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Trees For Rural Areas

Ornamental Windbreak Shade Salt Tolerant SAND SAND & LOAM LOAM HEAVY LOAMS LOAM & HEAVY LOAMS

Species	Av.ht. (m)	Description	Use	Species	Av.ht. (m)	Description	Use	
300 mm	Acacia pendula <i>Weeping myall</i>	10 Long-lived, drought resistant wattle with an attractive pendulous habit. Suitable for fodder.		400 mm	Eucalyptus gardneri <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.		
	Brachychiton gregorii <i>Desert kurrajong</i>	8 Slow-growing, drought resistant tree with a dense crown of bright green foliage.			Eucalyptus loxophleba <i>York gum</i>	12 Quick-growing tree or mallee with sparse foliage, spreading crown and rough bark. Flowers September-December. Drought tolerant. Useful honey producer.		
	Eucalyptus dundasii <i>Dundas blackbutt</i>	12 Medium to tall tree with dense, glossy green foliage. Flowers February-April. Drought and frost resistant. Good honey producer and useful for fence posts and timber. Street tree.			Eucalyptus longicornis <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.		
	Pittosporum phillyraeoides <i>Weeping pittosporum</i>	5 Graceful, pendulous foliage of dense, mid-green leaves; unusual orange-coloured fruits. Drought resistant.			Eucalyptus platypus <i>Moort</i>	6 Tree or mallee with dull green, thick leaves forming compact, rounded, dense crown. Honey producer. Street tree.		
	Eucalyptus diptera <i>Two-winged gimlet</i>	6 Attractive tree or mallee with dense, glossy green crown. Drought frost and some salt tolerance. Street tree.			Eucalyptus redunda <i>Black marlock</i>	7 Spacious, shady crown with dense, dull green foliage. Flowers December-March. Drought and frost resistant. Good honey producer.		
	Eucalyptus gracilis <i>Snap-and-rattle</i>	12 Tree or mallee with dense, glossy green, spreading crown. Flowers April-September. Timber useful, and good honey producer. Street tree.			Eucalyptus spathulata <i>Swamp mallet</i>	8 Rapid-growing, attractive tree with dense, crown of narrow leaves. Flowers January-March. Drought and frost resistant. Street tree.		
	Eucalyptus oleosa var oleosa <i>Giant mallee</i>	10 Shiny, narrow leaves, and creamy flowers mostly in summer. Drought and frost tolerant. Essential oil yielder. Street tree.			Eucalyptus occidentalis <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.		
	Eucalyptus torquata <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.			Eucalyptus wandoo	20 Mid-green, compact crown and white, smooth bark, creamy at times. Flowers in summer. Drought resistant. Usable timber and good honey producer.		
	Eucalyptus wandoo (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.			300 mm	Eucalyptus salmonophloia <i>Salmon gum</i>	23 Tall tree with shady crowns of glossy, 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.	
	Schinus molle <i>Pepper tree</i>	12 Slow growing, spreading tree with fern-like pendulous foliage.				Eucalyptus salubris <i>Gimlet</i>	10 Compact, glossy green foliage and attractive red-brown bark with fluted stems. Flowers November-March. Drought and frost resistant. Good honey producer.	
Acacia acuminata <i>Raspberry jam</i>	8 Fast-growing, small tree with rounded umbrella-shaped crown. Durable timber ideal for fence posts. Flowers in spring.		Eucalyptus astringens <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.				
Casuarina huegeliana <i>Rock oak</i>	10 Natural habitat is shallow soils at the base of granite outcrops. Forms a dense crown on deeper soils.		Eucalyptus crebra <i>Narrow-leafed ironbark</i>	17 Bluish-green, dense crown carried low to ground. Flowers May-January. Drought resistant. Timber and honey production.				
400 mm	Eucalyptus erythronema <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.		Eucalyptus nutans <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.			
	Eucalyptus forrestiana <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.						

Trees For Rural Areas

Choose the right tree

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

Soil Type Legend

SAND A loose open soil one metre or more in depth. The surface 300 mm can be a leached grey sand but the sub-soil must be yellow through to deeper shades. This indicates a tendency to hold moisture. Where the leached surface penetrates deeper than 300 mm initial soil improvement will 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 450 mm 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 450 mm in depth over a clay base.

