



The  
SOUTH-WEST

FOR  
RURAL  
AREAS

TREES  
FOR  
RURAL  
AREAS

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Department of  
CONSERVATION &  
LAND MANAGEMENT

Species	Ht(m)	Uses	Description
<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> Queensland silver wattle	5	■ ▲	Spreading, silvery-leaved tree with masses of yellow flowers May/June.
<i>Acacia saligna</i> Western wattle	3	▲ ■ ▲	Shrub with dense, mid-green foliage and prolific yellow flowers in August/October.
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i> W.A. peppermint	10	▲ ■ ▲ ●	Long-lived tree with drooping willow-like, soft green foliage.
* <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> Norfolk Island pine	30	□ ■ ▲	Majestic shade tree of upright cylindrical habit. Particularly useful for coastal planting. Timber valuable.
<i>Casuarina obesa</i> Swamp oak	10	▲ ■ ●	Salt resistant tree which tolerates swamp conditions; dull grey foliage.
<i>Callistemon phoeniceus</i> Lesser bottlebrush	3	▲ ▲ ●	Bottlebrush with bluish-grey foliage, useful as low windbreak. Abundant bright red flowers October/November. Salt tolerant.
<i>Callitris preissii</i> Rottneis Island pine	10	▲ ■ ▲ ●	Attractive, decorative, upright tree with persistent branches to ground level. Can be grown as low windbreak or hedge. Suited to coastal planting.
<i>Eucalyptus conferruminata</i> Bald Island marlock	10	▲ ■ ▲ ●	Medium tree with smooth bark and dense, leafy crown. Unusual clustered lemon-coloured flowers. This tree was formerly sold as <i>E. lehmannii</i> , a name which has now been given to the dwarf form.
<i>Eucalyptus erythrocorys</i> Illyarrie	8	▲ ▲	Decorative tree of irregular habit. Buds have red caps prior to brilliant yellow flowers.
<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i> var. <i>heterophylla</i> Coastal moort	7	▲ ▲ ●	Vigorous growing tree with mid-green, dense foliage. Flowers during summer months. Good honey producer.
<i>Eucalyptus todtiana</i> Coastal blackbutt	10	▲ ■	Medium height, compact, grey-green foliaged tree with rough, prickly bark on lower portion of tree.
<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i> Cadjeput	15	▲ ■ ▲ ●	Erect, evergreen paperbark with broad leaves and attractive cream bottlebrush flowers.
<i>Melaleuca nesophila</i> Western tea myrtle	5	▲ ■ ▲	Fast growing, large shrub with dense, mid-green foliage, paper bark and masses of mauve bottlebrush flowers in spring. Useful seaside shrub.
<i>Pinus pinaster</i> Maritime pine	20	□ ■ ●	Useful windbreak, timber and shelter tree for poorer soil types and drier areas.
<i>Virgilia oroboides</i> Cape virgilia	8	■ ▲	Rapid growing, decorative tree with fern-like foliage and plentiful pink/mauve flowers.

□ Timber

■ Shade

▲ Ornamental

● Windbreak

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Western Australia

Trees marked with an asterisk will require summer watering in the lower rainfall areas of the southwest during the establishment period.

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<i>Acacia dealbata</i> <i>Silver wattle</i>	10	■ △ ●	Medium size tree with silvery foliage. Prone to suckering; favours moist localities. Flowers July/September.
<i>Acacia elata</i> <i>Cedar wattle</i>	20	■ △ ●	Large, long-lived, shady tree with inconspicuous cream flowers in early summer. Frost tender when young.
<i>Angophora lanceolata</i> <i>Smooth-barked apple</i>	15	■ △ ●	Attractive, shady tree with seasonal tan coloured bark, wind-firm limbs and dense, mid-green foliage. Flowers July/August. Fruit has purplish bloom.
* <i>Brachychiton acerifolium</i> <i>Illawarra flame tree</i>	15	△	Semi-deciduous tree of upright habit, with large, deep green leaves and bright red bell-shaped flowers.
<i>Casuarina stricta</i> <i>Drooping oak</i>	8	▲ ■ ●	Tree with weeping habit; coppery foliage is usable as fodder. Street planting and parks.
* <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> <i>Weeping bottlebrush</i>	8	■ △	Attractive weeping tree with mid-green foliage and masses of red flowers.
* <i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> <i>Carob bean</i>	8	■ ●	Slow growing, long-lived shade and fodder tree with dense, dark green foliage. Dioecious (separate male and female trees).
<i>Cytisus proliferus</i> <i>Tree lucerne</i>	5	●	Leguminous fodder tree with mid-green foliage and white flowers. Useful as low windbreak and for honey production. Life span of 20-30 years.
* <i>Erythrina indica</i> <i>Coral tree</i>	10	■ △ ●	Deciduous shade tree with large, heart-shaped leaves; bright red flowers.
<i>Eucalyptus botryooides</i> <i>Bangalay</i>	30	■ ●	Erect shade tree with dense foliage. Flowers January/March.
<i>Eucalyptus caesia</i> <i>"Silver Princess"</i>	10	▲ △	Decorative tree with pendulous branches and blue-green foliage. The young branches and fruit are silvery white and the mature bark is stringy, reddish-brown. Flowers June/September.
<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i> <i>Marri</i>	30	▲ ■ ●	Large, shady tree with fibrous bark and large leaves. Masses of white flowers January/February; large round fruit. Important honey tree.
<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i> var. <i>rosea</i> <i>Pink-flowered marri</i>	20	▲ ■ △ ●	Distinguishable from marri by pink-coloured flowers. Mainly used as ornamental trees and for honey production.

