



March 2003

From Margery Stutchbury QLD

Apart from growing everlasting daisies (Member of the Aus Daisy SG) I have a variety of Grevilleas and other native shrubs and koala food trees (*Eucalyptus microcorys* and *dunnii*), And a nice *E. torquata* (2 yrs old) that flowered well last year.



Our soil is sandy and well drained but we haven't had a real wet-season since it was planted, but so far so good! Also have Summer Beauty – a pink hybrid between *E. ficifolia* and *ptychocarpa*; and a similar red one that hasn't grown so well... probably because it is planted not far from our *Brachychiton acerifolius*!

A gum of interest in our district (just south of Bundaberg QLD) is *E. hallii*, the endemic Goodwood Gum.

Over some 16 years my husband (a vet surgeon, now retired) and I cared for a female koala that sustained a broken shoulder and subsequent radial paralysis when on her mothers back they fell when their tree was cut. We have also cared for sick and injured koalas over the years, some with a happy return to the bush.

A farmer friend regularly brought supplies of fresh gum leaves, and my husband who often had to travel to treat large animals, became an "expert" at spotting supplies.

As a back-up I planted 20 Eucalypts – including several of each of the following:

*E. crebra* – Narrow-leafed Ironbark; *E. tereticornis* –

Queensland Blue Gum; *E. microcorys* – Tallow wood; *E. maculata* – Spotted Gum; *E. robusta* – Swamp Mahogany; *E. dunnii* and *E. nicholii*.

In our area the main food trees growing naturally and easily accessible to us were *E. maculata*; *E. crebra* and *E. tereticornis*. However our cultivated *E. dunnii* and *E. microcorys* were a very popular food with the patients as well. We found that any Gum that gave off fine eucalyptus smell was usually acceptable, as long as there were new shoots.

Leaves presented were always inspected and thoroughly smelled before the munching started. Fresh leaves need to be supplied twice a day, and the branches must have fresh growth to be of interest. Flower buds and flowers just opening were a special treat. It was interesting to note that bus-hardened koalas in for R&R after accidents would readily eat more mature leaves, which would be refused by the long-term care koala that was used to only the best fresh tips! However the bush koalas thought all their birthdays had come at once when presented with the beautifully fresh new growth tips.

Koalas can travel quite a long way, particularly the young males in search of their own stomping ground. It is at this time that they become particularly vulnerable to attack from dogs and being hit by cars, and sadly many are killed or injured crossing the highway to that other food tree.

It is of course very important that we conserve known koala habitat and much work is being done by the Australian Koala Foundation and other groups dedicated to the welfare of these unique animals.

**Australian Koala Foundation**

Head Office: Level 1, 40 Charlotte Street Brisbane QLD 4000 Australia  
G.P.O. Box 2659 Brisbane QLD 4001 Australia  
Ph: 61 7 3229 7233 Fax: 61 7 3221 0337  
<http://www.savethekoala.com/>

## Seedbank Report (from Elspeth Jacobs):

I went to a nursery between Torquay and Anglesea in January, and they allowed me to collect seed from their *E. tetragona*. Where I learnt that what we have always called '*E. tetragona*' is now divided:

- a) *E. pleurocarpa* (the "old" tetragona...a name which no longer exists)  
This species is almost totally to the west of Esperance
- b) *E. extrica* which looks very similar to the above, but is not glaucous, and is only found to the east of Esperance.

The nursery is called Surfcoast Gardens and is at 555 Great Ocean Rd., Bellbrae 3228  
(Email: [sjperry@bigpond.com](mailto:sjperry@bigpond.com))

The plants in the nursery are almost totally Australian, and there was a fairly good range of eucalypts suitable for coastal planting. It was beautifully set out, and a real pleasure to visit.

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Thanks to Roger Wileman from Geelong, Victoria, for seed donated to the group *Euc.synandra*, *eucentrica*, *youngiana*, *kingsmillii* var. *alatissima*, *stricklandii* x *torquata*, *scyphocalyx*, *trivalvis*, *diversifolia* ssp. *hesperia*.

