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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

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The
WHEATBELT

CALM LIBRARY ARCHIVE
NOT FOR LOAN

003488

RURAL
AREAS

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Department of
CONSERVATION
& LAND MANAGEMENT

SOIL TYPE	Species	Ht(m)	Uses	Description
SAND	<i>Eucalyptus oldfieldii</i> Oldfields Mallee	5	▲ ■ ●	Dense rounded mallee with smooth grey brown deciduous bark. Flowering time August-October. Drought and frost resistant
	<i>Eucalyptus leptopoda</i> Tammin Mallee	5	▲ ■ ●	Dense spreading mallee with smooth bark which sheds in strips or ribbons in late summer. Flowers December-March. Drought and frost resistant.
SAND & LOAM	<i>Casuarina cristata</i> Black oak	10	○ ■ ▲ ●	Densely crowned, drought resistant tree. Suitable for fodder.
	<i>Eucalyptus ebbanoensis</i> Sandplain mallee	5	▲ ■ △ ●	Mallee or small tree with smooth bark (rough at base). Flowers September-October. Drought and frost resistant.
	<i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> Goldfields sand mallee	4	○ ■ ▲ ●	Mallee. Flowers vary from cream to crimson. June-October. Smooth bark. Good honey producer. Street tree.
	<i>Eucalyptus eudesmoides</i> Mallalie	5	▲ ■ △ ●	Bushy mallee with dark grey lower bark shedding in strips. The upper bark is smooth grey brown with the younger branchlets often pink or red. Flowers January-May.
LOAM	<i>Eucalyptus brockwayi</i> Dundas mahogany	18	▲ ■ ●	Attractive tree with glossy, green, moderately dense foliage and smooth bark. Flowers March-May. Drought and frost resistant. Timber useful, good honey producer. Street tree.
	<i>Eucalyptus campaspe</i> Silver topped gimlet	6	▲ ■ △ ●	Spreading, blue-grey foliated crown and unique coppery brown bark. Flowers October-January. Drought resistant. Honey producer. Street tree.
	<i>Eucalyptus ewartiana</i> Ewart's mallee	6	▲ ■ ●	Tree or mallee with unusual brown-green bark and cream to pale yellow flowers in November-March. Honey producer.
	<i>Eucalyptus flocktoniae</i> Merrit	12	○ ■ ▲	Tree or mallee, depending on site. Dark green foliage and smooth bark. Flowers September-December. Drought and frost resistant. Timber useful. Honey producer. Street tree.
	<i>Eucalyptus stoatei</i> Scarlet pear gum	4	▲ ■ ●	Densely foliated, small tree with mid-green leaves, ornamental fruits and yellow flowers October-March. Drought resistant. Street tree.
	<i>Eucalyptus stricklandii</i> Yellow-flowered blackbutt	8	▲ ■ △	Medium-sized tree with thick, glossy leaves and bright yellow flowers December-January. Drought and frost tolerant. Good honey producer.

○ Salt tolerant
■ Shade

▲ Native to Western Australia

△ Ornamental
● Windbreak

FALL
RAIN
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LOAM & HEAVY LOAMS

Species	Ht(m)	Uses	Description
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> Salmon gum	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> Gimlet	10	▲ ■ △ ●	Compact, glossy foliage and attractive red-brown bark with fluted stems. Flowers November-March. Drought and frost resistant. Good honey producer.

SOIL TYPE

<i>Acacia pendula</i> Weeping myall	10	●	Long lived, drought resistant wattle with an attractive pendulous habit. Suitable for fodder.
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SOIL TYPE

<i>Brachychiton gregorii</i> Desert kurrajong	8	▲ ■ △	Slow-growing, drought resistant tree with a dense crown of bright green foliage.
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SOIL TYPE

<i>Eucalyptus dundasii</i> Dundas blackbutt	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.
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SOIL TYPE

<i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides</i> Weeping pittosporum	5	▲ ■ △	Graceful, pendulous foliage of dense, mid-green leaves; unusual orange-coloured fruits. Drought resistant.
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SOIL TYPE

