



Eucalyptus Study Group

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Greetings to everyone, and a special thank you to those members who have taken the time to write or email me, with their news, feedback and input. We're having a very late and cool spring here in Margaret River, with a good deal of late rain [after quite a moderately wet winter, about 1200mm here at Olive Hill, although that is 400mm less than historical average], and only a few sunny days scattered through much grey and overcast weather.

This of course means the wildflowers will hold on well until Xmas. If only I had the time to get out and enjoy!

The remainder of the south-west of WA continues to have below average rainfall, and it is now accepted by the government as well as the scientists that we are in the grip of a drying cycle of climate change. The Margaret River hasn't flooded above bankfull for over 5 years. Many of our ephemeral creeks are not flowing at all, or flow later and dry much sooner than previously. Perth, rather than changing its water guzzling habits, is casting about for other sources of water to bleed. They are looking at the ancient aquifer, the Yarragadee, which underlies Margaret River and the lower southwest, as their own aquifers are running dry, with much consequent destruction for the Swan coastal plain wetlands, and the death of the tuart woodlands, flooded gums [*E. rudis*] and marris [*C. calophylla*]. They are also conducting a multi-million dollar feasibility study into damming the Fitzroy R. in the Kimberley, one of the last of our wild rivers, and piping the water down.

Never have the words of Australian poet AD Hope felt so resonant.

...Her rivers of water drown among inland sands,
The river of her immense stupidity

Floods her monotonous tribes from Cairns to Perth.

In them at last the ultimate men arrive
Whose boast is not: "we live" but "we survive",
A type who will inhabit the dying earth.

And her five cities, like five teeming sores,
Each drains her: a vast parasite robber-state
Where second hand Europeans pullulate
Timidly on the edge of alien shores.

[From "Australia", AD Hope]

I had a marvellous Sunday in the spring up in the Whicher Ranges nearby, at a point about 50km from Margaret River, with botanists Bronwen and Greg Keighery, and other Wildflower Society members. The unique flora of the Whicher are fascinating, as it has particular geological features that make it unique. It is the southernmost part of the Darling Scarp, and has some the characteristic Darling Scarp/ironstone flora, with the added features of a cooler and wetter climate.

One eucalypt of restricted distribution find its home there, the mountain marri, *Corymbia haematoxylon*. This is like a rather smaller version of the marri, *C. calophylla*, but it is distinguished by smaller fruit capsules, and blazing red new growth, which was fiery while I was there. I've seen good bright flowering specimens of *C. ficifolia* with that same intense red new growth.

In this issue

- 1) Duncan Fraser on Bill Cane of Maffra and his eucalypts
 - 2) Elspeth Jacobs on a featured seedbank eucalypt group
 - 3) Member's letters.
 - 4) Flowering now.
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Very sincere thanks to Duncan for this article. Duncan is not a member of this group but was kind enough to respond to my request for permission to quote from his very fine website, by sending me this excellent and inspiring story.
http://dcfraser.customer.netspace.net.au/bill_cane.htm

Bill Cane's Eucalypts, a short essay.

Bill Cane [1911-1987], was one of the great pioneers in the field of Australian plants, their propagation, and cultivation. [Ed note: amongst the plants produced by Bill are *Correa* Clearview Giant, *Leptospermum* Clearview Fairy, the Clearview *Grevilleas* "David", "John" and "Robin", and *Grevillea* "Crosbie Morrison". Banksia canei is named for Bill]

The Eucalypts were the first genus Bill studied, when he was a young apiarist with bees in the Nowa Nowa district of East Gippsland, Victoria. After learning how to identify them and use their botanical names, he then encouraged other apiarists to do likewise.

When Bill became established at his Clearview property just out of Maffra, he confounded the pundits by growing Eucalyptus, now *Corymbia ficifolia* from cuttings. This he achieved by developing his own technique of stem blanching, and treatment of the cuttings with a concoction of pure honey and potassium permanganate. When full details were published in Your Garden magazine, he was contacted by Russian botanists, who subsequently succeeded in growing Eucalypts from cuttings in Russia, using his method. On his two acres he planted 300 Eucalypts, including as many Victorian species as he could obtain.

The plains, foothills, and mountains of the Maffra area, are rich in Eucalypt species. *E tereticornis* to the east, and *E camaldulensis* to the west, merge along the lower Latrobe, Macalister, and Avon Rivers, and intermediate forms are common, often predominating to the extent that typical examples of the species are sometimes hard to find along these streams.

