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Botanical and Common Name	Height	Description	Recommended Use	Minimum Rainfall	Soils
<i>Pinus canariensis</i> (Canary Island Pine) .....	80 ft.	Hardy pine with broad pyramidal crown, long pendulous needles	Windbreak, shade and ornamental	18 in.	Good sand or loam.
<i>Pinus halepensis</i> (Aleppo Pine) .....	60 ft.	Small fine needles, heavily branched, short trunk	Drought resistant. Shade shelter tree including seaside areas	18 in.	Good sands and light loams. Suitable for limestone areas.
<i>Pinus pinaster</i> (Maritime Pine) .....	60 ft.	Hardy tree with dense crown .....	Windbreak and shade tree. Commercial timber	18 in.	Sandy soils.
<i>Pinus pinea</i> (Stone Pine) .....	40 ft.	Dense wide spreading umbrella crown .....	Windbreak and shade for farms	18 in.	Sands and loams.
<i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey Pine) .....	100 ft.	Dense erect crown. Rapid growth .....	Windbreak, road and ornamental planting. Commercial timber	25 in.	Good loam soils.
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> (Plane Tree) .....	70 ft.	Deciduous wide spreading crown .....	Street and ornamental planting	25 in.	Good sands and loams.
<i>Populus nigra</i> (Black Poplar) .....	100 ft.	Deciduous, erect, columnar .....	Windbreak and avenue planting	25 in.	Prefers damp soils.
<i>Quercus lusitanica</i> (Portuguese Oak) .....	30 ft.	Semi-deciduous hardy tree, compact crown .....	Shade tree in coastal districts	25 in.	Adaptable to most soils.
<i>Salix babingtonia</i> (Weeping Willow) .....	30 ft.	Rapid growing tree. Attractive foliage and weeping habit	Shade and ornamental .....	25 in.	Requires damp conditions.
<i>Tristania conferta</i> (Brush Box) .....	To 50 ft.	Neat appearance, compact, dark green foliage, small white flowers	Street and ornamental planting	20 in.	Adaptable with a preference for heavy soils.
<i>Ulmus pumila</i> (Chinese Elm) .....	60 ft.	Deciduous, compact crown .....	Shade and street planting	20 in.	Good sand or loam.

"B"—ESPERANCE PLAINS (18 in. rainfall minimum). For further details see Bulletin No. 2644.

The undermentioned species are recommended as the result of successful local plantings over a number of years. Descriptions are given above.

*Eucalyptus lehmannii* (Bald Island Marlock); *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Thuart); *Eucalyptus globulus* (Tasmanian Blue Gum); *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* (Sugar Gum); *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*, var. *nana* (Dwarf Sugar Gum); *Pinus pinaster* (Maritime Pine); *Pinus pinea* (Stone Pine); *Acacia pyramidalis* (Golden Wattle).

**GENERAL NOTES :**

Plant away from all buildings, septic systems, etc., a minimum distance equal to at least the normal height of the mature tree as indicated in second column.

The above list is, of necessity, brief in extent, as is the description of the species. It includes only trees which have proved suitable for planting under field conditions in Western Australia as shelter belts, wind breaks, shade trees and for roadside and ornamental planting. In gardens where improved conditions can be provided a much wider choice is possible. Persons seeking information on such additional shrubs and trees are advised to consult one of the recognised works on tree and shrub culture, or the more comprehensive catalogue of one of the private commercial nurserymen.

**ARTIFICIAL WATERING :**

It is anticipated that in all field planting no artificial watering will be given. Under such conditions it is essential that—

1. the ground be thoroughly cultivated both before and after planting to eliminate all competition for moisture by grass and scrub ; and
2. the trees be given ample growing space ; and
3. planting be carried out soon after first soaking rains.

**USE OF FERTILIZERS :**

Contrary to general opinion, most of our native trees respond to application of fertilizers.

About one (1) oz. of superphosphate per tree is recommended at time of planting. It is important that it be spread, or worked into the soil, for a radius of about two (2) feet.

Superphosphate helps root development. Nitrogenous fertilizers are not recommended as they encourage excessive early crown development and consequent increased transpiration, which young roots are not always able to sustain.

Well rotted farm-yard manure may be used, but only in moderation.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE :**

Country residents wishing to purchase any of the listed species should address inquiries to the Forester-in-Charge, Forests Department Nursery, Hamel.

Trees are *not* supplied to residents of the Metropolitan Area, between Midland Junction and Gosnells and Fremantle.

