

DUBBO STREET TREE MASTERPLAN

STREET TREES FOR THE CITY OF DUBBO

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Botanical name:

Acacia pendula

Common name:

Weeping Myall

Origin:

Eastern Australia, mainly the western side of the Great Dividing Range

Typical height:

8-10 metres

Typical width:

5-8 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast.

Typical form:

Spreading or erect tree with pendulous branches.

Characteristics:

Small to moderate sized evergreen tree. Striking blue-grey, narrow foliage. Bark rough, fissured and dark grey. Bright yellow globose flowers.

Site requirements:

Widespread in inland areas. Often grows in alluvial soils. It is also found in relatively heavy clay soils in Victoria. Its natural habitat gets between 400-600 mm annual rainfall.

Tolerances:

High drought tolerance. Tolerant of frosts.

Notes:

Very ornamental small to moderate sized tree with good tolerances for Dubbo area.



Botanical name:

Acacia salicina

Common name:

Cooba, Native Willow, Willow Wattle

Origin:

Widespread species in eastern Australia colonising most of the Murray Darling & Lake Eyre drainage basins. Grows mainly along the banks of rivers and creeks, on gentle slopes, alluvial plains and floodplains.

Typical height:

5-12 metres

Typical width:

5-12 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow

Typical form:

Medium evergreen tree with a rounded spreading crown and pendulous branchlets.

Characteristics:

Long pendulous foliage often drooping to near ground level. Narrow, slightly curved phyllodes. Racemes of pale yellow flowers. Rough bark.

Site requirements:

Occurs naturally in areas where soils are usually moderate to heavy-textured alluvial clays. Mean annual rainfall: 125-650 mm. Tolerates a wide range of conditions including alkaline and acid soils.

Tolerances:

Moderate to high salt tolerance and highly tolerant of water logging. Moderate to high drought tolerance.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop good structure. May need to manage root suckers.





Botanical name:

Acacia stenophylla

Common name:

Eumong, River Cooba, Munumula, Balkura, Gurley, Gooralee

Origin:

Eastern Australia. Widespread in inland arid areas

Typical height:

5-10 metres

Typical width:

5-10 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast

Typical form:

Small to medium evergreen tree with ascending branches and pendulous branchlets

Characteristics:

Rough and fissured, dark grey-brown bark. Grey-green, long, leathery phyllodes (modified stems). Creamy-yellow ball flower heads in sparse clusters

Site requirements:

Typically grows in alluvial heavy clay soils that are usually alkaline, often saline, near watercourses and around the margins of swamps and depressions, which are often waterlogged and sometimes inundated. Annual rainfall: 125-600 mm

Tolerances:

High water logging, salinity and frost tolerance. Moderate to high drought tolerance. High salt tolerance.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop good structure and can send up root suckers.





Botanical name:

Acer campestre var. 'Elsrijk' & 'Evelyn'

Common name:

Elsrijk Hedge Maple & Queen Elizabeth Maple

Origin:

Cultivars

Typical height:

'Elsrijk' & 'Evelyn' 8-10 metres

Typical width:

'Elsrijk' & 'Evelyn' 5-10 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

'Elsrijk' – dense, upright conical to broadly oval crown.

'Evelyn' - upright growth habit becoming rounded with age.

Characteristics:

Deciduous small to medium sized tree. Small dark green leaves with rounded lobes, colouring yellow in autumn. Bark grey-black, lightly ridged and furrowed.

Site requirements:

Tolerates a wide range of conditions including both alkaline and acid soils, some dryness and soil compaction.

Tolerances:

High drought tolerance. High tolerance of pollution. Tolerates heavy pruning. Easily transplanted and extremely adaptable. Pest & disease free.

Notes:

Excellent street tree selections from a species that has earned a reputation as a tough urban tree. 'Evelyn' can set abundant seed.



Image above courtesy of Flemings Nurseries Pty. Ltd.



Botanical name:

Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'

Common name:

Autumn Blaze Freeman Maple

Origin:

Cultivar of hybrid between *A.saccharinum* x *A.rubrum*

Typical height:

15-20 metres

Typical width:

9-12 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Narrow-domed form with ascending branches.

Characteristics:

Large deciduous tree. Medium green leaves are deeply cut with five pointed lobes. The foliage turns orange-red to scarlet-red colour in autumn. Silver-grey, generally smooth bark.

Site requirements:

Easily grown in average, medium to wet, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. It can be used in what are considered 'tough' sites, such as high clay content, wet sites and dry sites.

Tolerances:

Tolerant of extended dry periods when established and also periodic waterlogging. Easily transplanted.

Notes:

Needs good formative pruning program to develop good branch architecture. Makes a good avenue tree. Could also consider 'Armstrong' with a more upright form.



Botanical name:

Acer negundo 'Sensation'

Common name:

Sensation Box Elder Maple

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

8-10 metres

Typical width:

6-8 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast

Typical form:

Rounded canopy. Improved branching structure compared to the species.

Characteristics:

Small to medium sized deciduous tree. Middle green foliage with reddish-brown tinge to new growth. Foliage turning brilliant red-orange in autumn. Greyish-brown bark with smooth, greenish upper branches.

Site requirements:

Adapts to a wide range of soil conditions, wet or dry and varied pH.

Tolerances:

Easy to transplant and adaptable. Tolerant of harsh urban conditions. Tolerant of extended dry periods and periodic inundation.

Notes:

Can be short-lived due to rapid growth. Sensitive to sun scorch on trunk and main branches.



Botanical name:



Acer platanoides 'Crimson Sentry'

Common name:

Crimson Sentry Norway Maple

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

7-8 metres

Typical width:

4-5 metres

Growth rate:

Slow to moderate

Typical form:

Broadly columnar, upright.

Characteristics:

Small deciduous tree. Dense canopy of dark purple leaves with five sharp lobes. Purple to golden-brown autumn foliage.

Site requirements:

Very tolerant of a wide array of urban soils. Adapts to extremes in soils; sand, clay, acid to alkaline.

Tolerances:

Tolerant of extended dry periods and hot sites. High tolerance of pollution.

Notes:

Low maintenance once established. Easily transplanted.

Botanical name:

Agathis robusta



Common name:

Queensland Kauri Pine

Origin:

Australia - Queensland

Typical height:

20 - 25 metres

Typical width:

6 - 10 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Large tree with a straight pole – like trunk that has rough scaly bark, and a heavily branched crown.

Characteristics:

Large evergreen tree. Broad leathery dark green leaves with no mid rib and arranged in almost opposite pairs. Classified as a conifer.

Site requirements:

Free draining deep soils. Prefers a full sun position.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant.

Notes:

Botanical name:



Alphotinia excelsa

Common name:

Red Ash / Soap Tree

Origin:

North and eastern Australia

Typical height:

10 - 30 metres

Typical width:

4-5 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

A small to medium tree which can be fairly open or have a well rounded crown.

Characteristics:

The dense clusters of white, fragrant summer flowers are followed by dry, globular, black fruits with a transverse ridge above the base. The outer fruit sheds to expose two very hard, tiny, red brown seeds.

Site requirements:

Well drained soils preferred, although .very tolerant of a wide array of urban soils.

Adapts to extremes in soils - sand to clayey soils as well as acidic soils. Sensitive to saline soils. Grows best in full sun.

Tolerances:

Drought: known to be moderately drought tolerant or known to be tolerant of protracted droughts.

Frost: tolerates frosts in the 0° to -5°C range

Notes:



Botanical name:

Angophora floribunda

Common name:

Rough-barked Apple

Origin:

Widely distributed in S/E Qld, and eastern NSW apart from the northern coast, and extends south into the Mallacoota area in far eastern Victoria.

Typical height:

15-25 metres

Typical width:

8-15 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Narrow-domed with ascending branches.

Characteristics:

Large evergreen tree. Shortly fibrous, grey to brown bark persistent to small branches. Opposite, lanceolate leaves; sessile. Terminal peduncle of white-cream flowers.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a wide range of soils types particularly suited to sandy soils of poor fertility. Prefers well-drained soils.

