

## **Forest Ecology and Forest Management Group**

editor of this page: Leo Goudzwaard

Tree factsheet images at pages 3

Eucalyptus globulus Labill.

seed-wing length (cm) weight of 1000 seeds (kg)

seed longevity, dormancy

seeds ripen seed dispersal 15

taxonomy	
author, year	Labillardière, 1799
synonym	
family	Myrtaceae
Eng. Name	Blue gum, Tasmanian blue gum, Southern blue gum
other names	Bagras (Philippines), Olive gum eucalyptus
Dutch name	Eucalyptus
subspecies	Eucalyptus globulus is a complex species; E. bicostata, E. pseudoglobulus and E. maidenii are considered to be subspecies by some authors (in Forestry Compendium) Eucalyptus globulus subspecies bicostata Eucalyptus globulus subspecies globulus Eucalyptus globulus subspecies pseudoglobulus (FEIS Database)
varieties	Eucalyptus globulus var. compacta Labill - Dwarf bluegum (FEIS Database)
hybrids	hybrids are known with 9 other species (FEIS Database)
references	ASGAP. The Eucalypt Page. http://farrer.riv.csu.edu.au/ASGAP/eucalypt.html
	Australian National Botanical Garden. www.anbg.gov.au/emblems/tas.emblem.html
	CAB International. 2005. The Forestry Compendium. www.cabicompendium.org/fc
	Plants for a future database. www.pfaf.org/database/index.php
	USDA Forest Service. www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/eucglo/all.html
	Wikipedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tasmanian_Blue_Gum
morphology	
crown habit	oval to round
max. height (m)	80
max. dbh (cm)	
actual sizes -location, country -	90,7 m. in Tasmania
oldest tree -location-	
leaf length (cm)	15-35
leaf petiole (cm)	
leaf colour upper surface	blue-grey
leaf colour under surface	blue-grey
leaves arrangement	single, alternate
flowering	spring and early summer
flowering plant	monoecious, male and female inflorescense, with unisexual flowers
flower	
flower diameter pollen cones (cm)	
inflorescence description, length	single, fluffy and button-shaped,
pollination	insects, birds and small mammals
fruit description	cone shaped woody capsules, called gumnuts
fruiting period	autumn and winter
fruit; length (cm)	15-25
fruit petiole; length (cm)	
seed; length (cm)	

habitat	
natural distribution	Tasmanian East coast, S.E. Australia
introduced countries	many countries, including California, Ethiopia, Brazil, India, China, Chili
area natural habitat (ha)	
soil type	deep soils, usually light and medium texture, also clay
water	annual rainfall 500-1500 mm
pH-KCI	acid, neutral
soil fertility	fertile; tolerates infertile soil
light	strong light demanding
temperature	annual average 9-21 C; absolute minimum temperature -8C
"optimum natural development"	warm to cool, humid and sub-humid environment
remarks	
managamant	
management	aamman
status introduced range	common
status introduced range	common, invasive
application	windbreak, shelter, wood production
propagation	seed
regeneration	natural regeneration
optimal gap size for regeneration	
resprouting after cutting	good
growth rate	very fast, 24 m in 9 years; (Swaine and Hall, 1983)
diseases	Microsphaerella spp - fungus on juvenile leaves in plantations
	Laetiporus sulphureus – fungus (Dutch: Zwavelzwam)
	more: see Forestry Compendium
insects	see Forestry Compendium
ecology	
plant communities / associations	
associated trees	
wood	
trade name	Southern blue gum
wood structures key characteristics	
density heartwood (kg/m³)	650-900 (at 12% moisture content)
elastic modulus (N/mm²)	,
total above ground biomass	
fungi class durability heartwood	
heartwood colour	yellowish brown
sapwood colour	
contents	
products	firewood, charcoal, fibre-boards, sawn timber for flooring
market	
non-timber products	
flowers	pollen and nectar for honey
leaves	essential oil for medicinal purposes, insect repellent, antiseptic
IEAVES	ESSETILIAI OII TOI THEUICHIAI DUIDOSES, IHSECLIEDENENL, ANLISEDIIC



Eucalyptus globulus, inflorescens Hiroshima, Japan ©Shoyaku



Eucalyptus globulus, inflorescens, Hiroshima, Japan ©Shoyaku