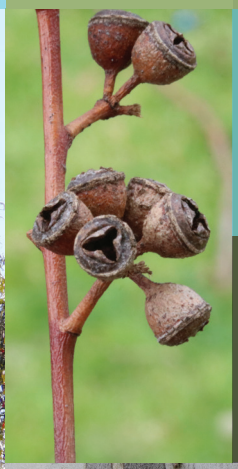
WHITEHORSE CITY COUNCIL

A Guide to the Eucalypts of Whitehorse and Surrounds

Tony Slater



Whitehorse City Council and the Author acknowledge the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people of the Kulin Nation as the traditional owners of the land. We pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging.

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Front Cover
Corymbia citriodora
Eucalyptus scoparia fruit, bark, buds

Introduction

This guide to the Eucalypts of Whitehorse and Surrounds was developed as a tool to assist residents identify the local eucalypts in the City of Whitehorse and the surrounding areas.

Eucalypt is a common collective term for plants in the genus *Eucalyptus* and some close relatives that have similar characteristics. There are seven genera covered by this term. Three genera are found in Whitehorse and surrounding areas, namely *Eucalyptus, Angophora* and *Corymbia*, while the other four are found in the tropics, two (*Stockwellia* and *Allosyncarpia*) are found in Queensland rainforests and two (*Eucalyptopsis* and *Arillastrum*) on islands outside Australia.

Getting to know the eucalypts can be a daunting task, as there are so many of them. There are over 700 species of *Eucalyptus*, 90 species of *Corymbia* and *Angophora* has 9 species. They occur across Australia, except for the extreme arid areas, and the majority occur on the eastern seaboard from Cape York to Tasmania. While most are found within Australia, there are a few that occur in the islands to the north of Australia.

Eucalypts provide a distinctiveness to the Australian landscape as they are the dominant canopy tree in the bushland across the continent. To most people they appear to be very similar with subtle, or sometimes not so subtle, variations on a theme in their shape and form, the open canopy, the pendulous and aromatic leaves, and their profuse flowering that will attract a variety of wildlife.

Australians are introduced to eucalypts at an early age, in the form of Snugglepot and Cuddlepie, thanks to author and illustrator May Gibbs. Australians traveling overseas are reminded of home when they see or smell eucalypts, and they can be found in many countries around the world as they were promoted for their usefulness by Ferdinand von Mueller, the first Victorian Government Botanist.

Eucalypts have a number of uses including, forestry, oils, medicinal and food, and importantly in environmental and amenity planting. *Eucalyptus* is widely used in forestry around the world for timber production to be used in construction, cabinetry, firewood, and as pulpwood for paper. Eucalyptus oil is used for medicinal purposes as well as in perfumes and for industrial purposes. The main use of *Eucalyptus* for food is in honey production, but lerps and manna from the leaves have also been harvested.

Eucalypts have been used for environmental and amenity planting for a long time. They were promoted and used overseas to dry up marshy areas in Italy, Israel and California. They have been planted for erosion control, as windbreaks will prevent wind erosion and the tree roots will help stabilise the soil reducing wind and water erosion. Eucalypts have also been planted in arid areas to provide shade, as some species can cope with quite low rainfall.

Eucalypts are important for both food and shelter for our local wildlife. They provide hollows and nesting sites for birds and possums. The flowers produce a lot of nectar for nectar feeding animals such as birds, possums and insects, which in-turn provide a food source for insectivorous animals such as birds and bats. The leaves are eaten by insects and possums, so they are crucial for the local wildlife.

Eucalypts are extremely popular for gardens, parks and roadside plantings. They break up the harsh angles of urban landscapes and add shade to cool the landscape in the heat of summer, providing relief to humans and wildlife alike.

The focus of this booklet is the indigenous and more common non-indigenous eucalypts in Whitehorse and surrounding areas that are found in the reserves, parks and other public areas. It does not attempt to include all the ornamental eucalypts found in private gardens. The aim is to help the reader to identify these eucalypt species and to become familiar with them in the local landscape. Are they large and only suitable for reserves and parks, or are they smaller and suitable for smaller areas including household gardens? Hopefully, the reader will gain confidence and appreciation of this wonderful and useful group of plants and even find suitable sites for planting them in gardens.

How to use this document

This document presents a dichotomous key to identify the species of eucalypts, then descriptions of each species to confirm the identity. A dichotomous key is a method for identifying objects, based on the object's observable characteristics. The key provides a series of choices between alternative characteristics. Once a choice is made in one pair, you then follow the direction to the next pair, until you have arrived at the answer. Here is an example of a simple key using common fruit:

1. Yellow fruit ..... go to pair 2
1. Red fruit..... go to pair 3

2. Curved ..... Banana
2. Oval ..... Lemon

3. Round ..... Tomato
3. Conical ..... Strawberry

If at any stage, the pair of options do not lead you to a choice or the object you are trying to identify, go back and choose the other option, i.e. you may find a round strawberry in your punnet. The choices should be distinct, but at times it may not be a clear choice. If this occurs follow the most likely path first, but if you don't find an answer you are happy with, go back and follow the other option and path.

Once you have keyed out your eucalypt to reveal the species, go to the descriptions. If your plant does not fit the description, go back to the key and see if there was an alternative route you could have taken to arrive at your answer. Hopefully it does fit the description and you have been successful in identifying your eucalypt. If your tree does not match the description, it is possible it is not included in the key at all. For example, the example key above could not be used to identify an orange.

Some of the terms in the key may not be familiar, for example 'corymb'. There is a glossary at the back or the document to help you understand these terms.

Where to find indigenous and non-indigenous Eucalypts within Whitehorse

Indigenous eucalypts are more likely to be found in remnant bushland reserves within Whitehorse. There are more than 20 bushland reserves within the City of Whitehorse containing natural remnants of the original vegetation. To find out about these reserves go to The City of Whitehorse Bushland Reserves website: www.whitehorse.vic.gov.au/things-do/parks-playgrounds/parks-and-bushland-reserves.

Non-indigenous eucalypts can also be found in the bushland reserves, as well as the other parks within Whitehorse, and in significant number in nature strips and median strips. These areas are all important to provide a home for local native wildlife.

Characteristics used to identify eucalypts

This guide has been developed so that the eucalypts can be identified in the field without the need of specialist equipment. It uses characteristics that are reasonably easy to observe, such as bark, buds, leaves and fruit. If you can't find any buds or fruit close to the ground, look for small branches with them scattered under the canopy, as they may have originated from your mature tree. To separate some closely related eucalypt species it may need a combination of characteristics. The guide uses some technical terms, so it also has a glossary of terms at the end of the document.

Bark

The bark of eucalypts is quite variable in texture and the extent of the texture. There are the smooth gum barks and a number of rough bark types, including box bark, stringybark and iron bark.

Gum bark

This bark is smooth in appearance and peels off naturally in various sized sheets or strips. This bark may extend throughout the tree to the ground, or may have some rough bark at the base of the tree.

Box bark

This bark has a slightly rough texture of fine furrowed cracks and an often tessellated appearance. This bark will rub off in small flakes.

Stringybark

This bark has a coarse appearance with shallow to deep cracks and can be removed in strips. It can be soft and spongy, or it can be firm and textured.

Iron bark

This bark has a very coarse appearance, with deep cracks. It is also hard, and grey to black in colour.

Inflorescence

The inflorescence is each single group of flowers, and several characteristics are used for identification. These include:

- Where they arise on the stem
- Number of buds or flowers per inflorescence
- Arrangement of the buds or flowers within the inflorescence
- Length and shape of the peduncle

Buds

The buds of eucalypts are an important feature and should be used for identification when they are mature or just prior to flowering, as they can change slightly as they mature. Buds are made up of the pedicle (stalk), floral tube (or hypanthium), and the operculum (or cap). Characters of the mature buds used to separate species include:

- Number
- Size
- Shape of the floral tube or operculum
- Pedicellate or sessile

Fruit

The fruit of eucalypts is also known as a woody capsule. Characters of the fruit used to separate species include:

- Size
- Shape
- Pedicellate or sessile
- The position of the disc and valves

Leaves

The leaves of eucalypts go through a transformation from the juvenile leaves to the mature leaves, and can look quite different in each stage. The features of both the juvenile and adult leaves are used to distinguish species. Juvenile leaves are not always present in mature trees, but can be seen after damage, such as pruning or wind damage, also look for young seedlings under the canopy, as they may have originated from your mature tree. Characters of the leaves used include:

- Size
- Shape
- Petiolate or sessile
- Venation
- Arrangement along the stem

Key to the Eucalypts of Whitehorse and surrounds

1. Petals and sepals fused into an operculum, adult leaves alternate 2
1. Petals and sepals not fused into an operculum, adult leaves opposite .....
..... **Angophora costata (p11)**