On the poorer soils of the foothills, there is an extensive box / ironbark community, with *E polyanthemos* and *E tricarpa*, formerly *sideroxylon*, growing together. Just to the north of Boisdale and Newry, Bill noticed a glaucous leaved form of *E tricarpa*, some examples of which had pink flowers.

Gathering seed from the best coloured individuals, he brought them into cultivation, [Ed. Note: this is still sold in nurseries as *E. sideroxylon rosea*] and I have two in my garden, both good pinks, with one just a little deeper in colour. At the time of writing they have just had an extremely heavy flowering, and have been spectacular.

E melliodora, Yellow Box, the famous honey tree, grows from the coastal areas up to about 700 metres. The bark is highly variable, and can be almost black and deeply fissured, through the normal form, to being completely gum barked, as on slopes above the Barkly river. This species was valuable to Bill as the pre-eminent honey variety, although he considered Black Sallee, *E stellulata*, in the high country, to be superior. There is by the way an interesting lowland occurrence of the other snow gum, *E pauciflora*, along the railway line at Munro, east of Stratford.

As the soils and elevation change, many species of stringybark occur, eg *macrorhyncha*, *baxteri*, *muelleriana*, and *globoidea*, we then move into Mountain Grey Gum, Silvertop Ash, and Peppermints, as we climb into the sub alpine region where the Woollybutt, *E delegatensis*, has been the mainstay of the timber industry for many years. *E rubida*, with its white bark turning to rich shades of olive green and red, grows extensively on poorer sites, and in the highest areas of our mountains, *E pauciflora* reigns supreme.

On the slopes of Mount Wellington there is a large patch of an interesting high country mallee, *E kybeanensis*, the Kybean Ash Mallee, which I noted and identified while surveying a bushwalking track with a friend. I mentioned it to Bill, and he of course knew it from another location, Bleak Hill, north of Briagolong, and on a botanical trip together, we found it completely covered this high point, making progress extremely difficult as we made our way to inspect a large shrub of *Helichrysum alpinum* growing on a knoll. Another interesting species, the Tingaringy Gum, *E glaucescens*, grows at The Watchtower, not far from Bleak Hill, and Bill and I visited it shortly before his death.

In the course of his beekeeping activities, Bill's keen eye often noted hybrid Eucalypts, and I sometimes found my mailbox stuffed with specimens. I remember with pleasure the time we spent a table covered with Eucalypt branchlets working out the parentage of his latest finds.

There are of course many other species of Eucalypt growing in what was Bill's home territory, including uncommon and rare occurrences, but they are beyond the scope of this short article.

I will conclude with a short anecdote about Bill. Some years before he passed away, Bill was knocked down by a car while crossing a road in Geelong, suffering quite severe trauma to his neck and head. When he came to in hospital, he told me that the first thing he did was run through his mind the names of the local Eucalypts, putting the botanical name to the common, and being successful, knew his brain was still OK! Back at home, he was still in severe pain with his neck, and no treatment was of any help. One day while splitting wood for the stove, he got the axe stuck in a tough piece of Red Box, and after trying unsuccessfully to free it, "did his block", and gritting his teeth, lifted the axe with attached chunk high above his head, and crashed it down on the chopping block. Something went snap in his neck vertebrae, and he was back to normal, thereby demonstrating a hitherto unknown therapeutic property of the genus *Eucalyptus*!

Duncan Fraser, Maffra, July 2004.



Illustration 1 Bill Cane, Little River Gorge near Buchan, close by a stand of *E saxitilis* which had been only recently noted



Illustration 2E. *E. tricarpa*, in Duncan's garden



Illustration 3 massive Mountain Grey Gum, *E cypellocarpa*, Ellery Saddle northeast of Orbost, East Gippsland. approx. 47 ft butt circumference 30 yrs ago.

A brief note on *E. sideroxylon* and *E. tricarpa* mugga, red or pink-flowered ironbark

Duncan wrote "*E sideroxylon* is described in my old "Forest Trees of Australia" as growing from Vic. to Southern Queensland, and having 3 or 7 flowers in the axillary umbel. The botanists have apparently decided to split it up, and give our three flowered form the name *tricarpa*. *Sideroxylon* now refers to the 7 flowered form as I understand it "

From <http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/> EucaLink website. Taxonomy of *E. sideroxylon/E. tricarpa*.

