

# *Eucalyptus rudis*

## Flooded Gum

### colaille, gooloorto, koolert, moitch



**Flooded Gums are found along watercourses and damp areas and often mistaken for River Gum (*E. camaldulensis*)**

**Description:** The Flooded Gum is a tree that typically grows to a height of 5–20 m (16–66 ft) and forms a lignotuber. The trunk is usually short and has a poor form with a wide-spreading crown. It has rough, dark and light grey box-style bark on the trunk and larger branches, smooth greyish bark above. Flowering mainly occurs from July to November and the flowers are white. This tree is often heavily attacked in spring by insects, including leaf miners, leaf blister sawflies and lerps. The crown regenerates in late spring and into summer.



**Distribution:** Flooded Gum is widespread from the Eneabba district southwards in the Darling Range, west central wheatbelt and high rainfall areas of south-west Western Australia commonly on watercourses, swampy ground or very occasionally on granite rock

North of Perth, *E. rudis* intergrades with *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *obtusa* so the bark may be smooth and very similar to *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*

**Environmental, social & economic benefits:**

- Useful tree in riparian rehabilitation and mild salinity mitigation projects as seed easy to gather and seedlings establish easily with fast growth.
- Natural stands are used in the apiculture industry as a source of pollen producing a light amber honey.
- It is currently being assessed as a fast-growing source of biomass for bioenergy and reconstituted wood products in the South West region.
- Historically it has been used as firewood but the wood also has potential for use as specialty timber. The heartwood is hard, cross grained and a yellow to light reddish brown colour. It has an air-dried density about 775 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

