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Chapter 1 : Referencing - Bishop Druitt College

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The species of eucalyptus are among the tallest trees in the world, but there are smaller varieties 30 feet and under that work well in home gardens. These smaller eucalyptus trees make suitable ornamentals in U. Department of Agriculture hardiness zones 7b to 10b, with colorful bark, showy flowers or decorative seed pods. Identification Eucalyptus species are from the myrtle family and known by common names such as eucalypts, gum trees, mallees, marlock and apple box. Although native to Australia, New Guinea and Indonesia, eucalyptus have since spread throughout the rest of the world, especially in tropical and subtropical regions. Since , more than 90 species of eucalyptus trees have been imported into California for a wide range of ornamental and other uses, popular because they are fast growing and have a high tolerance for pool soils and extreme drought conditions. Different tree varieties sport several types of bark, including smooth, which is shed each year; stringy, with long fibrous strips; ironbark, hard and furrowed; and box bark, with flakes that may break away. The most effective for home gardens are typically those varieties with smooth bark. Fragrant Leaves Eucalyptus cinerea, commonly known as silver dollar tree or argyle apple, averages only 6 to 10 feet, with a spread of 2 to 4 feet. Although the bark is a fairly ordinary reddish-brown and the tree rarely flowers, the silver dollar tree is popular for its deeply fragrant menthol-smelling juvenile foliage. The rounded silvery bluish-green leaves are covered in a dense white wax and resemble large coins. If left untended, the juvenile leaves eventually evolve into their adult state of long-sickle-shaped leaves, but repeated cutting of stems can keep the leaves of the tree in their juvenile state. The foliage stems are frequently used in fresh flower arrangements. Showy Flowers Three eucalyptus species known for their showy flowers are red cap gum Eucalyptus erythrocorys , bookleaf mallee Eucalyptus kruseana and red flowering gum Eucalyptus corymbia ficifolia. The first two can be pruned to stay between 10 to 12 feet tall, while the third can reach up to 30 feet. Red cap gum flowers in the winter, when flower buds covered by a bright red cap fall off to reveal bright yellow flowers, and bookleaf mallee bears yellow flowers in winter to mid spring. Red flowering gum is one of the showiest of all eucalyptus trees, with fibrous bark, leathery leaves and blossoms that cover the entire tree in soft pink, coral or red flowers in late spring or early summer. Interesting Seed Pods Several eucalyptus trees are prized for interesting seed pods, including mottlecah Eucalyptus macrocarpa and warted yate Eucalyptus megacornuta. Mottlecah is one of the smallest of the eucalyptus trees, at only 6 feet in height, with cream or pink flowers that yield 3-inch seed pods resembling flying saucers with a starfish design in the middle. The seed pods of warted yate are curved and horn-shaped, turning the capsules into something that looks like lizard claws. Even the red-flowering gum has seed pods that look like dice cups. Cultivation Most eucalyptus trees are propagated from seed rather than cuttings, which is far less effective. Eucalyptus typically thrives in soils that range from clay to sand to loam, either acidic or slightly alkaline, as long as the soil is well-drained. Most eucalyptus species will benefit from full sun exposure and protection from wind damage during the first few years. Some eucalyptus are frost-resistant, but check with the specifications for the types of trees you choose. A few of the smallest dwarf cultivars may need to grow in containers and winter in a sheltered location. Place iron chelate in the soil around the tree to fix the problem. Although most eucalyptus trees began as pest free, in the s a series of eucalyptus-feeding insects invaded California, eventually including about 15 species that can attack the trees. Damage from insects can stress trees and make them more susceptible to fungi.

Chapter 2 : How to Prune Eucalyptus | Home Guides | SF Gate

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Chapter 3 : A bibliography of references to eucalypts. Supplement for - CORE

Bibliography on eucalypts, / [prepared by the libraries of the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Forest Products and Forestry and Timber Bureau] Forestry and Timber Bureau [Canberra Australian/Harvard Citation.

