
KOALA TREE GUIDE

MID NORTH COAST,
HUNTER & CENTRAL COAST
OF NSW



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MID NORTH COAST,
HUNTER &
CENTRAL COAST OF NSW

Proudly funded by



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This guide was authored by Dr Jo Green, Alison Ratcliffe and Dave Rawlins from Earthscapes Consulting. It was a collaborative effort to capture and produce as much practical information as possible.

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We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the Mid North Coast, Hunter and Central Coast of NSW. We recognise their continuing connection to the land and waters and acknowledge their long history of caring for and managing the land, its plants, and animals. We pay our respects to Elders past and present and extend that respect to all Indigenous Australians. We acknowledge the koala or boorabi, burabi, boodahbee, guula, yarri as an important cultural feature of the NSW landscape.

INTRODUCTION

This guide is a tool to inform and empower koala conservation practitioners and those engaged in habitat restoration works.

This guide has not been written for botanists as a definitive taxonomic reference. For more specific taxonomic information refer to both PlantNET NSW and EUCLID - Eucalypts of Australia. This publication is aimed to be more accessible to land managers, naturalists, bush regenerators and ecologists. We hope that using this guide allows you to rapidly identify a koala habitat tree to a species, or a group of species, from features you can see in the field.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE GUIDE

Koalas use a range of trees for food and shelter. While eucalypts are primarily used for feeding, some non-eucalypt species may also be used.

The Mid North Coast, Hunter and Central Coast region is part of the North Coast Koala Management Area (KMA), as outlined in the 2018 report titled 'A Review of Koala Tree Use Across New South Wales' by the Office of Environment and Heritage

For this guide, Eucalyptus and closely related genera (Angophora, Corymbia, Lophostemon, Syncarpia) that were likely to occur in the North Coast KMA were included.

The key is to the commonly occurring species found in koala habitat.

Other non-eucalypt species associated with koala habitat are included (page 83) but are not in the key. There is also a table of limited distribution species (page 104) and a table of the koala feed trees for the 6 Local Government Areas (LGAs) who are partners in

this publication: Kempsey Council, Port Macquarie - Hastings Council, MidCoast Council, Port Stephens Council, Lake Macquarie Council and Cessnock Council (page 108).

There are many more non-endemic species of eucalypts that have been planted in our region. Some of these were planted in gardens, early farm re-forestation projects, or in former State Forests that are now National Parks. These species are described separately but are noted throughout the guide.

Main koala feed tree species (sometimes called primary) are those recognised in NSW legislation or identified by koala experts.

The names used in this guide are from PlantNET NSW. In Queensland, species that occur in koala habitat may be called by different names, e.g. Forest Red Gum (NSW) is often called Blue Gum in QLD. EUCLID often uses QLD names.

AREA COVERED

The area covered by this guide is the Mid North Coast, Hunter and Central Coast of NSW. This area includes the LGAs of Kempsey, Port Macquarie-Hastings, Mid Coast, Port Stephens, Dungog, Cessnock, Maitland, Newcastle, Lake Macquarie and Central Coast.

Species distributions are based on PlantNET NSW and the Atlas of Living Australia. Naturally occurring populations may occur outside recorded distributions where surveys are limited. Also, many eucalypts are planted outside their natural range, so they may be encountered beyond their indicated distribution, particularly in urban areas.



WHAT IS KOALA HABITAT?

Koalas (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) feed mainly on the leaves of eucalyptus trees, with individuals almost exclusively feeding on only a few preferred tree species. One of the most important factors influencing the distribution and numbers of koalas in any area is the presence and density of their feed tree species.

However, other tree species, including non-eucalypts, provide seasonal or supplementary food.

Koalas also need a range of other trees across their habitat for resting and shelter, particularly in extreme weather conditions. Examples of shelter trees include Turpentine, Cypress Pine, Brush Box and the non-native Camphor Laurels.

Koalas use isolated paddock trees, roadside and fence line trees to move between areas.

Eucalypts are favoured by koalas because of the oil glands in the leaves. For most animals, eucalypts are poisonous, however the koala has an organ called a caecum which contains millions of bacteria to help break down the leaves into substances that are easier to absorb.



Never seen a koala in the wild?

This is not unusual as they are difficult to see, but there are some telltale signs that koalas have been near:

- The distinctive double thumb scratch on the trunks of feed trees
- The bullet shaped scats that have rounded ends. Fresh scats also smell of eucalyptus!

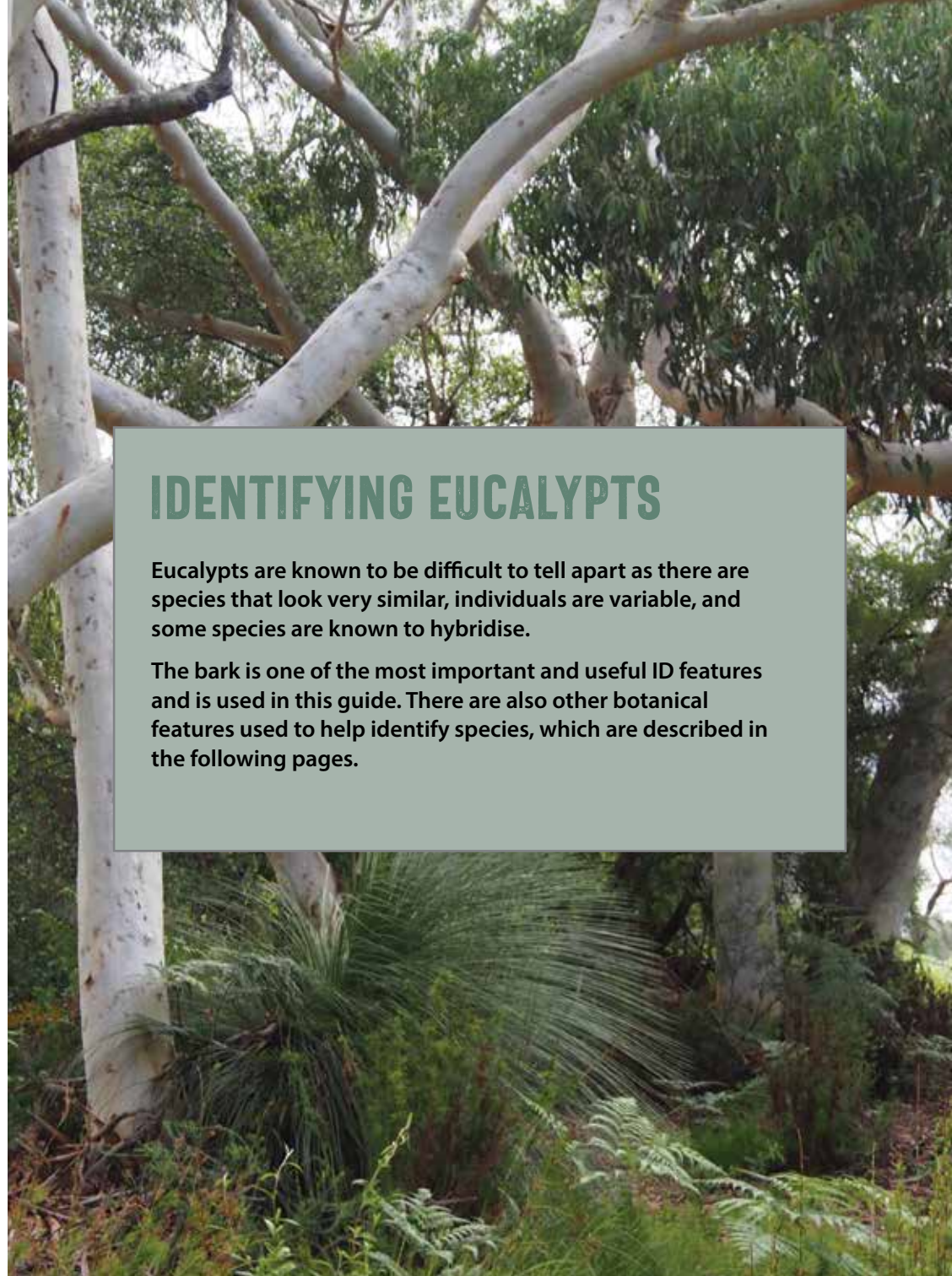


IF YOU DO SEE
A KOALA RECORD IT ON
THE I SPY KOALA APP

IDENTIFYING EUCALYPTS

Eucalypts are known to be difficult to tell apart as there are species that look very similar, individuals are variable, and some species are known to hybridise.

The bark is one of the most important and useful ID features and is used in this guide. There are also other botanical features used to help identify species, which are described in the following pages.



BARK

Broadly, bark falls into three groups:

HALF BARKED

Half-barked eucalypts trunks are mostly smooth but have a stocking of older dead rough bark retained around the base of the tree which can be <1m high or all the way up to the branches.



SMOOTH BARKED

Smooth-barked eucalypts shed their outer bark each year, revealing fresh living bark underneath. This underbark can be brightly coloured which fades with weathering. Some species shed bark in ribbons, strips or flakes. Some develop distinctive insect "scribbles" across the trunk.



ROUGH BARKED

Rough-barked eucalypts retain dead bark, which builds up over time and develops different textures. The main rough bark types include:

Stringybark

Thick, fibrous bark that can be pulled away in long strings.



Ironbark

Hard, deeply furrowed bark, usually dark grey to black or red-black. Often with lichen.



Peppermint and mahogany bark

Similar to stringybark but usually thinner and less deeply furrowed.



Blackbutts

Compacted bark, dark, hardened bark often found only on the lower trunk.



Box bark

Short-fibred, often grey, may become flaky or mottled.



Bloodwoods

Tessellated bark, bark broken into small flakes or blocks.



LEAVES

Eucalypt leaf size and shape are often similar between species, so may not be a useful character for identification.

There are, however, some leaf characteristics that are useful for ID.



Falcate
bow-shaped



Lanceolate
lance-shaped



Elliptic
even

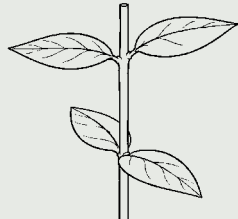


Ovate
egg-shaped

LEAF ARRANGEMENT

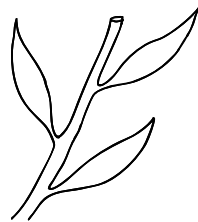
Opposite and decussate:

In the seedling stage, eucalypt leaves typically form in pairs on opposite sides of a square stem, with consecutive pairs arranged at right angles to each other (decussate).



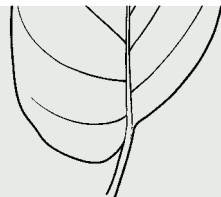
Disjunct-opposite:

In mature eucalypt leaves the opposite and decussate leaf arrangement varies during development. The leaves of a pair become separated on the axis owing to elongation of the nodal region, often giving the appearance of an alternate leaf but distinguished by decussate, not spiral, sequence.



Oblique leaf base:

Base is asymmetric / unequal - one side lower than the other.



DISCOLOROUS/CONCOLOROUS

Concolorous: both surfaces are the same colour.



Discolorous: the upper surface is darker and greener than the lower surface.

VENATION



Reticulate:

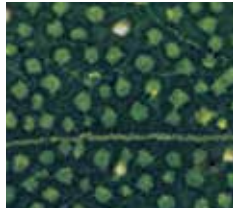
Forming a network (usually referring to the tertiary vein pattern of a leaf).



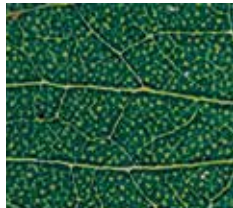
Penniveined:

Feather-like; when the side veins of the leaf are very numerous, parallel, close together and at a relatively wide angle to the midrib.

No visible reticulation



Sparse reticulation



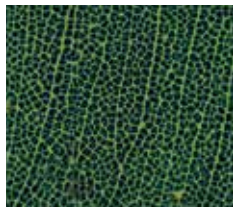
Moderate reticulation



Dense reticulation

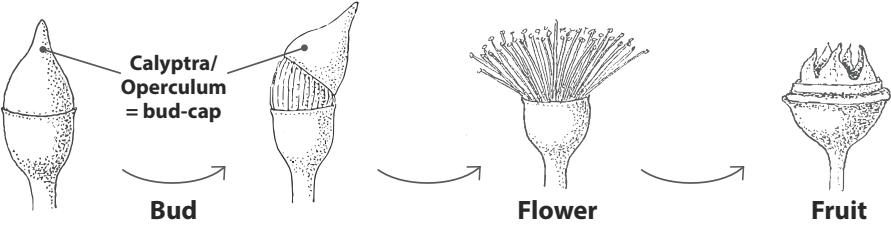


Very dense reticulation

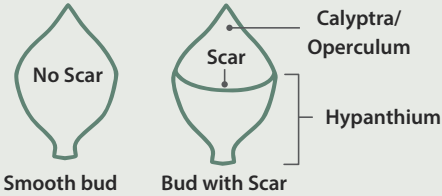


BUDS – FLOWERS – FRUITS

The shape of the developing bud and fruit can assist in eucalypt identification. Flower features are not used for identification in this guide.

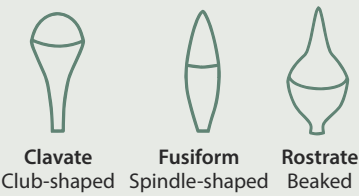


BUDS

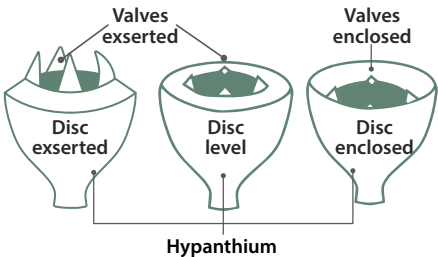


Flower buds have a cap that covers the stamens and ovary during their development, known as the calyptra or operculum, which is made up of an inner and an outer layer. The operculum sheds in most species during development and the site of detachment is visible as a scar. However, some species have lost the outer operculum through evolution and therefore have a smooth bud with no scar.

Bud Shapes

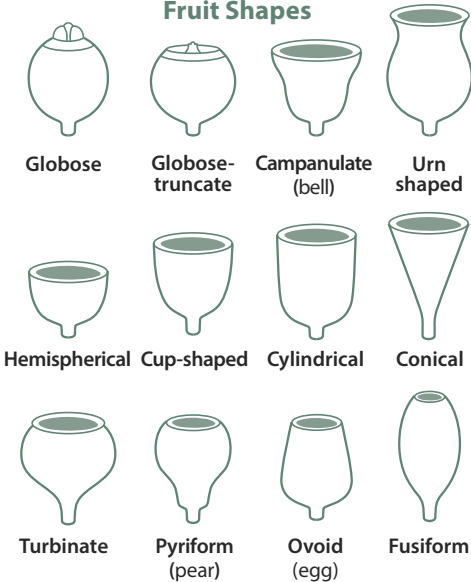


FRUITS



After fertilisation, the flower develops into a woody fruit capsule containing seeds within the hypanthium. The disc at the top of the hypanthium may be raised (exserted), level, or sunken (enclosed). The ovary roof splits to form valves, which may also be exserted or enclosed. The number of valves is an important feature for tree identification.

Fruit Shapes



SIMILAR GENERA

Many species that were formally placed within the Eucalyptus genus have been reclassified to the Corymbia genus.

Some species of Corymbia have recently been reclassified from sub genera to genus Blakella, but in this publication they are referred to as Corymbia pending further review by other studies. For further reading see Nicolle et al. (2024). They look similar and have some shared characteristics but have some differences at the genus level.

The genera Angophora and Lophostemon also look similar to Eucalyptus but have petals (unlike Eucalyptus which has a bud cap that sheds to reveal stamens) and different fruits. The table below is a good place to start to figure out if you are actually looking at a eucalypt.

Genus identification

There are three main features to help determine the genus. They are: leaf arrangement, bud shape and fruit shape (see pages 8 to 11 for descriptions).

FEATURE	Angophora	Corymbia	Eucalyptus	Lophostemon
ADULT LEAVES (ON STEM)	opposite 	alternate (disjunct) 	alternate (disjunct) 	pseudo-whorls*
BUDS / FLOWERS	no cap (has petals) 	has cap 	has cap 	no cap (has petals)
FRUIT	shape varies, ribbed, semi-soft 	urn-shaped or ovoid 	shape varies 	roughly +/- hemispherical, semi-soft
	pages 90 - 92	pages 34, 64, 101	page 17	pages 53 & 83

* Syncarpia (see page 82) also have pseudo-whorls (false whorls) but fruit is a very distinctive UFO shape. See glossary page 117 for definitions of botanical terms.



HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This guide was designed as a quick reference to identify species by obvious field characteristics.

1. QUICK CHECKING

The guide is grouped into bark types. Colour photos and brief descriptions are provided for quick checking of species. Using the botanical drawings of the buds and fruit and the photos of the bark and tree shape may help for quick identification. The 'Similar Species' box will help to double check identifications. Further checking of written descriptions of bark, buds, fruit and adult leaves as well as geographical distribution will help to confirm correct identification.

2. IF THE TREE IS STILL UNKNOWN:

- To determine the genus see page 11.
- A botanical key to bark groups is provided on page 15. Follow the steps on page 14 on how to use the botanical key.
- Check the limited distribution table on page 104-107.

POINTS OF HELP IN IDENTIFICATION

Take note of all the visible features first. Below are some questions to help identify trees in the field or from fresh specimens:

- Is it a *Eucalyptus*? It may be a closely related species; check on page 11.
- Are the trunk and branches rough or smooth-barked? This will guide you to the type of bark group.
- What colour are the adult leaves and are they the same colour on both sides of the leaf or lighter on the underside? Concolorous or discolorous?
- What shape are the adult leaves; are they narrow or broad?
- What shape are the buds?
- Is there an operculum scar?
- What shape is the fruit? Always check that the fruit is from the tree being identified (buds and fruit may fall a long way from the parent tree) and that it is mature fruit.
- Are the valves of the fruit exerted or enclosed?

Don't be discouraged if you can't find your tree - keep persisting! Ask a friend. Or the herbarium is a resource that experts use if they aren't sure.

