



Twenty two Common Tree Species of Southern Queensland

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The Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) has funded a private native forestry extension program to provide information and extension support to landholders and the timber industry to increase investment in private native forestry opportunities. This program delivers on a number of actions in the *Queensland Forest and Timber Industry Plan*.

The objectives of the private native forestry extension program are:

- Build landholder and industry understanding about private native forestry opportunities through the provision of relevant, contemporary and targeted information.
- Engage landholders through a range of extension activities to build their capacity to turn understanding into on-ground practice change.
- Engage with timber industry members and other relevant individuals and organisations to build their knowledge and support for optimum on-ground private native forestry practices.
- Deliver improvements in private native forest management practices that enhance forest productivity and land management outcomes and are complementary to other land uses.

Private Forestry Services Queensland (PFSQ) is delivering the three-year program on behalf of DAF to raise landholder capacity and understanding of best practice native forest management via field days, workshops, industry forums and other extension events.

This will include updating the currently available extension material, and producing a series of simple 'how to' online video clips on various aspects of forest management.

This simple tree identification field guide has been funded under the '*Private Native Forestry Extension Program*'.

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Blackbutt (BBT) - *E. pilularis*

Large tree to 50 m of good form. **Distribution** - occurs from coastal sth NSW to Maryborough Qld.

Flowers - September to March.

Bark - Rough dark grey brown for most of stem (often charred), shedding in strips to smooth white upper stem and branches.

Wood - Pale brown, Durability 2. Strength group 2.

Uses - Poles, general construction, flooring and veneers.



Brown Bloodwood (BBW) - *C. trachyphloia*

Tall tree of mostly good form on fertile sites.

Distribution - Mareeba, Qld to Goulburn River, NSW.

Flowers - February to April.

Bark - medium soft flaky, yellow brown tessellated.

Wood - Yellowish brown. Logs are often faulty (doze and ring) and so are not highly regarded by millers. Durability 2. Strength group 3.

Uses - Pole, general construction.



Pink Bloodwood—(RBW) *C. intermedia*

Medium to large tree to 35m. **Distribution** - coastal Qld from Cape York to nth NSW. **Flowers** - February to March.

Bark - Scaly, soft reddish brown often '*bleeding red gum*'.

Wood - Sapwood - light pink; Heartwood - dark pink to red, often 'ringy' with keno veins which causes it to fail as a sawlog.

Uses -Poles, fencing, depending on where it is growing can make sawlog.



Brush Box (BBX) - *Lophostemon confertus*

Tall tree of good form to 40 m, generally with wet sclerophyll forests. **Distribution** - Newcastle, NSW to Maryborough, Qld and isolated stands to Windsor Tablelands. **Flowers** - December to February.

Bark - rough light brown to brown lower half of bole, then smooth pink/brown bark above into the canopy.

Wood - Sapwood - light pink; Heartwood - pink brown to red brown, with curly interlocking grain. Durability 3. Strength group 3. Care must be taken in seasoning to prevent twisting.

Uses - laminated beams, flooring.



Flooded Gum (RSG) - *E. grandis*

Very tall tree, generally on the fringe of rainforest.

Distribution - coastal sth Qld and nth NSW, Townsville to Bloomfield in the north. **Flowers** - April to May.

Bark - rough stocking 1-3 m, then smooth white to bluey white above.

Wood - light pink, Durability 3, Strength group 3. One of the lightest eucalypts (700 kg/m^3).

Uses - Flooring, panelling, plywood (tends to high shrinkage and cell collapse in smaller logs).



Forest Red Gum (FRG) — *E. tereticornis*

Large tree to 40 m and 2m diameter, often on alluvial flats, long narrow 'hanging' leaves. **Distribution** - coastal Qld and NSW. **Flowers** - July to October.

Bark - Rough at base, often with large patches shedding in plates or strips, smooth above with patches of light, dark and bluish grey.

Wood - Sapwood - pale to grey; Heartwood - pink to red . Durability 2, Strength group 3.

