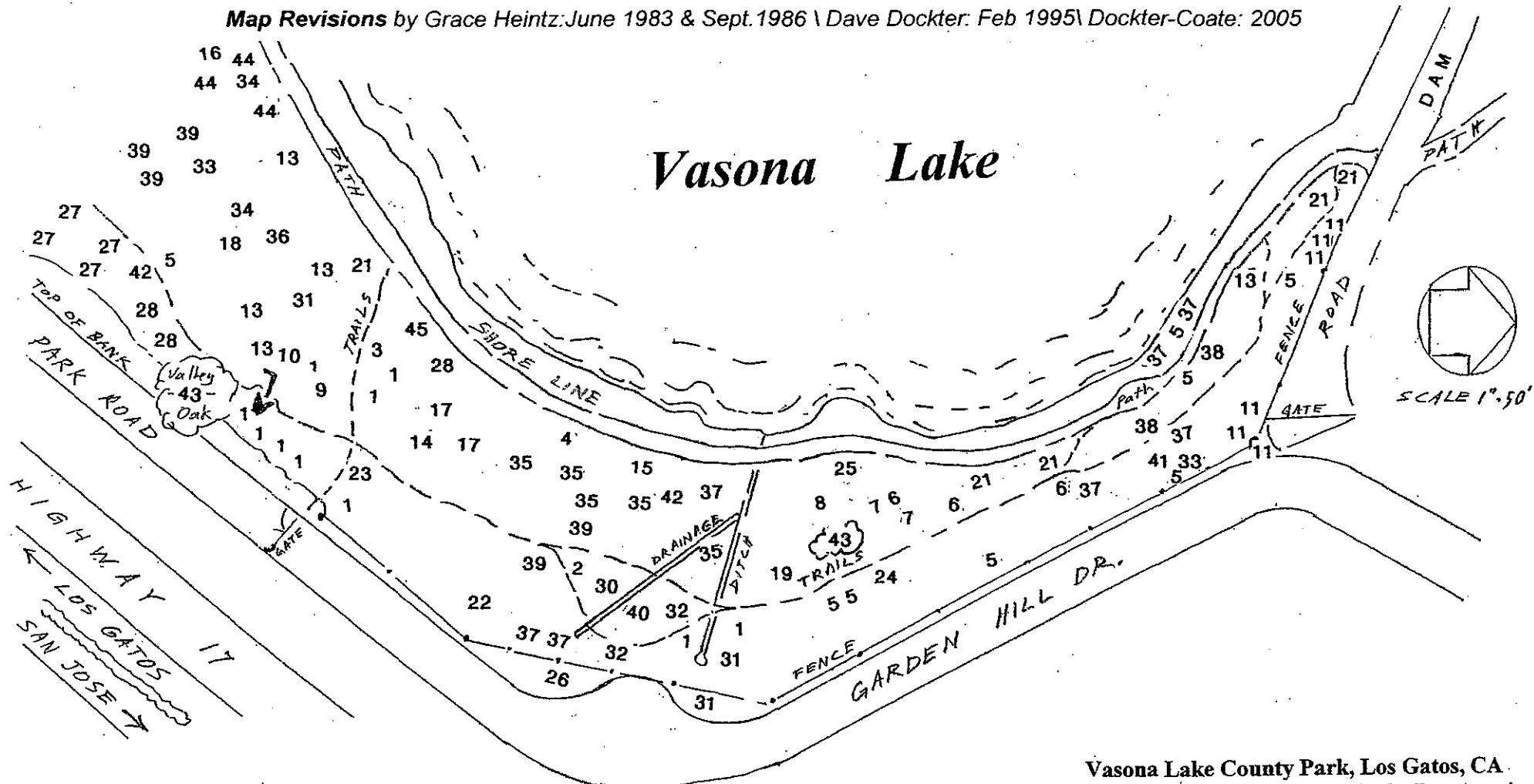


# Max Watson's Vasona Eucalyptus Grove - Legend

Vasona Lake Park, 298 Garden Hill Drive, Los Gatos CA 95030 (408) 358-3741

*Original plantings by Max Watson: Nov. 1964, Jan. 1967 & Oct. 1970*

*Map Revisions by Grace Heintz: June 1983 & Sept. 1986 | Dave Dockter: Feb 1995 | Dockter-Coate: 2005*



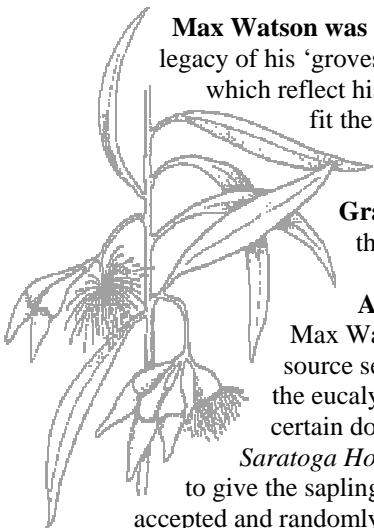
## Vasona Lake County Park, Los Gatos, CA

One of the best public collections of ornamental eucalyptus species in the Bay Area is located at Vasona Lake County Park in Los Gatos. Originally planted by local eucalyptus enthusiast **Max Watson** in 1964, most of the trees have been identified and labeled

as to species. The 40+-year-old trees provide valuable examples of more than 40 different eucalyptus species appropriate for both landscape evaluation and botanical study. The University of California Cooperative Extension used this historic map and legend during a 2005 'Eucalypt ID Workshop', led by **Barry Coate** and **Dave Dockter**, local professional arborists, for research and study by regional experts and horticultural students.