12 packets of seed were sent out in January.

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## Eucalyptus Growth Rates (From Jeff Irons, England)

Recently the need arose for a quick growing screen at the bottom of my garden. My first thought was for a line of gum trees. They had to be able to cope with soil that is waterlogged for the six colder months of the year.

Many species were known to be unsuitable because of their habit, common in eucalypts, of either leaning towards the sun, or away from the wind.

*Eucalyptus stellulata*, for example, will tolerate wet soil, but leans at an angle of about 45° in its efforts to reach the sun. On the other hand *E. perriniana* slopes away from the wind, even though that may also mean away from the sun.

Even though previous experience had taught me that *E. neglecta* would have been a suitable species, for some reason I did not think of it. Consequently the species chosen were *brookeriana*, *gunnii*, *ovata* and *regnans*, all were sown in May 2001, and planted out in August, when they were about six inches high. The variation in the eight *E. gunnii* surprised me. Juvenile leaves measured up to approximately 14cm wide and 10cm long. There was also a considerable difference in colour; one specimen has leaves that appear almost white. The eight specimens are from 80cm to 2.54m in height. *E. ovata* has been a disappointment. It was chosen because one of its common names is Swamp Gum. Three of the four plants died in their first winter. The remaining one is not growing especially quickly, and had reached 1.7m by late November 2002

*E. brookeriana* wins the growth rate stakes! Two specimens were planted on land that is perhaps a foot or so higher than the site chosen for the other species, and consequently is better drained. They have reached 3.46 and 2.7m. Their juvenile leaves are up to an enormous 20cm x 14cm. I have seen similarly large leaves only on *E. serraensis*. The only specimen of *E. regnans* could be a slow starter. It too is on the relatively high site, but has only reached 1.08m.

In a different part of the garden my sole seedling of *E. lacrimans*, also sown in May 2001 has reached 1.7m. There the ground's surface is another foot higher up. Because of adjacent shrubs the soil can get quite dry in summer, when evaporation exceeds precipitation. Nevertheless I do not irrigate. Any plant that needs artificial watering is too delicate for my style of gardening!

The initial growth rate has been reasonably encouraging. If it keeps up a reasonable screen should be apparent within another couple of years. I hope that it does come to pass.

### A Guide to Eucalypt Diseases

*Diseases and Pathogens of Eucalypts*, edited by P.J. Keane, G.A. Kile, F.D. Podger and B.N. Brown, brings together the formal and the 'grey' literature to make the key findings readily accessible.

It covers diseases caused by fungi, bacteria, viruses, phytoplasmas and nematodes, and those resulting from nutritional disorders and other biotic factors. The most effective options to manage various diseases in nurseries, plantations and native forests and woodlands are described.

It gives a comprehensive review of the causes and management of diseases of eucalypts and will prove an essential reference for forest and plantation managers, plant pathologists and forestry students in any country where eucalypts are grown.

The fully illustrated 592-page book is available for \$150 (plus \$9 postage and handling) from CSIRO Publishing, PO Box 1139, Collingwood, Vic 3066 (Email: [info@publish.csiro.au](mailto:info@publish.csiro.au), Web: [www.publish.csiro.au](http://www.publish.csiro.au)).

### Fungal threat to eucalypt forests – (Don't bring it back with you!)

The eucalypt forests and woodlands are at risk from an exotic disease - a rust fungus capable of attacking a broad range of our unique vegetation.

Scientists at CSIRO have mounted a three year program to reduce the risk of the rust *Puccinia psidii* (guava rust), which damages eucalypts and related trees and shrubs in South and Central America, from reaching our shores.

"This rust is a serious disease of young eucalypts, it attacks shoots of juvenile plants and can kill up to 90 per cent of seedlings. We know from our research in Brazil that many of Australia's native tree species are susceptible to it," says fungal authority Dr Inez Tommerup of CSIRO Forestry and Forest Products.

