

Know your *Eucalypts*



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Redlands IndigiScapes Centre

Phone 3824 8611 www.indigiscapes.com.au
17 Runnymede Road, Capalaba

6442 06/10

*A guide to Eucalyptus
identification in the Redlands*



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Introduction

Eucalypts are a dominant feature of the Australian landscape and an iconic symbol of the Australian bush. They are abundant and widespread and can be found within most vegetation communities. They dominate our open forests, woodlands and shrublands and are adapted to a wide range of soils, topography and climates.

Eucalypts play an important role in the environment, providing food and habitat that supports a wide variety of wildlife. Old growth trees produce hollows for nesting birds, marsupials, bats and insects. Other birds such as raptor build their nests high amongst the branches. Koalas and Greater Gliders are dependent on Eucalyptus leaves for food. Bats, birds and possums feed on the flowers and gliders feed on their gum.



How to use this guide



Know your Eucalypts: a guide to Eucalypt identification in the Redlands is designed to give you the information and tools needed to identify whether the trees in your backyard or local bushland are Eucalypts or closely related species. The five sections give alternative and complementary approaches to identification – for both the native and botanical enthusiast.

1

In **section one**, tables show the distribution of local Eucalypts and related species by suburb, making it easy to narrow down the possible species.

2

Section two outlines the variations in bark type, leaves, flower buds, and fruit and seed capsules that can be used in identification. Colour images provide examples.

3

Section three uses the characteristics outlined in section two to identify local species that are closely related to, and sometimes mistaken for, Eucalypts.

4

Section four provides a more scientific method for identifying any Eucalypt through the use of a number of keys. Choose the relevant key by bark-type, then work through the key by answering a series questions about specific characteristics. It may be useful to refer back to the descriptions and pictures of the variations in characteristics provided in Section 2.

5

Section five provides an individual description and colour images for each Eucalypt and related species native to the Redlands.

Section one:

Distribution of local Eucalypts and related species

Distribution of Eucalypts in the Redlands

Species	Birkdale, Thorneside	Mount Cotton, Sheldon	Wellington Point, Ormiston	Alexandra Hills, Capalaba	Redland Bay	Cleveland, Thornlands, Victoria Point	North Stradbroke Island, Bay Islands
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> (Yellow Stringybark)							
<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i> (White Mahogany)							
<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i> (Plunkett Mallee)							
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> (Broad-leaved Ironbark)							
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (Tallowwood)							
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> (Gum-topped Box)							
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Blackbutt)							
<i>Eucalyptus plachoniana</i> (Planchon's Stringybark)							
<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i> (Small-fruited Grey Gum)							
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> (Scribbly Gum)							
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> (Red Stringybark)							
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> (Swamp Mahogany)							
<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i> (Narrow-leaved Red Gum)							
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> (Old Grey Ironbark)							
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Blue Gum)							
<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i> (White Stringybark)							

Species that are not prevalent but may be found within the Redlands (based on regional ecosystems and/or are planted) include:

- *Eucalyptus bancroftii* (Orange Gum)
- *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark)
- *Eucalyptus major* (Grey Gum)
- *Eucalyptus nicholli* (Black Peppermint)
- *Eucalyptus grandis* (Flooded Gum)

Other related species in the Redlands

Species	Birkdale, Thorneside	Mount Cotton, Sheldon	Wellington Point, Ormiston	Alexandra Hills, Capalaba	Redland Bay	Cleveland, Thornlands, Victoria Point	North Stradbroke Island, Bay Islands
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ssp <i>variegata</i> (Spotted Gum)							
<i>Corymbia gummiifera</i> (Red Bloodwood)							
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> (Pink Bloodwood)							
<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> (Brown Bloodwood)							
<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> (Smooth-barked Apple)							
<i>Angophora woodsiana</i> (Smudgee)							
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> (Swamp Box)							
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box)							

Species that are not prevalent but may be found within the Redlands (based on regional ecosystems and/or are planted) include:

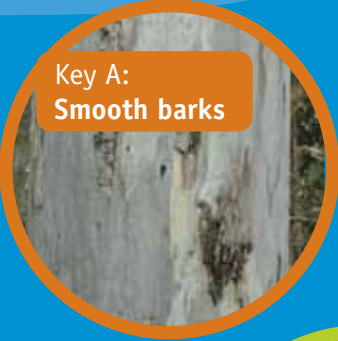
- *Corymbia tessellaris* (Moreton Bay Ash)
- *Corymbia henryi* (Large-leaved Spotted Gum)
- *Corymbia torelliana* (Cadaghi) - **Please note this is an environmental weed in south east Queensland.**



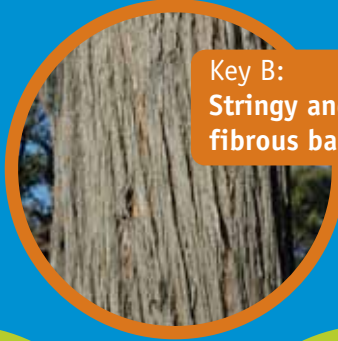
Section two:

Bark type

Key A:
Smooth barks



Key B:
Stringy and
fibrous barks



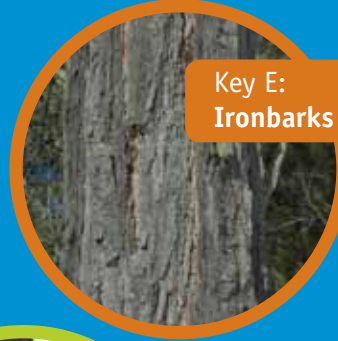
Key C:
Half-barks



Key D:
Bloodwoods



Key E:
Ironbarks



Leaves

Opposite



Alternate



Broader at the top
tapering to a point



Sickle or
crescent shaped



Flower buds

Flowers occur in clusters
and the number can
differ between species.