Subtribe Eucalyptinae

Genus Eucalyptus

Subgenus Symphyomyrtus

Section Adnataria

Series Melliadoreae

Subseries

Sideroxylosae

Superspecies <u>Sideroxylon</u>	
<u>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</u>	QNV
<u>Eucalyptus *calliantha</u>	Q
<u>Eucalyptus tricarpa</u>	NV

***Eucalyptus tricarpa* (L.A.S. Johnson) L.A.S. Johnson & K.D. Hill, Telopea 4(2): 247 (1991).**

Eucalyptus sideroxylon subsp. *tricarpa* L.A.S. Johnson, Contrib. New South Wales Nat. Herb. 3(3): 122 (1962).

TYPE: New South Wales, Tilba Tilba to Wallaga Lake, L.A.S. Johnson, 20 Nov 1950 (holo NSW 54090).

Habit: Tree, Height to 35 m high.

Bark: Bark persistent throughout, "ironbark", red-brown to brown-black. Branchlets green. Pith glands absent; Bark glands absent. Cotyledons obreniform (bilobed).

Leaves: Intermediate leaves disjunct early, broad lanceolate or ovate, straight, entire, dull green, petiolate, 10 cm long, 6 mm wide. Adult leaves disjunct, lanceolate, falcate, acute, basally tapered, dull, green, thick, concolorous, 9-19 cm long, 1.4-2.4 mm wide; Petioles narrowly flattened or channelled, Petioles 13-25 mm long. Lateral veins prominent, acute, widely spaced.

Inflorescences: Conflorescence simple, terminal or axillary; Umbellasters 3-flowered, regular. Peduncles terete, 5-17 mm long. Pedicels terete to angular, 10-18 mm long.

Flowers: Buds ovoid to clavate to fusiform (short), not glaucous or pruinose, 10-14 mm long, 5-7 mm diam. Calyx calyptrate; persisting to anthesis. Calyptra conical or rostrate, 1 times as long as hypanthium, narrower than hypanthium; smooth. Hypanthium smooth. Flowers white, or cream, or pink, or red.

Fruits: Fruits globose or hemispherical or ovoid, pedicellate, 5 locular, 10-14 mm long, 10-15 mm diam. Disc depressed. Valves enclosed. Chaff dimorphic, linear and cuboid, chaff same colour as seed.

Occurrence: Locally frequent; dry sclerophyll forest or woodland on shallow; poorer soils.

Distribution: N.S.W., or Vic. N.S.W. regions South Coast.

***Eucalyptus sideroxylon* A. Cunn. ex Woolls, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales 11: 859 (1886). TYPE: New South Wales, near Mt. Caley, Lachlan R., A. Cunningham 205, 3 Jun 1817 (holo K, iso BM).**

No type was cited. Woolls is effectively publishing Cunningham's name, and the type may be considered to be the collection referred to by Cunningham in Mitchell (p.339).

Eucalyptus leucoxylon var. *minor* Benth., Fl. Austral. 3: 210 (1867). TYPE: New South Wales, Parramatta, W. Woolls (lecto K, fide Johnson 1962). Cited as "Parramatta (sic), Woolls; also several of the S. Australian specimens, "White Gum", Behr".

Eucalyptus leucoxylon var. *pallens* Benth., Fl. Austral. 3: 210 (1867). TYPE: New South Wales, New England,

C. Stuart (holo K ?, iso MEL ?).

Eucalyptus sideroxylon var. rosea Rehder in L. Bailey, Cycl. Amer. Hort. 2: 552 (1900). TYPE:

Habit: Tree, Height to 35 m high.

Bark: Bark persistent to smaller branches, "ironbark", red-brown to brown-black, white or grey (above), shedding in short ribbons. Branchlets green. Pith glands absent; Bark glands absent. Cotyledons obreniform (bilobed).

Leaves: Intermediate leaves disjunct early, broad lanceolate or ovate, falcate or straight, entire, dull green or dull grey green or glaucous, petiolate, 5-10 cm long, 2-5 mm wide. Adult leaves disjunct, lanceolate, not falcate, acute, basally tapered, dull, green or grey-green, thick, concolorous, 7-14 cm long, 1.2-1.8 mm wide; Petioles 10-20 mm long. Lateral veins prominent or obscure, acute, widely spaced.

