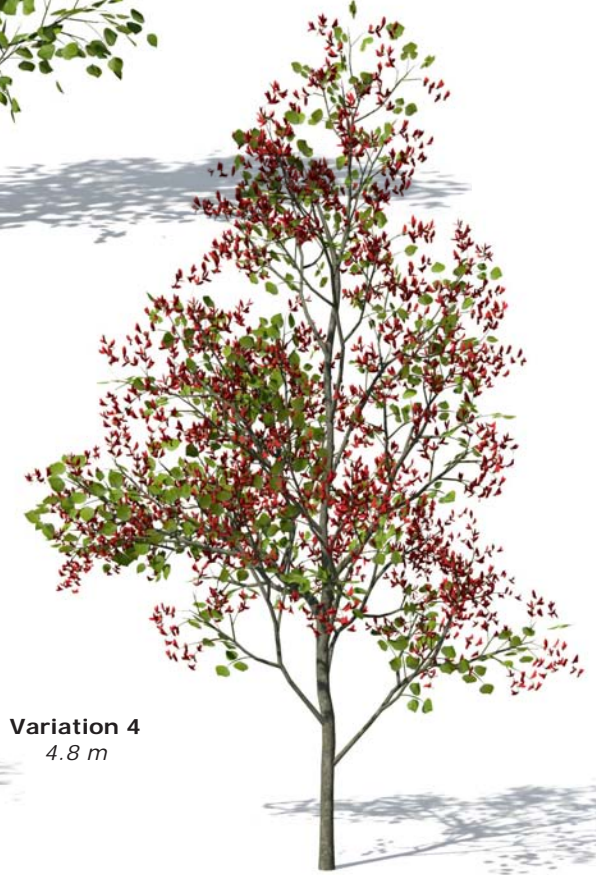
Variation 1  
2.6 m



Variation 2  
3.7 m



Variation 3  
4.3 m



Variation 4  
4.8 m

Variation 5  
6.4 m



Variation 6  
7.1 m



Variation 7  
9.1 m



Variation 8  
10.0 m



02. Flame of the Forest ( *Butea monosperma* )

ASIA xfrogplants

### 03. Jaggery Palm ( *Caryota urens* )

ASIA xfrogplants

#### Palm

**Height:** up to 20 m

**Origin:** Sri Lanka, India and Myanmar

**Environment:** fields and rainforest clearings

**Climate:** monsoon climates and peri-humid regions

#### Notes:

The Jaggery Palm, also known as fishtail palm or toddy palm, grows in the understory of moist flatlands and low mountain rain forests. Distinct, evenly spaced rings on the trunk are scars formed by fallen leaves. The Jaggery Palm begins to produce flowers when it reaches approximately 6 m. It is frequently used as an ornamental tree; commonly planted in gardens or parks.



Variation 7  
7.0 m



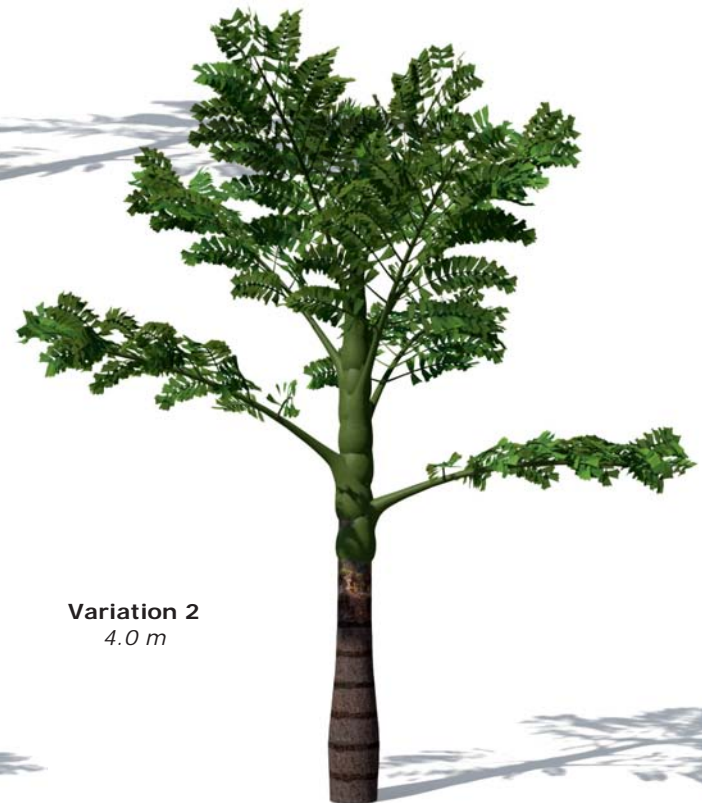
Variation 3  
4.4 m



Variation 4  
5.3 m



Variation 1  
3.5 m



Variation 2  
4.0 m

03. Jaggery Palm ( *Caryota urens* )

ASIA xfrogplants



Variation 5  
6.2 m



Variation 6  
6.5 m



Variation 8  
8.5 m



Variation 9  
9.6 m

03. Jaggery Palm ( *Caryota urens* )

ASIA xfrogplants

# 04. Golden Shower Tree ( *Cassia fistula* )

ASIA xfrogplants

Tree, flowering deciduous

**Height :** up to 20 m

**Origin :** India and South Asia

**Environment :** forests

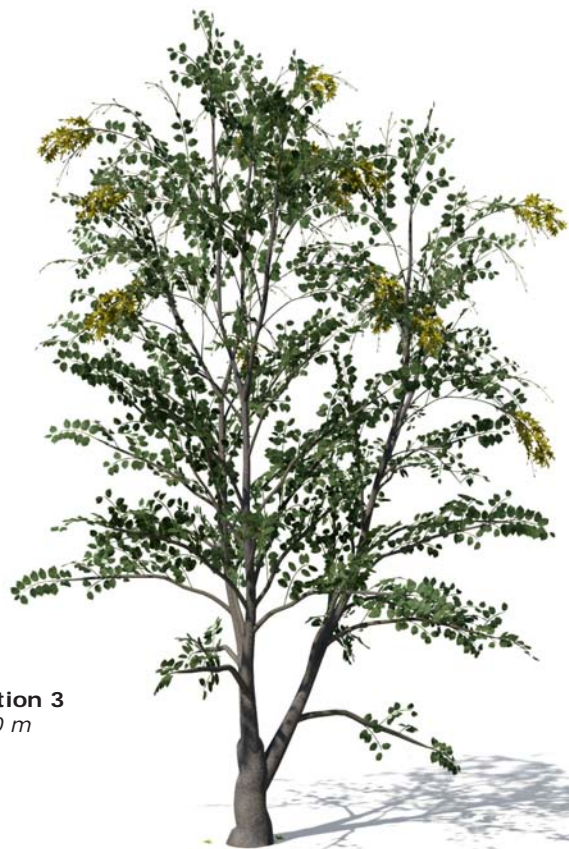
**Climate :** dry, tropical/subtropical

## Notes :

The Golden Shower Tree blossoms in early spring into summer, and the flowers hang together in groups sometimes entirely covering the tree in bright yellow. The tree is both a popular ornamental plant as well as a component in herbal medicine. Golden Shower Tree is the national tree of Thailand, and its flowers are a symbol of Thai royalty.



Variation 9  
12.1 m



Variation 3  
5.0 m



Variation 2  
4.0 m



Variation 1  
3.0 m



Variation 4  
7.0 m



Variation 5  
7.7 m



Variation 6  
9.0 m



Variation 8  
11.2 m



Variation 7  
10.2 m



04. Golden Shower Tree ( *Cassia fistula* )

ASIA xfrogplants

# 05. Quince ( *Cydonia oblonga* )

ASIA xfrogplants

Tree/shrub, deciduous

**Height:** up to 8 m

**Origin:** Caucasus region of Asia

**Environment:** moist soil and full sun

**Climate:** warm-temperate, frost-resistant

## Notes:

Related to apples and pears, the Quince is cultivated around the world for its bright golden fruit. Though too hard and sour to be eaten raw, it can be made into jams and jellies or roasted and baked. In the spring, Quince trees produce light pink blossoms, making it popular as an ornamental plant as well.



Variation 9  
3.8 m



Variation 1  
2.2 m



Variation 2  
2.8 m



Variation 3  
3.6 m



Variation 4  
4.4 m

05. Quince ( *Cydonia oblonga* )

ASIA xfrogplants



Variation 6  
5.3 m



Variation 8  
5.8 m



Variation 7  
5.8 m



Variation 5  
5.0 m

## 06. Banyan ( *Ficus bengalensis* )

ASIA xfrogplants

Tree, evergreen

**Height:** up to 20 m

**Origin:** India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh

**Environment:** monsoon and rainforests

**Climate:** warm, moist

### Notes:

The Banyan is most notable for its aerial roots, which grow into sturdy trunks once they reach the ground. Old trees can cover an extremely wide area as they grow this way. The Great Banyan, located near Kolkata, India, is over 200 years old, covers over two acres and has hundreds of trunks. The Banyan is also considered sacred in India, and can often be found by temples.



Variation 5  
8.7 m



Variation 1  
4.0 m



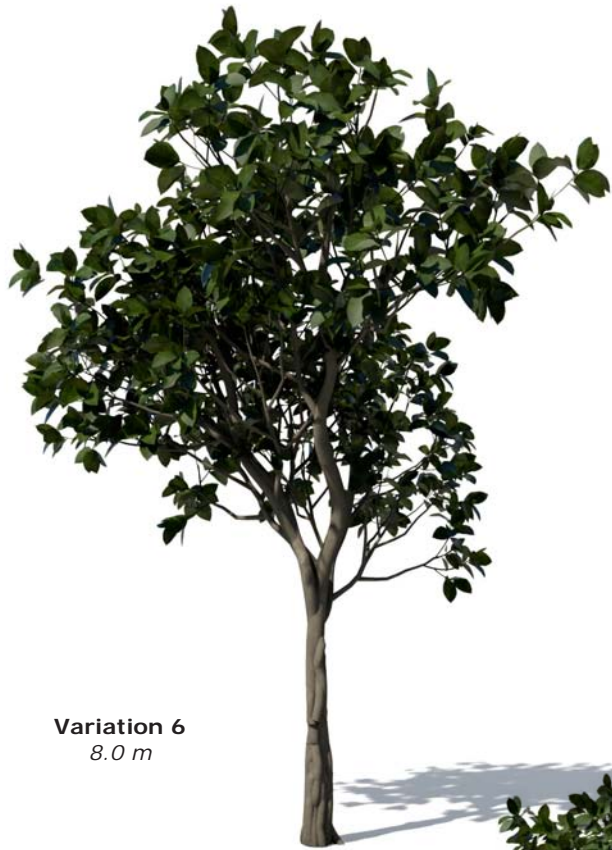
Variation 2  
5.2 m



Variation 3  
6.0 m



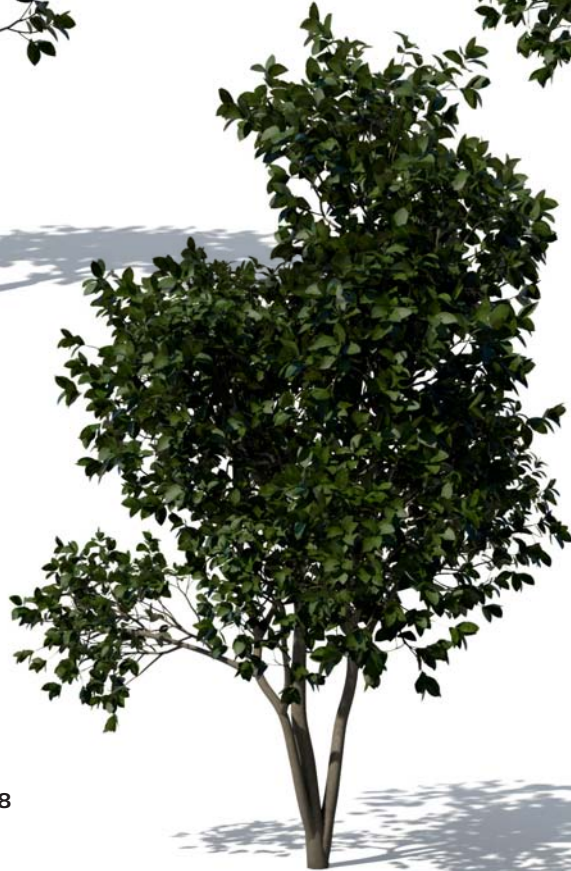
Variation 4  
6.7 m



Variation 6  
8.0 m



Variation 7  
10.5 m



Variation 8  
13.5 m



Variation 9  
13.8 m

# 07. Weeping Fig ( *Ficus benjamina* )

ASIA xfrogplants

Tree, evergreen broadleaf

**Height :** up to 30 m

**Origin :** Southeast Asia and Australia

**Environment :** rainforest

**Climate :** tropical/temperate

## Notes :

Also called Benjamin's Fig or Ficus Tree, the Weeping fig is one of the most common and popular species of ficus. Its glossy oval leaves make it a favorite ornamental plant, both as an indoor houseplant or in landscaping as hedges or shrubs. In its natural environment however, the Weeping Fig can grow to tremendous heights.



Variation 8  
11.4 m





Variation 1  
3.4 m



Variation 2  
5.1 m



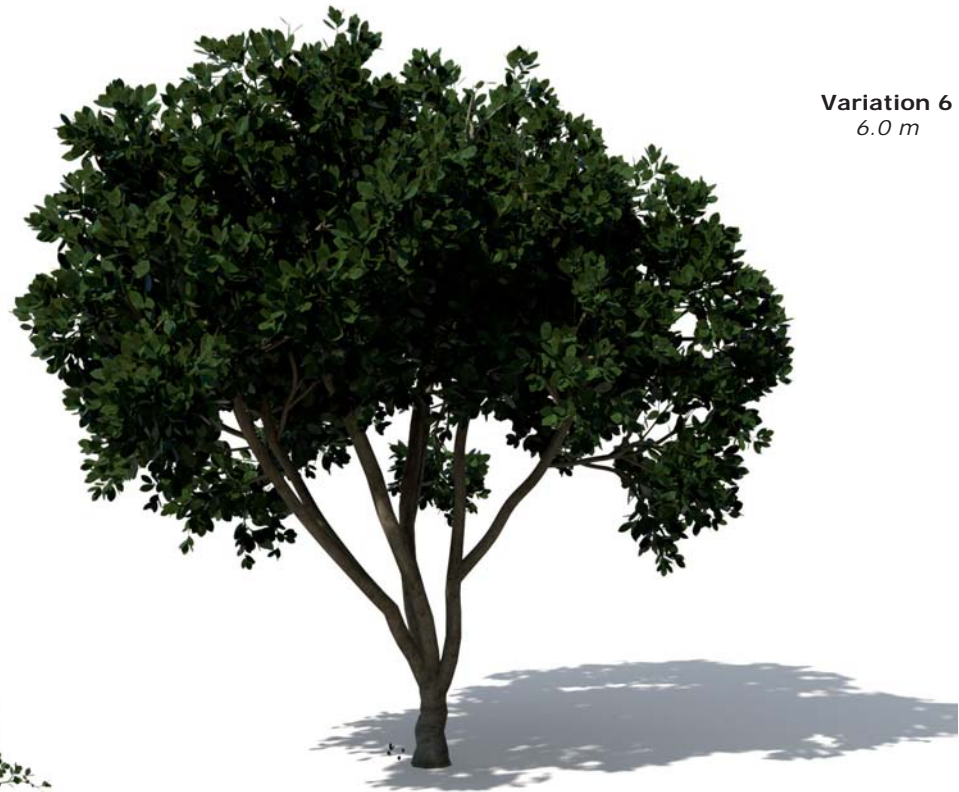
Variation 3  
5.0 m



Variation 4  
6.7 m



Variation 7  
8.0 m



Variation 6  
6.0 m



Variation 5  
8.2 m



Variation 9  
11.5 m

## 08. Rubber Fig ( *Ficus elastica* )

ASIA xfrogplants

Tree, evergreen broadleaf

**Height:** up to 40 m

**Origin:** India and Indonesia

**Environment:** rainforest

**Climate:** wet, tropical

### Notes:

The Rubber Fig is a large tree in the fig family which grows broad, glossy oval shaped leaves. Young Rubber Figs have large leaves, while they are much smaller on older trees. It is commonly grown in warmer climates outdoors as an ornamental plant, and in colder climates it is popular as a houseplant. While a type of rubber can be made from its sap, the Rubber Fig is not used in commercial rubber production.



Variation 6  
11.2 m



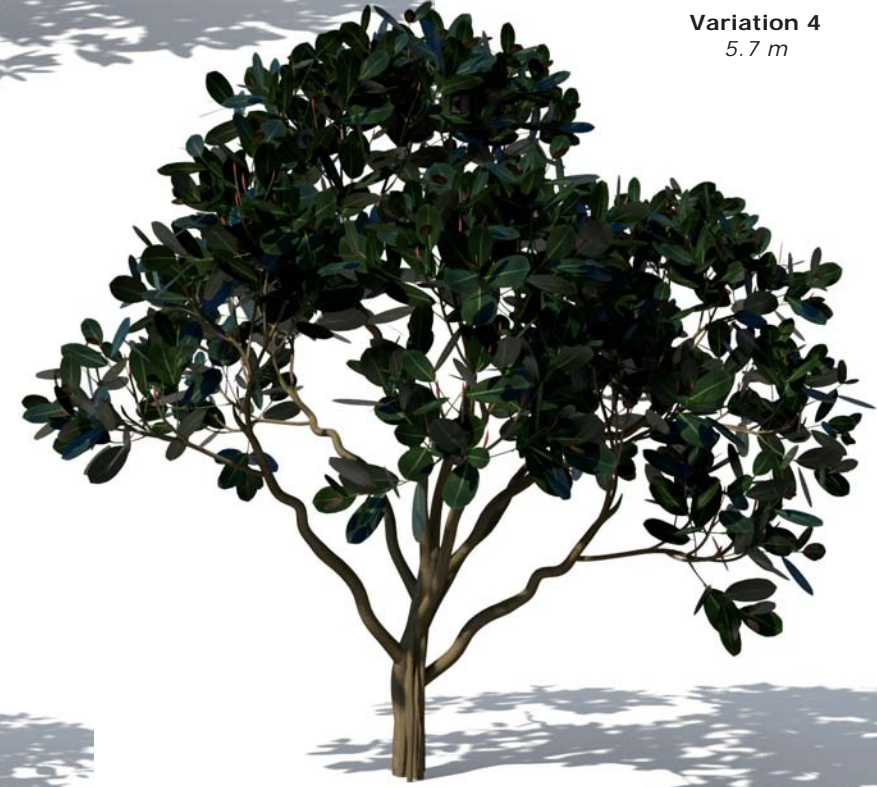
Variation 1  
2.2 m



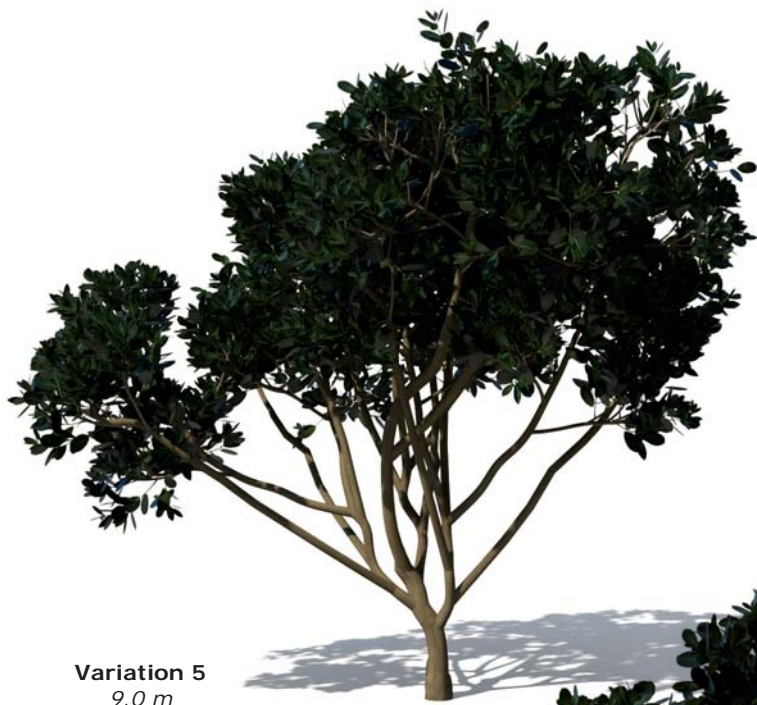
Variation 2  
2.9 m



Variation 3  
4.8 m



Variation 4  
5.7 m



Variation 5  
9.0 m



Variation 8  
8.4 m



Variation 7  
13.3 m



Variation 9  
8.5 m

# 09. Common Jasmine ( *Jasminum officinale* )

ASIA xfrogplants

Vine/bush, flowering

**Height :** up to 3 m

**Origin :** Central Asia

**Environment :** open plains and hillsides

**Climate :** moist soil and partial sun

## Notes :

Common Jasmine has been used to beautify gardens for hundreds of years. It is grown for its fragrance and can be used to make essential oils and certain varieties of tea. Jasmine grows as a creeping vine, on a trellis or as a bush, and can be pruned to use in hedges. Its delicate white flowers bloom from spring to fall and open at night.



Variation 5  
1.9 m



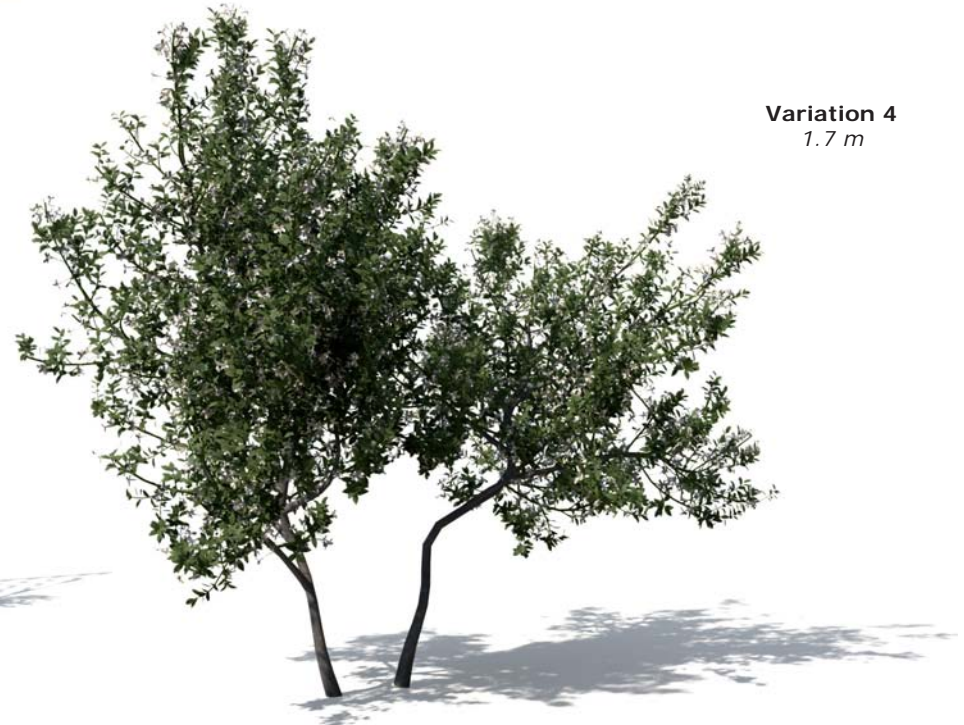
Variation 1  
2.0 m



Variation 2  
2.0 m

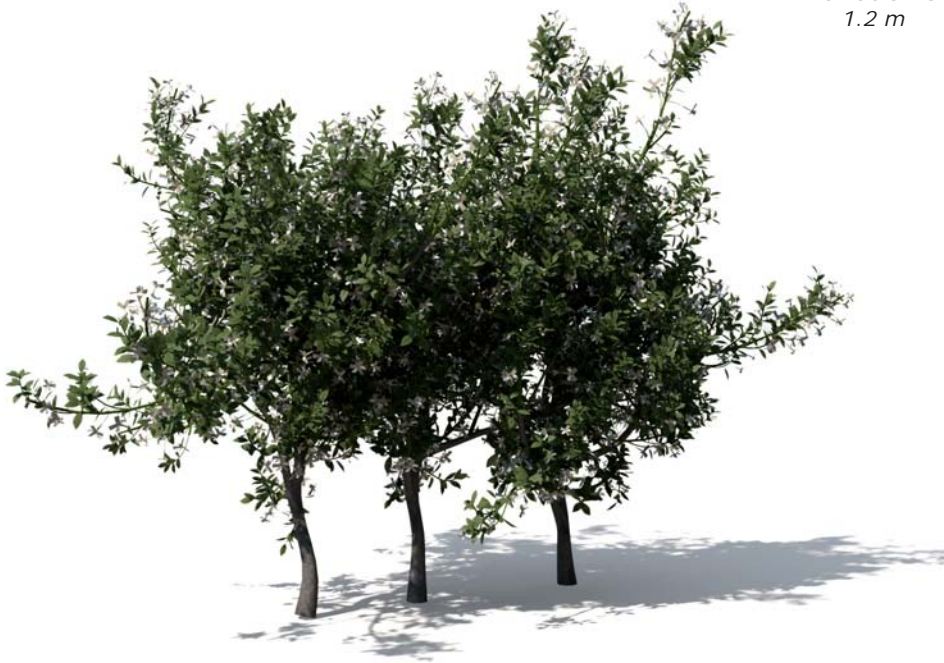


Variation 3  
2.0 m



Variation 4  
1.7 m

Variation 6  
1.2 m



Variation 9  
2.8 m



Variation 8  
2.8 m



Variation 7  
2.2 m





# 10. Giant Crape Myrtle ( *Lagerstroemia speciosa* )

ASIA xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous flowering

**Height:** up to 20 m

**Origin:** Southeast Asia

**Environment:** open forests, grasslands and along rivers

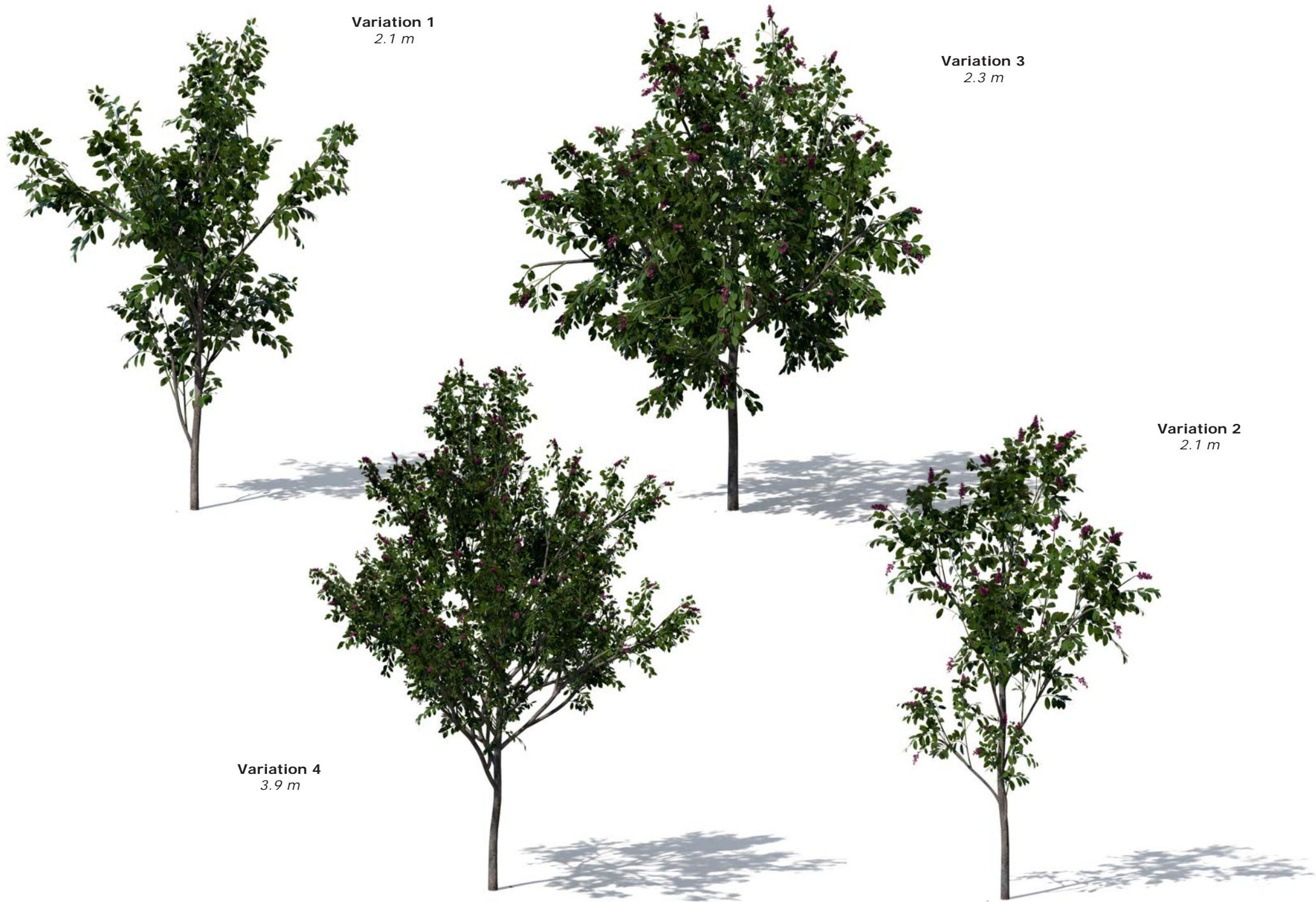
**Climate:** tropical/subtropical

## Notes:

Also known as the Queen's Crape Myrtle or the Banabá, the Giant Crape Myrtle is a popular ornamental plant due to its bright pink flowers. Flowers grow in long panicles and they blossom from summer to autumn. Its leaves are used in preparation of types of tea, and Banabá extract is used as a natural health supplement.



Variation 5  
4.0 m



Variation 1  
2.1 m

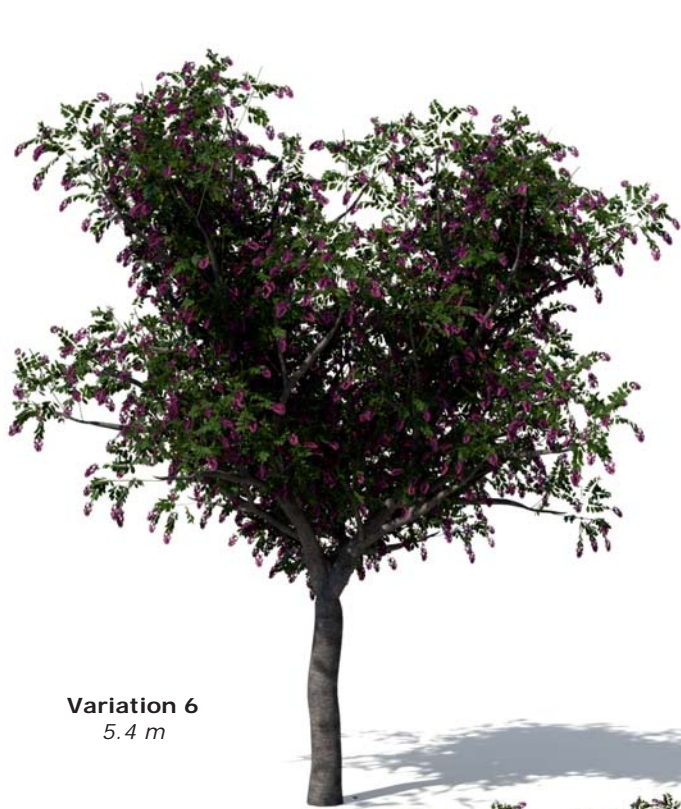
Variation 3  
2.3 m

Variation 2  
2.1 m

Variation 4  
3.9 m

10. Giant Crape Myrtle ( *Lagerstroemia speciosa* )

ASIA xfrogplants



Variation 6  
5.4 m



Variation 7  
4.0 m



Variation 8  
5.9 m



Variation 9  
6.7 m

10. Giant Crape Myrtle ( *Lagerstroemia speciosa* )

ASIA xfrogplants

# 11. Chinaberry Tree ( *Melia azedarach* )

ASIA xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous

**Height:** up to 15 m

**Origin:** India and Southeast Asia

**Environment:** seasonal forests and woodlands

**Climate:** tropical/warm temperate

## Notes:

The Chinaberry Tree blossoms in the spring, growing clusters of small white lilac-like flowers. After flowering, it produces small light yellow fruits which are poisonous to humans. The Chinaberry Tree can grow very large, and its wood produces high quality timber. This tree is highly adaptive, and was brought to the United States in the early 1800s, but is now considered an invasive species.



Variation 4  
11.4 m

Variation 1  
5.6 m



Variation 5  
5.8 m



Variation 3  
9.0 m



Variation 2  
7.4 m





Variation 7  
10.8 m



Variation 8  
5.9 m



Variation 6  
5.7 m



Variation 9  
6.8 m

## 12. Curry Leaf Tree ( *Murraya koenigii* )

ASIA xfrogplants

**Tree/shrub, deciduous**

**Height :** up to 6 m

**Origin :** Southern India

**Environment :** forests

**Climate :** tropical/subtropical

### **Notes :**

The Curry Leaf Tree is most well known for its fragrant leaves and their use as a seasoning in Indian and Sri Lankan cuisine. The English word curry comes from the Tamil term kari, meaning soup or sauce. The Curry Leaf Tree blossoms in the spring, producing small white flowers. In the summer, it grows small, edible, dark red fruits.



Variation 8  
6.5 m



Variation 1  
0.9 m



Variation 4  
1.7 m



Variation 3  
1.6 m



Variation 2  
1.3 m

12. Curry Leaf Tree ( *Murraya koenigii* )

ASIA xfrogplants





Variation 5  
2.0 m



Variation 9  
6.4 m



Variation 7  
3.8 m



Variation 6  
2.8 m

12. Curry Leaf Tree ( *Murraya koenigii* )

ASIA xfrogplants

# 13. Mazari Palm ( *Nannorrhops ritchiana* )

ASIA xfrogplants

## Palm

**Height:** up to 3 m

**Origin:** Afghanistan and Pakistan

**Environment:** desert

**Climate:** dry, adapted to hot and cold

## Notes:

The Mazari Palm grows in clumps, with several stems sprouting from a single base. Native to the desert, the Mazari Palm is suited to an extreme range hot and cold conditions. It is a fan palm with long, smooth, blue-green leaves that are used for basket weaving, roof thatching or rope making.



Variation 8  
2.6 m

Variation 1  
0.75 m



Variation 2  
0.8 m



Variation 4  
1.2 m



Variation 3  
1.3 m



13. Mazari Palm ( *Nannorrhops ritchiana* )

ASIA xfrogplants



Variation 5  
1.7 m



Variation 7  
1.9 m



Variation 6  
1.9 m



Variation 9  
3.4 m

13. Mazari Palm ( *Nannorrhops ritchiana* )

ASIA xfrogplants

# 14. Persian Ironwood ( *Parrotia persica* )

ASIA xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous

**Height:** up to 30 m

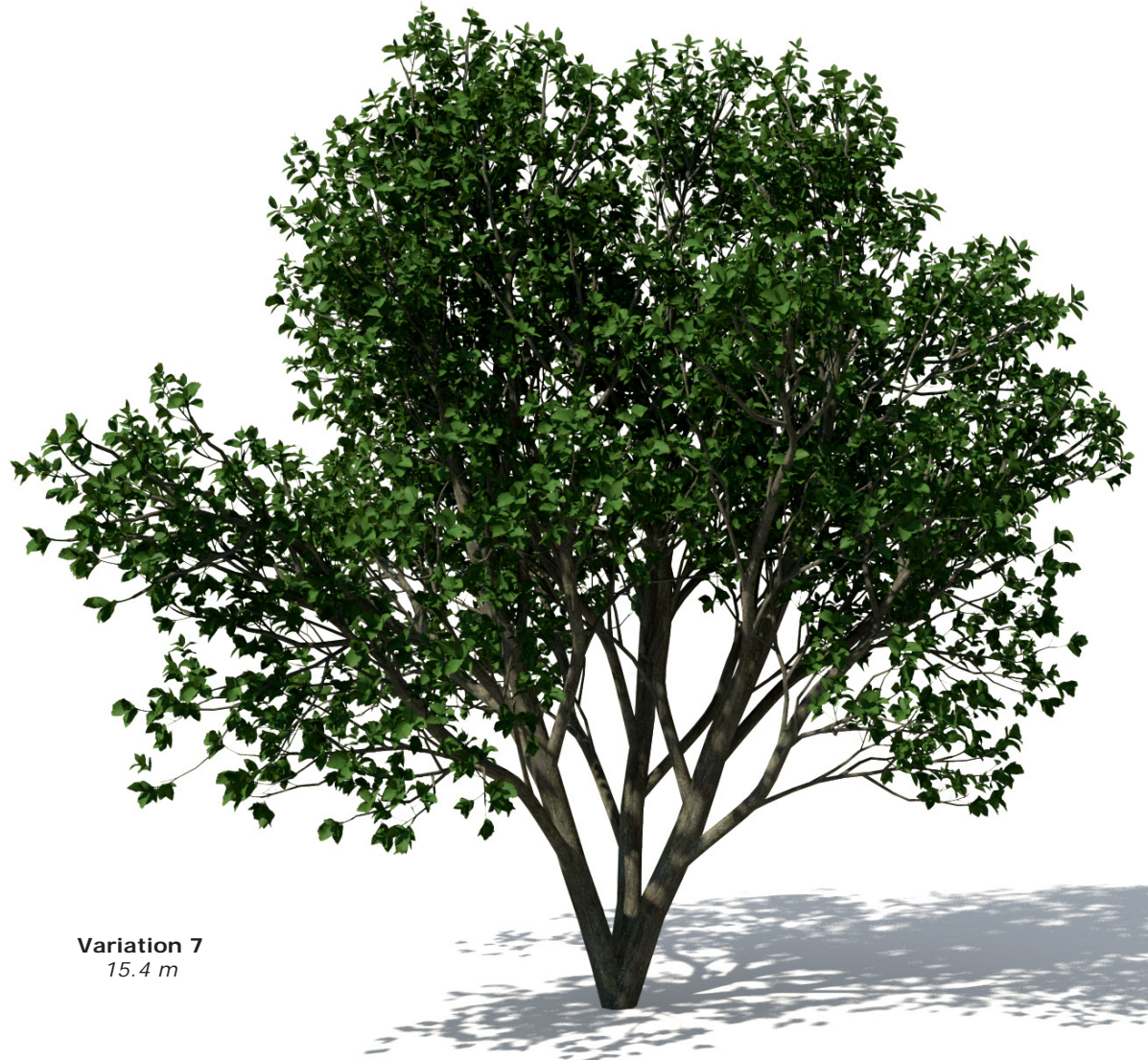
**Origin:** Iran

**Environment:** mountain forests

**Climate:** mild, cool

## Notes:

The Persian Ironwood is a member of the Hamamelidaceae family, related to witch hazel, sweet gum and witch-alder. It often has multiple trunks or a short trunk that forks close to the ground. The Persian Ironwood is native to the slopes of the Alborz Mountains and around the Caspian Sea, but it is now a popular ornamental tree found throughout Europe and the United States.



Variation 7  
15.4 m



Variation 1  
2.7 m



Variation 2  
4.5 m



Variation 3  
5.9 m



Variation 4  
8.7 m

14. Persian Ironwood ( *Parrotia persica* )

ASIA xfrogplants



Variation 5  
11.7 m



Variation 6  
12.9 m



Variation 8  
17.5 m



Variation 9  
17.5 m

14. Persian Ironwood ( *Parrotia persica* )

ASIA xfrogplants

# 15. Silver Date Palm ( *Phoenix sylvestris* )

ASIA xfrogplants

## Palm

**Height:** up to 15 m

**Origin:** India

**Environment:** plains, scrubland and along riverbanks

**Climate:** tropical

## Notes:

The Sugar Date Palm grows naturally in many parts of India, but it is also one of the most popular species of palm and is cultivated as an ornamental tree around the world. It grows long feather-shaped leaves from the top of the trunk and which scar and form a distinct diamond pattern on its trunk as they fall off. The Sugar Date Palm produces an edible fruit which can be used to make jellies and wine.



Variation 7  
3.1 m



Variation 1  
1.1 m



Variation 2  
1.5 m



Variation 3  
2.1 m



Variation 4  
2.5 m





Variation 5  
2.5 m



Variation 6  
2.9 m



Variation 8  
3.8 m



Variation 9  
2.7 m

# 16. Asiatic Mangrove ( *Rhizophora mucronata* )

ASIA xfrogplants

Tree, evergreen

**Height:** up to 30 m

**Origin:** Southeast Asia

**Environment:** tidal creeks and coastal areas

**Climate:** wet, tropical

## Notes:

The Asiatic Mangrove grows on the banks of tidal creeks, around estuaries and in areas flooded by daily high tides. Like all *Rhizophora* species, the trunk is supported by arching stilt-roots which raise the tree above the water. This species seeds quickly and is widespread throughout the coasts of the Indian Ocean.



Variation 9  
9.4 m



Variation 1  
2.0 m



Variation 4  
3.2 m



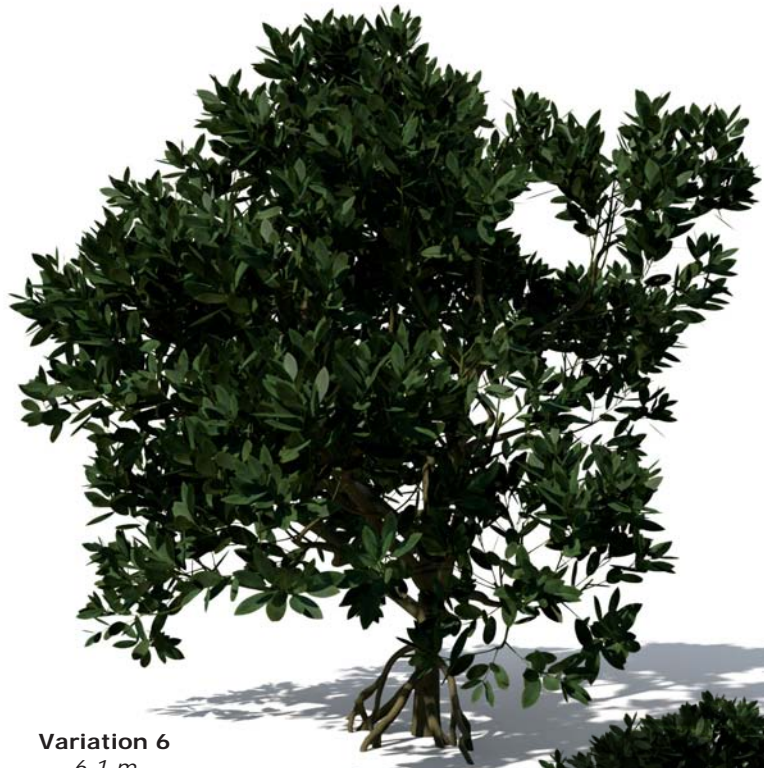
Variation 3  
2.5 m



Variation 2  
2.5 m

16. Asiatic Mangrove ( *Rhizophora mucronata* )

ASIA xfrogplants



Variation 6  
6.1 m



Variation 5  
4.0 m



Variation 7  
6.8 m



Variation 8  
8.1 m

# 17. Common Rhododendron ( *Rhododendron ponticum* )

ASIA xfrogplants

Tree/shrub, evergreen flowering

**Height :** up to 5m

**Origin :** Western Asia

**Environment :** mixed forests

**Climate :** tolerates a wide range of temperatures

## Notes :

Common Rhododendron has been extensively cultivated around the world as ornamental plants. It grows clusters of violet-purple flowers which blossom in late spring and early summer. In Western Europe and parts of New Zealand however, it has become an invasive species, crowding out the native flora.



Variation 8  
2.9 m





Variation 1  
1.4 m



Variation 2  
1.5 m



Variation 3  
1.7 m



Variation 4  
2.1 m



Variation 5  
2.2 m



Variation 6  
2.3 m



Variation 7  
2.3 m



Variation 9  
4.1 m



# 18. Indian Sandalwood ( *Santalum album* )

ASIA xfrogplants

Tree, evergreen

**Height :** up to 20 m

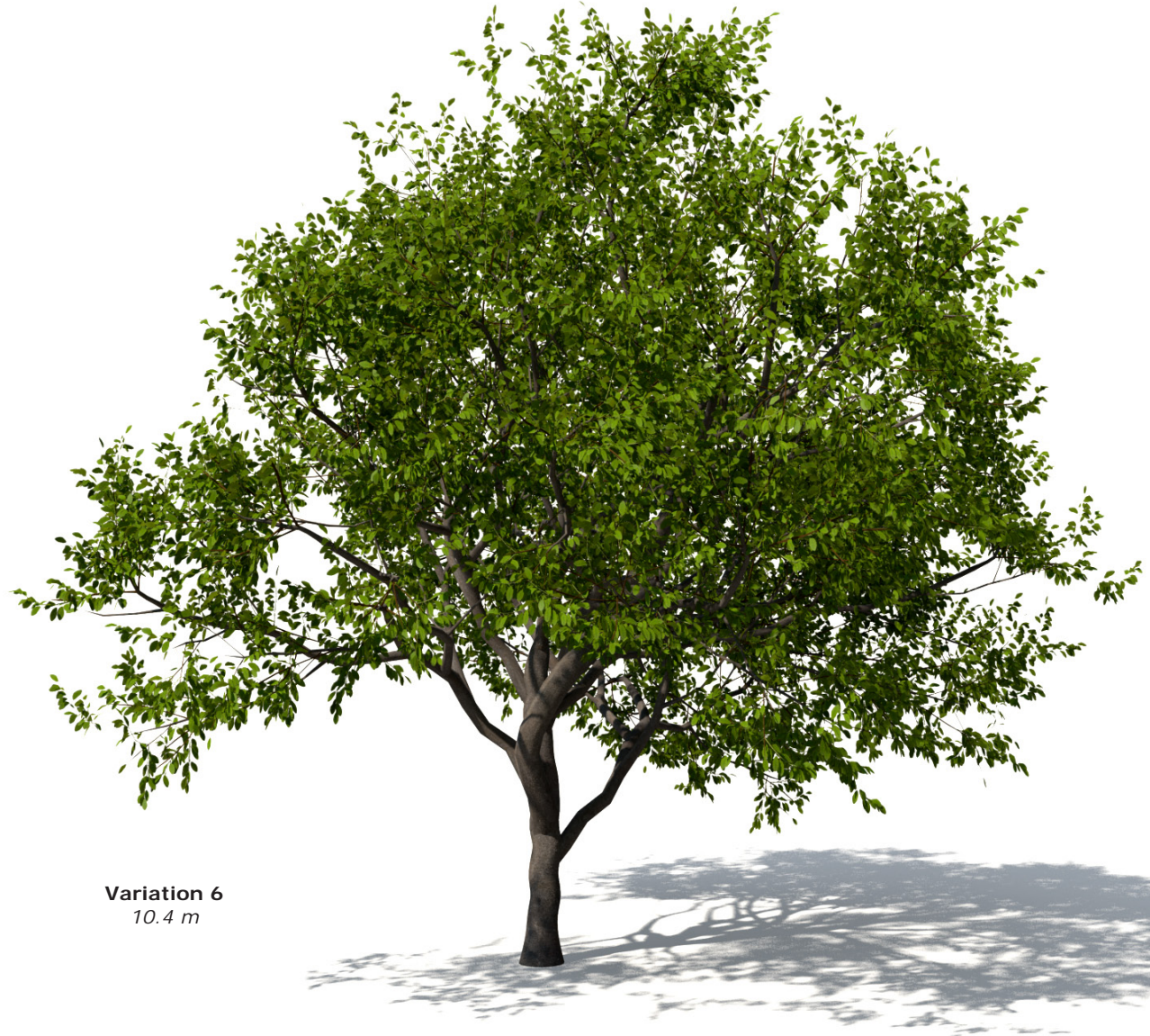
**Origin :** Indonesia or Australia

**Environment :** forests

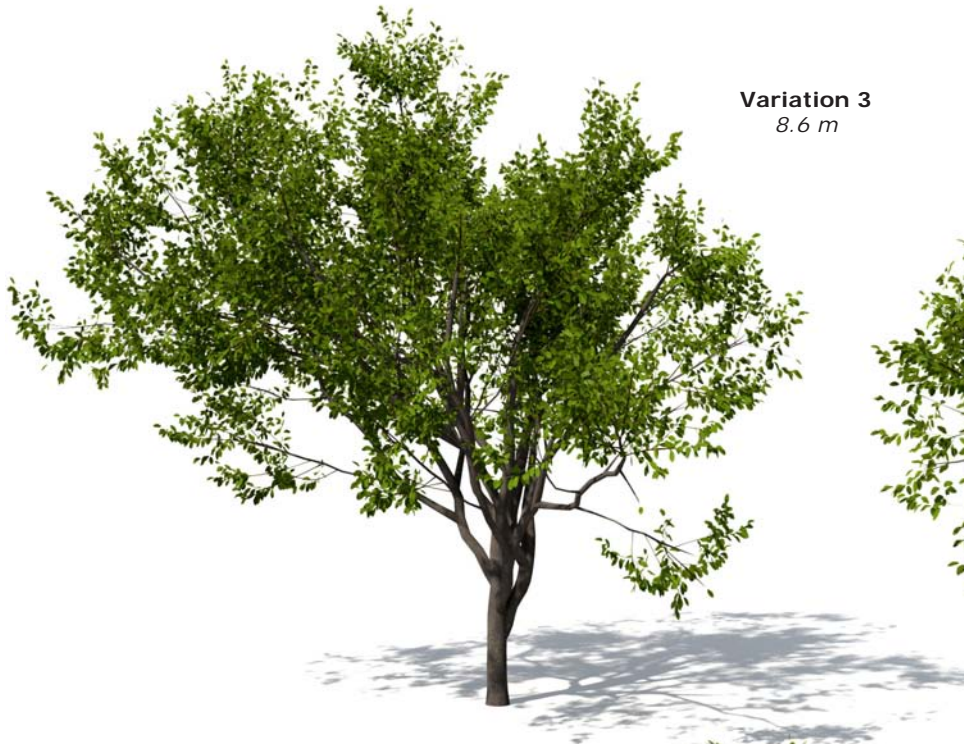
**Climate :** dry, tropical

## Notes :

The Indian Sandalwood is indigenous to India, Indonesia and Australia. It usually grows in dry forests or scrublands, but can also be found in coastal regions above the high water line and on cliffs above beaches. While it is desirable for its wood and its fragrant essential oil, the Indian Sandalwood is a protected species due to overharvesting.



Variation 6  
10.4 m



Variation 3  
8.6 m



Variation 2  
6.8 m



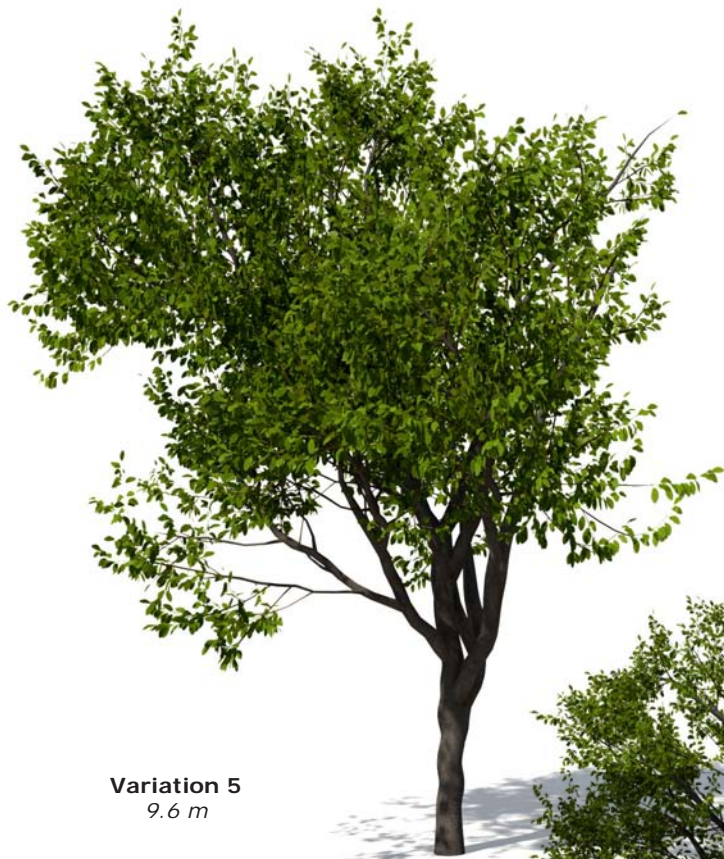
Variation 1  
4.8 m



Variation 4  
2.1 m

18. Indian Sandalwood ( *Santalum album* )

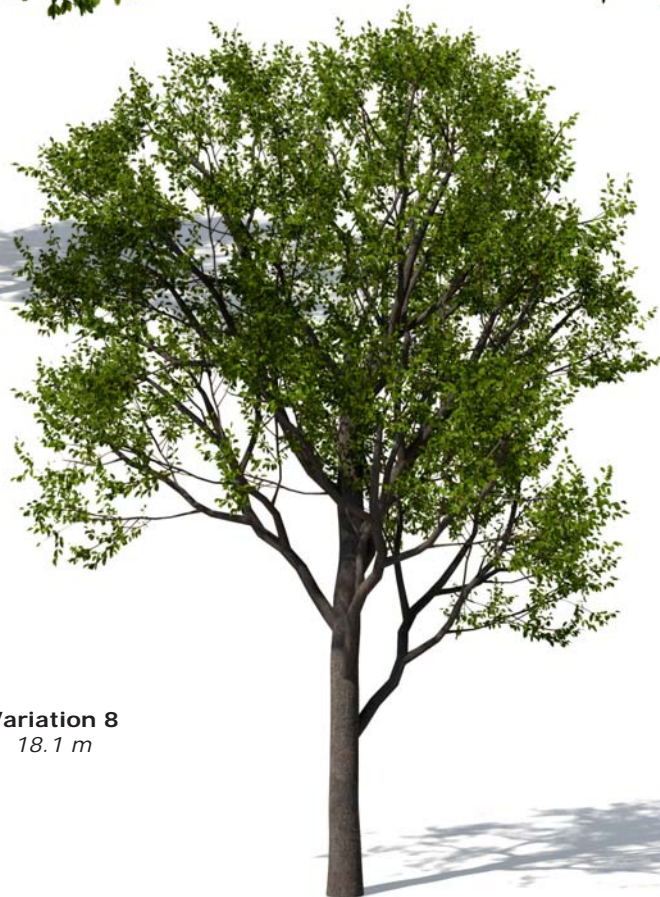
ASIA xfrogplants



Variation 5  
9.6 m



Variation 7  
15.2 m



Variation 8  
18.1 m



Variation 9  
19.1 m

18. Indian Sandalwood ( *Santalum album* )

ASIA xfrogplants

# 19. Ashoka Tree ( *Saraca indica* )

ASIA xfrogplants

Tree, evergreen flowering

**Height :** up to 10 m

**Origin :** Central India

**Environment :** rainforest

**Climate :** warm, humid

## Notes :

The Ashoka Tree is famous for its brightly-colored fragrant flowers. From February to April, the tree grows large bunches of its vibrant yellow-orange blossoms which darken and turn red before wilting. Though it is widely cultivated, it is a vulnerable species and is becoming rarer in the wild. The Ashoka Tree is considered sacred throughout the Indian subcontinent and has many religious and folkloric associations.



Variation 9  
9.2 m



Variation  
1.6 m



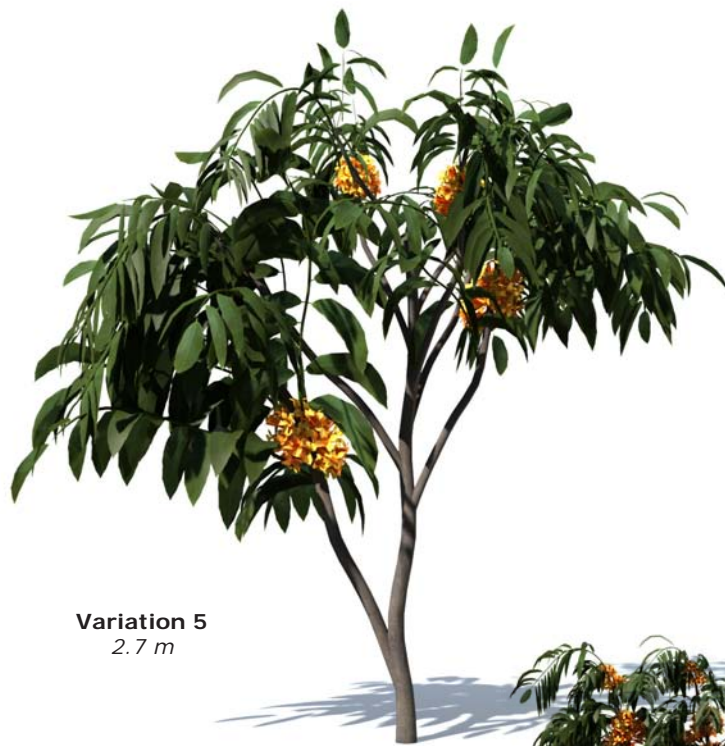
Variation 4  
6.9 m



Variation 3  
5.4 m



Variation 2  
2.3 m



Variation 5  
2.7 m



Variation 6  
3.4 m



Variation 7  
5.2 m



Variation 8  
6.3 m

## 20. Tropical Almond ( *Terminalia catappa* )

ASIA xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous

**Height:** up to 35 m

**Origin:** Southeast Asia

**Environment:** coastal forests

**Climate:** moist, tropical/subtropical

### Notes:

The Tropical Almond is grown in tropical areas around the world as an ornamental tree. It grows naturally on coastal plains, near river mouths and inland from beaches, and its spreading roots are vital to stabilizing coastlines. Though not a true almond, the Tropical Almond produces an edible nut with a similar taste.





Variation 2  
1.9 m



Variation 1  
1.6 m



Variation 3  
2.1 m



Variation 4  
2.3 m

20. Tropical Almond ( *Terminalia catappa* )

ASIA xfrogplants





Variation 5  
3.2 m



Variation 6  
2.7 m

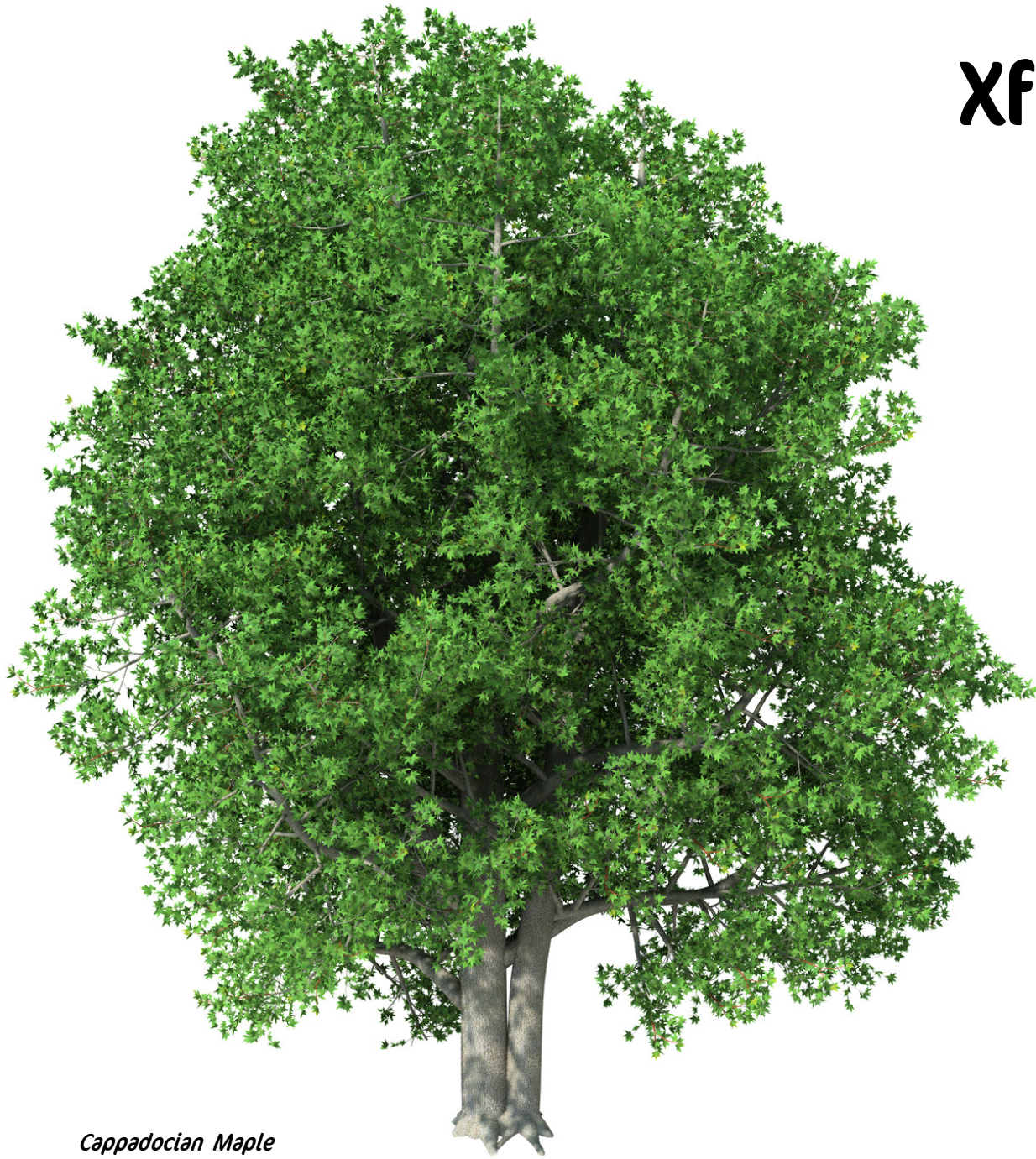


Variation 7  
3.9 m



Variation 8  
4.7 m

# XfrogPlants | Europe 3



*Cappadocian Maple*



*Golden Willow*

# XfrogPlants EUROPE 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](http://www.xfrog.com)

Xfrog User Group: [tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog](http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog)

## Legal :

XfrogPlants Models and Textures, are copyright:

© 2001 - 2010 Xfrog Inc

Tel. 310 933 5949

**[Support3@xfrog.com](mailto:Support3@xfrog.com)**

All Rights Reserved. If this product is lawfully purchased then the contents are made available to you under license as an "End User" with use at your place of business.

**If you wish to further distribute the content, e.g. models, textures, or derivative models, or model parts, inside a game title; or use the library in any multi-user context; please contact us for distribution licensing.**

## 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. Cappadocian Maple ( *Acer cappadocicum* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

**Height:** up to 15 m

**Origin:** Eastern Europe and Asia

**Environment:** hill and mountain forests

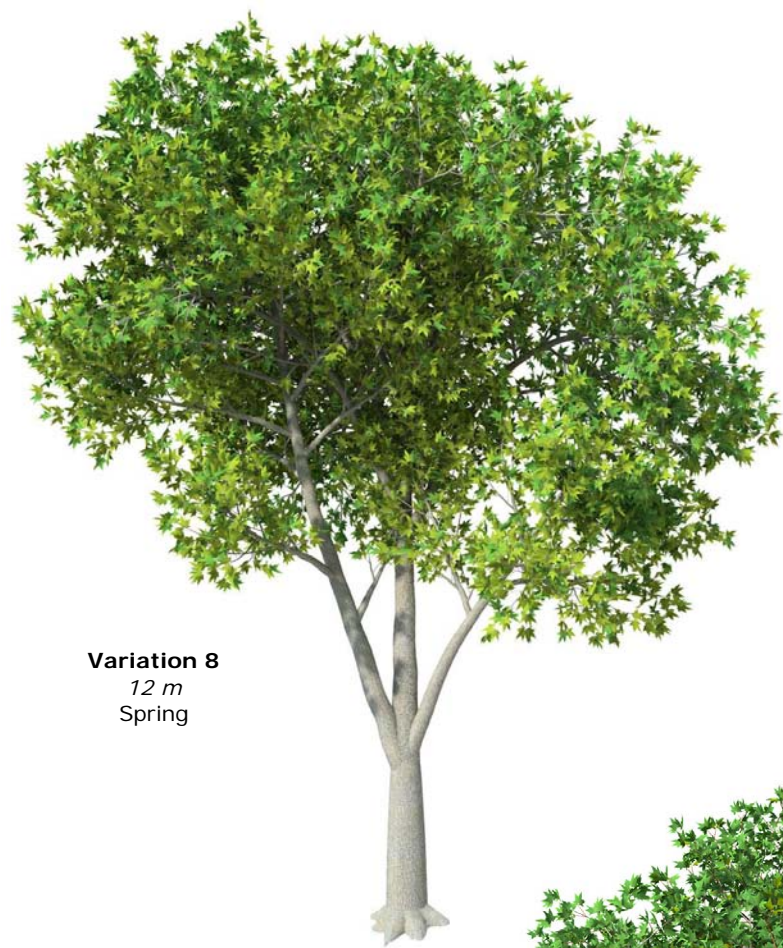
**Climate:** temperate, cool

## Notes:

The Cappadocian Maple is often planted in the cities as ornamental species, due to the brilliant autumn colour and dense summer foliage. The native range encompasses a wide area that goes from the Caucasus and inland Turkey to the Himalayas. It was first introduced in Great Britain in 1838. It is one of the few maple species that can re-grow from around the base of the trunk.



**Variation 9**  
15 m  
Summer



Variation 8  
12 m  
Spring



Variation 7  
10 m  
Autumn



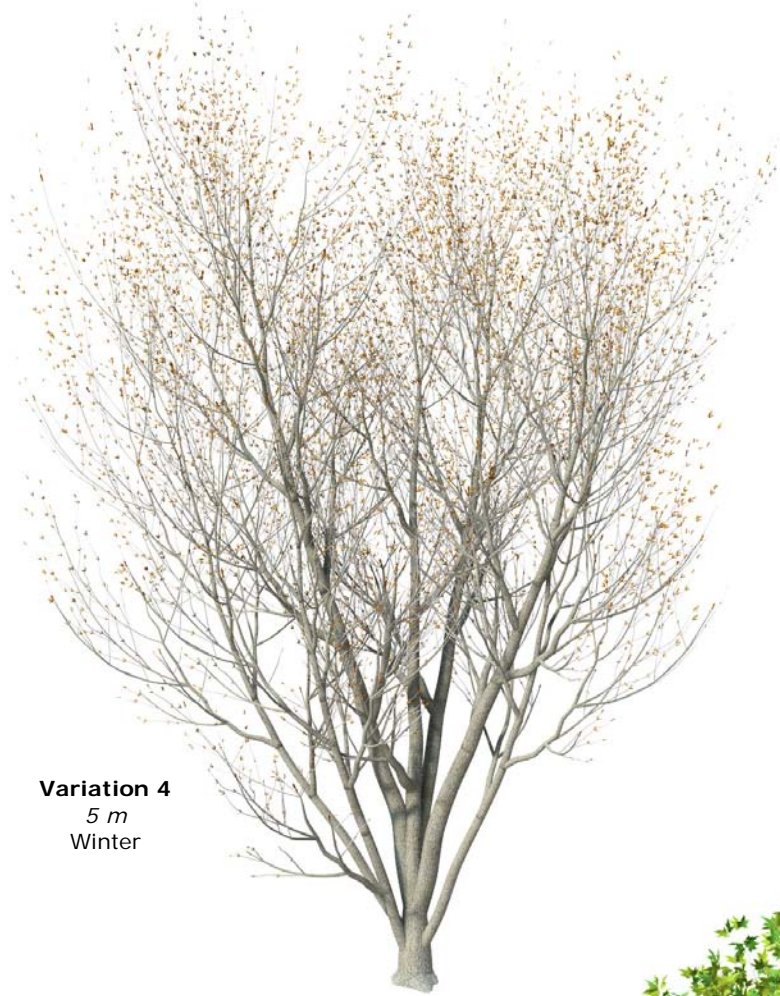
Variation 6  
7 m  
Summer



Variation 5  
6 m  
Autumn

41. Cappadocian Maple ( *Acer cappadocicum* )

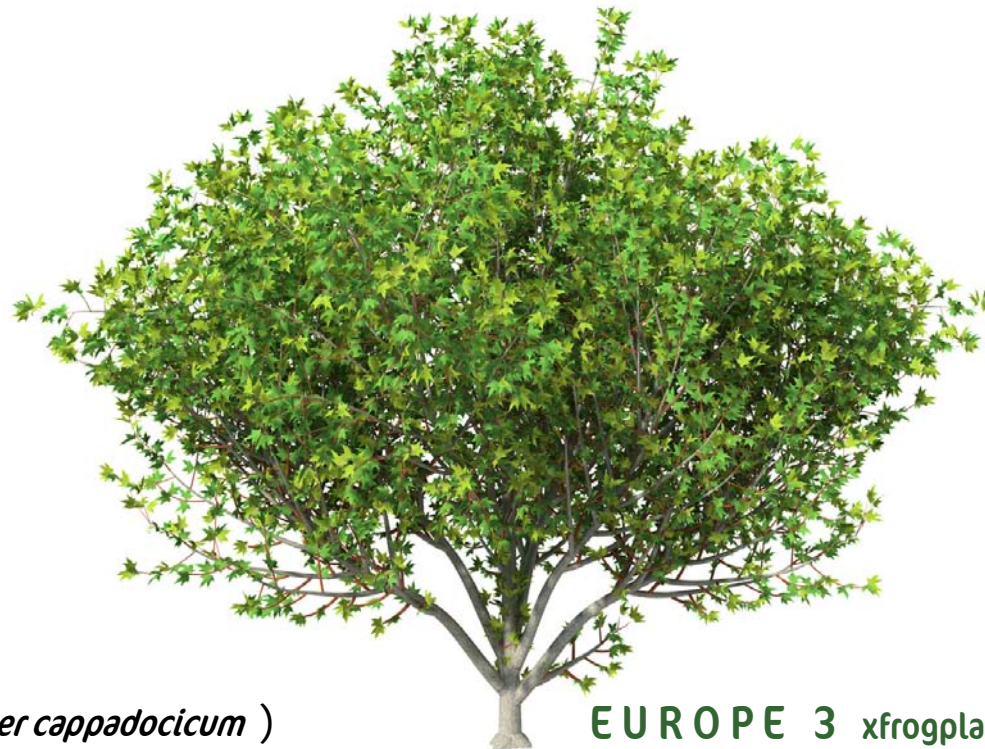
EUROPE 3 xfrogplants



Variation 4  
5 m  
Winter



Variation 3  
4 m  
Autumn



Variation 2  
3 m  
Spring



Variation 1  
2 m  
Autumn

41. Cappadocian Maple ( *Acer cappadocicum* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

## 42. Grey Alder ( *Alnus incana* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

**Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad columnar**

**Height:** up to 20 m (typically around 12 m)

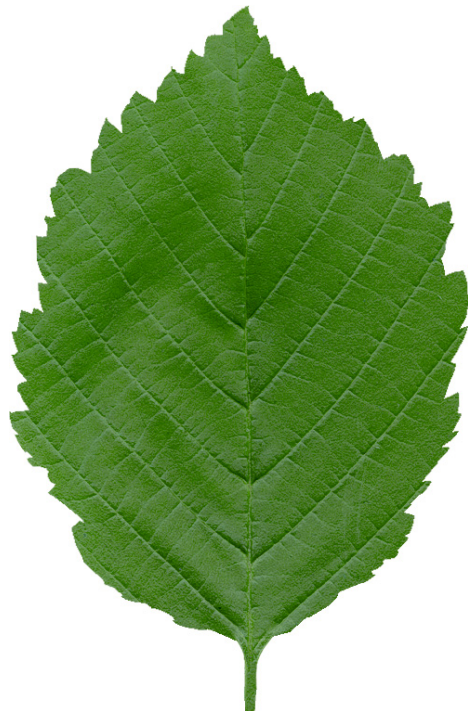
**Origin:** Eastern Europe (Caucasus)

**Environment:** mountain forests, near water courses;  
on calcareous soil

**Climate:** cool, temperate

### Notes :

The Grey Alder is a fast-growing, short-living forest species of Eastern Europe that grows in mountain forests, preferably along water courses. It is a pioneer species (re-colonizing wasted lands) and it is often used along mountain roads to consolidate the mountain sides in order to avoid landslides. It is cold resistant. The timber is lighter than the one of the Black Alder, and not as useful. In Autumn, the foliage does not really turn colours, it only discolours a bit then falls.



**Variation 7**  
11 m  
Autumn



**Variation 9**  
18 m  
Spring



**Variation 8**  
14 m  
Winter



**Variation 6**  
8 m  
Summer



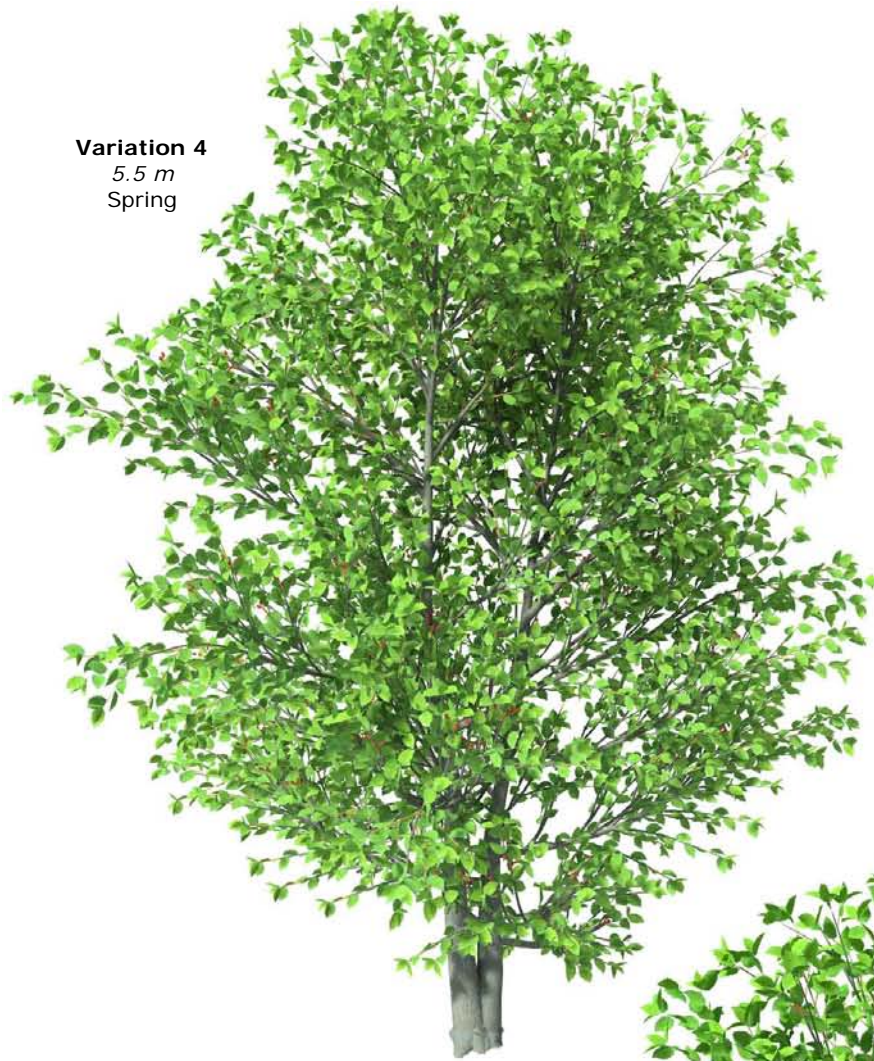
**Variation 5**  
6 m  
Autumn

**42. Grey Alder ( *Alnus incana* )**

**EUROPE 3 xfrogplants**



**Variation 4**  
5.5 m  
Spring



**Variation 3**  
5 m  
Summer



**Variation 2**  
2 m  
Spring



**Variation 1**  
1.5 m  
Summer



**42. Grey Alder ( *Alnus incana* )**

**EUROPE 3** xfrogplants

## 43. Chestnut ( *Castanea sativa* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

**Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad columnar**

**Height:** up to 30 m (typically around 20 m)

**Origin:** South-eastern Europe, Western Asia

**Environment:** hills and low mountains forests, on neutral or slightly acidic soils

**Climate:** cool, temperate; moderately humid

### Notes:

The Chestnut used to be the main crop in Europe during Ancient and Middle Age times. Chestnut flour was used to make bread, which fed many generations of poor Europeans. The timber was much appreciated. Chestnuts were diffused all over Europe by the Romans. In recent times Chestnuts have become rarer because of the advent of American cereals and of other timber species. In Southern Europe Chestnuts grow in pure standings or mixed with the Downy Oak.



**Variation 4**  
10 m  
Spring



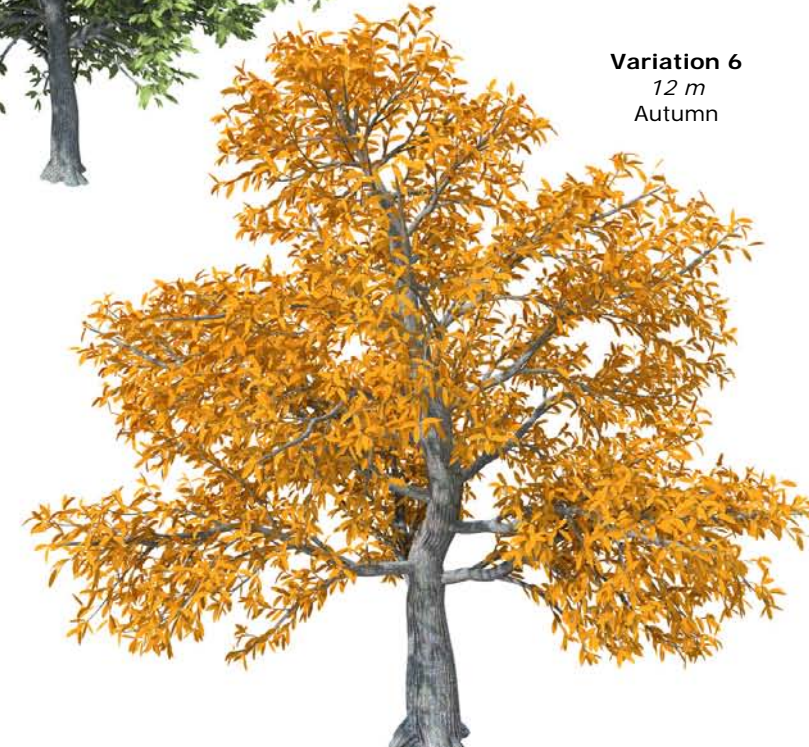
**Variation 9**  
20 m  
Winter



**Variation 8**  
18 m  
Summer



**Variation 7**  
16 m  
Spring

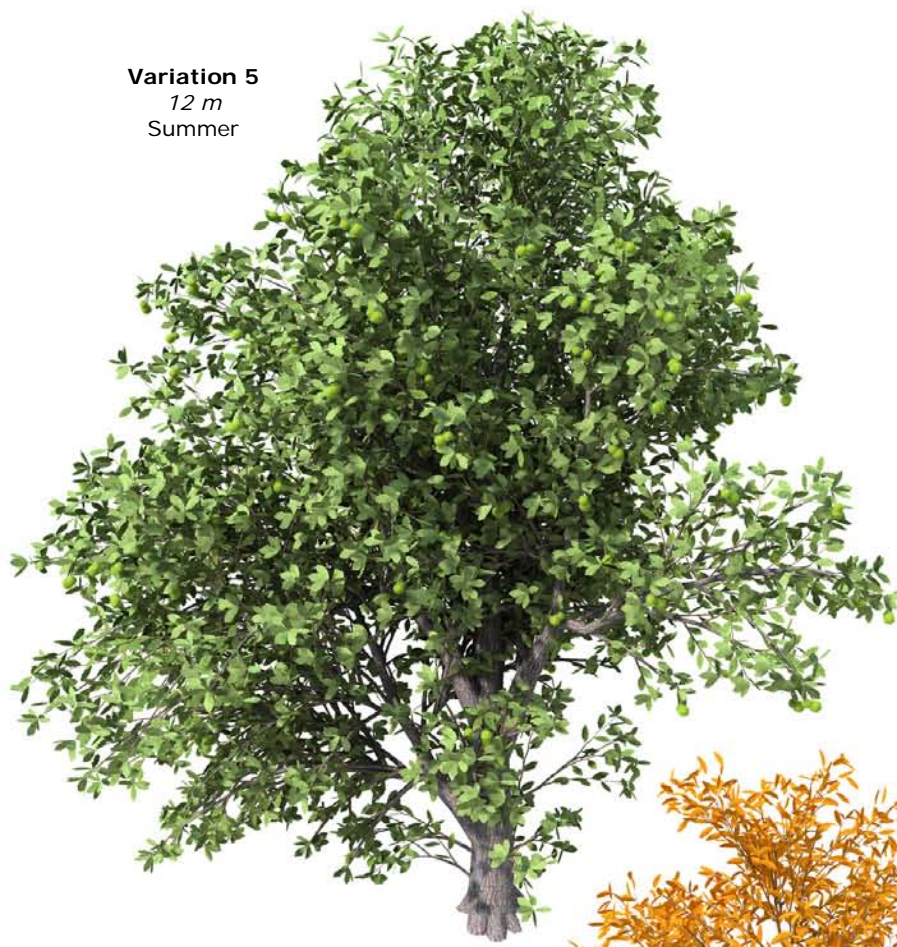


**Variation 6**  
12 m  
Autumn

43. Chestnut ( *Castanea sativa* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Variation 5  
12 m  
Summer



Variation 3  
7 m  
Summer



Variation 2  
5 m  
Autumn



Variation 1  
4.5 m  
Spring



43. Chestnut ( *Castanea sativa* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

## 44. Turkish Hazel ( *Corylus colurna* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad conical

**Height:** up to 20 m (typically around 15 m)

**Origin:** Southeastern Europe, Southwestern Asia

**Environment:** in full sunlight; on well-drained clay soil

**Climate:** cool, temperate

### Notes:

The Turkish Hazel is native to the Balkans area and of Turkey and Iran. It is the tallest of all *Corylus* species, reaching 35 meters height in native standings, but growing rarely above 15 meters when planted elsewhere. The fruit is hard and small, so not useful commercially, but Turkish Hazels trunks are used in cultivations to graft in the branches of the Common Hazel, because the Turkish Hazel does not produce growths from the base. The Turkish Hazel is cold and pollution resistant, and thus often planted for urban decoration.



Variation 8  
12 m  
Spring



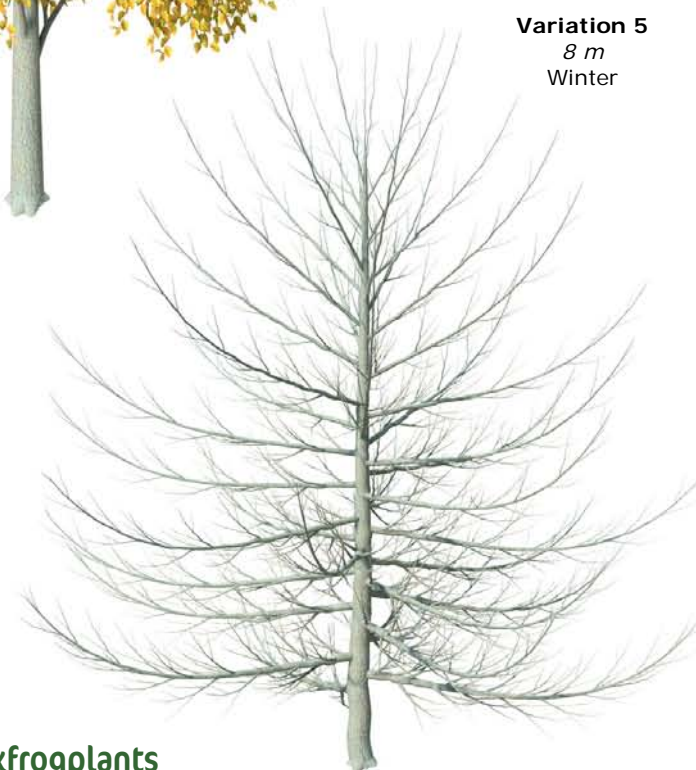
**Variation 9**  
15 m  
Summer



**Variation 7**  
11 m  
Autumn



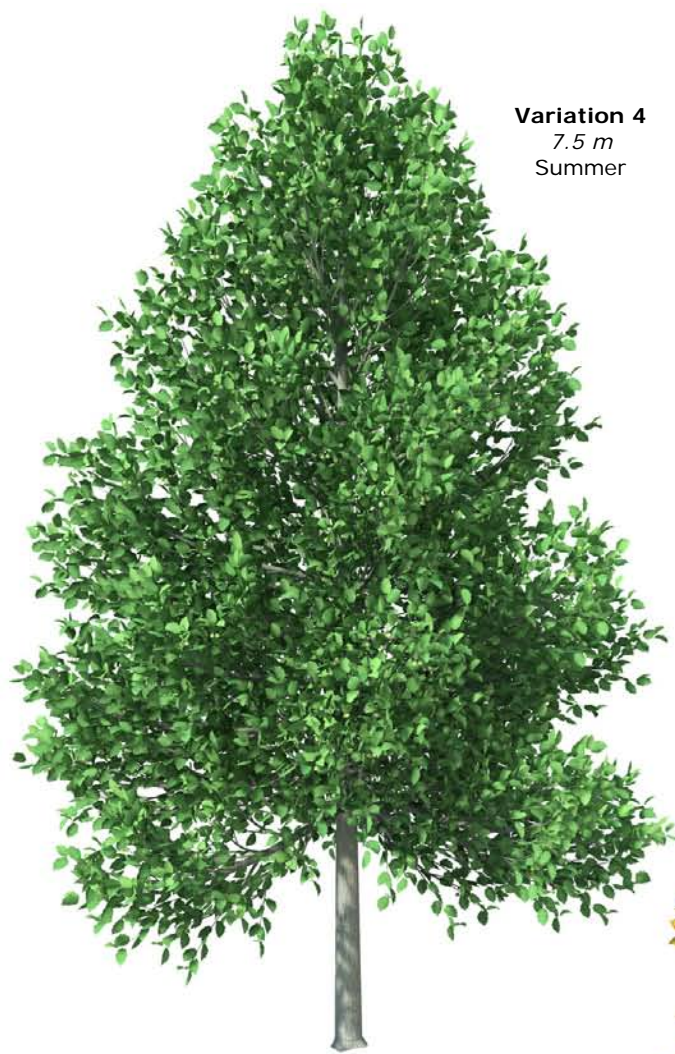
**Variation 6**  
8 m  
Spring



**Variation 5**  
8 m  
Winter

44. Turkish Hazel ( *Corylus colurna* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants



**Variation 4**  
7.5 m  
Summer



**Variation 3**  
6.5 m  
Summer



**Variation 2**  
3.5 m  
Autumn



**Variation 1**  
2.5 m  
Spring

# 45. European Smoketree ( *Cotinus coggygria* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Shrub, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

**Height:** up to 4 m

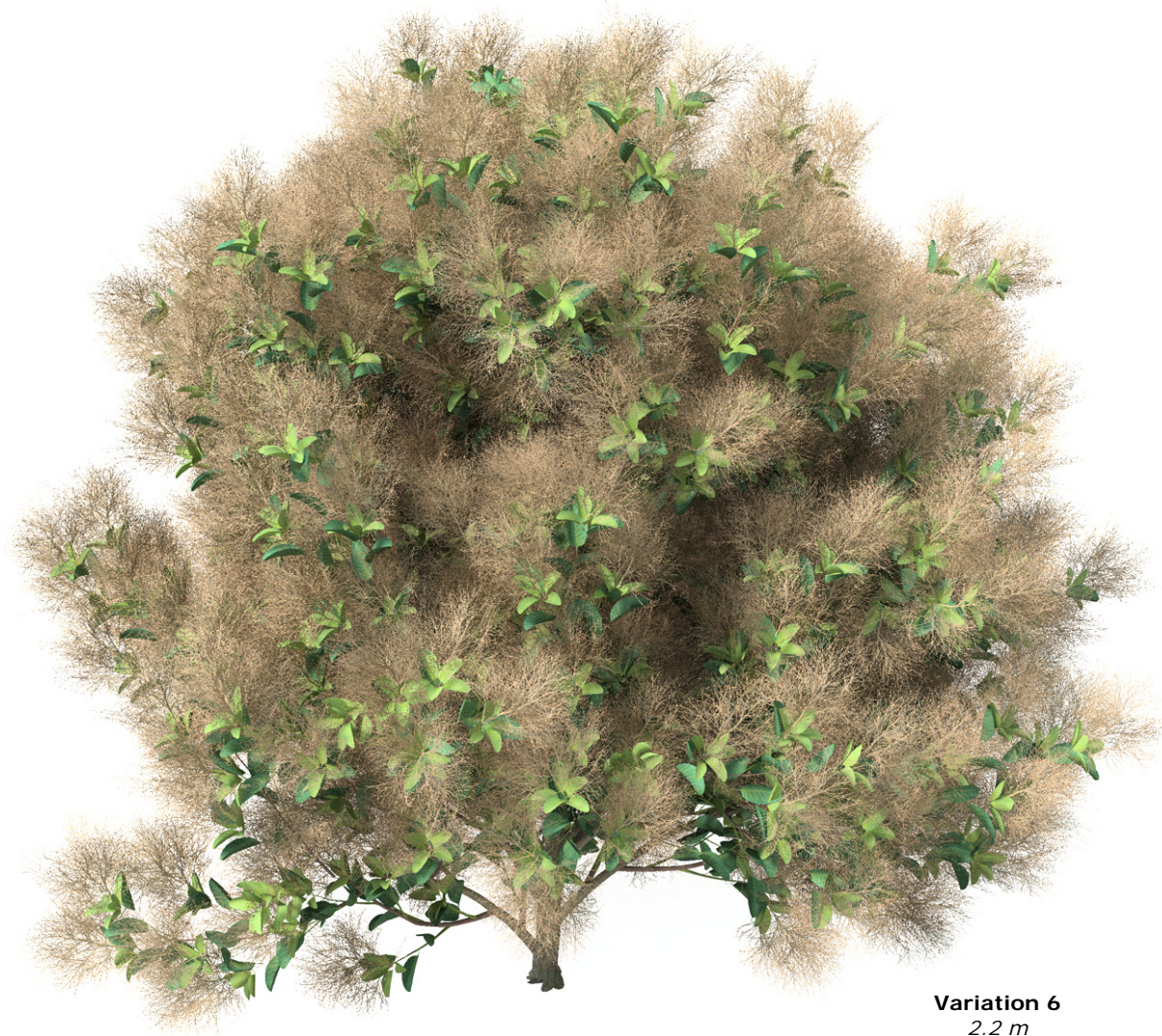
**Origin:** Southern Europe

**Environment:** in full sunlight;  
on well-drained calcareous soils

**Climate:** temperate

## Notes:

The European Smoketree is a rustic shrub that can grow in different environments, as it is not very demanding. It mostly grows in thickets and it colonizes steep calcareous terrains. The leaves are rich in tannin and used for tanning leather. The timber is used for small craftsmanship works. The "Royal Purple" cultivar is a very popular garden-created variety that sports both leaves and flowers/fruits of an intense purple colour.



**Variation 6**

2.2 m

Summer





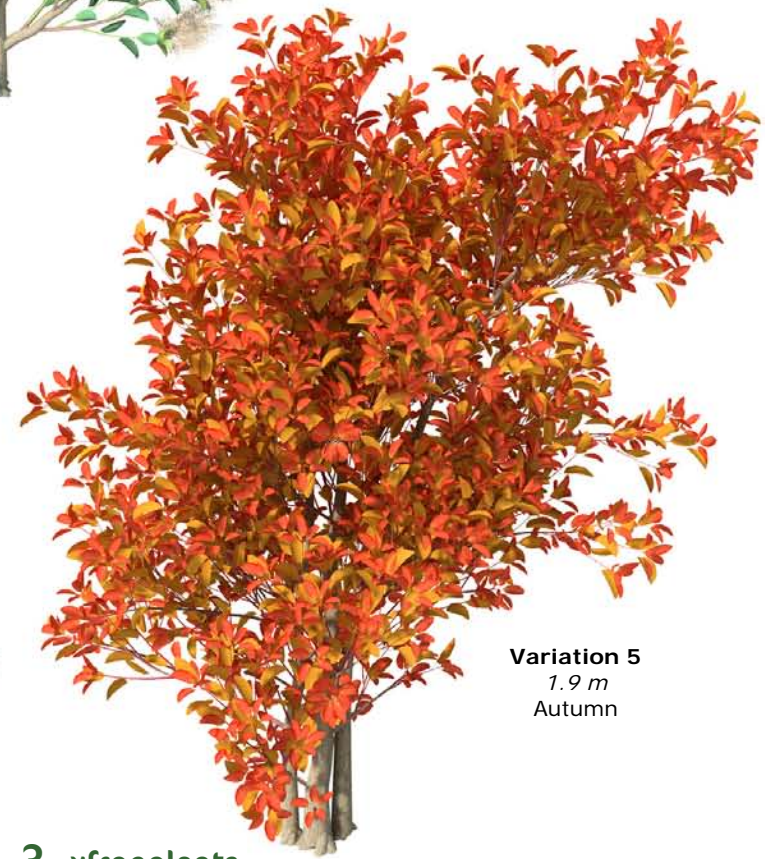
Variation 9  
4 m  
Spring



Variation 8  
3 m  
Summer



Variation 7  
2.5 m  
(cv. Royal Purple)  
Summer

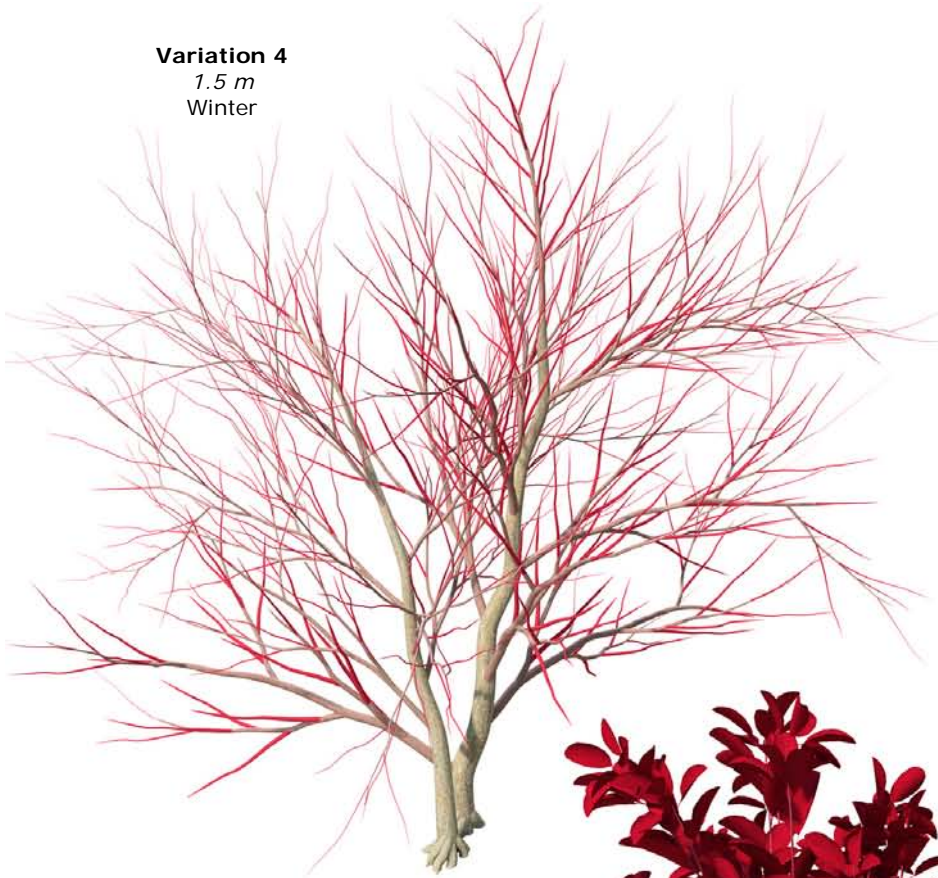


Variation 5  
1.9 m  
Autumn

45. European Smoketree ( *Cotinus coggygia* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

**Variation 4**  
1.5 m  
Winter



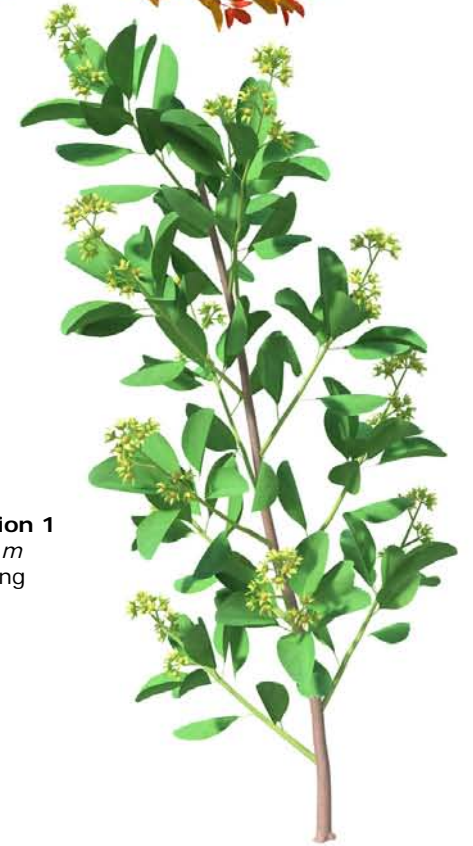
**Variation 3**  
0.9 m  
Autumn



**Variation 2**  
0.8 m  
(cv. Royal Purple)  
Autumn



**Variation 1**  
0.7 m  
Spring



## 46. Cutleaf European Beech ( *Fagus sylvatica* var. *Asplenifolia* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad columnar

**Height:** up to 30 m

**Origin:** Central Europe

**Environment:** in full sun or partial shade;  
on deep, fresh, well-drained soils

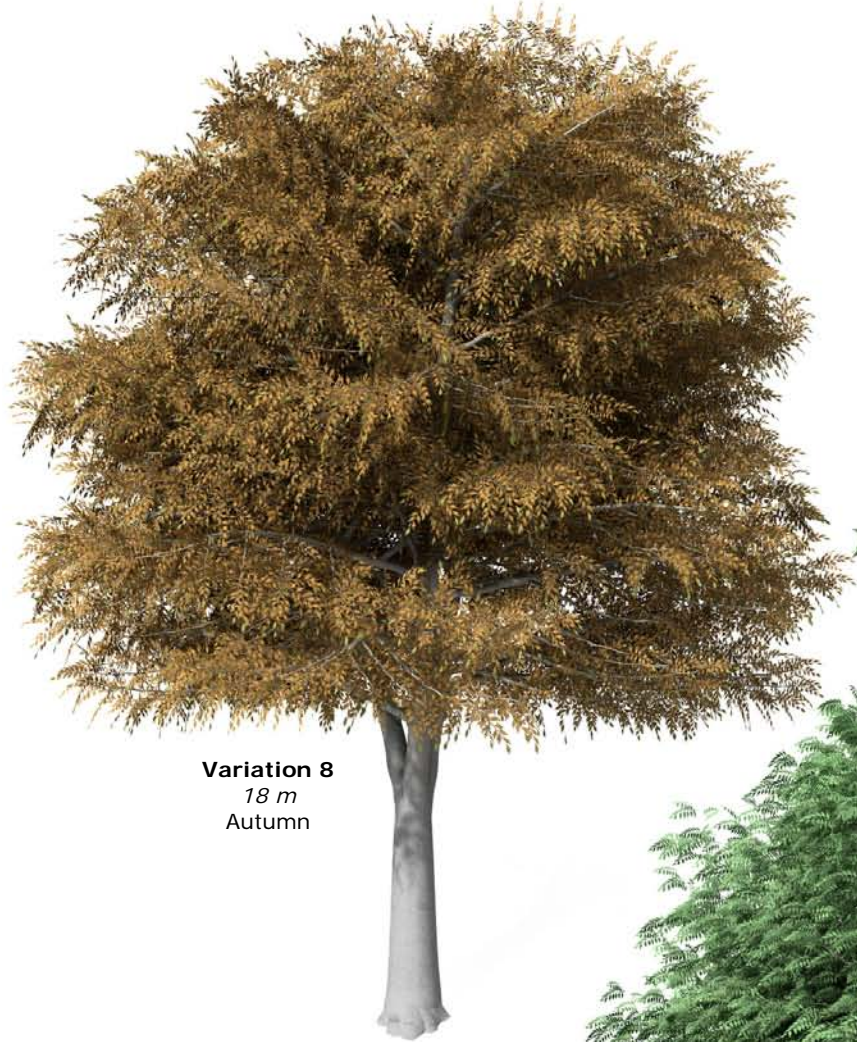
**Climate:** temperate, mild

### Notes:

The Cutleaf European Beech is a variety of the more common European Beech. It sports much narrower leaves, deeply lobed. It is more tolerant of lower altitudes than the common Beech, and therefore often planted in low-altitude cities, where it is appreciated for the elegant and uncommon aspect of the leaves. It does not tolerate frost and high excursion temperatures.



**Variation 9**  
20 m  
Summer



**Variation 8**  
18 m  
Autumn



**Variation 7**  
12 m  
Spring



**Variation 6**  
10 m  
Spring



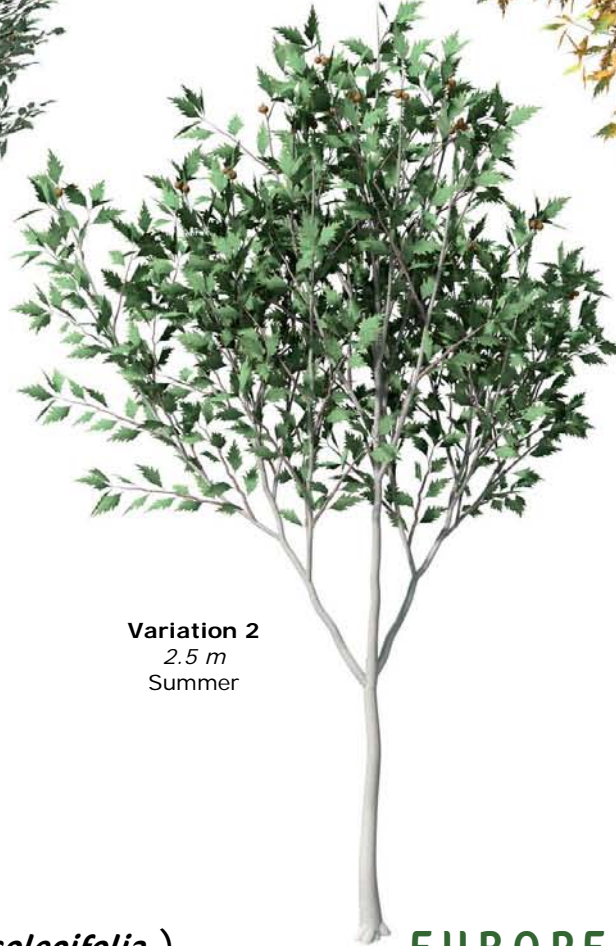
**Variation 5**  
6 m  
Winter



Variation 4  
5 m  
Summer



Variation 3  
4 m  
Autumn



Variation 2  
2.5 m  
Summer



Variation 1  
1.5 m  
Summer

# 47. Weeping European Beech ( *Fagus sylvatica* var. *Pendula* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad columnar

**Height:** up to 30 m

**Origin:** Central Europe

**Environment:** in full sun or partial shade; from 600 to 1800 m altitude; on deep, fresh, well-drained soils

**Climate:** temperate, mild

## Notes:

The Weeping European Beech is a decorative variety of the common European Beech. The leaves look the same, but they are hanging down from the bent-down twigs. There is also an *Atropurpurea* variety with deep purple coloured leaves, which is more tolerant of low altitudes. The Weeping European Beech does not adapt well to plains and to dry soils. In city parks, it is often planted near lakes.



**Variation 8**  
16 m  
(var. *Atropurpurea*)  
Summer

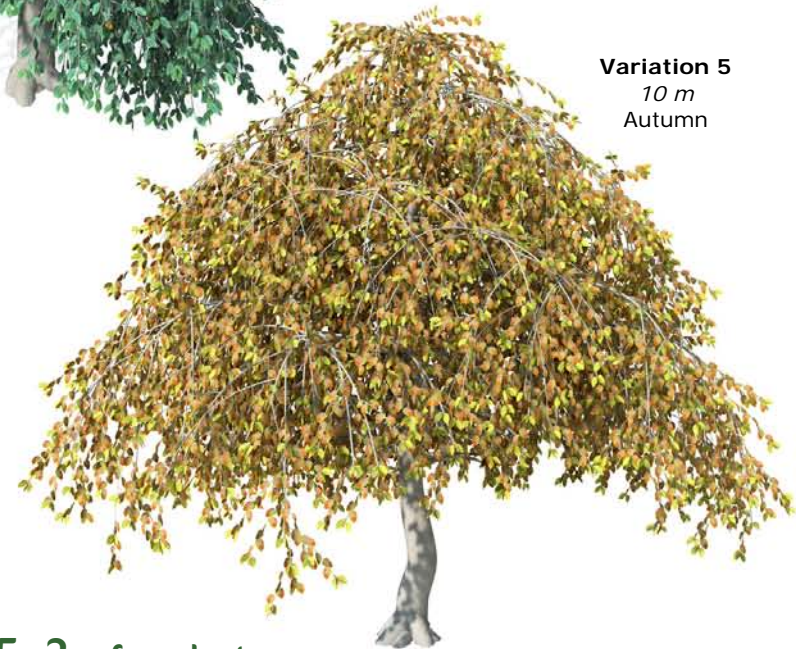
Variation 9  
20 m  
Winter



Variation 7  
14 m  
Summer



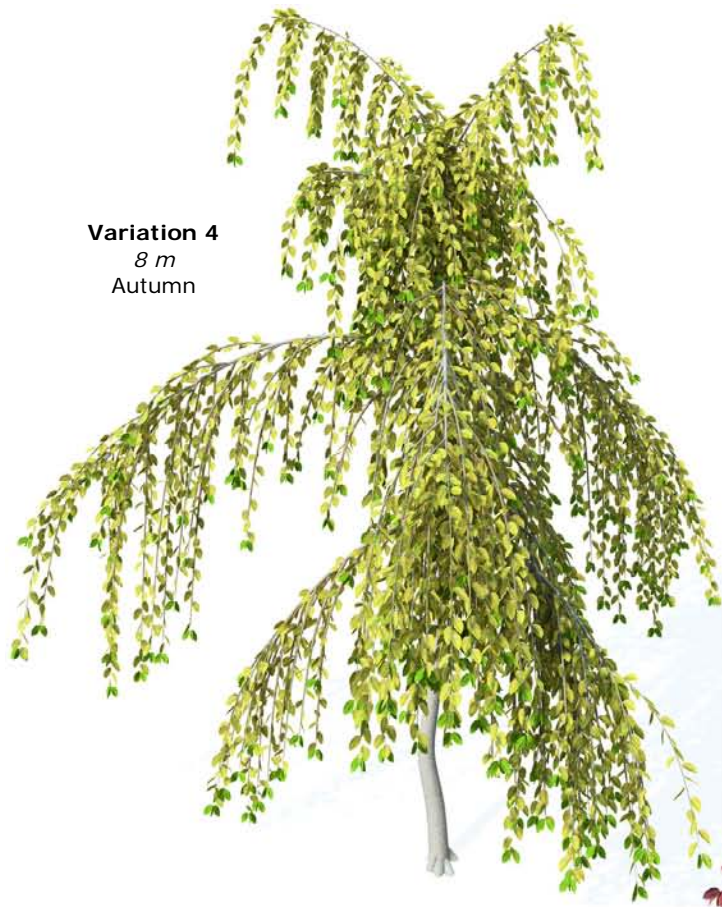
Variation 5  
10 m  
Autumn



Variation 6  
12 m  
Spring



47. Weeping European Beech ( *Fagus sylvatica* var. *Pendula* )



**Variation 4**  
8 m  
Autumn



**Variation 3**  
6 m  
Spring



**Variation 2**  
4 m  
(var. *Atropurpurea*)  
Summer



**Variation 1**  
2 m  
Summer



## 48. Savin Juniper ( *Juniperus sabina* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Shrub/Tree, evergreen conifer, broad spreading

**Height:** up to 6 m

**Origin:** Europe, Asia

**Environment:** on steep, rocky mountain sides; in full sun

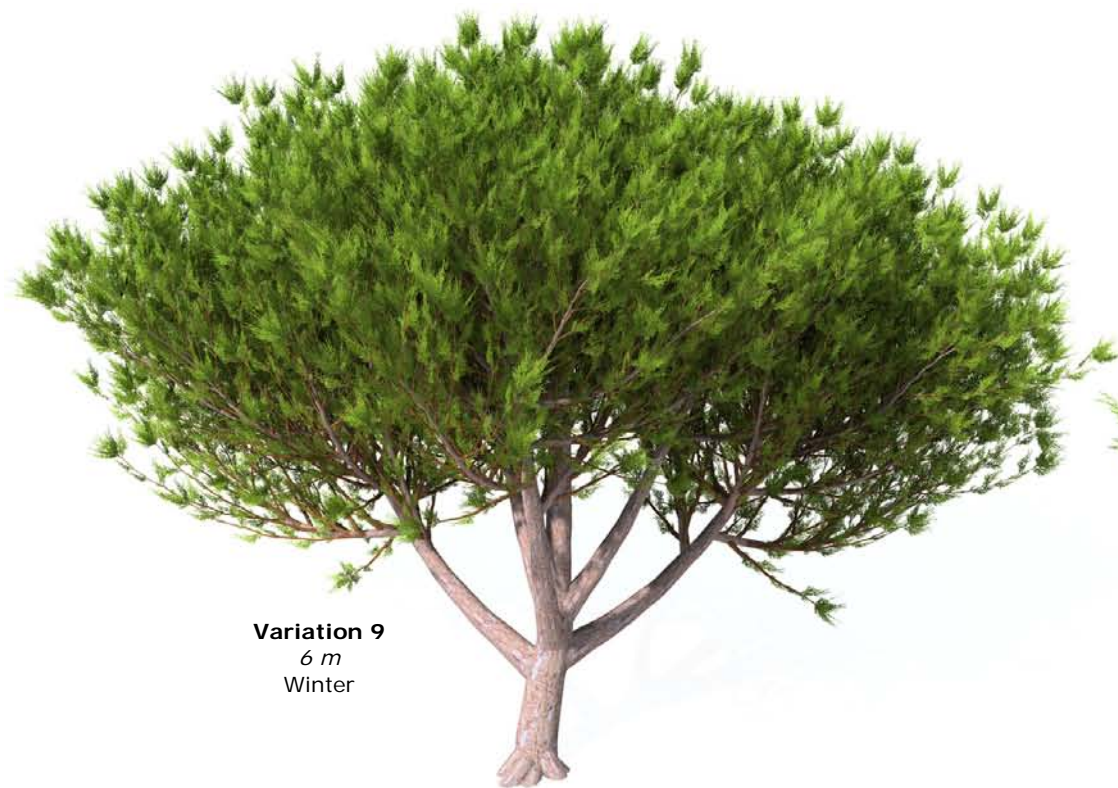
**Climate:** temperate, cool, cold

### Notes:

The Savin Juniper (also called simply Sabine) is a Juniper species that grows preferably on steep and rocky mountain sides, where it colonizes terrain. For this reason it is also planted by man along sides of mountain roads, to contrast landslides. The leaves are of intense green colour and have an acrid smell, due to the toxic substances that they contain (the plant is poisonous). Like the other Junipers, it can promote *biogroups* (group of differently aged plants where the older plant is surrounded by younger ones).



**Variation 6**  
2 m  
Spring



**Variation 9**  
6 m  
Winter



**Variation 8**  
4 m  
Summer



**Variation 7**  
2.5 m  
Autumn



**Variation 5**  
1 m  
Summer

**48. Sabine Juniper ( *Juniperus Sabina* )**

**EUROPE 3** xfrogplants

**Variation 4**  
0.6 m  
Winter



**Variation 3**  
0.5 m  
Autumn



**Variation 2**  
0.4 m  
Spring

**Variation 1**  
0.3 m  
Winter



# 49. European Fly Honeysuckle ( *Lonicera xylosteum* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Shrub, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

**Height:** up to 5 m

**Origin:** Southeastern Europe

**Environment:** in broadleaf forests; in full sun or shade

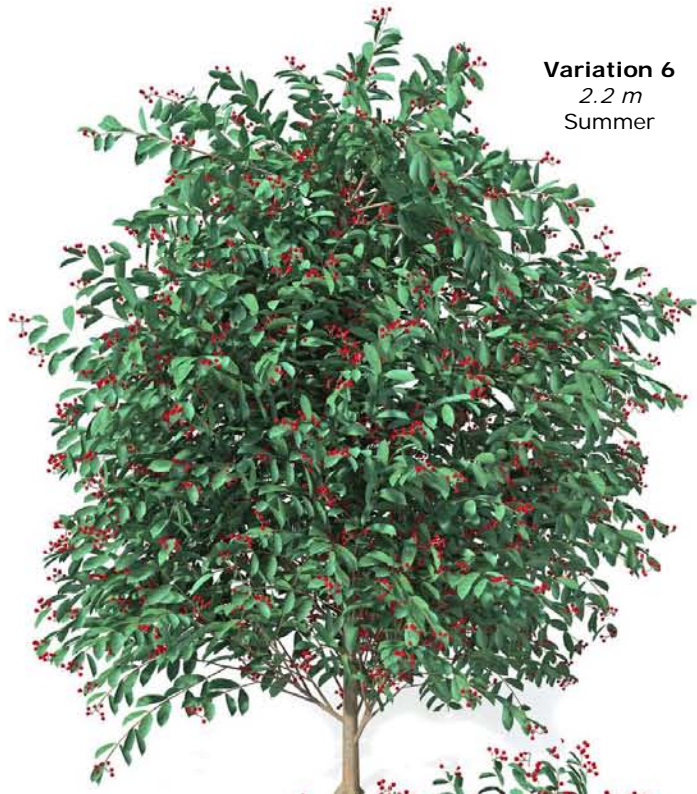
**Climate:** temperate, warm

## Notes:

The Fly Honeysuckle is similar to the Common Honeysuckle, except that the latter is a creeping plant, while the Fly honeysuckle has a self-standing trunk. The leaves are hairy. It likes full sun, but it can also grow in the shade of broadleaf forests as part of the understorey. It is tolerant of a variety of soils, but it suffers in drought, which compromises the beautiful and intensely scented blooming.