2. Inflorescence arranged as a corymb ..... Group Corymbia
2. Inflorescence arranged as an umbel or panicle 3

3. Buds single and/or in 3s ..... Group A
3. Buds in inflorescences greater than 3s 4

4. Inflorescence branched in panicles, terminal or axillary ..... Group B
4. Inflorescence unbranched in umbels, in leaf axils 5

5. Buds in 3s to 7s per cluster ..... Group C
5. Buds in 7s to numerous per cluster ..... Group D

Corymbia: Inflorescence is a corymb

1. Bark rough throughout to small branches ..... **C. ficifolia (p12)**
1. Bark mostly smooth throughout 2

2. Smooth bark with a mottled appearance, juvenile leaves ovate, leaves without a strong lemon smell .....
..... **C. maculata (p12)**
2. Smooth bark with a clean appearance, juvenile leaves lanceolate, leaves with a strong lemon smell ..... **C. citriodora (p11)**

Group A: Buds single or in 3s, axillary

1. Bark rough throughout to small branches 2
1. Bark with a high degree of variation from mostly rough to mostly smooth throughout 3

2. Bark rough throughout, hard, furrowed, black (ironbark), juvenile leaves petiolate .....
..... **E. tricarpa (p33)**
2. Bark rough throughout, furrowed, grey, juvenile leaves sessile, opposite, retained in mature canopy ..... **E. cinerea (p16)**

3. Buds sessile, very warty ..... **E. globulus ssp. bicostata (p20)**
3. Buds shortly pedicellate to pedicellate, smooth 4

4. Bark coarse, fibrous at base with most of trunk or stems smooth, juvenile leaves sessile often connate (fused) ..... **E. leucoxylon (p22)**
4. Bark variable, smooth on branches, juvenile leaves sessile not connate.....5

5. Bark smooth grey, white or yellow, shedding in ribbons, extent of rough bark variable and may persist on some individuals, juvenile leaves lanceolate, green .....**E. viminalis (p34)**
5. Bark smooth white, shedding in reddish slabs, juvenile leaves orbicular, glaucous ....**E. rubida (p30)**

Group B: Inflorescence branched, axillary or terminal

1. Adult leaves lanceolate to 14 cm long and 1.5 cm wide.....**2**
1. Adult leaves ovate to broad lanceolate on long petioles .....**E. polyanthemos (p29)**

2. Bark grey and yellow, stamen inflexed with outer whorl infertile, fruit to 7 mm wide..... ..... **E. melliodora (p24)**
2. Bark grey, stamen irregularly flexed and all fertile, fruit small 3-5 mm wide ....**E. microcarpa (p25)**

Group C: Inflorescence unbranched, buds in 3s to 7s

1. Bark smooth over most of trunk 2
1. Bark rough over most of the trunk 8

2. Mature buds large, elongated, 25-32 mm long, operculum larger than base .... **E. platypus (p28)**
2. Mature buds small to medium, less than 15 mm long 3

3. Fruit disc raised and valves exerted.....4
3. Fruit disc flat and valves not exerted.....6

4. Fruit globular, disc domed and valves strongly exerted, to 10 mm diam ....**E. camaldulensis (p14)**
4. Fruit hemispherical, disc raised and valves slightly exerted, to 6 mm diam 5

5. Operculum short dome to conical, juvenile leaves petiolate ..... **E. mannifera (p24)**
5. Operculum conical to beaked, juvenile leaves sessile ..... **E. scoparia (p32)**

6. Adult leaves lanceolate to narrow lanceolate, fruit goblet or barrel shaped 7
6. Adult leaves ovate to broad lanceolate, fruit obconical .....**E. ovata (p27)**

7. Fruit goblet-shaped, valves at rim or just below ..... **E. cypellocarpa (p18)**
7. Fruit barrel-shaped, narrow opening, valves deep..... **E. cladocalyx (p16)**

8. Bark rough throughout, hard, furrowed, black (ironbark)..... **E. sideroxylon (p32)**

8. Bark not ironbark, degree of variation from mostly rough to rough with some smooth 9

9. Buds and fruit sessile or shortly pedicellate 10
9. Buds and fruit pedicellate 13

10. Bark rough, long fibred to small branches (Stringy) 11
10. Bark consisting of short fibres often appearing interlaced (Box) 12

11. Fruit disc below rim, adult leaves with numerous fine veins from mid-vein .....
..... **E. botryoides (p14)**
11. Fruit disc raised, adult leaves with typical vein pattern ..... **E. cephalocarpa (p15)**

12. Buds with large hemispherical operculum, fruit obconical or bell-shaped with broad rim, valves slightly exerted .....**E. gomphocephala (p21)**
12. Buds with conical operculum, fruit cup-shaped, disc below rim, valves at rim or below .....
.....**E. goniocalyx (p22)**

13. Adult leaves lanceolate to narrow lanceolate 14
13. Adult leaves broad lanceolate to elliptic or ovate 16

14. Bark consisting of short fibres often appearing interlaced, (Box) 15
14. Bark rough, long fibred to small branches (Stringy) ..... **E. nicholii (p26)**

15. Bark grey and yellow, stamen inflexed with outer whorl infertile, fruit to 7 mm wide.....
..... **E. melliodora (p24)**
15. Bark grey, stamen irregularly flexed and all fertile, fruit small 3-5 mm wide .....
.....**E. microcarpa (p25)**

16. Bark rough and loose to smooth, adult leaves ovate to broad lanceolate, 9-17 cm long often wavy, fruit 8 mm wide and long, buds to 9 mm long by 6 mm diam .....**E. ovata (p27)**
16. Bark rough to small branches, adult leaves elliptic to broad lanceolate, 6-10 cm long, fruit 5 mm wide and long, buds small to 5 mm long by 3 mm diam..... **E. yarraensis (p34)**

Group D: Buds in 7s to numerous per cluster

1. Buds sessile to shortly pedicellate 2
1. Buds pedicellate 7

2. Buds warty.....**E. baxteri (p13)**
2. Buds not warty 3

3. Buds fused at floral tube, fruit fused ..... **E. conferruminata (p17)**
3. Buds and fruit not fused.....4

4. Bark smooth over most of trunk 5
4. Bark rough over most of the trunk 6

5. Small to medium tree, bark white and brown ..... **E. pauciflora (p28)**
5. Medium to tall and straight tree, bark smooth white to grey with a rough base ..... **E. saligna (p31)**

6. Buds 7-11, flattened peduncle, buds oblong or ovoid, operculum conical or domed ..... **E. botryoides (p11)**
6. Buds 11-15, peduncle not flattened, buds fusiform, operculum acutely conical..... **E. globoidea (p20)**

7. Bark smooth over most of trunk 8
7. Bark rough over most of the trunk 10

8 Bark smooth over entire trunk..... 9
8. Bark rough over lower third of trunk, smooth above ..... **E. elata (p19)**

9. Disc sunken, valves deep..... **E. cladocalyx (p16)**
9. Disc domed, valved exerted ..... **E. camaldulensis (p14)**

10. Bark consisting of short fibres often appearing interlaced (Box) 11
10. Bark rough, long fibred to small branches (Stringy) 12

11. Adult leaves broadly lanceolate, 7-15 cm long x 1.5-3 cm wide, juvenile leaves broadly ovate to 15 cm long and 7 cm wide ..... **E. dives (p18)**
11. Adult leaves narrowly lanceolate to falcate, 7-12 cm long x 0.6-1.5 (-3) wide, juvenile leaves elliptic to lanceolate, to 1.5 cm wide ..... **E. radiata (p30)**

12. Operculum domed, fruit barrel-shaped, disc below rim, valves below rim ..... **E. obliqua (p26)**
12. Operculum beaked..... 13

13. Operculum strongly beaked, fruit domed, disc raised, valves exerted ..... **E. macrorhyncha (p23)**
13. Operculum domed or beaked, fruit valves below rim or exerted ..... **E. x brevirostris (p34)**

Descriptions of the Eucalypts of Whitehorse and surrounds

Angophora costata Smooth-barked apple

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and was originally from NSW and Qld.
Medium tree (10-30 m) with smooth grey bark that peels in sheets exposing fresh orange to pink-brown new bark.
Adult leaves petiolate, opposite, lanceolate, to 15 cm long by 15 to 30 mm wide.
Inflorescence showy, in large bunches, corymbs or short panicles, buds clustered in 3s rarely 7s, ovoid to spherical, no operculum.
Fruit prominently ribbed, ovoid with points above the ribs, 9-18 mm long by 9-17 mm wide.
Flowers white to cream, profuse, Nov to Feb.


