



Botanical name:

*Eucalyptus albens*

Common name:

White Box

Origin:

Widespread through inland south-eastern Australia from southern Queensland to central-northern Victoria, west of Great Dividing Range.

Typical height:

15-25 metres

Typical width:

10-15 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Large, spreading, rounded, open canopy.

Characteristics:

Medium-sized evergreen tree distinguished by patchy white-grey box-type bark, powdery white bloom on long flower buds, and broad, blue-grey leaves. Buds and fruit almost stalkless; valves on barrel-shaped fruit deeply sunken below the rim.

Site requirements:

Prefers relatively fertile, well-drained soils.

Tolerances:

High tolerance of drought and waterlogging.

Suitable for use under powerlines:

Not suitable.

Examples in Wyndham:

TBC.

Notes:

Preferably sited in larger public areas. Often planted for reforestation; could be more commonly planted in urban landscape.





Facts and trivia:

Hard, durable wood. A good honey tree.

Related to the Grey Box (*E. microcarpa*) which it shares its range within central Victoria.

Possible intergrading with smaller, green leaves observed in *E. albens* in this area.

*E. albens* was observed to have minimal fluctuation in transpiration and water use over wet and dry periods in a natural forested valley habitat, suggesting a genetic capacity to develop a deep-structured root system adapted to extracting water from deep reserves during dry periods, rather than relying primarily on surface water.

References:

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

The University of Melbourne (2019), *Burnley Plant Guide*. Viewed 18 December 2019. <[www.bpg.unimelb.edu.au](http://www.bpg.unimelb.edu.au)>

Eberbach, P. & Burrows, G. (2006), The transpiration response by four topographically distributed Eucalyptus species, to rainfall occurring during drought in south eastern Australia, *Physiologia Plantarum* 127(3), 483-493