The pedicel or bud stalk
length can vary between
species.

Flowers buds generally
arise from the leaf axis.

Beaked



Cone-shaped



Horn-shaped



Hemispherical



Operculum
scar absent



Operculum
scar present



Fruit and seed capsules

Valves

Cup-shaped
Barrel-shaped
Cone-shaped
Bell-shaped
Urn-shaped
Globular (almost spherical)
Cylindrical
Spherical minus a small
section of the top
Hemispherical

Fruit valves
exserted



Fruit valves level



Fruit valves
descending



Section two:

Variations in species characteristics - bark type, leaves, flower buds and fruit.

Eucalypt identification is not an easy task. They are defined by a number of characteristics.

Glossary

Alternate: when the leaves are scattered along the branch.

Leaf axis: the point where the leaf meets the stem.

Beaked: when the cap of the flower bud cap is contracted at the tip to form a beak.

Exserted: when the fruit valves protrude beyond the fruit rim.

Granular: when a smooth bark species sheds annually to mature to a slightly rough or granular surface i.e. grey gums.

Inflorescence: a flowering structure that consists of more than one flower.

Operculum: flower bud cap.

Opposite: when two leaves arise from the same point along the stem.

Pubescent: possessing hair like follicles.

Pedicel: stalk of the flower bud or fruit.

Scribbles: the irregular zigzag markings on smooth bark that are caused by moth larvae.

Sepals: a modified leaf that encloses the flower petals and other parts.

Sickle: curved in shape.

Terminal panicle: a branched inflorescence occurring at the top of the branch.

Valves: sections of the roof or top of the fruit that open to release seed.

Whorl: when leaves are arranged to form an umbrella like arrangement at the end of branches.



Section three:

Characteristics of non-eucalypts

Angophora

- Leaves opposite.
- Flower buds do not have a cap (operculum) but have petals.
- Flowers occur in terminal panicles. Fruit have teeth like structures (remains of sepals) on the top or the rim of the fruit.
- Fruit are ribbed along the outside.

Corymbia

- Leaves alternate.
- Flower buds have a cap present.
- Flowers occurring terminal panicles.
- Fruit is often urn-shaped.

Lophostemon

- Leaves alternate, egg-shaped or broadest in the centre of the leaf, crowded at the tips to form whorl like arrangements.
- Flower buds do not have caps.
- Fruit is often hemispherical.



Section four:

Using keys for species identification

Firstly, identify the bark type. The key continually divides into two. Go to 1a and 1b. Read the two statements, selecting the one that best suits the specimen that you are looking at. Continue your way down the key until you reach a decision.

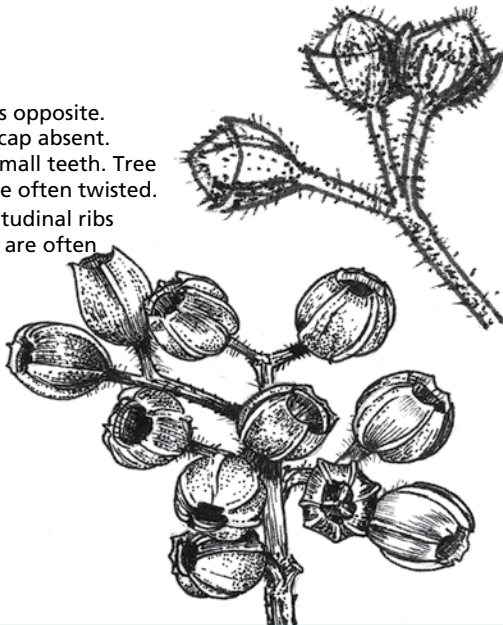
KEY A: Smooth bark species

Bark is smooth over the length of the trunk and sheds annually in flakes or strips. Some retain dead bark at the base of the trunk

1.

a.

Adult leaves opposite.
Flowerbud cap absent.
Fruit have small teeth. Tree branches are often twisted.
Note: Longitudinal ribs on old fruit are often worn.



✓ *Angophora leiocarpa*,
Rusty Gum, Smooth Barked Apple

b.

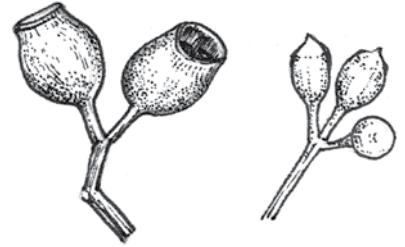
Adult leaves alternate. Flowerbud cap present.
Fruit without small teeth.

→ Go to 2

2.

a.

Trunk dimpled,
pink to grey.



✓ *Corymbia citriodora ssp. variegata* Spotted Gum

b.

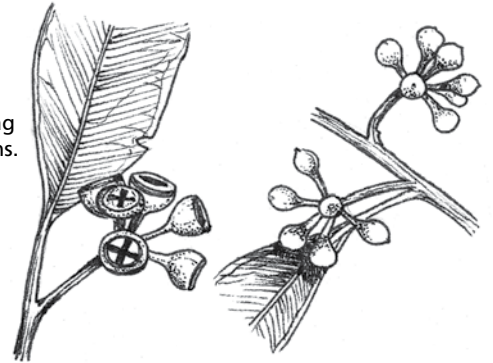
Trunk not dimpled.