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<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	15	▲ ■ ●	Vigorous growth in early stages, with moderately dense mid-green foliage and smooth white bark flowers Sept-Oct. Good honey producer.
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> <i>Lemon scented gum</i>	30	▲	Tall, erect, smooth barked tree with small crown. Has a tendency to drop branches. Flowers June/July.
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> <i>Sugar gum</i>	20	■ ●	Tall, shady, smooth-barked tree. Moderately quick growing. Leaves can be toxic to stock (especially horses) in spring. Good honey producer.
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> var. <i>nana</i> <i>Dwarf sugar gum</i>	8	■ ▲ ●	Small tree with dark green foliage and spreading crown. Reasonable growth rate. Foliage can be toxic to stock in spring. Flowers January/February. Good honey producer.
<i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i> <i>Red-flowering gum</i>	10	▲ ■ ▲	Rough brown bark and dense, deep green foliage. Famous for its masses of brilliant red flowers December/January.
<i>Eucalyptus lane-poollei</i> <i>Salmon-barked wandoo</i>	10	▲ ■ ▲	Ornamental, smooth-barked tree of small stature, ideal for shade.
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> var. <i>rosea</i> <i>Pink-flowered yellow gum</i>	10	■ ▲	Smooth-barked tree with masses of bright pink flowers. Useful as windbreak and shade tree. Good honey producer. Variety ' <i>Macrocarpa</i> ' has a denser growth habit. Flower colours variable.
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> <i>Spotted gum</i>	25	□ ■ ●	Well formed tree with dense crown and smooth bark with purplish blotches. Ideal as a specimen tree or for windbreak, shelter and timber.
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> <i>Yellow box</i>	20	□ ■ ●	Erect, well-formed tree with rough bark and blue-green foliage. Useful for shade, windbreak, timber and honey.
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i> <i>Nicholl's willow-leaved peppermint</i>	20	■ ▲	Graceful, pendulous willow-type foliage and brown, sub-fibrous bark. Excellent for shade or ornamental purposes.
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> <i>Red mahogany</i>	25	□ ■ ●	Umbrageous tree with fibrous bark. Useful for shade, timber and nectar production.
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> <i>Swamp mahogany</i>	25	□ ■ ●	Shady tree with dense, dark green foliage. Prefers moisture gaining sites. Moderately salt tolerant.
* <i>Ficus hillii</i> <i>Weeping fig</i>	10	■ ▲ ●	Dense, compact, mid-green crown and smooth, grey-white bark. Very useful as street and shade tree. Vigorous root system.