Directions and map to the Vasona Lake County Park, Los Gatos, CA can be accessed online at [www.parkhere.org](http://www.parkhere.org). The entrance to Vasona Lake Park is located at 333 Blossom Hill Road in Los Gatos. From southbound Highway 17, exit at Lark Avenue and travel east. Turn right on Los Gatos Boulevard and right again onto Blossom Hill Road. Walk-in entrances are located on Garden Hill Drive and University Avenue. Public transit is available to Vasona Lake County Park.

# The Story of Vasona Lake Eucalypt Grove—a Legacy of Max Watson & Grace Heintz



**Max Watson was a brave lad**, planting and testing unique eucalyptus species in the California climate. The legacy of his ‘groves’ of eucalypts (there were five) can be found today at numerous locations—the remnants of which reflect his peculiar interest in ornamental varieties that could adapt to Northern California climate and fit the form and other desirable characteristics. Max was probably the primary spark in a great chain of eucalyptus enthusiasts unique to California. Well-documented records reflect the leapfrog relationship of disciples, **Max Watson, Woody Metcalf, Douglas Hamilton, Grace Heintz, Emil Schmidt, Barrie Coate** and other names that come alive when investigating these plants.

## A Chain of Stewards

Max Watson and Emil Schmidt propagated direct source seedlings at his central nursery and expanding the eucalyptus grove in San Jose, but the site faced certain doom from development. **Barrie Coate**,

*Saratoga Horticultural Foundation* director, recommended to give the saplings to the *County of Santa Clara*, which were accepted and randomly planted on a slope at a proposed County Park at Vasona Lake, Los Gatos. The trees adapted without water, survived the record freeze of 1970’s, some of which, died in the freezes of the early

1990’s. In 1992 the neglected grove was due to be substantially thinned or cut down without regard by a summer work project. **Dave Dockter** interceded the project by explaining the rare and unique commodity and arboretum and to not cut down several mallee and multi-stem trees. Dave updated the map, tagged the trees and, for the first time, the County regarded the grove could be preserved as a unique arboretum for the public and plant enthusiasts to enjoy year round.



Keith Davey, Max Watson  
& Woody Metcalf Oct 1967

Verifying a eucalyptus species can be a frustrating experience, especially when needed for a formal report or work order description. Several years ago, Barrie Coate announced there existed several groves of eucalyptus (including Vasona Lake) planted with Max Watson’s seedlings imported from Australia. He also referred to a modern day expert, Grace Heintz. Barrie and others around the state would often send her perplexing samples to solicit her identification and scrutinizing opinion. Her interest in this Vasona Eucalypt Grove now contributes to a rewarding experience for botanists.

## Grace Heintz, from an excerpt of her book, “My Life”

*The story of my discovery of the eucalyptus grove at Vasona Lake begins in 1978 . . .* “At Los Gatos in the area around Vasona Lake are many eucalypts. These were planted by the *Saratoga Horticultural Foundation* and for a long time there was a great wooden sign near the entrance saying, “MAX WATSON MEMORIAL.” I had been taken there first by **John Coulter**, then of the *Foundation*. There were both rangers and a headquarters in the park so I decided early on to do a map showing and listing the location of each tree, which was then to be presented to them. I had never done a map that involved hills and different levels, but decided if I measured distances from tree to tree I would come out all right.”

“On my first trip to the grove by myself I came in late one evening in July. I knew no one, and talked to no one. After settling in I took out my pruning pole, found a tree that was unfamiliar, but had all essential materials needed. It was on a side hill and I tried desperately to reach, failing again and again. Finally I angled the pole just right, and on the verge of success heard a voice immediately behind me, “What do you think you are doing?” I lost my balance, lost my pole and turned to face one of the park rangers. It ended by being allowed to park my camper in a safe, locked in spot. However, that spot was a mere twenty feet from an exceedingly busy freeway”.



Grace Heintz inspecting  
Eucalyptus buds n' fruits in 1987

“After much trial and error the map came into being. I had found that by following the contour of the upper path I gained perspective and could subsequently follow the

map from all pathways. The project had presented me with several puzzlers, but these were sent to Australia for classification. Unfortunately, the map now lies in a drawer at a house on Garden Hill Drive, as it was only hand printed. But anyone who is curious may find it there.” -- **Grace Heintz, 1978**

\*This map is now available at the Vasona Lake Park Ranger Station Office\*

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*Map revisions by Grace Heintz: June 1983 & Sept. 1986 | Dave Dockter: Feb 1995 | Dockter-Coate: 2005*

