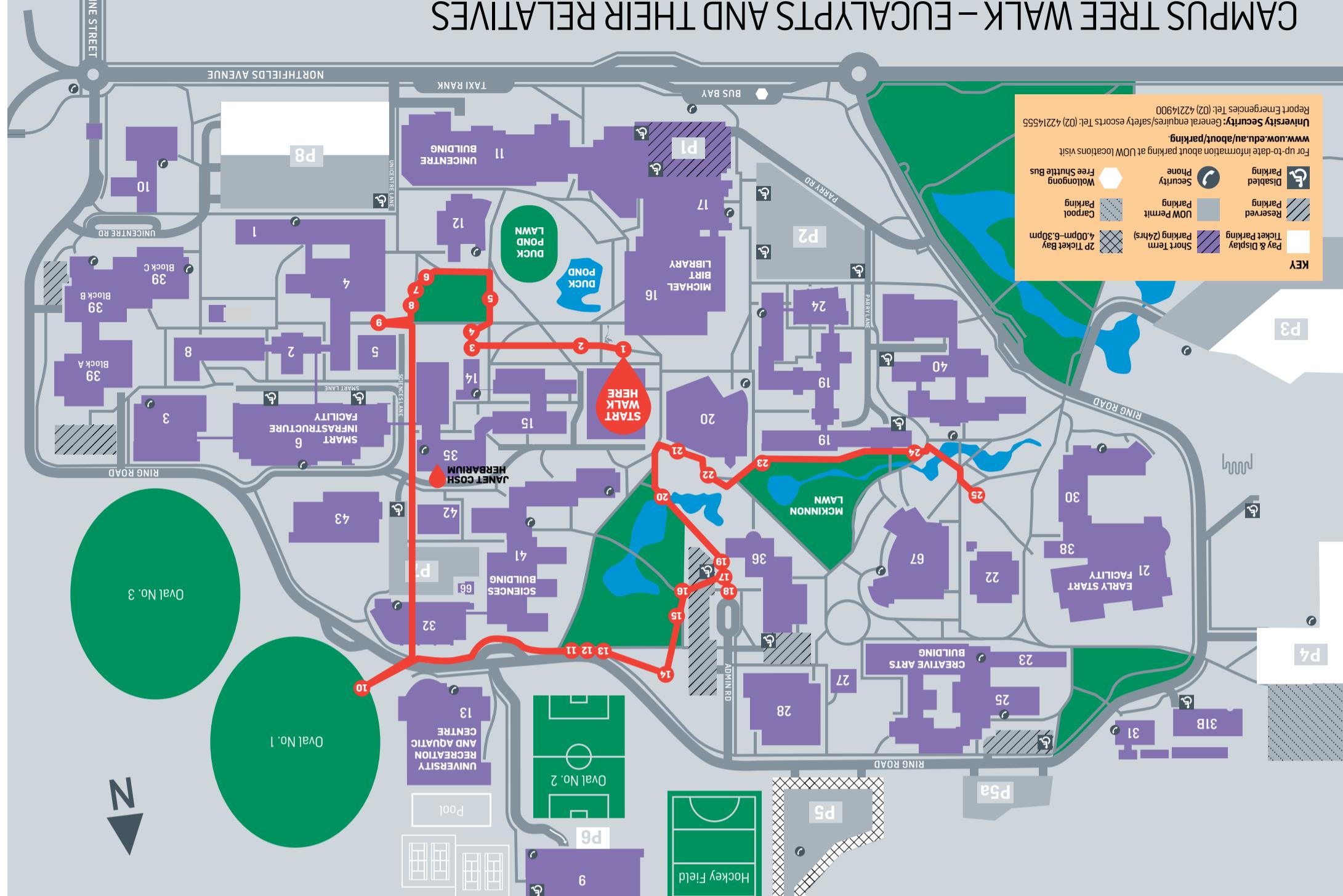


CAMPUSTRÉEWALK-EUCALYPTS AND THEIR RELATIVES



Campus Eucalypt Walk

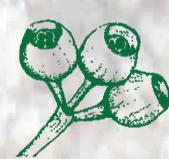
Species of Eucalypts are an important landscape feature of the settled areas of Wollongong and form the dominant vegetation of much of the city's remnant bush. On the Illawarra escarpment, these forests provide habitat for many species of animals, but unfortunately the extent of urban development on the coastal plain has resulted in fragmentation and isolation of these forests.

The walk consists of 25 species of Eucalypts and related genera (members of the Myrtaceae family), most of which would either have been originally growing on the site, or are commonly found in the Wollongong/Illawarra area. Up to ten species may have occurred naturally on the campus site, with another two species occurring closer to the coast and at least another 15 species occurring within a 10 km radius.

