

Dear Members,

The level of correspondence over the past few months has been staggering. This is partly due to the "Dwarf Eucalypt" project, but general correspondence has also been high. As a result, I have fallen behind in my letter writing and a couple of members have become a little irate. Please be patient. I'm doing my best.

I would welcome your comments on the style of presentation of this newsletter, and any problems you have with it eg. too hard to read etc.

We have over 20 new members since November. Some are particularly interested in the "dwarf" eucalypts, others are not. Welcome to all of you:

Dwarf Eucalypt Project

What will we do? There are two sections which can be undertaken simultaneously;

1. Growing and 2. Observing

1. Growing - I believe it is important not to try and grow too many species, because you will of necessity end up knowing a little bit about each. It is much better to concentrate on one or two species, and become an "expert" on that/those species.

(a) Select the eucalypts or angophoras (1 or 2 spp) that you would like to grow. These may be species in which you have a particular interest, or which you feel have untapped potential. (If you don't know what to choose, or have no particular preference, I can advise you). These should be small growing species, that are ornamental either by virtue of showy flowers, or attractive foliage.

Source of plants: 1. from your local nursery 2. seed from ESG and raise your own 3. collect seed from natural stands or cultivated trees and raise your own.

It is very important to grow as many individuals of each species as possible; at least 6 and up to 20. Plant them out in varied locations eg. hillsides, valleys, frosty sites, frost free sites, different soil types, different aspects. By doing this, you will not only identify outstanding individuals, but you will have a good idea of the climatic limitations of that species, and hence, where in Australia that species could be used successfully. This will be the major avenue of investigation, but other areas can be pursued:

(b) Hybridisation - the production and propagation of F1 hybrids between selected species pairs eg. *E. pulverulenta* x *E. caesia*. Grow species which you think would make good parents for a hybrid. Parents must be of the same subgenus, and the more closely related they are, the more likely hybridisation is. The two species must at some stage flower together. Manual cross-pollination with or without promoters can then be carried out by people with expertise. As flowering times vary from district to

district, it will be up to you to find out if your selected species have overlapping flowering times. However, I can advise you as to potentially compatible parents and the chances of hybridisation.

(c) Grafting - the production of ornamental eucs by grafting onto a hardy rootstock. Suitable rootstocks may give a dwarfing effect? This avenue will be limited by the number of people with the expertise to carry out grafting.

(d) Trees dwarfed by conditions. This in particular refers to eucalypts which are stunted by prevailing winds along the coast. Study is needed to reveal whether the stunted form is reproduceable in garden conditions. Certainly this is the case with some other genera, even when grown from seed.

Obtain seed from ornamental seaside plants (or plants stunted for other reasons), and raise at least six plants, noting any tendency for low branching or lack of apical dominance. Vegetative reproduction would be most desirable also.

(e) Pot Culture = growing eucalypts in pots or tubs. This is simply a matter of determining which species will flower and "look good" in a container. Selection of early flowering strains will aid this study.

Let me know which area(s) you would like to study and which species you wish to try, so as to avoid duplication.

2. Observation - Everyone can and should keenly observe the eucalypts (and angophoras) in their area, both natural and cultivated. It is a fact that some individuals consistently flower more heavily than other individuals, and so they are more desirable as "parent plants". In the case of coloured flowering eucalypts, the colour often varies from tree to tree. Try to pinpoint particularly desirable colour forms. Also, there are some species which, in the bush, are too large for garden culture. For example, *E.miniata* is a tree with very ornamental orange flowers, but it is far too big for a small garden. But field observation may reveal a dwarf form of the species, or an early flowering form. In short, look for outstanding individuals in the bush or in parks etc (insect resistance, outstanding foliage, flower abundance, exceptional flower colour, precocious flowering etc.) . Collect seed from these trees and pinpoint them for possible propagation by vegetative means (tissue culture).

So, start growing and observing. When you have something startling to present, your state co-ordinator (to be appointed) will inspect your plants, and possibly use them for further development. Finally, re-read Report 1, Section 3.1

Members Letters

Alan Gray of Kingston, Tas., prompted by Betty Ballingall's mistletoe article, points out that no mistletoes of any kind occur in Tasmania. While eucalypts and mistletoes are in ecological balance on the mainland, Alan asks us to ponder what could happen to the Tasmanian eucalypt ecology if a mistletoe was introduced.