**Variation 8**  
2.5 m  
Spring



**Variation 6**  
2.2 m  
Summer



**Variation 9**  
3 m  
Summer



**Variation 7**  
2.5 m  
Summer



**Variation 5**  
2 m  
Spring

**Variation 4**  
1.6 m  
Spring



**Variation 3**  
1.3 m  
Winter



**Variation 2**  
1.2 m  
Autumn



**Variation 1**  
0.5 m  
Spring



# 50. European Hop Hornbeam ( *Ostrya carpinifolia* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Shrub, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

**Height:** up to 20 m

**Origin:** East Mediterranean, Caucasus

**Environment:** sunny hill sides, in mixed forests;  
on well-drained calcareous soils

**Climate:** temperate, warm

## Notes:

The European Hop Hornbeam is widely diffused in the Mediterranean regions. It grows preferably in mixed forest standings together with the Downy Oak, in a xerophyte, heliophile and termophile. It does not tolerate frost. It can also grow on shallow soil because its radical apparatus is quite superficial. Its rustic and adaptable character is appreciated for planting on road sides and as arboreal barrier.



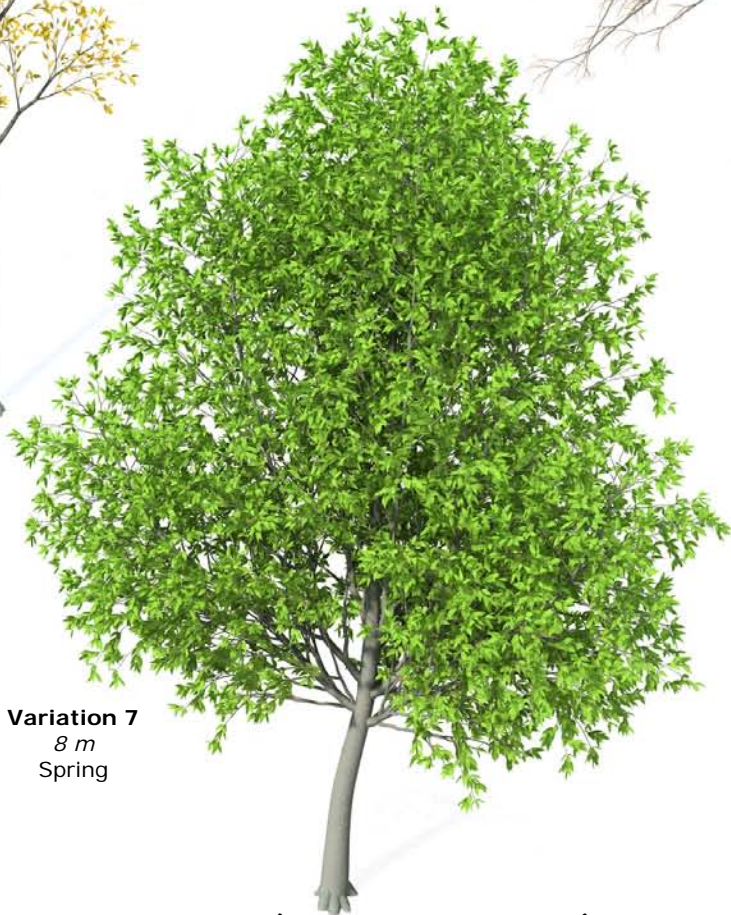
Variation 6  
7 m  
Summer



**Variation 9**  
20 m  
Autumn



**Variation 8**  
14 m  
Winter



**Variation 7**  
8 m  
Spring

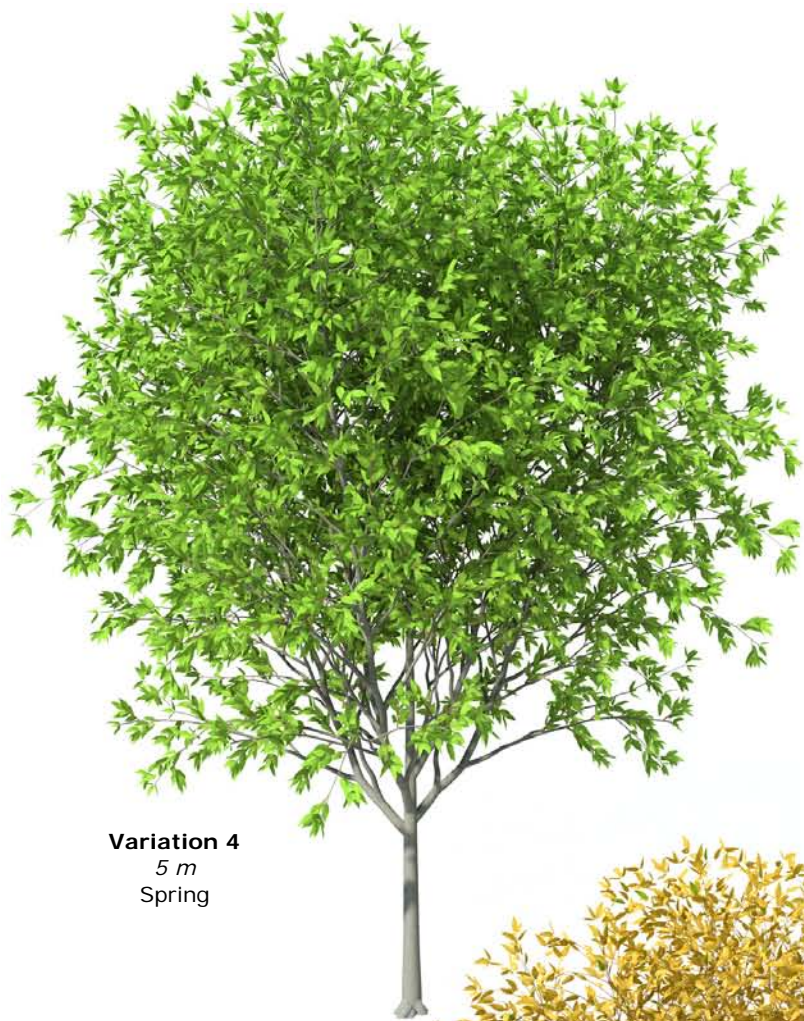


**Variation 5**  
5.5 m  
Summer

50. European Hop Hornbeam ( *Ostrya carpinifolia* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants





Variation 4  
5 m  
Spring



Variation 3  
4.5 m  
Summer



Variation 2  
4 m  
Autumn



Variation 1  
3 m  
Spring

50. European Hop Hornbeam ( *Ostrya carpinifolia* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

# 51. Oriental Planetree ( *Platanus orientalis* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

**Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad columnar**

**Height:** up to 30 m

**Origin:** Southeastern Europe, Middle East

**Environment:** in full sun; up to 600 m altitude

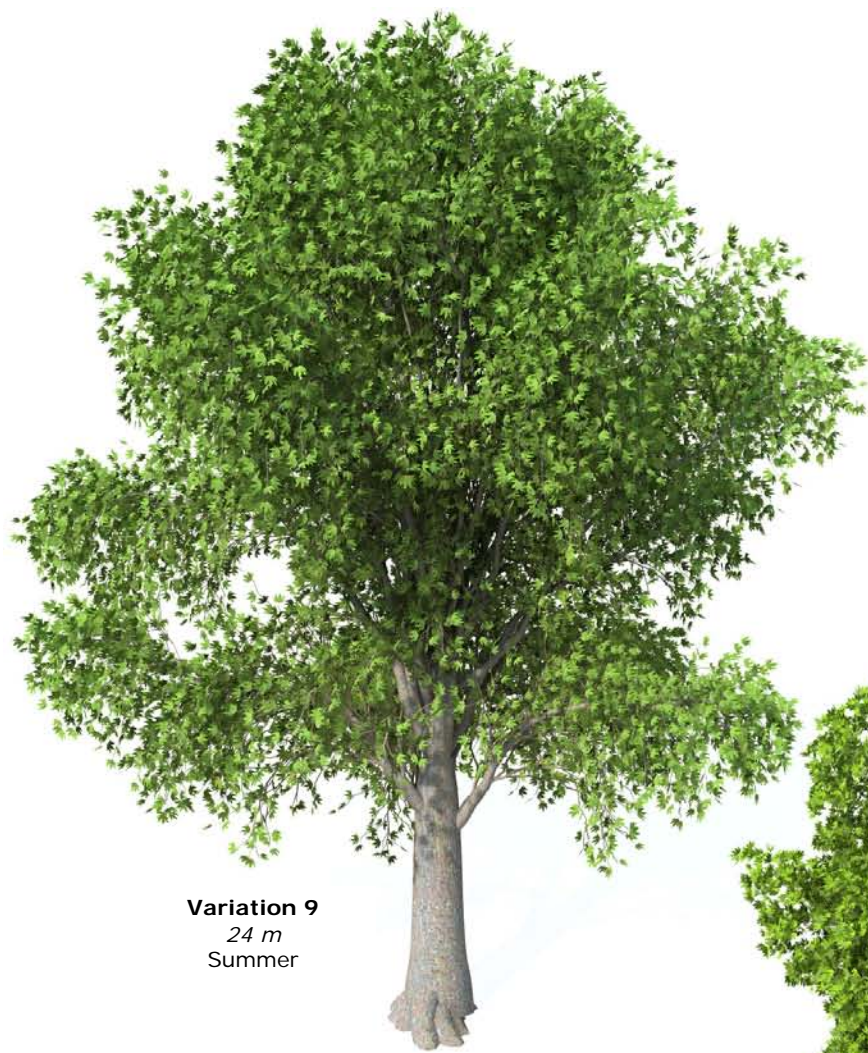
**Climate:** temperate, mild

## Notes :

The Oriental Planetree is the native planetree of Europe. It is very resistant to pollution and for this reason it was planted in most city parks and avenues. In the last decades, however, it was attacked by a disease, and for this reason, a hybrid species (*Platanus x acerifolia*), born from the crossover of the Oriental Planetree with the American Planetree, is almost exclusively planted today. The venerable existing species of the Oriental Planetree can reach an impressive size and shape.



**Variation 7**  
14 m  
Summer



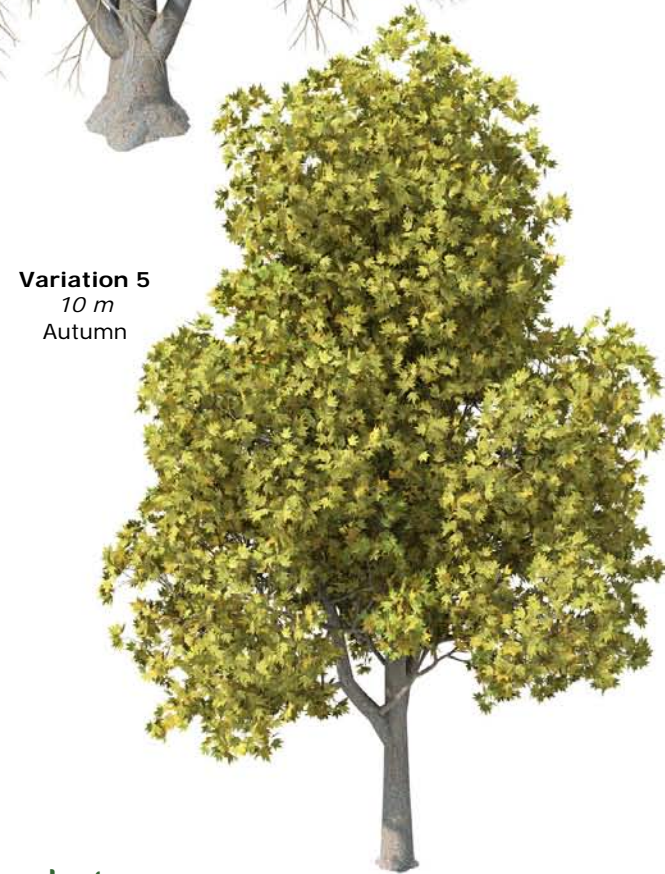
**Variation 9**  
24 m  
Summer



**Variation 8**  
22 m  
Winter



**Variation 6**  
12 m  
Spring



**Variation 5**  
10 m  
Autumn



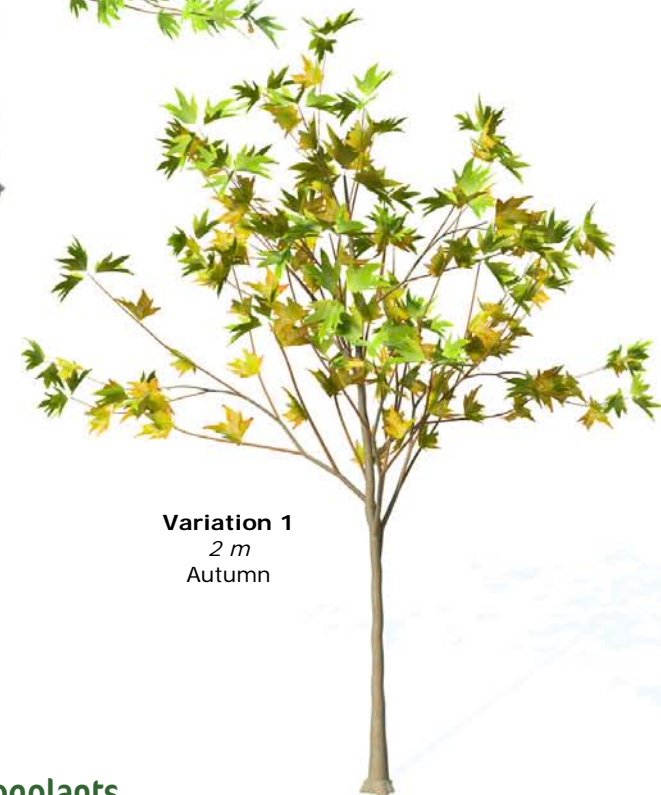
**Variation 4**  
7 m  
Summer



**Variation 3**  
5 m  
Spring



**Variation 2**  
4 m  
Summer



**Variation 1**  
2 m  
Autumn

## 52. European Aspen ( *Populus tremula* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

**Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad columnar**

**Height:** up to 35 m (more commonly up to 25 m)

**Origin:** Europe, Central Asia

**Environment:** on mountain humid areas, in broadleaf forests;

up to 1800 m altitude; on rich, fresh soils

**Climate:** temperate, cool, cold

### Notes:

The European Aspen is found on hills and mountains. The name *tremula* means 'trembling' as a reference to the way the long-stalked leaves move in the breeze. It's a sun loving species, but it also can grow in the partial shade of broadleaf forests. Like all *populus* species, it is short-lived, and the timber is of poor quality and therefore used for packaging and to make matches and paper.



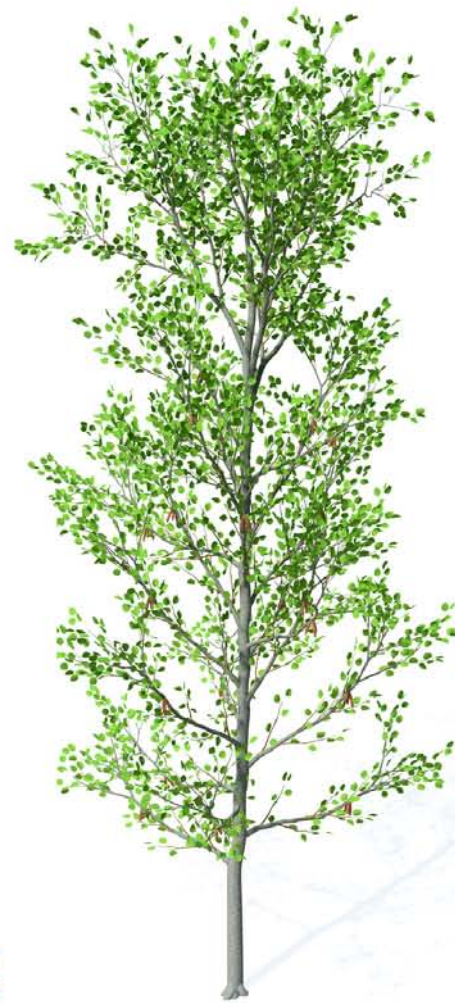
**Variation 9**  
25 m  
Summer



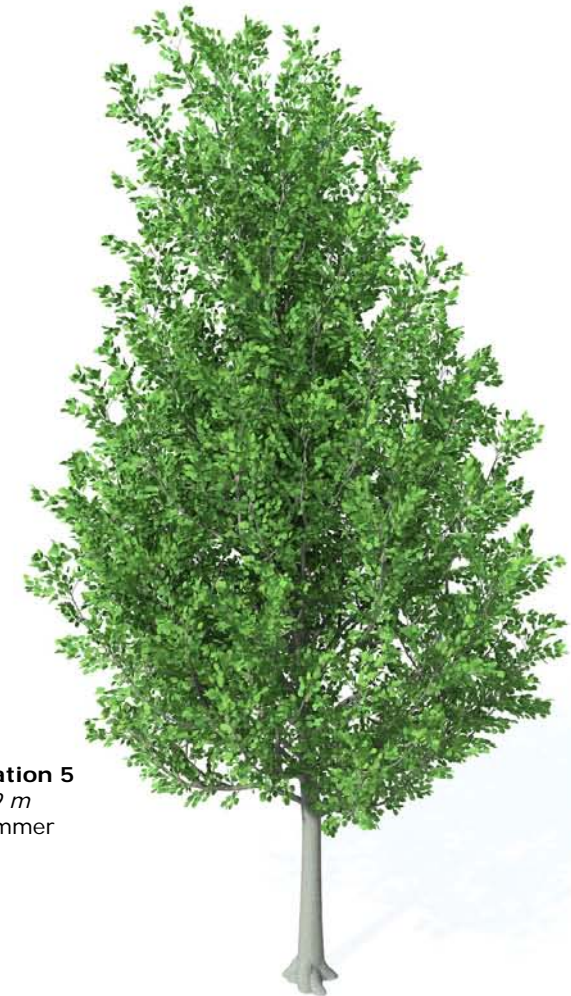
**Variation 8**  
18 m  
Autumn



**Variation 6**  
10 m  
Autumn



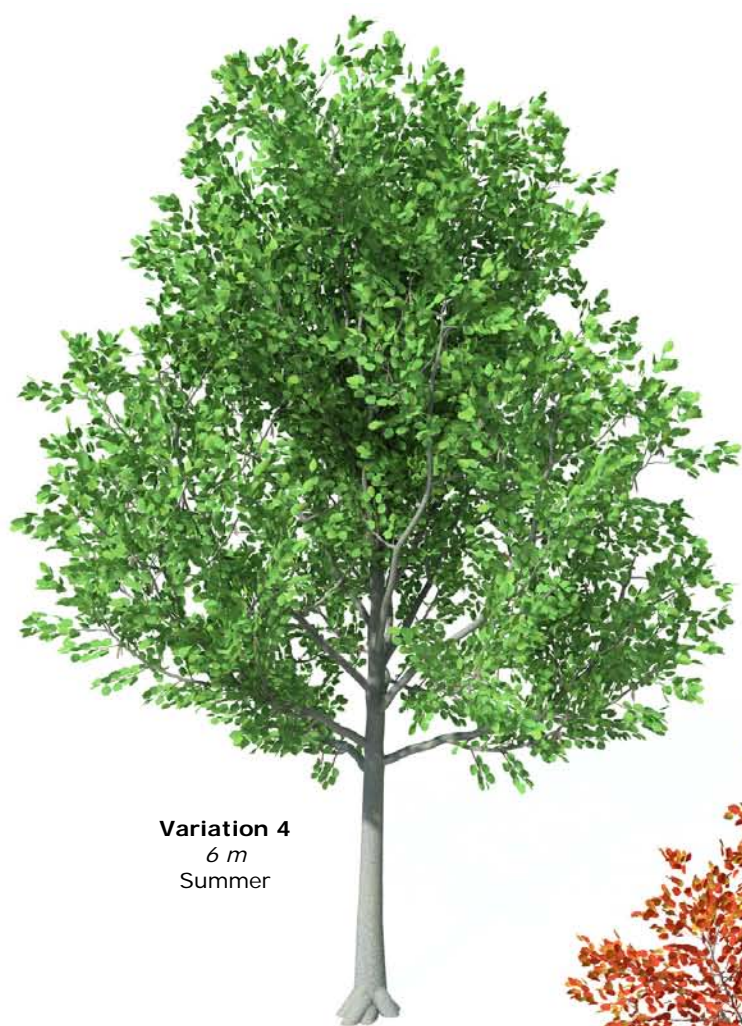
**Variation 7**  
12 m  
Spring



**Variation 5**  
9 m  
Summer

**52. European Aspen ( *Populus tremula* )**

**EUROPE 3** xfrogplants



Variation 4  
6 m  
Summer



Variation 3  
4.5 m  
Autumn



Variation 2  
3.5 m  
Autumn



Variation 1  
2 m  
Spring

# 53. Caucasian Wingnut ( *Pterocarya fraxinifolia* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

**Height:** up to 25 m

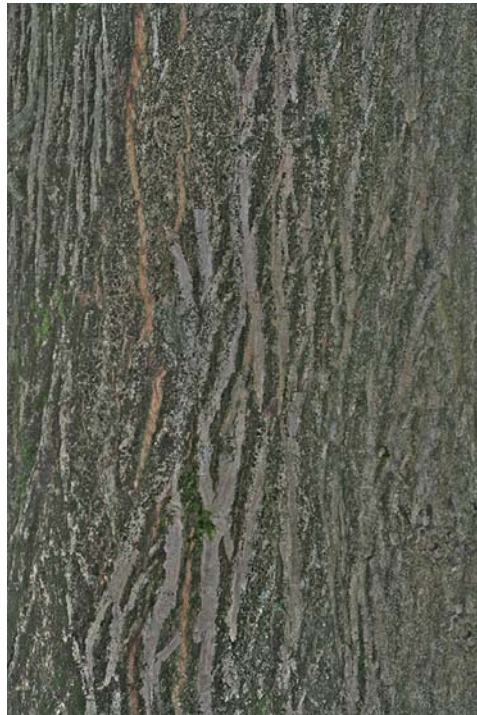
**Origin:** Caucasus, Iran

**Environment:** in full sun, along rivers;  
on humid, deep clay soils

**Climate:** temperate

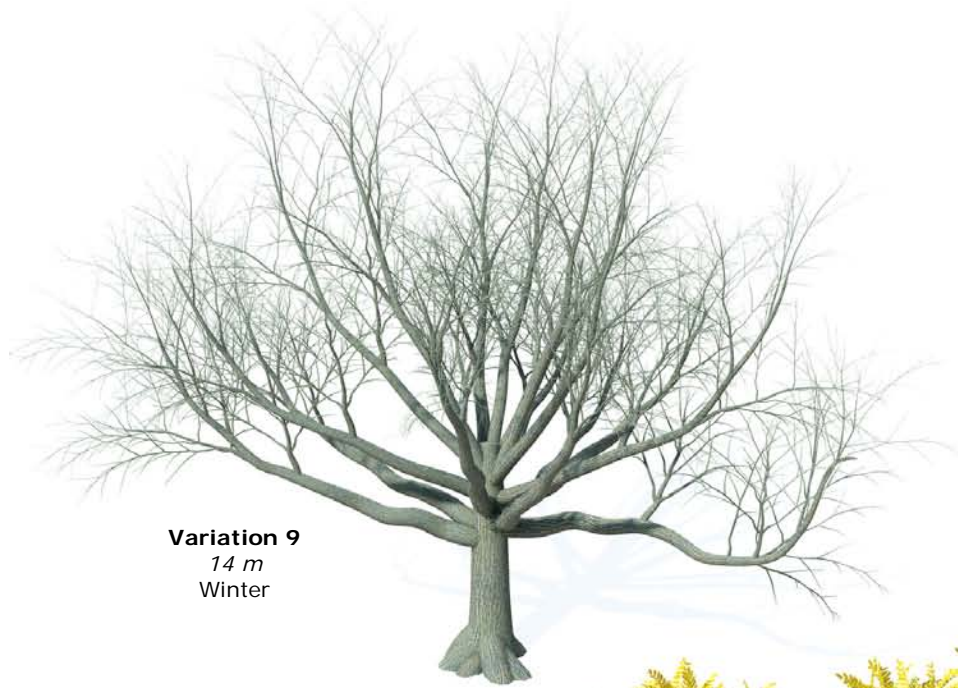
## Notes:

The Caucasian Wingnut is a large, attractive tree, often planted in parks and gardens for decoration. It is especially appreciated for the speed at which it can reach large dimensions. The timber is similar to the Walnut (*Juglans regia*), although not as strong and resistant.

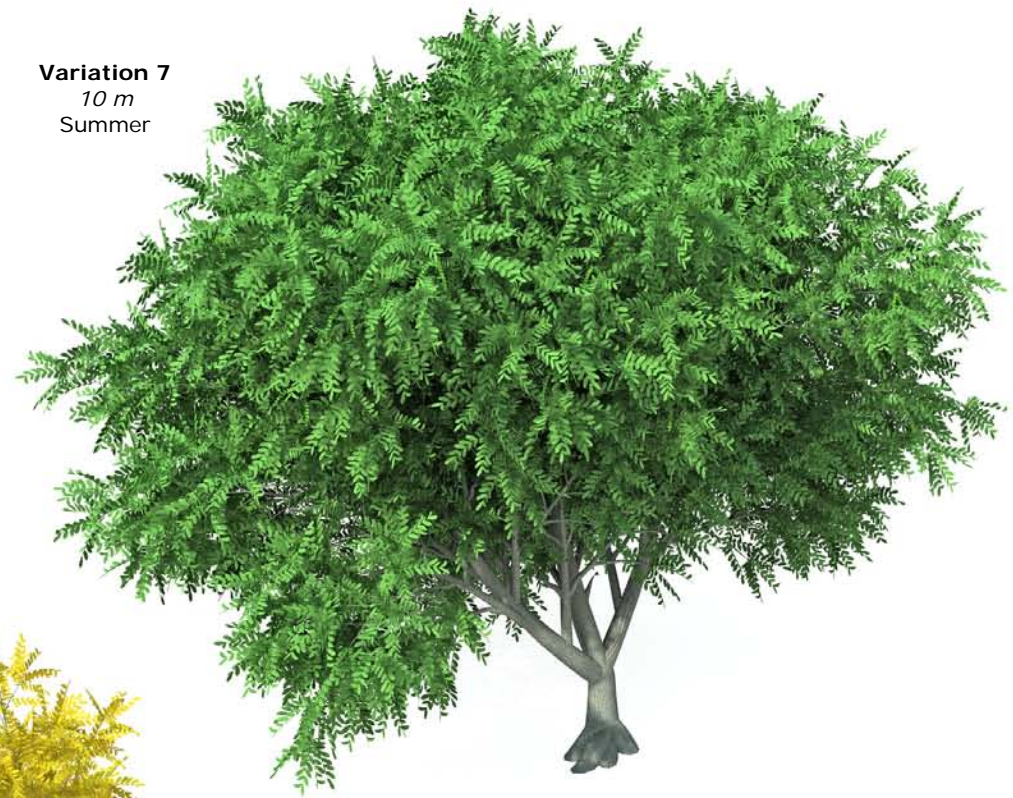


**Variation 8**  
12 m  
Spring





Variation 9  
14 m  
Winter



Variation 7  
10 m  
Summer

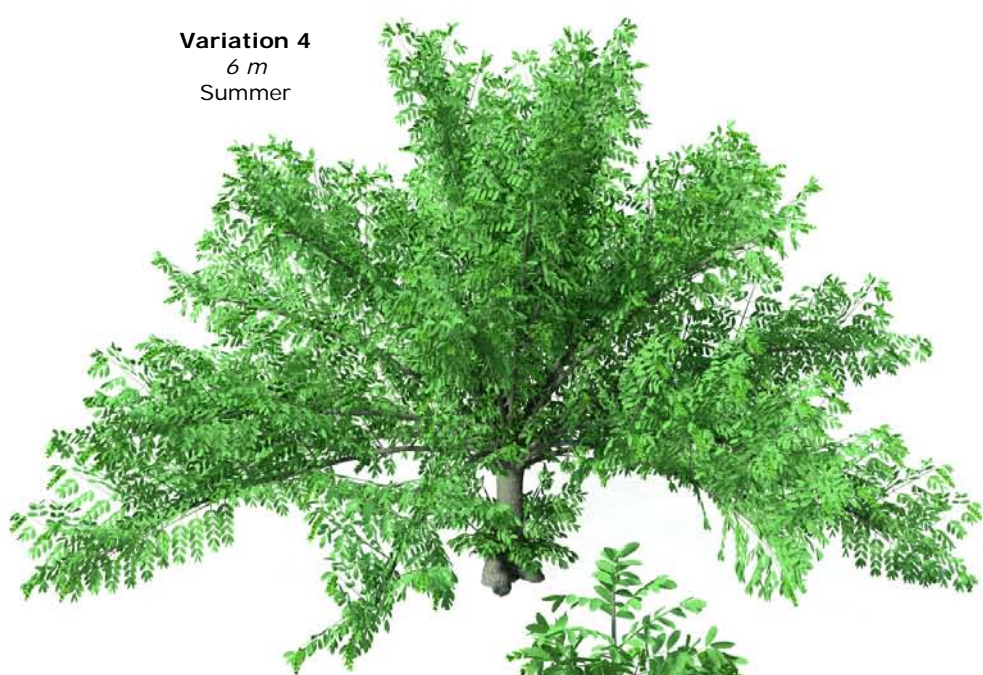


Variation 6  
8 m  
Autumn



Variation 5  
7 m  
Autumn

Variation 4  
6 m  
Summer



Variation 3  
5 m  
Spring



Variation 2  
3 m  
Summer



Variation 1  
2 m  
Summer



53. Caucasian Wingnut ( *Pterocarya fraxinifolia* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

# 54. Scarlet Firethorn ( *Pyracantha coccinea* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Shrub, evergreen broadleaf, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 4 m

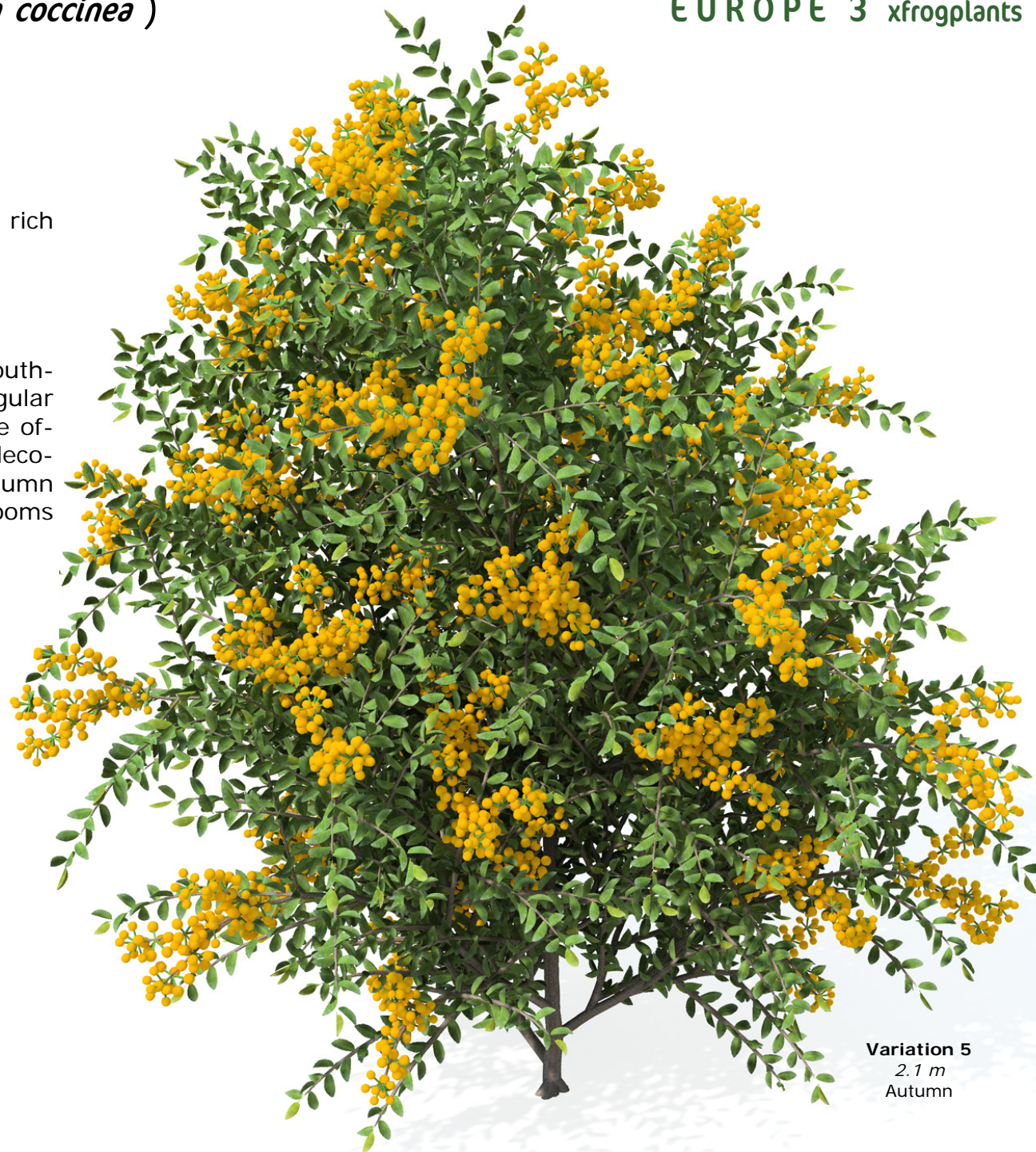
**Origin :** Southeastern Europe

**Environment :** in full sun or partial shade; on humid, rich soils

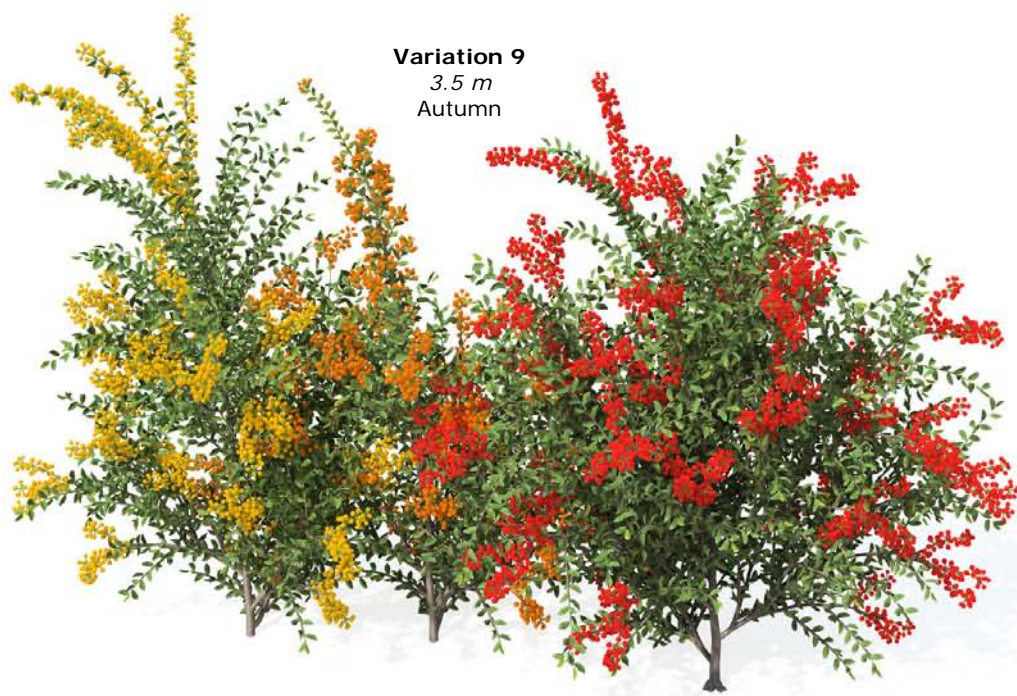
**Climate :** temperate, warm

## Notes :

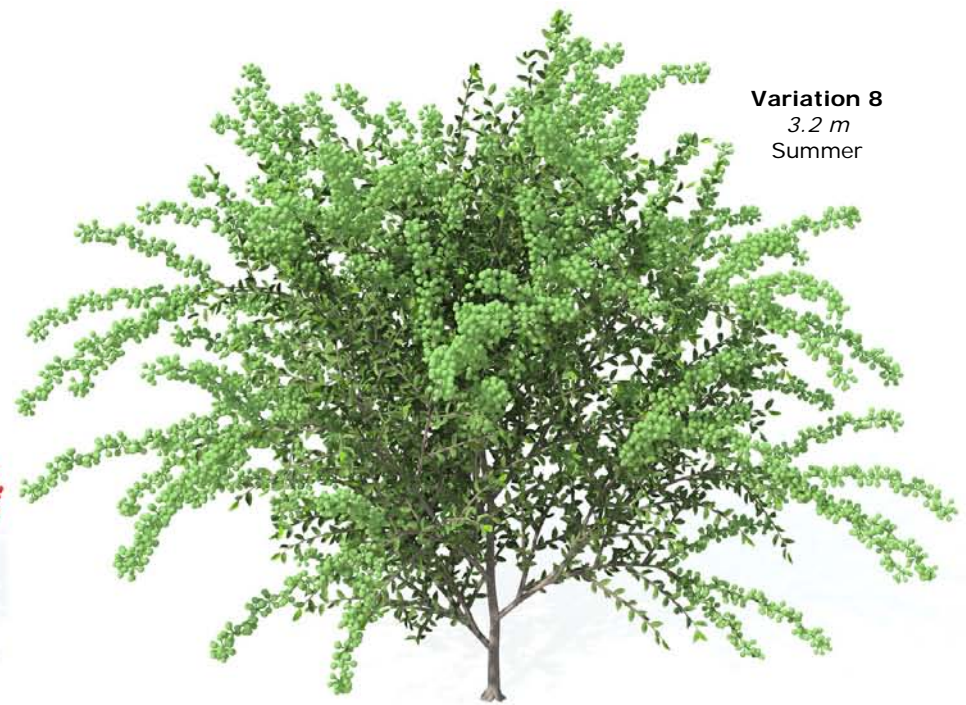
The Firethorn is a very decorative shrub native of Southern Eastern Europe. It tends to grow with irregular shapes but stands pruning very well and is therefore often used for hedges. It is most appreciated for the decorative value of it's flowers and especially of it's Autumn fruits, which can be yellow, orange, or green. It blooms more abundantly if placed in a sunny position.



Variation 5  
2.1 m  
Autumn



Variation 9  
3.5 m  
Autumn



Variation 8  
3.2 m  
Summer



Variation 7  
3 m  
Autumn



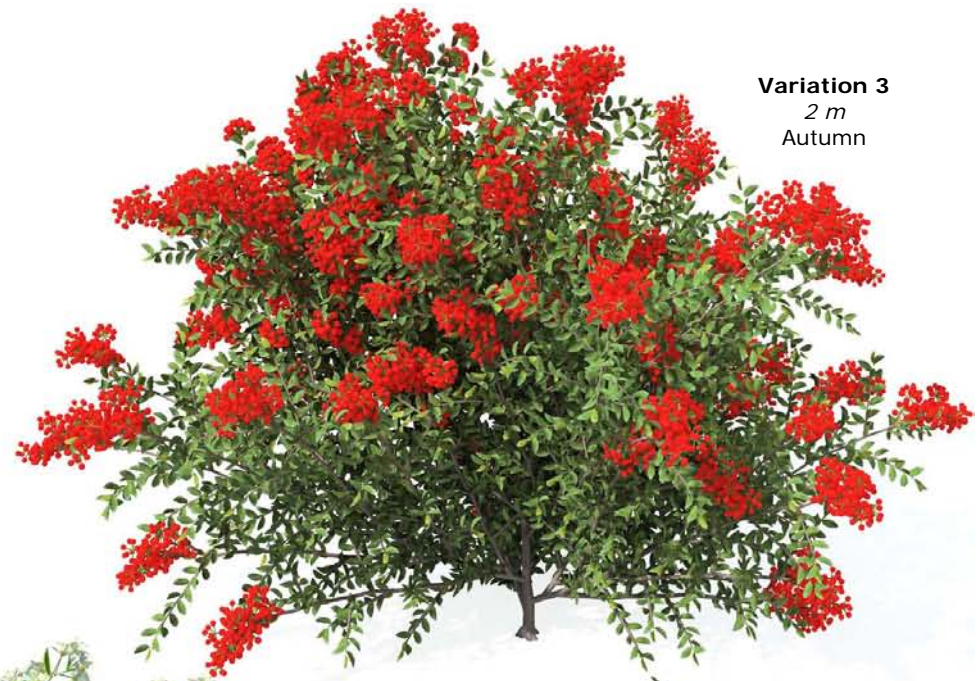
Variation 6  
2.4 m  
Spring

54. Scarlet Firethorn ( *Pyracantha coccinea* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants



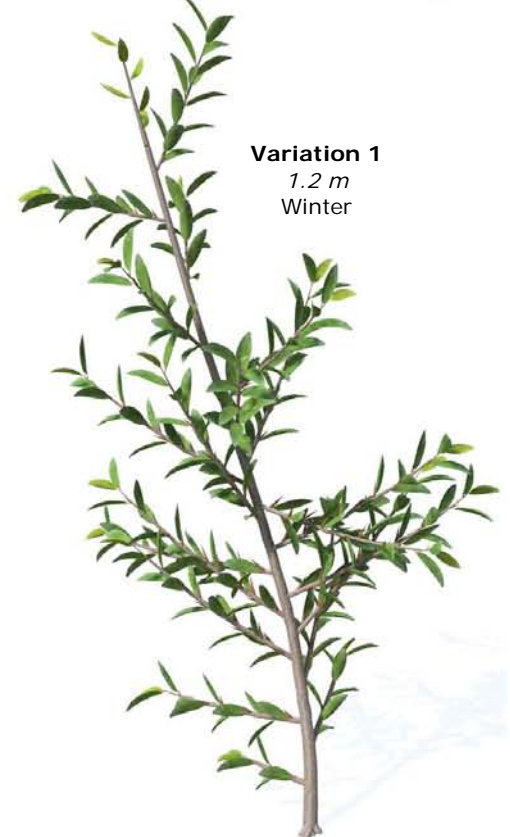
**Variation 4**  
1.8 m  
Autumn



**Variation 3**  
2 m  
Autumn



**Variation 2**  
2.2 m  
Spring



**Variation 1**  
1.2 m  
Winter

54. Scarlet Firethorn ( *Pyracantha coccinea* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

# 55. Downy Oak ( *Quercus pubescens* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

**Tree/Shrub, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading**

**Height:** up to 20 m

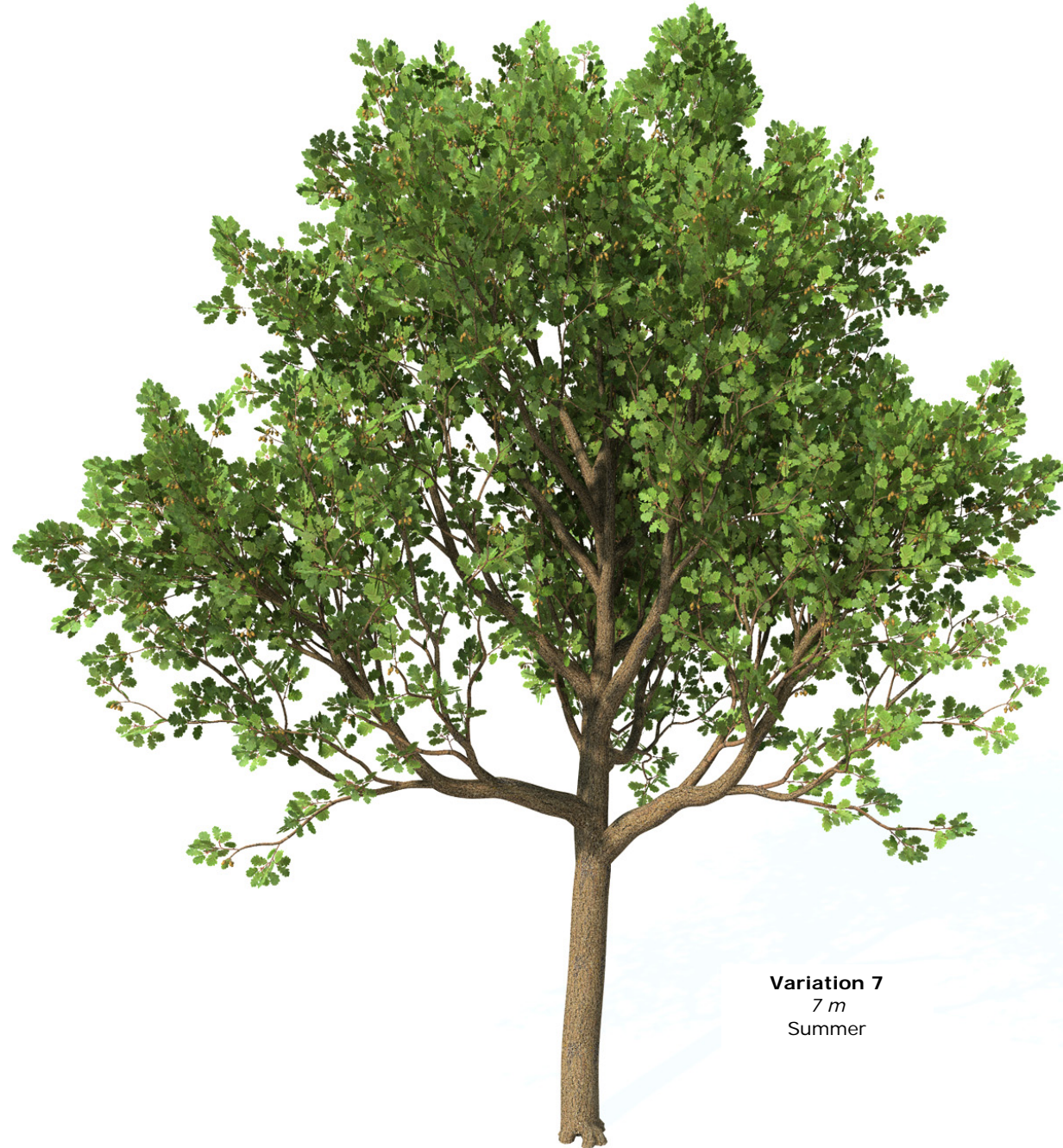
**Origin:** Central part of Southern Europe (Italy, Greece)

**Environment:** hill sides; on well-drained soils

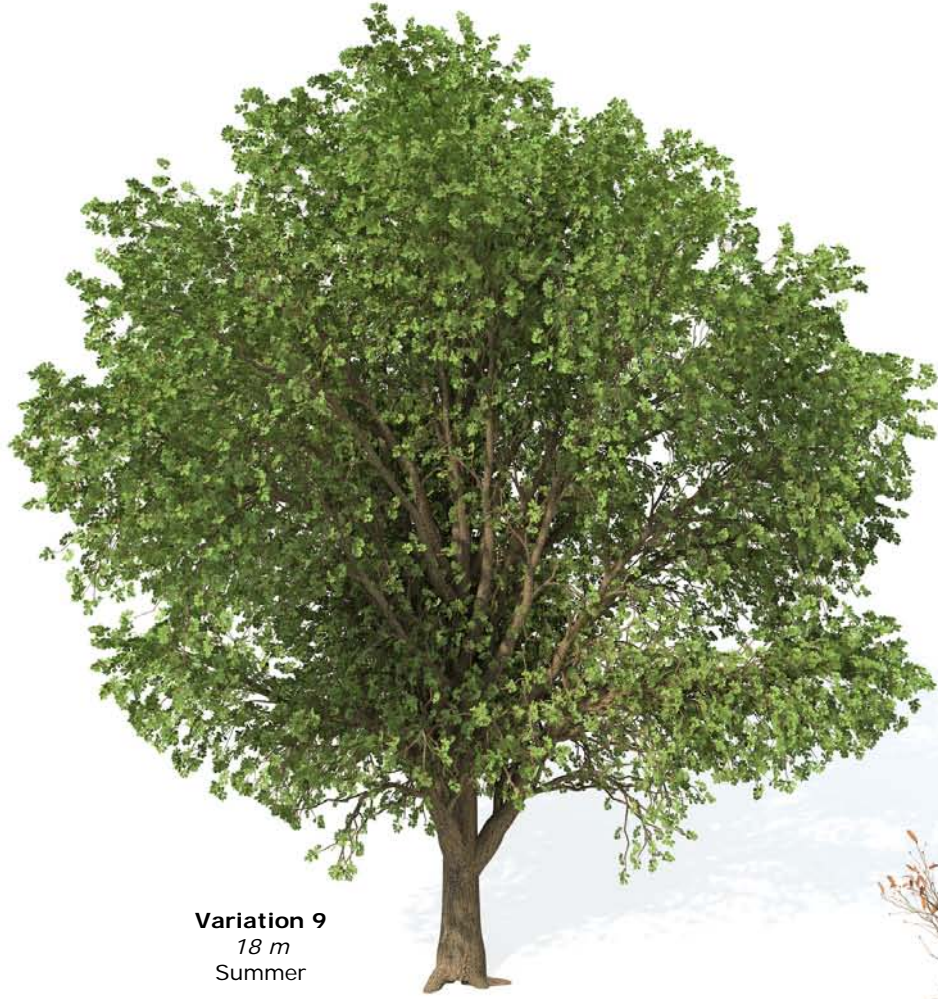
**Climate:** temperate, warm

## Notes:

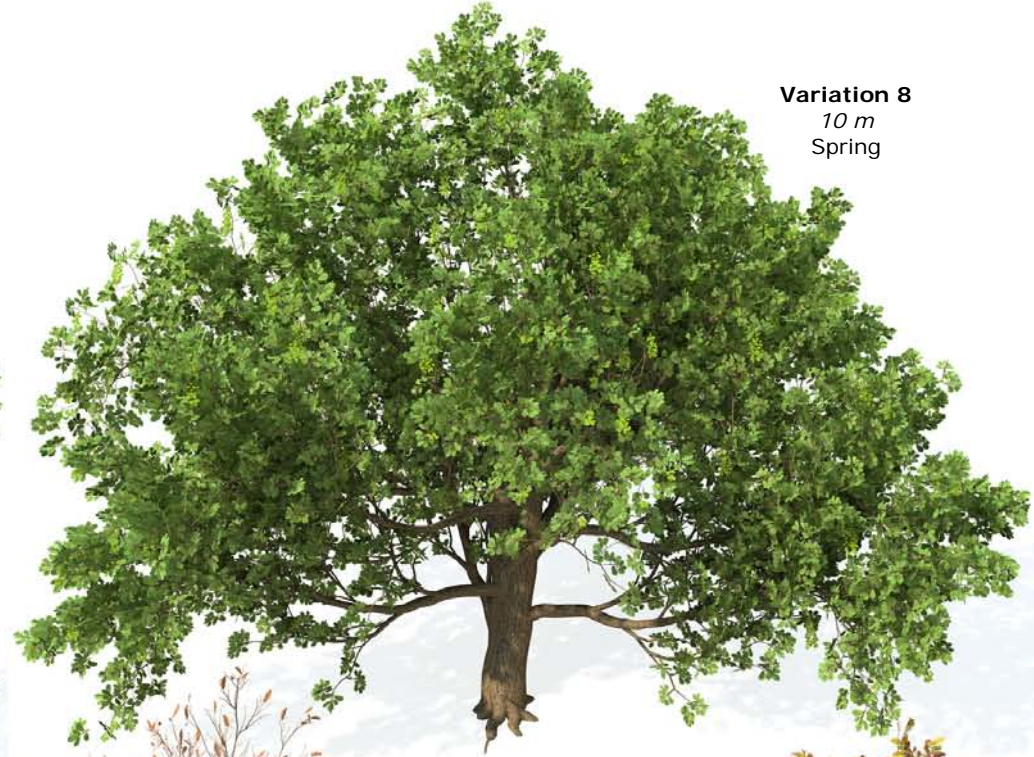
The Downy Oak is the most diffused Oak in Southern Europe. It often grows in almost shrubby form, but some exemplars can reach majestic dimensions. It is a landmark of winter landscapes because of the leaves. An European legend says that God allowed the devil to have power over the forests. The forest trees complained and God conceded them that devil would not have power over them until leaves were on the trees. The Oak therefore held it's leaves all winter long, until the other trees put on the new ones.



**Variation 7**  
7 m  
Summer



Variation 9  
18 m  
Summer



Variation 8  
10 m  
Spring



Variation 6  
4.5 m  
Winter



Variation 5  
3 m  
Autumn

55. Downy Oak ( *Quercus pubescens* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

**Variation 4**  
1.8 m  
Autumn



**Variation 3**  
2.5 m  
Winter



**Variation 2**  
2 m  
Spring



**Variation 1**  
1 m  
Winter





## 56. Pussy Willow ( *Salix caprea* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

**Tree/Shrub, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading**

**Height:** up to 12 m

**Origin:** Asia, Europe

**Environment:** hill sides, on various soils;  
up to 1500 m altitude

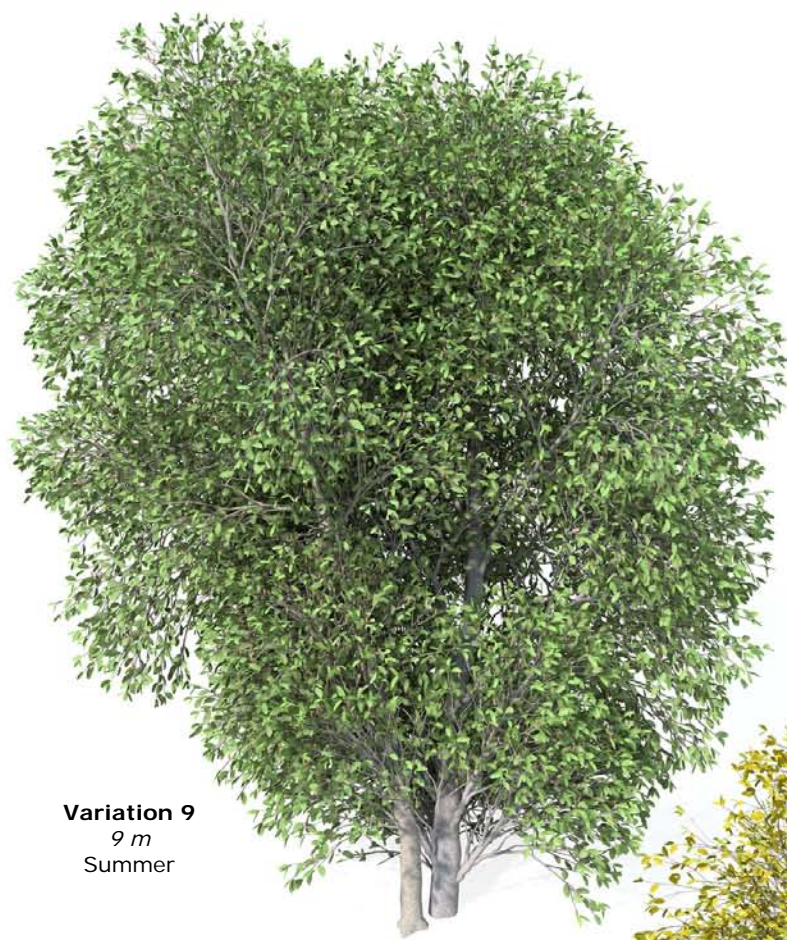
**Climate:** temperate

### Notes:

The European Pussy Willow (also known as Goat Willow, from the Latin name) is a very rustic species. It can grow on almost any soil, even the poorest and sliding ones. For this reason it is often planted on hill and mountain sides to consolidate the ground and prevent landslides. It is a pioneer species, colonizing new or abandoned land. It often grows in mixed broadleaf forests. The timber is very elastic and therefore used to create basketworks.



**Variation 1**  
0.6 m  
Early Spring



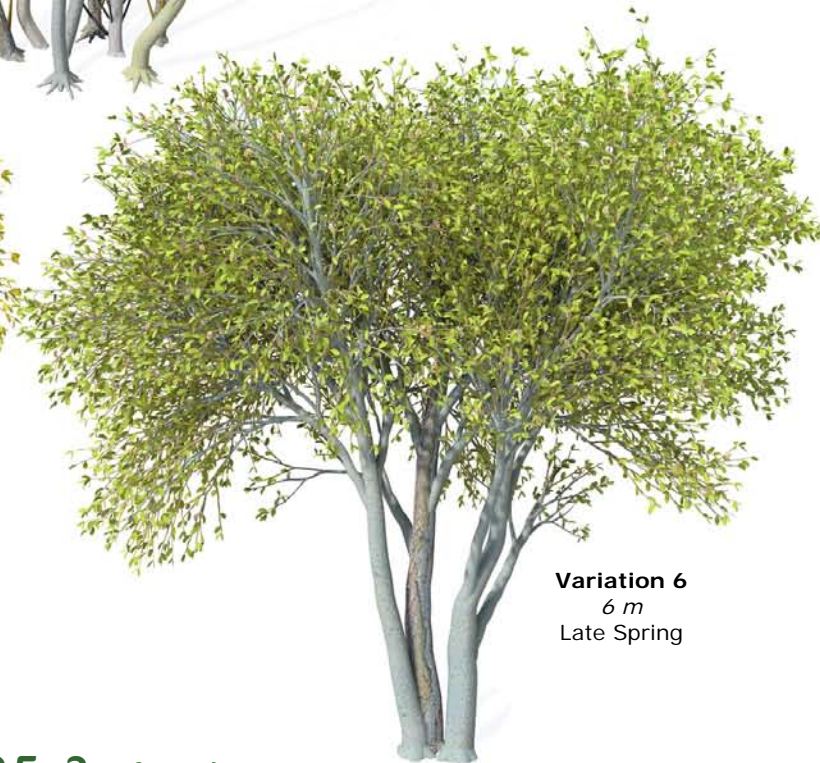
**Variation 9**  
9 m  
Summer



**Variation 8**  
7 m  
Winter



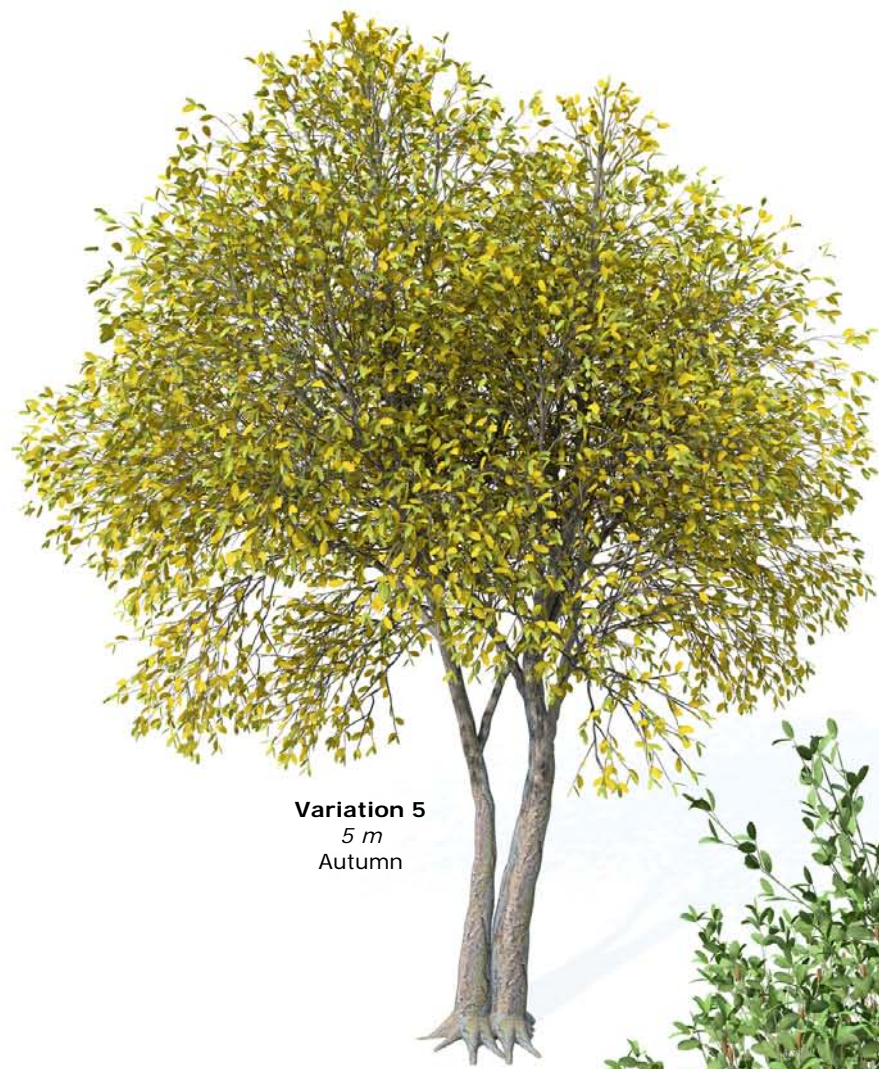
**Variation 7**  
7 m  
Autumn



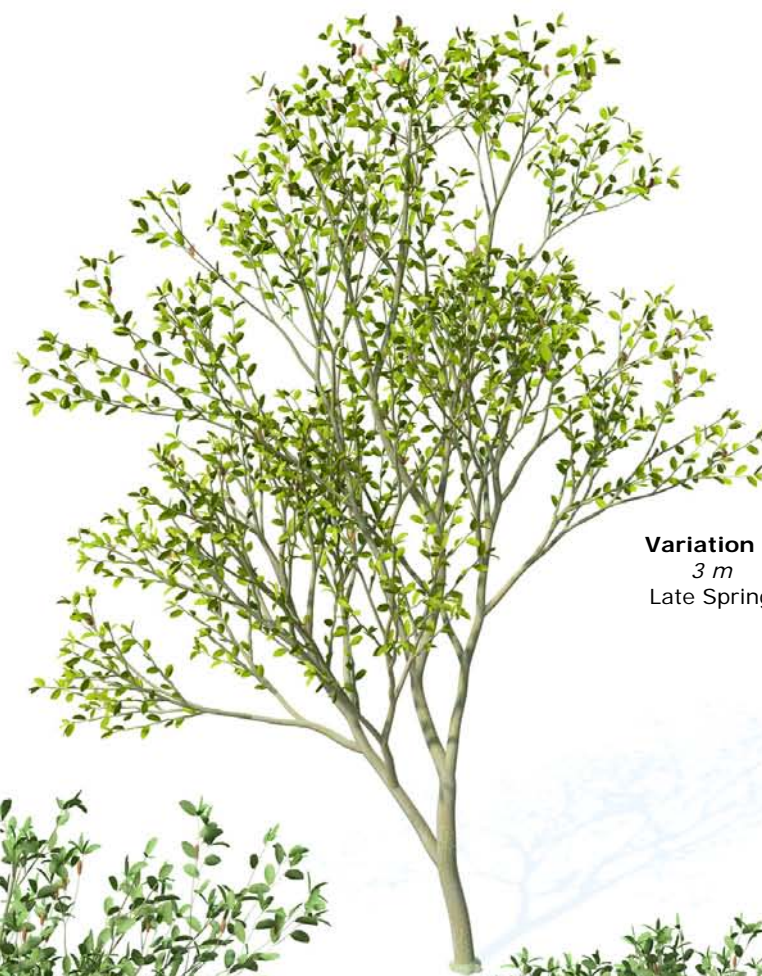
**Variation 6**  
6 m  
Late Spring

56. Pussy Willow ( *Salix caprea* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants



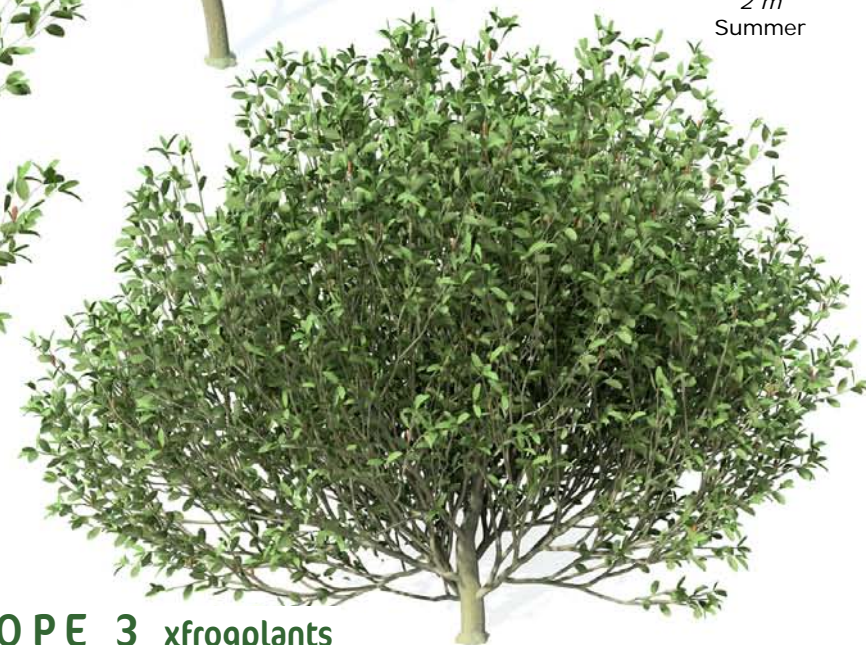
**Variation 5**  
5 m  
Autumn



**Variation 4**  
3 m  
Late Spring



**Variation 2**  
0.8 m  
Summer



**Variation 3**  
2 m  
Summer

**56. Pussy Willow ( *Salix caprea* )**

**EUROPE 3 xfrogplants**

# 57. Golden Willow ( *Salix alba* var. *Vitellina* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

**Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading**

**Height :** up to 18 m when free growing

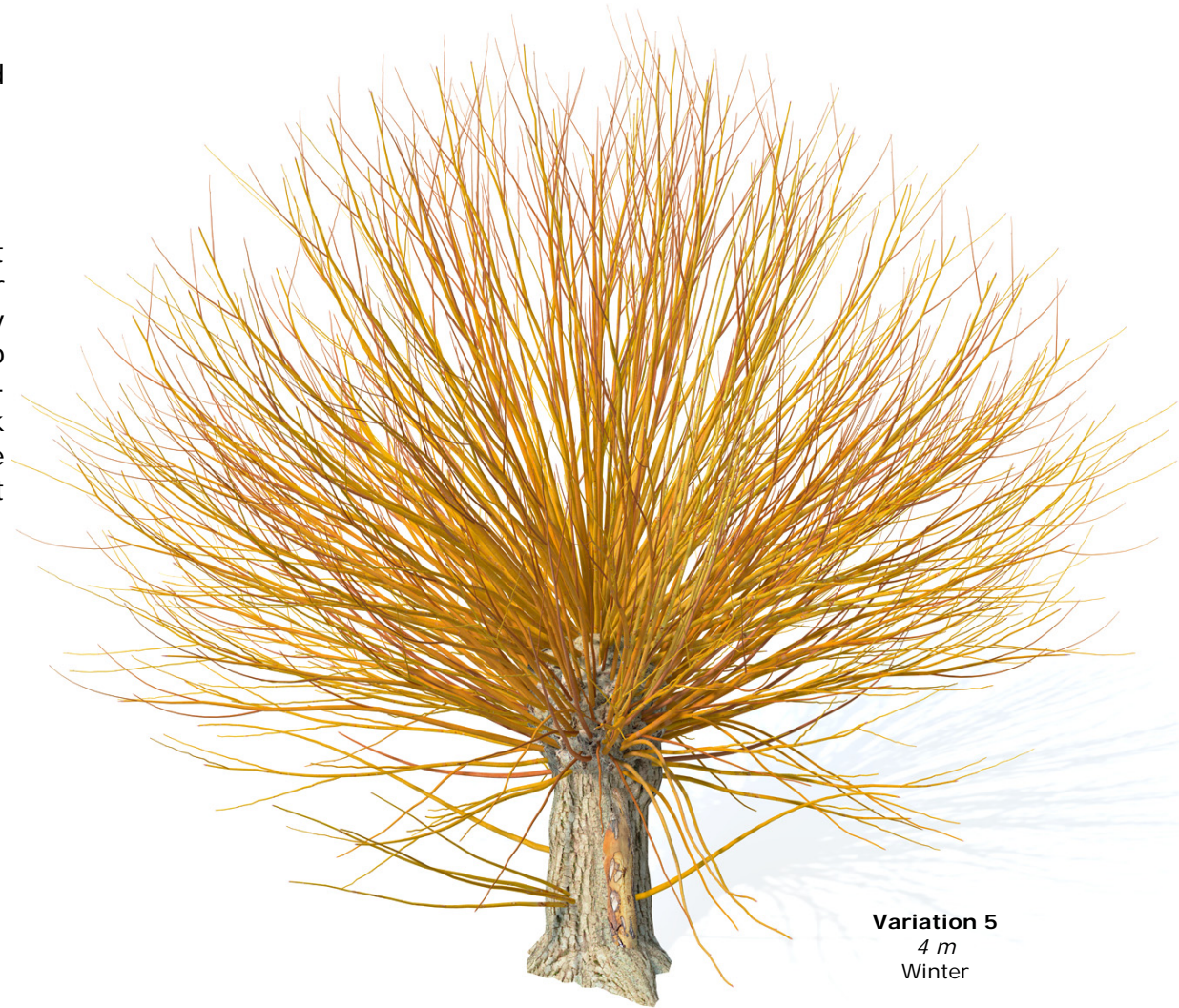
**Origin :** Europe, Southern Africa, Western Asia

**Environment :** along water courses, in pure or mixed standings; on many types of humid soils

**Climate :** temperate, warm

## Notes :

The Golden Willow is a variety of the White Willow that features intense yellow-orange new growth branches. For this reason, it is often planted in rows and constantly pollarded, to crop the new branches every one or two years for the basketwork production. The pollarding creates a very peculiar shape which has become a landmark of the European countryside landscape, especially in the Winter, when the yellow-orange branches stand out above the white snow.



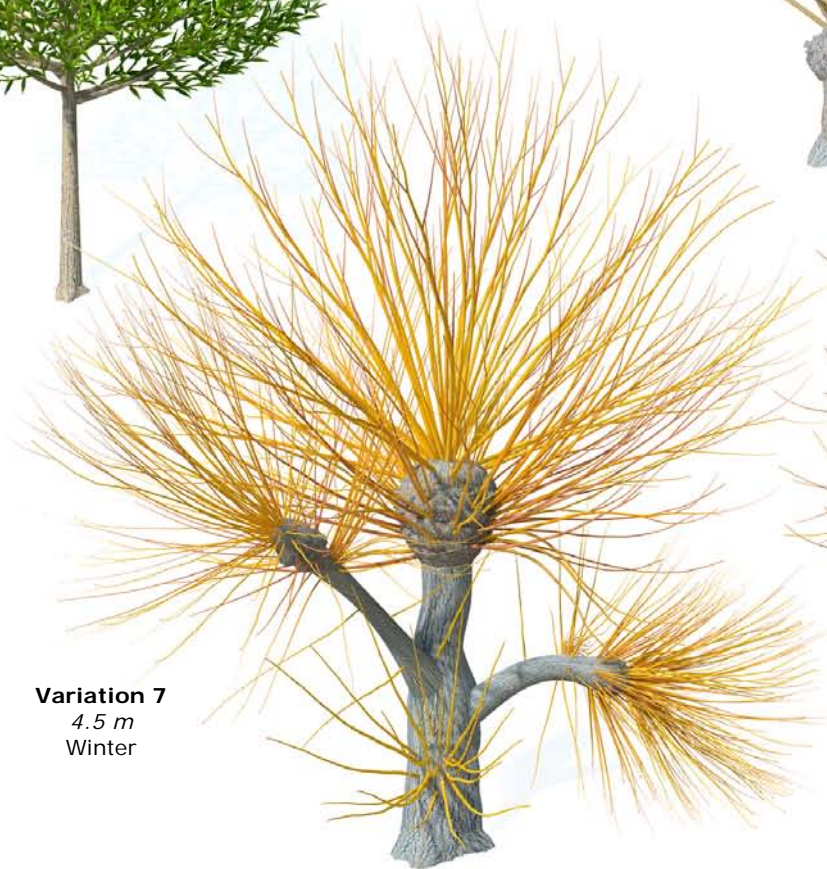
**Variation 5**  
4 m  
Winter



**Variation 9**  
5.5 m  
Spring



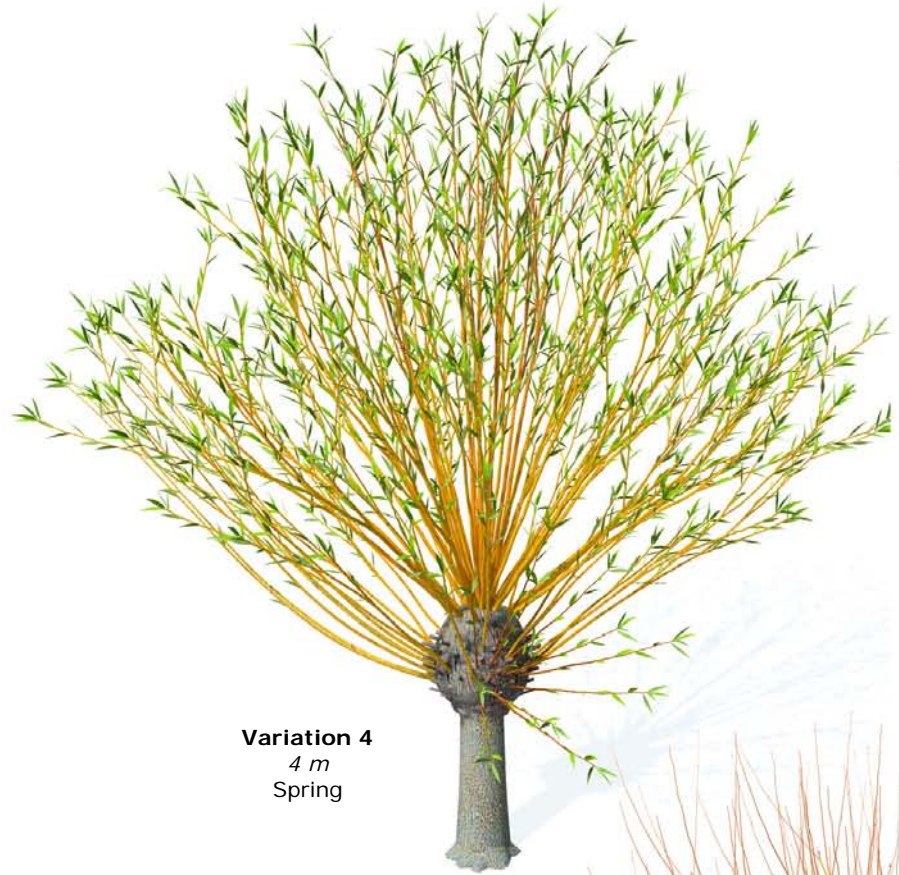
**Variation 8**  
5 m  
Summer



**Variation 7**  
4.5 m  
Winter



**Variation 6**  
4.5 m  
Winter



**Variation 4**  
4 m  
Spring



**Variation 3**  
3.5 m  
Winter



**Variation 2**  
2 m  
Winter



**Variation 1**  
1.5 m  
Autumn

**57. Golden Willow ( *Salix vitellina* )**

**EUROPE 3 xfrogplants**

## 58. Service Tree ( *Sorbus domestica* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 22 m

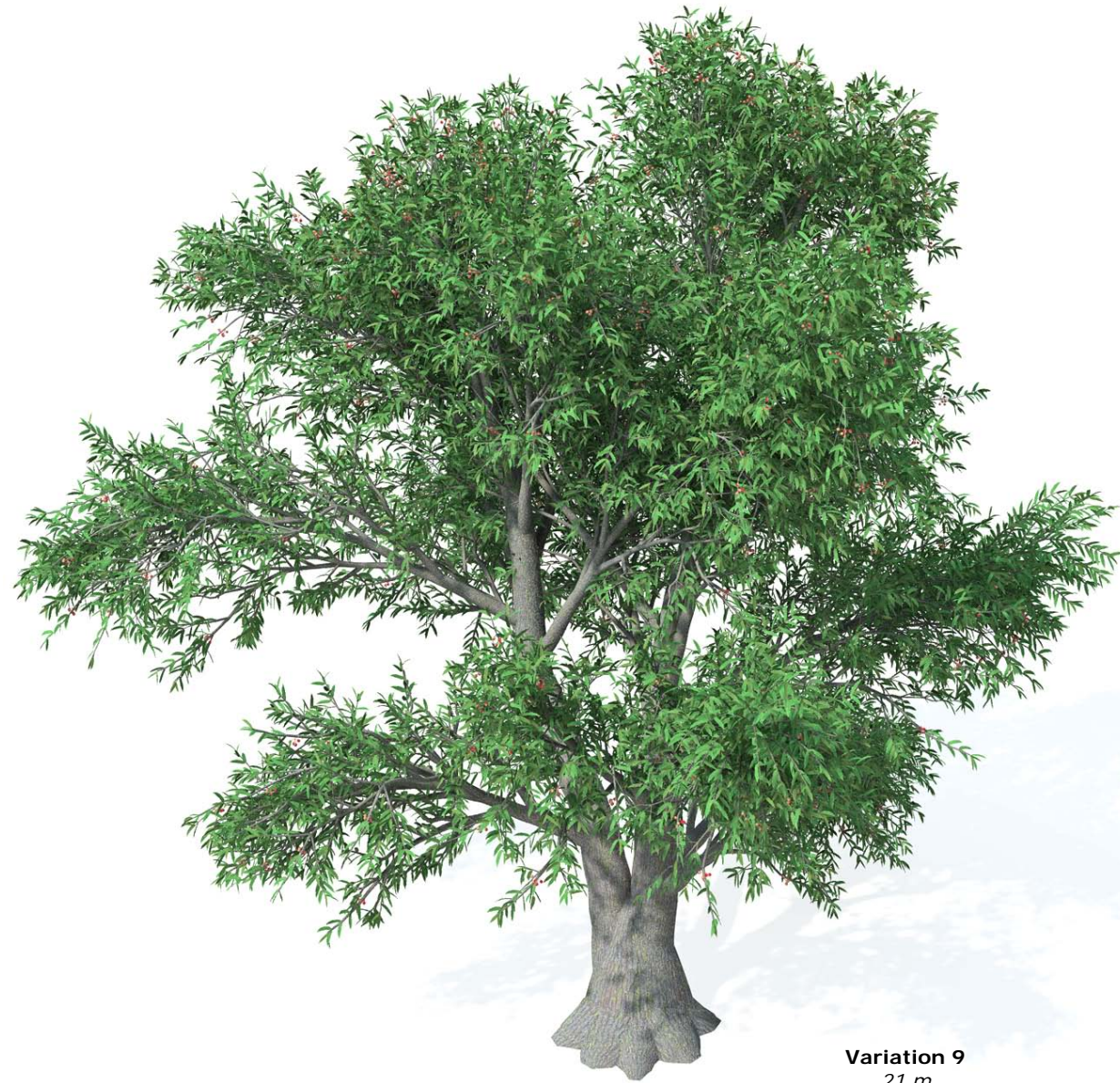
**Origin :** Mediterranean

**Environment :** in mixed broadleaf forests; on deep, well-drained stony or clay soils; up to 1000 m altitude

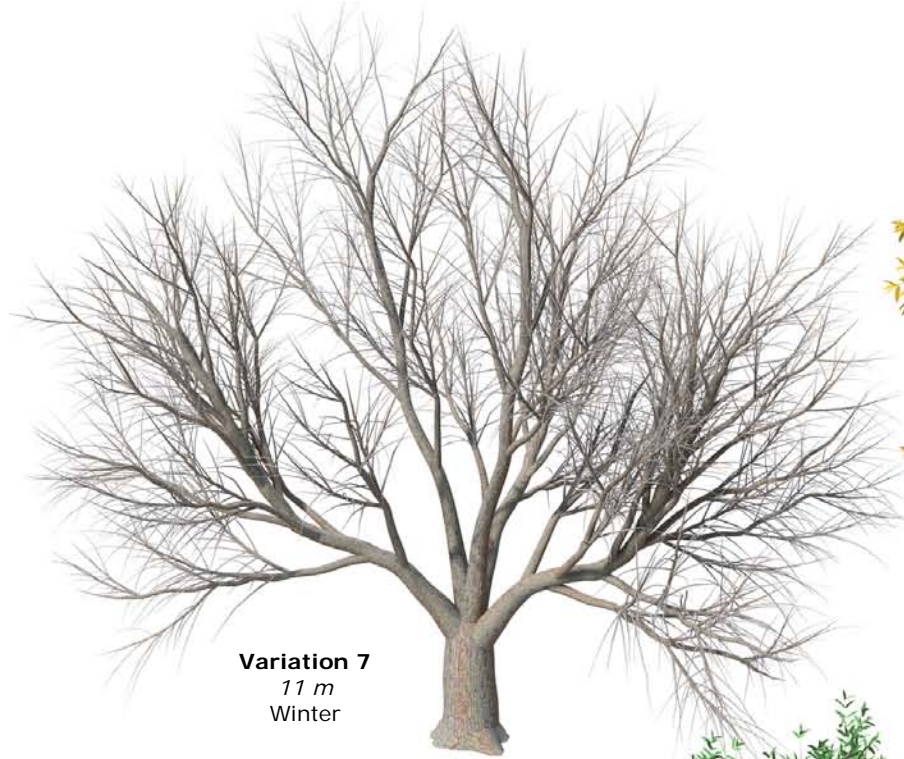
**Climate :** temperate, warm

### Notes :

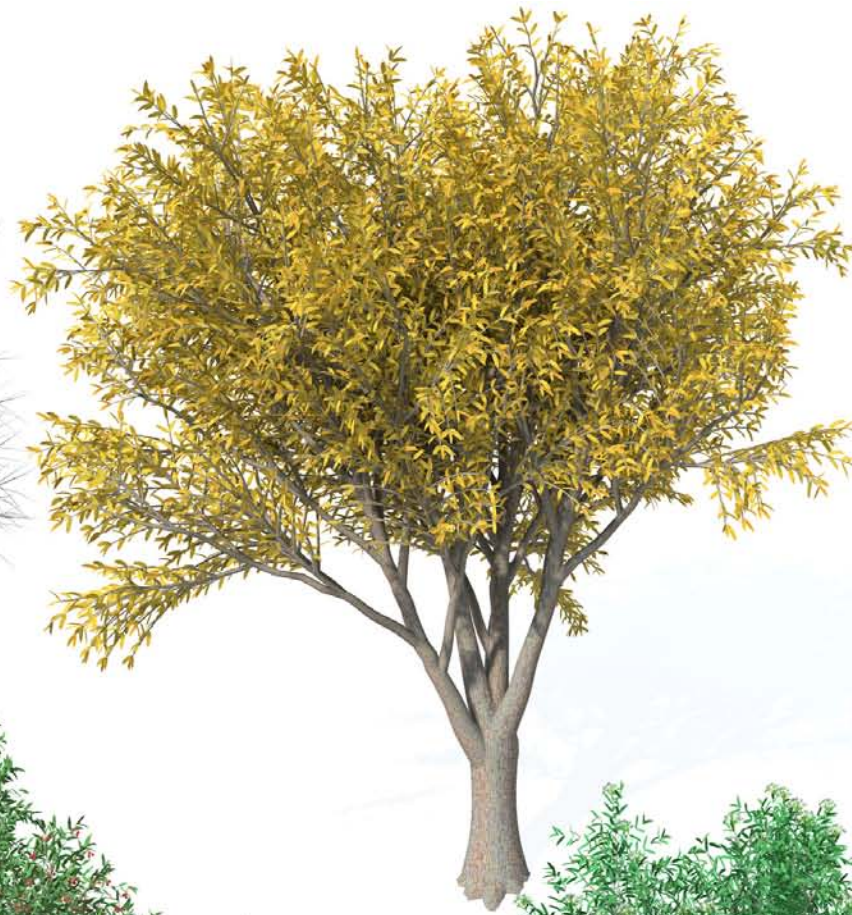
The Service Tree is the most common *Sorbus* species in Southern Europe. It is found in mixed thermophile broad-leaf forests, together with oaks, hornbeams, or other *Sorbus* species, and with an understorey of Wayfaring tree, Hazel and Dogwood. The Service Tree grows slowly but it's long-lived. The fruits are very decorative and also edible, and used in some tasty recipes.



**Variation 9**  
21 m  
Summer



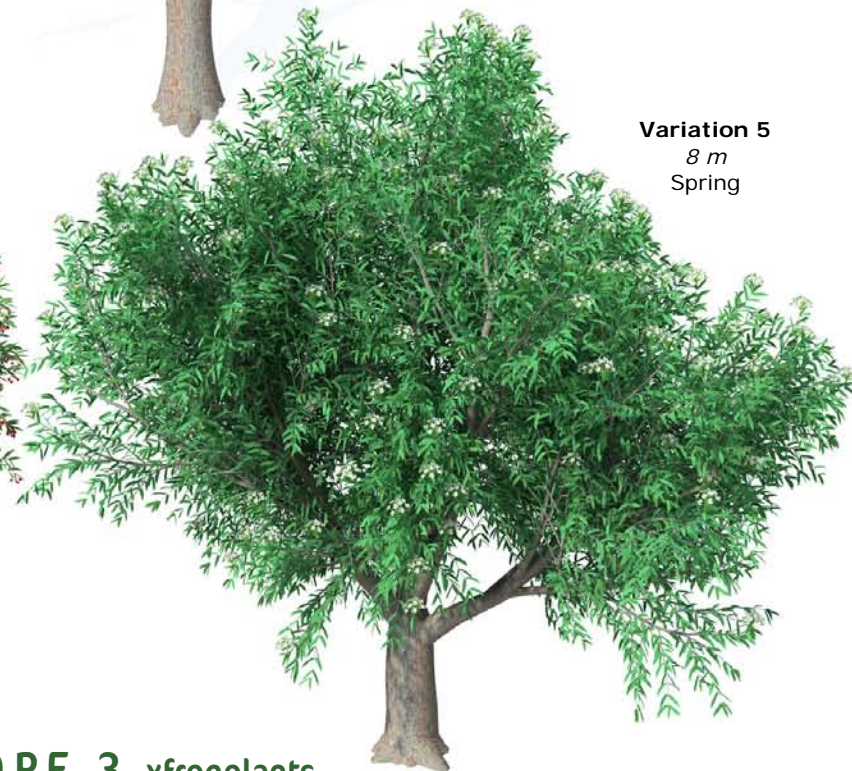
**Variation 7**  
11 m  
Winter



**Variation 8**  
19 m  
Autumn



**Variation 6**  
10 m  
Summer



**Variation 5**  
8 m  
Spring





Variation 4  
7 m  
Summer



Variation 2  
4 m  
Autumn



Variation 3  
5 m  
Autumn



Variation 1  
2 m  
Spring

# 59. Wild Service Tree ( *Sorbus torminalis* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

**Tree/Shrub, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading**

**Height:** up to 20 m as tree (much lower as shrub)

**Origin:** Central and Southern Europe

**Environment:** edges of broadleaf forests, open scrubs, on low mountains up to 800 m altitude; on various soils

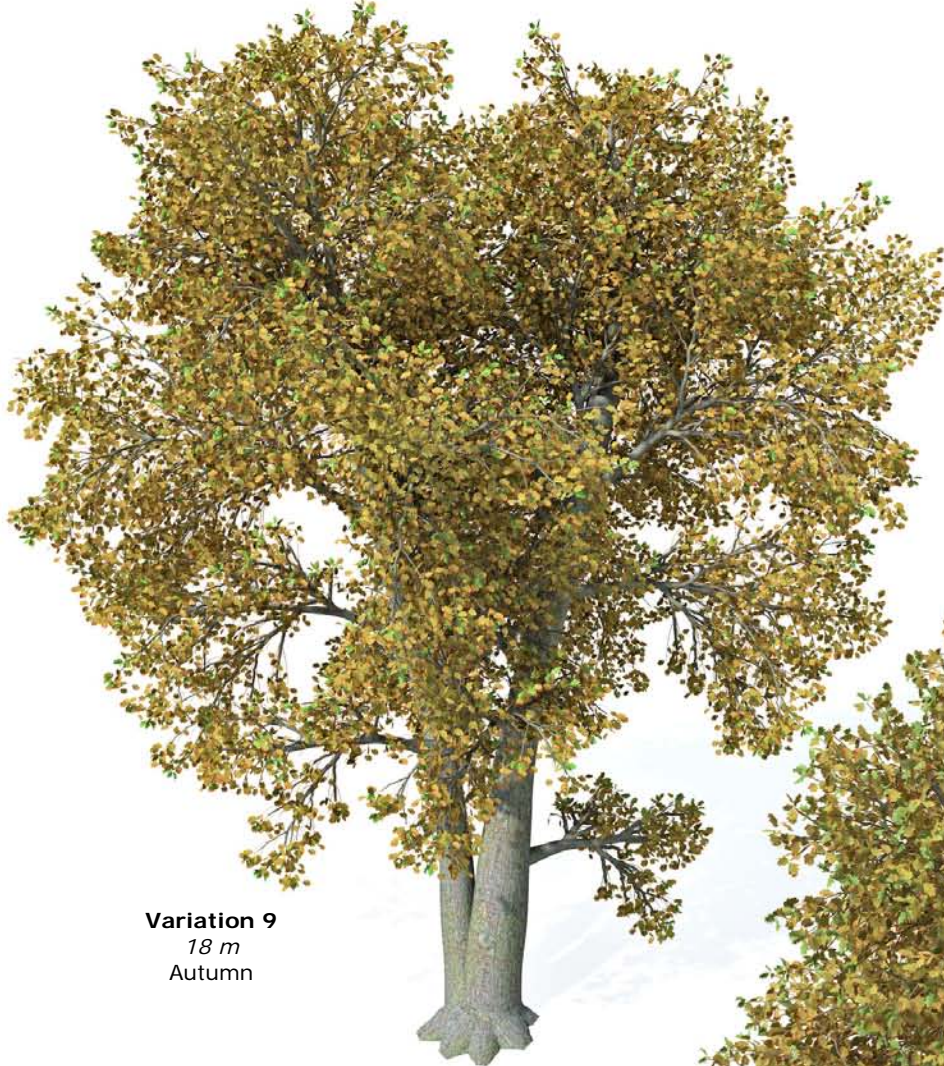
**Climate:** temperate

## Notes:

The Wild Service Tree is a rustic species, that prefers acidic deep clay soils, but adapts well also to stony calcareous soils. It is found on the hillsides or low mountains, at the edges of broadleaf forests, but also in open scrubs. It is a heliophile species that thrives in the full sun. It grows slowly but it's long-lived. It's often planted to re-colonize wasted lands, but recently also in city parks because of the decorative blossoms and fruits.



**Variation 2**  
5 m  
Spring



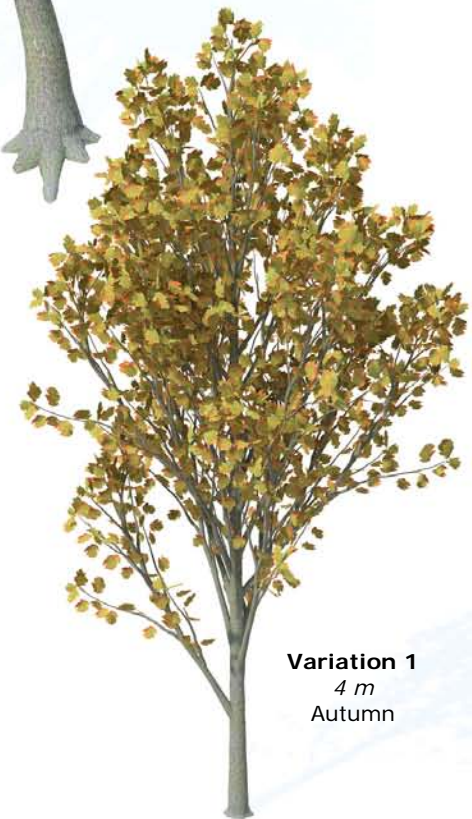
Variation 9  
18 m  
Autumn



Variation 8  
16 m  
Summer

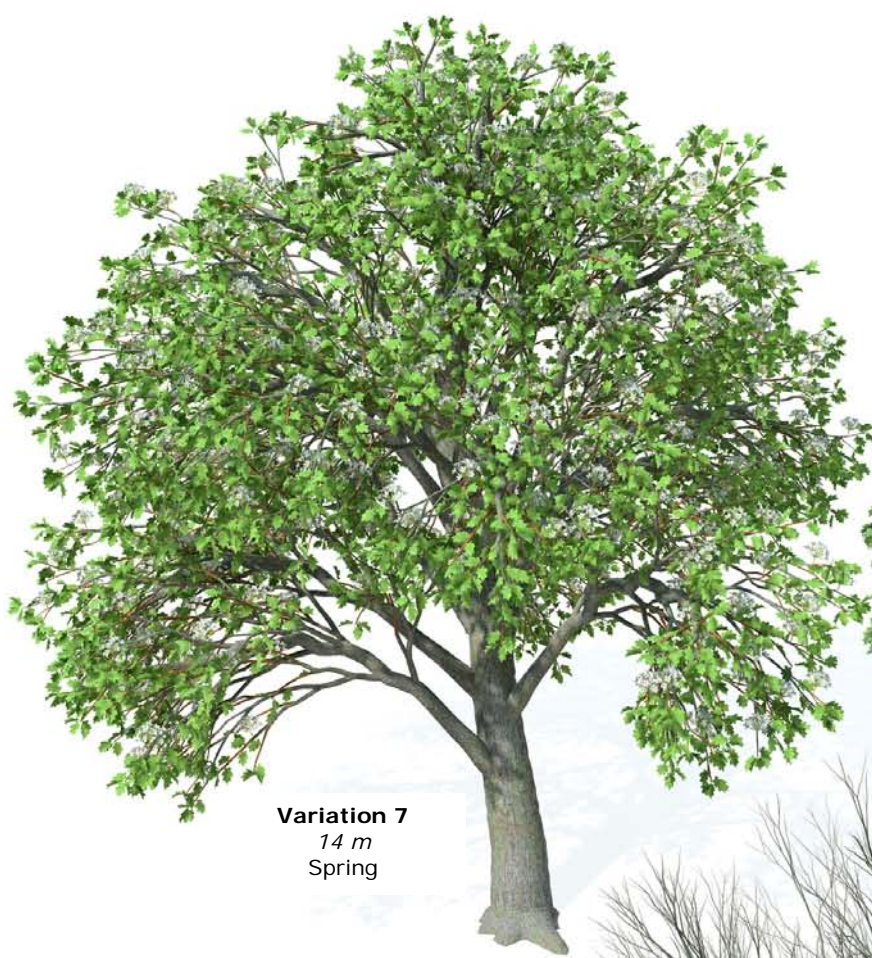


Variation 5  
10 m  
Autumn

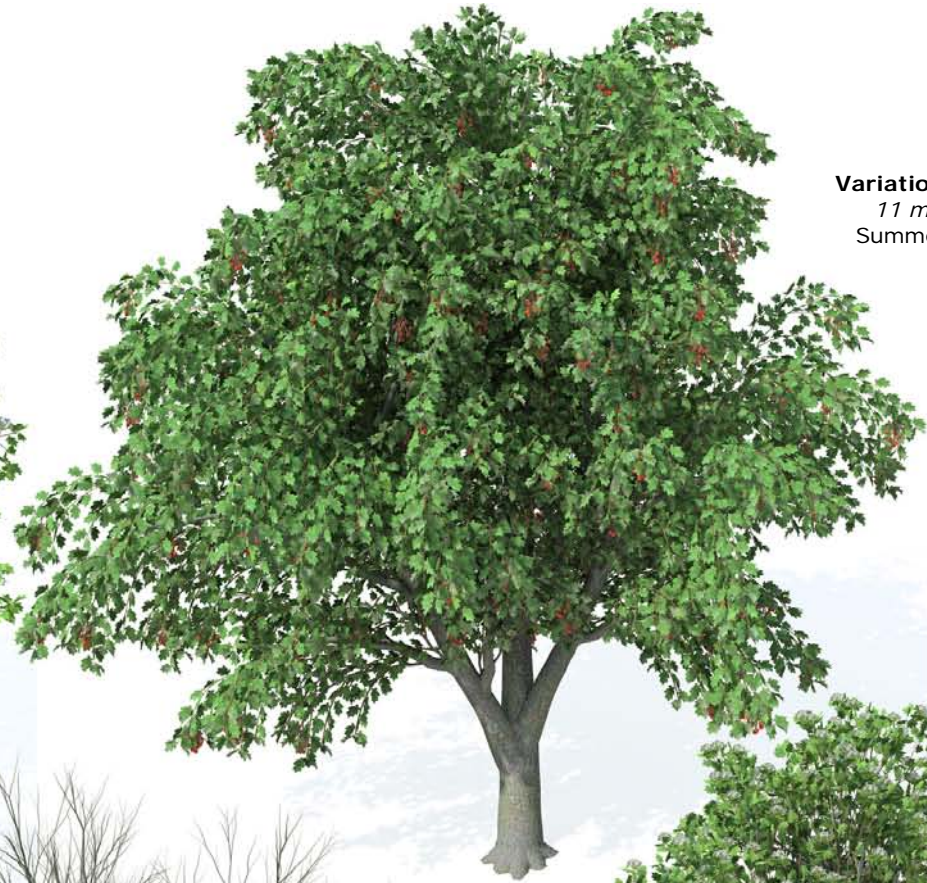


Variation 1  
4 m  
Autumn

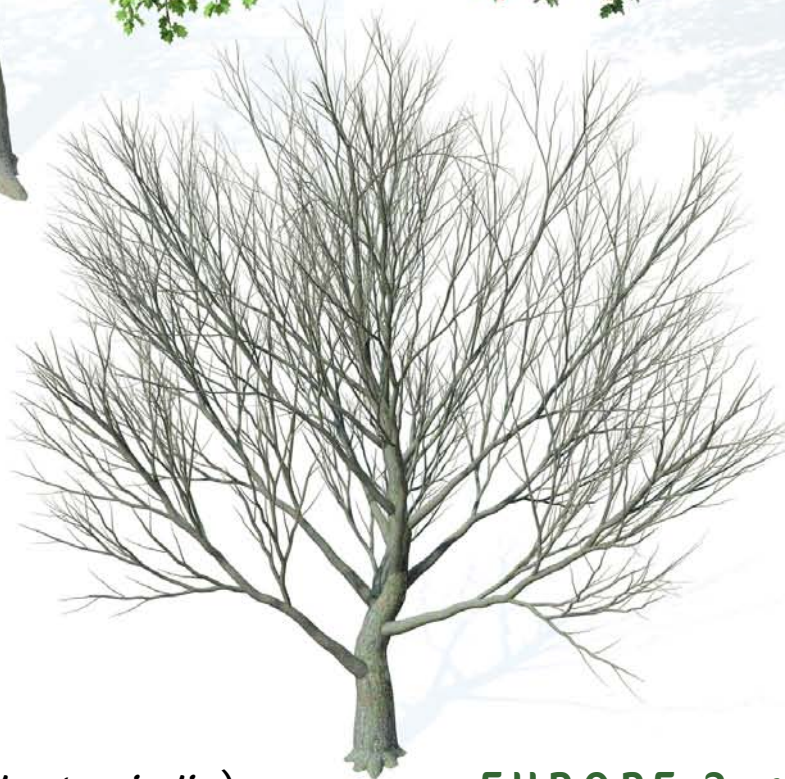
59. Wild Service Tree ( *Sorbus torminalis* )



**Variation 7**  
14 m  
Spring



**Variation 6**  
11 m  
Summer



**Variation 4**  
9 m  
Winter



**Variation 3**  
7 m  
Spring

**59. Wild Service Tree ( *Sorbus torminalis* )**

**EUROPE 3** xfrogplants

## 60. European White Elm ( *Ulmus laevis* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

**Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading**

**Height:** up to 30 m (more commonly up to 20 m)

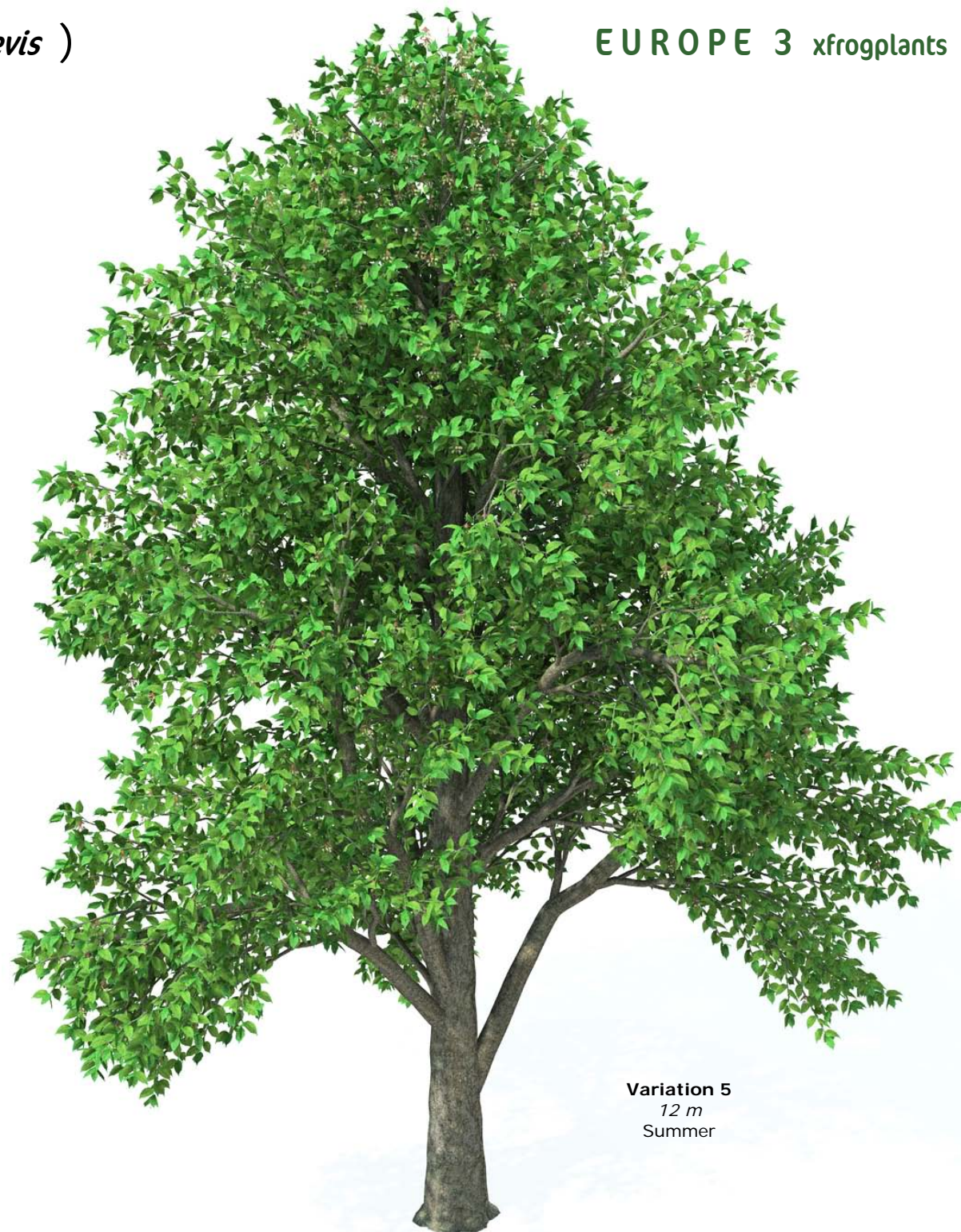
**Origin:** Central Europe

**Environment:** humid plain forests, on humid, fertile soils

**Climate:** temperate

### Notes :

The European White Elm is a beautiful Elm Species native of Central Europe. It grows spontaneously in the plains, where it used to be the landmark species, but can grow up to 500 m altitude. It thrives when growing in full sunlight. It loves humid soils, as long as well drained. It is however a very rustic species, that can adapt to different soil and temperature conditions. Unfortunately, like other *Ulmus* species, the European White Elm is also vulnerable to the deadly Graphiosis disease.



Variation 5  
12 m  
Summer



**Variation 9**  
18 m  
Spring



**Variation 8**  
16 m  
Winter



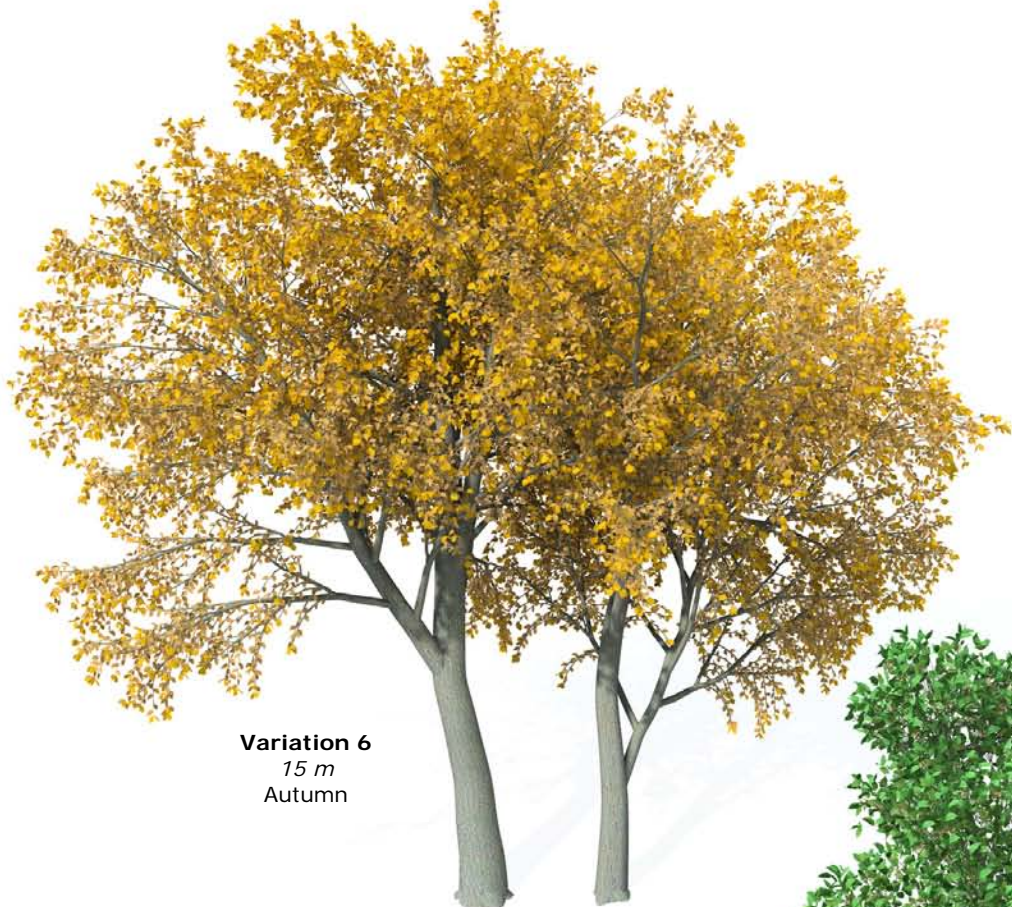
**Variation 7**  
16 m  
Summer



**Variation 2**  
7 m  
Summer

60. European White Elm ( *Ulmus laevis* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants



Variation 6  
15 m  
Autumn



Variation 4  
10 m  
Autumn



Variation 3  
8 m  
Summer



Variation 1  
3 m  
Spring

60. European White Elm ( *Ulmus laevis* )

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

# XfrogPlants | Flowers 3



*Snapdragon*



*Crocus*



# XfrogPlants | Flowers 3

## Contents :

180 3D Models in: Maya, 3ds Max, Vue, Lightwave, Cinema 4D, .OBJ, .3DS, .Xc3D, .Ycf, .A, .J, .G, .U, .cb formats

180 1600 x 1600, Billboard Renders (with Alpha)

180 1600 x 1600, Perspective Renders (with Alpha)

Xfrog Software and Models: [www.xfrog.com](http://www.xfrog.com)

Xfrog User Group: [tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog](http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog)

## Legal :

XfrogPlants Models and Textures, are copyright:

© 2001 - 2010 Xfrog Inc

Tel. 310 933 5949

[Support3@xfrog.com](mailto:Support3@xfrog.com)

All Rights Reserved. If this product is lawfully purchased then the contents are made available to you under license as an "End User" with use at your place of business.

**If you wish to further distribute the content, e.g. models, textures, or derivative models, or model parts, inside a game title; or use the library in any multi-user context; please contact us for distribution licensing.**

## 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. Snapdragon ( *Antirrhinum sp.* )

FLOWERS 3

xfrogplants

Herbaceous plant, annual or perennial

**Height :** up to 80 cm.

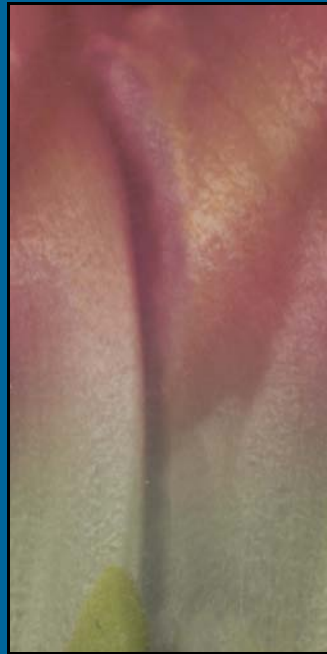
**Origin :** Mediterranean

**Environment :** steep hillsides, on rocky soils; in full sun

**Climate :** warm and dry

## Notes :

*Antirrhinum* is a genus of herbaceous plants that grows on rocky and steep soils in the Mediterranean region. It can also be found growing on walls, always in full sunlight. The various species of *Antirrhinum* (more than 40) can be annual or perennial. Some of them have highly decorative flowers, especially *Antirrhinum maius*, which is often grown in nurseries for the flower shops. The Latin name of the genus hints at the nose-like shape of the flowers. The English common name is because the petals when pressed with fingers do open and let someone think of dragon jaws. For the same reason, the plant is called *Bocca di Leone* (Lion's mouth) in Italian.



Variation 4  
114.4 cm

Variation 9  
106 cm



Variation 8  
97.7 cm



Variation 7  
113.8 cm



Variation 6  
144.8 cm



41.  
Snapdragon  
( *Antirrhinum sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 5  
141.7 cm



Variation 3  
103.6 cm



Variation 2  
108.1 cm



Variation 1  
93.5 cm



41.  
Snapdragon  
( *Antirrhinum sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

## 42. Coxcomb ( *Celosia sp.* )

FLOWERS 3

xfrogplants

**Plant, annual**

**Height :** up to 15 cm.

**Origin :** Africa

**Environment :** everywhere, in Tropical regions

**Climate :** warm and humid

### **Notes :**

Celosia is a small genus of ornamental annual plants. They are of African origin, but now diffused worldwide. They are also food stuff in some places, like Indonesia and India, where they are grown for the edible foliage which, reportedly, tastes somehow like spinach. But mostly they are grown for decorative purpose, due to the brilliant colour of the flowers (the scientific name comes from Ancient Greek, where it used to mean "burning"). They grow very easily everywhere, and for this reason, they have now started to be considered as a farm crop option in those regions of the world where climate prevents most common crops from growing. Coxcombs have also curative properties against intestinal worms and mouth sores.



**Variation 1**  
57 cm

Variation 9  
45 cm



Variation 8  
43 cm



Variation 7  
49.7 cm



Variation 6  
47.9 cm



42.  
Coxcomb  
( *Celosia sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 5  
50 cm



Variation 4  
50.4 cm



Variation 3  
53.7 cm



Variation 2  
60.5 cm



42.  
Coxcomb  
( *Celosia sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

# 43. CROCUS ( *Crocus sp.* )

Herbaceous plant, perennial

**Height :** up to 30 cm.

**Origin :** Mediterranean

**Environment :** hillsides, in full sun, on neutral or calcareous well-drained soils

**Climate :** temperate

**Notes :**

The Crocus genus is much varied, with a wide range of different species. The name comes from Ancient Greek *Krokos* which means "fabric thread"; it hints at the long stigmas of the flowers. Crocus is a bulbous geophyte plant. Bulbous geophytes are herbaceous perennial plants which carry the new growth buds underground inside a bulb. The only leaves are basal, i.e. they are generated directly from the bulb. Crocus flowers are much diffused on the hillsides and subalpine meadows of Southern Europe.



Variation 3  
15 cm



Variation 9  
20 cm



Variation 8  
17.5 cm



Variation 7  
24.5 cm



Variation 6  
23 cm



43.  
Crocus  
( *Crocus sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 5  
22.5 cm



Variation 4  
21.8 cm



Variation 2  
14 cm



Variation 1  
13.5 cm



43.  
Crocus  
( *Crocus sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

## 44. Dahlia ( *Dahlia dahlia* )

FLOWERS 3

xfrogplants

**Plant, perennial**

**Height :** up to 1 m., sometimes more

**Origin :** Mexico, Central America, Colombia

**Environment :** meadows, in full sun or partial shade; on deep, rich soils

**Climate :** temperate, warm

### Notes :

Dahlia is a genus of bushy perennial plants. There are 36 species of Dahlias, some of them are garden cultivars grown for the sale of the flowers. The Aztecs used to cultivate Dahlias for food. Dahlias are the national flowers of Mexico. They were imported to Europe as early as the 17<sup>th</sup> century, but only started to be mass-cultivated by commercial plant breeders since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The name Dahlia comes from the 18<sup>th</sup>-century Swedish botanist Anders Dahl.



