PLANT FACT SHEET

Eucalyptus microtheca F. Muell.

GENUS *Eucalyptus* **FAMILY** Myrtaceae

COMMON NAMES Coolabah, Coolibah, Flooded Box

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Seeds, Manna

A sweet manna like substance is edible
The seeds can be ground and made into cake and eaten.

DESCRIPTION

A medium to large tree. It is often sprawling. It grows 10-20 m high and spreads 8-15 m wide. The bark is dark grey and fibrous. This extends to the upper branches. The leaves are grey-green. They are 15 cm long and narrow. The small buds are only 3 mm long and wide. They have a whitish coating and a cone-shaped cap. They occur in clusters. The flowers are white. The capsules are funnel-shaped and 4 mm long.

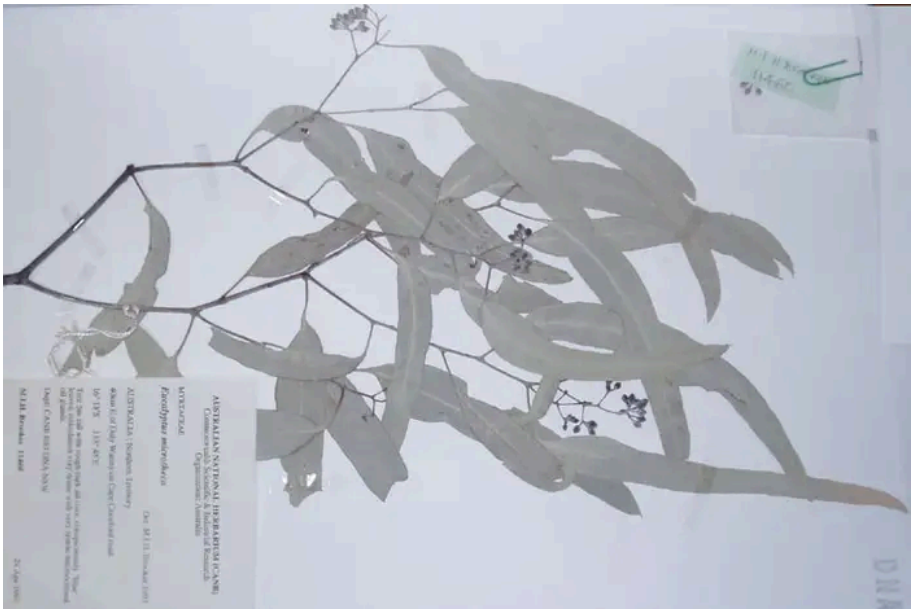
HABITAT

It grows in warm temperate regions. It can grow in arid or semiarid locations. It needs well drained soils but they can be wet or dry. It can grow in full sun or light shade. It can stand heavy frosts. It grows in areas with an annual rainfall between 125-1,020 mm. It can grow in salty and alkaline soils. It grows below 900 m above sea level.

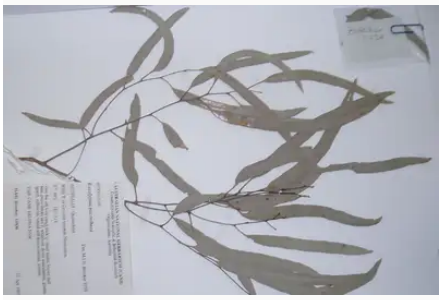
NOTES

There are at least 500 Eucalyptus species mostly originally in Australia.

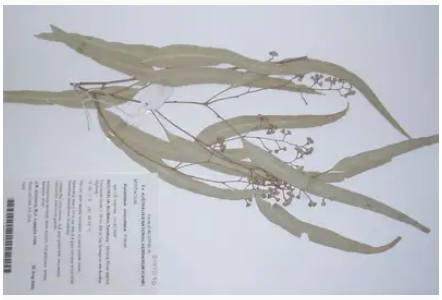
PICTURES



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 436

Boomsma, C.D., 1972, Native Tree of South Australia. Woods & Forests Department South Australia, Bulletin No.19. p 142

Cane, S., 1987, Australian Subsistence in the Western Desert. Human Ecology 15(4): pp 391-434

Cherikoff V. & Isaacs, J., The Bush Food Handbook. How to gather, grow, process and cook Australian Wild Foods. Ti Tree Press, Australia p 189

Cronin, L., 1989, The Concise Australian Flora. Reed. p 195

Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1992, Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation. Vol 4. Lothian. p 147

Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 141

Hall, N. et al, 1972, The Use of Trees and Shrubs in the Dry Country of Australia, AGPS, Canberra. p 373

Hearne, D.A., & Rance, S.J., 1975, Trees for Darwin and Northern Australia. AGPS, Canberra p 60

Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 97

Holliday, I., 1989, A Field Guide to Australian Trees. Hamlyn. p 162

J. Proc. Linn. Soc., Bot. 3:87. 1859

King, M. & Horsfall, J., 2023, Kimberley Bush Food. Edible Plants of the Kimberley Region of Western Australia. UWAP. p 153

Krishen P., 2006, Trees of Delhi, A Field Guide. DK Books. p 180

Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO. p 104

Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens. Lothian. p 30

Milson. J., 2000, Trees and Shrubs of north-west Queensland. DPI p 220

Molyneux, B. and Forrester, S., 1997, The Australflora A-Z of Australian Plants. Reed. p 88

Paczkowska, G . & Chapman, A.R., 2000, The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Calatogue. Western Australian Herbarium. p 376

Petheram, R. J. and Kok, B., 2003, Plants of the Kimberley Region of Western Australia. UWA Press p 455

Townsend, K., 1994, Across the Top. Gardening with Australian Plants in the tropics. Society for Growing Australian Plants, Townsville Branch Inc. p 195

Urban, A., 1990, Wildflowers of Inland Australia. Portside editions. p 142

Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, Flora of the Kimberley Region. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium, p 521

Williams, K.A.W., 1999, Native Plants of Queensland Volume 4. Keith A.W. Williams North Ipswich, Australia. p 182

PROVIDED BY **Food Plants International**

French, B.R. & Maynard, A.R. Food Plants International Database. Food Plants International

LICENCE CC BY-NC-SA 3.0

ONLINE FACT SHEET https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/8a656cd6-7085-479f-93a9-d2bcd082d786