A. costata habit


Bark


Opposite leaves


Fruit

Corymbia citriodora Lemon-scented gum

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and originates from sub-tropical Qld.
Medium to tall tree with smooth bark that is white to pale grey or pinkish.
Adult leaves are petiolate, alternate, narrow lanceolate to lanceolate, 7-22 cm long by 6-25 mm wide, strong lemon smell when crushed.
Juvenile leave lanceolate with wavy margins.
Buds in 1-3 clusters in a compound branched inflorescence, pedicellate, ovoid to 10 mm long by 7 mm wide, operculum rounded, conical or slightly beaked.
Fruit pedicellate, barrel shaped, to 15 mm long by 12 mm wide, disc sunken, valves deep.
Flowers white, Jan to June.


C. citriodora habit

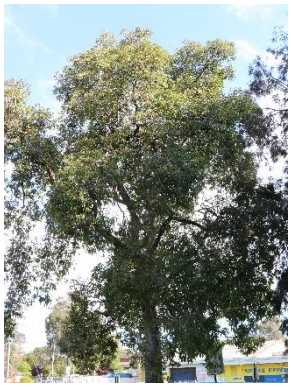

Bark


Buds


Fruit

Corymbia ficifolia Flowering gum

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and originates from south-west WA.
Small to medium tree with rough bark over trunk and all branches. Grafted varieties are significantly shorter.
Adult leaves are dense, pedicellate, alternate, broadly lanceolate to lanceolate, 7-15 cm long by 3-5 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves opposite then soon alternate, ovate to broadly lanceolate, to 12 cm long by 6 cm wide.
Buds in 3-7 clusters of terminal corymbs, long pedicels, club-shaped, operculum short with a short point.
Fruit large and woody, urn-shaped, gumnuts, to 30 mm diam.
Flowers with long stamens to 4 cm diam, white, cream, pink, orange and red, Summer.


C. ficifolia habit

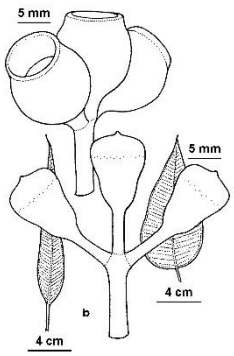

Bark


Fruit

Corymbia maculata Spotted gum

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and originates from south-east Qld to southern NSW and an isolated population in Eastern Vic.
Medium to tall tree with smooth bark that peels in small patches to provide a mottled appearance of grey and cream.
Adult leaves are petiolate, alternate, lanceolate, to 21 cm long by 30 mm wide.
Juvenile leaves opposite for a few pairs then alternate, ovate, to 23 cm long by 10.5 cm wide.
Buds in 3-7 clusters in a compound inflorescence, pedicellate, ovoid to 14 mm long by 11 mm wide, operculum conical or beaked.
Fruit pedicellate, ovoid, to 14 mm long by 11 mm wide, disc sunken, valves deep.
Flowers white to cream-white, July to Sept.

C. maculata
David Cheal, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



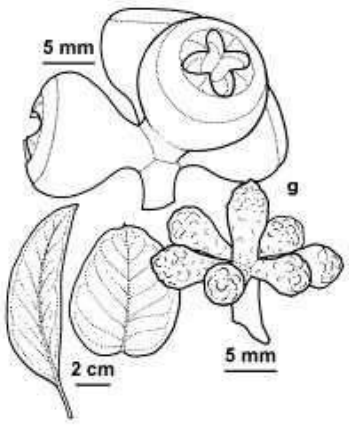
C. maculata juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus baxteri Brown stringybark

This species is indigenous to Whitehorse but is not common.
Small to tall tree (15-40 m) with fibrous and stringy bark, brown, persistent to small branches.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, broadly lanceolate to oblique, to 7-13 cm long by 1.5-3 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves sessile to shortly petiolate, opposite for a few pairs, elliptic to ovate, to 13 cm long by 8.5 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, peduncles thick, buds 9-15, on thick short pedicels or sessile, club-shaped and warty, to 8 mm long by 5 mm wide, operculum hemispherical.
Fruit broad, hemispherical, 11 mm long by 16 mm diam, disc level to raised, valves level to raised.
Flowers white, Dec to Apr.

Eucalyptus baxteri bark
Gwen & Rodger Elliot, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

E. baxteri buds
Geoff Lay, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

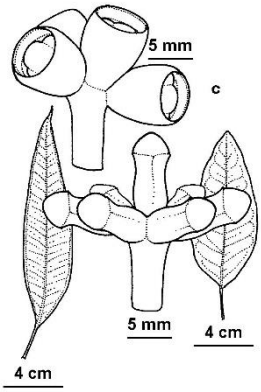


E. baxteri juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus botryoides Southern mahogany gum

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and originates from southern NSW and Eastern Vic.
Medium to tall tree (to 40 m) with a dense crown, rough bark on trunk and larger limbs, dark grey-brown or brown, rather thick but soft, fissured on trunk, smooth grey or pale bark on smaller branches.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, broad lanceolate, dark green above, lighter under, to 16 cm long by 4 cm wide, numerous fine veins at large angle to mid-vein.
Juvenile leaves ovate to lanceolate, wavy edges, to 15 cm long by 8.5 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary on broad flattened peduncle, buds 7-11s, sessile or shortly pedicellate, oblong or ovoid, operculum conical or hemispherical, to 10 mm long by 6 mm diam.
Fruit sessile or shortly pedicellate, cylindrical or barrel-shaped, to 12 mm long by 9 mm diam, disc sunken below rim, valves at rim or below.
Flowers white or creamy-white, Feb.

E. botryoides
Geoff Lay, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

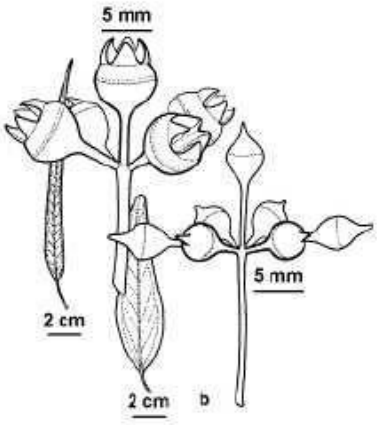


E. botryoides juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus camaldulensis River Red Gum

This species is indigenous to Whitehorse but is not common. It is found predominantly along rivers, creeks and floodplains.
Medium to tall tree (15-50 m) with a broad crown and smooth bark, mottled, shedding all year, showing grey, yellow or pale red patches, rough at base. Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, lanceolate, 10-20 cm long by 1-2 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves lanceolate, to 11 cm long by 3 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, peduncle long, buds 7 (5 to 10) per cluster, pedicellate, operculum beaked or pointed, to 10 mm long by 5 mm diam.
Fruit pedicellate, globular to ovoid, disc domed, valves exerted, to 6 mm long by 10 mm diam.
Flowers white, flowering time variable.

E. camaldulensis
Ian McCann, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

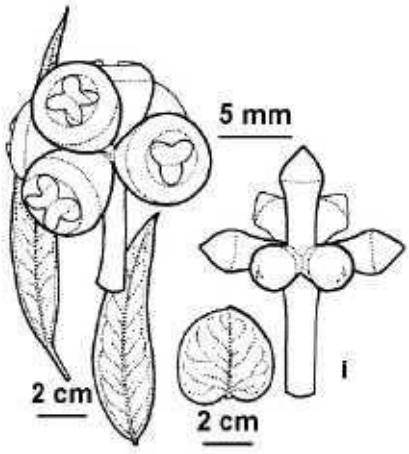


E. camaldulensis juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus cephalocarpa **Silver leafed stringybark, Mealy stringybark**

This species is indigenous to Whitehorse and is fairly common.
Small to medium tree (6-25 m) with rough bark to small branches, fibrous, thick, longitudinally furrowed, grey-brown.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, lanceolate to sickle-shaped, grey-green, 6-18 cm long by 1-2 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves sessile, opposite for many pairs, orbicular to ovate, 9 cm long by 4.5 cm wide.
Buds in 7s, sessile or shortly pedicellate, diamond shaped to 7 mm long and 4 mm diam, operculum conical, often glaucous.
Fruit sessile or shortly pedicellate, obconical to bell-shaped, to 7 mm long and 7 mm diam, disc raised, valves flat to very slightly exerted.
Flowers cream, Feb to Apr.

E. cephalocarpa
Andre Messina, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



E. cephalocarpa juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
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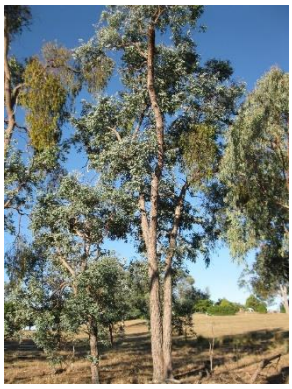
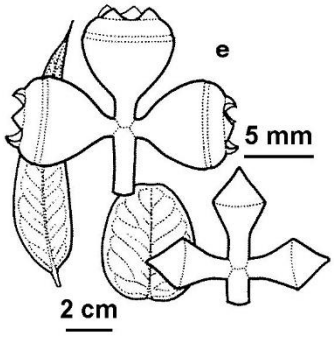
Eucalyptus cinerea Argyle apple

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and originates from south-eastern NSW and north-eastern Vic.
Small to medium tree (to 15 m) with rough bark to small branches, thick, furrowed, grey over brown.
Adult leaves (rare) are petiolate, alternate, lanceolate, to 11 cm long by 1-2 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves are orbicular to broadly ovate, sessile, opposite, grey to glaucous, retained in mature canopy, 4-8 cm long by 2.5-5.5 wide.
Inflorescence axillary, short peduncles, buds glaucous, in 3s, sessile to shortly pedicellate, diamond shaped, conical operculum, to 11 mm long by 5 mm diam.
Fruit sessile to shortly pedicellate, obconical, disc raised, valves at rim level to slightly exerted.
Flowers white, Oct to Dec.



