

Angophora floribunda

Apple, Rough-barked Apple

Classification

Angophora

Nomenclature

Angophora floribunda (Sm.) Sweet, *Hort. Brit.* 2nd edn., 209 (1830).

Metrosideros floribunda Sm., *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 3: 267 (1797); *Acmena floribunda* (Sm.) DC., *Prodr.* 3: 262 (1828); *Eucalyptus florida* Brooker, *Austral. Sys. Bot.* 13: 136 (2000). T: Port Jackson, NSW, 1795, *J.White*; holo: LINN.

Angophora intermedia DC., *Prodr.* 3: 222 (1828). T: New Holland, 1816, *A.B.Lambert s.n.*; holo: G-DC.

Angophora ochrophylla R.T.Baker, *Proc. Soc. Linn. New South Wales* 38: 601 (1914). T: Myall Creek, near Bingarra, NSW, Apr. 1911, *C.F.Laseron NSW 167269*; lecto: NSW.

Description

Medium-sized to large **tree** to 30 m tall. Forming a lignotuber.

Bark rough to the small branches, shortly fibrous and generally furrowed, grey to brown. Glands (or ducts) sometimes present in the pith but only seen just below the nodes on young branchlets.

Juvenile growth (coppice or field seedlings to 50 cm): stem rounded in cross-section, pubescent or glabrous; juvenile leaves opposite, petiolate or sessile, cordate to oblong to narrowly lanceolate to ovate, 4.5–12 cm long, 2–5 cm wide, base amplexicaul to rounded, margin entire or rarely finely toothed, apex acute, green, pubescent or glabrous.

Adult leaves opposite, petioles 0.6–1.5 cm long; blade narrowly lanceolate to ovate, occasionally falcate, 5.5–15 cm long, 1–5 cm wide, flat to undulate, base tapering to petiole or rounded, margin entire, apex acute, discolorous, glossy green to dull grey-green, penniveined, densely to very densely reticulate, intramarginal vein present, oil glands island.

Inflorescence terminal compound, peduncles 1–3.3 cm long, buds 3 or 7 per umbel, pedicellate (pedicels 0.3–0.9 cm long). **Mature buds** globular (0.3–0.5 cm long, 0.3–0.5 cm wide), hypanthium pubescent or glabrous, longitudinally ribbed, petals white with a green keel, stamens inflexed, anthers oblong, versatile, dehiscent by longitudinal slits (non-confluent), style long, stigma blunt, mop-like, locules 3 or 4, the placentae each with 5 vertical ovule rows. Flowers white or creamy white.

Fruit pedicellate (pedicels 0.3–1.4 cm long), barrel-shaped to cup-shaped, (0.6)0.7–1.2 cm long, 0.7–1.1 cm wide, longitudinally ribbed, disc descending, valves 3 or 4, enclosed.

Seeds reddish brown to brown, 5.5–7 mm long, flattened-ellipsoidal, dorsal surface smooth, hilum ventral.

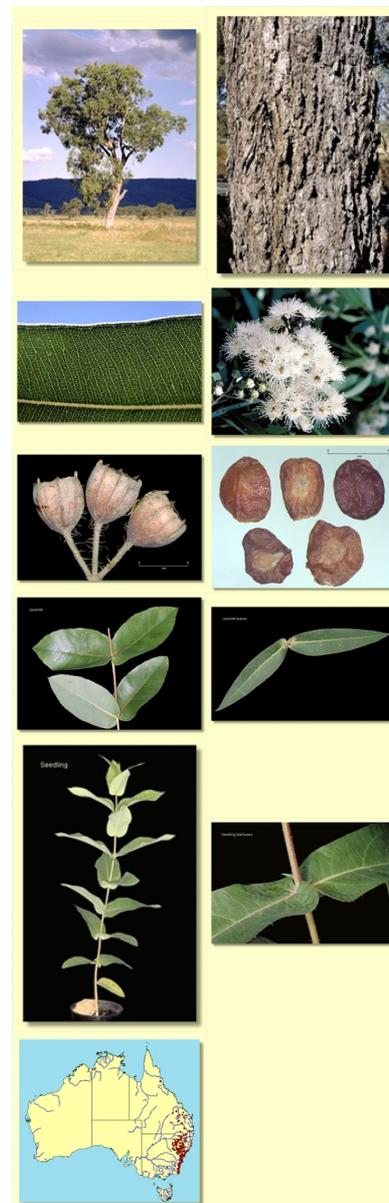
Cultivated seedlings (measured at ca node 10): cotyledons reniform to orbicular; stems rounded in cross-section, scabrid with bristle-glands and hairs; leaves opposite, sessile, lanceolate to oblong, 4.5–9(10)cm long, (1.5)2–4(5) cm wide, amplexicaul, margin entire or irregular, apex pointed or rounded, discolorous, green, slightly scabrid or glabrous.

Flowering Time

Flowering has been recorded in January, February and December.

Notes

A. floribunda is very widely distributed in south-eastern Queensland from south of Rolleston and east of Roma, and throughout eastern New South Wales apart from the northern coast, and extends just into the Mallee area in far eastern Victoria. There are also disjunct occurrences in far northern Queensland, with a population near Tumoulin on the Atherton Tableland and recently discovered populations near Hidden Valley and Oak Hills NE of Townsville.



It belongs to the group of *Angophora* species that have rough bark and develop true adult leaves in the mature crown. The other members are *A. bakeri*, *A. inopina*, *A. woodsiana* and *A. melanoxyton*.

A. floribunda is a medium-sized to tall tree differing from *A. bakeri*, a smaller tree with shorter petioles and narrower adult leaves (usually less than 1.5 cm wide). *A. inopina*, a small stunted tree from the Wyee area just north of Sydney, is very close to *A. floribunda* and may be no more than a stunted coastal form of that species. *A. woodsiana* differs from *A. floribunda* in having longer pedicels, usually longer than 1 cm. *A. melanoxyton*, from inland northern New South Wales and southern Queensland normally has a mixture of petiolate adult leaves and sessile juvenile leaves in the mature crown. Both the adult and juvenile leaves of *A. melanoxyton* are narrower than those in *A. floribunda*.

A. floribunda is a species that varies, particularly in the width of the adult leaf. Populations in the western part of its range in New South Wales, e.g. in the Narrabri area, tend to be much narrower than those of the coastal ranges and in some parts may grade towards *A. bakeri*.

MORE ABOUT ANGOPHORA

Origin of Name

Angophora floribunda: Latin *floribundus*, profusely flowering.

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