

# 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 It may be superseded by a more current version or just be out-of-date and have no relevance to current situations.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Eucalyptus marginata*

**DESCRIPTION:** The Jarrah tree usually grows to about 40 – 50 metres high with a trunk diameter of around 3 metres. The bark is rough, greyish-brown, fibrous and vertically grooved and is shed in long flat strips. The leaves are often curved, 80 to 130 millimetres long, shiny dark green above and paler below. The species name of the plant "marginata" relates to the light colored vein around the edge of the leaf. The stalked buds are in clusters of seven to 11. Each bud has a narrow, conical bud cap five to nine millimetres long. Flowering time is in spring and early summer every other year. The flowers are white and magnificently scented. The fruits are spherical to barrel-shaped, and nine to 16 millimetres long.

**HABITAT:** Jarrah usually forms forest or woodland on gravelly soils, but sometimes also on sand or loam. Jarrah occurs in the south-west of Western Australia from Gin Gin in the north to Albany on the south coast.

**STATUS:** Not threatened

**INTERESTING FACTS:** Once known as Swan River Mahogany, Jarrah is one of the commonest and most well-known trees of the south-west. Its richly coloured and beautifully grained timber is sought after for cabinet making, flooring and panelling and is resistant to termites. Before the era of bitumen roads, famous roads in cities such as London and Berlin were paved with blocks of jarrah. The jarrah tree can live as long as 500 years.