Tolerances:

High tolerance of drought. Low tolerance of waterlogged conditions.

Notes:

Species can vary. Requires rigorous formative pruning program to develop strong structure.





Botanical name:

Araucaria cunninghamii

Common name:

Hoop Pine

Origin:

Australia – east coast of northern NSW and Queensland

Typical height:

50 metres

Typical width:

10 metres

Growth rate:

Slow to moderate

Typical form:

A symmetrical, cone-shaped tree that grows up to 60 m in height

Characteristics:

A large evergreen coniferous tree. The branches are whorled and the leaves are very fine and pointy

Site requirements:

It grows best on deep, well-drained, alluvial soils and volcanic soils. It can grow on a range of soil types as long as the topsoil is reasonably deep and free draining. It is slow to establish in soils low in available nitrogen.

Tolerances:

Moderately drought and frost tolerant. Tolerates low to medium salinity.

Does not tolerate water logging.

Notes:





Botanical name:

Atalaya hemiglauca

Common name:

Whitewood

Origin:

Widespread in the dry, inland areas of Australia, found in every mainland State except Victoria.

Occurring mainly on open plains and alluvial flats; less common on stony country.

Typical height:

6-9 metres

Typical width:

4-7 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Small evergreen tree with an open, spreading canopy.

Characteristics:

Pale grey-whiteish, smooth to scaly bark. Leaves are variable, adult leaves are pinnate with narrow oblong-lanceolate leaflets, waxy green above, paler below (hemiglauca - half grey). Flowers are small, creamy-green, in large, branched clusters followed by two winged dry fruits (samara).

Site requirements:

Grows in most soils, but prefers coarse sands and clay loams and full sun.

Tolerances:

High drought tolerance.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop strong structure. Suckers freely from the roots and regrows freely from damaged roots.





Botanical name:

Backhousia citriodora

Common name:

Lemon – Scent Myrtle

Origin:

Eastern Australia

Typical height:

6-9 metres

Typical width:

3 - 5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Small evergreen tree with a compact form when grown in an urban setting.

Characteristics:

Dense dull green leaves that smell of lemon when crushed. Abundance of creamy white lemon scent flowers in summer.

Site requirements:

Well drained soils. Full sun to light shade.

Tolerances:

High drought tolerance.

Notes:





Botanical name:

Brachychiton populneus

Common name:

Kurrajong

Origin:

Eastern Victoria, tablelands and slopes of New South Wales, north to south eastern Queensland Occurs in a wide range of habitats and soils, from deep sandy loams on plains, to skeletal types on rocky hilltops,.

Typical height:

10 20 metres

Typical width:

5-7 metres

Growth rate:

Slow

Typical form:

A tree which usually has a relatively short bole and a densely-foliaged crown. Some trees are semi-deciduous in early summer.

Characteristics:

Site requirements:

Tolerates a wide range of soils - clay loam, heavy clay (greater than 50% clay), light to medium clay (35-50% clay) or loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam.

Requires well-draining soils – Sensitive to water logging. Prefers full sun.

Tolerances:

High drought tolerance. Frost: tolerates frosts in the 0° to -5°C range. Tolerates both acid and alkaline soils.

Notes:



Above tree was planted in Jerilderie in 2000. Images courtesy of Humphris Nursery Pty. Ltd.



Botanical name:

Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius 'Jerilderie Red'

Common name:

Brachychiton 'Jerilderie Red'

Origin:

Cultivar of hybrid of *B. populneus* & *acerifolius*

Typical height:

6-8 metres

Typical width:

3-5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow

Typical form:

Pyramidal to narrow-domed on stout trunk

Characteristics:

Small evergreen tree. Dense canopy of simple, dull-green, lanceolate leaves with an acuminate apex. The leaves vary somewhat in size but have a long, slender petiole. Clusters of dense, red bell-shaped flowers in spring/summer.

Site requirements:

Suits sandy or heavy soils, lime. Drought and frost resistant. Fire retardant.

Tolerances:

Drought tolerant.

Notes:

Ensure good quality grafted stock. Could also use *B. 'Bella Pink'*, which is reportedly a little taller than 'Jerilderie Red'.



Botanical name:

Callistemon 'Harkness'

Hybrid *C. citrinus* and *C. viminalis*

Common name:

Harkness Bottlebrush. Also referred to as *Callistemon* 'Gawler Hybrid'.

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

4-6 metres

Typical width:

3-4 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Rounded

Characteristics:

Small evergreen tree with semi- pendulous branchlets. Exceptional crimson-red bottlebrushes to 200mm long, borne in late spring and early summer; little to no fruit is produced. Fissured, blackish-grey bark.

Site requirements:

Very adaptable to most soils from sandy, skeletal soils, to heavy clay.

Tolerances:

Can tolerate extended dry periods and temporary inundation (not waterlogged).

Notes:

An essential street tree for most Australian cities and towns.



Botanical name:

Callistemon viminalis

Common name:

Weeping Bottlebrush

Origin:

East coast of Australia from Cape York to north-east New South Wales. Common along watercourses and on the coastal plains.

Typical height:

6-8 metres

Typical width:

4-8 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Broad, spreading with pendulous branches.

Characteristics:

Small evergreen tree with attractive pendulous branches, and fine lanceolate foliage. Prominent red flowers are borne in spikes 40-150 mm long.

Site requirements:

Weeping Bottlebrush is extremely adaptable in cultivation. Performs best in medium to heavy soils and can tolerate less than perfect drainage but may be damaged by moderate to heavy frost.

Tolerances:

Tolerant of extended dry periods once established. Can tolerate heavy shade at the expense of flowers.

Notes:

Could also consider C. v. 'Dawson River Weeper'.





Botanical name:

Callistris glaucophylla

Common name:

White Cypress Pine

Origin:

Australia – widespread over the southern half of the continent.

Typical height:

12-15 metres

Typical width:

4-6 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Slender pyramid shaped tree, generally with a single straight trunk.

Characteristics:

An attractive medium sized evergreen tree that is extremely resilient to our local conditions.

Site requirements:

Wide range of soils from heavy clay to sandy loams, and from acidic to alkaline soils.

Able to adapt to a wide range of soil depths from skeletal to shallow (, 30cm) to moderate to deep soils (30 – 100cm).

Tolerances:

High drought and frost tolerance.

Notes:

Has a shallow root system that may outcompete adjacent plants.



Botanical name:

Casuarina cristata

Common name:

Belah

Origin:

Australia widespread throughout inland NSW and Queensland

Typical height:

20 metres

Typical width:

4-5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to Fast

Typical form:

Evergreen tree with an erect trunk and an open – textured spreading canopy.

Characteristics:

The bark is finely fissured, grey-brown to almost black. The branchlets are drooping in vigorous trees. The segments are somewhat waxy and the tiny leaf teeth are in whorls of 8-12.

Site requirements:

Grows in most soils, but prefers coarse sands and clay loams and full sun.

Well drained alkaline soils.

Tolerances:

High drought and frost tolerance.

Notes:

Important food source the black cockatoo.

Frequently produces suckers at the base that will require pruning.





Botanical name:

Cedrus deodara

Common name:

Himalayan Cedar

Origin:

Himalayas

Typical height:

30 metres

Typical width:

6 metres

Growth rate:

Slow to moderate

Typical form:

Trunk is erect and sturdy, with horizontal branches. Tree develops a strongly pyramidal shape as it matures.

Characteristics:

Leaves are pale green and needle like and 5cm long.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to most soils and conditions. Prefers deep well draining soils that are acidic.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant.

Notes:



Botanical name:

Celtis australis

Common name:

European Nettle Tree

Origin:

Southern Europe North Africa, and Asia Minor

Typical height:

10-15 metres

Typical width:

6-12 metres

Growth rate:

Slow to moderate

Typical form:

Broad-domed, spreading branches.