Leaves[edit] Nearly all eucalyptus are evergreen , but some tropical species lose their leaves at the end of the dry season. As in other members of the myrtle family, eucalyptus leaves are covered with oil glands. The copious oils produced are an important feature of the genus. Although mature eucalyptus trees may be towering and fully leafed, their shade is characteristically patchy because the leaves usually hang downwards. The leaves on a mature eucalyptus plant are commonly lanceolate , petiolate , apparently alternate and waxy or glossy green. In contrast, the leaves of seedlings are often opposite , sessile and glaucous , but many exceptions to this pattern exist. Many species such as E. Some species, such as E. A few species, such as E. The contrast between juvenile and adult leaf phases is valuable in field identification. Four leaf phases are recognised in the development of a eucalyptus plant: However, no definite transitional point occurs between the phases. The intermediate phase, when the largest leaves are often formed, links the juvenile and adult phases. In some narrow-leaved species, for example E. After the spiral phase, which may last from several to many nodes, the arrangement reverts to decussate by the absorption of some of the leaf-bearing faces of the stem. In those species with opposite adult foliage the leaf pairs, which have been formed opposite at the stem apex, become separated at their bases by unequal elongation of the stem to produce the apparently alternate adult leaves. Flowers have numerous fluffy stamens which may be white, cream, yellow, pink, or red; in bud, the stamens are enclosed in a cap known as an operculum which is composed of the fused sepals or petals, or both. Thus, flowers have no petals, but instead decorate themselves with the many showy stamens. As the stamens expand, the operculum is forced off, splitting away from the cup-like base of the flower; this is one of the features that unites the genus. The name Eucalyptus, from the Greek words eu-, which means well, and kaluptos, cover, meaning "well-covered", describes the operculum. Most species do not flower until adult foliage starts to appear; E. Bark[edit] The appearance of eucalyptus bark varies with the age of the plant, the manner of bark shed, the length of the bark fibres, the degree of furrowing, the thickness, the hardness, and the colour. All mature eucalypts put on an annual layer of bark, which contributes to the increasing diameter of the stems. In some species, the outermost layer dies and is annually deciduous, either in long strips as in E. These are the gums or smooth-barked species. The gum bark may be dull, shiny, or satiny as in E. In many species, the dead bark is retained. Its outermost layer gradually fragments with weathering and sheds without altering the essentially rough-barked nature of the trunks or stems â€” for example E. In some species in this category, for example E. The smooth upper bark of the half-barks and that of the completely smooth-barked trees and mallees can produce remarkable colour and interest, for example E. Stringybark â€” consists of long fibres and can be pulled off in long pieces. It is usually thick with a spongy texture. Ironbark â€” is hard, rough, and deeply furrowed. It is impregnated with dried kino a sap exuded by the tree which gives a dark red or even black colour. Tessellated â€” bark is broken up into many distinct flakes. They are corkish and can flake off. Box â€” has short fibres. Some also show tessellation. Ribbon â€” has the bark coming off in long, thin pieces, but is still loosely attached in some places. They can be long ribbons, firmer strips, or twisted curls. Bark detail of E. The fossils are from the early Eocene Fossil leaves also occur in the Miocene of New Zealand, where the genus is not native today, but again have been introduced from Australia. The oldest reliably dated macrofossil of Eucalyptus is a million-year-old tree-stump encased in basalt in the upper Lachlan Valley in New South Wales. Other fossils have been found, but many are either unreliably dated or else unreliably identified. Extensive research has gone into the fossil floras of the Paleocene to Oligocene of South-Eastern Australia, and has failed to uncover a single Eucalyptus specimen. Although the evidence is sparse, the best hypothesis is that in the mid-Tertiary, the contintental margins of Australia only supported more mesic noneucalypt vegetation, and that eucalypts probably contributed to the drier vegetation of the arid continental interior. With the progressive drying out of the continent since the Miocene , eucalypts were displaced to the continental margins, and much of the mesic and rainforest vegetation that was once there was