→ Go to 3

3.

a.

Bark with zigzag
scribble patterns.



✓ *Eucalyptus racemosa* Scribbly Gum

b.

Bark not marked with scribbles.

→ Go to 4

4.

a.

Small tree,
multiple stems.



✓ *Eucalyptus curtisii* Plunkett Mallee

b.

Medium to tall trees.

→ Go to 5

5.

a.

Medium tree to 20m, bark
grey with a granular surface,
shedding in patches to base,
patches of orange, adult leaves
to 9 - 20cm x 2 - 4cm. Buds in
groups of 7.



✓ *Eucalyptus major* Grey Gum (planted)

b.

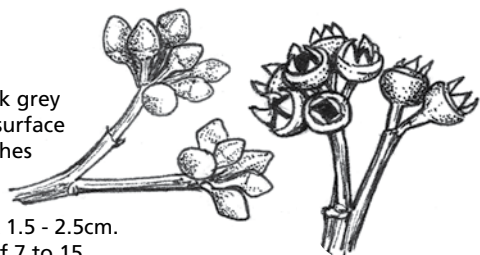
Tall tree greater than 20m.

→ Go to 6

6.

a.

Tree to 40m, bark grey
with a granular surface
shedding in patches
to base, patches
of orange. Adult
leaves 6 - 17cm x 1.5 - 2.5cm.
Buds in groups of 7 to 15.



✓ *Eucalyptus propinqua* Small-fruited Grey Gum

b.

Tall tree, bark white to light grey
and with a smooth surface.

→ Go to 7

7.

a.

Bark smooth and shiny
and grey to white. Rough
bark retained at base.
Leaves glossy and dark
green above and paler
below.



✓ *Eucalyptus grandis*
Flooded Gum, Rose Gum (planted)

b.

Leaves the same colour above and below,
flower buds long and horn shaped.

→ Go to 8

8.

a.

Tall tree, bark mottled
white, grey or bluish.
Some rough bark
accumulating at base.



✓ *Eucalyptus tereticornis* Blue Gum, Forest Red Gum

b.

Medium to tall tree,
bark grey to brownish
in colour. Leaves
narrow and weeping.



✓ *Eucalyptus seeana* Narrow-leaved Red Gum

Key B: Stringybarks and fibrous bark species

Bark is rough and fibrous, stringy or spongy, and can often be pulled off in strips.

1.

a.

Leaf surfaces different in colour.
Leaves darker above, paler below.

→ Go to 2

b.

Leaves the same colour on both sides.

→ Go to 7

2.

a.

Bark fibrous.

→ Go to 3

b.

Bark stringy (long fibred).

→ Go to 5

3.

a.

Bark is thick, coarse and spongy with deep vertical grooves, leaves to 8cm. Gum nuts cylindrical and valves generally joined across the opening.



Eucalyptus robusta Swamp Mahogany

b.

Bark red-brown to brown and lacking deep vertical grooves.

→ Go to 4

4.

a.

Leaves broader at the top and tapering to a point. Gum nuts cone shaped or tapering at the end.



Eucalyptus microcorys Tallowwood

b.

Leaves egg-shaped or broadest in the centre. Fruit is easily crushed.



Lophostemon suaveolens Swamp box

5.

a.

Bark stringy, red brown sometimes grey above with shallow grooves. Leaves broadest at the top and tapering to a point, to 4cm wide. Gumnuts with four protruding valves.



✓ *Eucalyptus resinifera* Red Stringybark

b.

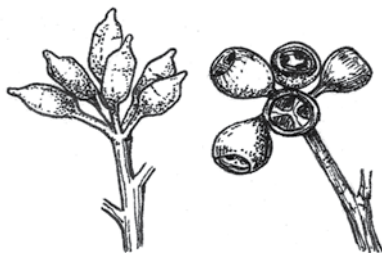
Leaves sickle-shaped and fruit valves level with the top of the fruit or slightly protruding.

→ Go to 6

6.

a.

Bark coarse and stringy and held in flattish strips, grey to grey-brown.



✓ *Eucalyptus acmenoides*
Yellow Stingybark, White Mahogany

b.

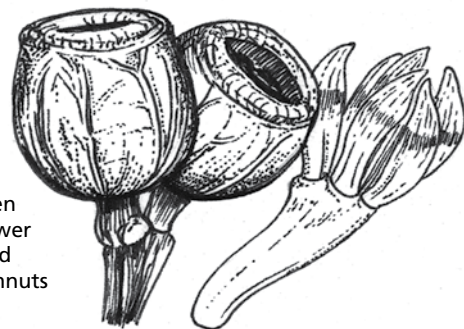
Leaves sickle-shaped and the same colour on both sides.

→ Go to 7

7.

a.

Bark red-brown, rough and thick but not spongy. Leaves bluish green to 20cm long. Flower stem flattened and buds 2 - 3cm. Gumnuts large and ribbed.



✓ *Eucalyptus planchoniana*
Planchon's Stringybark

b.

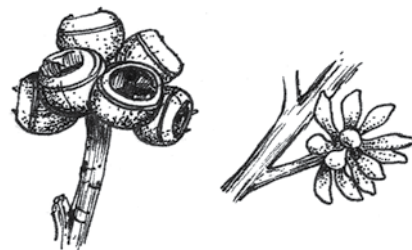
Buds less than 2 - 3cm.

→ Go to 8

8.

a.

Buds 6 - 7mm long. Gumnuts without stalks or very short stalks. Juvenile leaves hairy.



