



## Eucalyptus Study Group

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Study Group website: <http://members.westnet.com.au/olivehill/esg> (includes seed list)

Greetings to everyone, we are now well into February of the new year, and it has been an odd summer, or rather non-summer, here in the south west. Cool to cold conditions have prevailed giving us the coolest summer and spring on record. Although quite heavy rain continued up until December, the ground moisture has dropped away quickly, and things are as dry as they always are in February.

The Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) flowered in a long and spectacular fashion right through winter and what passed for spring, but it looks like the Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) and Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus patens*) will barely carry a flower. This is making life hard for the insects and birds, and the fruit growers will have a tough season, as the birds will be into the fruit instead of their favourite food, the Marri blossom. WA is not subject to the El Nino climatic effect, so in the past has appeared to have a more predictable climate. Since the early 1970s it has become more extreme.

On the other hand, it appears that drought still holds sway in Queensland, and extreme heat in other states, not to mention those fires. All quite normal for El Nino cycles, but appears more extreme than average.

I can't help feeling that we're seeing the reality of climate change at work, with these extremes from both ends of the climatic spectrum.

### **Elsbeth's News:**

My thanks to Ian Roberts for seed he sent to the seed bank. Ian has undertaken a very interesting (and huge) project of painting all of Euc. species as seedlings, particularly the cotyledons so that they could be an aid in identification. He has already done approx 500 and has been seeking seed of the ones that are more difficult to obtain. Ian has a Gallery called "MEDIKA" at Blyth in SA He may like to tell us more of his project. I have seen some of his paintings and they are quite beautiful and very true to character.

Thanks also to Roger Wileman for the donation of some of the seed listed below.

NEW SEED Euc. canescens ssp beadellii, diversifolia ssp hesperia, incerata, kingsmillii ssp alatissima (ie red flowers from SA) , oldfieldii, preissiana ssp lobata, victrix

WELCOME TO SOME NEW MEMBERS

Brett McDonald ,Horsham Vic

Allan Raine from Stroud NSW who is interested in east coast mallee species. He has undertaken research on Euc squamosa.

Tom Robertson

Tom has a small nursery in the Victorian mallee wishing to promote mallee eucalypts in Vic. He is particularly interested in drought tolerant species.

Clive Bott from Sheffield in Tas. Clive is a hobby farmer with an interest in windbreaks and seeing how many eucalypts he can grow.

Wendy Fopp is not a new member, but tells us that she has 100 acres on the hills above Willunga in SA. 2/3 of this is indigenous bush under Heritage. The rest she is trying to revegetate with as many eucalypts as possible.

John Purse is a new member from the U.K. He is trying to make various *Eucalyptus* hybrids that are smaller and more attractive than the species that are hardy in the U.K. (In the southern eastern states of Australia we are trying to do the same thing!) John has given a web page address for information about what he is doing. [www.primabio.co.uk](http://www.primabio.co.uk)

Jeff Irons is not a new member, but sent some photos of his eucalypts in the U.K.

(Thanks Jeff for the suggestion of getting *Euc. vernicosa* seed from Wildseed Tas. I have had contact with them, and will be able to get some seed for the study group. I will send some to John Cleary for the Points Arboretum as soon as I have it in hand.)

### **OTHER SNIPPETS from Elspeth**

I was able to get hold of "Euclid – Eucalypts of southern Australia 2nd edition" at the Perth ASGAP Conference. This CD has proved invaluable both with identification, new names, common names. The second edition includes the southern half of W.A. which was not included in the first edition. It does cost approx \$100, but would be cheaper than buying books to cover all those species.

### **SEED BANK**

It appears from comments by members that many are trying to find smaller, decorative mallee species that will grow in climates that are colder and wetter than the areas from which many of the most desirable species come.

Our garden is in Montrose approx 1 hour east of Melbourne at the foot of the Dandenong Ranges. We are wetter than Melbourne (rainfall 1,000 mm), and also a bit colder with 5 or 6 frosts each year.

I thought I could start the ball rolling by naming some of the smaller species that are growing well in this climate hoping that others might then find them useful.