For list of trees suitable for drier areas, of less than 20 in. rainfall in Western Australia, please see separate leaflet.

55707/2/62—5M†



# TREES SUITABLE FOR PLANTING

"A" In the South-West (over 20 in. Annual Rainfall)  
 "B" In that portion of the Esperance District which receives over 18 in. rainfall per annum.

"A" SOUTHWEST (over 20 in. Annual Rainfall)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Botanical and Common Name	Height	Description	Recommended Use	Minimum Rainfall	Soils
<i>Acacia baileyana</i> (Cootamundra Wattle) ...	20 ft. max.	Winter flowering, yellow blossoms, silver foliage	Ornamental	20 in.	Prefers well-drained sites.
* <i>Acacia cyanophylla</i> (Western Wattle) ...	20 ft.	Small, quick growing short lived tree. Rounded, shady dark green crown	Shade and ornamental	20 in.	Sands to medium loams. Suitable for sandy coastal areas.
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> (Silver Wattle) ...	25 ft.	Fast growing, feathery leaves, silver sheen. Strong tendency to sucker from roots	Shade and ornamental	20 in.	Sand, gravel, light loam.
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> (Black Wattle) ...	To 30 ft.	Yellow blossoms, dark green feathery foliage	Ornamental	20 in.	Sand, loam and gravel.
<i>Acacia elata</i> (Cedar Wattle) ...	40 ft.	Larger and longer lived than most wattles	Ornamental	25 in.	Adaptable to most well drained soils.
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> (Tasmanian Blackwood)	60 ft. and over	Larger and longer lived than most acacias. Dense dark green bushy crown	Shade, ornament, avenue planting	35 in.	Light loams and loamy gravels.
<i>Acacia noddyi</i> (Queen'sland Silver Wattle)	20 ft.	Very early winter flowering	Ornamental	20 in.	Wide range of soils.
<i>Acacia pyramantha</i> (Golden Wattle)	20 ft.	Hardy species, broad leaves, large golden flowers	Ornamental	18 in.	Wide range of soils.
(NOTE:— <i>Acacias</i> are generally short lived with an effective life of 12-25 years.)					
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i> (W.A. Peppermint) ...	To 25 ft.	Attractive shady tree, often weeping habit	Ideal for metropolitan shade, street and ornamental planting	25 in.	Adaptable to most soils. Prefers sands and light loams.
<i>Angophora costata</i> <i>Syn. Angophora lanceolata</i> (Smooth Barked Apple)	60 ft. and over	Medium sized tree. Spreading shady crown. Similar to brush box in appearance	Shade, ornament	30 in.	Adapted to range of soils, light loam, gravel, sand.
<i>Amnecaria excelsa</i> (Norfolk Island Pine) ...	To 100 ft.	Tall, pyramidal tree. Suited to coastal areas. Resistant to sea winds	Ornamental and avenue planting	25 in.	Sand to medium loam.
<i>Brachychiton acerifolium</i> (Illawarra Flame Tree)	To 40 ft.	Massed red flowers in early summer, large glossy leaves	Ornamental	30 in.	Good loamy soils in sheltered position preferred.
<i>Brachychiton diversifolium</i> (Kurrajong) ...	To 60 ft.	Crown bushy, leaf shape variable	Street, shade and ornamental	18 in.	Sands and light loams.
<i>Callitris robusta</i> (Rottneest Island Cypress) ...	To 25 ft.	Compact, upright habit	Windbreak, shade, ornament, suitable for coastal areas	18 in.	Limestone soils, sands and light loams.
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel) ...	To 40 ft.	Spreading tree, dense crown of smooth shining leaves	Street shade and ornamental	30 in.	Loam soil.
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i> (Arizona Cypress) ...	40 ft.	A hardy but slow growing tree, conical grey green crown	Windbreak, shade and ornamental	18 in.	Sands and loams.
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> (Morocco Cypress) ...	40 ft.	Dense crown, pyramidal form	Windbreak, shade and ornamental	30 in.	Sand and loams.
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (False Mahogany) ...	60 ft.	Broad leaves, heavy crowned. Bark rough, dark grey in colour	Windbreak, shade and roadside planting	20 in.	Sand and loams.
<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i> <i>var. rosea</i> (Pink Flowered Marri)	To 100 ft.	Broad leaves, dense spreading crown, but hand-some pink blossoms	Shade and ornamental	20 in.	Well drained sand, gravel or loam.
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> (River Gum) ...	90 ft.	Fast growing, bark white or grey and smooth. Crown dense and often weeping habit	Ornamental, shade, wind-breaks and shelter belts	8 in.	Adaptable to wide range of soils.
