### Eucalyptus cneorifolia

**Family**: MYRTACEAE

### Conservation Significance
Endemic to SA. The AMLR distribution is disjunct, isolated from other extant occurrences within SA. Within the AMLR the species' relative area of occupancy is classified as 'Very Restricted'.

A rare species with no close relatives in SA (it is closely related to some WA species).

### Description
Multi-stemmed or single-stemmed trees to 10 m high; bark somewhat fibrous, greyish-brown to dark-grey, longitudinally fissured, being replaced above by a smooth greyish bark; adult leaves alternate, on petioles 5-10 mm long, linear-lanceolate or linear-oblong, suberect, glossy, olive-green colour. Recognised by the erect stems, compact rough bark, narrow erect leaves, and crowded fusiform buds and hemispherical fruit.

### Distribution and Population
Only occurs in SA in SL region and KI.

Common on the eastern part of Kangaroo Island. In the AMLR, occurs in restricted pockets near Waitpinga on Fleurieu Peninsula.

Post-1983 AMLR filtered records from near coastal locations of southern Fleurieu Peninsula, between Deep Creek and Victor Harbor.

### Habitat
Grows in sandy loams or undulating laterite soils or less often on shallow loams over limestone. Often forms tall dense stands on Kangaroo Island. Commonly associated with Eucalyptus oleosa, E. diversifolia, E. odorata or E. cosmophylla.

Recorded AMLR habitats include:
- Parawa area: on gravelly sandy clay with E. incrassata, E. obliqua, Gonocarpus mezianus, Platypodium obtusangulum, Pultenaea pedunculata and Asparagus asparagoides
- Waitpinga area: in sandy loam over Kanmantoo schist on cliff-top with E. diversifolia, E. fasciculosa and Rhagodia candolleana
- Parawa area: ironstone clay with E. obliqua, Xantheranthemum semiplana and Pultenaea pedunculata.

Within the AMLR the preferred broad vegetation groups are Heathy Woodland and Mallee.

### Biology and Ecology
Flowers from November to April. Often cultivated because of its attractive foliage. Leaves used on Kangaroo Island for the production of Eucalyptus oil.

### Aboriginal Significance
Post-1983 records indicate the entire AMLR distribution occurs in southern Ngarrindjeri Nation.

### Threats
Threats include inadequate recruitment and livestock grazing. Weed control is a high priority for KI roadside populations, which are rapidly being degraded by weed invasion and fragmentation.

Within the AMLR, less than a third of known distribution occurs within 2 km of confirmed or suspected Phytophthora infestations.

Additional current direct threats have been identified and rated for this species. Refer to the main plan accompanying these profiles.
Regional Distribution

Map based on filtered post-1983 records. Note, this map does not necessarily represent the actual species' distribution within the AMUR.

References

Note: In some cases original reference sources are not included in this list, however they can be obtained from the reference from which the information has been sourced (the reference cited in superscript).