Inflorescences: Inflorescence simple, axillary; Umbellasters 7-flowered, regular. Peduncles narrowly flattened or angular (to 3mm wide), 7-20 mm long. Pedicels terete, 2-15 mm long.

Flowers: Buds ovoid to clavate to fusiform (short), glaucous to not glaucous or pruinose, 7-12 mm long, 4-6 mm diam. Calyx calyptrate; persisting to anthesis. Calyptra conical or rostrate, 1 times as long as hypanthium, narrower than hypanthium; smooth. Hypanthium smooth. Flowers white, or cream, or yellow, or pink, or red.

Fruits: Fruits globose or hemispherical or ovoid, pedicellate, 5 locular, 5-11 mm long, 5-9 mm diam. Disc depressed. Valves enclosed. Chaff dimorphic, linear and cuboid, chaff same colour as seed.

Occurrence: Widespread and locally abundant; sclerophyllous woodland on lighter; poorer soils.

Distribution: Qld, or N.S.W., or Vic. N.S.W. regions North Coast, or Central Coast, or North Western Slopes, or Central Western Slopes, or South Western Slopes, or North Western Plains, or South Western Plains.

From Elspeth Jacobs: ESG seedbank Newsletter 1

It is a bitterly cold Melbourne winter's day, so it was with great anticipation that I sat in front of the fire and opened Margaret's first ESG Newsletter. THANKYOU Margaret for taking on the task of leader, and I look forward to all the sharing of information and enthusiasm among ESG members.

Having lived in Perth for 12 years, my first love is, of course, all the decorative small mallees from W.A. However, a walk around our garden at this time of year shows just how much better the southern Eastern states species are growing. We have 5 acres at the foot of the Dandenong Ranges 1 hour east of Melbourne. The climate is cold and wet in winter, but we also can have quite hot dry summers. I am trying 200 species of Eucs, with varying degrees of success.

I thought that for each Newsletter I could focus on a group of Eucs. in the Seed Bank to stimulate more interest in GROWING them from seed. I feel you really only know a species if you have seen it in its natural habitat, and also grown it from seed.

The authority I will be using for naming is Brooker & Kleinig Vols 1, 2, & 3

The first group I would like to focus on are some of the smaller Eucs. from the higher areas of Vic and NSW. Although some of these fit into the 'snow gum' category, they can be very adaptable at lower altitudes, even to sea level.

Eucalyptus gregsoniana (prev. *E pauciflora* var *nana*)— Wolgan Snow Gum – Blue Mtns –
slender, white multi-trunks

pauciflora ssp *debeuzevillei* – SE NSW -- more crooked, interesting shape
pauciflora ssp *niphophila* – may become a larger tree at lower altitudes

saxatilis – NE Vic --small weeping tree, good in Melb
coccifera – Tas – decorative trunk and foliage

In this category, with seed NOT available are – *E. moorei*, *mitchelliana*, and *lacrimans* (prev. *pauciflora* 'pendula'). If anyone had seed of these the seed bank would love to have some.

Other small recommended species from lower altitudes, mainly in NSW, are –
Eucalyptus stricta, *burgessiana* & *apiculata* which are closely related and have slender multiple trunks.
Eucalyptus olsenii is a rare species from a small area north east of Cooma. It's barrel-shaped fruit make it a decorative species, and worth growing for conservation purposes.

It is often very difficult to find a small Euc that will grow in the shade. Perhaps some of these mentioned above would be worth trying for that purpose.

The seed of species above may benefit from a few weeks in the frig before sowing to trick them into thinking spring has come.

SEED BANK USE

If you are sending seed to the seed bank, and are not 100% sure of the species, please include a few buds and fruits if possible to help with identification.

Also, if you suspect that some seed from the bank is not viable, please let me know.

FINAL QUERY from Elspeth:

I have several plants of *E. pluricaulis* ssp *porphyria*, all from different sources, and not one of them has the striking purple foliage that is seen in the wild. The oldest is probably 4-5 years ...perhaps they need to be more mature. Any comments?

Letters from members:

Lorraine Haig writes from Tasmania:

I live in Richmond Tasmania 25k from Hobart and am ashamed to say I do not know all the Eucalypt species from this area

The Coal River Valley in which Richmond sits is farm land and heavily small cropped plus wine grapes however not 5k from here grow *E. risdonii*, a rare species. We have some in our 1/2 acre garden. I also grow *E.vernicosa* and *E.morrisbyi*.