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> (Lemon Scented Gum)	70 ft.	Slender, erect, graceful form	Ornamental and avenue planting	25 in.	Adaptable to most soils. Frost tender when young.
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> (Sugar Gum) ...	70 ft.	Large spreading crown and clean, smooth bark. Fast growing	Shade, shelter belt and roadside planting	18 in.	Adaptable to most light textured soils.
<i>Eucalyptus elaeagnifolia</i> <i>var. nana</i> . (Dwarf Sugar Gum)	To 30 ft.	Fast growing, smooth bark, vigorous crown	Street planting, shade groups, shelter belts	12 in.	Light and medium loams and deep sands.
<i>Eucalyptus erythronyx</i> (Illyarrie) ...	25 ft.	Slender tree, bark moderately smooth, dull and white in colour. Striking scarlet buds and bright yellow blossoms	Ornament	18 in.	Adaptable, better on light soils, lime tolerant.
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> (Tasmanian Blue Gum)	150 ft.	Fast growing. Large pendulous leaves	Shade and roadside planting	20 in.	Well drained sand and loams.
<i>Eucalyptus fasciata</i> (Red Flowered Gum) ...	40 ft.	Dense, dark green rounded crown. Bark grey-brown, rough. Striking blossoms—various shades of red carried clear of the leaves	Ornament, shade and avenue planting	30 in.	Adaptable, occurs naturally on poor sand and gravels.
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> (Tuart) ...	100 ft.	Fast growing with rough, ash-coloured bark and a heavy crown	Shade, shelter belt and roadside planting	20 in.	Well drained sand and loams. Tolerates soils with high lime content.
<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i> (Bald Island Marlock)	To 25 ft.	Bushy globular form, from near ground. Umbrella crown develops with age. Flowers greenish yellow fused together in clusters	Windbreak, shade and ornamental	18 in.	Sand and loams.
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> (Spotted Gum) ...	100 ft.	Smooth mottled bark, attractive crown, fast growing	Ornamental shade and avenue planting	25 in.	Loam and better sands.
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> (Yellow Box) ...	To 100 ft.	Deep, moderately dense crown	Ornamental, shade and shelter	30 in.	Adaptable to most soils except poor sand. Prefers loam.
<i>Eucalyptus occidentalis</i> (Flat Topped Yate)	To 80 ft.	Tall tree, umbrella crown. Bark on trunk rough and dark, on limbs grey and smooth	Shade tree ...	16 in.	Occurs in low-lying poorly drained clay soils with, or without, sandy surface. In wet, both planting in deep sand has given good results.
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> (Swamp Mahogany) ...	To 40 ft.	Fairly dense crown, large glossy leaves. Bark dark grey	Ornament, shade and shelter	20 in.	Adaptable to most soils including deep sands. Suitable for swampy areas.
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> (Morton Bay Fig) ...	40 ft.	Heavy crowned tree. Massive buttress roots	Shade tree and ornamental	20 in.	Adaptable to soils, including coastal sands
<i>Illicium laurina</i> (Pin Cushion Hakea) ...	15 ft.	Large ornamental shrub with rounded crown. Blossoms globular red tipped with yellow	Ornamental and low wind-break	14 in.	Sands, gravels and light loam
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> (Silky Oak) ...	40 ft.	Deeply divided leaves. Bright coppery golden flowers	Ornamental	20 in.	Well drained loam.
<i>Jacaranda minosifolia</i> (Jacaranda) ...	50 ft.	Popular deciduous tree with fern-like foliage and masses of violet-blue flowers	Ornamental and street planting	20 in.	Good sand or loam. Frost tender when young.
<i>Melaleuca pubescens</i> (Rottnest Island Tea Tree)	To 30 ft.	Dark green, dense spreading rounded crown. Rough bark	Low shelterbelt, shade and ornament, suitable for coastal areas	18 in.	Limestone soils, sands and light loams.
<i>Meia azedarach</i> (Cape Lilac or White Cedar)	To 30 ft.	Deciduous, fern-like foliage. Clusters of mauve flowers followed by large yellow berries	Ornament, shade	25 in.	Adaptable to most soft including deep sand.
<i>Pinus brataia</i> (closely related to <i>P. badermannis</i> but of more symmetrical growth habit)	70 ft.	Small, fine needles. Erect habit of growth	Drought resistant. Shade shelter tree including sea-side areas	18 in.	Good sands and light loams. Suitable for limestone areas

\* Salt tolerant.