

Eucalyptus camaldulensis subsp. *camaldulensis*

River red gum, Murray red gum

Classification

Eucalyptus | Symphyomyrtus | Exsertaria | Rostratae

Nomenclature

Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh., *Cat. Pl. Hort. Camaldulensis* 2nd edn, 6, 20 (1832) subsp. **camaldulensis**.



T: [cultivated at Camalduli, Naples, Italy, *F. Dehnhardt*; holo: W, type rejected]. South Australia: Currency Creek crossing on Strathalbyn to Goolwa road, 14 Feb. 2008, *D. Nicolle 5156*; (holo: CANB; iso: AD, ATH, BRI, DNA, HO, K, MEL, NSW, PERTH, W), type conservation proposal *fide* Brooker & Orchard (2008), *Taxon* 57: 1002-1004.

E. rostrata Schldl., *Linnaea* 20: 655 (1847), *nom. illeg.* non- *E. rostrata* Cav. (1797); type 'Sudaustralien, Montibus Barossae, *H. Behr*, Marz 16' (HAL 89675).

E. longirostris F.Muell. ex Miq., *Ned. Kruidk. Arch.* 44: 125 (1856). T: cited as 'Mount Burke-range, Lofty-range, Beagle-range, Salt Creek', *F. Mueller s.n.* August 1850? (holo: MEL; iso: K, W.).

E. tereticornis var. *brevirostris* (F.Muell. ex Miq.) Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 3: 241 (1867). *nom. nud.*
E. tereticornis var. *brevirostris* Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 3: 242 (1867). *nom. nud. in nota.*

E. longirostris f. *brevirostris* F.Muell. ex Miq., *Ned. Kruidk. Arch.* 44: 125 (1856); *E. rostrata* var. *brevirostris* (F.Muell. ex Miq.) Maiden, *Bull. Herb. Boissier Ser. 2*, 2: 581 (1902); *E. camaldulensis* var. *brevirostris* (F.Muell. ex Miq.) Blakely, *Key Eucalypts* 135 (1934); *E. longirostris* f. *brevirostris* F.Muell. ex Miq., *loc. cit.* T: Glenelg R., Vic., *F. Mueller s.n.*; (iso: K).

E. rostrata var. *borealis* R.T.Baker & H.G.Smith., *Research Eucalypts* 75 (1902). T: Nyngan, NSW, Nov. 1899, *W. Bäuerlen s.n.*; (holo: NSW).

E. tereticornis var. *rostrata* Ewart, *Handb. Forest Trees Victorian Forester* 301, t. 147 (1915). T: not designated.

E. mcintyrensis Maiden, *Crit. Revis. Eucalyptus* 6: 166 (1922). Type: Mt McIntyre, S.A. *W. Gill s.n.*, Apr. 1921 (holo: NSW; iso: CANB)

Description

Tree to 40 m tall. Lignotuber absent.

Bark smooth to small branches or with basal loose grey persistent flakes of rough bark, or thicker slabs on older trees; smooth bark white, cream and pale grey with yellow, pink or brown patches; branchlets non-glaucous.

Juvenile growth (coppice or field seedlings to 50 cm): stems square in cross-section, non-glaucous; juvenile leaves always petiolate, opposite for ca 4-6 nodes then becoming alternate, lanceolate, (6.5)8–18 cm long, 1.3–2.5(5) cm wide, usually green.

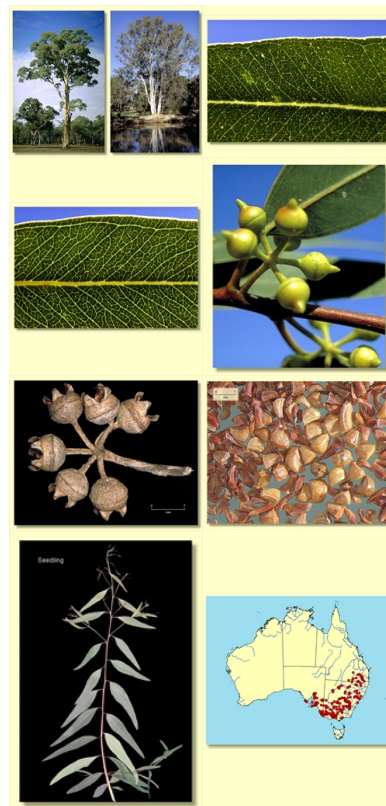
Adult leaves alternate, petiole 0.8–3.3 cm long; blade lanceolate or falcate, 8–30 cm long, 0.7–3.2 cm wide, base tapering to petiole, concolorous, glossy or dull, green or grey-green, side-veins greater than 45° to midrib, venation sparsely to moderately reticulate, intramarginal vein parallel to and well removed from margin, oil glands numerous, island, rarely obscure.