*Eucalyptus coccifera, calycogona, cosmophylla, curtisii, diversifolia, eximia nana, flindersii, froggattii, gregsoniana, lacrimans, lansdowneana, pumila, saxatilis, pleurocarpa (formerly tetragona), orbifolia, tetraptera, cernua (nutans), sepulcralis, forrestiana, desmondensis, gardneri, cretata.*

(Ed: see articles following from Paul Kennedy and Leigh Murray for more on small eucalypts)

I still try to grow the (unsuitable) decorative species, but now confine them to pots, particularly Rocket Pots (see last newsletter, photo this newsletter) so that they can be protected from rain and cold.

Regards to all, Elspeth.

### **From Brenda Galey, Alexandra, Victoria**

I believe you asked me about the *E. stellulata* released by Australfora a while ago. *Stellulata* is native to the Australian alps found in poorly drained frost pockets amongst snow gum. It is a variable species but usually small and mallee like 5- 15m. It is a member of the snow gum family locally known as black sallee. It is found rarely below 800m. The trunk is black and rough at the base with smooth gunmetal grey to olive green trunk and branches. I have seen it with a golden to almost orange trunk where the bark was peeling away. It seems quite happy in my bonsai area and is kept in a tray of water sitting on top of gravel. I have see it at one place lower than 800m and it was considerably larger more around the 20m mark so I would be a bit cautious where it could be planted!

My other favorite snow gum is *E. mitchelliana*. It is found only on Mt Buffalo in Northeast Victoria. Mt Buffalo is a large granite plateau and is isolated from the rest of the alps by an enormous wall of sheer cliffs. The tree is found among the granite boulders so unique to this area with snow gum. It is a small attractive tree with a white peeling trunk. It's leaves are quite narrow and almost straight. During the

alpine fires in 2003 90% of the buffalo plateau burned endangering the tree even further. Unfortunately there is no seed collecting in the national park and no seed left in our seed bank. **So if anyone in the group is growing this tree and can collect some seed please do!**

Our trip to WA was fantastic! I enjoyed very last second of it. We did get chased around by quite a bit of unusual rainfall. I was fascinated by the snappy gum up in Karijini NP. There were many, many eucalypts to look at and unfortunately I had no field guides to identify them! I did see *E. torquata*, *forrestiana*, *rhodantha/macrocarpa*. My favorite part of the trip as far as Eucalypts go was a camp we spent a few days at outside Coolgardie known as Victoria Rock. What a beautiful place. We were surrounded by the forest of the Goldfields. I have fallen in love with the goldfield Eucalypts. They are just gorgeous. Actually, I think that is a major understatement!

I spent many hours wandering through the (woodland) just fascinated by the fluting and color of these amazing trees. I can see why they were used for the gold mines . It is very hard and durable wood. We took the back road that runs form Victoria Rock to Norseman. It is only about 200 kms but the drive took us all day. We made many stops and found a small area of very old (woodland). I noticed it is very hard to come by after the ravages of settlement, mining and fire.

A lovely trip in all and I can't wait to go back again. I was so inspired I stopped at State Flora Nursery near Adelaide and picked up a great selection of tubes for my bonsai collection. They had many of the Goldfields species and some very unique SA species as well. They include *E. campaspe*, *salubris*, *Coolibah*, *rhodantha*, *orbifolia*, *landsdownea*, *albopupurea*, *coronata*, *sargentii* and *caesia* "Gungurru" . That will keep me busy in the coming seasons!

Finally a note to my garden eucalypts. I have had two deaths, my *rhodanthe* and *torquata* both just didn't cope with the cold wet temperatures this year. Goolwa Gem has flowered and has dusky pink flowers, *forrestiana* has done fine as well as Torwood and *woodwardii*. I planted a *campaspe* as a replacement for the *torquata*. After doing a bit of research I found that *salubris* will eventually kill all other plants around it. We'll see how it goes but so far so good.