Location	Botanical Name	Common Name
1	<i>Eucalyptus baueriana</i>	Blue Box
2	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany
3	<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	Apple Box
4	<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i>	Beautiful Leaf Eucalyptus, Marri
5	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum
6	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>rostrata</i>	River Red Gum
7	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Ash-leaved Gum, Argyle Apple
8	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum
9	<i>Eucalyptus cordata</i>	Heart-leaved Silver Gum
10	<i>Eucalyptus cylindrocarpa</i>	Woodline Mallee
11	<i>Eucalyptus dealabata</i>	Tumbledown Red Gum
12	<i>Eucalyptus dielsii</i>	Cap-fruited Mallee
13	<i>Eucalyptus dwyeri</i>	Dwyer's Mallee
14	<i>Eucalyptus falcifolia</i>	Red-flowering Gum
15	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum
16	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Tuart Gum
17	<i>Eucalyptus kitsoniana</i>	Gippsland Mallee
18	<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i>	Wollybutt
19	<i>Eucalyptus macarthurii</i>	Camden Wollybutt
20	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	Spotted Gum
21	<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i> ssp. <i>maculosa</i>	Red-spotted Gum
22	<i>Eucalyptus maidenii</i> ( <i>E.globulus</i> ssp. <i>maidenii</i> )	Maiden's Gum
23	<i>Eucalyptus m. x bicostata</i> ( <i>E.g.</i> ssp. <i>bicostata</i> )	Victorian Blue Box
24	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box
25	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood

26	<i>Eucalyptus morrisii</i>	Grey Mallee
27	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Nichol's Willow-leaved Peppermint
28	<i>Eucalyptus nitens</i>	Shining Gum
29	<i>Eucalyptus nutans</i>	Red-flowering Moort
30	<i>Eucalyptus ochropholia</i>	Yapunyah
31	<i>Eucalyptus parvifolia</i>	Small-leaved Gum
32	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box, Silver Dollar Gum
33	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	Poplar Box
34	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	Small-fruited Grey Gum
35	<i>Eucalyptus punctata x grandiflora</i>	Grey Gum
36	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany
37	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	Flooded Gum
38	<i>Eucalyptus rudis x camaldulensis</i>	Flooded Gum
39	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum
40	<i>Eucalyptus spathulata</i>	Narrow-leaved Gimlet
41	<i>Eucalyptus yarraensis</i>	Yarra Gum
42	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	unidentified
43	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley Oak
44	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry
45	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	unidentified

### My Personal Notes on Eucalypts

a
b
c
d
e
f

## *Identification Tips for Eucalyptus in the Field*

*Start here . . .*

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Most of us know the 12 most commonly used Eucalyptus species by sight, but how do you recognize a Eucalyptus tree if it is not one of the common 12?

By the time you leave here today you should at least know how to find the answer.

As a helpful tool the Field-ID Tips are provided. You will want to be familiar with the List of Terms used in the Eucalyptus--Field ID Workshop.

At the outset, it must be stated that most species of Eucalyptus make their identification by form alone very difficult.

In any group of Eucalyptus trees of most species, the form, canopy density and growth rate may vary so greatly that other means of identification must be used.

To further confuse the observer, foliage can be so different between individual specimens of a species, that it is difficult to believe they are the same species. *E. polyanthemos* is an example.

And to make it worse, even bark characteristics can vary greatly from the bark type expected of a specific species, *E. polyanthemos*, a "box" bark species is a good example.

Where do you begin?

First stand back far enough to view the whole tree.

What is its overall form?

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Are the scaffold limbs arching upward or horizontal?

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Is the canopy full or sparse?

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Is the form of the structure pyramidal or decurrent?

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Next, what bark type do you see?

Is the bark persistent, like an oak tree or hanging in strips? Are the strips hanging only from the lower trunk or the limbs and branches as well?

Or does the bark dehis in patches?

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## *Identification Tips for Eucalyptus in the Field*

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**Next, find intact flower or seed pod clusters on the tree or on the ground. Collect enough samples to provide an average.**

How many flowers are in a cluster? *Eucalyptus globulus* has one, *E. rufa* has seven.

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How long are the flower stems (peduncle)?

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Where are the flowers found?

- Are they axillary, at the node where the leaf emerges?
  - Are they in terminal racemes, like *E. polyanthemos*?
- 

What shape and size are the seed pods?

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If the tree is in flower, what color are the flowers?

- Most will be white.
- 

**Next, is foliage form.**

Can you find juvenile foliage on shoots near the ground? Is it sessile (without a stem). Note that most juvenile foliage is opposite while all mature foliage is alternate.

Is there intermediate foliage available to study? Is it opposite or alternate?

What shape is the mature foliage?

How long?

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**Next, is the foliage infested with lerp psyllid?**

That may help define which species group it is in.

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**Lastly, for the frustrated botanist who is still not sure of his or her identification is the operculum.**

## *Identification Tips for Eucalyptus in the Field*

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Since Eucalyptus flowers do not have petals or sepals, these organs have been modified into an **operculum** which covers the other flower parts.

This device, often looking like a "dunce-cap" is hinged, and only opens to expose the stamens and pistil when the stamens expand to push it off.

The form, shape and size of the operculum is characteristic for each different species.

They can usually be found on the ground beneath the tree.

With all of this information in hand, you will still need a good reference to help you. The following references are considered the most helpful.