SPECIES DISTRIBUTIONS

Species distributions in the text descriptions are sourced from PlantNet NSW. These distributions may not always reflect the current known range of a species, as they are based on specimen records held by the NSW Herbarium.

PlantNet also provides access to the Australian Virtual Herbarium (AVH) distribution maps, which draw on specimen records from herbaria across Australia. These maps provide a broader representation of species distributions and may differ from the text descriptions.

The LGA icons are provided as a guide for the council partners involved in this publication. They are based on local knowledge and Atlas of Living Australia records and may not represent the full distribution of each species within an LGA.

HOW TO USE THE FOLLOWING KEY:

1. Start by looking at the bark on the trunk of your tree and decide which bark group it belongs to (Smooth, Iron, Box, Half, Bloodwood or Stringy).
2. Go to the page for that bark group and begin at statement 1a and 1b. With some bark groups the leaves are used to differentiate before the bark. In this case look for the "Check Leaves First" box.
3. Read both statements carefully and choose the one that best matches your tree.
4. At the end of your chosen statement, you will either be given a species name or directed to another pair of statements (for example, "Go to 2").
5. Continue working through the key by choosing between each pair of statements until you reach a species name.
6. Use the species description, photos, leaves, buds and fruit to check that the identification is correct.
7. If your tree does not fit into either option, choose the closest match and keep following the key.

NB: Mature buds only should be used Measurements do not include stalks (ruler inside front cover).

ICONS

-  **Main Koala Feed Tree***
-  **Secondary Koala Feed Tree**
-  **Shelter Tree**
-  **Flowering Period**
-  **Non Endemic - do not plant**

* Main koala feed tree species are those recognised in NSW legislation or identified by koala experts. See pages 108-111 for lists of feed trees for each LGA.

Distribution

-  **Cessnock Council**
-  **Kempspey Council**
-  **Lake Macquarie Council**
-  **Mid Coast Council**
-  **Port Macquarie - Hastings Council**
-  **Port Stephens Council**

BARK GROUP KEY



GROUP 1 SMOOTH BARKS

Bark on trunk all smooth from ground to upper branches

p.16 Key
p.31 Species



GROUP 2 HALFBARKS

Bark on lower trunk rough or fibrous stringy, not persistent to upper branches, mostly smooth above

p.19 Key
p.43 Species



GROUP 3 IRONBARKS

Bark on trunk and branches persistent to top of tree. Hard fibrous, and difficult to pull off

p.22 Key
p.53 Species



GROUP 4 BLOODWOODS

Bark firm not hard, but fibrous, corky-flaky, tessellated (squarish plates), and persistent to small branches

p.24 Key
p.61 Species



GROUP 5 BOXBARKS, PEPPERMINTS & ASH

Bark rough to shortly fibrous - flaky, grey or brown to small branches, or smooth on upper branches

p.25 Key
p.65 Species



GROUP 6 STRINGYBARKS

Bark with short or long fibres, with or without fissures persistent to small branches. Or trees with stringy / flaky bark

p.26 Key
p.69 Species

KEY GROUP 1: SMOOTH BARKS

Bark on trunk all smooth from ground to upper branches, sometimes peeling in strips or flakes. Leaves concolorous (same colour both sides) or discolorous (darker on upper side).

Check LEAVES first

Mature leaves
OPPOSITE
and penniveined =
Angophoras
Go to page 88

Mature leaves
ALTERNATE (disjunct) =
Eucalypts & Corymbias
Go to 1

1a Bark whitish, grey or orange, shedding in strips or ribbons. Often has zig zag scribbles. **Go to 2a**

1b Bark pure whitish, grey or orange, shedding in polygonal flakes, or sometimes strips or shedding bark not evident. **Go to 2b**

2a Trunk may be marked by zig zag scribbles, bark can be pure white or yellow, pale orange, sometimes powdery, shedding in short ribbons. Leaves semi-glossy to dull grey-green, concolorous, usually 1–1.5cm wide. ***Eucalyptus racemosa* page 39**



SIMILAR SPECIES to *E. racemosa*

Eucalyptus haemastoma page 36 occurs Sydney to Lake Macquarie on poor sandstone-derived soils. Fruits distinguish the species. *E. racemosa* fruits are 0.3–0.6 cm wide and *E. haemastoma* fruits are larger, 0.7–1.1cm wide and leaves are wider, 1.5–4cm wide. *E. signata* page 41 leaves are 7–14cm long, 2–3cm wide.

2b Trunk sometimes with indentations or dimples or bark smooth orange, pink, grey or sometimes patchy as bark shedding in flakes and/or strips or clear and whitish. Leaves green semi-glossy or dull green, concolorous or discolorous. **Go to 3**

3a Bark whitish grey to red-brown or pink, often with numerous dimples or round indentations. Leaves concolorous lanceolate, green, semi-glossy, 10–21cm long, 1.5–3cm wide. Adult leaves with length:breadth ratio mostly 2–7:1; juvenile leaves ovate. ***Corymbia maculata* page 32**



NB: Trees with narrow lemon scented leaves - see also description for the non-local ***Corymbia citriodora* page 101**

3b Bark patchy or smooth whitish-grey, brown to orange or pink, without indentations. Leaves discolorous or concolorous. **Go to 4**

4a Bark whitish, grey or smooth, sometimes patchy, grey-brown, with salmon or orange, shedding in large plates or flakes. Leaves dull green and discolorous. **GREY GUMS Go to 5**

4b Bark whitish, grey to brown with patches, shedding in short ribbons and flakes. Leaves grey green and concolorous. **RED GUMS Go to 7**

5a Bark sometimes shed in small strips. Leaves lanceolate, 8–14cm long, 1.5–2.5cm wide, dark green, glossy, discolorous, penniveined. Fruit 3–6mm diam.. Shortly pedicellate. ***Eucalyptus propinqua* page 37**



5b Bark sheds in plates and flakes. Fruits are 5–10mm diam. or fruits may be larger. **Go to 6**

Group 1: Smooth Barks continued over page

KEY GROUP 1: SMOOTH BARKS CONT.

6a Leaves lanceolate 8–15cm long, 1.5–3cm wide, dark green, glossy, discolourous, penniveined. Fruit 6–10mm diameter. Distinctly pedicellate 0.2–0.8cm.

***Eucalyptus punctata* page 38**
See also ***Eucalyptus biturbinata* page 34**



6b Leaves lanceolate, 8–17cm long, 1.5–5cm wide, rarely undulate, base usually tapering to petiole or rounded, glossy, darker green above, paler below, strongly penniveined, densely to very densely reticulate, fruit pedicellate and usually >1cm in width and up to 1.5cm wide.

***Eucalyptus canaliculata* page 35**



7a Leaves lanceolate or broad-lanceolate, 8–20cm long, 2–5cm wide. Calyptra usually cylindrical.

***Eucalyptus bancroftii* page 33**



7b Leaves narrow-lanceolate, 10–18 cm long, 1–2cm wide, dull green, concolorous. Calyptra conical.

***Eucalyptus seeana* page 40**



TOP TIP!

Also check Half Barks for similar species
e.g. *E. tereticornis* page 50.

Also see *Angophora* species on page 88-90.

KEY GROUP 2: HALF BARKS

Bark on trunk mostly smooth above but often with a rough stocking or skirt at base of tree from <1m to upper branches or persistent bark on trunk.

Check LEAVES first

Mature leaves
WHORLED =
Lophostemon
Go to 1a

Mature leaves
ALTERNATE (disjunct) =
Eucalyptus
Go to 1b

1a Rough brown bark on lower trunk and smooth pinkish brown bark on upper trunk and branches, shedding in ribbons.

***Lophostemon confertus* page 51**



1b Bark on the lower trunk rough, thick fibrous or thinner shedding in ribbons, strips or flakes, sometimes persistent on the lower trunk or smooth to ground. Trunks are sometimes powdery, white or grey. May have other coloured bark on the trunk. **Go to 2**

2a Bark fibrous, shed in very long belt-like ribbons (30cm+), scribbles sometimes present. Often persisting a long way up the trunk to upper branches. Leaves lanceolate, 9–16cm long, 1.5–3cm wide, green, glossy, concolorous. Main branches angled at 45° to trunk. Large round fruit.

***Eucalyptus pilularis* page 48**



SIMILAR SPECIES to *E. pilularis* - limited distribution
E. pyrocarpa page 104 - near Port Macquarie. *E. campanulata* page 104 - has different fruit.

KEY GROUP 2: HALF BARKS CONT.

2b Bark shed in ribbons, large plates or flakes. Trunk smooth or with a rough bark skirt. Leaves concolorous or discolorous. **Go to 3**

3a Bark on trunk above darker, rough base is smooth, white, or grey to red-brown or green with bark shedding in ribbons, plates or flakes. Leaves concolorous. **RED GUMS Go to 4**

3b Bark on trunk above base smooth, white, greenish or grey. Bark shedding in large plates, long ribbons or flakes, sometimes persistent. Leaves green, glossy or dull, discolorous. **BLUE GUMS Go to 6**

4a Bark on trunk base dark with bark above shiny grey to white, bluish with yellow patches. Some dark patches, often low branching. Bark occasionally peeling to ground level, leaving no dark skirt. Leaves narrow-lanceolate or lanceolate, 10–20cm long, 1–3cm wide, green to grey-green, dull, concolorous. ***Eucalyptus tereticornis* page 50**

4b Leaves, fruit and bark not as above **Go to 5**

5a Bark on trunk smooth or with loose greyish bark slab at base, sometimes persisting in abundant flaky patches up trunk. Smooth bark becoming granular with age, blotchy white, cream, yellow, grey, brown, pink or blue-grey. Stems on younger growth square in cross-section and prominently winged. Check fruit for subspecies. ***Eucalyptus amplifolia* page 44**



5b Bark on trunk smooth but not shedding cleanly, white or grey, shedding in large plates or flakes. Trees with low branches to 15m, sometimes an irregular shape. Leaves lanceolate to falcate, 7–15cm long, 1.2–2.5cm wide, glossy green, concolorous, lanceolate to falcate. ***Eucalyptus parramattensis* page 47**



6a Bark persistent at base, thin fibrous grey-brown to dark brown. Bark shed in ribbons above. Tall trunk above white, shiny, smooth. Leaves 10–16cm long, 2–3cm wide, dark green, glossy, blueish beneath. Fruits with broad, blunt incurved valves. Often in wet gullies. ***Eucalyptus grandis* page 46**



SIMILAR SPECIES - limited distribution

Eucalyptus pumila page 104 - near Pokolbin and Cessnock. Rare Red Gum known from single stand on skeletal soil, sloping sandstone.

6b Bark rough, grey-brown, short fibres, persistent at base, often tessellated, trunk above white smooth, grey-green or blue-green, sometimes blotchy. Adult leaves are broad-lanceolate, 10–17cm long, 2–3cm wide, dark green, glossy. Fruit with valves thin, pointed and strongly erect or outward curved. Often higher up slope. ***Eucalyptus saligna* page 49**



SIMILAR SPECIES - limited distribution

Eucalyptus glaucina page 45 - Newcastle to Taree. Rare Red Gum species.

SIMILAR SPECIES - limited distribution

Eucalyptus deanei page 104 - west of Taree near Wingham.

TOP TIP!

Check similar planted species and koala feed tree *E. dunnii* page 104. Limited distribution in wet sclerophyll forest north from Dorriggo.

KEY GROUP 3: IRONBARKS

Characterised by bark which can be pale grey to black, usually thick, tough, and very hard with deep fissures. The bark is difficult to remove from the trunk (distinct from Bloodwoods) and can have kino.

Check LEAVES first

Mature leaves
CONCOLOROUS =
Go to 1

Mature leaves
DISCOLOROUS =
Go to 3

1a Bark to small branches, grey, brown or black, hard or soft, deeply furrowed. Leaves lanceolate to falcate, 8.5–17.5cm long, 1.5–3cm wide, concolorous, dull, or glossy green, side-veins greater than 45° to midrib. *Eucalyptus siderophloia* page 59



1b Leaves, buds and fruit not as above. **Go to 2**

2a Leaves linear to narrowly lanceolate to lanceolate, 5.5–18cm long, 0.7–2.7cm wide, concolorous, dull, green to grey-green to rarely glaucous, side veins sometimes less than 45° to midrib. Generally, leaves appear finer than *E. siderophloia*. *Eucalyptus crebra* page 54



SIMILAR SPECIES - limited distribution
Eucalyptus beyeriana page 105 - south of the region.
Can hybridise with *E. crebra* page 54.

2b Leaves ovate to broadly lanceolate or lanceolate, 8.5–20.5cm long, 1.5–4.5cm wide, slightly glossy or dull, green to grey-green. *Eucalyptus fibrosa* page 55



NB: Mainly Manning Catchment

3a Leaves discolorous, 15cm long, 2.3–4.5cm wide. Bark light grey, softer for ironbark, sometimes spongy. *Eucalyptus paniculata* page 57



NB: very similar to *E. placita* - leaves discolorous, slightly broader, up to 6cm wide. Juvenile leaves very glossy.

3b Leaves lanceolate to broad-lanceolate, 7–15cm long, 1.4–3cm wide, green, semi-glossy. *Eucalyptus placita* page 58



TOP TIP!

E. crebra, *E. fibrosa*, and *E. siderophloia* all have concolorous leaves and buds with stamens all fertile and irregularly flexed.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. fusiformis page 56 - locally frequent near coast, in wet forest on deeper soils; north from Nambucca to Kempsey. Leaves concolorous.

SIMILAR SPECIES - limited distribution

E. fergusonii subsp *fergusonii* page 105 scattered on sandy soils, Bulahdelah to Morisset.

E. fracta page 105 - restricted to shallow soils on sandstone; northern Broken Back Range, near Cessnock.

KEY GROUP 4: BLOODWOODS

Bark grey or brown, rarely black, corky-flaky or scaly-flaky (tessellated) with short fibres. Persistent to small branches. Leaves strongly penniveined.

1a Leaves lanceolate, 10–15cm long, 2–3cm wide, green, glossy, discolourous, penniveined. Fruit strongly urn-shaped and shiny, up to 2x1.4cm. Underbark usually red. Bark on small branches looks smooth.

Corymbia gummifera page 62



1b Leaves lanceolate, 10–16cm long, 2–4cm wide, green, dull or glossy, discolourous, penniveined. Fruit ovoid or rarely urn-shaped, often with white dots, 'scurfy' size up to 2.1x1.6cm. Underbark pink. Bark on small branches looks rough.

Corymbia intermedia page 63



TOP TIP!

Also check other common *Corymbia* species page 32, 101, 102 & 105.

SIMILAR SPECIES - limited distribution

Corymbia eximia page 105 - in the Hunter region.

KEY GROUP 5: BOX BARKS & PEPPERMINTS

Bark rough to shortly fibrous-flaky, grey or brown to small branches, or smooth on upper branches.

1a Bark rough with short fibres, usually tessellated, grey to black or with white patches. **BOX BARKS** Go to 2a

1b Bark rough with short fibres, finely fissured longitudinally with interlaced fibres beneath. Old bark rough and 'shaggy'. **PEPPERMINTS** Go to 2b

2a Leaves broadly lanceolate to lanceolate, 7–17cm long, 1.5–6.5cm wide, concolorous, glossy, green, densely to very densely reticulate. *Eucalyptus moluccana* page 66



SIMILAR SPECIES - limited distribution

BOX BARKS - page 106 *E. hypostomatica*, *E. largeana*, *E. rudderi*, and *E. melliodora* - in the Mid North Coast region.

2b Leaves falcate, often oblique at the base, 14cm long x 2.5cm wide, concolorous, bluish, not densely reticulate. *Eucalyptus piperita* page 67



SIMILAR SPECIES - limited distribution

ASHES - bark rough, deeply fissured with a prominent, criss-crossing pattern of ridges, often with a diamond-shaped pattern. *E. considniana* page 105 & *E. sieberi* page 106 - generally rare to non-existent in the Mid North Coast region covered by this guide but may occur in the south Hunter and Central Coast.

KEY GROUP 6: STRINGYBARKS & MAHOGANIES

Bark rough and persistent to small branches, thick fibrous, spongy and/or stringy or long fibrous flaky with vertical fissures. Sometimes densely reticulate (true Mahoganies) or with long or short fibres and vertical fissures (sparse Stringybarks).

Check LEAVES first

Mature leaves
WHORLED
Go to 1

Mature leaves
ALTERNATE (disjunct)
Go to 2

1a Leaves are opposite but resemble a whorled group of four leaves. Ovate to elliptical in shape 7–10cm long, 2.5–4.5cm wide with recurved margin. Thick light-brown fibrous bark, sometimes papery with deep vertical furrows running down the trunk. Leaves soft, white, hairy, appearing discoloured. In dry forest. *Syncarpia glomulifera* page 82



1b Leaves whorled. Soft to rough flaky or papery brown bark on lower trunk persisting to upper trunk and branches. Leaves are pseudo-whorled. In swampy or occasionally inundated sites. *Lophostemon suaveolens* page 81



TOP TIP!

Mahoganies can be very variable and notoriously difficult to differentiate, often experts disagree. Watching the tree throughout the year can help to confirm the ID.

2a Bark thick, spongy or stringy grey or red-brown. Leaves glossy green, venation penniveined, adult leaves glossy green on upper surface and much paler beneath, bud clusters on flattened stems, more or less obconical fruit with strongly exerted valves.

RED MAHOGANIES Go to 11a

2b Bark thick or thin, grey-brown or brown stringy. Leaves, fruit and venation various or not as above. Go to 3

3a Bark finely fibrous, furrowed grey or brown, leaves concolorous or sometimes weakly discoloured, usually with reticulate venation. Fruit with descending disc. Check valves on fruit for species identification.

