

Family: *Myrtaceae*

Taxon: *Eucalyptus pulverulenta*

Synonym: NA

Common Name: Powdered gum
Silver gum
Silverleaf mountain gum

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Chuck Chimera	Designation:	L
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Chuck Chimera	WRA Score	-1.5
101	Is the species highly domesticated?		y=-3, n=0		n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		y=1, n=-1		
103	Does the species have weedy races?		y=1, n=-1		
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)		Low
202	Quality of climate match data		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)		High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)		y=1, n=0		n
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates		y=1, n=0		n
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?		y=-2, ?=-1, n=0		y
301	Naturalized beyond native range		y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205		
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)		n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)		n
304	Environmental weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)		n
305	Congeneric weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)		y
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs		y=1, n=0		n
402	Allelopathic		y=1, n=0		
403	Parasitic		y=1, n=0		n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		y=1, n=-1		n
405	Toxic to animals		y=1, n=0		n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		y=1, n=0		
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans		y=1, n=0		
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems		y=1, n=0		n
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle		y=1, n=0		n
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)		y=1, n=0		y

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	n
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	n
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	>3
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	y
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	n
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y=1, n=-1	
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	y
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: L

WRA Score **-1.5**

Supporting Data:

101	1990. Peters, G.B./Lonie, J.S./Moran, G.F.. The Breeding System, Genetic Diversity and Pollen Sterility in <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> , a Rare Species With Small Disjunct Populations. <i>Australian Journal of Botany</i> . 38(6): 559-570.	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence
102	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. <i>A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places</i> . Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 0-Low] "The species is native to cool, dry areas but is adaptable to warmer, moister conditions as long as the soil is well drained. Silver-leaved mountain gum is grown occasionally at higher elevations in Hawaii as a specimen plant or untrimmed hedge or in a mixed border or foundation planting."
202	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. <i>A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places</i> . Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Quality of climate match data 2-High]
203	2003. Elliot, R.. <i>Australian Plants for Mediterranean Climate Gardens</i> . Rosenberg Publishing, Kenthurst, Australia	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Eucalyptus pulverulenta occurs in two relatively small regions in New South Wales near the Blue Mountains and the Southern Highlands." ... "...best suited to cultivation in well-drained soils in a site with full or partial sun in warm and cool temperate areas in Mediterranean climatic zones. They tolerate heavy frost and light snowfalls."
204	2003. Elliot, R.. <i>Australian Plants for Mediterranean Climate Gardens</i> . Rosenberg Publishing, Kenthurst, Australia	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? No] "...best suited to cultivation in well-drained soils in a site with full or partial sun in warm and cool temperate areas in Mediterranean climatic zones. They tolerate heavy frost and light snowfalls."
205	1980. Skolmen, R.G.. <i>Plantings on the forest reserves of Hawaii: 1910-1960</i> . Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry, Pacific Southwest Forest & Range Experiment Station, US Forest Service, Honolulu, HI	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] 6 planted in Kalepa, Kauai in 1958 and 141 planted on Hawaii Island (Hilo = 1, Waiakea = 141) in 1957-58.
205	2007. Hatch, C.R.. <i>Trees of the California Landscape</i> . University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "A rather common large evergreen foliage tree, usually planted as a single specimen, often in residential or park settings."
301	2007. Hatch, C.R.. <i>Trees of the California Landscape</i> . University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA	[Naturalized beyond native range? Possibly No] "Naturalized Species" [List includes <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> , but see Ritter & Yost 2009]
301	2009. Ritter, M./Yost, J.. <i>Diversity, Reproduction, and Potential for Invasiveness of Eucalyptus in California</i> . <i>Madroño</i> . 56(3): 155-167.	[Naturalized beyond native range? No evidence] "Contrary to this treatment, we could find no evidence for the naturalization, or spontaneous reproduction of <i>E. pulverulenta</i> Sims, the very commonly planted species used for stem cuttings by the cut flower industry."
301	2012. Calflora. The Calflora database - <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> . http://www.calflora.org/cgi-bin/species_query.cgi?where-calrecnum=3536	[Naturalized beyond native range? Possibly No] " <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> , a dicot, is a tree that is not native to California; it was introduced from elsewhere and naturalized in the wild." [See Ritter & Yost 2009]
302	2007. Randall, R.P.. <i>Global Compendium of Weeds - Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> . http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/eucalyptus_pulverulenta/	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No] No evidence [Listed as a weed, but no evidence of negative impacts found]
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. <i>Global Compendium of Weeds - Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> . http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/eucalyptus_pulverulenta/	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] No evidence
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. <i>Global Compendium of Weeds - Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> . http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/eucalyptus_pulverulenta/	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence
305	2003. Weber, E.. <i>Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds</i> . CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	[Congeneric weed? Yes] " <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> " ... "Where invasive, the tree recruits dense cohorts of seedlings following fires, threatening native plants by shading them out."