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### **Eucalyptus Terms** *Used by Grace Heintz in 1987*

Eucalyptus:	Means well-covered and refers to a cap that overlies the developing flower largely containing stamens, for there are no petals. As the stamens grow the cap is pushed off. After pollination, these stamens fall, leaving the fruiting capsule to grow and set seed.
Mallee:	A short, shrubby tree that grows in the Western Australia Goldfields that manages with little rainfall.
Gum:	A tree that loses its bark once a year to leave it smooth, mottled, or flaky.
Stringybark:	A tree having persistent, fibrous bark that pulls away in long segments.
Box:	A tree that has bark that is not thick, but finely furrowed and difficult to pull away.
Ironbark:	A tree that has hard, furrowed bark that cannot be pulled away.
Operculum:	The budcap that falls off when inner flowers mature.
Rim:	Place where operculum rested.
Stamens:	The male flower composed of a thread-like stalk (filament) topped by anther sac which breaks to distribute pollen.
Staminal ring:	Place where stamens once rested.
Disc:	The tissue at the top of the fruiting capsule that can be flat or extended down to the sunken capsule or extend upward. The valves, in breaking, disturb this.
Valves:	Are at the top of the fruiting capsule and break to distribute seed.

## Taxonomy Tips for Identifying Eucalyptus in the Field

Illustrations from *Eucalypts, Volume I & II*. Stan Kelly, Australia. 1976



71 CONGOO MALLEE (*E. dumosa*)



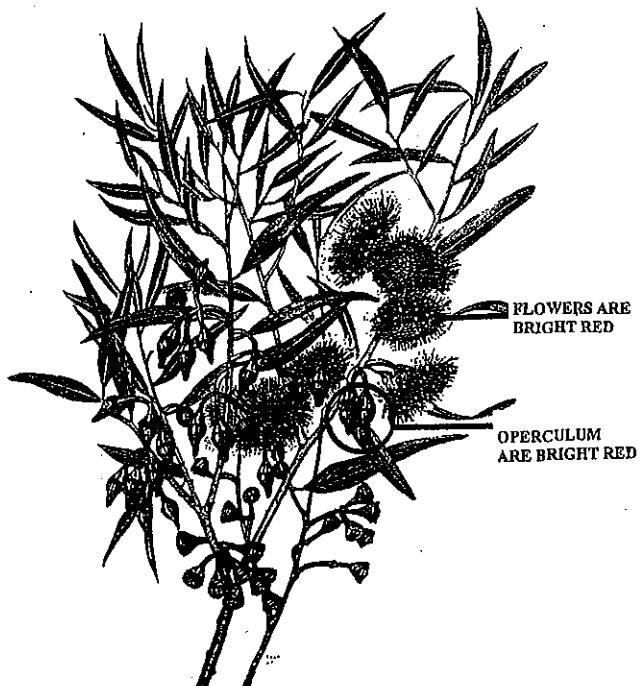
51 SWAMP MALLET (*E. spathulata* var. *spathulata*)



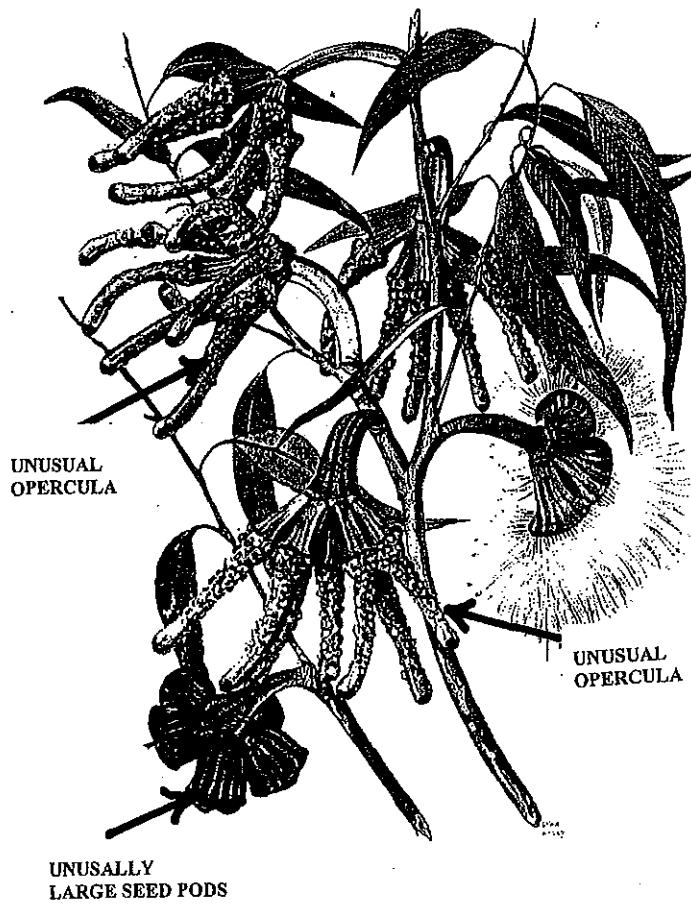
68 TWO-WINGED GIMLET (*E. diptera*)