eliminated entirely. In more recent sediments, numerous findings of a dramatic increase in the abundance of Eucalyptus pollen are associated with increased charcoal levels. Though this occurs at different rates throughout Australia, it is compelling evidence for a relationship between the artificial increase of fire frequency with the arrival of Aboriginals and increased prevalence of this exceptionally fire-tolerant genus. Some have diverged from the mainstream of the genus to the extent that they are quite isolated genetically and are able to be recognised by only a few relatively invariant characteristics. Most, however, may be regarded as belonging to large or small groups of related species, which are often in geographical contact with each other and between which gene exchange still occurs. In these situations, many species appear to grade into one another, and intermediate forms are common. In other words, some species are relatively fixed genetically, as expressed in their morphology , while others have not diverged completely from their nearest relatives. Hybrid individuals have not always been recognised as such on first collection and some have been named as new species, such as E. Hybrid combinations are not particularly common in the field, but some other published species frequently seen in Australia have been suggested to be hybrid combinations. In new evidence, largely genetic, indicated that some prominent eucalyptus species were actually more closely related to Angophora than to the other eucalypts; they were split off into the new genus Corymbia. Although separate, the three groups are allied and it remains acceptable to refer to the members of all three genera, Angophora, Corymbia and Eucalyptus, as "eucalypts". Eucalyptus regnans exceeding 80 metres, in an area of extensive logging, Tasmania Tall timber[edit] Several eucalypt species are among the tallest trees in the world. Six other eucalypt species exceed 80 metres in height: Eucalyptus obliqua , Eucalyptus delegatensis , Eucalyptus diversicolor , Eucalyptus nitens , Eucalyptus globulus and Eucalyptus viminalis. Frost intolerance[edit] Most eucalypts are not tolerant of severe cold. Several other species, especially from the high plateau and mountains of central Tasmania such as Eucalyptus coccifera , Eucalyptus subcrenulata and Eucalyptus gunnii , [25] have also produced extreme cold-hardy forms and it is seed procured from these genetically hardy strains that are planted for ornament in colder parts of the world. Phascolarctos cinereus koala eating Eucalyptus leaves Sawfly larvae feeding on eucalyptus leaves An essential oil extracted from eucalyptus leaves contains compounds that are powerful natural disinfectants and can be toxic in large quantities. Several marsupial herbivores , notably koalas and some possums , are relatively tolerant of it. The close correlation of these oils with other more potent toxins called formylated phloroglucinol compounds euglobals , macrocarpals and sideroxylonals [26] allows koalas and other marsupial species to make food choices based on the smell of the leaves. For koalas, these compounds are the most important factor in leaf choice. Eucalyptus flowers produce a great abundance of nectar , providing food for many pollinators including insects , birds, bats and possums. Although eucalyptus trees are seemingly well-defended from herbivores by the oils and phenolic compounds, they have insect pests. These include the eucalyptus longhorn borer Phoracantha semipunctata and the aphid-like psyllids known as " bell lerps ", both of which have become established as pests throughout the world wherever eucalypts are cultivated. The eusocial beetle Austroplatypus incompertus makes and defends its galleries exclusively inside Eucalyptus plants. List of Lepidoptera that feed on Eucalyptus Adaptation to fire[edit] Epicormic shoots sprouting vigorously from epicormic buds beneath the bushfire damaged bark on the trunk of a Eucalyptus tree Eucalyptus forest in a state of regeneration Eucalypts originated between 35 and 50 million years ago, not long after Australia-New Guinea separated from Gondwana , their rise coinciding with an increase in fossil charcoal deposits suggesting that fire was a factor even then , but they remained a minor component of the Tertiary rainforest until about 20 million years ago, when the gradual drying of the continent and depletion of soil nutrients led to the development of a more open forest type, predominantly Casuarina and Acacia species. The aridification of Australia during the mid-tertiary period million years ago , combined with the annual penetration of tropical convection storms, and associated lightning, deep into the continental interior stimulated the gradual evolution, diversification and geographic expansion of the flammable biota. The absence of great rivers or mountain chains meant that there were no geographic barriers to check the spread of fires. The same bushfire that had little impact on forests around Canberra resulted in thousands of hectares of dead ash forests. However, a small amount of ash survived and put out new ash trees as well. There has been some debate as to whether to leave the stands or attempt to harvest the mostly

undamaged timber, which is increasingly recognised as a damaging practice. Hazards for humans[edit] Fire hazard[edit] Eucalyptus trees bent over due to the high winds and heat of the October California wildfires. They are located in the San Dieguito River Park of San Diego County and leaning west Eucalyptus oil is highly flammable; ignited trees have been known to explode. In seasonally dry climates oaks are often fire-resistant, particularly in open grasslands, as a grass fire is insufficient to ignite the scattered trees. In contrast, a eucalyptus forest tends to promote fire because of the volatile and highly combustible oils produced by the leaves, as well as the production of large amounts of litter high in phenolics, preventing its breakdown by fungi and thus accumulating as large amounts of dry, combustible fuel. In fact, almost thirty years before the Oakland firestorm of , a study of eucalyptus in the area warned that the litter beneath the trees builds up very rapidly and should be regularly monitored and removed. In Australia, Parks Victoria warns campers not to camp under river red gums. Although all large trees can drop branches, the density of eucalyptus wood is high [37] due to its high resin content, [38] increasing the hazard. Cultivation and uses[edit] Snow Gum in Namadgi National Park Eucalypts were introduced from Australia to the rest of the world following the Cook expedition in On the order of species are under cultivation in California. Eucalyptus are the basis for several industries, such as sawmilling, pulp, charcoal and others. Several species have become invasive and are causing major problems for local ecosystems, mainly due to the absence of wildlife corridors and rotations management. Eucalypts have many uses which have made them economically important trees, and have become a cash crop in poor areas such as Timbuktu , Mali [9]: Due to their fast growth, the foremost benefit of these trees is their wood. They can be chopped off at the root and grow back again. They provide many desirable characteristics for use as ornament , timber, firewood and pulpwood. It is also used in a number of industries, from fence posts and charcoal to cellulose extraction for biofuels. Fast growth also makes eucalypts suitable as windbreaks and to reduce erosion. Eucalypts draw a tremendous amount of water from the soil through the process of transpiration. They have been planted or re-planted in some places to lower the water table and reduce soil salination. Eucalypts have also been used as a way of reducing malaria by draining the soil in Algeria, Lebanon, Sicily, [40] elsewhere in Europe , in Caucasus Western Georgia , and California. This drainage is not limited to the soil surface, because the eucalyptus roots are up to 2. The fibres are slender, yet relatively thick walled.

