**Angophora hispida**

**Family:** Myrtaceae  
**Distribution:** Open forest and woodland along the central coast of New South Wales.  
**Common Name:** Dwarf apple.  
**Derivation of Name:** Angophora; from Greek *angos*, a jar or vessel and *phorus*, to bear, referring to the cup-shaped fruits. *hispida*; covered with coarse hairs, referring to the hairy stems.  
**Conservation Status:** 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.