Variation 8  
44.7 cm

Variation 9  
45 cm



Variation 7  
48.2 cm



Variation 6  
56.2 cm



Variation 5  
63.4 cm



44.  
Dahlia  
( *Dahlia dahlia* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 4  
57.5 cm



Variation 3  
56.6 cm



Variation 2  
59.8 cm



Variation 1  
46 cm



44.  
Dahlia  
( *Dahlia dahlia* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

# 45. Gardenia ( *Gardenia sp.* )

Shrub/Small tree, evergreen broadleaf, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 3 m in cultivation (up to 20 m wild)

**Origin :** Africa, Southern Asia, Oceania

**Environment :** in open shade; on well-drained acidic soils

**Climate :** warm and humid

**Notes :**

Gardenias were named by Linnaeus after Dr. Alexander Garden, a Scottish-born American naturalist. They are evergreen shrubs, sometimes growing as small trees, which thrive in warm and humid climates, and in bright environments, but not under direct sunlight. They are prized for the beautiful and strongly scented flowers. They are difficult to grow in temperate regions because they require a climate that is similar to their native Tropical environment. In Japan and China the *Gardenia jasminoides* species is cultivated for production of a yellow dye that is used for clothes and food. Gardenia is the national flower of Pakistan.



Variation 8  
66.5 cm

Variation 9  
46.1 cm



Variation 7  
65.3 cm



Variation 6  
48.5 cm



Variation 5  
47.5 cm



45.  
Gardenia  
( *Gardenia sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 4  
58.3 cm



Variation 3  
40.4 cm



Variation 2  
38.3 cm



Variation 1  
33.5 cm



45.  
Gardenia  
( *Gardenia sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants



## 46. Spider Gerbera ( *Gerbera sp.* )

FLOWERS 3

xfrogplants

**Herbaceous plant, perennial**

**Height :** up to 60 cm.

**Origin :** Africa, Asia, Southern America

**Environment :** in partial sun; on well-drained soil

**Climate :** temperate; dry

### **Notes :**

Gerberas are bushy plants that are diffused all over the world. They are much appreciated for the decorative shape and colours of their flowers. It was named after German naturalist Traugott Gerber, a friend of Linnaeus. They are easy to grow but require a well-drained soil, since they do not tolerate water stagnation. For this reason, they must be watered with moderation. Gerberas tolerate well winter temperatures as long as they are kept in a dry place. Below the 13°C temperature, they lose all aerial parts (leaves and flowers), to produce them again when Springtime comes.



Variation 2  
56.4 cm

Variation 9  
53.7 cm



Variation 8  
51 cm



Variation 7  
51 cm



Variation 6  
59.6 cm



46.  
Spider Gerbera  
( *Gerbera sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 5  
36 cm



Variation 4  
41.4 cm



Variation 3  
61.5 cm



Variation 1  
53 cm



46.  
Spider Gerbera  
( *Gerbera sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

# 47. Hibiscus ( *Hibiscus sp.* )

Shrub, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 2 m., sometimes more

**Origin :** Asia

**Environment :** hill and river sides; in full sun; on any soil

**Climate :** temperate

**Notes :**

Hibiscus is a genus of small shrubs that includes over 300 species. They are native of the temperate areas of Asia, but today they are diffused all over the world, thanks to their rustic character and ability to grow even in difficult conditions and to survive draught. In native habitats, Hibiscus often grow in large colonies along the river sides, in thickets, or near swamps. During the cold season they lose all their aerial parts, which grow again in the following Springtime. All parts of the Hibiscus are useful for medication purposes, especially for curing the liver. From the dried flowers a hot drink is made, the Karkade. Hibiscus is the national flower of Korea.



Variation 9  
138 cm



Variation 8  
167 cm



Variation 7  
115 cm



Variation 6  
192 cm



47.  
Hibiscus  
( *Hibiscus sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 5  
156 cm



Variation 4  
157 cm



Variation 2  
152 cm



Variation 1  
133 cm



47.  
Hibiscus  
( *Hibiscus sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

# 48. Hortensia ( *Hydrangea sp.* )

Shrub/Small tree, deciduous/evergreen broadleaf, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 3 m. sometimes higher

**Origin :** South-Eastern Asia, Americas

**Environment :** in shade; on fresh humid soil

**Climate :** temperate

**Notes :**

Hydrangea (commonly called Hortensia) is a genus of shrubs and small trees native for most part of Southern and Eastern Asia, but there are also some native American species. They can be either deciduous or evergreen, but the most cultivated species that are used for decoration are deciduous. They flower all year long except in Winter. Usually their flowers are arranged in large round flower heads. In some species the nature of the soil can influence the colour of the flowers: on acidic soil, the flowers grow blue; on neutral soil, they grow off-white; and on alkaline soils the flowers turn pink or purple. Hortensias are moderately toxic if eaten, but in Japan and Korea, some species are used to produce a sweet tea.



Variation 2  
31.4 cm

Variation 9  
61.2 cm



Variation 8  
112.5 cm



Variation 7  
100.6 cm



Variation 6  
97.7 cm



48.  
**Hortensia**  
( *Hydrangea sp.* )

**FLOWERS 3**  
xfrogplants



Variation 5  
80.8 cm



Variation 4  
69 cm



Variation 3  
32 cm



Variation 1  
29.3 cm



48.  
**Hortensia**  
( *Hydrangea sp.* )

**FLOWERS 3**  
xfrogplants

## 49. Lotus ( *Nelumbo sp.* )

FLOWERS 3

xfrogplants

**Plant, aquatic**

**Height :** up to 30 cm.

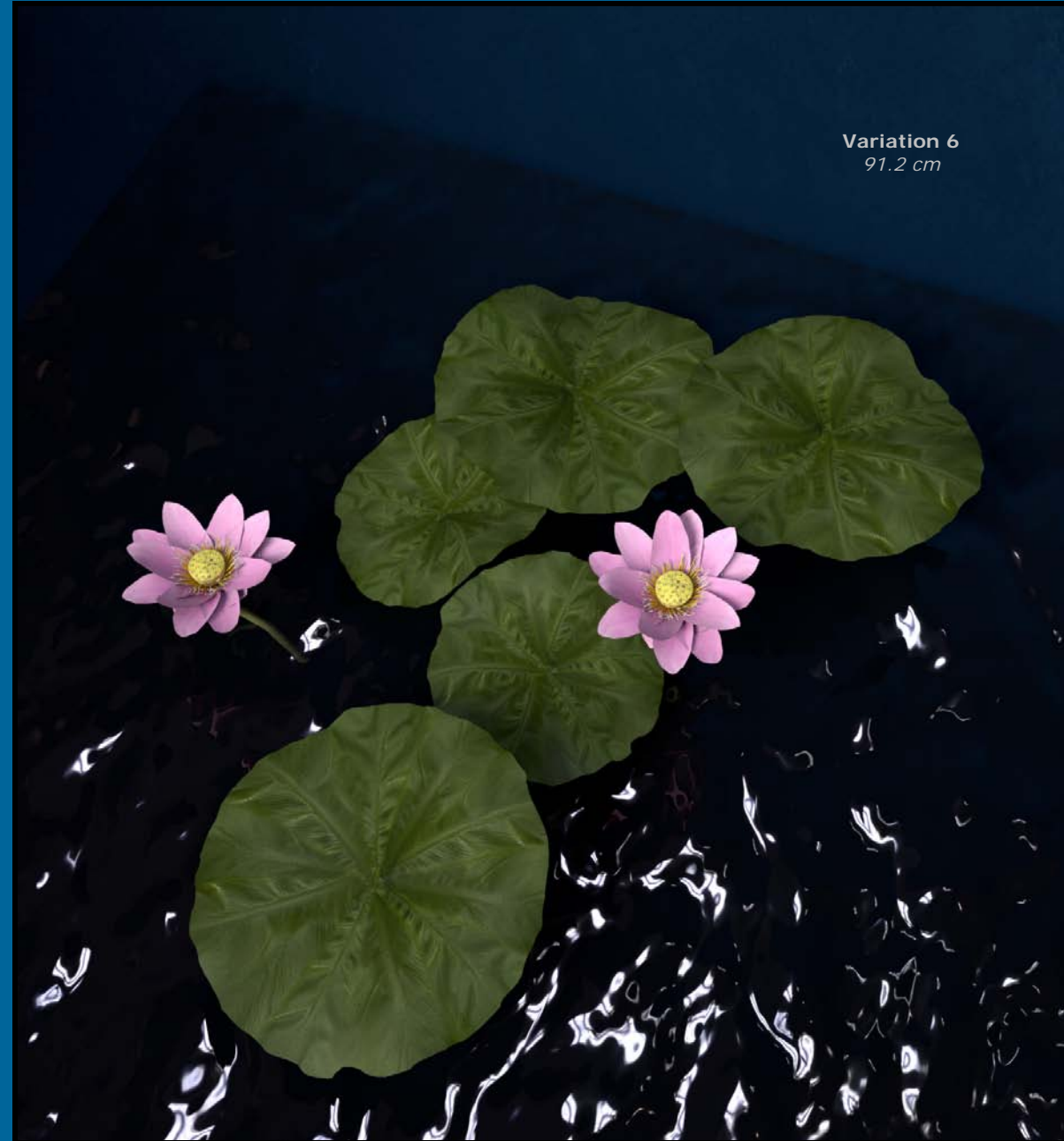
**Origin :** China, Southeast Asia

**Environment :** hillsides, open woodland

**Climate :** warm and humid

### Notes :

*Nelumbo* is a genus of aquatic plants with a large showy flower known as Lotus. There are only two living species in the genus. Lotus are remarkable plants in that they have thermoregulation ability, i.e. they regulate their temperature in order to attract the insects they need for reproduction. When the plant flowers, the blossoms are heated to above 30°C for as long as four days, even when the air is as cool as 10°C. The heat releases an aroma that attracts the insects, that obtain both pollen and a cosy environment to mate and to prepare for flight. Curiously, the closest living genetic relatives to the Lotus plants are the Plane trees!



Variation 6  
91.2 cm

Variation 9  
87.7 cm



Variation 8  
84.5 cm



Variation 7  
88.7 cm



Variation 5  
79.9 cm



49.  
Lotus  
( *Nelumbo sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 4  
93.6 cm



Variation 3  
89.3 cm



Variation 2  
82.5 cm



Variation 1  
80.5 cm



49.  
Lotus  
( *Nelumbo sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

# 50. Orchid ( *Phalaenopsis sp.* )

**Herbaceous Plant, perennial**

**Height :** up to 50 cm.

**Origin :** world wide

**Environment :** humid places, over trunks or rocks

**Climate :** warm and humid

**Notes :**

Most Orchids grow in tropical or subtropical areas. Only 15- % of them grows natively in temperate climate areas. The tropical species of Orchids often have fleshy aerial roots equipped with a radical veil that allows them to capture the humidity in the air. Mediterranean Orchids instead are earthy species with underground roots. Although Orchids feature sophisticated strategies to ensure pollination by probubal insects, their reproduction can happen in both sexual and asexual ways. Orchids can adapt to most environments, except for glaciers and deserts. Several Orchid species are saprophyte (they take nutrients from decaying organisms).



Variation 1  
100 cm

Variation 9  
92 cm



Variation 8  
49 cm



Variation 7  
81 cm



Variation 6  
87 cm



50.  
Orchid  
( *Phalaenopsis sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 5  
83 cm



Variation 4  
124 cm



Variation 3  
114 cm



Variation 2  
121 cm



50.  
Orchid  
( *Phalaenopsis sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

# 51. Peony ( *Paeonia sp.* )

FLOWERS 3

xfrogplants

**Herbaceous Plant, perennial / Shrub**  
**deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading**

**Height :** up to 1 m. (up to 2 m. when in shrubby form)

**Origin :** Europe, Asia

**Environment :** in full sun or half shade;  
on rich, neutral or slightly acidic soil

**Climate :** temperate

## Notes :

The Peony genus includes species native of Europe and other species native of Asia. The European species are herbaceous plants of perennial type, while the Asian species are woody shrubs. The shrubby species are rustic and can endure summer drought. However, they must be pruned carefully; an incautious pruning would cause the absence of flowering in the following springtime, or even the death of the plant. Multiplication is usually performed by implants, because seeding requires much care and time to be successful. In China Peonia is called "the queen of the flowers". They were protected by the emperors, and they also became the main ornamental motif of Ching and Ming ceramics.



Variation 9  
22 cm



Variation 8  
29 cm



Variation 7  
27 cm



Variation 6  
34 cm



Variation 5  
26 cm



51.  
Peony  
( *Paeonia sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 4  
24 cm



Variation 3  
18 cm



Variation 2  
21 cm



Variation 1  
17 cm



51.  
Peony  
( *Paeonia sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

## 52. Passionflower ( *Passiflora sp.* )

FLOWERS 3

xfrogplants

Herbaceous plant, annual or perennial / Shrub/Small tree

**Height :** up to 5-6 m. in tree-like form

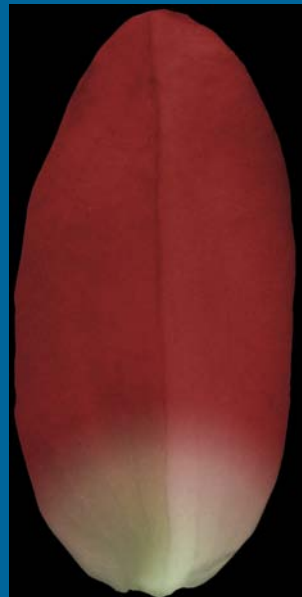
**Origin :** Central and Southern America

**Environment :** in bright shade; on fresh, deep soils

**Climate :** warm, moderately humid; frost-intolerant

### Notes :

The Passion Flower is a genus that encompasses many widely different species, from herbaceous plants, to creeping/climbing shrubs, to small trees. Most of the species are of Tropical origin and nature, and therefore can not be planted outdoors in temperate regions. There are a few species, however, that are rustic and can tolerate the cold of winter, if not extreme. The name of Passion Flower was given by the Jesuit missionaries in 1610, because of the resemblance they seemed to find between parts of the flower and the religious symbols of the Passion of Christ. The plant has sedative properties, which were already known to the Aztecs.



Variation 4  
124 cm

Variation 9  
23 cm



Variation 8  
101 cm



Variation 7  
102 cm



Variation 6  
120 cm



52.  
Passionflower  
( *Passiflora sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 5  
123 cm



Variation 3  
110 cm



Variation 2  
95 cm



Variation 1  
85 cm



52.  
Passionflower  
( *Passiflora sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

## 53. Buttercup ( *Ranunculus sp.* )

FLOWERS 3

xfrogplants

Herbaceous plant, annual/perennial

**Height :** up to 1 m.

**Origin :** Asia

**Environment :** humid places, swamps; in the shade;  
on slightly acidic soils

**Climate :** temperate, cold

### Notes :

Ranunculus (Buttercup) is a wide genus of flowering plants (600 species) native of temperate and cold areas of Asia. Buttercup was soon exported, however, and it was already well known in Europe in the ancient times, so much that Latin writer Apuleius called it *The Wicked Herb* because of the toxic properties. The Latin name Ranunculus means "small frog", but it was the Greeks who first baptized the plant hinting at the frogs, by calling it Batrachion. The reason is that Buttercup loves the shade and the humid places near stagnant waters, just like frogs do! The plant and flower are toxic for both humans and animals, causing (amongst other things) skin ulceration.



Variation 4  
50 cm

Variation 9  
55 cm



Variation 8  
52 cm



Variation 7  
42 cm



Variation 6  
41 cm



53.  
Buttercup  
( *Ranunculus sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 5  
38 cm



Variation 3  
45 cm



Variation 2  
52 cm



Variation 1  
47 cm



53.  
Buttercup  
( *Ranunculus sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants



# 54. African Violet ( *Saintpaulia sp.* )

FLOWERS 3

xfrogplants

**Plant, perennial**

**Height :** up to 1 m (smaller when growing in apartment)

**Origin :** Africa (Tanzania)

**Environment :** in bright shade; on dry, well-drained soil

**Climate :** warm, dry

## Notes :

The Saintpaulia is also known as African Violet, but it has no genetic relation with the Common Violet flower. They grow forming a round crown of leaves. Saintpaulias are rustic plants who grow easily. It is however of primary importance to avoid any water stagnation at the roots. For this reason, the plant must be watered sparsely, and preferably from the bottom of the vase, so that the plant can choose by itself how much water it needs. Not only the roots are delicate, but the leaves also: if wet with water, they get stained, and may also rotten. In temperate areas, Saintpaulias can only live indoors.



Variation 8  
17 cm



Variation 7  
15 cm



Variation 6  
13 cm



Variation 5  
14.5 cm



54.  
African Violet  
( *Saintpaulia sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 4  
12.8 cm



Variation 3  
10.5 cm



Variation 2  
10 cm



Variation 1  
9.5 cm



54.  
African Violet  
( *Saintpaulia sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

# 55. Peace Lily ( *Spathiphyllum sp.* )

FLOWERS 3

xfrogplants

Plant, perennial

**Height :** up to 60 cm.

**Origin :** Southern America (Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador)

**Environment :** in the shade; on well-drained soils

**Climate :** warm and humid

## Notes :

Peace Lilies are tropical plants, that require tropical conditions to grow: shady position, warm temperature, high humidity, well-drained soils to avoid water damage to the roots and the leaves. It is used as potted ornamental in the apartments; it however requires good care to keep healthy. A peculiar characteristic of Peace Lilies is their complete lack of a stem: the leaves grow directly from the subterranean rizoma.



Variation 1  
80 cm

Variation 9  
162 cm



Variation 8  
150 cm



Variation 7  
135 cm



Variation 6  
125 cm



55.  
Peace Lily  
( *Spathiphyllum sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 5  
100 cm



Variation 4  
86 cm



Variation 3  
110 cm



Variation 2  
90 cm



55.  
Peace Lily  
( *Spathiphyllum sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

## 56. Bat Flower ( *Tacca sp.* )

FLOWERS 3

xfrogplants

Plant, perennial

**Height :** up to 1 m.

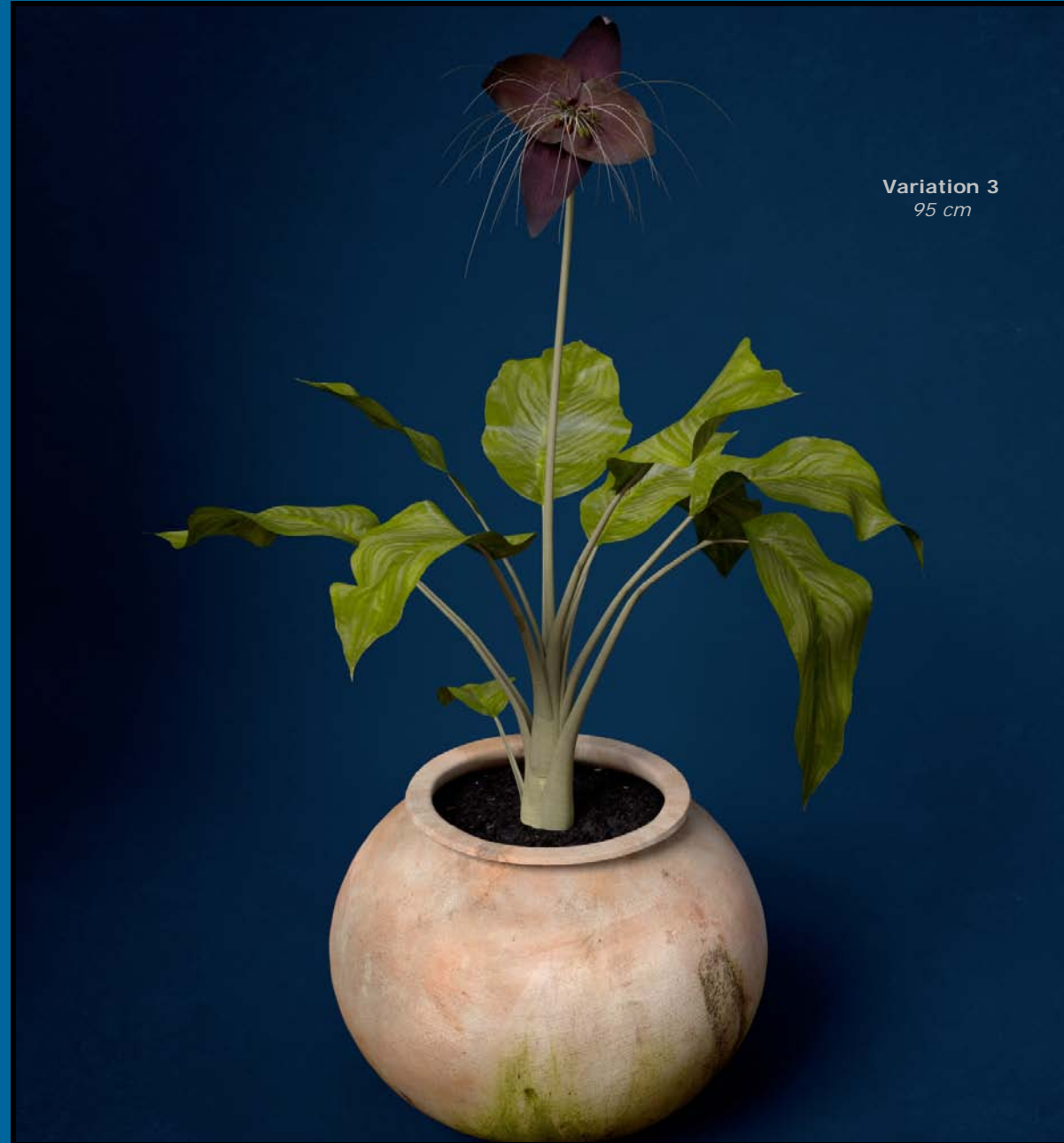
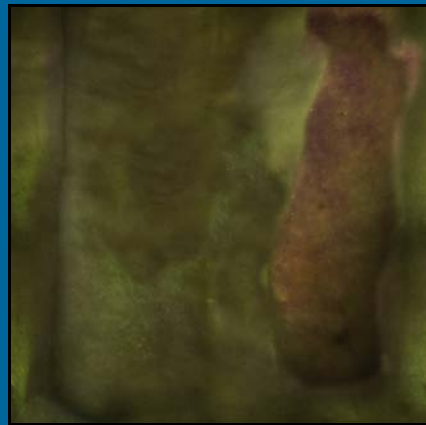
**Origin :** Africa, Australia, South-Eastern Asia

**Environment :** in the shade; on well-drained soils

**Climate :** warm and humid

### Notes :

*Tacca* is a genus of 10 flowering species of plants. Several of these species are cultivated as ornamentals. The two most popular species are *Tacca chantrieri* (known as *Black Bat Flower* or *Cat's Whiskers*) and *Tacca integrifolia* (White Bat Flower). Like many other tropical plants, the Bat Flower also requires to grow in the shade, in a warm environment with high air humidity and low ground humidity. The aspect of the flowers is striking and quite peculiar, but the species is also appreciated for the showy green leaves.



Variation 3  
95 cm

Variation 9  
135 cm



Variation 8  
123 cm



Variation 7  
116 cm



Variation 6  
93 cm



56.  
Bat Flower  
( *Tacca sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants



Variation 5  
94 cm



Variation 4  
97 cm



Variation 2  
112 cm



Variation 1  
80 cm



56.  
Bat Flower  
( *Tacca sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

# 57. Marigold ( *Tagetes sp.* )

Herbaceous plant, annual/perennial

**Height :** up to 2 m.

**Origin :** South-Western USA, Mexico,  
Central and Southern America

**Environment :** on well-drained sandy soils

**Climate :** hot, warm

## Notes :

The common name Marigold is apparently related to the Virgin Mary in Christian stories (Mary's Gold). In the pre-hispanic Mexican culture the Marigold has cultural meaning as the flower of the dead. Marigold today has economical importance as twin cultivation along side with tomato, eggplant, and other cultivations, because it's presence is a deterrent for some common insect pests. Marigold is also use for extraction of essential oil for perfume industry, and also as food flavourant and colourant.



Variation 4  
7.9 cm

Variation 9  
24 cm



Variation 8  
24 cm



Variation 7  
10 cm



Variation 6  
9 cm



57.  
Marigold  
( *Tagetes sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 5  
7 cm



Variation 3  
8.5 cm



Variation 2  
8.5 cm



Variation 1  
7 cm



57.  
Marigold  
( *Tagetes sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

# 58. Tulip ( *Tulipa sp.* )

FLOWERS 3

xfrogplants

**Plant, perennial**

**Height :** up to 70 cm.

**Origin :** Mediterranean, Asia

**Environment :** in full sun; on well-drained soil

**Climate :** temperate

## Notes :

Tulips natively appear on mountainous regions with temperate climates, and need a period of cool dormancy. They do best in climate with cool long springs and early summers. Bulbs are planted in late Summer or early Autumn. Holland is today's main producer of commercially sold plants, but the cultivation of the Tulips started a long time ago in the Middle East. Tulips arrived late in the USA, presumably around the half of XIX Century. Over the years gardeners have created many cultivar variations on the Tulips, inventing new and exciting colour patterns.



Variation 9  
53.7 cm

Variation 8  
55.6 cm



Variation 7  
53 cm



Variation 6  
45 cm



Variation 5  
56.8 cm



58.  
Tulip  
( *Tulipa sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 4  
41.7 cm



Variation 3  
50.6 cm



Variation 2  
40 cm



Variation 1  
38 cm



58.  
Tulip  
( *Tulipa sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

# 59. Calla Lily ( *Zantedeschia sp.* )

FLOWERS 3

xfrogplants

Plant, perennial evergreen

**Height :** up to 1 m, sometimes more

**Origin :** Africa

**Environment :** near waters; in full sun or partial shade;  
on rich, humid soil

**Climate :** warm, mild

## Notes :

The Calla Lily is an African species that grows in the South of the continent. It was scientifically named after the Italian botanist Giovanni Zantedeschi. The common name Calla comes from Ancient Greek *kalòs* (beautiful), and looking at the flowers it is easy to understand why that name. The leaves of Calla Lily are basal (they grow directly from the underground bulb), and are part of the charm of the plant. In the language of flowers, the Calla Lily stands for Beauty and Instability. Due to the slender, neat and curvy shape, Calla Lily had a big aesthetic success in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, when it became the symbolic flower of the Liberty Style.



Variation 3  
85 cm



Variation 9  
90 cm



Variation 8  
113 cm



Variation 7  
60 cm



Variation 6  
72 cm



59.  
Calla Lily  
( *Zantedeschia sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 5  
77 cm



Variation 4  
78 cm



Variation 2  
80 cm



Variation 1  
61 cm



59.  
Calla Lily  
( *Zantedeschia sp.* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

# 60. Ginger ( *Zingiber officinale* )

FLOWERS 3

xfrogplants

Herbaceous plant, perennial

**Height :** up to 65 cm.

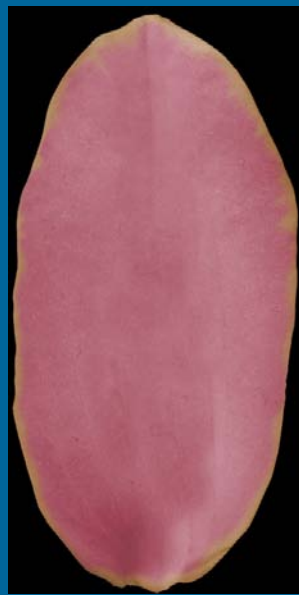
**Origin :** Eastern Asia

**Environment :** in bright shade or partial sunlight; on well-drained soils

**Climate :** warm

## Notes :

Ginger is largely cultivated through all the tropical and subtropical regions of the world. It is however native of Eastern Asia. Ginger is a very well known plant for the food and medication uses of its root. It is one of the main spices in today's kitchen. It is also used as flavouring for drinks. Its anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant properties are well appreciated for medications as well. What Ginger is less known for, it's the flowers. And yet, it is one of the most beautiful and colourful in the whole realm of flowers. The Ginger is cold-intolerant (the minimum night temperature it can stand is 15°C) and therefore in temperate regions it is strictly an indoors plant.



Variation 1  
125 cm

Variation 9  
207 cm



Variation 8  
195 cm



Variation 7  
180 cm



Variation 6  
170 cm



60.  
Ginger  
( *Zingiber officinale* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

Variation 5  
155 cm



Variation 4  
147 cm



Variation 3  
140 cm



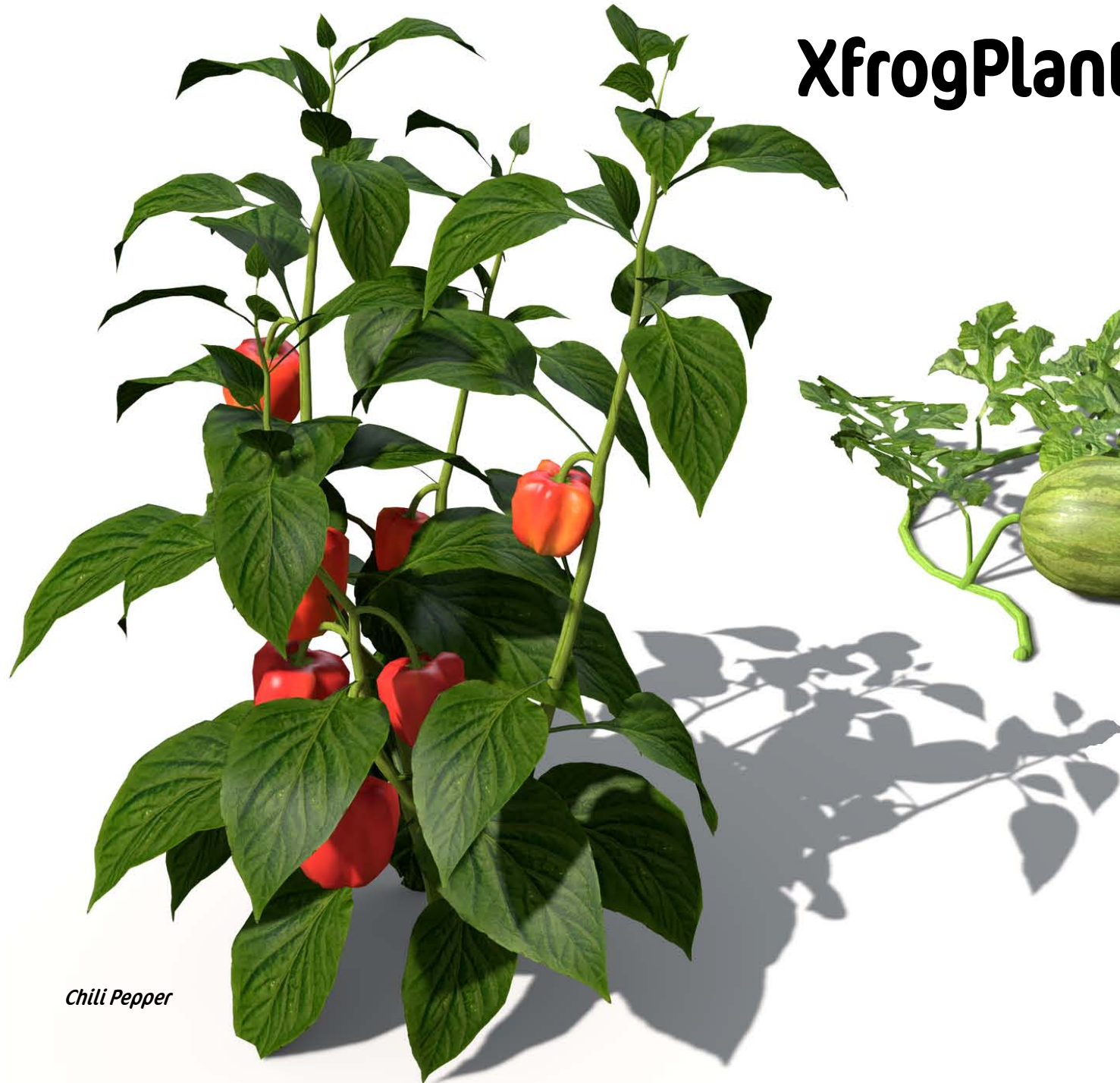
Variation 2  
133 cm



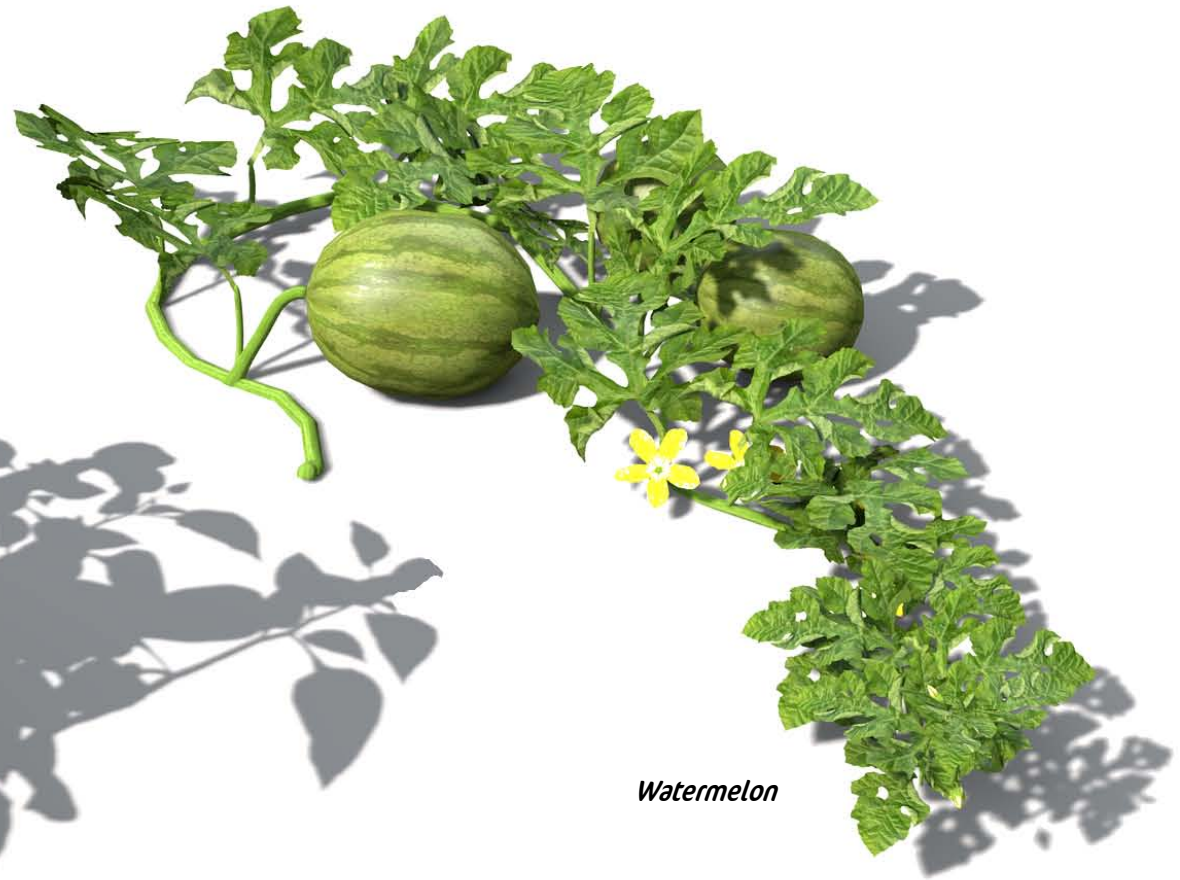
60.  
Ginger  
( *Zingiber officinale* )

FLOWERS 3  
xfrogplants

# XfrogPlants | Home Garden



*Chili Pepper*



*Watermelon*

# XfrogPlants HOME GARDEN

## 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](http://www.xfrog.com)

Xfrog User Group: [tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog](http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog)

## Legal :

XfrogPlants Models and Textures, are copyright:

© 2001 - 2010 Xfrog Inc

Tel. 310 933 5949

**[Support3@xfrog.com](mailto:Support3@xfrog.com)**

All Rights Reserved. If this product is lawfully purchased then the contents are made available to you under license as an "End User" with use at your place of business.

**If you wish to further distribute the content, e.g. models, textures, or derivative models, or model parts, inside a game title; or use the library in any multi-user context; please contact us for distribution licensing.**

## 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*

# Foreword to Home Garden library

If you have more than 70 years of age, and were raised in Europe, you are probably familiar with the concept of “war garden”. With the war hitting hard on people lives, and the scarcity of food, every family who owned even a little piece of garden, transformed it into a kitchen garden, to grow those simple vegetables that were hard to find in the cities, and even harder was to find the money to buy them.

Today, the world has changed. In the advanced countries, there is no problem anymore in finding supplies of food. But there are new threats: the pollution, the pesticides, the genetically modified vegetables. Or more simply, the lack of taste that the vegetables raised in mass production have, when compared to those raised in your aunt’s garden.

As an answer to this, more and more people today are getting back to raising their own kitchen gardens. Instead of planting ornamental plants, they grow zucchini, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, spinach, onions. It is not only a way to save money. It is also a way to rediscover the authentic taste of these vegetables, once they are raised again the way all families used to do until not so many years ago.

The benefits of such practice, do not only regard the families. They impact favourably on the world. More home grown vegetables mean less pesticides used in the environment, less fuel used to transport the vegetables from town to town, less plastic wrapping garbage to be disposed of. And most importantly, the feeling of being more connected to our earth and the soil. Our roots, in all meanings of the word.

This Home Garden library is the way for Xfrog to pay homage to this philosophy, and to support the environmental conscious activities and the concept of self-sustainable economy.



# 01. Onion ( *Allium cepa* )

## Bulbous plant

**Height:** up to 1 m. maximum

**Origin:** Central Asia, Northeastern Africa

**Environment:** on deep fertile soils

**Climate:** temperate

## Notes:

Onions are one of the oldest vegetables known to mankind. This species is currently only found in cultivations, but originally the wild form was native of Asia and northern Africa. Onions have been used as food source since the Bronze Age. Ancient Egyptians considered it a symbol of eternal life. Today, Onions are one of world's largest crops. China and India are the largest producers. Onions are not only a tasty food but also a medical support: their strong anti-oxidants are an effective aid in the prevention of some neoplastic diseases.



Variation 9  
34 cm



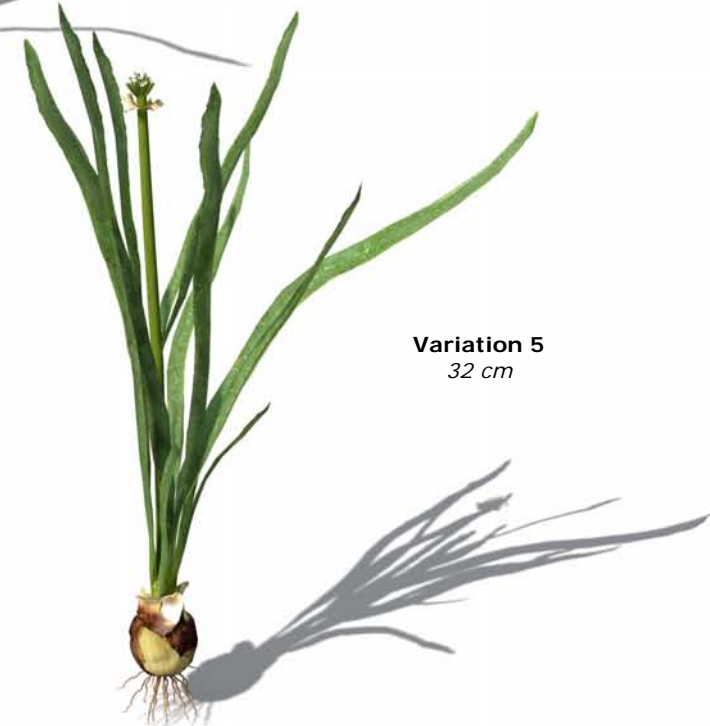
**Variation 8**  
32 cm



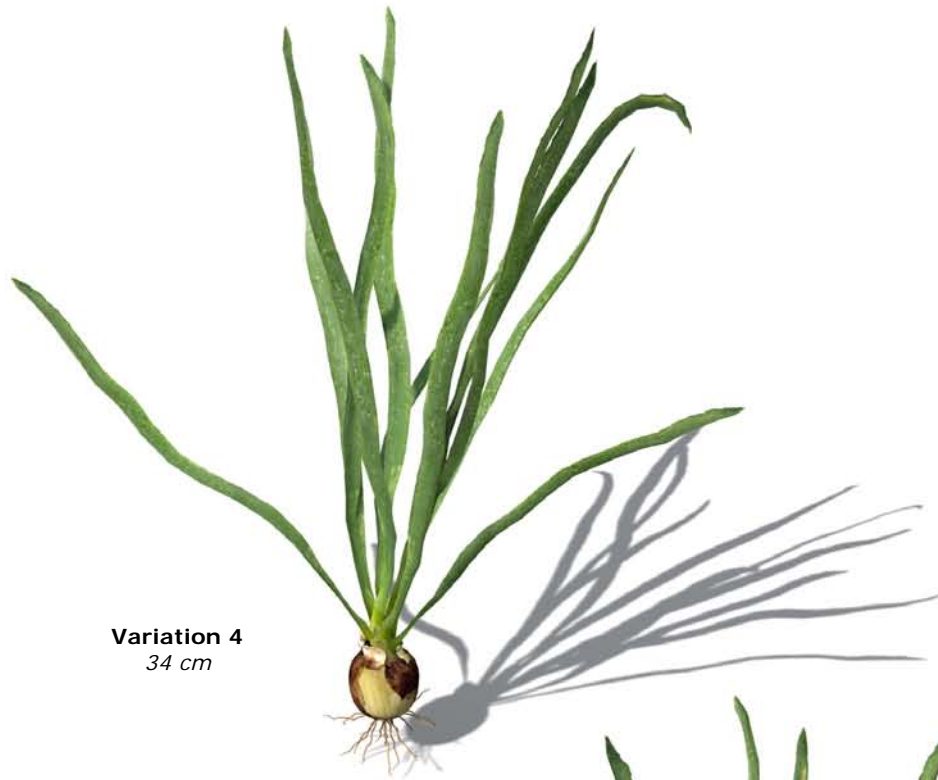
**Variation 7**  
37 cm



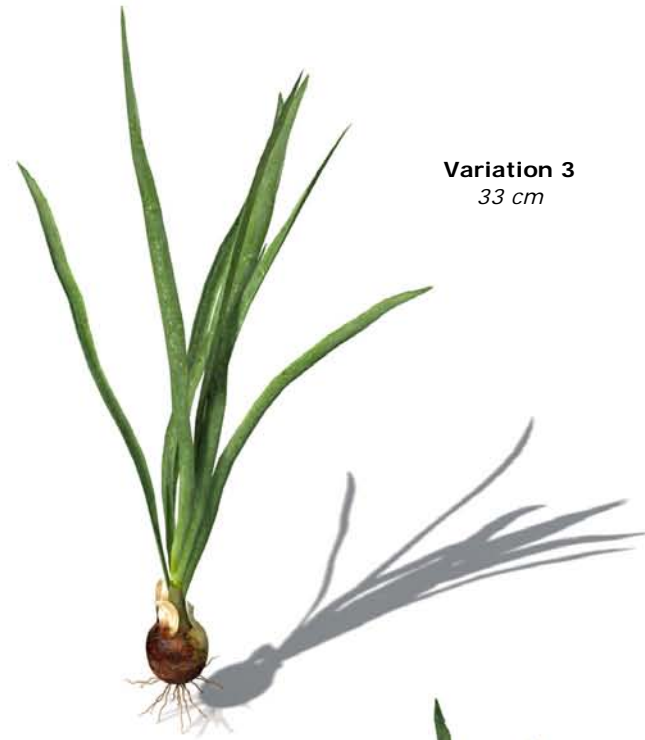
**Variation 6**  
32 cm



**Variation 5**  
32 cm



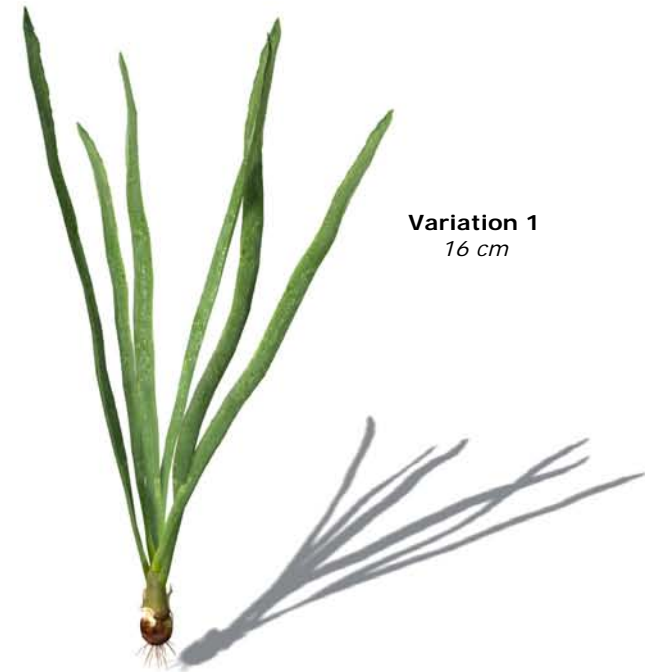
Variation 4  
34 cm



Variation 3  
33 cm



Variation 2  
25 cm



Variation 1  
16 cm

## 02. Celery ( *Apium graveolens* var. *Dulce* )

### Herbaceous plant

**Height :** up to 1 m

**Origin :** Mediterranean

**Environment :** in an open position,  
on rich, well-drained soil

**Climate :** temperate; humid; frost and draught intolerant

### Notes :

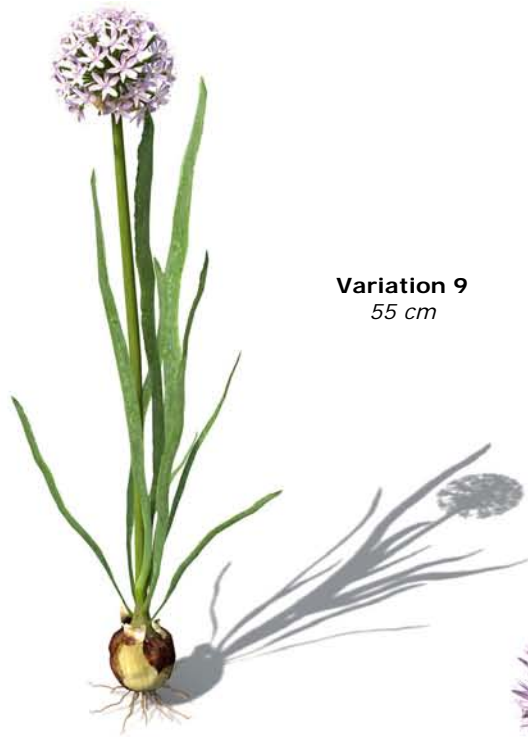
Celery is a Mediterranean native herbaceous plant that is known and used as officinal plant since the times of Homer. The crop life cycle of this plant is of 6-7 months, but when growing wild it can last two years.

The stem of Celery is an important ingredient in all Mediterranean kitchens and has digestive and diuretic medical properties. The fruits are used to make essential oil. The roots are also used for medications.



**Variation 4**  
24 cm

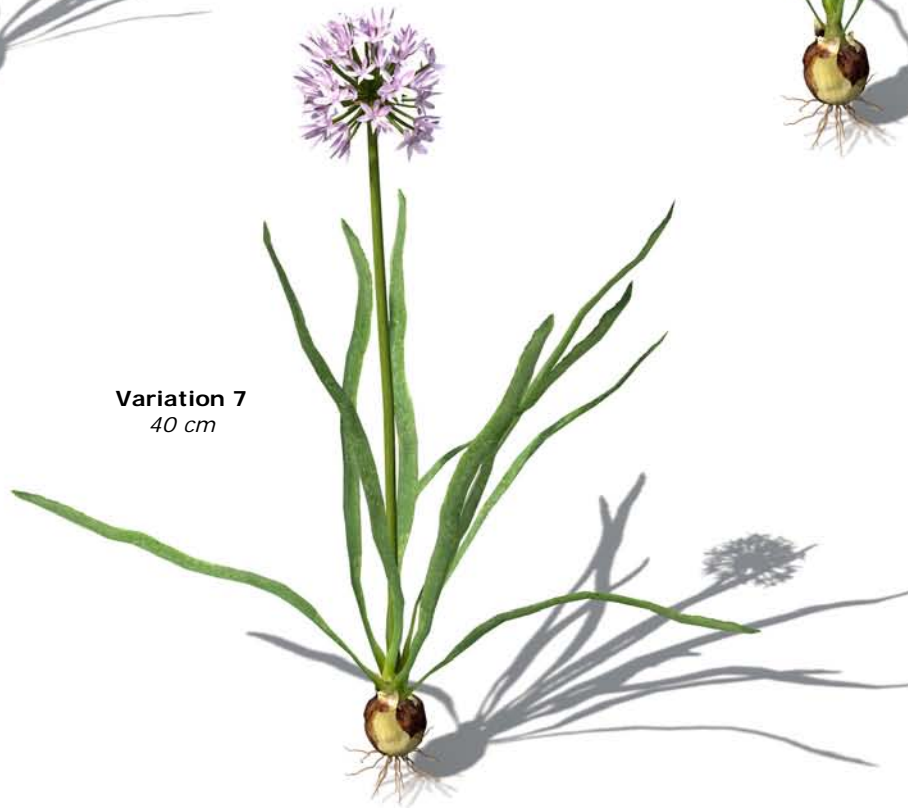




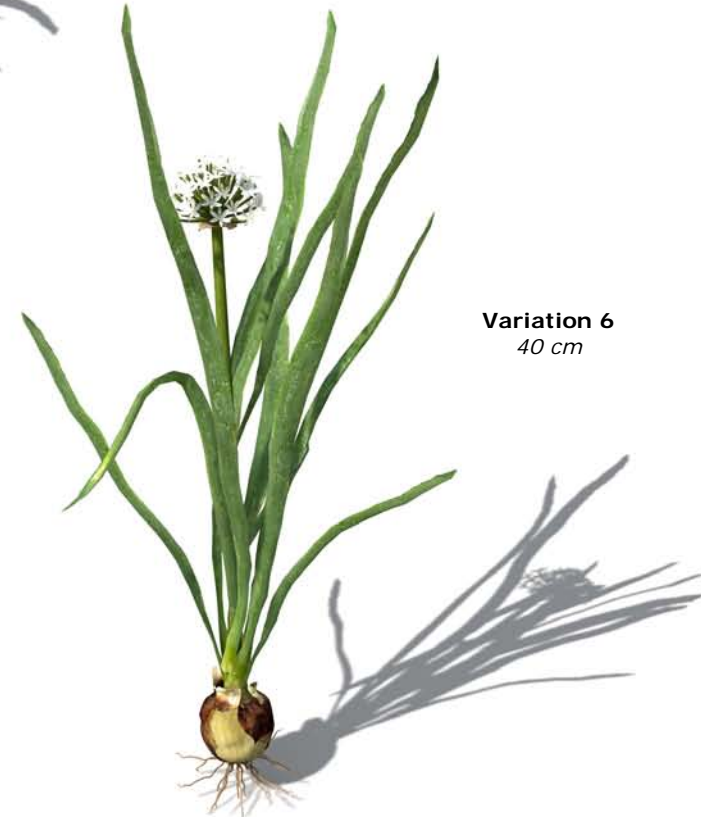
**Variation 9**  
55 cm



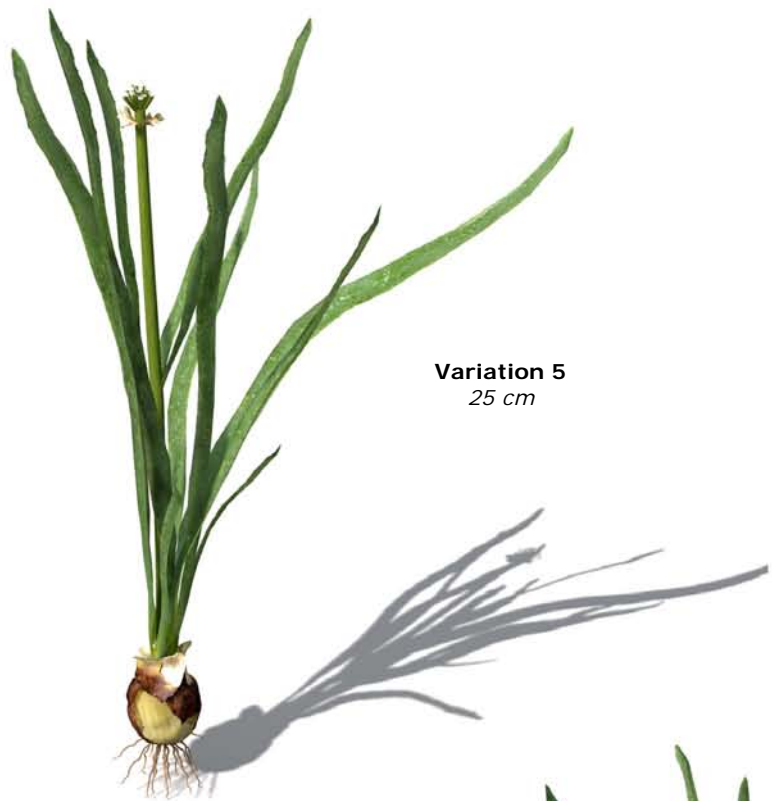
**Variation 8**  
48 cm



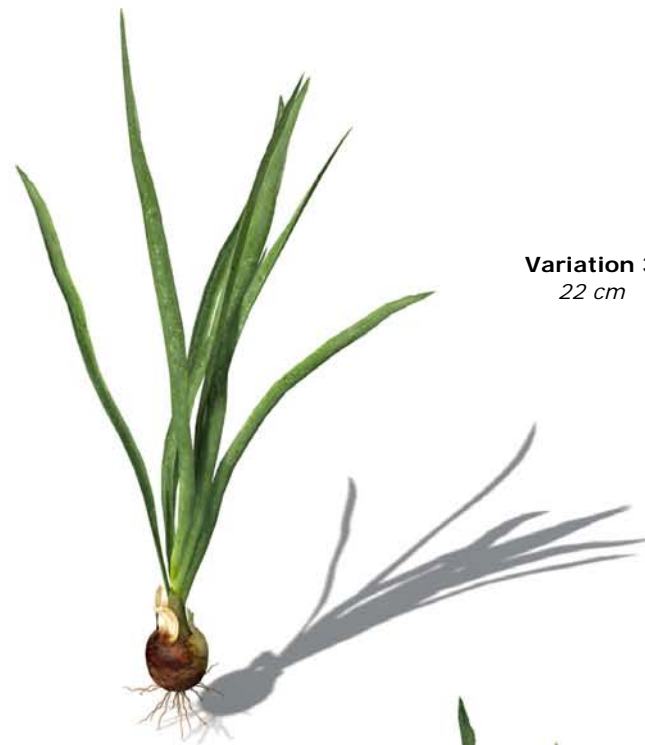
**Variation 7**  
40 cm



**Variation 6**  
40 cm



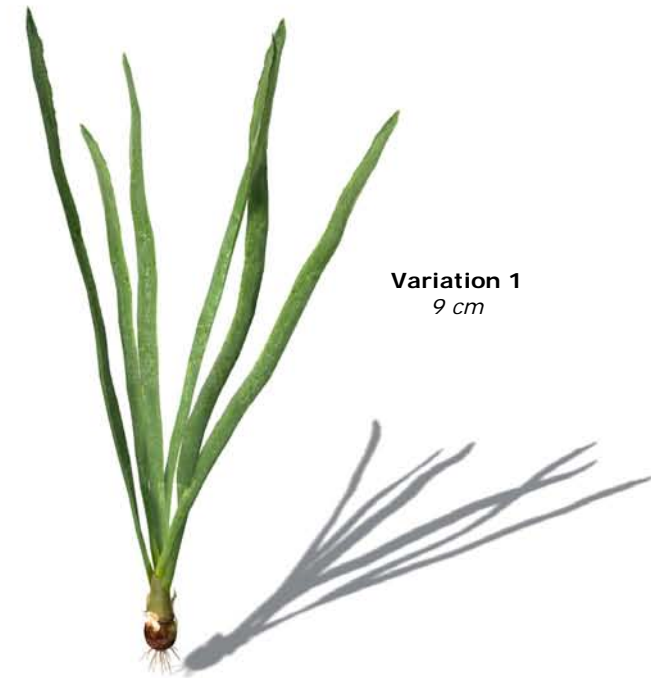
Variation 5  
25 cm



Variation 3  
22 cm



Variation 2  
18 cm



Variation 1  
9 cm

### 03. Asparagus ( *Asparagus officinalis* )

**Herbaceous perennial plant**

**Height:** up to 1,5 m.

**Origin:** Mediterranean

**Environment:** maritime sites, on rich soils; full sunlight

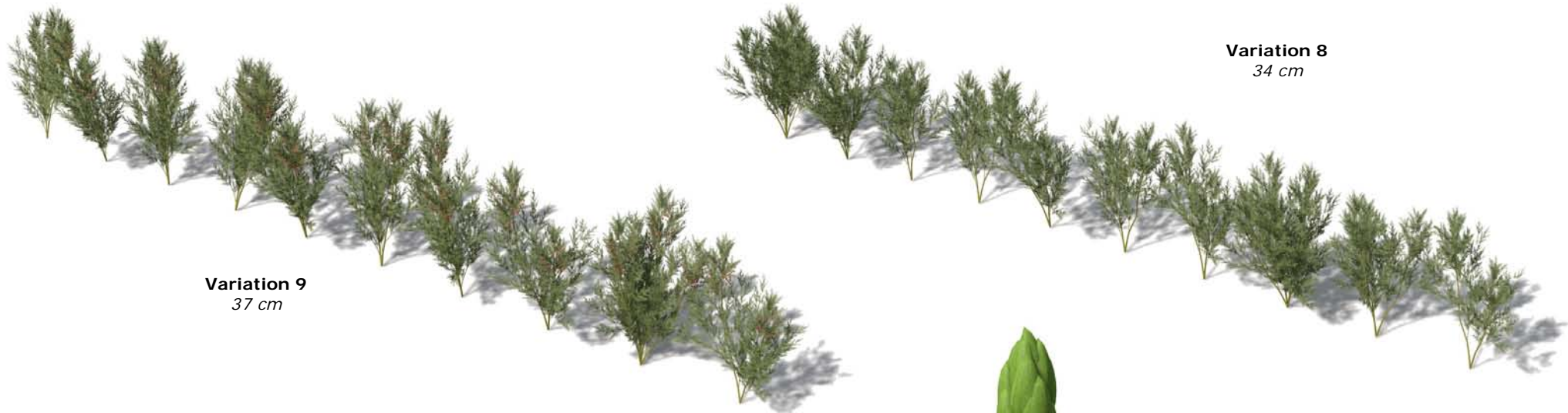
**Climate:** warm, temperate; salt-resistant

**Notes:**

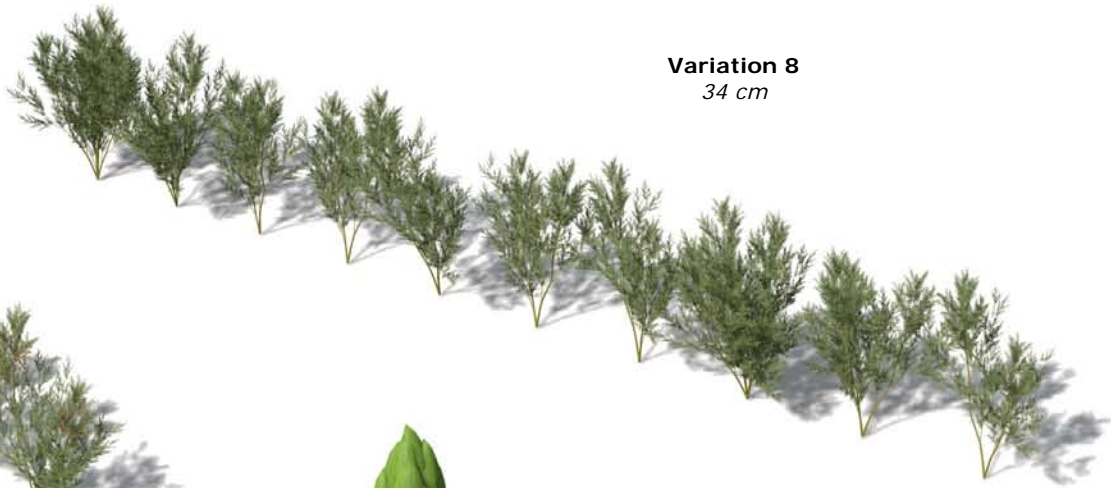
The Asparagus is a coastal plant that is native of the Mediterranean region of the three continents Europe, Africa and Asia. It however spread quite soon all over continental Europe where climate allowed. It is known and cultivated since ancient times, when it was considered aphrodisiac due to the phallic shape of the turions. When cultivated in cooler areas, it has a shorter growing season. Today Asparagus is an appreciated food all over the world and has become part of nearly all cooking styles. The plant also has remarkable curative properties. It is used in most diets because it is tasty, low in calories, and rich in vitamins and fibres.



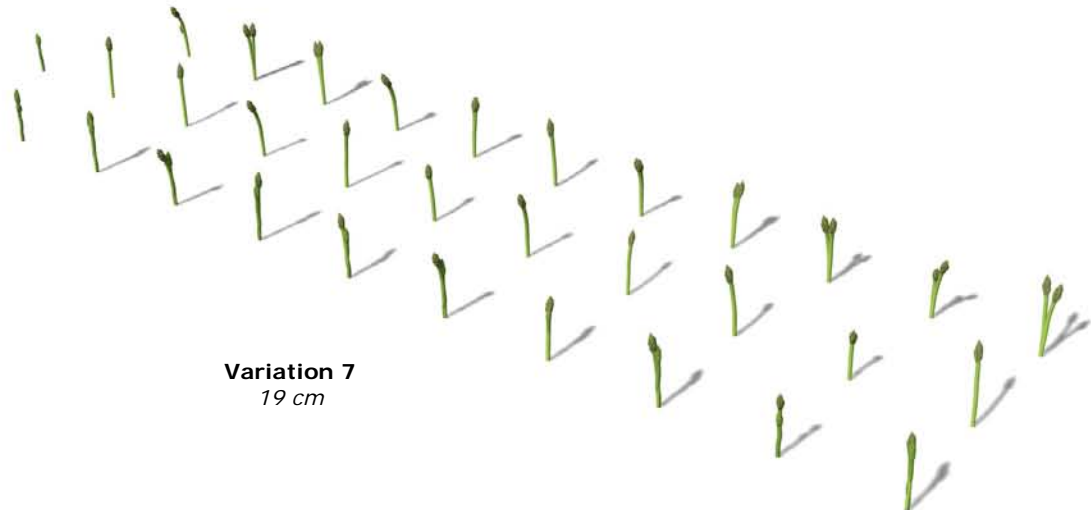
**Variation 6**  
11 cm



**Variation 9**  
37 cm



**Variation 8**  
34 cm



**Variation 7**  
19 cm

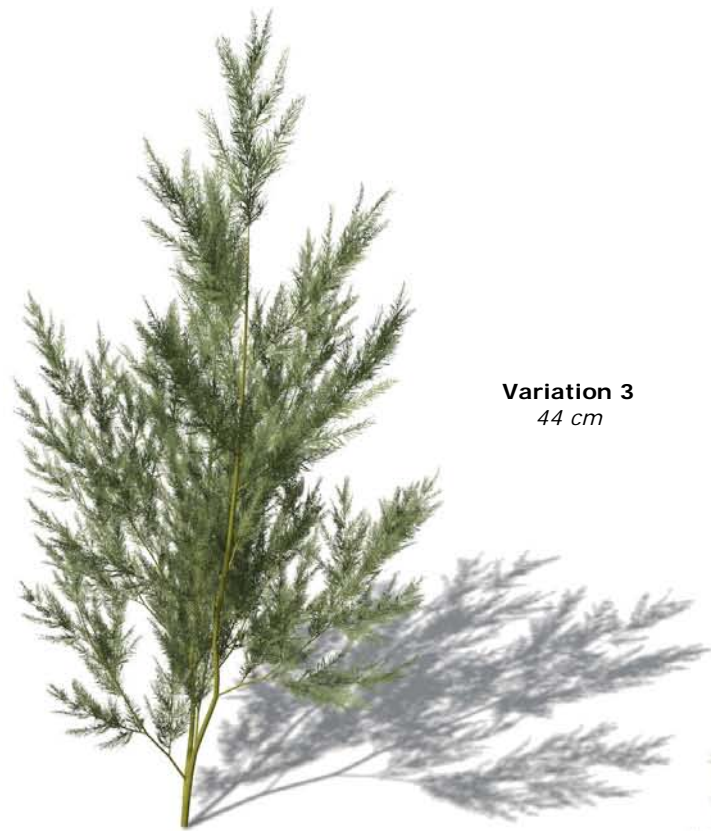


**Variation 5**  
12 cm





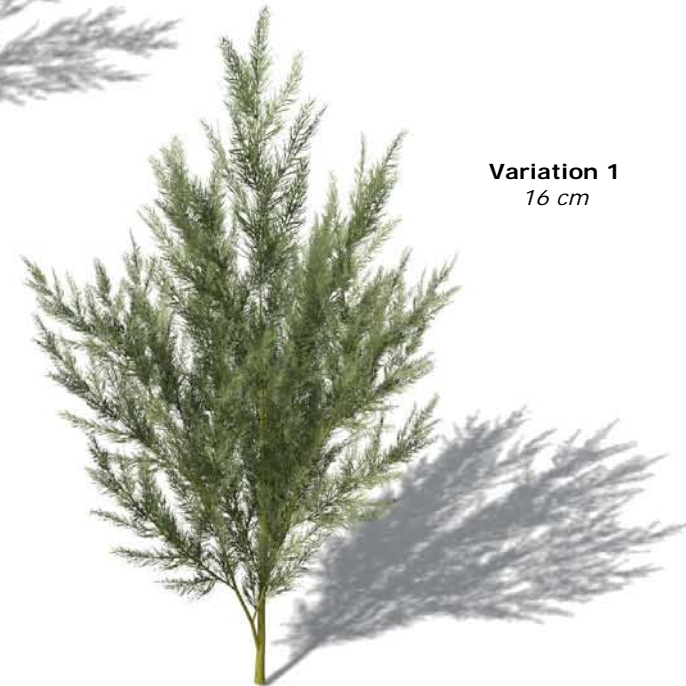
**Variation 4**  
49 cm



**Variation 3**  
44 cm



**Variation 2**  
31 cm



**Variation 1**  
16 cm

# 04. Broccoli ( *Brassica oleracea* var. *Italica* )

## Annual plant

**Height:** up to 1 m.

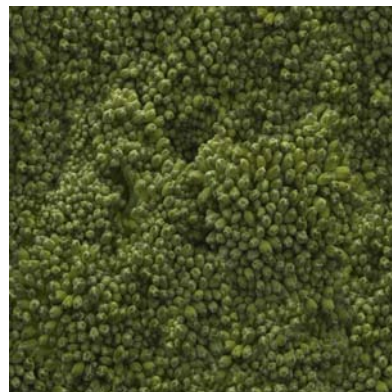
**Origin:** Europe (Italy)

**Environment:** open land, in full sun;  
on rich and humid soils

**Climate:** warm, temperate

## Notes:

This species, and other species and subspecies from the genus *Brassica*, all evolved from a common ancestor, the wild cabbage plant, spread all over Europe. Sources show this subspecies Broccoli, native to Italy, was well known already 2000 years ago: the Romans considered it a real delicacy. It was brought to America by the Italian immigrants, but did not become popular until the 1920s. California is the USA state with the larger production of Broccoli. This plant is a very healthy food: rich in vitamins, it also contains chemical compounds that have a strong anti-viral and anti-tumoral action.



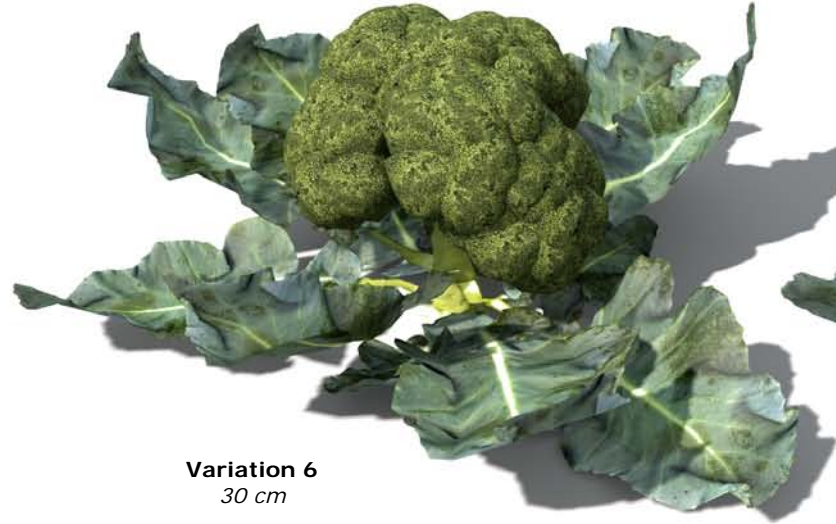
**Variation 7**  
55 cm



Variation 9  
40 cm



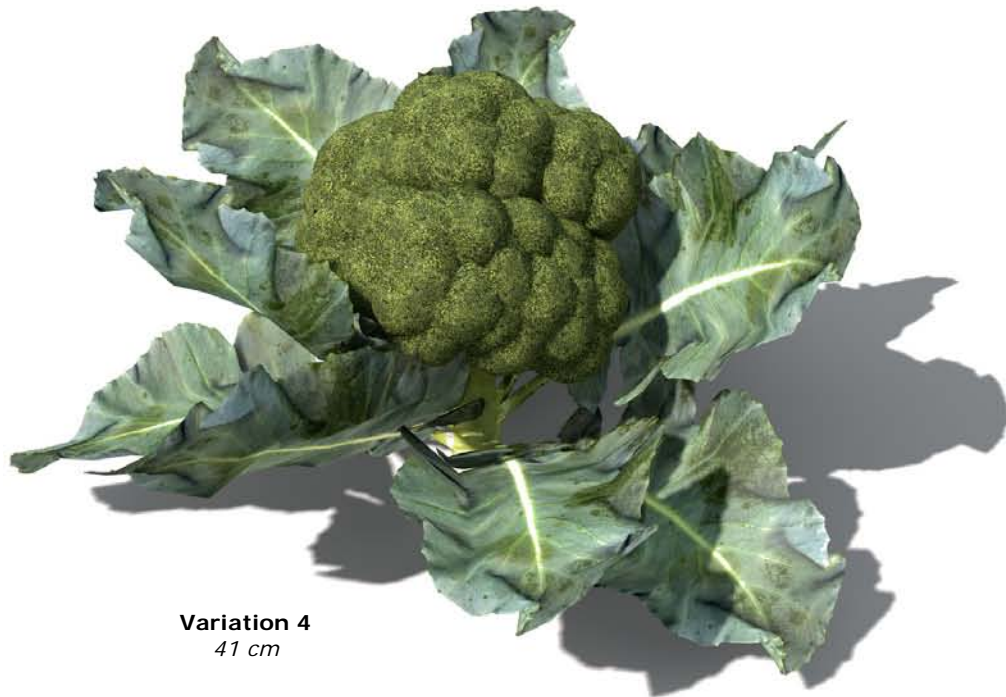
Variation 8  
40 cm



Variation 6  
30 cm



Variation 5  
44 cm



Variation 4  
41 cm



Variation 3  
40 cm



Variation 2  
43 cm



Variation 1  
30 cm

# 05. Cabbage ( *Brassica oleracea var. Capitata* )

## Perennial Plant

**Height :** up to 2 m

**Origin :** Europe

**Environment :** open land, in full sun;  
on rich and humid soils

**Climate :** temperate, cool

## Notes :

This *Brassica* species grows better in cooler climates. For this reason, it is often seeded in Autumn or at the beginning of the Winter, for a late Winter/early Spring crop. They require sun and a deep, rich, constantly humid but well drained soil. The Cabbage is very popular in Central and Northern Europe, and especially in Germany, where it is part of the traditional kitchen. The young plants are much appreciated by the snails, who are a threat to the cultivations. The Cabbage is rich in fibres, minerals, and C vitamin, protecting stomach from bacterial infections.



Variation 7  
36 cm



Variation 9  
48 cm



Variation 8  
47 cm



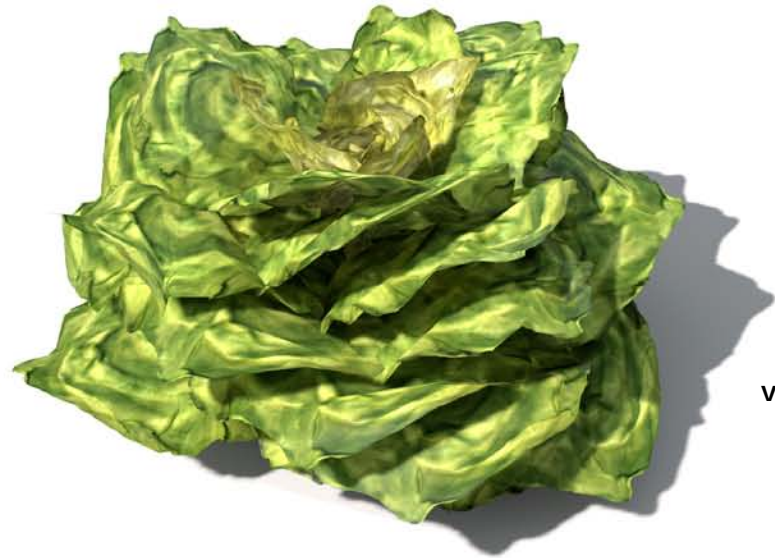
Variation 6  
35 cm

Variation 5  
32 cm





Variation 4  
25 cm



Variation 3  
24 cm



Variation 2  
12 cm



Variation 1  
4 cm

## 06. Cauliflower ( *Brassica oleracea* var. *Botrytis* )

HOME GARDEN xfrogplants

### Biennial plant

**Height:** up to 1 m.

**Origin:** Southern Europe

**Environment:** open land, in full sun;  
on rich and humid soils

**Climate:** warm, temperate

### Notes:

Like all biennial plants, Cauliflower too takes two years to complete its life cycle. In the first year it grows the vegetative structures (leaves, stems and roots), then it enters a period of dormancy during the winter. In the Spring of the second year, the stem elongates significantly, then the plant produces flowers, fruits and seed, and finally dies. Ancient Egyptians and Greeks believed that the Cauliflower was a remedy against drunkenness: they said that after having eaten raw Cauliflower it is possible to drink wine with no limit and remain sober.



Variation 4  
14 cm





Variation 9  
87 cm



Variation 8  
40 cm



Variation 7  
57 cm



Variation 6  
45 cm



**Variation 5**  
40 cm



**Variation 3**  
16 cm



**Variation 2**  
10 cm



**Variation 1**  
11 cm

## 07. Chili Pepper ( *Casicum annuum* )

HOME GARDEN xfrogplants

**Perennial (usually annual) plant**

**Height :** up to 1,5 m approx.

**Origin :** Mexico

**Environment :** in full sun; in dry climates

**Climate :** hot, warm, temperate

### **Notes :**

Chili Pepper is a perennial plant, that however often in cultivation behaves like an annual—that is, it dies after one year of life. It arrived in Europe in year 1514, together with the larger Pepper, from Mexico, where they were both cultivated since the pre-Columbian age. A Toltec myth says that god Tezcatlipoca first appeared to his future bride, the daughter of serpent Quetzalcoatl, disguised as a Chili Pepper seller. The plant contains Capsine, which stimulates blood circulation, liver and kidney activity, and digestion. It is dangerous to diabetics.



**Variation 6**  
85 cm



Variation 9  
62 cm



Variation 8  
85 cm



Variation 7  
76 cm



Variation 5  
111 cm



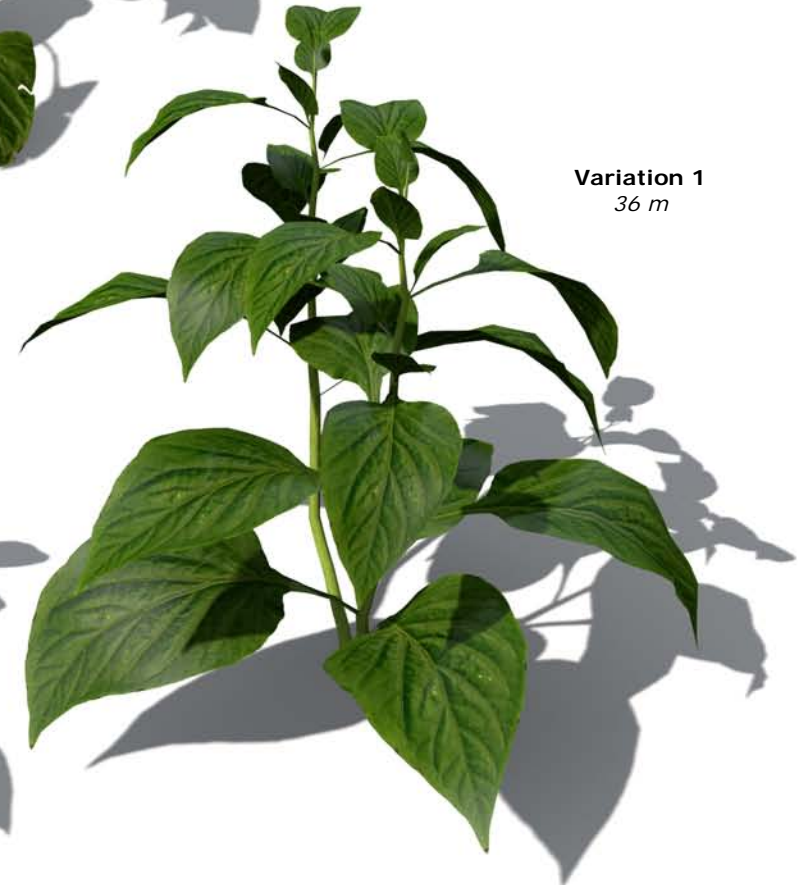
Variation 4  
80 m



Variation 3  
81 m



Variation 2  
43 m



Variation 1  
36 m

## 08. Watermelon ( *Citrullus lanatus* )

Herbaceous creeping plant

**Height :** variable (depending from support)

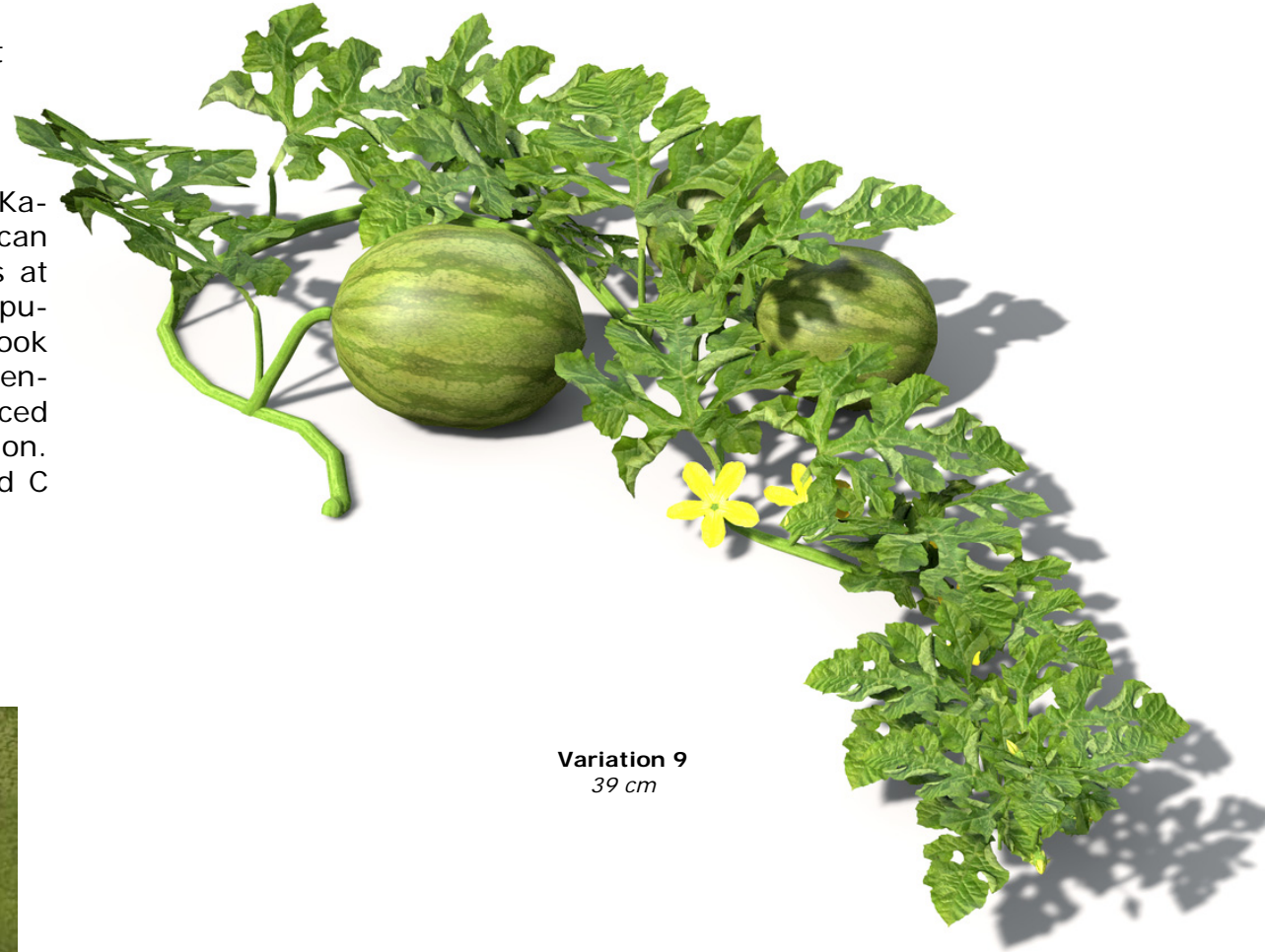
**Origin :** Tropical Africa (Kalahari)

**Environment :** on deep, rich alluvial soils; in full sunlight

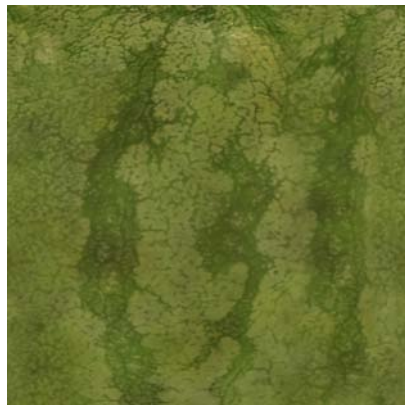
**Climate :** warm, temperate; lethal threshold is  $-2^{\circ}$  C

### Notes :

Watermelon is an annual climbing plant native of the Kalahari desert (Tropical Africa). One Watermelon plant can produce the amazing amount of a hundred big fruits at one time and is a vital water source for the native populations. The first documented Watermelon crop took place in ancient Egypt 5000 years ago. In the 10th century it was cultivated in China, and was first introduced in Europe in the 13th century with the Moorish invasion. A fruit contains high amounts of sugars and of A and C vitamins. The Watermelon blooms May to October.



Variation 9  
39 cm





Variation 8  
42 cm



Variation 7  
40 cm



Variation 6  
44 cm



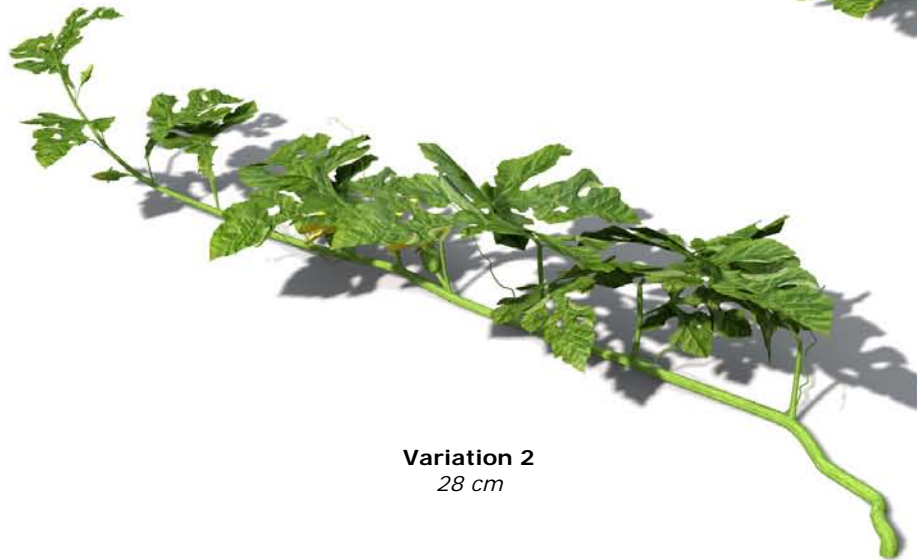
Variation 5  
63 cm



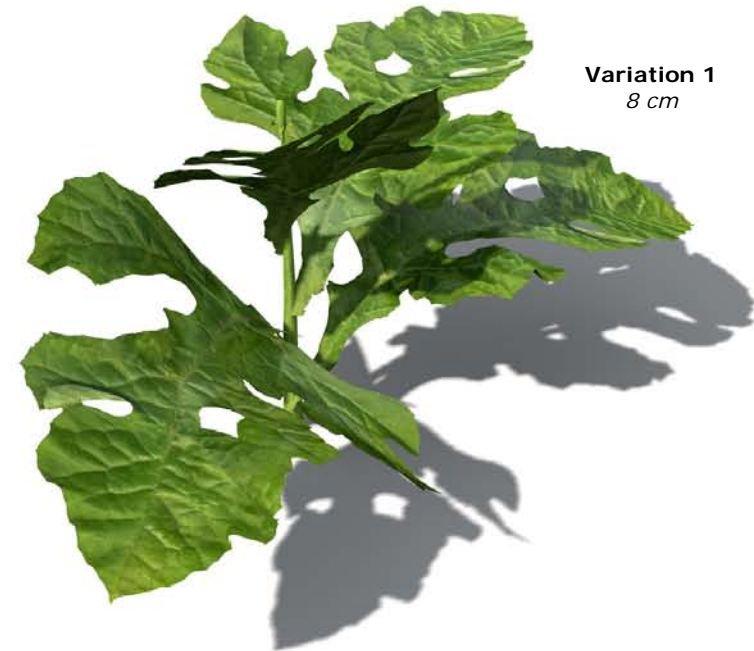
Variation 4  
46 cm



Variation 3  
43 cm



Variation 2  
28 cm



Variation 1  
8 cm



# 09. Cantaloupe ( *Cucumis melo* )

**Herbaceous creeping / climbing plant**

**Height :** variable (depending from support)

**Origin :** Eastern Tropical Africa

**Environment :** on deep, rich alluvial soils; in full sunlight

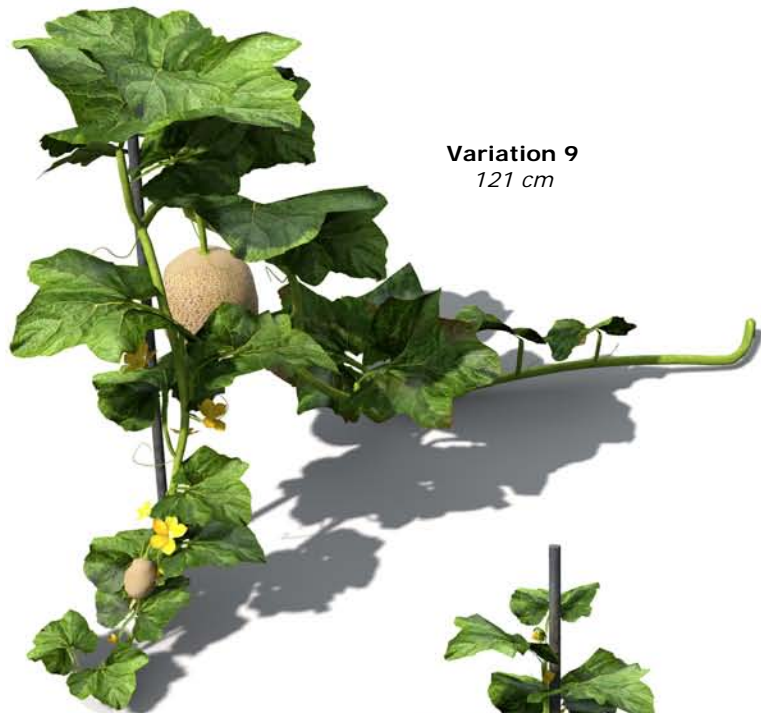
**Climate :** warm, temperate; lethal threshold is  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Notes :

The Cantaloupe is an African creeping plant. It was brought in the Southern Mediterranean by the Egyptians in the V Century B.C., and arrived in Rome during the Christian age of the Empire. From there, it quickly spread over Europe. It was considered a symbol of fertility, but ironically, in spite of it's abundant summer blooming (May to September), only 10% of it's flowers grow to become actual fruits. Today, China is the largest producer of Cantaloupe, with the 51% of the total world production. Once brought home, a melon must not be stored at temperatures lower than  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .



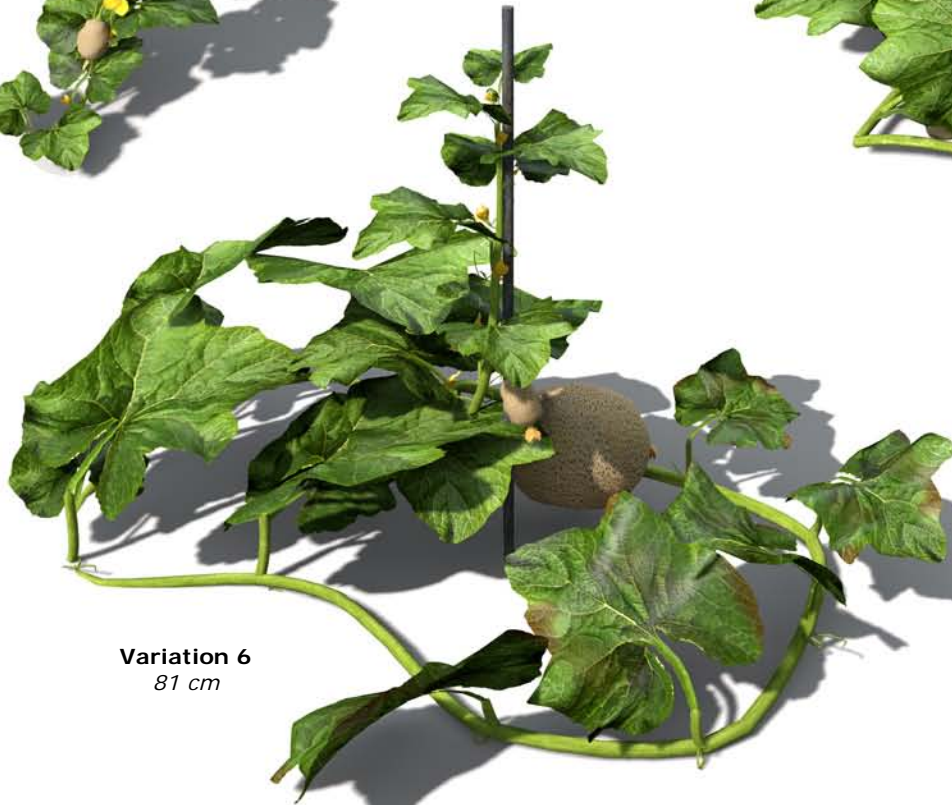
**Variation 7**  
110 cm



Variation 9  
121 cm



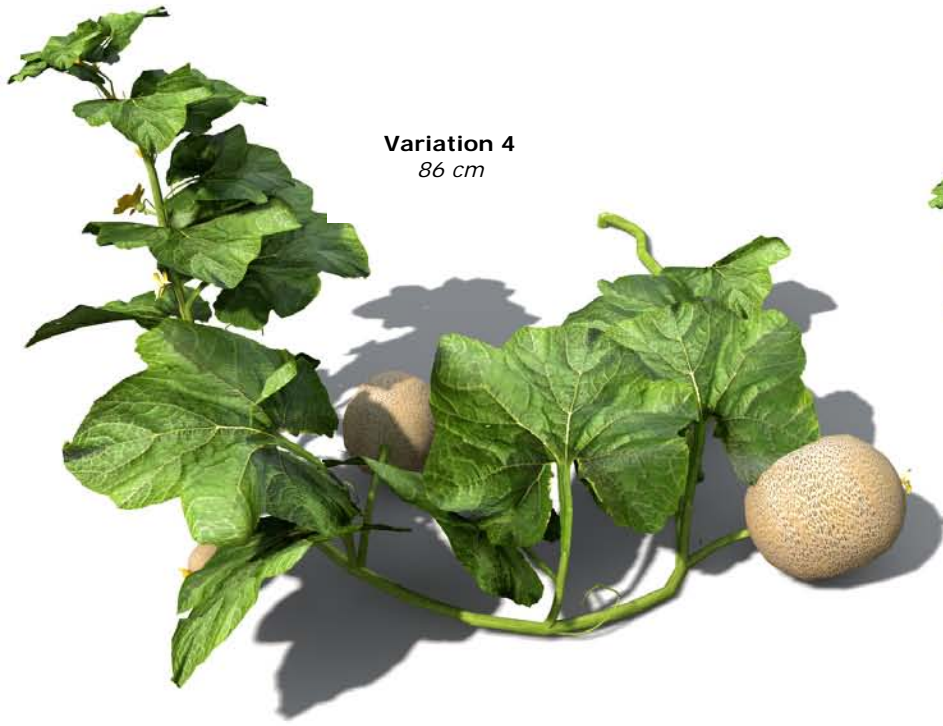
Variation 7  
118 cm



Variation 6  
81 cm



Variation 5  
133 cm



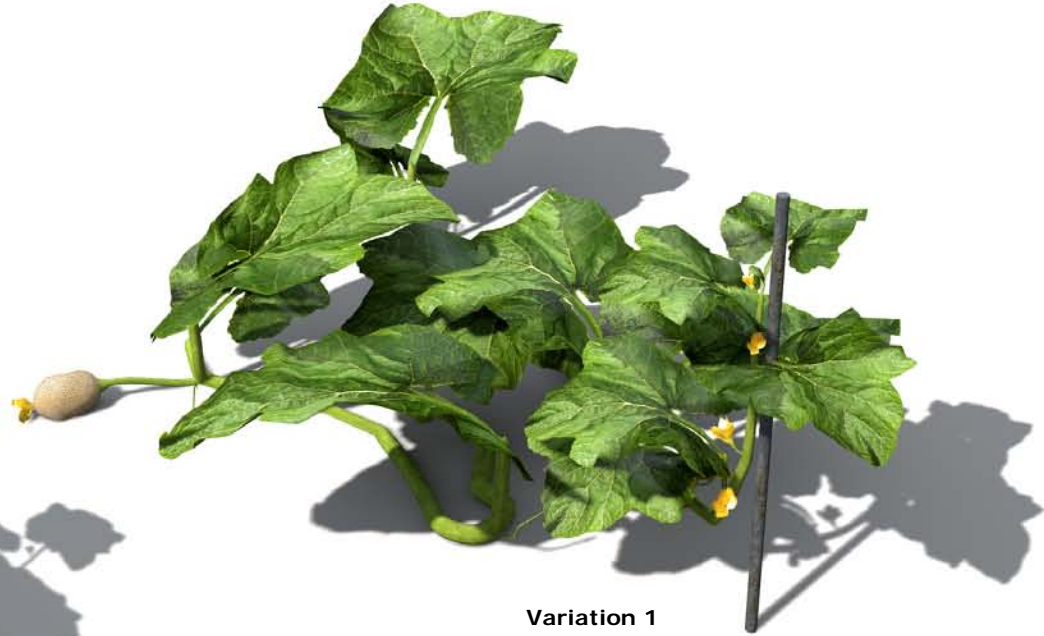
Variation 4  
86 cm



Variation 3  
74 cm



Variation 2  
70 cm



Variation 1  
45 cm

# 10. Cucumber ( *Cucumis sativus* )

**Herbaceous creeping plant**

**Height :** variable (depending from support)

**Origin :** India

**Environment :** in full sun; on any soil

**Climate :** warm, temperate

**Notes :**

The Cucumber is a plant that arrived to Europe from native India. It has one of the lowest calories content of all food, and for this reason, it is often included in the diets. In Italy, a dialect name for this plant, "citrullo", is used to designate a stupid person, the metaphor being that the stupid person is like the Cucumber: large in size, but lacking valuable contents inside. Cucumbers are appreciated for the taste they bring to salads, however, they also have other properties: rubbed on the skin, they make it softer. This cosmetic property was already known in the Renaissance.



**Variation 9**  
37 cm





Variation 8  
22 cm



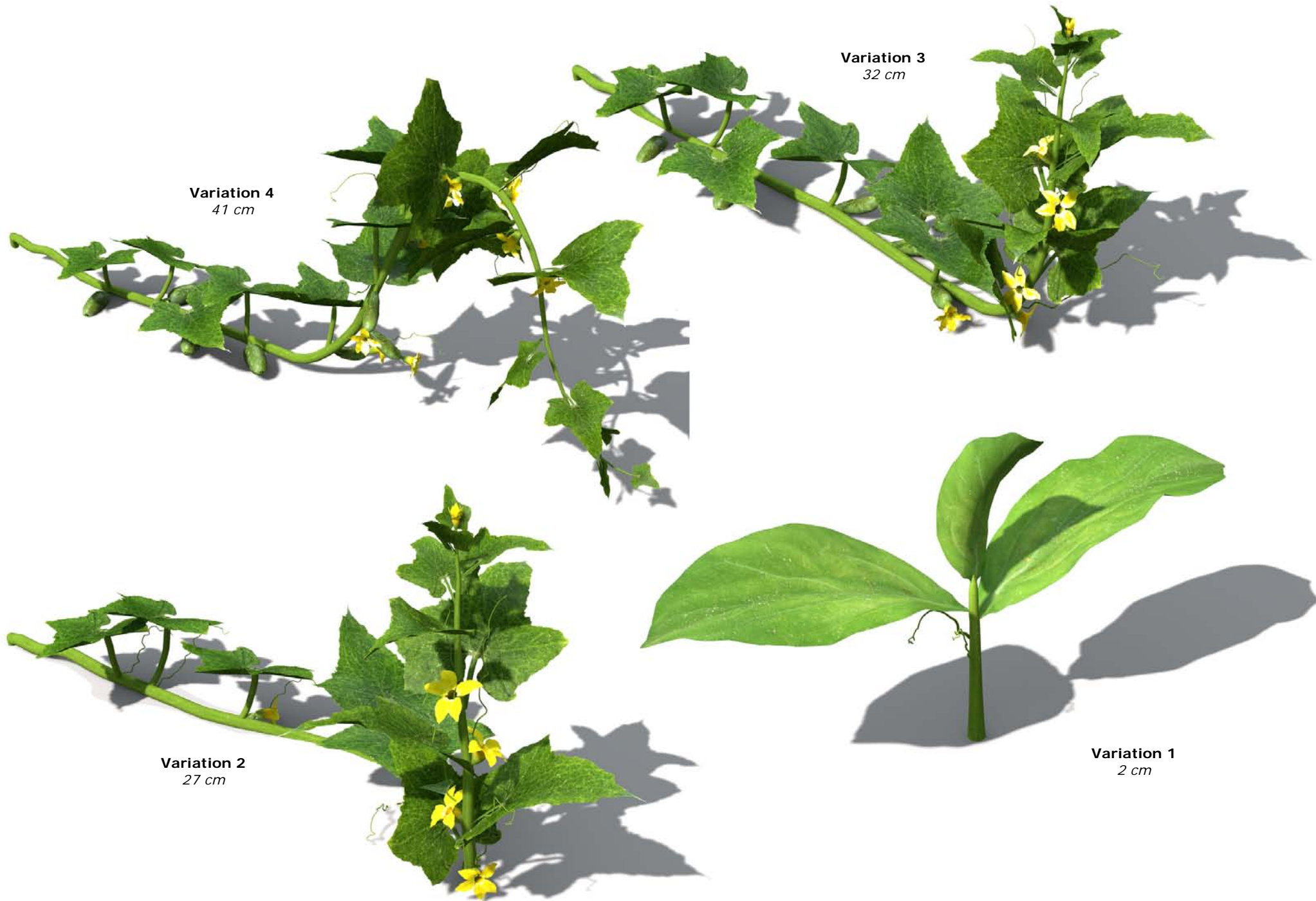
Variation 7  
51 cm



Variation 6  
35 cm



Variation 5  
33 cm



Variation 4  
41 cm

Variation 3  
32 cm

Variation 2  
27 cm

Variation 1  
2 cm

# 11. Squash ( *Cucurbita maxima* )

## Perennial plant

**Height :** variable (depending from support)

**Origin :** uncertain

**Environment :** in full sun; on rich, well-drained soil

**Climate :** warm, temperate

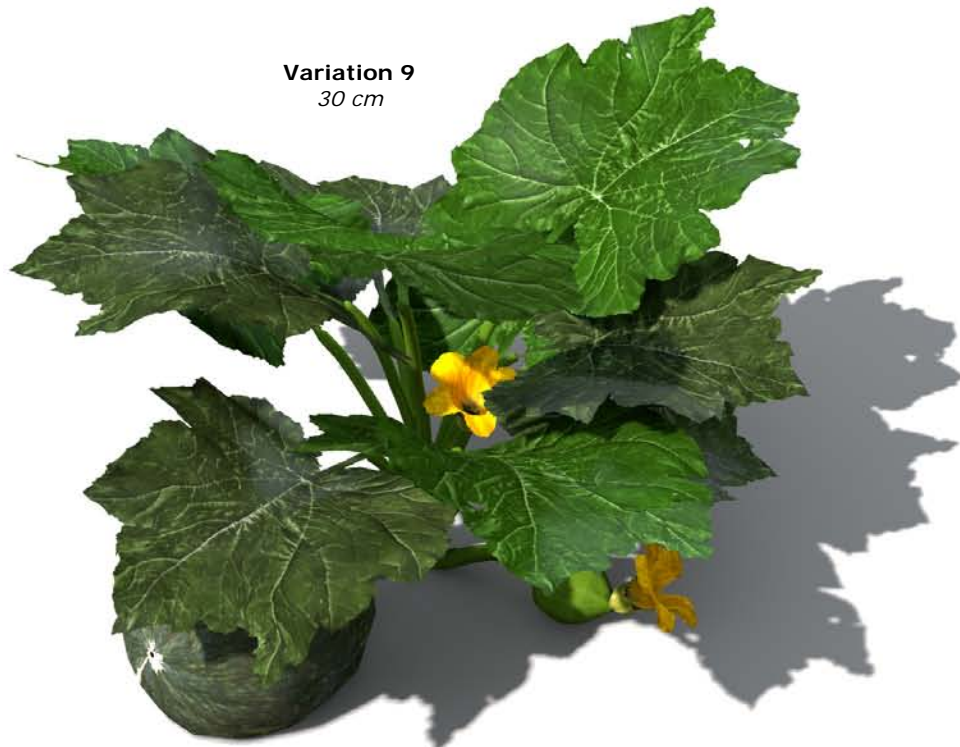
## Notes :

Squash is a plant whose fruit can be extremely varied in size, from the few centimetres of the ornamental species, to the 3 meters of the Atlantic Giant cultivar. Different shapes of the fruit also exist, with different tastes. The Squash is present in many myths from all over the world, an element which makes difficult to locate precisely the geographical origin of the species. In the past, the farmers used the hard shell of squash as containers, for instance to store the salt. Squash shells are also popular in the USA to make Halloween masks and decorations.

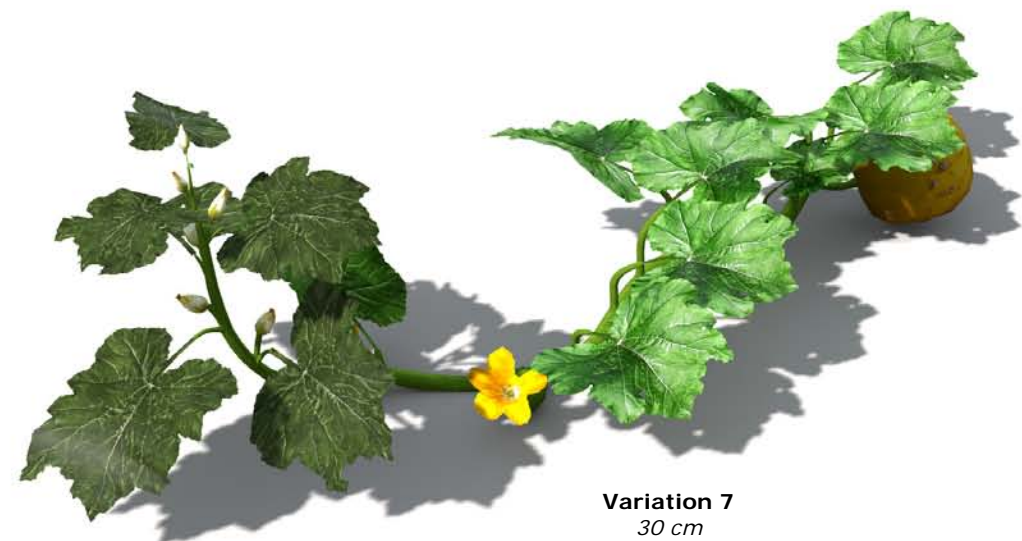


Variation 8

34 cm



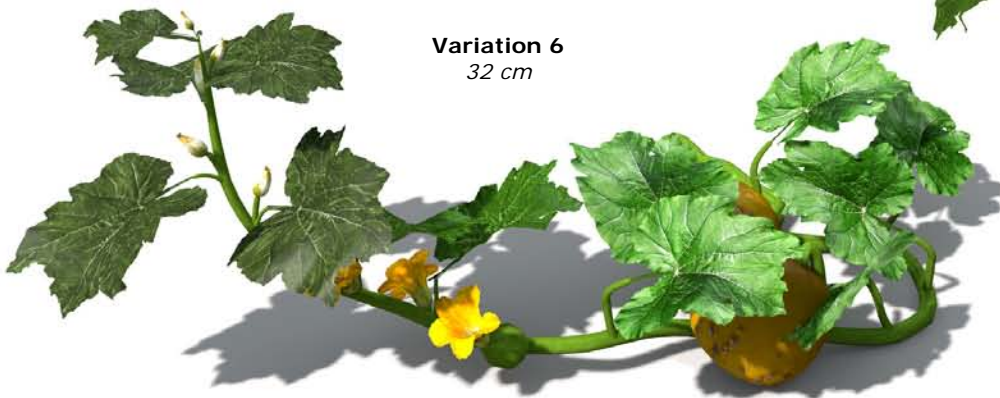
Variation 9  
30 cm



Variation 7  
30 cm

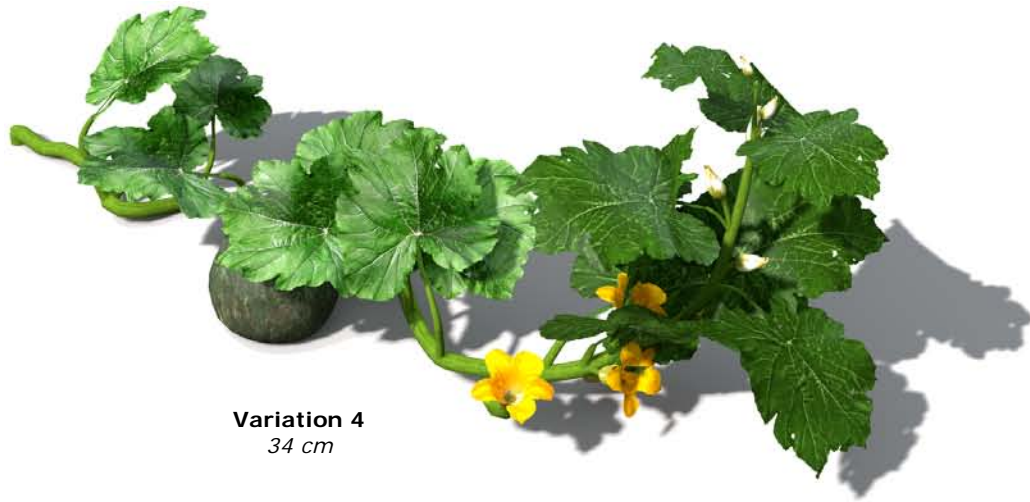


Variation 5  
28 cm



Variation 6  
32 cm





Variation 4  
34 cm



Variation 3  
26 cm



Variation 2  
30 cm



Variation 1  
40 cm

## 12. Zucchini ( *Cucurbita pepo* )

**Herbaceous annual creeping plant**

**Height :** variable (depending from support)

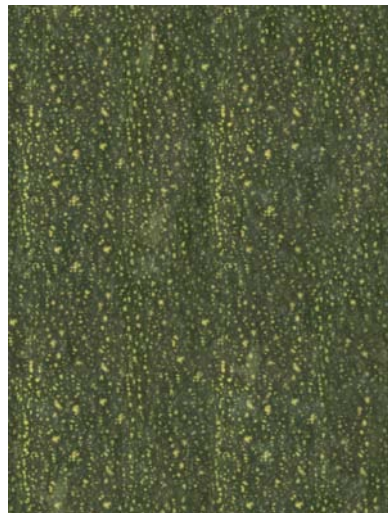
**Origin :** uncertain

**Environment :** in full sun; on rich, well-drained soil

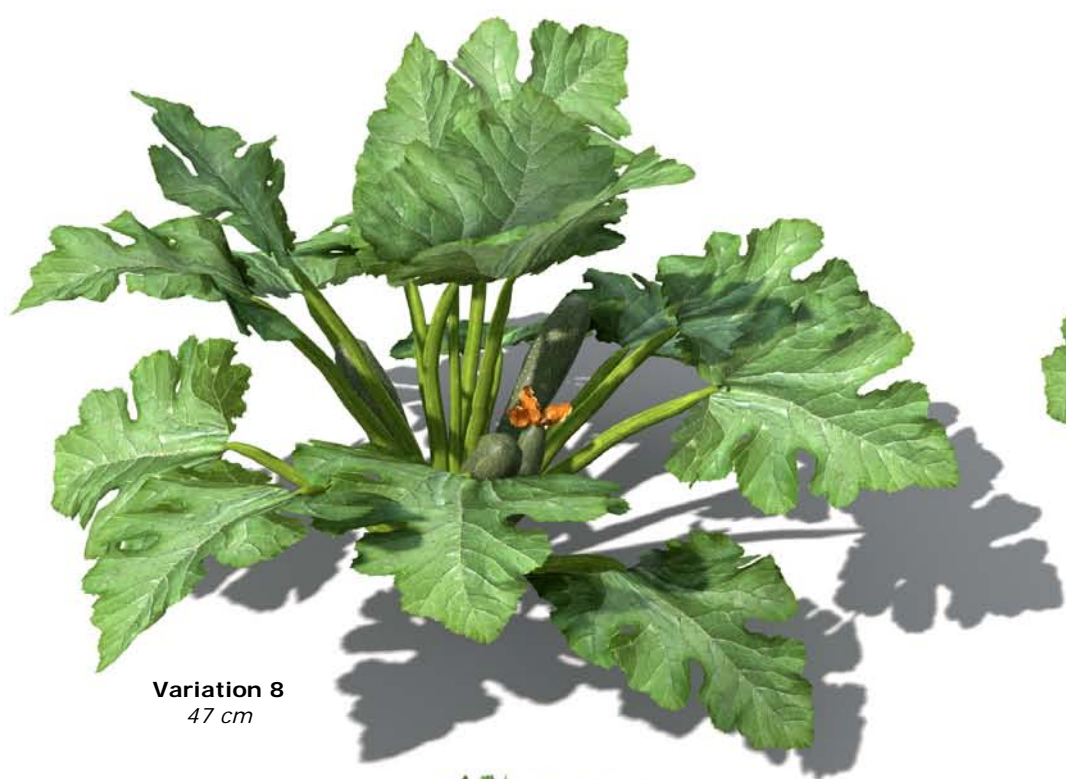
**Climate :** warm, temperate

### Notes :

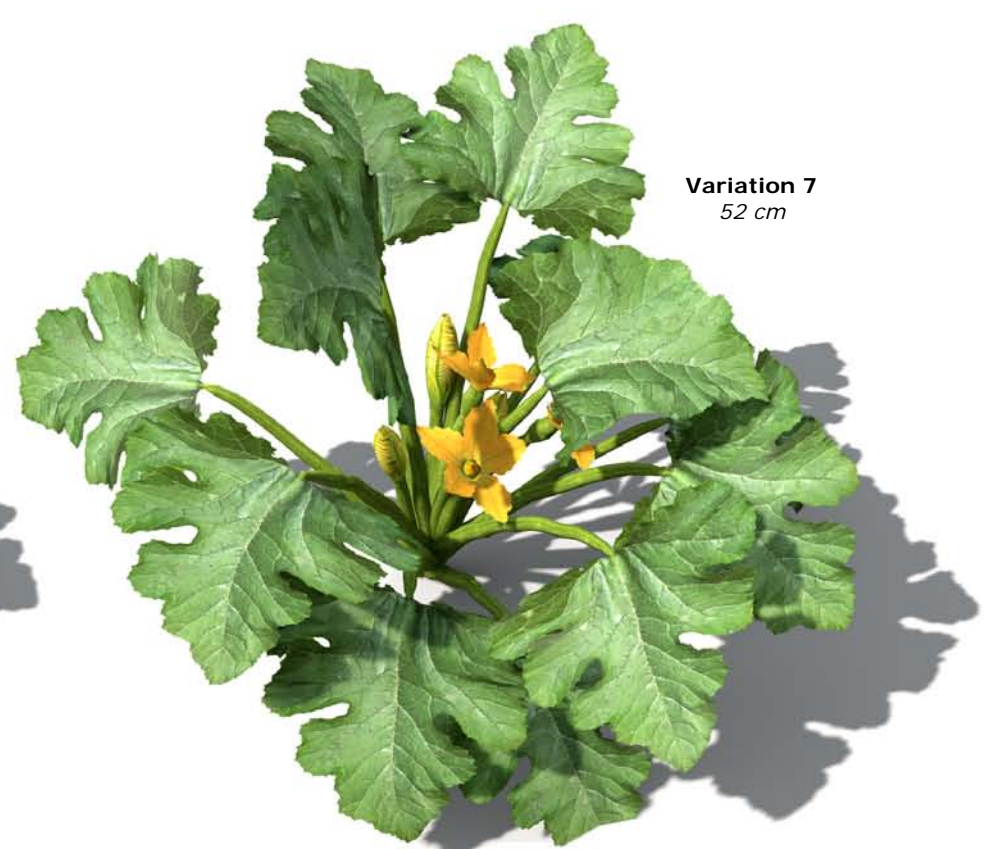
Zucchini is a species of the Cucurbita genus whose fruits, instead of being allowed to ripe, are cropped unripe. They are a very popular food because of the very low calories (95% of the fruit is made of water) and good taste. Zucchini also have important features for health: they contain carotenoids, a powerful anti-tumoral agent. They also help curing kidney and urinary diseases, heart diseases, and diabetes. They help relax and sleep, a quality known in the ancient times. The seeds are powerful disinfectants for the intestine, as they are innocuous to man but lethal to tapeworm and other parasites. The flowers are edible and eaten fried.