401	2012. PlantNET. New South Wales flora online - <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> Sims. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust,, Sydney http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eucalyptus-pulverulenta	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Description: Tree or mallee to 10 m high; bark smooth, grey or bronze, shedding in long ribbons. Juvenile leaves opposite, orbiculate, cordate, glaucous. Adult leaves disjunct or opposite, broad lanceolate to elliptic, 5–10 cm long, 1.2–2 cm wide, glaucous, dull, concolorous. Umbellasters 3-flowered; peduncle terete, 5–9 mm long. Buds sessile, ovoid to shortly fusiform, glaucous, 7–9 mm long, 4–6 mm diam., scar present; calyptra conical, shorter than and at least as wide as hypanthium."
402	1984. Bolte, M.L./Hashi, N./Ujii, M./Yoshida, S.. Germinator inhibitor from <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> . <i>Agricultural and Biological Chemistry</i> . 48: 373-476.	[Allelopathic? Unknown. Laboratory experiments suggest possibility, but unknown from field conditions]
403	2012. PlantNET. New South Wales flora online - <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> Sims. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust,, Sydney http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eucalyptus-pulverulenta	[Parasitic? No] Tree or mallee to 10 m high; bark smooth, grey or bronze, shedding in long ribbons." [Myrtaceae]
404	2008. Anonymous. Approved Conservation Advice for <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> (Silver-leaved Mountain Gum). Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra http://www.environment.gov.au/	Trampling, Browsing or Grazing [Unpalatable to grazing animals? Presumably No] "• Develop and implement a stock management plan for roadside verges and travelling stock routes. • Manage known sites on private property to ensure appropriate grazing regimes are conducted to allow regeneration (Prior, 1981)." [Young plants presumably grazed by animals]
405	2008. Anonymous. Approved Conservation Advice for <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> (Silver-leaved Mountain Gum). Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra http://www.environment.gov.au/	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence, and grazing by animals listed as a threat to this species.
405	2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Toxic to animals? No evidence] Several species of <i>Eucalyptus</i> shown to have toxic properties, but no evidence for <i>E. pulverulenta</i>
406	2003. Dahlsten, D.L./Rowney, D.L./Robb, K.L./Downer, J.A./Shaw, D.A./Kabashima, J.N.. Biological control of introduced psyllids on <i>Eucalyptus</i> . Pp 356-361 in 1st International Symposium on Biological Control of Arthropods.	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Possibly] "The blue gum psyllid, <i>Ctenarytaina eucalypti</i> (Maskell), was a pest of <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> Sims (silver-leaved mountain gum or baby blue gum), which is grown for foliage in the cut flower industry. California farmers have grown <i>E. pulverulenta</i> for at least 30 to 40 years. Through 1990, this crop, grown for foliage in flower arrangements, was highly profitable and virtually pest-free, requiring only occasional treatments for aphids or snails. In 1991, however, a serious threat to this crop arrived from its native Australia: the blue gum psyllid. These psyllids attack the young leaves of most blue-green types of eucalyptus including the baby blue gum, resulting in blemished foliage that often could not meet the market's high cosmetic standards."
407	2008. Paulsen, E./Larsen, F.S./Christensen, L.P./Andersen, K.E.. Airborne contact dermatitis from <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> 'Baby Blue' in a florist. <i>Contact Dermatitis</i> . <i>Contact Dermatitis</i> . 59: 171-173.	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Possibly in susceptible individuals] "Contact dermatitis from <i>Eucalyptus</i> oil has been documented previously (1–4), whereas contact dermatitis from <i>Eucalyptus</i> plants has been reported only a few times previously (5). The bark and wood have been reported to induce dermatitis and the leaves contact urticaria (5). Due to the scarcity of more recent reports, we find it of interest to present a case of occupational airborne allergic contact dermatitis from a popular ornamental <i>Eucalyptus</i> species, <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> 'Baby Blue'."
408	2008. Anonymous. Approved Conservation Advice for <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> (Silver-leaved Mountain Gum). Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra http://www.environment.gov.au/	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No. <i>E. pulverulenta</i> threatened by frequent fires] "Develop and implement a suitable fire management strategy for Silver leaved Mountain Gum. Currently this species is listed the NSW Threatened Species Hazard Reduction list (NSW RFS, 2003) as requiring "no fire more than once every fifteen years", and "no slashing, trittering or tree removal"."
409	1998. Benson, D./McDougall, L.. Ecology of Sydney plant species Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> . 5(4): 808-987.	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? No] "Exposure: Exposed, full sun."
410	1998. Benson, D./McDougall, L.. Ecology of Sydney plant species Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> . 5(4): 808-987.	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Possibly No] "Substrate: Sandy soil on aplite, shale, rhyolite (at Hartley and Lowther, R. Lembit pers. comm.), low nutrients."
410	2007. Hardin, B. Australian Plants Suitable for Tamworth Regional Council Areas. Australian Plants Society & Tamworth Regional Council,	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions ? Yes] "Most soils are suitable as long as they are well drained"