WHITE MAHOGANIES Go to 9

3b Bark fibrous, coarse stringy grey or grey-brown or red-brown. Leaves concolorous or discoloured, reticulate venation sparse or dense, often penniveined. Go to 4

4a Bark thick fibrous stringy, grey over red-brown with shallow longitudinal fissures. Leaves concolorous or slightly discoloured, glossy green, side-veins usually acute, sparsely to moderately reticulate. 7–13.5cm long, 1.2–4cm wide. Fruit clustered but not flattened. Dry forest or woodland on sandy or alluvial soils; south from Woolgoolga. *Eucalyptus globoidea* page 74



4b Bark thick or thin, stringy or fibrous, grey, grey-brown to red-brown, with short or long fibres, deep or shallow fissures. Leaves concolorous or slightly discoloured, venation various. STRINGYBARKS Go to 5

5a Bark stringy grey, brown to red brown. Leaves concolorous, 7–14cm long, 1.3–3cm wide, green or grey-green, glossy to semi-glossy with a bluish sheen, canopy bluish. Open forest on coastal and eastern tableland hill country; south from Wauchope. Distinctive compressed fruit. *Eucalyptus agglomerata* page 71



Group 6: Stringybarks and Mahoganies continued over page

KEY GROUP 6: STRINGYBARKS & MAHOGANIES CONT.

5b Bark rough stringy, short or long fibres, or bark thick, spongy or appearing fibrous, grey, brown to red-brown. Leaves various **Go to 6**



6a Bark finely stringy with long fibres, brown-grey to reddish-brown, small holes. Leaves lanceolate to ovate or slightly falcate, often 6cm, but sometimes up to 15cm long, 1.5–3.5cm wide, discoloured, soft, glossy, yellow-green, side-veins greater than 45° to midrib, moderately to densely reticulate. Leaves have strong eucalyptus smell when crushed. *Eucalyptus microcorys* **page 75**

6b Bark rough stringy, short or long fibres, or appearing fibrous, grey, brown to red-brown. Leaves various. **Go to 7**



7a Bark rough stringy, short fibres and shallowly fissured down trunk, usually dark brown, often prickly. Leaves lanceolate to falcate, 8–26cm long, 1.5–3.5cm wide, concolorous, glossy, green to blue-green, side-veins at an acute or wider angle to midrib, moderately reticulate. Distinctive ribbed, woody capsule often on ground. *Eucalyptus planchoniana* **page 77**

TOP TIP!

Mahoganies typically have denser leaf venation and bark with shorter fibers, while stringybarks usually have more open venation and longer, stringier bark fibres. However, there are exceptions, so always check multiple features including mature buds and fruit.

7b Bark thick or thin stringy, grey, brown not as above. **Go to 8**

8a Bark thick fibrous stringy, orange brown to dark brown with long deep prominent fissures. Leaves thin-textured, lanceolate to falcate, 6–16cm long, 0.9–3.5cm wide, slightly discoloured or concolorous, glossy, green, moderately reticulate. *Eucalyptus eugenioides* **page 73**



8b Bark stringy, fibrous with long fissures or short fibres. **WHITE MAHOGANIES Go to 9**

WHITE MAHOGANIES

9a Bark fibrous, grey or grey-brown, held in flattish strips, finely stringy. Leaves lanceolate, 8–12cm long, 0.9–5cm wide, discoloured, weakly glossy to quite glossy, green, side-veins about or greater than 45° to midrib, moderately to densely reticulate. *Eucalyptus acmenoides* **page 70**



9b Bark rough to small branches, thick stringy or fibrous, grey or grey-brown **Go to 10**

10a Bark thick, but finely stringy grey to brown-grey, short fibres. Leaves lanceolate or falcate, 8–17cm long, 1.7–4cm wide, base usually oblique, concolorous to weakly discoloured, dull, blue-green, side-veins usually greater than 45° to midrib, moderately to densely reticulate. *Eucalyptus umbra* **page 80**



10b Bark thin, stringy grey to red-brown, short fibres. Leaves lanceolate or falcate, 8–17cm long, 1.7–4cm wide, base usually oblique, concolorous to weakly discoloured, dull, blue-green, side-veins usually greater than 45° to midrib, moderately to densely reticulate. On stony or skeletal soils. *Eucalyptus carnea* **page 72**



Group 6: Stringybarks and Mahoganies continued over page

KEY GROUP 6: STRINGYBARKS & MAHOGANIES CONT.

RED MAHOGANIES

11a Bark thick, stringy or spongy, grey-brown to red-brown, held in long slabs with shallow fissures in between. Leaves lanceolate to falcate, usually 8cm but up to 18cm long, 1.5–4cm wide, discolourous, glossy, strongly penniveined, densely to very densely reticulate. Found on slopes and flats, often sheltered, wetter sites and in more northern occurrences even in rainforest. Check fruits for subspecies. *Eucalyptus resinifera* page 78



11b Bark thick, spongy, grey-brown but more often red-brown, with prominent holes in bark, sometimes tessellated. Leaves broadly lanceolate to ovate, leathery, usually 8.5cm, but can be up to 17cm long, 2.5–7cm wide, discolourous, glossy, green, strongly penniveined, moderately to densely reticulate, sometimes the occasional red leaf evident. Stems of fruits broadly flattened. *Eucalyptus robusta* page 79



SIMILAR SPECIES

E. notabilis page 107 – sandy soils, rocky areas confined to coastal hills on the western rim of the Camden Haven, Nambucca and Clarence basins.

SIMILAR SPECIES - limited distribution

Stringybarks

page 106 *E. botryoides*, *E. camfieldii*, *E. capitellata*, page 107 *E. oblonga*, *E. prominula*, and *E. sparsifolia*.

GROUP 1: SMOOTH BARKS

Bark on trunk all smooth from ground to upper branches, sometimes peeling in strips or flakes. Leaves concolorous (same colour both sides) or discolourous (darker on upper side).

FUN FACT

There are a group of RED GUMS that are very similar. EUCLID has very good descriptions of smooth barks.

TOP TIP!

Also see *Angophora* species on pages 90 - 92

Corymbia maculata

SPOTTED GUM



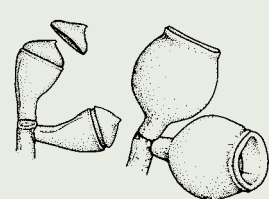
One of three 'Spotted Gums' in NSW. Distinguished by smooth mottled bark. Widely planted for timber, honey production and ornamental appeal throughout NSW. Widespread and endemic in NSW, on shales and slates, north to Taree.



Bark: smooth throughout, powdery, white, grey or pink, often spotted, shedding in small polygonal flakes with small cricket ball indents.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate, 10–21cm long, 1.5–3cm wide, green, concolorous. Strongly penninerved, densely reticulate.



Buds: ovoid, pyriform to obovoid, 8–11mm long, 6–8mm diameter, scar usually absent; calyptre hemispherical or rostrate, shorter than and as wide as hypanthium.
Fruit: ovoid or slightly urceolate, 9–14mm long, 9–12mm diam.; disc depressed; valves 3 or 4, enclosed.

SIMILAR SPECIES

C. variegata - narrow leaves, no lemon scent.
C. henryi - larger leaves and north of Coffs Harbour.

Eucalyptus bancroftii

ORANGE GUM / BANCROFT'S RED GUM



Locally frequent but sporadic in dry woodland on poor sandy soils in low, swampy sites, north from Kew near Port Macquarie. Crooked trunk. A relatively small tree compared to similar species.



Bark: smooth, patchy grey, salmon and orange (new bark), shedding in large plates or flakes, granular with age.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate or broad-lanceolate, 8–20cm long, 2–5cm wide, green, dull, concolorous.



Buds: cylindrical or conical, constricted near middle, 10–15mm long, 4–6mm diameter, scar present; calyptre elongate obtuse, longer than and narrower or as wide as hypanthium. **Fruit:** hemispherical or conical, 7–9mm long, 8–9mm diameter; disc raised; valves 3 or 4, exerted and attached below rim.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. seeana has leaves <2.5cm wide, *E. punctata* and *E. propinqua* have discolorous leaves, *E. tereticornis* and *E. amplifolia* only rarely are smooth barked to ground.

Eucalyptus biturbinata

LARGE-FRUITED GREY GUM



Locally frequent, in wet or dry open forest, usually on sloping sites, north from Gloucester. Local intergradation with *E. canaliculata* in around Gloucester.

TOP TIP!

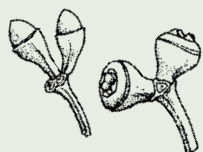
Bark sheds in three phases per year. Newly exposed bark is orange or coppery, which fades to grey and dark grey, appearing three-coloured mottled.



Bark: smooth, dull, patchy, white, grey or grey-brown, shedding in large plates or flakes to yellowish.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate, 8–12cm long, 1.5–2.5cm wide, dark green, glossy, discolorous, penniveined. Densely reticulate.



Buds: ovoid, 9–12mm long, 5–7mm diameter, scar present; calyptra conical, same size or narrower than hypanthium.
Fruit: conical or campanulate, 7–9mm long, 6–9mm diameter; disc raised, valves exerted.

SIMILAR SPECIES

Synonymous with *E. punctata* which has smaller fruit (EUCLID).

Eucalyptus canaliculata

LARGE-FRUITED GREY GUM



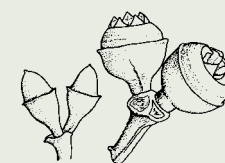
Locally frequent, in wet or dry open forest, poor or rough sites such as dry ridge tops. Foothills of the Barrington Tops, and Gloucester south to the Hunter River. Local intergradation occurs with *E. biturbinata* in mosaic, near Gloucester. Populations in the lower Hunter Valley are intermediate between *E. punctata* and *E. canaliculata*.



Bark: smooth, patchy, matte, white, grey or pink, shedding in large plates or flakes. Becoming granular with age.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate falcate, 8–15cm long, 1.5–5cm wide, dark green, glossy, discolorous, strongly penniveined. Densely reticulate. Petiole 1.5–3cm.



Buds: ovoid, 7–12mm long, 5–15mm diameter, scar present; calyptra conical, as long and as wide as, or narrower, than hypanthium. Strongly exerted.
Fruit: hemispherical or turbinate, ribbed, 6–12mm long, 6–14mm diameter; disc raised; valves 3 or 4, exerted.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. canaliculata has the largest buds and fruits of grey gums, usually >1cm in width and up to 1.5cm wide. Other grey gums are <1cm wide.

SMOOTH BARKS

K

K

MC

PMH

PS

K

K

LM

MC

PMH

PS

Eucalyptus haemastoma

BROAD-LEAVED SCRIBBLY GUM



Locally frequent, in dry open woodland on shallow sandy soil on sandstone and restricted distribution on sandstone-derived soils, Lake Macquarie to Port Stephens.

TOP TIP!

The newly exposed bark in summer is often spectacularly yellow, becoming white with age.



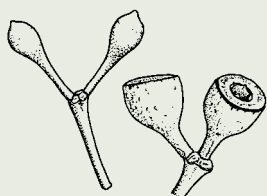
Bark: smooth, from ground with scribes, yellow, white with age. Old bark silvery grey, shedding in short ribbons.



Genetic research continues as the taxa are known to intergrade with likely hybridisation (Bean Pfeil and Henwood 2004).



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate to broad-lanceolate, 12–15cm long, 1.5–4cm wide, green or grey-green, glossy, concolorous, sparsely reticulate.



Buds: ovoid or clavate, 6–8mm long, 4–5mm diameter, no scar, calyptra hemispherical or conical, shorter and narrower than hypanthium.
Fruit: conical or pyriform, 6–9mm long, 6–9mm diameter; disc flat or slightly raised; valves 3 or 4, enclosed or rim-level.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. haemastoma has larger buds and fruits than *E. rossii* and *E. racemosa*.

Eucalyptus propinqua

SMALL-FRUITED GREY GUM



Locally frequent in wet coastal forest (not swampy) on soils of low to moderate fertility, north from Wyong.



TOP TIP!

Yellow orange when bark sheds in summer.



Bark: smooth, patchy, matte, grey or grey-brown, shedding in large plates or strips, with bright orange new bark.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate, 8–14cm long, 1.5–2.5cm wide, dark green, glossy, discolorous, penniveined.



Buds: ovoid or globose, 4–5mm long, 3–4mm diameter, scar present; calyptra hemispherical or conical, as long and as wide as hypanthium.
Fruit: hemispherical or conical, small 2–5mm long, 3–6mm diameter; disc flat or raised; valves 3 or 4, exserted; fruit in groups of 8–13. Pedicel 0.1–0.5cm long.

SIMILAR SPECIES

Other Grey Gums
E. punctata has larger fruit.
E. tereticornis usually has stocking of persistent bark on the lower trunk.

Eucalyptus punctata

GREY GUM



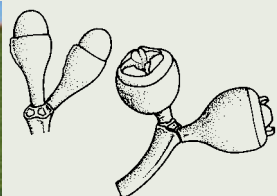
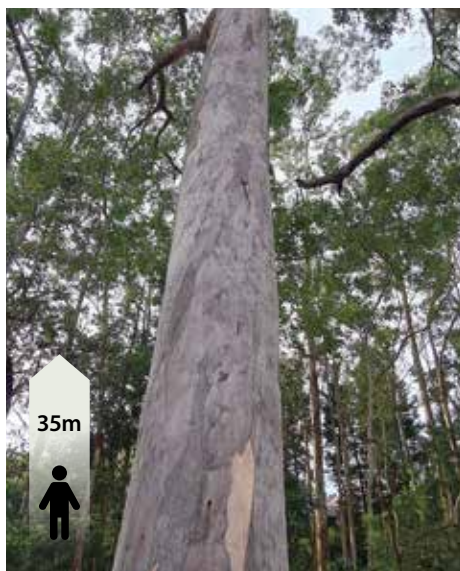
Locally frequent in dry open forest or woodland on low to moderate fertility soils. Mainly from Liverpool Range to south of Nowra with wide variation across its range. Populations in lower Hunter Valley in Maitland-Singleton-Cessnock are intermediate between *E. punctata* and *E. canaliculata*.



Bark: smooth, patchy, matte, white, grey, grey-brown, salmon or orange, shedding in bold large flakes or patches.

TOP TIP!

In Port Stephens it is associated with *Corymbia maculata* and *Eucalyptus siderophloia*.



SIMILAR SPECIES

E. propinqua has smaller fruit. Also synonym *E. biturbinata* (EUCLID).

Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate, 8–15cm long, 1.5–3cm wide, dark green, glossy, discolorous, penniveined, densely to very densely reticulate.

Buds: ovoid, 9–11mm long, 4–6mm diameter, scar present; calyptra conical, longer than and at least as wide as hypanthium.

Fruit: cylindrical or hemispherical, large 5–12mm long, 5–10mm diameter; disc flat or slightly raised; valves 3 or 4, exserted. Pedicel 2–8mm long.

Eucalyptus racemosa

NARROW-LEAVED SCRIBBLY GUM



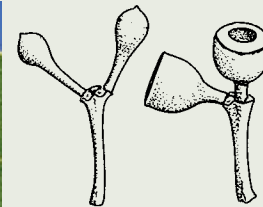
Locally frequent, in dry open woodland or forest on shallow sandy soil on sandstone, north from Port Jackson.



Considered by some herbaria and reported in EUCLID as synonymous with *E. signata* but it is not, check leaf size.



Bark: uniformly smooth, with scribbles, white, grey or yellow, shedding in short ribbons. Often powdery.



SIMILAR SPECIES

E. haemastoma on Central Coast - fruit are 6–9mm wide. *E. rossii* - further west. *E. mannifera* - often planted.

Adult leaves: disjunct, narrow-lanceolate to lanceolate, 7–15cm long, 1–1.5cm wide, grey-green, dull, concolorous, sparsely reticulate.

Buds: clavate, 3–5mm long, 2–3mm diameter, no scar, calyptra hemispherical, usually smaller than the hypanthium.

Fruit: pyriform or ovoid, 4 locular, 4–5mm long, 5–7mm diameter, disc flat or slightly raised; valves 3 or 4, enclosed or rim-level.

Eucalyptus seeana

NARROW-LEAVED RED GUM



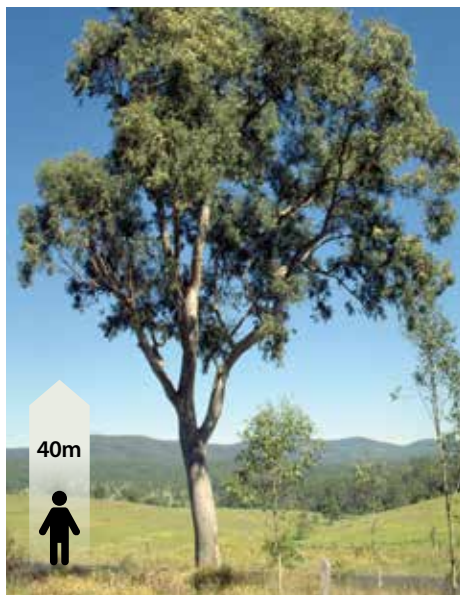
Scattered and sporadic in woodland and low scrub. Often on the edge of floodplain and swampy margins on sandy soils, north from Taree.

TOP TIP!

The narrow, slightly weeping leaves give the canopy a very attractive delicate look.



Bark: smooth, white or dark grey or grey brown, shedding in large plates or flakes at base. New bark is not orange.

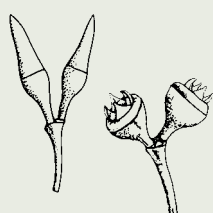


THREATENED COMMUNITY

NSW BCA: Endangered population in Mid North Coast LGA.



Adult leaves: disjunct, narrow-lanceolate, 10–20cm long, 1–2cm wide, green, dull, concolorous.



Buds: cylindrical or fusiform, 8–15mm long, 3–4mm diameter, scar present; calyptra elongate acute, longer and narrower than hypanthium.
Fruit: hemispherical, 4–7mm long, 4–7mm diameter; disc raised; valves 3 or 4, strongly exserted and attached below rim.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. brancroftii leaves 2–5cm wide, *E. punctata* and *E. propinqua* have discolorous leaves, *E. tereticornis* and *E. amplifolia* only rarely smooth barked to ground.

Eucalyptus signata

NORTHERN SCRIBBLY GUM



Widespread, localised in dry forest or woodland on sandy, often swampy flats, north from Morisset



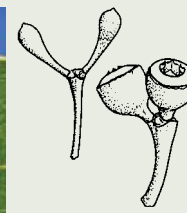
The NSW Herbarium (PlantNET) considers *E. signata* a distinct species due to distribution and its wider leaves >1.9cm. EUCLID classifies *E. signata* as synonymous with the disjunct *E. racemosa*, found north from Port Jackson.



