



What Woodland is that?

Sub-community profile: Red Morrel and Brown Mallet woodland

Quite an unusual sight in the Wheatbelt is the Red Morrel (*Eucalyptus longicornis*) and Brown Mallet (*Eucalyptus astringens*) sub-community. The one known population is found on brown sandy gravel loam, below a breakaway.

The sparse understorey can include *Acacia lasiocarpa*, *Gastrolobium parviflorum* and *Dodonaea bursarifolia*, over scattered *Lomandra effusa*, *Lepidosperma tenue* and *Austrodanthonia setacea*.

Red Morrel grows as a well formed tree (and rarely a mallee), to 30 m high, forming a lignotuber.

The bark is grey/brown, rough, fibrous and fissured. It grows white flowers from December to February.

Red Morrel differs from the unrelated but similar looking Black Morrel by having a long slender horn shaped operculum (the cap found on unopened flowers) and short, globe-shaped fruit with a long, thin spike extending from the centre of the fruit.

Brown Mallet grows to 15m, though rarely up to 25m, has smooth, pale shiny grey, over salmon to brown bark, often with small curls of dead bark on the lower trunk. The flowers are white to cream coloured, from spring to early summer.

Malleefowl are known to occur in woodlands dominated by Brown Mallet, while large old Red Morrels can provide suitable nesting hollows for Carnaby's black-cockatoos.

You can read more information on Red Morrel over Brown Mallet at:

https://naturemap.dzca.wa.gov.au/resources/acc/communities/RED_MORREL/Red_Morrel_and_Brown_Mallet.htm

[https://naturemap.dzca.wa.gov.au/resources/acc/communities/RED_MORREL/Eucalyptus_longicornis_\(Red_Morrel\)_Woodland.htm](https://naturemap.dzca.wa.gov.au/resources/acc/communities/RED_MORREL/Eucalyptus_longicornis_(Red_Morrel)_Woodland.htm)



Australian Government

National
Landcare
Program



wheatbelt
natural resource
management

This project is supported by Wheatbelt NRM through funding from the National Landcare Program