*Ed note: Yes, to see them is to love them I have no doubt. I grew up with them and they still mean "real bush" to me.*

*I too have had a number of losses from damp/cold/overcast skies this year - forrestiana, salubris, torquata and have some fungus ridden woodwardii, landsdowneana and campaspe. One of my E. caesia "Gungurru" has died back to lignotuber but is making abundant new growth. All my arid zone eucalypts have fungal spotting and curling of the leaves, but the south coastal low rainfall species are unaffected (sepulcralis, macrandra, preissiana, platypus etc). This certainly appears to reinforce what Elspeth tells us about species that work for her in the open.*



More on small *Eucalyptus* species -

### **Small Eucalypts for Small Gardens, Paul Kennedy**

Everyone equates Eucalypts with Australia but providing Australian people with advice on suitable eucalypts for their gardens, and for nurseries to stock suitable plants for sale seems to be sadly lacking. How often have we seen large eucalypts planted in small gardens creating many problems such as too much shade, etc? Hence I put forward a list of small eucalypts suitable for small gardens or courtyards based on climate and rainfall.

The list (below) needs to be considered in conjunction with a number of criteria:

- a) Plants grown in soil as close to their natural growing conditions will do well. However, the further you move away from the ideal soil profile, the chance of success diminishes.
- b) Inland and high country eucalypts are generally more frost hardy than coastal eucalypts. The degree of frosts needs to be considered when selecting a eucalypt species.
- c) The effect of humidity on WA species grown north of Jervis Bay NSW, on the coast and adjacent ranges is unknown.
- d) Inland eucalypt species have adapted to growing in low rainfall areas and generally do not survive in high rainfall areas, eg *Euc. orbifolia* at Heathmont, Victoria, in a 900 mm rainfall region survived but

always looked unhappy and flowered poorly despite good drainage.

c) Inland eucalypts generally need lots of hot weather to flower well.

Eucalypts from high country/cool summers generally do not like the very hot summer days of the inland, and often show leaf burn and need regular water to survive.

The Eucalypts I would wish to grow in a small garden would be:

1. *E. youngiana*

This mallee has everything you could wish for in a Eucalypt. It has lovely light green, broad lanceolate leaves, which are not crowded. The bark peels revealing lovely tan coloured new growth. The flowers, which are long lasting, can vary from yellow to pink to red and are up to 10 cms across. The buds have pointed caps, which can be deep pink in colour. The large seed capsules can be quite reddish brown in colour and are very ornamental.

2. *E. synandra*

One of the very dainty species. Flowered this year at age 2. Originates from sandy soils near Shark Bay in W.A. the flowers change from cream to pink and hang down. The seed capsules are also ornamental to look at.

3. *E. diptera* (or *terebra*)

When you see this species in the wild with their intense fluted, coppery trunks and bright green leaves, you just have to have one! Flower buds and seed capsules are in sessile clusters along the branches.

4. *E. orbifolia*, *websteriana* and *kruseana*

All from very dry regions. Have glaucous, orbicular foliage and yellow flowers, which makes them very attractive.

5. *E. oldfieldii*, *burracopinnensis* and *sessilis*

Generally form rounded bushes, have large cream to yellow flowers, large ornamental seed capsules with the rim thick and protruding and open green foliage. Buds can be very coppery in colour.

( Paul has provided a table of suggested species for various locations, which has been formatted as follows)

Coastal and adjacent ranges:		
Temperate	Cool	High country, extremes
lehmanniana	gregsoniana	gregsoniana
obstans	burgessiana	vernica
burgessiana	apiculata	deuaensis
apiculata	cunninghamii	saxitilis
cunninghamii	approximans	
approximans	condonocarpa	
codonocarpa	pumila	
pumila	sturgessiana	
sturgessiana	infera	
infera	vernica	
cretata	deuaensis	
	saxitilis	

