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Notes for Contributors

Contributed articles can be submitted at any time and will be included in issues of the journal as space and time permit. The journal is open to contributors from any organisation as well as private individuals. All contributed articles will be reviewed.

The journal accepts all forestry related articles and is not intended to be solely a forum for scientific papers. It is a means of communicating descriptive or technical information on a wide range of subjects relevant to those with an interest in Tasmanian forests. Subjects such as forest history, machinery developments, silvicultural research, nature conservation and forest ecology are all suitable.

The original and two copies of each manuscript should be submitted as double spaced A4 typescript. All manuscripts must include an abstract of up to 100 words at the beginning of the article. It would be helpful, but not essential, if manuscripts could be submitted on a Macintosh 3.5" disk using any version of Microsoft Word. Manuscripts can also be submitted on IBM-PCs or close compatibles, saved on Microsoft Word or as an ASCII text file.

Tables must be typed on separate sheets and grouped together at the end of the manuscript. The original and two clear photocopies of each figure or photograph are required. Photographs must be high quality black and white prints with good contrast. Wherever possible, the typeface Helvetica should be used for the lettering in diagrams.

Authors should refer to current issues of Tasforests for details of style and format.

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Responsibility for the taxonomic nomenclature used for plant and animal species rests with the author(s) of each individual paper.

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Cover: Eucalyptus globulus, a widespread species in lowland forests of eastern and south-eastern Tasmania and on the Bass Strait islands. It is used in plantations, and is grown extensively in many overseas countries for a variety of purposes. It is shown here with the soldier beetle Chauliognathus lugubris. (Photo: Brad Potts)

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Tasmanian Eucalypts

Eucalypts dominate the forested landscape in Tasmania. The 3.3 million hectares (47%) of the island which has forest cover includes 1.6 million hectares of dry eucalypt forest, 0.9 million hectares of wet eucalypt forest and 0.6 million hectares of rainforest. Thus, eucalypt-dominated vegetation comprises 80% of the forested area and 40% of the total land area of the State.

Twenty-nine species of eucalypts occur naturally in Tasmania and several more, including the commercially important *Eucalyptus nitens*, have been introduced for timber production, shelterbelts and ornamental plantings. The number of Tasmanian species represents only about 5% of the total eucalypt flora but includes some remarkable species.

The world's tallest flowering plant, *E. regnans*, occurs in several parts of the State and has high conservation and commercial significance. Tasmanian blue gum, *E. globulus*, is another commercially important species which has been widely planted in Tasmania, interstate and overseas because of its rapid growth and suitability for a range of forest products, particularly pulpwood. In contrast to these tall forest species, *E. vernicosa* is one of the smallest eucalypts, reaching only about four metres in height and maturing at less than 30 cm. This species and the giant *E. regnans*, over 90 m tall, can be found just a few kilometres apart.

Tasmania also has several species which have some of the most localised distributions of all the eucalypts. For example, the endemic *E. morrisbyi* is represented by a few small patches of forest in the south-east. *Eucalyptus risdonii* is another very localised endemic found mainly on the eastern hills of the Derwent River around Hobart.

This volume of *Tasforests* is entirely devoted to Tasmanian eucalypts. It contains articles on the history of collections, the fossil record of *Eucalyptus*, a field key to all Tasmanian eucalypts, and a comprehensive account of the distribution of the eucalypt flora which also includes an extensive bibliography.

Editors, Tasforests