

Eucalyptus globulus

Myrtaceae

S.W. Australia

Trade names: Blue gum.

Common names: **English:** Blue gum.

Ecology: Grows naturally in the cooler and wetter parts of S.W. Australia. It prefers good-quality loams with adequate but not excessive moisture. The climatic range is transitional and wet montane. Suitable for areas over 2,000 m above sea level, and does well in upland areas of Kabale District.

Uses: Firewood, charcoal, timber (heavy and light construction), poles, flooring, veneer, plywood, medicine, bee forage, windbreak, essential oils (young leaves).

Description: A tall tree to 55 m, rather narrow, the crown rounded and open, the main stems straight. **BARK:** **blue-grey, smooth** peeling in long strips, rough at base. **LEAVES:** **young leaves** opposite, oval, **blue-grey, without stalks** and mature leaves deep blue-green, **very long and thin to 30 cm, slightly curved**, stalked, smelling of camphor if crushed, **tip sharp**. **FLOWERS:** buds **grey-green wrinkled, 2.5 cm**, usually one, rarely 2 or 3 white flowers to 4 cm across. **FRUIT:** woody, half spheres, rough, **3 cm across**, no stalks.

Propagation: Seedlings, direct sowing at site.

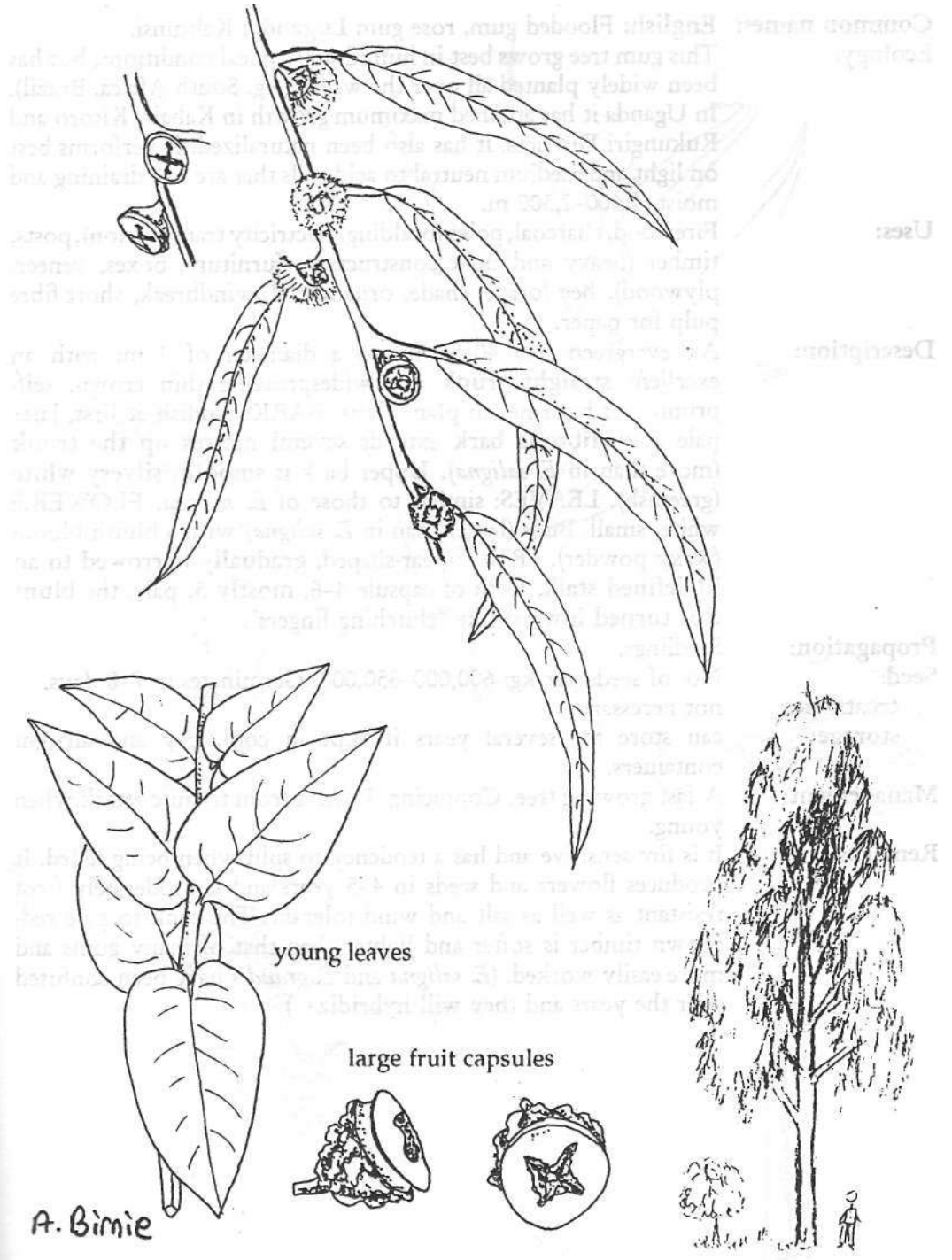
Seed: No. of seeds per kg: 75,000-100,000. Seeds germinate in 4-15 days, at a rate of 35-80% with good seed.

treatment: not necessary.

storage: seed can be stored for a long time.

Management: Fast growing; coppicing.

Remarks: Young leaves of this species have been used to produce an oil used in pharmaceutical products. The tree is very susceptible to attack by beetles (*Gonipterus scutellatus*). The wood is hard, heavy and strong, the oil making it termite resistant. Therefore, it is often used for telegraph poles. Can be planted in pure stands, as an ornamental or as an avenue tree.



Uses:

Description:

Propagation: