

COMMON NAME

MUGGA (or RED) IRONBARK

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*

FAMILY MYRTACEAE

CATEGORY NATIVE TREE

WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE:

- Tree growing 10–25 m high, with dull grey-green foliage and distinctive dark 'ironbark'
- Bark thick, dark brown to black and deeply furrowed, impregnated with reddish resin
- Flowers white, pink or yellowish, in clusters of 7–9, prolific; flowering May to November
- Seed capsules wine glass-shaped, 5–9 mm across

WHERE IT GROWS & WHY:

- Occurs mainly on hilly and undulating country, sometimes on adjacent flat country
- Typically found on poor shallow soils including gravels, sands, ironstones and clays
- Tolerates dry conditions and infertile soils

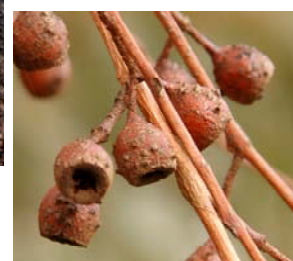
MANAGEMENT/SIGNIFICANCE:

- Provides medium to high level cover in windbreaks; has potential for farm forestry
- Excellent winter habitat for nectar-feeding birds and for squirrel and sugar gliders
- Reliable for honey production; high quality medicinal oil is produced from the leaves
- Wood is dark red, hard and extremely durable; used for heavy construction, sleepers, poles, flooring, furniture, turning, joinery, firewood

SIMILAR PLANTS:

- Red Ironbark (*E. tricarpa*) has dark grey to black bark, flowers in clusters of 3 and seed capsules 9–14 mm across

- A number of other ironbark species have paler bark and/or smaller fruit



Tree, bark, flowers and foliage, seed capsules: L.McMahon