E. cinerea ssp. *victoriensis*
Neville Walsh, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

E. cinerea ssp. *victoriensis*
Neil Blair, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



E. cinerea ssp. *victoriensis* juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus cladocalyx Sugar gum

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and originates from three areas in southern SA.
Small to tall tree (8-35 m) with smooth bark which sheds to give grey, yellow and white patches.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, lanceolate, 8-17 cm long by 1-3 cm wide, little odour.
Juvenile leaves opposite then soon alternate, petiolate, elliptic to orbicular, to 5.6 long by 9 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary along leafless sections of branches, slender peduncles, buds in 5-16 clusters, pedicellate, oblong, operculum domed, to 11 mm long by 5 mm wide.
Fruit pedicellate, barrel shaped, ribbed, disc sunken deep, valves deeply enclosed, to 15 mm long by 10 mm wide.
Flowers white to cream, profuse, Jan to Feb.

E. cladocalyx
Ilma Dunn, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

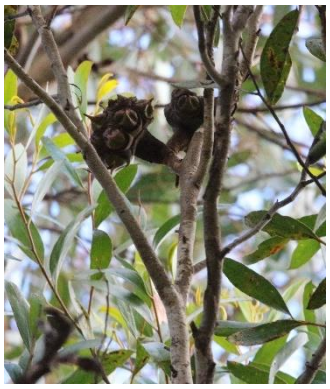
E. cladocalyx
Andre Messina, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus conferruminata Bushy yate, Bald island marlock

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and originates from south-west WA.
Tall shrub to small tree (4-9 m) with rough bark near base, rest smooth, grey with white, yellow, brown or reddish areas following shedding.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, elliptic to lanceolate, 4-9 cm long by 1-3 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves petiolate, alternate, ovate or orbicular, to 10 cm long by 4 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, 17-35 flowers, peduncles strap-like, flattened.
Buds sessile, floral tubes fused, operculum horn-shaped, to 5.5 cm long, 2 cm diam (base).
Fruit sessile, fused, disc raised, valve exerted, fused fruit to 9 cm diam.
Flowers yellow-green, Aug to Nov.

E. conferruminata habit

Buds and flowers

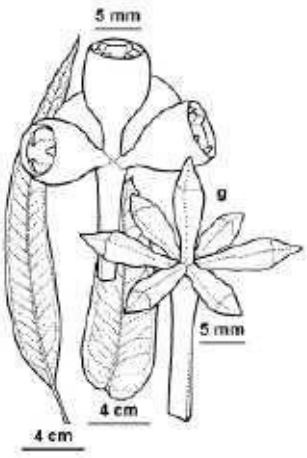


Fruit

Eucalyptus cypellocarpa Mountain grey gum

This species has not been recorded in Whitehorse but very close by to the north-east.
Medium to tall tree (20-65 m) with smooth bark, yellowish, grey or white throughout, or with some thin, rough bark on part of the trunk.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, lanceolate to narrow lanceolate, 11-30 cm long by 1-4 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves sessile, opposite for many pairs, ovate to broad lanceolate, to 17.5 cm long and 7.5 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, peduncle flattened, buds in clusters of 7, sessile or shortly pedicellate, cylindrical with conical or beaked operculum, to 12 mm long by 5 mm diam.
Fruit cylindric to truncated ovoid, goblet-shaped, to 10 mm long and 9 mm wide, disc sunken below rim, valves at rim or below.
Flowers white, Feb to July.

E. cypellocarpa
Ilma Dunn, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

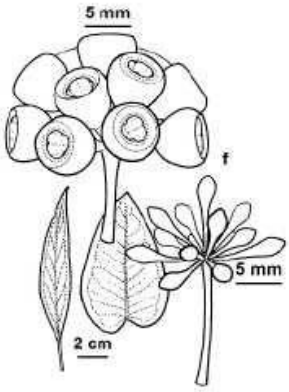


E. cypellocarpa juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus dives Broad-leaved peppermint

This species is indigenous to Whitehorse but is not common.
Medium tree (8-25 m) with fibrous bark often appearing finely interlaced, grey-brown, persistent to small branches.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, lanceolate to broadly lanceolate, 7-15 cm long by 1.5-3 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves opposite, grey-green and broad, sometimes ovate, to 15 cm long by 7 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, peduncles round, buds pedicellate, club-shaped, numerous per cluster, operculum conical, to 6 mm long by 4 mm diam.
Fruit shortly pedicellate, cup-shaped to obconical, 7 mm long by 7 mm diam, disc level, valves level.
Flowers white, Oct – Dec.

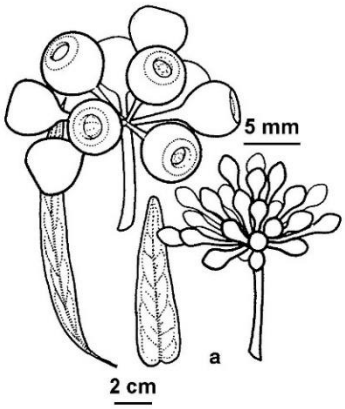
E. dives
Neil Blair, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



E. dives juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus elata River peppermint

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and originates from south-east NSW and eastern Vic.
Medium to tall tree (20-45 m) with dark rough bark on the lower part of trunk and smooth above, white to grey, peeling in long ribbons.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, narrow-lanceolate, 9-15 cm long by 10-15 mm wide, strong smell.
Juvenile leaves sessile, opposite, lanceolate, to 12 cm long by 28 mm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, pedunculate, buds numerous, to 30, pedicellate, club-shaped, operculum coned to conical, 5 mm long by 3 mm wide.
Fruit pedicellate, truncated globe, to 6 mm long and wide, disc sunken, valves below rim.
Flowers white, Aug to Dec.

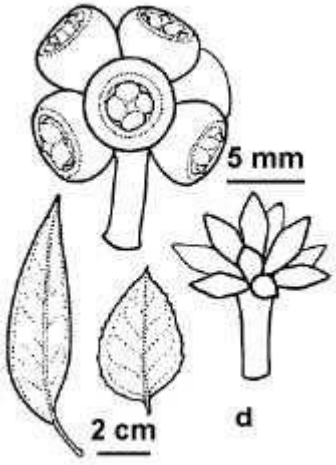


E. elata juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus globoidea White stringybark

This species is indigenous to Whitehorse but is rare.
Medium to tall tree (15-35 m) with thick, fissured, firm and stringy bark, persistent to small branches.
Adult Leaves petiolate, alternate, lanceolate to broad lanceolate, 7.5-12 cm long x 1-2.5 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves petiolate, opposite for a few pairs then alternate, ovate, undulate, to 10.5 cm long by 6 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, peduncle round, buds 7-15 in clusters, sessile to 6 mm long, 4 mm diam, operculum acutely conical.
Fruit sessile, truncated sphere, to 7 mm long, 10 mm diam, disc slightly sunken, valves at rim level.
Flowers white, mostly Dec – March.

E. globoidea
Geoff Lay, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

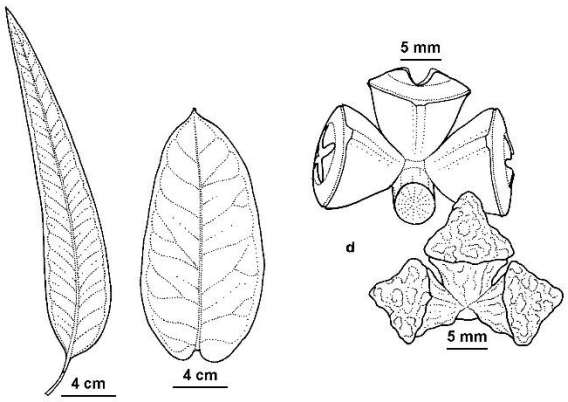


E. globoidea juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus globulus ssp. *bicostata* Victorian blue gum

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and naturally occurs in NE Vic and scattered areas in eastern and southern Vic and NSW.
Medium to tall tree (10-45 m) with rough bark at the base and smooth over the rest, dark grey shedding to expose light grey, cream and brown.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, lanceolate or sickle-shaped, long, 12-30 cm long by 2-3 cm wide, dark green.
Juvenile leaves sessile, opposite, large, bluish-white, ovate to 15 cm long by 10 cm wide, on winged or square stem.
Inflorescence axillary, 3 flowers, buds sessile, operculum raised flattened with a prominent central point, very warty, glaucous, to 17 mm long by 13 mm wide.
Fruit sessile, obconical to hemispherical, 17 mm long by 13 mm diam, disc flat to slightly raised, valves at rim.
Flowers white to cream, Sept to Jan.