Bark: smooth, with scribbles, white or yellow, shedding in short ribbons.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate, 7–14cm long, 2–3cm wide, green, glossy or semi-glossy, concolorous.



Buds: ovoid or clavate, 4–6mm long, 2–4mm diameter, scar absent; calyptra hemispherical, shorter and narrower than hypanthium.
Fruit: hemispherical or pyriform, 4–7mm long, 4–7mm diameter; disc flat or slightly raised; valves 3 or 4, enclosed.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. tereticornis sometimes does not have persistent stocking, some individuals of *E. signata* do not always have scribbles. *E. pilularis* sometimes has scribbles.

SMOOTH BARKS

C
K
LM
MC
PMH
PS



GROUP 2: HALF BARKS

Bark on trunk mostly smooth above with a rough stocking at base of tree from <1m to upper branches.

TOP TIP!

There is one species that you may come across that is not included in the key.

Blue Mountains Ash *E. oreades* page 104 has rare occurrences in the area.

TOP TIP!

Also check *E. dunni* page 104

FUN FACT

Eucalyptus camaldulensis Red River Gum is one of the best known eucalypts in Australia. Mainly west of the divide although there are occurrences in the Hunter Region. It was collected by FWL Leichhardt in the 1840s at Glendon on Hunter River.

Eucalyptus amplifolia

CABBAGE GUM



Locally frequent on moist soils, low sites along watercourses. Two subspecies: *E. amplifolia* subsp. *amplifolia* north from Bega to Northern Tablelands with pedicellate buds and fruit. *E. amplifolia* subsp. *sessiliflora* Stanthorpe to Armidale and east to near Casino with sessile or subsessile buds and fruit.



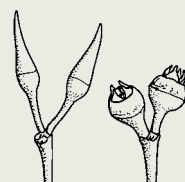
Bark: smooth, white or grey to red-brown or green, shedding in large plates or flakes.

SIMILAR SPECIES

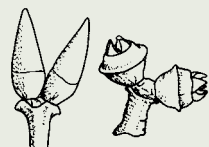
E. tereticornis buds are wider at base.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate, 9–20cm long, 1.5–4.5cm wide, green, glossy or dull, concolorous.



subsp. *amplifolia*



subsp. *sessiliflora*

Buds: fusiform, 9–20mm long, 3–5mm diameter, scar present; calyptra conical or elongate acute, longer than and as wide as hypanthium.

Fruit: globose or ovoid, 4–6mm long, 5–8mm diam.; disc raised; valves 3 or 4, strongly exserted. Pedicellate in subsp. *amplifolia*, sessile in subsp. *sessiliflora*; smaller and clustered

Eucalyptus glaucina

SLATY RED GUM



Sporadic in grassy woodland on deep, moist soils, low to medium elevation. Limbs have a spreading habit. Known from near Casino in the north, Taree to Broke in the Hunter. Can overlap with *E. tereticornis* and *E. amplifolia*.



TOP TIP!

Young stems square in cross-section and prominently winged. Juvenile leaves round and glaucous.

THREATENED SPECIES

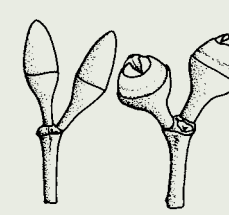
NSW BCA: Vulnerable
Commonwealth EPBC: Vulnerable



Bark: smooth, white or slaty grey, shedding in large plates, flakes or ribbons. Patches can be pink, orange or green



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate, 12–17cm long, 2–3cm wide, green or grey-green, dull, concolorous. Round to oval shaped grey leaves with whitish bloom.



Buds: fusiform, glaucous, 8–15mm long, 5–6mm diameter, scar present; calyptra conical or elongate acute, longer than and as wide as hypanthium. **Fruit:** globose or ovoid, 3–5 locular, 7–10mm long, 7–10mm diameter; disc raised; valves 3 to 5, convex, strongly exserted.

SIMILAR SPECIES

Grey Gums/other Red Gums. *E. parramettensis* does not have glaucous buds and fruit.

Eucalyptus grandis

FLOODED GUM

FEB-APR, JUL-AUG



Community dominant in tall wet forest or rainforest margins on fertile alluvial soils along valley floors, north from near Newcastle.

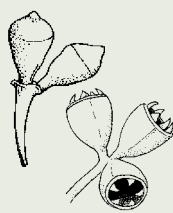


TOP TIP!

Large straight trunked tree with skirt of black bark at bottom.



Bark: persistent on lower trunk (a few metres only), grey, fibrous-flaky, smooth above, powdery, white or grey, shedding in short ribbons or flakes.



SIMILAR SPECIES

E. saligna may have more coloured blotches on trunk, valves are not incurved, on higher slopes.
E. tereticornis has grey, silvery leaves and longer pointy bud caps.

Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate, 10–16cm long, 2–3cm wide, dark green, glossy, discolorous (bluish beneath), penniveined.

Buds: ovoid, ± glaucous, 6–8mm long, 4–5mm diameter, scar present; calyptra conical, as long and wide as hypanthium.

Fruit: conical to pyriform, 4–5 locular, 5–8mm long, 4–7mm diameter; disc depressed; valves 4 or 5, exserted.

Eucalyptus parramattensis

DROOPING RED GUM / PARAMATTA RED GUM

NOV-DEC



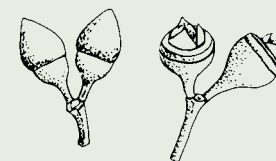
Small to medium-sized red gum on the coastal plains and ranges, north from the Sydney area, and north-west to the Hunter Valley.

SIMILAR SPECIES

There are three subspecific taxa:
E. parramattensis subsp. *parramattensis* north-west of Sydney, has conical operculum, fruit <7mm. *E. parramattensis* subsp. *decadens* Lower Hunter Valley, has larger leaves, buds, fruits >7mm and is typically an irregular formed tree. *E. parramattensis* var. *sphaerocalyx*, near Parramatta to foothills of the Blue Mountains, has a rounded operculum.



Bark: smooth with bark persistent (not shedding cleanly), white or grey, shedding in large plates or flake.



TOP TIP!

Smaller tree.
Juvenile stems red.

Adult leaves: disjunct, narrow-lanceolate or lanceolate 7–20cm x 1–3.5cm, dull, concolorous.

Buds: ovoid, 4–10mm long, 4–6mm diameter, scar present; calyptra hemispherical to conical, at least as long and at least as wide as hypanthium.

Fruit: hemispherical or globose, 4–9mm long, 5–9mm diameter; disc flat or raised (slightly); valves 4, exserted.

HALF BARKS

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Eucalyptus pilularis

BLACKBUTT

JUL-AUG, OCT-APR

In wet eucalypt forests or rainforest margins on moderately to highly fertile soils on slopes, low hills, and floodplains, north from Eden district.

TOP TIP!

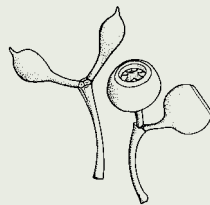
Large distinct "pill like" fruit and branches come out at 45° angle from the trunk.



Bark: persistent on full trunk, grey-brown, shortly fibrous to stringy, smooth above, white to grey, shedding in long ribbons. Occasional scribbles.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate, 9–16cm long, 1.5–3cm wide, green, glossy, concolorous.



Buds: clavate or fusiform, 7–10mm long, 3–5mm diameter, scar absent; calyptra conical or rostrate, at least as long as and as wide as hypanthium.
Fruit: globose, hemispherical or ovoid, tightly clustered, 6–11mm long, 7–11mm diameter; disc depressed or flat; valves usually 4, enclosed or rim-level.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. pyrocarpa - fruit obconical (pear-shaped).
E. campanulata - fruit campanulate (bell-shaped)

Eucalyptus saligna

SYDNEY BLUE GUM

JAN-MAR

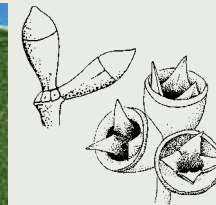
Widespread and abundant in wet forest on soils of moderate fertility, often in higher altitude areas but also found in low lying areas including salt affected environs, north from Port Jackson



Bark: smooth, powdery, white or grey, shedding in short ribbons or flakes, sometimes persistent on lower trunk. Sometimes with rough patches.



Adult leaves: disjunct, broad-lanceolate, 10–17cm long, 2–3cm wide, dark green, glossy, discolorous, penniveined.



Buds: ovoid to cylindrical or fusiform, 5–8mm long, 3–4mm diameter, scar present; calyptra conical (slightly beaked), as long and as wide as hypanthium.
Fruit: cylindrical, pyriform or campanulate, 5–8mm long, 4–7mm diameter; disc depressed; valves 3 or 4, exserted upright or outcurved.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. grandis may have a whiter trunk, valves are incurved, grows in lower moister gullies.
E. tereticornis grey, silvery leaves and longer pointy bud caps.

HALF BARKS

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Eucalyptus tereticornis

JAN-FEB, APR-NOV

FOREST RED GUM

Community dominant; widespread in grassy, wet or dry forest or woodland on soils of medium to high fertility, often on edge of the floodplain or swampy margins on sandy soils, north from Bega. Major koala feed tree.



Bark: smooth, white, creamy yellow, or pinkish or grey, shedding in large plates, flakes or ribbons. Often with rough bark accumulating at base. New bark not orange. At certain times of year can appear as smooth bark.

TOP TIP!

Silvery looking canopy. Upright habit of limbs. Distinct fruit 'round cups' with exserted valves.



Adult leaves: disjunct, narrow-lanceolate, 10–20cm long, 1–3cm wide, green, dull, concolorous. Long leaves broad ovate, blue-green. Juvenile leaves ovate.



Buds: cylindrical or fusiform, 8–15mm long, 3–4mm diameter, scar present; calyptra elongate acute, longer and narrower than hypanthium.
Fruit: hemispherical, 4–7mm long, 4–7mm diameter; disc raised; valves 4 or 5, exserted.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. brancroftii has leaves >2cm wide, *E. punctata* and *E. propinqua* have discoloured leaves, and *E. amplifolia* can have patches of red brown bark.

Lophostemon confertus

OCT-DEC

BRUSH BOX

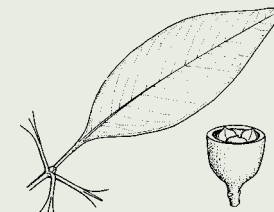
Large to very large tree in rainforest, littoral rainforest or wet forest, often emergent in, or near rainforest margins, north from the Hunter Valley; sparingly naturalised around Sydney in some areas where the species is planted as a street tree. Can be a small stunted tree in coastal environments.



Bark: rough brown on lower trunk and smooth pinkish brown bark on upper trunk and branches.



Adult leaves: broad-elliptic to ovate to lanceolate, in false whorls of 4–5 leaves at the end of each year's growth. 9–17.5cm long, 2.5–4.5cm wide, apex acute to acuminate, base cuneate, leathery, glossy green, glabrous; petiole 20–25mm long.



Flowers: in clusters of 3–7, white with a feathery appearance due to numerous stamens on 5 fascicles.
Fruit: turbinate to hemispherical, 8–12mm diameter; seeds 2–3mm long. Not as hard as in eucalypts. No calyptra as in eucalypts.

TOP TIP!

Big green glossy leaves in whorl. Can squash fruit between fingers.

HALF BARKS

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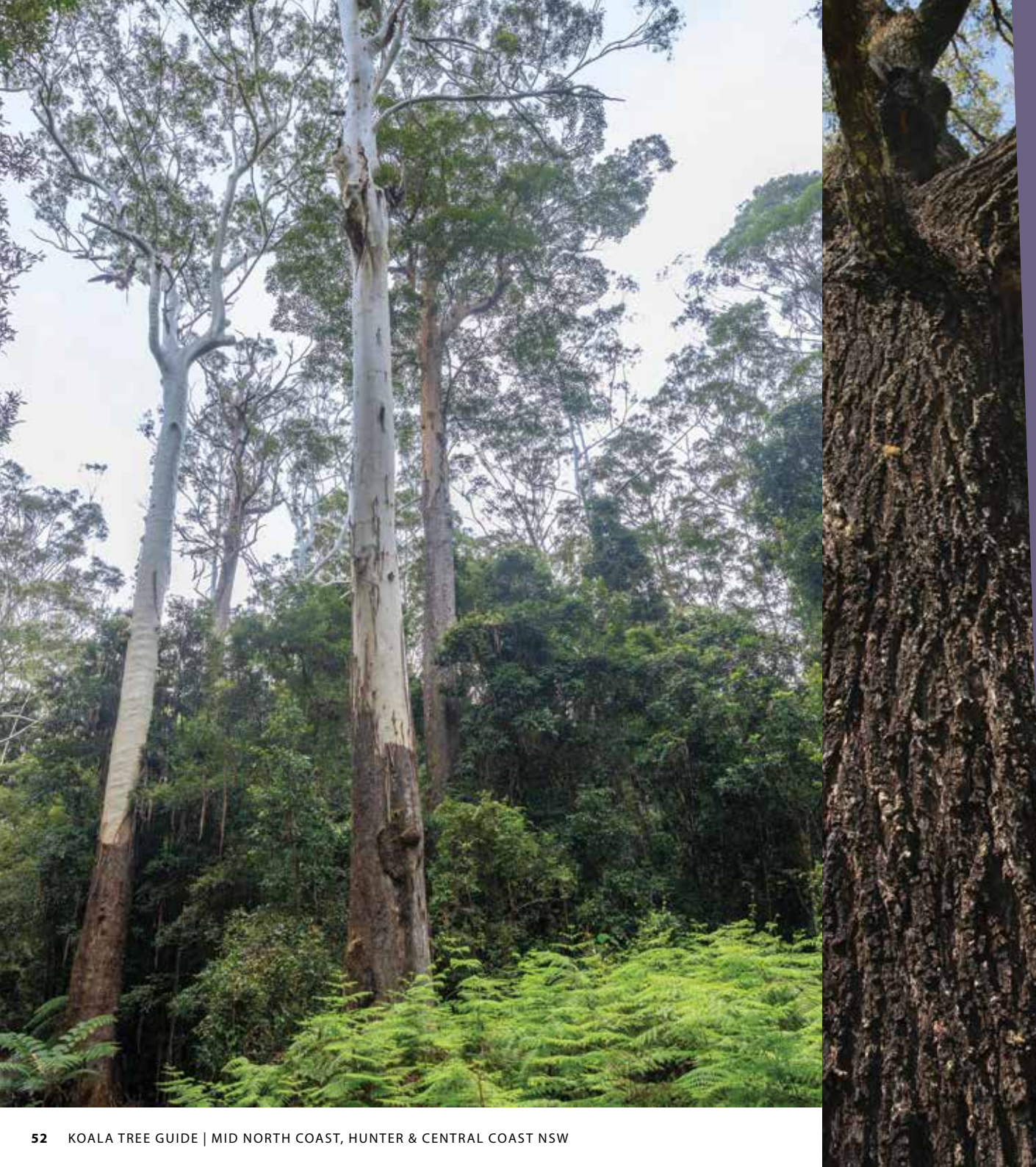
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GROUP 3: IRONBARKS

Characterised by bark which can be pale grey to black, usually thick, tough, and very hard, with deep fissures. The bark is difficult to remove from the trunk (distinct from Bloodwoods) and can have kino.

Eucalyptus crebra

NARROW-LEAVED RED IRONBARK



Widespread and abundant in the region, north from Picton. In grassy woodland or forest on shallower or sandy soils of moderate fertility, typically on upper slopes in undulating country.



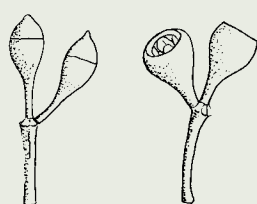
Bark: persistent throughout (to small branches), hard, grey-black, deeply and coarsely furrowed.

TOP TIP!

Narrow leaves are distinctive in this region.



Adult leaves: disjunct, narrow-lanceolate or lanceolate, 7–15cm long, 0.9–1.7cm wide, green or grey-green, dull, not glaucous, concolorous.



Buds: ovoid, clavate or shortly fusiform, 3–6mm long, 2–4mm diameter, scar present; calyptra hemispherical or conical, as long and as wide as hypanthium.
Fruit: hemispherical, cylindrical or ovoid, 3–7mm long, 3–6mm diameter; disc depressed or flat; valves 3 or 4, enclosed or rim-level.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. siderophloia has wider leaves. *E. fibrosa* has softer bark that can be shed by hand.

Eucalyptus fibrosa

BROAD-LEAVED RED IRONBARK



Mainly in the Manning Catchment. In dry forest on shallow, sandy to loamy, and infertile soils, north from Moruya.

TOP TIP!

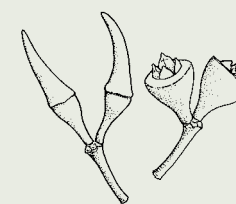
Fruits with conical beak. The only local Ironbark that may have brown bark or more than 4 valves.



Bark: persistent throughout (to small branches), hard or flaky, grey-black, to black or brown, deeply and coarsely furrowed, red under-bark in furrows.



Adult leaves: wide, disjunct, lanceolate or broad-lanceolate, 12–18cm long, 2.5–5cm wide, grey-green, dull to semi-glossy, concolorous.



Buds: fusiform, 10–17mm long, 4–5mm diameter, scar present; calyptra conical to elongate acute, longer than and as wide as hypanthium.
Fruit: conical or pyriform, 4 or 5 locular, 6–12mm long, 5–10mm diameter; disc raised; valves 3 to 5, exserted (or rim-level).

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. crebra and *E. siderophloia* have bark that is more raised and harder to peel than *E. fibrosa*.

Eucalyptus fusiformis

NAMBUCCA IRONBARK

 MAY-AUG

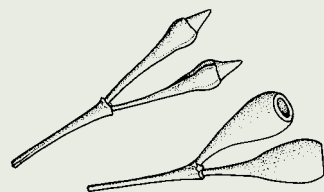
Locally frequent, in wet forest on deeper soils of higher fertility; north from Kempsey.



Bark: persistent throughout, grey-black, 'ironbark'.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate to broad-lanceolate, 8–15cm long, 1.5–2.4cm wide, green, semi-glossy, concolorous.