Characteristics:

A medium deciduous tree with smooth grey bark. Alternating leaves are narrow and sharp-toothed on margins. Dark green and rough above, pubescent, grey-green below. Foliage turns yellow in autumn. Small, green flowers, either singly or in small clusters followed by a small, dark-purple berry-like drupe.

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils. Prefers light well-drained, sandy, and loamy soils, including those nutritionally poor; it can tolerate drought but not shade.

Tolerances:

High drought tolerance.

Notes:

Requires formative pruning program to develop good structure.



Botanical name:

Celtis occidentalis

Common name:

Common Hackberry

Origin:

Central and north-eastern North America

Typical height:

12-18 metres

Typical width:

10-18 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow

Typical form:

Upright-arching branches & rounded spreading crown.

Characteristics:

Medium sized deciduous tree. Mature grey bark develops corky ridges and warty texture. Ovate to oblong-ovate, rough-textured, glossy to dull green leaves turn yellow in autumn

Site requirements:

Tolerant of a wide range of soil conditions, including both wet, dry and poor urban soils.

Tolerances:

High tolerance of drought. Tolerant of temporary inundation (waterlogged).

Notes:

Hackberry has been successfully grown in urban areas where air pollution, poor drainage, compacted soil, and/or drought are common.





Botanical name:

Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuous'

Common name:

Lemon-scented Gum cultivar. Syn. 'Dwarf Pink'

Origin:

Grafted cultivar

Typical height:

6-7 metres

Typical width:

3-4 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Narrow-domed

Characteristics:

Small evergreen tree. Aromatic narrow foliage.

Smooth white to pink bark. White/cream flowers in summer.

Site requirements:

Adaptable species grows in a range of soils and grows rapidly with or without moisture. Prefers well-drained soils in full sun position.

Tolerances:

Tolerant of extended dry periods. Young plants can be affected by frost.

Notes:

Versatile compact form of the much larger species, which is often inappropriate to urban landscapes.





Botanical name:

Corymbia eximia

Common name:

Yellow Bloodwood

Origin:

Central New South Wales, from the Hunter River south to Nowra

Typical height:

8-15 metres

Typical width:

4-8 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Narrow-domed. Can be gnarled on exposed sites.

Characteristics:

Evergreen, moderated sized tree. Flaky, patchy yellow-brown rough bark. Thick curved, broad lanceolate leaves. Profuse white terminal flowers for short period in early spring. Fruit are thick and urn shaped.

Site requirements:

Adapts to a range of climatic conditions and soils, including heavy clays and on poor, gravelly or sandy soils. Found on sandy, often shallow soils derived from sandstone.

Tolerances:

Tolerant of drought once established. May suffer from frost damage when young.

Notes:

There is also a 'nana' form which gets to approximately 8 m in height.





Botanical name:

Corymbia ficifolia 'Wildfire' and 'Wild
Sunset'

Common name:

Grafted varieties of Red-flowering Gum

Origin:

Grafted cultivars

Typical height:

5-6 metres

Typical width:

5-6 metres

Growth rate:

Slow

Typical form:

Rounded, domed

Characteristics:

Small evergreen trees. Dense rounded canopy, rough brown bark. Deep green leathery leaves with bronzy new growth. 'Wildfire' has deep red flowers and 'Wild Sunset' has orange flowers.

Site requirements:

Prefer well drained sites in low humidity areas. Although plants grafted onto specially selected rootstock ensures viability for growing in a wide range of soil types.

Tolerances:

High drought tolerance.

Notes:

Use grafted plants to assure flower colour & form.
Ensure good production methods for grafted plants.
Fruit drop can be a problem.



Botanical name:

Corymbia maculata

Common name:

Spotted Gum

Origin:

S/E Qld & coastal NSW with outlier group in north eastern Victoria.

Typical height:

18-20 metres (taller in natural range)

Typical width:

12-18 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Narrow to broad-domed

Characteristics:

Dense crown of glossy leaves. Smooth mottled grey trunk.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a wide range of climatic conditions and soils. In natural habitat it grows on a wide range of often shallow, well-drained, clayey soils on valley slopes and ridges.

Tolerances:

Moderate to high drought tolerance. It is tolerant of the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

Notes:

Reliable and adaptable tree with good urban tolerances.





Botanical name:

Corymbia torelliana

Common name:

Cadaga, Cadaghi, Cadagi

Origin:

Rainforests of northern Queensland, such as on the Atherton Tablelands.

Typical height:

25-30 metres

Typical width:

20-30 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Narrow to broad-domed (in cultivation)

Characteristics:

Large, evergreen tree, with rough bark on the lower part of the trunk and smooth greyish-green bark on the upper part of the trunk. Dense canopy of broad leaves, the leaves are relatively large, broad, and roughly hairy. Terminal clusters of white flowers followed by rounded or urn-shaped capsules.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a wide range of climatic conditions and soils

Tolerances:

Moderate to high drought tolerance.

Notes:

Naturalised beyond its native range in south-eastern and central Queensland. A recognised weed in sub-tropical areas. As the tree ages, large horizontal limbs are prone to failure. Susceptible to sap sucking insects and subsequent sooty mould infestations.





Images courtesy of Westflora



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus astrigens

Common name:

Brown Mallet

Origin:

Australia – South west Western Australia

Typical height:

15 metres

Typical width:

8 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast

Typical form:

The trunk is erect and branching, and a densely textured crown.

Characteristics:

Large evergreen tree. The bark is fluted and light brown in colour. Leaves are dark green and glossy, curved – lanceolate and 13cm in length. Flowers are yellow and appear in spring.

Site requirements:

Prefers light to heavy, well drained soils in an open sunny position.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop good branch architecture, particularly for street trees (clearances).



Above image from Baranduda Landcare
(<http://wodongaurbanlandcarenetwork.org.au/>)

Botanical name:

Eucalyptus blakelyi

Common name:

Blakely's Red Gum

Origin:

Tablelands of New South Wales and adjacent areas in Queensland and Victoria

Typical height:

10-24 metres

Typical width:

8-20 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow

Typical form:

Upright to rounded

Characteristics:

Medium to tall evergreen tree. Dull green lanceolate leaves. Smooth bark, patchy white, grey to brown or red, shedding in large plates or flakes. Buds in clusters of 5–11; caps elongated and conical; flowers white, very rarely pink, occurring from late winter to early summer.

Site requirements:

Prefers alluvial flats, midslope terrain or depressions with seasonal water flows. It is often found on loamy soils but also tolerates heavier types that have poorer soil properties

Tolerances:

High drought tolerance and can tolerate temporary inundation.

Notes:

Prone to leaf damage by psyllids or lerps, particularly when understorey shrubs and insect eating birds are absent.



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus leucoxylon

Common name:

Yellow Gum

Origin:

Open forest and woodland in western Victoria, South Australia and south-western NSW.

Typical height:

10-20 metres

Typical width:

7-15 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Rounded

Characteristics:

Medium to large evergreen tree. The bark is retained on the lower trunk tending to smooth-barked and cream to grey in the upper trunk and branches. Dense canopy of dark green lanceolate leaves. Cream, pink to red flowers.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a wide range of climatic conditions and soils. It performs best in well-drained, moist soils but, once established is tolerant of extended dry conditions. It grows well in alkaline soils.

Tolerances:

Moderate to high tolerance of drought. Tolerant of temporary inundation.

Notes:

Could also consider subsp. *megalocarpa* with smaller growth habit and larger fruit.





Images courtesy of Austriflora



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus leucoxylon 'Magnet'

Common name:

Euky Dwarf Yellow Gum

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

5-8 metres

Typical width:

3-6 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast

Typical form:

Rounded, spreading. Open canopy.

Characteristics:

Small evergreen tree. Smooth chalky bark, grey green foliage, open textured crown, and red flowers in spring.

Site requirements:

It performs best in well-drained, moist soils but, once established is tolerant of extended dry conditions. Adaptable to a wide range of climatic conditions and soils; clay, sandy or stony soils; neutral acid or alkaline pH. Full sun to part shade.