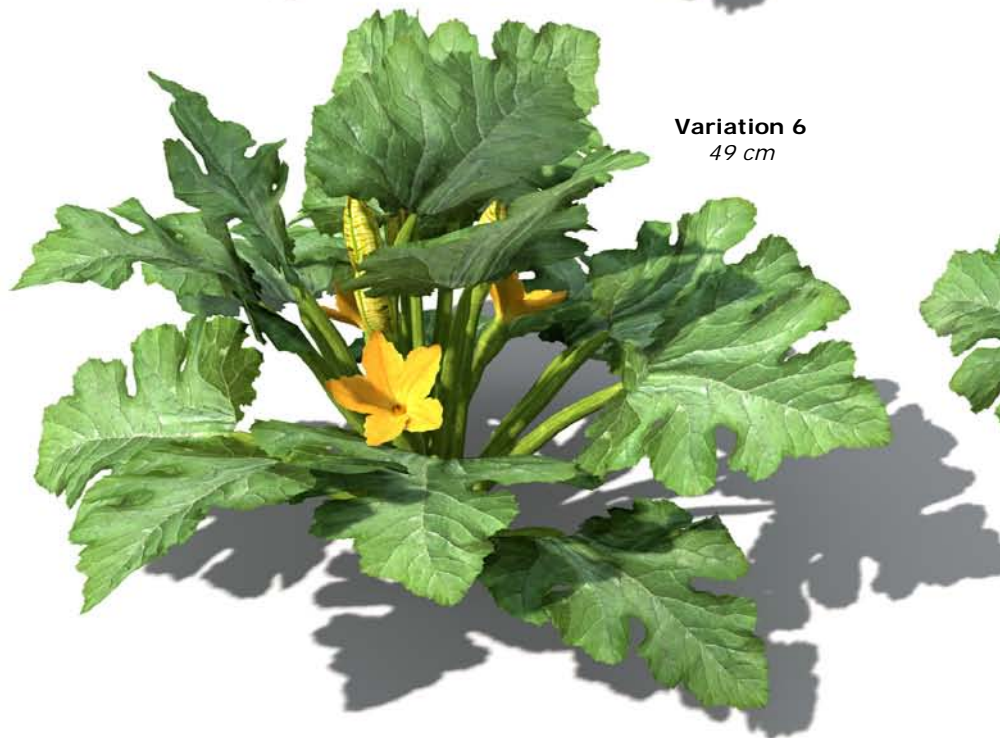
**Variation 9**  
57 cm



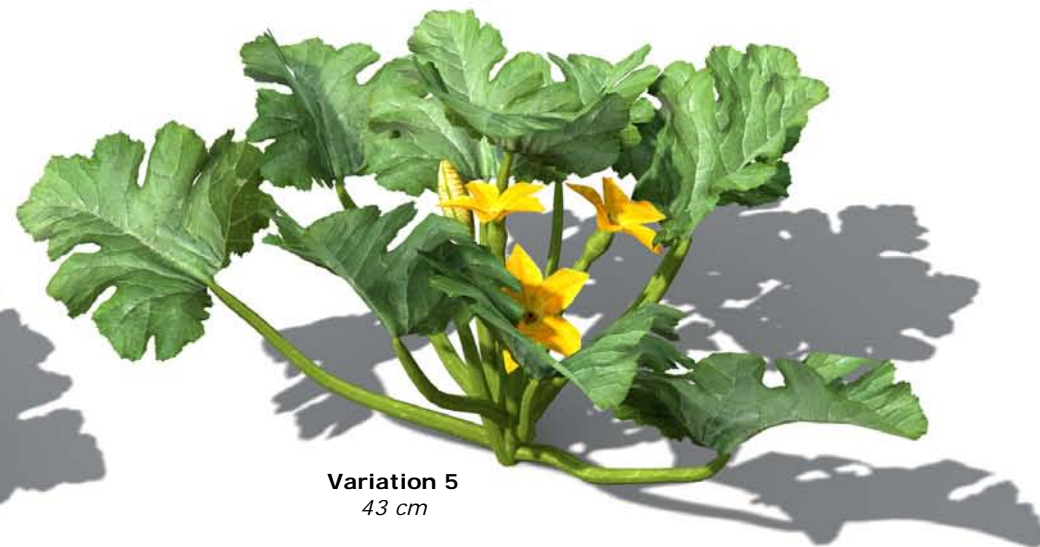
Variation 8  
47 cm



Variation 7  
52 cm



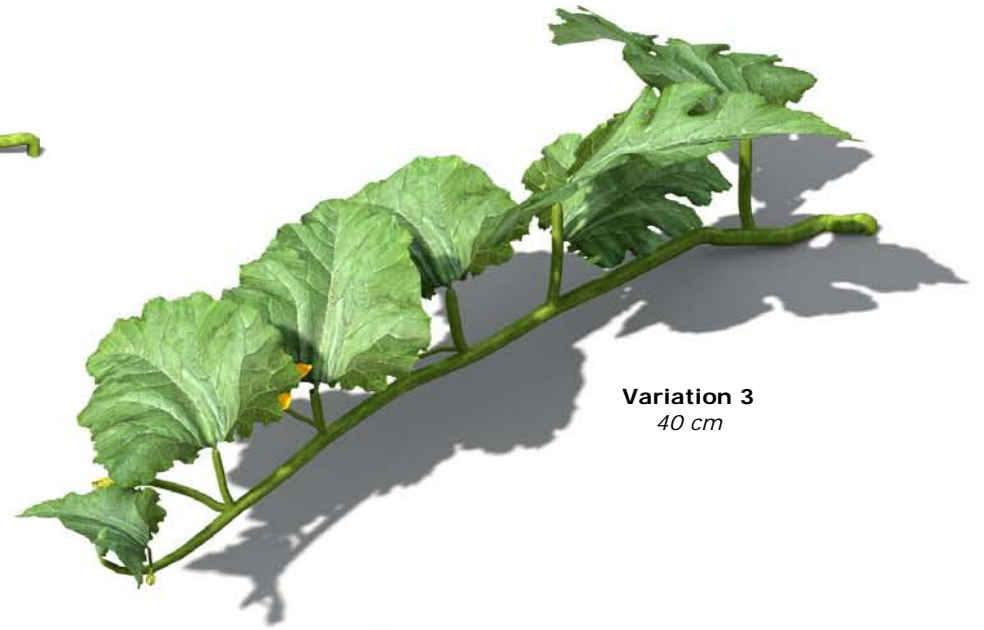
Variation 6  
49 cm



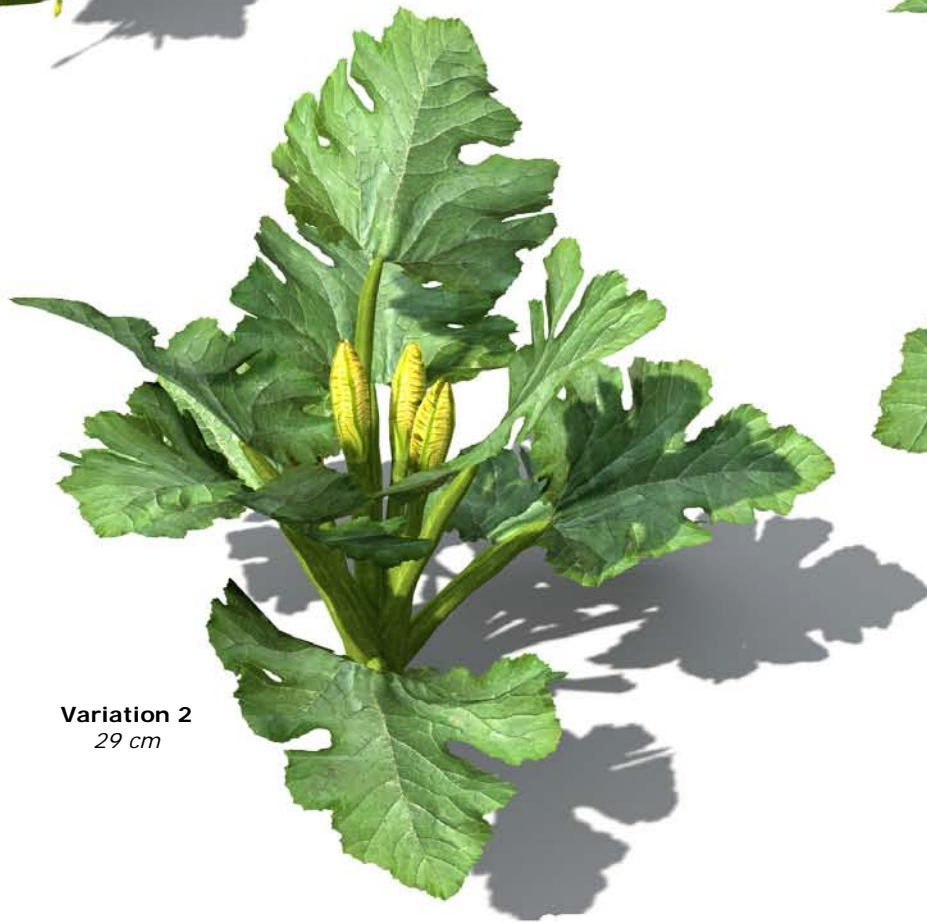
Variation 5  
43 cm



Variation 4  
44 cm



Variation 3  
40 cm



Variation 2  
29 cm



Variation 1  
15 cm

# 13. Carrot ( *Daucus carota* )

**Biennial herbaceous plant**

**Height:** up to 1 m.

**Origin:** Mediterranean

**Environment:** in full sun; on rocky, arid soils

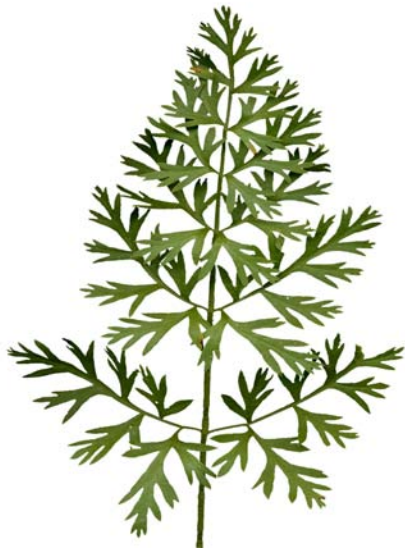
**Climate:** warm, temperate

**Notes:**

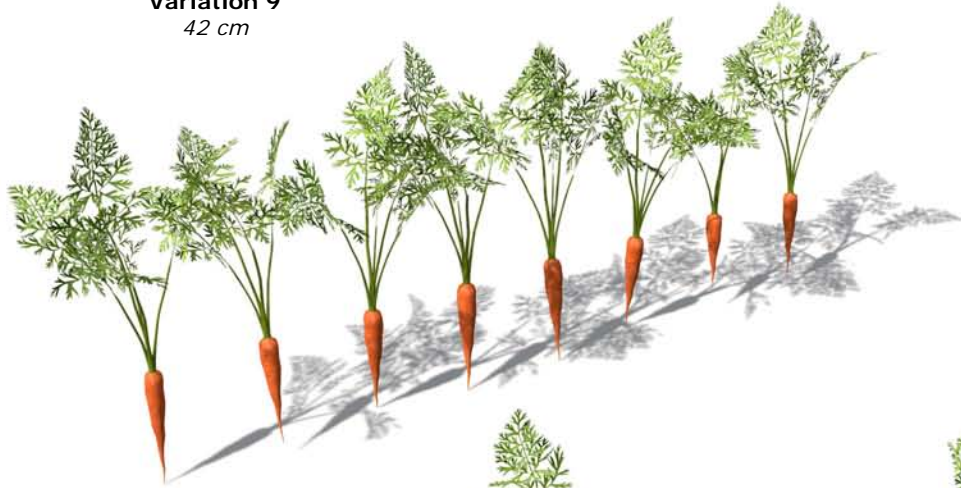
The Carrot is a biennial plant which during the second and last year of it's life develops a long stalk on top of which a crown of white flowers blooms from May until late December. The edible part is the orange root, which has many useful properties: anti-inflammatory, anti-tumoral, curative of anaemia, ulcer, intestine problems. It is also used for cosmetic use, because it helps tan and hydrates the skin. In spite of these good qualities, popular culture, with no apparent reason, traditionally associated the carrot with the negative virtue of falsehood.



**Variation 3**  
36 cm



**Variation 9**  
42 cm



**Variation 7**  
78 cm



**Variation 6**  
70 cm



**Variation 8**  
52 cm

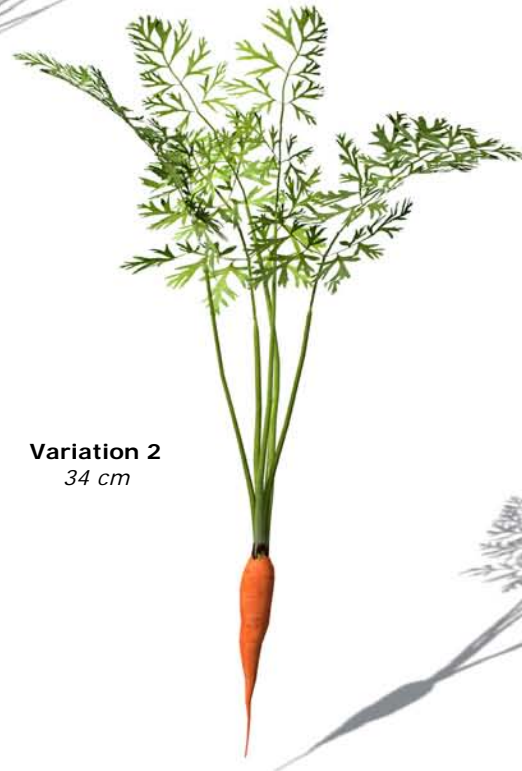




Variation 5  
47 cm



Variation 4  
42 cm



Variation 2  
34 cm



Variation 1  
16 cm

# 14. Sunflower ( *Helianthus annuus* )

**Annual or Perennial grass**

**Height :** up to 3 m.

**Origin :** Southwest of USA

**Environment :** meadows and grasslands, in full sunlight

**Climate :** warm, mild

## Notes :

The Sunflower is an annual plant that blooms in the Summer. The large head produces hundreds of edible seeds and is heliotropic (it moves with the Sun, hence the name). Sunflowers are the only field crop native to North America. Cultivated by native Americans of the Southwest, the Sunflower was imported in Europe in 1510 as decorative plant, and only later cultivated in large crops for the seeds. In the Inca culture it was the symbol of kingship, and the Inca priests considered it magic, because they noticed that the seeds are ordered in three spirals following both clockwise and anti-clockwise directions.



Variation 8  
236 cm







Variation 9  
276 m



Variation 7  
207 m



Variation 6  
219 m



Variation 5  
210 m



Variation 4  
170 m

Variation 3  
143 m

Variation 2  
114 m

Variation 1  
36 m

# 15. Lettuce ( *Lactuca sativa* )

**Biennial (temperate annual) plant**

**Height :** up to 30 cm.

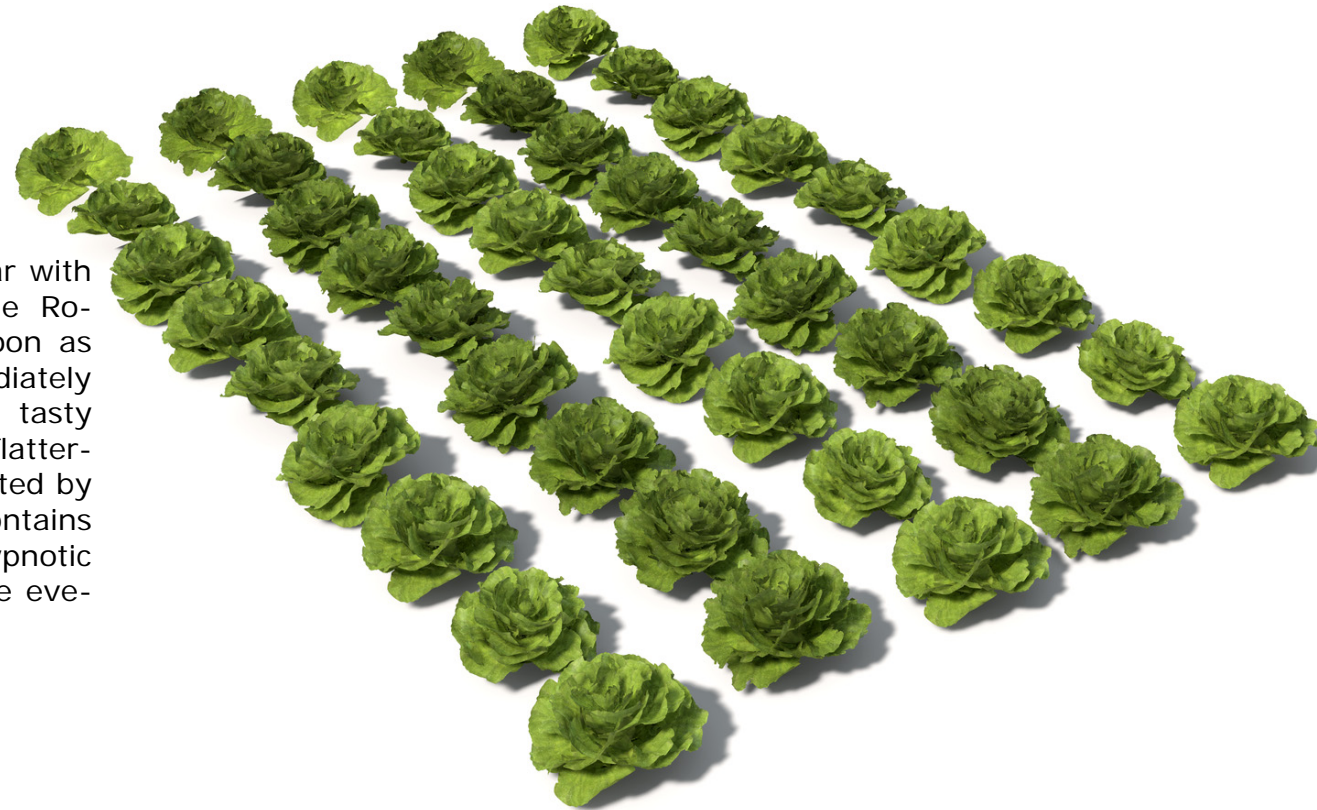
**Origin :** Middle East

**Environment :** in full sun, wind-sheltered position;  
on rich soils

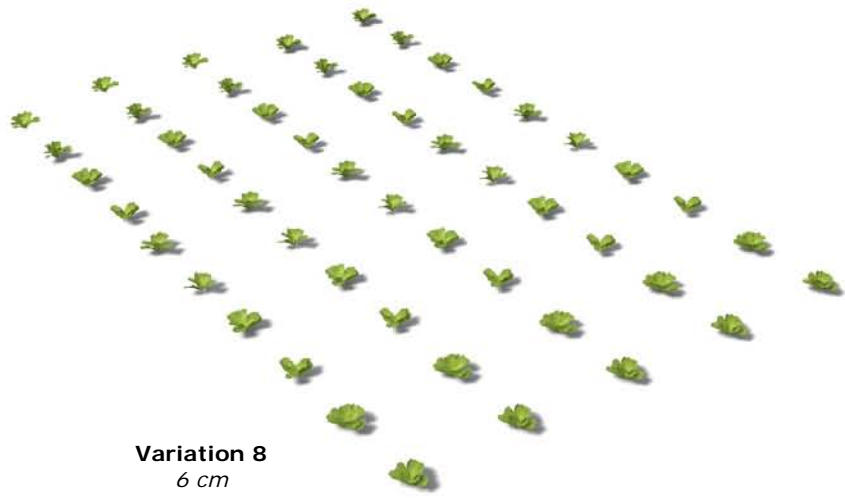
**Climate :** warm; frost-intolerant

**Notes :**

A plant native of the Middle East, and very popular with ancient Egyptians, was much appreciated by the Romans, who diffused it all over the empire. As soon as they conquered a land, the Roman soldiers immediately planted fields of Lettuce, in order to guarantee tasty meals for themselves. But Lettuce also had a non flattering reputation of causing male impotence, as attested by several Greek and Latin writers. In fact, Lettuce contains a milky juice that has sedative and blandly hypnotic properties. For this reason, it is usually part of the evening diet for the insomniac persons.



**Variation 9**  
21 cm



Variation 8  
6 cm



Variation 7  
27 cm



Variation 6  
25 cm



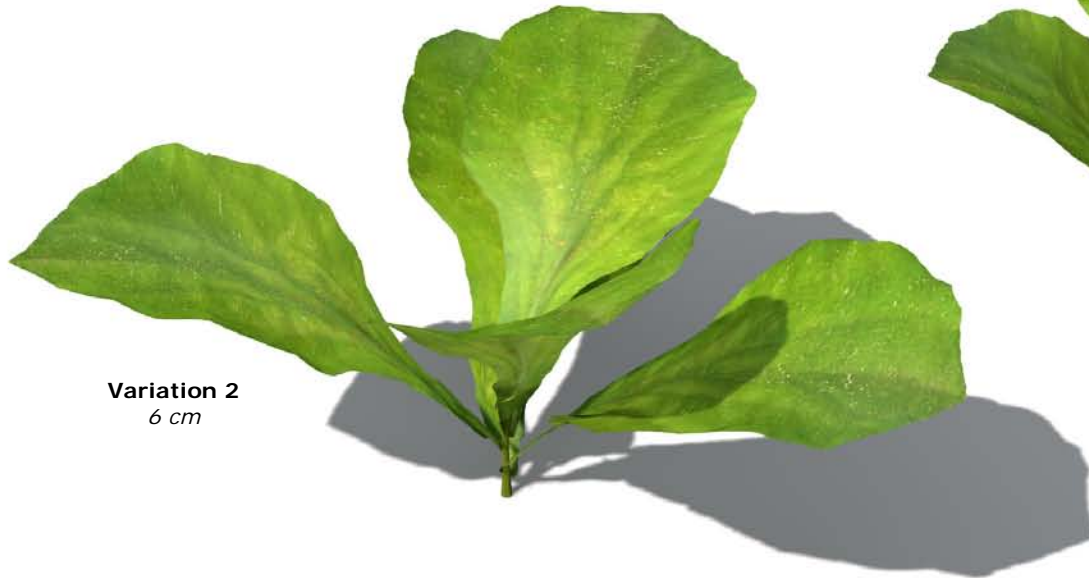
Variation 5  
25 cm



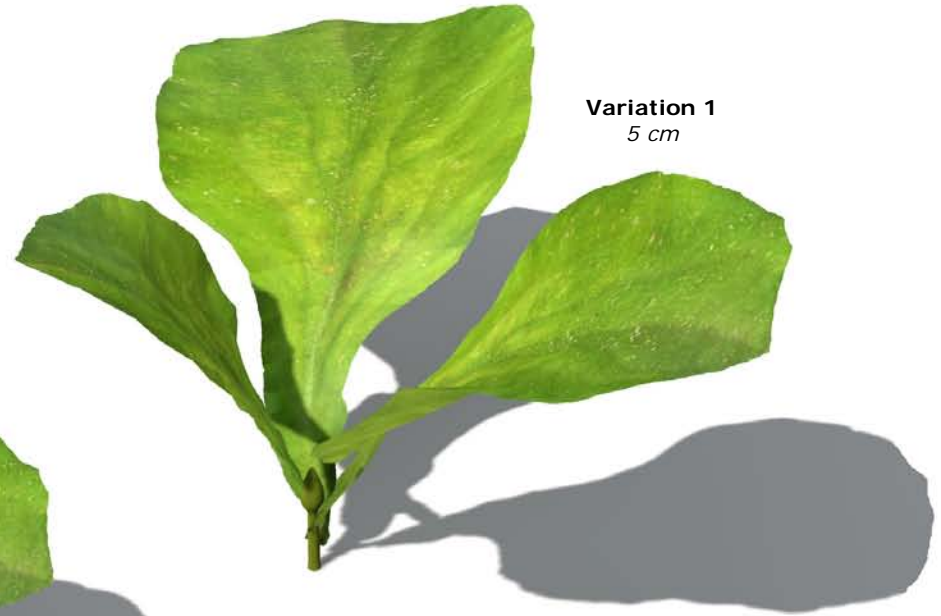
**Variation 4**  
24 cm



**Variation 3**  
19 cm



**Variation 2**  
6 cm



**Variation 1**  
5 cm

## 16. Bean ( *Phaseolus vulgaris* )

HOME GARDEN xfrogplants

**Herbaceous annual plant**

**Height :** up to 1,2 m approx.

**Origin :** Central America

**Environment :** open land; on fresh, rich soils

**Climate :** warm; frost-intolerant

### Notes :

A plant native of the Middle East, and very popular with ancient Egyptians, was much appreciated by the Romans, who diffused it all over the empire. As soon as they conquered a land, the Roman soldiers immediately planted fields of Lettuce, in order to guarantee tasty meals for themselves. But Lettuce also had a non flattering reputation of causing male impotence, as attested by several Greek and Latin writers. In fact, Lettuce contains a milky juice that has sedative and blandly hypnotic properties. For this reason, it is usually part of the evening diet for the insomniac persons.



Variation 5  
60 cm



Variation 9  
120 cm



Variation 8  
120 cm



Variation 7  
120 cm



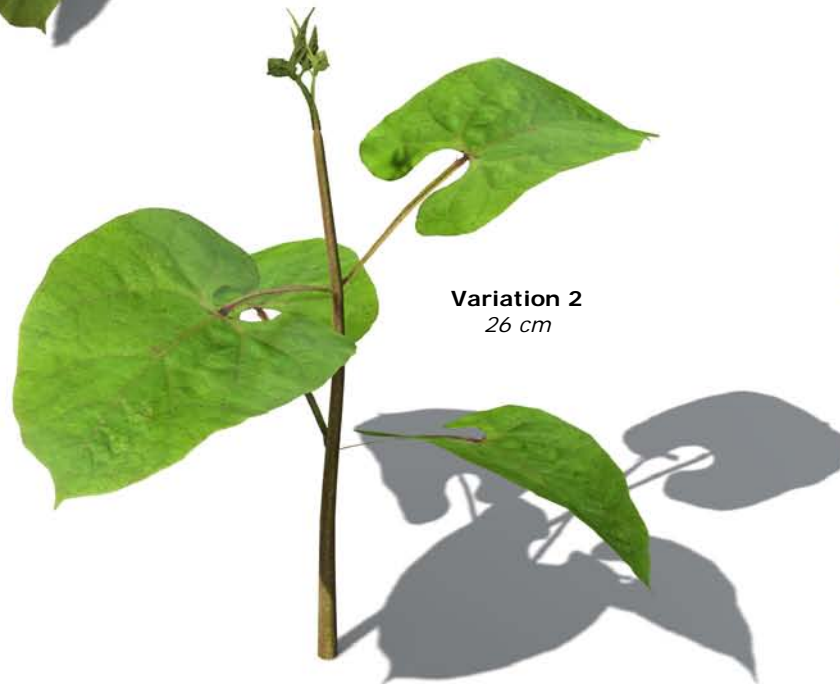
Variation 6  
76 cm



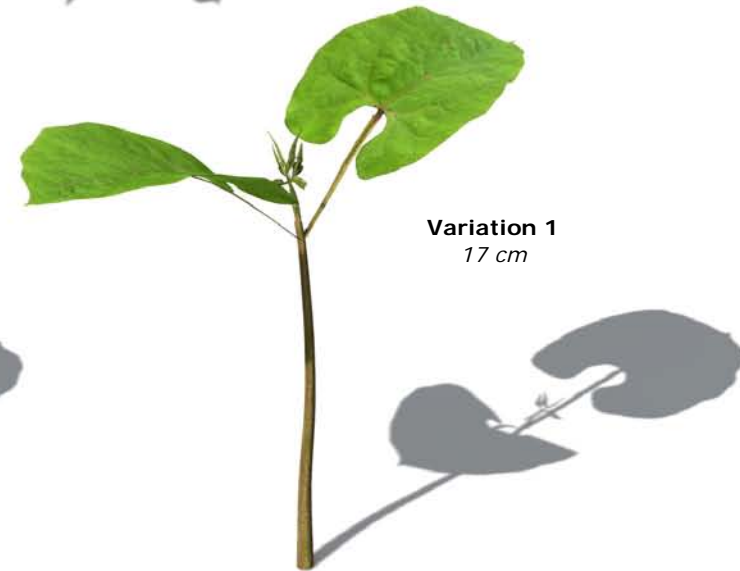
**Variation 4**  
41 cm



**Variation 3**  
29 cm



**Variation 2**  
26 cm



**Variation 1**  
17 cm



# 17. Peas ( *Pisum sativum* )

**Herbaceous annual plant**

**Height:** up to 1,8 m.

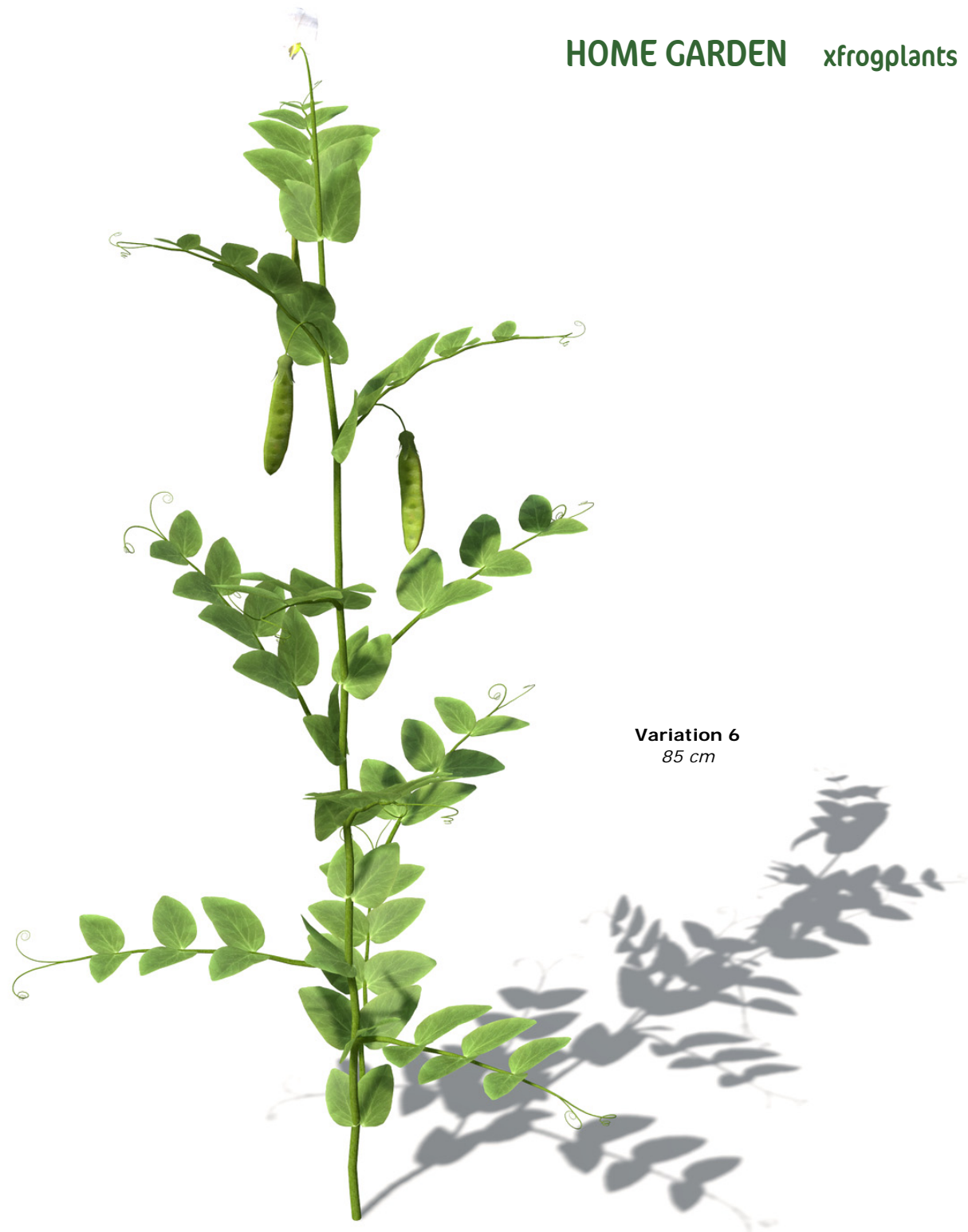
**Origin:** Mediterranean

**Environment:** in full or partial sun;  
on fresh, well-drained soil

**Climate:** temperate, with warm winters  
and mild summers

**Notes:**

Like most Mediterranean plants, Peas require a mild climate, not too cold (to prevent the death of the plant), nor too hot (to prevent crop loss). The soil must be well drained to prevent water logging. Peas have always been considered a symbol of fertility, like many other multi-seeded fruits (vine, wheat, pomegranate, et c.). In German myths, Peas were sacred to god Thor and the favourite food of Thunar. As food, Peas are rich of nutrients: glucids, lipids, minerals, and many vitamins. Today, the Asian countries (China, India) are the largest producers of Peas.



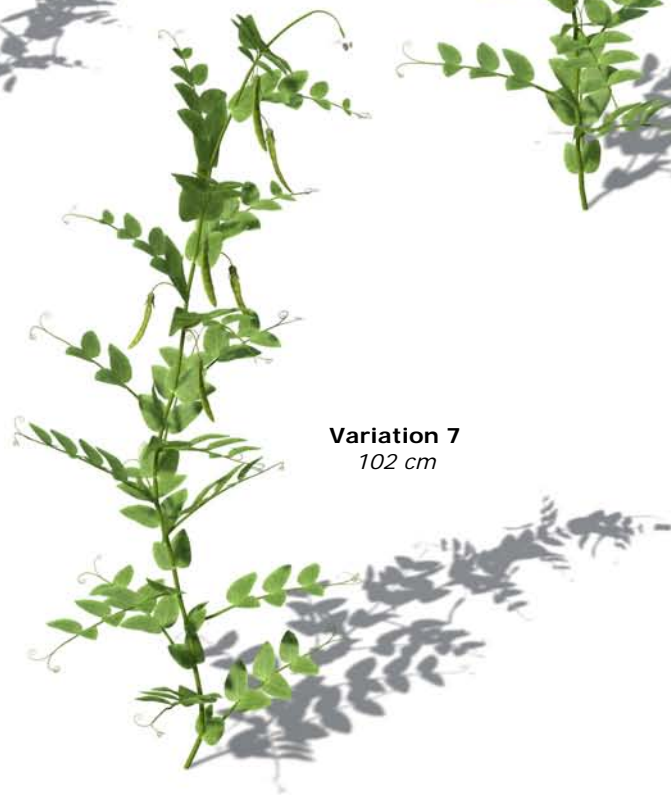
**Variation 6**  
85 cm



**Variation 9**  
112 cm



**Variation 8**  
102 cm



**Variation 7**  
102 cm



**Variation 5**  
94 cm



**Variation 4**  
75 cm



**Variation 3**  
62 cm



**Variation 2**  
17 cm



**Variation 1**  
8 cm

# 18. Cherry Tomato ( *Solanum lycopersicum* )

**Annual grass**

**Height :** up to 2 m.

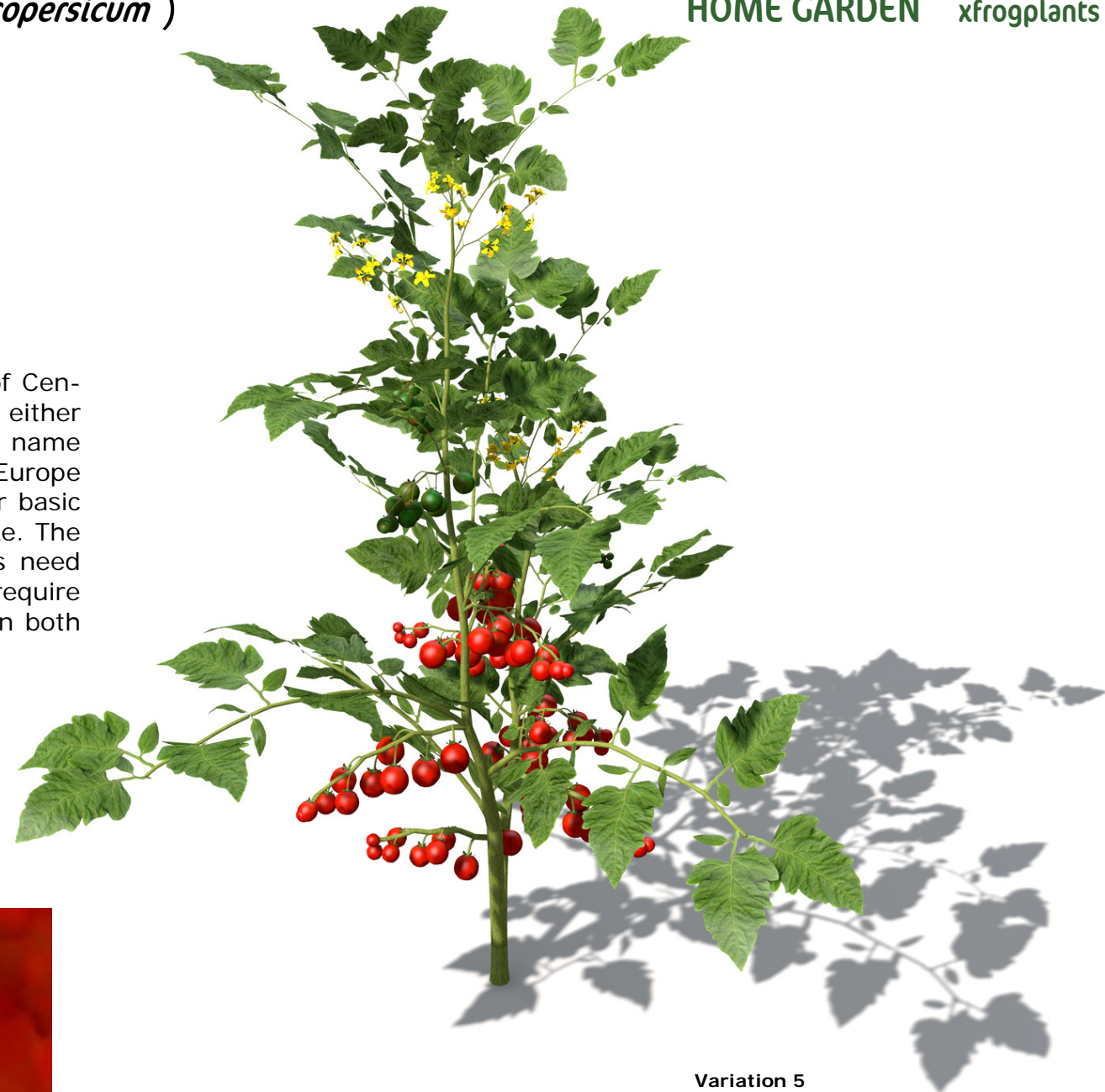
**Origin :** Tropical America

**Environment :** in full sun, wind-sheltered position;  
on rich soils

**Climate :** warm; frost-intolerant

**Notes :**

The Tomato plant is native of the tropical areas of Central and Southern America. It can be found in either creeping or self-standing shapes. The common name comes from Aztec *Tomatl*. It was first brought to Europe by Hernan Cortés in 1540. Tomatoes come in four basic shapes: cherry-like, mid-size, pear-like and big-size. The Cherry Tomato is used for salads. Tomato plants need lots of sunlight, are much cold-intolerant and require regular irrigation: excessive or scarce watering can both damage the fruits.



**Variation 5**  
113 cm



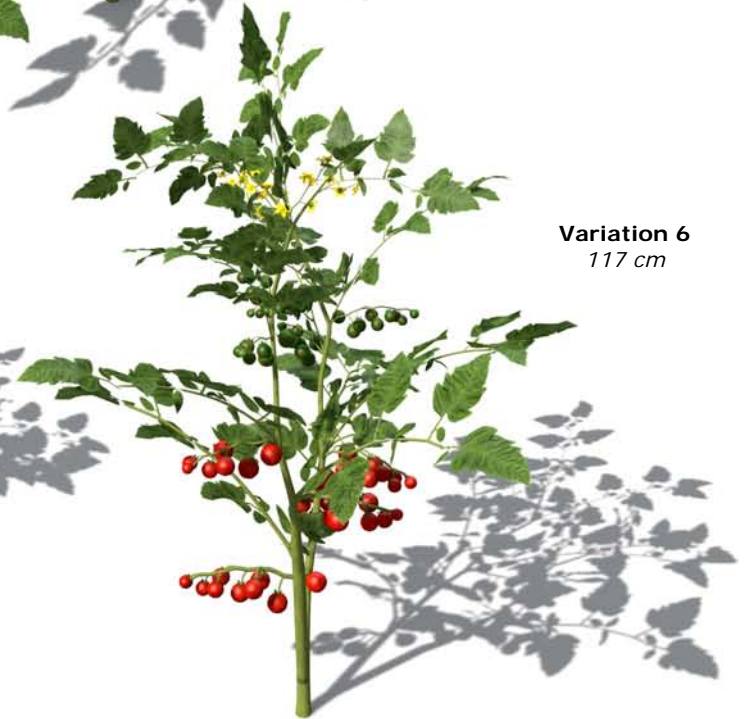
Variation 9  
192 cm



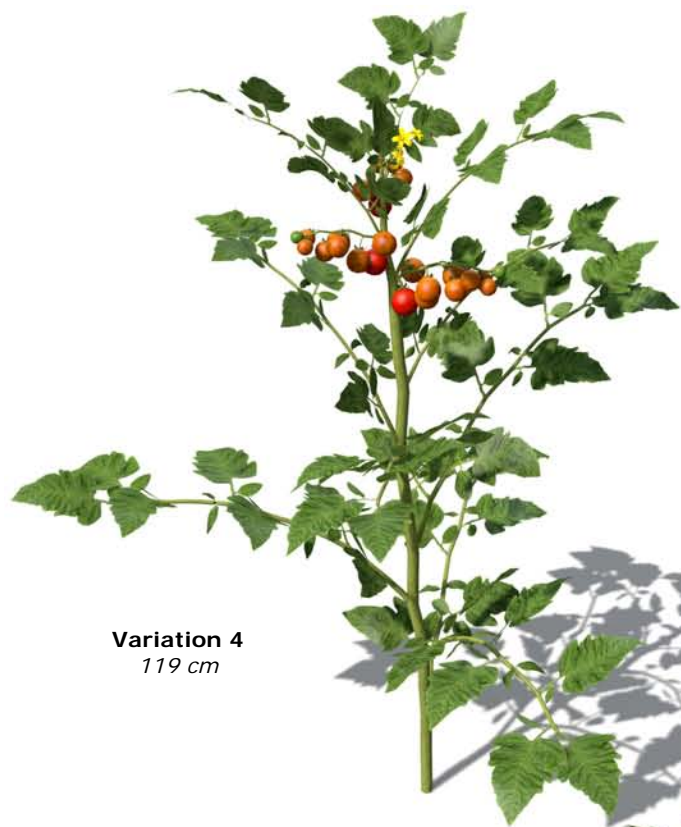
Variation 8  
137 cm



Variation 7  
126 cm



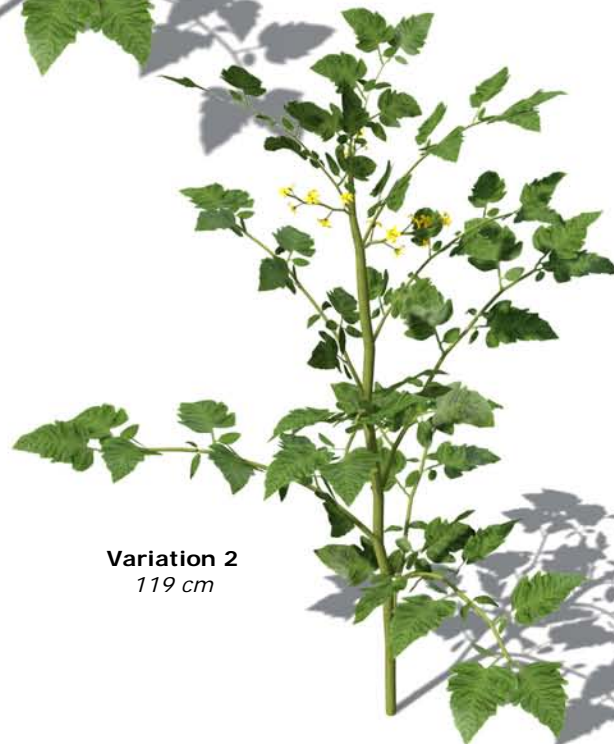
Variation 6  
117 cm



Variation 4  
119 cm



Variation 3  
144 cm



Variation 2  
119 cm



Variation 1  
62 cm

# 19. Eggplant ( *Solanum melongena* )

HOME GARDEN xfrogplants

**Perennial plant**

**Height :** up to 1 m.

**Origin :** India

**Environment :** in full sun; on deep, rich soils

**Climate :** warm, temperate

**Notes :**

The Eggplant (known in British English as Aubergine) is a perennial plant often cultivated as annual in cooler climates. It is an Asian species first introduced in Europe by the Arabs in 1440 A.C. For a long time, it was not appreciated, and it was even believed to cause madness. The raw fruit tastes very bitter, due to the presence of alkaloids (some of which related to Nicotine). Once cooked, the taste gets mildened. It is very poor of all nutrients: almost zero calories, very low on fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals. For this reason, the Eggplant is the king of all diets.



**Variation 8**  
99 cm





Variation 9  
106 m



Variation 7  
85 m



Variation 6  
71 m



Variation 5  
67 m





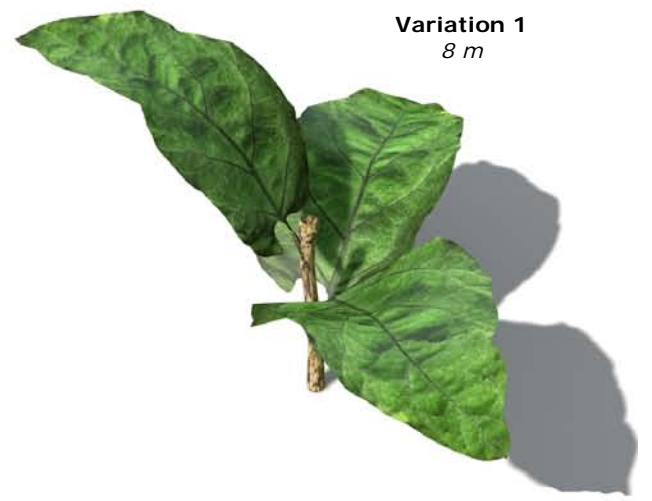
Variation 4  
68 m



Variation 3  
68 m



Variation 2  
55 m



Variation 1  
8 m

## 20. Spinach ( *Spinacia oleracea* )

**Herbaceous annual plant**

**Height:** up to 1 m.

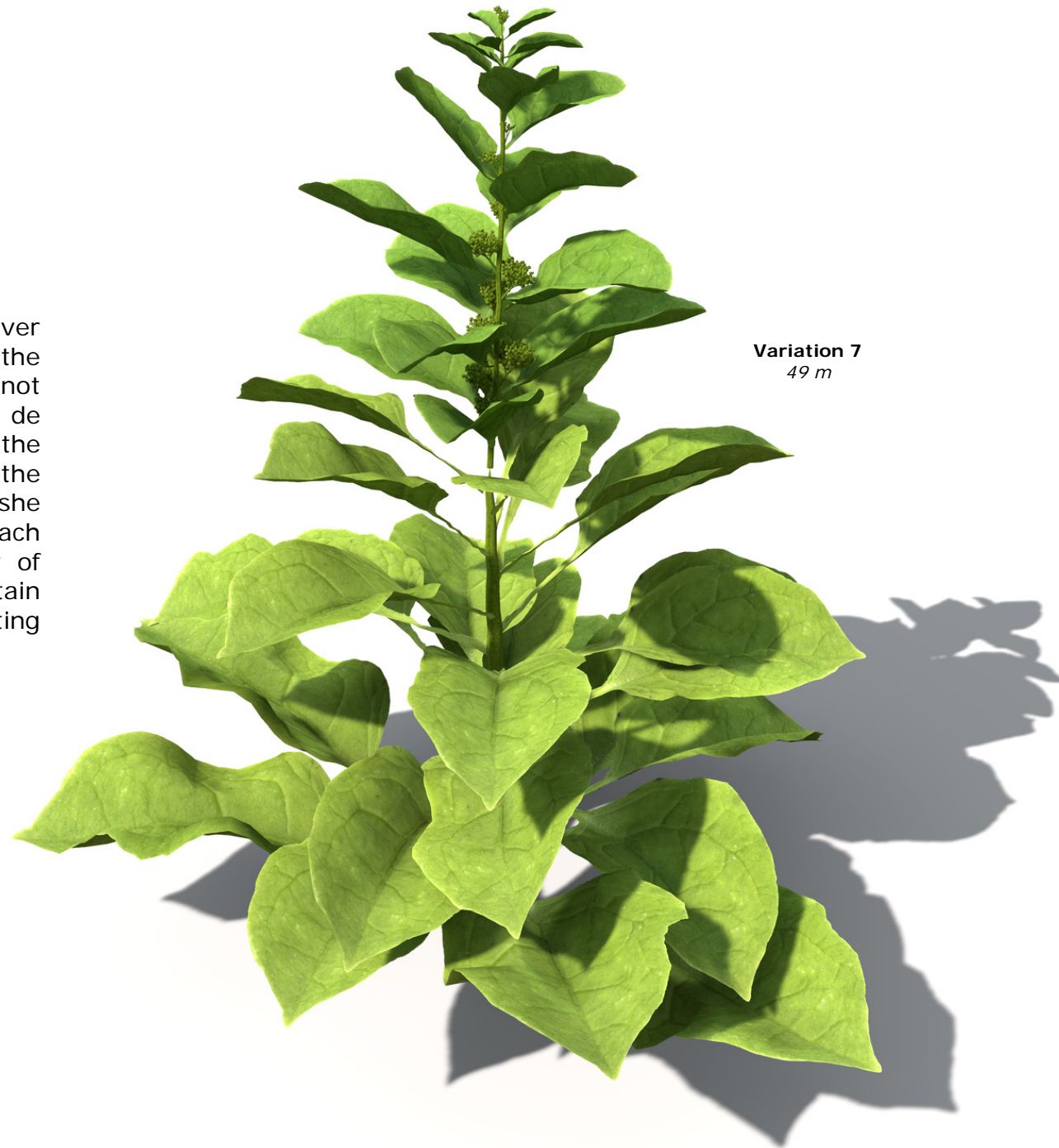
**Origin:** Southwestern Asia

**Environment:** on rich and humid, well-drained soils of any type

**Climate:** warm, temperate, cool

**Notes:**

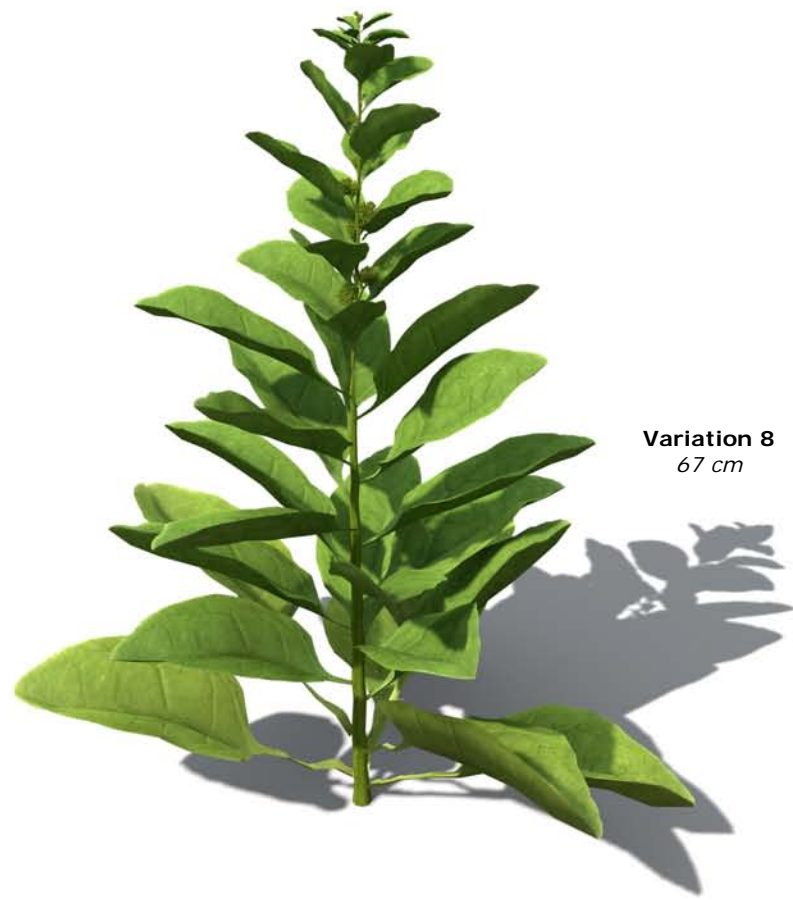
Spinach is a Southwestern Asian plant, that is however cold-tolerant, and for this reason it is often planted in the Winter, when most other species of vegetables can not grow. Spinach were the favourite food of Caterina de Medici, so much that when she left Florence to marry the King of France, she took with her the personal cook, the only person that was able to cook spinach the way she wanted. Due to a typo on a label, in the 20's, Spinach started to be erroneously believed to contain a lot of iron, but this is not true. On the contrary, they contain some compounds that bind easily with iron, preventing our body from assimilating it.



**Variation 7**  
49 m



Variation 9  
80 cm



Variation 8  
67 cm



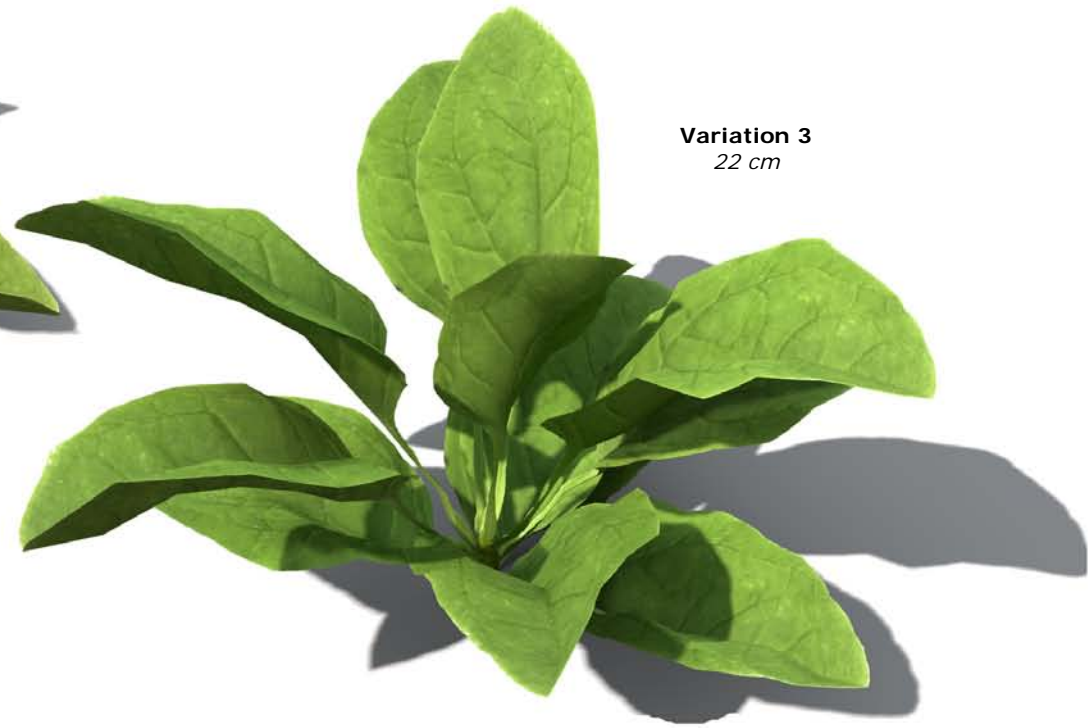
Variation 6  
15 cm



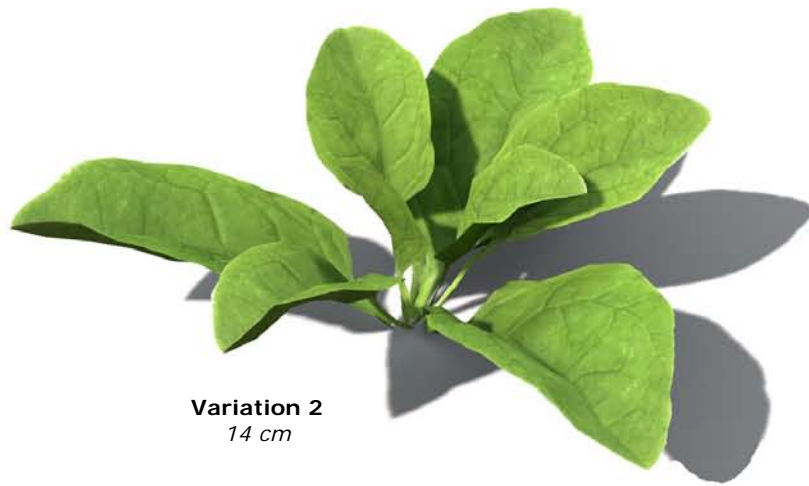
Variation 5  
18 cm



Variation 4  
13 cm



Variation 3  
22 cm

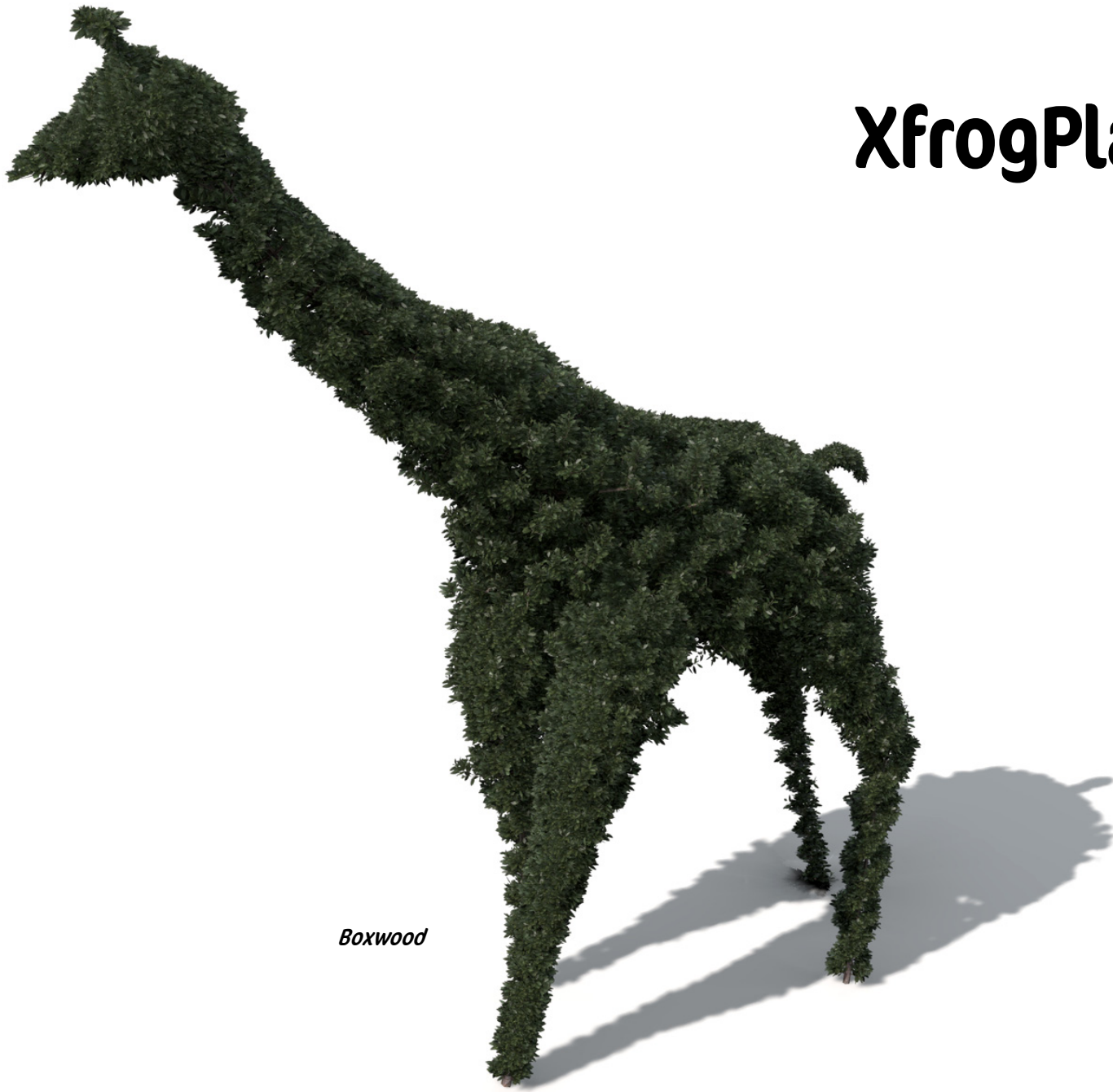


Variation 2  
14 cm



Variation 1  
7 cm

# XfrogPlants | Landscaping



*Boxwood*



*Golden Oriental  
Arborvitae*

# XfrogPlants LANDSCAPING

## 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](http://www.xfrog.com)

Xfrog User Group: [tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog](http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog)

## Legal :

XfrogPlants Models and Textures, are copyright:

© 2001 - 2010 Xfrog Inc

Tel. 310 933 5949

**[Support3@xfrog.com](mailto:Support3@xfrog.com)**

All Rights Reserved. If this product is lawfully purchased then the contents are made available to you under license as an "End User" with use at your place of business.

**If you wish to further distribute the content, e.g. models, textures, or derivative models, or model parts, inside a game title; or use the library in any multi-user context; please contact us for distribution licensing.**

## 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*

# 01. Norway Maple ( *Acer platanoides* )

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad columnar

**Height :** in urban landscape use, around 5 to 10 m.

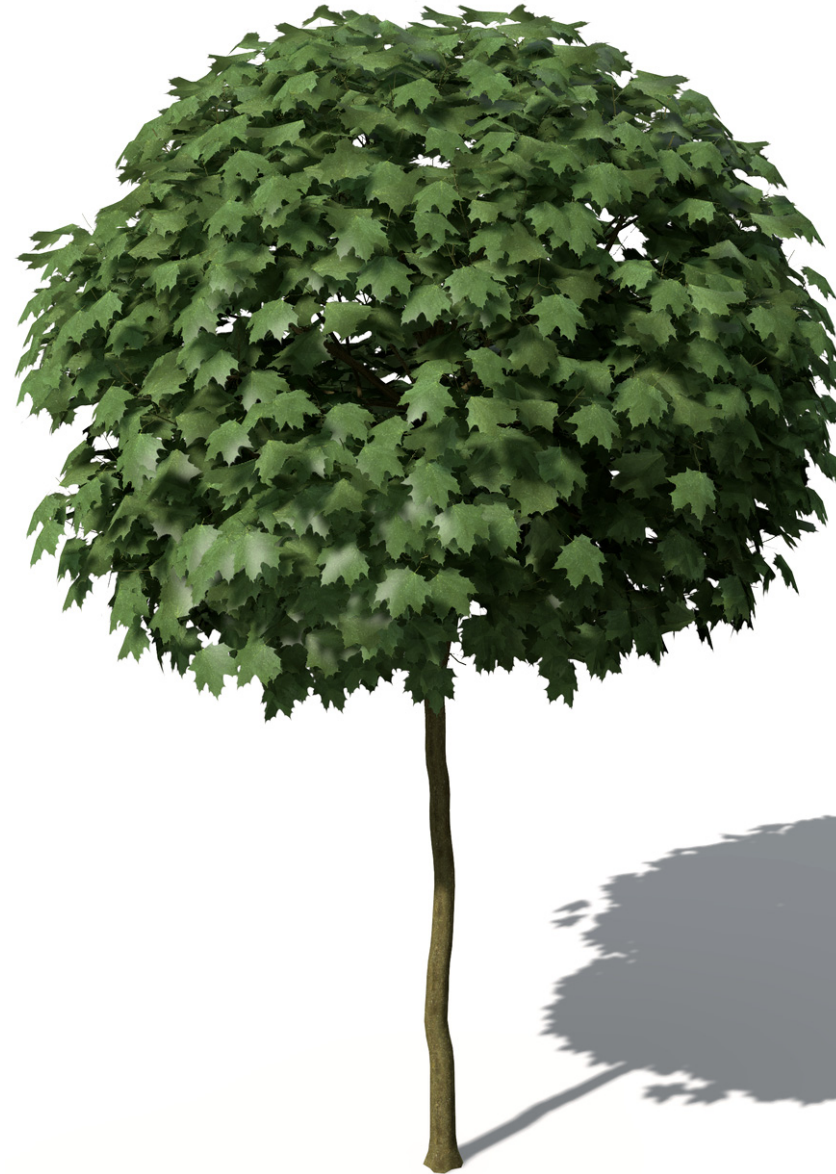
**Origin :** Europe

**Environment :** forests, from sea level to 1200 m. altitude

**Climate :** mild, temperate, cool

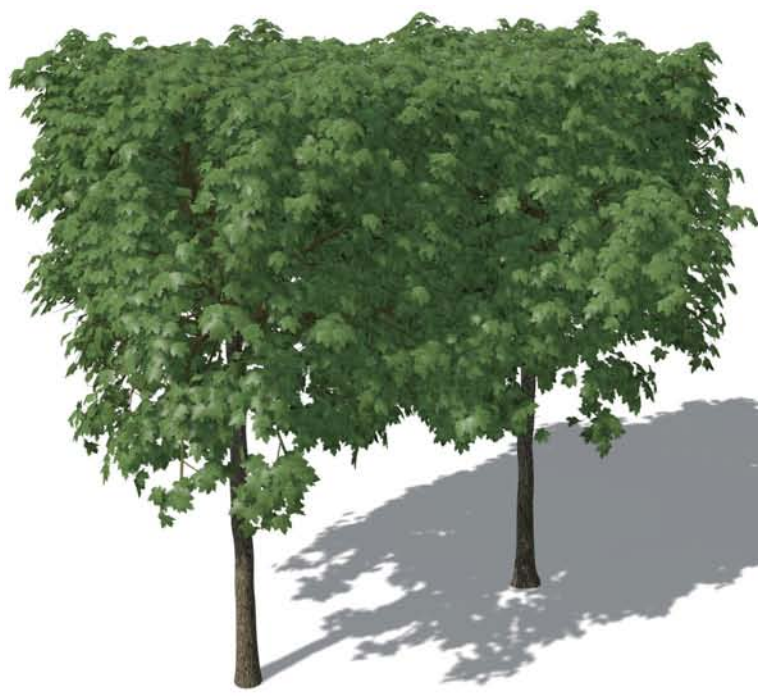
## Notes :

Norway Maple is a popular choice for urban decoration around the world, especially for medium-sized streets and small parks. The Autumn colours are intense and varied. It is chosen as urban decoration because of its tolerance for air pollution in big cities. In the USA it has become an infesting species, because it takes the place of native essences.

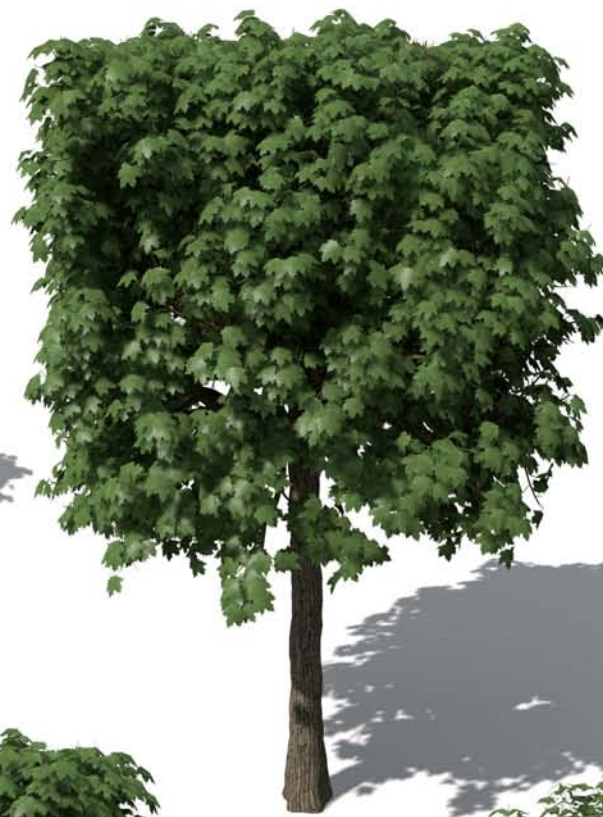


**Variation 4**  
3.41 m  
*Pruned, spherical*

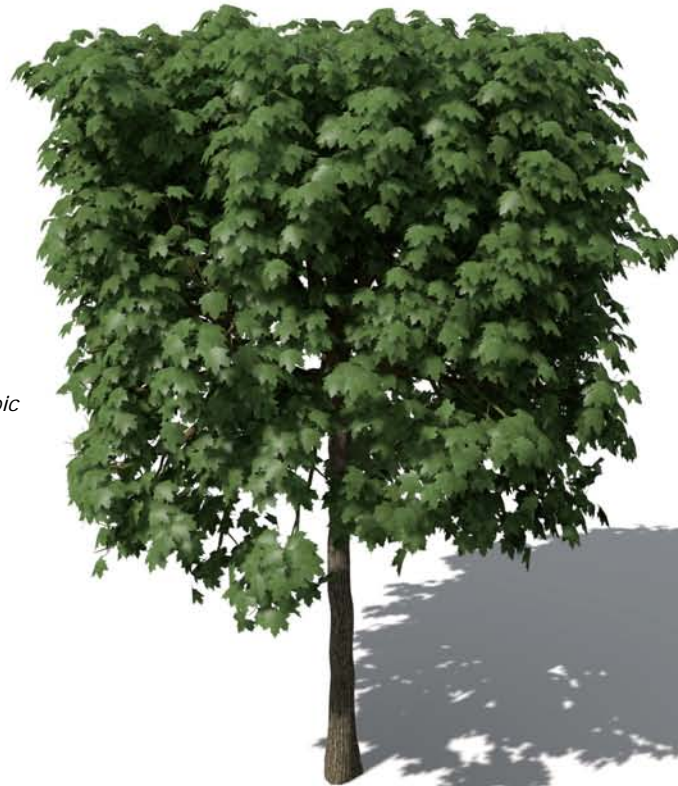




**Variation 9**  
6.39 m  
*Heavily pruned, cubic*



**Variation 8**  
5.99 m  
*Heavily pruned, cubic*



**Variation 7**  
5.25 m  
*Heavily pruned, cubic*



**Variation 6**  
5.66 m  
*Slightly pruned, oval*





**Variation 5**  
3.57 m  
*Pruned, spherical (older)*



**Variation 3**  
3.34 m  
*Pruned, oval*



**Variation 2**  
2.89 m  
*Pruned, oval*



**Variation 1**  
2.52 m  
*Pruned, oval*

## 02. Boxwood ( *Buxus sempervirens* )

LANDSCAPING xfrogplants

**Tree/Shrub, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading**

**Height :** up to 4-5 m

**Origin :** Mediterranean

**Environment :** dry rocky sites, on calcareous soil

**Climate :** warm, temperate

### Notes :

The Boxwood is a small tree or shrub native to the Mediterranean regions. In ancient Greece it used to be sacred to Ades, the infernal God, who protected the evergreen plants because they symbolized the ongoing life through the infernal season (the Winter). Today, the Boxwood has reached worldwide success as urban decoration species because of the dense foliage and exceptional tolerance to repeated pruning and shaping. Recently, creative gardeners have started to give birth also to unusual shapes such as those of animals.



**Variation 6**  
1.08 m  
abstract



**Variation 9**  
0.9 m  
*cartoon bunny*



**Variation 8**  
3.25 m  
*giraffe*



**Variation 7**  
1.11 m  
*abstract*



**Variation 5**  
0.64  
*Upside down pyramid*



**Variation 4**  
1.12 m  
*conical*



**Variation 3**  
1.10 m  
*oval*



**Variation 2**  
1.35 m  
*Spiralled, fresh cut*



**Variation 1**  
1.34 m  
*Spiralled, old cut*

### 03. Boxwood, hedges ( *Buxus sempervirens* )

**Tree/Shrub, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading**

**Height :** up to 4-5 m

**Origin :** Mediterranean

**Environment :** dry rocky sites, on calcareous soil

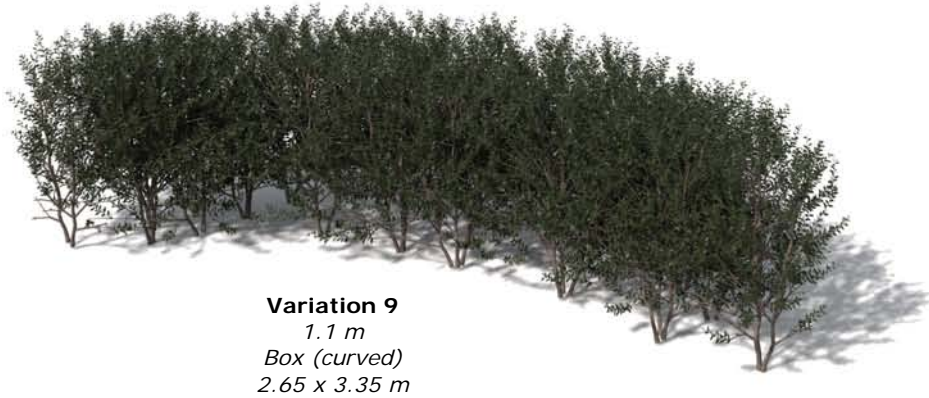
**Climate :** warm, temperate

**Notes :**

The most popular use of Boxwood in urban decoration and topiary art, is to create hedges. The high density of the branches and leaves allows the expert gardeners to create almost any shape with a solid appearance. For this reason, the Boxwood has become the most important plant for the creation of Italian-style gardens. The wood of Boxwood is one of the hardest existing and is used industrially for many types of woodwork.



**Variation 6**  
1.1 m  
Box, 2.03 x 0.85 m



**Variation 9**  
1.1 m  
Box (curved)  
2.65 x 3.35 m



**Variation 8**  
1.1 m  
Box (waved depth)  
3.10 x 0.85 to 1.05 m



**Variation 7**  
1.1 m  
Box (waved top)  
2.30 x 0.85 m



**Variation 5**  
1.1 m  
Box, 2.03 x 0.85 m



**Variation 4**  
1.1 m  
Box, 1.20 x 0.85 m



**Variation 3**  
1.1 m  
S-Shape, 3.60 x 2.10 m



**Variation 2**  
1.1 m  
Half circle, 3 m Ø



**Variation 1**  
1.1 m  
Half circle, 3 m Ø

# 04. Golden-leaved Boxwood

( *Buxus sempervirens var. Aureomarginata* )

Tree/Shrub, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 4-5 m

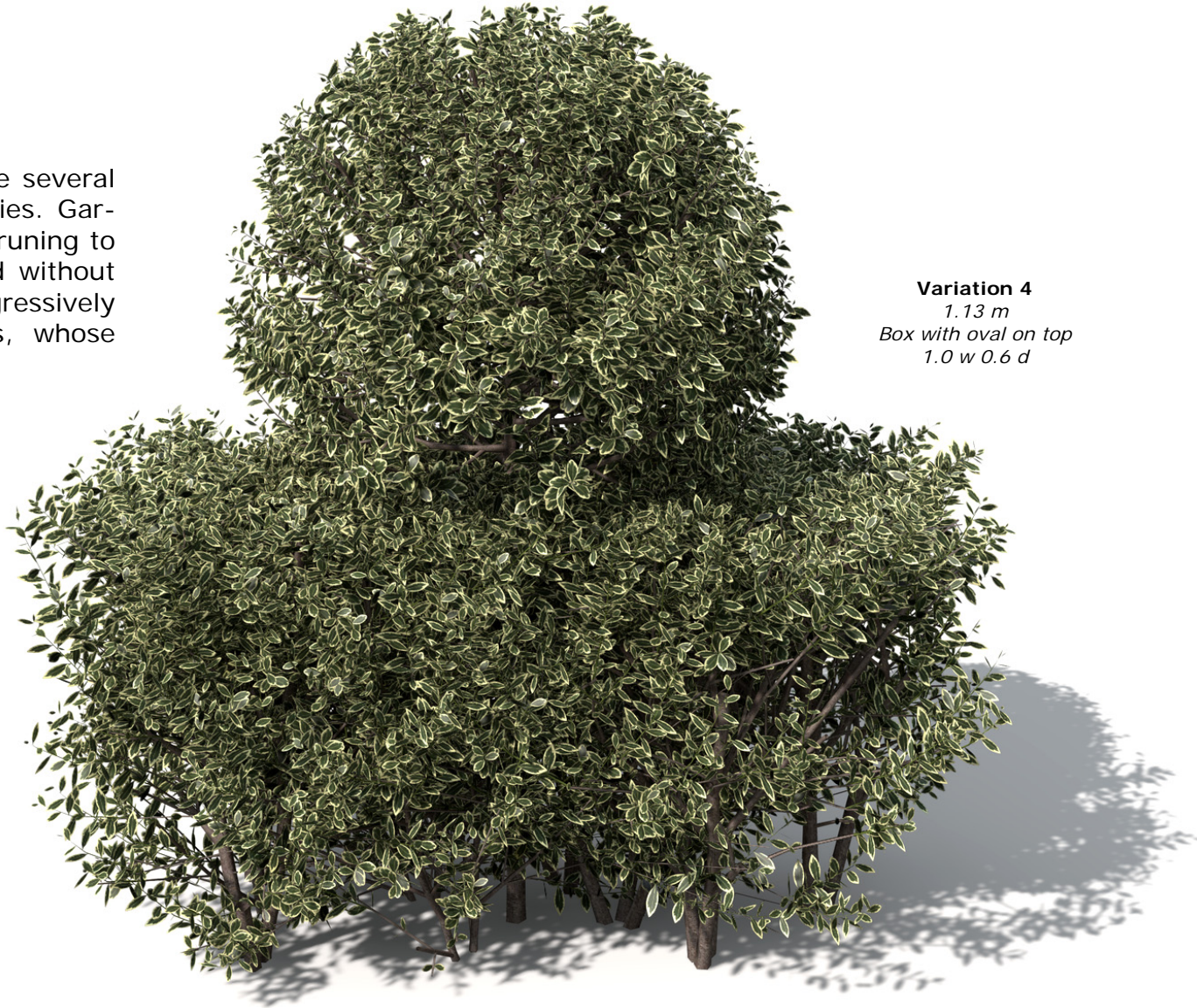
**Origin :** Mediterranean

**Environment :** dry rocky sites, on calcareous soil

**Climate :** warm, temperate

## Notes :

This with the golden edged leaves is one of the several decorative cultivars derived from the wild species. Gardeners have to give special care and frequent pruning to this subspecies, because, if let grow freely and without selective pruning, the golden leaves will progressively disappear, giving room to the normal leaves, whose genes are dominant.



**Variation 4**  
1.13 m  
Box with oval on top  
1.0 w 0.6 d





**Variation 9**  
0.6 m  
Box, 2.1 w 1.0 d



**Variation 8**  
0.6 m  
Box (cylinder-bulged)  
2.0 w, 0.5 to 1.0 d



**Variation 7**  
0.6 m  
Box, 2.1 w 0.5 d



**Variation 6**  
0.6 m  
Box, 1.0 w 1.0 d

**Variation 5**  
0.6 m  
Box (widening)  
1.0 w, 0.5 to 1.0 d



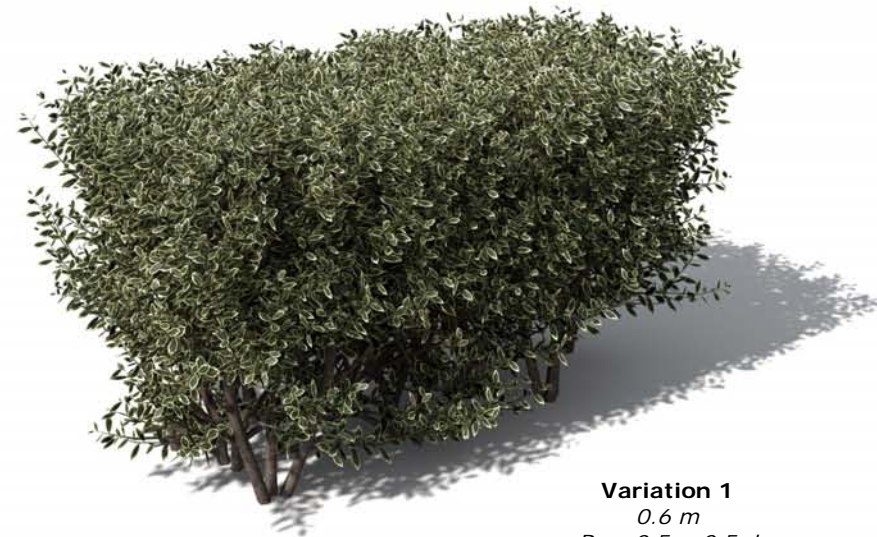
**Variation 3**  
0.6 m  
Box (cylinder-bulged)  
1.0 w, 0.5 to 1.0 d



**Variation 2**  
0.6 m  
Box, 1.0 w 0.5 d



**Variation 1**  
0.6 m  
Box, 0.5 w 0.5 d



## 05. European Hornbeam, hedges ( *Carpinus betulus* )

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

**Height :** variable (as hedge)

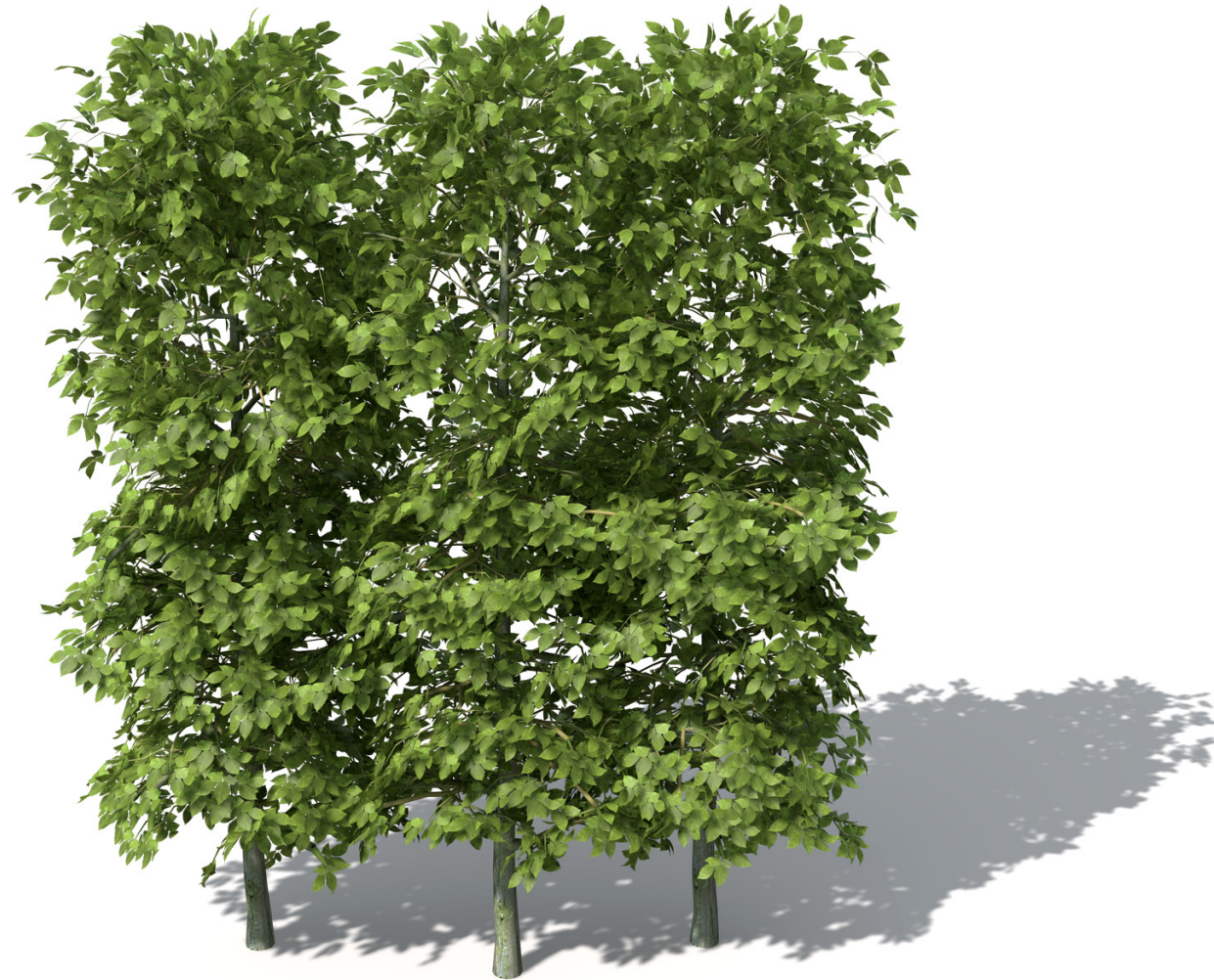
**Origin :** Central and Eastern Europe

**Environment :** mixed forests; on deep, fertile soils

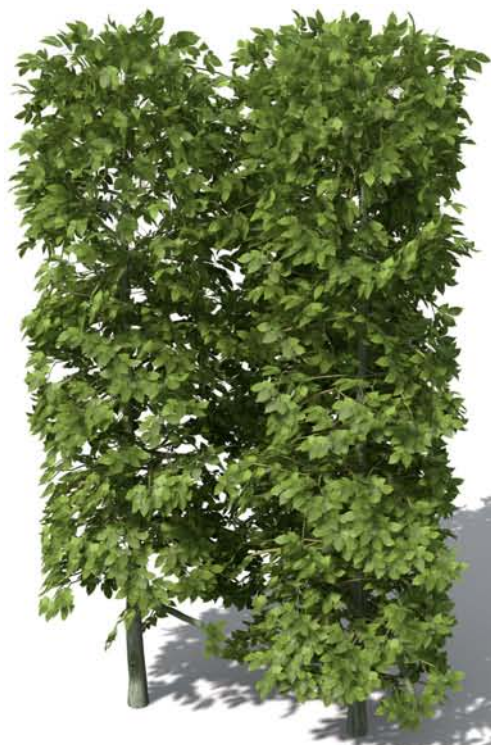
**Climate :** temperate

### Notes :

The European Hornbeam is a medium sized tree, but in the countryside of the native areas, it is often found in the young, shrubby form, because it is rarely allowed to grow old and tall. It is a species that is hardy and rustic, and resists well to pollution and to pruning. For this reason, it is sometimes used for urban decoration also today, although it's period of maximum popularity was in the 19th century. Here the species is presented as hedges, created by gardeners using the often multi-branching structure of the young exemplars.



**Variation 9**  
3.55 m  
Box, 3.1 w 1.0 d



**Variation 8**  
3.55 m  
Box, 2.1 w 1.9 d



**Variation 7**  
3.50 m  
Box, 2.0 w 2.0 d



**Variation 6**  
3.50 m  
Box, 2.0 w 1.0 d



**Variation 5**  
1.60 m  
Box, 2.0 w 1.0 d



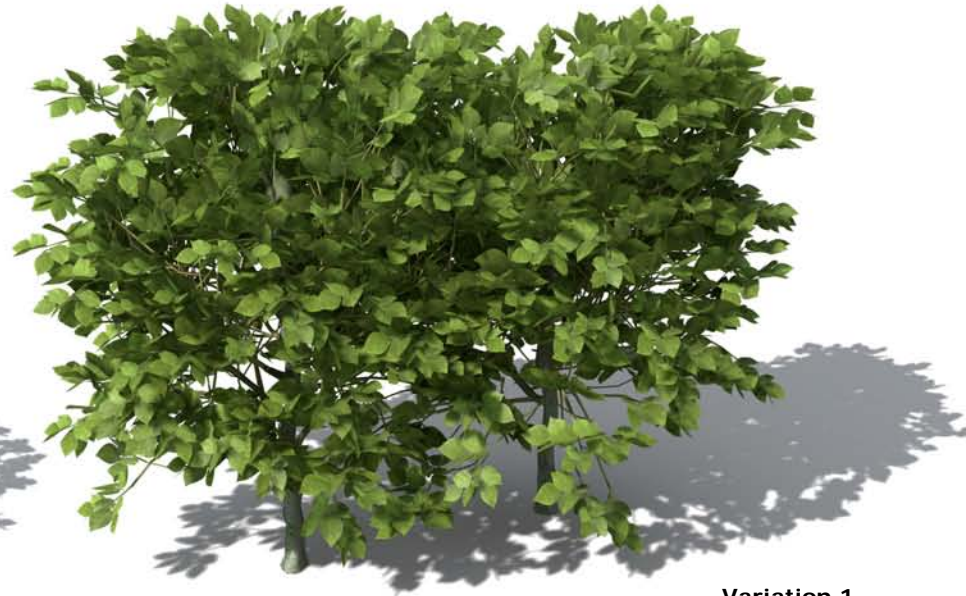
**Variation 4**  
1.80 m  
Box, 2.3 w 1.3 d



**Variation 3**  
1.80 m  
Box, 2.3 w 1.3 d



**Variation 2**  
1.80 m  
Box, 2.3 w 1.1 d



**Variation 1**  
1.71 m  
Box, 2.2 w 1.1 d

**05. European Hornbeam, hedges ( *Carpinus betulus* )**

## 06. European Hornbeam ( *Carpinus betulus* )

LANDSCAPING xfrogplants

**Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading**

**Height :** up to 20 m (wild), typically under 10 m in cities

**Origin :** Central and Eastern Europe

**Environment :** mixed forests; on deep, fertile soils

**Climate :** temperate

### Notes :

The Latin name *Carpinus* comes from two Celtic words, "car" meaning wood, and "pin" meaning head. The reason is that in the past, the wood from this tree was used to build the yokes. It's tolerance towards pruning makes it ideal for urban decoration. The life span of this species is relatively short (150 years of average life). It's native range covers most Europe, except for Spain and for the lands north of Wales.



**Variation 3**  
3.60  
*Narrow conical*



**Variation 9**  
5.50  
*Narrow cylindrical*



**Variation 8**  
5.50  
*Narrow oval*



**Variation 7**  
4.80  
*Narrow cubic*



**Variation 6**  
4.85  
*Narrow oval*



**Variation 5**  
4.45  
*Broad conical or oval*



**Variation 4**  
4.40  
*Narrow conical*



**Variation 2**  
2.90  
*Sphere on trunk, lollipop*



**Variation 1**  
2.50  
*Sphere on trunk, lollipop*



## 07. False Cypress, bushes ( *Chamaecyparis sp.* )

LANDSCAPING xfrogplants

Tree, evergreen conifer, narrow conical

**Height :** up to 30 m. (outside native areas up to 20 m.)

**Origin :** Western Hemisphere

**Environment :** mountain sides and hills, on fresh soil

**Climate :** mild, temperate

### Notes :

False-cypresses are a genus of trees that are native of the Northern Hemisphere. They are found (with different species) in Western North America and in Eastern Asia (Japan, China). It's a tree that loves oceanic climate, with moderate temperatures all around the year. There are species of this tree that grow as shrubs, and are used in garden decoration to create bushes and edges, which look rich in foliage thanks to the dense evergreen crown.



**Variation 3**  
1.70  
*Three intricate spheres*



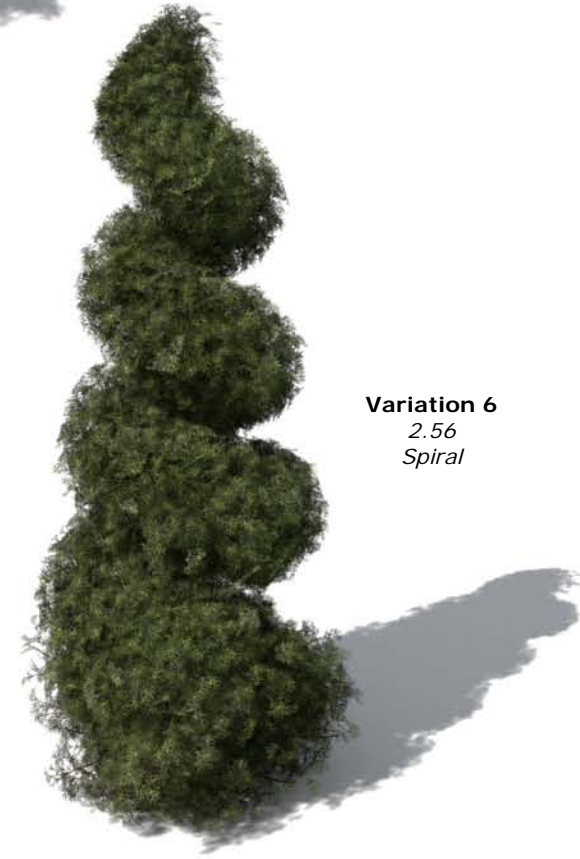
**Variation 9**  
3.12  
*Animal (Giraffe)*



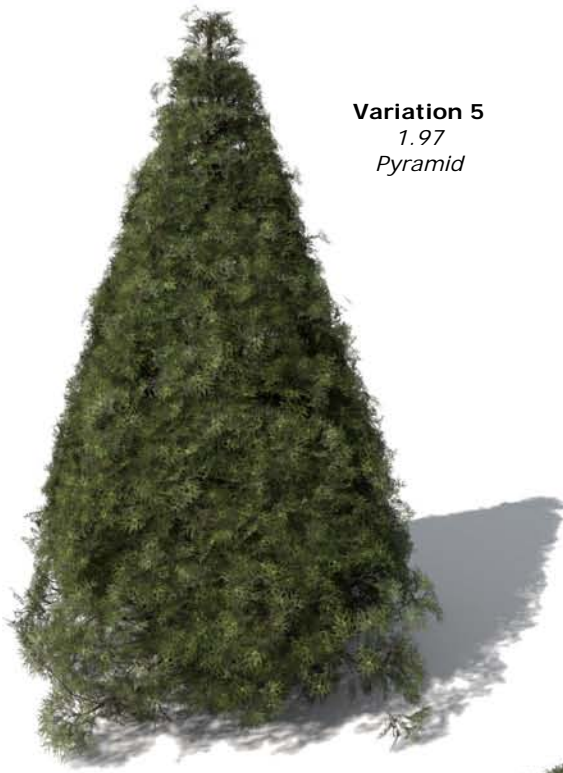
**Variation 8**  
1.65  
*Animal (Dolphin)*



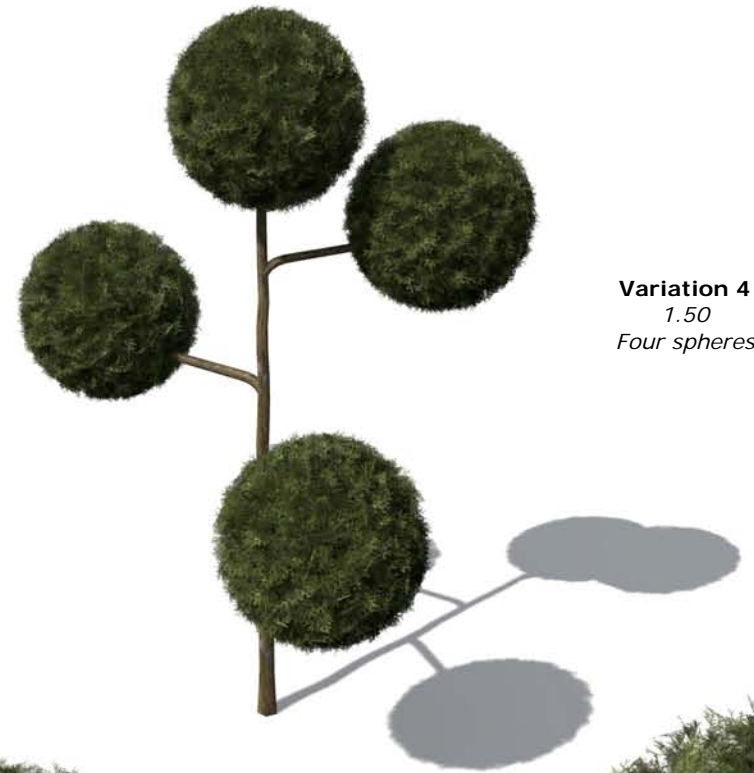
**Variation 7**  
1.99  
*Cone*



**Variation 6**  
2.56  
*Spiral*



Variation 5  
1.97  
Pyramid



Variation 4  
1.50  
Four spheres



Variation 2  
1.41  
sphere



Variation 1  
0.90  
oval

## 08. False Cypress, hedges ( *Chamaecyparis sp.* )

Tree, evergreen conifer, narrow conical

**Height :** up to 30 m. (outside native areas up to 20 m.)

**Origin :** Western Hemisphere

**Environment :** mountain sides and hills, on fresh soil

**Climate :** mild, temperate

### Notes :

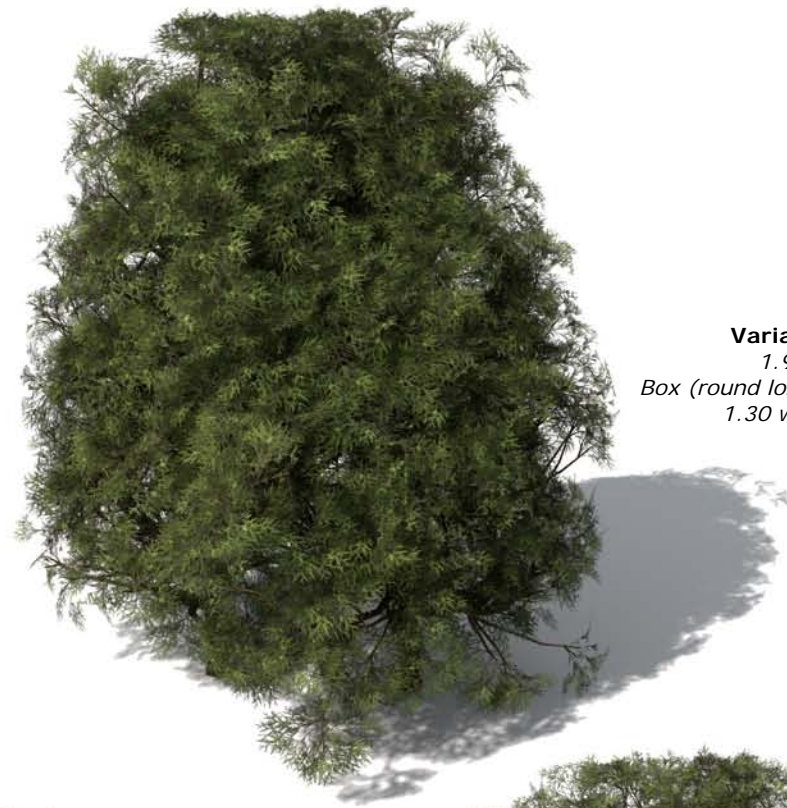
These species are called “false cypresses” because in spite of their look, they do not belong to the *Cupressus* genus, although they are part of the larger Cupressaceae family. They are mostly coastal species, but can adapt also to inland climates as long as the thermal excursion is not too strong. They become resistant to frost only when they are well grown and established adults. The timber is of high quality and it's used for works where the reliability and solidity are important for safety.



**Variation 6**  
2.10 m  
Box (round top)  
2.20 w 1.30 d



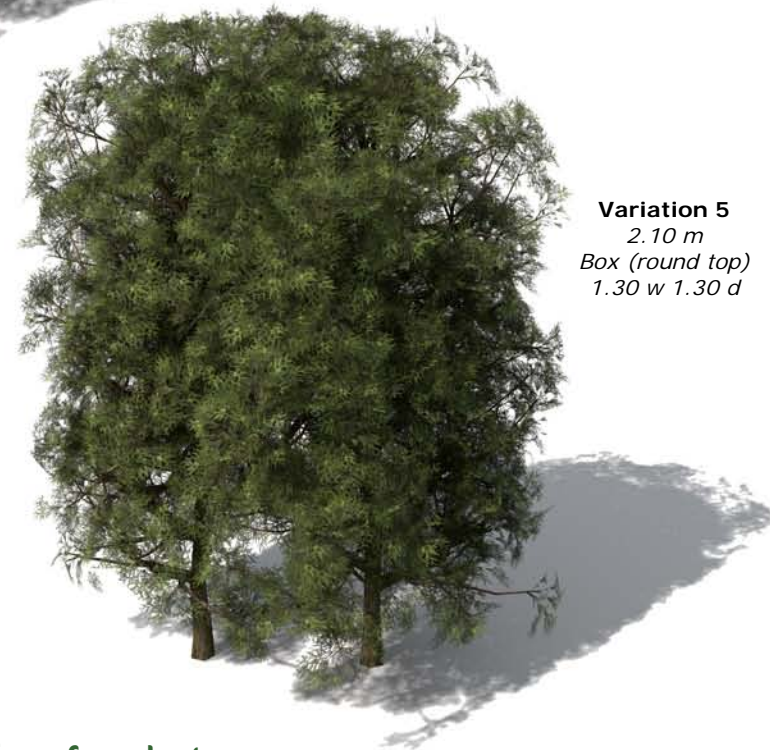
**Variation 9**  
1.90 m  
Box (round long tapered top)  
2.20 w 1.30 d



**Variation 8**  
1.90 m  
Box (round long tapered top)  
1.30 w 1.30 d



**Variation 7**  
1.90 m  
Box (turn right, round top)  
2.20 w 2.20 d



**Variation 5**  
2.10 m  
Box (round top)  
1.30 w 1.30 d



**Variation 4**  
2.10 m  
Box (turn right)  
2.30 w 2.20 d



**Variation 3**  
2.10 m  
Box (turn left)  
2.30 w 2.20 d



**Variation 2**  
2.10 m  
Box, 2.40 w 1.30 d



**Variation 1**  
2.10 m  
Box, 1.30 w 1.30 d

# 09. Allumii False Cypress ( *Chamaecyparis allumii* )

**Tree, evergreen conifer, narrow conical**

**Height :** up to 30 m. (outside native areas up to 20 m.)

**Origin :** Western Hemisphere

**Environment :** mountain sides and hills, on fresh soil

**Climate :** mild, temperate

## Notes :

The Allumii False-Cypress is a decorative variety of *Chamaecyparis* that features blue-gray leaves. The growth and environmental characteristics are the same of the main *Chamaecyparis* species. It does not require particular care and can be pruned at wish.



**Variation 4**  
1.70 m  
Box, 2.30 w 1.05 d



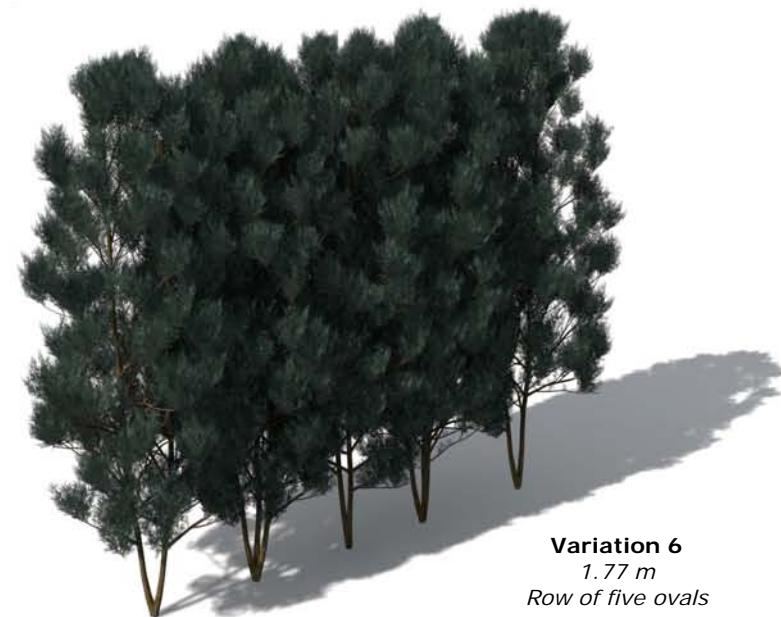
**Variation 9**  
1.40 m  
Row of three ovals



**Variation 8**  
1.41 m  
Row of three ovals

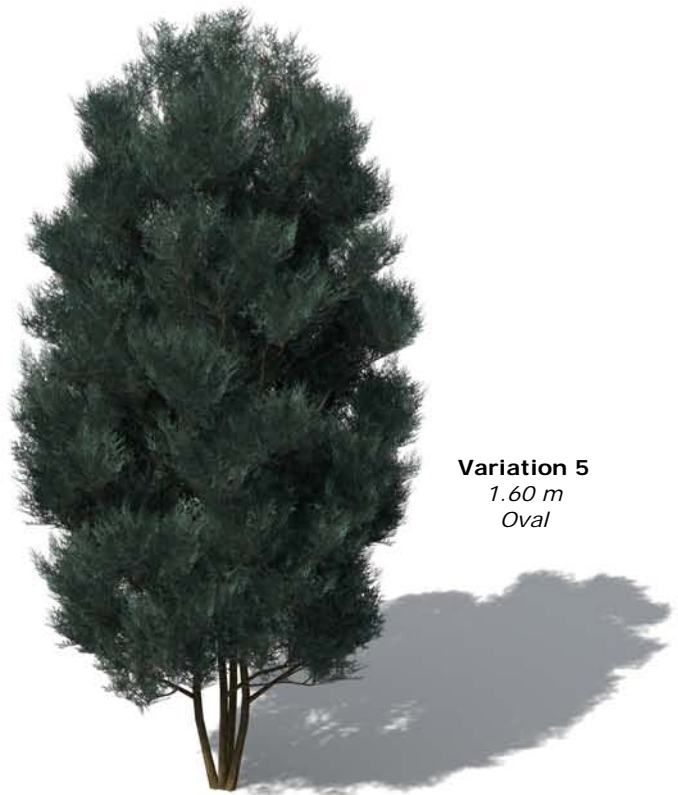


**Variation 7**  
1.83 m  
Row of five ovals



**Variation 6**  
1.77 m  
Row of five ovals





**Variation 5**  
1.60 m  
Oval



**Variation 3**  
1.65 m  
Box, 2.30 w 1.05 d



**Variation 2**  
0.90 m  
Box, 2.30 w 1.05 d



**Variation 1**  
0.90 m  
Box, 2.30 w 1.05 d

# 10. Spindles ( *Euonymus sp.* )

Shrub/Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 12 m

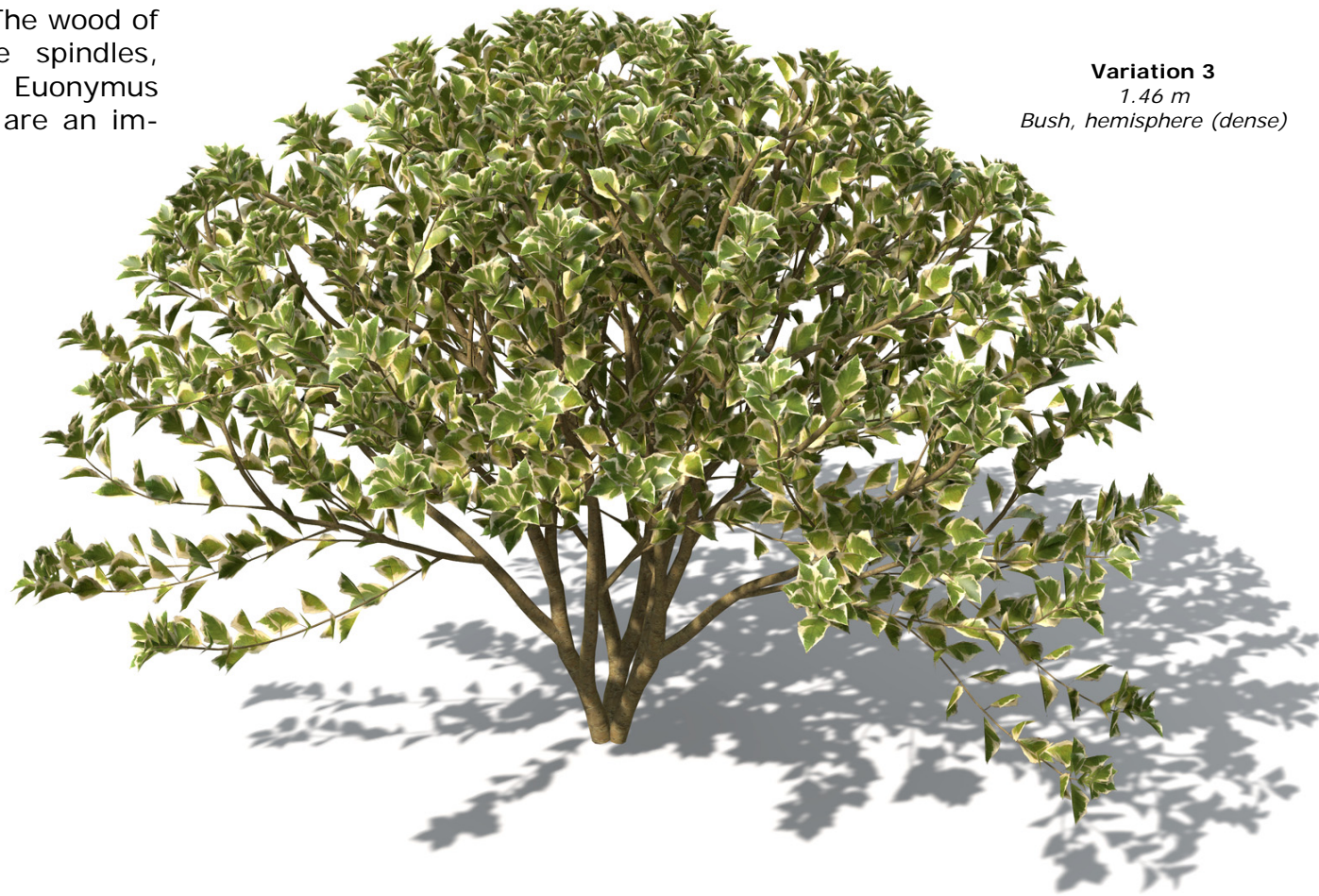
**Origin :** worldwide

**Environment :** forest edges, on deep fertile soil

**Climate :** temperate

## Notes :

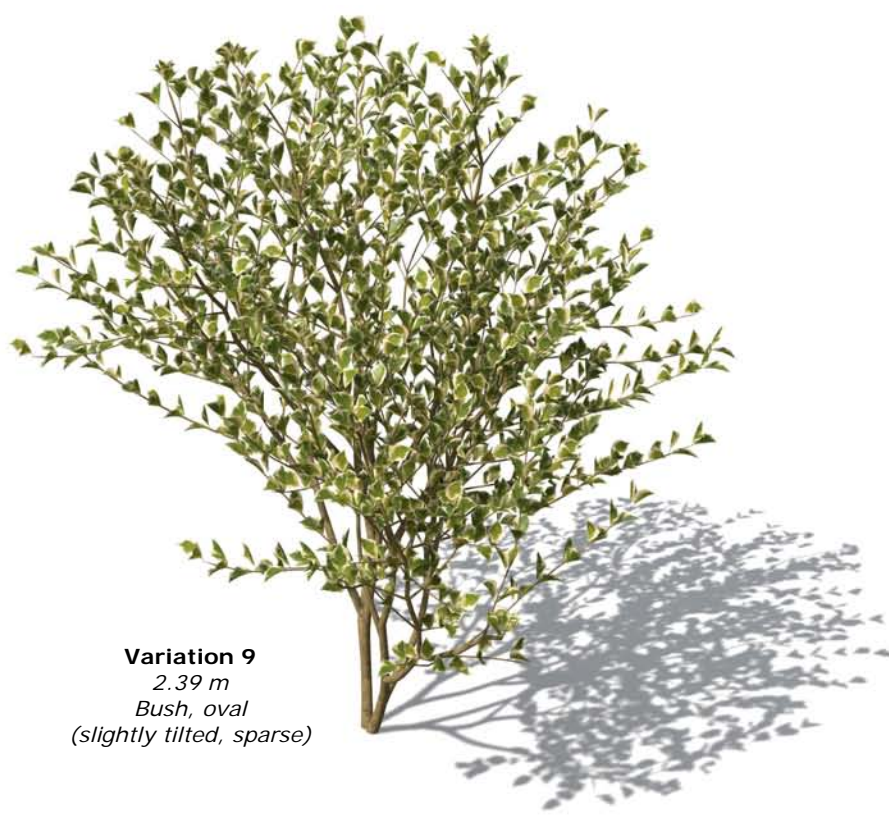
The *Euonymus* genus features several species that grow worldwide, although in most part in the temperate areas of the Northern Hemisphere. The European species are taller and looking more like small trees, while the Asian species are smaller and with a shrub aspect. The wood of *Euonymus* was traditionally used to make spindles, hence the common name. All parts of the *Euonymus* plants are poisonous to humans, while they are an important food source for birds.



