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Department of Biodiversity,  
Conservation and Attractions

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## Choose the right tree

Choosing the correct species to plant has been made simpler by grouping suitable trees to their minimum rainfall requirement and soil preference, so it is important that you establish the rainfall and soil type where you wish to plant. Trees from the lower rainfall categories can be planted in higher rainfall zones, but not the reverse.

## 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 darker shades. This indicates a tendency to hold moisture. Where the leached surface penetrates deeper than 300mm initial soil improvement may be necessary.

**Sand & Loam** These species will grow in both soil types.

**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.

**Loam & Heavy Loams** These species will grow in both soil types.

**Heavy Loam** A heavy textured soil (not clay) that compacts hard when dry. Also included in this category are loams or sands less than 450mm in depth over a clay base.

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

Revised by Rural Advisory Officers  
August 1987



The  
**WHEATBELT**



Department of  
**CONSERVATION  
& LAND MANAGEMENT**

TREES  
FOR  
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## LOAM & HEAVY LOAMS

Species	Ht(m)	Uses	Description
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> <i>Salmon gum</i>	23	▲ ■ ●	Tall tree with shady crowns of glassy, bright green leaves and typical grey to salmon-pink smooth bark on straight trunk. Flowers August-March. Honey and essential oil producer. Usable timber. Street tree.
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i> <i>Gimlet</i>	10	▲ ■ △ ●	Compact, glossy foliage and attractive red-brown bark with fluted stems. Flowers November-March. Drought and frost resistant. Good honey producer.

## SOIL TYPE

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## HEAVY LOAMS

## SOIL TYPE

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## SOIL

<i>Acacia pendula</i> <i>Weeping myall</i>	10	●	Long lived, drought resistant wattle with an attractive pendulous habit. Suitable for fodder.
<i>Brachychiton gregorii</i> <i>Desert kurrajong</i>	8	▲ ■ △	Slow-growing, drought resistant tree with a dense crown of bright green foliage.
<i>Eucalyptus dundasii</i> <i>Dundas blackbutt</i>	12	▲ ■ ●	Medium to tall tree with dense, glossy foliage. Flowers February-April. Drought and frost resistant. Good honey producer and useful for fence posts and timber. Street tree.
<i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides</i> <i>Weeping pittosporum</i>	5	▲ ■ △	Graceful, pendulous foliage of dense, mid-green leaves; unusual orange-coloured fruits. Drought resistant.
<i>Eucalyptus diptera</i> <i>Two-winged gimlet</i>	6	○ ■ ▲	Attractive tree or mallee with dense, glossy green crown. Drought, frost and some salt tolerance. Street tree.
<i>Eucalyptus gracilis</i> <i>Snap and rattle</i> (Now known as <i>Euc. myriadena</i> )	12	○ ■ ▲ ●	Tree or mallee with dense, glossy green, spreading crown. Flowers April-September. Timber useful, and good honey producer. Street tree.
<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> var. <i>oleosa</i> <i>Giant mallee</i>	10	▲ ■	Shiny, narrow leaves, and creamy flowers mostly in summer. Drought and frost tolerant. Essential oil yielder. Street tree.
<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i> <i>Coral gum</i>	12	▲ ■ ●	Blue-grey-green foliage forming compact crown. Showy pink flowers in summer. Drought tolerant and some frost resistance. Good honey producer. Street tree.
<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> (inland) <i>Wandoo</i>	15	▲ ■ ●	Shady, compact crown, usually bluish-green foliage and purplish blotches on smooth bark. Flowers March-April. Timber and good honey producer.
<i>Schinus molle</i> <i>Pepper tree</i>	12	○ ■	Slow growing, spreading tree with fern-like pendulous foliage.