Species are identified by the texture of their bark and the shape of leaf, fruit and buds.



Fruit with
exserted valves



Fruit with
enclosed valves

History

In 1975 the landscape supervisor, Leon Fuller, commenced a programme of propagating and planting indigenous trees and shrubs. This strategy was reinforced by Bruce Mackenzie's landscape master plan, completed in 1979. This policy of planting Australian native species has been maintained by subsequent landscape staff.

The native tree plantings on campus were well established by 1983 when plans for the Keira Green Corridor were developed by The Friends of the University of Wollongong. This corridor links the vegetation of the escarpment with that of the coast, providing valuable habitat and assisting the migration of local fauna and flora species.

Acknowledgements

This walk and guide was produced by staff and volunteers of the Janet Cosh Herbarium with the support of UOW Facilities Management Division. Species distribution maps were generated using combined data available via Atlas of Living Australia, www.ala.org.

Campus Tree Walks

Eucalypts and their relatives



Janet Cosh Herbarium

“Towards understanding and caring for our unique flora”

Start your walk in the common area in front of Building 15. See accompanying map and species descriptions overleaf.



Tree Identification Guide

- DEFINITIONS**

Habitat: WSF, DF, coast, ranges and western slopes
Fruit: egg-shaped gum nut, valves exserted
Leaves: dull green, simple, alternate, concolorous
Bark: smooth; white or grey
Floated Gum,
Blackbutt,
Coast Grey Box,
Eucalyptus grandis

1. Eucalyptus bosistoana
Habitat: WSF or rainforest margins, north coast
Fruit: cone shaped gum nut, valves excreted
Leaves: simple, alternate, discolorous
Bark: smooth, alternate, concolorous
Flooded Gum,
Large-fruited Grey Gum,
Eucalyptus amplifolia

2. Eucalyptus pilularis
Habitat: WSF, southern part of coast and ranges
Fruit: cylindrical gum nut, valves enclosed
Leaves: fibrous and flaky (box) on main trunk, smooth uppers
Bark: rough, smooth uppers
Blackbutt,
Eucalyptus robusta

3. Eucalyptus microcorys
Habitat: coastal WSF and ranges
Fruit: cylindrical gum nut, valves enclosed, often angular
Leaves: simple, alternate, discolorous
Bark: red-brown to brown-black ironbark
Mugga,
Tallowood,
Eucalyptus paniculata

4. Eucalyptus maculata
Habitat: coast; hind dunes
Fruit: cylindrical gum nut, valves enclosed, broad
Leaves: simple, alternate, discolorous
Bark: rough over whole trunk
Swamp Mahogany,
Eucalyptus stypheleoides

5. Corymbia maculata
Habitat: coastal WSF and ranges
Fruit: egg-shaped gum nut, valves enclosed
Leaves: simple, alternate, concolorous
Bark: smooth; grey patches
Spotted Gum,
Eucalyptus sideroxyloides

6. Eucalyptus sideroxylon
Habitat: coastal WSF and ranges
Fruit: hemispherical gum nut, smooth or angular, valves
Leaves: simple, alternate, discolorous
Bark: grey ironbark; grey
Eucalyptus paniculata

7. Eucalyptus microcorys
Habitat: WSF, coastal regions
Fruit: conical or pear-shaped, valves rim-level
Leaves: glossy and discolorous
Bark: stripy or fibrous, reddish brown
Blue Box,
Eucalyptus baeriana

8. Eucalyptus glomulifera ssp. glomulifera
Habitat: WSF and rainforest, coast and ranges
Fruit: woody capsule with many openings
Leaves: simple, opposite, discolorous
Bark: stripy
Sydney Blue Gum/Bangalay,
Eucalyptus saligna/botryoides (intergrade)

9. Eucalyptus longifolia
Habitat: WSF, DF, coastal areas south of Sydney
Fruit: cylindrical gum nut, valves enclosed or slightly exserted
Leaves: simple, alternate, discolorous
Bark: rough at base
Woollybutt,
Eucalyptus tereticornis

10. Syngarpia glomulifera ssp. glomulifera
Habitat: coastal gum nut, valves enclosed
Fruit: simple, alternate, concolorous
Leaves: smooth uppers
Bark: rough, grey
Blue Box,
Eucalyptus longifolia

11. Eucalyptus saligna/botryoides (intergrade)
Habitat: WSF and rainforest, coast and ranges
Fruit: simple, opposite, discolorous
Leaves: simple, opposite, discolorous
Bark: rough, smooth uppers
Sydney Blue Gum/Bangalay,
Eucalyptus longifolia