Tolerances:

High tolerance of extended dry periods. Moderate frost tolerance.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop good branch architecture, particularly for street trees (clearances).



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus microcorys

Common name:

Tallow Wood

Origin:

Central Coast NSW to South eastern Queensland

Typical height:

20 - 25 metres

Typical width:

10 15 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Large tree that develops a strong and erect trunk and a densely textured spreading crown.



Characteristics:

Trunk has a fibrous soft bark. The leaves are a light green, lanceolate 10cm long and tapering. Flowers are white appearing from winter to summer

Site requirements:

Tolerates a wide range of soils in full sun.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tender when young, but drought tolerant when established.

Notes:



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus mannifera

Common name:

Red-spotted Gum, Brittle Gum

Origin:

Western side of the Central Tablelands and the Southern Tablelands of New South Wales, south to eastern Victoria

Typical height:

10-20 metres

Typical width:

6-13 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Narrow-domed, ascending branches

Characteristics:

Medium sized, evergreen tree. Smooth white, powdery, trunk, often mottled with patches of grey, which changes to a pink colour in late spring or summer.

Site requirements:

Grows well in poor soils often containing large amounts of clay, or in shallow, rocky soils. Subspecies *mannifera* commonly occurs on shallow, rocky, somewhat infertile soils on plateaux and hill slopes.

Tolerances:

High tolerances of drought and frost.

Notes:

Very ornamental tree well suited to planting in urban situations. Structural issues with older specimens. As the common name implies, the wood is very brittle and is not considered useful for timber.





Botanical name:

Eucalyptus melliodora

Common name:

Yellow Box

Origin:

Common species in the grassy woodlands of the tablelands and western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, extending from northern Victoria, through NSW, with a scattered extension into south-eastern Queensland.

Typical height:

15-25 metres (taller in natural range)

Typical width:

8-18 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow.

Typical form:

Narrow-domed, ascending branches on solitary trunk. Moderately open crown.

Characteristics:

Large evergreen tree. Box like bark can vary from smooth to rough all the way down the trunk often in different colourings from grey, yellow to brown. Sometimes very dark and rough. Light green to grey or bluish, narrow foliage. White flowers in spring to summer.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a range of soils, including heavy clay. Prefers well-drained. Species usually found on lower slopes and plains, on sandy or loamy alluvial soils.

Tolerances:

High tolerance of drought. Intolerant of high water tables and poorly drained soils. Tolerant of frosts.

Notes:



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus microcarpa

Common name:

Grey Box

Origin:

Inland from the Great Dividing Range; Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland.

Typical height:

10-20 metres

Typical width:

8-20 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow.

Typical form:

Open, spreading crown.

Characteristics:

Large, evergreen tree. Bark greyish, rough and finely fissured over most of the trunk; upper limbs smooth. Narrow, leathery, dull olive green leaves. White flowers held in clusters of 7.

Site requirements:

Grows best in heavy alluvial soils, clay loams and good quality sandy loams; including moderately alkaline soils.

Tolerances:

Tolerates infrequent flooding and extended dry periods. High frost tolerance.

Notes:





Botanical name:

Eucalyptus platypus

Common name:

Round-leaf Moort

Origin:

Southern Western Australia in an area between Albany and Esperance.

Typical height:

4-10 metres

Typical width:

3-10 metres



Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Dense canopy, rounded Mallee tree.

Characteristics:

Small, evergreen tree. Leaves are elliptical to round (orbicular), dark green. The bark is smooth and light brown, ageing to grey. The flattened peduncles support stalkless buds with long, conical caps in clusters of up to seven.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a range of conditions and soils, including heavy clay soils.

Tolerances:

High drought and heat tolerance. Good tolerance of strong winds.

Notes:

Subspecies *heterophylla* also useful amenity tree, particularly for coastal locations. Prune tree to single trunk. Could also consider *E. utilis*.



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus polyanthemos

Common name:

Red Box

Origin:

Subsp. *polyanthemos* occurs widely on the Central and Southern Tablelands of New South Wales; Subsp. *vestita* is widespread in central and eastern Victoria with some extension into New South Wales.

Typical height:

10-20 metres

Typical width:

6-15 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow

Typical form:

Rounded

Characteristics:

Blue-grey, rounded foliage, contrasts with red stems (petioles). Rough, fibrous bark. Cream flowers in spring

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a range of conditions and soil, from heavy clays to sandy loam.

Tolerances:

Tolerant of protracted drought. Tolerant of frost. Not tolerant of waterlogging or salinity.

Notes:

Mean annual rainfall: 450-800 mm. Use subspecies *polyanthemos* in NSW central tablelands. Subspecies *vestita* more common in Victoria. The species is resistant to Armillaria root rot





Botanical name:

Eucalyptus polybractea

Common name:

Blue-leaved Mallee

Origin:

Western NSW, Northern and Central Victoria

Typical height:

6 metres

Typical width:

3 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast

Typical form:

Small multi-stemmed tree. Stems are erect, slender and branching.



Characteristics:

Small evergreen tree. Leaves are bluish green and narrowly lanceolate. Flowers are white, appearing from autumn to winter.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to most soils but prefers an open sunny position.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant.



Notes:



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus tereticornis

Common name:

Forest Red Gum

Origin:

Australia

Eastern Victoria – North Queensland

Typical height:

20 - 40 metres

Typical width:

5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast

Typical form:

A tall tree with a straight trunk up to half tree height and a moderately dense crown.

Characteristics:

The buds, which have an elongated, conical or horn-shaped bud cap, are borne in groups amongst the foliage. White or sometimes pink flowers occur between April and October and are followed by almost globular fruit up to 6 x 8mm, with 4 or 5 strongly protruding valves.

Site requirements:

Tolerates a wide range of soils but prefers well-drained, moderate to deep soils.

Tolerances:

Low to moderately drought tolerant

Sensitive to saline or waterlogged soils.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop good branch architecture, particularly for street trees (clearances).





Botanical name:

Eucalyptus sideroxylon

Common name:

Red Ironbark

Origin:

Northern Victoria, north along the western slopes and western plains of New South Wales, with scattered occurrences into south-eastern Queensland.

Typical height:

15-20 metres

Typical width:

7-15 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast



Typical form:

Rounded with open crown

Characteristics:

Medium to large evergreen tree. Dark rough bark hard, and furrowed which is typical of Ironbarks. The bark is persistent and deep brown to black in colour. The foliage is dull, greyish-green to blue-green in colour. White or pink flowers in winter/spring.

Site requirements:

Species adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions, from heavy clay to sand. Tolerates alkaline soils and poor, shallow soils; typical of its natural range.

Prefers well-drained soils, no tolerant of waterlogged soils.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant.

Notes:

Requires good formative pruning program to develop sound branch architecture.

Mean annual rainfall: 450-920 mm.





Botanical name:

Eucalyptus spathulata

Common name:

Swamp Mallet

Origin:

South-western Western Australia.

Typical height:

6-12 metres

Typical width:

5-10 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow

Typical form:

Ascending branches with generally dense crown; slender, erect stems, acutely attached branches.

Characteristics:

Small to medium sized evergreen tree. Newly exposed bark is colourful and showy, usually brownish grey, reddish brown, coppery, or salmon coloured and typically with a glossy, metallic bronzy or coppery sheen, sometimes aging to grey or brownish grey. Linear to narrow lance-shaped, dull blue- or grey-green leaves. Cream-white flowers.

Site requirements:

It can grow on a range of soil types including heavy soils affected by high levels of salinity, seasonally waterlogged areas and on sandy alkaline soils.

Tolerances:

An extremely adaptable species. It tolerates harsh conditions, including cold, heat, wind, pollution, aridity, saline and alkaline soils, and coastal exposure, and is extremely drought tolerant although occasional summer irrigation is beneficial in hot, desert areas.

Notes:



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus torquata

Common name:

Coral Gum

Origin:

South-western Western Australia.