Roxaine O'Toole (Katanning, WA) visited the Pilbara area last winter. By her account, it is a very beautiful area, with "brick-red hills and breakaways, straw coloured spinifex and a grey-green eucalypt that was scattered all over the hills". Roxaine also tells us that she has had a letter from the State Energy Commission advising that they are going to reroute a power line through their paddock to save destroying a row of *E.citriodora* planted there!

Philip Totten (Orange, NSW) reports on frost damage to 21 eucalypt species that he is growing. Temperatures fell to -9°C following a snowstorm last winter. Undamaged species were *caleyi*, *drummondii*, *elata*, *haemastoma*, *lansdowneana*, *mannifera* ssp *maculosa*, *moorei*, *stricta*. Some damage was suffered by *caesia*, *curtisii*, *eremophila*, *leucoxyton* ssp *megalocarpa*, *macrandra*, *orbifolia*, *stricklandii*, *formanii*, *pachyphylla*. Killed outright were *campaspe*, *forrestiana*, *grossa*, *torquata*.

NOMENCLATURE NOTES

In the past, the name *Eucalyptus alba* has been used to refer to almost all the broad-leaved gums from the tropics. In recent years, studies have revealed that there are several species involved. Some of these are not yet described, but the Qld taxon is now recognised to be *E.platyphylla*, which was described by Mueller last century, but the name fell into disuse. In light of this nomenclatural change, there is no *E.alba* in Queensland. It occurs in the Kimberleys and adjacent areas of the Northern Territory, where there are other species as well.

Overlooking the small town of Coleraine (pop'n 1600) in western Victoria, is a hill, the site of a former quarry. For many years, the Wannon Shire Council had utilised this area as a source of sand and gravel for roadmaking. When operations ceased, Mr Peter Francis, who lives at the foot of the hill and who had been forced to retire through ill-health, realised that this unattractive, denuded slope had immense potential for growing native plants.

The Wannon valley and surrounding hills were formed by a combination of volcanic and glacial activity, resulting in a wide variety of local soils. Grey sand, red sand, gravel, clay, were all present on the site of the old quarry, and the high point on the eastern side, which offers a panoramic view of the surrounding countryside, has an outcrop of ironstone embedded with quartz. This great diversity of soil types, together with a variety of topographical features such as gullies, steep slopes and depressions, a frost-free climate (although the town below gets frequent frosts in winter) and a fairly reliable rainfall, all add up to something unique. It only needed someone with imagination and enthusiasm to get it under way. Peter said it was just the thing for him to help occupy his retirement; in fact it was to change his lifestyle.

Council permission was obtained to plant on 16 hectares and about the same area was fenced and leased for grazing. An access road was built and after receiving advice from a number of experts, several of whose names have now been given to walking tracks through the reserve, planting was started in 1966 in what is today the picnic area but was then just a flat, gravelly, windswept spot at the very top of the hill. This was the beginning of what is now the Peter Francis Points Reserve Arboretum, a magnificent collection of plants from all over Australia - banksias, dryandras, melaleucas, grevilleas, callistemons, hakeas, acacias and other genera, too numerous to record in full. A group of volunteers helped with the planting, each one working with his or her favourite genus. The main emphasis, however, has been on eucalypts, and it is claimed that the "Points" now has the largest collection of Eucalyptus species in the world - somewhere around 400!

The first trees planted were E.viminalis, to which were soon added E.megacarpa, lansdowneana, maculata, pulchella, alpina and risdonii. These trees are now large enough to provide shelter from the wind, aided by banks of melaleucas, and a picnic up here on a fine day is very pleasant indeed. Car parking facilities, toilets, barbeques and a children's playground have been added, making the Points a favourite spot for an outing. For those days when the weather is somewhat less than ideal, a sturdy log shelter, complete with tables and benches, has been erected, from which an extensive birds eye view of the valley can be enjoyed.

From this spot, walking tracks radiate to all parts of the reserve, but you have to be fairly fit to tackle some of the steep slopes, especially coming back up! The main track leading westwards starts off between plantings of Banksia grandis and Eucalyptus ficifolia to an area of Western Australian species such as E.orbifolia, burracoppinensis, macrocarpa, tetragona, preissiana, etc. Further along is an area which, for several years, local schoolchildren were encouraged to develop. The Education Department had been allotted an area for planting pines but fortunately they had started a native plants nursery and an enthusiastic head-teacher switched to native flora. The plants put in were mainly Acacias but it was realised later that this would be an ideal spot to experiment with tropical eucalypt species, as it was in a protected position, steeply sloping, with red sand, very well drained and a higher degree of humidity than anywhere else in the reserve.