## Taxonomy Tips for Identifying Eucalyptus in the Field

Illustrations from *Eucalypts, Volume I & II*. Stan Kelly, Australia. 1976



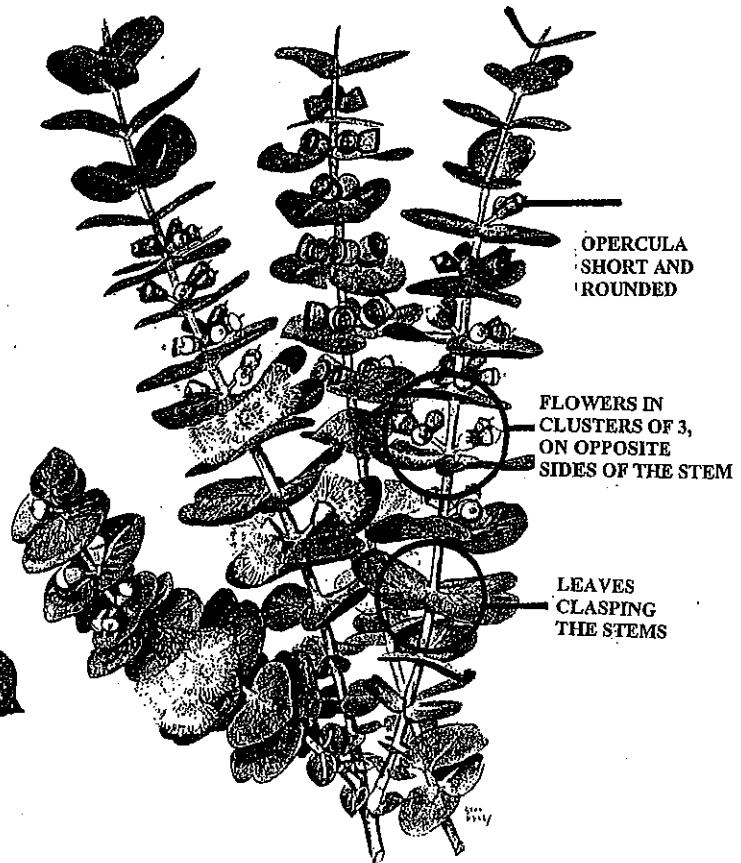
89 WHITE MALLEE (*E. erythronema* var. *erythronema*)



44 WARTED YATE (*E. megacornuta*)

## Taxonomy Tips for Identifying Eucalyptus in the Field

Illustrations from *Eucalypts, Volume I & II*. Stan Kelly, Australia. 1976



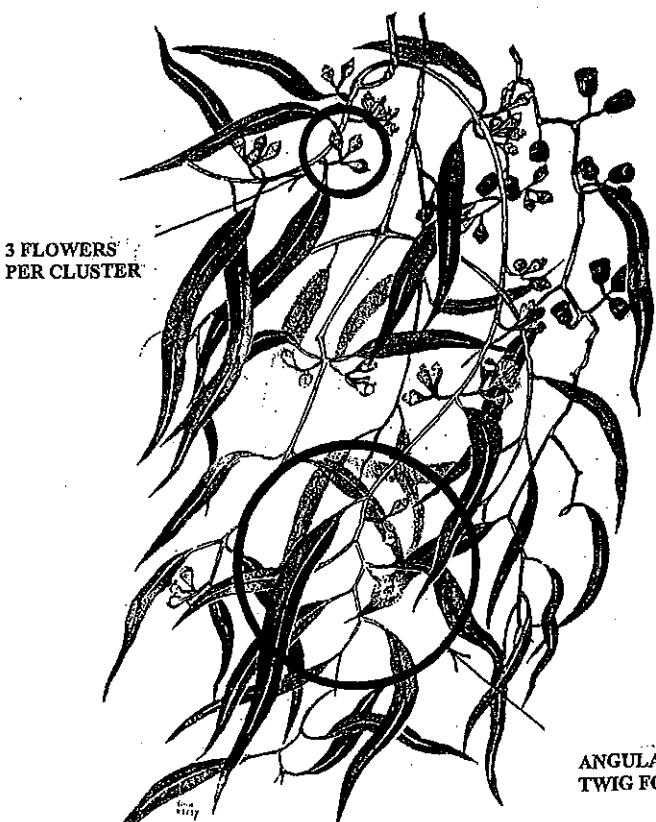
125 POWDBRED GUM (*E. pulverulenta*)



121 SPINNING GUM (*E. perriniana*)

# Taxonomy Tips for Identifying Eucalyptus in the Field

Illustrations from *Eucalypts, Volume I & II*. Stan Kelly, Australia. 1976



12 GHOST GUM (*E. papuana*)



58 BLACK-BARKED MARLOCK (*E. redunca* var. *melanophloia*)



109 NARROW-LEAVED BLACK PEPPERMINT (*E. nicholii*)

## *Identification Tips for Eucalyptus in the Field*

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### Sources of Eucalyptus

#### **Valley Crest Nursery**

<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	15 gal	24"
<i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i>	15 gal	24"
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	15 gal	24"
<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i>	15 gal	24"
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	15 gal	24"
<i>Eucalyptus rufa</i>	15 gal	24"
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	15 gal	24"

#### **Cornflower Farms (916) 689-1015**

Will grow any species by contract (1000 minimum) in liners or 1 gallon.