Typical height:

4 - 10 metres

Typical width:

3 - 4 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

A small to medium-sized, spreading tree from 4 to 10 metres high.



Characteristics:

Rough, persistent bark on the trunk and often also on the larger branches. The leaves are lanceolate, 90-120 mm long by 15-20 mm wide and greyish green in colour.

The flower buds are distinctive, having a rough, corrugated base to both the bud itself and the cap (operculum), which tapers to a long point. The flowers are large (up to 35 mm in diameter) and normally coral-pink but white, cream and red flowered plants are known. Flowering is very conspicuous and occurs in spring to summer

Site requirements:

Drought tolerant and resistant to at least moderate frost.

Notes:

Responds well to pruning.



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus wimmerensis 'Honey Pots'

Common name:

Tucker Time® Honey Pots™

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

3-5 metres

Typical width:

2-4 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Small evergreen mallee to small tree with ascending branches

Characteristics:

Small tree or multi-stemmed mallee with small narrow grey-green leaves. Profuse white flowers. Smooth bark

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a range of conditions and soils

Tolerances:

High tolerance of drought and frost. Moderate to low water logging tolerance.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop good structure. Low maintenance.



Botanical name:

Fraxinus griffithii

Common name:

Evergreen Ash, Himalayan Ash

Origin:

India-subcontinent, China-Korea, Japan, Tropical Asia

Typical height:

6-8 metres

Typical width:

4-6 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Small evergreen tree with a rounded, dense canopy.

Characteristics:

Leaves are green and shiny on the top & hairy silver coloured underneath. Profuse white flowers followed by samaras that remain on the tree until the winter months. Smooth grey bark.

Site requirements:

Tolerates a wide range of soils and climatic conditions but performs best in moist, well drained soils with full sun. May benefit from additional irrigation during extended dry periods.

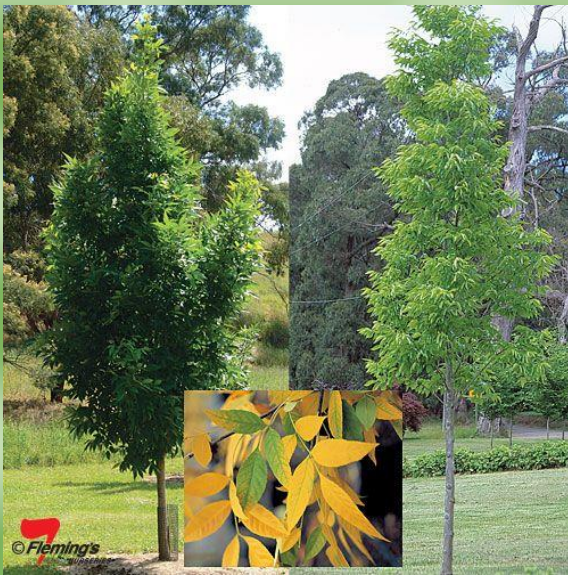
Tolerances:

Moderate to high drought tolerance. High frost tolerance.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop good structure. Low maintenance. Has shown invasive tendencies in some regions.





Images courtesy of Flemings Nursery

Botanical name:

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Aerial'

Common name:

Aerial Green Ash

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

10 metres

Typical width:

5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Medium sized tree that has a closed, columnar crown.. Useful as an avenue and street tree for narrower profiles..

Characteristics:

Small evergreen tree. The odd-pinnate leaves are shiny fresh green and turn to lemon-yellow in autumn. 'Aerial' has lateral, hairy panicles .Site

requirements:

Performs best in moist, well drained soils in full sun

Tolerances:

Very tough once established.

Reported to tolerate urban conditions, high wind and low levels of drought.

Notes:



Botanical name:

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'

Common name:

Cimmaron Green Ash

Origin:

Variety

Typical height:

15-20 metres

Typical width:

8-10 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Large, narrow domed deciduous tree

Characteristics:

Dense, lustrous foliage, turns burgundy to red-orange in autumn. Reported seedless variety. Attractive dark grey bark.

Site requirements:

Transplants readily & adapts to most soils, although performs best in moist well drained soils.

Tolerances:

High wind and frost tolerance. Moderate to high tolerance of water logging.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop strong structure. Research indicates tree has good potential for street planting





Botanical name:

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Urbanite'

Common name:

Urbells Green Ash

Origin:

Cultivar.

Typical height:

11 metres

Typical width:

8 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

A broadly pyramidal medium size tree that develops a dense canopy. Upright branching.

Characteristics:

Extremely lustrous, dark green pinnate leaves with five to nine leaflets, changing to a deep bronze in autumn. The large leaflets impart a moderately coarse, but elegant, texture to the canopy.

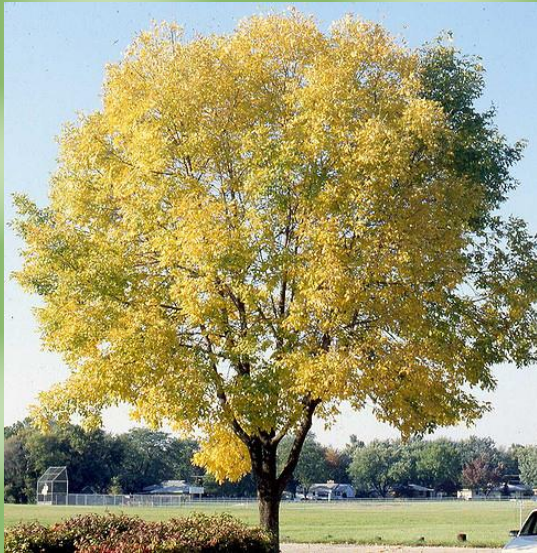
Site requirements:

Prefers a moist, well drained, slightly acid to pH neutral soil in full sun.

Tolerances:

Wide range of soil types and conditions including low levels of drought, compaction, urban conditions including air pollution

Notes:





Botanical name:

Ficus microcarpa var. *hillii*

Common name:

Hills Weeping Fig

Origin:

South eastern Queensland.

Typical height:

20 - 25 metres

Typical width:

20 - 25 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Small to medium sized evergreen broad-domed tree.

Characteristics:

A large hardy evergreen tree that develops a dense spreading crown and a large stout trunk.

Bright green and glossy leaves with an elliptical shape, slightly pendulous towards the end of the branches.

Site requirements:

Prefers rich deep soils in a protected and sunny position.

Tolerances:

Drought tolerant but frost resistant when young.

Notes:

Develops low branches that may need formative pruning for use in street scapes.

Strong root system. Avoid planting near water and sewer lines.



© CSIRO



Botanical name:

Geijera parvifolia

Common name:

Wilga, Australian Willow, Sheep Bush

Origin:

Dry inland areas in NSW, Qld, Vic & SA.



Typical height:

7-12 metres

Typical width:

6-11 metres

Growth rate:

Slow to Moderate

Typical form:

Small to medium sized evergreen broad-domed tree.

Characteristics:

Elegant, leathery, linear foliage. Ascending structural branches with pendulous smaller branches and foliage. White, strongly-scented flowers.

Site requirements:

Species adaptable to a wide range of climatic and soil conditions. Full sun to part shade.

Tolerances:

High drought and frost tolerance.

Notes:

Little pruning required, crown lifting.

Difficult to propagate with irregular availability of stock.





Botanical name:

Grevillea robusta

Common name:

Silky Oak

Origin:

Northern NSW and southern Qld from near the coast to about 150 km inland.

Typical height:

15-25 metres

Typical width:

8-15 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast

Typical form:

Large, straight, single stemmed, narrow, pyramidal shaped evergreen tree

Characteristics:

Dark grey, furrowed bark. Fern-like, pinnate to bipinnate leaves, green on the upper surface and pale and silky below. Bright orange flowers, approx. 2 cm long, are borne in many pairs along the flower spikes.

Site requirements:

Naturally occurs in moist, fertile soils derived from river alluvium or basalt but its special proteoid roots enable it to tolerate less fertile conditions. Full sun.

Tolerances:

High frost tolerance. Moderate to high drought tolerance.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop good structure.