○ Salt tolerant

■ Shade

▲ Native to

Western Australia

△ Ornamental

● Windbreak

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

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RAIN FALL

300 mm

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

RAIN

SOIL TYPE	Species	Ht(m)	Uses	Description	RAIN FALL
SAND	<i>Eucalyptus obtusiflora</i> <i>Dongara mallee</i> (formerly <i>E. dongarraensis</i> )	6	▲ ■ ●	Mallee or small tree with smooth bark (rough at base). Flowers mid-summer. Drought and frost resistant.	RAIN FALL
	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> <i>Rottnest Island ti tree</i>	6	▲ ■ ●	Small, dark green foliated, bushy tree with cylindrical spikes of white flowers during summer. Occurs naturally on poor, alkaline soils.	
	<i>Pinus halepensis</i> <i>Aleppo pine</i>	15	■ ▲ ●	Attractive tree with moderately dense crown. Short, pale needles. Drought resistant.	
SOIL TYPE					
SAND & LOAM	<i>Acacia saligna</i> , <i>Golden wattle</i>	5	○ ▲ ●	Dense, fast-growing wattle, suitable for soil stabilisation or to provide a quick-growing low windbreak. Short-lived.	RAIN FALL
	<i>Cupressus arizonica</i> <i>Arizona cypress</i>	10	▲ ●	Hardy, slow-growing conical tree with blue-green foliage.	RAIN FALL
	<i>Eucalyptus kochii</i> <i>Watheroo mallee</i>	4	○ ■ ▲ ●	Tree or mallee with fibrous grey bark. Flowers September-January. Drought and frost resistant. Essential oils and good honey producer.	
	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i> <i>Tamarix</i>	8	○ ■ ●	Useful windbreak tree on deep alkaline soils and wetter, saline sites. Grey-blue leaves. Can be pruned as hedges. Fodder tree.	RAIN FALL
SOIL TYPE					
LOAM	<i>Acacia microbotrya</i> <i>Manna wattle</i>	5	▲ ■ ▲	Small, fast-growing tree with dense blue-green foliage. Flowers in winter. Short lived.	RAIN FALL
	<i>Eucalyptus kondininensis</i> <i>Kondinin blackbutt</i>	12	○ ■ ▲	Glossy, green leaves and dark to black rough bark stocking, smooth above. Flowers November-December. Drought and salt tolerant. Street tree.	RAIN FALL
	<i>Eucalyptus sargentii</i> <i>Salt river gum</i>	10	○ ■ ▲ ●	Spreading, dense, glossy foliage and (usually) deep brown-red bark. Flowers September-December. Noted for tolerance of saline conditions.	
SOIL TYPE					
LOAM & HEAVY LOAMS	<i>Eucalyptus astringens</i> <i>Brown mallet</i>	12	○ ■ ▲ ●	Shady tree which tends to produce multi-stems. Mid-green foliage and is noted for brown, smooth bark with tannin content. Honey producer and usable timber.	400 mm
SOIL TYPE					
HEAVY LOAMS	<i>Acacia acuminata</i> <i>Raspberry jam</i>	8	▲ ■ ▲	Fast-growing, small tree with rounded umbrella-shaped crown. Durable timber ideal for fence posts. Flowers in spring.	RAIN FALL
	<i>Casuarina huegeliana</i> <i>Rock oak</i>	10	▲ ■	Natural habitat is shallow soils at the base of granite outcrops. Forms a dense crown on deeper soils.	
	<i>Eucalyptus erythronema</i> <i>Red flowered mallee</i>	4	▲ ▲	Ornamental tree or mallee with smooth, white bark and shiny green foliage. Pink or yellow flowers from October-December or later. Drought resistant.	RAIN FALL
	<i>Eucalyptus forrestiana</i> <i>Fuchsia mallee</i>	4	▲ ▲	Decorative mallee with thick, glossy green leaves and yellow pendulous flowers and red capsules December-March. Drought and frost resistant. Street tree.	
SOIL TYPE					RAIN FALL

○ Salt tolerant    ▲ Native to Western Australia    ▲ Ornamental  
■ Shade    ● Windbreak



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Species	Ht(m)	Uses	Description
<i>Eucalyptus gardneri</i> <i>Blue mallet</i>	10	▲ ■ ●	Rapid growing, small tree with typical mallet stems and blue-grey leaves. Flowers usually May-June. Drought and frost resistant. Winter honey producer. Street tree.
<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> <i>York gum</i>	12	○ ■ ▲	Quick growing tree or mallee with sparse foliage, spreading crown and rough bark. Flowers in September-December. Drought tolerant. Useful honey producer.
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i> <i>Red morrel</i>	12	▲ ■ ●	Rough barked tree or mallee with spreading crown of shiny leaves. Flowers November-March. Drought, frost and salt tolerant. Good honey producer. Street tree.
<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i> <i>Moort</i>	6	▲ ●	Tree or mallee with dull green, thick leaves forming compact, rounded, dense crown. Honey producer. Street tree.
<i>Eucalyptus redunca</i> <i>Black marlock</i>	7	▲ ■ ●	Spacious, shady crown with dense, dull green foliage. Flowers December-March. Drought and frost resistant. Good honey producer.
<i>Eucalyptus spathulata</i> <i>Swamp mallet</i>	8	○ ■ ▲	Rapid-growing, attractive tree with dense crown, dull green foliage. Flowers December-March. Drought and frost resistant. Good honey producer.
<i>Eucalyptus todtiana</i> <i>Coastal blackbutt</i>	6	▲ ■ ●	Medium height, compact, grey-green foliaged tree, tidy habit, rough prickly bark on lower portion of tree. Drought resistant.
<i>Pinus pinaster</i> <i>Maritime pine</i>	15	■ ●	Hardy tree with dense crown, prefers yellow sands 1 m+ in depth. Suitable for fence posts (when treated).
<i>Pinus pinea</i> <i>Stone pine</i>	10	■ ●	Wide, spreading tree with dense umbrella-shaped crown. Cones contain edible seeds.
<i>Casuarina obesa</i> <i>Swamp oak</i>	10	○ ▲ △ ●	Dense, ornamental tree suitable for moisture gaining sites or saline areas.
<i>Eucalyptus angulosa</i> <i>Ridge-fruited mallee</i>	7	▲ ■ ●	Tree or mallee of shady habit with smooth bark. Flowers August-December. Drought resistant.
<i>Eucalyptus caesia</i> (small flowers) <i>Gungurru</i>	4	▲ ■ △	Decorative tree with open foliage of blue-green leaves, stringy brown lower bark, upper pendulous branchlets and fruit, silvery white. Plentiful mid-pink flowers June-September.
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> <i>River gum</i>	15	○ ■ ▲ ●	Vigorous growth in early stages, with moderately dense, mid-green foliage and smooth, white bark. Prefers moisture gaining sites. Flowers September-October. Good honey producer.
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> <i>Sugar gum</i>	18	■ ●	Moderately quick-growing, tall, smooth-barked tree with dark green foliage which 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	■ ●	Medium height 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.

