

1975

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Dear Friends,

The reformed eucalyptus study group has now been going for about a year. Membership now stands at over sixty. This is our second newsletter. A list of financial members and a new seed list is attached.

Our main activity during the last year has been to build up the seed bank and to distribute seed to members. Requests for seed have come from many of our members. I wish to thank all those members who have generously supplied seed for the bank. Supplies of seed are always welcome. It has been decided that to make the keeping of records easier subscriptions will fall due in July of each year. A reminder of this and the cost of subscription will be given in the next newsletter in June 1976.

During the early September I spent two (2) weeks in the northern and central inland areas of New South Wales. As well as attempting to identify the species of eucalypts in the areas through which I travelled, I also collected seed. The highlight of the trip was a visit to the Burrendong Arboretum near Wellington in Central New South Wales where Mr. G. Althofer spent a day showing me the area. Although still in the early stages of development, this Arboretum is well worth visiting to see so many native species growing in natural surroundings.

Which Species to Plant:

For those of us fortunate enough to have an area suitable for the planting of eucalypts, one of the first problems we are faced with is which species to plant. Each of us who are faced with this situation will find it a rather complex problem and one that will vary greatly from case to case.

Firstly we have to decide what is the main purpose and aim of the planting. This may be to provide shade, a windbreak, for landscaping or to provide a floral display. The size of the area available will also influence what size and type of trees should be planted. Once we know what type of tree we desire, the question is then what species to select. There are over 500 species of eucalypts to choose from and for almost every type of climate and soil type there are at least a few species that can be grown successfully. The natural habitat of eucalypts is very diverse. Some species thrive in tropical rainforest, others in desert sands, some in sub-alpine swamp while others prefer steep stony hillslopes. However most species grow in less extreme conditions such as the warm woodlands of our east coast, the cool forest areas of Tasmania or the mediterranean areas of the S.W. of W.A. When making a decision on how suitable a species may be for a particular area or situation the following factors should be considered.

1. Climate:

This is probably the most important factor and includes rainfall and temperatures. The climate of the area where the planting is to be made should be compared to that of the natural habitat of the species. Some species appear to tolerate only a very limited variation in climatic conditions and are often difficult to grow under different climatic conditions. On the other hand some species tolerate a large variation in conditions and will grow almost anywhere in Australia. Within some species, the seed obtained from an area will prefer a different climatic range than seed collected from another area.

2. Soil Type:

Most species tend to favour a specific type of soil. Some prefer clay loams, others stony hill soils, some desert sands and others may

like silty loams. Here again some species will only grow well on a specific soil type similar to that of their native habitat while others will grow on a wide range of soils. The latter usually grow on a wide range of soil types in their natural state.

3. Drainage:

This is associated with soil type and land slope. Water logging can be a serious problem where we are trying to grow species from a drier area than where we live. This aspect is particularly important if we wish to grow many of the W.A. flowering types. As most come from semi-arid areas they like a well drained soil. On the other hand, a few species tolerate and even thrive in poorly, drained soils. Drainage can often be improved and if practicable, this should be done before planting has commenced. Remember it is usually easier to increase soil moisture by watering than it is to remove excess moisture.

4. Aspect:

Generally northern slopes of hills are warmer and sunnier than southern slopes and it is often possible to grow species on one slope more successfully than on the other slope. Eastern slopes are often more suitable for some species while wind direction in relation to slope can influence plant growth.

5. Frost:

The presence of heavy frost can often rule out the growing of a particular species. Generally the species native to the northern part of Australia are much more frost susceptible than those from further south. However some northern species have fair frost resistance. Some species are quite frost susceptible when young but later are quite frost resistant when older while others remain frost susceptible even as mature trees.

6. Wind Resistance:

Resistance or susceptibility to wind damage during severe storms varies greatly from species to species. Some species readily snap off or loose limbs while others are much less susceptible to damage. These factors should be considered particularly when planting near buildings, on wind exposed slopes, or in areas subject to severe winds.

7. Salt Spray:

Some species will tolerate quite a considerable amount of wind driven salt spray while others will not. This factor should be taken into account when planting in exposed coastal areas.

Many of our most spectacular flowering eucalypts are native to the arid and semi-arid areas of W.A. and S.A. Those of us who live in the coastal areas of eastern Australia and wish to grow these types sometimes find they are not easy to grow successfully due to the big difference in climatic conditions. Those of us fortunate enough to live in the less humid areas of Vic, S.A, W.A, or even the inland areas of New South Wales, and Qld find that these flowering types can be grown much more successfully than nearer the east coast. Another, but smaller group, of flowering gums are native to the monsoonal areas of northern Australia. These can be grown in the wetter sub tropical areas but their susceptibility to frost precludes them from many areas further north. There are a few species that give a good display of flowers and will grow in warm humid areas and will withstand frost. Many of our species of eucalypts that are not noted for their floral display can, some years, produce quite an attractive show of blossom while we must not overlook the attractive appearance of foliage, bark etc of many species. I believe that in the past there has been a tendency for some of us to select the species that are better known and "have the name" without giving adequate consideration of their suitability to the growers particular conditions with the result that there has been disappointments when well tended trees have died or failed to thrive. Perhaps those of us who live in the wetter areas along the east coast should be looking more for suitable species from these

areas and depending less on the species from the dry areas of W.A. In New South Wales, in particular, there are many and varied types of little tried species that in the future could become quite popular and do well where other species have failed. I do not suggest that we should not try some of the beautiful "flowering gums" but rather that we should also consider other alternative species that could be more suitable climatically.