✓ *Eucalyptus tindaliae* White Stringybark

b.

Buds 7 - 11mm long. Gumnuts with stalk and a narrow rim. Leaves bluish. Juvenile leaves broad and glossy.



✓ *Eucalyptus carnea*
White or Broad-leaved Mahogany

Key C: Half-bark species

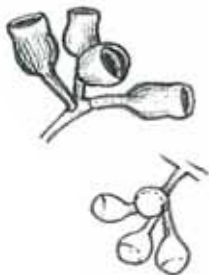
Dead bark retained along the lower third to two thirds of the trunk.

Top of the trunk is smooth.

1.

a.

Lower part of the trunk with persistent, rough tile-like bark, upper bark smooth and grey. Leaves weeping and narrow. Gum nuts papery and easily crushed.



✓ *Corymbia tessellaris* Moreton Bay Ash (planted)

b.

Gum nuts woody and cannot be crushed.

→ Go to 2

2.

a.

Lower part of the trunk with persistent, rough tile-like bark. Upper trunk smooth and green. Leaves dull or glossy. Gum nuts are almost spherical.



✓ *Corymbia torelliana*
Cadaghi (environmental weed)

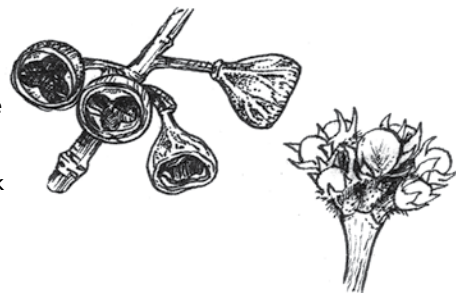
b.

Upper trunk smooth and light brown to white. → Go to 3

3.

a.

Lower part of the trunk rough and scaly brown to grey. Upper trunk smooth and light brown. Leaves glossy. Gum nuts hemispherical.



✓ *Lophostemon confertus* Brush Box

b.

Upper trunk smooth and white.

→ Go to 4

4.

a.

Bark rough, thick and fibrous over most of the trunk. Upper part white, sometimes with scribbles. Leaves glossy to 4cm wide. Gum nuts 8 - 11mm.



✓ *Eucalyptus pilularis* Blackbutt

b.

Bark rough on lower trunk only. Upper trunk white. Leaves not glossy and to 8cm wide. Gum nuts 5 - 6mm.



✓ *Eucalyptus moluccana* Gum-topped Box

Key D: Bloodwood and Rough Bark Apple species

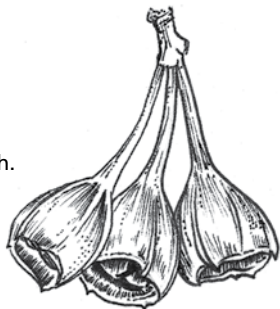
Hard, short-fibred tile-like bark.

Cannot be pulled off in strips.

1.

a.

Bark scaly, leaves opposite, gumnuts with ribs and teeth. Flower cap absent.



✓ *Angophora woodsiana* Smudgee

b.

Bark not scaly rather with hard irregular tile pattern.

→ Go to 2

2.

a.

Gumnuts small, urn-shaped and 7 - 10mm long.



✓ *Corymbia trachyphloia* Brown Bloodwood

b.

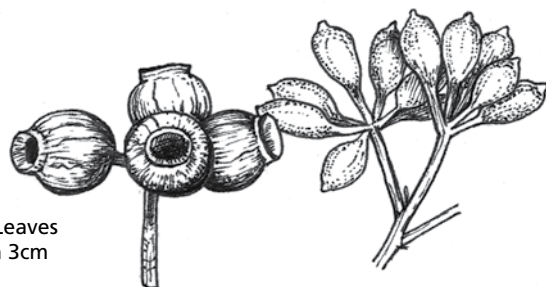
Gumnuts larger than 10mm.

→ Go to 3

3.

a.

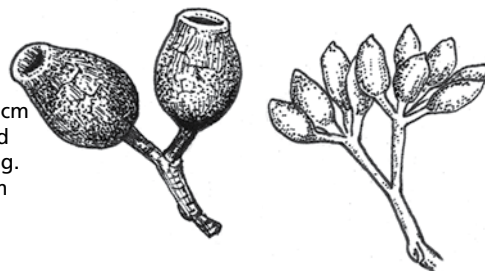
Gumnuts to 1.8cm and flared at the opening. Leaves more than 3cm wide.



✓ *Corymbia gummifera* Red Bloodwood

b.

Gumnuts to 2cm and not flared at the opening. Leaves 2 - 3cm wide.



✓ *Corymbia intermedia* Pink Bloodwood

Key E: Ironbark species

Bark hard and rough, with deep furrows (grooves), dark grey or black.

1.

a.

Adult leaves
3 - 5cm wide.
Juvenile leaves
large and circular.
Gumnuts 8 - 15mm
long, valves
slightly protruding.



✓ *Eucalyptus fibrosa* Broad-leaved Ironbark

b.

Adult leaves 2cm wide.

→ Go to 2

2.

a.