Uses - general construction, slabs & sleepers.



Grey Gum (GGM) - *Eucalyptus propinqua*

Large tree of good form to 40 m. **Distribution** - on the moister soils along the east coast from Wyong, NSW, to Maryborough, Qld and inland to the Carnarvon Ranges, Qld. **Flowers** - January to March.

Bark - on shedding, exposes large irregular patches of cream to bright orange surface, which after time weathers to grey or grey-brown. Other Grey Gums have a similar pattern but darker greys.

Wood - Sapwood - pale pink/grey; Heartwood - red to red brown, often with exposed keno or grub holes, Durability 1. Strength group 1.

Uses - Poles, general construction, flooring, fencing.



Gum Topped Box (GBX) — *E. moluccana*

Tall straight tree to 40 m. **Distribution** - eastern half Qld and NSW, tends to like heavy soils. **Flowers** - Jan to April.

Bark - fibrous bark 3-4 m, with large shedding strips to smooth, white to grey above.

Wood - light brown, even grain. Durability 1, Strength group 2.

Uses - Poles, general construction & landscaping.



Gympie Messmate (GMM) - *E. cloeziana*

A large tree up to 50 m in height and 2 m diameter and good form. **Distribution** - scattered patches from Cooktown to Cooroy. **Flowers** - November to February.

Bark - brown or yellow-brown, flaky-fibrous, often distinctly tessellated on the trunk. Small branches usually smooth, light brown in colour.

Wood - yellowish brown. Durability 1. Strength group 2.

Uses - Poles, general construction & fencing.



Broad-leaved red ironbark (BRI) - *E. fibrosa*

Tall straight tree (40m). **Distribution** - central coastal Qld to southern NSW. **Flowers** - November to January.

Bark - typical ironbark but often softer and flaky with a flatter furrow.

Wood - Sapwood - pale; Heartwood - very dark red, Durability 1. Strength group 1.

Uses - Poles, fencing, general construction & flooring.



Grey Ironbark (GRI) - *E. drepanophylla*

Medium to large tree of good form to 40m.

Distribution - occurs from northern NSW to Bundaberg, Qld. Tends to lose its branches leaving a clean bole.

Flowers - June to November.

Bark - hard, grey/brown/black deeply furrowed, when actively growing is often significantly paler in the furrow.

Wood - Sapwood - light brown; Heartwood - reddish to dark brown, Durability 1. Strength group 1.

Uses - Poles, general construction, flooring & fencing.



Gum-top ironbark (GTI) - *Eucalyptus decorticans*

Medium sized tree of medium form usually on hard stony sandstone hills. **Distribution** - Qld, south of Rockhampton and west to central Qld.

Flowers - December to January.

Bark - typical iron bark but with upper limbs smooth and white, narrow lanceolate leaves.

Wood - Brown to reddish brown, Durability 1. Strength group 1.

Uses - general construction & fencing.



Narrow-leaved red ironbark (NRI) - *Eucalyptus crebra*

A large spreading tree to 30 m with narrow lanceolate leaves, greyish-green in colour. **Distribution** - Cape York to Sydney. Poorer form than Grey ironbark.

Flowers - May to January.

Bark - hard, deeply furrowed, grey to black .

Wood - Sapwood - yellowish; Heartwood - dark reddish brown. Durability 1. Strength group 2.

Uses - General construction, fencing, sleepers & flooring.



Silver-leaved Ironbark (SLI)—*E. melanophloia*

Medium sized tree with distinctive silvery ovate leaves. Generally considered non-commercial, due to fault (pipe and doze). **Distribution** - East Qld from Cooktown into northern NSW & 800km west. **Flowers** - September to February.

Bark - Hard, dark grey to black.

Wood - Dark red/brown, Durability 1. Strength Group 2.



Moreton Bay Ash (MBA) - *Corymbia tessellaris*

Medium sized tree. **Distribution** - far northern NSW through most of eastern Qld to Cape York Peninsula.