The planting is now well under way, and here it is possible for the eucalypt enthusiast to admire such treasures as E.ptychocarpa, phoenicea, tessellaris, papuaana, staigeriana, and other such unlikely species to be found on a western Victorian hillside. Admittedly, these are still very young trees, and possibly may not all survive the early stages, but at the moment most are looking fit and healthy, with some making astonishing progress. One of the strongest is E.staigeriana, the Lemon-scented ironbark of North Queensland, with its beautiful aromatic foliage. One species which so far has not responded is E.miniata. Two attempts have been made to establish this tropical tree, without success. A little further along the slope a second plantation includes E.torelliana, dichromophloia, perfoliata, cambeana and bigalerita.

At first, very few of the plants at the Points were labelled, but gradually, more and more are having name-tags attached. Unfortunately, many of the tags bear names which are now obsolete. During a recent visit I made quite a list of specific names that were unknown to me, only to find that most of them were out-dated names for familiar trees.

The lower part of the slope is devoted to the tall timber but in between an amazing diversity of eucalypts can be found, well known and little known. There are superb examples of such species as E.oxymitra, xanthonema, umbellata (syn. exserta), woodwardii, formanii, longifolia etc. Naturally-restricted species abound. Imagine being able to stroll around and compare the features or study the growth of Euc. badjensis, saxatilis, callicola, mammensis, to take just a few random examples. Euc. kingsmillii is here, but has not flowered yet. Nearby the similar E.pachyphylla bears several clusters of strongly ribbed buds. Tasmanian species are very well represented, with nearly every eucalypt from the island state being present.

Then among the really tall stuff we find E.diversicolor, grandis, jacksonii, maidenii; all magnificent, stately trees, although as yet nowhere near their full mature height. One solitary E.regnans is the only survivor of a group of these trees which were destroyed when a bushfire swept up the hill during the February 1983 holocaust. The fire destroyed the entire Banksia plantation as well as devastating the eucalypts, but, unlike the latter which have regenerated well with the exception of E.regnans, the Banksias had to be replanted. It was a bitter blow for Peter Francis and his band of helpers but he looks back on it philosophically and just gets on with the work. Today, the magnificent collection of Banksias that borders onto the tall eucalypts is more extensive than ever, all thriving and some already in flower.

To the student of eucalypts the Points Reserve is a paradise on earth. Nowhere else, not even in the botanical gardens of the big cities, is it possible to see so many different species growing outdoors in such proximity. And the collection is still expanding. Being carefully nurtured in Peter Francis's home garden are hundreds of containers, each with a seedling eucalypt destined for the reserve as soon as they are big enough for transplanting, and embracing another forty or so different species. Peter is now approaching eighty, but still capable of tramping up and down the steep slopes of the reserve, and never more happy than when conducting appreciative visitors on a tour of inspection. Probably remembering the early days, when a solitary Casuarina stricta was the only tree on the reserve, he will climb to the highest point, stop, and look back over thousands of trees in a patchwork of every conceivable shade of green and exclaim "Isn't it beautiful. I only wish I had another fifty years in front of me!"

The old she-oak died and was replaced by two vigorous young ones, and since the area was fenced and left ungrazed there has been a regeneration of indigenous flora such as Kennedia prostrata, Hibbertia sp., Brunonia australis, Viola hederacea, Ptilotus sp., and Eryngium rostratum.

The Points Committee which manages the reserve consists of six members elected by "Friends of the Points" (a group of supporters), plus two Wannon Shire councillors, one representative each from the Apex and Lions Clubs and the State School. This committee works with a representative of the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands in order to have a local as well as government input. In November 1986, the reserve was officially handed over by the Shire of Wannon to the state, although the present ranger, Mr Bill Coe, had already been appointed the previous year.

A one-day visit is quite inadequate to get the most out of a trip to the Points Reserve. For anyone wishing to spend several days in the area, accommodation is no problem. Coleraine itself has only a couple of hotels, but the city of Hamilton, with ample accommodation of all types, is a mere half-hour's drive away.