Inflorescence axillary unbranched, peduncles 0.5–2.8 cm long, buds 7, 9 or 11 per umbel, pedicellate (pedicels 0.2–1 cm long). **Mature buds** more or less ovoid in outline (0.6–0.9 cm long, 0.4–0.6 cm wide), green to yellow, smooth, scar present (outer operculum shed early), inner operculum prominently beaked (operculum 0.3–0.7 cm long with the beak forming most of it), stamens regularly inflexed with anthers at the base of the bud cavity, or stamens sometimes irregularly flexed, anthers cuboid to oblong, versatile, dorsifixed, dehiscing by longitudinal slits (non-confluent), style long, stigma blunt, locules (3)4-5 each with 6 vertical ovule rows on the placenta. Flowers white.

Fruit pedicellate (pedicels 0.3–1.2 cm long), hemispherical, 0.2–0.5 cm long, 0.4–1 cm wide, disc raised and convex or oblique or almost vertical, valves (3)4-5, strongly exserted.

Seeds yellow or yellow-brown, smooth, glossy, 1–1.5 mm long, cuboid or pyramidal, hilum terminal.

Cultivated seedlings (measured at node 10): cotyledons oblong to reniform; stems square and sometimes winged in cross-section, non-



glaucous; leaves always petiolate, opposite for 4 to 7 nodes then alternate, narrowly lanceolate, 7.5–16 cm long, 1.3–4.2 cm wide, dull, green, new growing tips sometimes glaucous but wax not persisting as lamina expands.

Flowering Time

Flowering has been recorded in January, March, June, October, November and December.

Notes

Eucalyptus camaldulensis is the most widespread species of eucalypt in Australia, occurring in every mainland State. It is notably a smooth-barked tree along streams whether of permanent, seasonal or intermittent flow. The species over its whole distribution is distinguished by the seeds which are cuboid-pyramidal and have two seedcoats, the outer being yellow to brownish yellow and glossy. (All other red gum species have seeds with a single, rough-textured dark brown to black seedcoat.)

Across the entire range of *E. camaldulensis* the shape of the operculum found on the mature buds is highly variable. This character, together with the arrangement of stamens inside the mature bud, the size, shape and waxiness of the juvenile leaves and the venation density visible in fresh adult leaves, has been used to divide the species into seven different subspecies (see McDonald et al. (2009)). The seven subspecies have reasonably discrete geographic distributions as outlined below.

Eucalyptus camaldulensis is classified in subgenus *Symphyomyrtus* section *Exsetaria* (the red gums) because it has small reniform-oblong cotyledons, seedling leaves petiolate and soon becoming alternate on the stem, adult leaves concolorous, axillary inflorescences a simple umbel, the buds have two opercula with the outer sepaline operculum being shed early in development, fruit with raised disc and exerted valves and seeds cuboid-pyramidal with a terminal hilum. The presence of two seedcoats at seed maturity distinguish the species further placing it as the sole species in series *Rostratae*.

E. camaldulensis subsp. **camaldulensis**

This is the form of the species found in temperate south-eastern Australia and dominates the Murray-Darling river system. In Queensland it occurs in the Darling Downs and Maranoa pastoral regions, as far north as the Condamine River from Warwick in the east as far west as the Balonne (Culgoa) River but not as far as the Warrego River. Through New South Wales it occurs on all east rising tributaries of the Darling River, and the Darling itself, and streams flowing through the Riverine Plain to join the Murray River. Outlier populations occur in the easterly flowing Hunter River catchment at Aberdeen and near Maitland. Its upper altitudinal limit is in the Yass - Canberra area (ca 500 m. asl). In South Australia it occurs along the Murray River and also on the lower Eyre Peninsula, Kangaroo Island, Yorke Peninsula, and the south-east of the State. In Victoria it is the only subspecies found and occurs on all lowland streams and fresh-water lakes, from the Glenelg River system and associated plains in the south-west, to streams as far east as Sale in Gippsland, and, north of the Great Dividing Range, on many streams flowing to join the Murray River, or, in the mallee areas, on rivers and creeks terminating in lakes and isolated soaks.