Buds: ovoid or shortly fusiform, 8–11mm long, 3–5mm diameter calyptra conical, shorter and narrower than hypanthium.
Fruit: hemispherical, conical, pyriform or ovoid, 4–5 locular, 7–12mm long, 4–7mm diameter; disc depressed; valves 3 or 4, enclosed.

TOP TIP!

Fruit is very elongated.

Eucalyptus paniculata

GREY IRONBARK

 APR-FEB 

Locally frequent in coastal districts, coastal plains and hills, from Bulahdelah to Bermagui. In wet forest on deeper soils of higher fertility. *Subsp. matutina* stomates on upper and lower surface of leaf, *subsp. paniculata* stomates only lower surface of leaf.

TOP TIP!

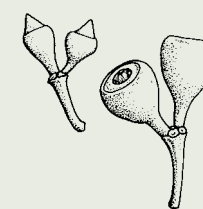
E. placita and *E. paniculata* were originally thought to be the same tree.



Bark: persistent throughout, grey-black, 'ironbark' or brownish, hard and deeply furrowed longitudinally.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate to broad-lanceolate 8–12cm long, 1.2–3cm wide, green, semi-glossy, discolorous. Densely to very densely reticulate.



Buds: ovoid or shortly fusiform, 7–9mm long, 3–5mm diameter, scar present; calyptra conical, shorter and narrower than hypanthium.
Fruit: hemispherical, conical or pyriform or ovoid, 6–9mm long, 5–8mm diameter; disc depressed or flat; valves 4 or 5, enclosed or rim-level.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. fibrosa, *E. ophitica* and *E. siderophloia* have concolorous leaves.

IRONBARKS

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Eucalyptus placita

GREY IRONBARK

APR-JUN, SEP-OCT

Locally frequent in coastal districts in wet forest on deeper soils of higher fertility, from Kempsey to Cessnock.



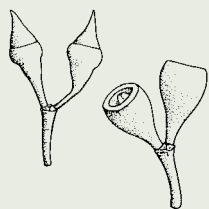
Bark: bark persistent throughout, grey-black, 'ironbark', furrowed longitudinally and kino-impregnated, grey and atypically for ironbark, soft and can feel spongy.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. ancophila - narrower juvenile leaves, adult leaves only slightly discoloured.
E. fusiformis has dull, concolorous adult leaves, smaller buds and fruit, similar to *E. beyeriana* - more inland.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate to broad-lanceolate, 7–15cm long, 1.4–3cm wide, green, semi-glossy, discoloured. Densely reticulate.



Buds: ovoid or shortly fusiform, 4–7mm long, 4–5mm diameter, scar present; calyptra conical, shorter and narrower than hypanthium.
Fruit: hemispherical, conical, pyriform or ovoid, 6–9mm long, 3–7mm diameter; disc depressed or flat; valves 3 or 4, enclosed or rim-level.

TOP TIP!

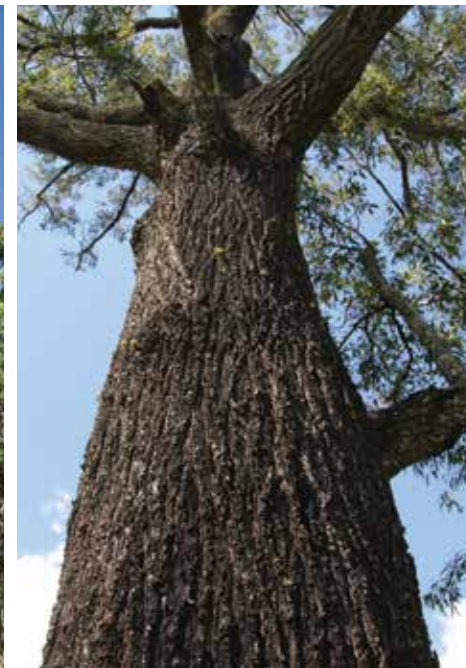
Bark feels soft, not hard like other 'ironbarks'.

Eucalyptus siderophloia

GREY IRONBARK

MAY-JUL & SEP-DEC

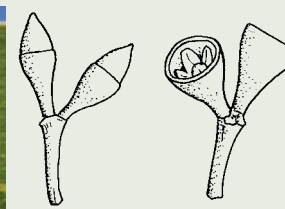
Locally frequent (restricted to coast and adjoining hinterlands) in wet forest, occasionally in dry forest, on soils of moderate fertility, north from Sydney.



Bark: persistent to main branches, smooth upper branches, grey to grey-black, deeply and coarsely furrowed.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate or broad-lanceolate, 8–15cm long, 1–2cm wide, grey-green, dull, concolorous. Densely reticulate parallel intermarginal vein.



Buds: fusiform (short or long), 5–8mm long, 3–4mm diameter, scar present; calyptra conical, elongate-acute or rostrate, shorter than or as long as and narrower than hypanthium. All stamens fertile.
Fruit: conical, 5–8mm long, 5–7mm diameter; disc depressed; valves usually 4, enclosed or rim-level or exserted.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. fibrosa has larger fruit and buds. *E. crebra* has cup-shaped to hemispherical fruit and finer leaves.

IRONBARKS



GROUP 4: BLOODWOODS

Dark grey or brown, rarely black, corky flaky or scaley flaky (tessellated) with short fibres. Bark persistent to small branches.

TOP TIP!

Also check uncommon and planted *Corymbia* species on page 101, 102, 105

Corymbia gummifera

RED BLOODWOOD



Abundant in dry forest or woodland on low-fertility sandy or sandstone soils along the entirety of the NSW coast. Usually single trunk, but stunted or mallee habit on coastal sands and rocky outcrops. Often exudes obvious red kino resin. Red timber.



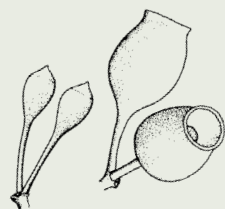
Bark: tessellated, persistent but becoming smooth on smaller branches, red-brown or grey-brown.

TOP TIP!

Fruit can have pronounced curved rim, resembling an urn. Adult leaves are penniveined.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate, 10–16cm long, 2–4cm wide, green, glossy, strongly discolorous.



Buds: clavate to pyriform, 9–11mm long, 5–6mm diameter, scar absent; calyptra hemispherical or conical (slightly beaked), shorter than and as wide as hypanthium.

Fruit: urn-shaped, 12–20mm long, 10–15mm diameter; disc depressed; valves 3 or 4, deeply enclosed.

SIMILAR SPECIES

C. intermedia has rough barked small branches and narrower leaves and no rim on the fruit.

Corymbia intermedia

PINK BLOODWOOD



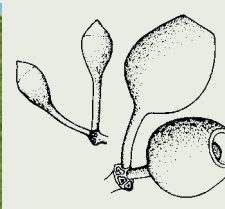
Locally abundant in wet and dry forest, including rainforest margins, on soils of moderate fertility of coastal areas north from Gloucester. Limited red kino resin exudate. Timber and underbark are pink.



Bark: persistent, grey-brown, corky/flaky, rough barked smaller branches, tessellated.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate, 10–15cm long, 2–3cm wide, green, dull or glossy, discolorous, penniveined (vein angles 60–70 degrees).



Buds: ovoid to pyriform, 6–8mm long, 3–4mm diameter, scar absent; calyptra hemispherical or conical, shorter and narrower than hypanthium.

Fruit: ovoid or urn-shaped, sometimes white-scurfy, 12–20mm long, 10–15mm diameter; disc depressed; valves 3 or 4, enclosed.

SIMILAR SPECIES

C. gummifera has smooth barked small branches, broader leaves, rim on the fruit, more visible dark kino.



GROUP 5: BOX BARKS, PEPPERMINT & ASH

Dark, rough to shortly fibrous-flaky, grey or brown to small branches, box-type, usually tessellated, grey to black or with white patches.

TOP TIP!

Yellow Box *E. melliodora* page 106 is common in western regions and may be found in the Upper Richmond, however, due to its infrequent occurrence, it is not included in the key.

Eucalyptus moluccana

GREY BOX

AUG, OCT-JUN



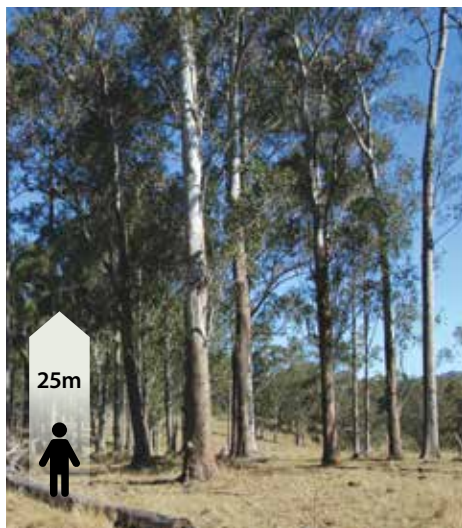
Widespread and community-dominant, in grassy woodland or forest on loamy soils of moderate to high fertility, north from Nowra. On lower slopes and flats in undulating country. Upper slopes usually support spotted gum and ironbarks.



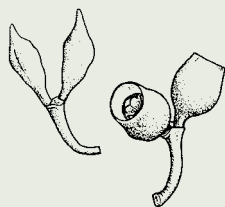
Bark: rough bark persistent on part or all trunk. Tessellated grey with whitish patches, fine, fibrous-flaky ('box'), smooth pale grey above.

TOP TIP!

Box bark shiny, smooth above, shedding in ribbons. Distinctive leaf venation - densely reticulate, and intermarginal vein.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate to ovate, 8–14cm long, 2–3.3cm wide, green, glossy, concolorous.



Buds: ovoid to fusiform, 5–9mm long, 3–4mm diameter, scar absent; calyptra conical or beaked, shorter than and as wide as hypanthium.
Fruit: cylindrical or ovoid, 5–9mm long, 4–6mm diameter; disc depressed; valves 3 or 4, enclosed.

SIMILAR SPECIES

Other box barks e.g. *E. melliodora*.

Eucalyptus piperita

SYDNEY PEPPERMINT

APR-MAY, DEC



Locally frequent, in dry open forest or woodland on moderately fertile, often alluvial sandy soil, coastal plains and ranges, from Napiac to Tuross River. It was reputedly the first eucalypt used for the commercial extraction of oil.



TOP TIP!

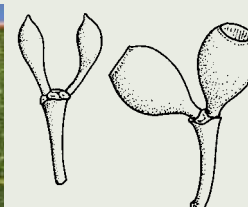
E. piperita is not closely related to any other peppermint species. Sydney peppermint is best classified in the Ash group.



Bark: rough persistent on trunk and larger branches, grey to grey-brown, shortly fibrous ('peppermint'), smooth above, white or grey, shedding in long ribbons. Often powdery.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate to broad-lanceolate, 10–11cm long, 1–3cm wide, green or grey-green, dull, concolorous. Densely reticulate.



Buds: ovoid or fusiform, 4–8mm long 2–3mm diameter, no scar, calyptra conical (acute or beaked), at least as long and as wide as hypanthium.
Fruit: globose, ovoid or urceolate, 6–8mm long, 6–7mm diameter, sessile or on pedicels to 5mm long, disc depressed; valves 4, enclosed.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. considiana - very similar in bark, tree shape and habit. In SE NSW and E VIC occurs on shale or sandstone-derived soils.

BOXBARKS

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GROUP 6 : STRINGYBARKS & MAHOGANIES

Dark rough and persistent to small branches, thick fibrous, spongy and/or stringy or long fibrous-flaky with vertical fissures. Sometimes densely reticulate (true Mahoganies) or with long or short fibres and vertical fissures (Stringybarks).

TOP TIP!

Mahoganies can be very variable and notoriously difficult to differentiate; often experts disagree. Watching the tree throughout the year can help to confirm the ID.

Eucalyptus acmenoides

WHITE MAHOGANY



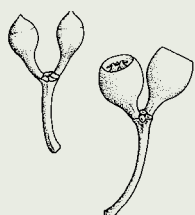
Locally frequent in wet and dry forest or woodland on deeper soils of moderate fertility and regular moisture, north from Port Jackson.



Bark: persistent throughout, grey-brown, thin, flattish strips / fibrous & finely sub-stringy.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate or broad-lanceolate, 8–12cm long, 1.5–2.5cm wide, green, glossy, densely reticulate strongly discolorous.



Buds: ovoid to fusiform (diameter round shape), 5–7mm long, 3–4mm diameter, scar absent; calyptra conical, beaked; at least as long and as wide as hypanthium.
Fruit: hemispherical to globular truncate, 4–8mm long, 4–7mm diameter; rim thin, disc depressed or flat, narrow; valves 3 to 5, enclosed or rim-level.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. microcorys has finer leaves, bark has horizontal breaks with small insect borer holes. *E. resinifera* has exerted valves. *E. carnea* and *E. tindaliae* have concolorous leaves.

Eucalyptus agglomerata

BLUE-LEAVED STRINGYBARK



Open forest on coastal and eastern tableland hill country, south from Wauchope and Port Macquarie.



TOP TIP!

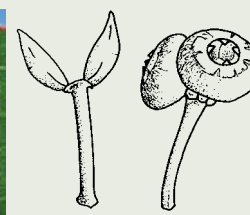
Distinctive compressed clustered fruit. Canopy bluish.



Bark: persistent, grey to red-brown, stringy.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate, 7–14cm long, 1.3–3cm wide, green or grey-green, glossy to semi-glossy with a bluish sheen, concolorous.



Buds: sessile, oblong or fusiform, 7–8mm long, 3mm diameter. No scar calyptra conical or elongate acute, at least as long as and wide as hypanthium.
Fruit: flattened-globose, 4–6mm long, 5–10mm diameter; disc flat or raised; valves 3 or 4, rim-level or exerted (slightly).

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. globoidea has glossy green leaves, smaller fruit. *E. capitellata* not bluish canopy. *E. eugenioides* has thinner leaves.

Eucalyptus carnea

THICK-LEAVED MAHOGANY



Widespread and frequent in dry forest on shallower loamy or stony soils on shales and slates, north from the Hunter River. Small to medium or mallee form on extreme sites.



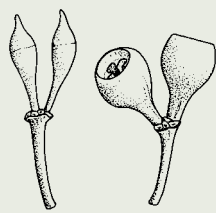
Bark: persistent throughout, sub-fibrous, thin, grey to red-brown, stringy.

TOP TIP!

Adult leaves broader than 2.5cm.
Distinctive round fruit with fat stems.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate or broad-lanceolate, 6–18cm long, 1.5–4cm wide, grey-green to bluish, dull, concolorous.



Buds: ovoid to fusiform, 6–9mm long, 3–4mm diameter, scar absent; calyptra conical to rostrate, as long and as wide as hypanthium.
Fruit: hemispherical, 3–5 locular, 5–8mm long, 5–9mm diameter; disc ± flat, narrow; valves 3 or 4, rim-level.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. acmenoides has strongly discoloured leaves and found in wetter forests.
E. umbra greener canopy.

Eucalyptus eugenioides

THIN-LEAVED STRINGYBARK



Locally frequent in dry or grassy forest or woodland on heavier, often deeper soils of moderate fertility, north from Wyndham. At low to medium elevation.



TOP TIP!

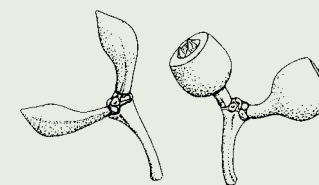
Round fruits similar to Blackbutt, deep stringy bark.



Bark: persistent, grey to red-brown (orange-brown), stringy.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate, 10–14cm long, 2–3.3cm wide, green, dull, thin, slightly discoloured or concolorous.



Buds: ovoid to shortly fusiform, 4–7mm long, 3–4mm diameter, scar absent; calyptra conical, as long and as wide as hypanthium.
Fruit: hemispherical, 4–8mm long, 5–9mm diameter; disc flat or raised; valves 3 or 4, rim-level or slightly exerted.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. carnea,
E. umbra and
E. acmenoides.

Eucalyptus globoidea

WHITE STRINGYBARK

JAN-FEB, JUL-DEC



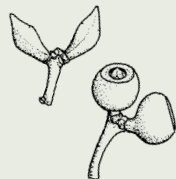
Locally frequent, in dry, open forest or woodland on well-watered sandy or alluvial soils, also white sandy soils, south from Woolgoolga.



Bark: Stringy bark grey to red-brown, persistent and rough to small branches, furrowed down trunk, usually grey



Adult leaves: disjunct, can be broad-lanceolate, 7–12.5cm long, 1.2–2.5cm wide, green, glossy, concolorous or slightly discolorous. Sparsely-moderately reticulate.



Buds: shortly fusiform, 5–7mm long, 3–4mm diameter, no scar, calyptra conical conical.
Fruit: sessile, flattened-globose, 4–7mm long, 6–9mm diameter; disc flat to slightly depressed, valves 3 or 4, rim-level or exerted tips.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. agglomerata - bluish-green crown and clustered fruit with compressed sides. *E. eugenioides* - thin-textured adult leaves and buds with longer stems, and larger fruit.

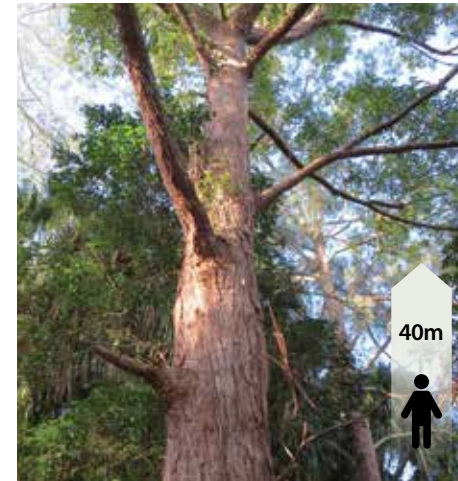
Eucalyptus microcorys

TALLOWOOD

AUG-NOV



In wet eucalypt forests or rainforest margins on moderately to highly fertile soils, north from near Cooranbong. On slopes, low hills, and floodplains.



TOP TIP!