411	2012. PlantNET. New South Wales flora online - Eucalyptus pulverulenta Sims. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust,, Sydney http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eucalyptus-pulverulenta	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "Tree or mallee to 10 m high; bark smooth, grey or bronze, shedding in long ribbons."
412	2012. PlantNET. New South Wales flora online - Eucalyptus pulverulenta Sims. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust,, Sydney http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eucalyptus-pulverulenta	[Forms dense thickets? No evidence] "Distribution and occurrence: Rare and scattered, in small stands almost in the understorey of grassy woodland on relatively poor soil; from Bathurst to Bombala. NSW subdivisions: CT, ST"
501	2012. PlantNET. New South Wales flora online - Eucalyptus pulverulenta Sims. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust,, Sydney http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eucalyptus-pulverulenta	[Aquatic? No] "Tree or mallee to 10 m high; bark smooth, grey or bronze, shedding in long ribbons."
502	2012. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Grass? No] Myrtaceae
503	2012. PlantNET. New South Wales flora online - Eucalyptus pulverulenta Sims. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust,, Sydney http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eucalyptus-pulverulenta	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Myrtaceae
504	2003. Elliot, R.. Australian Plants for Mediterranean Climate Gardens. Rosenberg Publishing, Kenthurst, Australia	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Description: Tree or mallee to 10 m high; bark smooth, grey or bronze, shedding in long ribbons."
601	1990. Peters, G.B./Lonie, J.S./Moran , G.F.. The Breeding System, Genetic Diversity and Pollen Sterility in Eucalyptus pulverulenta, a Rare Species With Small Disjunct Populations. Australian Journal of Botany. 38(6): 559-570.	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly] "In natural populations Eucalyptus pulverulenta Sims grows as a mallee, ranging in height from 0.5 to 5 m. However, it has been extensively used in horticultural cultivation where it can reach up to 10 m, with a single trunk of up to 30 cm in diameter. In nature, it is a rare and apparently relict species (Pryor 1981; Briggs and Leigh 1988), occurring in several small isolates in the Great Dividing Range in southeastern Australia (Fig. 1, Table 1)."
602	2003. Elliot, R.. Australian Plants for Mediterranean Climate Gardens. Rosenberg Publishing, Kenthurst, Australia	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Propagation of all Eucalyptus species is usually from seed."
603	1956. Pryor, L.D.. An F1 hybrid between Eucalyptus pulverulenta and E. caesia. Proceedings of The Linnean Society of New South Wales. 81: 97-100.	[Hybridizes naturally? Possibly] "A viable F1 hybrid between E. pulverulenta and E. caesia has been produced by manipulated pollination. It is suggested that E. caesia belongs to a natural systematic group with bisected cotyledons and that successful hybridization between this group and many species of the Macrantherae-Normales may be possible."
603	2001. Delaporte, K.L./Conran, J.G./Sedgley, M.. Interspecific Hybridization within Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) Subgenus Symphomyrtus, Sections Bisectae and Adnataria. International Journal of Plant Sciences. 162(6): 1317-1326.	[Hybridizes naturally? Possibly] "The occurrence of both natural and artificial hybrids within Eucalyptus was summarized by Griffin et al. (1988), who listed 25 hybrids involving species used in this study, although none were of the same combinations tested here." ... "The listings for recorded manipulated or spontaneous crosses were fewer (six), with five between species from different sections, including E. caesia (sect. Bisectae ser. Curviptera) and E. pulverulenta (sect. Maidenaria ser. Orbiculares), and one between species from different series in the same section." [Artificial hybrid created]
604	1995. Potts, B./Gore, P.. Reproductive biology and controlled pollination of Eucalyptus - a review. School of Plant Science, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Possibly] "Table 4.2 The level of self-incompatibility in some eucalypt species (modified from Potts and Savva 1988)." [30-40 percent of E. pulverulenta trees listed as fully Self-incompatible; 40-50 percent are partially self-incompatible; 20 percent are fully self-fertile]
604	1998. Benson, D./McDougall, L.. Ecology of Sydney plant species Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. Cunninghamia. 5(4): 808-987.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? No] "Flowers: White, May–December. Self sterile (Johnson & Burchett 1996)."
605	1990. Peters, G.B./Lonie, J.S./Moran , G.F.. The Breeding System, Genetic Diversity and Pollen Sterility in Eucalyptus pulverulenta, a Rare Species With Small Disjunct Populations. Australian Journal of Botany. 38(6): 559-570.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No evidence]