Subsp. *camaldulensis* is distinguished from all other subspecies by the opercula, which are strongly beaked, stamens which are inflexed or irregularly flexed in bud, and the non-glaucous, green, narrowly lanceolate juvenile leaves.

At Mount McIntyre, north-west of Mount Gambier, South Australia, a relatively robust-fruited red gum was described as *Eucalyptus mcintyrensis* in 1922, by J.H. Maiden, with the note, "This appears to be a hybrid in which *E. rostrata* [= *E. camaldulensis*] is concerned. What the other parent is, if it is a hybrid, is less clear. It appears to be *E. ovata*, which is common in the district." Collections by the authors of EUCLID of specimens matching both *E. mcintyrensis* and *E. camaldulensis* subsp. *camaldulensis* from this locality had identical yellow, double-coated seed, and identical uniform progeny (seedlings). On this basis we suggest that *E. mcintyrensis* is a localized aberrant form of *E. camaldulensis* with broader fruit with flatter disc, occurring within a typical *E. camaldulensis* subsp. *camaldulensis* population, and not a hybrid.

E. camaldulensis subsp. **acuta**

Widespread and common along rivers in tropical, subtropical and temperate Queensland distributed south from the Morehead River on southern Cape York, but absent from coastal areas and the arid west of the State. In adjacent New South Wales it is found only on the North-west Slopes and North-west Plains e.g. near Moree, Narrabri and Baradine.

Subsp. *acuta* is distinguished by the acute operculum (0.6-0.9 cm long) of the mature buds, erect stamens in bud, densely reticulate veins visible in the fresh adult leaves, and the broadly lanceolate or ovate seedling and juvenile leaves. Note that the immature buds of subsp. *acuta* and subsp. *camaldulensis* may be difficult to tell apart.

In the north of the range subsp. *acuta* is found growing in mixed populations with subsp. *simulata* (e.g. on the Mitchell River and around Laura). The two subspecies can be distinguished by the mature operculum (horn-shaped and 0.9-1.6 cm long in subsp. *simulata*) but have similar juvenile leaves. On the Bulloo River system in south-west Queensland the distribution of subsp. *acuta* approaches (or ?overlaps) that of subsp. *arida*, however the two can be distinguished by the mature operculum shape, crown colour and adult leaf venation (in subsp. *arida* operculum 0.3-0.7 cm long, obtuse or rounded and often mucronate, bluish crown and sparse to moderately dense reticulation in the adult leaf).

On the Gilbert, Flinders and Einasleigh Rivers trees with characteristics intermediate between subsp. *acuta* and subsp. *obtusata* occur. In the Morven area east of Charleville intermediates between subsp. *acuta* and subsp. *camaldulensis* occur. In the south-west of the range of

subsp. *acuta* e.g. at Langlo Crossing on the Langlo River, part of the Warrego River system, trees have bluish crowns but otherwise match subsp. *acuta*, whilst on the Nogoia River west of Springsure trees with glaucous branchlets, crown leaves and inflorescences occur that otherwise match subsp. *acuta*.

E. camaldulensis subsp. arida

The most widespread of all the subspecies, occurring as the name suggests along intermittently and irregularly flowing streams in the Australian arid zone, in all mainland States except Victoria. The subspecies distribution is highly fragmented corresponding to rivers and creeks with adequate subsoil moisture in dry times, as rainfall in this zone is very low overall and seasonally unpredictable.

