

## Tree factsheet – genus *Eucalyptus*

image at pages 2,3

### *Eucalyptus* L'Hér.

Leo Goudzwaard

<b>taxonomy</b>	
author, year	L'Héritier, 1789
family	Myrtaceae
Eng. Name	Gum trees
other names	
Dutch name	Eucalyptus
number of species	approx. 700
widespread "woodland" species	<i>Eucalyptus albens</i> – White Box <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i> – Karri <i>Eucalyptus gigantea</i> – Alpine ash, Tasmanian oak <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> – Tasmanian Blue Gum <i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i> – Cider gum; noted for its good cold tolerance; introduced and common in some parts of the temperate zone <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> – Jarrah, Yarra <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> – Messmate stringybark, Tasmanian oak <i>Eucalyptus regnans</i> – (Australian) Mountain Ash. Tallest trees of all Angiosperms
<b>references</b>	Brooker, M.I.H., Kleinig, D.A. 2001. Field guide to <i>Eucalyptus</i> . Melbourne: Bloomings ASGAP. The Eucalypt Page. <a href="http://farrer.riv.csu.edu.au/ASGAP/eucalypt.html">http://farrer.riv.csu.edu.au/ASGAP/eucalypt.html</a> Wikipedia. <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eucalyptus">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eucalyptus</a>
<b>morphology</b>	
plant habit	evergreen; usually large single-stemmed trees, few species shrub-like
max. height (m)	50-70 (-100)
actual sizes –location, country - leaves	100-101 m high, tree named Centurion, <i>Eucalyptus regnans</i> , Tasmania single, lanceolate, petiolate
leaves arrangement	alternate
flower	monoecious, with fluffy stamens
pollination	insects, birds and small mammals
fruit description	cone shaped woody capsules, called gumnuts, distinctive for the genus
fruiting period	autumn and winter
<b>habitat</b>	
natural distribution	mainly Australia and Tasmania; adjacent parts of Indonesia, New Guinea, Philippines, China, Chile
introduced countries	many countries in tropical, subtropical and Mediterranean climates
<b>management</b>	
status introduced range	invasive
application	wind breaks, fuelwood production, ornamental, agroforestry, timber production
propagation	seed
regeneration	natural regeneration, arial runners, planting
resprouting after cutting	good
growth rate	fast to very fast
remarks	Eucalypt forests are highly flammable due to the oil content and fuel buildup in forest-stands; the trees often show tolerance to low and medium-energy fires and are able to re-grow and regenerate

<b>wood</b>	
trade names	Tasmanian Oak, Southern blue gum; Alpine Ash; Messmate stringybark; Mountain Ash, Giant Gum, Swamp gum, Wandoo, Woolly bark, Australian oak, Jarrah, Yarrah, Karri, Saligna gum, Sydney blue gum, Blue gum, Red gum
density heartwood (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0,48-0,99 (at 12% moisture content)
fungi class durability heartwood	I-III
heartwood colour	light yellowish brown to dark red-brown
contents	oil
products	construction timber, fuelwood, charcoal
<b>non-timber products</b>	
flowers	pollen and nectar for honey
leaves	oil for medicinal products, insect repellent, antiseptic, pesticides



*Eucalyptus* leaf , *E. angophoroides*. source: Wikipedia



Eucalyptus forest in [East Gippsland, Victoria](#). Mostly *Eucalyptus albens*. Source: Wikipedia





Eucalyptus flowers *E. globulus* by Forest & Kim Starr, USGS