Flowers - November to December.

Bark - Dark brown blocky rough barked stocking to 6m, smooth white bark above.

Wood - Sapwood - light brown; Heartwood - dark brown, often very ringy in the base log, but sometimes clear above, generally considered non-commercial as a result. Durability 1. Strength group 1.

Uses - general construction, landscaping & fencing.



Queensland Peppermint (QPM) - *E. exserta*

Medium sized tree to 25m of generally poor form.

Distribution - Cairns to the NSW border and 800km west.

Flowers - November to February.

Bark - rough fibrous grey bark to larger branches and smooth grey bark on the upper canopy of tree, pinkish/orange outer branches in late spring/summer with the new bark. Very narrow leaf with a distinctive peppermint odour when crushed.

Wood - Pinkish/brown, Durability 1, but generally considered non-commercial due to wood fault.



Smooth-barked apple— *Angophora costata*

Medium sized tree resembling Spotted gum excepting the leaves are opposite and lighter green and the capsules are ridged. It also turns bright orange when it loses its bark. The branches are often sharply bent.

Distribution - SE Qld and western slopes of Great Dividing Range. **Flowers** - November to January.

Bark - Smooth, usually pink/grey, turning bright orange after bark shed.

Wood - usually very 'ringy', so non commercial.



Spotted Gum (SPG) - *C. citriodora*

Subspecies *variegata*, *maculata* and *henryi*

Large tree to 40m, good form, mostly self pruning.

Distribution - Bega (*maculata*), nth NSW (*henryi* and var) to sth Qld (var) mid-nth Qld (cit).

Flowers - June to November.

Bark - smooth pink (after shedding in September) turning to light grey-blue with characteristic dimples.

Wood - Sapwood - white; Heartwood - light brown (coastal) to dark brown (inland).

Uses - Poles, general construction, flooring, girders and veneers.



Red Stringybark (RMY) - *E. resinifera*

Tall tree of good form to 40 m. **Distribution** - coastal regions from Jervis Bay in NSW to Coen in Qld.

Flowers - November to March.

Bark - soft, greyish to reddish-brown, fibrous and coarsely fissured, look for reddish tint in fissures to differentiate between it and Yellow stringy or Tallowwood, as well as a long pointy dark green leaf.

Wood - Sapwood - pale pink; Heartwood - red to dark red. Has high shrinkage and reactive. Durability 2. Strength group 2.

Uses - Poles, general construction, panelling.



Yellow Stringybark (WMY) *E. acmenoides*

Tall tree (dependant on site). **Distribution** - coastal NSW to Rockhampton , with isolated areas nth to Cooktown.

Flowers - October to February.

Bark - Rough 'stringy, grey/brown, similar to Tallowwood, with no pores and not so fissured.

Wood - Sapwood - pale yellow; Heartwood- yellow brown. Durability 1. Strength group 3.

Uses - Poles, general construction & prized fencing.



Tallowwood (TWD) - *E. microcorys*

Large tree to 50 m, found in coastal wet sclerophyll forests. **Distribution** - from Newcastle, NSW to Maryborough, Qld. **Flowers** - August to December.

Bark - soft, flaky, fibrous brown to yellow-brown, often has surface pores, often has a yellowy tinge.

Wood - Sapwood - off white; Heartwood - yellow to pale yellow brown. Durability 1. Strength group 2.

Uses - Poles, general construction, landscaping, fencing.



Turpentine (TPS) - *Syncarpia glomulifera*

Large tree to 40m, very distinctive dark, dull green, broadly elliptical leaf in whorls of four, clearly does not look like a eucalypt. **Distribution** - coastal strip from Maryborough, Qld to Sydney, NSW. **Flowers** - spring to summer.

Bark - thick fibrous and stringy with deep furrows. Fruit has seven flowers fused into one.

Wood - Red to reddish brown, Durability 1, Strength group 3.

Uses - Marine piles, poles, flooring and other feature applications.

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