605	1997. Davis, A.R.. Influence of floral visitation on nectar-sugar composition and nectary surface changes in <i>Eucalyptus</i> . <i>Apidologie</i> . 28: 27-42.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "The nectar of <i>E. pulverulenta</i> was sucrose rich, but hexose-rich for the others. Few changes in nectar carbohydrate composition were detected between flowers whether protected or continually exposed to visitors (eg, honeybees), and whether young or old, indicating an overall constancy in composition for the long period of nectar availability."
606	2003. Elliot, R.. Australian Plants for Mediterranean Climate Gardens. Rosenberg Publishing, Kenthurst, Australia	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] "Propagation of all <i>Eucalyptus</i> species is usually from seed."
607	2012. The Garden Centre Group. <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> 'Baby Blue' Powdered Gum. http://www.thegardencentregroup.co.uk/item/Ornamental-Trees/Baby-Blue/SXZ	[Minimum generative time (years)? 20+] "Time to maturity 20 - 50 years"
701	1998. Benson, D./McDougall, L.. Ecology of Sydney plant species Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> . 5(4): 808-987.	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? Unknown] "Dispersal, establishment & growth: Diaspore: seed, dispersed locally by wind or gravity, no dormancy mechanism." [Possible that small seeds could be inadvertently dispersed in mud on boots, tires etc., but no such evidence was found]
702	2003. Elliot, R.. Australian Plants for Mediterranean Climate Gardens. Rosenberg Publishing, Kenthurst, Australia	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "The tree is cultivated primarily for its attractive foliage, and grown in plantations for cut-foliage production."
703	2012. The Garden Centre Group. <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> 'Baby Blue' Powdered Gum. http://www.thegardencentregroup.co.uk/item/Ornamental-Trees/Baby-Blue/SXZ	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "Time to maturity 20 - 50 years" [No evidence, and unlikely if tree takes such a long time to reach maturity. Cut foliage used in floral arrangements, but not capsules with seeds]
704	1998. Benson, D./McDougall, L.. Ecology of Sydney plant species Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> . 5(4): 808-987.	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes] "Dispersal, establishment & growth: Diaspore: seed, dispersed locally by wind or gravity, no dormancy mechanism."
705	1998. Benson, D./McDougall, L.. Ecology of Sydney plant species Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> . 5(4): 808-987.	[Propagules water dispersed? Unknown] "Dispersal, establishment & growth: Diaspore: seed, dispersed locally by wind or gravity, no dormancy mechanism." [Unknown if seeds are light enough to float and be moved by water]
706	1993. Lepschi, B.J.. Food of Some Birds in Eastern New South Wales: Additions to Barker & Vestjens. <i>Emu</i> . 93: 195-199.	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] "Crimson Rosella <i>Platycercus elegans</i> " ... " <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> - seed" [Rosellas act as seed predators, rather than dispersers]
706	2012. PlantNET. New South Wales flora online - <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> Sims. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust., Sydney http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eucalyptus-pulverulenta	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] "Fruit cylindrical or hemispherical, 5–8 mm long, 6–8 mm diam.; disc flat; valves rim-level or exserted." [Not fleshy-fruited]
