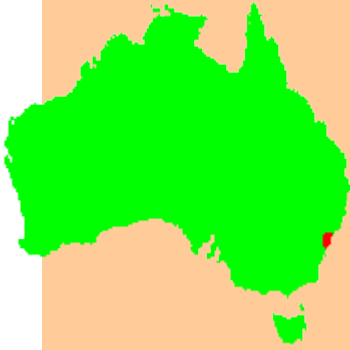


# Angophora hispida



<b>Family:</b>	Myrtaceae
<b>Distribution:</b>	Open forest and woodland along the central coast of New South Wales.
<b>Common Name:</b>	Dwarf apple.
<b>Derivation of Name:</b>	<i>Angophora</i> ; from Greek <i>angos</i> , a jar or vessel and <i>phorus</i> , to bear, referring to the cup-shaped fruits. <i>hispida</i> ; covered with coarse hairs, referring to the hairy stems.
<b>Conservation Status:</b>	Not considered to be at risk in the wild.

## General Description:

*Angophora* is a genus of about 10 species which are confined to eastern Australia from south-eastern Queensland to Victoria. The genus is closely related to both *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia*, the differences being:

- The lack of a bud cap (operculum) in *Angophora*
- Adult leaves are opposite in *Angophora*; alternate in *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia*.

Angophoras are commonly called "Apples", because some species have a growth habit similar to that of the apple tree. Along with *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia*, the plants are generally referred to as "eucalypts".





***Angophora hispida* buds (top) and flowers (bottom)**

Photos: Michael Easton, Brian Walters

*A.hispida* is a small tree or large shrub which is common on sandstone soils, particularly around the Sydney area. It has heart shaped (cordate) leaves which gave rise to its former name, *A.cordifolia*. The branches have conspicuous reddish hairs and the new growth is also red/purple in colour. The white flowers occur in summer in large, conspicuous clusters. These are followed by ribbed, cup-shaped fruits containing the seeds which are dispersed when ripe.

This is a hardy plant in a variety of well drained soils. It flowers best in full sun and will withstand moderate frosts once established. The clusters of white flowers make a welcome addition to the garden at a time when flowering of many other plants has ceased.

Propagation is from seed which germinates readily.