E. globulus ssp. b*icostata*
Neil Blair, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



E. globulus ssp. *bicostata* juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus gomphocephala **Tuart**

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and originates from south-west WA.
Small to tall tree (10-40 m) with rough bark to small branches, box-like, grey.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, narrow lanceolate to sickle-shaped, 9-18 cm long by up to 5 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves petiolate, opposite for a few pairs then alternate, broadly lanceolate to ovate, to 15 cm long by 9 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, peduncle broad flattened, 3-7 buds with swollen hemispherical operculum resembling an ice-cream cone, sessile, to 24 mm long by 15 mm wide.
Fruit sessile, bell-shaped with broad rim, valves slightly exerted, to 20 mm long by 15 mm wide.
Flowers white to cream, Jan to Apr.

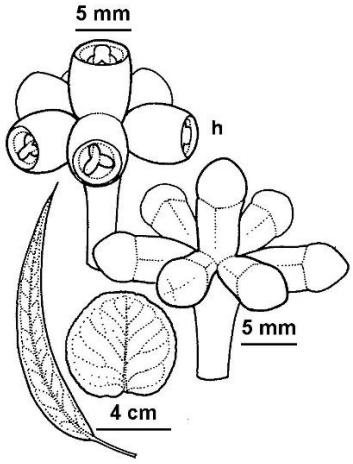
E. gomphocephala
Geoff Lay, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

E. gomphocephala
Geoff Lay, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus goniocalyx Bundy, Long-leaved box

This species is indigenous to Whitehorse and is moderately common.
Small to medium tree (8-20 m) with open to moderately dense crown of long dark leaves, rough box-bark, persistent and scaly on trunk and large branches.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, lanceolate, long and tapering, 10-20 cm long by 1.5 to 3 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves sessile, opposite for many nodes, orbicular to 11 cm long and 10 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, peduncle flattened, buds in 7s, sessile, ovoid to cylindroid, operculum conical or rounded conical, to 13 mm long and 6 mm diam.
Fruit cup-shaped, sessile, to 10 mm long and 10 mm diam, disc below rim, valves at rim or below.
Flowers white, Mar to Aug.

E. goniocalyx ssp. *goniocalyx* trunk
Nimal G. Karunajeewa, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

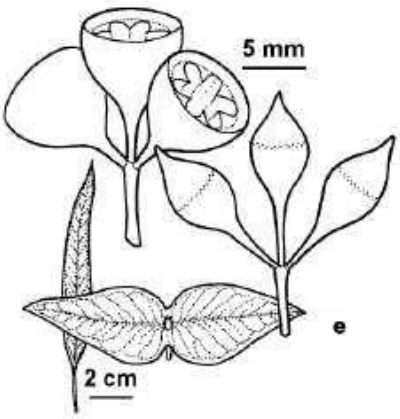


E. goniocalyx juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus leucoxylon Yellow gum

This species has been recorded in Whitehorse but is not common.
Small to medium tree (4-20 m) with bark at base of the trunk usually coarse, loose, fibrous, with most of trunk smooth, yellowish.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, lanceolate, to 20 cm long and 3.5 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves sessile to 10 cm long and 7.5 cm wide, pairs often connate.
Inflorescence axillary, peduncle round, buds in 3s, pedicellate, ovoid to spherical, operculum conical or beaked, to 1.5 cm long by 8 mm diam.
Fruit pedicellate, truncated sphere, to 9 mm long and 14 mm diam, disc below rim, valves below rim.
Flowers white or pink, May to Dec.

E. leucoxylon ssp. *pruinosa*
Gwen & Rodger Elliot, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



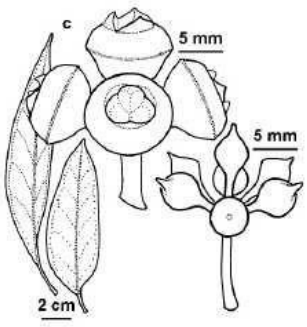
E. leucoxylon ssp. *pruinosa* juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus macrorhyncha Red stringybark

This species is indigenous to Whitehorse and is moderately common.
Medium to tall tree (12-35 m) with long fibred bark, grey, persistent to small branches.
Adult leaves, petiolate, alternate, lanceolate, slightly oblique, 9-14 cm long by 1-2.5 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves sessile, opposite for a few pairs, then alternate, elliptic to ovate, to 8 cm long by 5 cm wide, undulate.
Inflorescence axillary, peduncle round, buds 7-11, pedicellate, diamond shaped, 9 mm long and 5 mm diam, operculum strongly beaked.
Fruit pedicellate, hemispherical, disc raised, valves exerted, to 10 mm long and 12 mm diam.
Flowers white, Jan – April.

E. macrorhyncha bark
Neil Blair, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

E. macrorhyncha
Neil Blair, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

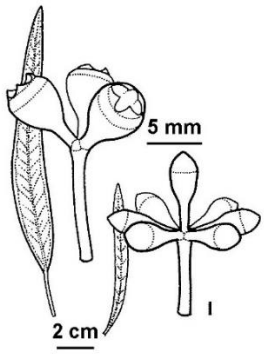


E. macrorhyncha juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus mannifera Brittle gum

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and originates from southern NSW to north-eastern Vic.
Small to medium tree (6-25 m) with smooth bark, white, powdery, with patches of cream or grey, yellow or red following shedding in flakes.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, narrowly lanceolate to lanceolate, 8-15 cm long by 10-15 mm wide.
Juvenile leaves petiolate, opposite then soon alternate, linear to lanceolate, 6-10 cm long by 10-13 mm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, short peduncle, buds in 7s, pedicellate, club-shaped or spindle-shaped, to 5 mm long by 3 mm diam, operculum short domed to conical.
Fruit pedicellate, hemispherical, 5 mm long by 4 mm diam, disc raised, valves slightly exerted.
Flowers white, Jan to Feb.

E. mannifera ssp. *mannifera*
Geoff Lay, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



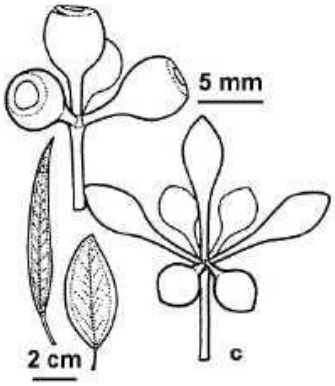
E. mannifera ssp. *mannifera*. juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus melliodora Yellow box

This species is indigenous to Whitehorse and is fairly common.
Medium to tall tree (12-30 m) with fibrous bark or with thin flakes of rough bark held in variable amounts on trunk, rest of trunk and branches smooth, pale grey and yellow.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, lanceolate to narrow lanceolate or sickle-shaped, 6-14 cm long by 8-15 mm wide.
Juvenile leaves petiolate, soon alternate, grey-green, elliptic to 11 cm long by 5 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, clusters or terminal panicles, peduncle round, buds 3-7s, shortly pedicellate, ovoid to club-shaped, to 7 mm long by 4 mm diam.
Fruit truncated sphere, pedicellate, to 7 mm long by 7 mm diam, disc below rim, valves below.
Flowers white, stamen inflexed with outer whorl infertile, Sept – Feb.

E. melliodora
Neil Blair, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

E. melliodora
Geoff Lay, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

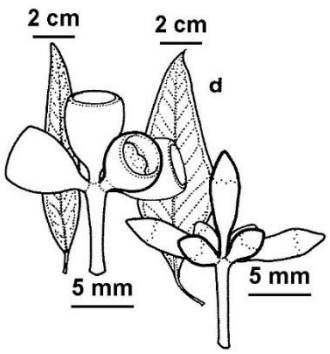


E. melliodora juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus microcarpa **Grey Box**

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and naturally occurs widespread from central Qld through central NSW and Vic to SA.
Medium tree (to 25 m) with rough bark, scaly, fibrous over trunk and large branches, smooth and ribbony on smaller branches, grey.
Adult leaves petiolate, broadly lanceolate to narrow lanceolate, 8-13 cm long by 15-25 mm wide.
Juvenile leaves petiolate, ovate to broadly lanceolate to 15 cm long by 5 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary or terminal, in clusters or panicles, buds 3-8 per cluster, pedicellate, ovoid to club-shaped, 5-9 mm long by 4 mm diam.
Fruit cup-shaped, pedicellate, to 7 mm long by 3-5 mm diam.
Flowers white, stamen irregularly flexed and all fertile, Feb – July.

