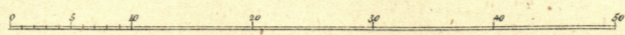


146° 147° 148° 149° 150°

VICTORIA

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST TREES

Scale of Miles



For the State Forest Board. Compiled by Arthur Everett from the Record Maps in the Office of the Surveyor General, and other authentic sources, under the direction of E. Brough Smyth F.R.S. London, Assoc. Inst. C.E. The Honourable Angus Mackay M.P. Minister of Mines Melbourne Victoria.

REFERENCE

- Stringy Bark (*Eucalyptus (Higgins)*)
- Box (*Eucalyptus Melaleuca*)
- Messmate
- Honeycuckle (*Banksia Australis*)
- Lightwood (*Acacia Melaleucifera*)
- She Oak (*Drooping - Casuarina Australasica*, *Straggle - Casuarina Lepidocladia*)
- Gums (*Red Gum & White Gum of various kinds*)
- Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha & Acacia decurrens*)
- Murray Pine (*Callitris Torricellae*)
- Iron Bark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon* and *Eucalyptus Macrophylla*)
- Mallee and other shrubs
- The whole space represents tracts or nearly tracts plains

NOTES BY DR. F. VON MUELLER, C.M.G., GOVERNMENT BOTANIST.

Eucalyptus globulus, the Blue Gum tree, extends often in masses from the vicinity of Cape Otway through moist ranges to Western Port, various parts of Gippsland, Mount Baller, and the Buffalo Ranges, occasionally almost to the sea.

Eucalyptus rostrata, the Red Gum tree, occurs on river flats and open ridges almost everywhere.

Eucalyptus gonocarpa, the Spotted Gum tree, grows on the Boroans, about the Otways, at Sealer's Cove, and a few other places.

Eucalyptus Stuartiana, the Apple Eucalypt, a white gum, occupies most of the moister tracts in the plains and in some of the open ranges.

Eucalyptus viminalis, the Mannum Gum tree, *Eucalyptus mellibora*, one of the Box trees, *Bursaria spinosa*, *Acacia pycnantha*, the Golden Wattle, *Acacia decurrens*, the Peppery Wattle, *Excoecaria agallocha*, the Native Cherry tree, *Banksia Australis*, the common Honeycuckle, *Casuarina suberosa*, the erect Sheoak, and *Casuarina quadrivalvis*, the drooping Sheoak, are most widely dispersed over Australia as well as Europe.

Melaleuca ericifolia, the Swamp Tea tree, is to be found nearly universally in swampy ground, fresh as well as brackish.

Acacia melanoxylon, the Blackwood tree, is frequent on rich river flats, hence extending abundantly into the valleys.

Callitris expressiformis, the Mountain Cypress Pine, is met with in the Grampians, on the Otway Ranges, on the Geelong, and a few other places.

Eucalyptus polysanthemos and *Eucalyptus albens*, both grey Box trees, occur on the Otway, Broken River, and some other spots on open ridges.

Eucalyptus amygdalina, one of the Box trees, extends from Ballarat and Wangaratta to Gippsland over undulating country.

Eucalyptus amygdalina var. *radiata*, one of the White Gum trees, abounds in the moister ranges of Dandenong, towards the sources of the Yarra, Ovens River, the Le Troite River, and other mountains of Gippsland.

Eucalyptus nervosa and *Eucalyptus fistilis*, Messmate, few of the species so called.

Eucalyptus obliqua, the Stringy Bark tree, is in vast masses, constituting, on the barren ranges in nearly all parts of our colonial territory, the prevalent timber.

Eucalyptus sideroxylon, the Ironbark tree so prepared on the ridges of many of our moister districts.

Eucalyptus macrophylla, one of the Ironbarks, occurs on the Macalister and Ovens River, and some other localities.

Eucalyptus gracilis, fasciculosa, *Berlinia*, *harcourti*, *uncinata*, *concolorata*, *dumosa*, *intransita*, and *oleosa*, form the Mallee, associated with the following trees, etc.:—

Acacia senilis, *salicina*, *homalophylla*, the *Myall*, *strophylia*, *Callitris parviflora*, *Pittosporum phyllioides*, *Heteromertonia oleoides*, *Excoecaria agallocha*.

