

LIBRARY

Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions

This PDF has been created for digital preservation. It may be used for research but is not suitable for other purposes. It may be superseded by a more current version or just be out-of-date and have no relevance to current situations.

SPECIES

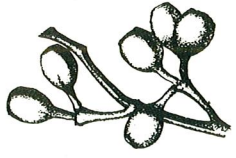
DESCRIPTION

USUAL HABITAT

E. celastroides
(mirret)

Mallee up to 9 m. The bark is rough on the lower part of the trunk and smooth grey above. The leaves are dull grey-green. Flowers are white to cream and flowering occurs from September to November.

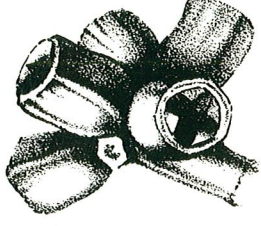
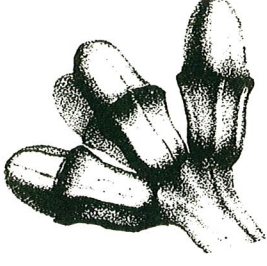
Found on sandy loam or clay soils, generally on flat country and sometimes with laterite.



E. stricklandii
(yellow-flowered blackbutt)

Tree up to 11 m. Bark is red-brown to grey apart from a grey-black curly bark stocking at the base of the trunk. The crown is dense and spreading with thick leaves, and branchlets are powdery white. Flowers are yellow and flowering occurs from November to January.

Found on shallow sandy loam soils, generally on hills, ridges or gullies.



E. loxophleba
(York gum)

In the Goldfields this species is found as a mallee with a clean grey-brown to red bark. Leaves are pale green, flowers are cream and flowering occurs from September to December.

Found on sand, sandy loam or loamy soils often with underlying clays. Often associated with granite outcrops.



E. oleosa var. *oleosa*
(giant mallee)

A large mallee up to 12 m with rough flaky bark on the lower part of the stems and smooth grey upper bark. Leaves are deep green and shiny. Flowers are pale yellow or cream, occurring during December or January.

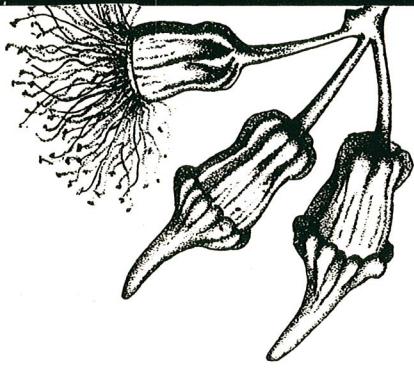
Found on sandy loam soils in flat country.



DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND LAND MANAGEMENT



A GUIDE TO SOME COMMON EUCALYPTS OF THE GOLDFIELDS



 Department of Conservation
and Land Management

Goldfields Region
Post Office Public Buildings
Hannan Street
P O Box 366
KALGOORLIE WA 6430
Telephone: (090) 212677

0789-0590-2500

Eucalypt woodland dominates the vegetation in the countryside around the towns of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Coolgardie and Kambalda. This brochure gives a simple description of the most common of the many eucalypts that occur within this woodland.

People from the goldmining industry and towns had to go further and further afield to find timber, the only fuel they had to run their steam engines and pumps and for domestic use. By 1950, most areas within 100 km of Kalgoorlie-Boulder had been clearfelled; the 'woodlines' used to pull the logs back to the mines and towns are still visible. Now, most local woodlands are regrowth trees and plants up to 100 years old. There are, however, a few areas where virgin woodlands can be seen, the most accessible being the Kambalda Timber and Nature Reserves to the west of Kambalda.

It is not always easy to identify individual species because of the wide variations they include. Please make allowances for these variations in this simple guide. Flowering times also vary, although most species do flower during the periods shown.

Further information on less common eucalypts can be obtained from our Regional Office (see below) or by consulting the following reference books:

G. M. Chippendale,
*Eucalypts of the Western Australian
Goldfields and Adjacent Wheatbelt.*

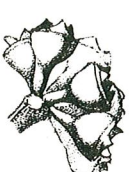
I. Brooker and D. Kleinig,
*A Field Guide to Eucalypts. Volume 2:
South Western and Southern Australia.*

Illustrations from:
Eucalypts buds and fruits, Forestry and
Timber Bureau, AGPS, 1968 (reprinted
1981). Commonwealth of Australia
copyright reproduced by permission.