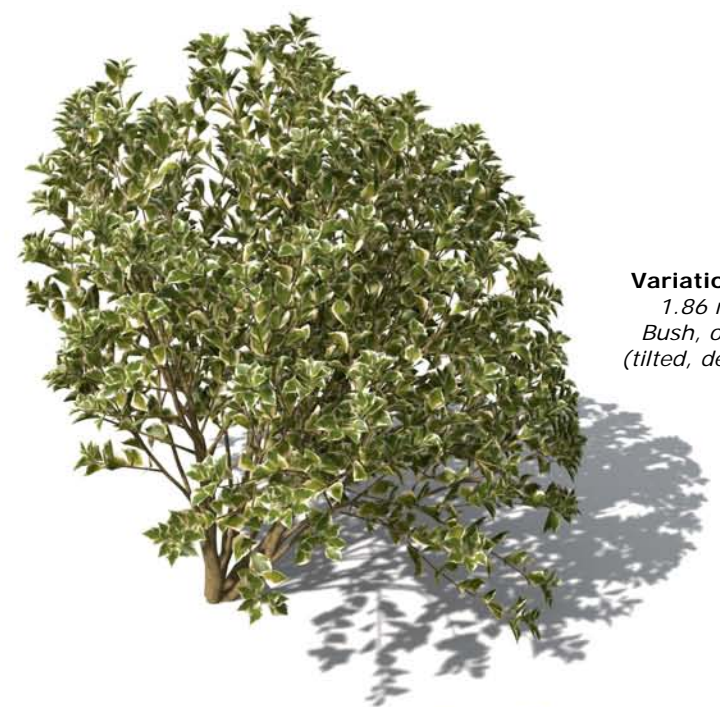
**Variation 3**

1.46 m

*Bush, hemisphere (dense)*



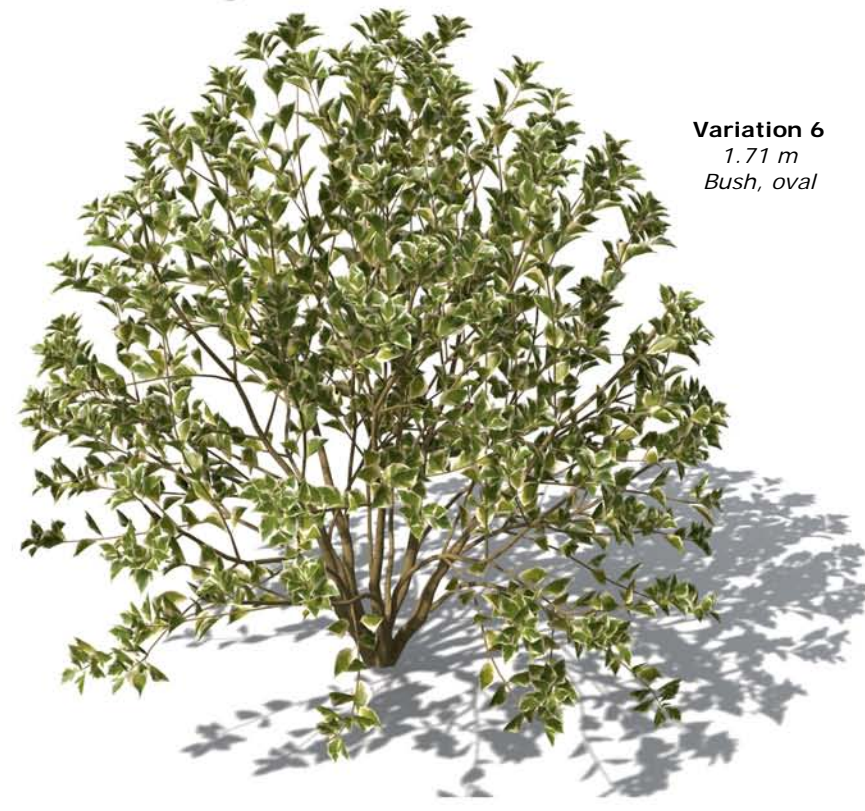
**Variation 9**  
2.39 m  
Bush, oval  
(slightly tilted, sparse)



**Variation 8**  
1.86 m  
Bush, oval  
(tilted, dense)



**Variation 7**  
1.81 m  
Bush, oval  
(slightly tilted, sparse)



**Variation 6**  
1.71 m  
Bush, oval

**10. Spindles ( *Euonymus sp.* )**



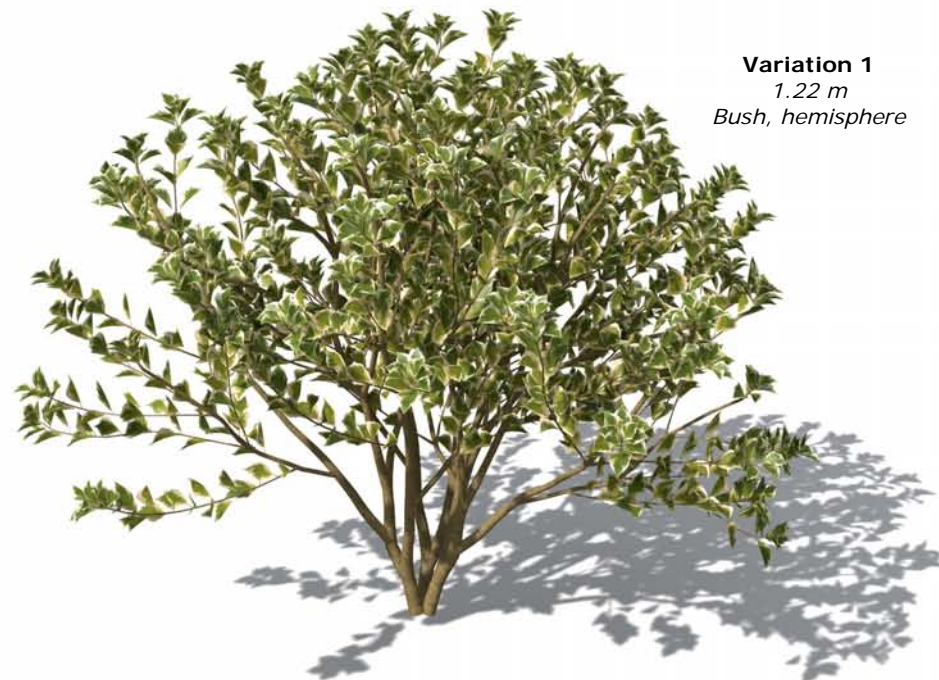
**Variation 5**  
1.78 m  
Bush, hemisphere  
(tilted to side)



**Variation 4**  
1.58 m  
Bush, hemisphere  
(tilted to side, dense)



**Variation 2**  
1.58 m  
Bush, hemisphere



**Variation 1**  
1.22 m  
Bush, hemisphere

**10. Spindles ( *Euonymus sp.* )**

# 11. Hibiscus ( *Hibiscus sp.* )

Shrub/Tree, broadleaf deciduous, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 10 m. (much lower in cultivation)

**Origin :** unknown (probably South of China)

**Environment :** native environment unknown

**Climate :** temperate

## Notes :

The Hibiscus is a small tree or shrub of Asian origin. It is not known anymore in it's wild state. The species has been used for centuries if not even thousands of years as a gardening species in the Eastern Asia for the beauty of it's flowering. Today is it popular worldwide as it decorates the homes and gardens all over the world. It is produced in a variety of flower colours and there is even a multicoloured species.



**Variation 3**  
1.45 m  
Sphere, orange blossoms





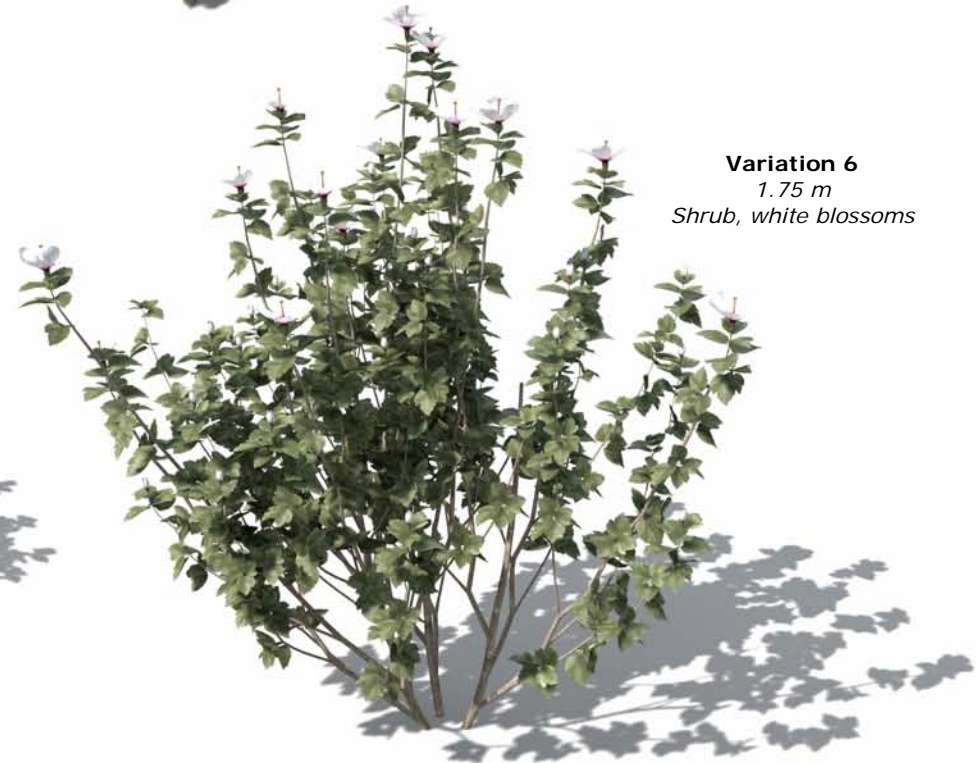
**Variation 9**  
1.15 m  
Box, white blossoms  
1.30 w 0.95 d



**Variation 8**  
1.15 m  
Box, white blossoms  
1.30 w 0.95 d



**Variation 7**  
2.39 m  
Shrub, white blossoms



**Variation 6**  
1.75 m  
Shrub, white blossoms

**11. Hibiscus ( *Hibiscus sp.* )**



**Variation 5**  
1.76 m  
Shrubby, white blossoms



**Variation 4**  
1.66 m  
Shrubby, orange blossoms



**Variation 2**  
1.45 m  
Sphere



**Variation 1**  
1.15 m  
Sphere

**11. Hibiscus ( *Hibiscus sp.* )**

## 12. Forsythia ( *Forsythia sp.* )

**Shrub, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading**

**Height :** up to 4 m

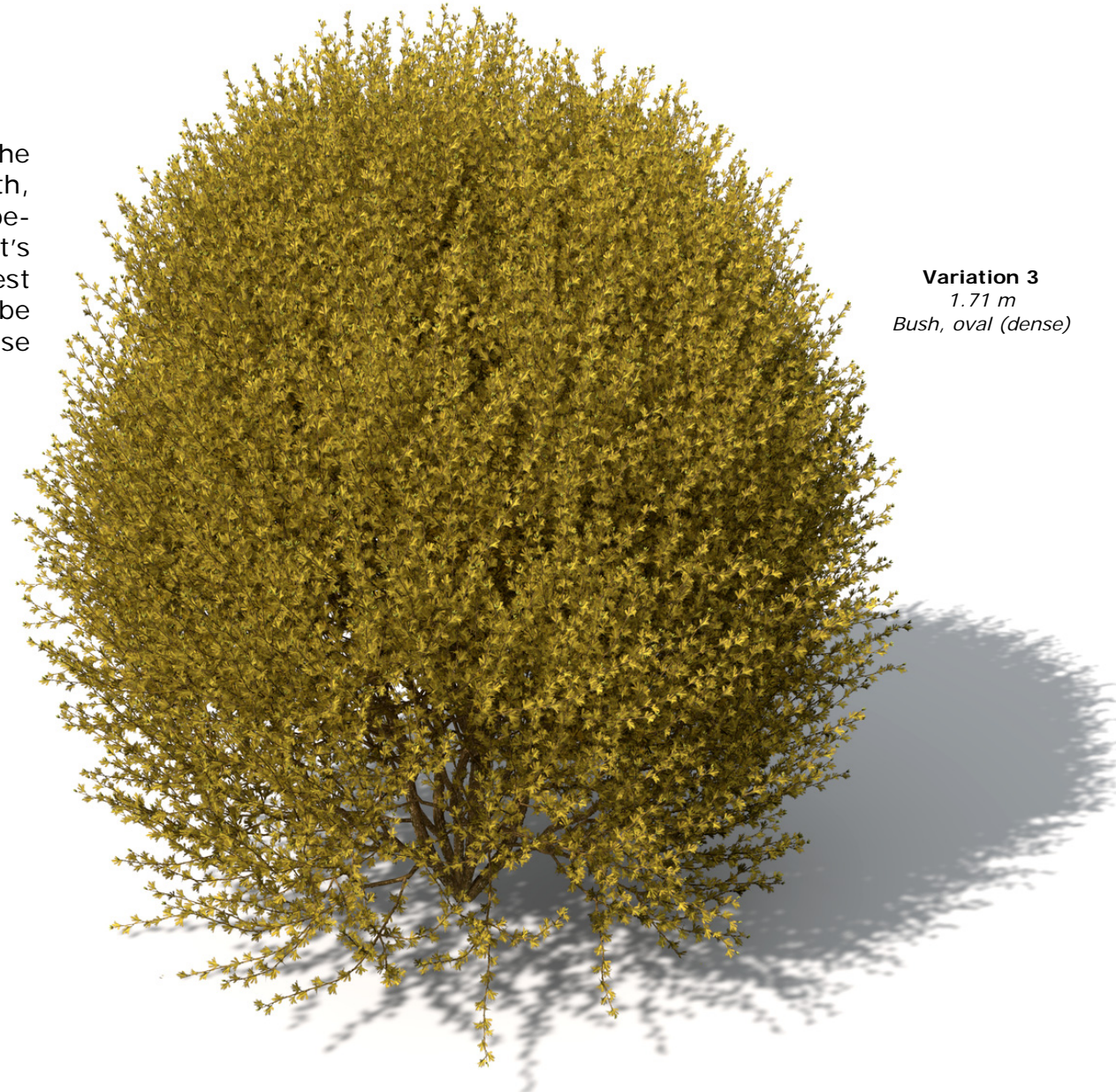
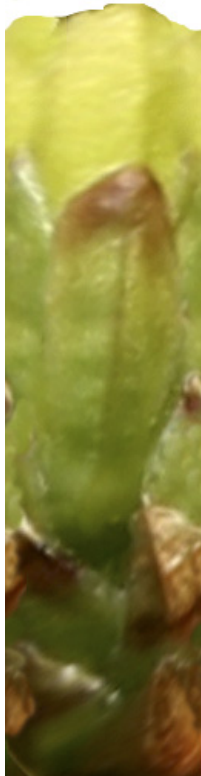
**Origin :** China

**Environment :** in full sun; on any type of fresh soil

**Climate :** warm, temperate; it endures frosty winters

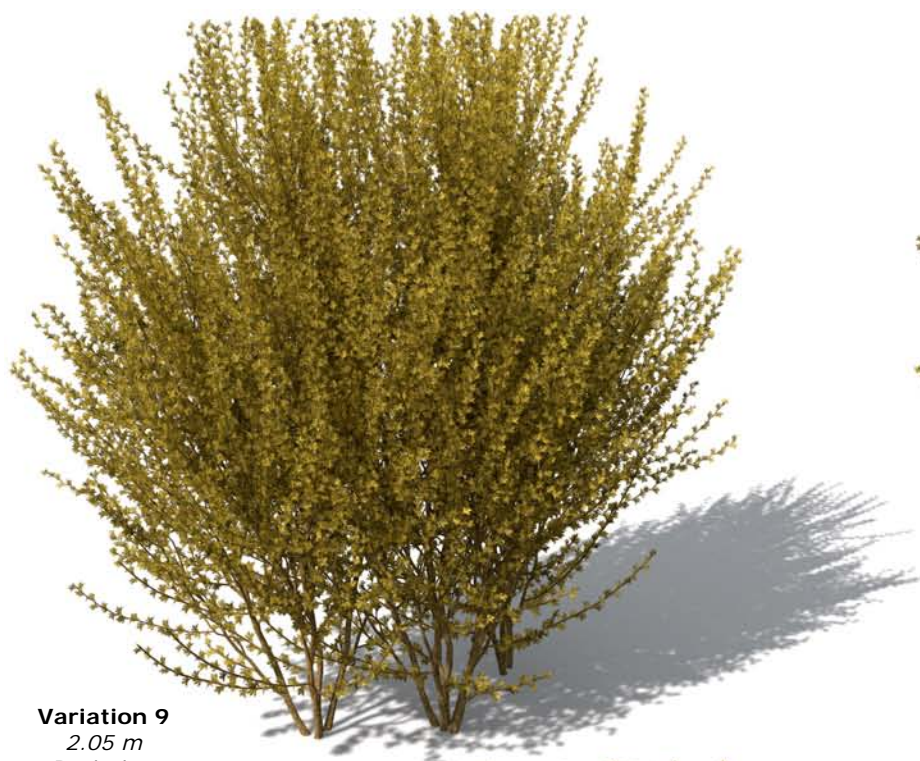
### **Notes :**

Forsythia became known to the western world in the XVIII century. It was named in honor of William Forysth, director of the Chelsea Physic Garden. It has soon become a very popular gardening species because of its spectacular yellow flowering, which is one of the earliest and announces the arrival of Spring. It can and should be pruned often to encourage a bushy habit and to increase the production of flowers.

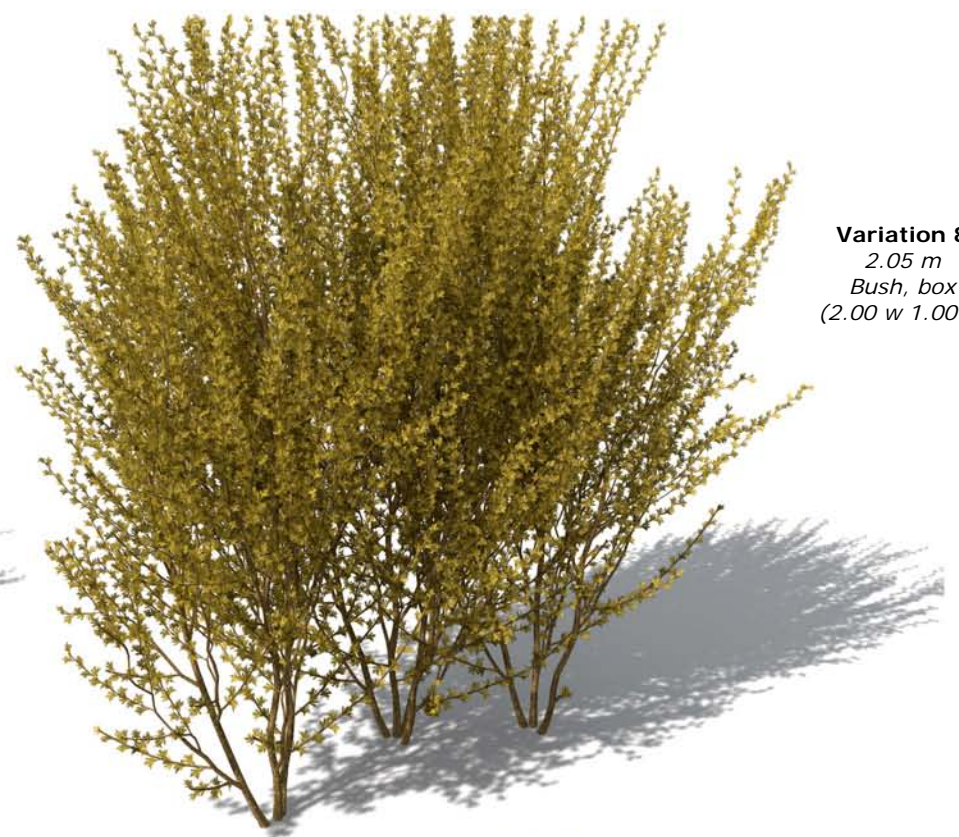


**Variation 3**  
1.71 m  
Bush, oval (dense)

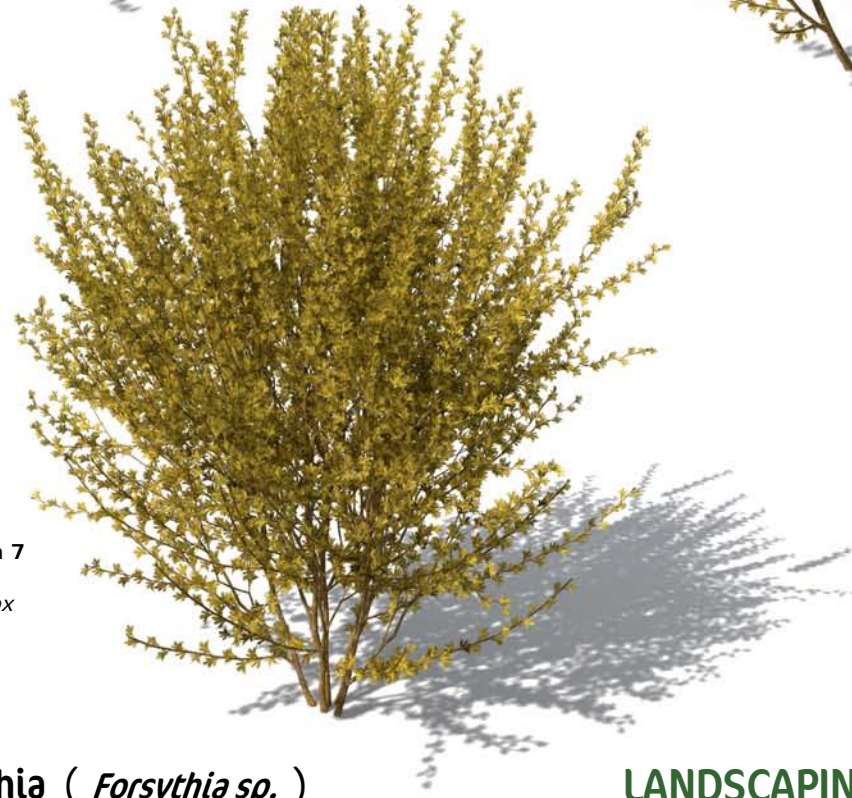




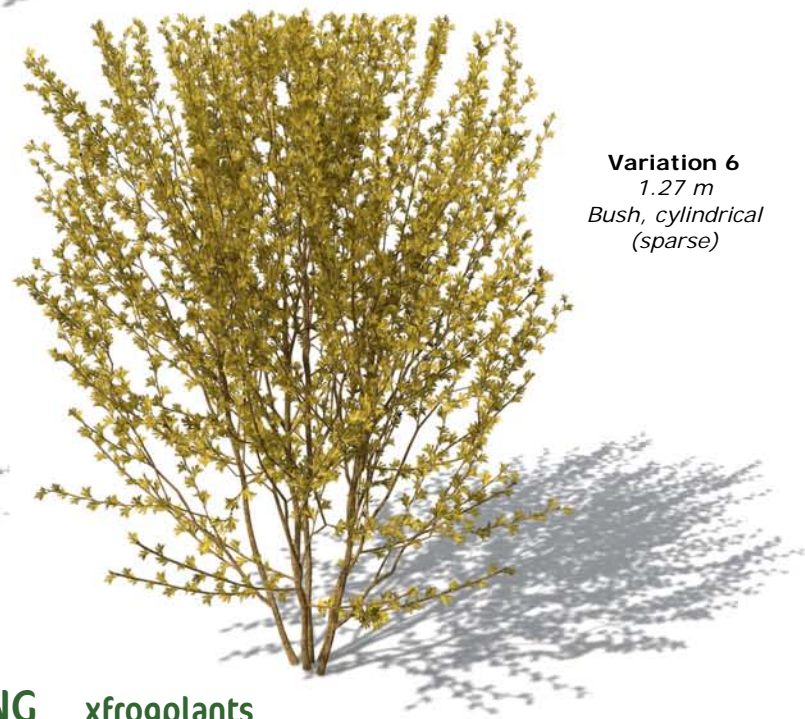
**Variation 9**  
2.05 m  
Bush, box  
(2.00 w 1.00 d)



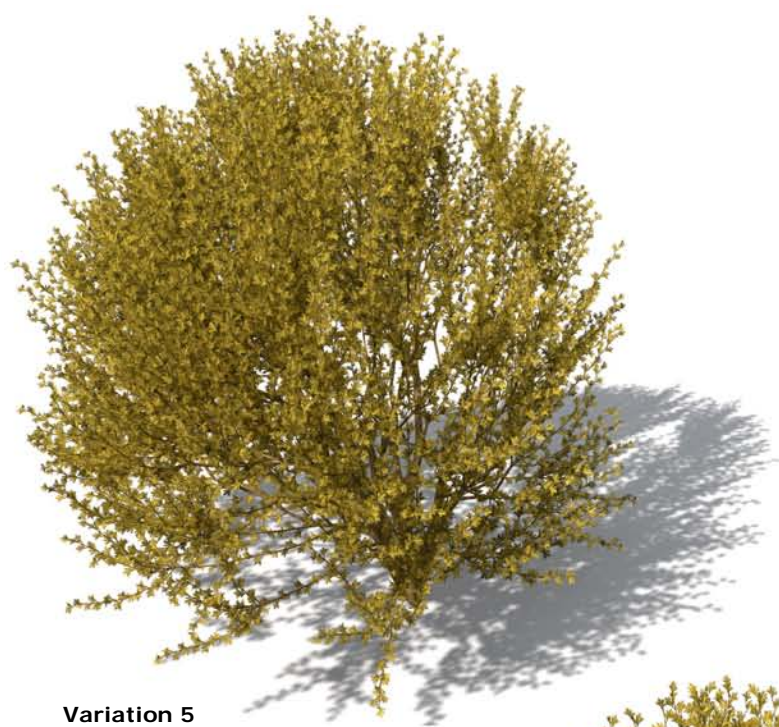
**Variation 8**  
2.05 m  
Bush, box  
(2.00 w 1.00 d)



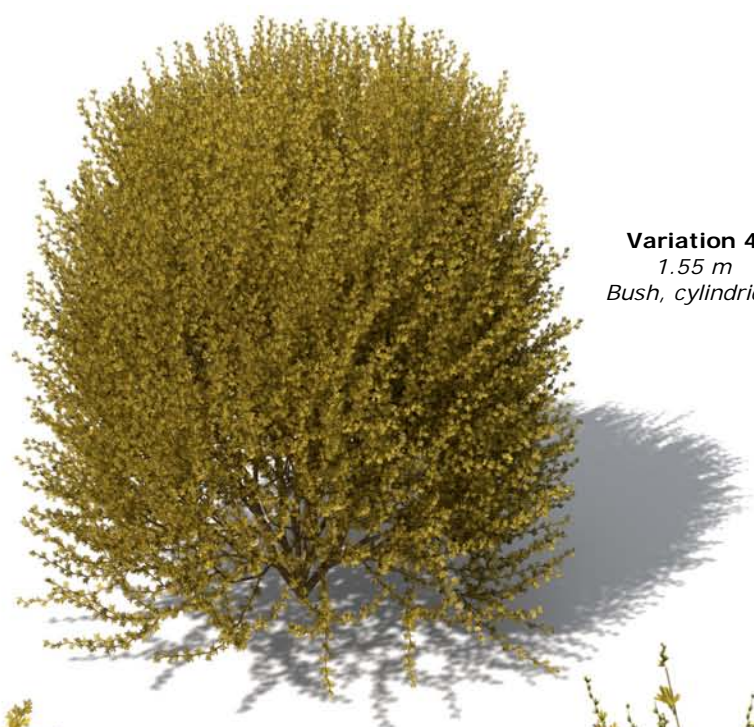
**Variation 7**  
1.48 m  
Bush, box



**Variation 6**  
1.27 m  
Bush, cylindrical  
(sparse)



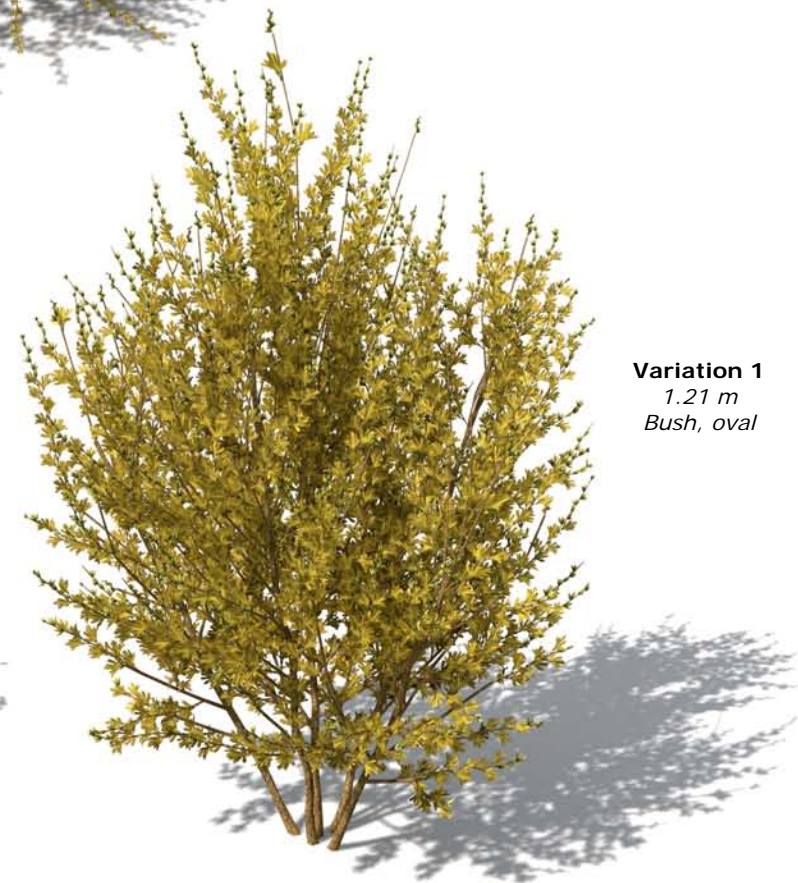
**Variation 5**  
1.21 m  
*Bush, oval (tilted)*



**Variation 4**  
1.55 m  
*Bush, cylindrical*



**Variation 2**  
1.37 m  
*Bush, oval*



**Variation 1**  
1.21 m  
*Bush, oval*

**12. Forsythia ( *Forsythia sp.* )**

# 13. Golden Privet ( *Ligustrum ovalifolium* var. *Aureum* )

Shrub, semi-evergreen broadleaf, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 4 m

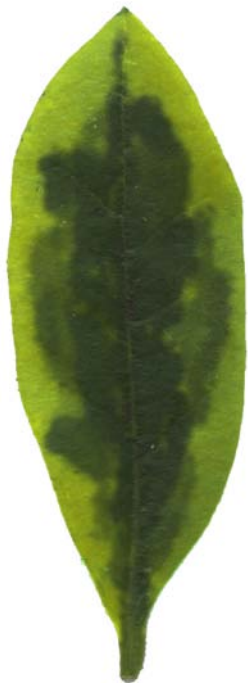
**Origin :** Japan

**Environment :** open forests, thickets; in full or partial sun

**Climate :** temperate

## Notes :

The Golden Privet is a semi-evergreen species, meaning that it usually keeps its green foliage all over the year, but during severely cold winters, or along the coasts, it can lose part of all of its foliage in the winter season. The species is much appreciated in gardening because it endures pruning well and the colour of the leaves is very showy. The species is toxic for humans and can cause health problems if ingested.



**Variation 3**  
0.80 m  
Bush, box (turned left)  
1.15 w 1.15 d

**Variation 9**  
0.80 to 2.20 m  
Bush, box  
(1.30 w 0.60 d)



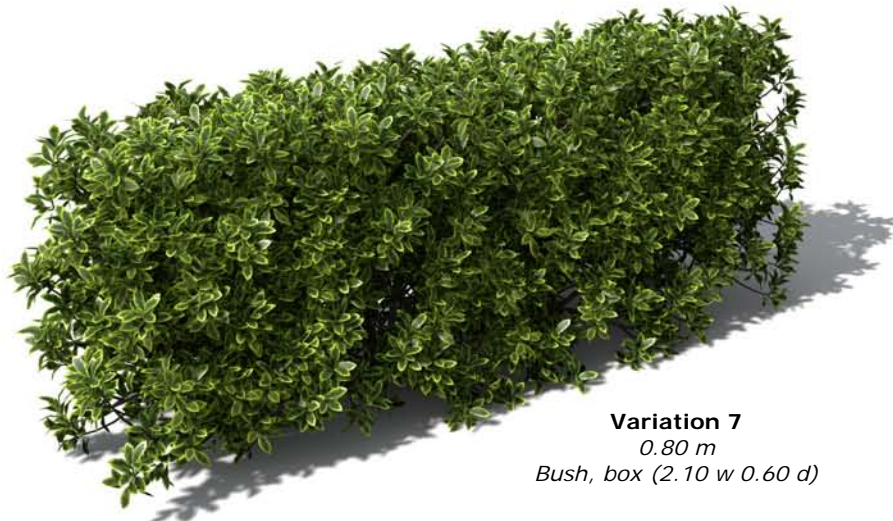
**Variation 8**  
0.80 m  
Bush, box (2.30 w 0.60 d)

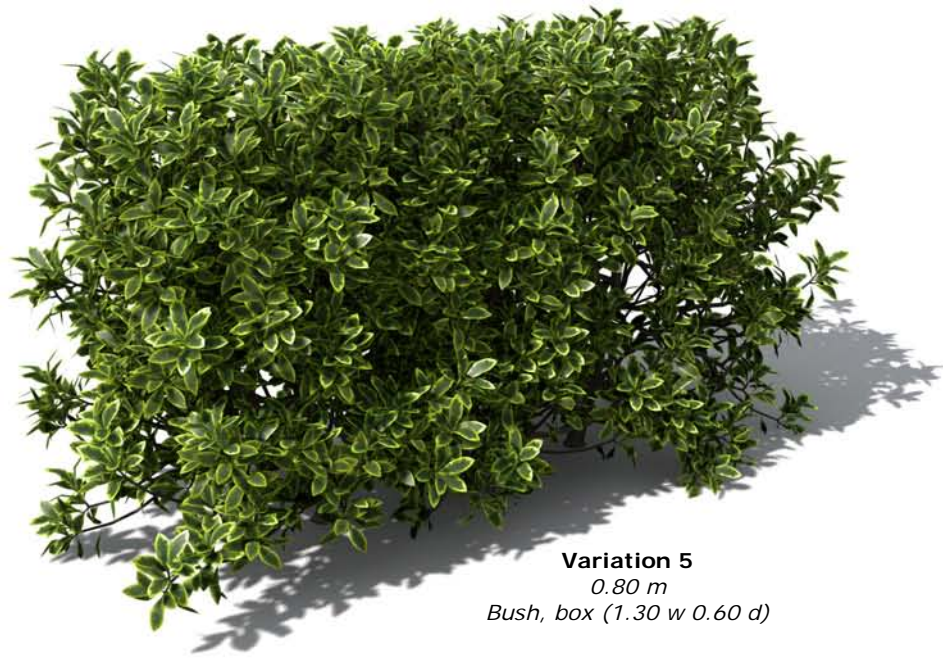


**Variation 6**  
0.80 m  
Bush, box (1.30 w 0.60 d)



**Variation 7**  
0.80 m  
Bush, box (2.10 w 0.60 d)





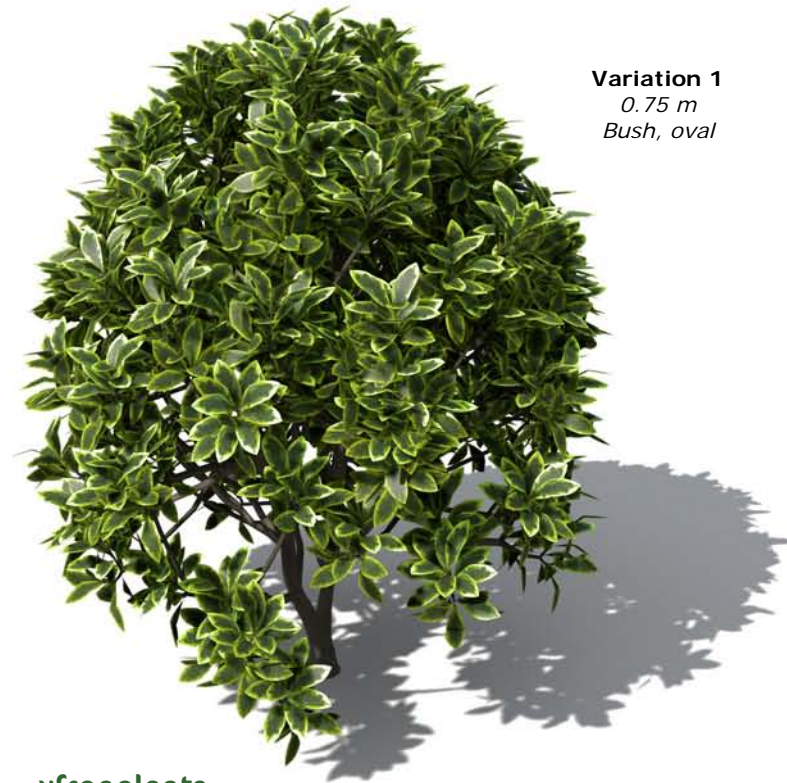
**Variation 5**  
0.80 m  
Bush, box (1.30 w 0.60 d)



**Variation 4**  
0.80 m  
Bush, box (0.70 w 0.60 d)



**Variation 2**  
0.80 m  
Bush, box (turned right)  
1.15 w 1.15 d



**Variation 1**  
0.75 m  
Bush, oval

# 14. Common Privet ( *Ligustrum vulgare* )

Shrub, evergreen broadleaf, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 3 m

**Origin :** Mediterranean

**Environment :** Mediterranean maquis and scrubland;  
in full sun

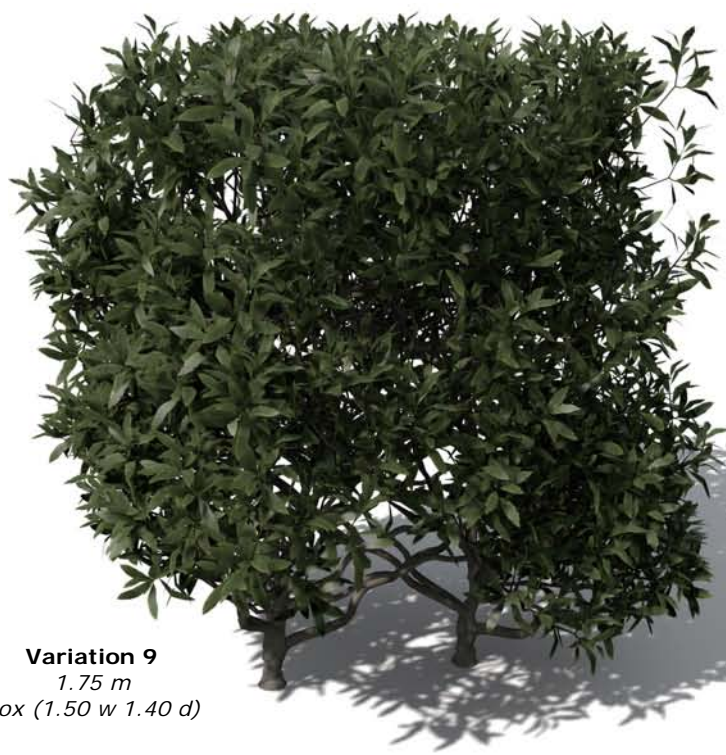
**Climate :** warm, temperate

## Notes :

The Common Privet is one of the most diffused shrubby species of the Mediterranean maquis and scrubland, especially in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean. It thrives in the full sun. The name "Ligustrum" comes from the habit of Mediterranean populations to use the flexible branches to bind ("ligare" in Latin) things. In spite of the Southern origin it is a frost-resistant species and is widely used today all over the world for gardening as it makes excellent and good looking hedges and bushes.



**Variation 5**  
2.67 m  
Arc (2.50 w 1.40 d)



**Variation 9**  
1.75 m  
Box (1.50 w 1.40 d)



**Variation 8**  
1.75 m  
Box (1.50 w 1.40 d)



**Variation 7**  
2.20 m  
Box wave  
(2.50 w 1.40 d)



**Variation 6**  
2.20 m  
Box wave  
(2.50 w 1.40 d)

**14. Common Privet ( *Ligustrum vulgare* )**



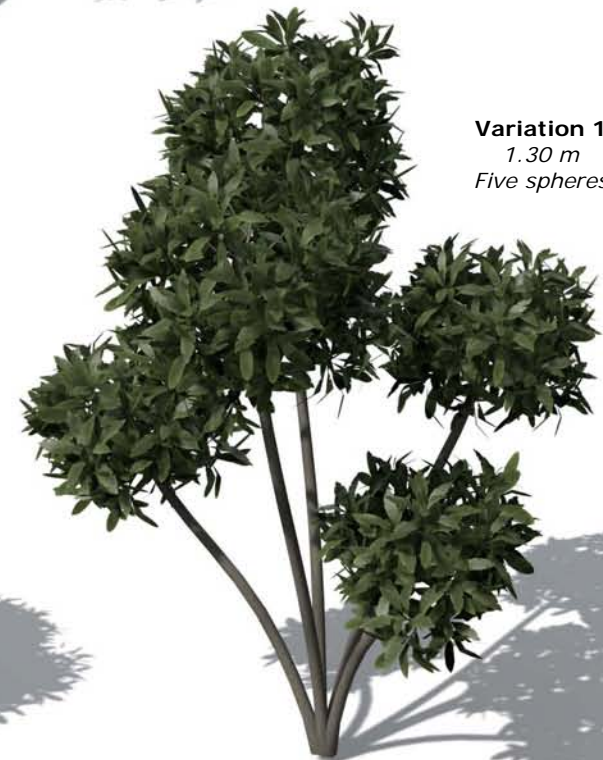
**Variation 4**  
1.90 m  
Oval



**Variation 3**  
1.80 m  
One sphere (twisted)



**Variation 2**  
1.80 m  
Two spheres (twisted)



**Variation 1**  
1.30 m  
Five spheres



# 15. American Planetree ( *Platanus occidentalis* )

LANDSCAPING xfrogplants

**Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad columnar**

**Height :** up to 40 m. (more commonly up to 30 m.)

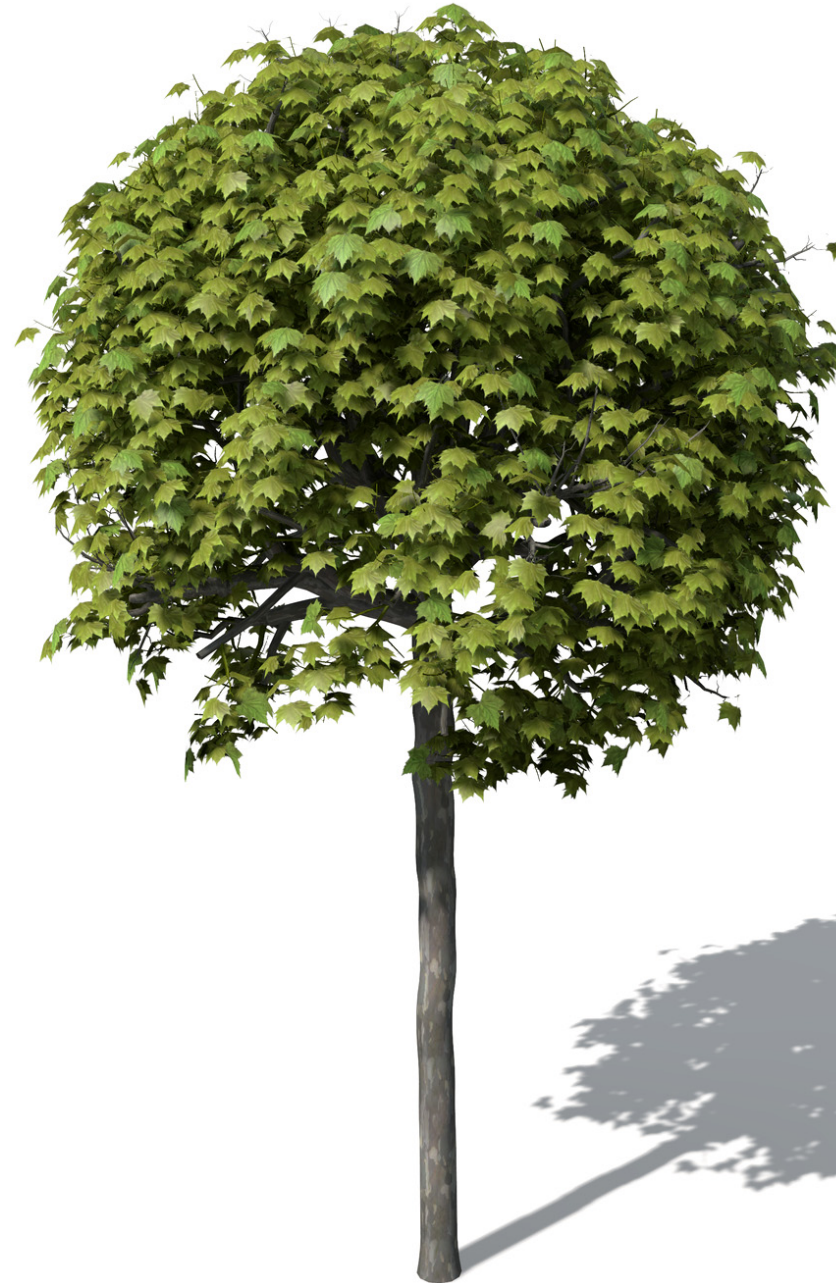
**Origin :** Eastern and Central North America

**Environment :** river valleys; on wet soils

**Climate :** warm, temperate; moderately humid

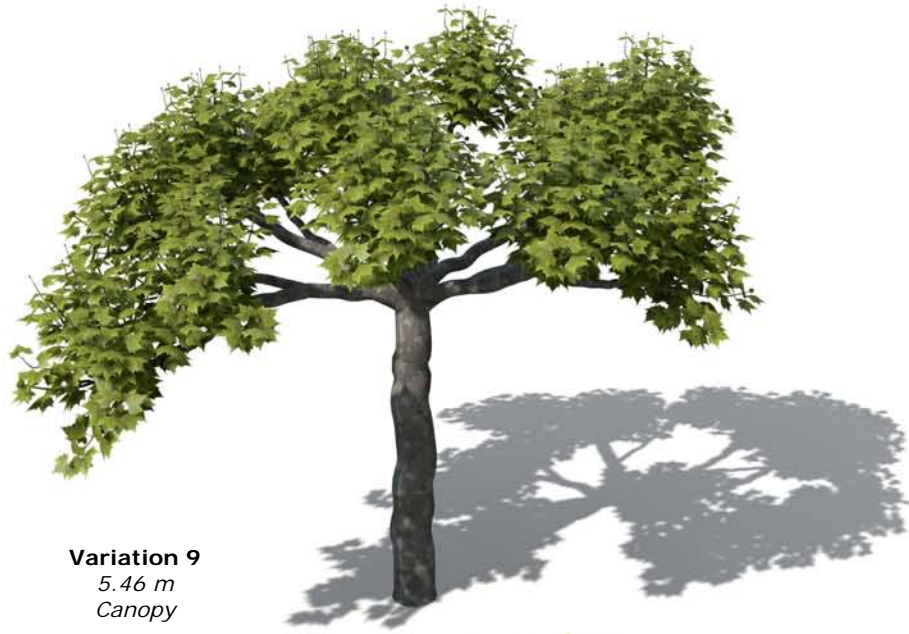
## Notes :

The American Planetree is a majestic tree that is often found on humid areas in the plains and valleys of North America, especially in the East and Central regions. It loves wet, even sometimes swampy soils. Due to the resistance to atmospheric pollution and to the endurance of severe pruning, it has become a very popular urban decoration species, today diffused also in the Southern America.



**Variation 3**  
7.32 m  
Sphere, lollipop





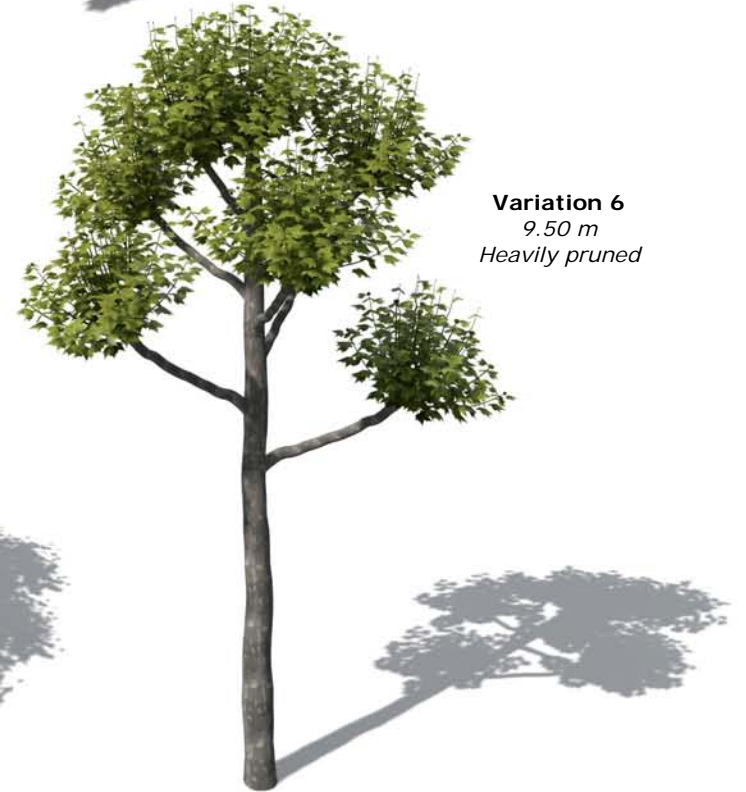
**Variation 9**  
5.46 m  
Canopy



**Variation 8**  
4.90 m  
Canopy



**Variation 7**  
8.82 m  
Canopy



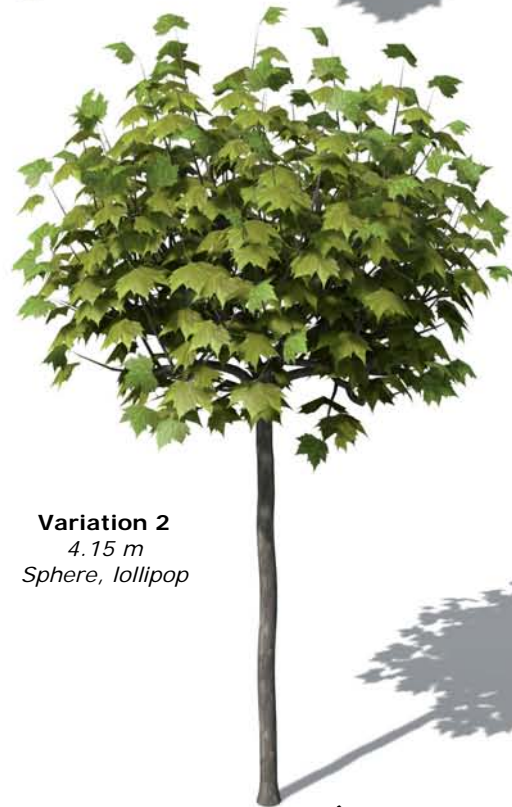
**Variation 6**  
9.50 m  
Heavily pruned



**Variation 5**  
5.87 m  
Canopy



**Variation 4**  
7.37 m  
Oval



**Variation 2**  
4.15 m  
Sphere, lollipop



**Variation 1**  
3.24 m  
Sphere, lollipop

**15. American Planetree ( *Platanus occidentalis* )**

# 16. Cherry Laurel ( *Prunus laurocerasus* )

Shrub/Tree, evergreen broadleaf, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 10 m.

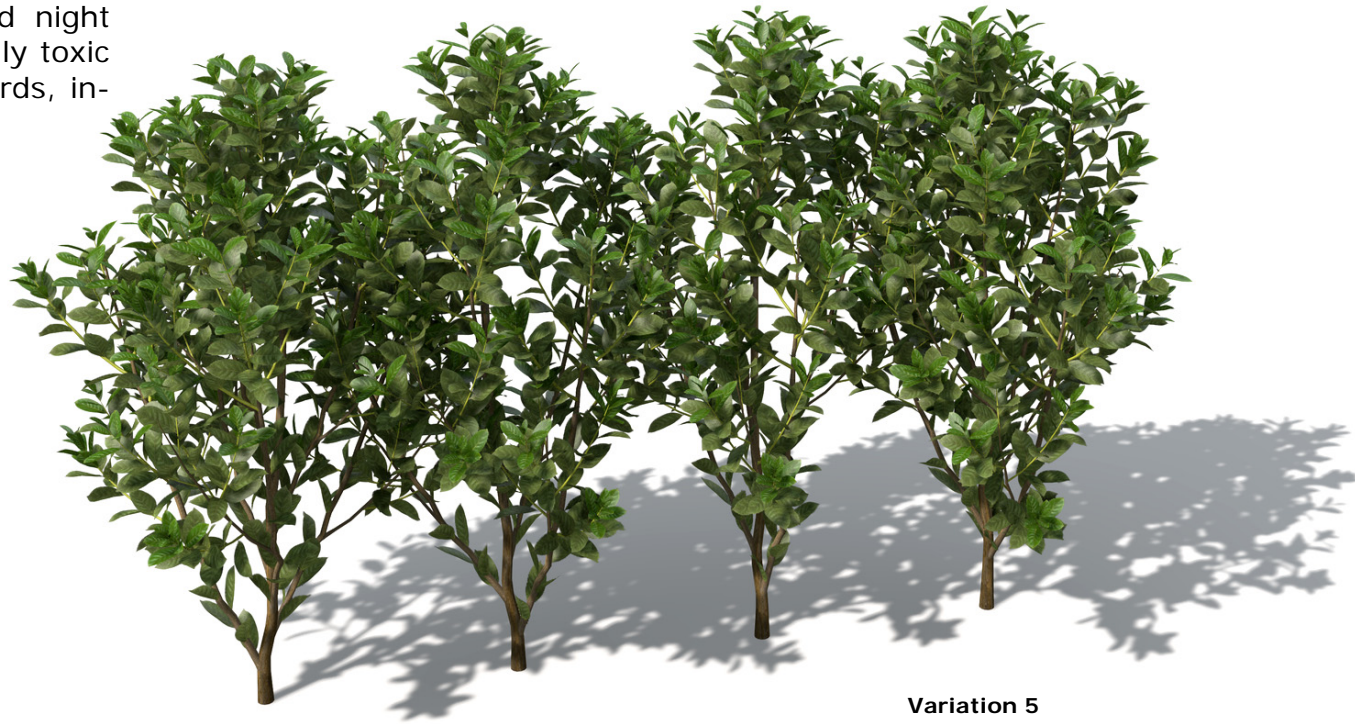
**Origin :** Eastern Europe, Western Asia

**Environment :** plains and hill forests, in full or partial sun

**Climate :** mild

## Notes :

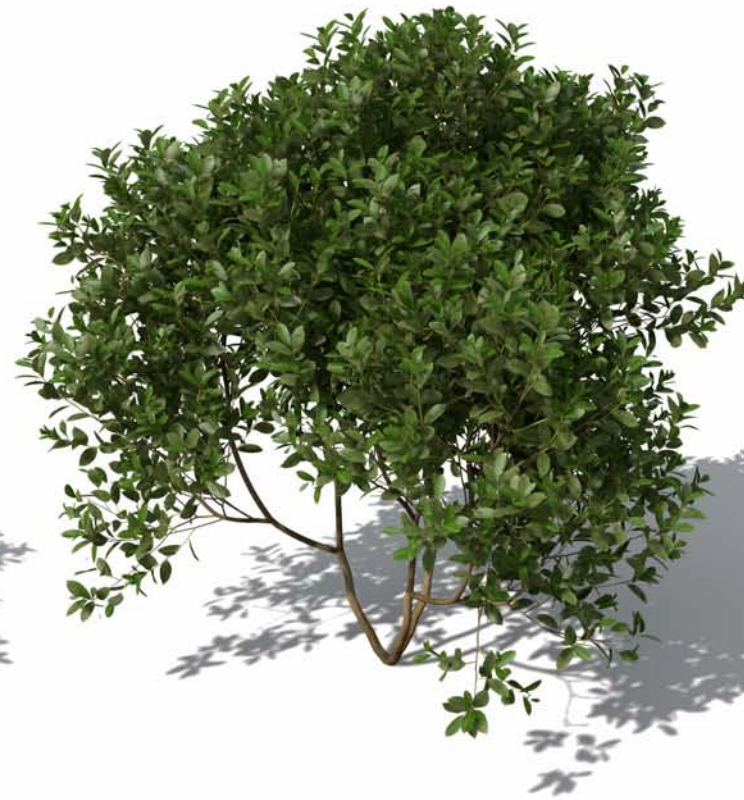
The Cherry Laurel is the most popular hedge species in many parts of Europe, but it is now enjoying a large popularity worldwide, due to its ability to endure even the most severe pruning. It is a rustic species native of temperate mild areas but which can also stand night frost in the winter. All parts of the plant are deadly toxic for humans because they contain Prussic acid. Birds, instead, are able to eat safely the abundant fruits.



**Variation 5**  
1.72 m  
Hedge, row of four (slightly pruned)  
3.00 w 1.30 d



**Variation 9**  
3.46 m  
Shrubby (pruned)



**Variation 8**  
3.44 m  
Shrubby (slightly pruned)



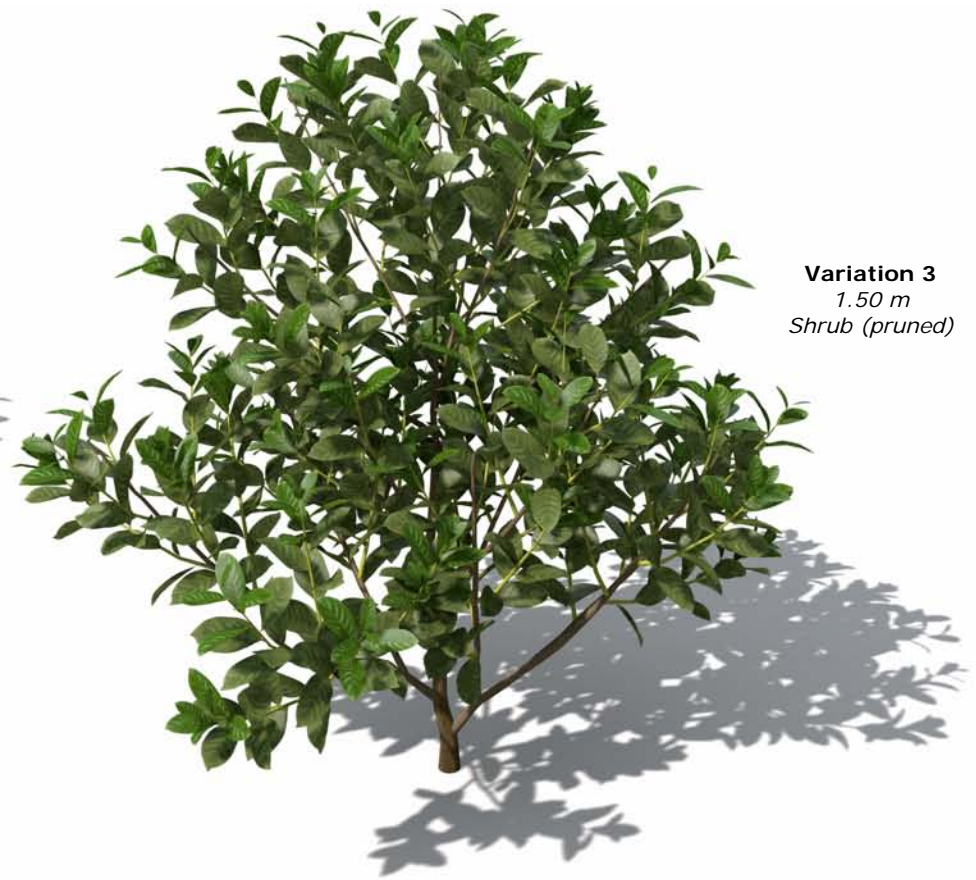
**Variation 7**  
1.72 m  
Hedge, row of four (slightly pruned) 2.65 w 1.00 d



**Variation 6**  
1.70 m  
Hedge, row of five (pruned)  
3.40 w 1.25 d



**Variation 4**  
1.50 m  
Shrub (pruned)



**Variation 3**  
1.50 m  
Shrub (pruned)



**Variation 2**  
1.28 m  
Shrub (young)



**Variation 1**  
0.75 m  
Shrub (young)

# 17. English Yew ( *Taxus baccata* )

LANDSCAPING xfrogplants

Tree/Shrub, evergreen conifer, broad conical

**Height :** up to 15 m.

**Origin :** Northern Africa, Southeast of Europe

**Environment :** in the shade of broadleaf forests;  
on calcareous soil

**Climate :** mild

## Notes :

In spite of the name, the English Yew is a Southern European tree, which can also be found on the Northern coasts of Africa. It is so poisonous that the Romans called it the "death tree" and used it as decoration for the funerals. It is edible for horses and cows. It is an ancient species which dates back to the Tertiary Era. It has a long life (more than 1500 years) . It is appreciated in urban decoration and topiary art because it endures pruning well.



**Variation 3**  
1.87 m  
Oval (pruned)



**Variation 9**  
6.13 m  
*Shrubby, group of two  
(tilted, slightly pruned)*



**Variation 8**  
6.15 m  
*Shrubby, group of three  
(tilted, slightly pruned)*



**Variation 7**  
4.50 m  
*Shrubby, group of two  
(slightly pruned)*



**Variation 6**  
2.75 m  
*Cylinder (pruned)*





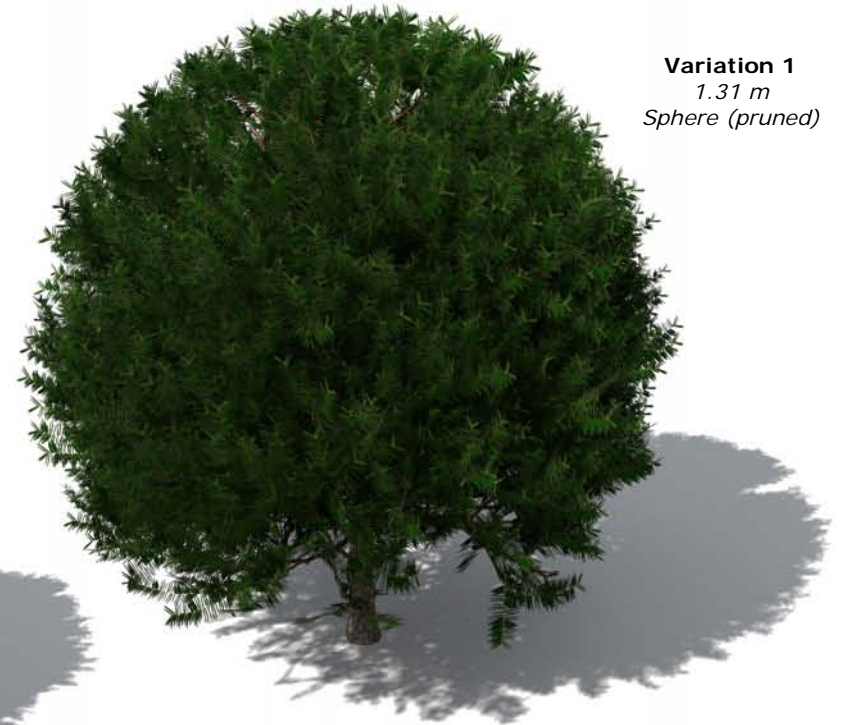
**Variation 5**  
2.50 m  
Oval (pruned)



**Variation 4**  
1.20 m  
Flat pancake (pruned)  
Ø 2.00 m



**Variation 2**  
1.40 m  
Oval (pruned)



**Variation 1**  
1.31 m  
Sphere (pruned)

# 18. Western Red Cedar ( *Thuja plicata* )

Tree, evergreen conifer, narrow conical

**Height :** up to 30 m.

**Origin :** Northwest of North America

**Environment :** mountains, on fresh soils

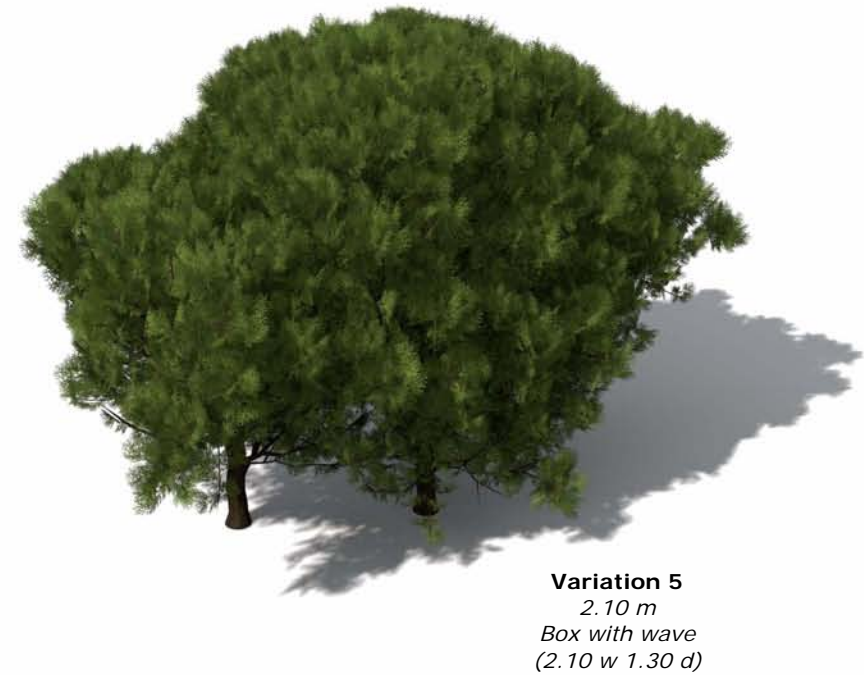
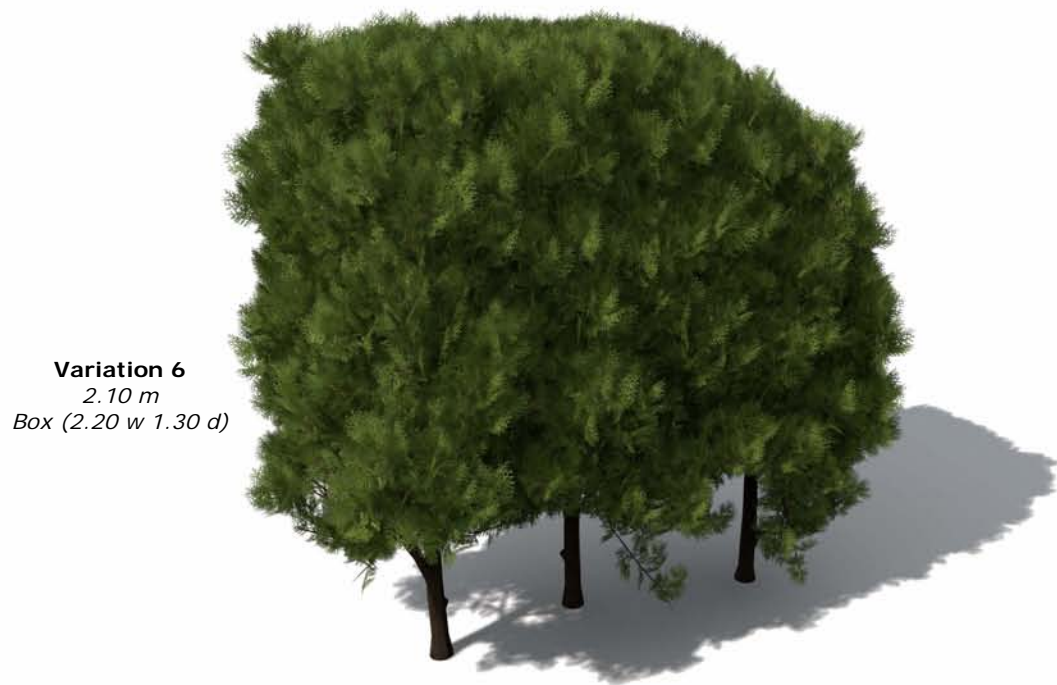
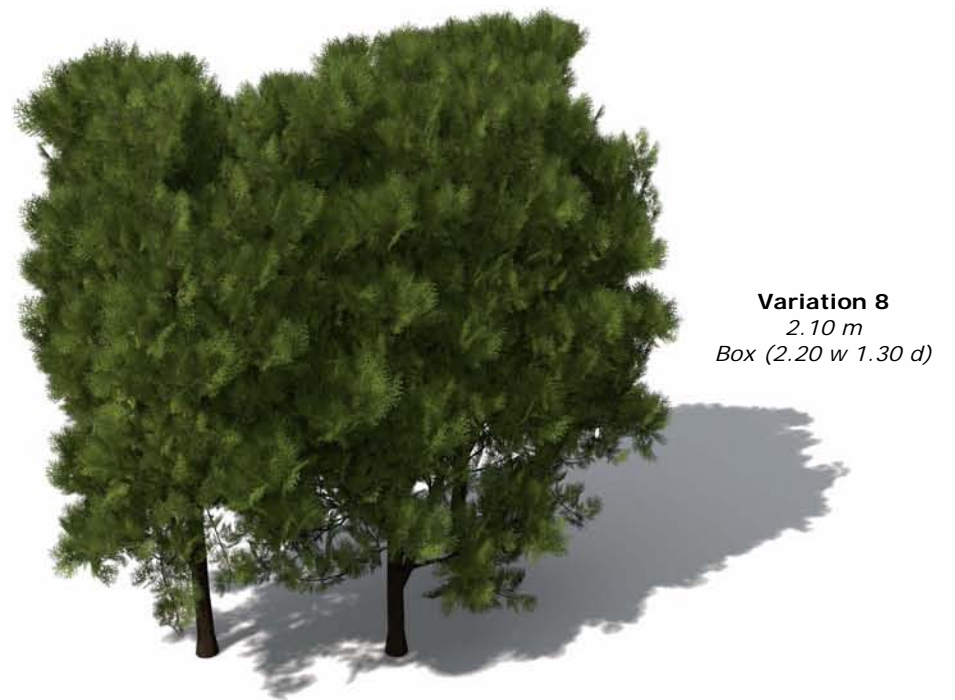
**Climate :** cool, cold

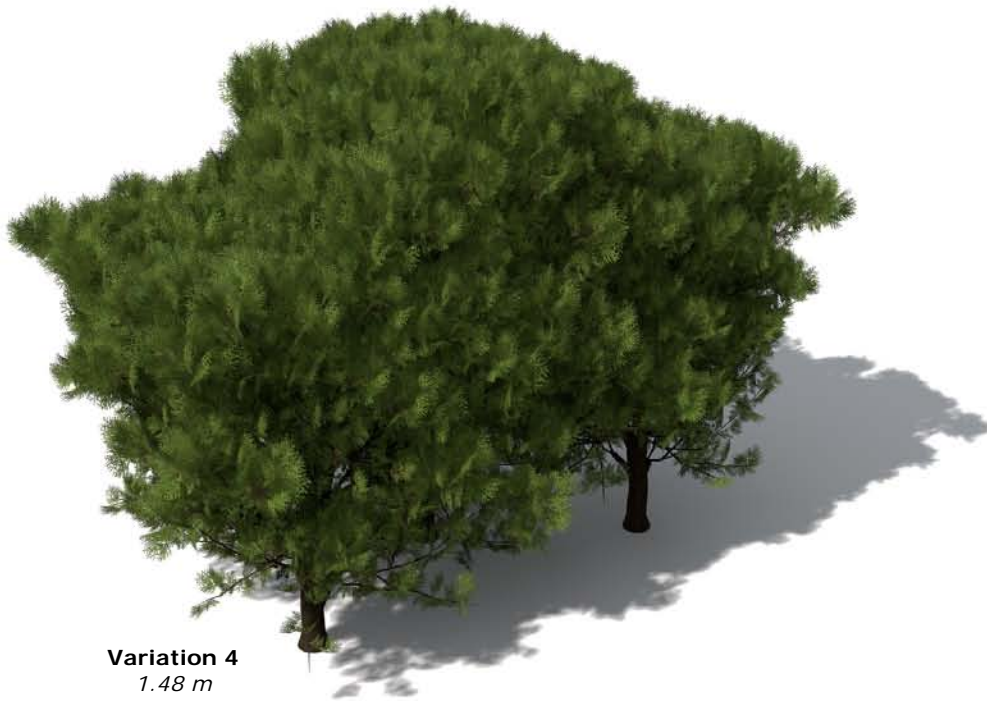
## Notes :

The Western Red Cedar is not a real Cedar but a member of the Cupressaceae family. It thrives in snowy winters and cool humid summers. The waterproof timber was used by Native Americans to build canoes and totems. It is popular in city parks for the majestic look. In spite of the attitude to grow big and tall, gardeners also prune it to shape low sized hedges, due to the ability of the plant to resist severe pruning.



**Variation 7**  
2.10 to 1.15 m  
Box (2.10 w 1.30 d)





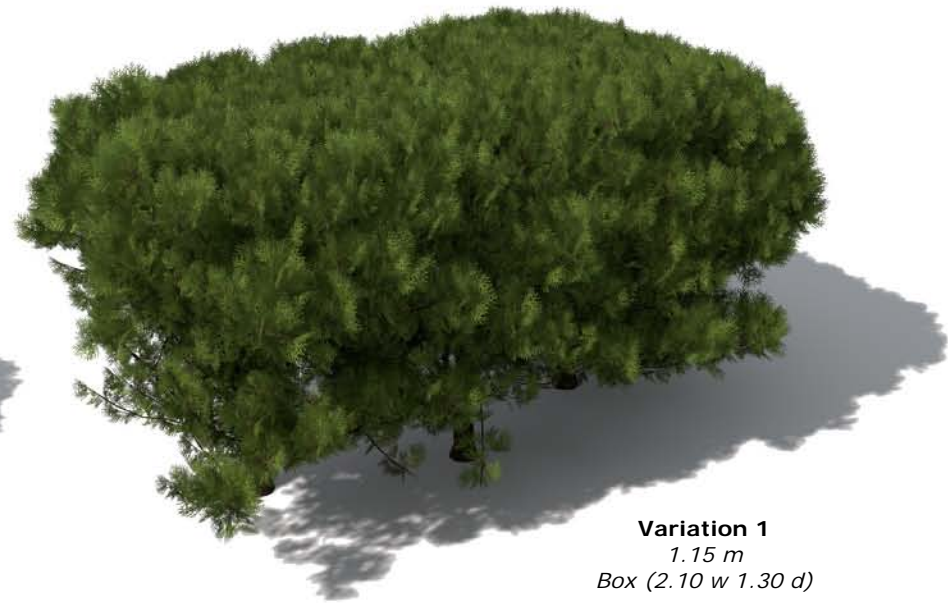
**Variation 4**  
1.48 m  
Box with wave  
(2.10 w 1.30 d)



**Variation 3**  
1.15 m  
Box (2.10 w 1.30 d)



**Variation 2**  
1.15 m  
Box (2.10 w 1.30 d)



**Variation 1**  
1.15 m  
Box (2.10 w 1.30 d)

**18. Western Red Cedar ( *Thuja plicata* )**

# 19. Golden Oriental Arborvitae

( *Thuja orientalis var. Aurea* )

Perennial plant

**Height :** up to 6 m.

**Origin :** Asia

**Environment :** in full sun; on most types of soil

**Climate :** cool, temperate

## Notes :

The Golden Oriental Arborvitae is a very popular shrub for gardens because it can survive well on its own, with little or no care by the owner. It thrives in sunny positions. Cones form as the shrub matures. It can be used stand alone, or in a row to create screens or hedges.



LANDSCAPING xfrogplants



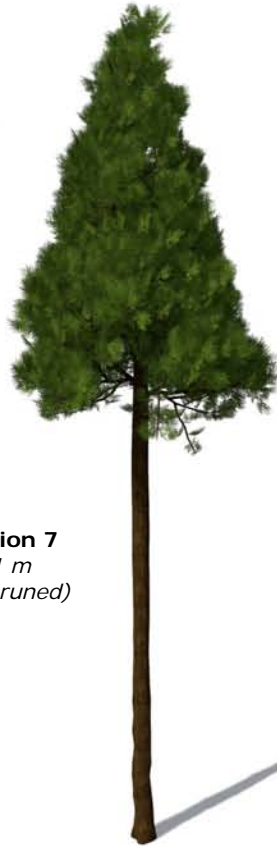
**Variation 3**  
1.79 m  
*Hemispheres and discs*  
(pruned)



**Variation 9**  
5.52 m  
*Narrow oval (pruned)*



**Variation 8**  
5.52 m  
*Narrow cone (pruned)*



**Variation 7**  
4.01 m  
*Cone (pruned)*



**Variation 6**  
2.15 m  
*Cogwheel (pruned)*



**Variation 5**  
2.15 m  
Cylinder (pruned)



**Variation 4**  
1.95 m  
Cone (pruned)



**Variation 2**  
1.61 m  
Three spheres (pruned)



**Variation 1**  
1.58 m  
Flat pancake (pruned)  $\varnothing$  4.40 m

## 20. Lesser Periwinkle ( *Vinca minor* )

LANDSCAPING xfrogplants

**Herbaceous plant, perennial**

**Height :** up to 4-5 m.

**Origin :** Mediterranean

**Environment :** groundcover in the shade of forests

**Climate :** warm, mild, temperate

### Notes :

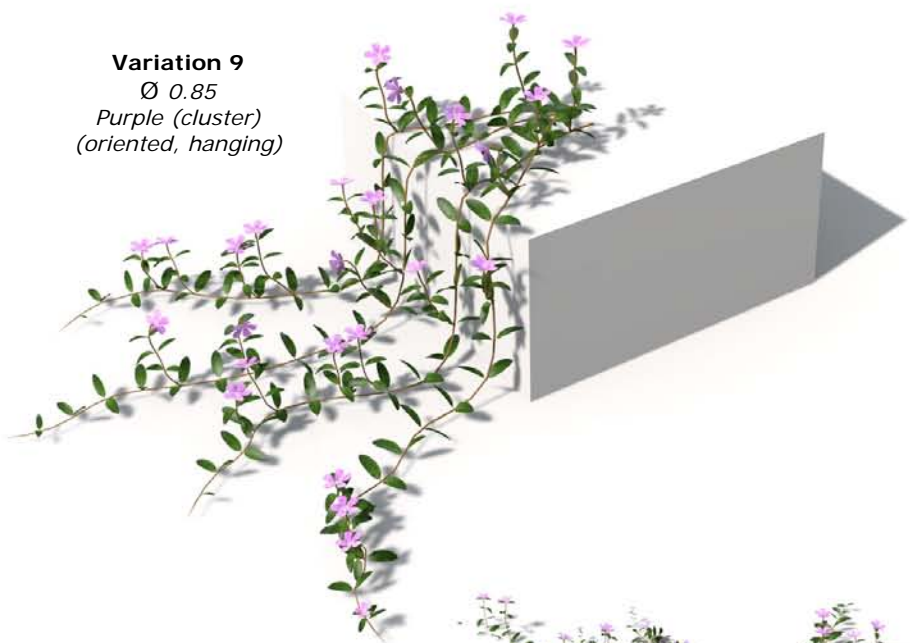
The Lesser Periwinkle is a creeping low plant native of the Mediterranean area. It grows as ground species of warm and mild temperate forests, where it literally covers the ground, but it can be found also at the edge of the roads. Its leaves and flowers are symbols of truthfulness, friendship, and remembrance. It was also popular as symbol of virginity. Today it is used extensively in gardening to create flowerbeds.



**Variation 1**  
Ø 0.80  
Purple (cluster)



**Variation 9**  
Ø 0.85  
Purple (cluster)  
(oriented, hanging)



**Variation 8**  
Ø 1.85  
Purple (cluster, dense)



**Variation 7**  
Ø 1.70  
Purple (cluster)

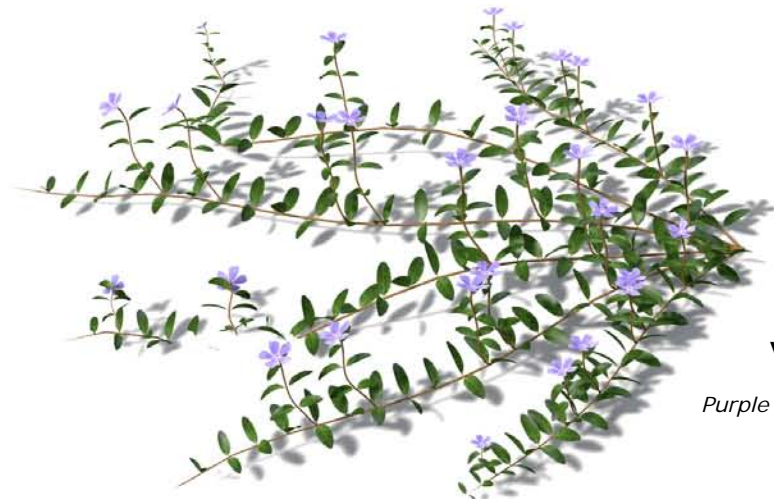


**Variation 6**  
Ø 1.40  
Mixed (cluster, oriented)

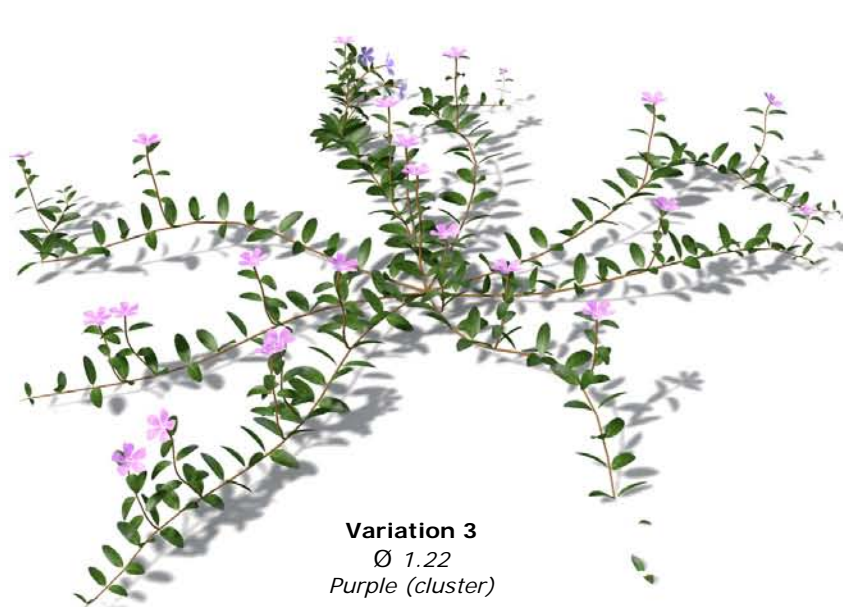




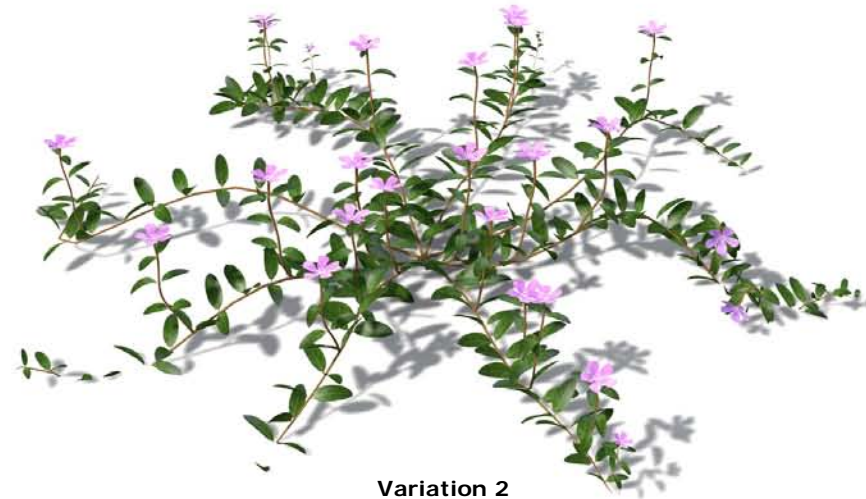
**Variation 5**  
Ø 1.11  
*White (cluster, oriented)*



**Variation 4**  
Ø 0.90  
*Purple (cluster, oriented)*



**Variation 3**  
Ø 1.22  
*Purple (cluster)*



**Variation 2**  
Ø 0.92  
*Purple (cluster)*

# XfrogPlants | Oceania 1



*New Zealand  
Cabbage Tree*



*New Zealand Flax*

# XfrogPlants OCEANIA 1

## 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](http://www.xfrog.com)

Xfrog User Group: [tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog](http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog)

## Legal :

XfrogPlants Models and Textures, are copyright:

© 2001 - 2010 Xfrog Inc

Tel. 310 933 5949

**[Support3@xfrog.com](mailto:Support3@xfrog.com)**

All Rights Reserved. If this product is lawfully purchased then the contents are made available to you under license as an "End User" with use at your place of business.

**If you wish to further distribute the content, e.g. models, textures, or derivative models, or model parts, inside a game title; or use the library in any multi-user context; please contact us for distribution licensing.**

## 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*

# 01. Silver Wattle ( *Acacia dealbata* )

**Tree/Shrub, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading**

**Height :** up to 15 m. (normally 8 m.)

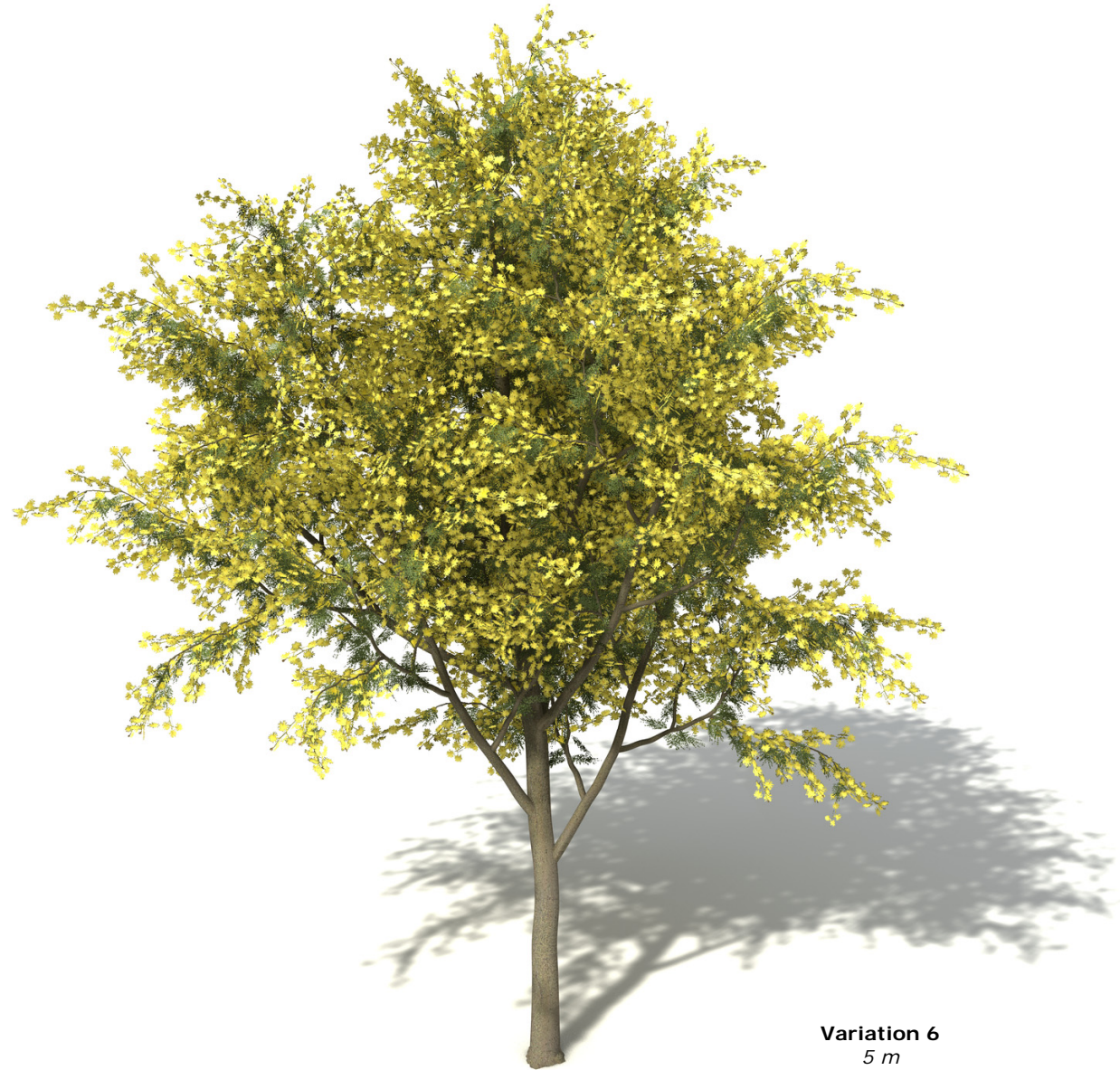
**Origin :** Tasmania

**Environment :** on acidic, fresh well drained soils, in full sun

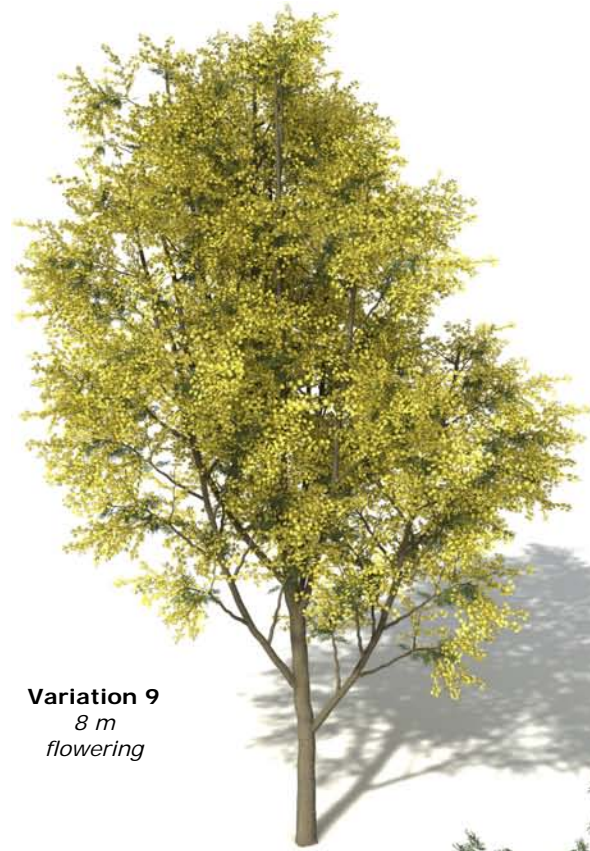
**Climate :** warm, temperate; frost-intolerant

## Notes :

Native of Tasmania, this species is today widespread all over the world due to his excellent ornamental qualities and the fast growth. In temperate climates it needs protection from the winter cold. The flowers are famous because they have become the symbol for the International Women's Day. It is a good furniture species. The bark is used for the production of tannin.



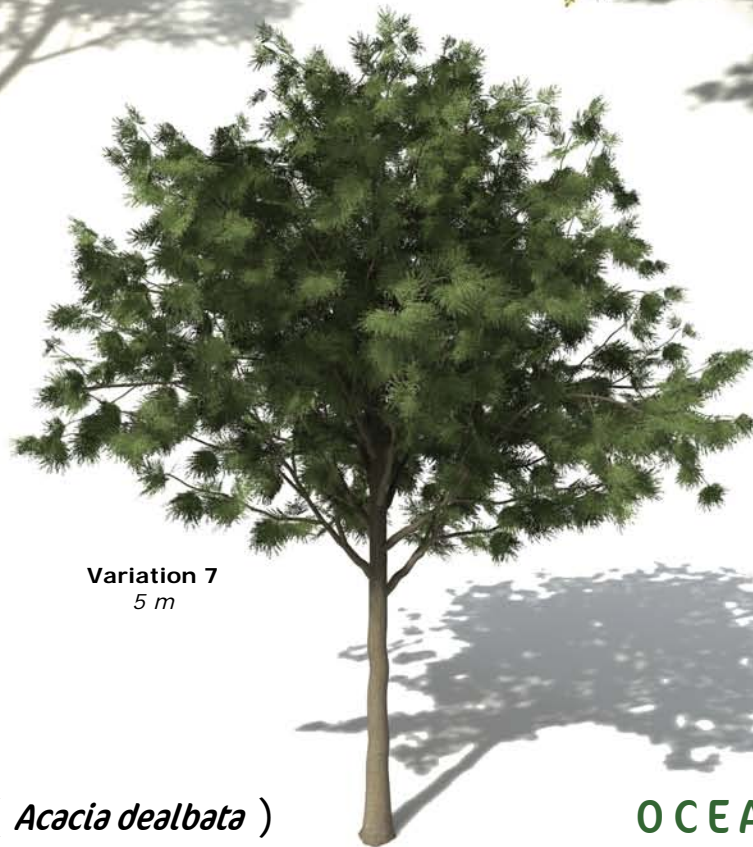
**Variation 6**  
5 m  
flowering



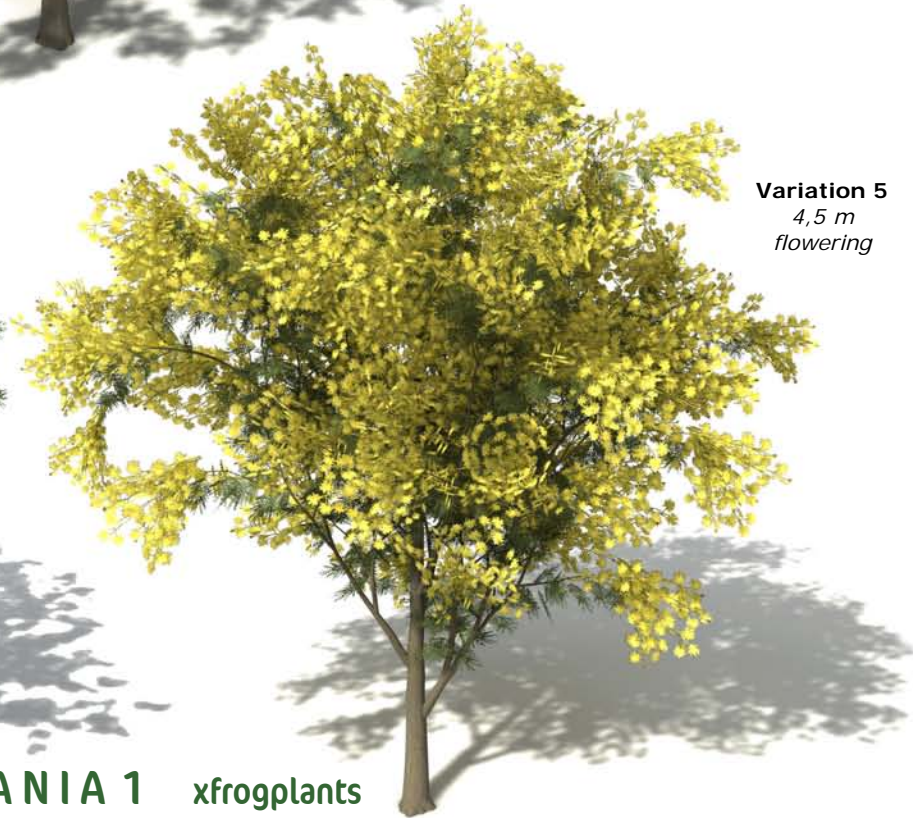
Variation 9  
8 m  
flowering



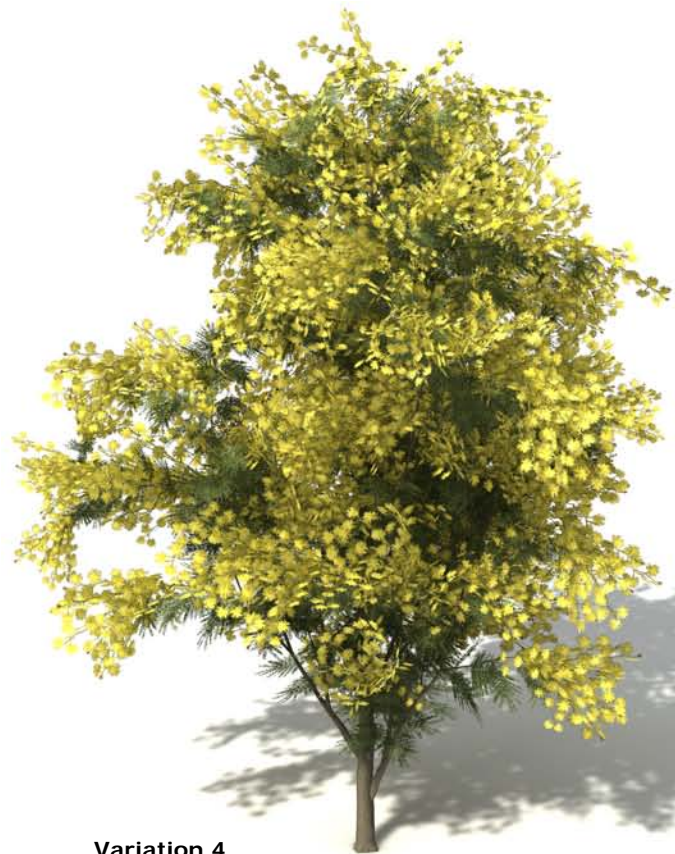
Variation 8  
6 m  
part flowering



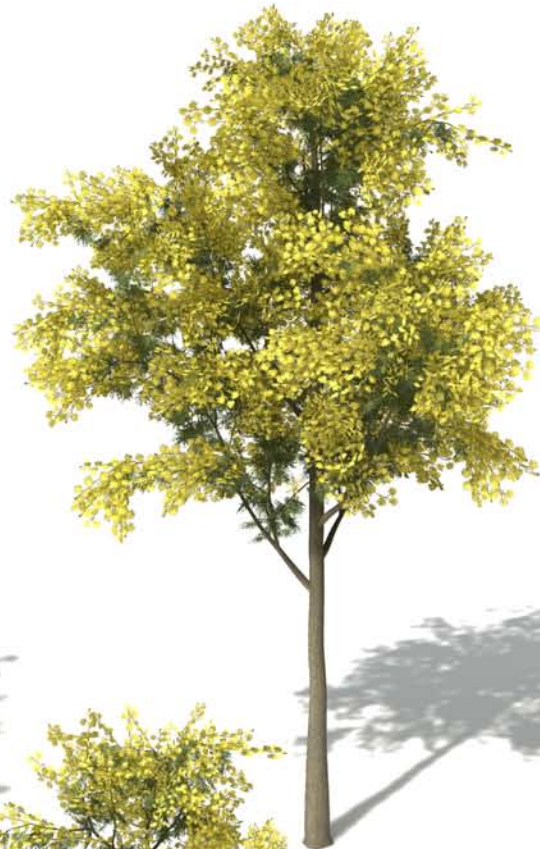
Variation 7  
5 m



Variation 5  
4,5 m  
flowering



**Variation 4**  
4 m  
flowering



**Variation 3**  
3.5 m  
flowering



**Variation 2**  
3 m  
flowering



**Variation 1**  
2,5 m

01. Silver Wattle ( *Acacia dealbata* )

OCEANIA 1 xfrogplants

## 02. Koa ( *Acacia koa* )

Tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 18 m in cultivation, taller when growing old

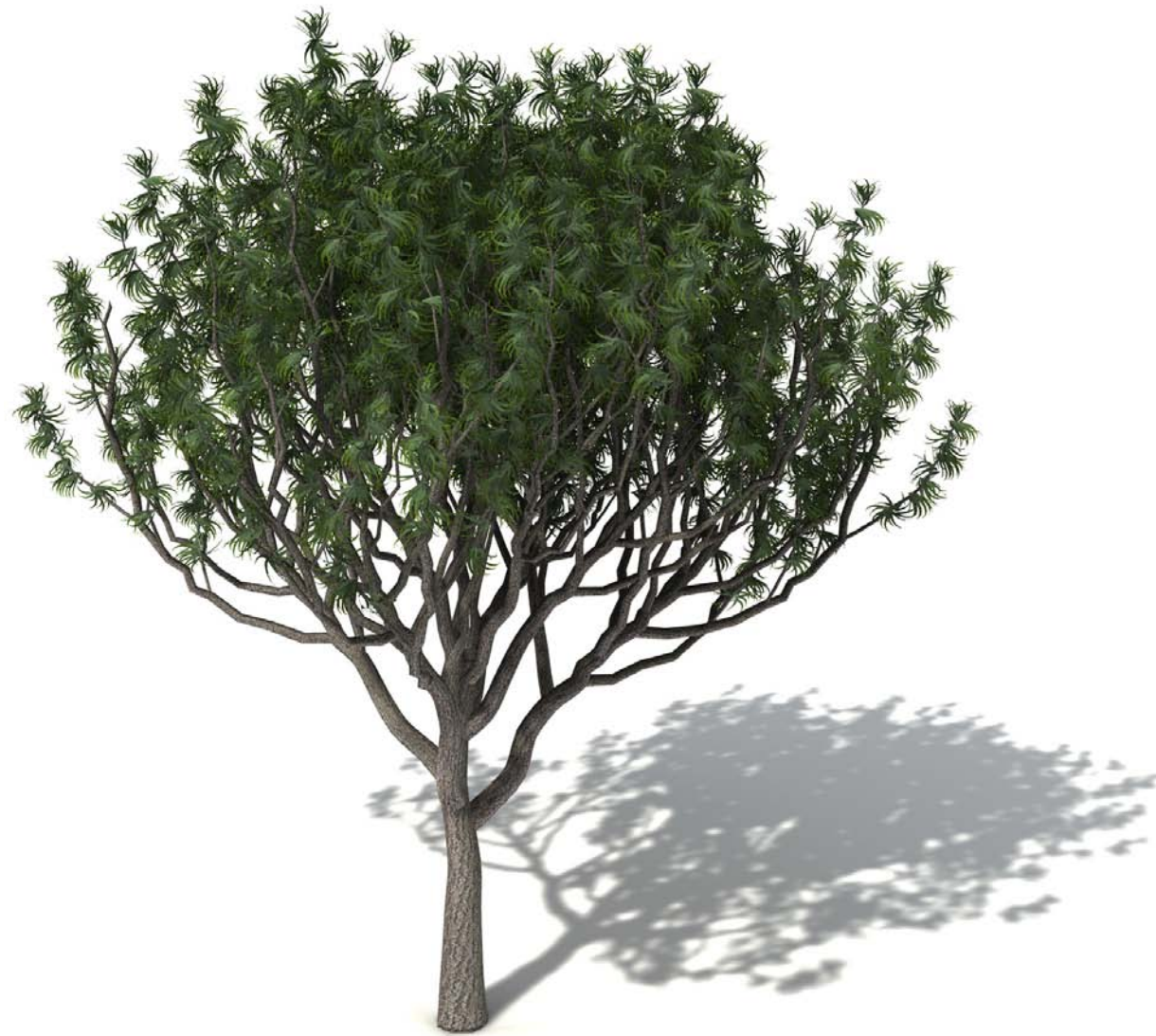
**Origin :** Hawai'i (Hawai'i, Maui, Oahu)

**Environment :** dry to wet forests,  
from 70 to 2300 m altitude

**Climate :** warm, temperate

### Notes :

Koa is one of the fastest growing Hawaiian trees, as it can reach 20 feet in five years. However, after that, it takes 50 years to reach a commercially useful dimension, and for this reason it is not often farmed. Ancient Hawaiians used to build their canoes with the trunk of Koa. The reddish wood is today used for musical instruments, like the typical "Ukulele". Grazing has much reduced the Koa population on the Hawaii islands, making the regeneration nearly impossible.



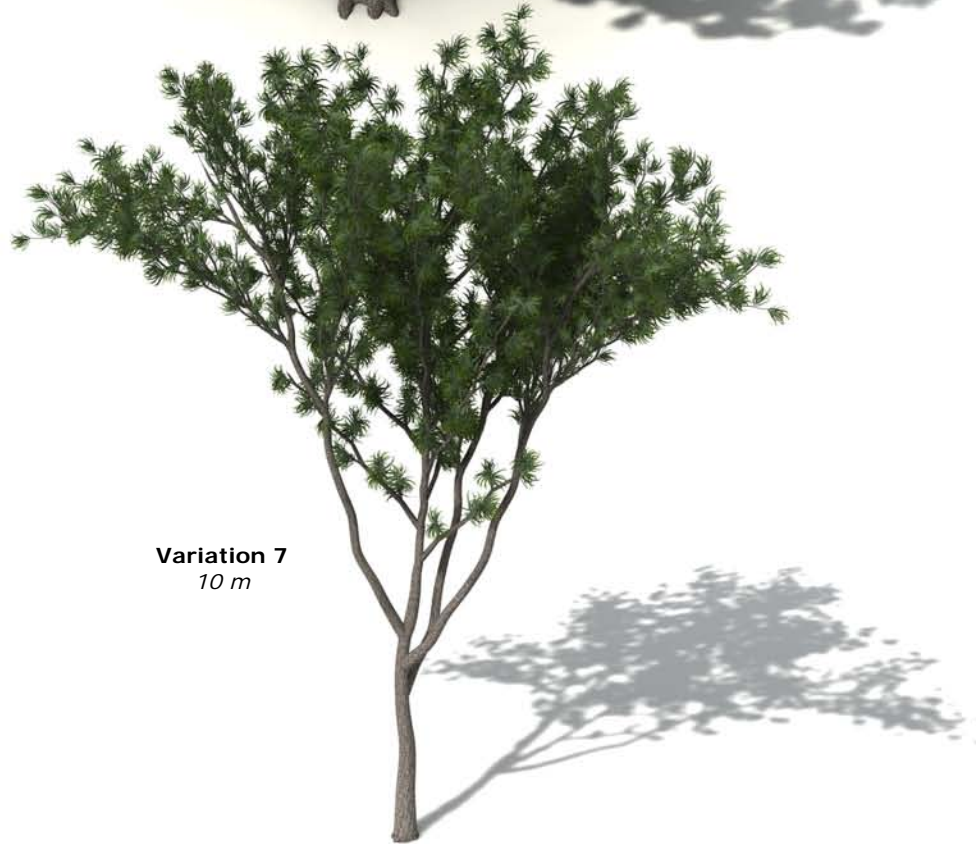
Variation 6  
8 m



**Variation 9**  
7,5 m



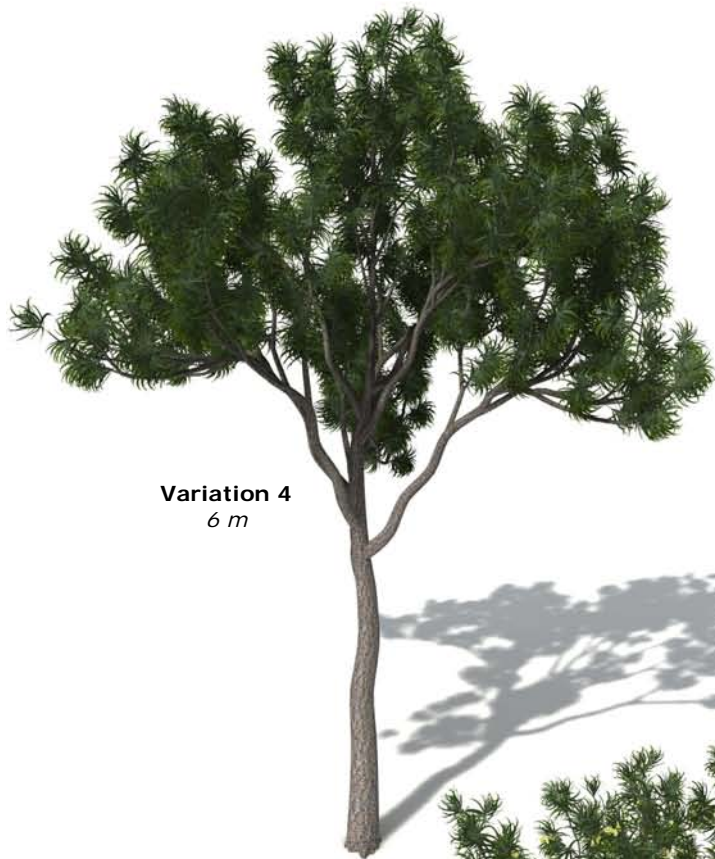
**Variation 8**  
7 m



**Variation 7**  
10 m

**Variation 5**  
6,5 m  
flowering





Variation 4  
6 m



Variation 3  
4,5 m



Variation 2  
4 m  
flowering



Variation 1  
2.5 m  
flowering

### 03. White Kauri ( *Agathis moorei* )

**Tree, conifer evergreen, broad columnar**

**Height :** up to 30 m, normally 15 m

**Origin :** New Caledonia

**Environment :** subtropical rainforest,  
from 0 to 1000 m altitude

**Climate :** warm, temperate; humid

**Notes :**

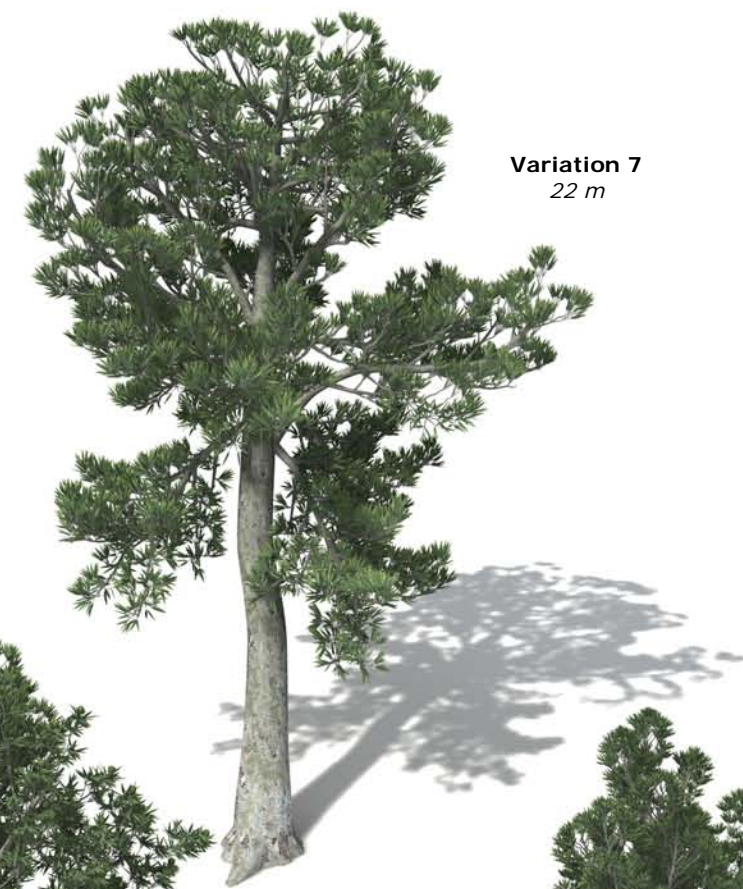
The White Kauri is a big tree that grows in dense forests, on sedimentary or metamorphic rocks, dominating over the other tree species. The trunk can reach the impressive diameter of 1,5 meters or more. The White Kauri is an endangered species that is threatened by habitat loss. The timber is one of the finest in Oceania: it is used in the production of guitars especially, and it's appreciated for the very light colour and the delicate, sweet tone.



**Variation 9**  
30 m



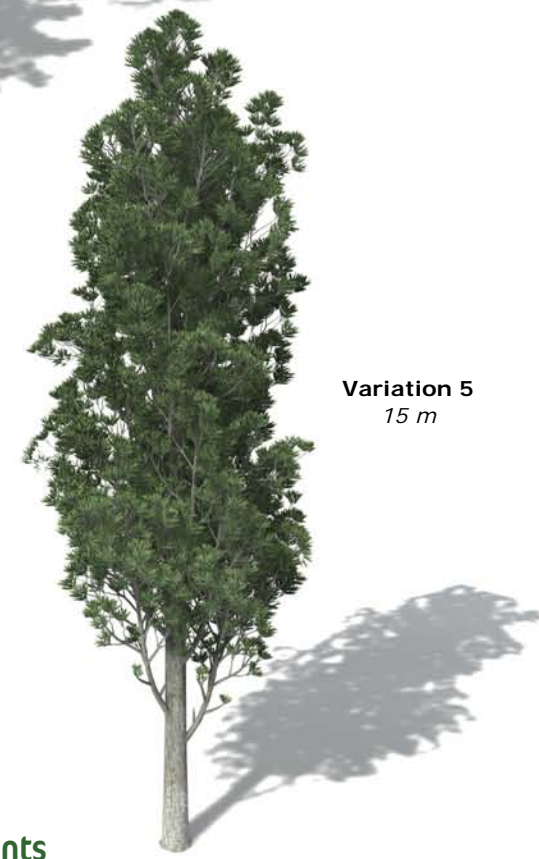
Variation 8  
25 m



Variation 7  
22 m



Variation 6  
18 m  
with fruits



Variation 5  
15 m

03. White Kauri ( *Agathis moorei* )

OCEANIA 1 xfrogplants



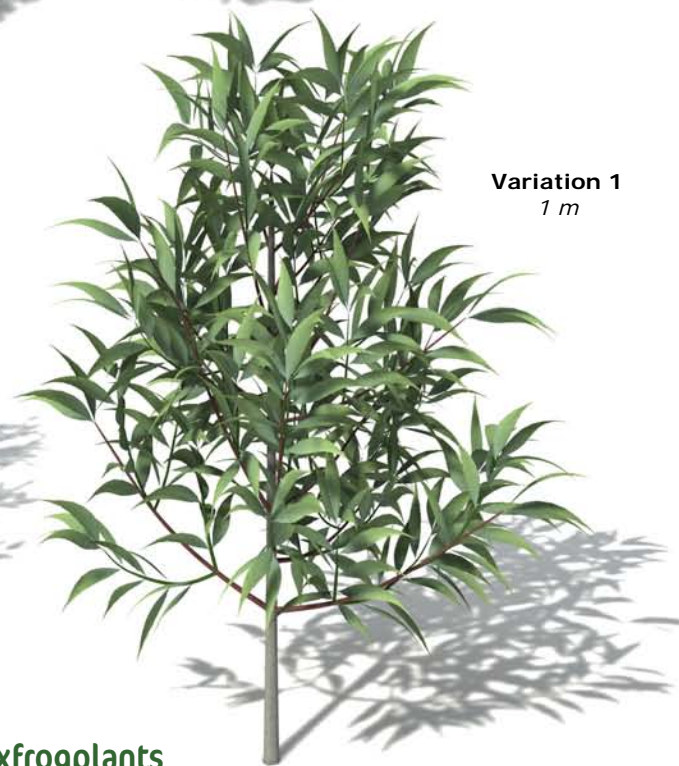
**Variation 4**  
10 m  
with fruits



**Variation 3**  
7 m  
with fruits



**Variation 2**  
2 m



**Variation 1**  
1 m

## 04. Norfolk Island Pine ( *Araucaria heterophylla* )

Tree, conifer evergreen, triangular or narrow columnar

**Height :** up to 50-65 m in forests;  
much smaller in cultivation

**Origin :** Norfolk Island

**Environment :** coastal and inland forests;  
on deep, fertile, moist sand

**Climate :** warm, temperate; frost-intolerant;  
salt- and wind-resistant

### Notes :

The Norfolk Island Pine is immediately recognizable even to non-experts, thanks to the distinctive appearance, with widely spread branches and a symmetrical triangular outline. The symmetric appearance is weakened or lost in the adult age. This tree, which is not a true pine, is today popular worldwide in temperate regions for garden and park decoration. It is an ideal choice for coastal cities, as it stands wind and salt extremely well, and it has recently grown in popularity as a live indoor Christmas tree.