<b>Inland slopes and adjacent plains, rainfall – 400-600mm</b>		
oldfieldii	kingsmillii ssp. alatissima	"tetragona" spp
lucens	nudicaulis	pachyloma
sessilis	deuaensis	platydisca
insularis	erectifolia	lateritica
exilis	pendens	sepulcralis
coronata	campaspe	preissiana
acies	youngiana	synandra
orbifolia	websteriana	albida
cretata	pimpiniana	kruseana
recondita	platypus ssp congregata	incerata
pluricaulis ssp porphyrea	grossa	diptera
terebra	misella	repleta
gillii	burracoppinensis	tetraptera
rigens	deflexa	normantensis
<b>Far inland, rainfall &gt;400mm</b>		
oldfieldii	lucens	sessilis
kingsmillii	nudicaulis	platydisca
youngiana	synandra	orbifolia
websteriana	cretata	pimpiniana
kruseana	grossa	campaspe
diptera	terebra	gillii
burracoppinensis	prominens	pilbarensis
<b>WA Species:</b>		
"tetragona" spp	pachyloma	insularis
pendens	sepulcralis	coronata
preissiana	acies	albida
platypus ssp congregata	desmondensis	densa ssp improcera
pluricaulis ssp porphyrea	rigens	erectifolia
lateritica	exilis	

At Queanbeyan we live on a shaly ridge. The soil is sparse and poor (planting holes have to be hacked out of the rock), drainage is excellent, and the site is exposed to desiccating westerly winds. Some parts get heavy frosts while others are frost-free (eg, on a north-facing slope or under big eucalypts). Our holiday place at Tuross Head has better, granite-based soil with clay subsoil, but it's subject to very strong, salty winds, plus there's the moisture-sucking power of large Norfolk Island Pines. At both places, I've found it quite tricky to establish eucalypts.

Two eucalypts that are establishing unusually easily for us are "Euky Dwarf" and "Little Spotty" (both are produced by Australflo Nursery). The Euky Dwarf form of *E. leucoxylon* beats all other forms that I've tried, both at Queanbeyan and at Tuross. At Queanbeyan, we have two "Euky Dwarf" coming along nicely, which is more than I can say for at least three other forms of *E. leucoxylon*, all of which are languishing miserably. At Tuross, two "Euky Dwarf" are growing well, already beating a *E. leucoxylon* that has been in for much longer. Only one other form of *E. leucoxylon*, a *E. leucoxylon megalocarpa*, has done well for us. It's now a 5 metre tree at Tuross, with superb, nectar-rich cerise flowers for many months. It's very popular indeed with honeyeaters, lorikeets and rosellas. "Euky Dwarf" grows to 5 - 6m high by 3 - 5m wide, a good size for a home garden. Our tallest trees are only 1.5m, and still have their juvenile foliage; none has yet flowered. I'm keen to see the flower colour (which can vary from deep pink to cream) – but I'm sure the birds won't care (it's also known as *Eucalyptus leucoxylon dwarf 'Magnet'*).

"Little Spotty" is growing enthusiastically at Queanbeyan, unlike the distressingly slow start of most other eucalypts I've tried. I was initially disappointed that "Little Spotty" was not, as I expected, a form of *Corymbia maculata*, the tree I know and love as Spotted Gum. These tall bird magnets grow beside the highway not far from Tuross, and many of them have the most magnificent spotted trunks. I'd have loved to plant a small form of *C. maculata* in our garden there. But I soon cheered up when I learnt that "Little Spotty", a form of *E. mannifera*, is suitable for stony soils and heavy frosts. It should be ideal for Queanbeyan. And the tree I planted six months ago certainly looks happy. "Little Spotty" is said to grow to 5 - 7m, with cream or red patches spotting its trunk (another name for it is *Eucalyptus mannifera 'Patches'*).

A third easy eucalypt is *E. conferruminata* (sold as *E. lehmannii* but taller and lacking the lignotuber of that species). This has proved relatively easy to establish at both Queanbeyan and Tuross. Because *E. conferruminata* is frost sensitive when young I avoided planting it in our frostiest areas at Queanbeyan, where six trees have all come through one or two winters unscathed; they're growing steadily. Two of our three plants at Tuross reached about 4m tall and wide, and I've kept them to that size by pruning – they accept this well. They grow as rounded shrubs, with foliage to ground level. Our Tuross plants have flowered, large yellowish-green balls (the buds form big clusters like fingers) that are popular with birds, especially Little Wattlebirds. Recently I've learnt that *E. conferruminata* has weed potential, so like all non-indigenous plants they'll have to be watched (although there's been no sign of any such problems).

I love eucalypts above all other plants; I'm delighted that I've finally found some that I can grow fairly easily.

*Ed: They certainly sound like winners for small gardens Leigh, thanks for letting us know about them.*

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### **Paul Kennedy writes:**

Dear Margaret.

Now that Christmas day is over I will endeavour to write about the Eucalypts we saw whilst memories of our trip to the central northern part of Western Australia in September 2005 are still fresh in my mind.

I had never been to the Gascoyne region of Western Australia where the Gascoyne and Murchison Rivers have their headwaters up near Meekatharra and meander across some 700 klms. of mostly gibber plain country to the sea.

I had expected to see a lot of sand hill country, but that is further to the east and west. Hence there were not too many Eucalypt species because of the harshness of the country. In the middle of this vast area is Mount Augustus which rises 750m out of the plain and is nine times bigger than Ayres Rock. It



is covered in flora with patches of exposed rock. The rainfall of this region is about 200mm.

Along water courses *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var *obtusa* grows and has that really white trunk which we would love to have as a feature in our gardens. The trees are probably upwards of 1000 years old in many cases and have pointed caps on the buds. Out on the plains away from the watercourses an occasional white gum can be found which is probably *Eucalyptus candida*, the desert ghost gum.

On Mount Augustus itself in the creek lines of solid rock can be found *Eucalyptus ferriticola*. It must be the toughest Eucalypt in existence as how it roots manage to penetrate the minutest crack in the rock has to be seen. Given the lack of moisture as well and the summer heat it should not survive at all, but some specimens were 5m high. I searched for seed, but it had all been released two months before after flowering in February. It would be a great Eucalypt for inland gardens. It has thin narrow lanceolate grey green leaves and the cupular fruit are very distinctive.

At Landor Station we crossed the dry riverbed of the Gascoyne River and just beyond there we came across one of the few sandy ridges. On it was *Eucalyptus lenziana*, which is easy to identify by its narrow bloodwood leaves and urn shaped fruit. It is very sporadic in occurrence so I was delighted to find it.

I also looked for the barlee box, *Eucalyptus lucasii* but could not find it.

Near Meekatharra. on a ridge of limestone rubble were large trees of either *Eucalyptus trivalvis* or *striatacalyx*. However I think it was the latter because of the striated cap on the cylindrical bud. Again how they survive is a wonder in a land so hot and dry. Their roots must be penetrating and extensive.

From the Gascoyne we moved on to Exmouth and the Cape Range. The locals said that it was the greenest they could remember and to see the wildflowers in a great array of colour was a delight. Exmouth is a great holiday place for the water lovers, but there is also plenty of flora too. *Eucalyptus victrix* has been used as a street tree and its white trunk and shady branches contrast well with the green lawns or bare earth where the homeowner is not a gardener. It has mostly terminal flowering panicles and small fruit. In the creek lines *Eucalyptus carnaldulensis* var *obtusa* grows naturally.

Outside the Exmouth Catholic Church are specimens of *Eucalyptus xerothermica*, the Pilbara box and I was able to collect some seed which germinated readily in December. The inflorescences are 3 or 7 flowered particles and has cupular fruit.

In the Cape Range are two magnificent gorges. The Charles Knife and the Shothole. A road runs up the ridge between them and takes you on to the top of the range. The countryside is very rocky but everywhere there is flora that you have not seen before. Out come the books to identify Grevilleas, Hakeas, Hibbertias and hundreds more. *Eucalyptus terminalis* or *hamersleyana* can be found here as a small tree. On the ridge between the gorges *Eucalyptus ultima* grows and is easily recognised by its fruit. Down in Shothole gorge *Eucalyptus prominens* grows beside the roadway. It has clavate buds and medium sized obconical fruit. I also found another eucalypt near the road terminus, which I have not been able to identify.

As we headed down the coast towards Perth, there were many more eucalypts that we came across. However I will only touch on a few of them.

The Useless Loop road at Shark Bay is one of my favourite places. The flora to be found here is so unique that it leaves you in awe. *Eucalyptus roycei*, the glaucous form of *Eucalyptus eudesmioides* grows here on red sand dunes with Melaleucas, Calothamnus and a most unusual leaf shaped *Adenanthos acanthoclada* which has defied all attempts to propagate. Even *Eucalyptus roycei* has proved extremely difficult to germinate and perhaps says something about the climate and soils where these plants grow. I also looked for *Eucalyptus beardiana*, that other dainty eucalypt on Nanga Station but the locals don't give away their secrets.