I am totally addicted to Eucalypts and have at least 50 species on our steep, clay based block. Most of the large species were planted by the former owner about 12 years ago to try and create a wind barrier and privacy. They have in fact caused us many problems with torn limbs and damaged understorey. My husband even fell out of one trying to remove a limb (we now use an arborist) He has since recovered. I prefer the smaller species from all over Australia. Some that flower regularly in our garden include *E.dielsii*, *E.kitsoniana*, *E.erythrocorys*, *E.preissiana*, *E.caesia*, *E.torwood*, *E.nutans*, *E.lansdowneana*, *E.forrestiana*, *E.calycogona*, *E.stoatei*, *E.calcicola*, *E.gardneri*, *E.cladocalyx* +*nana*, *E.leucoxylon* ssp *rosea*, *E.sideroxylon*, *E.gillenii*, *E.alpina*, *Angophora costata*.

Like you we get most of our rain in winter and have a dry summer. In fact our rainfall is around 500 mil per year.

A lot more of my Eucs are too young to flower but are growing well. Some are rare or endangered ie: *E.acies*, *E.ligulata*, *E.rhodantha*, *E.kruseana* (still in pots for now) and some are in the ground and doing well ie: *E.balladoniensis*, *E.talyuberlup*, *E.woodwardii*, *E.eremophila*, *E.angularis*.

I wrote in a past newsletter that I planned to keep small Eucs in pots. Others were not so sure it was a good idea. I've reconsidered in part due to the uncertainty of the watering system when we go away (even the best can malfunction) and believe they have a better chance of survival in the ground. I realize by growing species from other states I will have failures, however to see *E.nutans*, *E.torwood* and *E.gillenii* all flowering under 2 years of age makes it all worthwhile for me. It is great to see the Eucalypt group running again. Thank you.

Thanks Lorraine, and thank you for your informative email. I'm sure members would love to hear more about at least some of those eucalypts, and maybe see some photos too?

Brenda Galey writes from Victoria:

Just an observation note I have made recently. Most eucalypts that have a leading branch at more than a 20 deg angle lose all the branches on the underside of the branch. I must tell the bonsai group!

I noticed this while doing field work last week in E. Gippsland.

There is a new eucalypt cultivar from Austraflora. I think it's called Whitestar or Snowstar, something like that. Anyway it is *E. Stellulata* also known as the Black Sallee. I have seen it growing up in alpine areas of wet cold frost pockets. It's quite restricted in it's growing regions. I think it is a gorgeous little tree. I found one up on the Davies High Plains years ago while doing field work. It was ancient. All alone in this little dip. Probably had a trunk of about a meter in diameter and it was so old it was wrinkling itself if you know what I mean. Looks like it is melting into a puddle.(I think it is why we get fiddleback wood) It's trunk was gunmetal grey, bark peeling in long strips to a golden orange and green. Nice!

*Thanks Brenda. Sounds absolutely gorgeous actually, and a winner for small gardens. Any other members know about this new cultivar? The ANBG notes "that there is a rather anomalous mallee form of *E. stellulata* that occurs in Alpine National Park, Vic. and the high mountains of the A.C.T. - namely on the Scabby Range and around Mt Orroral. These mallee forms are unlike the tree forms in that they grow on ridgetops rather than the more usual damp, cold air drainage sites and they do not possess the rough stocking of bark that the tree form does. Apart from habit, habitat and basal bark, there appear to be no other distinguishing features - adult leaves, buds and fruits are similar."*

Wendy Fopp writes from South Australia:

Brian and I have a 100 acre block at Willunga, 50km south of Adelaide. Two thirds of the block is indigenous scrub with a Heritage Agreement, and the other third was cow pasture. All is on a pretty steep hillside. I am gradually revegetating the pasture, [natives naturally, but not necessarily local].

I feel that it can never be returned as it was once, and anyway, I want to grow Banksias etc!

Our local species are *E. fasciculosa*, *E. obliqua* and *E. cosmophylla*.

Thanks Wendy. I would love to hear about your successes and failures with the revegetation, as well as news about your bush area.

Paul Kennedy from Strathmerton in Victoria:

Paul tells me that he and his wife Barbara live in northern Victoria on the Murray River, where they moved in 1996. The summers there are very hot and the winters cool. Rainfall averages 450mm, but they have seldom reached that recently, drought is now the norm.