Slide Library

The first two slide packages, with accompanying cassette commentary, are now available, thanks to the sterling efforts of members Chris and Glen Brown of Yarra Glen. The first package deals with eucalypts which are native to Western Australia. There are 57 slides, and the commentary runs for 40 minutes. The second package deals with eucalypts and angophoras from N.T., Qld and N.S.W. It is a little shorter in duration than the WA ones.

Members may borrow these slide packages for a one month period. They are ideal for showing at your local SGAP meeting. Place your order with me, stating which package you would like, when you would like them, and send \$1.90 worth of stamps for the postage (\$1.45 in Qld).

Further slide donations are needed, particularly featuring eucalypts indigenous to NSW and SA.

Newly named Bloodwoods from Central Australia

The species outlined below were described by D.J. and S.G.M. Carr in their recent book *Eucalyptus 1*. Some other species are not listed here, as many botanists feel that they are of doubtful validity.

E. eremaea (Mallee Bloodwood)

This was formerly known as *E. polycarpa* var. *oligocarpa*, but it has no particular affinity with *E. polycarpa*, and so has been given a new name.

It is a tree to 6.5 metres or a mallee to 4m, growing on hillslopes, screes and rocky ridges. The bark is brown, tessellated and flaky, except on the small stems which are smooth. Leaves are lanceolate, up to 11 x 1.5cm. Fruits are pedicellate, averaging 15 x 12mm. Flowering occurs in summer.

E. eremaea is common throughout southern N.T. It is readily found around Alice Springs, Standley Chasm, Heavitree Gap etc. It extends into adjacent areas of W.A. (Rawlinson Range) and just into S.A. (Tomkinson Ranges).

E. eremaea is featured (under its old name) in Stan Kelly's "Eucalypts Vol 2", and in "The Natural Distribution of Eucalyptus in Australia" by Chippendale and Wolf.

E. lenziana

This is a tree, or rarely a mallee, with rough tessellated brown to grey bark on the trunk, smooth and white on small stems. The leaves are somewhat glossy, narrow-lanceolate, about 11 x 1.2cm. Fruits are shortly pedicellate, ovoid to spherical, averaging 19 x 18mm, thick walled.

E. lenziana grows on sandplains with spinifex, and has a wide distribution between latitudes $23\frac{1}{2}$ and $26\frac{1}{2}$ from the west coast of W.A. to Mt Woodroffe in S.A. and the vicinity of the Olgas in the Northern Territory.

E. chippendalei (Sandhill Bloodwood)

This is a tree or many-stemmed mallee, growing in deep red sand on sandhills. The bark is thin, reddish-brown and tessellated on lower stems, smooth and white above. Leaves are rather small and stiff, about 9 x 1.1cm. Most distinctive are the fruits which are very large, woody, sometimes slightly ribbed, averaging 22 x 19mm. The Sandhill bloodwood has quite a wide distribution from the Great Sandy Desert in W.A. to east of Ayers Rock in N.T. It is not known from South Australia. It is readily found near Ayers Rock and the Olgas on sandhills with *Acacia* spp.

E. opaca (Plains Bloodwood)

This is a tree (rarely a mallee) to 12 metres high, with rough tessellated bark, growing on sandy soils on the plains of central Australia.

The bark is thick and rough on the trunk and larger branches. Smaller branches are smooth-barked. Leaves are relatively large and coriaceous, on long petioles. Leaves measure up to 17 x 2.5cm. Fruits are urn-shaped, woody, averaging 20 x 15mm; on long pedicels. Flowering in winter.

This is the species which has been known for years as *E. terminalis* or *E. sp. aff. terminalis*, and it is widespread in the southern half of N.T. It is the bloodwood which grows around the base of Ayers Rock. It typically grows on sandy plains, and is widely distributed from the west coast of W.A. to the eastern regions of N.T. and into northern S.A.