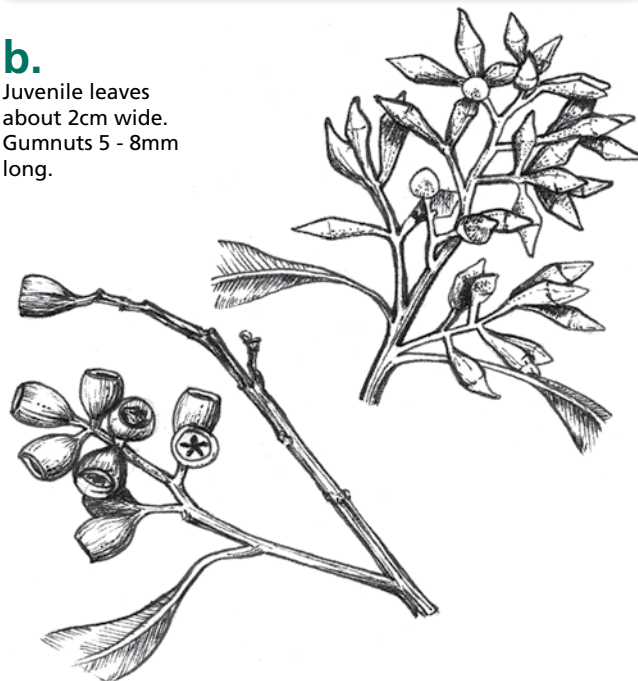
Juvenile leaves
narrow. Gumnuts
3 - 5mm long.



✓ *Eucalyptus crebra* Narrow-leaved Ironbark

b.

Juvenile leaves
about 2cm wide.
Gumnuts 5 - 8mm
long.

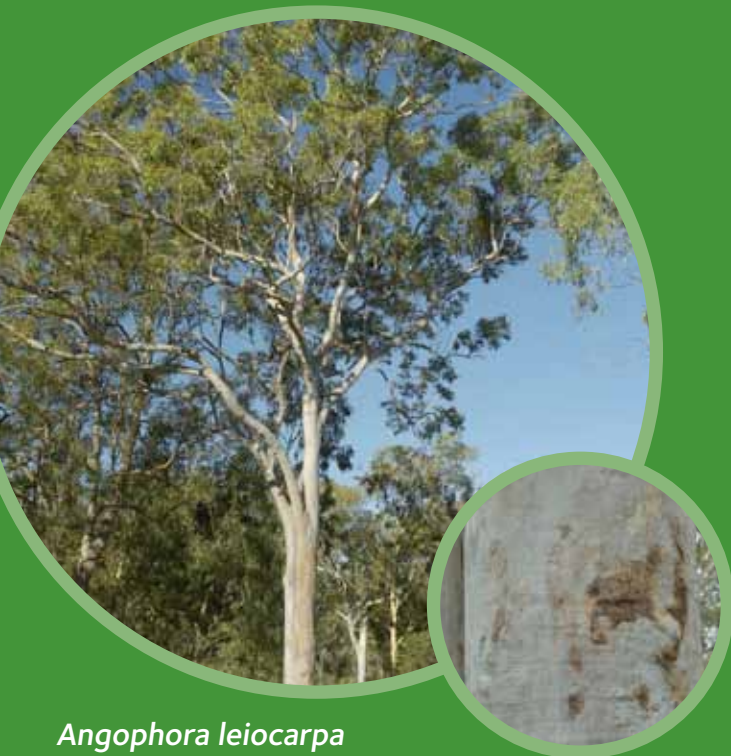


✓ *Eucalyptus siderophloia*
Queensland Grey Ironbark

Section five:

Individual species descriptions and images

Smooth bark species



Angophora leiocarpa

Rusty Gum / Smooth Barked Apple

- Tree size:** Medium sized tree 10 - 30m.
- Bark:** Smooth barked with dimples, salmon to grey in colour.
- Leaves:** Leaves opposite. Juvenile leaves pubescent (hairy). Adult leaves broader at the top and tapering to a point, 5.5 - 16cm long, 0.6 - 2.2 cm wide. Leaves the same colour on each side.
- Flower buds:** Terminal, occurring in clusters of three to seven. Flower bud shape is almost spherical.
- Fruit:** Barrel-shaped or cup-shaped, longitudinal ribs sometimes absent.



Corymbia citriodora ssp. *variegata*

Spotted Gum

- Tree size:** Tall tree greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Smooth-barked with dimples, salmon to grey in colour.
- Leaves:** Leaves alternate. Juvenile leaves pubescent. Adult leaves broader at the top and tapering to a point, up to 14cm long and 3cm wide. Leaves the same colour on each side.
- Flower buds:** Terminal, occurring in clusters of three to seven. Flower bud cap scar absent. Flower bud cap cone-shaped or beaked.
- Fruit:** Barrel-shaped or urn-shaped, three to four sunken valves.



Eucalyptus racemosa

Scribbly Gum

- Tree size:** Medium sized tree 10 - 30m or occasionally tall tree greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Smooth and whitish to light grey with insect scribble patterns.
- Leaves:** Blue green and the same colour on both sides. Adult leaves sickle shaped, up to 20cm long and 3.5cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Flower cap scar absent. Flower bud cap cone shaped or hemispherical.
- Fruit:** Cup-shaped, cone-shaped or hemispherical to 0.6cm long and 0.7cm wide. Four valves at rim level.



Eucalyptus curtisii

Plunkett Mallee

- Tree size:** Small tree, less than 10m.
- Bark:** Smooth and grey.
- Leaves:** Shiny green above and paler below. Broader at the top and tapering to a point, up to 13cm long and 2.5cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Flowers occur terminally, unlike most *Eucalyptus* species. Flower bud egg shaped, flower cap scar present.
- Fruit:** Often green, bell-shaped to 1cm long and 1cm wide, valves sunken. Longitudinal wrinkles along the fruit.



