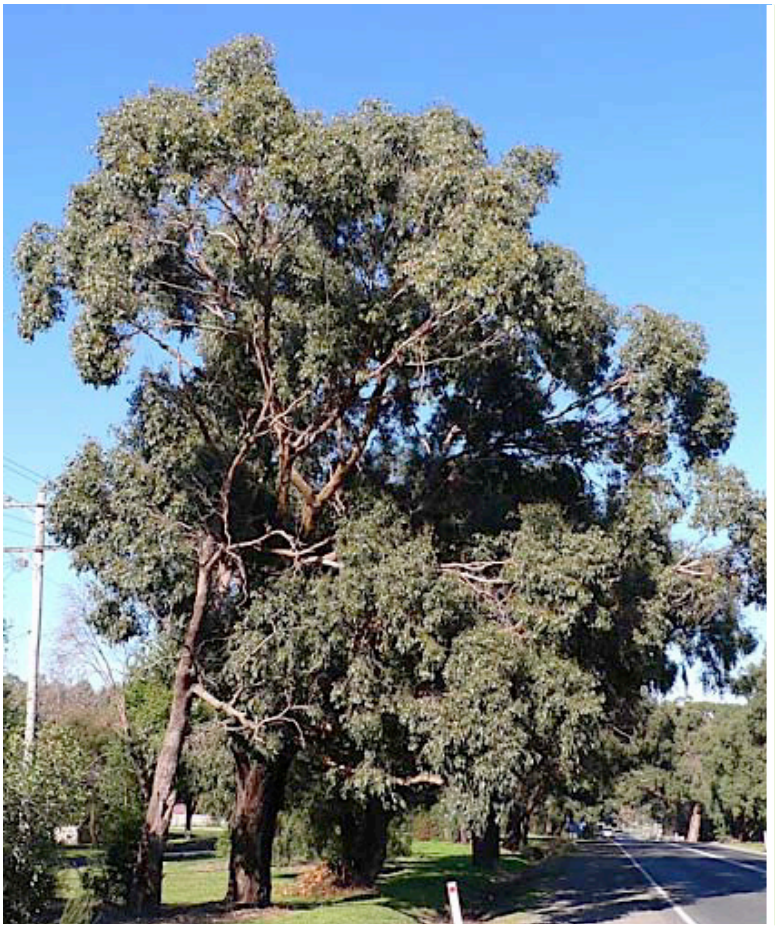
SPECIES DESCRIPTION

Eucalyptus yarraensis

(Yarra Gum)

Plan, manage, protect



Notes

Yarra Gum is a small to medium sized woodland tree endemic to south-central Victoria. It is a lesser known member of the Swamp Gum Group and is considered rare with restricted populations occurring throughout its range.

Origin	South-central Victoria, Australia.
Habit	Small to medium-sized tree, often with multiple trunks and usually a spreading crown. 10-15m high x 10-15m wide.
Description	Closely related to *E. ovata* but much less common, it has grey-brown to brown bark which is rough and persistent on trunk and larger branches. Conical to diamond shaped buds occur on pedicels in groups of seven with fruits having the obconical shape characteristic of the group. Adult leaves are elliptic-broad lanceolate, 6-10cm long x 2-3cm wide, glossy green with undulate margins.
Tolerances	Naturally occurs on poorly drained soils and withstands periods of inundation. Tolerance of drier sites is not known. Does not appear to be seriously affected by specific pests or disease and this may be partially due to the cyanogenic compounds (prunasin) contained in the foliage.
Root space	68m^3 (crown projection method, based on estimated 12m canopy spread).
Availability	Uncommon but available through specialist indigenous plant nurseries.
Uses & management	Potentially reaching a height of 15-20m and a width of 15m, it is usually much smaller with some authors stipulating a height range of 6-12m. Yarra Gum is adapted to lower lying areas and is suitable for planting in situations with impeded drainage. Given its moderate size and tolerance to low soil oxygen this tree may also suit compacted urban soils if adequate moisture available.

Reference

Nicolle, D (2006) *Eucalypts of Victoria and Tasmania*. Bloomings Books Pty Ltd, Melbourne.

Brooker,M. & Kleinig,D. (2006) *Field Guide To Eucalypts Volume 1*, South-eastern, 3rd Ed. Australia. Bloomings Books, Melbourne.

Gleadow, R. et. al. (2008) *Frequency and distribution of cyanogenic glycosides in Eucalyptus, Phytochemistry 69 (2008) 1870–1874*. Accessed at; www.biolsci.monash.edu.au/staff/gleadow/docs/conn-2008-euc-cg.pdf.