Just north of Geraldton in the Howatharra Hills are some fantastic reserves. Here I was able to come across *Eucalyptus blaxellii* and *cuprea*.

On the way home I travelled out through the wheat belt to Kulin and Lake King. The Dragon Rocks reserve has a great collection of Eucalypts and then you could spend days in the Hyden, Lake King and Norseman area just looking at eucalypts alone. It would be great to have a Study Group trip out there. What do you think, Margaret? At the time I was there, many roads were impassable due to heavy rains, and so I did not get to see all the Eucalypts I had on my list.

*Eucalyptus eremophila* was in flower and it is easy to see because of its lime green flowers. However I wanted to find a specimen of *Eucalyptus depauperata* which looks very similar but flowers in February east of Lake King. Unfortunately no luck with it or *Eucalyptus cerasiformis*, the pear shaped mallee. Does anyone have seed.?

Also in the Lake King region is *Eucalyptus deflexa* which looks quite stunning in flower. I had seen it on a previous trip and was able to pull up right on the spot again. It has long down curved peduncles and the buds (up to 7)also have long pedicels.

The Gascoyne region does not have a great number of Eucalypt species. It would probably be more productive to keep south east of Kalgoorlie, Sandstone, Paynes Find, Murchison and Shark Bay where the rainfall is higher and soils tend to be more sandy, which produces a greater variety of Eucalypts.

There is always plenty to see in Western Australia, its just making the effort to get there and then there is not enough time to do all the botanising you would like.

We have just had the hottest December on record. Some days have been 40 degrees C plus with howling north easterly winds which has caused heat bum to some of the Eucalypts, especially those tall forms from the south west comer of Western Australia. More about that at a later date.

*Ed: well, that would certainly be an exciting ESG trip. I'm not sure that I have time to be the organizer, but would be happy to contribute to organization if anyone else is prepared to take it on. Perhaps members could let me know indications of interest and if anybody is prepared to take a leadership role?*

*Thanks for a wonderful virtual tour, Paul.*



**Elsbeth's rocket pot, see NL 41 (Elsbeth Jacobs)**



**E. mitchelliana on Mt Buffalo (Brenda Galey)**



**E. salubris woodland (Brenda Galey)**



**"Snappy Gum" (Brenda Galey)**



<b>SEED BANK LIST</b>			
abbreviata	caesia ssp caesia	curtisii	flavida
acies	caesia ssp magna	cyanophylla	flindersii
acmenoides	calcareana	cyclostoma	flocktoniae
acroleuca	calcicola	dawsonii	floribunda
agglomerata	caliginosa	deanei	foelscheana
aggregata	calophylla	decorticans	formanii
albans	calycogona	delegatensis	forrestiana
albopurpurea	camaldulensis 'Lake	deserticola	fraseri
alpina	Albacutya'	desmondensis	froggattii
amplifolia	cabbageana	dichromophloia	-fusiformis
amygdalina	campaspe	dielsii	gamophylla
anceps	canaliculata	diptera	gardneri
angustissima	cannonii	diversicolor	gillenii
apiculata	capitellata	dives	gillii
approximans	capricornia (see	dolichocarpa	glomerosa
aquilina	dichromophloia)	drepanophylla (see crebra)	gomphocephala
archeri	cephalocarpa	dundasii	goniantha
arenacea-	chapmaniana	dunnii	goniocalyx
argophloia	chippendalei	dwyeri	gracilis
astringens	chlorophylla	e!ata	grandis
bakeri	cinerea	ebbanoensis	gregsoniana
balladoniensis	citriodora	effusa	grossa
bancroftii	cladocalyx	eremaea	guilfoylei
banksii	cladocalyx nana	eremicola	gummifera
baxteri	clarksoniana	eremophila	gunnii
benthamii var.	cloeziana	erythrandra	haemastoma
dorrigoensis	cneorifolia	erythrocorys	haematoxylon
bicostata	coccifera	erythronema	hallii
biturbinata	codonocarpa	erythronema var marginata	hendersonii
bleeseri	conglomerata	erythrophloia	henryi
botryoides	consideniana	eugenioides	herbertiana
brachycalyx	cordata	ewartiana	histophylla
brockwayi	cornuta-	exilipes	incrassata
bridgesiana	cosmophylla	eximia	indurata
brookeriana	crebra	falcata	infera
buprestium	crenulata	fastigata	intertexta
burdettiana	crucis	ferruginea	jacksonii
burgessiana	cunninghami	fibrosa ssp nubile	jacobsiana
cadens	cupularis	ficifoiia	johnstonii
jucunda	miniata	pluricaulis ssp porphyria	torwood
jutsonii	mitchelliana	pocillum (see	transcontinentalis
kitsoniana	moluccana	erythrophloia)	racemosa
kondininensis	morrisii	polybractea	radiata
kruseana	multicaulis	porosa	raveretiana
laeliae	neglecta	porrecta	ravida
laevopinea	nesophila	preissiana	redunca
lamprocalyx	newbeyi	propinqua	remota
lanepolei	nicholii	pruinosa	robusta
lansdowneana ssp	nitida	pryoriana (see viminalis ssp	rodwayi
albopurpurea (see	normantonensis	pryoriana)	rossii
albopurpurea)	nortonii	pterocarpa	roycei
largeana	notabilis	ptychocarpa	rubida
	nutans	pulchella	rubiginosa