Chapter 4 : Growing Eucalypts in Florida for Industrial Wood Production | Publications | SRS

A bibliography of references to eucalypts. Supplement for By M. Sweet and Canberra (Australia). Div. of Forest Research Commonwealth Scientific and.

It shows that you have consulted the works of experts in the particular field and allows you to credit their ideas at the point in your assignment where you analyse and discuss them. You must reference the source of your ideas when you: Referencing has 2 aspects: Identifying the source of ideas, quotes, figures and graphics at the appropriate point within the text of the assignment. Writing a list of all the resources you have used in an assignment and including it at the end of the assignment: A reference list is a list of only those resources you have made reference to in the body of your text. A bibliography is a list of all resources you consulted in the preparation of your assignment. Unless a reference list is particularly specified, a bibliography will normally suffice. There are two main methods of referencing. Choose one method only in a particular essay and apply it consistently. Do not mix the methods in one essay. Check which method is preferred by your teacher. The sources of specific information, ideas, quotes, figures and diagrams are identified at the point where you use them in the text of your essay. The reference is in parentheses at the end of your sentence and usually includes: The title of a book, encyclopedia, journal, DVD, web page etc. The name of an article in a journal or encyclopedia appears inside single quotation marks. You may choose to refer to the author directly but paraphrase the information that is unique to his or her book or article. Variations for different types of authors Where two or three authors are involved cite all surnames: If two or more different sources have influenced a point then separate the details inside the parentheses by using a semicolon: For material with no author use the title of the work date published, page number: Practices for direct quotes Single quotation marks should be used for short direct quotes. When quoting within a short quote use single marks to indicate the main quote and double quote marks within the original quote: In this case quotation marks are not used. A footnote can be used in an essay that uses the in-text referencing system, but only to briefly expand on a point, when that explanation would otherwise disrupt the flow of the text. Footnotes allow the reader to glance to the bottom of the page and quickly see the full details of a work cited in the text of the essay. Endnotes are constructed in the same way as footnotes, but are placed after the text of the essay. As with the Harvard system outlined above, works cited in-text must have a corresponding entry in a bibliography or reference list at the end of the essay. With footnotes and endnotes this is in addition to the actual notes list. In the text of the essay Recent studies have concluded that librarians are geniuses [1]. Bottom of page or end of essay 1. Abbreviations â€” The following may be used only with this method and you must strictly adhere to the rules for their use: Include the relevant page number. Remember, all footnote references should be mirrored by an entry in your bibliography or reference list.

Chapter 5 : Ian Roberts (painter) - Wikipedia

, Eucalypts: a celebration / John Wrigley and Murray Fagg Allen & Unwin Crows Nest, N.S.W Wikipedia Citation Please see Wikipedia's template documentation for further citation fields that may be required.