Otherwise low maintenance. Leaf, seed litter can be a problem.



Botanical name:

Jacaranda mimosifolia

Common name:

Jacaranda

Origin:

South America



Typical height:

12-15 metres

Typical width:

10-12 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Deciduous, rounded, open, medium sized tree

Characteristics:

Medium deciduous (summer) tree. Light green bipinnate foliage. Lavender-blue flowers in summer. Grey furrowed bark

Site requirements:

Prefers rich, well drained soils protected from the cold. Full sun.

Tolerances:

Low frost tolerance

Notes:

Formative prune, and to single trunk



Botanical name:

Koelreuteria bipinnata

Common name:

Chinese Flame Tree

Origin:

Central & Western China

Typical height:

8-10 metres

Typical width:

7-10 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Medium size broad domed, deciduous tree with an open structure

Characteristics:

Bark is smooth & light brown when young, becoming ridged and furrowed as the tree matures. Yellow-green bipinnate leaves turn a deep golden colour in Autumn. Showy bright yellow flowers with scarlet bases. Fruit resembles miniature Chinese lanterns, which change colour with season.

Site requirements:

Prefers reasonably fertile, well-drained soils, but adapts to most soils, full range of pH. Full sun.

Tolerances:

High pollution tolerance and moderate to high drought and waterlogging tolerance.

Notes:

Formative prune for sound structure. Dry fruit litter can be an issue. Excellent at absorbing smog, dust & particulate matter.



Botanical name:

Koelreuteria paniculata

Common name:

Golden Rain Tree

Origin:

China, Korea, Japan

Typical height:

7 - 9 metres



Typical width:

7-9 metres

Growth rate:

Slow

Typical form:

Small to medium size broad domed, deciduous tree with an open structure

Characteristics:

Mid -green bipinnate leaves turn a deep golden colour in Autumn. Showy yellow flowers in summer. Fruit resembles miniature Chinese lanterns, which change colour with season.

Site requirements:

Prefers well-drained soils, but adapts to most soils and full sun.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant..

Notes:

Formative prune for sound structure. Dry fruit litter can be an issue.



Photo courtesy of Flemings Nursery.

Botanical name:

Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Biloxi'

Common name:

Biloxi Crepe Myrtle

Origin:

Hybrid variety

Typical height:

7 metres

Typical width:

5 metres

Growth rate:

Slow to moderate

Typical form:

Small deciduous upright vase-shaped tree.

Characteristics:

Leathery green leaves, turning yellow to reddish-orange in autumn. Masses of pale pink flowers in large, terminal panicles for an extended period from mid-summer to early autumn.

Site requirements:

Best in moist, well drained, slightly acidic soils in a position receiving full sun. Transplants easily provided adequate moisture levels are maintained.

Tolerances:

Moderate drought tolerance. Frost tolerant.

Notes:

Powdery mildew resistant.



Photo courtesy of Flemings Nursery.

Botanical name:

Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Fantasy'

Common name:

Fantasy Crepe Myrtle

Origin:

Hybrid variety

Typical height:

9 metres

Typical width:

8 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to Fast

Typical form:

A vase shaped tree with upright branches. Becomes oval shaped with maturity. Eventually becomes a large tree.

Characteristics:

Lustrous, deep green foliage changes to bright golden-yellow to orange in autumn. Produces large panicles of white flowers with a soft fragrance early summer. Beautiful, smooth, cinnamon brown bark exfoliates to reveal outstanding colours of under bark.

Site requirements:

Adapts well to a range of sites. Prefers moist well drained soils in full sun.

Tolerances:

Adapts well to a range of sites and will tolerate periods of moderate drought and heat once established.

Notes:

Powdery mildew resistant.



Botanical name:

Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Sioux'

Common name:

Sioux Crepe Myrtle

Origin:

Hybrid variety

Typical height:

4-5 metres

Typical width:

3-4 metres

Growth rate:

Slow to moderate

Typical form:

Small deciduous upright vase-shaped tree becoming rounded with age

Characteristics:

Oval leaves, good autumn colour. Ornamental bark.
Panicles of medium to hot pink flowers.

Site requirements:

Adapts to a range of soils. Transplants easily.

Tolerances:

Moderate to high drought tolerance

Notes:

Requires watering during establishment. Prune to single trunk. Useful for limited spaces. Low root impacts, low litter drop, no invasive potential. Powdery mildew resistant.



Image: Flemings Nursery

Botanical name:

Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'

Common name:

Tuscarora Crepe Myrtle

Origin:

Hybrid variety

Typical height:

6 metres

Typical width:

4 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Small deciduous broad spreading tree with multi-stemmed, stiff, upright branches.

Characteristics:

Lustrous dark green, turning reddish-orange in autumn. Young leaves tinged red. Exfoliating bark reveals a light brown attractive under bark. Dark, fuchsia-pink flowers with yellow stamens in large panicles from late summer to early autumn.

Site requirements:

Best in moist, well drained, slightly acidic soils in a position receiving full sun. Transplants easily provided adequate moisture levels are maintained

Tolerances:

Adaptable to a range of conditions, heat and some dryness but requires adequate moisture during establishment.

Notes:

Bred for resistance to powdery mildew.



Botanical name:

Liquidambar styraciflua

Common name:

Liquidambar

Origin:

North America

Typical height:

18 - 25 metres

Typical width:

10 15 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Large, largely conical shaped tree that develops a broader dome when fully mature.

Characteristics:

A large deciduous tree with leaves that are deeply lobed and dark green. In autumn the tree produces a spectacular colour display of oranges, yellows, reds and purples.

Site requirements:

Adapts to a range of soils. Transplants easily. Enjoys deep well drained soils in full sun.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant.

Notes:

Has a strong root system – avoid planting near water and sewer pipes.





Botanical name:

Liquidambar styraciflua “Rotundiloba”

Common name:

Liquidambar

Origin:

North America

Typical height:

13 metres

Typical width:

7 metres



Growth rate:

Moderate to Fast

Typical form:

Narrowly pyramidal, becoming more ovate with age.
Can tend to a slightly irregular outline.

Characteristics:

Leaves, with rounded lobes are lustrous dark-green, turning yellow to burgundy-reds in autumn for an extended period. Autumn colour can be spectacular

Site requirements:

Wide range, including wet sites, but performs best in moist, slightly acid soil and full sun

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant.

Notes:

Has a strong root system – avoid planting near water and sewer pipes.



Botanical name:

Liquidambar styraciflua 'Ward'

Common name:

Ward's Liquidambar

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

12 metres

Typical width:

8 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Narrowly pyramidal, becoming more ovate with age.

Characteristics:

The foliage of this *Liquidambar* is lustrous dark green in colour growing to 15 cm long, with deep, distinctive lobes. Autumn colour ranges from deep burgundy to red with some yellow. Full sun gives the best autumn colour.

Site requirements:

Wide range, including wet sites, but performs best in moist, slightly acid soil and full sun

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant.

Notes:

Has a strong root system – avoid planting near water and sewer pipes.

Leaf chlorosis may occur if planted in soils of high pH.

May be slow to recover from transplanting

Almost fruitless.



Botanical name:

Lophostemon confertus

Common name:

Brush Box

Origin:

Eastern Australia

Typical height:

15 - 20 metres

Typical width:

8 -12 metres



Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

A tall, sturdy evergreen tree that develops a densely spreading crown with a broad dome. The trunk develops a rough bark at the base and smooth whitish pinkish bark above.

Characteristics:

Leaves are deep green and glossy, ovate to acuminate and 15cm in length. White, dainty 5 petalled flowers, which are heavily fragrant, develop in spring.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a wide range of soils but prefers sandy to medium soils in an open and full sun position.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant. Moderately tolerant to heat stress.

Notes:



Botanical name:

Melaleuca bracteata

Common name:

Black Tea-Tree

Origin:

All Australian states except Vic. Coastal & inland, adjacent to water

Typical height:

5-10 metres

Typical width:

3-5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow

Typical form:

Small rounded, evergreen tree with ascending branches.