"The rust has the potential to invade and damage ecosystems across the continent and, once established, there would be little we can do to prevent it. It could be very damaging," she says.

The fungus originates in South America and has never been seen in Australia, attacking native plants of the *Myrtaceae* family, for example guava. Unfortunately, guava rust has proved to have a very wide host range and once Australian trees and shrubs such as Eucalypts, Melaleuca and Callistemon were widely planted in Brazil, the rust somehow jumped host barriers, to attack these species.

"The big issue is: how do we keep it in South America?" says team leader Dr Ken Old. "Its spores are so fine they can be carried on clothing, shoes, equipment, even on spectacles and camera bags. They remain viable for months, so a perfectly innocent traveller could easily bring it back with them without knowing it."

If the fungus got loose in a major forest, or National Park the chances are it would pass unnoticed for months or even years, by which time it would be firmly established and spreading.

The team is developing a DNA fingerprinting test capable of detecting and identifying the invader no matter which host plant was infected. The detection system will also be useful in screening importations of seed of eucalypts and related plants to assist quarantine measures to exclude this disease from our shores.

The rust was first recorded on eucalypts as long ago as 1912 but little notice was taken of it until the 1980s, when it became a problem for the world's largest plantation eucalypt industry in Brazil. Dr Old says it is also in Brazil's big cities such as Brasilia and Sao Paulo, carried on guavas and other fruit.

The stealthy spread is what has the scientists worried, as it increases the possibility of the rust reaching an airport on somebody's clothing - and hitchhiking a ride to Australia.

Still unknown is how many of Australia's native tree species are susceptible. Tests so far indicate that common garden bottlebrushes, and the main species of eucalypts used in plantation forestry are all vulnerable to some extent.

Because mature eucalypt leaves are immune to infection, the rust would do little damage to big trees in existing forests. It has, however, the potential to destroy a large proportion of seedlings of susceptible species during the critical phase of seedling establishment after planting or germination after fire. Melaleucas appear to be especially susceptible, posing a threat to the Ti tree oil industry. Sub tropical, wetter areas such as the North Coast of New South Wales and coastal Queensland appear to be especially at risk, but further work is needed to fully establish the extent of high-risk areas in Australia

"We can breed resistant tree strains, as they are doing in Brazil, but this is only a solution for plantation forestry and bush replanting programs - not for native forests and National Parks," says Dr Tommerup. She says spraying fungicide can control the rust, but this would be prohibitively costly across large areas, as well as undesirable from an environmental standpoint.

#### **More information:**

Dr Inez Tommerup, CSIRO Forestry & Forest Products, 08 9333 6674

Email: [Inez.tommerup@csiro.au](mailto:Inez.tommerup@csiro.au)

## Eucalypts in Pots from Tam Kendall. Vic.

A eucalypt in a pot can have a healthy productive life for a number of years provided that water and fertiliser is kept up and provided that the pot you use is big enough to accommodate growth, and that you pot-on regularly.

The pot should be wide and deep enough to contain enough soil to hold the tree upright and provide nutrient levels for healthy growth. It is best to use a potting mix with large particles to allow for drainage and oxygen, and small particles to retain nutrients and moisture. For eucalypts I have been using a potting mix with large particles of bark, added to that is sand, calcified rock, compost and a native plant slow release fertiliser. At the time of planting I add seaweed or fish emulsion to promote mycorrhiza<sup>1</sup> to grow in the pot. A build up of salts from liquid fertilisers can occur over time so when potting on or re-potting I replace the soil and replenish the fertilisers and soil wetting agents. The downside of having a porous potting mix is the need to water regularly and thoroughly, this in itself is a good reason to pause for thought before embarking on cultivating eucs in pots; water restrictions in summer and laborious – repotting is not an easy task.