E. microcarpa
Neil Blair, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

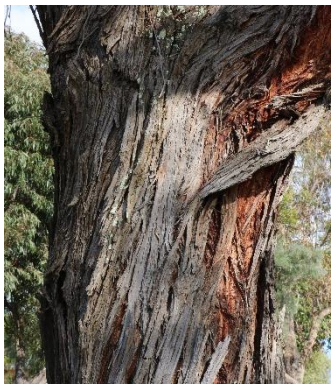


E. microcarpa juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

E. microcarpa
Neil Blair, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus nicholii Willow peppermint

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and originates from northern NSW to southern Qld.
Medium tree (to 16 m) with rough bark, fibrous over trunk and to small branches, furrowed, grey to brown.
Adult leaves are petiolate, lanceolate, small, 6-14 cm long by 5-10 mm wide.
Juvenile leaves are sessile to shortly petiolate, linear to narrow lanceolate, 2-6 cm long by 2-10 mm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, slender peduncles, buds in 4-7s, pedicellate, ovoid, operculum conical, 3-4 mm long by 1-2 mm diam.
Fruit pedicellate, cup-shaped, disc flat, valves slightly exerted, 2-4 mm long by 3-5 mm diam.
Flowers white, Dec – Apr.


E. nichollii bark

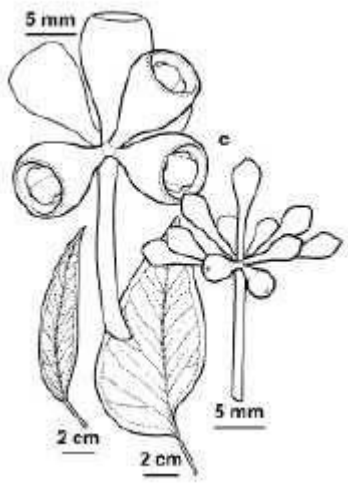

Mature buds


Fruit

Eucalyptus obliqua Messmate

This species is indigenous to Whitehorse but is uncommon.
Medium to tall tree (10-90 m) with fibrous and stringy bark, pale brown, persistent to small branches.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, broad lanceolate or sickle-shaped, oblique and pendulous, 10-13 cm long by 1.5-3.5 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves opposite then soon alternate, petiolate, broadly ovate, oblique, to 19 cm long by 8 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, peduncles round, buds 7-15, pedicellate, club-shaped to 7 mm long, 4 mm diam, operculum domed.
Fruit pedicellate, barrel shaped, disc sunken below rim, valves below rim, to 11 mm long and 9 mm diam.
Flowers white, Jan to March.

E. obliqua
Neil Blair, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

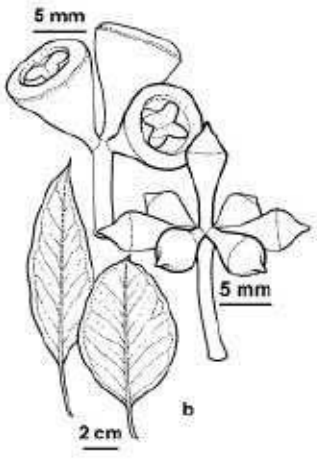


E. obliqua juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus ovata **Swamp gum**

This species is indigenous to Whitehorse and is moderately common. It is found along creeks and on wetlands.
Small to medium tree (8-30 m) with rough and loose bark over most of trunk to smooth throughout.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, ovate to broadly lanceolate with wavy edges, to 9-17 cm long and 2-3.5 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves petiolate, alternate, elliptic to ovate to 19 cm long and 8.5 cm wide.
Inflorescences axillary, peduncles round, buds in 7s, pedicellate, diamond shaped, operculum conical, to 9 mm long by 6 mm diam.
Fruit pedicellate, obconical, disc flat or slightly raised, valves at rim, 8 mm wide by 8 mm diam.
Flowers white, Mar to Nov.

E. ovata ssp. *ovata*
Andre Messina, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

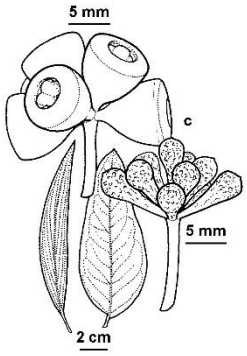


E. ovata ssp.*ovata* juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus pauciflora Snow gum

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and is naturally widely distributed from southern Qld to Mt Gambier SA.
Small to medium tree (to 30 m) with smooth bark, grey, white and pale brown strips, may have areas of green or red. Prominent lignotuber can give rise to multiple trunks.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, broad lanceolate to lanceolate, to 16 cm long by 2-7 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves opposite soon alternate, sessile to short petiolate, ovate, to 16 cm long by 7 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, 7-15 flowered, peduncles to 1.6 cm long.
Buds club shaped, shortly pedicellate, 9 mm long by 5 mm wide, operculum domed or with a short point.
Fruit near sessile, cup-shaped to obconical, disc at rim or below, small valves at rim, 13 mm long by 15 mm diam.
Flowers white, Oct to Jan.

E. pauciflora ssp. *pauciflora*
Geoff Lay, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



E. pauciflora ssp. *pauciflora* juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit.
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus platypus Round leaf moort

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and originates from southern WA.
Shrub or small tree (1.5 to 10 m) with smooth bark, grey, brown or copper.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, elliptic to round, to 6 cm long by 3.5 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves petiolate, round to egg-shaped, 4-6.5 cm long and wide.
Inflorescence axillary, peduncle flattened to 4 cm long.
Buds to 7s, sessile, to 30 mm long by 9 mm wide, operculum horn-shaped, often reddish.
Fruit slightly pear-shaped, 2-3 ribs, to 15 mm long by 12 mm wide, valves at rim.
Flowers creamy-white, greenish-yellow, or rarely pinkish, Oct to March.

E. platypus habit

Bark

Mature buds

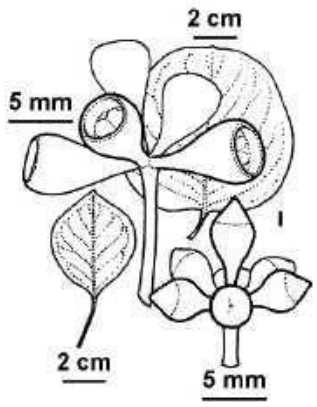
Fruit

Eucalyptus polyanthemos* ssp. *vestita **Red box**

This species is indigenous to Whitehorse and is common.
Small to medium tree (7-25 m) with rough bark, fine box-type, grey, to small branches.
Adult leaves ovate to broadly elliptic (to broad lanceolate), long petioles, alternate, grey-green, 5-10 cm long by 2-5 cm.
Juvenile leaves petiolate, opposite for a few pairs then alternate, orbicular, rounded, to 6.5 cm long by 8 cm wide.
Inflorescence terminal panicles, peduncles slender, round, 10 mm, buds clustered in 3-7s, pedicellate, diamond shaped to 6 mm long by 3 mm wide, operculum hemispherical to conical.
Fruit pedicellate, obconical, to 7 mm long by 4 mm diam, disc sunken, valves below.
Flowers white, Sept – Jan.

E. polyanthemos
Neil Blair, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

E. polyanthemos ssp. *vestita* bark
Neil Blair, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



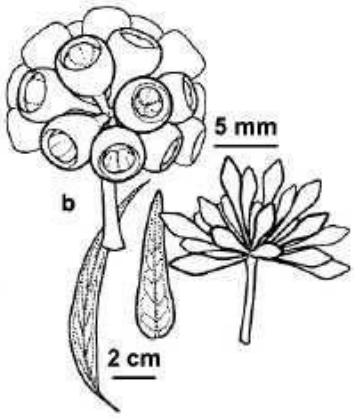
E. polyanthemos ssp. *vestita* juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit.
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus radiata Narrow-leaved peppermint

This species is indigenous to Whitehorse and is fairly common.
Small to tall tree (10-40 m) with fibrous bark with interlaced or finely flaky appearance, never stringy, grey-brown, persistent to small branches.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, thin, long, narrow lanceolate to sickle-shaped, 7-12 cm long by 0.6-1.5 (-3) cm wide.
Juvenile leaves sessile, opposite for many pairs, elliptic then lanceolate, 6-7 cm long by 0.7-1.5 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, peduncles round, buds numerous (7-20+) per cluster, pedicellate, club-shaped to 6 mm long by 3 mm diam, operculum conical.
Fruit pedicellate, cup-shaped, 6 mm long, 6 mm diam, disc level, valves level.
Flowers white, Oct – Jan.