Eucalyptus major

Grey Gum

- Tree size:** Medium sized tree 10 - 30m.
- Bark:** Grey shedding in strips to orange/brown in colour. Slightly granular and corky to touch.
- Leaves:** Dark green above and paler below. Broader at the top and tapering to a point. Up to 20cm long and 4cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Flower bud stalks 0 - 0.5cm long. Flower cap beaked.
- Fruit:** Cone-shaped or cup-shaped to 0.5cm long, 0.8cm wide. Three to four strongly exerted valves.



Eucalyptus propinqua

Small-fruited Grey Gum

- Tree size:** Tall tree greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Grey, shedding in strips to orange/brown in colour. Slightly granular and corky to touch.
- Leaves:** Dark green, sometimes glossy above and paler below. Leaves broader at the top and tapering to a point. Up to 17cm long and 2.5cm wide.
- Flower buds:** In clusters of seven to 15. Flower cap cone-shaped. Flower cap scar present.
- Fruit:** Cone-shaped to hemispherical to 0.4cm long and 0.6cm wide. Three to four strongly exerted valves.

*Note there are only minor differences between *Eucalyptus propinqua* and *Eucalyptus major*. *Eucalyptus propinqua* has slightly smaller fruit and is a larger tree. *Eucalyptus major* has smaller pedicels or flower stalks.



Eucalyptus grandis

Flooded Gum, Rose Gum

- Tree size:** Tall tree greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Smooth white to grey in colour. Some dead bark retained at base.
- Leaves:** Glossy and dark green on top and paler below. Leaves broader at the top and tapering to a point. Up to 18cm long and 4cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Occurring in clusters of seven, nine or 11. Flower cap cone-shaped or beaked. Scar present.
- Fruit:** Cone-shaped, four to five valves, exserted and incurved. Size to 1cm long and 0.8cm wide.

*The incurved valves of the *Eucalyptus grandis* fruit distinguish the tree from *Eucalyptus saligna*. *Eucalyptus saligna* has straight, outward facing valves.



Eucalyptus tereticornis

Blue Gum, Forest Red Gum

- Tree size:** Tall tree greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Smooth and mottled grey in colour, shedding over the whole trunk.
- Leaves:** Dull green, broader at the top tapering to a point up to 22cm long and 3.5cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Flower cap horn-shaped with cap scar present.
- Fruit:** Spherical to 0.7cm long and 0.8cm wide, four to five exserted valves.

Stringy and fibrous bark species



Eucalyptus seeana

Narrow-leafed Red Gum

- Tree size:** Medium sized tree 10 - 30m.
- Bark:** Smooth but shedding in plates, grey to grey-brown. Often dead bark retained at the base in young trees.
- Leaves:** Narrow and dull green and broader at the top and tapering to a point, 18cm long and 2cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Flower cap scar present and horn-shaped.
- Fruit:** Spherical, minus a small section of the top, to 0.5cm long and 0.8cm wide, three to four exerted valves.



Eucalyptus robusta

Swamp Mahogany

- Tree size:** Medium sized tree 10 - 30m.
- Bark:** Rough, thick, fibrous, spongy with deep longitudinal grooves and red-brown to grey-brown.
- Leaves:** Broad and dark green and glossy above, paler below. Broader at the top and tapering to a point. Up to 17cm long and 7cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Flower cap beaked with scar present. Flower stalks prominent, to almost 1cm long.
- Fruit:** Cylindrical to 1.6cm long, 1.1cm wide. Three to four valves near rim level, rarely slightly exerted.



Eucalyptus microcorys

Tallowwood

- Tree size:** Tall tree greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Rough to small branches, fibrous and brown-grey to red-brown. Small blisters on the bark not seen in other stringy or fibrous barks.
- Leaves:** Dark green on top and paler below. Broader at the top and tapering to a point, up to 15 cm long but often smaller and 3.5cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Flower bud cap hemispherical, no scar. Clusters of seven to nine flowers.
- Fruit:** Cone-shaped to 0.9 cm long and 0.6 cm wide. Three to four valves level with the rim or slightly exserted.



Lophostemon suaveolens

Swamp Box

- Tree size:** Tall tree greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Red-brown fibrous or papery bark, persistent up to small branches.
- Leaves:** Light green, egg-shaped or broadest in the centre. To 15cm long and 5cm wide.
- Flower buds:** In clusters of three to seven. Sepals to 1mm long and circular petals of 4 - 5mm
- Fruit:** Hemispherical to 8cm in diameter. Fruit are easy to crush.



Eucalyptus resinifera

Red Stringybark

- Tree size:** Tall tree greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Rough, stringy, bark persistent up to small branches. Narrow grooves. Grey brown to reddish brown.
- Leaves:** Dark green, glossy and paler below. Broader at the top and tapering to a point. Up to 18cm long and 4cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Flower bud cap elongated and horn-shaped, scar present.
- Fruit:** Hemispherical to cup-shaped. To 0.8 cm long and 1 cm wide, valves 3 - 4 and strongly exserted.



Eucalyptus acmenoides

Yellow Stringybark, White Mahogany

- Tree size:** Tall tree greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Rough to small branches, stringy and held in flattish strips, grey or grey-brown.
- Leaves:** Sickie, the two sides of the leaf base meet at different points on the leaf stalk, tapering to a point. Up to 15cm long and 4cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Flower bud cap beaked with no scar present.
- Fruit:** Hemispherical or almost spherical minus a small section of the top, to 12cm long and 0.9cm wide. Three to five valves at rim level valves.