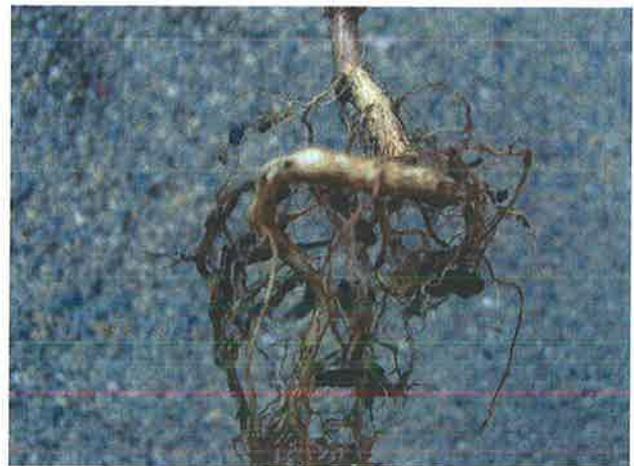
If you use a potting mix with more soil than larger particles you will face a problem of compaction that will reduce oxygen availability, drainage and the growth of beneficial organisms limiting the healthy development of your tree. This can be alleviated in large unmovable pots by carefully digging out the soil and debris from around the roots replacing it with fresh potting mix.

Both the roots and foliage of eucs in pots need to be pruned on a regular basis. You should start to prune when the plant is a seedling – the younger the better. An unpruned taproot will continue to grow and when it hits an impermeable surface will curl or bend backwards and continue to grow into a knot. Problems associated with root curl are instability of the tree, lack of access to nutrients and pests and diseases find ready access. With a more fibrous root system the tree is able to spread its roots deep and wide giving it more anchorage, access to nutrients and able to produce offshoots quickly when a part is damaged.

It seems inevitable though, even with a more fibrous root system that the roots will get too big for a pot and pruning isn't going to help. You should already have decided what you are going to do with the tree when it gets too big for your requirements - do you kill the tree or plant it out?



Fibrous roots



Root curl

The above pictures show Eucs that were grown in tubes. The Fibrous root picture shows the root system of a Euc that had its taproot pruned at the seedling stage. The other Euc was transplanted with full taproot.

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<sup>1</sup> Mycorrhiza – symbiotic fungal growth that lives in soil and can attach to plant roots, 'sharing' the nutrients it gathers. Usually specific fungi attach to specific plant types.

## Some Interesting Queensland and Northern Territory Eucalypts From Lindsay Daniels:

*E. cupularis* – Halls Creek White Gum (6 – 10m x 3 – 5m. Oct – Dec)

This small tree can best be described as a miniature Red Gum; similar in form to *E. camaldulensis*, but much smaller and with a clean white trunk. It is known from only two locations, one a few kilometres SE of Halls Creeks, W.A and on the edge of the Tanami Desert in the NW of the NT. It is growing as a cultivated tree at Biloela in central Queensland on fairly dry sites. This beautiful small tree is very drought and heat tolerant and I believe that it could be grown more widely in the drier summer rainfall area of northern Australia.

*E. shirleyii* – Shirley's Ironbark (7 – 12 m x 3 – 6m. Aug – Oct; Mar – May)

This small tree has typical ironbark type bark and similar leaf type to *E. melanophloia*, which grows in the same area. However, it can easily be distinguished from *E. melanophloia* because of its poor form, irregular crooked branches and sparse crown. It is very heat and drought tolerant and will grow on the poorest soils. It can be seen growing along the Clermont to Charters Towers roads. Because of its scraggly form, crooked trunks and branches and sparse crown of silvery leaves it makes an interesting specimen. It should grow in cultivation in the sub-humid and semi-arid areas of eastern Australia.

*E. argophloia* – Western Queensland or Chinchilla White Gum (20 – 35m x 10 – 15m. May – Jun)

This very attractive tree has a very restricted native habitat in an area to the north east of Chinchilla on the Darling Downs in southeast Queensland. It will grow on a wide range of soils but does best on clay and clay loams. In cultivation it has been found to be one of the most useful eucalypts with rapid growth, good form and millable timber. It is also useful for parks, avenues, shade and windbreaks. Cultivated trees can be seen in most towns and on many farms in the farming areas around south and central Queensland. Although in appearance it resembles the Gum group with its white, somewhat mottled trunk and narrow concolourous green, lanceolate leaves, botanically it belongs to the Box-ironbark group.

