



EucMedia

EucMedia 10

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Welcome to **EucMedia 10.**

Eucalypt hunting often takes you to scenic locations, and this summer the south coast of Western Australia delivered. The first three images are from

Two Peoples Bay Nature Reserve,
east of Albany.



Eucalyptus angulosa overlooking Little Beach.



Little Beach.



Sinker Reef coastline looking towards King George Sound, Albany.

The next three images are from

Fitzgerald River National Park,

in the Whalebone Beach area, west of Hopetoun.

A eucalypt is actually growing in this Whalebone

Beach scene! A depauperate, wind-swept

Eucalyptus utilis (coastal moort),

only a third of one metre high. On more sheltered sites it grows taller, up to 14 metres tall.





300 metres from the scene on the previous page, the coastline looking west, entry to the cove featured in the image below.



The shiny leaves of *E. utilis* stand out in this cove scene.

Why go to Whalebone Beach? To search for one of our largest-budded eucalypts,

Eucalyptus conferruminata
subsp. *conferruminata*
(Bald Island marlock),
and found!



E. conferruminata



E. conferruminata, happy in its usual, most inhospitable coastal habitat.



On the way back encountered another one of our special eucalypts,

Eucalyptus mcquoidii
(Quoin Head marlock),

Many thanks to Chris Biddulph for company on this trip.

Whilst in the Hopetoun-Ravensthorpe area,
a visit to

No Tree Hill,

to see the rare

Eucalyptus sepulcralis
(weeping mallee)

flowering. To find them swaying gently
in a slight breeze in sync with each other
like an orchestra is a must for all eucalypt
enthusiasts! Harmony indeed.



E. sepulcralis at No Tree Hill, south-west of Ravensthorpe.



Flower buds and flowers of *E. dielsii*.



Fruits of *E. dielsii*.

Just had to photograph the flowers of
Eucalyptus dielsii
 (cap-fruited mallet),
 a favourite of mine, found on the
 Ravensthorpe Range.



In March, Dean Nicolle and Russell Barrett described a new and rare eucalypt from the Kimberley,

Eucalyptus revelata,

in the Western Australian Herbarium's scientific journal *Nuytsia*.

Check out the great field work employed in describing this new species, plus the brilliant images used in support.

Nicolle D. & Barrett R.L. (2018). *Eucalyptus revelata*, a rare new species related to *E. mooreana* (Myrtaceae) from the Kimberley region of Western Australia. *Nuytsia* 29: 109–118.

<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/science/nuytsia/873.pdf>



Also in the same journal was the recognition of a modified name for one of our favourite Goldfields eucalypts, Cleland's blackbutt, previously known as *E. clelandii* and now known as

Eucalyptus clelandiorum.

Dean Nicolle explains why the spelling has been modified from 'clelandii' to 'clelandiorum':

"In accordance with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN), if a scientific name (the epithet) is honouring a person whose name ends in a consonant (with some exceptions), the epithet is formed by adding 'ii' to the person's name if a male, or 'iae' if a female, or 'iorum' if more than one person is being honoured.

In this case, the species was named in honour of Mr. A.F. Cleland, a civil engineer from Kurrawang, AND Dr. J. Burton Cleland, nephew of the above. Thus, the epithet must end with 'iorum' (as *E. clelandiorum*), as more than one person is being honoured in the name."

E. clelandiorum is distinguished from another blackbutt species from the Goldfields of WA, *E. lesouefii* (Goldfields blackbutt), by its greyer leaves, smaller buds and smaller, less ribbed fruits.



E. clelandiorum, Jaurdi Hills, north of Coolgardie.



Fruits of *E. clelandiorum*.

Flower buds and flowers of *E. clelandiorum*.



By the way, did you know we now have an official

National Eucalypt Day?

Yes, it's the **23rd of March** each year. National Eucalypt Day was initiated by **Eucalypt Australia**, a trust dedicated to promoting Australia's eucalypts. The 23rd of March is the birthday of their benefactor Bjarne K Dahl.

This year, there were many events across Australia, including one held by the Jerdacuttup Primary School, south-east of Ravensthorpe. Teachers and pupils on eucalypt study excursions, led by well-known ecologist Nathan McQuoid, went to various locations throughout the eucalypt-diverse

Ravensthorpe region.

At my last count, the region, which includes most of the Ravensthorpe Shire and eastern parts of the Fitzgerald River National Park, has an incredible diversity of eucalypts, with 65 species.

I am pleased to advise that Dean Nicolle and myself will soon be publishing a comprehensive book on the eucalypts of the south-west of Western Australia, including the Ravensthorpe region.

One does not readily associate the majestic salmon gum with the sub-coastal regions of Western Australia, but here at Ravensthorpe (50 kilometres from the coast), the

salmon gum,
***Eucalyptus salmonophloia*,**

is very much at home in the region's loamy soils.



Cocanarup Road, south-west of Ravensthorpe.



Carlingup Road, Ravensthorpe Range.



A young salmon gum on the Ravensthorpe Range, with blue-leaved *E. gardneri* subsp. *ravensthorpensis* in the background.

Talking of majestic gums, one cannot go past

Eucalyptus diversicolor (karri),

here at View Road, west of Denmark.





A rare pink-flowering form.

Many of our eucalypts flower during the late summer months, and certainly one of our favourites,

Corymbia ficifolia
(WA red-flowering gum),

from the Walpole area, put on a grand display.





Also in the Walpole region, one of the largest trees in height and wood volume in Australia,

Eucalyptus jacksonii
(red tingle),

was flowering. Interestingly, many of our large forest trees have very small buds and fruits when compared with the buds and fruits of many of our smaller eucalypts.

The little known species

Eucalyptus acies (Woolbernup mallee)

was also flowering splendidly to the north-east of Albany.



Flower buds and flowers of *E. acies*.

Fitzgerald River National Park,

on the south coast, is world-acclaimed for its plant richness, with a walk to the summit of West Mount Barren, depicted here, presenting a fine example.



Looking eastwards to Mt Bland, with the shiny leaves of *E. lehmannii* subsp. *parallela* (centre) on the upper slopes of West Mount Barren.



On leaving the park, here on Gairdner Road, the royal hakea (*Hakea victoriae*) is taking centre stage, as it should, with *Eucalyptus pleurocarpa* (blue mallee).

And here I say farewell, and the best of eucalypting to you.

Much regards, Malcolm

Any comments or questions, please contact me at mef@eucalyptsofwa.com.au