E. radiata
Neil Blair, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

E. radiata
Neil Blair, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

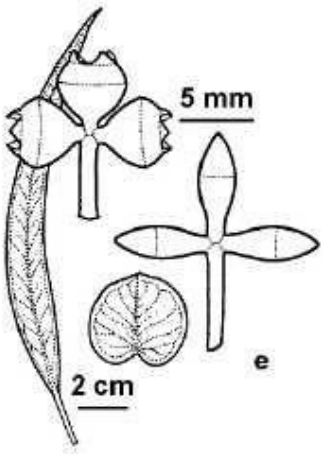


E. radiata ssp. *radiata* juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus rubida Candlebark

This species has been recorded in Whitehorse and very close by to the north-east.
Medium tree (10-30 m) with smooth white bark, shedding in reddish strips and slabs which may remain loosely held to trunk.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, lanceolate, 9-15 cm long and 1-2.5 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves sessile, opposite for many nodes, orbicular to 6 cm long and 5 cm wide, glaucous.
Inflorescence axillary, peduncles round, buds in 3s rarely 7s), shortly pedicellate, ovoid, to 7 mm long and 4 mm wide, scar present, operculum conical.
Fruit sessile to shortly pedicellate, cup-shaped or hemispherical to 6 mm long and 7 mm diam, disc slightly raised, 3-4 valves exerted.
Flowers white, Nov to Feb.
Comments: mainly on drier and shallower soils.

E. rubida
Andre Messina, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



E. rubida juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
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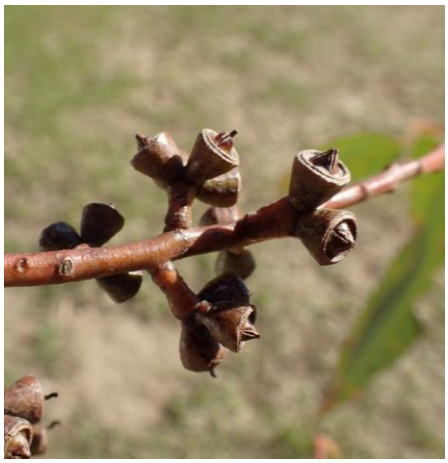
Eucalyptus saligna **Sydney Blue Gum**

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and originates from south-east Qld to southern NSW.
Medium to tall tree (20-50 m) with rough bark at the base and smooth bark on most of trunk, white to grey.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, lanceolate, 10-16 cm long by 2-4 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves petiolate, opposite for a few pairs, lanceolate to ovate, wavy edges, 5-12 cm long by 4-5 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, peduncle flattened, 7-11 flowers per cluster, buds sessile or shortly pedicellate, ovoid, operculum conical to acutely conical, to 10 mm long by 5 mm wide.
Fruit sessile or shortly pedicellate, cylindrical to cup-shaped, to 9 mm long by 7 mm diam, valves exerted.
Flowers white, Jan to Apr.

E. saligna
Andre Messina, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

E. saligna
Andre Messina, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



E. saligna
Andre Messina, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus scoparia Wallangarra white gum

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and originates from the Wallangarra area on the Qld NSW border.
Small to medium tree (8-20 m) with smooth bark that sheds in narrow strips, white to grey.
Adult leaves petiolate, linear to lanceolate, 6-16 cm long by 5-15 mm wide.
Juvenile leaves sessile, opposite, oblong to lanceolate, 4-8 cm long by 6-18 mm wide.
Inflorescence axillary on flattened peduncle, buds, 7s, pedicellate, ovoid, operculum conical to beaked, 4-5 mm long by 3-4 mm wide.
Fruit cup-shaped, 3-5 mm long by 4-6 mm diam, disc raised, valves protruding slightly above the rim.
Flowers white, Nov-Dec.


E. scoparia bark

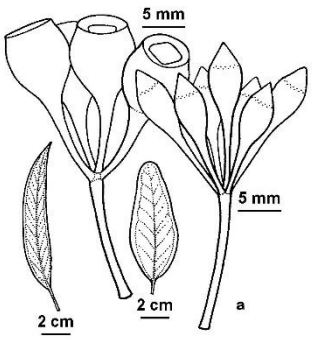

Buds


Fruit

Eucalyptus sideroxylon Red ironbark

This species is not indigenous to Whitehorse and originates from south-eastern Qld through NSW to north-eastern Vic.
Medium to tall tree (to 25 m) with rough bark over entire trunk and branches, thick, hard, furrowed, black (Ironbark).
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, lanceolate to narrow lanceolate, 7-14 cm by 1.2-1.4 cm.
Juvenile leaves petiolate, opposite for a few pairs then alternate, lanceolate, to 15 cm long by 2 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, slender peduncles to 2 cm long, buds large with conical cap, in 7s, pedicellate, ovoid to 1.2 cm long by 5 mm wide, operculum conical to beaked.
Fruit large, truncated sphere, to 1.1 cm long and 1 cm diam, disc sunken, valves below rim.
Flowers white, pink or red, May to October.

E. sideroxylon ssp. *sideroxylon*
Neil Blair, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



E. sideroxylon juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
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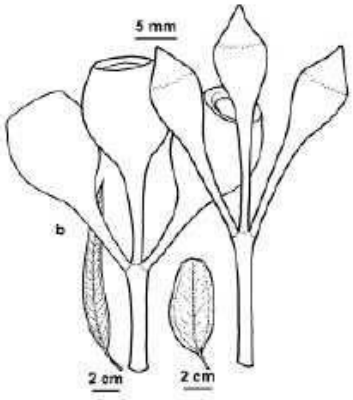
Eucalyptus tricarpa **Ironbark**

This species is indigenous to Whitehorse but is rare.
Medium tree (10-30 m) with rough bark over entire trunk and branches, thick, hard, furrowed, black.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, lanceolate, 9.5-22 cm long by 1-2 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves petiolate, opposite for a few pairs then alternate, narrow to broad lanceolate, 17 cm by 4 cm.
Inflorescence axillary, peduncle round, buds large with conical cap, 3s, pedicellate, ovoid to 1.7 cm long by 8 mm wide.
Fruit large, truncated sphere, to 1.4 cm long and 1.4 diam, disc sunken, valves below.
Flowers white-cream or pink, Winter to Summer.

E. tricarpa ssp. *tricarpa*
Gwen & Rodger Elliot, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

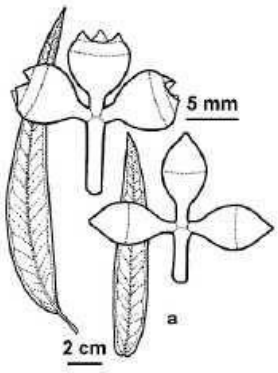


E. tricarpa juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Eucalyptus viminalis Manna gum

This species is indigenous to Whitehorse but is only moderately common.
Medium to very tall tree (10-50 m) with smooth bark over whole trunk, grey, white or yellow, or with rough bark on the base 2-6 m, or trunk completely rough barked with the upper trunk shedding long ribbons that lodge in branch axils.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, lanceolate to narrow lanceolate, 12-20 cm long and 1-2 cm wide.
Juvenile leaves sessile, opposite for many pairs, lanceolate to broad lanceolate, to 15 cm long by 3.5 cm wide.
Inflorescence axillary, peduncles round, buds in 3s, shortly pedicellate, spindle-shaped or ovoid, to 10 mm long and 5 mm wide, operculum conical.
Fruit often in 3s, very short pedicels, cup-shaped to hemispherical, to 8 mm long by 9 mm diam, disc raised and convex, 3-4 exerted valves.
Flowers white, anytime, mainly Summer.
Comments: mainly on moist, well-drained soils near watercourses.

E. viminalis ssp. v*iminalis*
Geoff Lay, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



E. viminalis ssp. *viminalis* juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

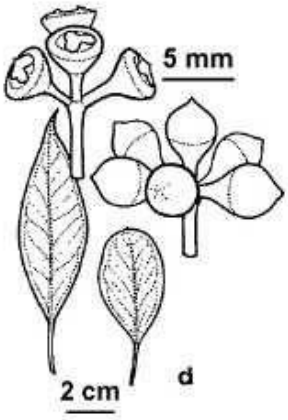
Eucalyptus x *brevirostris*

A presumed hybrid between *E. macrorhyncha* and *E. obliqua* exhibiting intermediate characteristics in the buds and fruit. Recorded from the Warrandyte and Lilydale areas.

Eucalyptus yarraensis Yarra gum

This species is indigenous to Whitehorse, but is rare.
Small to medium tree (10-20 m) with rough bark over trunk and to 10 cm branches, smooth above.
Adult leaves petiolate, alternate, elliptic or broad lanceolate, 6-10 cm long, 1.2-3 cm wide, edges undulate/slightly wavy.
Juvenile leaves petiolate, alternate, elliptic to broad ovate, to 8 cm long by 5 cm wide.
Buds in 7s, pedicellate, diamond shaped, fairly small, to 5 mm long by 3 mm diam, short conical cap.
Fruit obconical 5 mm long by 5 mm diam, disc raised, valves slightly exerted.
Flowers white, late Summer.

