## Eucalyptus wandoo & Eucalyptus accedens Wandoo & Powder-bark Wandoo warndoo, warnt



Wandoo are often referred to as 'white gum' due to its striking white bark.

Wandoo is culturally significant to the local Aboriginal community. There are a couple of species which inhabit the WA Wheatbelt - Wandoo & Powder-bark Wandoo

**Description:** A tree that grows to a height of 25 m (82 ft) and forms a lignotuber. Dull green leaves. It has smooth white bark, often with patches of white, grey or light brown. Flowering occurs from December to May and the flowers are white. E wandoo & E accedens are similar but

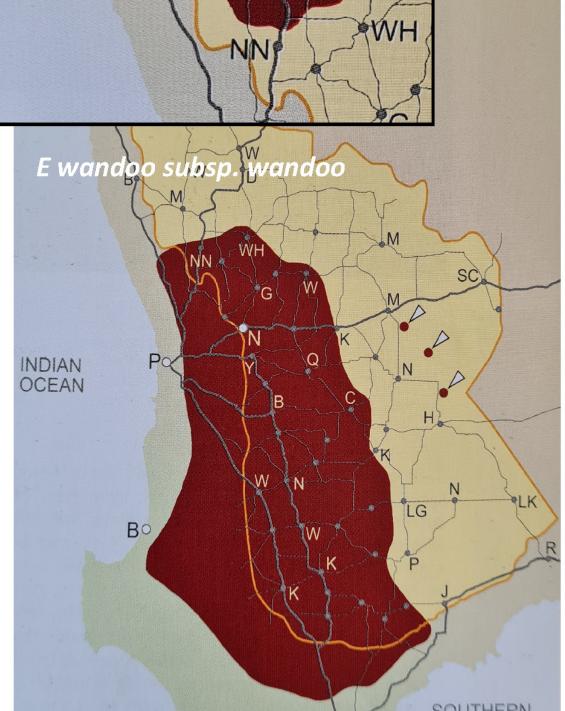


different. Can be distinguished using bud and fruit shapes.

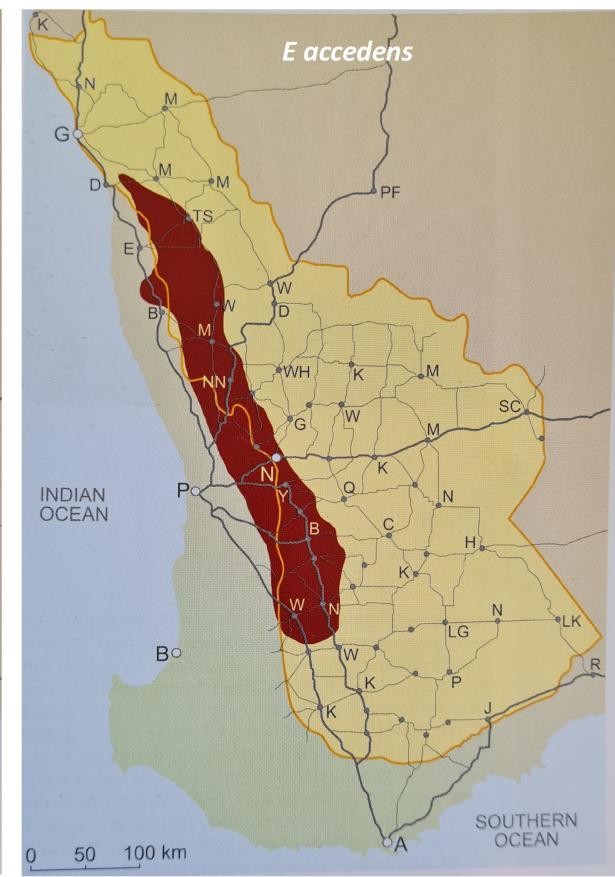




**Distribution:** E wandoo and E accedens distribution overlaps - see maps. Wandoo grows in loamy and stony soils, in undulating terrain. Powderbark wandoo (E accedens) will grow in gravelly or clay-loam soils over laterite. It is commonly found on stony ridges or lateritic breakaways and often above stands of Eucalyptus wandoo.



E wandoo subsp. pulverea



## Environmental, social & economic benefits:

- Useful native habitat tree landscape. Breeding, forage and roosting tree for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo and other Wheatbelt birds. Regenerates readily from fire and other disasters. Seeds germinate easily in landscape.
- Ecosystem services for farming Good shade and shelter tree for sheep and cattle in paddocks and around yards. Useful as part of a windbreak to help mitigate damaging winds. Helps to cool soil and encourage precipitation.
- Wandoo is an excellent hardwood timber. Also highly rated by apiarists for honey production.
- Wandoo (warndoo) is culturally significant to Aboriginal people. They used young warndoo for food as the outer parts of the roots were delicious and juicy. Good location to find Bardi grubs underneath bark.







Thanks to Malcolm French for use of information and pictures from 'Eucalypts of Western Australia's Wheatbelt'