Characteristics:

Thin, linear foliage, dense. Rough fissured dark grey bark. Flowers white-cream & profuse

Site requirements:

Tolerant of a wide range of soil types including heavy clays. Good tolerance of waterlogged soils. Tolerates sites with high pH and salinity.

Tolerances:

High water logging and frost tolerance

Notes:

Formative, to single trunk prune





Botanical name:

Melaleuca linariifolia

Common name:

Snow in Summer / Narrow leaved Paperbark

Origin:

Eastern Australia

Typical height:

8 metres

Typical width:

4 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

The trunk is erect with white papery bark, spreading branches and a densely textured crown.

Characteristics:

Trunk is covered by a white, beige and grey papery bark. The grey-green leaves are ovate to lanceolate, prickly and 5cm in length. Cream or white bottlebrush-like flowers appear from late spring to autumn.

Site requirements:

Prefers light to heavy, moist alkaline soils in an open sunny position.

Tolerances:

High water logging and wind tolerance.

Drought and frost tolerant.

Botanical name:

Melaleuca styphelioides

Common name:

Prickly Paperbark

Origin:

Eastern Australia

Typical height:

7 - 10metres

Typical width:

3 - 4 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Medium size evergreen tree

Characteristics:

Trunk is covered by a white, beige and grey papery bark. The grey-green leaves are ovate to lanceolate, prickly and 5cm in length. Cream or white bottlebrush-like flowers appear from late spring to autumn.

Site requirements:

Able to adapt to many soil types, including compacted, water logged, and acidic.

Tolerances:

High water logging and wind tolerance. Moderate drought tolerance.

Notes:





Botanical name:

Melaleuca quinquenervia

Common name:

Broad-leaved Paperbark

Origin:

Coastal from mid-NSW to Qld, New Guinea, Indonesia & New Caledonia. Stream sides, estuary banks & swamps

Typical height:

6-15 metres

Typical width:

3-8 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Erect, broadly columnar medium-sized evergreen tree

Characteristics:

Trunk is covered by a white, beige and grey papery bark. The grey-green leaves are lanceolate to elliptic and the cream or white bottlebrush-like flowers appear from late spring to autumn.

Site requirements:

Able to adapt to many soil types, including compacted, water logged, and acidic.

Tolerances:

High water logging and wind tolerance. Moderate drought tolerance.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop good structure. Low maintenance once established. Surface roots can conflict with adjacent infrastructure and other plants. Ensure appropriate space is allowed for growth.



Botanical name:

Melia azedarach “Elite”

Common name:

White Cedar

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

6-10 metres

Typical width:

5-8 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Rounded medium sized deciduous tree

Characteristics:

Glossy, bi-pinnate green foliage, turning yellow in autumn. Dark brown fissured bark becoming grey-brown and furrowed with age. Purplish flowers, yellow berry. Elite variety reportedly sterile.

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils, including heavy clays. Better performance if irrigated over the hot summer months

Tolerances:

Good urban tolerances, such as compacted sites. Moderate tolerance of drought and waterlogged conditions.

Notes:

Formative pruning. Non-cultivar can be invasive. Fruit drop can be a problem on trees grown from seed.



Botanical name:

Platanus x acerifolia

Common name:

London Plane Tree

Origin:

Hybrid

Typical height:

20-25 metres

Typical width:

15-20 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Large rounded deciduous tree.

Characteristics:

3-5 lobed leaf. Spherical fruit clusters in 2. Showy bark.

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils.

Tolerances:

High tolerance to wind, pollution and frost.

Susceptible to Plane Anthracnose fungal disease.

Notes:

'Bloogood', 'Columbia', 'Liberty' and 'Yarwood' less susceptible to anthracnose. Leaves can cause litter concern. Good urban tree.





Botanical name:

Photinia glabra 'Rubens'

Common name:

Japanese Photinia

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

4-6 metres

Typical width:

3 - 4 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

A compact, rounded evergreen tree.

Characteristics:

Evergreen. Shiny evergreen foliage. New growth is typically red or bronze in colour. Produces a mass of tiny white flowers in large clusters in late winter through to early spring

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils, prefers moist, well drained and fertile. Full sun.

Tolerances:

It is very hardy, and tolerates heat, dryness as well as poor soils.

Notes:

Formative prune. Useful urban tree. Prunus cerasifera 'Oakville Crimson Spire' has a good fastigiate form.



Botanical name:

Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'

Common name:

Purple Leaf Cherry Plum

Origin:

Hybrid

Typical height:

5-6 metres

Typical width:

4-5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Small vase to round-shaped deciduous tree

Characteristics:

Dark black-red foliage. Masses of single pink flowers in spring. Blackish-brown bark, blackish red younger branches

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils, prefers moist, well drained and fertile. Full sun.

Tolerances:

High tolerance to frost. Low tolerance to compaction and water logging

Notes:

Formative prune. Useful urban tree. Prunus cerasifera 'Oakville Crimson Spire' has a good fastigiate form.



Photos courtesy from Fleming Nursery



Botanical name:

Prunus cerasifera 'Oakville Crimson Spire'

Common name:

Oakville Crimson Spire

Origin:

Hybrid

Typical height:

6 metres

Typical width:

2 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

A fastigiate tree with a compact uniform habit with the branches almost parallel to the main trunk

Characteristics:

Young foliage emerges a reddish bronze, darkening slightly when mature with a darker underside. White flowers with pinkish-red stamens are borne in dense clusters of 3 to 5 blooms. Flowers emerge with foliage in early to mid-spring.

Site requirements:

but prefers moist, well drained fertile soils and a position receiving full sun

Tolerances:

Hot sites and to a variety of site conditions once established.

Notes:

Flowers best in full sun. A recent introduction of a selection made in Australia. Shows promise as a popular garden plant and as a street tree



Botanical name:

Pyrus betulaefolia 'Southworth' Dancer

Common name:

Southworth Plum

Origin:

Hybrid

Typical height:

7 metres

Typical width:

4-5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate



Typical form:

Ovate to broadly pyramidal, with a well formed crown

Characteristics:

New growth emerges as silvery-grey, and soon matures to a shining mid-green with a finely serrate margin. Leaves have longish petioles and hang on slender branchlets. Yellow in autumn. Numerous white flowers with bright purplish-red stamens are produced in groups of eight to ten.

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils, prefers moist, well drained and fertile. Full sun.

Tolerances:

Adaptable to a wide range of site conditions including quite dry conditions, slightly alkaline soils and air pollution. Able to handle intermittently wet, heavy soils

Notes:

Best in full sun.



Botanical name:

Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'

Common name:

Chanticleer Callery Pear

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

12-15 metres

Typical width:

6-8 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Narrowly conical, upright, medium sized deciduous tree with dense foliage



Characteristics:

Dark green, glossy foliage, turns attractive reddish-purple colour in autumn. White flowers in spring.

Site requirements:

Shallow rooted tree that adapts to a range of soil types

Tolerances:

Good urban tolerances. Tolerant of protracted dry periods once established. High pollution and frost tolerance. Moderate to low water logging tolerance.

Notes:

Low maintenance. Maintains strong central leader



Botanical name:

Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'

Common name:

Aristocrat Pear

Origin:

Hybrid

Typical height:

11 metres

Typical width:

7 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Broadly pyramidal with firmly attached horizontal branching and a slightly an open crown.

Characteristics:

Lustrous dark green leaves with a wavy (undulate) margin. In late autumn the foliage colour is variable from mainly yellow to reds. Abundant white flowers are borne in corymbs in spring.

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils, prefers moist, well drained and fertile. Full sun.

Tolerances:

Adaptable to a wide range of site conditions including quite dry conditions, slightly alkaline soils and air pollution. Appears to be able to handle intermittently wet, heavy soils

Notes:

Best in full sun.





