

# *Eucalyptus tereticornis* Sm. subsp. *tereticornis*

Family:  
**Myrtaceae**



Brooker, M.I.H. & Kleinig, D.A. (1999), *Field Guide to Eucalypts. Volume 1, South-eastern Australia Edn. 2*, 1: 245-293

**Common name:**

Red Gum; Bastard Box; Blue Gum; Forest Red Gum; Flooded Gum; Grey Gum; Mountain Gum; Queensland Blue Gum; Red Irongum; Slaty Gum

**Stem**

A tree of variable form, well formed or poorly formed often with more than one stem. Main crown branches tending to be more or less vertical. Bark smooth, pale coloured +/- blue-grey.

**Leaves**

Leaf blades often falcate, about 9.5-18 x 1.1-2.5 cm.

**Flowers**

Peduncles slightly flattened to almost terete. Individual flowers pedicellate. Operculum cornute, about 4-5 mm diam., much longer than the calyx tube (hypanthium). Outer operculum shed early, well before the mature bud stage.

**Fruit**

Fruits pedicellate, +/- globular, about 5 x 5 mm. Valves 4-5, exerted. Disk conspicuous, convex.

**Seedlings**

Cotyledons slightly bilobed. Oil dots very sparse, small and difficult to see. At the tenth leaf stage: leaf blade elliptic; oil dots reddish, small, visible only with a lens. Lignotuber usually present. Seed germination time 5 days.

**Distribution and Ecology**

Occurs in NEQ, CEQ and southwards to Victoria. Altitudinal range in NEQ from sea level to 1000 m. Grows in open forest, dry sclerophyll forest and sometimes on rain forest margins. Also occurs in New Guinea.

**Natural History & Notes**

Sometimes cultivated as a street tree or in larger parks but is a major component of forestry plantations especially overseas.

Produces a useful durable timber suitable for a variety of purposes even including carving, pulley blocks and sleepers. Swain (1928).

A good firewood when dry.

**Synonyms**

***Eucalyptus tereticornis* Sm.** (1795) *Spec. Bot. New Holland* 1: 41. Type: New South Wales, Port Jackson, 1793, J. White s.n.; holotype: LINN; iso: BM.

**RFK Code**

395



Leaves and Flowers. © CSIRO



10th leaf stage. © CSIRO



Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO



Cotyledon stage, epigeal germination. © CSIRO

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