The Meaning of Eucalypt Names - Part 8

amygdalina - Gk. amygdala (the almond) and amygdalin (a glucoside occurring in the fruit of bitter almond). Application obscure, possibly refers to some similarity to species of almond.

camphora - refers to a camphor (eudesmol) which can be produced from the essential oil

crebra - refers to the extensive stands. L. creber (close, frequent, numerous)

deglupta - from deglubato, meaning the bark is shed to ground level to leave a smooth new surface. Note that this eucalypt was previously named E.glubata and before that Populus deglubata.

eximia - application of name obscure, but possibly referred to the rarity of the species where the type was collected. L. eximius (exceptional, uncommon).

haemastoma - refers to the colour of the disc on immature fruit.
Gk. haema (blood) and stoma (mouth, opening)

miniata - refers to the filaments of the flower. L. miniatus (flame-scarlet, or literally 'painted with red lead').

piperita - presumably refers to some resemblance to a species of the genus Piper
L. piperitus (pepper-like)

stellulata - refers to the arrangements of the buds in the umbels. L. stellulatus (stellular, star-like or set with small stars).

Seedbank

The current seedlist and classification appears below. The number of species held in the seedbank has increased slightly over the past 12 months. Thanks to those of you who donated seed throughout the year. A few members responded to the call for seed of widespread species from various provenances. There are now 2-3 provenances available for E.melliadora, E.leucoxyton, E.viminalis and E.camaldulensis. One camaldulensis provenance now in stock is the well known "Lake Albacutya". Seed donations of species that are out of stock, or in short supply, is always welcome. Most subgroups are now well represented in the seedbank, but species from the N.T. and the Kimberleys continue to be hard to obtain. Members are invited to request up to 15 packets of seed per order, or up to 30 packets per year. Please send a stamped self-addressed envelope; a 36c stamp will suffice for small orders, but increased postage is needed for large orders.

2 - means that there are adequate stocks of this species in stock at present
1 - means that there is some seed of this species in stock, but more is needed
0 - means that there is no seed of this species in stock.

Eucalyptus Study Group Seedlist and Classification - March 1987

ANGOPHORA		CORYMBIA		EUDESMIA	
		Bloodwoods			
costata	2	hendersonii	2	tetragona	2
ssp leiocarpa	2	porrecta	1	erythrocorys	2
floribunda	2	cliftoniana	2	eudesmioides	0
woodsiana	1	abergiana	2	gittinsii	0
bakeri	0	ficifolia	2	ebbanoensis	2
subvelutina	0	calophylla	2	roycei	2
melanoxyton	2	haematoxyton	2	jucunda	2
hispida	1	collina	1	gongylocarpa	1
		bleeseri	2	odontocarpa	2
		foelscheana	1	gamophylla	2
		latifolia	1	tetrodonta	0
		dichromophloia	0	similis	2
		eremaea	0	lirata	1
		lenziana	0	baileyana	2
		chippendalei	0	eximia	2
		erythrophloia	2	eximia 'nana'	2
		terminalis (Qld)	2	torelliana	2
		opaca	0	citriodora	2
		nesophila	2	maculata	2
		polycarpa	2	henryi	1
		intermedia	2		
				NOTHOCALYPTUS	
				Tallowood	
				microcorys	2