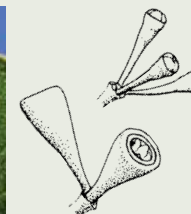
Yellow-green triangle or diamond shaped leaves smell strongly of eucalyptus and are sticky when rubbed. Low, wide branching. Only stringybark with distinct conical fruit. Bark colour varies with soil types.



Bark: Stringy persistent bark, which is more flaky than others, has horizontal breaks and can be pulled off in long strips. Typically red-brown-bronze in colour with pustules and minute holes.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate to triangular, 8–12cm long, 1.5–2.5cm wide, green, glossy, discolorous.



Buds: clavate, 4–6mm long, 2–3mm diameter, scar usually absent, calyptra hemispherical.
Fruit: conical or pyriform, 3–4 locular, 5–9mm long, 4–6mm diameter; disc depressed; valves 3–4, ± rim-level.

SIMILAR SPECIES

Other stringybarks. *E. resinifera* has larger, glossier leaves and distinctive exerted valves. *E. acmenoides* has flattened bark and short fibres.

Eucalyptus patentinervis

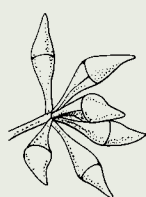
MAR-NOV

BASTARD MAHOGANY

Hybrid tree - *E. robusta* x *tereticornis*. Known to occur where stands of both parent species are within close proximity to each other, particularly transition zones. Can be variable in growth forms, can have smooth or rough bark and characteristics of either *E. robusta* or *E. tereticornis*.



Bark: sometimes rough throughout, sometimes with smooth bark on branches.



TOP TIP!

Favourite koala feed tree.

Adult leaves: variable may be similar to *E. tereticornis* or more like *E. robusta*. Usually: disjunct, lanceolate, 9–16cm long, 2–4cm wide, dark green or grey, glossy to dull, usually discolorous.

Buds: highly variable often intermediate between parents. Fusiform or elongated-ovoid, long conical calyptra.

Fruit: globose or ovoid, 4–5 locular, 4–6mm long, 4–8mm diameter; valves exserted.

Eucalyptus planchoniana

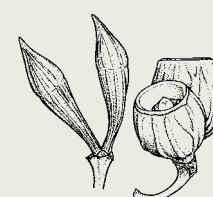
OCT-DEC

NEEDLEBARK STRINGYBARK / BASTARD TALLOWWOOD

Locally frequent in dry forest or woodland on sandy soils on inland granite areas or coastal sand, north from Laurieton. PlantNET notes there are some naturalised populations around Newcastle, Sydney and Canberra.



Bark: persistent to smaller branches, red-brown to yellow-brown, stringy (thick and spongy), prickly, smooth above, grey, shedding in ribbons.



TOP TIP!

Distinctive ribbed woody capsule, often on ground under tree.

Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate or broad-lanceolate, 12–17.5cm long, 2–3.3cm wide, grey-green, glossy, concolorous.

Buds: 7 to 11 flowers; peduncle terete, 5–15mm long; pedicels terete, 2–5mm long.

Fruit: large, ovoid, ribbed, 17–26mm long, 15–26mm diameter; disc depressed; valves usually 4, enclosed.

Eucalyptus resinifera

RED MAHOGANY



Locally abundant in wet or dry forest on deeper soils of moderate to high fertility, north from Jervis Bay. Two subspecies intergrade between Port Macquarie and Bulahdelah. *Subsp. resinifera calyptra* <3 times longer than hypanthium, *subsp. hemilampra calyptra* >3 times longer than hypanthium.



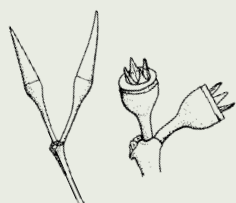
Bark: persistent, red-brown, stringy and spongy.

FUN FACT!

Flowers are an important source of pollen through winter.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate, 9–16cm long, 2–4cm wide, dark green, glossy, discolourous, strongly penniveined.



Buds: fusiform, 12–15mm long, 6mm diameter, scar present; calyptra elongate acute or rostrate, longer than and narrower or as wide as hypanthium.
Fruit: hemispherical or ovoid, 5–11mm long, 5–10mm diameter; disc flat to raised; valves 3 to 5, strongly exserted.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. microcorys and other stringybarks don't have exserted valves.

Eucalyptus robusta

SWAMP MAHOGANY



Single-trunked rough bark, with spreading crown. In swamp forest or wet forest, swampy damp locations on coastal lowlands, north from Moruya. Rarely far from the coast.



Bark: rough, persistent to small branches, red-brown, stringy (shortly fibrous), thick, deeply fissured and longitudinal spongy slabs.



Adult leaves: glossy dark green, disjunct, broad-lanceolate, 10–17cm long, 2–4.5cm wide, discolourous, thick, penniveined. Old leaves may turn red before dropping.



Apically joined

TOP TIP!

Big green glossy leaves. Often found in swamps alongside paperbarks.

Buds: 16–24mm long, 6–8mm diameter, scar present; calyptra elongate acute or rostrate, as long and as wide as hypanthium.
Fruit: cylindrical, 10–18mm long, 6–11mm diameter; disc depressed; 3 or 4 valves, rim-level or slightly exserted, usually apically joined. Both: with prominent pedicels.

Eucalyptus umbra

BROAD-LEAVED WHITE MAHOGANY

SEP-DEC

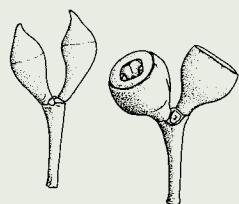
A small to medium-sized tree in dry forest or woodland. Locally frequent where endemic in New South Wales, north from Port Jackson. Mainly coastal distribution usually on sites of shallow sand over sandstone.



Bark: persistent throughout, thin, grey to red-brown, stringy but not as coarse as stringybarks.



Adult leaves: disjunct, lanceolate, 10–14cm long, 2.5–3.5cm wide, green, semi-glossy, concolorous. Densely reticulate venation.



Buds: ovoid to fusiform, 7–9mm long, 3–4mm diameter, scar absent; calyptra conical or beaked, as wide as hypanthium.
Fruit: globose or hemispherical, 3–5 locular, 6–8mm long, 7–9mm diameter; disc flat or raised, valves 3 to 5, rim-level or exserted.

SIMILAR SPECIES

E. acmenoides fruit broad in comparison and leaves strongly discoloured.

Lophostemon suaveolens

SWAMP BOX

OCT-DEC

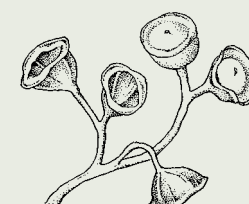
Medium tree in forest, widespread and common in coastal districts, often on swampy ground or alluvial flats, north from Scotts Head.



Bark: red-brown, fibrous-papery, persistent bark.



Adult leaves: ovate to elliptic, in false whorls of 3–4 leaves at the end of each years growth, 9–15cm long, 4–5cm wide, apex obtuse or shortly acuminate, base rounded to cuneate, leathery, light green, smooth to hairy, petiole 10–20mm long.



TOP TIP!

Papery bark, can be found in association with *M. quinquervia* and swamp habitats.

Flowers: in clusters of 3–7. Petals circular, 4–5mm long with a feathery appearance due to numerous stamens.
Fruit: hemispherical, 5–8mm diameter; seeds 1.5–2mm long.

Syncarpia glomulifera

TURPENTINE



Tall tree, often emergent near rainforest margins or in wet forests, typically on heavier soils. Widespread in coastal districts and lower ranges, north from Murrumbidgee National Park. Frequently associated with wet sclerophyll forests and rainforest edges.



Bark: brown fibrous sometimes papery persistent bark.



TOP TIP!

Distinctive 'UFO' shaped fruit. Deeply fissured, sometimes papery bark that spirals around the trunk.

Adult leaves: ovate to narrow-ovate, 7–11cm long, 2.5–4.5cm wide, upper surface dull green, lower surface usually white-hairy; petiole 0.7–1.3mm long. Leaves are opposite, symmetrical at base and appear in a whorl at the end of branches.

Flowers: usually hairy; peduncle 2.5–5cm long. Sepals are short, persistent in fruit. Petals ovate, 5–8mm long. Stamens apparently in 2 whorls, 8–10mm long.
Fruit: globose to depressed-globose, 10–20 mm diam., hairy or sometimes glabrescent.

OTHER SPECIES ASSOCIATED WITH KOALA HABITAT (NOT INCLUDED IN KEY)

Acacia & Daviesia
Allocasuarina & Casuarina
Angophora
Banksia
Callistemon & Ficus
Melaleuca
Rainforest Species

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Acacia concurrens

BLACK WATTLE

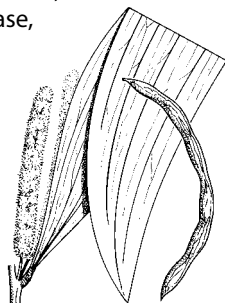


Erect or spreading tree to 10m high or shrub to 3m high. Open forest and woodland on shale or sandstone-derived soils along the coast, north from Swansea, NSW.

Bark: slightly furrowed at base, grey or brown, branchlets angled or flattened.

Adult leaves: phyllodes vary elliptic to falcate, 10–16cm long 12–40mm wide, 3/4 longitudinal veins, the lower 2 joining near base, 1 basal gland.

Fruit: pods mostly curved straight or coiled 1–2 times, 3–12.5cm long 2–4mm wide.



Acacia melanoxylon

BLACKWOOD



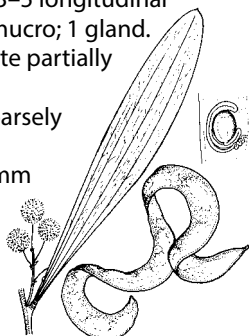
Erect tree to 30m high or spreading tree to 6m high. Dry forest and rainforest. Common regrowth tree after clearing or disturbance. Widespread in NSW.

Bark: deeply fissured, dark grey-black; branchlets angled or flattened, ± hairy, glabrescent.

Adult leaves: phyllodes vary oblanceolate, to subfalcate, 6–14cm long, 7–30mm wide, sometimes narrow 3–5 longitudinal veins. Apex with a mucro; 1 gland.

Juv leaves: bipinnate partially formed phyllodes.

Fruit: small cone sparsely and minutely hairy, 7–14mm long, 4–6mm in diameter, with broad-acute bracteoles. Samara 3–4mm long.



Daviesia arborea

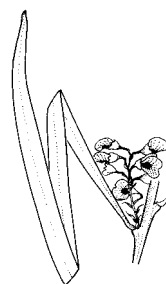
GOLDEN TREE PEA

Small tree to 14m high or shrub with weeping branches and shiny foliage. Mostly in wet forest, on coastal hills to mountain slopes and ridges, north from Comboyne.

Bark: corky.

Adult leaves: phyllodes linear-elliptic, 4–20cm long, 4–12mm wide, apex and base tapered, green, discolorous, venation fine and parallel.

Fruit: yellow pea flowers, pods 7–9mm long, 4–5.5mm wide.



TOP TIP!

Daviesia arborea looks like a wattle, but is a pea. Critical mid-storey species.



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Allocasuarina littoralis

BLACK SHE-OAK 



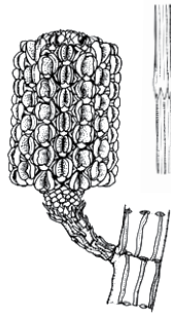
Casuarina growing in coastal and adjoining tableland regions. In woodland or occasionally tall heath, on sandy or otherwise poor dry soils, through NSW coast and tablelands.

Bark: fissured, grey-brown.

Adult leaves: needle like branchlets to 20 (rarely 35)cm long. Leaves reduced to 6–8 teeth around stem (rarely 5 or 9), erect or rarely spreading, usually withering, 0.3–0.9mm long.

Fruit: cones cylindrical, length greater than diameter, on peduncle 4–23mm long; cone body 10–30 (rarely 45)mm long, 8–21mm diameter.

Seeds: black samara, 4–10mm long.



Allocasuarina torulosa

FOREST OAK 

FUN FACT!

These 4 species are dioecious which means male and female flowers on separate trees. *Allocasuarina* spp. are feed trees for Glossy Black-Cockatoo.



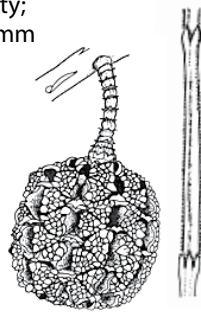
Large *Casuarina* growing on coastal hills and ranges, south to Macquarie Pass and Jenolan Caves. Midstorey in open forest to tall open forest. Generally on higher-nutrient fertile, moist sites.

Bark: corky, rough.

Adult leaves: needle like branchlets to 14cm long, Leaves reduced to 4 or 5 teeth around stem, erect, not withering, 0.3–0.8mm long.

Fruit: cones round warty; 15–33mm long, 12–25mm diameter.

Seeds: dark samara 7–10mm long.



Casuarina cunninghamiana

RIVER OAK 

Tree with branchlets drooping in vigorous specimens, erect in young or weakened trees. Along permanent freshwater streams, throughout NSW.

Bark: rough and finely fissured.

Adult leaves: edges of furrows often marked (in dried specimens) by a slight ridge; 8–10 erect teeth, withering, 0.3–0.5mm long. Anther 0.4–0.7mm long.

Fruit: small cone sparsely and minutely hairy, 7–14mm long, 4–6mm in diameter, with broad-acute bracteoles.

Seeds: pale grey small samara 3–4mm long.



Casuarina glauca

SWAMP OAK

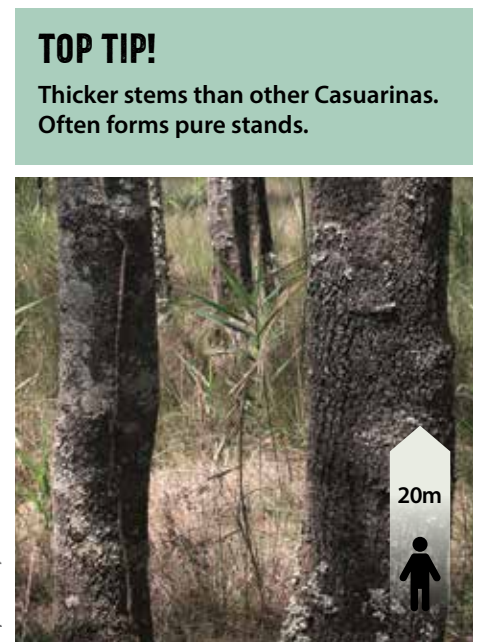
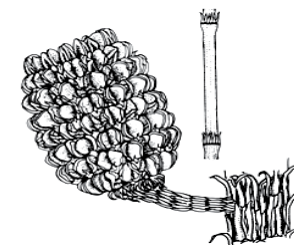
On river flats and coastal land in brackish environments, throughout NSW. Tree frequently producing root suckers. Can be a prostrate form on coastal headlands.

Bark: finely fissured, scaly, grey to light brown, frequently with lichen.

Adult leaves: reduced to 12–20 teeth, erect, 0.6–0.9mm long; teeth on young permanent shoots long-recurved.

Fruit: Cone cylindrical, 9–18mm long, with broad-acute bracteoles.

Seeds: light samara 2.5–5mm long.



TOP TIP!

Thicker stems than other Casuarinas. Often forms pure stands.

Angophora costata subsp. costata

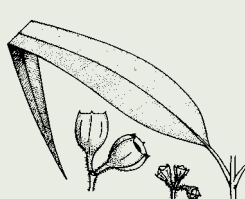


SMOOTH-BARKED APPLE/RUSTY GUM

Tree, broad and spreading, sometimes gnarled or crooked with rusty stains. Old trees often have dimples. Occurs naturally on sandy soils and stony ridges, but is often planted. Narooma to Coffs Harbour and west to the Blue Mountains, locally abundant, on deep sandy soils or sandy soils on sandstone; often coastal. *A. costata* subsp. *euryphylla* - the hypanthium hispid; fruit mostly more than 15mm diameter. *A. hispida* scattered and locally frequent on shallow sand on sandstone, confined to the Sydney region on Hawkesbury sandstone.



Bark: smooth, pinkish or orange-brown when new, fading to grey with age. Shedding in spring in thin flakes.



TOP TIP!

Angophora flowers retain petals and sepals, not fused into a calyptra.

Adult leaves: lanceolate, sometimes falcate, opposite, 21cm long, 6.5cm wide, apex acute, base tapering rounded, ± glabrous, discolourous, regularly penniveined.

Buds: showy white or cream, 2cm wide.
Fruit: capsules are ovoid or campanulate, ribs and teeth, to 20mm long by 20mm wide; disc descending. Hypanthium usually glabrous.

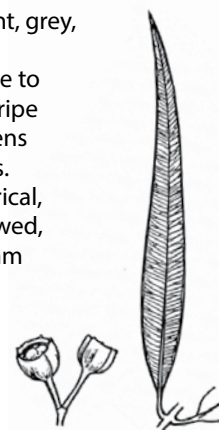
Angophora bakeri

Common on sandy soils, or shallow soil on steep slopes of conglomerate and ridges with ironstone layers. Subsp *bakeri*: coast and ranges north of west of Wollongong. subspe. *crassifolia*: Sydney district and north.

Bark: rough, persistent, grey, shortly fibrous, corky.

Flowers: creamy white to white, with a green stripe down the back, stamens longer than the petals.

Fruit: ovoid or cylindrical, usually apically narrowed, 8–10mm long, 8–10mm diameter; disc flat, obscured by rim of hypanthium. Hypanthium slightly ribbed.



SIMILAR SPECIES

Angophora robur north west of Coffs to Grafton.



Angophora floribunda

ROUGH-BARKED APPLE



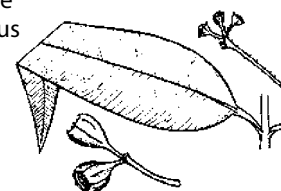
Tree, widely scattered and locally abundant, usually on deep alluvial sandy soils, throughout NSW.

Bark: persistent, grey, shortly fibrous.

Adult leaves: lanceolate, opposite

Flowers: bright cream to white, 1–2cm wide.

Fruit: capsules are ovoid to globose with conspicuous ribs and teeth, to 10mm long by 10mm wide with a flat disc.