In Western Australia subsp. *arida* is found south-east of but not in the Pilbara-Gascoyne-Carnarvon region, occurring as far south as the upper Murchison River extending east to Leonora and Giles (but see comment below on intergrades). In Central Australia it occurs along creeks draining from the ranges of the Giles area east to the fringes of the Simpson Desert, north to the Barkly Tableland, and in South Australia in the Musgrave and Everard Ranges and northern ends of the Flinders Ranges, and on streams feeding Lake Eyre, the Gairdner-Torrens Lakes system and Lake Frome, south to Yunta and Spring Creek, and east to Innaminka. In New South Wales it occurs on the Far Western Plains from Silverton as far east as Cobar and Sandy Creek, but not far south of Broken Hill. In Queensland it is found on the channel country east to the Bulloo and Warrego River systems, north to the Georgina and Burke Rivers as far north as Boulia.

Subsp. *arida* is distinguished by the mature buds having an obtuse to rounded operculum (0.3-0.7 cm long), erect stamens, juvenile leaves that are glaucous to bluish and broadly lanceolate to ovate, a bluish crown of adult leaves that have sparse to moderate reticulation.

The distribution of subsp. *arida* abuts that of subsp. *acuta*, *camaldulensis*, *minima*, *obtusa*, and *refulgens*. Subsp. *acuta* differs from subsp. *arida* in having an acute operculum (0.6-0.9 cm long) and adult leaves with densely reticulate venation. Subsp. *camaldulensis* differs from subsp. *arida* in having a strongly beaked operculum and narrowly lanceolate seedling leaves. Subsp. *minima* differs from subsp. *arida* in its smaller buds with an acute operculum (0.2-0.4 cm long) and ovules in usually 4 or 5 vertical rows (consistently 6 vertical rows in all other subspecies). Subsp. *obtusa* differs from subsp. *arida* in having predominantly white (not mottled) smooth bark and a green crown of adult leaves with densely to very densely reticulate venation. Subsp. *refulgens* differs from subsp. *arida* in having glossy green, densely reticulate adult leaves.

In the area south of Kalbarri to Moora in Western Australia, Butcher *et al* (2009) confirmed the existence of intergrade populations between two red gum species, viz. *Eucalyptus rudis* and the arid zone form of *E. camaldulensis*. Bud dissections by one of the EUCLID authors (AVS) showed that stamens inside the buds were never fully erect, but rather buds had outer stamens erect, inner stamens inflexed, on all bud-bearing herbarium collections at the Australian National Herbarium collected south from the lower Murchison River near Kalbarri south to Moora, which also suggests trees in this area are not subsp. *arida* but are intermediate in form. *E. rudis* has mostly inflexed stamens in the bud.

E. camaldulensis subsp. minima

Found only in South Australia where it occurs principally along the ephemeral watercourses of the northern Flinders Ranges, from Melrose north to the upper reaches of Frome Creek near Angepena. Also occurring north of Yunta on the Siccus River, and south of Yunta near Spring Creek, where growing with subsp. *arida*. Populations of red gums on the northern Eyre Peninsula on the limestoney Gum Flat near Mount Wedge are subsp. *minima* also.

Subsp. *minima* is distinguished by its small buds with conical operculum only 0.2-0.4 cm long, ovule rows frequently 4 or 5 (rarely 6) on the placenta, and small fruit 0.3–0.5(0.6) cm wide; juvenile leaves are broad and usually glaucous.

In South Australia only 2 other subspecies occur, viz. subsp. *camaldulensis* which occurs in more southerly areas with higher and more reliable rainfall, and subsp. *arida* found to the east, north-east and north of the distribution of subsp. *minima*. Subsp. *camaldulensis* is easily distinguished from subsp. *minima* by its prominently beaked operculum to 0.3-0.7 cm long and ovules consistently in 6 rows on the placenta and narrower non-glaucous juvenile leaves. Subsp. *arida* has obtuse to rounded (and often mucronate) operculum 0.3-0.7 cm long and ovules consistently in 6 rows on the placenta, but otherwise is similar to subsp. *minima* especially in juvenile leaves. These two subspecies are plainly closely related and care needs to be taken with identification.

E. camaldulensis subsp. obtusa

This subspecies is restricted to the tropical north of Australia from the Kimberley region of Western Australia east through the Top End of the Northern Territory to the Gulf of Carpentaria hinterland in Queensland. It occurs as far south as the Edgar Range near Broome and Lake Gregory in Western Australia, east through the Northern Territory as far south as Barrow Creek and as far north as the Mary River at Annaburroo and Alice River near Bulman, to Mount Isa, Dajarra and further east as far as the Einasleigh and Gilbert Rivers in Queensland.