#### **Boething Treeland Nurseries (650) 851-4770**

<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	24"
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	24"
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	24"
<i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i>	24"

#### **Western Tree Nursery (408) 842-4892**

<i>Eucalyptus globulus 'Compacta'</i>
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>

#### **Suncrest Nursery (831) 728-2595**

<i>Eucalyptus coccifera</i>
<i>Eucalyptus alpina</i>

#### **Norman's Nursery (209) 772-1235**

<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>
<i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i>
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i>
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>
<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>

## ***List of Best References for Identifying Eucalyptus in the Field***

Compiled by: Barrie Coate & Dave Dockter

<b>BOOK REFERENCE</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>NOTES</b>
A Key to The Eucalyptus	W.F. Blakely, Second Edition. Published 1955, Commonwealth of Australia	Description key of 522 species and 150 varieties. Alley-Cass Publishers, 1986. Buy any used ragged edition you can find. Occasionally available at used bookstores.
Eucalypts, Volume I & II	Stan Kelly. Published by Thomas Nelson Limited, Australia. 1976	Colored pictures and text for the genus. Overview by Chippendale.
Forest Trees of Australia	Johnston and Chippendale, Published CSIRO, Australia	Out of print. Internet search.
Eucalyptus Buds & Fruits	Chippendale, Published by Forestry & Timber Bureau, Canberra, Australia, 1968	Best-ever illustrations of the buds & fruits of eucalypts referencing Blakley's Key to the Eucalypts. <i>This is my favorite pal in the field.</i> Still around in used book areas—grab it without hesitation.
Encyclopedia of Australian Plants	Elliot & Jones, Lothian Publishing, Port Melbourne, Australia, 1986	Buy only Volume Four (Eu-Go) if you can separate the set. Includes concise descriptions and great photographs. One of my most used.
Eucalyptus—an Illustrated Guide to Identification	Brooker & Kleinig. Reed New Holland Publishers, Australia 2004	The ISA-Australian Chapter (ISSAC) membership recommended this book to me and <i>has become one of my favorite</i> two field books
Trees of Stanford & Environs	Ron Bracewell, Published by Stanford Historical Society, 2005	New. Anecdotal commentary on many species but includes eucs. Has general location maps that spread over the entire campus. Abbreviated web version is fun at: <a href="http://histsoc.stanford.edu">http://histsoc.stanford.edu</a>
Sunset Western Garden Book	Sunset Publishing Corporation, 2001 Seventh Edition.	Not to be ignored, this is still a required bible reference for at-a-glance comparisons, pronunciation to lists of arboretums. Barrie Coate is acknowledged for providing focused expertise in several areas.
Trees of Santa Monica	Grace Heintz, Published by Friends of Santa Monica Library, CA 1981	Grace's emphasis and enthusiasm for eucalypts comes through superbly in these two books.
Trees of Pacific Palisades	Grace Heintz, Published by Palisades Beautiful Committee, 1986	See above
The Eucalypts of California	Robert LeRoy Santos. California State University, Stanislaus Librarian/Archivist. Alley-Cass Publishers, 1997	The most recent and comprehensive compendium to date. Fantastic bibliography for die-hard enthusiasts. Easily accessible at <a href="http://wwwlibrary.csustan.edu/bsantos/euctoc.html">http://wwwlibrary.csustan.edu/bsantos/euctoc.html</a>
Report on Evaluation of Several Eucalyptus Species (no leaflet or catalog #)	Cooperative Extension, University of California, Davis Post 1978	Miscellaneous Environmental Horticulture Report. Grab it if you can find it. The report focuses on forty-three species suitable for planting in 18 California counties !
The Eucalypt Page	Association of Societies for Growing Australian Plants (ASGAP).	<a href="http://farrer.riv.csu.edu.au/ASGAP/eucalypt.html">http://farrer.riv.csu.edu.au/ASGAP/eucalypt.html</a> Overview for new students and veterans studying this subject. Spend some time with this site that links to excellent internet resources
SelecTree— Urban Forest Ecosystems Institute (UFEI) at Cal Poly	Cal Poly is a nationally ranked, comprehensive public university located in San Luis Obispo California.	This site is a comprehensive electronic eucalyptus-finder that is the best-in-the-west. <a href="http://selectree.calpoly.edu/searchresults.lasso">http://selectree.calpoly.edu/searchresults.lasso</a>