Variation 7  
15 m





Variation 9  
24 m



Variation 8  
20 m



Variation 6  
12 m



Variation 5  
11 m



Variation 4  
10 m



Variation 3  
8 m



Variation 2  
7 m



Variation 1  
4 m



## 05. Bird's Nest Fern ( *Asplenium nidus* )

OCEANIA 1 xfrogplants

Fern, evergreen

**Height:** 1 to 1,5 m on average

**Origin:** Polynesia, Tropical Asia

**Environment:** humid forests, as ground cover or on trees, over organic matter

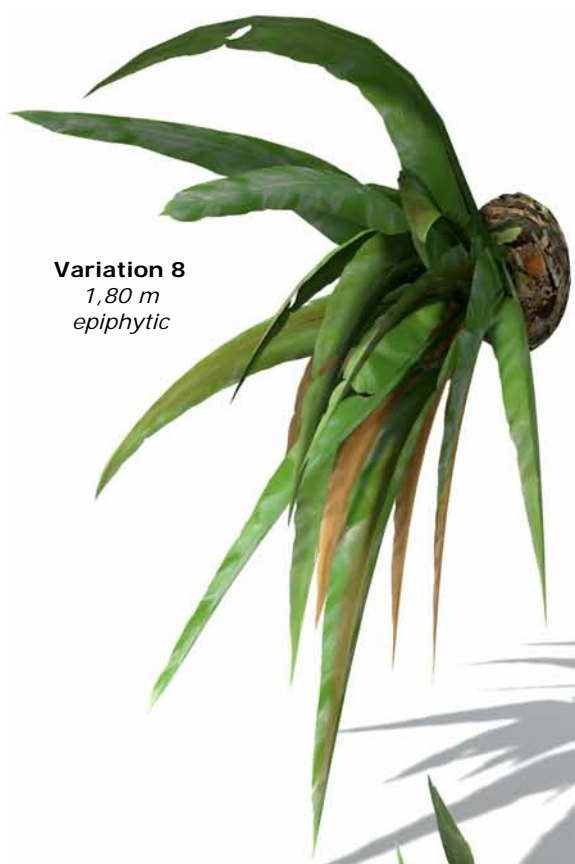
**Climate:** warm, temperate; humid; in full or partial shade

### Notes :

This plant, as both the Latin and common English names suggest, is a species whose growth can be terrestrial or epiphytal – meaning an air plant which grows on the body of other plants, but does not derive it's nourishment from them. When growing on trees, the plant effectively recalls a bird's nest. It survives gathering water and humus in it's leaf-rosette. When growing on the ground, it forms dense formations, covering ground completely.



**Variation 9**  
1,80 m  
epiphytic



**Variation 8**  
1,80 m  
epiphytic



**Variation 7**  
0,75 m  
with fiddleheads



**Variation 6**  
1,10 m



**Variation 5**  
1,25 m



**Variation 4**  
1,40 m



**Variation 3**  
2,50 m  
epiphytic



**Variation 2**  
0,60 m  
with fiddleheads



**Variation 1**  
0,80 m

## 06. Paper Mulberry ( *Broussonetia papyrifera* )

Tree, broadleaf deciduous, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 10-15 m.

**Origin :** Pacific Islands, Eastern China, Japan

**Environment :** wild lands, on any soil,  
thriving also in full shade

**Climate :** temperate; stands well both cold and drought

### Notes :

The Paper Mulberry is a very rustic tree that often colonizes wasted lands and ruined buildings or road edges. It was imported from Asia to Europe in the 18<sup>th</sup> century as ornamental plant. Because of it's ability to adapt and grow in difficult conditions, it quickly became an invasive species. In Eastern Asia the soaked bark was used to produce paper (hence the common name). Native Fijians used the bark to make their ceremony clothes.



**Variation 3**  
3 m  
fruits ripe and unripe



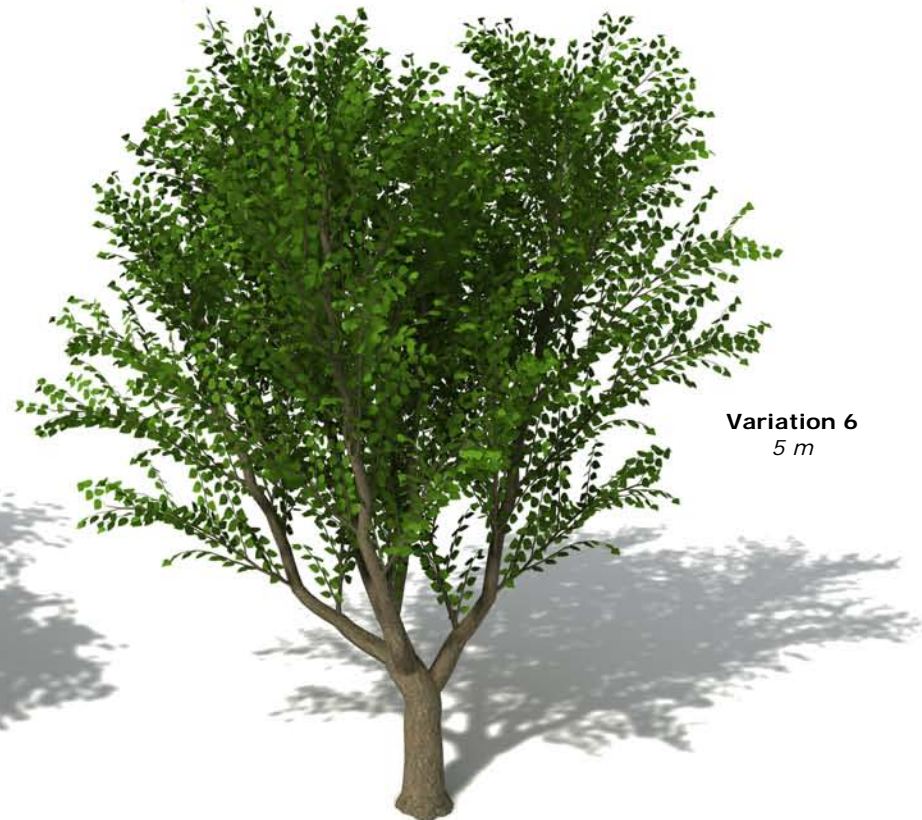
**Variation 9**  
9 m  
fruits ripe and unripe



**Variation 8**  
7 m  
male plant, pollarded  
flowering



**Variation 7**  
5,5 m  
fruits ripe and unripe



**Variation 6**  
5 m

**Variation 5**  
4,5 m  
Winter aspect



**Variation 4**  
4 m  
unripe fruits  
dimorphic leaves



**Variation 2**  
2,5 m  
female plant, flowering



**Variation 1**  
0,5 m  
dimorphic leaves



## 07. Horsetail Casuarina ( *Casuarina equisetifolia* )

OCEANIA 1 xfrogplants

**Tree/shrub, evergreen, broad columnar**

**Height :** up to 35 m (but normally smaller)

**Origin :** Pacific Islands, Southeastern Asia, Southeastern Australia

**Environment :** seashores, sandy slopes, open hills, on dry, sandy calcareous soils, sometimes on volcanic soils

**Climate :** warm, temperate;  
very tolerant of salt and of windswept locations.

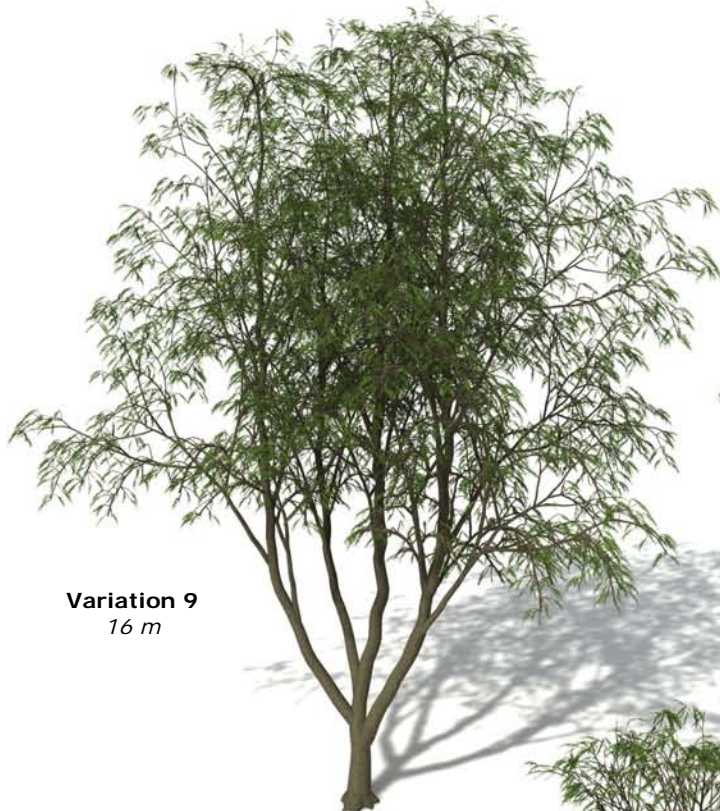
### Notes :

In spite of the needle-like leaves, this tree is not a conifer, in fact, it is much more similar to broadleaves. Being an excellent windbreak, Horsetail Casuarina was introduced into the coastal regions of other warm areas of the world, where it quickly became an invasive species, like in Florida. The deep digging roots can erode and split apart rocky cliffs. The wood is used for fencing and it's also an excellent, hot burning firewood.



Variation 7  
10 m





Variation 9  
16 m



Variation 8  
12 m



Variation 6  
7 m  
flowering



Variation 5  
6 m  
with fruits





Variation 4  
3,5 m



Variation 3  
3 m  
flowering



Variation 2  
2,5 m  
with fruits



Variation 1  
2 m

## 08. New Zealand Cabbage Tree (*Cordyline australis*)

OCEANIA 1 xfrogplants

### Arboreal plant

**Height :** up to 15 m.

**Origin :** New Zealand

**Environment :** open fields and hill sides,  
in full sun or partial shade

**Climate :** warm, temperate;  
well tolerant of occasional cold conditions

### Notes :

The Cabbage Tree is a monocotyledon tree-like plant of the lily family, native of New Zealand. It was a very important food source for the Maori populations, who used to eat the carrot-shaped root of the plant as their main food, called *Kauru*. Also the young central leaves of the bushy branch heads can be used as substitute for cabbage (hence the common name). The Cabbage Tree stands well occasional cold conditions, and for this reason is today planted as decorative plant in gardens of cooler world areas, such as England coasts. The Maori names of this plant are *Tī rākau* or *Tī kōuka*.



Variation 3  
4 m  
clustering

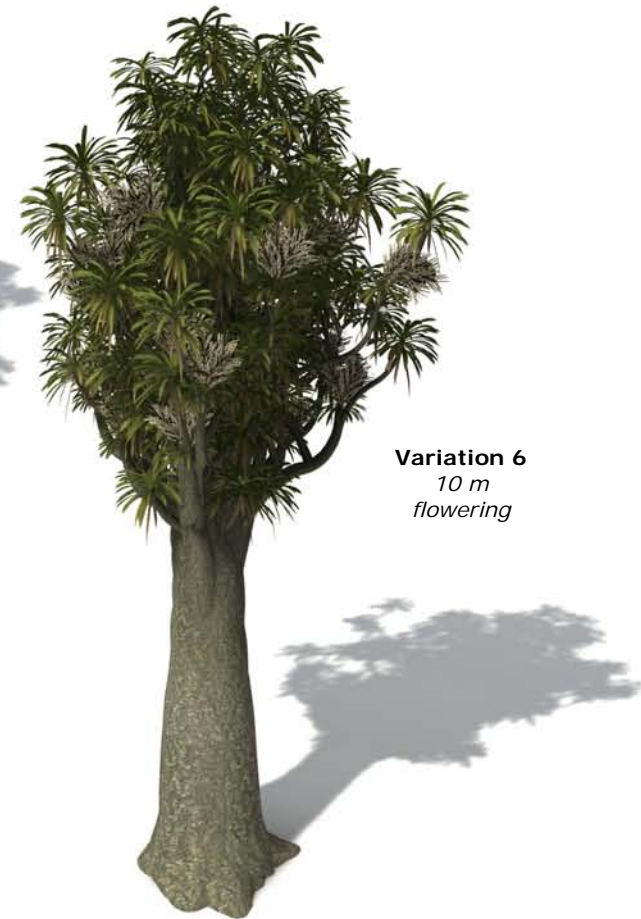


Variation 9  
15 m



Variation 7  
12 m

Variation 8  
14 m  
clustering



Variation 6  
10 m  
flowering



Variation 5  
7 m  
flowering



Variation 4  
6,5 m  
flowering



Variation 2  
2,5 m  
clustering



Variation 1  
1,5 m

## 09. Black Treefern ( *Cyathea medullaris* )

OCEANIA 1 xfrogplants

Tree Fern, evergreen

**Height :** up to 20 m.

**Origin :** New Zealand, Fiji, Polynesia

**Environment :** volcanic hill sides, in full sun, but also in partial or full shade

**Climate :** warm, temperate, cool; humid; it is hardy to around  $-3^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Notes :

The Black Treefern is the largest of all tree ferns. The name might derive from the very dark colour of the stipe of mature fronds or of the fiddleheads. It enjoys abundant moisture and although it can stand well the cold, it needs warm weather to develop a full, thick appearance. The plant has no secondary growth and no wood, yet, it has been often used as building material and for make-shift trackwork. The Maori names of this plant are ***Mamuku***, ***Katātā***, ***Kōrau***, or ***Pītau***.



**Variation 8**  
10 m  
with fiddleheads

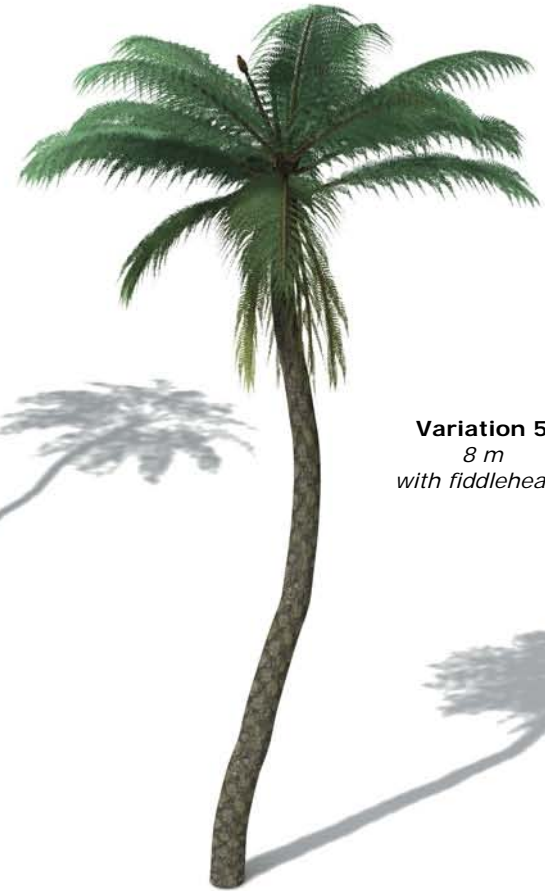




**Variation 9**  
12 m



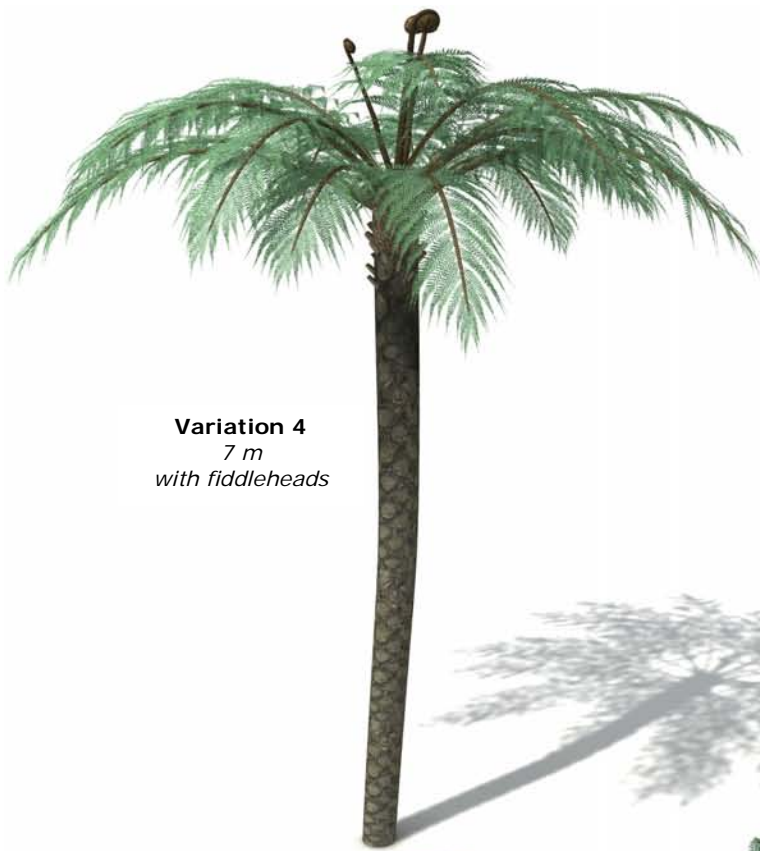
**Variation 7**  
8 m  
with fiddleheads



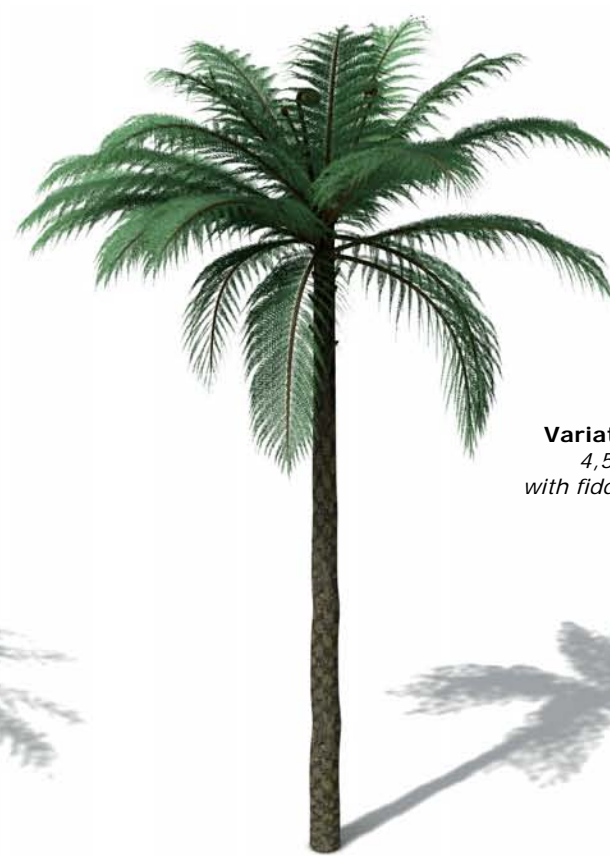
**Variation 5**  
8 m  
with fiddleheads



**Variation 6**  
5 m  
with fiddleheads



**Variation 4**  
7 m  
with fiddleheads



**Variation 3**  
4,5 m  
with fiddleheads



**Variation 2**  
3 m  
with fiddleheads



**Variation 1**  
2 m  
with fiddleheads

# 10. Bread Palm ( *Cycas rumphii* )

**Palm, single-stemmed**

**Height :** up to 12 m.

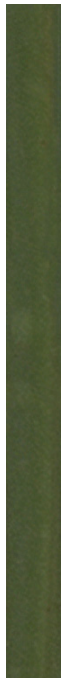
**Origin :** Northern Australia

**Environment :** Monsoon rainforest, in flat lowland areas, near lakes and rivers; on many soils

**Climate :** warm and humid; in full sunlight; very sensitive to cold and frost

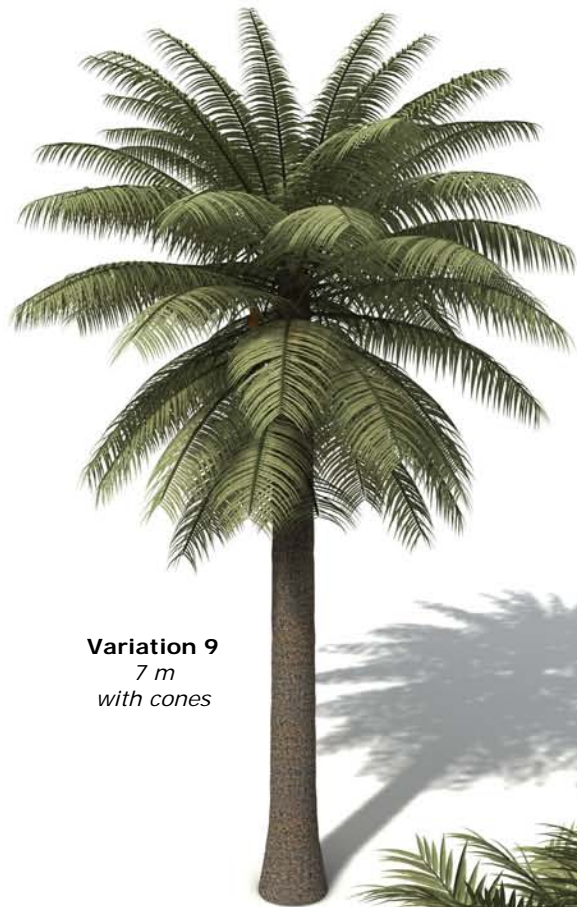
**Notes :**

The Carpentaria Palm is a fast growing palm, that needs frequent watering and a full sunlight position. It can adapt to different types of soil. It is a favourite for urban decoration use. It is, however, very sensitive to cold and frost, and for this reason it should only be planted in regions with mild winters. The Carpentaria genus was named after the Gulf of Carpentaria, a landmark of Northern Australia. The juice from the fruits can cause skin irritation.

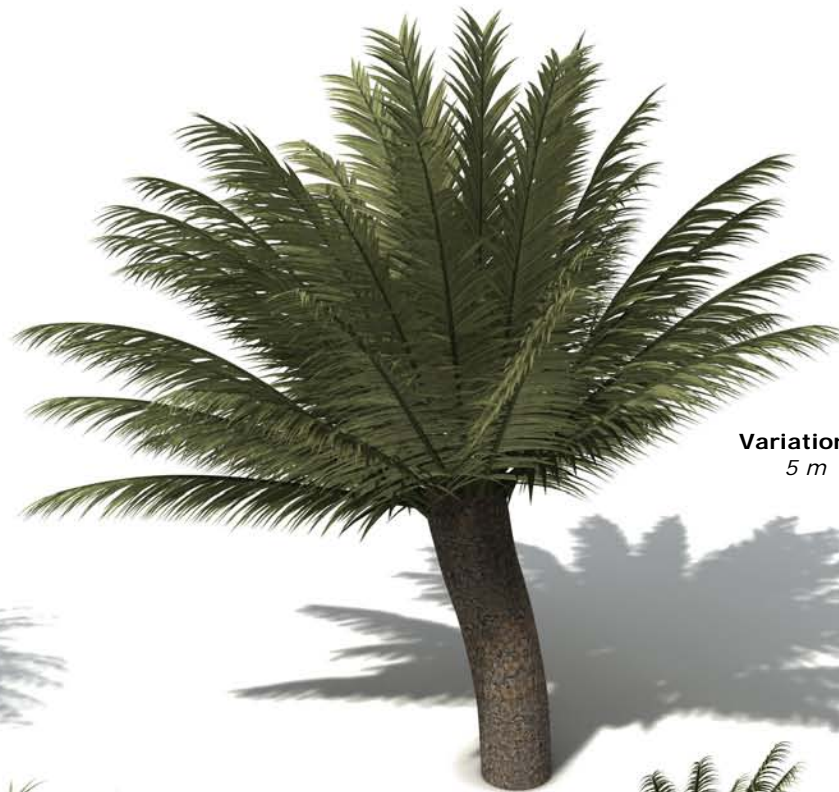


**Variation 4**  
3 m  
with cones





Variation 9  
7 m  
with cones



Variation 8  
5 m



Variation 7  
4,5 m



Variation 6  
4 m  
with cones



Variation 5  
3,5 m



Variation 3  
2,5 m



Variation 2  
2 m  
with cones



Variation 1  
1,5 m  
with cones

# 11. Tasmanian Treefern ( *Dicksonia antarctica* )

**Tree Fern, evergreen**

**Height :** up to 15 m, but much more typically up to 4-5 m

**Origin :** Tasmania

**Environment :** damp, sheltered woodland slopes and moist gullies, on all soils, preferably moist

**Climate :** warm, temperate, cool; humid or semi-humid; cold-resistant

## Notes :

The Tasmanian Treefern is probably the most widely known of all tree ferns, being cultivated also in temperate areas of the world because of its hardiness. In natural standings, the fronds from the groups of this plants can form a dense canopy, while the fibrous trunks often hosts epiphytes, including other ferns. *Dicksonia antarctica* is not only cold-resistant, but also fire-resistant. It is well suited for garden planting, as it re-shoots readily after relocation.



**Variation 5**  
4 m  
with fiddleheads





Variation 4  
3,5 m  
with fiddleheads



Variation 3  
2,5 m



Variation 2  
2 m



Variation 1  
1,5 m

## 12. Blue-Gum Eucalyptus ( *Eucalyptus globulus* )

Tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad columnar

**Height :** Average adult height 30 to 55 m, can reach 90 m in native Tasmania

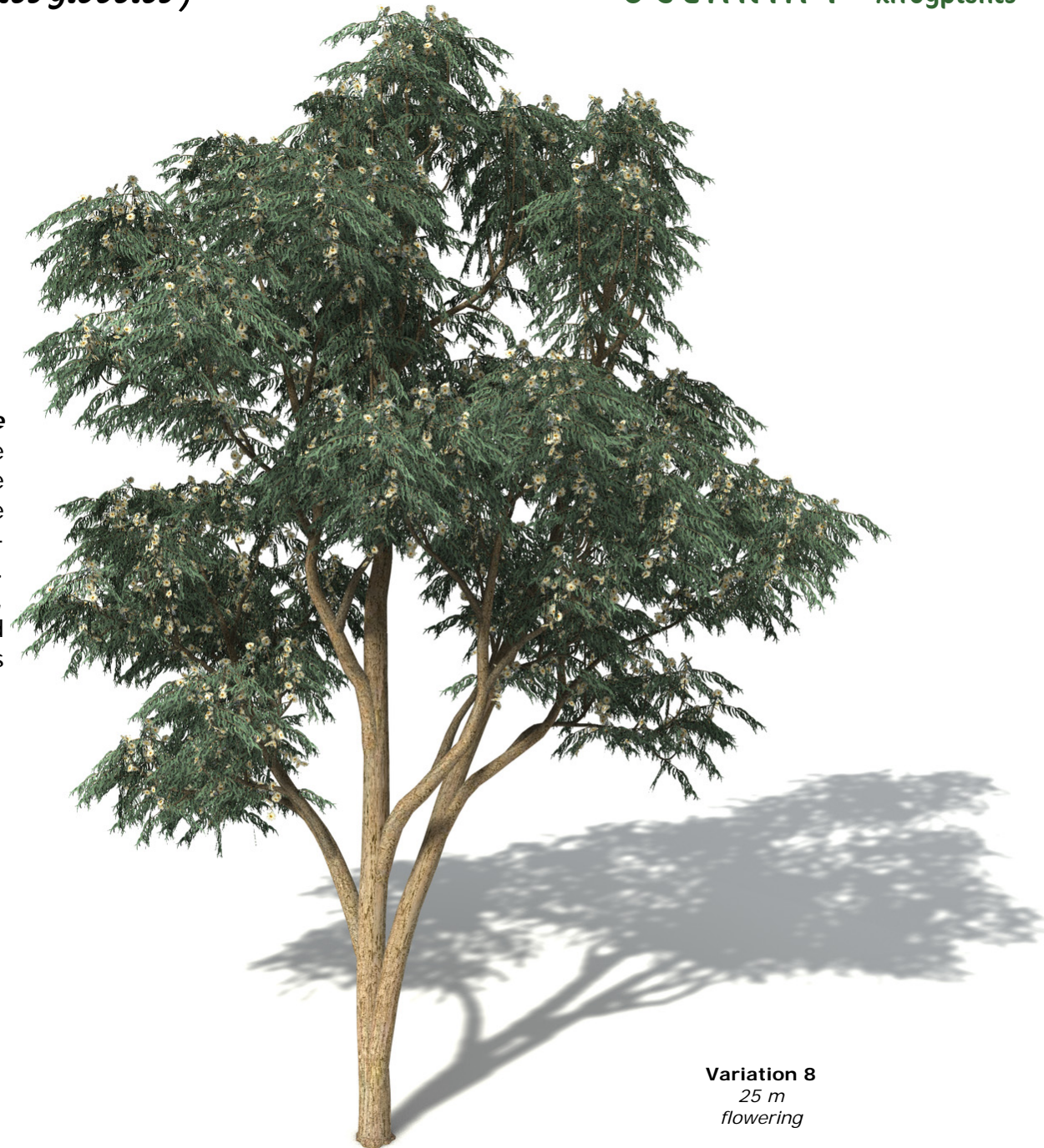
**Origin :** Tasmania, Southern Victoria (Australia)

**Environment :** grasslands, heatlands, riparian habitats; in full sun; on any soil

**Climate :** warm, mild; needs water at the roots  
frost-intolerant

### Notes :

Also called *Tasmanian Blue Gum* or *Southern Blue Gum*, this tree is the most widely cultivated tree in the Southern Pacific, because of the excellent timber and the production of Eucalyptus Oil. It is a much competitive species for water and light and tends to prevail over native vegetation when planted outside it's native habitat. It is also risky for fires, because it produces a lot of litter, and it's high water consumption can lead to decreased soil moisture contents. The leaf arrangement changes with age from parallel (young) to alternate (adult).



Variation 8  
25 m  
flowering



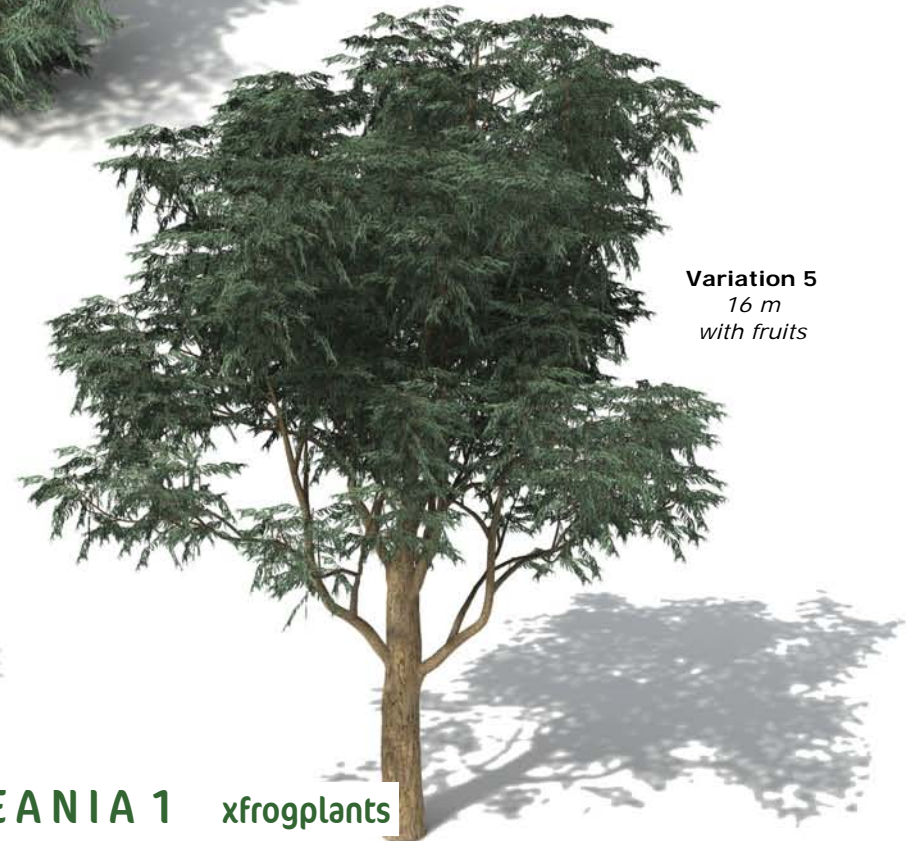
**Variation 9**  
32 m  
flowering



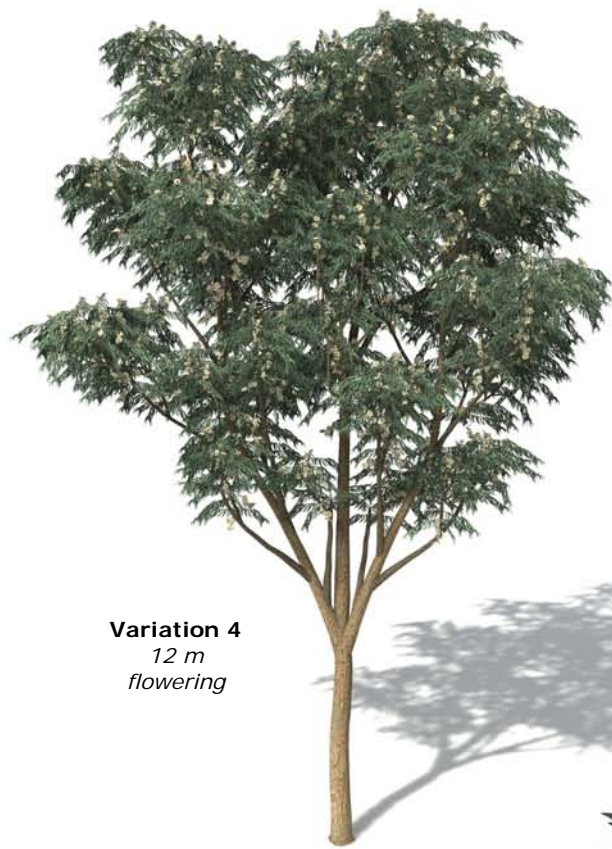
**Variation 7**  
18 m



**Variation 6**  
16 m  
flowering



**Variation 5**  
16 m  
with fruits



**Variation 4**  
12 m  
flowering



**Variation 3**  
9 m  
flowering



**Variation 2**  
2,5 m  
with fruits



**Variation 1**  
1,5 m



# 13. Kentia Palm ( *Howea forsteriana* )

**Palm, evergreen**

**Height :** Average height from 6 to 18 m

**Origin :** Lord Howe Island

**Environment :** coastal sites, open forests, in partial shade; on any soil

**Climate :** mild; humid;

intolerant of prolonged heat and drought

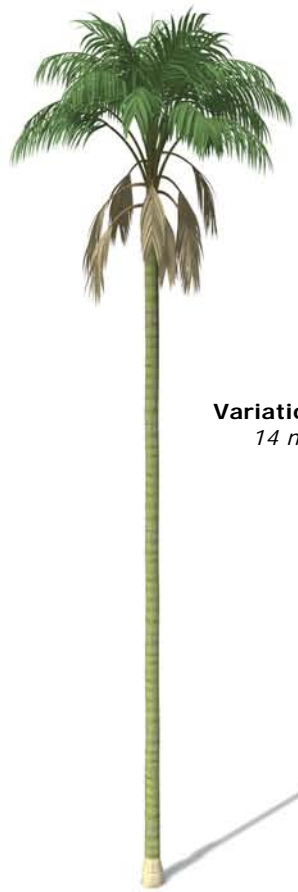
**Notes :**

The Kentia Palm is native of the Lord How Island, but also grows in large standings on the Norfolk Island. It requires a moderate temperature and humid soil, and can stand full sun position only if the temperature is moderate. The Kentia Palm has become a very popular house-plant species. It can also grow outdoors in cooler climates, but can not stand freeze for more than a few hours. It grows slowly and is best kept as stand-alone species.

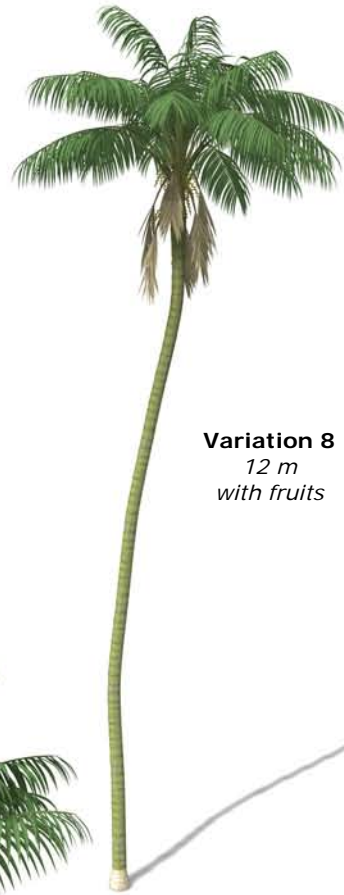


**Variation 7**  
7 m

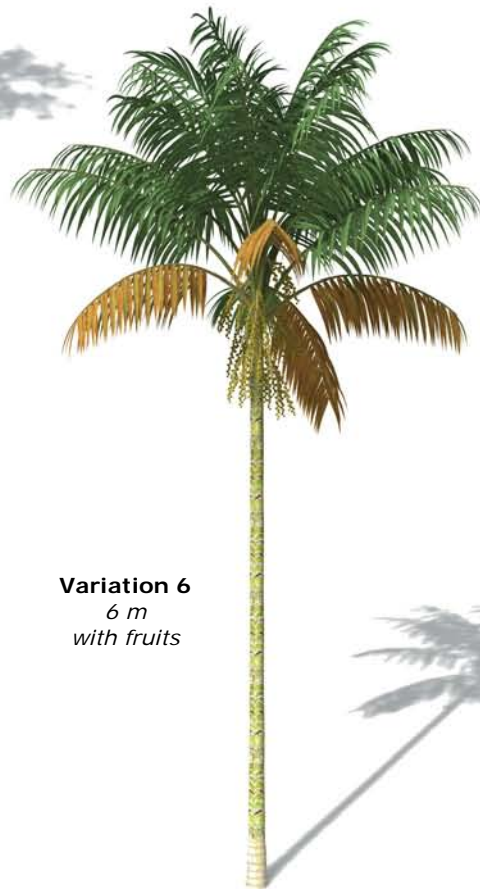




**Variation 9**  
14 m



**Variation 8**  
12 m  
with fruits



**Variation 6**  
6 m  
with fruits



**Variation 5**  
5 m



**Variation 4**  
4 m  
flowering



**Variation 3**  
3 m  
with fruits



**Variation 2**  
2,5 m  
flowering



**Variation 1**  
2 m

**13. Kentia Palm ( *Howea forsteriana* )**

# 14. Kanuka ( *Kunzea ericoides* )

Tree/Shrub, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 30 m, more typically 15 m

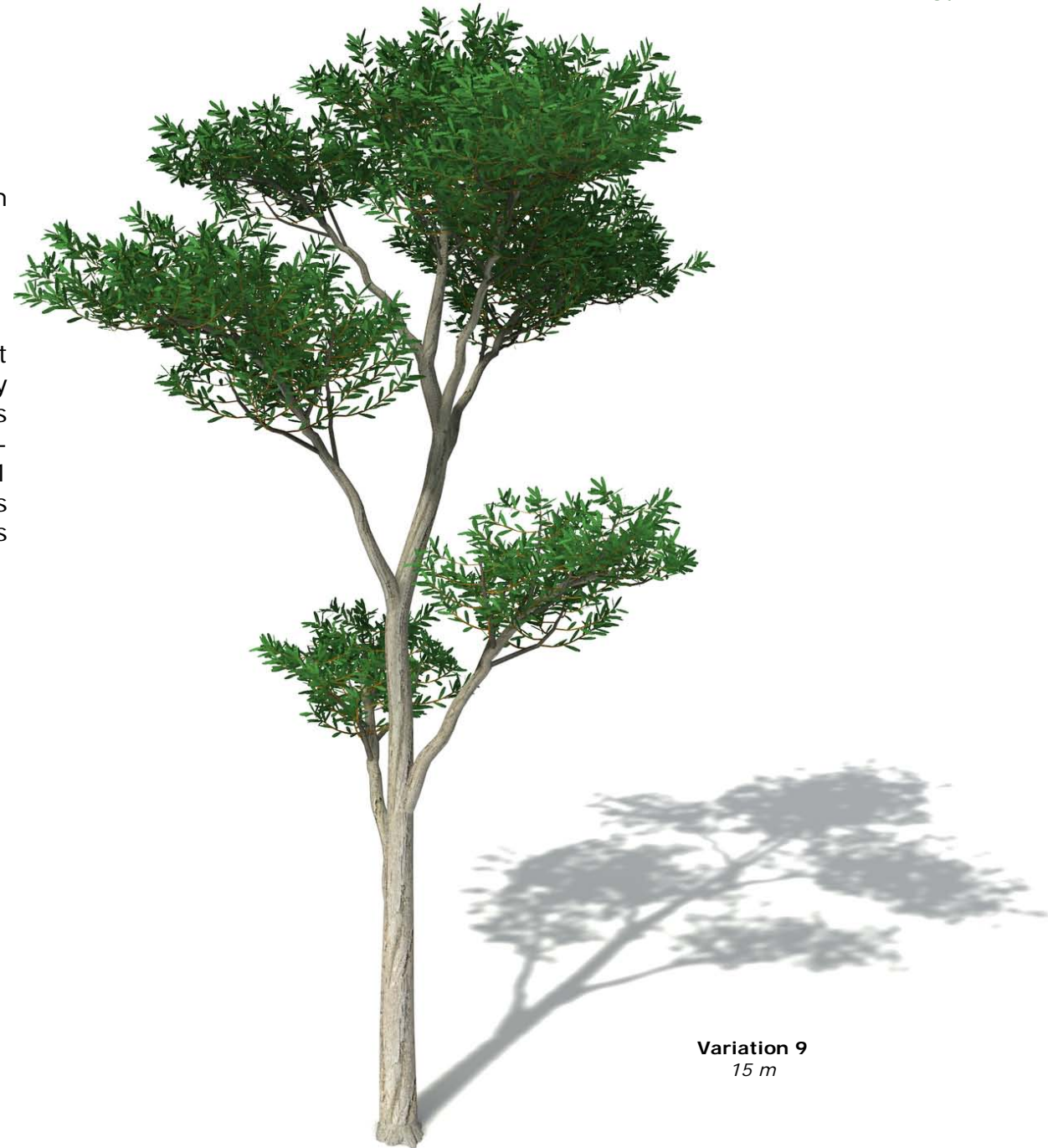
**Origin :** New Zealand

**Environment :** coastal scrubs, wastelands, hillsides, from sea level to 2000 m altitude

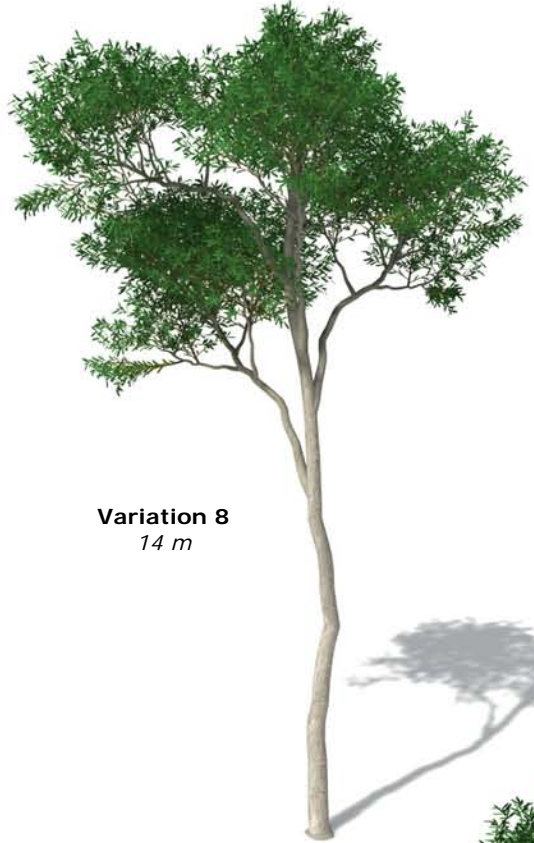
**Climate :** mild, temperate, cool

## Notes :

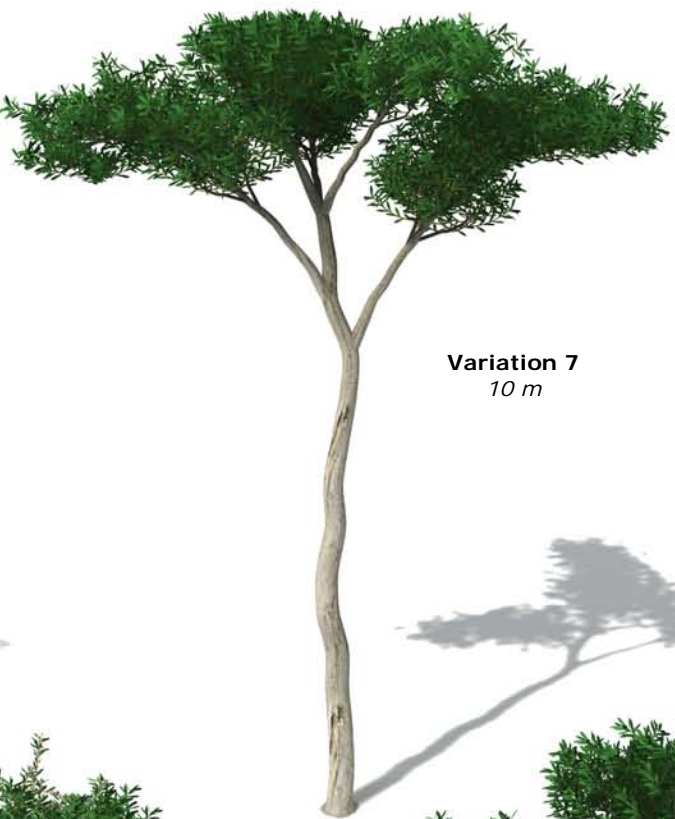
Kanuka was mainly known as *Manuka* until the 1930s. It is a New Zealand native species that is often erroneously confused with Australia's Burgan, which grows mostly as a shrub, while New Zealand's Kanuka can reach the respectable height of 30 meters and a trunk diameter of 1 meter. It is a very competitive species that often prevails over the others in the open forests. It often recolonizes wasted lands. It's white blooming is visually remarkable.



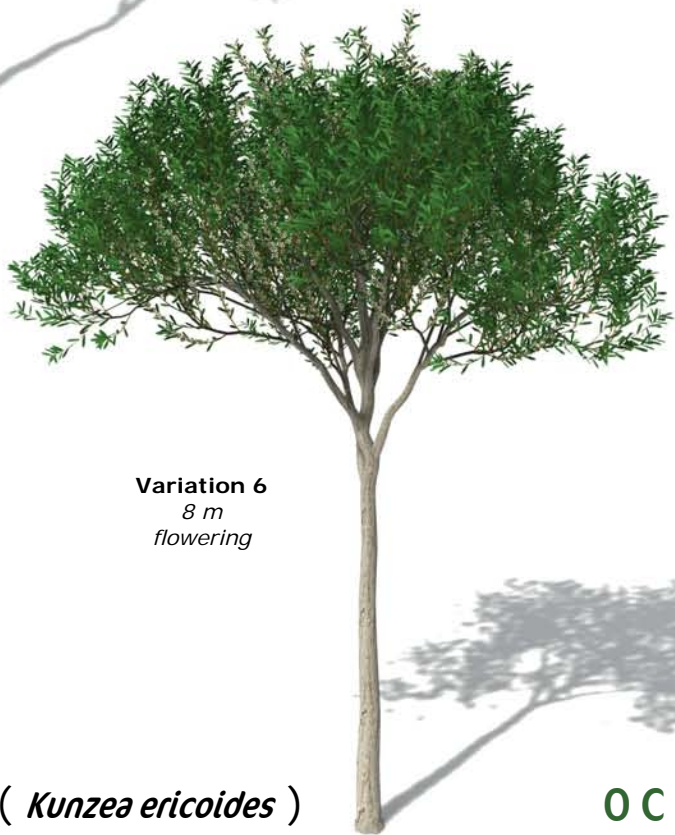
Variation 9  
15 m



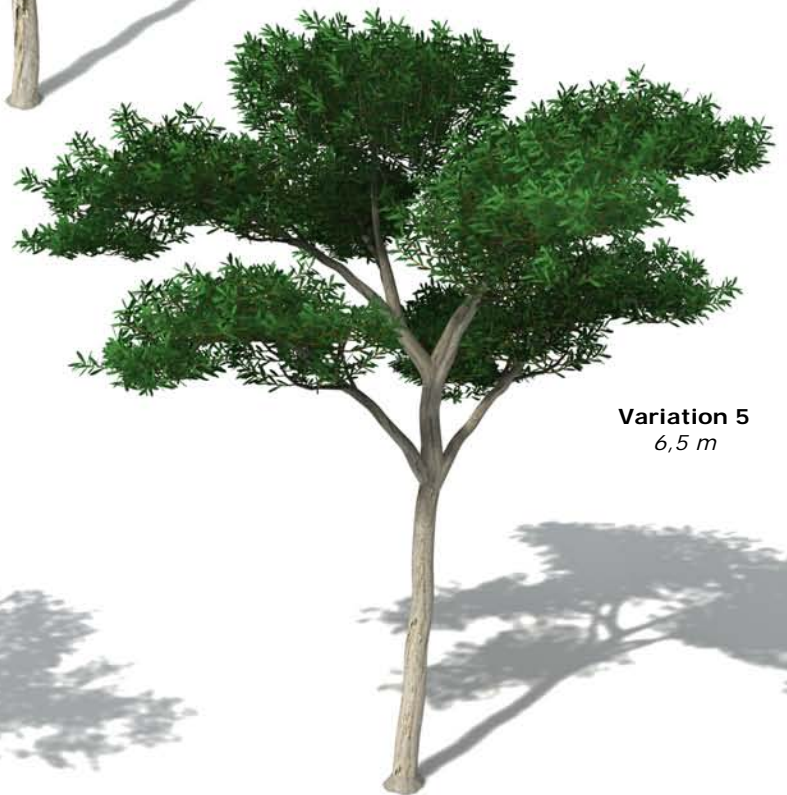
Variation 8  
14 m



Variation 7  
10 m



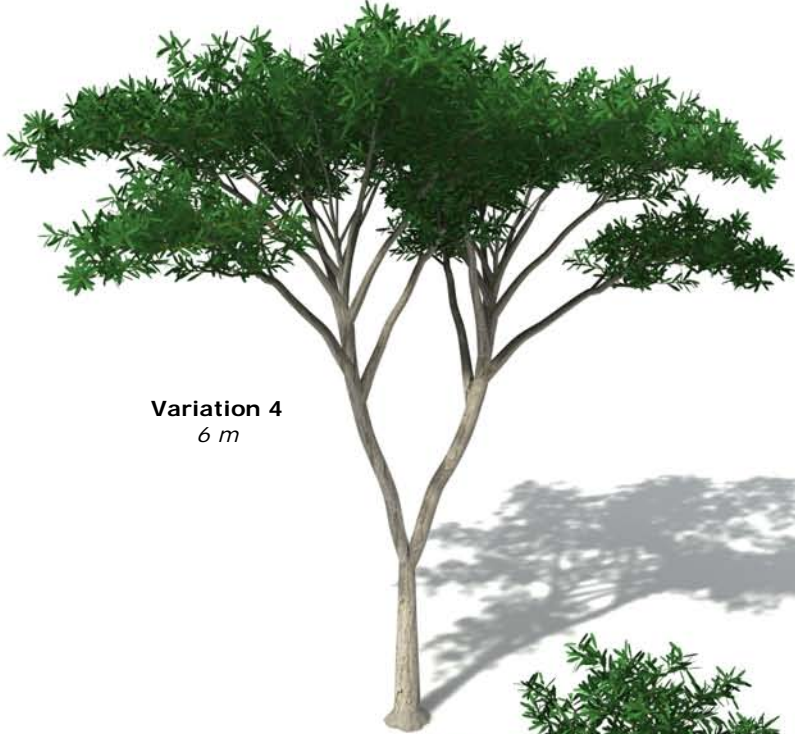
Variation 6  
8 m  
flowering



Variation 5  
6,5 m

14. Kanuka ( *Kunzea ericoides* )

OCEANIA 1 xfrogplants



Variation 4  
6 m



Variation 3  
5 m  
flowering



Variation 2  
4 m



Variation 1  
2 m  
flowering

# 15. Ohia Lehua ( *Metrosideros polymorpha* )

**Tree/Shrub, evergreen broadleaf, broad spreading**

**Height :** up to 20-25 m when growing as tree, much smaller as shrub

**Origin :** Hawai'i (all six major islands)

**Environment :** wet and dry forests, subalpine shrublands; on most soils, from sea level up to the treeline (2500 m)

**Climate :** mild, temperate;

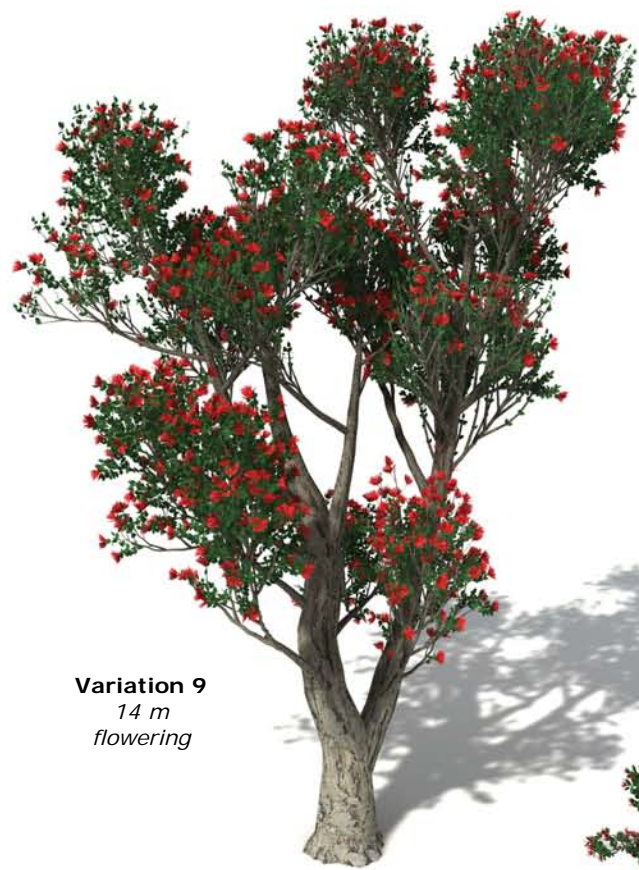
it grows in a wide range of temperatures and rainfall

## Notes :

Ohia Lehua is the dominant species in Hawaiian Islands' cloud forests and rainforests above 400 m altitude. It is also common in the seasonally wet forests, where it may share dominance with the Koa (*Acacia koa*). Ohia Lehua appears in a variety of shapes, as small shrub or tall tree, and everything in between. Obviously at high altitudes the shrub form is most common. It can grow on recent lava streams. The aspect of trunk can be much varied, from rough and gnarled to straight and smooth. Native Hawaiians used the wood for the construction of canoes and statues.



Variation 2  
2 m  
flowering



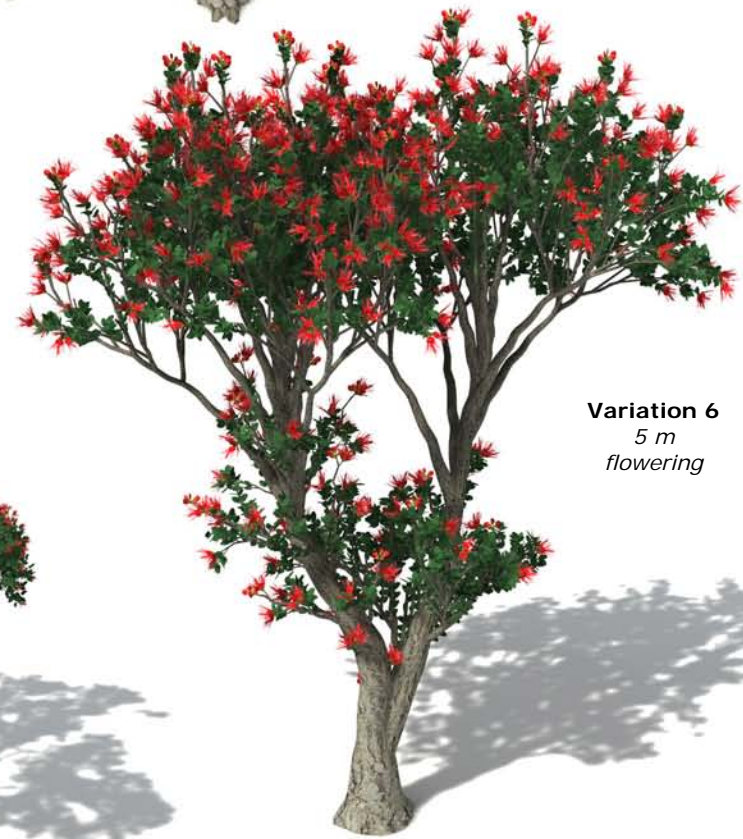
Variation 9  
14 m  
flowering



Variation 8  
10 m  
flowering



Variation 7  
8 m  
flowering

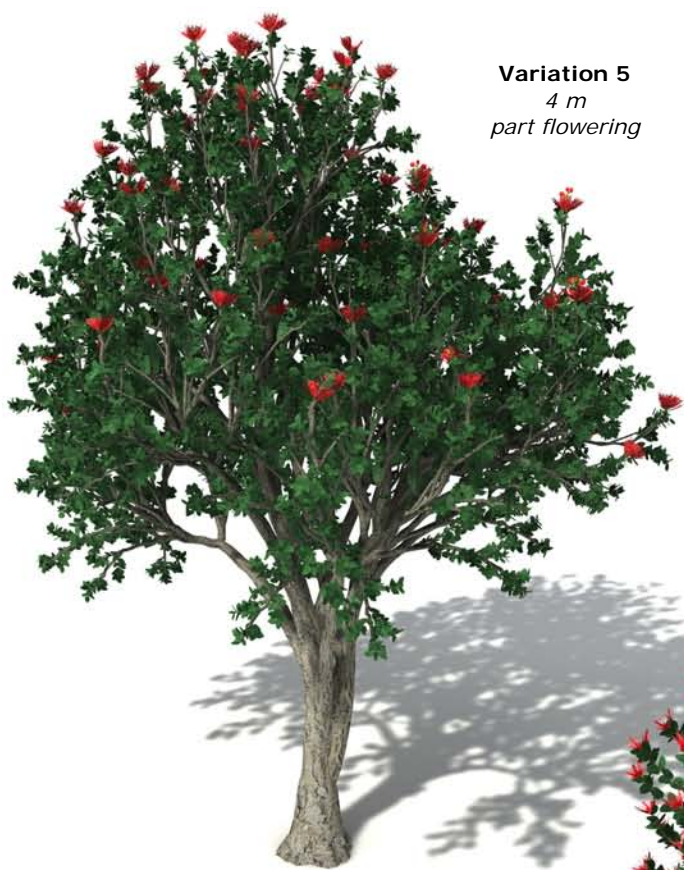


Variation 6  
5 m  
flowering

15. Ohia Lehua ( *Metrosideros polymorpha* )

OCEANIA 1 xfrogplants





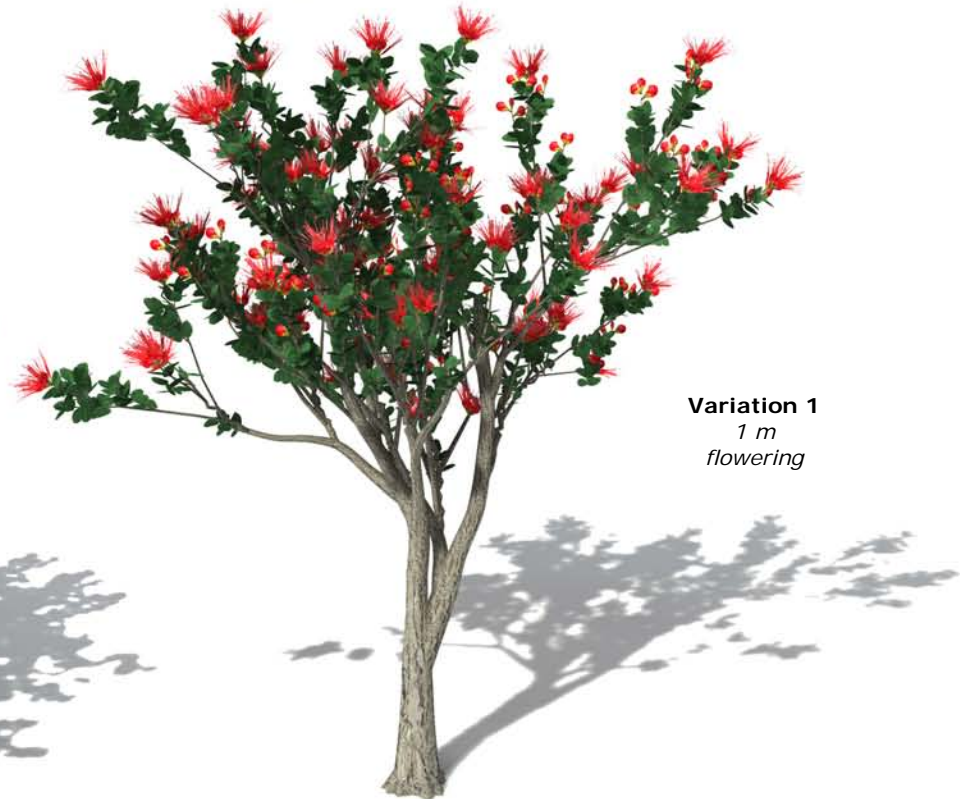
Variation 5  
4 m  
part flowering



Variation 4  
3 m  
prostrate, flowering



Variation 3  
3 m  
flowering



Variation 1  
1 m  
flowering

## 16. Noni ( *Morinda citrifolia* )

Tree/Shrub, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 9 m.

**Origin :** Tahiti; Southeast of Asia

**Environment :** shady forests, open shores;  
on rocky, sandy, volcanic lava soils

**Climate :** warm, mild, temperate;  
salt- and drought-tolerant

### Notes :

This tree is called with a variety of names, Noni (Hawaiian) being currently the most common. The Tahitian name is **Nono**, Malayan is **Mengkudu**, and western names are **Great Morinda**, **Indian Mulberry**, **Beach Mulberry**. It is a species that is widely diffused throughout the whole Southern Pacific. It is tolerant of saline soils and drought conditions, and therefore often planted in coastal cities. The ripe fruits have a pungent odour and are known as *cheese fruits* or even *vomit fruits*! Noni is attractive to weaver ants and fruit bats.



**Variation 7**  
4 m  
with fruits

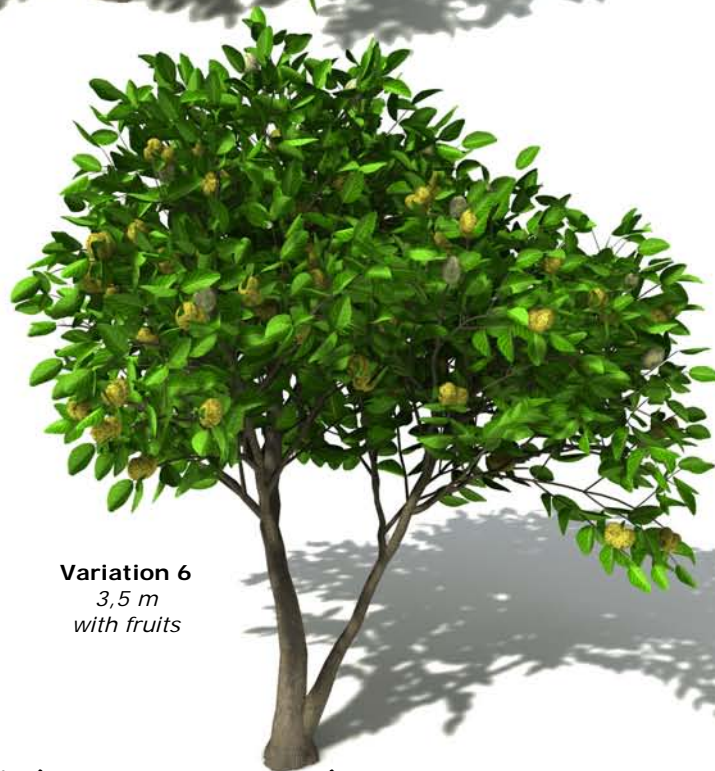




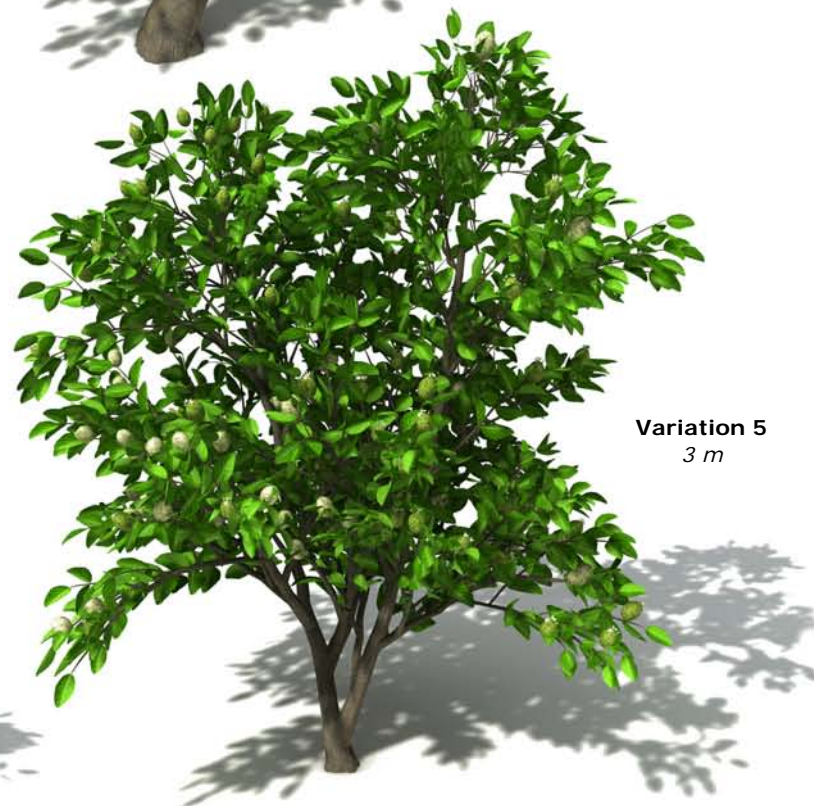
**Variation 9**  
5 m  
flowering



**Variation 8**  
4,5 m  
flowering



**Variation 6**  
3,5 m  
with fruits



**Variation 5**  
3 m

Variation 4  
2,5 m



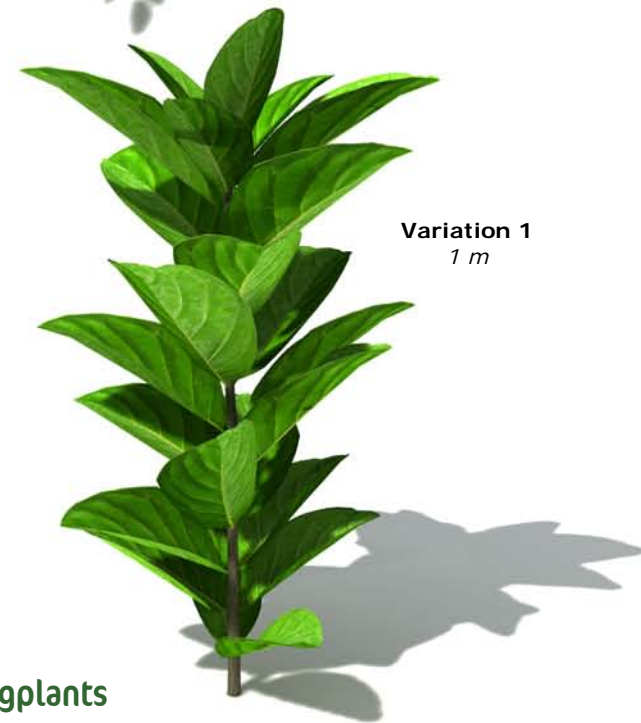
Variation 3  
2,5 m



Variation 2  
2 m



Variation 1  
1 m



# 17. Coastal Screw Pine ( *Pandanus tectorius* )

**Arboreal Plant, evergreen**

**Height :** up to 6 m

**Origin :** Polynesia

**Environment :** damp areas, on coastal sites or mountain sides, in partial sunlight, on moist soils

**Climate :** warm, mild

**Notes :**

The Coastal Screw Pine is supported by prop roots, that anchor it to the soil. The fruits (which resemble pineapples) are edible and an important traditional food source for Polynesian populations. Today the leaves are mostly used as flavouring for sweets, but in the past, they were largely used for house thatching and women's grass skirts. The common name of Screw Pine is due to the spiral arrangement of the leaves. The Hawaiian name is ***Hala***.



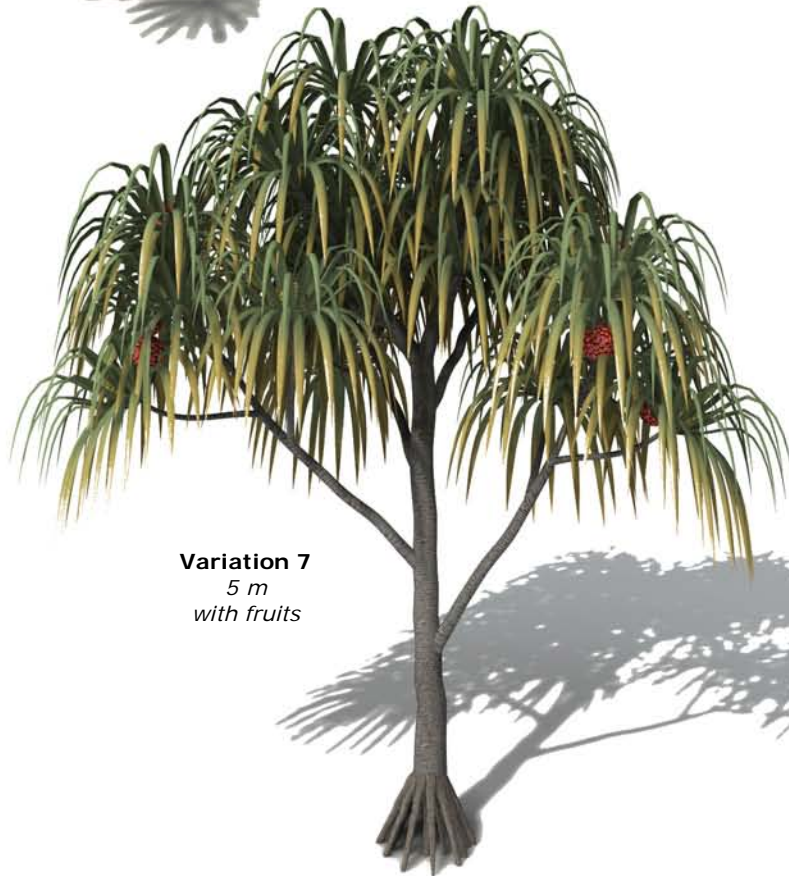
**Variation 3**  
4 m  
flowering



**Variation 9**  
5,5 m  
with fruits



**Variation 8**  
5 m  
with fruits



**Variation 7**  
5 m  
with fruits



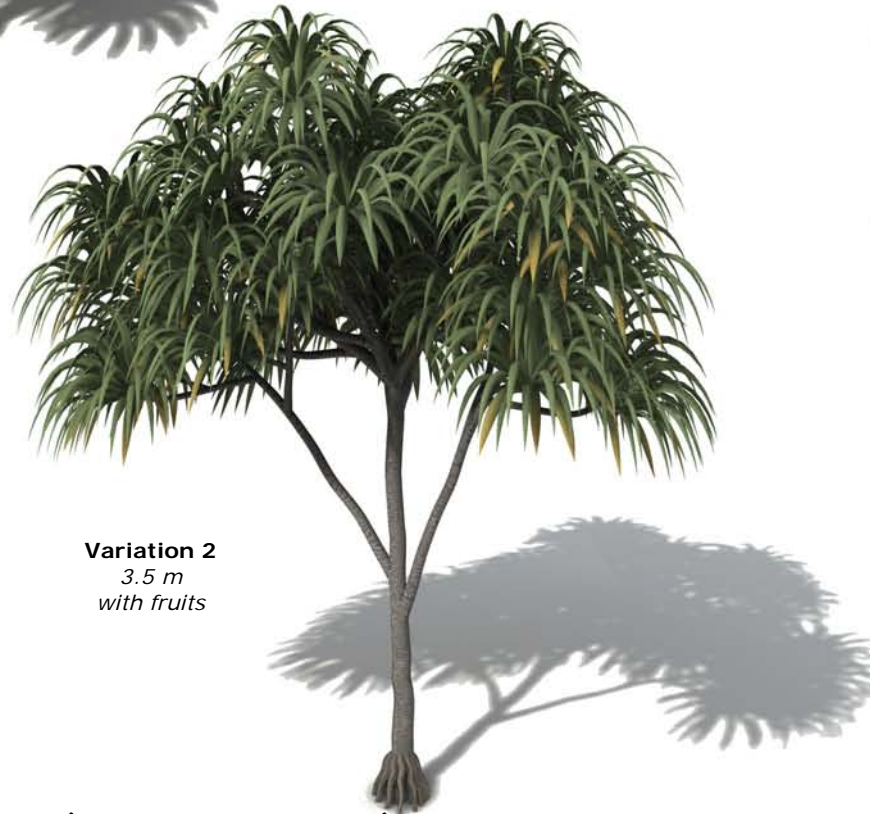
**Variation 6**  
4,5 m  
flowering



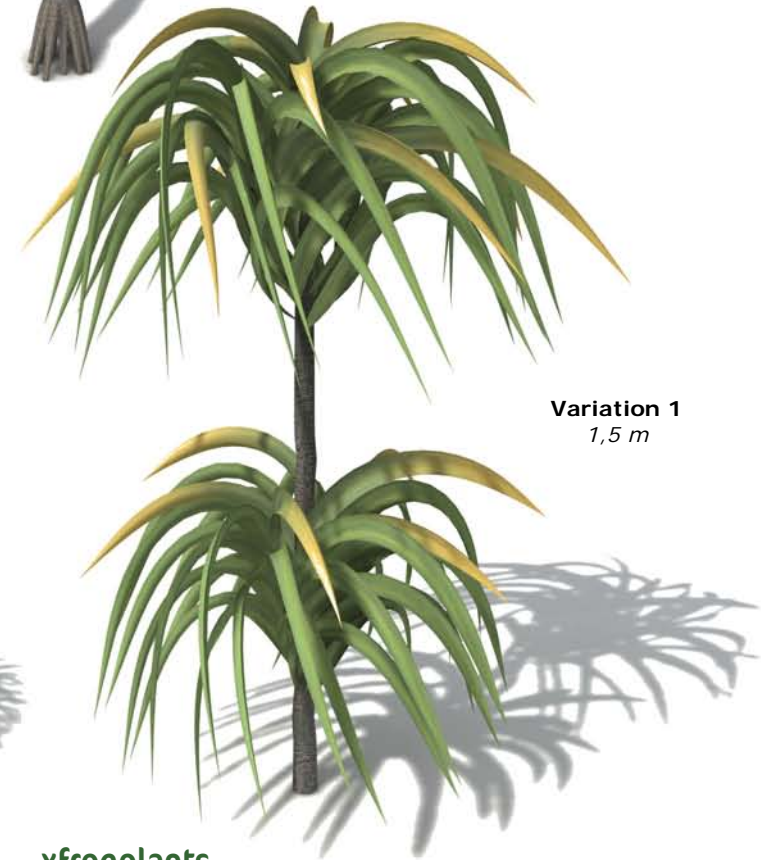
Variation 5  
4,5 m  
with fruits



Variation 4  
4 m  
with fruits



Variation 2  
3.5 m  
with fruits



Variation 1  
1,5 m

# 18. New Zealand Flax ( *Phormium tenax* )

Shrubby plant, perennial

**Height :** up to 3-4 m.

**Origin :** New Zealand, Norfolk Island

**Environment :** swamps, low lying areas

**Climate :** mild, temperate, cool; relatively cold-resistant

**Notes :**

The New Zealand Flax produces fibrous leaves that have been important for the history and economy of New Zealand. When Maoris arrived in New Zealand, they were carrying with them the Paper Mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), whose bark they used for clothing. But the Paper Mulberry did not flourish, so they used the Flax instead, not just for clothing but also for baskets and fishing nets. Today, New Zealand Flax has become a very popular decoration plant throughout the world.



**Variation 9**  
3,5 m  
flowering





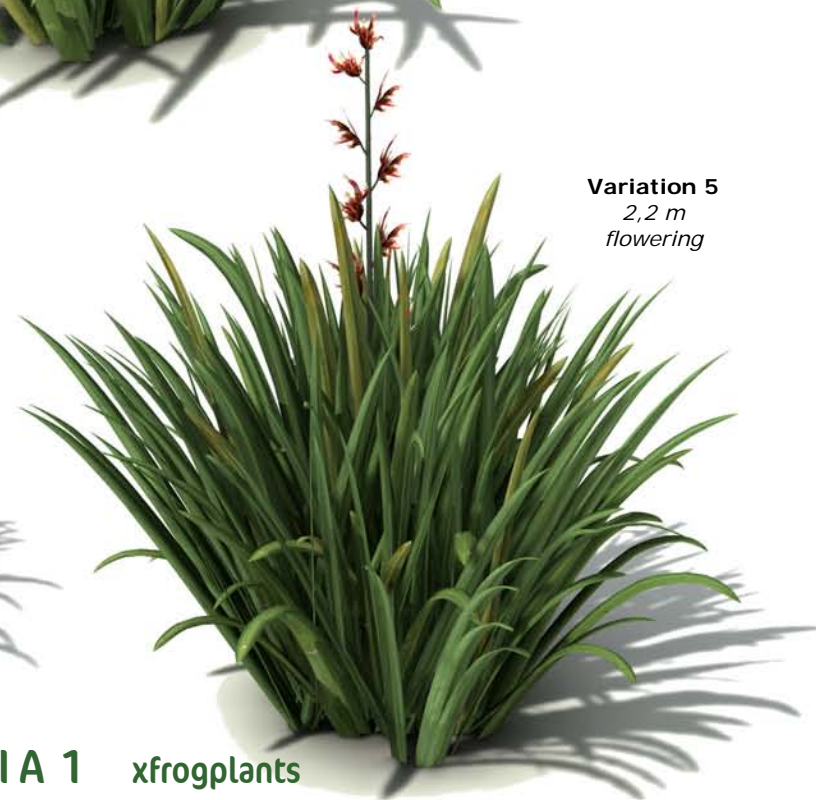
Variation 8  
3 m  
flowering



Variation 7  
3 m  
flowering



Variation 6  
2,5 m  
flowering



Variation 5  
2,2 m  
flowering



Variation 4  
2 m



Variation 3  
2 m



Variation 2  
1,5 m



Variation 1  
1,5 m

# 19. Totara ( *Podocarpus totara* )

**Tree, conifer evergreen, broad spreading**

**Height :** up to 20-25 m, exceptionally up to 35 m

**Origin :** New Zealand

**Environment :** lowlands, mountain and lower subalpine forests, from sea level to 600 m altitude

**Climate :** temperate, cool

## Notes :

The Totara (a Maori name) is a New Zealand endemic tree which grows slowly and rarely reaches important heights. It's wood is hard and very resistant to rot. Because of these qualities, it is often used for fence posts and floor pilings. It is also much appreciated for carving. Maoris appreciated it very much also for building canoes. It tolerates a wide range of conditions and is an important species in the Antarctic flora.



Variation 7  
18 m



**Variation 9**  
25 m  
flowering



**Variation 8**  
21 m  
flowering



**Variation 6**  
14 m  
with fruits



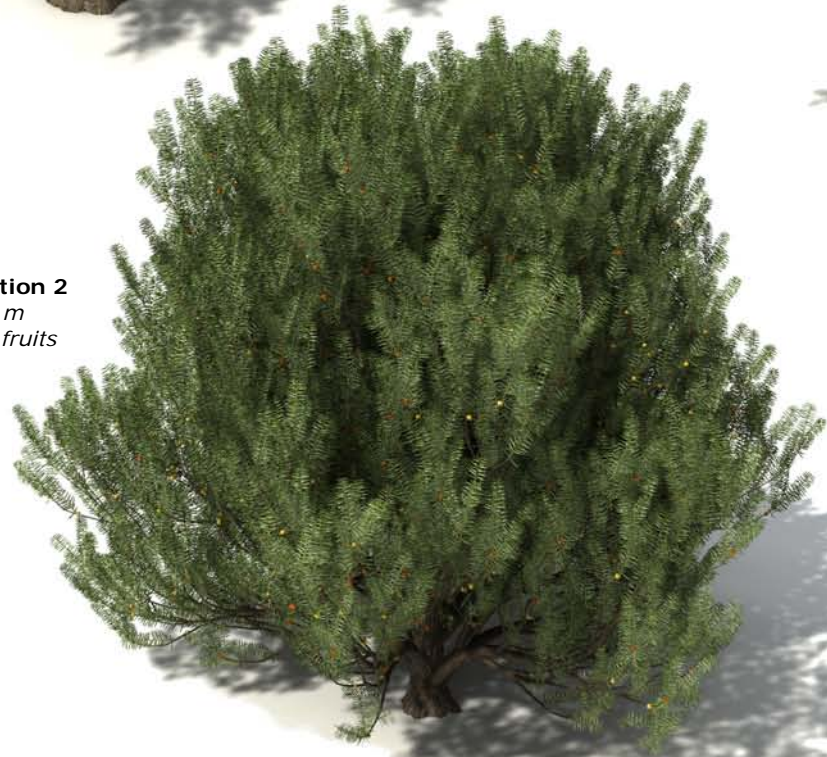
**Variation 5**  
12 m  
flowering



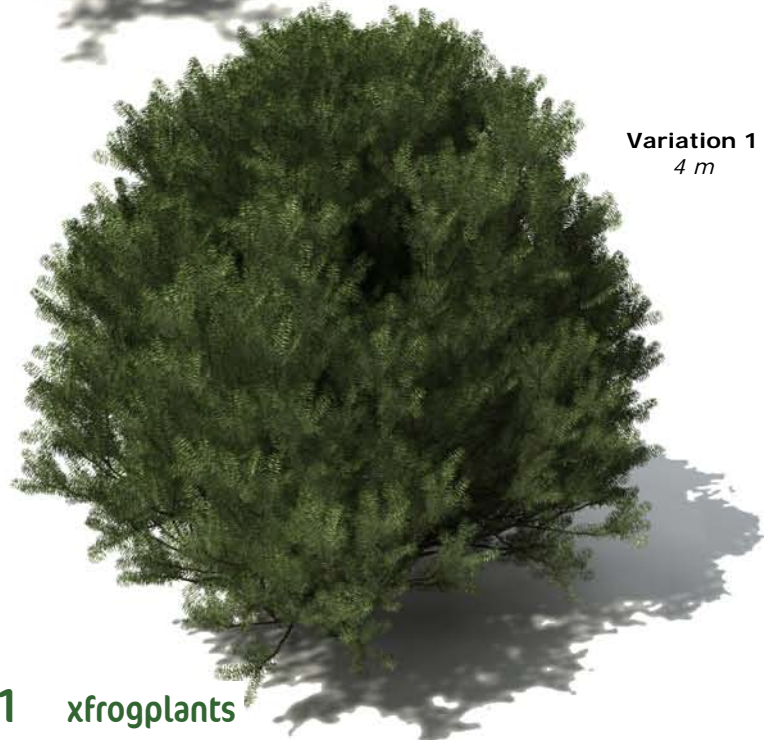
**Variation 4**  
8 m



**Variation 3**  
6 m  
flowering



**Variation 2**  
5 m  
with fruits



**Variation 1**  
4 m

## 20. Hillebrand Palm ( *Pritchardia hillebrandii* )

OCEANIA 1 xfrogplants

**Palm, evergreen**

**Height :** up to 18-20 cm.

**Origin :** Hawai'i (Moloka'i)

**Environment :** windward coasts, moist to wet forests, on rich soils, from sea level to 680 m altitude

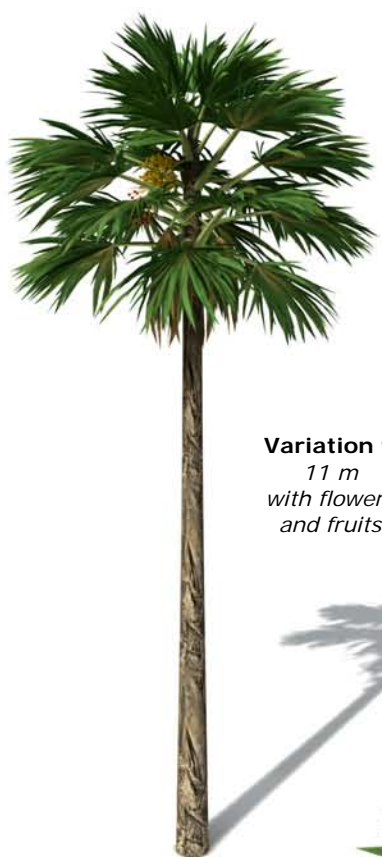
**Climate :** warm, mild, temperate; humid

### **Notes :**

The Hillebrand Palm is a single-trunk, fan-shaped-leaf medium-to-large palm that can reach heights of nearly 20 meters. There are 25 species of palms in the genus *Pritchardia*, all native to the tropical Pacific islands. Each Hawaiian island has at least one distinct *Pritchardia* species. The Hillebrand Palm has become very popular as garden species throughout the world. Thanks to its most attractive appearance and fast growth, it is the favourite of many palm enthusiasts.



**Variation 8**  
8 m



**Variation 9**  
11 m  
with flowers  
and fruits



**Variation 7**  
6 m



**Variation 6**  
5,5 m



**Variation 5**  
4,5 m  
with flowers  
and fruits



Variation 4  
4 m  
with flowers  
and fruits



Variation 3  
3 m



Variation 2  
3 m



Variation 1  
2,5 m  
with flowers  
and fruits



# XfrogPlants | Oceania 2



*Brigalow*



*Bangalow Palm*

# XfrogPlants OCEANIA 2

## 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](http://www.xfrog.com)

Xfrog User Group: [tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog](http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog)

## Legal :

XfrogPlants Models and Textures, are copyright:

© 2001 - 2010 Xfrog Inc

Tel. 310 933 5949

**[Support3@xfrog.com](mailto:Support3@xfrog.com)**

All Rights Reserved. If this product is lawfully purchased then the contents are made available to you under license as an "End User" with use at your place of business.

**If you wish to further distribute the content, e.g. models, textures, or derivative models, or model parts, inside a game title; or use the library in any multi-user context; please contact us for distribution licensing.**

## 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*

## 21. True Mulga ( *Acacia aneura* )

**Tree/Shrub, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading**

**Height :** up to 15 m., commonly 7 m. or as low shrub

**Origin :** Central and Western Australia

**Environment :** Mulga savannah, tussock grasslands, scrublands

**Climate :** hot, warm; semi-arid

### Notes :

Mulga is the Indigenous Australian name for the semi-arid scrub that covers a large part of Australian mainland. The dominant species in the Mulga, which is *Acacia aneura*, is called True Mulga. True Mulga is a very variable species, that can be found as low shrub or medium sized tree, depending on the growing conditions. It is long lived (200 to 300 years) when undisturbed by fire. It can collect rainfall through the phyllodes and it's roots can reach deep waters. Differently from Eucalypt Woodland, Mulga has a very limited capability to re-sprout after fire. True Mulga is a valuable fodder source for Australia's pastoral industry.



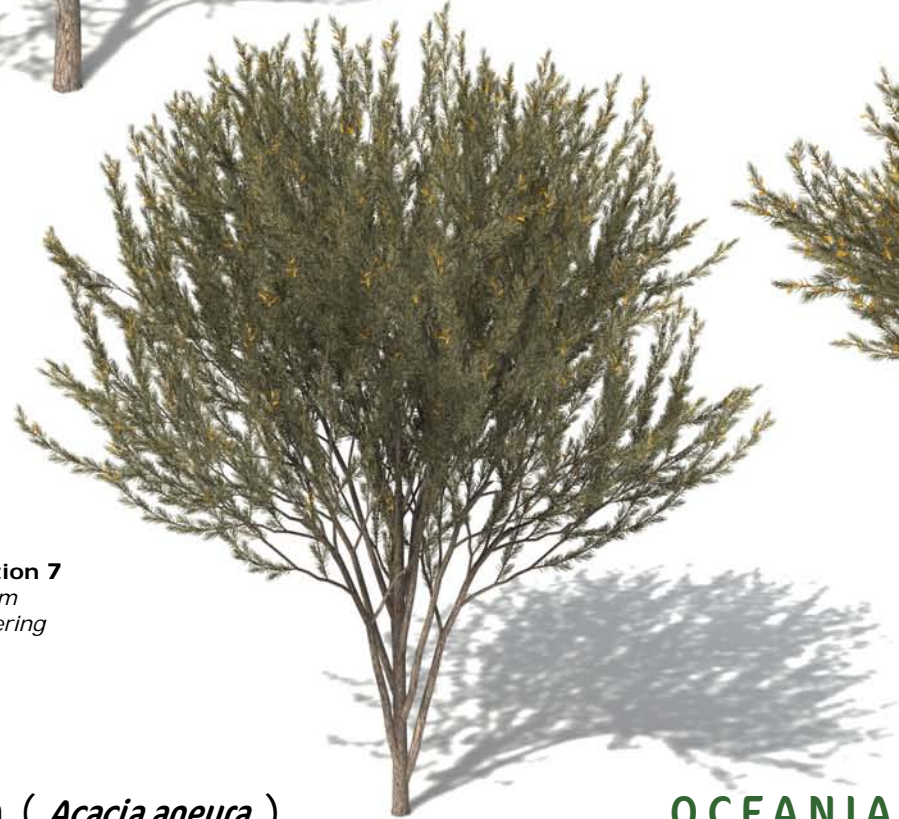
**Variation 2**  
1 m  
flowering



**Variation 9**  
7 m  
flowering



**Variation 8**  
5 m  
flowering



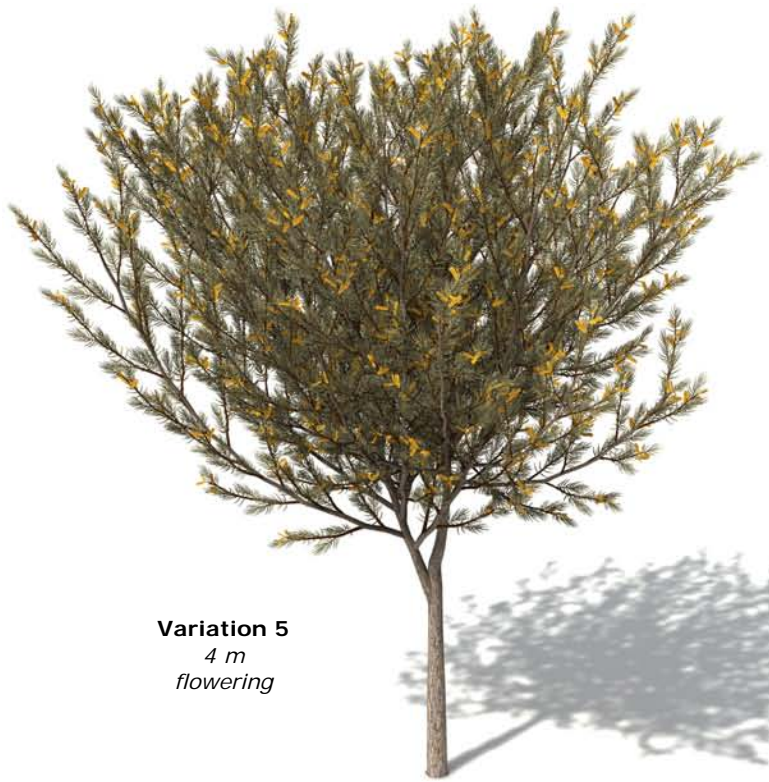
**Variation 7**  
5 m  
flowering



**Variation 6**  
4.5 m  
flowering

**21. True Mulga ( *Acacia aneura* )**

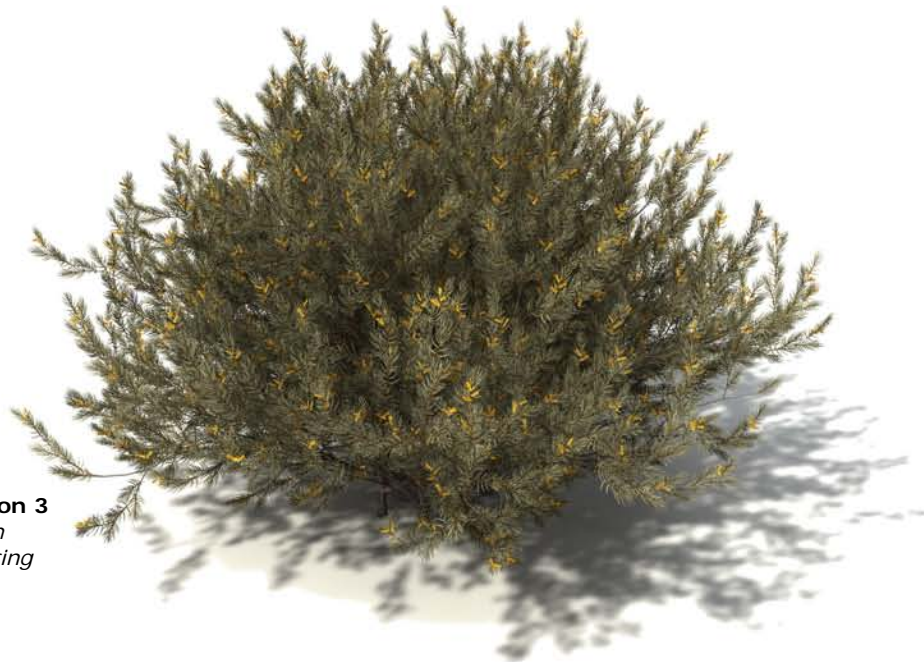
**OCEANIA 2** xfrogplants



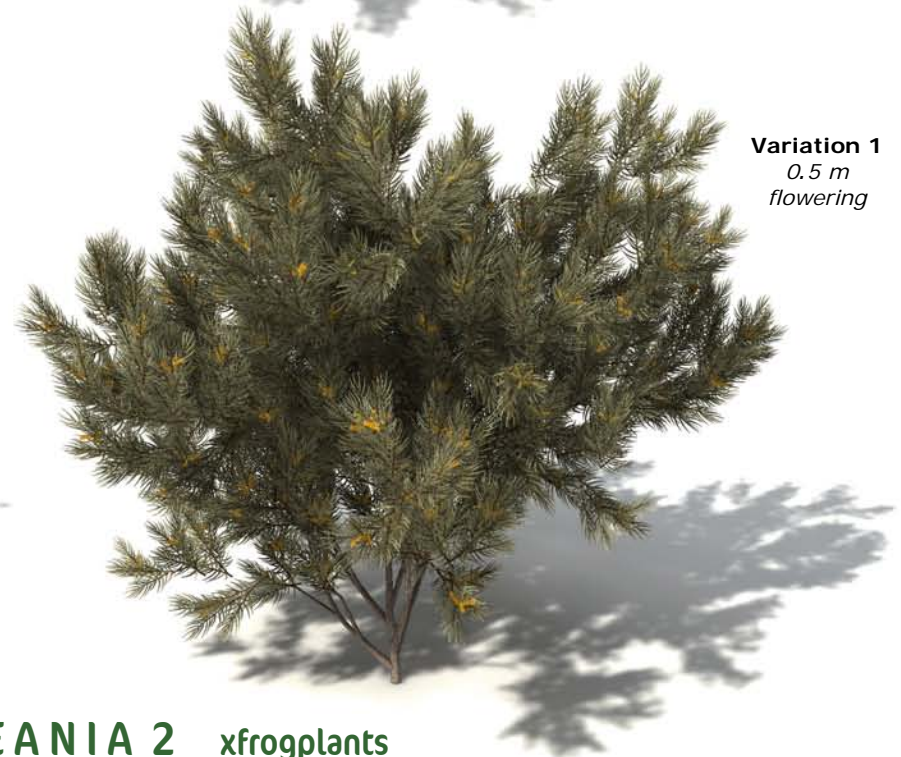
**Variation 5**  
4 m  
flowering



**Variation 4**  
2.5 m  
flowering



**Variation 3**  
2 m  
flowering



**Variation 1**  
0.5 m  
flowering

## 22. Brigalow ( *Acacia harpophylla* )

Tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 25 m.

**Origin :** Northeast Australia  
(Queensland, New South Wales)

**Environment :** Brigalow Belt (open forests and woodlands of plains or gentle hills); on clay soils

**Climate :** warm, temperate;  
under coastal and semi-arid rainfall regimes

### Notes :

Also known as *Brigalow Spearwood* or *Orkor*, this medium-sized tree can grow up to 25 m. and creates open woodlands known as Brigalow Belt, often in mixed community with other Acacias, Eucalypti, Casuarinas, and many understory species. Brigalow communities generally re-sprout well after fire, except for *softwood scrubs*, which are more densely populated. The Brigalow Belt covers an area of 6 million ha. and has been divided into 165 different regional ecosystems, that host a large variety of often endangered native fauna.



**Variation 9**  
18 m  
flowering



**Variation 8**  
16 m  
flowering



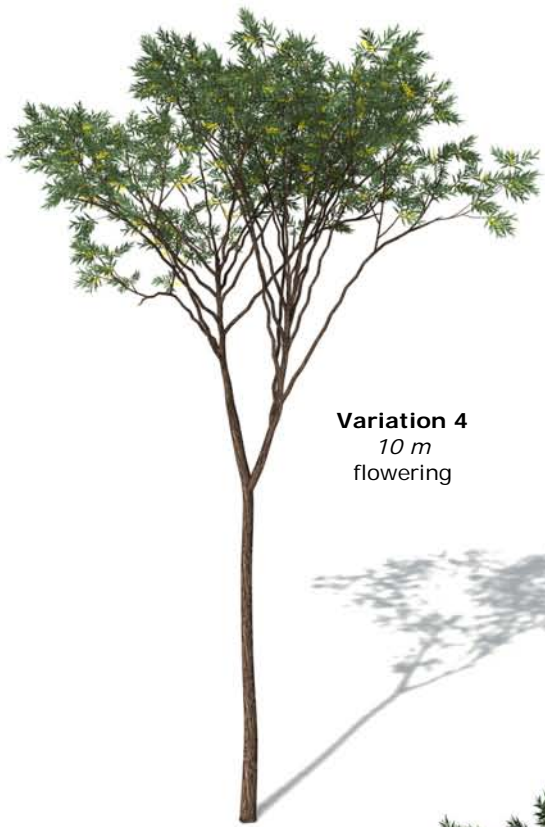
**Variation 7**  
14 m  
flowering



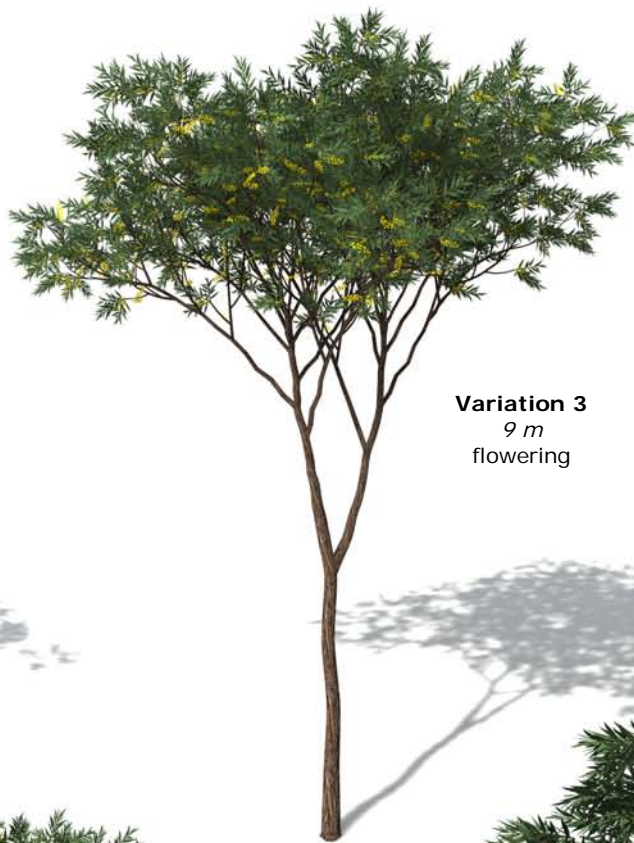
**Variation 6**  
14 m  
flowering



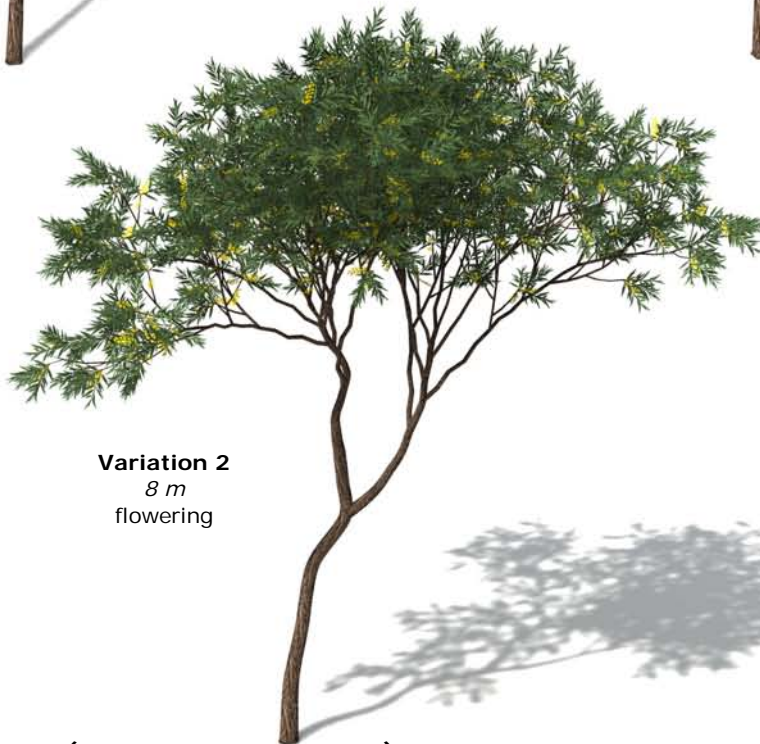
**Variation 5**  
12 m  
flowering



Variation 4  
10 m  
flowering



Variation 3  
9 m  
flowering



Variation 2  
8 m  
flowering



Variation 1  
5 m



## 23. Roughbarked Apple ( *Angophora intermedia* )

Tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad columnar

**Height :** up to 20 m.

**Origin :** Eastern Australia

**Environment :** sub-coastal districts, on alluvial plains and tablelands; on sandy or loamy well-drained soils

**Climate :** warm, temperate

### Notes :

*Angophora* is a genus of the large Myrtaceae family. It consists of ten species, all native to Eastern Australia. They look similar to Eucalypts and are often mistaken as such by unaware people. The bark of this tree, as the name suggests, looks rough and varied in colours. The flowering is cream coloured, made of soft large inflorescence. The secondary branches of this species are often twisted, in a very peculiar way. *Angophoras* are commonly called *Apple* because the growth habit of some species appears similar to that of Apple trees.



Variation 9  
16 m



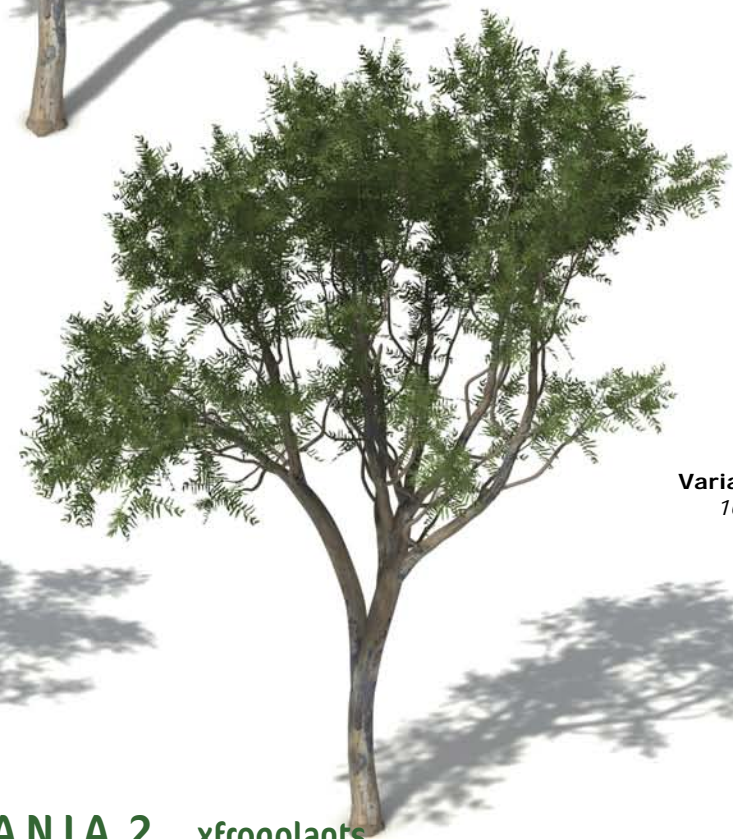
**Variation 8**  
14 m



**Variation 7**  
12 m



**Variation 6**  
11 m



**Variation 5**  
10 m

23. Roughbarked Apple ( *Angophora intermedia* )

OCEANIA 2 xfrogplants



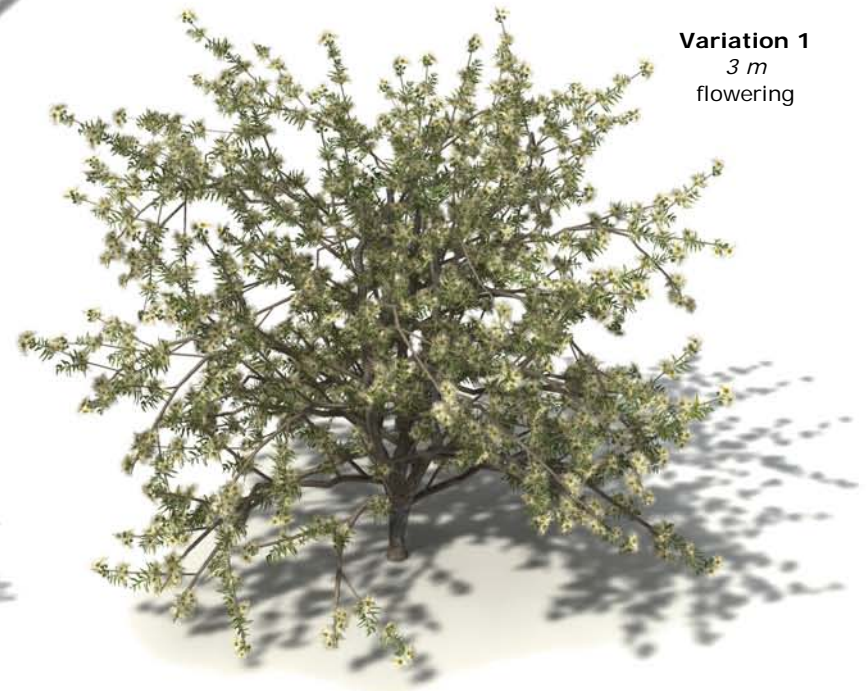
**Variation 4**  
9 m  
flowering



**Variation 3**  
7 m



**Variation 2**  
6 m  
flowering



**Variation 1**  
3 m  
flowering

## 24. Alexandra Palm ( *Archontophoenix alexandrae* )

**Palm, single-stemmed**

**Height :** up to 15 m.

**Origin :** Eastern Australia (Queensland)

**Environment :** coastal rainforests; on deep, fertile soils

**Climate :** warm, temperate; frost-intolerant; salt-resistant

### Notes :

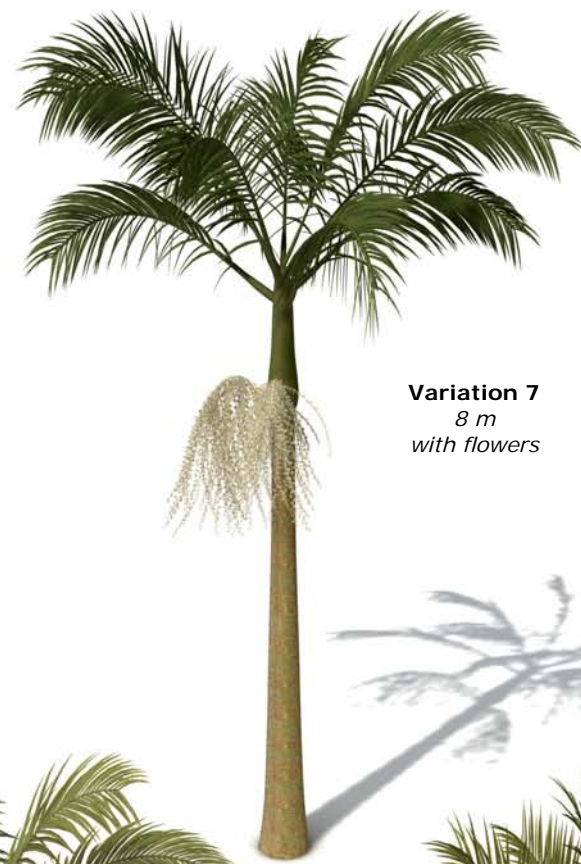
A fast growing palm, Alexandra is a solitary palm, meaning that it grows on a single stem. The Archontophoenix genus includes six species, all native to Eastern Australia. The Alexandra Palm is a graceful robust palm requiring adequate bright light and fresh air. The trunk often appears enlarged at the base. It is sometimes also called with the masculine name of Alexander Palm. Alexandra is more hydrophilic than most other palms, sometimes even thriving on moist soils.



Variation 8  
9 m



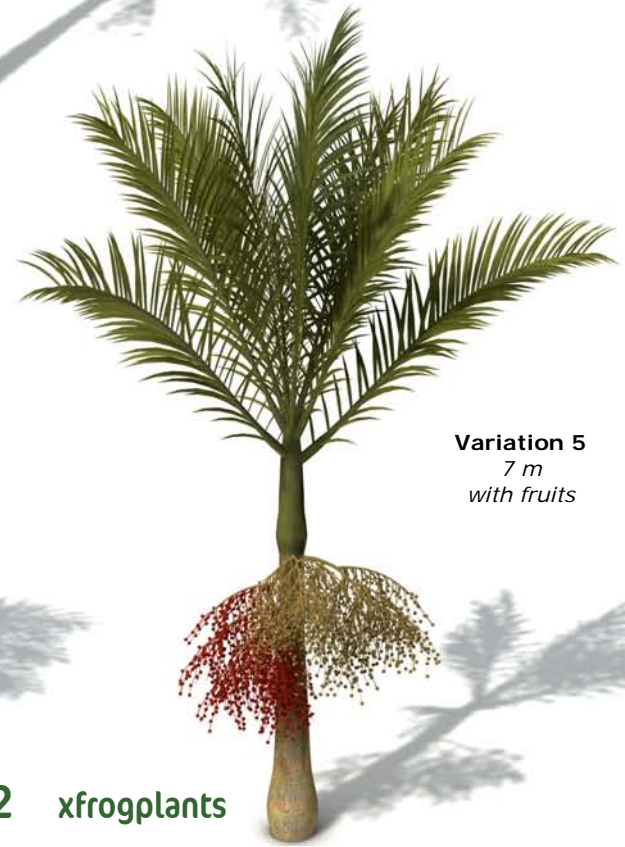
**Variation 9**  
12 m  
with fruits



**Variation 7**  
8 m  
with flowers



**Variation 6**  
7.5 m  
with flowers



**Variation 5**  
7 m  
with fruits



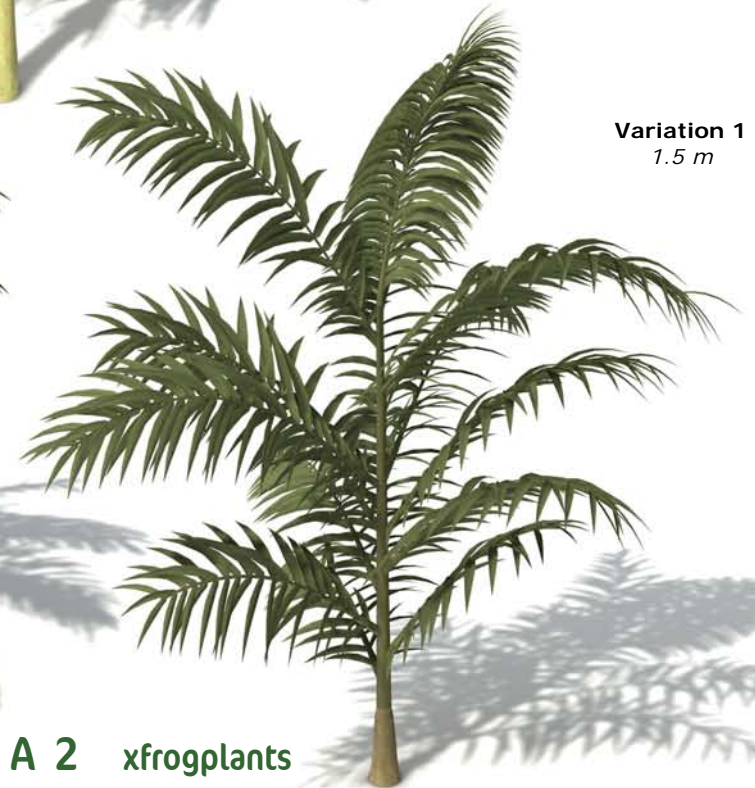
Variation 4  
6 m  
with fruits



Variation 3  
5 m



Variation 2  
4 m



Variation 1  
1.5 m

## 25. Bangalow Palm ( *Archontophoenix cunninghamia* )

**Palm, often multi-stemmed**

**Height :** up to 15-20 m.

**Origin :** Central part of Eastern Australia

**Environment :** coastal rainforests; on deep, fertile soils

**Climate :** warm, temperate; salt-resistant

### **Notes :**

Also known as *King Palm* or *Piccabeen Palm*, this species is more easily damaged by winds than Alexandra Palm, therefore needing a more sheltered position (whereas Alexandra can be more exposed). The Bangalow Palm often grows in a multi-stemmed fashion, although not exclusively. It often shows a bulge in the crownshaft. It is more cold-resistant than Alexandra and for this reason is appreciated also in temperate areas. Like Alexandra, Bangalow Palm is quite hydrophilic, and sometimes it can even be found in riverbeds.