SYMPHYOMYRTUS				TROPICAL GUMS, RED GUMS	
Eastern Blue Gums, Grey Gums Red Makgararies etc		carnei	0	pachyphylla	2
guilfoylei	2	salubris	2	kingsmillii	2
diversicolor	1	salubris "glauca"	1	sessilis	2
deanei	2	campaspe	2	gracilis	2
grandis	2	diptera	2	brevipes	0
saligna	2	effusa	2	yilgarnensis	0
botryoides	2	kruseana	2	calycogona	2
robusta	2	loxophleba	2	var spaffordii	2
urophylla	1	doratoxylon	1	celastroides	1
pellita	2	decurva	0	rigidula	0
notabilis	2	indurata	2	foecunda	2
resinifera	1	goniantha	2	fruticosa	0
propinqua	2	falcata	2	formanii	1
major	2	ornata	0	uncinata	1
punctata	0	decipiens	1	discreta	0
var didyma	1	micranthera	0	albida	0
v. longirostrata	2	cneorifolia	2	halophila	0
canaliculata	1	angustissima	2	ROUNDED COTYLEDONS MOSTLY W. A.	
longifolia	2	squamosa	2	woodwardii	2
cosmophylla	2	pachycalyx	2	georgei	0
Y-shaped cotyledons MOSTLY W. A.		jutsonii	2	sheathiana	0
gomphocephala	2	mammensis	1	obtusiflora	0
cornuta	2	bakeri	2	(was dongarraensis)	
burdettiana	2	cladocalyx	2	striaticalyx	0
talyuberlup	2	"weeping form"	2	dumosa	2
megacornuta	2	cladocalyx 'nana'	2	pileata	2
newbeyi	2	brockwayi	2	calcarea	2
lehmannii	2	longicornis	0	cyanophylla	2
conferruminata	2	grasbyi	0	conglobata	1
occidentalis	1	oleosa	2	anceps	2
astringens	2	oleosa v borealis	0	fraseri	1
sargentii	2	kochii	0	kondininensis	2
stowardii	0	plenissima	2	clelandii	2
macrandra	2	peeneri	2	lesouefii	2
annulata	2	transcontinentalis	2	"pterocarpa"	2
nutans	2	socialis	2	rugosa	1
platypus	2	yalatensis	2	brachycalyx	2
platypus 'red'	1	gillii	2	melanoxylon	0
v.heterophylla	2	yumbarrana	2	comitae-vallis	0
spathulata	2	eremicola	2	deflexa	0
var grandiflora	0	cooperiana	1	concinna	2
steadmanii	2	flocktoniae	2	griffithsii	0
eremophila	2	balladoniensis	2	corrugata	1
cylindriflora	0	salmonophloia	1	torquata	2
erythronema	2	leptopoda	0	merrickiae	2
var marginata	2	synandra	2	scyphocalyx	0
dielsii	2	beardiana	0	platycorys	0
cerasiformis	0	oxymitra	2	leptocalyx	0
wandoo	1	ewartiana	1	pimpiniana	2
histophylla	2	orbifolia	2	incrassata	2
redunca	2	ssp websteriana	0	angulosa	1
flavida	2	crucis	2	stoatei	2
gardneri	1	ssp lanceolata	0	tetraptera	2
ssp porphyrea	2	caesia	2	forrestiana	2
desmondensis	2	ssp magna	2	litorea	2
laeliae	2	lanepoolei	2	ovularis	0
-accedens	2	drummondii	2	myriadena	2
trivalvis	0	macrocarpa	2	cylindrocarpa	0
pilbarensis	0	rhodantha	2	oraria	0
prominens	1	oldfieldii	0	cyclostoma	2
grossa	2	burracoppinensis	1	brachycorys	0
stricklandii	2	pyriformis	2	dundasii	2
		youngiana	2		
				alba	0
				var tintinnans	0
				bigalerita	0
				platyphylla	2
				brevifolia	0
				confluens	0
				rupestris	0
				umbrawarrensii	0
				leucophloia	1
				mooreana	0
				houseana	0
				apodophylla	0
				herbertiana	0
				cupularis	1
				hallii	2
				seeana	2
				bancroftii	2
				aff. bancroftii	2
				parramattensis	2
				pumila	2
				amplifolia	2
				tereticornis	2
				glaucina	2
				blakelyi	2
				dealbata	2
				chloroclada	2
				flindersii	0
				sp. Mt Beerwah	2
				dwyeri	2
				gilleni	0
				camaldulensis	2
				rudis	2
				brassiana	2
				umbellata	2
				morrisii	2
				michaeliana	2
				S.E. AVST "GUMS"	
				camphora	2
				ovata	2
				yarraensis	2
				barberi	2
				brookeriana	2
				-aggregata	2
				rodwayi	2
				-aromaphloia	2
				mischophylla	1
				-acaciiformis	1
				nicholii	1
				mannifera	2
				ssp praecox	0
				ssp elliptica	2
				ssp gullickii	0
				scoparia	2
				neglecta	1
				kitsoniana	2
				sturgissiana	0
				parvifolia	1
				crenulata	0
				dunnii	2
				angophoroides	0
				bridgesiana	2