There is still a considerable lack of definite information or have successful or otherwise many of our species of eucalypts will grow when planted in areas where conditions are different to those of their nature habitat. I believe it will be many years before a reasonably complete data is available. In the meantime we must rely on what information is available.

S. J. Daniels

S.G.A.P. EUCALYPTUS STUDY GROUP SEED IN BANK 1.12.75

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Accedens

Alba
Albens
Alpina
Amphlifolia
Amygdalina
Anceps
Androana
Angophoroides
Angulosa
Angostissima
Annulata
Argillacea
Argophloia
Astringens
Bakeri
Banksii
Baueriana
Baxteri
Beyeri
Blakelyi
Blaxlandii
Braconiana
Brevifolia
Bridgesiana
Brockwayi
Buprestium
Burdottiana
Burraooppinensis
Caesia
Calophylla
Calophylla Rosea
Calycozona
Canadulensis
Cambagoana
Campanifructa
Campanulata
Campaspa
Camphora
Camitellata
Celastroides
Cephalocarpa
Cinerea
Citriodora
Cladocalyx
Cladocalyx Nana
Clavigera
Clelanonii
Cloeziana
Comitae Wallis
Conica
Cooperiana
Cornuta
Coronata
Corrugata
Cosmophylla
Crenulata
Crucis
Curtisii
CylindriFlora
Dalrympleana
Dawsonii
Dealbata
Deanei

Decipiens

Deglupta
Desmondensis
Dichromophloia
Dielsii
Diptera
Diversicolor
Diversifolia
Dives
Doxatoxylon
Drepanophylla
Dumosa
Dundasii
Dunnii
Dwyeri
Ebbacoensis
Eremophila
Erythrocorys
Erythronema
Eugenioides
Ewartiana
Eximia
Exserta
Falcata
Fasciculosa
Fastigata
Fibrosa
Ficifolia
Flocktoniae
Foecunda
Forrestiana
Fraxinoides
Froggattii
Fruiticetorum
Gamophylla
Gardneri
Gilli
Globulus
Gomphecephala
Gongylocarpa
Goniantha
Goniocalyx
Gracilis
Grandis
Griffithsii
Grossa
Gulfoylei
Gummiifera
Gunnii
Haematotoxylon
Incrassata
Intermedia
Intertexta
Jacksonii
Jucunda
Kingsmillii
Kitsoniana
Kochii
Kondininensis
Kruseana
Kybeanensis
Laevopinea
Lane poolei
Lansdowneana

Largiflorens

Larseroni
Lehmannii
Leptopaleba
Leptocarpa
Leptopoda
Lesoueffii
Leucoxylon
Ligustrina
Longicornis
Longifolia
Loxophleba
Macarthurii
Macranda
Macrocarpa
Macrorhyncha
Maclata
Maidenii
Mannifera
Mannifera Praecox
Marginata
Mckieana
Megacarpa
Megacornuta
Melanophloia
Meliiodora
Merricokiae
Microcarpa
Microcorys
Microtheca
Miniata
Moluccana
Morrisii
Multicaulis
Neglecta
Nesophila
Nicholii
Niphophila
Nitens
Nortonii
Nova Anglica
Nutans
Obliqua
Oblonga
Occidentalis
Ochrophloia
Odontocarpa
Odorata
Olofieldii
Oleosa
Orbifolia
Oreades
Orgadophila
Ovata
Oxymitra
Pachyphylla
Panda Illaquens
Paniculata
Parramattensis
Parvifolia
Patens
Pauciflora
Peeneri
Pellita
Peltata

Ferriniana
Phaeotricha
Phoenicea
Pileata
Pilligaensis
Pilularis
Pimpiniana
Piperita
Planchoniana
Platycorys
Platypus Heterophylla
Platypus Platypus
Polyanthemos
Polycarpa
Populnea
Porosa
Pretssiana
Propingua
Pruinosa
Ptychocarpa
Pterocarpa
Pulverulenta
Pumila
Punctata
Pyriformis
Radiata
Ravertiana
Redunca
Regnans
Resinifera
Rhodantha
Robertsonii
Robusta
Rossii
Rubida
Rudis
Rugosa
Salicifolia
Saligna
Salmonophloia

Salubris
Sargentii
Seeana
Sepulcralis
Seessilis
Setosa
Shirleyi
Siderophloia
Sideroxylon
Sieberi
Similis
Smithii
Socialis
Spathculata
Sphaerocarpa
Sparsifolia
Sqcamosa
Staeri
Steedmanii
Stellulata
Stoatei
Stjohnii
Stowardii
Stricklandii
Stricta
Tenuipes
Tenuiramis
Tereticornis
Terminalis
Tessellaris
Tetragona
Tetrptera
Tetrodonta
Thozetiana
Todtiana
Torelliana
Toquata
Trachyphloia
Transcontinentalis
Uncinata

Urnigera
Viminalis
Viriois
Wandoo
Websterana
Whitei
Woodwardii
Woollsiana
Youmanii
Youngiana.

HYBRIDS

Crebra x Popalnea
Dives x Pauciflora
Tasmanica Torwood.

Robusta x Tereticornis
Caliginosa x Mckieana

Limit of fifteen (15) packets per order. Please include a stamped self addressed envelope with order and name and a number of substitutes as some seed is in very short supply.