largiflorens	obliqua	pulverulenta	rudderi
leichhardtii	obstans	pumila	rudis
lesouefii	occidentalis	pyriformis	sa!monophloia
leucoxyton	ochroph!oia	pyrocarpa	salubris
leucoxyton ssp	odontocarpa	quadricostata	sa!ubris 'glauca' (see ravida)
megalocarpa	odorata	setosa	saligna
leucoxyton ssp stephanie	oleosa	shirleyi	sargentii
ligulata	olida	sideroxyton	saxatilis
ligustrina	olsenii	sideroxyton sp tricarpa (see	sclerophylla (see racemosa)
litorea	orbifolia	tricarpa)	scoparia
lockyeri	oreades	sieberi	seeana
longifolia	ovata	signata	semiglobosa
longirostrata	paliformis	socialis	sepulcralis
loxophleba	pachycalyx	spathulata	sessilis
lucens	pachyloma	sphaerocarpa	tricarpa
macarthurii	pachyphylla	squamosa	trivalvis
macrandra	panda	staeri	-umbra ssp carnea
macrocarpa	paniculata	staigeriana	umbra ssp umbra
macrorrhyncha	papuana	steadmanii	umbrawarrensis
macrorrhyncha ssp	parramattensis	stellulata	uncinata
cannonii (see cannonii)	parvifolia	stenostoma	urnigera
major	patellaris	stoatei	urophylla (non-Aus)
mannensis	patens	stockeri	-viminalis
mannifera ssp mannifera	pauciflora ssp niphophila	stricklandii	viminalis ssp cygnetensis
mannifera ssp praecox	pauciflora ssp debeuzevillei	stricta	viminalis ssp pryoriana
marginata	peeneri	subcrenulata	virens
mckieanna	pellita	synandra	viridis
megacarpa	peltata	talyuberlup	wandoo
megacornuta	perriniana	tenella	watsoniana
melanoleuca	petraea	tenuipes	websteriana
melanophloia	phoenicea	tenuiramis	whitei
melanoxyton	pileata	tereticornis	williamsiana
melliodora	pilularis	terminalis	willisii
merrickiae	pimpiniana	tessellaris	willisii ssp falciformis
michaeliana	piperita	tetraptera	woodwardii
microcarpa	piperita ssp urceolaris	tindaliae	xanthaclada
microcorys	platyphylla	todtiana	yalatensis
microneura	platypus	torelliana	yarraensis
microtheca	platypus 'Red'	torquata	youngiana (cream)
		resinifera	youngiana (pink)-
		rhodantha	yumbarrana
		rhodops	zygophylla
		rigidula	
		risdonii	
		robertsonii	