E. yarraensis
Stephen Fitzgerald, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



E. yarraensis juvenile (right) and adult (left) leaves; buds and fruit
K.R. Thiele, CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

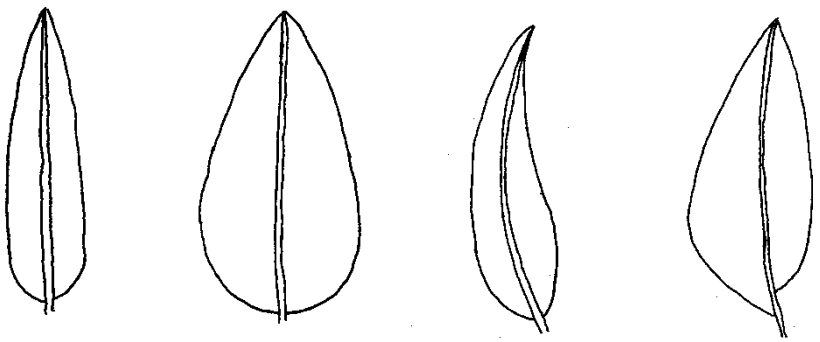
List of Indigenous Eucalypts of Whitehorse and surrounds

Eucalyptus baxteri, Brown stringybark
Eucalyptus camaldulensis, River Red Gum
Eucalyptus cephalocarpa, Silver leafed stringybark, Mealy stringybark
Eucalyptus cypellocarpa, Mountain grey gum
Eucalyptus dives, Broad-leaved peppermint
Eucalyptus globoidea, White stringybark
Eucalyptus goniocalyx, Bundy, Long-leaved box
Eucalyptus leucoxylon, Yellow gum
Eucalyptus macrorhyncha, Red stringybark
Eucalyptus melliodora, Yellow box
Eucalyptus obliqua, Messmate
Eucalyptus ovata, Swamp gum
Eucalyptus polyanthemos, Red box
Eucalyptus radiata, Narrow-leaved peppermint
Eucalyptus rubida, Candlebark
Eucalyptus tricarpa, Ironbark
Eucalyptus viminalis, Manna gum
Eucalyptus yarraensis, Yarra gum

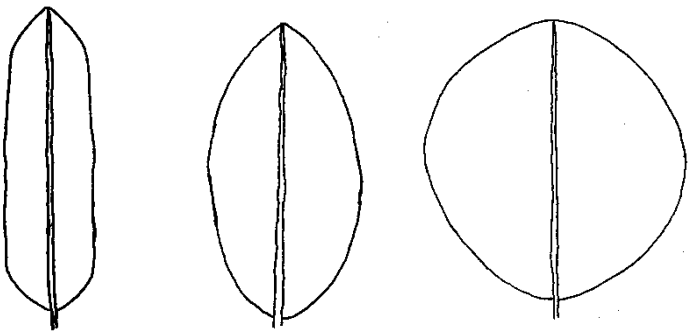
List of common Non-indigenous eucalypts of Whitehorse and surrounds

Angophora costata, Smooth-barked apple
Corymbia citriodora, Lemon-scented gum
Corymbia ficifolia, Flowering gum
Corymbia maculata, Spotted gum
Eucalyptus botryoides, Southern mahogany gum
Eucalyptus cinerea, Argyle apple
Eucalyptus cladocalyx, Sugar gum
Eucalyptus conferruminata, Bushy yate, Bald island marlock
Eucalyptus elata, River peppermint
Eucalyptus globulus ssp. *bicostata*, Victorian blue gum
Eucalyptus gomphocephala, Tuart
Eucalyptus mannifera, Brittle gum
Eucalyptus microcarpa, Grey Box
Eucalyptus nicholii, Willow peppermint
Eucalyptus pauciflora, Snow gum
Eucalyptus platypus, Round leaf moort
Eucalyptus saligna, Sydney Blue Gum
Eucalyptus scoparia, Wallangarra white gum
Eucalyptus sideroxylon, Red ironbark
Eucalyptus xbrevirostris

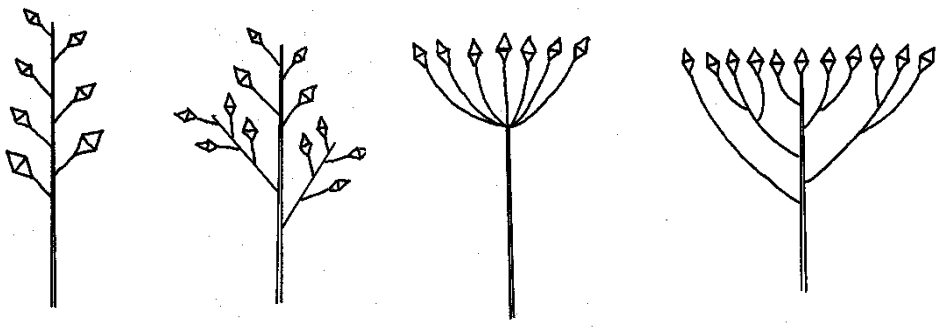
Leaf and inflorescence shapes



Lanceolate Ovate Falcate Oblique



Oblong Elliptic Orbicular



Raceme Panicle Umbel Corymb

Buds

Domed

Conical

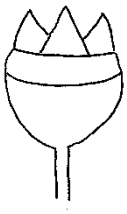
Beaked

Operculum or Cap

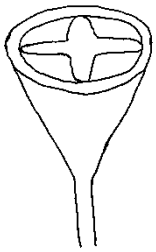
Hypanthium or Floral tube

Pedicel or Flower stalk

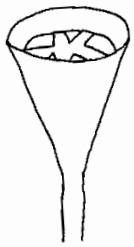
Fruit



Disc and valves raised



Disc and valves level



Disc and valves sunken

Disc and valves

Floral tube

Pedicel

Glossary

Alternate – leaves arising at different heights and sides of the stem
Axil – upper angle or point where leaf or branch attaches to stem
Axillary – arising from the axil of a leaf
Axis – line passing through the centre of something, e.g. a leaf
Beak – a pointed projection
Conical – cone shaped
Connate – fused to another organ, i.e. a sessile leaf may be fused to another leaf opposite it
Corymb – an inflorescence where flowers arise at different points but reach the same height
Disc – a plate or ring of structures derived from the receptacle
Domed- a rounded surface to resemble a dome
Elliptic – outline which is broadest in the middle and narrow towards both ends, oval
Glabrous – without hairs
Glaucous – blue-green in colour with a whitish bloom
Hemi – half
Hemispherical – half of a sphere
Hypanthium – floral tube, contains the ovary
Inflorescence – the arrangement of a group of flowers on a stem
Lanceolate – lance shaped, pointed at both ends and usually wider at the base
Node – the part of the stem where leaves or branches arise
Obconical – cone shaped but attached by the narrow end
Oblique – one side larger than the other, asymmetric
Oblong – shape where length is several times the width, with parallel sides and rounded ends
Operculum – a lid or cap
Opposite – organs like leaves arising at the same point but on opposite sides of a stem
Orbicular – more or less circular in outline
Organ – a structure that performs a particular function
Ovate – egg-shaped, with the widest end at the base, 2 dimensional
Ovoid – egg-shaped, with the widest end at the base, 3 dimensional, ovate in all planes
Panicle (Adj. Paniculate) – a branching inflorescence of multiple racemes
Pedicel (Adj. Pedicellate) – the stalk of a single flower
Peduncle – the stalk of an inflorescence
Pendulous – hanging
Petiole (Petiolate) – the stalk of a leaf
Raceme – an inflorescence of successive flowers arranged along the stem
Receptacle – the axis of the flower, the expanded end of the peduncle
Scabrous – rough to touch
Sessile – without a stalk
Sub – somewhat or almost, inferior or below
Sub-fibrous – almost fibrous
Terminal – at the end of a stem or branch
Truncated – terminating abruptly and squarely
Umbel - an inflorescence where flowers arise from the same point and reach the same height
Undulate – wavy
Valve – a portion of the organ that splits open
Warty – covered in small bumps

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Booker, M.I.H., Slee, A.V. (1996). Eucalyptus. In Walsh, N.G., Entwistle, T.J. (eds) Flora of Victoria Vol 3, Dicotyledons Winteraceae to Myrtaceae. Inkata Press. Melbourne.

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WHITEHORSE
CITY COUNCIL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Whitehorse City Council acknowledges the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people of the Kulin Nation as the traditional owners of the land. We pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging.

CONTACTING COUNCIL

Postal Address:	Whitehorse City Council Locked Bag 2 Nunawading Delivery Centre 3131
ABN	39 549 568 822
Telephone:	9262 6333
NRS:	133 677 then quote 9262 6333 (Service for deaf or hearing impaired people)
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