○ Salt tolerant

■ Shade

▲ Native to

Western Australia

△ Ornamental

● Windbreak

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Species	Ht(m)	Uses	Description
<i>Eucalyptus conferruminata</i> Bald Island marlock	10	▲ ■ ▲ ●	Small 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 decipiens</i> Red heart	6	▲ ■ ●	Rough barked small tree, flowering September-January. Also grows well on gravelly or heavier soils. Drought and frost resistant.
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> Tuart	15	▲ ■ ●	Tall tree with grey-brown fibrous bark, suited to deeper soils. Flowers March-April. Good honey yield.
<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i> Dwarf Bald Island marlock	6	▲ ▲ ●	Mallee with smooth bark and dense, leafy crown. Flowers identical colour to <i>E. conferruminata</i> but with longer peduncles.
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> var <i>macrocarpa</i> (Large-flowered form of pink-yellow gum)	8	■ ▲ ●	Densely foliated smooth-barked tree carrying white, pink or scarlet flowers between autumn and summer.
<i>Eucalyptus macrandra</i> Long-flowered marlock	5	▲ ■ ●	Smooth-barked mallee with profuse yellow-green flowers in January-March. Drought resistant. Good honey producer. Street tree.
<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i> var <i>heterophylla</i> Coastal moort	5	○ ■ ▲ ●	Vigorous growing tree with mid-green, dense foliage. Flowers during summer months. Good honey producer.
<i>Eucalyptus preissiana</i> Bell-fruited mallee	2	▲ ▲ ●	Rapid growing, attractive mallee with bluish-grey leaves and large yellow flowers. Flowers July-October.
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> var <i>rosea</i> (Pink flowered form of red ironbark)	15	■ ●	Blue-grey foliated tree with deeply furrowed rough bark and pale pink flowers which can extend from May to December.
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> Narrow-leaved ironbark	17	■ ●	Bluish-green, dense crown carried low to ground. Flowers May-January. Drought resistant. Timber and honey production.
<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> Grey Box	20	■ ●	Attractive tree with dull green foliage and persistent bark on trunk and larger limbs, becoming smooth on smaller branches. Strong durable timber.
<i>Eucalyptus nutans</i> Red-flowered moort	5	▲ ■ ●	Round, compact-crowned tree, similar to moort but with red flowers in September-November. Leaves are thick and dark green.
<i>Eucalyptus accedens</i> Powderbark wandoo	15	▲ ■ ●	Attractive tree with blue-grey foliage and a talc-like pale salmon powdered stem following bark shed, fading to white.
<i>Eucalyptus drummondii</i> Drummond's gum	5	▲ ■ ▲ ●	Attractive small tree with blue grey foliage and white powdery stems and fruits. It flowers in September-December and sometimes May-June.
<i>Eucalyptus occidentalis</i> Flat-topped yate	12	○ ■ ▲ ●	Rapid-growing tree with flat-topped, shady crown and rough bark. Flowers March-May. Suited to moister sites. Salt and frost tolerant. Good honey producer. Street tree.
<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> Wandoo	20	▲ ■ ●	Mid-green, compact crown and white, smooth bark, creamy at times. Flowers in summer. Drought resistant. Usable timber and good honey producer.

○ Salt tolerant

▲ Native to

▲ Ornamental

■ Shade

Western Australia

● Windbreak

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