*E. staigeriana* – Lemon-scented Ironbark (10 – 20m x 5 – 10m. Jan – Jun)

This small to medium sized tree, often of poor form is typically ironbark in appearance with its hard dark deeply furrowed bark and dull blue-green, concolourous, and broadly lanceolate leaves. However it can be easily distinguished from other ironbarks by the strong citronellal odour of its leaves. This is similar to *E. citriodora* – Lemon-scented gum, but slightly different. It grows on poor soils on ridges inland from Cooktown and can be seen off the Mareeba to Cooktown road near the headwaters of the Palmer River. This species has not been grown widely in cultivation. I believe it could be more widely grown for ornamental purposes while its leaves may have some medicinal purposes.

*E. ptychocarpa* – Swamp Bloodwood (8 – 15m x 3 – 10m. Jan – Apr; Aug – Sep)

This small to moderate sized tree of variable form has typical rough tessellated bark. Leaves are large and slightly discolourous. It has beautiful large flowers that can be red, pink, apricot or white, with large woody, cylindrical fruit. Its natural habitat is in the monsoonal area of WA and NT where it grows on poor soils, preferring the moist soils adjacent to streams and swamps. It is now widely grown as an ornamental tree and grows well in north Queensland, but further south its performance is more variable. Its large woody fruit can be used for ornamental purposes and can be painted.

*E. sphaerocarpa* – Blackdown Stringybark (20 – 30m x 10 – 20m. Jul – Oct)

This medium to tall tree grows only in one location and is not closely related to any other species. It has rough grey-brown bark on trunk and branches, blue-green, slightly discolourous, lanceolate leaves and globular fruit. It grows only on the Blackdown Tableland about 150 kilometres west of Rockhampton. This tableland rises abruptly from the low, relatively dry, forest and scrub to a height of up to 900 metres. This tableland is cooler and moister and in some ways its climate and vegetation resembles the tableland areas of north NSW. In its natural habitat, which is now either national park or forestry reserve, it is easily recognised because of its size and appearance. Although this could be a valuable timber species, as far as I am aware it has not been successfully grown in cultivation.

*E. raveretiana* – Black Ironbark (18 – 25m x 10 – 15m. Dec – Jan)

(Named after C. Raveret-Wattel who studied eucalypts and introduced them to France)

This small to medium sized tree has rough bark on trunk above which the bark is smooth and grey. Leaves are lanceolate and strongly discolourous. Buds and fruit are very small. It is an uncommon species, growing adjacent to watercourses of the northern tributaries of the Fitzroy River and southern tributary of the Burdekin in sub-coastal Queensland. *E. coolabah* is also found on these rivers but while *E. coolabah* favours heavier clay soils *E. raveretiana* prefers lighter soils. It has few closely related species. It has been grown in