The local species of eucalypt are *E.camaldulensis*, *largiflorens* [both of which grow on heavy, seasonally flooded soils], *microcarpa*, [heavy dry clays] and *melioidora*. [loams].

They have 36 acres, which have been planted partly with indigenous local species as a corridor, and partly as an arboretum of Australian plants, including Hakea, Banksia and some 550 eucalyptus species.

Paul writes: Both forms of *E. kingsmillii* flowered recently, and is a delight to see in flower. The one visitors really want is *E. pluricaulis* ssp *porphyria*, with its purple leaves and lemon flowers. It is a mallee and deserves to be seen more in gardens.

We have 3 magnificent *E. camaldulensis* in the rear paddock, that are approx. 100 years old and give the land a character of its own.

*Thanks Paul. Any comment for Elpseth in regards to her query about the *E. pluricaulis*? Paul was going on a camping trip into the WA arid regions, and I look forward to some traveller's tales. Paul also sent an article on eucalypts for small gardens, which I will attempt to scan and include in the next NL.*

Stephen Harries, from Peats Ridge NSW, has an important issue to raise:

"There have been some discussions over on the east coast that the [Australian Plants] societies should not make comments of a political nature [i.e. conservation politics] as may conflict with the basic objectives of the society.

This is where I part company with the SGAP. To illustrate this with an example: there are some members doing bush rehabilitation at local reserves. Meanwhile, a few kilometers away, a developer has trashed riparian zones in relatively pristine bushland...

The Land and Environment Court handed down a decision in favour of the developer last month. The bushcare efforts have been totally negated by vandalism elsewhere. I find it disheartening. Saving our eucalypts has to be done on several fronts, education, research and landcare should be in conjunction with being politically active and aware."

What do members think? Let's have some views on this. Personally I'm with Stephen all the way. I don't think

the societies should be just gardening groups, but use their skills, experience and energy for conservation objectives.

The Wildflower Society has an active conservation group, that makes submissions to the government on development, land clearing etc. Many members are also active on other conservation groups. Is this the same in other states?

If we don't fight for our bush and waterways, then who will?

Flowering now
and just in time for Christmas...

Eucalyptus forrestiana.

Fuchsia mallee

Forrest's marlock.

This one has gone through a number of taxonomic revisions latterly, and where it formerly had sub-species, these have been given full taxonomic status, viz *E. dolichorhyncha*, *E. stoatei* and what was formerly *E. forrestiana* ssp *forrestiana* is now just *E. forrestiana*.

E. forrestiana comes from around the Esperance to Norseman region of the very south-eastern part Western Australia, being locally abundant but restricted in distribution. *E. dolichorhyncha* is even more restricted, being a Priority 4 species. Much of the range of both has been destroyed through the massive post war land clearing that took place for farming in these marginal districts.

E. forrestiana favours heavier soils, growing naturally on heavy clay through to sandy loam, frequently alkaline, while *E. dolichorhyncha* grows on the lighter coastal sands. The climate is dry to moderate, with rainfall mostly in winter. They are very drought resistant.

These seem to be a hardy and adaptable small trees [growing up to 4 m or so in height], and flower while very young and small. Each year I pick huge bunches to make my "Xmas tree", and I can't think of anything better, with its bright scarlet buds and caps, and yellow flowers. The tree is supremely attractive the whole year, as the red buds give colour and show for most of the year, followed by the long flowering period, then the decorative nuts. The bark peels seasonally to show a smooth cream trunk.

From EucaLink: I've bolded and enlarged the physical differences as described, to differentiate between the species.

Subtribe Eucalyptinae Genus [Eucalyptus](#) Subgenus [Sympyomyrtus](#) Section [Dumaria](#) Series [Incrassatae](#)

Superspecies [Forrestiana](#) |
[Eucalyptus stoatei](#)
| [Eucalyptus forrestiana](#)
[Eucalyptus dolichorhyncha](#)

Eucalyptus forrestiana Diels in Diels & Pritzel, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 35: 439 fig. 50 (1904).TYPE:

Western Australia, 50 m N of Esperance Bay, L. Diels 5332, Nov 1901 (not located - ? destroyed in B). Cited as "Hab. in distr. Coolgardie maxime australi a sinu Esperance Bay 50 km sepentrionem versus in fruticetis apertis solo lutoso-arenoso flor. Nov. 1901 (D. 5332)." The plate fig. 50 may be taken as the type.