Persistent URL for this entry http: It is 21 kilometres from Sydney, between the suburbs of Turramurra and Wahroonga, and rises metres above sea level. It has an area of hectares. Its boundaries, at least for some residents, blur with the adjoining suburbs of Wahroonga and Turramurra, with which it shares the postcode of Timber and orchards The pocket-handkerchief suburb of Warrawee is part of 2, acres As early as European settlers were timber-getting, an industry monopolised by the timber contractor Thomas Hyndes, whose land holdings to the east and west of Lane Cove Road contained vast stands of cedar, mahogany, turpentine, ironbark and blue gum. Hyndes leased 2, acres, which was re-leased 20 years later to John Terry Hughes, who obtained the formal deed grant in In the Big Island Estate was purchased by a syndicate of parliamentarians: John Fitzgerald Burns, a businessman and professional politician postmaster-general â€"77, colonial treasurer â€"89 , George Withers and Robert Burdett Smith, a solicitor and politician. They planned to develop a portion of what was later known as the Vanceville Estate. Forty-one blocks of between four and seven acres 1. Numerous weatherboard cottages were built and some examples, modernised but recognisable, still stand in Young and Raymond streets. The railway brings residents Plans for a railway were proposed from and it was not long before the landholders of Warrawee began making plans to transform it into a residential suburb. Eccleston du Faur, a statesman and philanthropist, built the first substantial house in the district, Pibrac The new landowners were wealthy professionals, businessmen and politicians, though not all prospered. Part of the estate was acquired by the Bank of New South Wales as mortgagee during the depression in the s. Until , the Chilton orchards were prominent and productive landholdings in Warrawee. Warrawee developed differently from earlier communities built along the railway line. Warrawee had no shops, no post office, no public school, no churches and no railway station until The distance between the requested site for Warrawee station and the next station at Wahroonga was the shortest between any two stations on the line, which made railway authorities hesitate. However, persistence prevailed and Warrawee station was opened on 1 August The exclusive residential character of Warrawee became more significant after the opening of the railway due to the tenacity of residents, particularly Joseph Beresford Grant, who gazumped commercial developers by buying up every site under threat of commercial use and building a house on it. The area achieved its present pattern of development between the late s and early s, ranging from a few weatherboard cottages originally owned by orchardists to substantial and more expensive buildings built to the design of well-known architects. There are signs that the rustic character of Warrawee is disappearing, with construction of high-rise development on the Pacific Highway signalling modern suburbanisation. Architecture Warrawee is a repository of domestic architecture at its best, with many significant heritage-listed buildings. Houses known by their names rather than addresses, such as Pibrac, Upton Grey, Cheddington, Maiala, Audley, Bangalla and Rowerdennan, were designed by notable Australian architects. The early houses were often large and imposing, sited within generous grounds incorporating large trees and formal garden layouts. Most houses were two storeys and, between the s and s, brick and stone were the most common building materials. Roofs were tiled, although some of the earlier examples used slate. No single style typified the character of the area, ranging from stately and grander styles on one end of the scale to the distinctive, individualistic styles of more modest architects on the other. The introduced species of plants and trees are more formal in their layout, planted to make up large garden areas and to border extensive lawns. Planted just before the major settlement period of the s and s, the introduced species included maples, jacarandas, liquidambars, camphor laurels and conifers. Almost every garden contains a fine specimen tree. Landmark trees include the hoop pine in Pibrac Avenue, a bunya pine in Heydon Street, and the brush box and camphor laurel plantings in Heydon Street. Unfortunately some tree canopies are distorted because they compete with power lines. The tight canopy of liquidambars in Winton Street shades the unkerbed and unguttered streets and double grass verges on each side. Brush box and camphor laurels in Heydon Avenue are not street trees but are boundary screen plantings

within the front fences of residential properties. Eucalypts, pittosporums and wattles growing along the railway embankment soften the harsh lines of the cutting. Original shrubs were mainly roses, camellias and privet. Other garden features include courtyards, summerhouses, sunken gardens and formal herbaceous borders and rose beds.

Chapter 6 : Ornamental Eucalyptus Tree | Home Guides | SF Gate

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Chapter 7 : Ecology and Silviculture of Eucalypt Forests - Google Books

Eucalyptus / ËŒ juË• k É™ Ëˆ l Éª p t É™ s / L'HÃ©ritier (plural eucalypti, eucalyptuses or eucalypts) is a diverse genus of flowering trees and shrubs (including a distinct group with a multiple-stem mallee growth habit) in the myrtle family, Myrtaceae.

Chapter 8 : Angophora | calendrierdelascience.com

The Eucalypts. Botany, cultivation, chemistry, and utilization. A. R. Penfold and J. L. Willis, Hill, London; Interscience, New York, , xx + pp. Illus.

Chapter 9 : Eucalyptus Science Publications - Encyclopedia of Australian Science

In each case an in-text reference that has the author's name (or title if no author) and the date of the publication points clearly to an entry in the bibliography with the same name and date. The title of a book, encyclopedia, journal, DVD, web page etc. appears in italics.