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Botanical name:

Corymbia maculata

Common name:

Spotted Gum

Origin:

S/E Qld & coastal NSW with outlier group in north-eastern Victoria.

Typical height:

18-20 metres (taller in natural range)

Typical width:

12-18 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Narrow to broad-domed

Characteristics:

Dense crown of glossy leaves. Smooth mottled grey trunk.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a wide range of climatic conditions and soils. In natural habitat it grows on a wide range of often shallow, well-drained, clayey soils on valley slopes and ridges.

Tolerances:

Moderate to high drought tolerance. It is tolerant of the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

Suitable for use under powerlines:

Not suitable.

Notes:

A very common eucalypt in urban landscapes. Reliable and adaptable tree with good urban tolerances.

Facts and trivia:

Fire-resistant species.

Can develop into very large trees in their natural coastal forest habitats of eastern NSW, with some specimens being up to 60m in height and with trunk girths up to 9.6m.

Important to honey industry as it is a winter-flowering tree.

The timber of spotted gum is very strong and is exploited commercially for a range of construction uses. It is also used for honey production.

Specific name derived from the Latin *maculosus*, spotted, referring to the appearance of the trunk.

References:

Costermans, L. F. (1981). *Native trees and shrubs of south-eastern Australia*, New Holland Publishers.

Nicolle, D (2016), *Taller Eucalypts for Planting in Australia*, Lane Print & Post, Adelaide.