S.E. AUST "Gums"		near Monocalyptus		Ashes			
banksii	2	cambageana	2	curtisii	2	obliqua	2
goniocalyx	2	intertexta	2	tenuipes	2	delegatensis	2
nortonii	1	orgadophila	2	rubiginosa	2	regnans	2
cypellocarpa	1	thozetiana	2	cloeziana	2	fastigata	2
nitens	1	ochrophloia	2			oreades	2
maidenii	0	moluccana	2			luehmanniana	2
pseudoglobulus	0	microcarpa	2	MONOCALYPTUS		consideniana	2
bicostata	2	pilligaensis	2	W.A. "monos"		remota	2
globulus	2	albens	2	megacarpa	2	sieberi	2
globulus'compacta'	0	argophloia	1	aquilina	2	multicaulis	2
quadrangulata	0	bosistoana	1	preissiana	2	pauciflora	2
vernica	1	porosa	2	coronata	0	ssp debeuzevillei	1
subcrenulata	2	lansdowneana	2	acies	2	ssp niphophila	1
johnstonii	2	ssp albopurpurea	2	ligulata	2	gregsoniana	2
imlayensis	0	petraea	0	calicicola	2	stenostoma	1
macarthurii	1	odorata	1	pachyloma	1	fraxinoides	1
smithii	0	polybractea	2	diversifolia	2	triflora	0
viminalis	2	froggattii	2	patens	2	dendromorpha	0
ssp cygnetensis	2	viridis	2	totdiana	2	burgessiana	2
pryoriana	1	IRONBARKS		suberea	0	stricta	1
badjensis	0	fibrosa	1	lateritica	0	obstans	2
wilcoxii	0	ssp nubila	1	erectifolia	0	apiculata	0
bauerlenii	1	decorticans	2	buprestium	2	rupicola	2
benthamii	0	drepanophylla	1	sepulcralis	0	approximans	2
var dorrigoensis	2	quadricostata	1	pendens	0	codonocarpa	2
kartzoffiana	0	xanthoclada	2	exilis	0	paliformis	0
dalrympleana	1	siderophloia	0	johnsoniana	0	kybeanensis	0
rubida	2	cullenii	0	insularis	0	mitchelliana	2
chapmaniana	2	whitei	2	brevistylis	0	stellulata	2
glaucescens	1	exilipes	2	marginata	2	moorei	1
gunnii	2	staigeriana	1	staeri	1	var latiuscula	0
- archeri	1	crebra	2	jacksonii	2	piperita	2
saxatilis	2	jensenii	0	White Mahoganies, Blackbutts		ssp urceolaris	0
morrisbyi	2	melanophloia	2	umbra	2	- andrewsii	2
urnigera	2	shirleyi	2	ssp carnea	2	ssp campanulata	2
perriniana	2	Boxes		pilularis	2	haemastoma	2
cordata	2	rudderi	1	pyrocarpa	2	sclerophylla	2
pulverulenta	2	conica	1	STRINEBARKS		signata	2
nova-anglica	2	baueriana	1	muelleriana	1	racemosa	0
cinerea	2	polyanthemos	2	laevopinea	2	rossii	1
cephalocarpa	2	dawsonii	2	macrorhyncha	2		
Boxes		fasciculosa	2	ssp cannonii	2	Peppermints	
rummeryi	2	lucens	0	youmanii	2	pulchella	2
leptophleba	2	IRONBARKS		baxteri	1	amygdalina	2
patellaris	2	melanoleuca	2	-alpina	1	nitida	2
oligantha	0	tetrapleura	2	blaxlandii	1	coccifera	2
koalpinensis	0	paniculata	2	camfieldii	0	risdonii	2
tectifica	0	beyeri	0	capitellata	2	tenuiramis	2
- argillacea	2	virens	1	agglomerata	2	radiata	1
chlorophylla	2	panda	2	tindaliae	2	ssp robertsonii	1
microneura	0	caleyi	2	eugenioides	1	elata	2
microtheca	0	meliiodora	2	caliginosa	2	willisii	1
coolabah	2	leucoxydon	2	globoidea	2	ssp falciformis	1
distans	0	'Desert form'	2	cameronii	2	dives	2
pruinosa	1	ssp pruinosa	1	conglomerata	2		
largeana	0	ssp megalocarpa	2	oblonga	2	Hybrids	
normantonensis	2	sideroxydon	2	ligustrina	2	"Torwood"	0
lucasii	1	ssp tricarpa	2	mckieana	2		
populnea	1	TELOCALYPTUS		sp Blackdown Tab.	2		
brownii	0	deglupta	1	deuaensis	0		
largiflorens	2	raveretiana	2	olsenii	2		
behriana	2	brachyandra	0	Ashes			
sparsa	0	howittiana	2	sphaerocarpa	2		
				planchoniana	2		