Santalum acuminatum, the Native Peach tree, *Hakea leucophaea*, the *Bitter Quandong*, *Myoporum cunninghamii*, *Dioscorea platycarpa*, the *Sugar tree*, *Erechtiphila longifolia*, *oppositifolia*, *Casuarina glauca*, the *Desert Sheoak*, and *Callitris verrucosa*, the *Desert Pine*;

Occasionally *Buseckia Mitchellii*, the *Cape tree*, and *Cotoneaster coccineus*, the *Radish tree*, are met with in the Mallee scrubs.

Acacia longifolia var. *Sophora*, *Leptospermum laevigatum*, the *Coast Tea tree*, *Melaleuca parviflora*, *Banksia integrifolia*, the *Coast Honeycuckle*, *Styphelia hibernica*, *Monotoca elliptica*, *Myoporum laetiflorum*, and *Casuarina quadrivalvis*, the *drooping Sheoak*, are more or less the prevailing trees of the sandy or rocky shores, while *Avicennia officinalis*, the *Native Mangrove*, occupies in some places the mud flats washed by the tides.

Placochilus paleohellus, one of the *Curryings*, *Pomaderris apicalis*, *Acacia retinoides*, *longifolia* var. *linearis*, and *Prostanthera lasiantha*, are trees abounding on many river banks.

Atherospermum muschatum, the *Sassafras*, *Hollycarya cunninghamii*, *Pittosporum undulatum*, *blechnor*, *Zieria Smithii*, *Pomaderris elliptica*, *Acacia ligerosa*, *Aster argophyllus*, the *Mask Aster*, *Senecio Bedfordii*, the *Duke's tree*, and *Myrsine variabilis*, are the trees which generally accompany our two common Fern trees, *Dicksonia antarctica* and *Alsophila Australis*, in the extensive gullies. A third Fern tree, *Cyathea medullaris*, is with certainty as yet only known in the Cape Otway Ranges; and a fourth, *Alsophila Leichhardtii*, found sparingly in Dandenong.

Fagus cunninghamii, the *native Beech*, is proportionally the sub-alpine summit and the descents also of the *Basin* and *Ranges*, occurs more dispersed at *Dandenong*, towards *Cape Otway*, at *Wilson's Promontory*, the river *La Trobe* and its tributaries, more particularly towards their sources.

Eucalyptus stellata, one of the *Box trees*, *coriacea*, one of the *White Gum trees*, *Drimys aromatica*, the *Pepper tree*, *Pittosporum blechnor*, *Acacia pennularis*, *Panax ammodioides*, *Lomatia Fraseri*, *Notelia ligustrina*, and *Persoonia arborea*, ascend into sub-alpine regions from the first few gullies.

Eucalyptus alpinus is restricted to the summit of *Mount William*.

Eucalyptus plectilis, one of the *Peppermint trees*, *longifolia*, the *Woolly Gum*, *botryoides*, one of the *Hebeagones*, *corimbosa*, one of the *Bloodwood trees*, and *gillivrayi*, the *Black Gum*, are confined to *East Gippsland*, within *Victoria* territory, and are accompanied rarely by—

Eupomatia laurina, *Brachychiton populneus*, one of the *Curryings*, *Commersonia Fraseri*, *Excoecaria holoptera*, *Nepenthes heterocarpa*, *Pilea aspera*, the *Native Pig tree*, *Sponia aspera*, *Claoxylon Australis*, *Curatium Siccum*, *Acacia suppreosa*, *Drosera palmaris*, *Teloplia oracica*, *Livistonia Australis*, our *Fan Palm* and more commonly by—

Excoecaria cymacea, *Acacia discolor*, *Melaleuca artilaris*, *Angophora intermedia*, *Trietanum laurina*, *Eugenia Smithii*, *Sambucus xanthocarpa*, our *Elder tree*, *Persoonia linearis*, *Hakea eriantha*, *Banksia cunninghamii*, and *Serratia*, the *Heath Honeycuckle*, which latter seeks generally drier and especially sandy localities.



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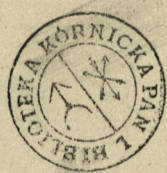
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