TOP TIP!

Contorted canopy makes it readily identifiable.



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ANGOPHORA

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Angophora inopina

CHARMHAVEN APPLE



Often a multistemmed tree in open woodland with a dense shrub understorey on deep white sandy soils over sandstone, Charmhaven - Wyee area and Bulahdelah. Threatened species: NSW BCA: Vulnerable; Commonwealth EPBC: Vulnerable.

Bark: rough persistent, grey to brown, shortly fibrous.

Adult leaves: only can be broad-lanceolate, 4–11cm long, 0.8–2.6cm wide, apex acute, base acute, glabrous, discolourous, regularly penniveined; petiole 5–8mm long.

Flowers: white or creamy white, 8mm wide.

Fruit: cup-shaped to pyriform, 11–15mm long, 9–12mm diameter; disc flat, obscured by rim of hypanthium. Hypanthium ribbed.



Angophora subvelutina

BROAD-LEAVED APPLE



SIMILAR SPECIES

Angophora floribunda has leaves on longer petioles (stems) and attenuate leaf bases.



Tree with large spreading canopy, widely scattered and locally abundant, usually on deep alluvial soils, north from Araluen.

Bark: persistent, grey, fibrous-flaky.

Adult leaves: ovate or oblong, 7–10cm, 3–5cm wide, apex acute, base cordate, discolourous, penniveined.

Flowers: bright cream to white, 1–2cm wide.

Fruit: capsules are ovoid with conspicuous ribs and teeth, to 10mm long by 10mm wide with a flat disc.



Banksia aemula

WALLUM BANKSIA



Tree in low woodland or tall shrubland (Wallum) on sand dunes, on the coast north from Sydney.

Bark: warty, slightly friable, brownish; branchlets tomentose.

Adult leaves: alternate, obovate to oblong, 3–20cm x 5–30mm, with a mucro, margins toothed, both surfaces rusty-hairy to smooth with age.

Flowers: cream or pale yellow spikes to 8cm diameter and 20cm long.

Fruit: cones have very large protruding folicles which split to reveal one or two winged seeds.



Banksia integrifolia

COAST BANKSIA



Tree to 25m high or shrub to 5m high, sometimes narrow erect, but sometimes up to 10m wide. Widespread, in coastal sites to the ranges throughout NSW.

Bark: rough, tessellated or fissured, branchlets angled or flattened at extremities, sometimes resinous.

Adult leaves: whorled, obovate to narrow-elliptic, 4–20cm x 10–36mm, margins entire or with a few short teeth, underside white, midrib and secondary veins rusty-hairy.

Flowers: bright to pale yellow, 12cm long and up to 5cm diameter.

Fruit: cone with folicles to 15mm long that open to release winged seeds. Cones often found lying at base of tree.



Banksia serrata

OLD-MAN BANKSIA



Tree to 16m high or stunted shrub to 3m high in open coastal environments. Usually in dry forest or woodland on sandstone or sand dunes, throughout NSW.

Bark: warty, ± friable (flaky), grey-brown; branchlets ± hairy.

Adult leaves: alternate, oblong to narrow-obovate, 5–20cm x 15–40mm, with short mucro, margins ± toothed, without teeth for 1–5cm from base, underleaf sometimes rusty hairy.

Flowers: yellow to creamy green, 20cm long (sometimes longer in old plants) and 10cm diameter.

Fruit: cones with folicles about 3cm long, open to release 2 winged seeds.



FUN FACT

Banksia aemula and *B. serrata* are similar but generally *B. aemula* is a smaller plant, has narrower leaves and the leaves form dense false-whorls underneath the generally shorter flower spikes.



FUN FACT

Banksia regenerate after fire from the seed bank and from epicormic shoots.

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Callistemon salignus

WILLOW BOTTLEBRUSH



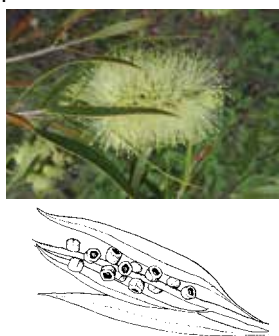
Tree to 10m high or large shrub to 3m high. Mostly grows on low-lying river flats and damp creeks, rarely in dry areas; north from the Victorian border.

Bark: papery and peeling; branchlets flexuous.

Adult leaves: narrow-elliptic, mostly 6–9cm x 5–14mm, apex acute; midrib, marginal and lateral veins distinct. New growth purplish pink.

Flowers: spikes are to 5cm long by 3.5cm diam., creamy white to yellow with stamens to about 15mm long.

Fruit: woody capsule 5mm diameter.



Callistemon viminalis

WEeping BOTTLEBRUSH



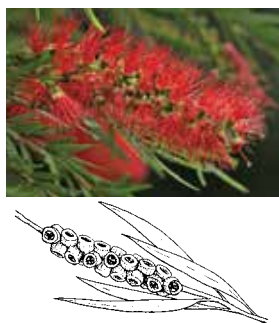
Small tree to 18m high or shrub to 8m high. Mostly grows along watercourses, chiefly in sandstone or granite areas, north from Gloucester.

Bark: dark, furrowed; branches often pendent.

Adult leaves: linear to narrow-elliptic with one side straighter, 3–7cm x 3–7mm apex acute, lateral veins obscure. New growth emerges from the ends of the inflorescence, young leaves have bronze-coloured hairs.

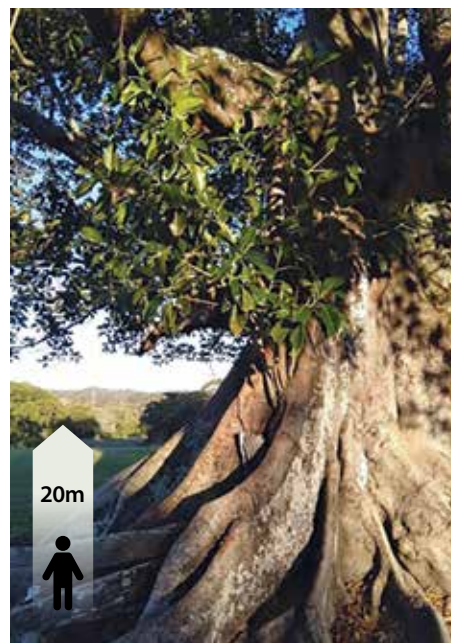
Flowers: borne in spikes 40–150mm long with prominent red stamens 15–25mm long.

Fruit: 5–6mm diameter. Seed is held for a few seasons.



Ficus species

FIG SPECIES



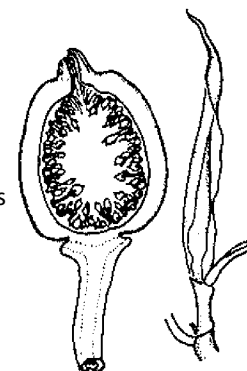
Trees or large shrubs, some epiphytic or strangling. Latex usually milky, sometimes watery.

Bark: bark on twigs and branches tough, or smooth.

Adult leaves: mostly entire, glabrous. Stipules pointed and rolled on terminal buds, falling early, usually leaving circular scars.

Flowers: inflorescences axillary, sometimes cauliflorous, flowers compact.

Fruit: true fruits achenes, multiple fruit a syconium or fig.



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Melaleuca quinquenervia

BROAD-LEAVED PAPERBARK



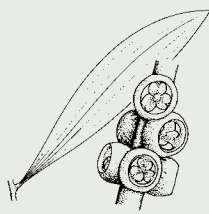
Medium to tall tree 10–15m high. Widespread in coastal swamps and around lake margins north from Botany Bay. Often forms its own vegetation type Melaleuca-swamp woodland usually on sandy to sandy-alluvial soils.



Bark: papery and peels off in strips.



Adult leaves: alternate, lanceolate to elliptic, 30–70mm x 8–24mm, apex obtuse, 5 prominent longitudinal veins, often with appressed hairs



Flowers: spikes to 5cm long, white or cream, with flowers clustered in 3s within the spike, and bearing up to 50 stamens.
Fruit: capsules to 5mm diameter, produced on the flowering spike after flowering, wide disc descending, hypanthium usually glabrous.



Melaleuca styphelioides

PRICKLY-LEAVED PAPERBARK



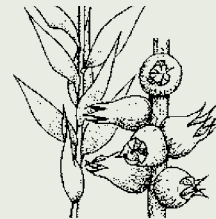
Shrub or tree up to 20m high. Grows in moist situations, often along streams, north from Nowra district.



The genus *Melaleuca* has had recent taxonomic revision with botanists proposing to expand the genus to include all *Callistemon* spp. Currently, the NSW Herbarium advises that the *Callistemon* genus can still be used.



Bark: Paperery and peels off in strips.



Adult leaves: alternate, ovate to broad-ovate, glabrous, sessile 7–15mm x 2.5–6mm with 15–30 longitudinal veins, apex pungent.

FUN FACT

Melaleuca is derived from the Ancient Greek word μέλας (μέλας) meaning black and λευκός (λευκός) meaning white. It refers to the striking appearance of the tree trunks after fire.

Flowers: held in terminal, white spikes to 2cm long, clustered in 3s and each flower having up to 100 stamens.
Fruit: capsules. In this species, they are to 3mm wide and produced on the flowering spike after flowering.

Alphitonia excelsa

RED ASH



TOP TIP

Crushed young shoots have a peculiar smell similar to sarsaparilla.



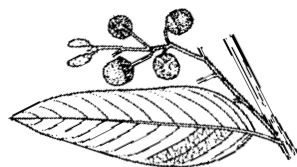
Small to medium-sized tree with buds and young stems, grey to golden-brown, and hairy. On margins of rainforest, open forest, sheltered gullies or steep slopes.

Bark: fissured and grey, smaller branches are smoother and grey or white.

Adult leaves: elliptic to oblong, mostly 5–14cm x 2–5cm dark green, glossy, reticulate above, white-hairy below with the veins raised.

Flowers: small, cream-colored, and star-shaped, and bloom in late autumn and early winter.

Fruit: ovoid to globose, 5–10mm diameter, black.



Endiandra sieberi

HARD CORKWOOD



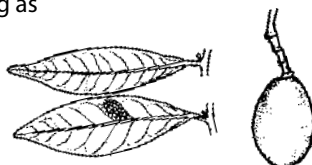
Small to medium-sized tree. Widespread in all types of warmer rainforest and eucalypt forest on the coast and ranges, especially common in littoral rainforest. Young stems with prominent lenticels (breathing pores), densely hairy with brownish hairs, becoming hairless.

Bark: hard, fissured and corky.

Adult leaves: leaves ± opposite, narrow-elliptic, 5–10cm x 1–3cm, glabrous, glossy, margins yellowish; midrib flattened on lower surface, petiole 5–8mm long, reddish when fresh.

Flowers: cream or pinkish, 4–5mm in diameter, with 6 'petals', hairy with fine hairs. Flowers in branched clusters shorter than or as long as the leaves.

Fruit: ovoid, 20mm long, black; ripe Mar-Aug.



Glochidion ferdinandi

CHEESE TREE



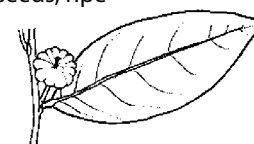
Shrub to medium-sized tree but often much smaller. Widespread in coastal districts throughout NSW. Common regrowth tree.

Bark: brownish-grey and flaky, and sheds in patches or longitudinal flakes.

Adult leaves: elliptic to oblong-elliptic, shortly pointed, mostly 3–10cm long, 1.5–4cm wide; petiole 3–5mm long.

Flowers: pedicellate in leaf axils, but not on a common peduncle. Perianth 2–3mm long.

Fruit: lobed stalked capsule, 12–20mm diameter, green turning whitish pink to deep red when ripe; segments open to reveal bright red seeds, ripe Nov–Feb.



TOP TIP!

Fruit look like a small green pumpkin or mozzarella cheese.

Synoum glandulosum

SCENTLESS ROSEWOOD

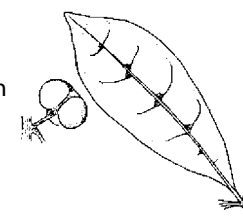
Small tree to 7m high. Widespread in warmer rainforest and regrowth, north from Milton. New growth pubescent.

Bark: brown irregularly scaly.

Adult leaves: compound leaves 10–30cm long, up to 20cm wide; leaflets 3–11cm long, up to 3cm wide. Terminal leaflet largest. Oblanceolate to obovate, hairy domatia.

Flowers: 4 sometimes 5 petals with 8 stamens and 1 carpel. Dainty, to 12mm wide, white/pink, produced in panicles to 5cm long, from the leaf axils.

Fruit: brown/red capsule with 3 lobes. Depressed-globose, 10–15mm long, 10–20mm diameter. Seeds paired and red.



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RAINFORREST SPECIES

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PLANTED, NON-ENDEMIC SPECIES

Non-endemic species are plants that do not occur naturally in the local landscape but have become established through historical planting or natural spread. The following species are considered weeds in the region.

Cinnamomum camphora CAMPHOR LAUREL



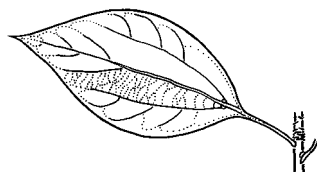
Considered a weed. Historically planted shade tree, now extensively naturalised in coastal and hinterland areas. Large spreading tree often forms monocultures.

Bark: Greyish brown, rough, often furrowed.

Adult leaves: 5–10cm long, 2.5–5cm wide, upper surface glossy green, underside glaucous, smelling of camphor. Often with appressed hairs.

Flowers: masses of very small fragrant and white.

Fruit: globose, 10mm diameter, black, seated on shallow cupular receptacle; ripe Apr–Jun.



Corymbia citriodora

LEMON SCENTED GUM 



Endemic to temperate and tropical eastern Australia, naturally occurring from Cooktown to south of Gladstone Queensland.

Bark: smooth throughout, white to pink or coppery, often powdery. Sometimes with dimples. Sheds beginning of summer from cracks within curling rosy flakes.

Adult leaves: alternate, narrowly lanceolate to falcate, 10–23cm x 0.6–3.5cm concolorous, penniveined, reticulate. Lemon-scented.

Buds: obovoid to pyriform, 0.6–1cm long, 0.5–0.7cm wide, usually smooth, scar usually absent, operculum rounded to conical or slightly beaked.

Fruit: pedicellate, urceolate or barrel-shaped, 0.8–1.5cm long, 0.7–1.2cm wide, disc descending, valves 3, enclosed.



Corymbia torelliana

CADAGHI 



Considered a weed, often planted tree. Endemic to North Queensland.

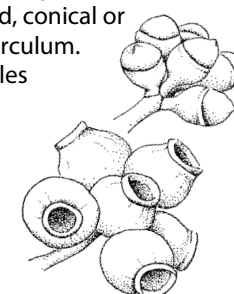
Bark: smooth, greenish grey to white, peeling in spring; rough, tessellated greyish on base of older trees.

Adult leaves: alternate paler on the lower surface, egg-shaped to heart-shaped or lance-shaped, 6–16cm x 15–85mm.

New growth red and hairy. Leaves often affected by sooty black mould.

Buds: oval, 7–8mm long and 5–7mm wide with a rounded, conical or slightly beaked operculum.

Fruit: woody capsules 9–13mm long and 10–14mm wide, rounded or urn-shaped and have three compartments.



Corymbia variegata

RICHMOND RANGE SPOTTED GUM

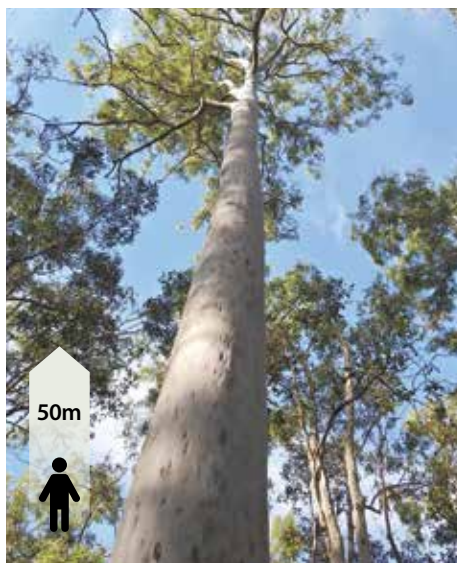
In open forest on soils of medium fertility, but often on hilly country. Mainly north from Coffs Harbour. Intergrades with *C. maculata* in Macleay River district.

X



Bark: smooth throughout, creamy white, to pale grey or pink, often spotted, shedding in small polygonal flakes.

C. variegata is a synonym of *C. citriodora* subsp. *variegata* (a citronella-free chemotype - the leaves are not lemon scented when crushed). *C. citriodora* subsp. *citriodora* is Lemon Scented Gum, often planted (leaves lemon scented).



Adult leaves: disjunct, narrow-lanceolate to lanceolate, 10–23cm long, 1–2.8cm wide, green, concolorous.



Buds: compound; 3-flowered; peduncle terete, 4–8mm long; pedicels terete, 1–5mm long.

Fruit: globoid to ovoid or urceolate, slightly warty, 8–11mm long, 5–7mm diameter; disc depressed; valves enclosed.

TOP TIP!

Indentations on trunk look like it was hit by cricket balls



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LIMITED DISTRIBUTION

This table covers species with very confined distributions in the region or that are outside the region but may be planted or come up in a survey due to their similarities.