Further information on trees is readily available from:

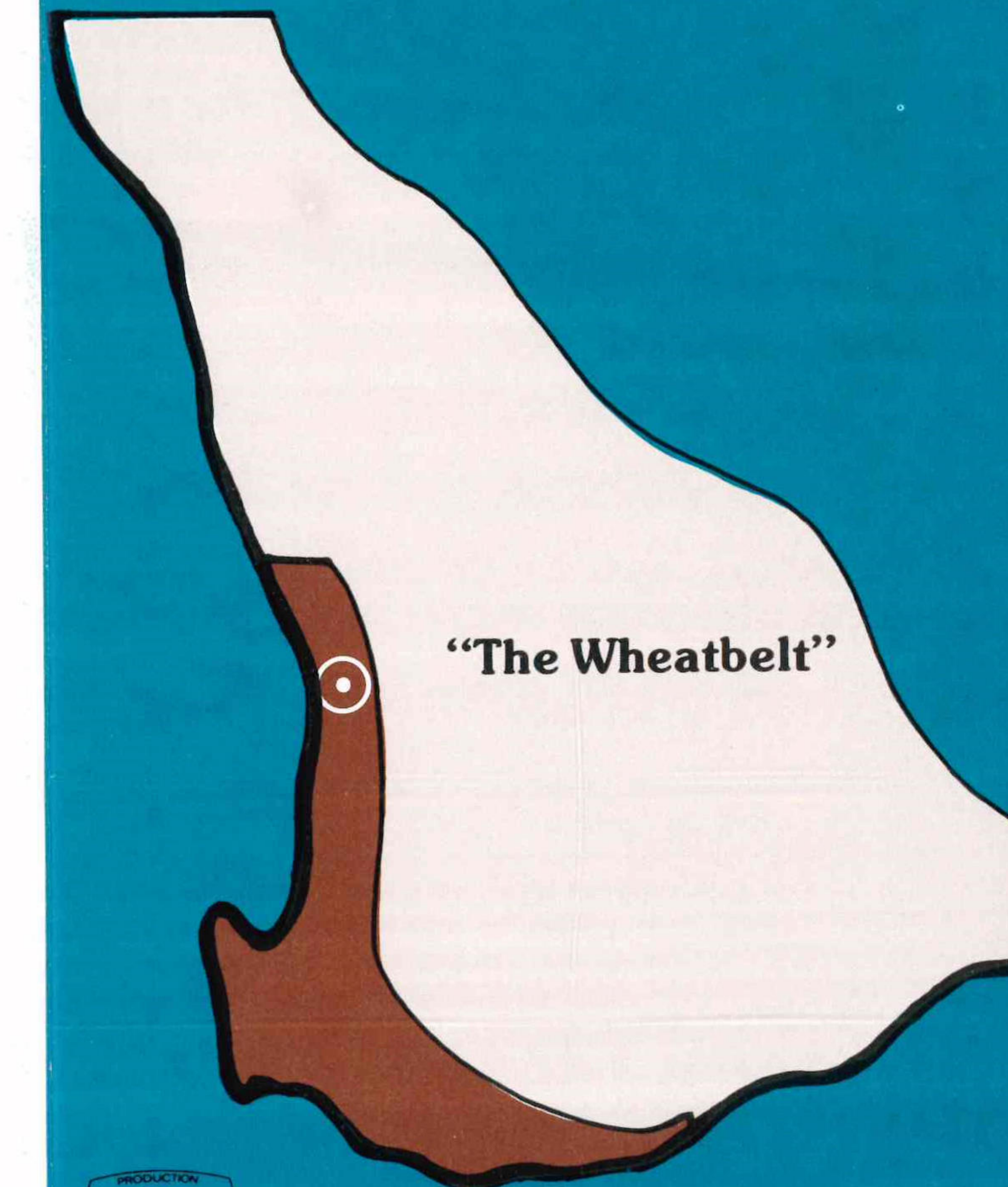
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