Botanical name:

Quercus cerris

Common name:

Turkey Oak

Origin:

Southern Europe & Western Asia

Typical height:

15-20 metres

Typical width:

15-20 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Large broad domed deciduous tree

Characteristics:

Oval or oblong, lobed leaves. Attractive, ridged bark.

Flowers inconspicuous

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soil textures, prefers well drained

Tolerances:

High drought and frost tolerance. Low water logging tolerance.

Notes:

Needs some pruning to develop strong structure.

Handsome, underutilised tree





Botanical name:

Quercus palustris

Common name:

Pin Oak

Origin:

North America

Typical height:

15 metres

Typical width:

8 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Ovate, with a strong central leader. Conical when young, with ascending upper branches and drooping lower branches. Eventually becoming a large tree.

Characteristics:

Lustrous, dark green leaves with five to seven deep, fine lobes. Deep red to bronze in late autumn, with an even more brilliant scarlet colour in cooler areas. Leaves often persist over winter.

Site requirements:

Best on moist, well drained, acid soils but may suffer iron related chlorosis on soils with a high pH. Prefers full sun.

Tolerances:

Handles moderate drought, air pollution and has good wind tolerance.

Notes:

Has a shallow, fibrous root system when mature. Lower branches may require pruning for vehicular or pedestrian access.



Botanical name:



Quercus robur

Common name:

English Oak

Origin:

Europe

Typical height:

15-20 metres

Typical width:

3-5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

A stately shade tree with broad spreading habit and short, thick trunk. Broadly rounded, with an open head. Eventually grows to a very large tree where conditions are suitable.



Characteristics:

Dark green to bluish-green, round lobed leaves with a distinctive auriculate (ear-like) projection near the narrow base. Autumn colour yellowish-green to yellowish-brown with the dead leaves usually persisting on the branches well into winter.

Site requirements:

Prefers a slightly acid, well drained soil and a position in full sun.

Tolerances:

Wide range of site conditions, moderate drought, air pollution and wind

Notes:

Powdery mildew can be problematic at times.



Botanical name:

Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'

Common name:

English Oak

Origin:

Europe & Mediterranean region

Typical height:

15-20 metres

Typical width:

3-5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Large, deciduous, fastigiata tree

Characteristics:

Dark green, lobed, obovate leaves, copper autumn colour. Closely fissured pale grey bark. Long nosed acorns in shallow cups.

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils. Alkaline to acidic

Tolerances:

High frost tolerance. Can be susceptible to oak leaf miner and powdery mildew.

Notes:

Prune to single trunk. Good landscape specimen.

Useful in sites where spread space is limited



Photo courtesy of Flemings Nursery

Botanical name:

Syzygium australe 'AATS'
Pinnacle

Common name:

Lilly Pilly

Origin:

Australia - hybrid

Typical height:

6 metres

Typical width:

2 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

A small-sized dense evergreen tree. Strongly upright to columnar in shape.

Characteristics:

Leaves are rounded and a glossy bright green. New shoots are reddish and shiny. Creamy-white, fluffy flowers are borne in abundant attractive panicles in early to mid summer. fleshy pinkish-red fruits appear in late summer and autumn.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to most soil types preferring non-limy, moist and well-drained soils for best results.

Tolerances:

Moderate frost tolerance..

Notes:

May require supplementary watering during hot dry spells.



Botanical name:

Syzygium floribundum

Syn. *Waterhousia floribunda*

Common name:

Weeping Lilly Pilly

Origin:

Eastern Australia

Typical height:

10-20 metres

Typical width:

7-15 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Medium evergreen tree with a narrow domed form while young developing to a broad domed crown.

Characteristics:

Leaves lance-shaped to elliptical which taper to a point. Lustrous, dark green, lighter green below, undulate margins. Develops a relatively dense canopy at maturity. White flowers on many-flowered panicles, appear from late spring to mid-summer and are followed by round fruits 15 -20 mm in diameter and green in colour, maturing with a pink to red tinge. Finely fissured, dark grey bark.

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils. Alkaline to acidic

Tolerances:

Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions, prefers acid soils. Once established it will tolerate extended dry conditions. Will tolerate waterlogged conditions.

Notes:

A widely cultivated tree, well suited to urban landscapes. Good street and open space tree. Prune to central trunk otherwise little pruning is required.



Botanical name:

Tabebuia chrysotricha

Common name:

Golden Trumpet Tree

Origin:

Typical height:

6 - 7 metres

Typical width:

3 - 5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate



Typical form:

Briefly deciduous, sometimes evergreen. Small to medium sized tree, irregular in shape when young, becoming rounded and spreading with age.

Characteristics:

A deciduous tree with canary yellow flowers that bloom during spring and last a couple of months. Flowers are born just as the older leaves drop and before the new leaves form. Bean-like pods ripen over the course of summer and contain a number of light, papery seeds. Pendant capsules.

Site requirements:

Grows best in full sun, prefers well-drained soils, best growth with regular watering and fertilizing.

Tolerances:

Moderate drought tolerance when established.

Notes:



Botanical name:

Tristaniopsis laurina

'Luscious' (Luscious® *Tristaniopsis laurina*
'DOW10')

Common name:

Kanooka, Water Gum

Origin:

Qld, NSW, Vic

Typical height:

7-9 metres

Typical width:

3-6 metres

Growth rate:

Slow

Typical form:

Medium sized, rounded, dense, evergreen tree



Characteristics:

Dark green, glossy above, silky beneath leaves.
Yellow flowers. Bark smooth, mottled, cream,
brown, which peels.

Site requirements:

Prefers moist, well drained soils and warmth,
but tolerates a range of soils. Slow to
transplant. Full sun to part shade.

Tolerances:

High water logging tolerance. Low frost
tolerance.

Notes:

Requires a good after planting maintenance
program, particularly irrigation. Irrigation is
also required in hot, dry, windy conditions.
Excellent urban tree. Slow but long lived. Select
sites suitable.



Botanical name:

Ulmus parvifolia

Common name:

Chinese Elm

Origin:

Native to eastern Asia.

Typical height:

12-15 metres

Typical width:

8-12 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to Fast

Typical form:

Medium sized broad domed tree with ascending branches.

Characteristics:

Small, glossy, dark green leaves. Orange-brown flaking bark

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils, good urban tolerances.

Tolerances:

High drought and frost tolerance. Tolerates compaction and a restricted root zone.

Notes:

Formative pruning to develop good structure. When grown from seed the Chinese Elm can be particularly variable in form and leaf texture and physiology.

The following cultivars are recommended:

U. p. 'Emer II' Allee. This cultivar has outstanding urban tolerances and good uniformity. Makes an impressive avenue tree. Highly resistant, but not immune, to Dutch elm disease. It is also very resistant to the elm leaf beetle

U. p. 'Todd'. Good branch architecture.

This species has been a popular landscape species in Australia.



Botanical name:

Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'

Common name:

Zelkova Green Vase

Origin:

Hybrid

Typical height:

14 metres

Typical width:

10 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to Fast

Typical form:

Medium sized vase-shaped, upright branching.

Characteristics:

Bright green, ovate leaves with distinctly serrate margins. The autumn colours are yellow, coppery-bronze to red.



Site requirements:

Very hardy and adaptable to urban environments. Prefers full sun but will tolerate partial shade. Highly adaptable to different soil types.

Tolerances:

Tolerates heat, compacted soils, air pollution and once established, low levels of drought and wind.

Notes:

This cultivar shows very good resistance to pests and diseases. Resents wet sites.



Botanical name:

Zelkova serrata 'Wireless'

Common name:

Japanese Elm wireless

Origin:

Hybrid

Typical height:

7 metres

Typical width:

9 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to Fast

Typical form:

Low, spreading. Broad vase-shaped

Characteristics:

Medium green during summer producing subtle orangey-bronze to red tones during autumn.

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils, good urban tolerances. Grows in full sun to part shade.

Tolerances:

High drought and frost tolerance. Tolerant to winds.

Notes:

As the name implies this cultivar has been selected for its low height characteristic and broad spreading shape making it ideally suited under power lines or areas where height restrictions apply

