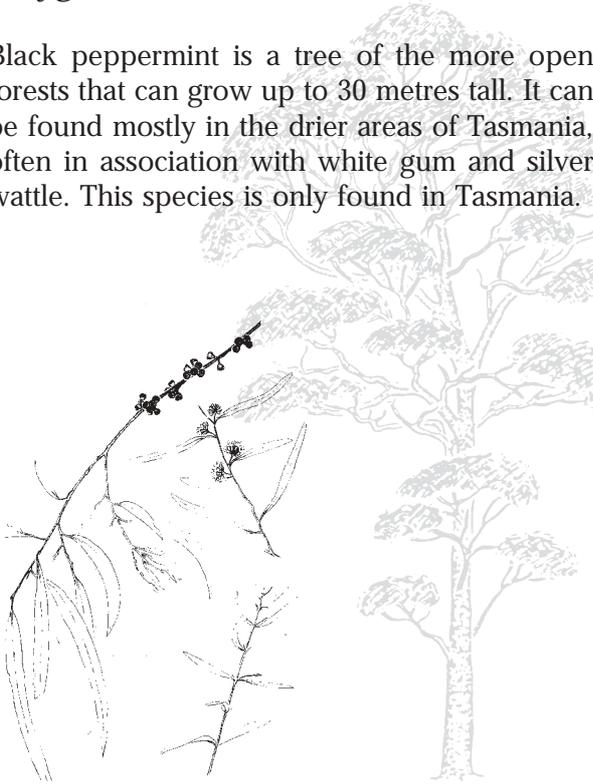


Tassie's Trees

Black peppermint - *Eucalyptus amygdalina*

Black peppermint is a tree of the more open forests that can grow up to 30 metres tall. It can be found mostly in the drier areas of Tasmania, often in association with white gum and silver wattle. This species is only found in Tasmania.



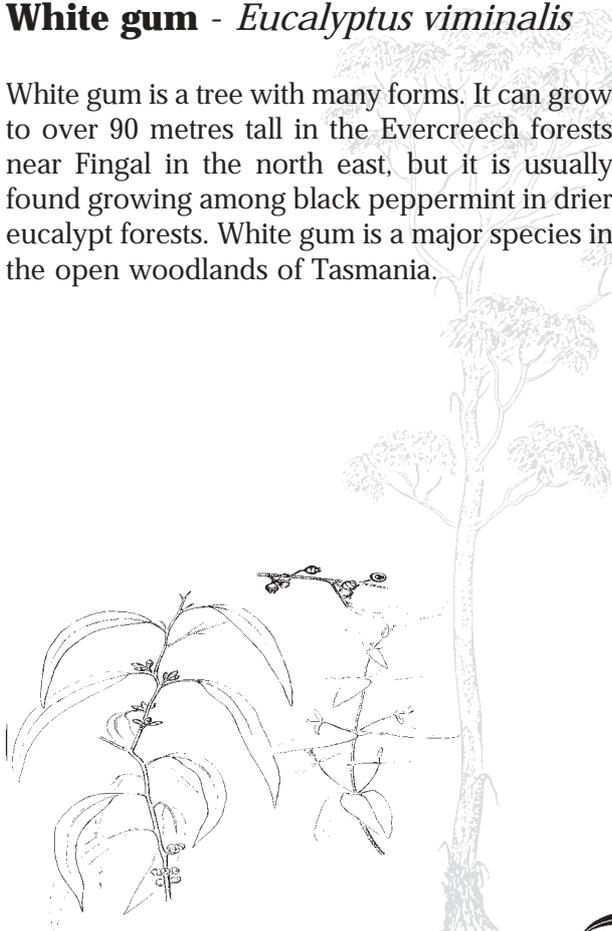
Gum-top stringy bark - *Eucalyptus delegatensis*

This impressive gum tree is one of the giants of Tasmanian forests and can reach heights of up to 90 metres. This tree is the dominant forest species that grow in the cooler, higher altitude areas. It is one of the ash group of eucalypts which include swamp gum and stringy bark.



White gum - *Eucalyptus viminalis*

White gum is a tree with many forms. It can grow to over 90 metres tall in the Evercreech forests near Fingal in the north east, but it is usually found growing among black peppermint in drier eucalypt forests. White gum is a major species in the open woodlands of Tasmania.



Silver wattle - *Acacia dealbata*

Silver wattle is a distinctive tree or large shrub of the wattle family. It is widely distributed throughout eucalypt forests and woodlands in eastern Australia. The tree can easily be identified by its blue-green feathery foliage and yellow flowers during spring. It is more valued for horticultural uses than for its timber.



Tassie's Trees

Native Laurel - *Anopterus glandulosus*

More an understorey shrub rather than a canopy tree, this endemic species is wide-spread in wet eucalypt forests and rainforest up to 1200m above sea level. Its distinguishing features are large broad glossy leaves and spikes of large cream to white flowers, easily recognised and attractive in spring and early summer.



King Billy pine - *Athrotaxis selaginoides*

Although related to the famous redwoods of California, the King Billy pine is only a medium sized tree, usually between 25 and 30 metres high with a diameter of 60 to 90 centimetres. It is one of the endemic Tasmanian softwoods along with Huon, celery-top and pencil pines.