GROUP 2: HALF BARKS			
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	West of the divide although occurrences in Hunter Region	Distinguished by seeds which are cuboid-pyramidal & have two seedcoats, outer being yellow to brownish yellow & glossy.
<i>Eucalyptus dunzii</i>	Dunns White Gum	North from Dorrigo in wet sclerophyll forest. Very commonly planted	Rough bark up to 4m, smooth bark over most of the trunk, juvenile leaves grey-green.
<i>Eucalyptus deanei</i>	Mountain Blue Gum	West of Taree near Wingham	Low branches in crown, sometimes coppice. Juvenile leaves round & glossy green. Conspicuous, large, pendulous cream-coloured buds & fruit in 3s.
<i>Eucalyptus campanulata</i>	New England Blackbutt	North from southern Barrington Tops on highly fertile loamy soils	Bark persistent, grey to grey-brown, shortly fibrous ('peppermint'), smooth above, white or grey, shedding in long ribbons. Leaves are blue, large, pendulous, and broadly falcate.
<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i>	Woollybutt	Newcastle south, in dry sclerophyll forest on medium fertility soils, often on alluvial flats	Bark thin rough box type irregularly cracked & tessellated, grey, flaky.
<i>Eucalyptus oreades</i>	Blue Mountains Ash	North from Mittagong in wet or dry sclerophyll forest on poor skeletal or sandy soils on high sloping country	Bark dark, fibrous rough low on the trunk, smooth pale upper trunk and branches. Leaves glossy and concolorous.
<i>Eucalyptus pumila</i>	Pokolbin Mallee	Pokolbin near Cessnock, open shrubland, skeletal soils. Known from a single stand	Juvenile leaves petiolate. Adult leaves falcate green glossy. BCT, EPBC Threatened
<i>Eucalyptus pyrocarpa</i>	Large-fruited Blackbutt	Laurieton to Woodburn, small population around Port Stephens. Lighter soils on sloping country.	Bark rough, fibrous grey or brown on trunk & larger limbs, smooth on branches. Glauous branchlets, buds & fruit.

GROUP 3: IRONBARKS			
<i>Eucalyptus beyeriana</i>	Beyer's Ironbark	From Narrabri to Nowra. Locally frequent, in sclerophyll woodland on sandy infertile soils	Low stature tree. Adult leaves small, dull, grey-green. Juvenile leaves linear to narrow lanceolate. Buds ovoid or diamond-shaped. Fruit obconical to cup-shaped.
<i>Eucalyptus fergusonii</i> subsp <i>fergusonii</i>	Square-fruited Ironbark	From Bulahdelah to Morisset. Scattered on sandy soils	Distinctive angled stem on fruit & leaves.
<i>Eucalyptus fracta</i>	Broken Back Ironbark	Northern Broken Back Range near Cessnock. Restricted to shallow soils on sandstone	Small tree or mallee. Juvenile leaves distinctly orbicular (circular), blue-green, & dull. Small branchlets slightly glaucous. Fruit cupular to sometimes obconical. Grows on cliff edges. BCT Endangered
GROUP 4: BLOODWOODS			
<i>Corymbia exima</i>	Yellow Bloodwood	Hunter region	Leaves concolorous, falcate, dull green to bluish green. Bark flaky, pale yellow-grey, roughly tessellated.
GROUP 5: BOX BARKS, PEPPERMINTS & ASH			
<i>Eucalyptus consideniana</i>	Yertchuk	South-eastern New South Wales and eastern Victoria on shale or sandstone-derived soils	Fibrous box often described as prickly. Juvenile stems are not waxy or glaucous, are dull, grey-green, opposite for only a few pairs before becoming petiolate & alternate.
<i>Eucalyptus elata</i>	River Peppermint	Outside of this region but on riverbanks Colo River	Bark lower compact with rough-ribbons, often blackish. Upper smooth bark of the trunk.

LIMITED DISTRIBUTION CONTINUED

GROUP 5: BOX BARKS, PEPPERMINT & ASH CONTINUED

<i>Eucalyptus hypostomatica</i>	Pokolbin Box	Pokolbin & near Blackwater Creek, uncommon & localised in grassy or shrubby open forest on slopes	Bark persistent, grey, fibrous-flaky 'box' bark. Adult leaves discolourous. Buds & fruits small, ovoid-clavate.
<i>Eucalyptus largeana</i>	Craven Grey Box	Restricted and local, confined to Gloucester-Craven district and near Pokolbin in wet forest on sloping sites in subcoastal ranges	Bark grey with whitish patches, fibrous-flaky ('box'), smooth above, white to grey, shedding in short ribbons. Leaves narrow-lanceolate, 12–18cm long, 1–2cm wide, dark green, dull, concolorous.
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	The famous Yellow Box is very common in western regions	Bark loose, fibrous, yellowish-brown rough can vary from covering butt only to covering whole trunk. Smooth bark varies from yellow to greyish white.
<i>Eucalyptus rudderi</i>	Rudder's Box	Confined to Taree-Karuah district	Bark persistent, grey, fibrous-flaky 'box' bark. Adult leaves concolorous, dull green.
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	Silvertop Ash	South of Morisset near Newcastle	Bark dark, furrowed on lower trunk, smooth white on upper branches. Leaves concolorous, glossy, green, side-veins acute to almost parallel.

GROUP 6: STRINGYBARKS & MAHOGANIES

<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	South of Hunter River often found on sandy soils or behind sand dunes	Bark rough, fibrous on trunk & smooth bark on upper branches. Leaves strongly discolourous.
<i>Eucalyptus camfieldii</i>	Camfield's Stringybark	Around Lake Macquarie, rare and localised on sandstone	Stunted, multi-stemmed habit. Juvenile leaves broadly ovate to heart-shaped. Fruit distinctive sessile. BCT Threatened
<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i>	Brown Stringybark	South of Karuah on sandy soils or shale	Bark persistent stringy, leaves glossy green. Fruit tightly clustered & relatively large.

GROUP 6: STRINGYBARKS & MAHOGANIES CONTINUED

<i>Eucalyptus expressa</i>	Wollemi Stringybark	Yengo & Wollemi National Parks, Hunter Region	Fruit strongly exerted valves, (see photo) which project up to 7mm above rim, often appearing erect to slightly recurved or outward-spreading. Leaves glossy green to dark green, disjunct, lanceolate, often becoming wavy or shallowly scalloped with age. The leaves are noted to be lenticellate.
<i>Eucalyptus notabilis</i>	Mountain Mahogany	North of Port Macquarie, sandy soils, rocky areas	Red Mahogany. Bark thick, red-grey fibrous rough. Adult leaves discolourous. Bud clusters on flattened peduncles widening apically. Fruit more or less obconical with near vertical disc & strongly exerted valves, & cuboid-ovoid seeds.
<i>Eucalyptus oblonga</i>	Sandstone Stringybark	Central Coast on shallow, sandy, nutrient-poor soils	Bark persistent, stringy, fibrous, grey to red-brown extending from trunk to larger branches. Adult leaves disjunct, lanceolate, 6–9cm long, narrow 1.4–2.8cm wide, glossy, concolorous.
<i>Eucalyptus promunila</i>	Bucketty Stringybark	Confined to Bucketty district and west along Hunter Range in shallow, poor soils on sandstone or shale ridges	Bark persistent, grey to red-brown stringy or fibrous. Juvenile leaves broad-lanceolate, glossy green, & hispid (hairy).
<i>Eucalyptus scias</i>	Large-fruited Red Mahogany	Newcastle to Batemans Bay & Werrikimba NP	Bark persistent, fibrous grey-brown, shallow longitudinal furrows. Adult leaves large concolorous. Fruit large conical or hemispherical with two prominent ribs, valves strongly exerted.
<i>Eucalyptus sparsifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Stringybark	mainly Hunter River south, occasionally Port Macquarie on shallow sandy soils	Bark persistent stringy, narrow. Adult leaves glossy green. Buds small, often beaked, stalked.

KOALA FEED TREES USED TO DEVELOP HABITAT MAPPING

These tables list the trees used to develop habitat maps within each of the LGAs. The lists do not represent all the trees that koalas may use to feed on.

CESSNOCK		
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Red Ironbark	page 54
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	page 75
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Grey Box	page 66
<i>Eucalyptus parramattensis</i> <i>subsp decadens</i>	Drooping Red Gum	page 47
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum	page 38
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	Narrow-leaved Scribbly Gum	page 39
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	page 79
<i>Eucalyptus signata</i>	Northern Scribbly Gum	page 41
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	page 50
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Melaleuca quinquenervia	page 96

KEMPSEY		
<i>Eucalyptus bancroftii</i>	Orange Gum	page 33
<i>Eucalyptus glaucina</i>	Slaty Red Gum	page 45
<i>Eucalyptus globoides</i>	White Stringybark	page 74
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Flooded Gum	page 46
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	page 75
<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	Small-fruited Grey Gum	page 37
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	page 79
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	page 49
<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i>	Narrow-leaved Grey Gum	page 40
<i>Eucalyptus signata</i>	Northern Scribbly Gum	page 41
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	page 50

LAKE MACQUARIE		
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	page 32
<i>Eucalyptus canaliculata</i>	Large-fruited Grey Gum	page 35
<i>Eucalyptus globoides</i>	White Stringybark	page 74
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Broad-leaved Scribbly Gum	page 36
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	page 75
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Grey Box	page 66
<i>Eucalyptus parramattensis</i>	Drooping Red Gum	page 47
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<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	page 78
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<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	page 49
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	page 50

TOP TIP!

Koala populations utilise a mosaic of landscape types across the region. As well as the eucalypts that are their feed trees, they also require a range of other trees across their habitat for resting and shelter, particularly in extreme weather conditions.



MIDCOAST

<i>Eucalyptus biturbinata</i>	Large-fruited Grey Gum	page 34
<i>Eucalyptus canaliculata</i>	Large-fruited Grey Gum	page 35
<i>Eucalyptus glaucina</i>	Slaty Red Gum	page 45
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark	page 74
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Flooded Gum	page 46
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<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	page 50

PORT MACQUARIE – HASTINGS

<i>Eucalyptus bancroftii</i>	Orange Gum	page 33
<i>Eucalyptus glaucina</i>	Slaty Red Gum	page 45
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark	page 74
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Flooded Gum	page 46
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	page 75
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<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	page 50



PORT STEPHENS

<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	Cabbage Gum	page 44
<i>Eucalyptus canaliculata</i>	Large-fruited Grey Gum	page 35
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark	page 74
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Flooded Gum	page 46
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Broad-leaved Scribbly Gum	page 36
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PHOTO CREDITS

Inside cover photo koala – © Dan Lunney DCCEEW

p3 map © DEECCW

p4-5 photos scratches, scats and koala thumb
– Mike Barth
photo *Eucalyptus Signata* – Alison Ratcliffe

p6 half bark – *Eucalyptus pilularis* – Jo Green
half bark – *Eucalyptus pilularis* – Alison Ratcliffe
smooth bark – Australian Plant Image Index
smooth bark – *Eucalyptus punctata*
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p111 photo *Eucalyptus Signata* – Alison Ratcliffe

GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
Acuminate	gradually tapering to a point, usually in regard to leaf tips.
Acute	ending in a sharp point (apex of leaf) or with an angle <45° to the midrib (leaf side veins).
Achenes	fruit made up of a hollow, fleshy stem containing many tiny, individual dry single-seeded fruits called achenes.
Angular	at an angle or a sharp point.
Apically joined	joined or attached at the apex or top.
Apically narrowed	narrowed at the apex or top.
Axillary	the bud or buds formed in the angle between the stem and the subtending (enclosing) leaf or bract, the upper angle between the leaf and the stem.
Beak	a prominent terminal projection, especially of a carpel or fruit.
Box	a type of rough bark in eucalypts, where fibres are short, thin and form with narrow longitudinal fissures; may break into flakes or plates (tessellations).
Calyptra / operculum	a cap-like covering or lid of some flowers or fruits that becomes detached at maturity by abscission, also known as the outer operculum. Note eucalypt means true (eu) cap (calyptra) not in <i>Angophora</i> or <i>Lophostemon</i> (page 8).
Calyptrate	having a calyptra.
Calyx	the sepals of one flower collectively.
Campanulate	bell-shaped; of the fruit, but seen upside-down (see diagram on page 9).
Compound	composed of several more or less similar parts.
Concolorous	with the same colour throughout or on both surfaces.
Conflorescence	a branch system of flowers in which the main axis bears a single unit inflorescence that is qualitatively different in structure.
Conical	cone-shaped, with the broad end at the base.
Cordate	of a leaf or leaf base, heart-shaped with a basal notch and stem in cleft.
Crenulate	of a margin, with shallow, rounded teeth.
Crowded	a tendency for oil glands to be clustered close together.
Cuboid	cube-like; a 3-dimensional shape.
Cylindrical	tubular or rod-shaped (see diagram on page 9).

TERM	DEFINITION
Decorticate	shedding of the bark, shed yearly or at the end of a recurring growth period.
Decussate	a leaf arrangement where pairs of leaves are arranged along a stem at right angles to each other.
Depressed	flattened as if pressed down from the top or end, especially of 3 dimensional shapes.
Disc	in eucalypts referring to the structure of the fruit that extends from where the stamens were once attached and the valves (openings in the top of the ovary where the seeds are released from). The disc can either ascend away from the stalk, it can be flat forming a flat top to the fruit or it can descend into the fruit towards the stalk (see diagram on page 10).
Discolorous	coloured differently on the two surfaces.
Disjunct	arrangement in which during development the leaves of a pair become separated on the axis owing to elongation of the nodal region, often giving the appearance of 'alternate' leaf arrangement but distinguished by decussate (intersected or crossed in the form of an X), rather than spiral, sequence.
Disjunct opposite	a leaf arrangement where leaves are borne singly at different levels along a stem, often giving the appearance of 'alternate' leaves. This occurs because during development of the leaves into maturity, each pair becomes separated on the axis owing to the elongation of the nodal region, distinguished by decussate, (intersected or crossed in the form of an x) rather than spiral sequence. Juvenile leaves appear opposite in eucalypts.
Elliptic	a 2-dimensional shape, oval in outline, broadest about the middle, small or no point.
Elongate acute	much longer than wide, at a sharp or severe angle often referring to the calyptra.
Elongate obtuse	much longer than wide, at a shallow angle of greater than 90 degrees, oftening refering to the calyptra.
Enclosed	surrounded or closed off on all sides, relating to the valves in eucalypt fruit (see diagram on page 10).
Exserted	projecting beyond the surrounding objects, e.g. of valves projecting beyond the rim of a capsular fruit (see diagram on page 10).
Fibrous	a type of rough bark in eucalypts where stringy fibres are long and deeply furrowed.
Fissures	grooved longitudinally (usually referring to rough bark).
Flaky	tending to peel off or break away easily into flakes, common in smooth barks and half barks.
Fusiform	spindle-shaped, narrower at both ends than at the middle (see diagram on page 10).
Glabrous	smooth without hairs or scales.

TERM	DEFINITION
Gland	a structure, within or on the surface of a plant, with a secretory function, in eucalypts, small or minute oil containing structures.
Glaucous	dull blue-green in colour, with a whitish bloom which can often be rubbed off; sometimes characteristic of young leaves.
Globose	a 3-dimensional shape, ball-shaped, more or less circular in outline (see diagram on page 10).
Glossy	shiny and smooth, can refer to the appearance of eucalypt leaves on the tree.
Hemispherical	semiglobose (see diagram on page 10).
Hypanthium	a cup-like or tubular structure formed above the base, and often above the top of the ovary with the stamens and perianth parts inserted on the rim (see diagram page 10).
Ironbark	a type of rough bark in eucalypts, where exudates harden the bark.
Kino	dark red brittle botanical gum produced by trees in response to injury or stress.
Lanceolate	lance-shaped; usually leaves, pointed at both ends; 3-6 times as long as broad and broadest below the middle and tapering to the apex.
Lateral	attached to the side of a part of the plant.
Locule	a more or less closed cavity, containing the pollen in anthers and the ovules in an ovary in eucalypt fruit.
Mucro	a short sharp point at the end of a part or organ.
Obscure	concealed or not clearly expressed.
Opposite	inserted at the same level, as in leaves on the opposite side of the stem, or in flowers the floral parts on the same radius.
Orbiculate	orb-shaped, strictly a 3-dimensional shape but often used for a 2-dimensional circular or nearly circular shape, as for leaves.
Ovate	egg-shaped; a 2-dimensional shape, with the length 1–3 times the breadth, and broadest below the middle.
Ovoid	the 3-dimensional equivalent of ovate; egg-shaped (see diagram page 10).
Pedicellate	with a stalk, referring to the existence of a stalk on the fruit (opposite to sessile).
Pedicels	the stalk of a flower (above the subtending bract or leaf), or bud or fruit.
Peduncle	the stalk of a cluster of flowers, buds or fruit.
Peltate	term describing an organ, usually a leaf, with a stalk or point of attachment on its lower surface away from the margin, often umbrella-like.

TERM	DEFINITION
Penniveined	pinnately arranged veins in which the secondary veins are conspicuous and numerous and are more or less parallel to each other, as in a feather (see diagram on page 9).
Persistent	remaining until the part that bears it is fully matured in eucalypts, when the dead bark is not shed yearly and accumulates in the following forms - Stringy, Peppermint, Compact, Box, Ironbark.
Petiole	the stalk of a leaf.
Phyllodes	modified leaf stalks that look like leaves.
Plates	pieces of bark that shed annually in the smooth barks.
Powdery	resembling or characteristic of powder in texture in smooth barks.
Psuedo-whorled	leaves or branches that appear to radiate from a single point at the same level on a stem (true whorl) but they do not and are arranged so closely together that they simulate a ring-like arrangement.
Reticulate	arranged like a net (see diagram on page 9).
Ribbed	having a pattern of raised bands.
Ribbons	strips of bark that shed annually from smooth barks.
Samara	a winged achene, a type of fruit in which a flattened wing of fibrous, papery tissue develops from the ovary wall.
Scar	imprint left when the calyptra (outer operculum) has fallen away in eucalypt fruits.
Scurfy	rough to the touch; covered with scales or scurf.
Scribbles	irregular lines on the barks of some eucalypts, being the old tunnels burrowed by moths. Common in smooth barked eucalypts such as <i>E. signata</i> .
Spongy	having the texture of a sponge, the cells being separated by air spaces and containing air.
Stringy	long fibred, or furrowed, often interlaced below the surface.
Syconium	a hollow, fleshy structure unique to <i>Ficus spp.</i> that encloses many tiny flowers. After pollination, these flowers develop into numerous small fruits (achenes), forming the characteristic fig fruit.
Tesselated	with colours or shapes arranged in squares or polygons to give a chequered appearance, e.g. of bark in Bloodwoods.
Tomontose	covered with short hairs that often feel woolly or fuzzy to the touch.
Valves	a lid of a capsule of a eucalypt fruit which opens and is often raised to allow the passage of seed and chaff.
Whorled	leaves or branches that radiate from a single point and wrap around the stem.

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