**Table of Small Eucalypts for Small Gardens – Paul Kennedy**

<b>Coastal and adjacent ranges:</b>		<b>High Country</b>
<b>Temperate</b>	<b>Cool</b>	<b>Extremes</b>
luehmanniana	gregsoniana	gregsoniana
obstans	burgessiana	vernica
burgessiana	apiculata	deuaensis
apiculata	cunninghamii	saxatalis
cunninghamii	approximans	
approximans	condonocarpa	
codonocarpa	pumila	
pumila	sturgissiana	
sturgissiana	infera	
infera	vernica	
cretata	deuaensis	
	saxatalis	
<b>WA SPECIES</b>		
tetragona		
patchyloma		
insularis		
pendens		
sepulcralis		
coronata		
preissiana		
acies		
albida		
platypus ssp. congregata		
desmondensis		
densa ssp improcera		
pleuricaulis ssp porphyrea		
rigens		
erectifolia		
lateritica		
exilis		
<b>Inland slopes and adjacent plains Rainfall – Between 400mm and 600mm</b>		<b>Far inland Rainfall less than 400mm</b>
oldfieldii	preissiana	oldfieldii
lucens	acies	lucens
sessilis	youngiana	sessilis
kingsmillii ssp. alatissima	synandra	kingsmillii
nudicaulis	orbifolia	nudicaulis
deuaensis	websteriana	platydisca
tetragona	albida	youngiana
patchyloma	cretata	synandra
platydisca	pimpiniana	orbifolia
insularis	krusiana	websteriana
erectifolia	recondita	cretata
lateritica	platypus ssp depauperata	pimpiniana
exilis	incerata	krusiana
pendens	pluricaulis ssp porphyrea	grossa
sepulcalis	grossa	campaspe
coronata		diptera
campaspe		terebra
diptera		gillii
terebra		burracoppinensis
misella		tetraptera
repleta		deflexa
gillii		normantonensis
burracoppinensis		prominens
tetraptera		pilbarensis
rigens		
deflexa		
normantonensis		

cultivation in Rockhampton and adjacent shires as a park and avenue tree. It can be found growing naturally in the South Rockhampton Botanical Gardens.

*E. torelliana* – Cadaghi (15m x 30m – 5 – 12m. Nov – Feb)

In its natural habitat on the most eastern slopes of the coastal ranges to the north and south of Cairns in north Queensland it grows into a medium to tall tree and is one of the few eucalypts that will grow in and around the edges of tropical rain forests. It has a small sock of rough bark on the base of the trunk but above this the trunk and branches are smooth and greenish. Leaves are fairly large and slightly discoloured and the fruit is ovoid. It has been widely grown in cultivation in Queensland. Considering its wet, tropical natural habitat it has a considerable degree of drought tolerance. In drier areas when given supplementary watering it grows rapidly into a moderately large tree but if unwatered it still survives but as a small, stunted tree. There has been considerable controversy regarding the growing of this tree in cultivation. Its biggest faults seem to be that it readily drops branches and because of its strong growth habits could become a weed in some areas. I believe that is one of the best eucalypts for trapping dust and other pollutants and as a noise barrier. A hybrid of this tree, with *E. citriodora*, is being tested as a timber species.

Also in a letter from Lindsay:

Germination of some Queensland and Northern Territory Eucalypts:

Each time I plant eucalypt seed I record date of sowing and the date the first seedlings emerge. On 21/09/02 I planted seed of 17 species. The conditions were ideal for germination with day temps above 25°C although night temps sometimes fell below 10°C. Germination was generally good with all species germinating within 13 days of sowing.

With my October sowings results were not as good as when day temps in the plant house rose above 40°C, emerging seedlings were killed although those that had germinated a few days previous survived the unusual heatwave.

Most years I find September and October the best months for sowing eucalypts as day temps are usually between 25° and 35° with insect numbers still low. I usually avoid December and January because of the danger of heat wave conditions and insect pests. I have had reasonable results with March and April sowings. Remember these are for Queensland conditions and best sowing time will vary according to local conditions. This year I compared germination times of the 17 species planted in September with those of the same species germinated by the CSIRO under controlled conditions at 25°C. The results are surprisingly similar:

Species	L D	CSIRO	Species	L D	CSIRO
populnea	5	5	shirleyii	6	5
tereticornis	6	5	chloroclada	5	5
brownii	5	3	platyphylla	5	7
crebra	5	5	microcorys	7	5
ptychocarpa	9	7	cupularis	4	4
melanophloia	5	5	coolabah	4	3
exerta	5	5	cambageana	6	9
revertiana	5	3	camaldulensis	5	5
bakeri	13	10			

September and October 2001 sowings gave a similar result to this year but on two occasions *E. coolabah* seedlings first appeared 3 days after sowing. This is the earliest I have had for eucalypts. Generally most eucalypts germinate 5 to 7 days after sowing. I use the bog method with a peat/vermiculite/perlite pot mix and cover seed with fined sieved peat moss.