Location	Botanical Name	Common Name	Eucalyptus Identification In The Field By Dave Dockter and Barrie Coate, Certified Eucalyptophiles					
			Canopy Form	Bark Type	Flower Count per Group	Foliage Form	Lerp Psyllid ?	Operculum Form?
1	<i>Eucalyptus baueriana</i>	Blue Box	Single trunk decurrent form fairly full canopy to 50'x40'	Box bark persistent to peeling in plates	Flowers white in axillary clusters of 7 or 11's	Round when young to ovate, light green to gray	No	Short, pointed
2	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany Bangalay	Tall, semi open to 140'x50'	Bark falls in plates	Cluster of 7 on a flattened peduncle	Thick glossy dark green lanceolate to 7" long	?	Short, pointed
3	<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	Apple Box	Low branches fairly dense to 60'x30'	Box bark light brown	Clusters of 7 on short peduncle	6" long, bright green, yellow twigs, juvenile leaves heart-shaped	?	Short, domed
4	<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i> Closely related to <i>E. ficifolia</i>	Beautiful Leaf Eucalyptus, Marri	Dense round canopy, like valley oak to 50'x 50'	Persistent vertically fissured bark. A bloodwood	White (to red) in 6" diameter clusters. Large goblet shaped seedpods.	Dark, glossy green, lanceolate to 6"	No	Flat, dimpled
5	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	Tall, semi-green canopy to 80'x40'	Variable bark usually falling in large plates, strips	Clusters of 7 or 11 on pliable peduncle, axillary, white	Lanceolate 6-8", dark green	Yes	Brown with prominent point
6	Blank on Purpose	----	----	----	---	----	----	-----
7	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Ash-leaved Gum, Argyle Apple	Angular limbs upright habit dense canopy drooping twigs to 40'	Persistent deeply fissured brown bark like Ironbark	Clusters of 3 yellow sessile clusters	Often retains intermediate opposite leaves in whole crown silver gray	No	Pointed, gray
8	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum	Tall thin canopy many pendant twigs 80'x20'	Smooth, coated white, eventually falls off in patches	Racemes of white flowers 3 per group 15-20 per raceme	8" long, narrow medium green leaves tan petioles	yes	Short, rounded
9	<i>Eucalyptus cordata</i>	Heart-leaved Silver Gum	Often shrubby to 12' cold tolerant	Smooth, white with patches of green, purple	3 in sessile clusters, white flowers	Juvenile leaves persistent gray sessile, opposite mature leaves in tops of trees	Yes	Broad, brown with nipple
10	<i>Eucalyptus cylindrocarpa</i>	Woodline Mallee	Usually small multi stem to 15' tall	Brown bark peels to expose gray new bark	3 in axillary groups on long peduncle	Long narrow, bright green with oil glands	?	Rounded with nipple
11	<i>Eucalyptus dealbata</i>	Tumbledown Red Gum	Short, twisted trunk, white, waxy bloom on branches, open	Waxy white young bark older bark brown	Clusters of 7 on 1" peduncle white	Lanceolate to 6" gray green	?	Pointed, gray
12	<i>Eucalyptus dielsii</i>	Cap-fruited Mallee	Usually a short, multi stem shrub to 20'	Smooth, gray with brown patches	Clusters of 7 seedpods flattened flowers yellow	Lanceolate to 4" medium green, short petiole	?	Orange-tan pointed short
13	<i>Eucalyptus dwyeri</i>	Dwyer's Mallee	Usually a short, shrubby tree to 10'	Smooth gray bark	Clusters of 7 white	Gray-green, 6" long, narrow	?	Narrow pointed
14	<i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i>	Red-flowering Gum	Dense, rounded sturdy branches 30'x18'	Persistent vertically fissured brown. A bloodwood	Broad terminal clusters of red seedpods urn shaped, large	Dark green broadly lanceolate undulate margins	No	Small round pink
15	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum	Tall, vertical trunks, contorted to 180'x50'	Gum bark with long tan strips from trunk and branches	Single, 2" diameter cream colored 1" ridged seedpod	Lanceolate dark, glossy green, pendant	Yes	Broad, knobby gray, flattened with nipple
16	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Tuart Gum	Very open canopy, strong limbs 50'x25'	Fibrous box-type bark	Clusters of 7 on ridged peduncle cream flowers	Lanceolate dark, dull green 8-10"	Yes	Larger than seedpod, orange tan, club-shaped but can be pointed

Location	Botanical Name	Common Name	Eucalyptus Identification In The Field By Dave Dockter and Barrie Coate, Certified Eucalyptophiles					
			Canopy Form	Bark Type	Flower Count per Group	Foliage Form	Lerp Psyllid ?	Operculum Form?
17	<i>Eucalyptus kitsoniana</i>	Gippsland Mallee Bog Gum	A shrubby 4' multi-stem tree to 8' pruned can be tree form	Brown, peeling	Cluster of 7 white, in axillary clusters	4-6" ovate dark glossy green sparse	?	Short, pointed
18	<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i>	Wollybutt	Tall, thin canopy in mixed forest can reach 120'	Persistent gray, fibrous or flaky bark	White flowers in clusters of 3 seedpods have 4 ridges	Lanceolate dark, dull green 8" long	?	Pointed ice-cream cone shaped
19	<i>Eucalyptus macarthurii</i>	Camden Wollybutt	Straight trunk often branches to the ground to 50'x30'	?	White flowers in clusters of 7 axillary	Lanceolate, 6" long, medium green pendulous	?	Cone shaped with nipple
20	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	Tall, straight trunk, well formed scaffold can reach 120'	Smooth, clean bark shed in patches leaving a multi- color	10-15 in axillary racemes on terminal shoots	Lanceolate, glossy medium green, twigs prominent veins	Yes	Rounded brown with a nipple
21	<i>Eucalyptus mannifera ssp. Maculosa</i>	Red-spotted Gum	Thin canopy, of angular limbs graceful shape to 50'x20'	Smooth white bark, shed in large sheets	Small white flowers in clusters of 7 or 11's	4" long, gray green lanceolate leaves. All pendant	No	Small green pointed.
22	<i>Eucalyptus maidenii</i> ( <i>E. globulus</i> ssp. <i>Maidenii</i> )	Maiden's Gum	Usually a single straight main trunk, full canopy can reach 180'	A "stocking" of smooth gray bark upper bark blotched	Clusters of 7 bright, waxy green seedpods white flowers	Long narrow dark, dull green pendant leaves	?	Flattened bright green
23	<i>Eucalyptus m. x bicostata</i> ( <i>E.g.ssp.bicostata</i> )	Southern Blue Gum	Like Tas. Blue Gum to 180', with angular form, drops limbs	Like Tas. Blue Gum drops quantities of long brown bark strips	White flowers in clusters of 3 sessile on stems	Lanceolate, curves, dark glossy green	Yes	Like <i>E. globulus</i> , warty, flattened white, waxy
24	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box Honey Gum	Often multi stem 40' tree	Some trees with smooth cream colored bark, others scaly bark	3 axillary clusters white	Bright green to green blue lanceolate 6" foliage	?	Yellow pointed
25	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	Usually to 50' but can reach 200' full canopy	Soft fibrous bark with flaky patches	Compound inflorescence at ends of branches	Soft, thin, pale green leaves, ovate. Ficus like	?	Very small, round
26	<i>Eucalyptus morrisii</i>	Gray Mallee	A multi stem 15' tall tree dense habit	Fibrous bark peeling in strips upper branches dark gray	Egg shaped buds sessile clusters of 7	Broadly lanceolate medium green 4" leaves	?	Large, egg shaped. Yellow
27	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Nichol's Willowleafed Peppermint	Oval, upright form to 50' full canopy	Persistent vertically fissured brown bark	White flowers clusters of 7 or 11's at branch ends	3" long, gray blue narrow leaves	No	Small, pointed
28	<i>Eucalyptus nitens</i>	Shining Gum	Can reach 150', thin canopy handsome form	Smooth, cream colored bark with brown fibrous old bark	Clusters of 7, white small	Very long, narrow bright green with marginal of glands	?	Short, pointed
29	<i>Eucalyptus nutans</i>	Red-Flowering Moort	4-15' tall as a thicket, densely covered	Brown, peeling in strips	Drooping clusters of 7 axillary clusters on flat peduncles, red	Medium green pointed, 4" long	?	Pointed, red
30	<i>Eucalyptus ochrophloia</i>	Yapunyah	Semi open habit decurrent to 50'	A stringy bark dark gray, persistent	Terminal clusters of 7 or 11's	Long, narrow	?	Bright yellow green, pointed