Eucalyptus salubris
(gimlet)

Erect branched tree, often with several trunks, to 10 m. Bark is smooth, shiny bronze or green-brown. Trunk is often fluted. Flowers November to March. Flower colour cream.

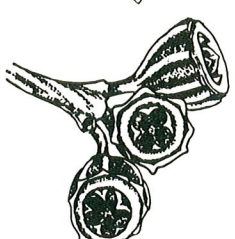
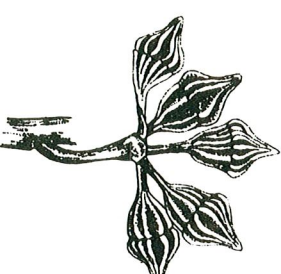
Found in sandy loam and clay loam soils, in flat country and depressions.



E. lesouefii
(Goldfields blackbutt)

Tree to 15 m. Base of trunk has a dark, rough, flaky bark stocking. Above this is smooth brown/grey bark. Leaves are dull green. Branchlets are glaucous. Flowers October to December. Flower colour cream.

Found on sandy loam flats, sometimes with alluvium or gravel.



E. cladandii
(Cleland's blackbutt)

Tree up to 12 m with a rough, flaky, fibrous bark stocking at the base of the trunk, with smooth grey bark higher up which is prickly to touch. Leaves are dull grey-green. Flowers are pale yellow and occur from September to January. Often mistaken for *E. lesouefii*, it is distinguishable by buds and fruits.

Found on sandy loam soils and sometimes on rocky slopes of low hills.



E. salmonophloia
(salmon gum)

Flat-topped or parachute-shaped tree up to 25 m, with shiny dark green foliage. Bark changes from salmon colour in March to grey-brown in August to grey in October. Flower colour is cream to white and occurs between August and March.

Found on flat red sandy loam, sometimes gravelly soils. Widespread through the Goldfields and Wheatbelt.



E. flocktoniae
(merrit)

Slender tree to 12 m with smooth, light-grey bark which is shed in late summer exposing fresh light brown to red bark. Flower colour is cream to pale yellow and occurs from September to December.

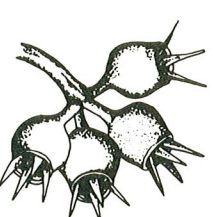
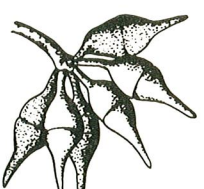
Found usually on red sandy loam soils in flat country.



E. transcontinentalis
(redwood)

Tree to 21 m. Smooth grey to white bark, sometimes with a grey fibrous stocking; blue-green leaves and glaucous branchlets. Flowers are pale yellow, from August to November.

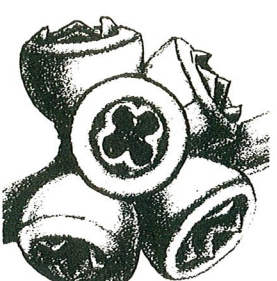
Usually found on red sandy loam soils in flat country.



E. campaspe
(silver gimlet)

Small tree to about 10 m, with branching occurring low on the trunk. Bark is smooth copper brown and branchlets are grey to almost white. Leaves are grey-green; flowers cream or white, from October to January.

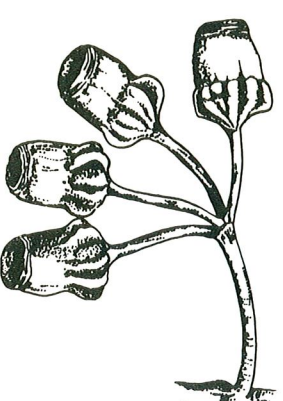
Found on red loamy flats mainly in water-gaining sites but sometimes on low hills.



E. torquata
(coral gum or Coolgardie gum)

Tree to 11 m with rough bark on main trunk. Leaves are dull grey-green. Flowers are pink or red, occasionally cream, from September to January.

Found on shallow rocky soil, generally on hillsides.



E. griffithsii
(grey gum)

Mallee to 6 m with a small, rough, flaky-barked stocking at the base of the trunk. The remainder of the trunk has white to grey bark. Leaves are thick, glossy, pale green. Flowers are white.

Found both on loamy soil or gravelly sand, often in flat saline areas but also on rock slopes.