**Variation 4**  
4 m



**Variation 9**  
14 m  
with flowers



**Variation 8**  
12 m  
with fruits



**Variation 7**  
10 m



**Variation 6**  
8 m





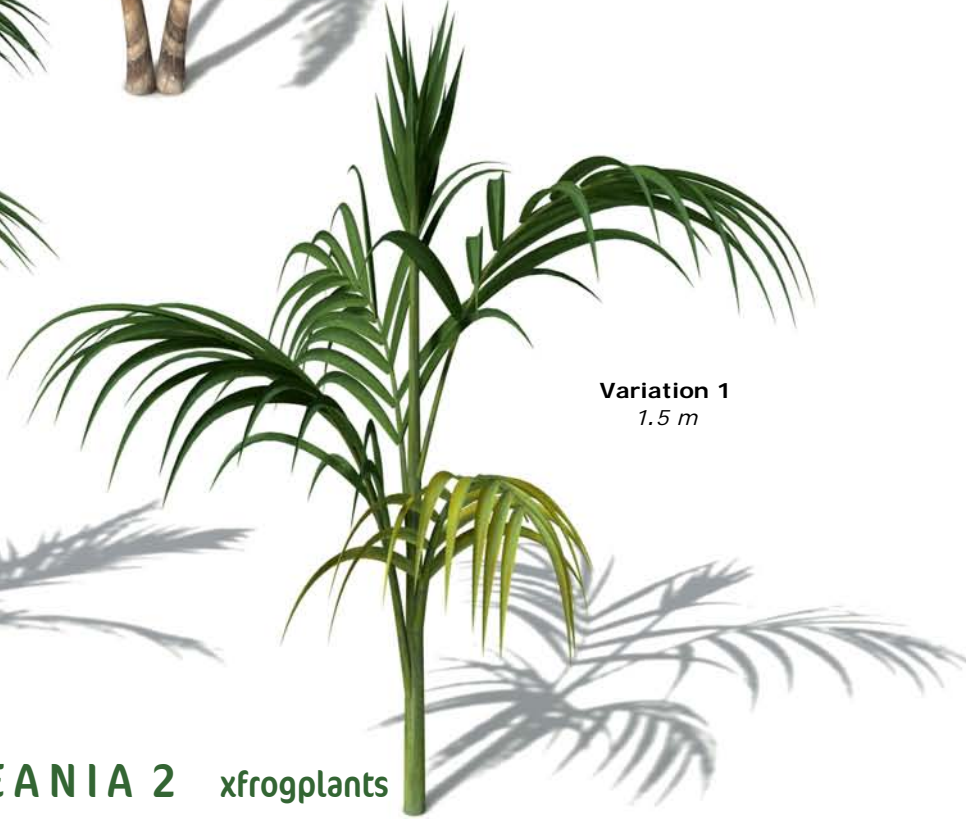
Variation 5  
7 m



Variation 3  
3.5 m



Variation 2  
2 m



Variation 1  
1.5 m

## 26. Saw Banksia ( *Banksia serrata* )

**Tree/Shrub, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading**

**Height :** up to 15 m. as tree, up to 3 m. as shrub

**Origin :** Eastern Australia

**Environment :** Coastal regions, even on the cliffs;  
on well-drained sandy soils

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

### Notes :

Saw Banksia is a gnarled and misshapen low tree with a peculiar character. It grows in coastal regions, either as small tree or as shrub when in less sheltered positions such as coastal cliffs. It is a species with many peculiarities. It is very resistant to fires. It features a fire-retardant bark, that looks like cork and is six centimetres thick. Saw Banksia is also able to collect waters and nutrients in it's subterranean *lignotuber*, so that it can regenerate even after severe bushfire. The showy flowers take several years to appear.

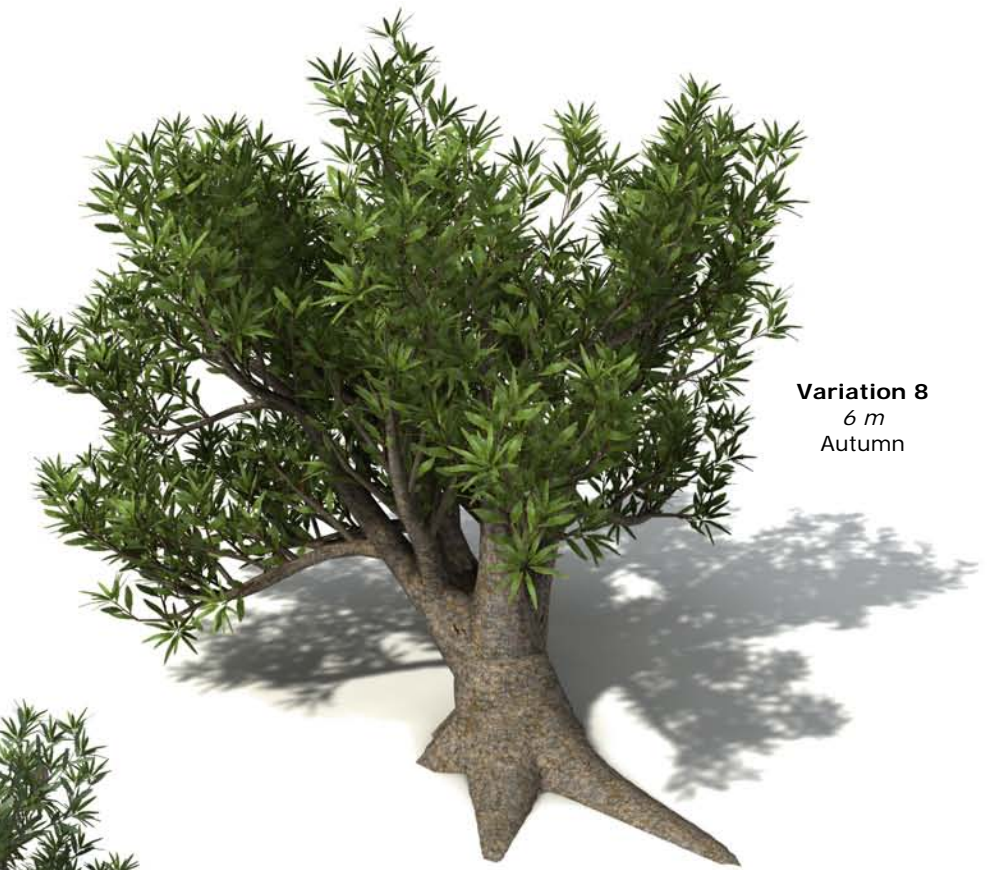


Variation 2  
2 m

**Variation 9**  
7 m  
with flowers



**Variation 8**  
6 m  
Autumn



**Variation 7**  
5 m  
with flowers and fruits



**Variation 6**  
4 m  
with flowers



**Variation 5**  
3.5 m  
with fruits



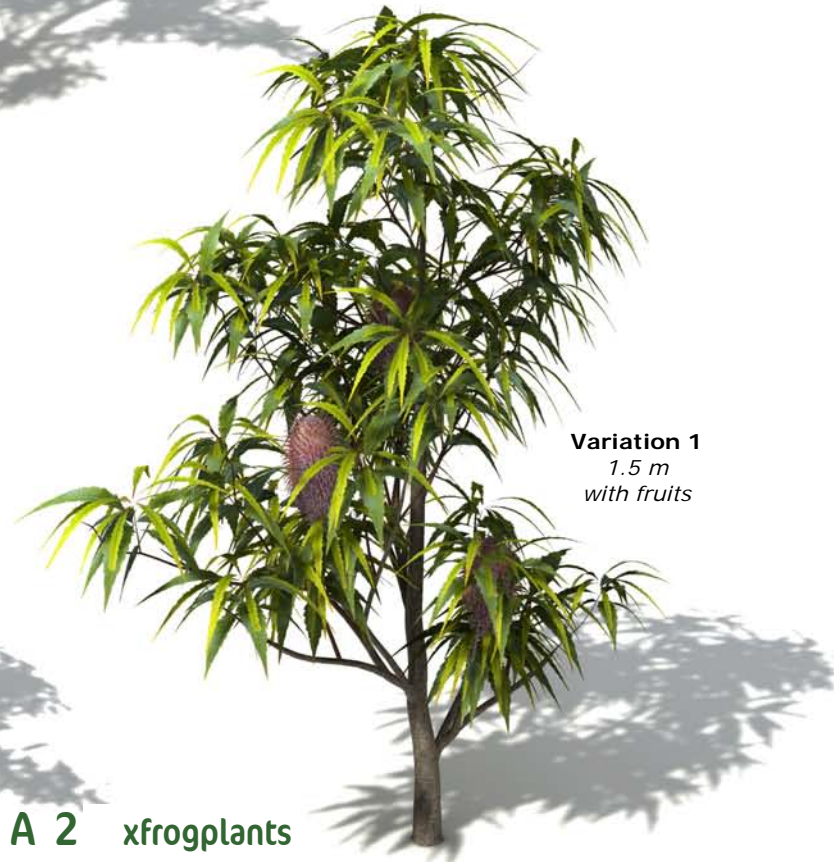
**Variation 4**  
3 m  
with flowers



**Variation 3**  
2.5 m  
with fruits



**Variation 1**  
1.5 m  
with fruits



## 27. Illawarra Flame Tree ( *Brachychiton acerifolius* )

OCEANIA 2 xfrogplants

Small tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 10 m., often smaller

**Origin :** Southeast of Australia (Queensland to Victoria)

**Environment :** wet areas, along coastal streams;  
on deep, rich, well-drained soils

**Climate :** warm, temperate; humid; cold-resistant except  
when young

### Notes :

Also known as *Kurrajong* (Indigenous Australian name), this tree natively grows in the tropical regions of the East Coast of Australia. It's gorgeous red blooming, however, made it popular as urban decoration species throughout the temperate areas of the world. When adult, in fact, it can resist also in climates with cold winters. The flowering, however, is abundant only in areas where the winters are dry. When planted outside it's natural environment, this tree only reaches half of it's potential height.



**Variation 7**  
10 m  
flowering



Variation 9  
15 m  
flowering



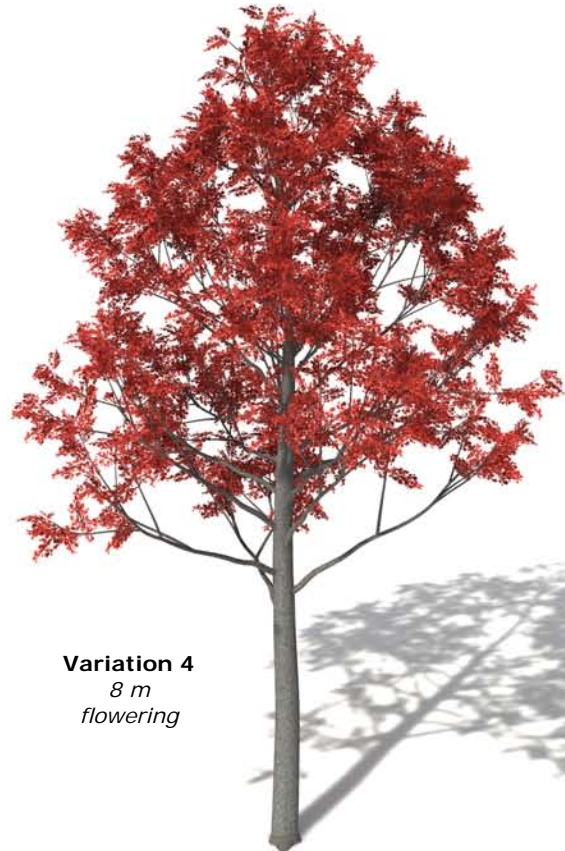
Variation 8  
14 m



Variation 6  
9.5 m



Variation 5  
9 m  
flowering



Variation 4  
8 m  
flowering



Variation 3  
6 m  
flowering



Variation 2  
2.5 m



Variation 1  
1 m

## 28. Willow Bottlebrush ( *Callistemon salignus* )

Small tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 10 m., often smaller

**Origin :** Southeast of Australia (Queensland to Victoria)

**Environment :** wet areas, along coastal streams;  
on deep, rich, well-drained soils

**Climate :** warm, temperate; humid;  
cold-resistant except when young

### Notes :

The Willow Bottlebrush is one of the several *Callistemon* species, all native to Australia. It is a pioneer species, able to quickly re-colonize wasted lands. It loves humid and even wet climates. It grows of preference near water courses and sometimes even along swamp edges. It is, however, a rustic species, able to resist also adverse conditions such as moderate drought and colder climates. For these reasons, and for the attractive flowering, the Willow Bottlebrush is an optimal street and garden tree.

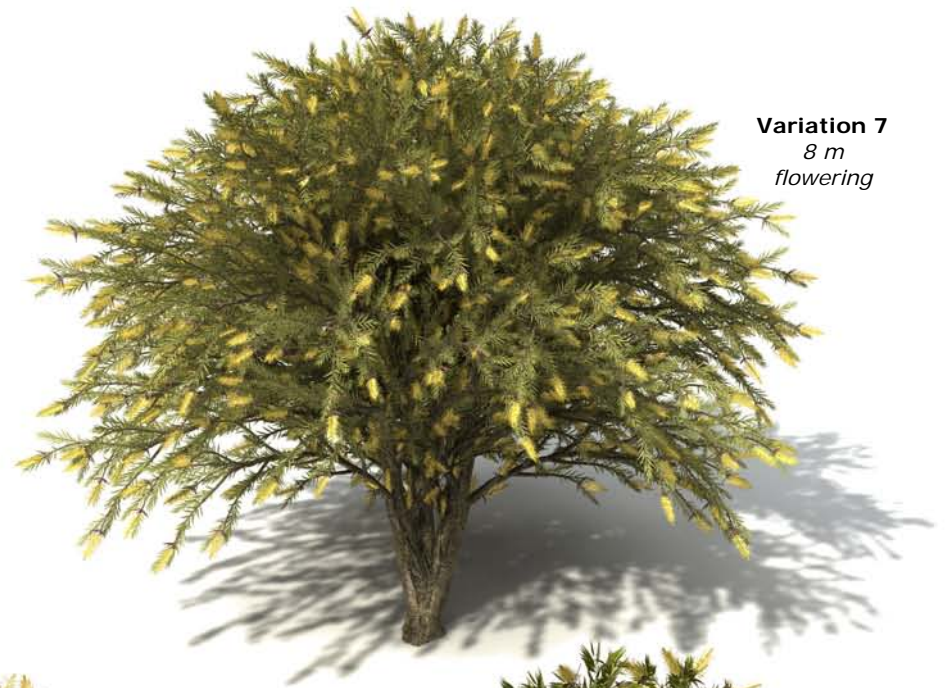


Variation 9  
10 m





**Variation 8**  
9 m  
flowering



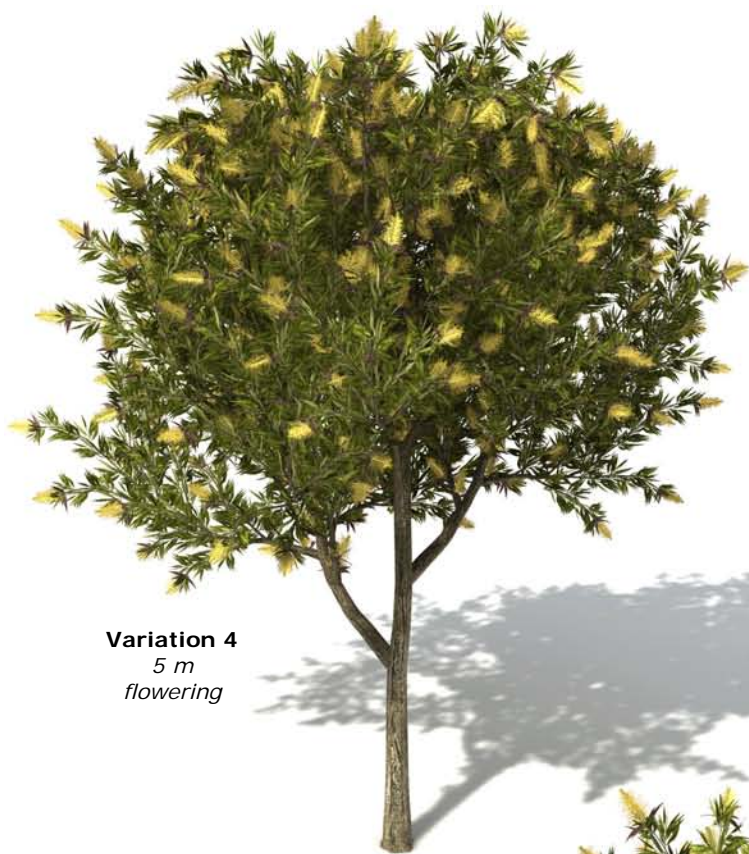
**Variation 7**  
8 m  
flowering



**Variation 6**  
7 m  
flowering



**Variation 5**  
5.5 m  
flowering



**Variation 4**  
5 m  
flowering



**Variation 3**  
3.5 m  
flowering



**Variation 2**  
2 m  
flowering



**Variation 1**  
1.5 m  
flowering

## 29. Common Net Bush ( *Calothamnus quadrifidus* )

Shrub, evergreen, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 2,5 m.

**Origin :** Southwest Australia

**Environment :** open lands, sunny hillsides; in full sunlight; on well-drained soils

**Climate :** warm, with dry summers

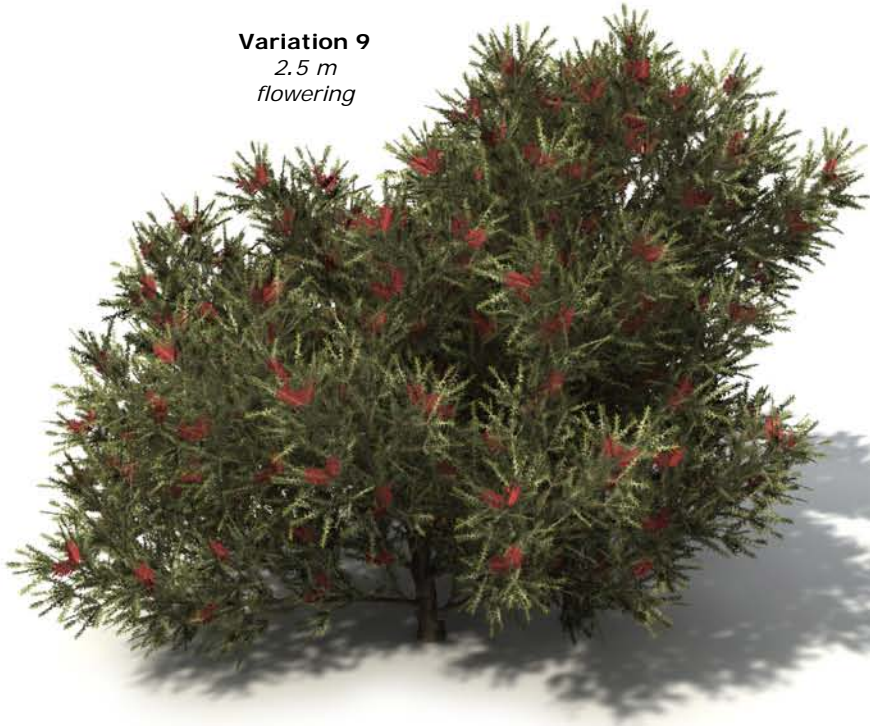
### Notes :

The scientific name *Calothamnus* comes from ancient Greek and means "beautiful shrub". Also known as *One-sided Bottlebrush*, this species is one of the 40 that are part of the *Calothamnus* genus, all native to the southern part of Western Australia. The Common Net Bush is the most cultivated of all *Calothamnus* species, and although it thrives where summers are dry, it can also grow in humid climates. There are several variations to this species, but the overall shape is regular, almost as wide as it is tall. The foliage is pine-like (needles).



Variation 2  
1.5 m

**Variation 9**  
2.5 m  
flowering



**Variation 8**  
2.5 m  
flowering



**Variation 7**  
2 m



**Variation 6**  
2 m





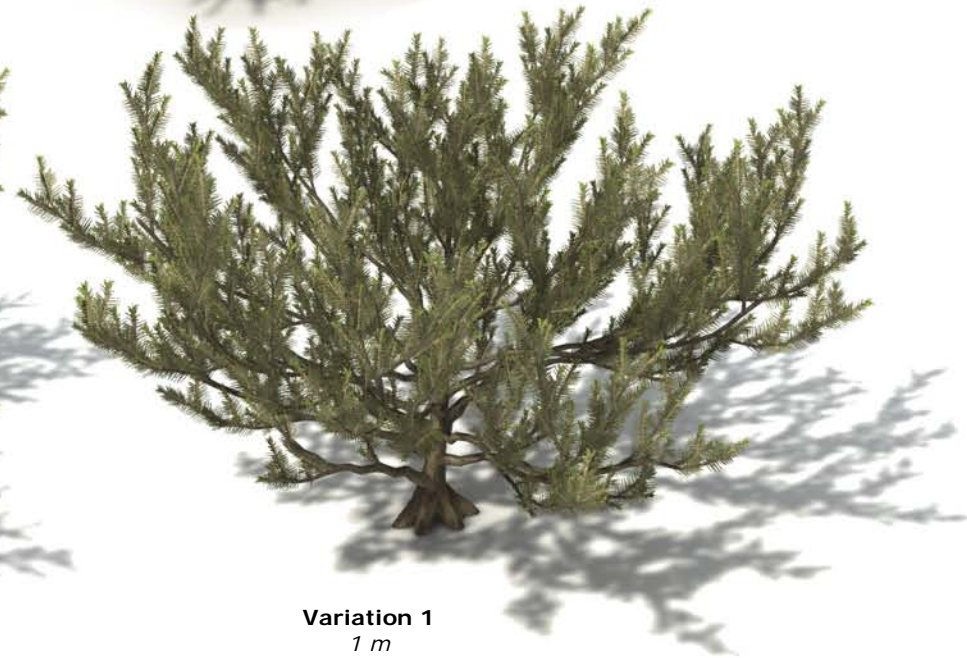
**Variation 5**  
2 m  
flowering



**Variation 4**  
2 m  
flowering



**Variation 3**  
1.5 m  
flowering



**Variation 1**  
1 m

## 30. Carpentaria Palm (*Carpentaria acuminata*)

**Palm, single-stemmed**

**Height :** up to 12 m.

**Origin :** Northern Australia

**Environment :** Monsoon rainforest, in flat lowland areas, near lakes and rivers; on many soils

**Climate :** warm and humid; in full sunlight; very sensitive to cold and frost

**Notes :**

The Carpentaria Palm is a fast growing palm, that needs frequent watering and a full sunlight position. It can adapt to different types of soil. It is a favourite for urban decoration use. It is, however, very sensitive to cold and frost, and for this reason it should only be planted in regions with mild winters. The Carpentaria genus was named after the Gulf of Carpentaria, a landmark of Northern Australia. The juice from the fruits can cause skin irritation.



**Variation 9**  
12 m  
with fruits



**Variation 8**  
11 m  
with flowers



**Variation 7**  
10 m  
with fruits



**Variation 6**  
9 m  
with fruits



**Variation 5**  
8 m





**Variation 4**  
7.5 m



**Variation 3**  
7 m  
with flowers



**Variation 2**  
4.5 m



**Variation 1**  
2 m



# 31. Ghost Gum ( *Corymbia aparrerinja* )

Tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad columnar

**Height :** up to 20 m.

**Origin :** Central Australia

**Environment :** arid areas, on rocky slopes, red sand flats, dry creek beds; on well-drained sandy soils

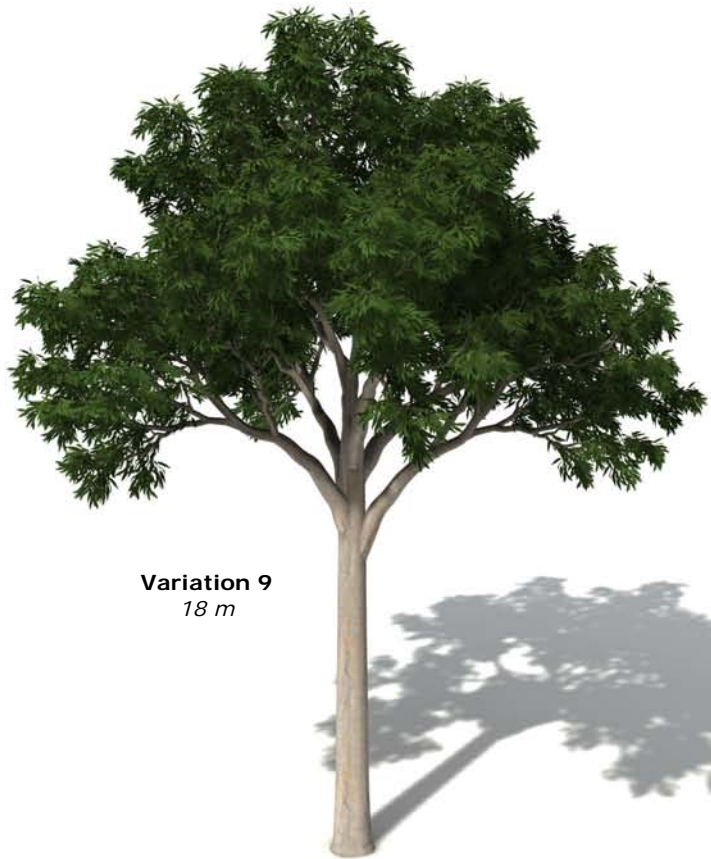
**Climate :** warm; dry or semi-arid

## Notes :

Also listed with the alternative scientific name of *Eucalyptus papuana*, the Ghost Gum, native to Central Australia, has an unmistakable look, due for most part to its ghostly white bark colour (hence the name). It is mostly found in the south part of Northern Territory, at the edge of Western Australia and into central Queensland. It creates a subterranean lignotuber that helps it recover after fires. The Native Australians used parts of this tree to treat colds.



**Variation 8**  
15 m  
with flowers



Variation 9  
18 m



Variation 7  
14 m  
with fruits



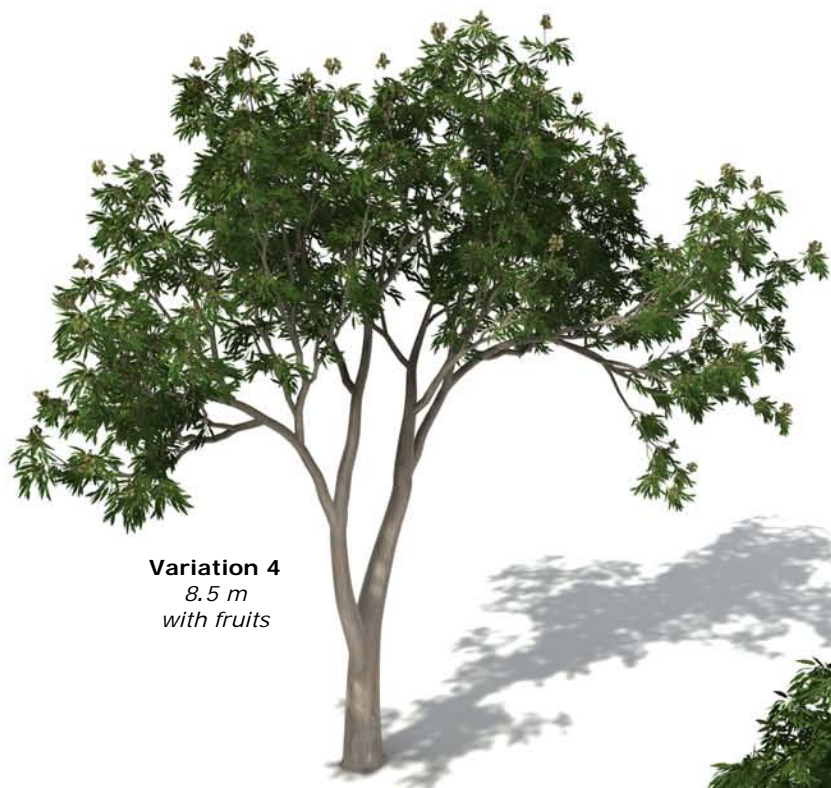
Variation 6  
12.5 m  
with fruits



Variation 5  
12 m  
with flowers

31. Ghost Gum ( *Corymbia aparrerinja* )

OCEANIA 2 xfrogplants



**Variation 4**  
8.5 m  
with fruits



**Variation 3**  
8 m  
with flowers



**Variation 2**  
6.5 m



**Variation 1**  
2 m

## 32. Southern Mahogany ( *Eucalyptus botryoides* )

Tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad columnar

**Height :** can grow up to 40 m. but usually stops at 20 m.

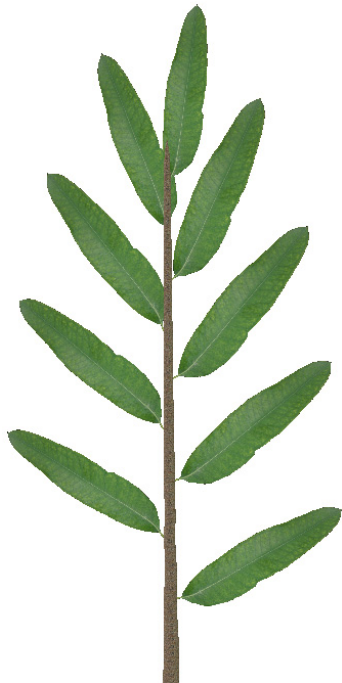
**Origin :** Southeast Australia (coast of New South Wales to southern Victoria)

**Environment :** coastal forests, swamps, rivers, creek banks, salt marshes; on clay or sandy deep, poor soils

**Climate :** warm, temperate; salt-tolerant; in full sunlight

### Notes :

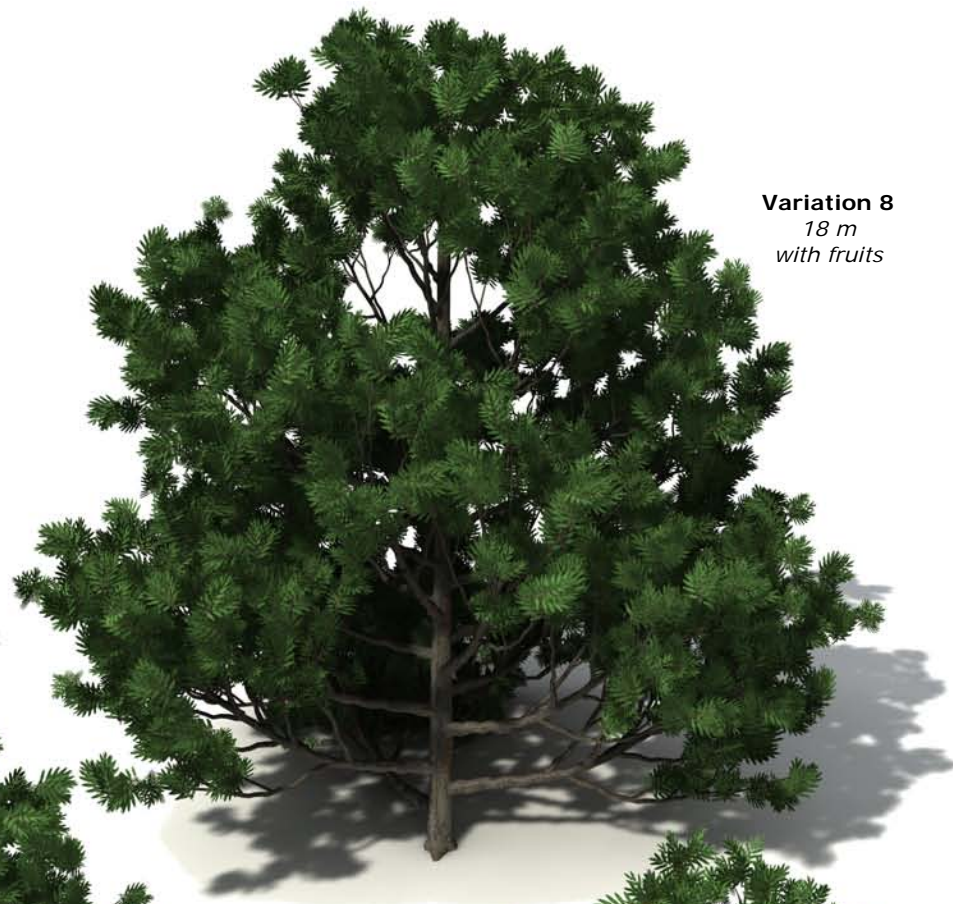
Also known as *Bangalay*. The most notable feature of this species is that it can withstand occasional flooding or water-logged, wet soils. It is indeed a hardy species, well tolerant of salt, frost, and drought. It is therefore an excellent choice for urban decoration of marine cities. It also is an excellent timber tree. It has a moderately fast growth and is much appreciated by Koalas, who browse the foliage. It loves full sun. It is used for the production of honey.



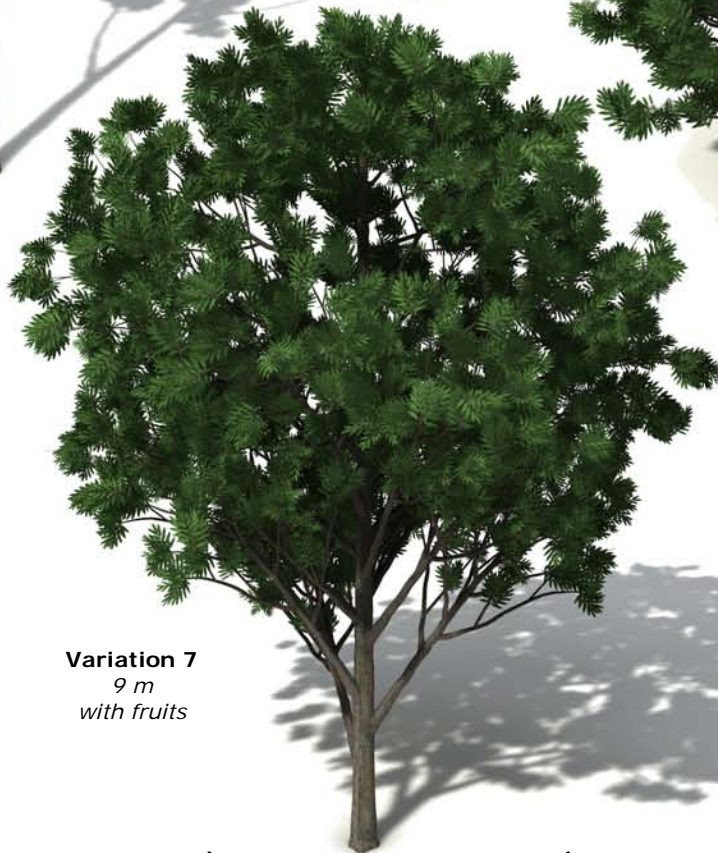
Variation 3  
5 m  
flowering



Variation 9  
20 m  
with fruits



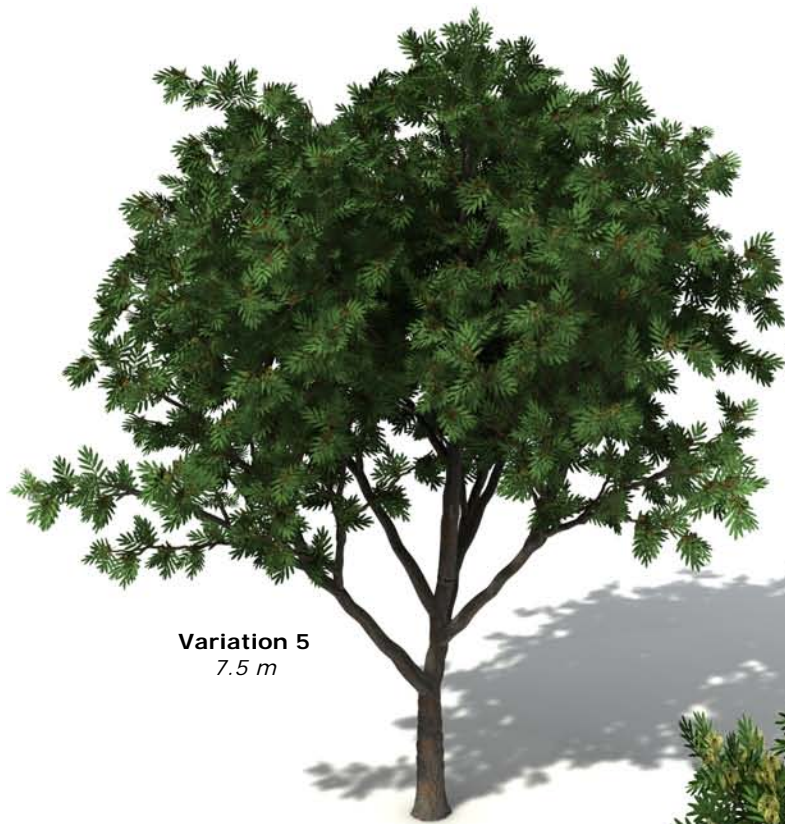
Variation 8  
18 m  
with fruits



Variation 7  
9 m  
with fruits



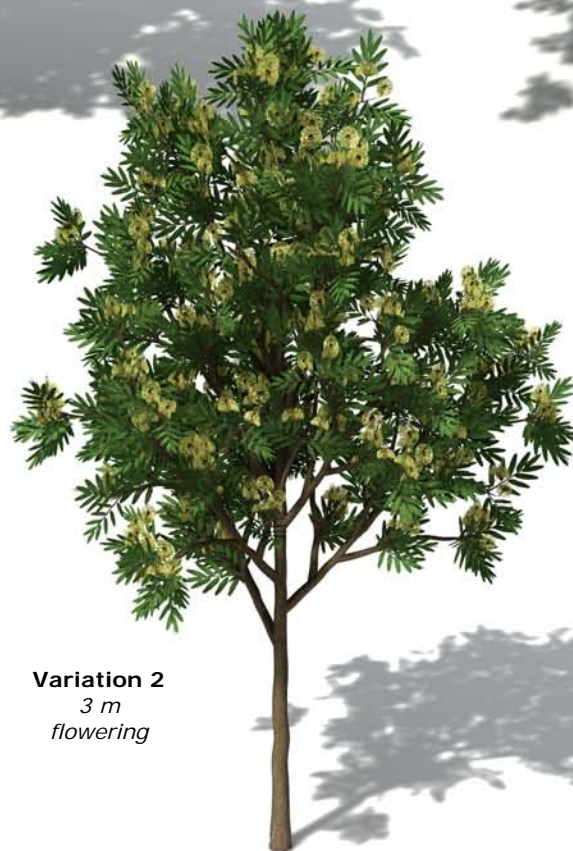
Variation 6  
8 m  
with fruits



Variation 5  
7.5 m



Variation 4  
6,5 m



Variation 2  
3 m  
flowering



Variation 1  
2.5 m  
flowering

### 33. River Redgum ( *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* )

Tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

**Height :** can grow up to 45 m., but usually stops at 20 m.

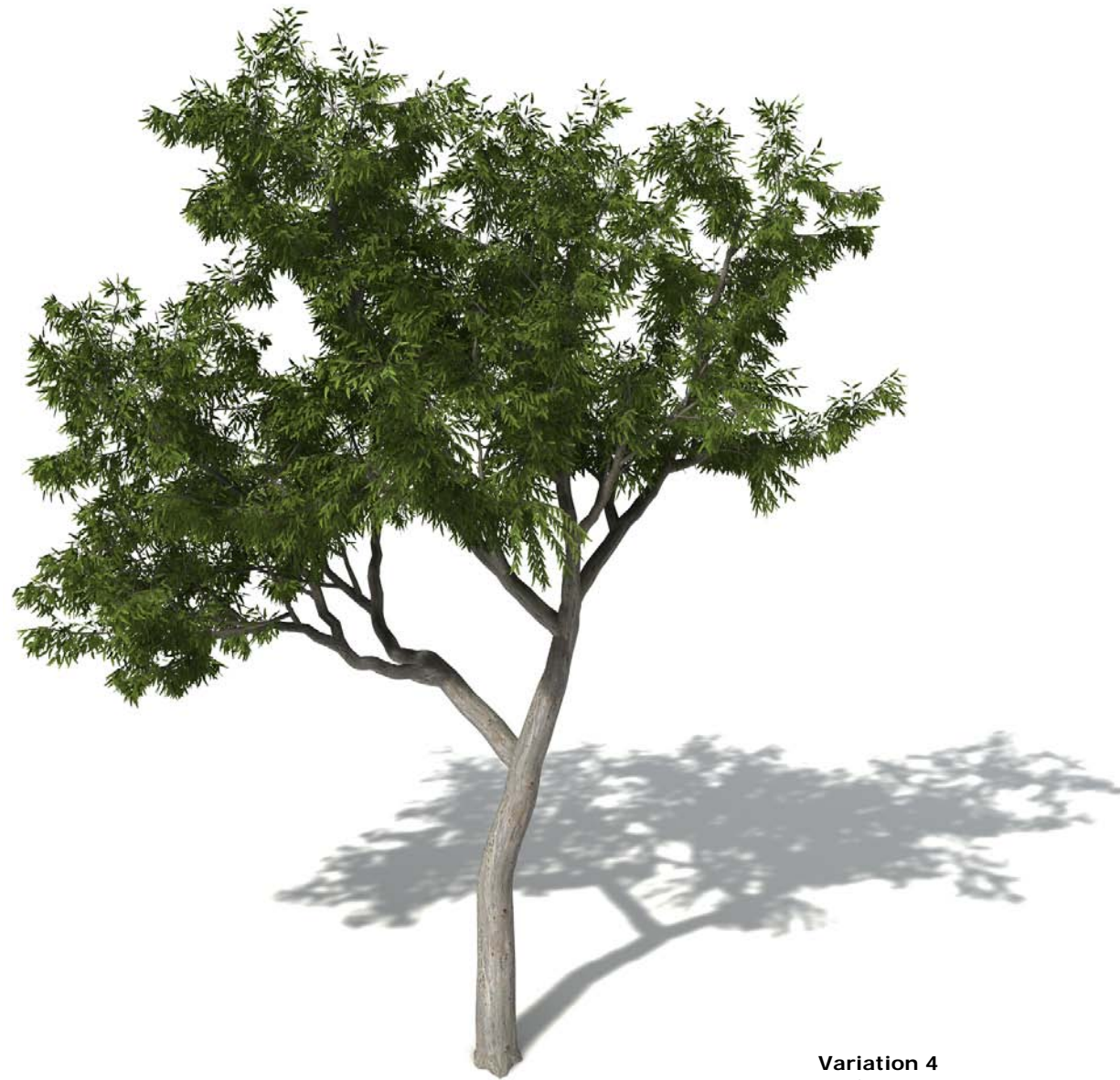
**Origin :** Southeast Australia

**Environment :** riverine sites, along riverbanks, on floodplains; on deep moist soils, preferably on clay but also on sand

**Climate :** warm, temperate

**Notes :**

The River Redgum grows (as the name suggests) along watercourses of most of the Australian mainland, although it was originally native of the Southeast. It often fringes the rivers, and tends to form pure open forests or woodlands where it is the only tree species. It's roots grow deep and have high hydraulic conductivity. The trunks grow straight and tall where there is abundance of water, and gnarled and broader in more arid areas. This species can withstand occasional flooding, except when very young.



Variation 4  
8.5 m



Variation 9  
20 m  
with flowers



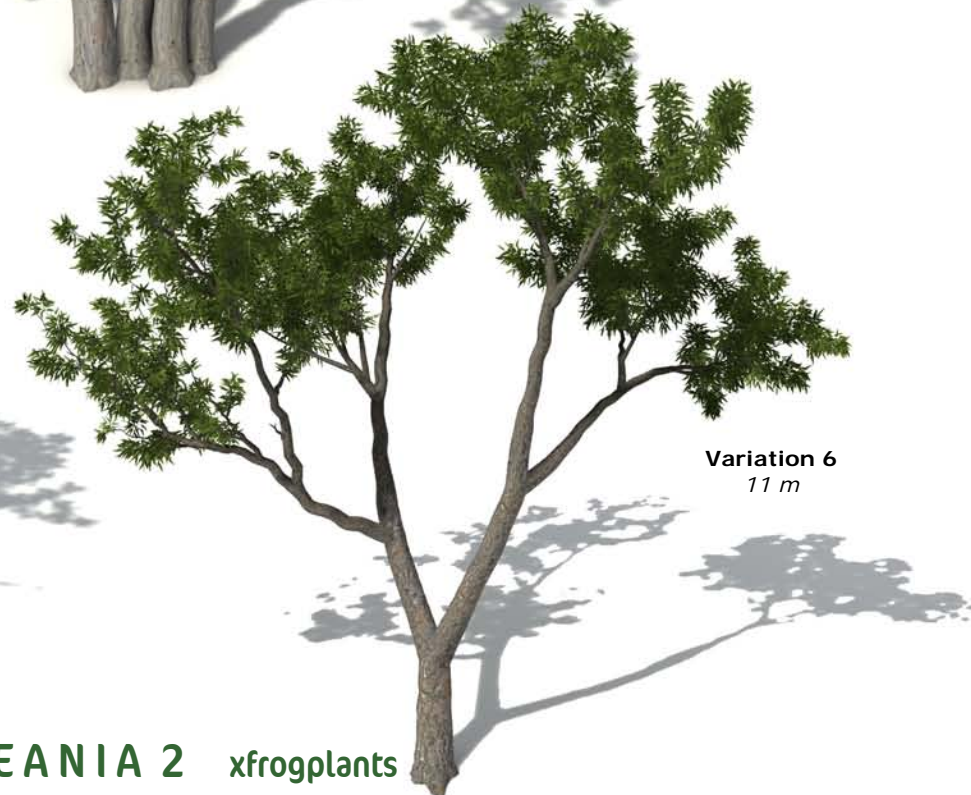
Variation 8  
18 m



Variation 7  
16 m



Variation 6  
11 m



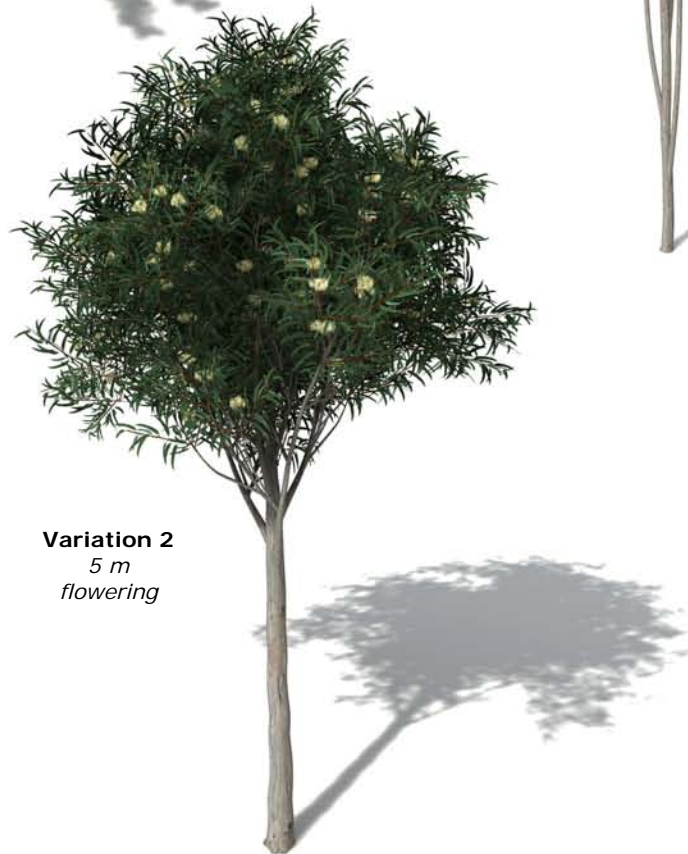




**Variation 5**  
10 m  
flowering



**Variation 3**  
7 m  
with fruits



**Variation 2**  
5 m  
flowering



**Variation 1**  
4 m  
with fruits

## 34. Karri ( *Eucalyptus diversicolor* )

Tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad columnar

**Height :** up to 90 m.

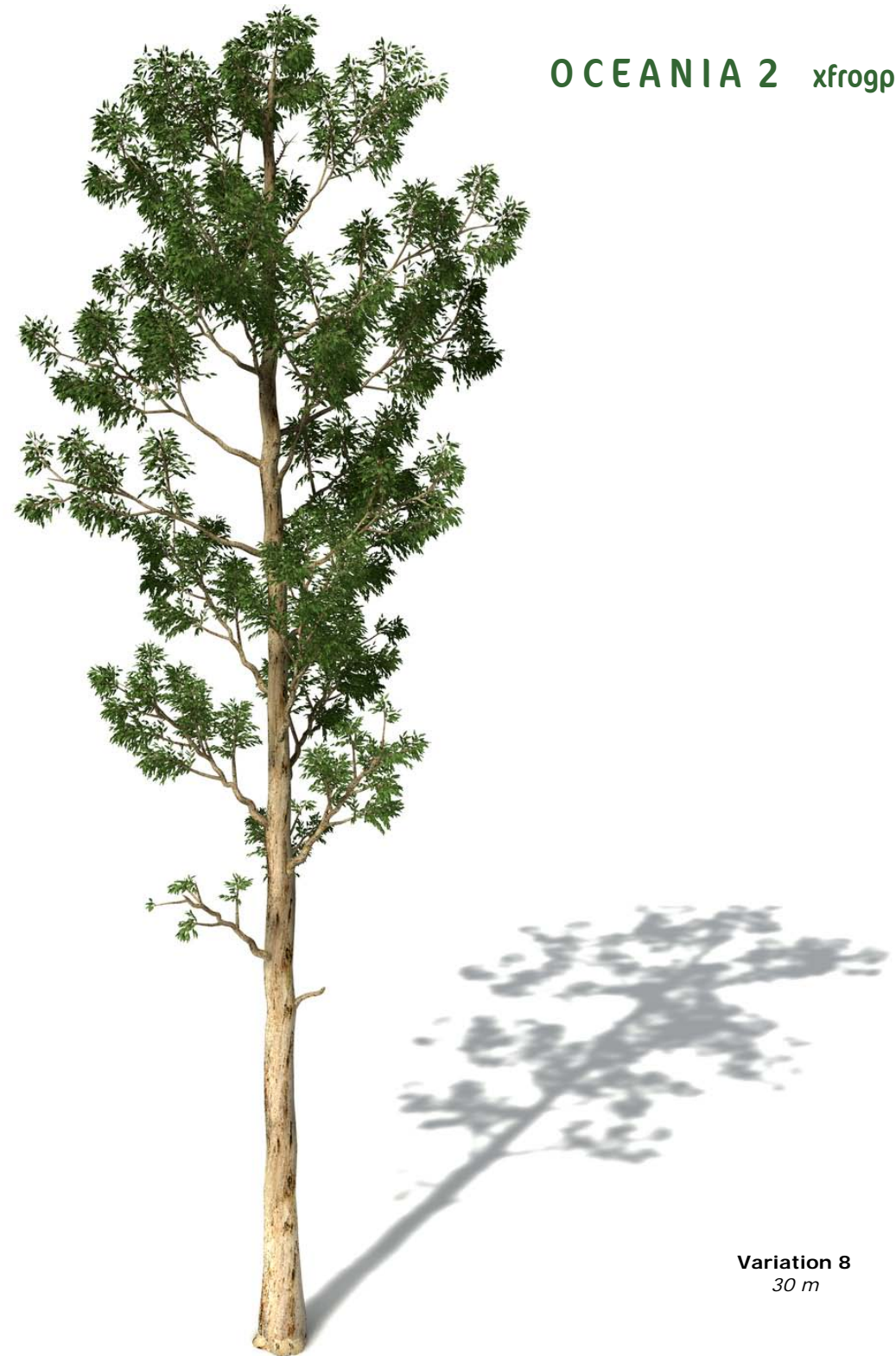
**Origin :** Southwest Australia

**Environment :** deep valleys, between granite outcrops surrounding creeks and rivers; on deep soils

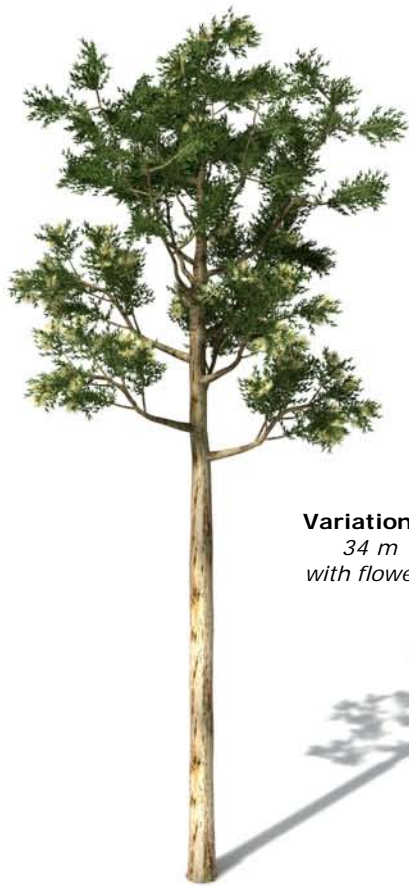
**Climate :** warm, temperate

### Notes :

Karri is the third tallest tree species in the world, being able to reach 90 metres of height. It grows on often poor soils, formed for most part by Karri's own bark, shed by the tree, that creates a layer up to 6 m. thick! This soil is classified *Karri Loam*, and it has good pasture-growing properties. The wood of Karri is used extensively in the building industry, and for furniture as well. The trunks extend straight up with no secondary branching, and in mature exemplars the branches appear mostly on the top third of the trunk.



Variation 8  
30 m



**Variation 9**  
34 m  
with flowers



**Variation 7**  
24 m



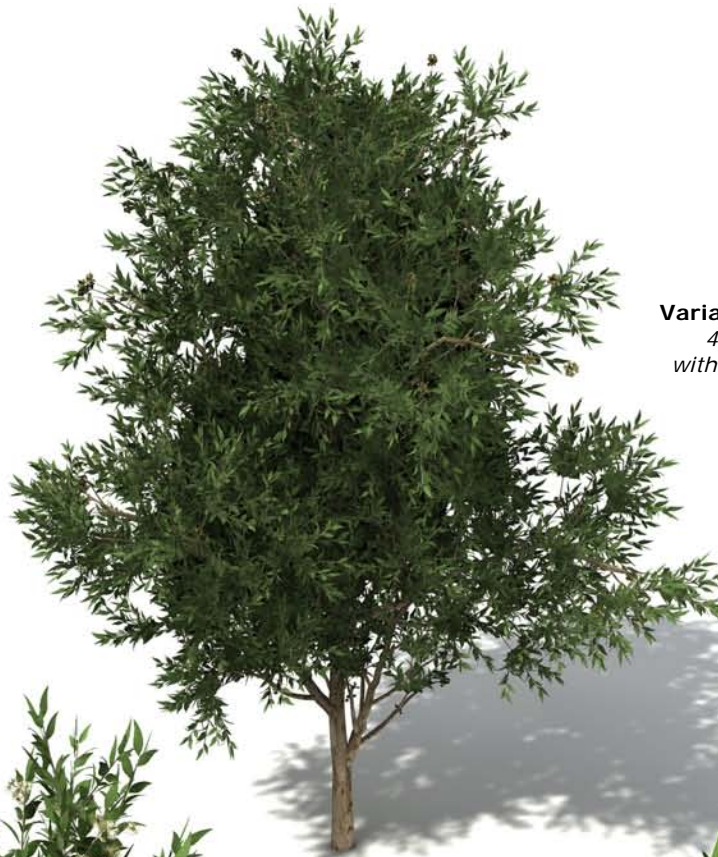
**Variation 6**  
18 m  
with fruits



**Variation 5**  
11 m  
with flowers



Variation 4  
6 m



Variation 3  
4 m  
with fruits



Variation 2  
3 m  
with flowers



Variation 1  
2 m

## 35. Rusty Fig ( *Ficus rubiginosa* )

Tree, evergreen broadleaf, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 15 m. (more commonly up to 7 m.)

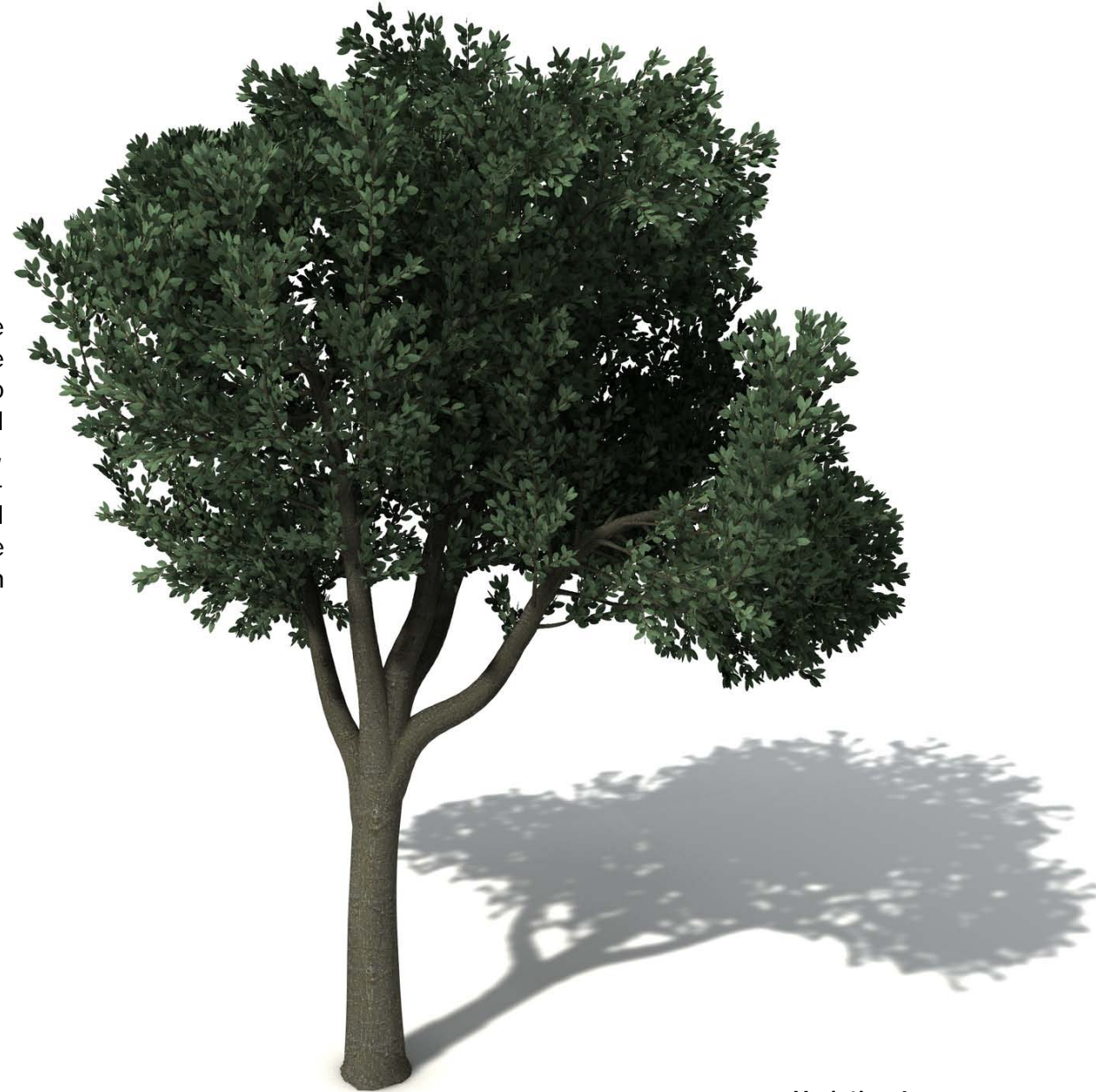
**Origin :** Eastern Australia

**Environment :** Forests, riparian sites, scrublands;  
on many soils

**Climate :** warm, temperate; moderately humid

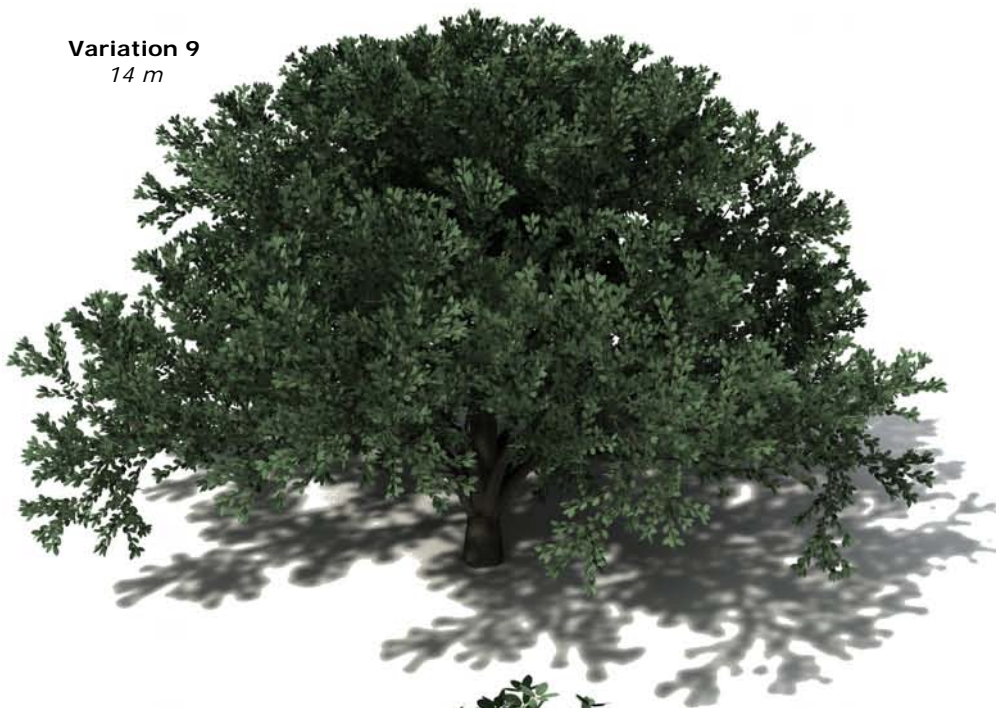
### Notes :

Also known as *Little-leaf Fig* or *Port Jackson Fig*, it is one of the 600 species of the *Ficus* genus. Like all figs, the Rusty Fig, too, requires pollination by a particular wasp species to set seed. It is commonly used as ornamental species not only in Australia, but also in New Zealand, Hawai'i, and California, where sometimes it escaped cultivation and became invasive. It is a hardy species, well tolerant of difficult temperatures and conditions. The roots are very powerful and can seriously damage urban infrastructures.

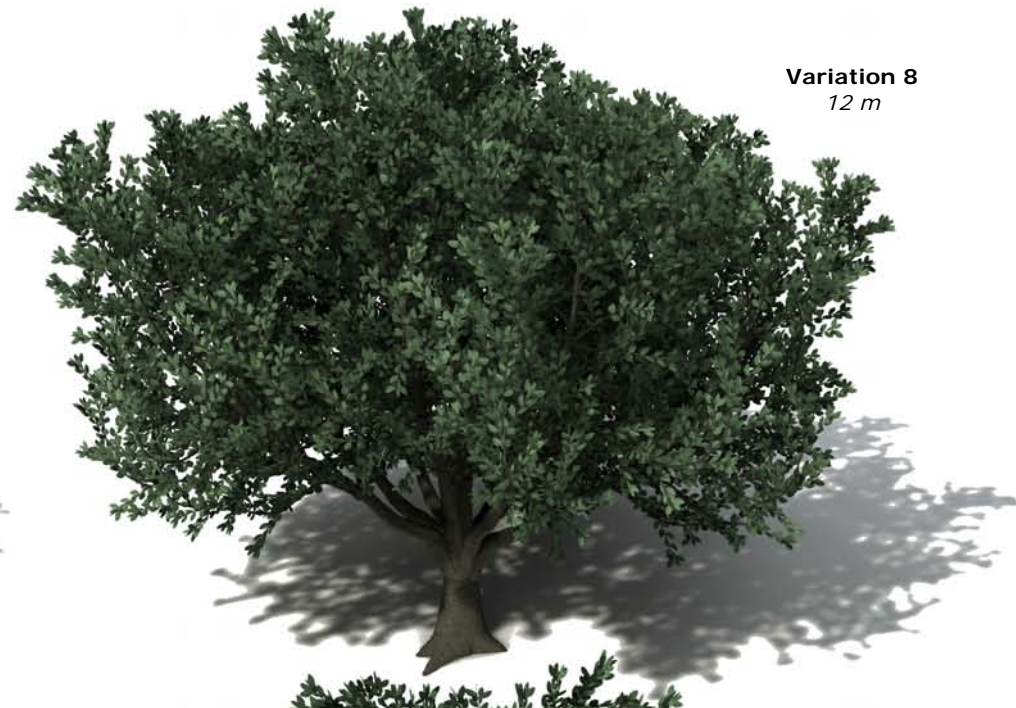


Variation 6  
7 m

Variation 9  
14 m



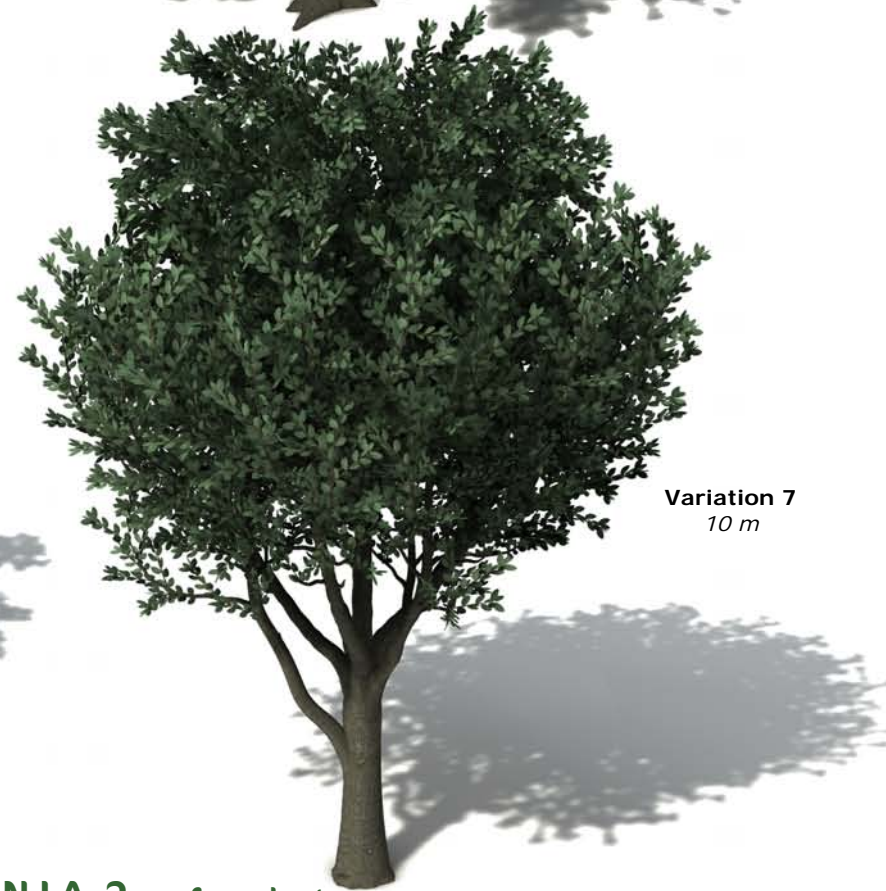
Variation 8  
12 m

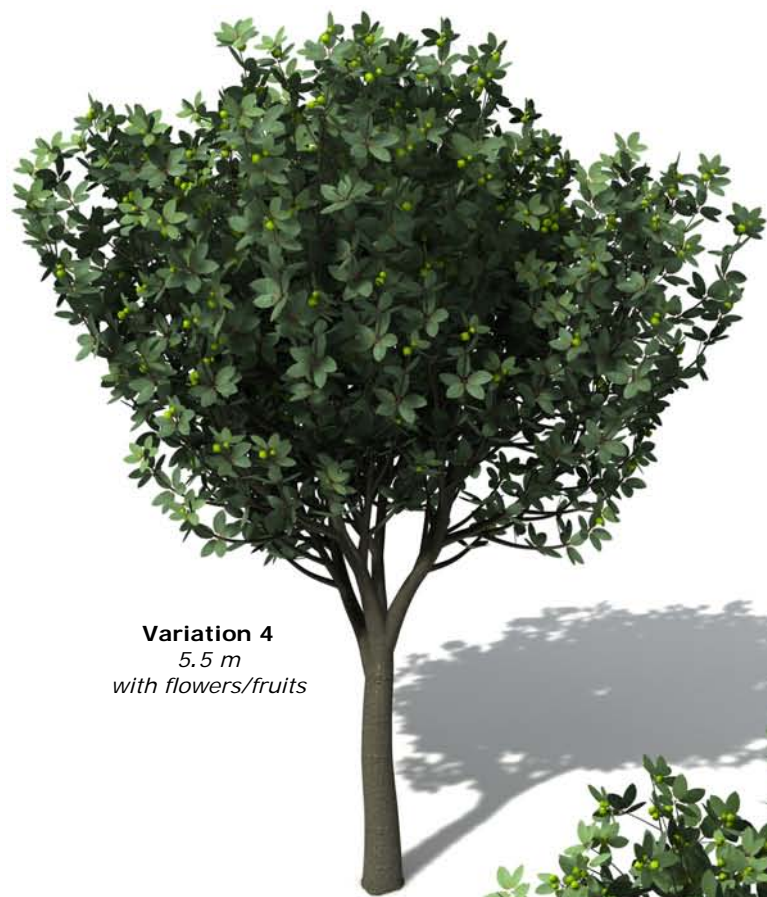


Variation 5  
6 m  
with flowers/fruits



Variation 7  
10 m

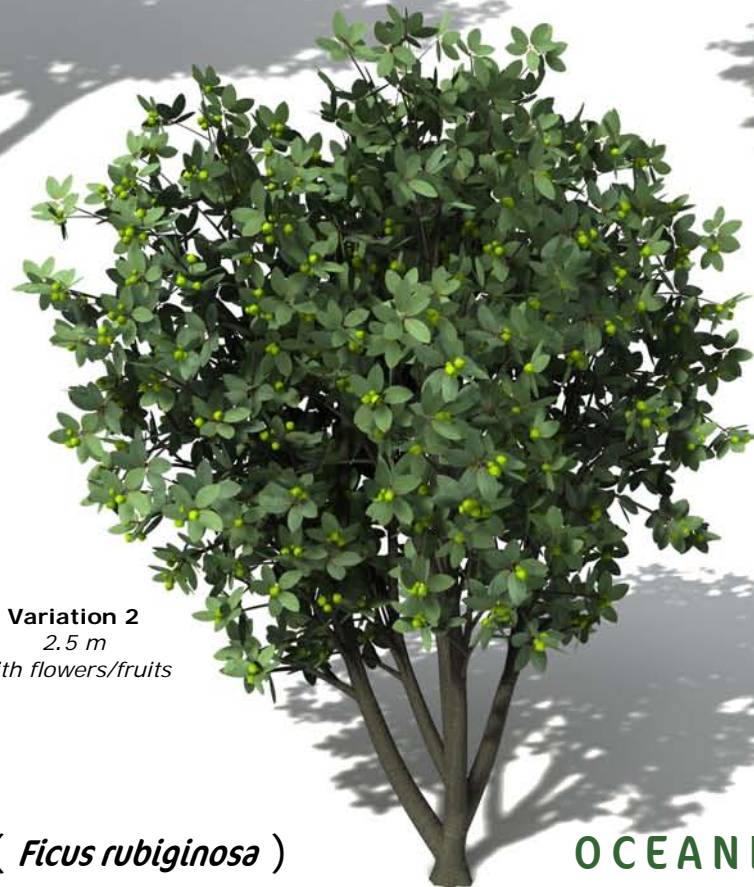




**Variation 4**  
5.5 m  
with flowers/fruits



**Variation 3**  
5 m



**Variation 2**  
2.5 m  
with flowers/fruits



**Variation 1**  
1.5 m

## 36. Silky Oak ( *Grevillea robusta* )

Tree, broadleaf evergreen, broad columnar

**Height :** can grow up to 35 m., commonly up to 18 m.

**Origin :** Eastern Australia

**Environment :** coastal and riverine rainforests;  
in full sunlight or light shade; on basaltic soils

**Climate :** warm, temperate; frost-intolerant;  
drought-resistant

### Notes :

The Silky Oak (also known as Australian Silver-oak) grows fast when young, but considerably slows down later. It grows preferably in rainforests, but occasionally also in subtropical and dry forests, as it can withstand drought. It is a frost-intolerant species, so it needs protection when planted young. The wood is much appreciated for the building of musical instruments, particularly guitars. It used to be common also for external window joinery before the advent of aluminium.



Variation 4  
12 m





**Variation 9**  
22 m  
flowering



**Variation 7**  
18 m  
flowering



**Variation 8**  
18.5 m

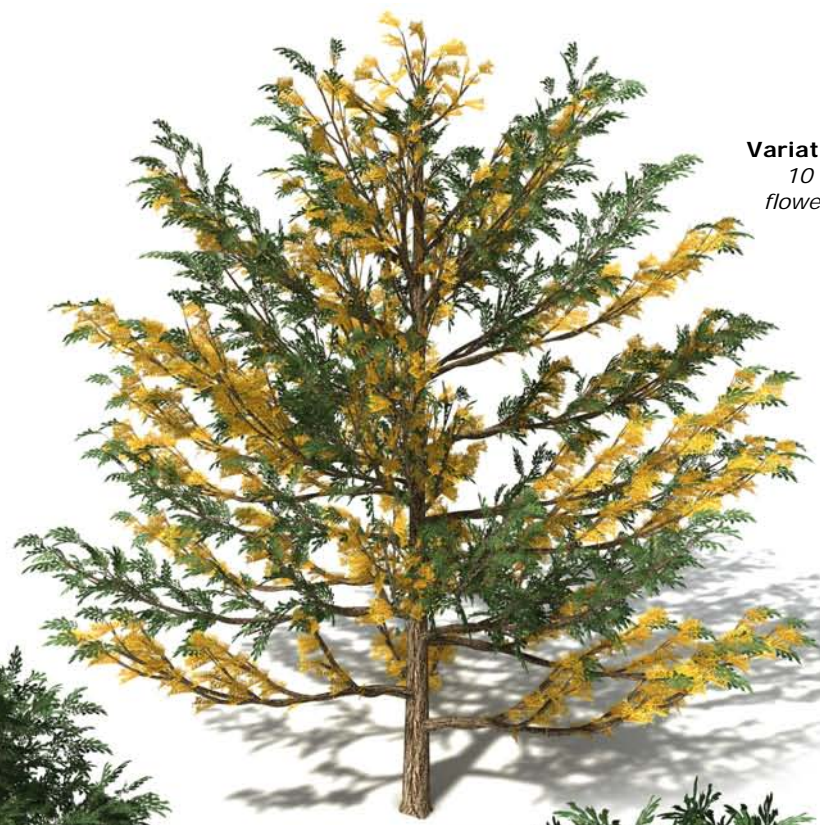


**Variation 6**  
16 m  
with fruits

Variation 5  
14 m



Variation 3  
10 m  
flowering



Variation 2  
5 m  
with fruits



Variation 1  
2 m



36. Silky Oak ( *Grevillea robusta* )

OCEANIA 2 xfrogplants

## 37. Australian Cabbage Palm ( *Livistona australis* )

**Palm, single-stemmed**

**Height :** up to 30 m. more commonly up to 20 m.

**Origin :** Southeast Australia

(New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria)

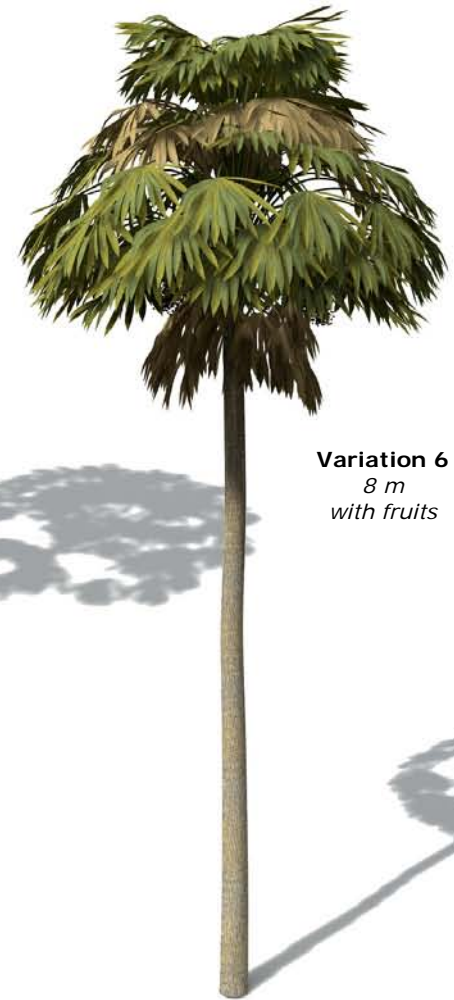
**Environment :** coastal sites, shorelines, lowland forests, swamps; on moist, fertile soils; in full sunlight

**Climate :** warm, temperate; frost-resistant; wind/salt-tolerant

### **Notes :**

The Australian Cabbage Palm is a very hardy and beautiful palm which can grow very tall, albeit slowly. Native to the South-East part of Australia, it grows further South than any other native Australian palm. It can grow exposed along shorelines and withstands winds and salt well. It is also frost-resistant, and for these reasons, it has become a very popular landscaping plant all over the world. The leaves are edible, and the trunk is hard enough to be used as building material.







Variation 5  
6 m  
flowering



Variation 4  
4 m



Variation 3  
3.5 m



Variation 1  
1 m

## 38. Carnarvon Gorge Macrozamia ( *Macrozamia moorei* )

Arboreal plant ( Cycad ), evergreen

**Height :** up to 9 m.

**Origin :** Southeast Australia (Queensland)

**Environment :** foothills, margins of rainforests; on poor, rocky well-drained neutral or slightly acidic soils

**Climate :** warm, mild; cold-intolerant

### Notes :

The Carnarvon Gorge Macrozamia was initially classified as part of the Encephalartos genus, and only later attributed to an own genus. The name Moorei was chosen to honour Charles Moore, director of Royal Botanical Gardens in Sidney in the second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century. The growth of this species is extremely slow: 2 metres every 100 years! Also the fertile age is reached quite late, as plants do not cone before the 50<sup>th</sup> year of age. It is a long-lived species: the oldest known exemplars are 400 years old.



**Variation 6**  
4 m  
with male flowers



Variation 9  
6.5 m  
with female flowers



Variation 5  
4 m  
with female flowers



Variation 7  
5 m



Variation 8  
6.5 m



Variation 4  
4 m



Variation 3  
3.5 m



Variation 2  
2.5 m



Variation 1  
1 m



## 39. Orange Jasmine ( *Murraya paniculata* )

Small tree/Shrub, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

**Height :** up to 7 m.

**Origin :** Northern Australia, Southeast Asia

**Environment :** Open plains and hillsides; on fertile, well-drained moist soils, of any type

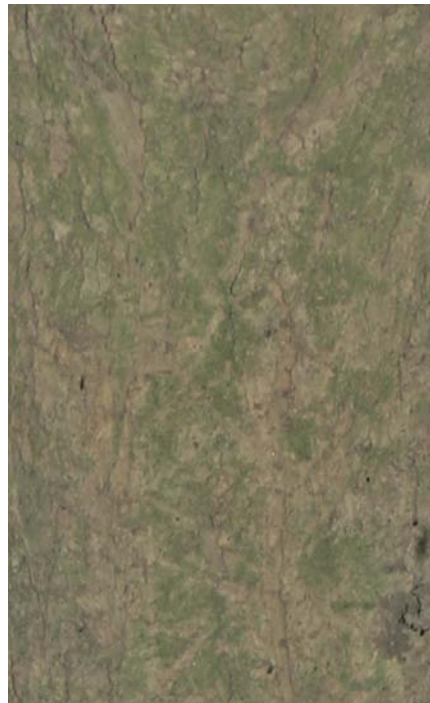
**Climate :** warm, temperate; frost-resistant

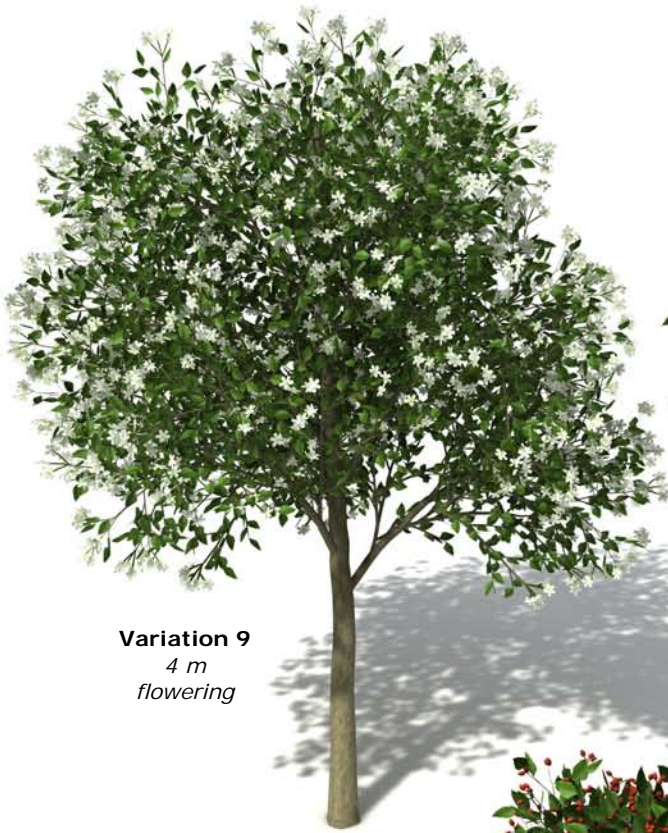
### Notes :

Also known as *Chinese Box*, *Mock Orange*, *Mock Lime* or *Satinwood*, this species is widely appreciated for the decorative value of the foliage and flowers. It is a hardy species that can withstand cold and frost, and also severe pruning. For this reason, it is often planted in the cities and pruned in hedges. The fact that it can grow on many soils (alkaline, clayey, sandy, acidic and loamy) makes it's use even easier. The Orange Jasmine flowers throughout the years and attracts bees and birds.

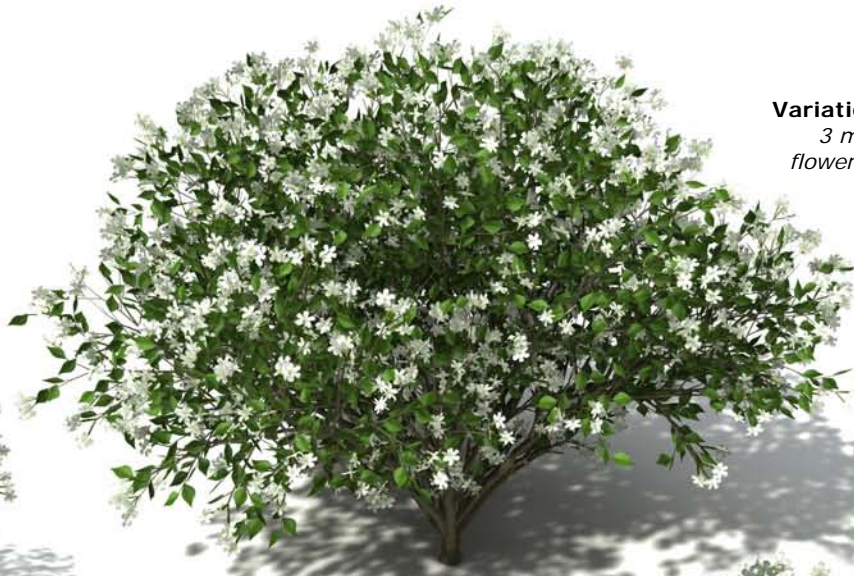


Variation 7  
2.5 m  
flowering





Variation 9  
4 m  
flowering



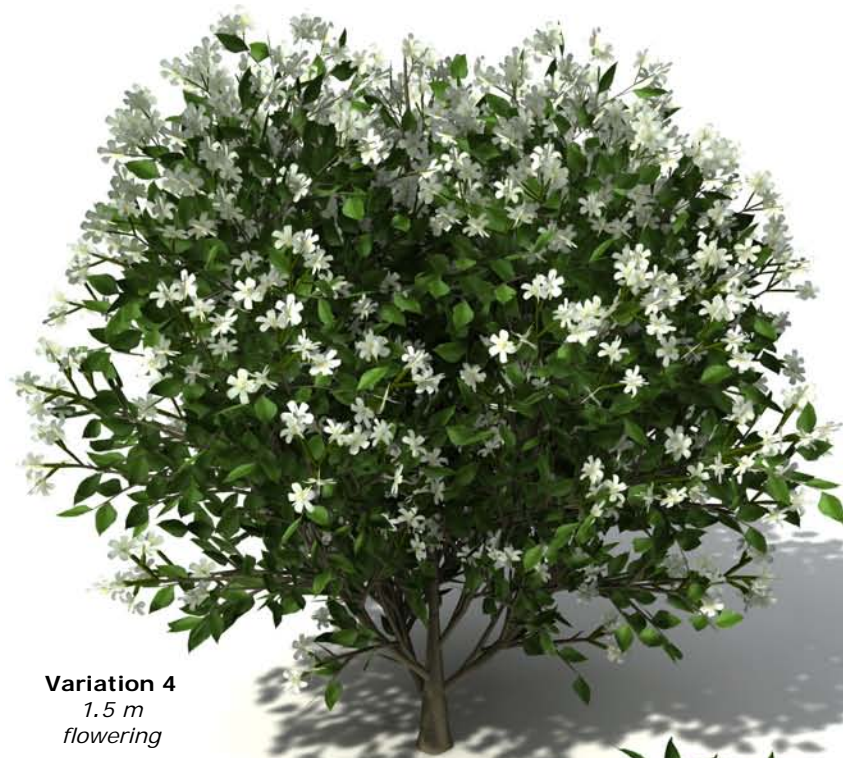
Variation 8  
3 m  
flowering



Variation 6  
1.8 m  
with fruits (ripe)



Variation 5  
1.8 m  
flowering



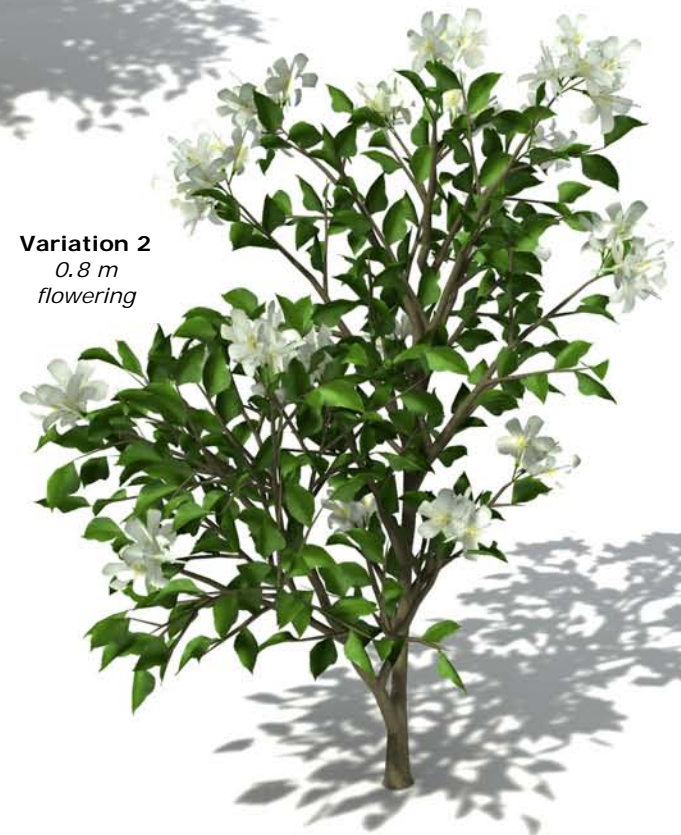
**Variation 4**  
1.5 m  
flowering



**Variation 3**  
1.2 m  
with fruits  
(ripe and unripe)



**Variation 1**  
0.5 m



**Variation 2**  
0.8 m  
flowering

## 40. Australian Grass Tree ( *Xanthorrhoea preissii* )

**Arboreal plant, evergreen**

**Height :** up to 4-5 m.

**Origin :** Southern Australia

**Environment :** desert and arid areas

**Climate :** warm, temperate; arid, dry; drought-resistant

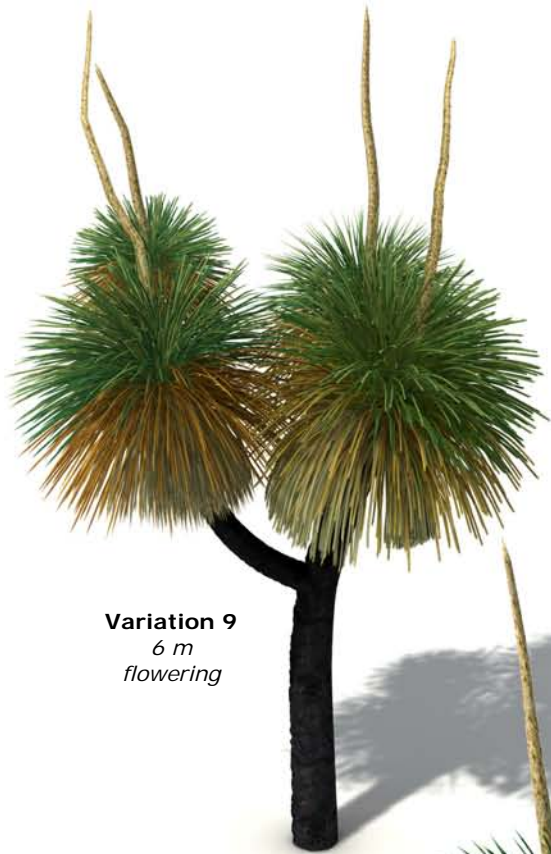
### **Notes :**

The Australian Grass Tree is a long-lived arboreal plant. It's lifespan is of at least 600 years. It grows in deserts and arid areas, and is extremely resistant to drought. It is a very slow growing species: the trunk takes a decade to form initially, as it is composed of a mass of old leaf bases held together by a natural resin. From then on, it grows only 1-2 cm. per year. The adult plants often branch. The flowering stalk grows much faster (2-3 cm per day) and can grow up to 3 m. tall. The flowering attracts birds, bees, ants and butterflies. It can be a handy garden plant, because once established, it requires very little water and maintenance.



**Variation 7**  
3 m





Variation 9  
6 m  
flowering



Variation 8  
4.5 m



Variation 5  
4 m  
flowering



Variation 6  
4 m



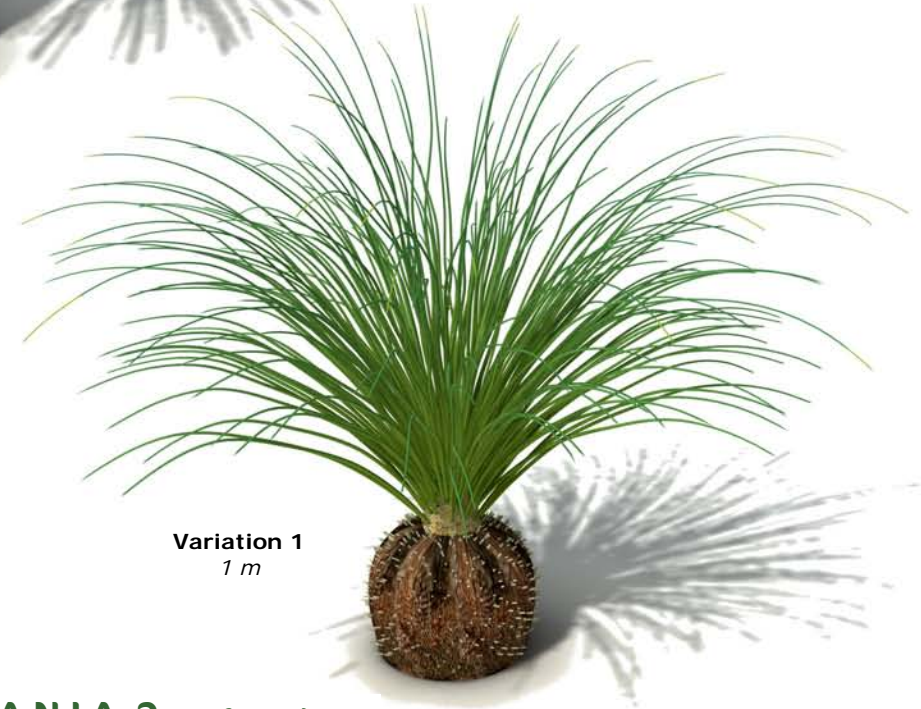
**Variation 4**  
3.5 m  
flowering



**Variation 3**  
3 m



**Variation 2**  
2.5 m  
flowering



**Variation 1**  
1 m

# 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](http://www.xfrog.com)

Xfrog User Group: [tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog](http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog)

## Legal :

XfrogPlants Models and Textures, are copyright:

© 2001 - 2010 Xfrog Inc

Tel. 310 933 5949

**[Support3@xfrog.com](mailto:Support3@xfrog.com)**

All Rights Reserved. If this product is lawfully purchased then the contents are made available to you under license as an "End User" with use at your place of business.

**If you wish to further distribute the content, e.g. models, textures, or derivative models, or model parts, inside a game title; or use the library in any multi-user context; please contact us for distribution licensing.**

## 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* )

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 :

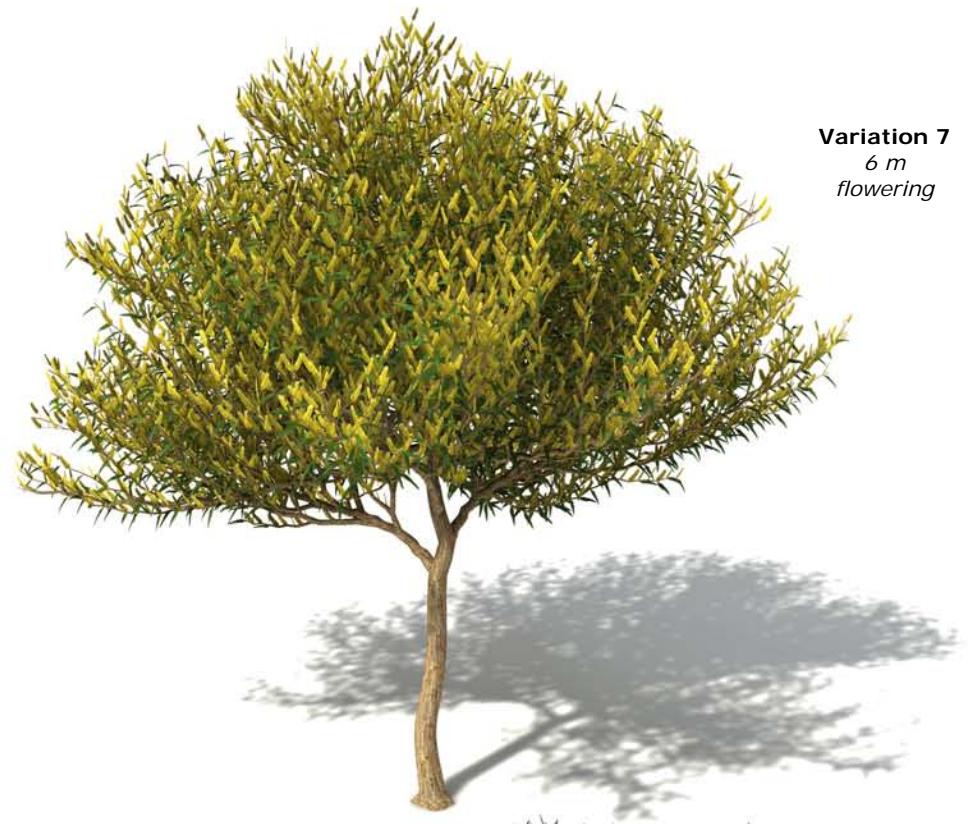
The Coastal Wattle is a hardy rustic shrub, that can grow in difficult conditions and is resistant to wind, salt, and even moderate frost. It is largely present on the South-east coasts of Australia, where it is one of the first arboreal species to colonize the dunes and the first solid ground areas. 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



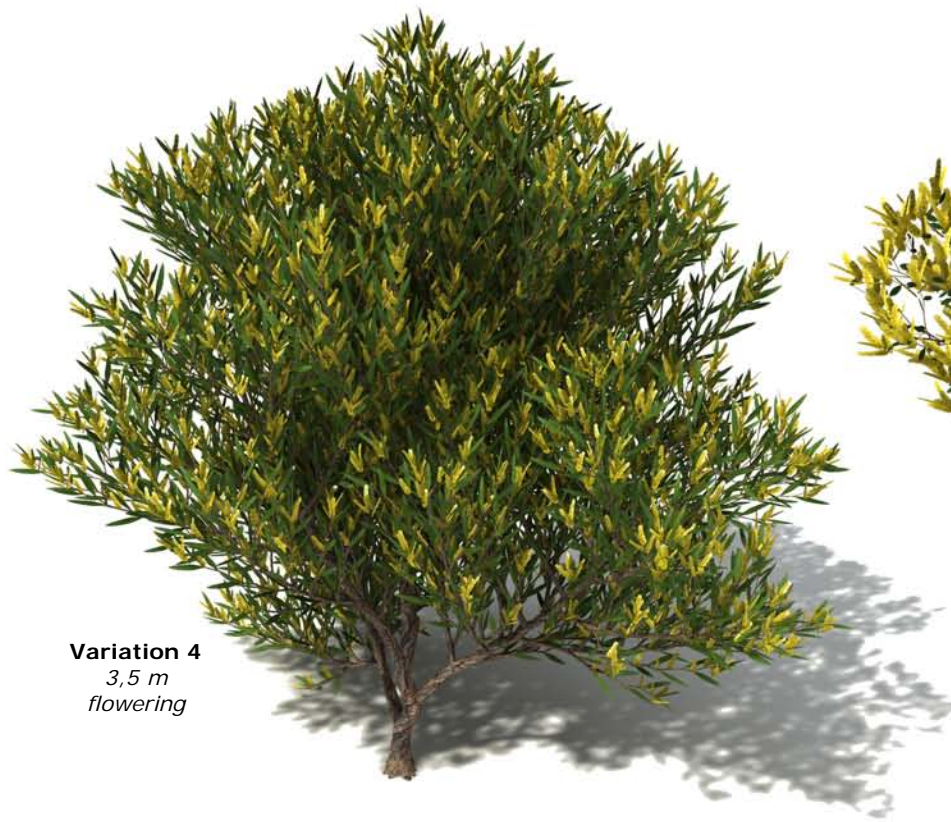
**Variation 7**  
6 m  
flowering



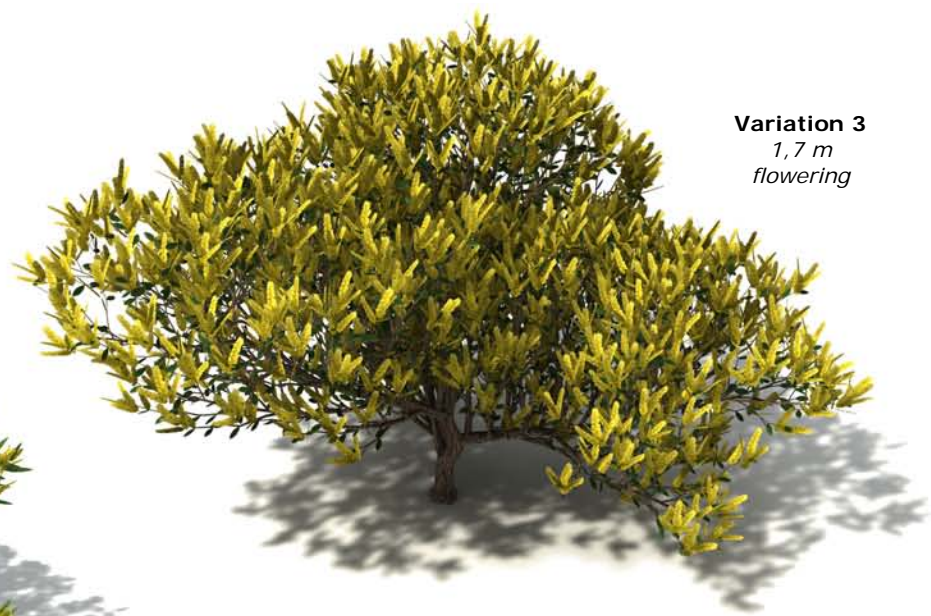
**Variation 6**  
5 m  
flowering



**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.

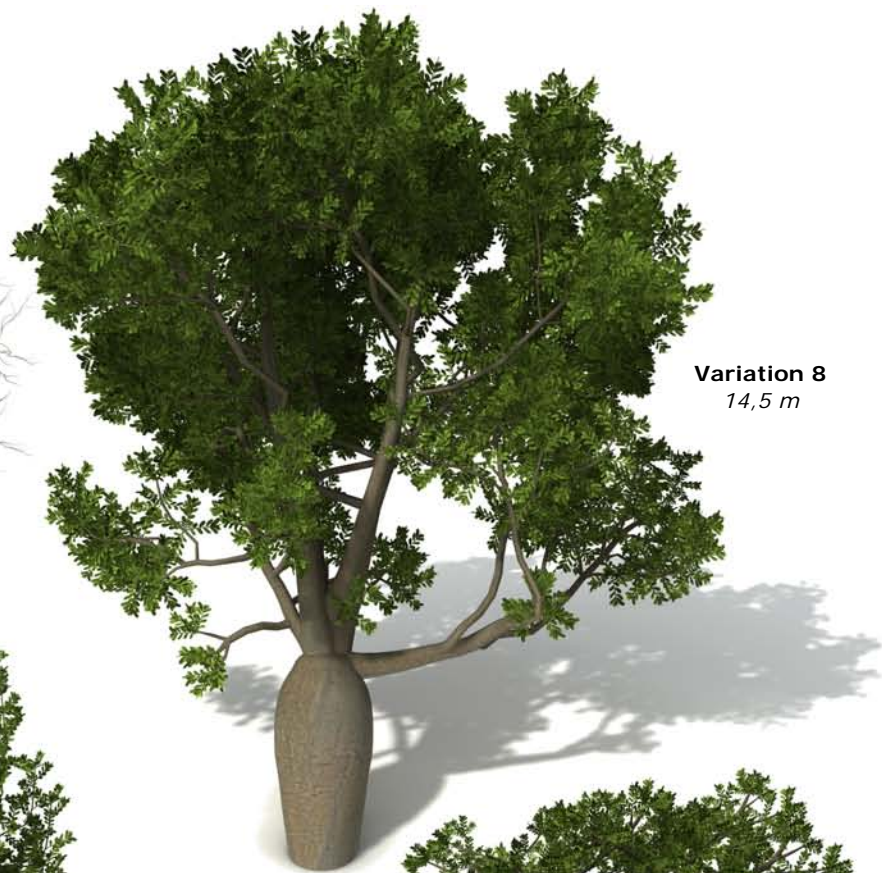


Variation 5

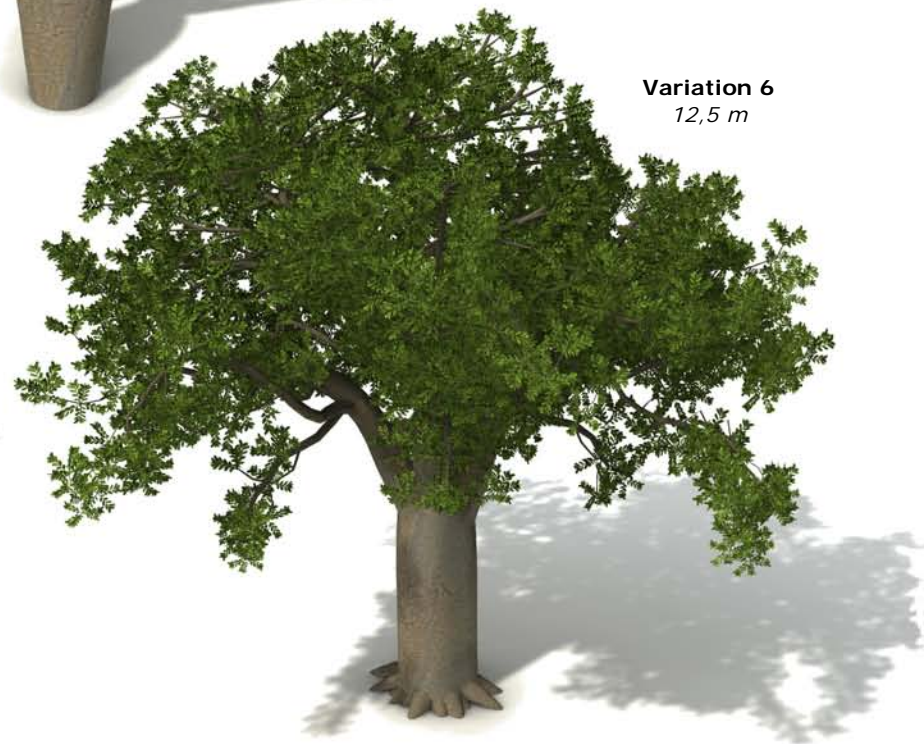
Variation 9  
15 m



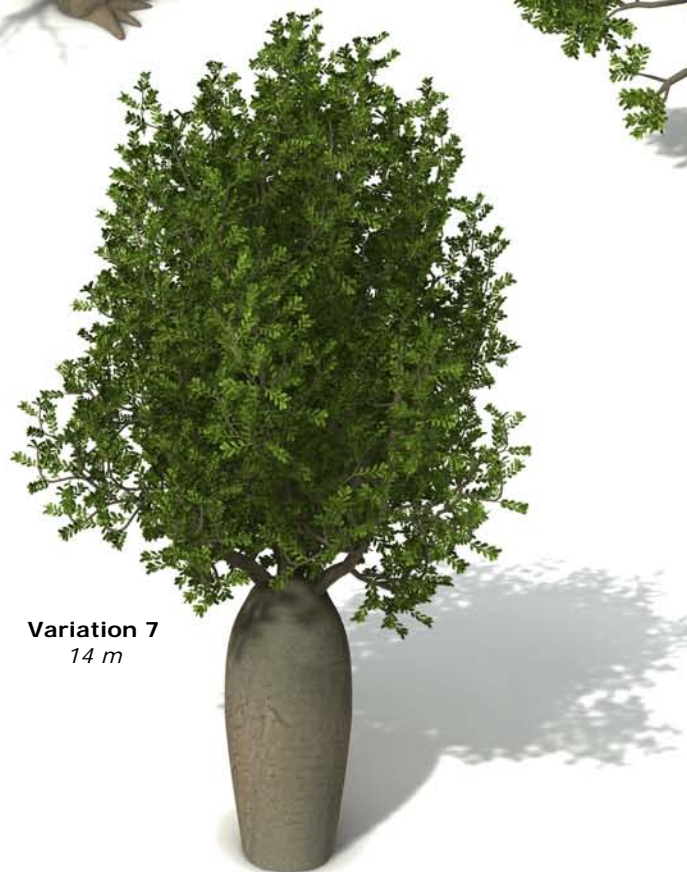
Variation 8  
14,5 m

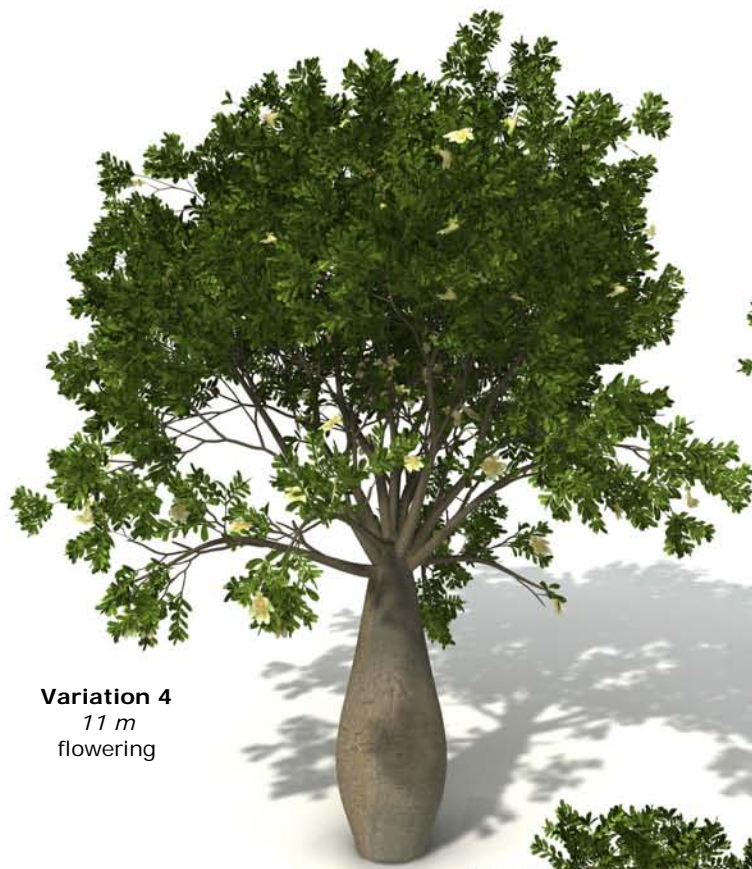


Variation 6  
12,5 m



Variation 7  
14 m

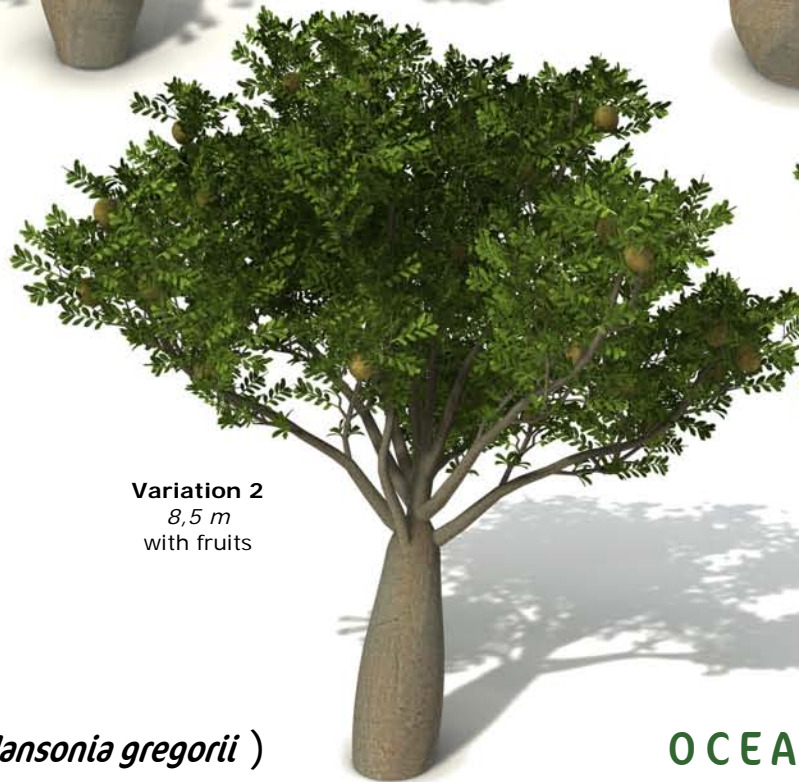




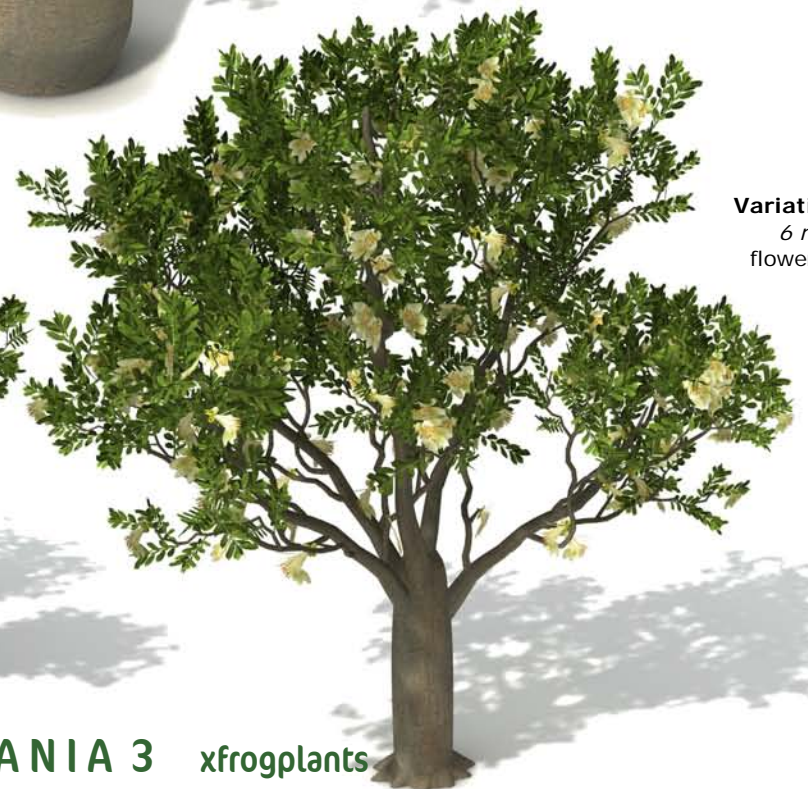
Variation 4  
11 m  
flowering



Variation 3  
10 m  
with fruits



Variation 2  
8,5 m  
with fruits



Variation 1  
6 m  
flowering

## 43. Grey Mangrove ( *Avicennia marina* )

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

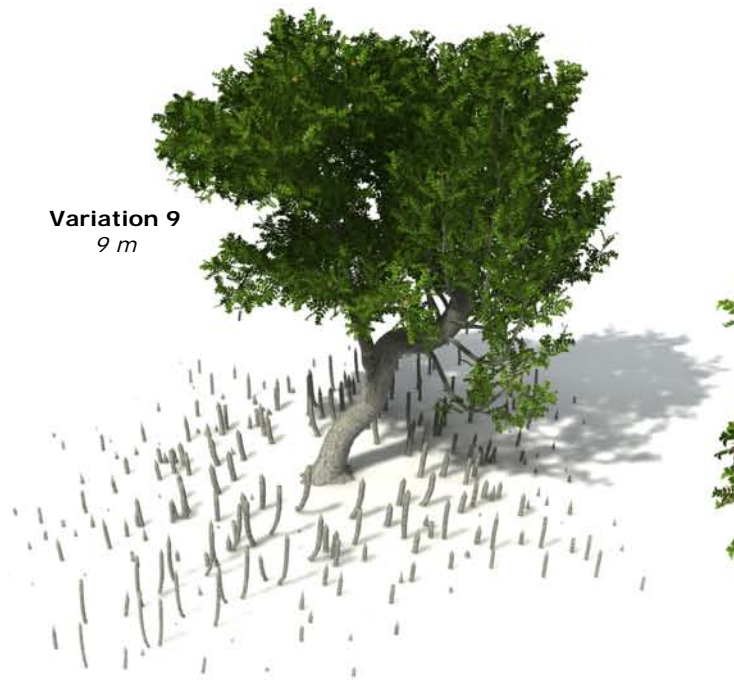
**Climate :** warm, temperate

**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.



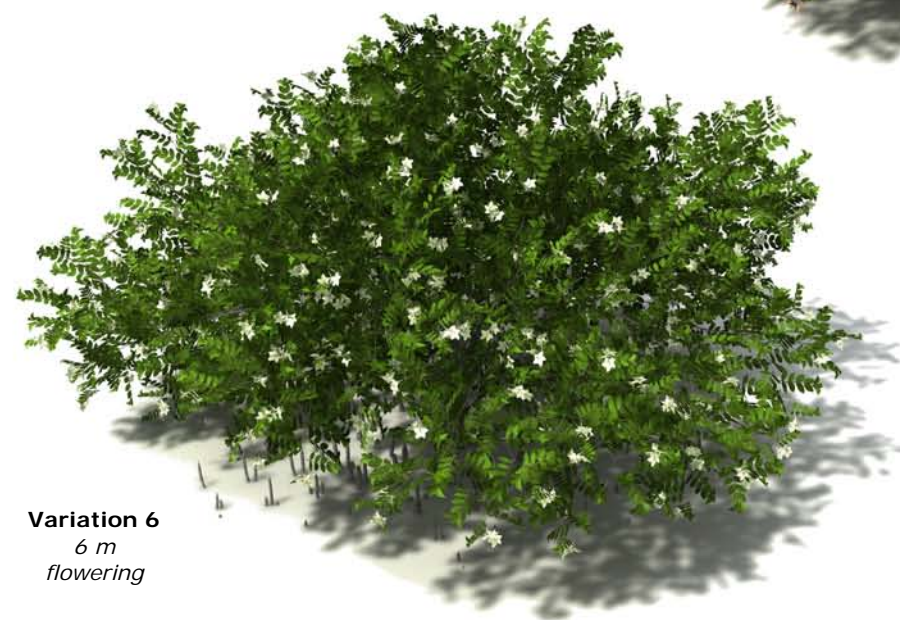
**Variation 8**  
8,5 m  
with fruits



Variation 9  
9 m



Variation 7  
8 m  
with fruits



Variation 6  
6 m  
flowering



Variation 5  
5 m  
flowering



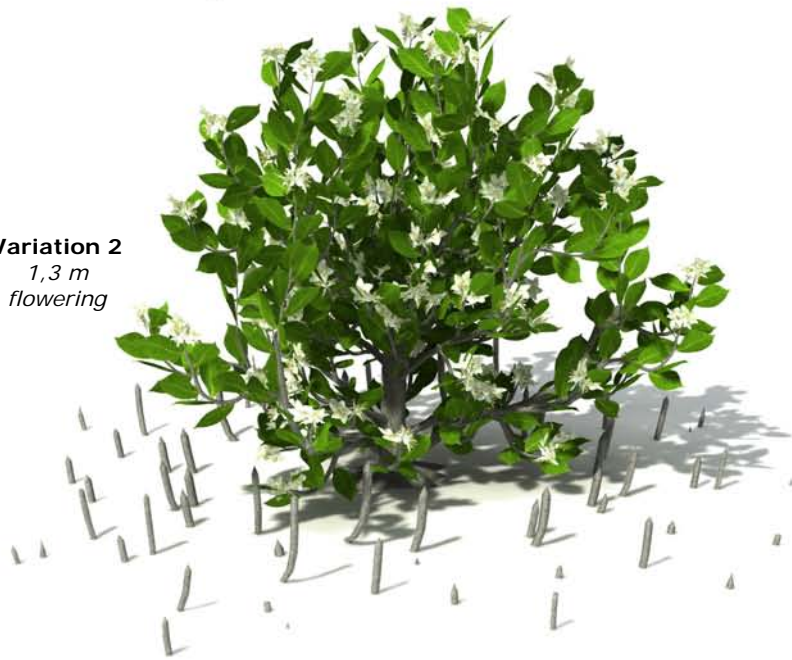
Variation 4  
4,5 m



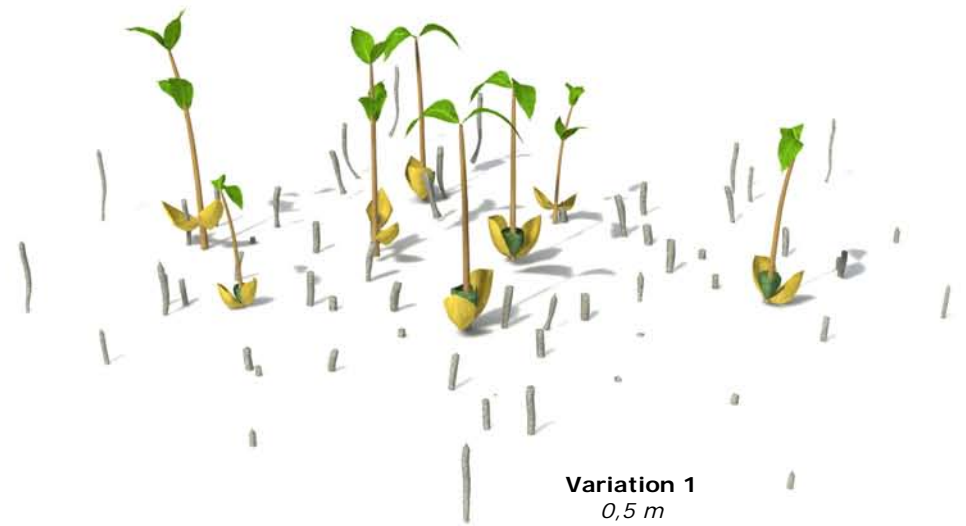
Variation 3  
1,5 m



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

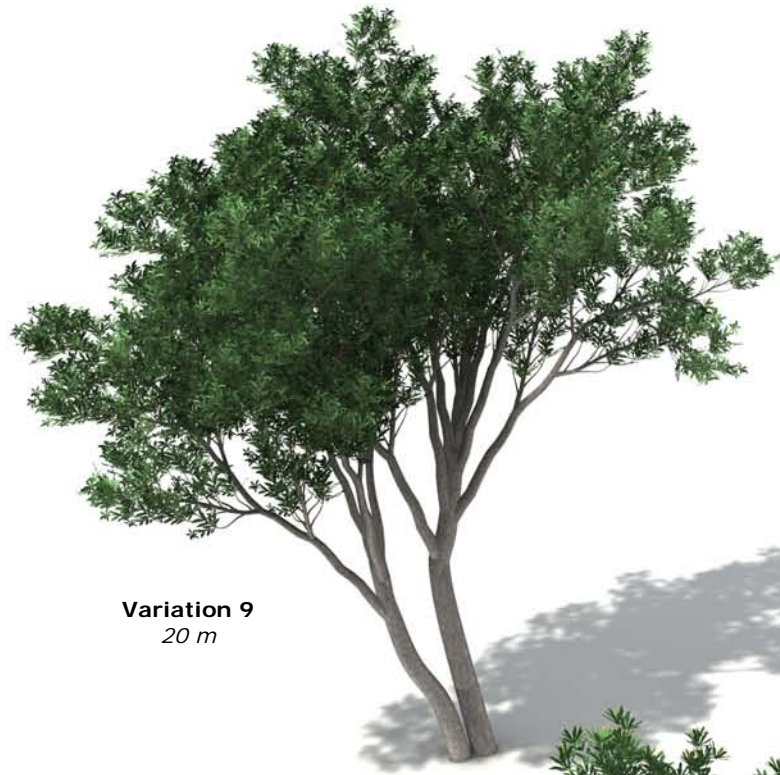
**Climate :** warm, temperate

### Notes :

The Coast Banksia is much variable in shape, ranging from shrubby form to the size of a medium-high tree. In its 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 its 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

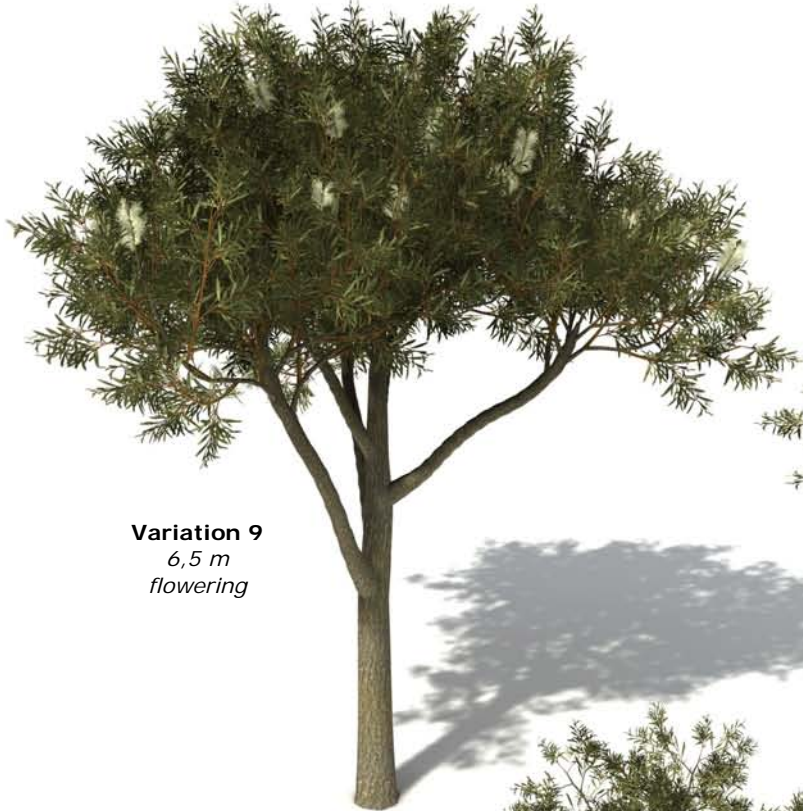
**Climate :** warm, temperate; salt- and wind-resistant

### 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



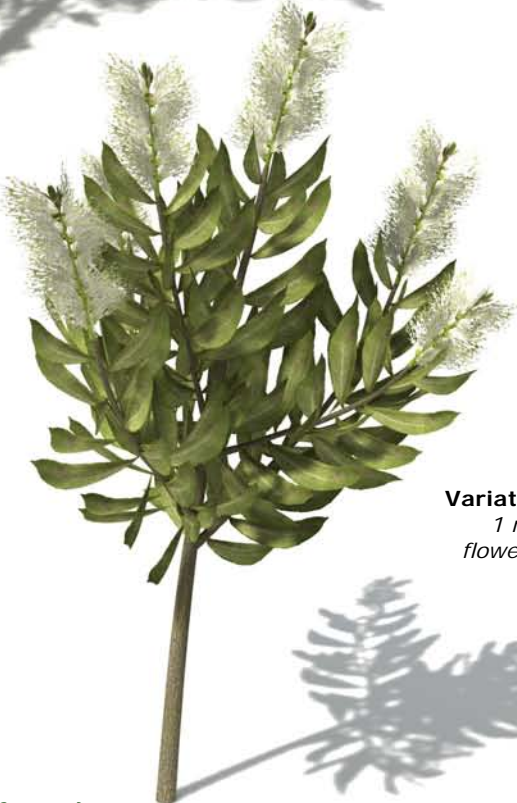
**Variation 5**  
4 m  
with fruits



**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



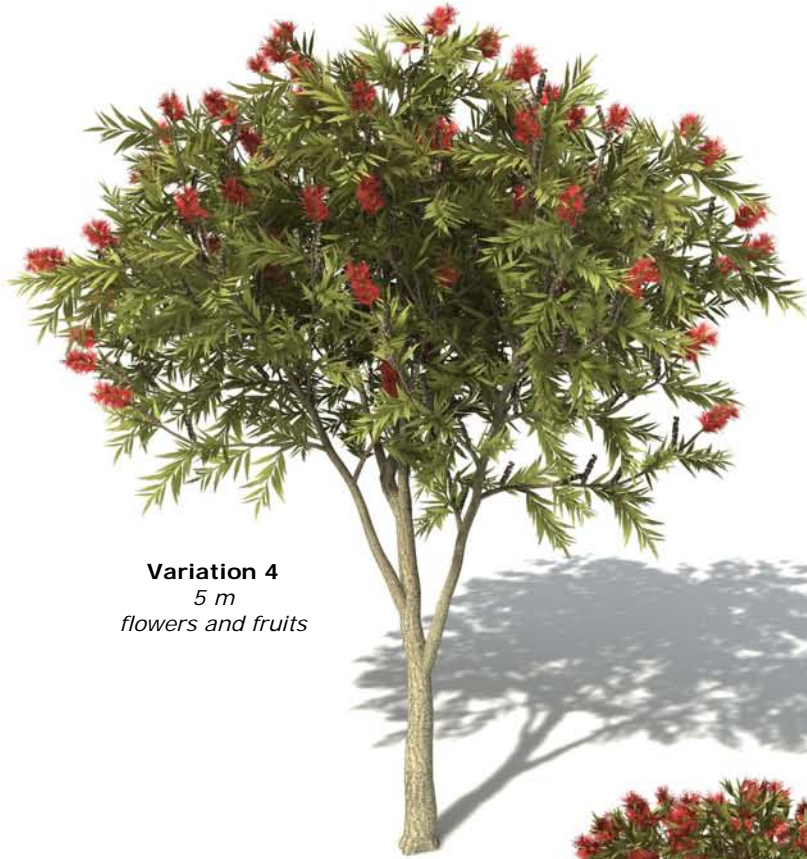
Variation 7  
8 m  
flowering



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 essudates. 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.