Eucalyptus planchoniana

Planchon's Stringybark

- Tree size:** Medium to tall tree 10 - 30m, sometimes greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Bark rough to small branches, red brown, and stringy but short-fibred in comparison to other stringy barks.
- Leaves:** Blue-green and sickle-shaped, up to 26cm long and 3.5cm wide. The two sides of the leaf base meet at different points on the leaf stalk.
- Flower buds:** Flower buds strongly ribbed. Flower bud cap cone-shaped with no scar present.
- Fruit:** Barrel-shaped or almost spherical minus a small section of the top. Short fruit stalks.



Eucalyptus tindaliae

White Stringybark, Tindale's Stringybark

- Tree size:** Tall tree greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Rough and persistent up to small branches, grey and grey-brown and stringy with shallow longitudinal grooves.
- Leaves:** Juvenile leaves often hairy. Leaves sickle-shaped to 14cm long and 3.7cm wide. The two sides of the leaf base meet at different points on the leaf stalk.
- Flower buds:** In clusters of nine to 15, flower bud cap hemispherical and scar absent. Flower bud stalks short.
- Fruit:** Hemispherical or almost spherical minus a small section of the top, up to 0.7cm long and 1cm wide. Four (and rarely five) valves at rim level or slightly exerted.



Eucalyptus carnea

White or Broad-leaved Mahogany

- Tree size:** Medium-sized tree 10 - 30m.
- Bark:** Rough to small branches, stringy and grey or grey-brown.
- Leaves:** Sickle-shaped to 17cm long and 4cm wide. The two sides of the leaf base meet at different points on the leaf stalk.
- Flower buds:** In clusters of seven, nine or 11. Flower bud cap cone-shaped or slightly beaked. Flower bud scar absent.
- Fruit:** Cup-shaped, hemispherical or almost spherical, minus a small section of the top. Up to 0.7cm long and 0.8cm wide. Three or four near rim level valves.

Half-bark species



Corymbia tessellaris

Moreton Bay Ash

- Tree size:** Medium-sized tree 10 - 30m.
- Bark:** Grey, tile like bark retained at the base of tree changing to smooth whitish or grey bark.
- Leaves:** Narrow, green to grey-green, broader at the top and tapering or width very narrow in relation to length. Usually with parallel sides. Up to 24cm long and 2.5cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Flower bud cap hemispherical, scar present.
- Fruit:** Cylindrical, quite green and thin-walled, up to 1.1cm long and 0.8cm wide. Three sunken valves.



*Corymbia torelliana**

Cadaghi

- Tree size:** Medium to large tree 10 - 30m occasionally greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Rough at the base with tile-like grey-brown bark over lower trunk to 5m. Smooth bark on the remaining trunk and greenish grey to white
- Leaves:** Juvenile leaves often hairy. Adult leaves egg-shaped or broader and tapering to a point. Leaves green, glossy or dull, darker above and paler below, up to 16cm long and 8.5cm.
- Flower buds:** Terminal, in clusters of three to seven. Flower bud cap hemispherical or cone-shaped, scar present.
- Fruit:** Short fruit stalk. Almost spherical, up to 1.4cm long and 1.4cm wide.

**Corymbia torelliana* is classified an environmental weed in the Redlands.



Lophostemon confertus

Brush Box

- Tree size:** Large tree greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Brown and rough. Scaly on the bottom leading to smooth light brown above.
- Leaves:** Dark green, glossy. Egg-shaped or broadest in the centre, to 17.5cm long and 4.5cm wide.
- Flower buds:** In clusters of three to seven. Sepals to 5mm long and petals circular, 6 - 9 mm.
- Fruit:** Woody and hemispherical, 8 - 12 mm diameter.



Eucalyptus pilularis

Blackbutt

- Tree size:** Large tree greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Fibrous greyish or brown bark retained over most of the tree from the base of the trunk. Smooth and white above.
- Leaves:** Glossy, green, broader at the top and tapering to a point, up to 17cm long and 4 cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Flower buds shiny. Flower bud cap conical to slightly beaked, scar absent.
- Fruit:** Hemispherical or almost spherical minus a small section of the top, up to 1.1cm long and 1.2cm wide. Usually four valves to rim level.