Subsp. *obtusa* is distinguished by its essentially white, smooth and seasonally powdery bark, dull to slightly glossy green adult leaves with densely to very densely reticulate venation, obtusely conical operculum 0.4-0.7 cm long at maturity and glaucous juvenile growth. Its geographic range abuts that of subsp. *arida* and subsp. *acuta*.

At its southern distributional limits it can be distinguished from subsp. *arida* by its consistently green adult leaves with dense reticulation (leaves bluish with sparse to moderate reticulation in subsp. *arida*). Both subspecies have similarly glaucous, broad-leaved juvenile growth.

In Queensland subsp. *obtusata* can be distinguished from subsp. *acuta* by its obtusely conical to rounded mature operculum 0.4-0.7 cm long (operculum acutely conical and 0.6-0.9 cm long in subsp. *acuta*). Juvenile leaves are similar.

In the east of the range of subsp. *obtusata* plants morphologically intermediate between it and subsp. *acuta* occur along the Flinders, Gilbert and Einasleigh Rivers.

E. camaldulensis subsp. **refulgens**

Found only in the Carnarvon, Gascoyne and Pilbara regions of Western Australia, along the more or less westward flowing seasonal rivers from the De Grey River in the north extending south to some tributaries of the upper Murchison River. It occurs from sub-coastal areas east to the upper catchments of streams in this characteristically rocky area. Further to the east on plains and desert sandy soils any occurrences of river red gum (e.g. on Savory Creek, Rudall River, creeks flowing into Lake Way) are subsp. *arida*. To the north of the range of subsp. *refulgens* there is a gap from which red gums seem to be absent, the Pindan, with subsp. *obtusata* occurring north of there in the Edgar Range and Kimberley region.

Subsp. *refulgens* is a white smooth-barked tree with densely reticulate, very glossy, green adult leaves. Mature buds are obtusely conical and often mucronate. It is readily distinguished from subsp. *arida* by these leaf characteristics (adult leaves dull, bluish or bluish green with sparse to moderate reticulation in the latter). Subsp. *obtusata* has dull to slightly glossy adult leaves. The mature buds of all three subspecies have similar operculum shapes and staminal arrangements. Similarly the juvenile leaves overlap in shape and dimensions, and there is some glaucousness present on stems and at least the newest leaves, with subsp. *arida* being perhaps the most heavily glaucous.

E. camaldulensis subsp. **simulata**

A medium-sized tree, restricted to some river systems on the Cape York Peninsula in far north Queensland, from the Normanby and Kennedy Rivers west to the Mitchell River at Koolata Station, and Rutland Plains, then south-east to the Walsh River area just west of Mareeba. There are two disjunct populations occurring further south, one at the Fanning River near Dotswood south-west of Townsville and the other near Lake Elphinstone north-west of Nebo.

Subsp. *simulata* differs from the other six subspecies in its long horn-shaped operculum (operculum 0.9–1.6 cm long). Subsp. *simulata* is distinguished from the Forest Redgum *E. tereticornis* by the ovate or lanceolate juvenile leaves (broadly ovate in *E. tereticornis*), adult leaves with dense reticulation (sparse to moderate reticulation in *E. tereticornis*) and the yellowish seed with two seedcoats (single, black and rough seedcoat in *E. tereticornis*). It is possible that subsp. *simulata* is of hybrid origin between *E. camaldulensis* and *E. tereticornis*.

Subsp. *simulata* may grow with subsp. *acuta* in the south-west of its range in the Laura and Gamboola areas for example. Intermediates do not seem to occur in these areas and operculum features enable the subspecies to be distinguished in the field.

Both subsp. *camaldulensis* and subsp. *arida* have been noted to have become naturalized away from their natural distribution in areas of southern Western Australia, Victoria and Queensland.

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Origin of Name

Eucalyptus camaldulensis: after Camalduli in Italy where a tree was grown in a private estate garden in the early 19th. century. Material from this tree was used by Frederick Dehnhardt, Chief Gardener at the Botanic Gardens in Naples, to describe this species in 1832. The seed used to grow this tree could only have come from south-eastern Australia, though the exact collection location is unknown.

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