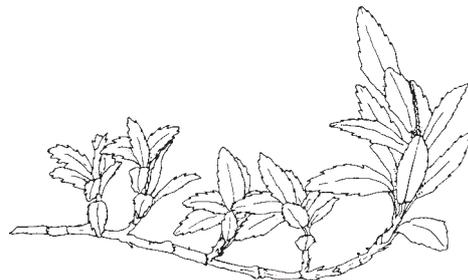
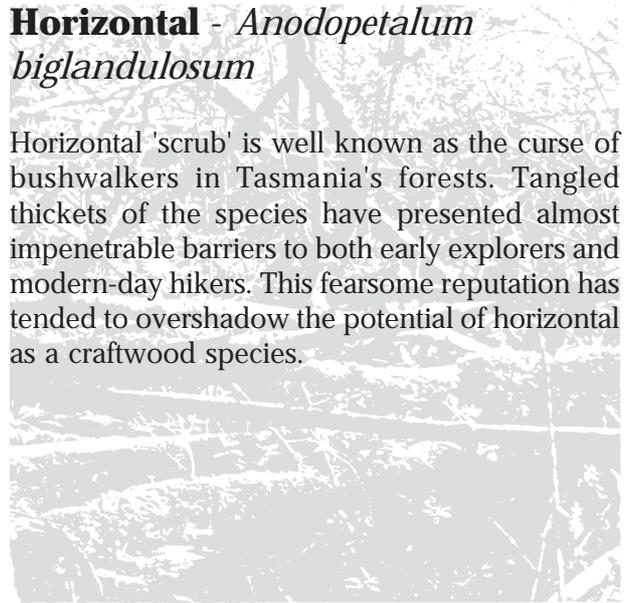
Huon pine - *Lagarostrobos franklinii*

Millions of years ago the earliest trees to evolve included some of the native conifers, such as the genera *Lagarostrobos* (represented today by Huon pine), *Phyllocladus* (represented by celery-top pine) and *Athrotaxis* (represented by pencil pine and King Billy pine). Huon pine is a riverine species in the family *Podocarpaceae*, the first pollen records of which date back 135 million years.



Horizontal - *Anodopetalum biglandulosum*

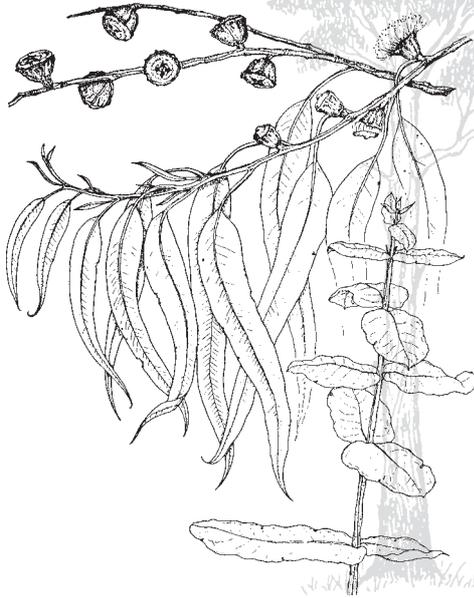
Horizontal 'scrub' is well known as the curse of bushwalkers in Tasmania's forests. Tangled thickets of the species have presented almost impenetrable barriers to both early explorers and modern-day hikers. This fearsome reputation has tended to overshadow the potential of horizontal as a craftwood species.



Tassie's Trees

Blue Gum - *Eucalyptus globulus*

The majestic blue gum, the flowers of which are Tasmania's floral emblem, is common in the south and east of the States. It is probably our most distinctive and widely-known eucalypt.



Blackwood - *Acacia melanoxylon*

Blackwood is one of the best known of the wattles. It is a striking and valuable timber which is used extensively for its decorative effect. Blackwood is a common understorey species in mixed wet forests but also thrives in swampy areas. The species is short-lived and fast growing.



Stringy-bark - *Eucalyptus obliqua*

Stringy-bark is a tall gum tree, and can grow as high as 90 metres. This widespread species is mainly found in lower altitudes on well drained sites.



Swamp gum - *Eucalyptus regnans*

This is the tallest flowering plant in the world. On favourable sites it can grow to 100 metres. Like stringy-bark it is also widespread but prefers well drained soil in areas of high rainfall.



Tassie's Trees

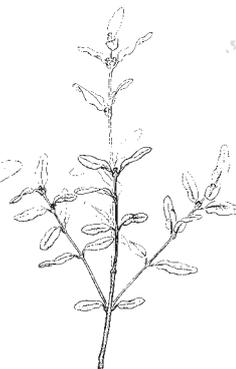
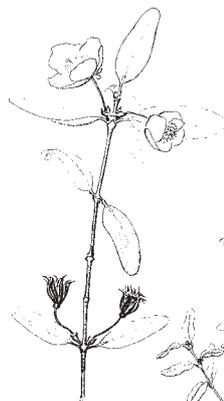
Sassafras - *Atherosperma moschatum*

This is an aromatic evergreen tree with a straight smooth tapering trunk. It can be up to 45 metres tall and is often partially covered in lichen. The conical crown is typical of the species which generally grows in well-drained rainforests in cool, damp conditions.



Leatherwood - *Eucryphia lucida*

The nectar from the leatherwood flower is used by bees to produce the famous Tasmanian leatherwood honey. The tree usually grows in rainforests underneath myrtle and celery-top pine.



Celery-top pine - *Phyllocladus aspleniifolius*

Celery-top pine is one of the best known of Tasmania's native conifers. It is common in the west of the State and also occurs in isolated patches on the drier east coast. What appears to be leaves are actually flattened stems.



Myrtle - *Nothofagus cunninghamii*

Myrtle is the predominant species in Tasmania's cool temperate rainforests. It has a regeneration cycle which can lead to a forest containing trees ranging from one to 500 years old. Its timber is prized for furniture, wood turning and panelling, varying in colour from pink to red.