707	1998. Benson, D./McDougall, L.. Ecology of Sydney plant species Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> . 5(4): 808-987.	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "Dispersal, establishment & growth: Diaspore: seed, dispersed locally by wind or gravity, no dormancy mechanism."
708	1993. Lepschi, B.J.. Food of Some Birds in Eastern New South Wales: Additions to Barker & Vestjens. <i>Emu</i> . 93: 195-199.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? No] "Crimson Rosella <i>Platycercus elegans</i> " ... " <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> - seed" [Rosellas act as seed predators, rather than dispersers]
708	1997. Williams, J.E./Woinarski, J.. <i>Eucalypt Ecology: Individuals to Ecosystems</i> . Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unlikely] "Seed is mainly dispersed by wind and gravity following release from canopy-stored capsules (Cremer 1977)."
801	1998. Benson, D./McDougall, L.. Ecology of Sydney plant species Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> . 5(4): 808-987.	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? Unknown] "Fruit/seed: Woody capsule 6–8 mm diam., retained for some time. Dispersal, establishment & growth: Diaspore: seed, dispersed locally by wind or gravity, no dormancy mechanism."
802	1998. Benson, D./McDougall, L.. Ecology of Sydney plant species Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> . 5(4): 808-987.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown] "Fruit/seed: Woody capsule 6–8 mm diam., retained for some time. Dispersal, establishment & growth: Diaspore: seed, dispersed locally by wind or gravity, no dormancy mechanism." [Seeds may not remain dormant, but capsules retained on trees may serve as an "aerial" seed bank]
803	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species
804	1998. Benson, D./McDougall, L.. Ecology of Sydney plant species Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> . 5(4): 808-987.	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "Fire response: Resprouts from lignotuber (Elliot & Jones 1986) and epicormic buds (R. Lembit pers. comm.)."

804	2003. Elliot, R.. Australian Plants for Mediterranean Climate Gardens. Rosenberg Publishing, Kenthurst, Australia	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "Plants respond well to regular cutting of the arching stems and can reshoot if cut to ground level during late summer or early spring. Heavily pruned plants are attractive as low groundcover shrubs with their dramatic silvery foliage used as a contrast to foliage of differing forms and colors."
805	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]

Summary of Risk Traits

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Questionably naturalized in California (conflicting reports)
- Genus has a reputation for naturalizing & invasiveness
- Host of the blue gum psyllid
- May cause Contact dermatitis in susceptible individuals
- Tolerates many soil conditions (and potentially able to exploit many different habitat types)
- May hybridize with other *Eucalyptus* species
- Potentially self-compatible
- Seeds wind-dispersed
- Coppices & resprouts following damage from cutting or fires

Low Risk / Desirable Traits

- No negative impacts have been documented
- Unarmed (no spines, or thorns)
- Shade-intolerant
- Landscaping and ornamental value
- Long time to reproductive maturity (20-50 years)
- Cut foliage used in floral arrangements