Information presented here was taken from *Eucalypts*, Vol. 1 & 2, by Kelly, and *Encyclopedia of Australian Plants*, Elliot & Jones, Vol. 4, and personal knowledge by Barrie Coate  
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Location	Botanical Name	Common Name	Eucalyptus Identification In The Field					
			Canopy Form	Bark Type	Flower Count per Group	Foliage Form	Lerp Psyllid ?	Operculum Form?
31	<i>Eucalyptus parvifolia</i>	Small-leaved Gum	Rounded form full canopy to 35'x25'	Sheds long strips of bark from trunk and limbs	Borne on stems in clusters of 7	Small, narrow foliage bright green, almost opposite	No	Short, pointed
32	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box, Silver Dollar Gum	Usually 40-50' full canopy	Sometimes shedding bark like a gum, normally fibrous light brown	White flowers in terminal racemes of many parts	Juvenile foliage round, silver mature leaves broadly ovate undulate	No	Short, pointed
33	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	Poplar Box	Compact habit round canopy coarse reddish twigs	Persistent box bark	Clusters of 7 with shoot stems in clusters near terminals	Ovate, glossy green 4-5" long poplar like	No	Almost flat
34	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	Small-fruited Gray Gum	Compact dense canopy tall straight trunk usually 50-60'	Persistent, red brown bark fibrous	Clusters of 7 densely packed at the end of long peduncles	Dark glossy green above, powder beneath lanceolate	?	Short, pointed
35	<i>Eucalyptus punctata x grandiflora</i>	Gray Gum	20' to 100' extremely variable dark green dense canopy	Granular, shed in large patches, new bark orange	Large to small seedpods in 7 on stiff peduncle	Dark green glossy above gray beneath	?	Orange tan, pointed
36	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	To 75'x30' dense, heavy canopy	Thick, vertically fissure persistent bark	Terminal clusters of 11, red buds, white flowers, numerous	Dark glossy green 6"x2" leaves, pale beneath	Yes	Long pointed, red.
37	<i>Eucalyptus rufa</i>	Flooded Gum	Often with short, trunk, to 60', brittle branches	Smooth tan bark losing large patches to reveal white	From 7 or 11's per cluster, white on long peduncles	Juvenile foliage round, dark, green, mature foliage lanceolate	Yes	Blunt, conical
38	<i>Eucalyptus rufa x camaldulensis</i>	Flooded Gum Hybrid	Refer to E. camaldulensis		From 7 or 11's per cluster		Yes	
39	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	A tall, well formed tree with even branching	Smooth tan bark, eventually peeling in patches	Clusters of 7, white, green buds	Dark green upper surface light green below	No	Short, light green with nipple
40	<i>Eucalyptus spathulata</i>	Narrow-leaved Gimlet	A 25' tall, 15' wide small trees often branched to the ground	Light blue smooth patches peeling to reveal tan and lavender	Small flowers white in clusters of 7	3" long, 1" wide leaves. Fine texture	No	Longer than seedpod, red orange
41	<i>Eucalyptus yarraensis</i> Similar to <i>E. ovata</i>	Yarra Gum	Short trunk, rounded form to 40'	Lower trunk shedding patches, upper trunk smooth, gray	Long stemmed clusters, each of 7 per cluster	Lanceolate 6", medium green	?	Short, pointed
42	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>							
43								
44								
45								

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 @ Watson's Vasona Grove Eucalyptus ID Workshop in Los Gatos, CA  
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