Recently while I was walking around my property inspecting some of my flowering plants I noticed that some of the eucalypt flowers had odours other than that of the more usual honey like smell. One of the species was either *E. microtheca* or more probably one of the *E. coolabah* ssp. The flowers of this species had an aroma resembling a cross between apple and peach, very fruity indeed. There were quite a number of insects visiting the small delicate flowers. The other species was *E. leucoxydon* 'rosea' (a name which in my opinion should be abandoned as it is not possible to guarantee the flower colour). The odour also resembled peach. The flower colour was a mixture of pale pink and cream. This tree has taken quite a long time to flower. Another tree of the same species has come out with just a very faint hint of pink, barely discernible.

Has anyone else noticed any interesting odours of eucalypt flowers?  
Werner Kutsche, SA

## Small Eucalypts for Small Gardens – Paul Kennedy

In respect to small gardens and courtyards and Eucalypts in “pots”. I give you my thoughts. I don't like the idea of Eucalypts in pots as Eucalypts generally have deep and penetrating root systems and I like to give them a chance to develop to their full potential. However one that probably needs to be grown in a large container in a cool and shady position is *E. vernicosa*. This eucalypt is usually exposed to blizzard conditions in Tasmania and seldom grows more than 2 metres in height. Up here if I ever acquire one, it would need to sit in the fernery under the automatic sprinkler system in summer to survive. Even then the high temperatures may be too much.

Everyone equates Eucalypts with Australia but providing Australian people with advice on suitable eucalypts for their gardens, and for nurseries to stock suitable plants for sale seems to be sadly lacking. How often have we seen large eucalypts planted in small gardens creating many problems such as too much shade, etc.? Hence I put forward a list of small eucalypts suitable for small gardens or courtyards based on climate and rainfall.

The list (below) needs to be considered in conjunction with a number of criteria:

Plants grown in soil as close to their natural growing conditions will do well. However, the further you move away from the ideal soil profile, the chance of success diminishes.

Inland and high country eucalypts are generally more frost hardy than coastal eucalypts. The degree of frosts needs to be considered when selecting a eucalypt species.

The effect of humidity on WA species grown north of Jervis Bay NSW, on the coast and adjacent ranges is unknown.

Inland eucalypt species have adapted to growing in low rainfall areas and generally do not survive in high rainfall areas, i.e. *Euc orbifolia* at Heathmont, Victoria, in a 900mm rainfall region survived but always looked unhappy and flowered poorly despite good drainage.

Inland eucalypts generally need lots of hot weather to flower well.

Eucalypts from high country/cool summers generally do not like very hot summer days of the inland, and often show leaf burn and need regular water to survive.

### The Eucalypts I would wish to grow in a small garden would be:

*E. youngiana* – this mallee has everything you could wish for in a Eucalypt. It has lovely light green, broad lanceolate leaves, which are not crowded. The bark peels revealing lovely tan coloured new growth. The flowers, which are long lasting, can vary from yellow to pink to red and are up to 10 cm's across. The buds have pointed caps, which can be deep pink in colour. The large seed capsules can be quite reddish-brown in colour and are very ornamental.

*E. synandra* – One of the very dainty species. Flowered this year at age 2. Originates from sandy soils near Shark Bay in W.A. the flowers change from cream to pink and hang down. The seed capsules are also ornamental to look at.

*E. diptera* (or *terebra*) – When you see this species in the wild with their intense fluted, coppery trunks and bright green leaves, you just have to have one! Flower buds and seed capsules are in sessile clusters along the branches (see pic).

*Eucs orbifolia*, *websteriana* and *krusiana* – All from very dry regions. Have glaucous, orbicular foliage and yellow flowers, which makes them attractive.

*E. odfieldii*, *burrencopinensis* and *sessilis* – Generally rounded bushes with large cream to yellow flowers and large ornamental seed capsules with the rim thick and protruding. Buds can be very coppery in colour.



**E. youngiana. Red form**



**E. diptera branches**