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Species	Ht(m)	Uses	Description
* <i>Ficus macrophylla</i> <i>Moreton Bay fig</i>	15	■ ●	Large-leaved spreading crown. Useful for shade and windbreak. Figs can be used as fodder. Vigorous flared root system.
* <i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i> <i>Kaffir plum</i>	10	■ ▲	Ornamental, evergreen shade tree with large, glossy, green leaves and plentiful plum-like fruit. Frost tender.
* <i>Hymenosporum flavum</i> <i>Native frangipani</i>	7	■ ▲	Decorative, upright shade tree with mid-green foliage and fragrant yellow flowers.
* <i>Jacaranda acutifolia</i> <i>Jacaranda</i>	10	■ ▲	Attractive, deciduous, ornamental tree with masses of purple flowers. Useful for decorative and street tree purposes. Frost tender in early stages.
* <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> <i>liquidamber</i>	20	■ ▲	Pyramid-shaped, deciduous tree famed for its red-purple leaves in autumn. Useful as decorative tree and wood turning.
<i>Pinus canariensis</i> <i>Canary Islands pine</i>	25	■ ●	Decorative, straight-boled tree. Useful for windbreak and timber. Drought tolerant. Attractive juvenile foliage.
* <i>Platanus orientalis</i> <i>Plane tree</i>	15	■ ▲	Deciduous tree with spreading crown. Leaves have golden tints before falling.
* <i>Podocarpus elata</i> <i>Illawarra plum</i>	15	■ ▲	Slow growing, attractive upright tree with thick, green, glossy leaves.
* <i>Quercus palustris</i> <i>Pin oak</i>	10	■ ▲	Decorative, deciduous, shade tree with leaves turning deep red in autumn. Useful for street planting.
* <i>Quercus suber</i> <i>Cork oak</i>	15	■ ●	Evergreen oak with grey-green foliage; bole usually short and stout with thick corky bark. Ideal shade and windbreak tree.
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> <i>Japanese pepper tree</i>	10	■ ●	Useful shade and ornamental tree with dense compact crown and small red berries.
* <i>Tristania conferta</i> <i>Brush box</i>	10	■ ▲ ●	Hardy, evergreen tree of upright habit with dense, mid-green foliage. Suitable for shade, shelter and honey production.

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Species	Ht(m)	Uses	Description
Acacia melanoxylon <i>Blackwood</i>	20	□ ■ ●	Large, long-lived tree with dark green, dense foliage. Suited to moist fertile soils. Flowers July/October. Prized timber for cabinet work.
*Agathis robusta <i>Queensland kauri</i>	20	□ ■ ▲ *	Long-lived timber tree with straight cylindrical trunk, dense foliage of dull green oval leaves. Loam soils only.
Eucalyptus diversicolor <i>Karri</i>	45	□ ■ ▲ ●	Attractive, tall tree with smooth white bark. Prized for timber and nectar flow.
Eucalyptus globulus <i>Tasmanian blue gum</i>	35	□ ●	Quick growing, tall, erect smooth barked timber tree with long straplike leaves. Sheds bark in ribbons.
Eucalyptus laeliae <i>Darling Range ghost gum</i>	15	■ ▲ ●	Striking white barked tree with mid-green foliage similar to wandoo. Good shade and shelter tree.
Eucalyptus muelleriana <i>Yellow stringybark</i>	30	□ ■	Erect tree with brown, fibrous bark. Timber useful for poles. Some honey and pollen yield.
Eucalyptus patens <i>W.A. blackbutt (yarri)</i>	30	□ ■ ▲ ●	Erect boled tree with fibrous black bark and bluish-green foliage. Good windbreak, timber, honey and pollen tree.
Eucalyptus saligna <i>Sydney blue gum</i>	35	□ ■ ●	Straight boled, erect tree with smooth bark. Initial rapid growth. Useful for timber, shade and windbreak.
*Fraxinus raywoodii var. <i>excelsior</i> <i>Claret ash</i>	10	■ ▲	Deciduous tree with autumn leaves of deep claret colour that make it valuable for ornamental or specimen purposes.
Pinus radiata <i>Monterey pine</i>	30	□ ■ ●	Rapid growing pine mostly used in plantations. Mid-green foliage. Useful for timber, windbreak and shelter.
*Quercus robur <i>English oak</i>	15	■ ▲	Decorative, deciduous tree with short, stout trunk and spreading crown. Slow early growth.
*Salix babylonica <i>Weeping willow</i>	15	■ ▲	Attractive, deciduous, shady tree suited to wet sites. Foliage light green and pendulous, and useful as fodder.

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## Choose the right tree

Choosing the correct species to plant has been made simpler by grouping suitable trees to their soil preferences. Trees nominated for 'Sand' will also grow well in 'Sandy Loam and Gravel' soils; similarly, species nominated for 'Sandy Loam and Gravel' will grow in 'Loam', however the reverse does not necessarily apply.

### Soil Type

**Sand** A loose open soil one metre or more in depth. The surface 300mm can be leached grey sand but the sub-soil must be yellow through to moisture. Where the leached surface penetrates deeper than 300mm initial soil improvement will be necessary.

**Sandy Loam and Gravel** Deep well drained soils of open texture, with or without gravel content. These soils are more fertile than sand and have a clay or heavy laterite base at depth.

**Loam** A soil of heavier texture than sand but one which does not compact hard when dry. It should have a depth of approximately 450mm before reaching clay.

Further information on trees is readily available from:  
Rural Advisory Service,  
Department of Conservation and Land Management,  
50 Hayman Road, COMO 6152  
Phone: (09) 367 0333 or Narrogin (098) 81 1113  
Bunbury (097) 25 4300  
Manjimup (097) 71 1988

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