<i>Eucalyptus diptera</i> Two-winged gimlet	6	○ ■ ▲	Attractive tree or mallee with dense, glossy green crown. Drought, frost and some salt tolerance. Street tree.
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HEAVY LOAMS

<i>Eucalyptus gracilis</i> Snap and rattle (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.
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SOIL TYPE

<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> var. <i>oleosa</i> Giant mallee	10	▲ ■	Shiny, narrow leaves, and creamy flowers mostly in summer. Drought and frost tolerant. Essential oil yielder. Street tree.
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SOIL TYPE

<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i> Coral gum	12	▲ ■ ●	Blue-grey-green foliage forming compact crown. Showy pink flowers in summer. Drought tolerant and some frost resistance. Good honey producer. Street tree.
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SOIL TYPE

<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> (inland) Wandoo	15	▲ ■ ●	Shady, compact crown, usually bluish-green foliage and purplish blotches on smooth bark. Flowers March-April. Timber and good honey producer.
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<i>Schinus molle</i> Pepper tree	12	○ ■	Slow growing, spreading tree with fern-like pendulous foliage.
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- Salt tolerant
- Shade
- ▲ Native to Western Australia
- △ Ornamental
- Windbreak

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

300 mm

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

SOIL TYPE

SAND

SOIL TYPE

SAND & LOAM

SOIL TYPE

LOAM

SOIL TYPE

LOAM & HEAVY LOAMS

SOIL TYPE

HEAVY LOAMS

SOIL TYPE

Species	Ht(m)	Uses	Description
<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.
<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.

<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.
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i> <i>Arizona cypress</i>	10	▲ ●	Hardy, slow-growing conical tree with blue-green foliage.
<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.

<i>Acacia microbotrya</i> <i>Manna wattle</i>	5	▲ ■ ▲	Small, fast-growing tree with dense blue-green foliage. Flowers in winter. Short lived.
<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.
<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.

<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.
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<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.
<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.
<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.

- Salt tolerant ▲ Native to ▲ Ornamental
- Shade Western Australia ● Windbreak

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

400 mm

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

RAIN FALL

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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 foliated 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 1m+ 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> <i>Bald Island marlock</i>	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> <i>Red heart</i>	6	▲ ■ ●	Rough barked small tree, flowering September-January. Also grows well on gravelly or heavier soils. Drought and frost resistant.
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> <i>Tuart</i>	15	▲ ■ ●	Tall tree with grey-brown fibrous bark, suited to deeper soils. Flowers March-April. Good honey yield.
<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i> <i>Dwarf Bald Island marlock</i>	6	▲ △ ●	Mallee with smooth bark and dense, leafy crown. Flowers identical colour to <i>E. conferruminata</i> but with longer peduncles.
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon</i> var <i>macrocarpa</i> (<i>Large-flowered form of pink-yellow gum</i>)	8	■ △ ●	Densely foliated smooth-barked tree carrying white, pink or scarlet flowers between autumn and summer.
<i>Eucalyptus macrandra</i> <i>Long-flowered marlock</i>	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> <i>Coastal moort</i>	5	○ ■ ▲ ●	Vigorous growing tree with mid-green, dense foliage. Flowers during summer months. Good honey producer.
<i>Eucalyptus preissiana</i> <i>Bell-fruited mallee</i>	2	▲ △ ●	Rapid growing, attractive mallee with bluish-grey leaves and large yellow flowers. Flowers July-October.
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> var <i>rosea</i> (<i>Pink flowered form of red ironbark</i>)	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> <i>Narrow-leaved ironbark</i>	17	■ ●	Bluish-green, dense crown carried low to ground. Flowers May-January. Drought resistant. Timber and honey production.
<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> <i>Grey Box</i>	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> <i>Red-flowered moort</i>	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> <i>Powderbark wandoo</i>	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> <i>Drummond's gum</i>	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> <i>Flat-topped yate</i>	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> <i>Wandoo</i>	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
■ Shade Western Australia△ Ornamental
● Windbreak

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