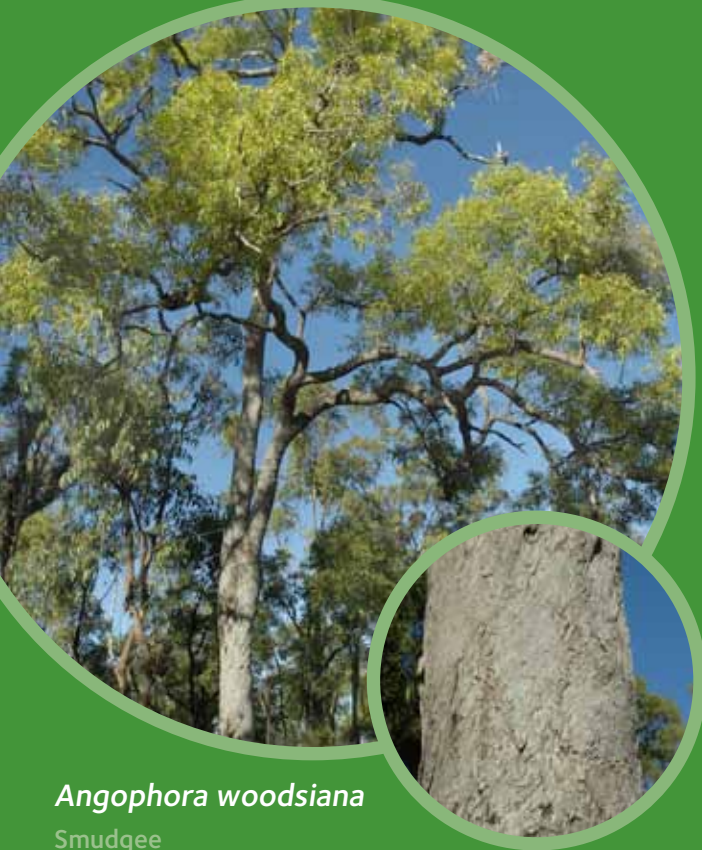


Eucalyptus moluccana

Gum-topped Box

- Tree size:** Medium to tall tree 10 - 30m. Sometimes greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Bark rough with fine grooves over bottom half of the trunk. Smooth and grey above.
- Leaves:** Bluish-grey and broad, up to 15cm long and 6.5cm wide. Broader at the top and tapering to a point.
- Flower buds:** Flowers terminal and branched. Buds almost diamond-shaped in clusters of seven. Flower bud cap cone-shaped, scar absent.
- Fruit:** Cup-shaped to barrel-shaped, up to 0.7cm long and 0.6cm wide.

Bloodwood and Rough Barked Apple species



Angophora woodsiana

Smudgee

- Tree size:** Medium sized tree 10 - 30m.
- Bark:** Rough, flaky and grey or brown.
- Leaves:** Opposite, glossy green above and lighter below. Leaves broader at the top and tapering to a point. Up to 17cm long and 4.5cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Flowers terminal in clusters of three or seven. Flower buds almost spherical.
- Fruit:** Cup-shaped and longitudinally ribbed. Up to 1.5cm long and 1.6cm wide. Three to four sunken valves.



Corymbia trachyphloia

Brown Bloodwood

- Tree size:** Medium sized tree 10 - 30m, sometimes tall greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Rough, flaky, soft and irregularly tiled.
- Leaves:** Alternate, narrow, glossy green above and paler below. Leaves broader at the top and tapering to a point, up to 14cm long and 2.6cm
- Flower buds:** Flowers terminal and branched in clusters of seven. Flower bud cap slightly beaked, no scar present.
- Fruit:** Urn shaped and thin walled, up to 1cm long and 0.8cm wide. Three to four sunken valves.



Corymbia gummifera

Red Bloodwood

- Tree size:** Medium sized tree 10 - 30m. Sometimes greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Rough, grey or brown and tessellated, small branches smooth.
- Leaves:** Alternate, glossy green above and paler below. Leaves broader at the top and tapering to a point. Up to 16cm long and 5cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Flowers terminal and branched in clusters of seven. Flower bud cap cone-shaped to beaked or hemispherical, no scar present.
- Fruit:** Urn-shaped and flared at the top, up to 2.2cm long and 1.8cm wide. Three to four sunken valves.

* *Corymbia gummifera* is largely distinguished from *Corymbia intermedia* by the flared top or lip of the fruit.



Corymbia intermedia

Pink Bloodwood

- Tree size:** Medium to tall tree 10 - 30m. Sometimes greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Rough to small branches, tessellated and grey or brown.
- Leaves:** Alternate, glossy or dull green above and paler below. Leaves broader at the top and tapering to a point. Up to 15cm long and 4cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Flowers terminal and branched in clusters of seven. Flower bud cap cone-shaped to beaked or hemispherical, no scar present.
- Fruit:** Urn-shaped or barrel-shaped, up to 2cm long and 1.6cm wide. Three to four sunken valves.

Ironbark species



Eucalyptus fibrosa

Broad-leaved Ironbark

- Tree size:** Medium to tall tree 10 - 30m. Sometimes greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Ironbark persistent to small branches. Hard, dark grey to black with deep grooves.
- Leaves:** Alternate, broad, and bluish-green or greyish green. Broader at the top and tapering to a point, up to 18cm long and 4.5 cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Flowers terminal and branched in clusters of seven, nine or 11. Flower bud cap cone-shaped to horn-shaped, scar present.
- Fruit:** Cone-shaped to 1cm long and wide. Three to five valves, slightly exserted or near rim level.



Eucalyptus crebra

Narrow-leaved Ironbark

- Tree size:** Medium sized tree 10 - 30m.
- Bark:** Ironbark persistent up to small branches. Hard, grey with deep grooves.
- Leaves:** Juvenile leaves very narrow. Adult leaves dull green or grey green. Broadest at the top and tapering to a point. Up to 15cm long and 1.5cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Flowers terminal and branched. Flower bud cap cone-shaped to hemispherical, scar present.
- Fruit:** Cup-shaped or hemispherical, up to 0.7cm long and 0.6cm wide but often smaller. Three to four valves, near rim level.



Eucalyptus siderophloia

Queensland Grey Ironbark

- Tree size:** Medium to tall tree 10 - 30m. Sometimes greater than 30m.
- Bark:** Ironbark persistent up to small branches. Hard, grey to almost black with deep grooves. Sometimes reddish brown in grooves.
- Leaves:** Alternate, dull green or greyish green. Broadest at the top and tapering to a point. Up to 15cm long and 3cm wide.
- Flower buds:** Flowers terminal, buds cone-shaped and scar present.
- Fruit:** Cup-shaped or cone-shaped, up to 0.8cm long and 0.7cm wide. Three to four valves at rim level or slightly exerted.

Notes:

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