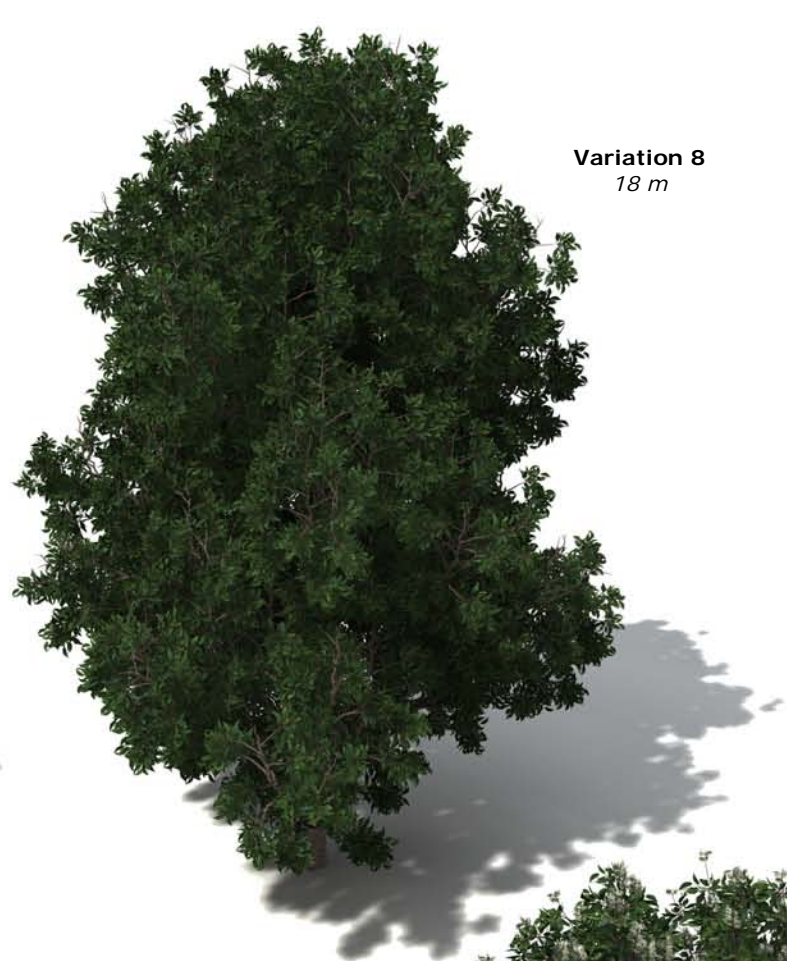


Variation 6  
12 m  
fruits

Variation 9  
20 m



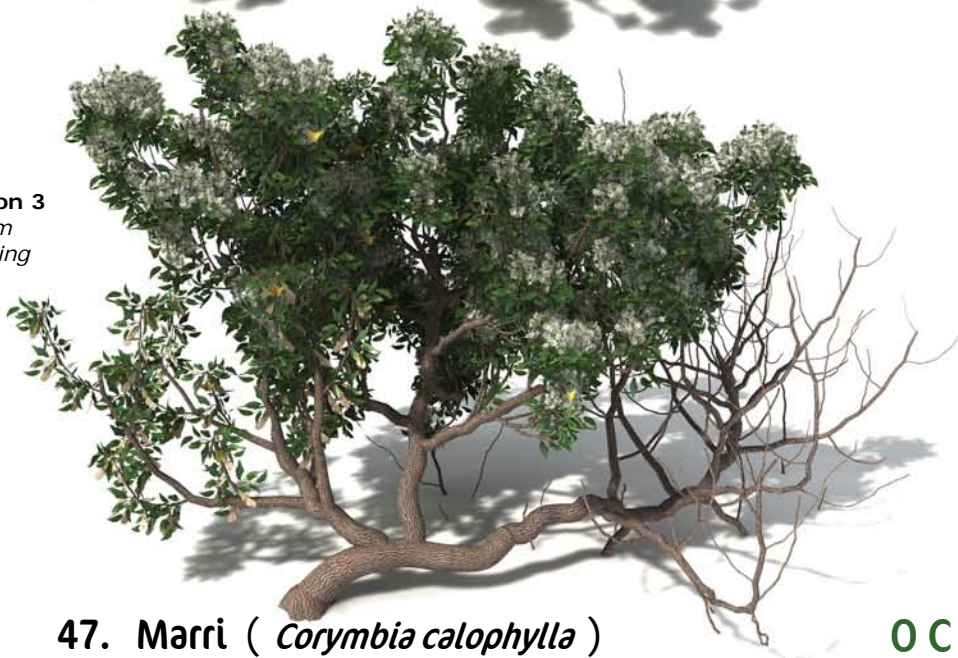
Variation 8  
18 m



Variation 5  
10 m  
flowering



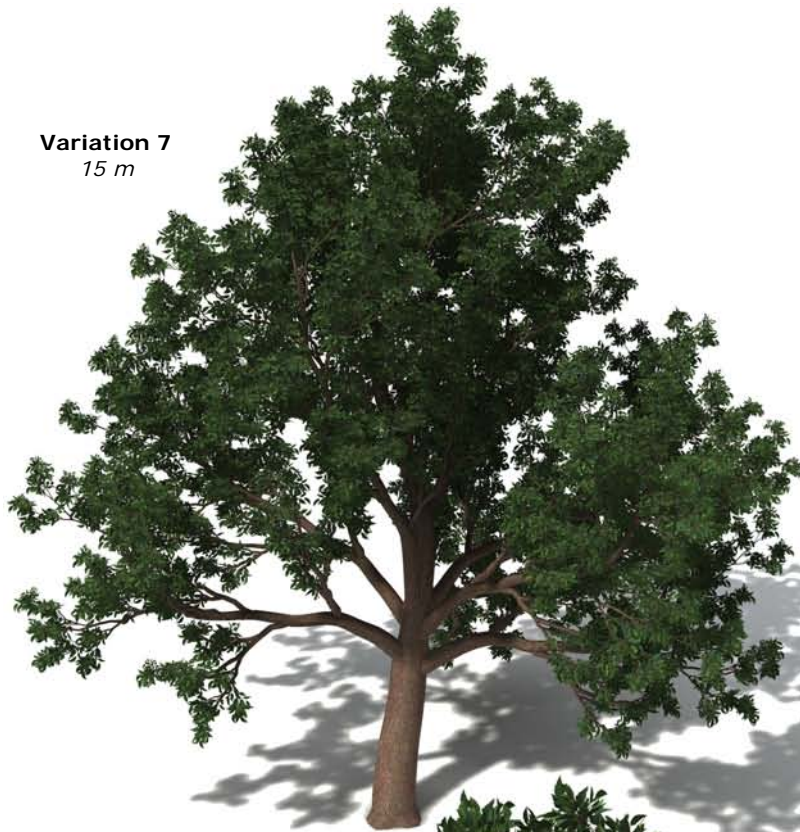
Variation 3  
5,5 m  
flowering



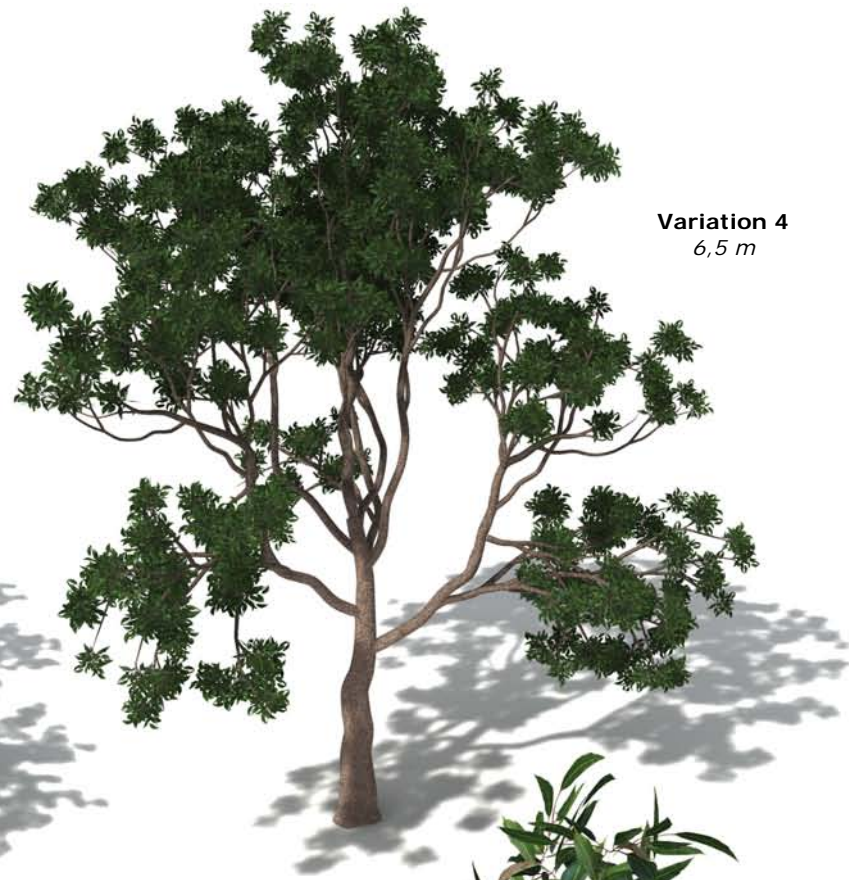
47. Marri ( *Corymbia calophylla* )

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

Variation 7  
15 m



Variation 4  
6,5 m



Variation 2  
4,5 m



Variation 1  
1,6 m



47. Marri ( *Corymbia calophylla* )

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

## 48. Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*)

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

48. Spotted Gum ( *Corymbia maculata* )

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants



**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* )

**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

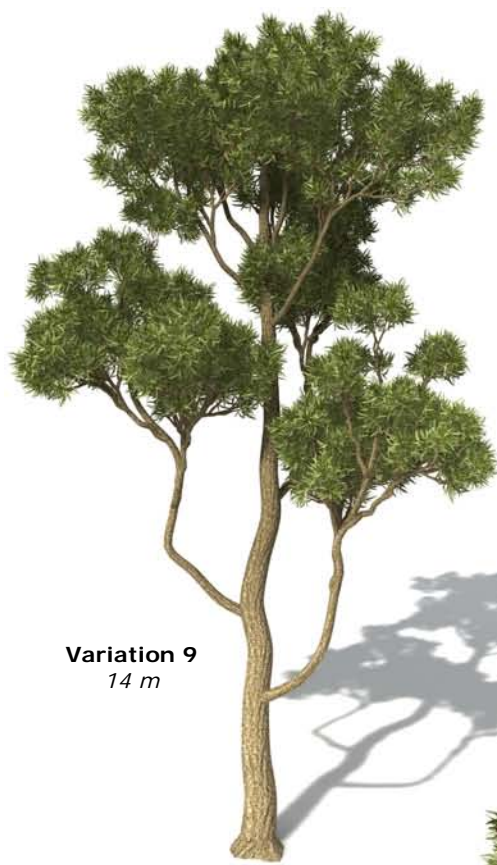
**Climate :** warm, temperate; dry

## 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.



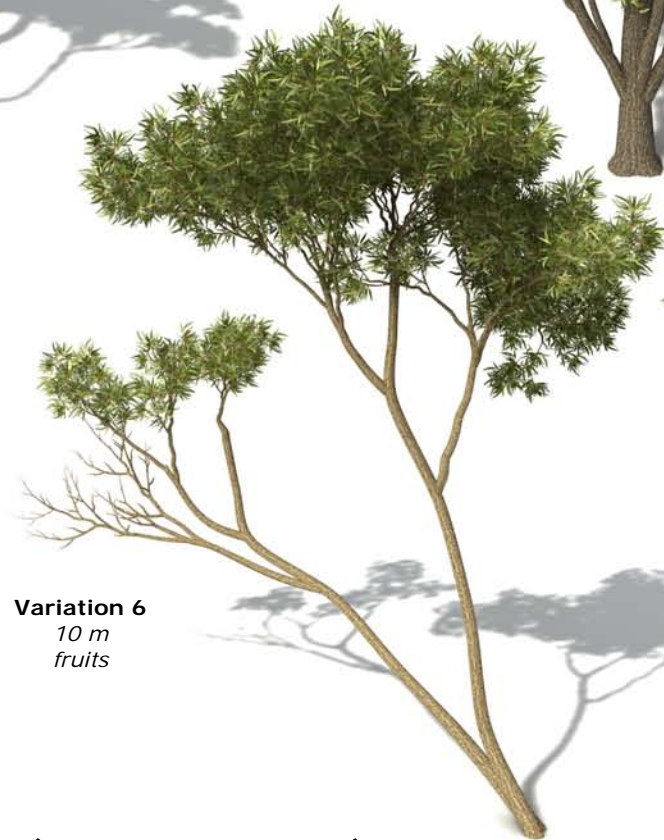
**Variation 7**  
11 m  
fruits



Variation 9  
14 m



Variation 8  
12 m



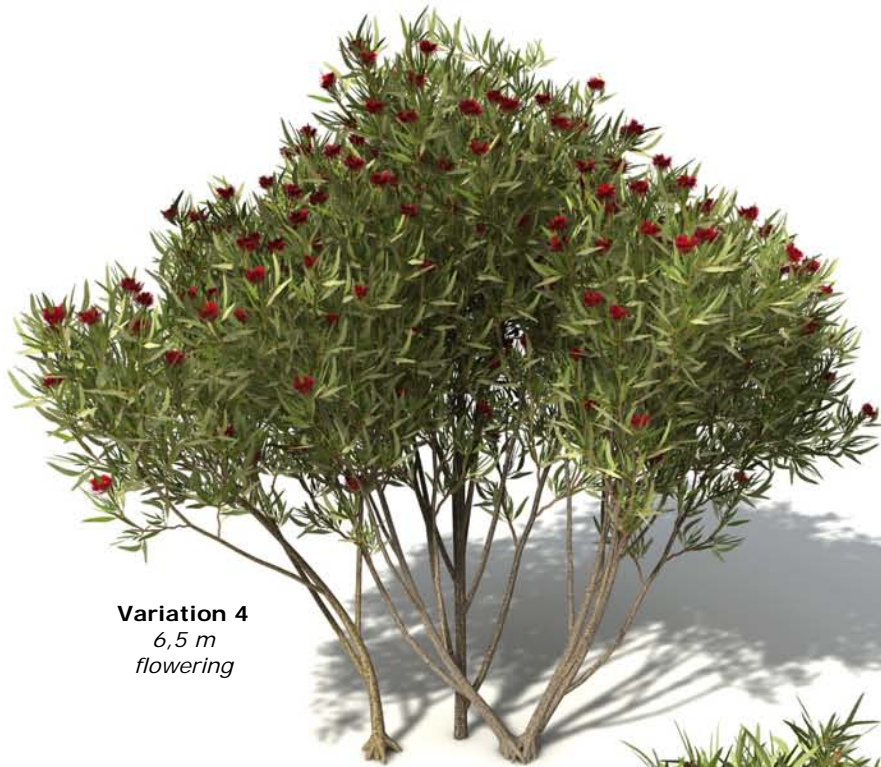
Variation 6  
10 m  
fruits



Variation 5  
9 m

49. White Mallee ( *Eucalyptus dumosa* )

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants



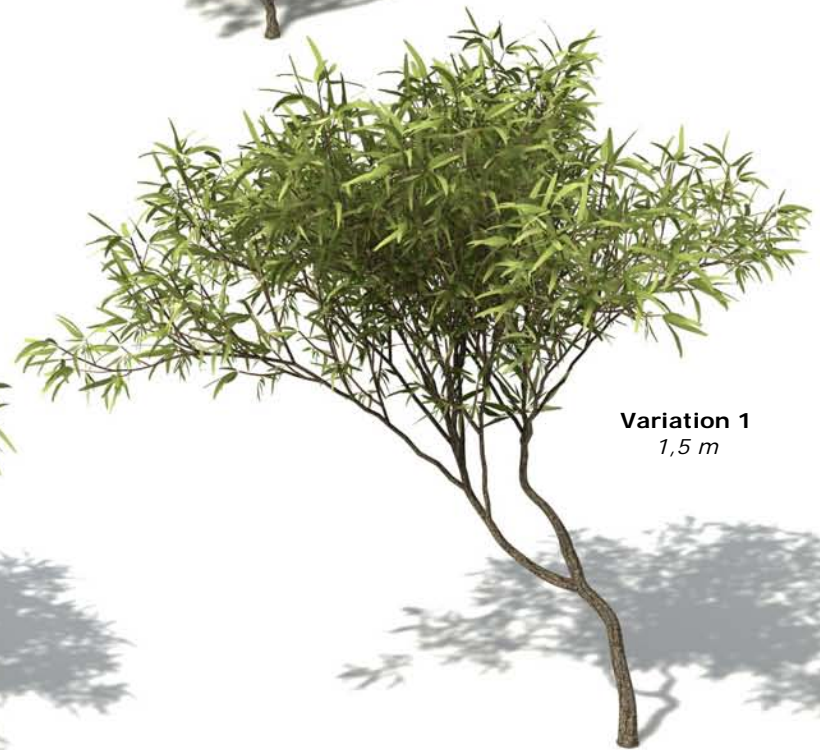
**Variation 4**  
6,5 m  
flowering



**Variation 3**  
3,5 m  
flowering



**Variation 2**  
2,5 m  
fruits



**Variation 1**  
1,5 m

## 50. Jarrah ( *Eucalyptus marginata* )

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

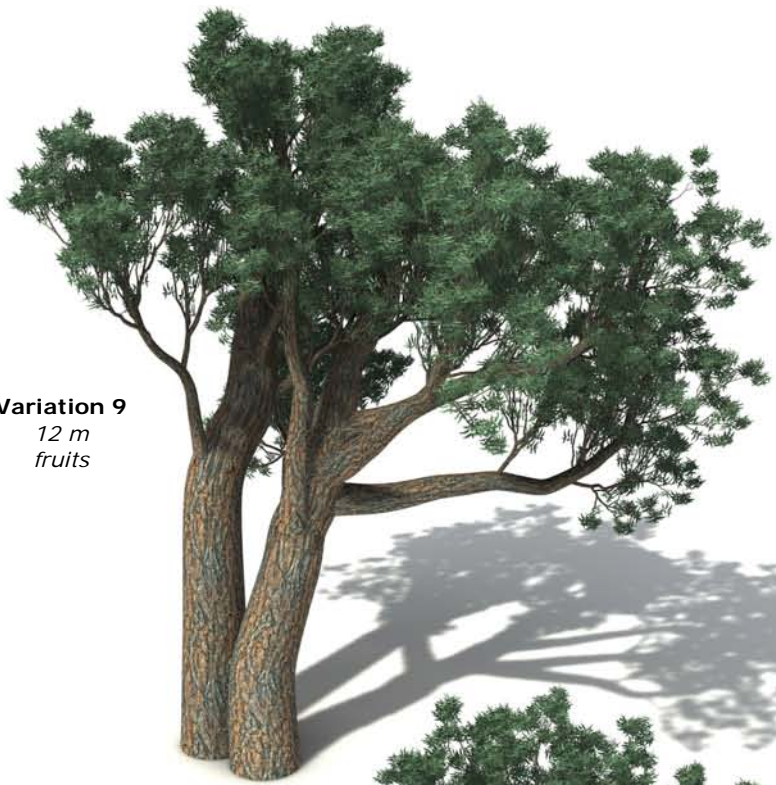
### Notes :

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.

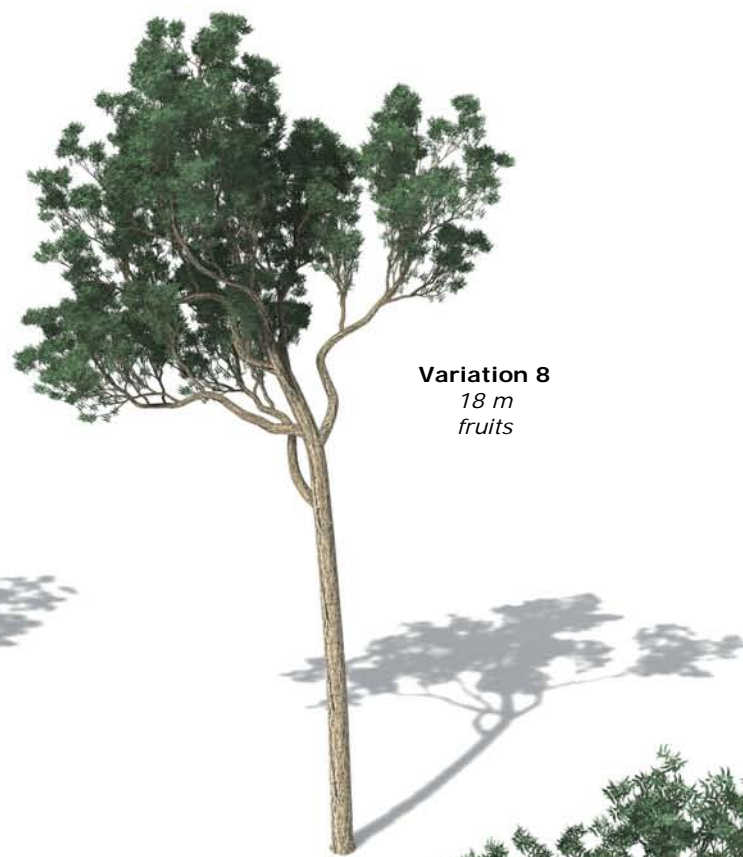


Variation 7  
16 m

Variation 9  
12 m  
fruits



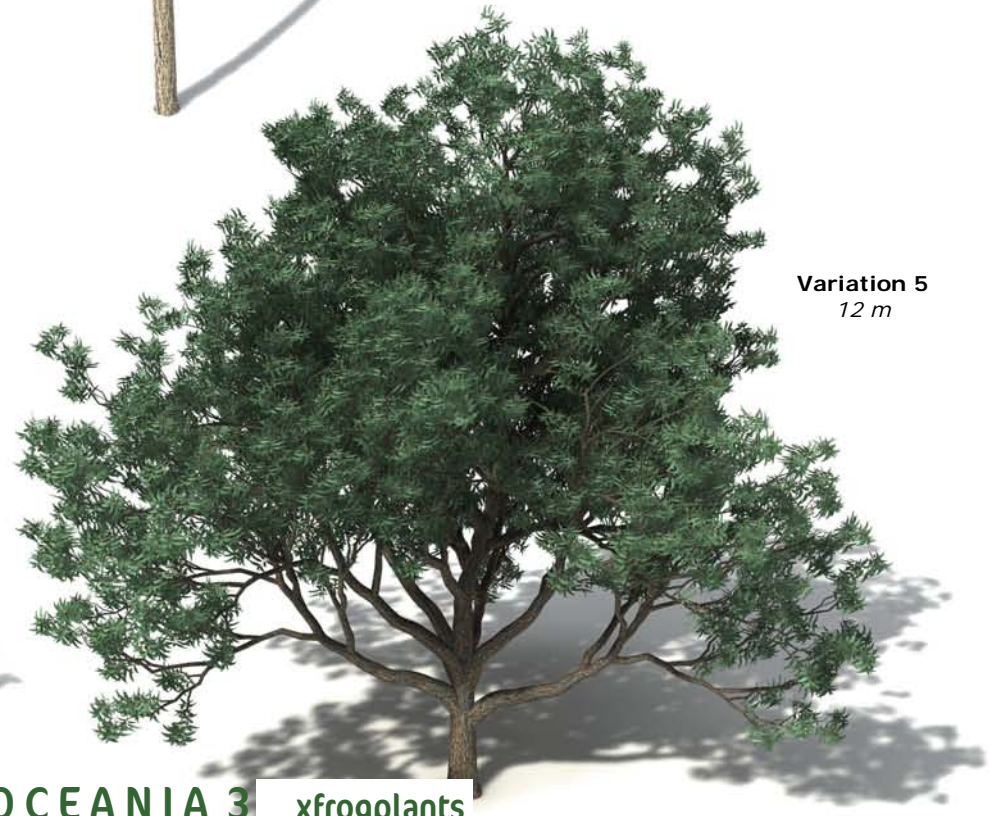
Variation 8  
18 m  
fruits



Variation 6  
15 m



Variation 5  
12 m





**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* )

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.



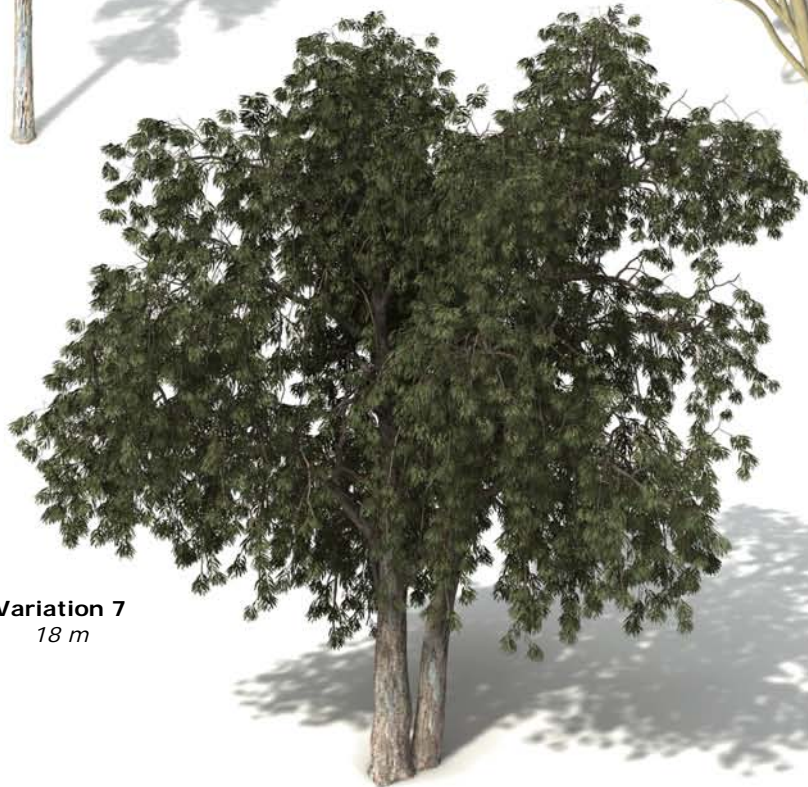
**Variation 3**  
8 m  
fruits



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

51. Manna Gum ( *Eucalyptus viminalis* )

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants

## 52. Red Silky Oak ( *Grevillea banksii* )

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.

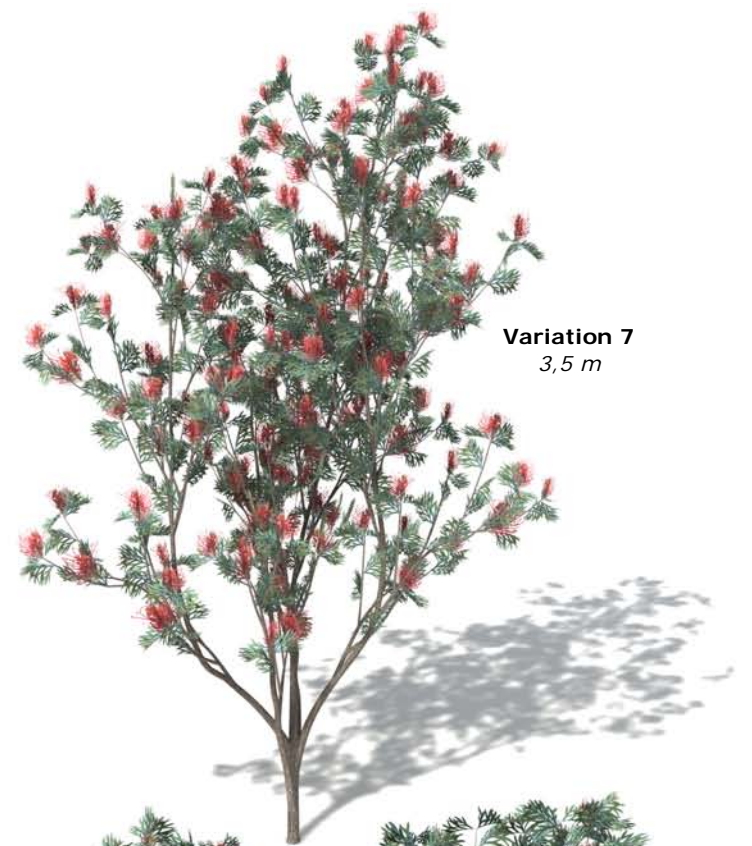


**Variation 9**  
4,5 m  
flowering

**Variation 8**  
4 m  
flowering



**Variation 7**  
3,5 m



**Variation 6**  
3 m  
flowering

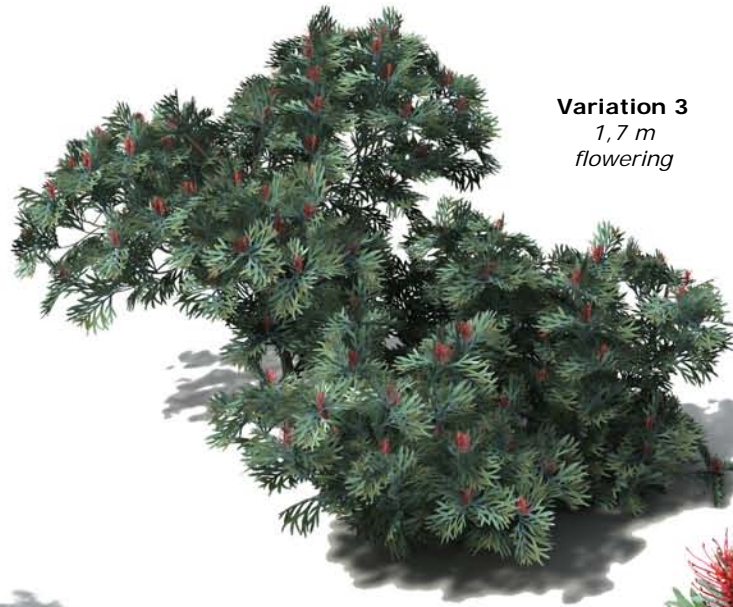


**Variation 5**  
2,5 m  
flowering





**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* )

**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



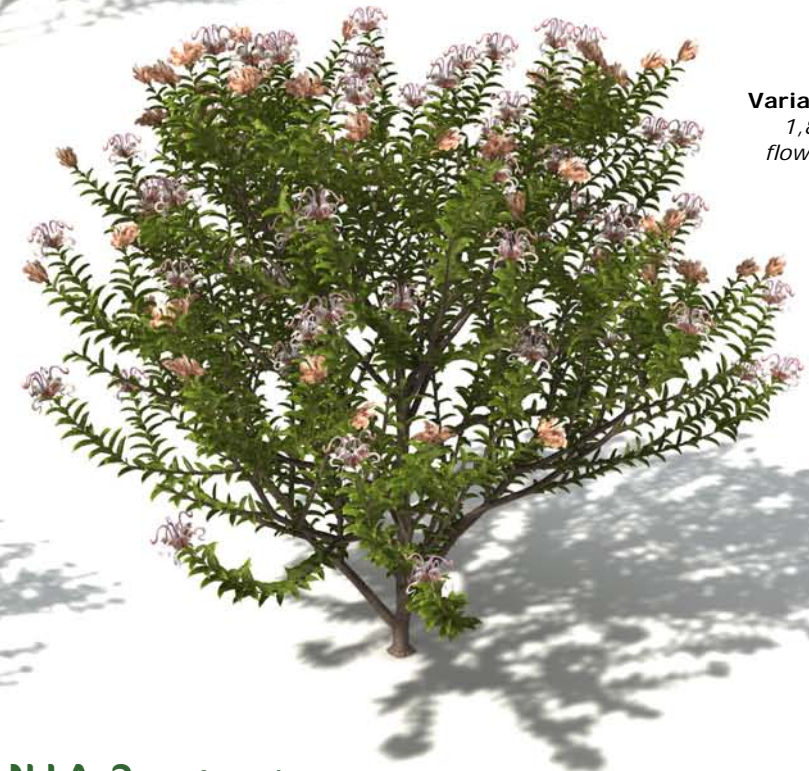
**Variation 9**  
2,5 m  
flowering



**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* )

**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* )

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



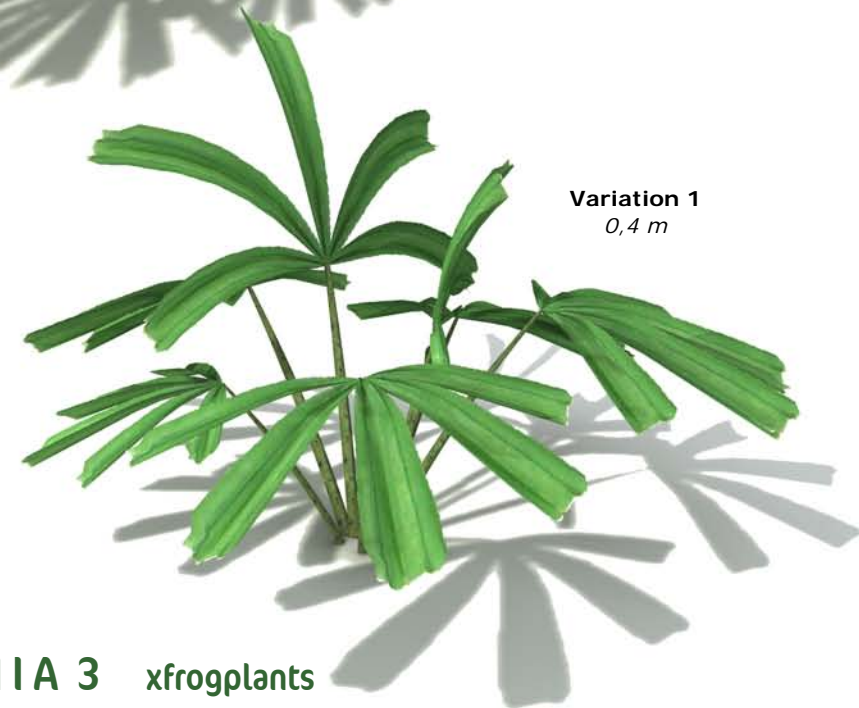
Variation 4  
2,7 m



Variation 3  
2 m



Variation 2  
1,4 m



Variation 1  
0,4 m

## 56. Australian Tea Tree ( *Melaleuca alternifolia* )

Small tree/Shrub, broadleaf evergreen, broad spreading

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

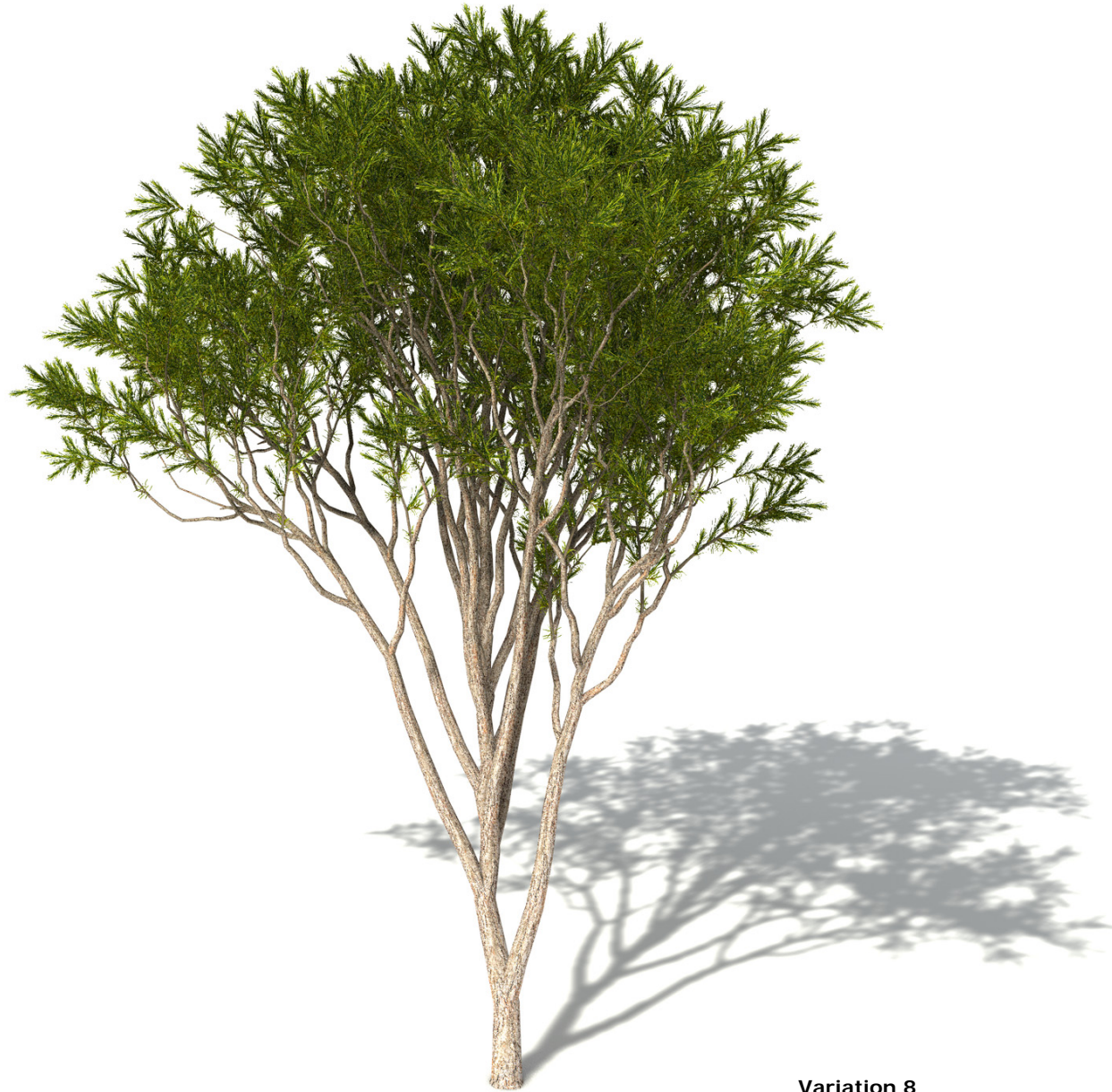
**Origin :** Western Australia

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

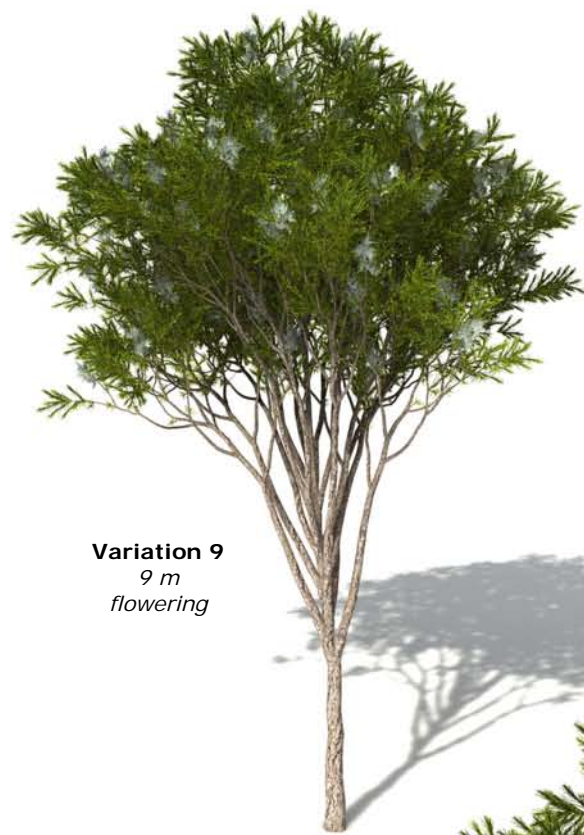
**Climate :** warm, temperate

### 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 Myrta-ceae 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.



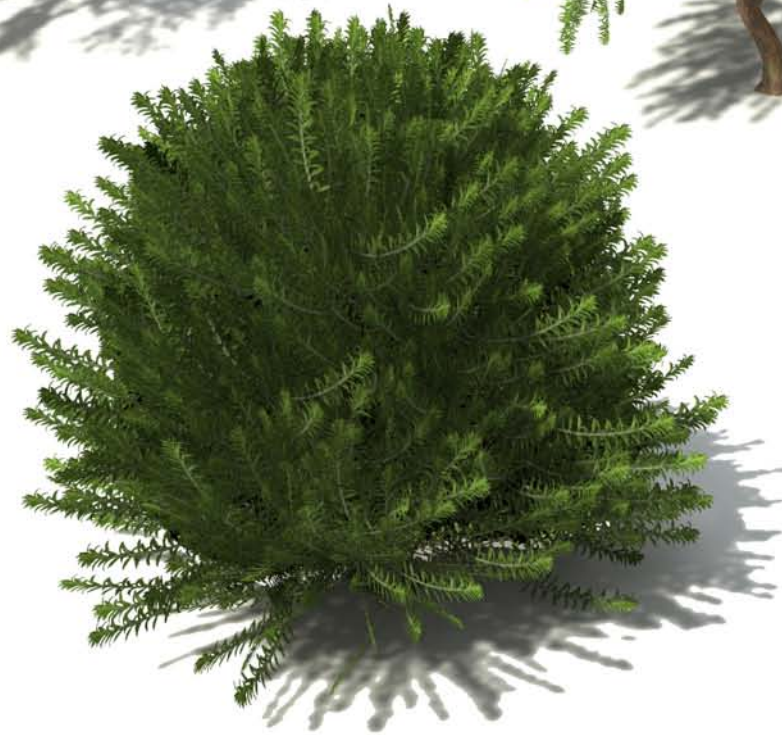
**Variation 8**  
3,5 m  
flowering



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

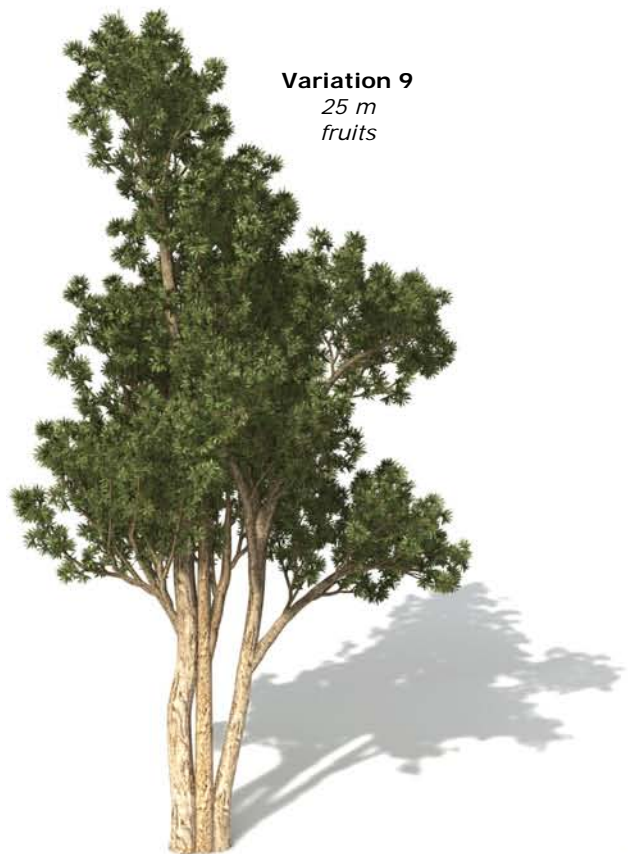
**Climate :** warm, temperate

### 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



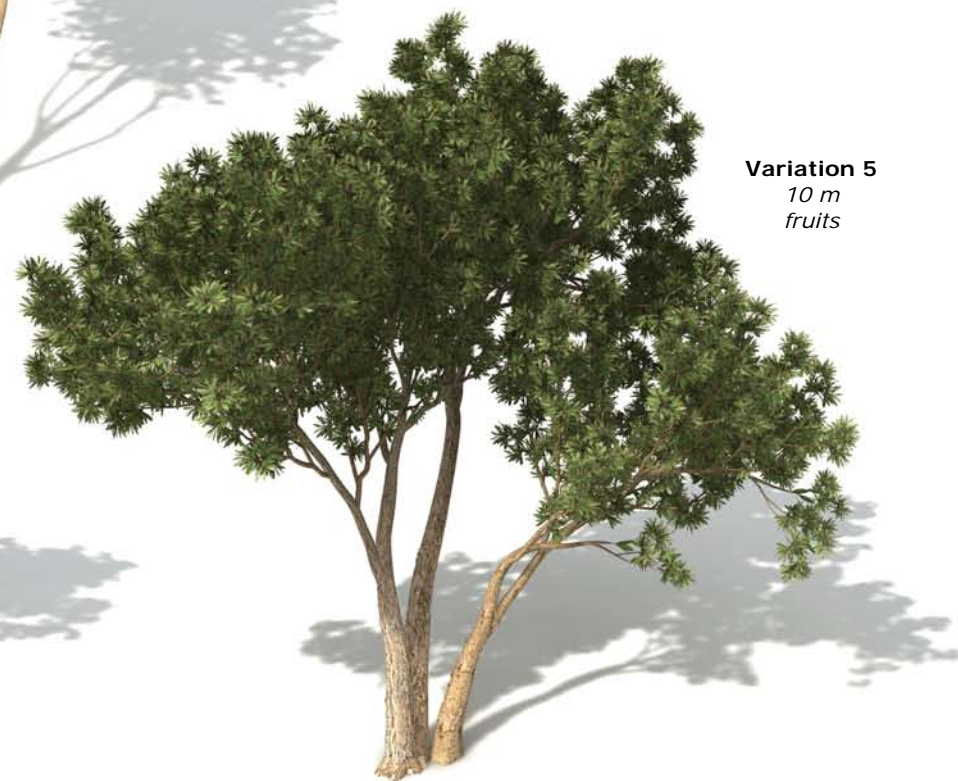
Variation 9  
25 m  
fruits



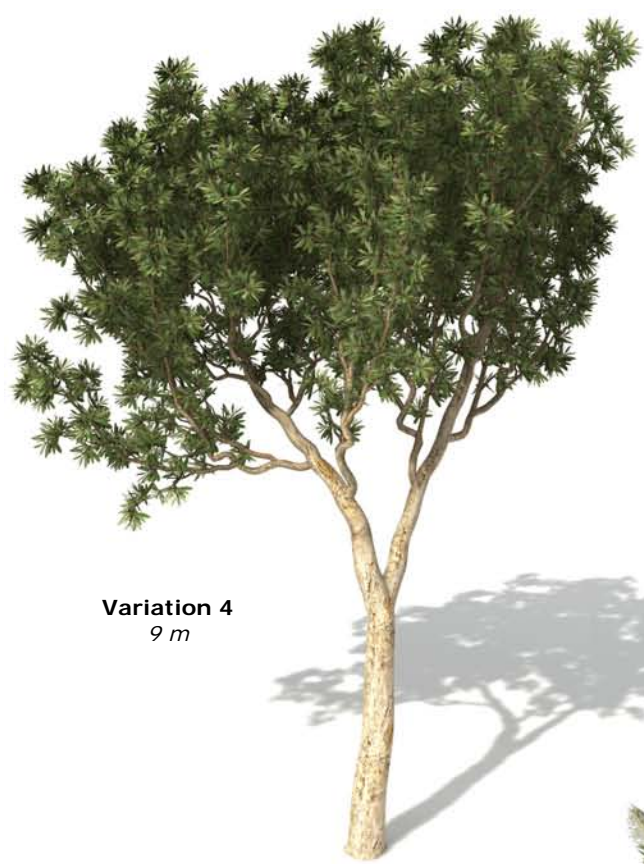
Variation 7  
12 m



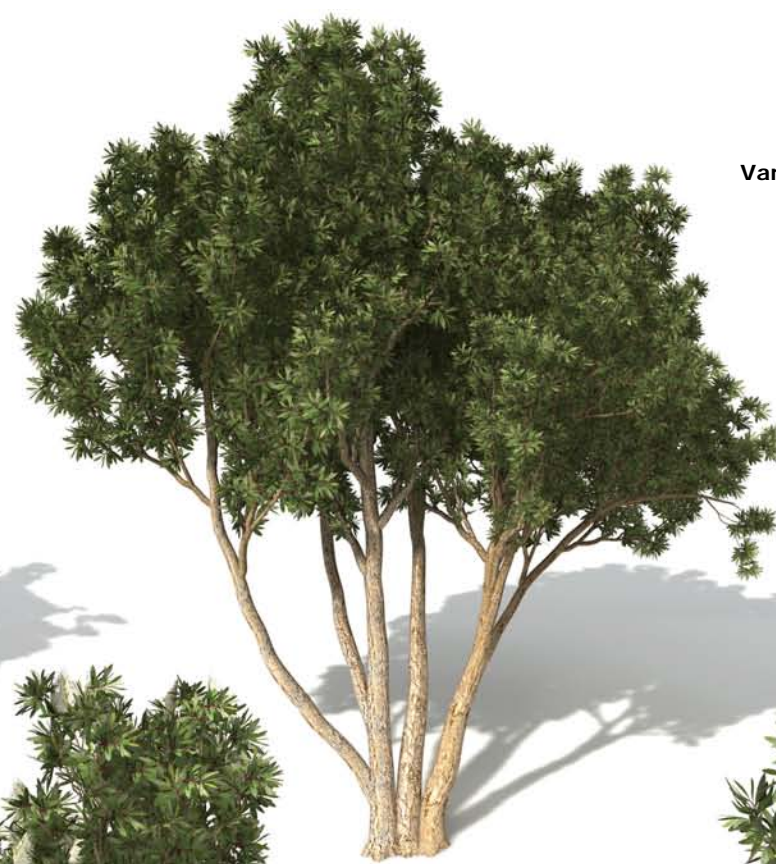
Variation 6  
11 m



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

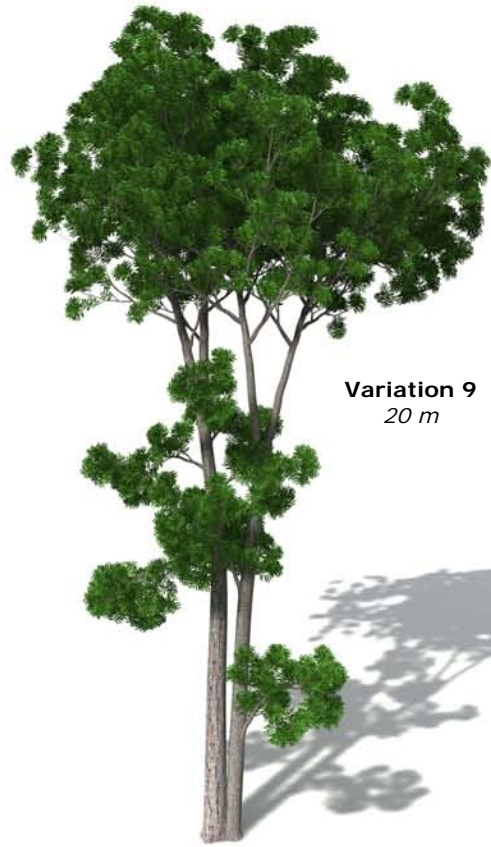
**Climate :** warm, temperate

### 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

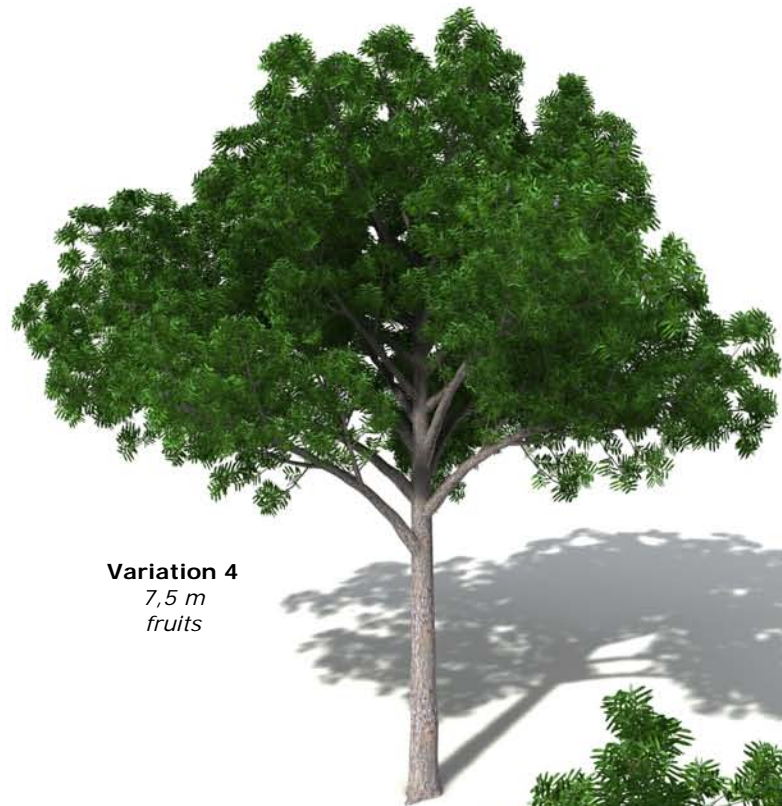


Variation 6  
9 m



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. Today, 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

60. Foxtail Palm ( *Wodyetia bifurcata* )

OCEANIA 3 xfrogplants



Variation 4  
5 m



Variation 3  
4,5 m  
fruits



Variation 2  
4 m



Variation 1  
3 m

# XfrogPlants Volume 2

# Index



[www.xfrog.com](http://www.xfrog.com)

## XfrogPlants Volume 2

# Index

### [See All Xfrog PDFs](#)

Pages 567 - 572	Plants listed by common name	<u><a href="#">(Jump to section)</a></u>
Pages 573 - 578	Plants listed by botanical (latin) name	<u><a href="#">(Jump to section)</a></u>
Pages 579 - 584	Plants listed by library name	<u><a href="#">(Jump to section)</a></u>

This PDF contains active hyperlinks. Each underlined plant name or library name will take you right to that page in our online store!

### **XfrogPlants Volume 2 contains these libraries:**



[Agriculture](#)



[Asia](#)



[Europe 3](#)



[Flowers 3](#)



[Home Garden](#)



[Landscaping](#)



[Oceania 1](#)



[Oceania 2](#)



[Oceania 3](#)



# **XfrogPlants Volume 2**

**Plant index sorted by common name**

## Plant Index by Common Name:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Library	Code
<a href="#">African Violet</a>	Saintpaulia sp.	<a href="#">Flowers 3</a>	FL54
<a href="#">Alexandra Palm</a>	Archontophoenix alexandrae	<a href="#">Oceania 2</a>	OC24
<a href="#">Allumii False Cypress</a>	Chamaecyparis allumii	<a href="#">Landscaping</a>	LS09
<a href="#">American Planetree</a>	Platanus occidentalis	<a href="#">Landscaping</a>	LS15
<a href="#">Artichoke</a>	Cynara scolymus	<a href="#">Agriculture</a>	AG05
<a href="#">Ashoka Tree</a>	Saraca indica	<a href="#">Asia</a>	AS19
<a href="#">Asiatic Mangrove</a>	Rhizophora mucronata	<a href="#">Asia</a>	AS16
<a href="#">Asparagus</a>	Asparagus officinalis	<a href="#">Home Garden</a>	HG03
<a href="#">Australian Cabbage Palm</a>	Livistona australis	<a href="#">Oceania 2</a>	OC37
<a href="#">Australian Grass Tree</a>	Xanthorrhoea preissii	<a href="#">Oceania 2</a>	OC40
<a href="#">Australian Tea Tree</a>	Melaleuca alternifolia	<a href="#">Oceania 3</a>	OC56
<a href="#">Bangalow Palm</a>	Archontophoenix cunninghamia	<a href="#">Oceania 2</a>	OC25
<a href="#">Banyan</a>	Ficus bengalensis	<a href="#">Asia</a>	AS06
<a href="#">Barley</a>	Hordeum vulgare	<a href="#">Agriculture</a>	AG09
<a href="#">Bat Flower</a>	Tacca sp.	<a href="#">Flowers 3</a>	FL56
<a href="#">Bean</a>	Phaseolus vulgaris	<a href="#">Home Garden</a>	HG16
<a href="#">Bird's Nest Fern</a>	Asplenium nidus	<a href="#">Oceania 1</a>	OC05
<a href="#">Black Treefern</a>	Cyathea medullaris	<a href="#">Oceania 1</a>	OC09
<a href="#">Blue-Gum Eucalyptus</a>	Eucalyptus globulus	<a href="#">Oceania 1</a>	OC12
<a href="#">Boab</a>	Adansonia gregorii	<a href="#">Oceania 3</a>	OC42
<a href="#">Boxwood</a>	Buxus sempervirens	<a href="#">Landscaping</a>	LS02
<a href="#">Boxwood (hedges)</a>	Buxus sempervirens	<a href="#">Landscaping</a>	LS03
<a href="#">Bread Palm</a>	Cycas rumphii	<a href="#">Oceania 1</a>	OC10
<a href="#">Brigalow</a>	Acacia harpophylla	<a href="#">Oceania 2</a>	OC22
<a href="#">Broadleaved Paperbark</a>	Melaleuca quinquenervia	<a href="#">Oceania 3</a>	OC58
<a href="#">Broccoli</a>	Brassica oleracea var. Italica	<a href="#">Home Garden</a>	HG04
<a href="#">Buttercup</a>	Ranunculus sp.	<a href="#">Flowers 3</a>	FL53
<a href="#">Cabbage</a>	Brassica oleracea var. Capitata	<a href="#">Home Garden</a>	HG05
<a href="#">Calla Lily</a>	Zantedeschia sp.	<a href="#">Flowers 3</a>	FL59
<a href="#">Cantaloupe</a>	Cucumis melo	<a href="#">Home Garden</a>	HG09
<a href="#">Cappadocian Maple</a>	Acer cappadocicum	<a href="#">Europe 3</a>	EU41
<a href="#">Carnarvon Gorge Macrozamia</a>	Macrozamia moorei	<a href="#">Oceania 2</a>	OC38
<a href="#">Carpentaria Palm</a>	Carpentaria acuminata	<a href="#">Oceania 2</a>	OC30
<a href="#">Carrot</a>	Daucus carota	<a href="#">Home Garden</a>	HG13



## XfrogPlants Plant Index

<a href="#"><u>Cauliflower</u></a>	Brassica oleracea var. Botrytis	<a href="#"><u>Home Garden</u></a>	HG06
<a href="#"><u>Celery</u></a>	Apium graveolens var. Dulce	<a href="#"><u>Home Garden</u></a>	HG02
<a href="#"><u>Cherry Laurel</u></a>	Prunus laurocerasus	<a href="#"><u>Landscaping</u></a>	LS16
<a href="#"><u>Cherry Tomato</u></a>	Solanum lycopersicum	<a href="#"><u>Home Garden</u></a>	HG18
<a href="#"><u>Chestnut</u></a>	Castanea sativa	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU43
<a href="#"><u>Chili Pepper</u></a>	Capsicum annuum	<a href="#"><u>Agriculture</u></a>	AG03
<a href="#"><u>Chili Pepper</u></a>	Capsicum annuum	<a href="#"><u>Home Garden</u></a>	HG07
<a href="#"><u>Chinaberry Tree</u></a>	Melia azedarach	<a href="#"><u>Asia</u></a>	AS11
<a href="#"><u>Coast Banksia</u></a>	Banksia integrifolia ssp. Integrifolia	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 3</u></a>	OC44
<a href="#"><u>Coastal Screw Pine</u></a>	Pandanus tectorius	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 1</u></a>	OC17
<a href="#"><u>Coastal Wattle</u></a>	Acacia sophorae	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 3</u></a>	OC41
<a href="#"><u>Coffee</u></a>	Coffea arabica	<a href="#"><u>Agriculture</u></a>	AG04
<a href="#"><u>Common Jasmine</u></a>	Jasminum officinale	<a href="#"><u>Asia</u></a>	AS09
<a href="#"><u>Common Net Bush</u></a>	Calothamnus quadrifidus	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 2</u></a>	OC29
<a href="#"><u>Common Privet</u></a>	Ligustrum vulgare	<a href="#"><u>Landscaping</u></a>	LS14
<a href="#"><u>Common Rhododendron</u></a>	Rhododendron ponticum	<a href="#"><u>Asia</u></a>	AS17
<a href="#"><u>Corn</u></a>	Zea mays	<a href="#"><u>Agriculture</u></a>	AG20
<a href="#"><u>Cotton</u></a>	Gossypium hirsutum	<a href="#"><u>Agriculture</u></a>	AG08
<a href="#"><u>Coxcomb</u></a>	Celosia sp.	<a href="#"><u>Flowers 3</u></a>	FL42
<a href="#"><u>Crocus</u></a>	Crocus sp.	<a href="#"><u>Flowers 3</u></a>	FL43
<a href="#"><u>Cucasian Wingnut</u></a>	Pterocarya fraxinifolia	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU53
<a href="#"><u>Cucumber</u></a>	Cucumis sativus	<a href="#"><u>Home Garden</u></a>	HG10
<a href="#"><u>Curry Leaf Tree</u></a>	Murraya koenigii	<a href="#"><u>Asia</u></a>	AS12
<a href="#"><u>Cutleaf European Beech</u></a>	Fagus sylvatica var. Asplenifolia	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU46
<a href="#"><u>Dahlia</u></a>	Dahlia dahlia	<a href="#"><u>Flowers 3</u></a>	FL44
<a href="#"><u>Downy Oak</u></a>	Quercus pubescens	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU55
<a href="#"><u>Eggplant</u></a>	Solanum melongena	<a href="#"><u>Home Garden</u></a>	HG19
<a href="#"><u>English Yew</u></a>	Taxus baccata	<a href="#"><u>Landscaping</u></a>	LS17
<a href="#"><u>European Aspen</u></a>	Populus tremula	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU52
<a href="#"><u>European Fly Honeysuckle</u></a>	Lonicera xylosteum	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU49
<a href="#"><u>European Hop Hornbeam</u></a>	Ostrya carpinifolia	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU50
<a href="#"><u>European Hornbeam</u></a>	Carpinus betulus	<a href="#"><u>Landscaping</u></a>	LS06
<a href="#"><u>European Hornbeam (hedges)</u></a>	Carpinus betulus	<a href="#"><u>Landscaping</u></a>	LS05
<a href="#"><u>European Smoketree</u></a>	Cotinus coggygria	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU45
<a href="#"><u>European White Elm</u></a>	Ulmus laevis	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU60
<a href="#"><u>False Cypress (bushes)</u></a>	Chamaecyparis sp.	<a href="#"><u>Landscaping</u></a>	LS07
<a href="#"><u>False Cypress (hedges)</u></a>	Chamaecyparis sp.	<a href="#"><u>Landscaping</u></a>	LS08

<u>Flame of the Forest</u>	Butea monosperma	<u>Asia</u>	AS02
<u>Forsythia</u>	Forsythia sp.	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS12
<u>Foxtail Palm</u>	Wodyetia bifurcata	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC60
<u>Gardenia</u>	Gardenia sp.	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL45
<u>Ghost Gum</u>	Corymbia aparrerinja	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC31
<u>Giant Crape Myrtle</u>	Lagerstroemia speciosa	<u>Asia</u>	AS10
<u>Ginger</u>	Zingiber officinale	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL60
<u>Golden Bamboo</u>	Bambusa vulgaris	<u>Asia</u>	AS01
<u>Golden Oriental Arborvitae</u>	Thuja orientalis var. Aurea	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS19
<u>Golden Privet</u>	Ligustrum ovalifolium var. Aureum	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS13
<u>Golden Shower Tree</u>	Cassia fistula	<u>Asia</u>	AS04
<u>Golden Willow</u>	Salix alba var. Vitellina	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU57
<u>Golden-leaved Boxwood</u>	Buxus sempervirens var. Aureomarginata	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS04
<u>Grape Vine</u>	Vitis vinifera	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG19
<u>Green Honey Myrtle</u>	Melaleuca diosmifolia	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC57
<u>Grey Alder</u>	Alnus incana	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU42
<u>Grey Mangrove</u>	Avicennia marina	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC43
<u>Grey Spider Flower</u>	Grevillea buxifolia	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC53
<u>Hibiscus</u>	Hibiscus sp.	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL47
<u>Hibiscus</u>	Hibiscus sp.	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS11
<u>Hillebrand Palm</u>	Pritchardia hillebrandii	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC20
<u>Horsetail Casuarina</u>	Casuarina equisetifolia	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC07
<u>Hortensia</u>	Hydrangea sp.	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL48
<u>Illawarra Flame Tree</u>	Brachychilton acerifolius	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC27
<u>Indian Sandalwood</u>	Santalum album	<u>Asia</u>	AS18
<u>Jaggery Palm</u>	Caryota urens	<u>Asia</u>	AS03
<u>Jarrah</u>	Eucalyptus marginata	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC50
<u>Kanuka</u>	Kunzea ericoides	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC14
<u>Karri</u>	Eucalyptus diversicolor	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC34
<u>Kentia Palm</u>	Howea forsteriana	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC13
<u>Koa</u>	Acacia koa	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC02
<u>Lavender</u>	Lavandula angustifolia	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG11
<u>Lemon Bottlebrush</u>	Callistemon pallidus	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC45
<u>Lesser Periwinkle</u>	Vinca minor	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS20
<u>Lettuce</u>	Lactuca sativa	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG10
<u>Lettuce</u>	Lactuca sativa	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG15
<u>Lotus</u>	Nelumbo sp.	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL49

<u>Manna Gum</u>	Eucalyptus viminalis	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC51
<u>Marigold</u>	Tagetes sp.	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL57
<u>Marri</u>	Corymbia calophylla	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC47
<u>Mazari Palm</u>	Nannorrhops ritchiana	<u>Asia</u>	AS13
<u>New Zealand Cabbage Tree</u>	Cordyline australis	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC08
<u>New Zealand Flax</u>	Phormium tenax	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC18
<u>Noni</u>	Morinda citrifolia	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC16
<u>Norfolk Island Pine</u>	Araucaria heterophylla	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC04
<u>Norway Maple</u>	Acer platanoides	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS01
<u>Oats</u>	Avena sativa	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG01
<u>Ohia Lehua</u>	Metrosideros polymorpha	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC15
<u>Onion</u>	Allium cepa	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG01
<u>Orange Jasmine</u>	Murraya paniculata	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC39
<u>Orchid</u>	Phalaenopsis sp.	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL50
<u>Oriental Planetree</u>	Platanus orientalis	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU51
<u>Paper Mulberry</u>	Broussonetia papyrifera	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC06
<u>Passionflower</u>	Passiflora sp.	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL52
<u>Peace Lily</u>	Spathiphyllum sp.	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL55
<u>Peas</u>	Pisum sativum	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG17
<u>Peony</u>	Paeonia sp.	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL51
<u>Persian Ironwood</u>	Parrotia persica	<u>Asia</u>	AS14
<u>Plum Pine</u>	Podocarpus elatus	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC59
<u>Pussy Willow</u>	Salix caprea	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU56
<u>Queensland Fan Palm</u>	Licuala ramsayi	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC55
<u>Quince</u>	Cydonia oblonga	<u>Asia</u>	AS05
<u>Red Silky Oak</u>	Grevillea banksii	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC52
<u>Rice</u>	Oryza ssp.	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG14
<u>River Redgum</u>	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC33
<u>Rosemary Grevillea</u>	Grevillea rosmarinifolia	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC54
<u>Roughbarked Apple</u>	Angophora intermedia	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC23
<u>Rubber Fig</u>	Ficus elastica	<u>Asia</u>	AS08
<u>Rusty Fig</u>	Ficus rubiginosa	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC35
<u>Ryegrass</u>	Lolium perenne	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG12
<u>Savin Juniper</u>	Juniperus sabina	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU48
<u>Saw Banksia</u>	Banksia serrata	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC26
<u>Scarlet Firethorn</u>	Pyracantha coccinea	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU54
<u>Service Tree</u>	Sorbus domestica	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU58

## XfrogPlants Plant Index

<u>Silky Oak</u>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC36
<u>Silver Date Palm</u>	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	<u>Asia</u>	AS15
<u>Silver Wattle</u>	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC01
<u>Snapdragon</u>	<i>Antirrhinum</i> sp.	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL41
<u>Sorghum</u>	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG16
<u>Southern Mahogany</u>	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC32
<u>Soybean</u>	<i>Glycine</i> max.	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG07
<u>Spider Gerbera</u>	<i>Gerbera</i> sp.	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL46
<u>Spinach</u>	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG17
<u>Spinach</u>	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG20
<u>Spindles</u>	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS10
<u>Spotted Gum</u>	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC48
<u>Squash</u>	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG11
<u>Strawberry</u>	<i>Fragaria x ananassa</i>	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG06
<u>Sunflower</u>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG14
<u>Tasmanian Treefern</u>	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC11
<u>Tea</u>	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG02
<u>Tobacco</u>	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG13
<u>Tomato</u>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG15
<u>Totara</u>	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC19
<u>Tropical Almond</u>	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	<u>Asia</u>	AS20
<u>True Mulga</u>	<i>Acacia aneura</i>	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC21
<u>Tulip</u>	<i>Tulipa</i> sp.	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL58
<u>Turkish Hazel</u>	<i>Corylus colurna</i>	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU44
<u>Watermelon</u>	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG08
<u>Weeping Bottlebrush</u>	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC46
<u>Weeping European Beech</u>	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> var. <i>Pendula</i>	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU47
<u>Weeping Fig</u>	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	<u>Asia</u>	AS07
<u>Western Red Cedar</u>	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS18
<u>Wheat</u>	<i>Triticum</i> ssp.	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG18
<u>White Kauri</u>	<i>Agathis moorei</i>	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC03
<u>White Mallee</u>	<i>Eucalyptus dumosa</i>	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC49
<u>Wild Service Tree</u>	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU59
<u>Willow Bottlebrush</u>	<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC28
<u>Zucchini</u>	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG12

# **XfrogPlants Volume 2**

**Plant index sorted by scientific name**

## Plant Index by Scientific Name:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Library	Code
<u>Acacia aneura</u>	True Mulga	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC21
<u>Acacia dealbata</u>	Silver Wattle	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC01
<u>Acacia harpophylla</u>	Brigalow	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC22
<u>Acacia koa</u>	Koa	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC02
<u>Acacia sophorae</u>	Coastal Wattle	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC41
<u>Acer cappadocicum</u>	Cappadocian Maple	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU41
<u>Acer platanoides</u>	Norway Maple	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS01
<u>Adansonia gregorii</u>	Boab	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC42
<u>Agathis moorei</u>	White Kauri	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC03
<u>Allium cepa</u>	Onion	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG01
<u>Alnus incana</u>	Grey Alder	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU42
<u>Angophora intermedia</u>	Roughbarked Apple	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC23
<u>Antirrhinum sp.</u>	Snapdragon	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL41
<u>Apium graveolens var. Dulce</u>	Celery	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG02
<u>Araucaria heterophylla</u>	Norfolk Island Pine	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC04
<u>Archontophoenix alexandrae</u>	Alexandra Palm	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC24
<u>Archontophoenix cunninghamia</u>	Bangalow Palm	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC25
<u>Asparagus officinalis</u>	Asparagus	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG03
<u>Asplenium nidus</u>	Bird's Nest Fern	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC05
<u>Avena sativa</u>	Oats	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG01
<u>Avicennia marina</u>	Grey Mangrove	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC43
<u>Bambusa vulgaris</u>	Golden Bamboo	<u>Asia</u>	AS01
<u>Banksia integrifolia ssp. Integrifolia</u>	Coast Banksia	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC44
<u>Banksia serrata</u>	Saw Banksia	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC26
<u>Brachychilton acerifolius</u>	Illawarra Flame Tree	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC27
<u>Brassica oleracea var. Botrytis</u>	Cauliflower	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG06
<u>Brassica oleracea var. Capitata</u>	Cabbage	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG05
<u>Brassica oleracea var. Italica</u>	Broccoli	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG04
<u>Broussonetia papyrifera</u>	Paper Mulberry	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC06
<u>Butea monosperma</u>	Flame of the Forest	<u>Asia</u>	AS02
<u>Buxus sempervirens</u>	Boxwood	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS02
<u>Buxus sempervirens</u>	Boxwood (hedges)	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS03
<u>Buxus sempervirens var. Aureomarginata</u>	Golden-leaved Boxwood	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS04
<u>Callistemon pallidus</u>	Lemon Bottlebrush	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC45
<u>Callistemon salignus</u>	Willow Bottlebrush	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC28

<u>Callistemon viminalis</u>	Weeping Bottlebrush	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC46
<u>Calothamnus quadrifidus</u>	Common Net Bush	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC29
<u>Camellia sinensis</u>	Tea	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG02
<u>Capsicum annuum</u>	Chili Pepper	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG03
<u>Capsicum annuum</u>	Chili Pepper	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG07
<u>Carpentaria acuminata</u>	Carpentaria Palm	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC30
<u>Carpinus betulus</u>	European Hornbeam	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS06
<u>Carpinus betulus</u>	European Hornbeam (hedges)	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS05
<u>Caryota urens</u>	Jaggery Palm	<u>Asia</u>	AS03
<u>Cassia fistula</u>	Golden Shower Tree	<u>Asia</u>	AS04
<u>Castanea sativa</u>	Chestnut	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU43
<u>Casuarina equisetifolia</u>	Horsetail Casuarina	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC07
<u>Celosia sp.</u>	Coxcomb	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL42
<u>Chamaecyparis allumii</u>	Allumii False Cypress	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS09
<u>Chamaecyparis sp.</u>	False Cypress (bushes)	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS07
<u>Chamaecyparis sp.</u>	False Cypress (hedges)	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS08
<u>Citrullus lanatus</u>	Watermelon	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG08
<u>Coffea arabica</u>	Coffee	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG04
<u>Cordyline australis</u>	New Zealand Cabbage Tree	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC08
<u>Corylus colurna</u>	Turkish Hazel	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU44
<u>Corymbia aparrerinja</u>	Ghost Gum	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC31
<u>Corymbia calophylla</u>	Marri	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC47
<u>Corymbia maculata</u>	Spotted Gum	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC48
<u>Cotinus coggygria</u>	European Smoketree	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU45
<u>Crocus sp.</u>	Crocus	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL43
<u>Cucumis melo</u>	Cantaloupe	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG09
<u>Cucumis sativus</u>	Cucumber	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG10
<u>Cucurbita maxima</u>	Squash	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG11
<u>Cucurbita pepo</u>	Zucchini	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG12
<u>Cyathea medullaris</u>	Black Treefern	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC09
<u>Cycas rumphii</u>	Bread Palm	<u>Oceania 1</u>	OC10
<u>Cydonia oblonga</u>	Quince	<u>Asia</u>	AS05
<u>Cynara scolymus</u>	Artichoke	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG05
<u>Dahlia dahlia</u>	Dahlia	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL44
<u>Daucus carota</u>	Carrot	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG13
<u>Eucalyptus botryoides</u>	Southern Mahogany	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC32
<u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u>	River Redgum	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC33

## XfrogPlants Plant Index

<a href="#"><u>Eucalyptus diversicolor</u></a>	Karri	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 2</u></a>	OC34
<a href="#"><u>Eucalyptus dumosa</u></a>	White Mallee	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 3</u></a>	OC49
<a href="#"><u>Eucalyptus globulus</u></a>	Blue-Gum Eucalyptus	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 1</u></a>	OC12
<a href="#"><u>Eucalyptus globulus</u></a>	Tasmanian Treefern	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 1</u></a>	OC11
<a href="#"><u>Eucalyptus marginata</u></a>	Jarrah	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 3</u></a>	OC50
<a href="#"><u>Eucalyptus viminalis</u></a>	Manna Gum	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 3</u></a>	OC51
<a href="#"><u>Euonymus sp.</u></a>	Spindles	<a href="#"><u>Landscaping</u></a>	LS10
<a href="#"><u>Fagus sylvatica var. Asplenifolia</u></a>	Cutleaf European Beech	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU46
<a href="#"><u>Fagus sylvatica var. Pendula</u></a>	Weeping European Beech	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU47
<a href="#"><u>Ficus bengalensis</u></a>	Banyan	<a href="#"><u>Asia</u></a>	AS06
<a href="#"><u>Ficus benjamina</u></a>	Weeping Fig	<a href="#"><u>Asia</u></a>	AS07
<a href="#"><u>Ficus elastica</u></a>	Rubber Fig	<a href="#"><u>Asia</u></a>	AS08
<a href="#"><u>Ficus rubiginosa</u></a>	Rusty Fig	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 2</u></a>	OC35
<a href="#"><u>Forsythia sp.</u></a>	Forsythia	<a href="#"><u>Landscaping</u></a>	LS12
<a href="#"><u>Fragaria x ananassa</u></a>	Strawberry	<a href="#"><u>Agriculture</u></a>	AG06
<a href="#"><u>Gardenia sp.</u></a>	Gardenia	<a href="#"><u>Flowers 3</u></a>	FL45
<a href="#"><u>Gerbera sp.</u></a>	Spider Gerbera	<a href="#"><u>Flowers 3</u></a>	FL46
<a href="#"><u>Glycine max.</u></a>	Soybean	<a href="#"><u>Agriculture</u></a>	AG07
<a href="#"><u>Gossypium hirsutum</u></a>	Cotton	<a href="#"><u>Agriculture</u></a>	AG08
<a href="#"><u>Grevillea banksii</u></a>	Red Silky Oak	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 3</u></a>	OC52
<a href="#"><u>Grevillea buxifolia</u></a>	Grey Spider Flower	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 3</u></a>	OC53
<a href="#"><u>Grevillea robusta</u></a>	Silky Oak	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 2</u></a>	OC36
<a href="#"><u>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</u></a>	Rosemary Grevillea	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 3</u></a>	OC54
<a href="#"><u>Helianthus annuus</u></a>	Sunflower	<a href="#"><u>Home Garden</u></a>	HG14
<a href="#"><u>Hibiscus sp.</u></a>	Hibiscus	<a href="#"><u>Flowers 3</u></a>	FL47
<a href="#"><u>Hibiscus sp.</u></a>	Hibiscus	<a href="#"><u>Landscaping</u></a>	LS11
<a href="#"><u>Hordeum vulgare</u></a>	Barley	<a href="#"><u>Agriculture</u></a>	AG09
<a href="#"><u>Howea forsteriana</u></a>	Kentia Palm	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 1</u></a>	OC13
<a href="#"><u>Hydrangea sp.</u></a>	Hortensia	<a href="#"><u>Flowers 3</u></a>	FL48
<a href="#"><u>Jasminum officinale</u></a>	Common Jasmine	<a href="#"><u>Asia</u></a>	AS09
<a href="#"><u>Juniperus sabina</u></a>	Savin Juniper	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU48
<a href="#"><u>Kunzea ericoides</u></a>	Kanuka	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 1</u></a>	OC14
<a href="#"><u>Lactuca sativa</u></a>	Lettuce	<a href="#"><u>Agriculture</u></a>	AG10
<a href="#"><u>Lactuca sativa</u></a>	Lettuce	<a href="#"><u>Home Garden</u></a>	HG15
<a href="#"><u>Lagerstroemia speciosa</u></a>	Giant Crape Myrtle	<a href="#"><u>Asia</u></a>	AS10
<a href="#"><u>Lavandula angustifolia</u></a>	Lavender	<a href="#"><u>Agriculture</u></a>	AG11
<a href="#"><u>Licuala ramsayi</u></a>	Queensland Fan Palm	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 3</u></a>	OC55



## XfrogPlants Plant Index

<a href="#"><u>Ligustrum ovalifolium var. Aureum</u></a>	Golden Privet	<a href="#"><u>Landscaping</u></a>	LS13
<a href="#"><u>Ligustrum vulgare</u></a>	Common Privet	<a href="#"><u>Landscaping</u></a>	LS14
<a href="#"><u>Livistona australis</u></a>	Australian Cabbage Palm	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 2</u></a>	OC37
<a href="#"><u>Lolium perenne</u></a>	Ryegrass	<a href="#"><u>Agriculture</u></a>	AG12
<a href="#"><u>Lonicera xylosteum</u></a>	European Fly Honeysuckle	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU49
<a href="#"><u>Macrozamia moorei</u></a>	Carnarvon Gorge Macrozamia	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 2</u></a>	OC38
<a href="#"><u>Melaleuca alternifolia</u></a>	Australian Tea Tree	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 3</u></a>	OC56
<a href="#"><u>Melaleuca diosmifolia</u></a>	Green Honey Myrtle	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 3</u></a>	OC57
<a href="#"><u>Melaleuca quinquenervia</u></a>	Broadleaved Paperbark	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 3</u></a>	OC58
<a href="#"><u>Melia azedarach</u></a>	Chinaberry Tree	<a href="#"><u>Asia</u></a>	AS11
<a href="#"><u>Metrosideros polymorpha</u></a>	Ohia Lehua	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 1</u></a>	OC15
<a href="#"><u>Morinda citrifolia</u></a>	Noni	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 1</u></a>	OC16
<a href="#"><u>Murraya koenigii</u></a>	Curry Leaf Tree	<a href="#"><u>Asia</u></a>	AS12
<a href="#"><u>Murraya paniculata</u></a>	Orange Jasmine	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 2</u></a>	OC39
<a href="#"><u>Nannorrhops ritchiana</u></a>	Mazari Palm	<a href="#"><u>Asia</u></a>	AS13
<a href="#"><u>Nelumbo sp.</u></a>	Lotus	<a href="#"><u>Flowers 3</u></a>	FL49
<a href="#"><u>Nicotiana tabacum</u></a>	Tobacco	<a href="#"><u>Agriculture</u></a>	AG13
<a href="#"><u>Oryza ssp.</u></a>	Rice	<a href="#"><u>Agriculture</u></a>	AG14
<a href="#"><u>Ostrya carpinifolia</u></a>	European Hop Hornbeam	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU50
<a href="#"><u>Paeonia sp.</u></a>	Peony	<a href="#"><u>Flowers 3</u></a>	FL51
<a href="#"><u>Pandanus tectorius</u></a>	Coastal Screw Pine	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 1</u></a>	OC17
<a href="#"><u>Parrotia persica</u></a>	Persian Ironwood	<a href="#"><u>Asia</u></a>	AS14
<a href="#"><u>Passiflora sp.</u></a>	Passionflower	<a href="#"><u>Flowers 3</u></a>	FL52
<a href="#"><u>Phalaenopsis sp.</u></a>	Orchid	<a href="#"><u>Flowers 3</u></a>	FL50
<a href="#"><u>Phaseolus vulgaris</u></a>	Bean	<a href="#"><u>Home Garden</u></a>	HG16
<a href="#"><u>Phoenix sylvestris</u></a>	Silver Date Palm	<a href="#"><u>Asia</u></a>	AS15
<a href="#"><u>Phormium tenax</u></a>	New Zealand Flax	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 1</u></a>	OC18
<a href="#"><u>Pisum sativum</u></a>	Peas	<a href="#"><u>Home Garden</u></a>	HG17
<a href="#"><u>Platanus occidentalis</u></a>	American Planetree	<a href="#"><u>Landscaping</u></a>	LS15
<a href="#"><u>Platanus orientalis</u></a>	Oriental Planetree	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU51
<a href="#"><u>Podocarpus elatus</u></a>	Plum Pine	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 3</u></a>	OC59
<a href="#"><u>Podocarpus totara</u></a>	Totara	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 1</u></a>	OC19
<a href="#"><u>Populus tremula</u></a>	European Aspen	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU52
<a href="#"><u>Pritchardia hillebrandii</u></a>	Hillebrand Palm	<a href="#"><u>Oceania 1</u></a>	OC20
<a href="#"><u>Prunus laurocerasus</u></a>	Cherry Laurel	<a href="#"><u>Landscaping</u></a>	LS16
<a href="#"><u>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</u></a>	Cucasian Wingnut	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU53
<a href="#"><u>Pyracantha coccinea</u></a>	Scarlet Firethorn	<a href="#"><u>Europe 3</u></a>	EU54

## XfrogPlants Plant Index

<u>Quercus pubescens</u>	Downy Oak	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU55
<u>Ranunculus sp.</u>	Buttercup	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL53
<u>Rhizophora mucronata</u>	Asiatic Mangrove	<u>Asia</u>	AS16
<u>Rhododendron ponticum</u>	Common Rhododendron	<u>Asia</u>	AS17
<u>Saintpaulia sp.</u>	African Violet	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL54
<u>Salix alba var. Vitellina</u>	Golden Willow	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU57
<u>Salix caprea</u>	Pussy Willow	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU56
<u>Santalum album</u>	Indian Sandalwood	<u>Asia</u>	AS18
<u>Saraca indica</u>	Ashoka Tree	<u>Asia</u>	AS19
<u>Solanum lycopersicum</u>	Tomato	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG15
<u>Solanum lycopersicum</u>	Cherry Tomato	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG18
<u>Solanum melongena</u>	Eggplant	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG19
<u>Sorbus domestica</u>	Service Tree	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU58
<u>Sorbus torminalis</u>	Wild Service Tree	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU59
<u>Sorghum bicolor</u>	Sorghum	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG16
<u>Spathiphyllum sp.</u>	Peace Lily	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL55
<u>Spinacia oleracea</u>	Spinach	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG17
<u>Spinacia oleracea</u>	Spinach	<u>Home Garden</u>	HG20
<u>Tacca sp.</u>	Bat Flower	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL56
<u>Tagetes sp.</u>	Marigold	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL57
<u>Taxus baccata</u>	English Yew	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS17
<u>Terminalia catappa</u>	Tropical Almond	<u>Asia</u>	AS20
<u>Thuja orientalis var. Aurea</u>	Golden Oriental Arborvitae	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS19
<u>Thuja plicata</u>	Western Red Cedar	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS18
<u>Triticum ssp.</u>	Wheat	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG18
<u>Tulipa sp.</u>	Tulip	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL58
<u>Ulmus laevis</u>	European White Elm	<u>Europe 3</u>	EU60
<u>Vinca minor</u>	Lesser Periwinkle	<u>Landscaping</u>	LS20
<u>Vitis vinifera</u>	Grape Vine	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG19
<u>Wodyetia bifurcata</u>	Foxtail Palm	<u>Oceania 3</u>	OC60
<u>Xanthorrhoea preissii</u>	Australian Grass Tree	<u>Oceania 2</u>	OC40
<u>Zantedeschia sp.</u>	Calla Lily	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL59
<u>Zea mays</u>	Corn	<u>Agriculture</u>	AG20
<u>Zingiber officinale</u>	Ginger	<u>Flowers 3</u>	FL60

# **XfrogPlants Volume 2**

**Plant index sorted by library name**

## Plant Index by Library Name:

Library	Common Name	Scientific Name	Code
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Artichoke</u>	Cynara scolymus	AG05
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Barley</u>	Hordeum vulgare	AG09
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Chili Pepper</u>	Capsicum annuum	AG03
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Coffee</u>	Coffea arabica	AG04
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Corn</u>	Zea mays	AG20
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Cotton</u>	Gossypium hirsutum	AG08
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Grape Vine</u>	Vitis vinifera	AG19
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Lavender</u>	Lavandula angustifolia	AG11
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Lettuce</u>	Lactuca sativa	AG10
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Oats</u>	Avena sativa	AG01
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Rice</u>	Oryza ssp.	AG14
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Ryegrass</u>	Lolium perenne	AG12
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Sorghum</u>	Sorghum bicolor	AG16
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Soybean</u>	Glycine max.	AG07
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Spinach</u>	Spinacia oleracea	AG17
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Strawberry</u>	Fragaria x ananassa	AG06
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Tea</u>	Camellia sinensis	AG02
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Tobacco</u>	Nicotiana tabacum	AG13
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Tomato</u>	Solanum lycopersicum	AG15
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	Triticum ssp.	AG18
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Ashoka Tree</u>	Saraca indica	AS19
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Asiatic Mangrove</u>	Rhizophora mucronata	AS16
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Banyan</u>	Ficus bengalensis	AS06
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Chinaberry Tree</u>	Melia azedarach	AS11
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Common Jasmine</u>	Jasminum officinale	AS09
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Common Rhododendron</u>	Rhododendron ponticum	AS17
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Curry Leaf Tree</u>	Murraya koenigii	AS12
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Flame of the Forest</u>	Butea monosperma	AS02
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Giant Crape Myrtle</u>	Lagerstroemia speciosa	AS10
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Golden Bamboo</u>	Bambusa vulgaris	AS01
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Golden Shower Tree</u>	Cassia fistula	AS04
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Indian Sandalwood</u>	Santalum album	AS18
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Jaggery Palm</u>	Caryota urens	AS03
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Mazari Palm</u>	Nannorrhops ritchiana	AS13
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Persian Ironwood</u>	Parrotia persica	AS14

<u>Asia</u>	<u>Quince</u>	Cydonia oblonga	AS05
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Rubber Fig</u>	Ficus elastica	AS08
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Silver Date Palm</u>	Phoenix sylvestris	AS15
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Tropical Almond</u>	Terminalia catappa	AS20
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Weeping Fig</u>	Ficus benjamina	AS07
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>Cappadocian Maple</u>	Acer cappadocicum	EU41
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>Chestnut</u>	Castanea sativa	EU43
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>Cucasian Wingnut</u>	Pterocarya fraxinifolia	EU53
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>Cutleaf European Beech</u>	Fagus sylvatica var. Asplenifolia	EU46
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>Downy Oak</u>	Quercus pubescens	EU55
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>European Aspen</u>	Populus tremula	EU52
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>European Fly Honeysuckle</u>	Lonicera xylosteum	EU49
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>European Hop Hornbeam</u>	Ostrya carpinifolia	EU50
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>European Smoketree</u>	Cotinus coggygia	EU45
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>European White Elm</u>	Ulmus laevis	EU60
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>Golden Willow</u>	Salix alba var. Vitellina	EU57
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>Grey Alder</u>	Alnus incana	EU42
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>Oriental Planetree</u>	Platanus orientalis	EU51
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>Pussy Willow</u>	Salix caprea	EU56
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>Savin Juniper</u>	Juniperus sabina	EU48
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>Scarlet Firethorn</u>	Pyracantha coccinea	EU54
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>Service Tree</u>	Sorbus domestica	EU58
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>Turkish Hazel</u>	Corylus colurna	EU44
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>Weeping European Beech</u>	Fagus sylvatica var. Pendula	EU47
<u>Europe 3</u>	<u>Wild Service Tree</u>	Sorbus torminalis	EU59
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>African Violet</u>	Saintpaulia sp.	FL54
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Bat Flower</u>	Tacca sp.	FL56
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Buttercup</u>	Ranunculus sp.	FL53
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Calla Lily</u>	Zantedeschia sp.	FL59
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Coxcomb</u>	Celosia sp.	FL42
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Crocus</u>	Crocus sp.	FL43
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Dahlia</u>	Dahlia dahlia	FL44
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Gardenia</u>	Gardenia sp.	FL45
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Ginger</u>	Zingiber officinale	FL60
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Hibiscus</u>	Hibiscus sp.	FL47
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Hortensia</u>	Hydrangea sp.	FL48
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Lotus</u>	Nelumbo sp.	FL49

<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Marigold</u>	Tagetes sp.	FL57
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Orchid</u>	Phalaenopsis sp.	FL50
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Passionflower</u>	Passiflora sp.	FL52
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Peace Lily</u>	Spathiphyllum sp.	FL55
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Peony</u>	Paeonia sp.	FL51
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Snapdragon</u>	Antirrhinum sp.	FL41
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Spider Gerbera</u>	Gerbera sp.	FL46
<u>Flowers 3</u>	<u>Tulip</u>	Tulipa sp.	FL58
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Asparagus</u>	Asparagus officinalis	HG03
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Bean</u>	Phaseolus vulgaris	HG16
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Broccoli</u>	Brassica oleracea var. Italica	HG04
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Cabbage</u>	Brassica oleracea var. Capitata	HG05
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Cantaloupe</u>	Cucumis melo	HG09
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Carrot</u>	Daucus carota	HG13
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Cauliflower</u>	Brassica oleracea var. Botrytis	HG06
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Celery</u>	Apium graveolens var. Dulce	HG02
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Cherry Tomato</u>	Solanum lycopersicum	HG18
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Chili Pepper</u>	Capsicum annum	HG07
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Cucumber</u>	Cucumis sativus	HG10
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Eggplant</u>	Solanum melongena	HG19
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Lettuce</u>	Lactuca sativa	HG15
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Onion</u>	Allium cepa	HG01
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Peas</u>	Pisum sativum	HG17
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Spinach</u>	Spinacia oleracea	HG20
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Squash</u>	Cucurbita maxima	HG11
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Sunflower</u>	Helianthus annuus	HG14
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Watermelon</u>	Citrullus lanatus	HG08
<u>Home Garden</u>	<u>Zucchini</u>	Cucurbita pepo	HG12
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>Allumii False Cypress</u>	Chamaecyparis allumii	LS09
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>American Planetree</u>	Platanus occidentalis	LS15
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>Boxwood</u>	Buxus sempervirens	LS02
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>Boxwood (hedges)</u>	Buxus sempervirens	LS03
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>Cherry Laurel</u>	Prunus laurocerasus	LS16
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>Common Privet</u>	Ligustrum vulgare	LS14
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>English Yew</u>	Taxus baccata	LS17
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>European Hornbeam</u>	Carpinus betulus	LS06
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>European Hornbeam (hedges)</u>	Carpinus betulus	LS05

<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>False Cypress (bushes)</u>	Chamaecyparis sp.	LS07
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>False Cypress (hedges)</u>	Chamaecyparis sp.	LS08
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>Forsythia</u>	Forsythia sp.	LS12
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>Golden Oriental Arborvitae</u>	Thuja orientalis var. Aurea	LS19
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>Golden Privet</u>	Ligustrum ovalifolium var. Aureum	LS13
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>Golden-leaved Boxwood</u>	Buxus sempervirens var. Aureomarginata	LS04
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>Hibiscus</u>	Hibiscus sp.	LS11
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>Lesser Periwinkle</u>	Vinca minor	LS20
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>Norway Maple</u>	Acer platanoides	LS01
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>Spindles</u>	Euonymus sp.	LS10
<u>Landscaping</u>	<u>Western Red Cedar</u>	Thuja plicata	LS18
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>Bird's Nest Fern</u>	Asplenium nidus	OC05
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>Black Treefern</u>	Cyathea medullaris	OC09
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>Blue-Gum Eucalyptus</u>	Eucalyptus globulus	OC12
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>Bread Palm</u>	Cycas rumphii	OC10
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>Coastal Screw Pine</u>	Pandanus tectorius	OC17
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>Hillebrand Palm</u>	Pritchardia hillebrandii	OC20
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>Horsetail Casuarina</u>	Casuarina equisetifolia	OC07
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>Kanuka</u>	Kunzea ericoides	OC14
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>Kentia Palm</u>	Howea forsteriana	OC13
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>Koa</u>	Acacia koa	OC02
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>New Zealand Cabbage Tree</u>	Cordyline australis	OC08
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>New Zealand Flax</u>	Phormium tenax	OC18
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>Noni</u>	Morinda citrifolia	OC16
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>Norfolk Island Pine</u>	Araucaria heterophylla	OC04
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>Ohia Lehua</u>	Metrosideros polymorpha	OC15
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>Paper Mulberry</u>	Broussonetia papyrifera	OC06
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>Silver Wattle</u>	Acacia dealbata	OC01
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>Tasmanian Treefern</u>	Eucalyptus globulus	OC11
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>Totara</u>	Podocarpus totara	OC19
<u>Oceania 1</u>	<u>White Kauri</u>	Agathis moorei	OC03
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Alexandra Palm</u>	Archontophoenix alexandrae	OC24
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Australian Cabbage Palm</u>	Livistona australis	OC37
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Australian Grass Tree</u>	Xanthorrhoea preissii	OC40
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Bangalow Palm</u>	Archontophoenix cunninghamia	OC25
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Brigalow</u>	Acacia harpophylla	OC22
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Carnarvon Gorge Macrozamia</u>	Macrozamia moorei	OC38

<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Carpentaria Palm</u>	Carpentaria acuminata	OC30
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Common Net Bush</u>	Calothamnus quadrifidus	OC29
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Ghost Gum</u>	Corymbia aparrerinja	OC31
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Illawarra Flame Tree</u>	Brachychilton acerifolius	OC27
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Karri</u>	Eucalyptus diversicolor	OC34
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Orange Jasmine</u>	Murraya paniculata	OC39
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>River Redgum</u>	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	OC33
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Roughbarked Apple</u>	Angophora intermedia	OC23
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Rusty Fig</u>	Ficus rubiginosa	OC35
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Saw Banksia</u>	Banksia serrata	OC26
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Silky Oak</u>	Grevillea robusta	OC36
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Southern Mahogany</u>	Eucalyptus botryoides	OC32
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>True Mulga</u>	Acacia aneura	OC21
<u>Oceania 2</u>	<u>Willow Bottlebrush</u>	Callistemon salignus	OC28
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Australian Tea Tree</u>	Melaleuca alternifolia	OC56
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Boab</u>	Adansonia gregorii	OC42
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Broadleaved Paperbark</u>	Melaleuca quinquenervia	OC58
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Coast Banksia</u>	Banksia integrifolia ssp. Integrifolia	OC44
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Coastal Wattle</u>	Acacia sophorae	OC41
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Foxtail Palm</u>	Wodyetia bifurcata	OC60
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Green Honey Myrtle</u>	Melaleuca diosmifolia	OC57
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Grey Mangrove</u>	Avicennia marina	OC43
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Grey Spider Flower</u>	Grevillea buxifolia	OC53
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Jarrah</u>	Eucalyptus marginata	OC50
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Lemon Bottlebrush</u>	Callistemon pallidus	OC45
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Manna Gum</u>	Eucalyptus viminalis	OC51
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Marri</u>	Corymbia calophylla	OC47
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Plum Pine</u>	Podocarpus elatus	OC59
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Queensland Fan Palm</u>	Licuala ramsayi	OC55
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Red Silky Oak</u>	Grevillea banksii	OC52
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Rosemary Grevillea</u>	Grevillea rosmarinifolia	OC54
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Spotted Gum</u>	Corymbia maculata	OC48
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>Weeping Bottlebrush</u>	Callistemon viminalis	OC46
<u>Oceania 3</u>	<u>White Mallee</u>	Eucalyptus dumosa	OC49