12. Eucalyptus smithii
Habitat: shallow soils, gullies, south coast and ranges
Fruit: egg-shaped gum nut, valves exserted
Leaves: simple, alternate, concolorous
Bark: rough at base, peeling off in long ribbons
Gully gum,
Eucalyptus elata

13. Eucalyptus tereticornis
Habitat: coast, woodland
Fruit: cylindrical gum nut, valves enclosed, hanging in 3's
Leaves: simple, alternate, concolorous
Bark: rough at base
Smooth Gum,
Eucalyptus concoloria

14. Eucalyptus canaliculata
Habitat: WSF, DF, north coast
Fruit: dark green, simple, alternate, discolorous
Leaves: smooth; patchy white, grey, pink
Bark: smooth; patchy white, grey, pink
Large-fruited Grey Gum,
Eucalyptus amplexifolia

15. Eucalyptus pilularis
Habitat: fibrous, alternate, concolorous; narrow
Fruit: cylindrical gum nut, valves enclosed
Leaves: simple, alternate, concolorous
Bark: smooth; white or grey
Cabbage Gum,
Eucalyptus globoides

16. Eucalyptus robusta
Habitat: grassy woodland, usually on damp sites, coast and ranges
Fruit: flattened globeose gum nut, valves rim level or exserted
Leaves: simple, alternate, concolorous or slightly discolorous
Bark: stripy
White Stringybark,
Eucalyptus quadrivalvis

17. Melaleuca quadrivalvis
Habitat: swamps and coastal
Fruit: dry capsule, broad cylindrical, in groups on stem
Leaves: simple, alternate, 5 prominent veins
Bark: paperbark
Broad-leaved Tea Tree,
Prickly-leaved Tea Tree,
Eucalyptus styphelioides

18. Melaleuca styphelioides
Habitat: heath and DF, moist or swampy soils, coast and ranges
Fruit: cylindrical capsule in groups on stem
Leaves: simple, opposite, narrow
Bark: paperbark
Flex-leaved Paperbark

19. Melaleuca linariifolia
Habitat: moist situations, coast and ranges
Fruit: egg-shaped dry capsule in groups on stem
Leaves: simple, alternate, ovate to broad ovate punget pointed
Bark: paperbark
Prickly-leaved Tea Tree,
Eucalyptus leucophloea

20. Angophora floribunda
Habitat: grassy woodland; western plains, along Murray River
Fruit: hemispherical gum nut, valves enclosed
Leaves: simple, alternate, concolorous
Bark: rough at base, smooth on uppers
Mountain Blue Gum,
Eucalyptus deanei

21. Eucalyptus leucophloea
Habitat: heath and DF, coast and ranges
Fruit: cylindrical capsule, dry, ribbed capsule
Leaves: simple, opposite, discolorous
Bark: rough-barked Apple,
Rough-barked Apple

22. Eucalyptus deanei
Habitat: grassy woodland; western plains, along Murray River
Fruit: hemispherical gum nut, valves enclosed
Leaves: simple, alternate, concolorous
Bark: rough at base, smooth on uppers
Mountain Blue Gum,
Eucalyptus costata

23. Angophora costata
Habitat: DF, heath, sandy soils, coast and tablelands
Fruit: egg-shaped gum nut, valves exserted
Leaves: simple, opposite, discolorous
Bark: smooth, pink to grey
Smooth-barked Apple,
Eucalyptus elata

24. Eucalyptus elata
Habitat: narrow, simple, alternate, concolorous
Fruit: small gum nut, valves enclosed
Leaves: narrow, simple, alternate, concolorous
Bark: rough at base, peeling off in long ribbons
Gully gum,
Eucalyptus smithii

25. Eucalyptus longifolia
Habitat: shallow soils, gullies, south coast and ranges
Fruit: egg-shaped gum nut, valves excreted
Leaves: simple, alternate, concolorous
Bark: rough at base, peeling off in long ribbons
Gully gum,
Eucalyptus concoloria

DEFINITIONS

Concolorous: lower and upper leaf surfaces the same colour
Discolorous: lower leaf surface different to upper in colour (usually lighter)
Vales exserted: protruding beyond rim of gum nut
WSF: Dry Sclerophyll Forest
DSE: Wet Sclerophyll Forest
Valves enclosed: protruding beyond rim of gum nut
Leaves: alternate, concolorous
Bark: smooth; white or grey
Fruit: egg-shaped gum nut, valves excreted, hanging in 3's
Leaves: simple, alternate, concolorous
Bark: rough at base
Smooth Gum,
Eucalyptus tereticornis