Eucalyptus forrestiana Diels, in Diels & E. Pritzel, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 35: 439 (1905).TYPE: Western Australia, Coolgardie district 50 km N of Esperance Bay, L. Diels 5332, Nov 1901 (?destroyed in B) OR plate 50.

Habit: Tree or Mallee.

Bark: Bark smooth throughout, white or grey-brown. Pith glands present; Bark glands present. Cotyledons obreniform (bilobed).

Leaves: Intermediate leaves disjunct early, lanceolate to ovate, straight, entire, dull grey green, petiolate. Adult leaves disjunct, lanceolate or elliptic, not falcate, acute or obtuse, basally tapered, glossy, green, thick, concolorous; Petioles narrowly flattened or channelled. Lateral veins prominent, acute or obtuse.

Inflorescences: Inflorescence simple, axillary; Umbellasters 1-flowered to 3-flowered. Peduncles narrowly flattened or angular (to 3mm wide).

Flowers: Buds clavate, not glaucous or pruinose. Calyx calyptrate; shedding early. Calyptra conical, 1 times as long as hypanthium, narrower than hypanthium; ribbed. Hypanthium ribbed and quadrangular. Flowers yellow.

Fruits: Fruits pyriform. Disc depressed. Valves enclosed. Chaff dimorphic, linear and cuboid.

Distribution: W.A.

Eucalyptus dolichorhyncha (Brooker) Brooker & Hopper, Nuytsia 9(1): 57 (1993).

Eucalyptus forrestiana subsp. *dolichorhyncha* Brooker, J. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Western Australia 56(3): 74 figs. 1, 2 (1974). TYPE: Western Australia, Grasspatch, J.W. Green 1252, 16 Mar 1957 (holo PERTH)

Habit: Tree or Mallee.

Bark: Bark smooth throughout, white or grey-brown. Pith glands present; Bark glands present. Cotyledons obreniform (bilobed).

Leaves: Intermediate leaves disjunct early, lanceolate to ovate, straight, entire, dull grey green, petiolate. Adult leaves disjunct, lanceolate or elliptic, not falcate, acute or obtuse, basally tapered, glossy, green, thick, concolorous; Petioles narrowly flattened or channelled. Lateral veins obscure, acute or obtuse.

Inflorescences: Conflorescence simple, axillary; Umbellasters 1-flowered to 3-flowered. Peduncles narrowly flattened or angular (to 3mm wide) or broadly flattened.

Flowers: Buds **pyriform**, not glaucous or pruinose. **Calyx calyprate; shedding early. Calyptra conical or rostrate, 1 times as long as hypanthium, narrower than hypanthium; ribbed.**

Hypanthium ribbed and quadrangular. Flowers yellow.

Fruits: Fruits **ovoid**. Disc depressed. Valves enclosed. Chaff dimorphic, linear and cuboid.

Distribution: W.A.

Eucalyptus stoatei C. Gardner, J. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Western Australia 22: 126 (1936). TYPE: Western Australia, Eyre district, Bandalp Creek, near Kundip, K.F. Dureau & J.E. Harrison, Jun 1935 (holo PERTH, iso K, NSW)

Eucalyptus forrestiana subsp. *stoatei* (C. Gardner) C.J. Robinson, Nuytsia 5 (2): 197 (1984).

Habit: Tree.

Bark: Bark smooth throughout, white or grey-brown. Pith glands present; Bark glands present. Cotyledons obreniform (bilobed).

Leaves: Intermediate leaves disjunct early, lanceolate to ovate, straight, entire, dull grey green, petiolate. Adult leaves disjunct, elliptic or ovate, not falcate, acute or obtuse, basally tapered, glossy, green, thick, concolorous; Petioles quadrangular. Lateral veins obscure, acute or obtuse.

Inflorescences: Conflorescence simple, axillary; **Umbellasters 1-flowered**. Peduncles broadly flattened.

Flowers: Buds ovoid or pyriform, not glaucous or pruinose. Calyx calyprate; shedding early. Calyptra conical, 1 times as long as hypanthium, narrower than hypanthium; smooth, or striate. Hypanthium ribbed, or corrugated. Flowers yellow.

Fruits: Fruits **pyriform or turbinated**. Disc depressed. Valves enclosed. Chaff dimorphic, linear and cuboid.



Illustration 4 Margaret Moir

**ASGAP Eucalyptus Study Group
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