**Eucalyptus globoidea**

**White stringybark**

**Classification**
Eucalyptus | Eucalyptus | Capillulus | Pachyphloius

**Nomenclature**


T: Berrima, NSW, Sept. 1901, _J.H.Maiden & J.L.Boorman s.n.;_ holo: NSW.


_Eucalyptus yangoura_ Blakely, _Key Eucalypts_ 180 (1934). T: Macalister R., Vic., _A.W.Howitt s.n.;_ syn: NSW; Wyee, NSW, Oct. 1920, _J.L.Boorman s.n.;_ syn: NSW.

**Description**

**Tree** to 40 m tall. Forming a lignotuber.

**Bark** rough to small branches, stringy, furrowed down trunk, usually grey.

**Juvenile growth** (coppice or field seedlings to 50 cm): stem rounded in cross-section, scabrid; juvenile leaves always petiolate, opposite for a few pairs then alternate, usually ovate, 4–10 cm long, 2–4.5 cm wide, margins undulate and often irregular due to stellate hairs, discolorous, glossy, green; scabrid on growing tips, stems, petioles and both leaf surfaces for many pairs.

**Adult leaves** alternate, petiole 0.7–1.7 cm long; blade ovate to lanceolate to falcate, 7–13.5 cm long, 1.2–4 cm wide, base usually oblique, concolorous or slightly discolorous, glossy, green, side-veins usually acute, sparsely to moderately reticulate, intramarginal vein parallel to and well removed from margin, oil glands island.

**Inflorescence** axillary unbranched, peduncles 0.4–1.5 cm long, buds in umbels of 11 to 15, sessile or on pedicels 0.1–0.3 cm long. **Mature buds** ovoid to fusiform, 0.4–0.6 cm long, 0.2–0.4 cm wide, green to yellow, smooth, or slightly warty, scar absent, operculum conical, stamens irregularly flexed, anthers reniform to cordate, versatile, dorsifixed, dehiscing by confluent slits (usually), style long, stigma tapered, locules 3 or 4, the placenta each with 2 vertical ovule rows. Flowers white.

**Fruit** usually sessile, rarely with pedicels 0.1 cm, hemispherical or truncate-globose, 0.4–0.7 cm long, 0.5–0.8 cm wide, disc level or descending obliquely, valves 3 or 4, near rim level or enclosed.

**Seeds** blackish or brown, 1.2–2.5 mm long, pyramidal or obliquely pyramidal, dorsal surface smooth, hilum terminal.

**Cultivated seedlings** (measured at ca node 10): cotyledons reniform; stems rounded in cross-section, stellate-hairy; leaves at least shortly petiolate, opposite for 5 or 6 nodes (rarely more) then alternate, ovate to lanceolate, 3.5–10 cm long, 1.7–4.5 cm wide, base rounded to tapering, margin undulate, apex pointed, discolorous, mid-green above, paler beneath, moderately stellate-hairy on both surfaces.
Flowering Time

Flowering has been recorded in January, February, July, August, September, October, November and December.

Notes

A small to medium-sized stringybark tree widely distributed in coastal ranges from eastern Victoria to the Central Tablelands and North Coast of New South Wales north to Woolgoolga. It occurs on infertile white sandy soils. *Eucalyptus globoidea* has stringy bark to the smaller branches, glossy green concolorous adult leaves, fusiform buds, and crowded truncate-globose but not laterally compressed fruit, usually with a descending disc. Juvenile leaves are ovate and scabrid for many pairs.

Within its natural range *E. globoidea* is fairly distinctive especially with its small fruit. Other species of stringybark likely to be confused are: *E. agglomerata*, which has a bluish green crown and more flattened fruit so tightly clustered the sides are compressed; *E. baxteri*, which has wider, thicker leaves, larger and slightly warty buds and larger fruit with an ascending disc; *E. blaxlandii*, which has smooth branches and buds with blunt opercula; *E. muelleriana*, which has pedicellate, ovoid buds with blunt operculum and larger pedicellate fruit; *E. eugenioides*, which differs in its thin-textured adult leaves and more pedicellate buds and fruit; *E. irritans*, which has longer buds that are often scurfy or slightly warty, and larger fruit.

*E. globoidea* as treated here includes the broader-leaved stringybark specimens previously included under *E. oblonga*, with the narrower-leaved specimens being included in *E. tenella*.

*E. yangoura* is also included in synonymy with *E. globoidea* as it seems to differs from the latter only in the steepness of the descending disc of the truncate-globose fruit. Disc position is often variable, from slightly raised to level to obliquely descending.

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Origin of Name

*Eucalyptus globoidea*: Latin *globoideus*, globoid, referring to the fruit shape.