

The tree growers information kit

A grower's guide to
tree growing in
Western Australia.
selecting species, purchasing plants and getting assistance



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selecting species, purchasing plants
and getting assistance for
tree growing in
Western Australia.



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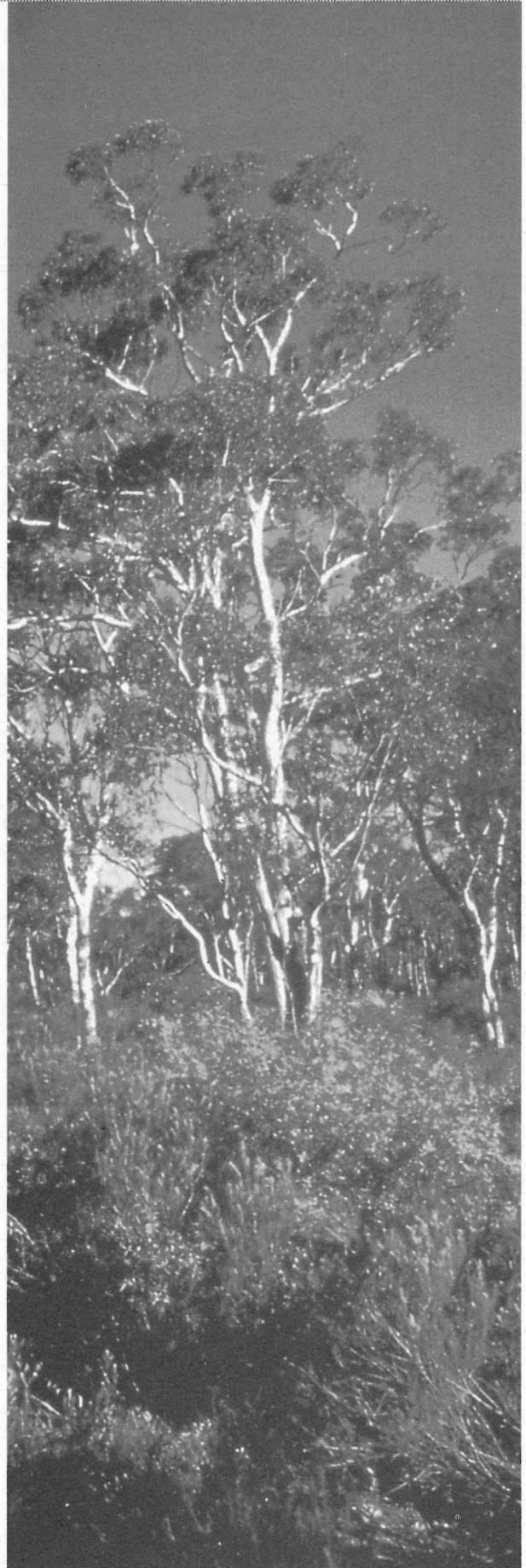
Introduction

The Department of Conservation and Land Management is at the forefront of seedling propagation for the protection, conservation and restoration of Western Australia's bio-diversity. The Narrogin Plant Nursery shares the Department's vision of promoting the principles of sustainable agriculture through the provisions of many services such as:

- Planning expertise
- The sale of a wide range of native species
- Providing best practice advice on seedling propagation
- Researching propagation techniques

Use this booklet as a source of valuable information and visit the web sites below.

- **DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT'S NATURE BASE**
www.calm.wa.gov.au
- **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**
www.agric.wa.gov.au/proserv/natural/trees/
- **NURSERY INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION**
www.niaa.org.au/
- **FOREST PRODUCTS COMMISSION**
www.fpc.wa.gov.au/
- **FOREST PRODUCTS COMMISSION, SEED TECHNOLOGIES**
www.fpc.wa.gov.au/seed/
- **KINGS PARK BOTANICAL GARDENS**
www.kpbg.wa.gov.au/
- **WATER AND RIVERS COMMISSION**
www.wrc.wa.gov.au/
- **NATURAL HERITAGE TRUST**
www.nht.gov.au/applications/



Nursery operations

NARROGIN PLANT NURSERY

The Narrogin Plant Nursery has been providing an annual supply of native seedlings to rural WA since 1967.

The first inland nursery was established in Kalgoorlie in 1946. The Forest Department pioneered native seedlings propagation and the use of trees for agriculture and arid areas. By 1955, the facility was transferred to the Dryandra settlement, where seedlings were grown in terracotta pots, then removed and wrapped in newspaper for dispatch. Labour input was intensive and the site relatively isolated. Twelve years later, the Nursery was relocated to its Narrogin site.

The Nursery specialises in local species, which are distributed to customers throughout the Wheatbelt and Goldfields, mainly for farmland revegetation and amenity planting projects.

The Narrogin Plant Nursery raises about 850,000 seedling in multi-celled trays and about 6000 individually potted seedlings for dry land and small-scale domestic plantings. These seedlings are primarily used for conservation revegetation projects on farmland, public land and departmental land.

The Nursery has the capacity to grow up to 200 different types of tree and shrub species. Orders maybe placed for unusual or unlisted varieties of plants if orders are placed before 1 November each year.

The Narrogin Plant Nursery is accredited under the hygiene guidelines of the Nursery and Garden Industry Association.

ORDER FORM AND TREE PRICE LIST:

The current Tree Price List and order form can be downloaded from the Narrogin Plant Nursery's web site;
http://www.calm.wa.gov.au/projects/plantations_nursery_narrogin_splash.html

LOCATION:

Narrogin District headquarters,
between Hough Street and the Williams Road,
three kilometres west of the town centre.

Postal Address:

PO Box 100,
NARROGIN,
Western Australia 6312.

Telephone: (08) 9881 9213

Fax: (08) 9881 4831

E-mail: narroginpn@calm.wa.gov.au

TRADING HOURS:

8:00 am – 12.00pm, 12.30pm – 4.30pm
Monday–Friday

Some hints for successful seedling establishment

PLAN

Decide what you expect from the plants.

Decide how the plants fit into the land you have available for them. Identify and prepare to offset potential hazards that may hinder seedling survival or growth, eg: grazing by animals, insect attack, fire or re-invasion by weeds species.

SELECT

Choose species that suit your requirements—short and long term.

Decide whether the species are appropriate for the site and conditions in which they will be grown.

ORDER

Place orders early to ensure quality and supply of the seedlings.

EARLY SITE PREPARATION

Careful consideration should be given to designing the planting area to enable management and preparation of the site.

Work can start up to five months before winter.

Consider fencing and pasture/weed reduction strategies.

SOIL WORKS

Establish rip lines, mounds and drainage lines before winter. The best layout and species arrangement is determined by the slope, soil type, and areas prone to water logging, salinity, or wind erosion (Seek advice if in doubt).

WEED CONTROL

Ensure weeds are rigorously controlled (ie: removed, sprayed), and prevented from regrowing by mechanical or chemical means. For weed control to be effective throughout winter and spring, aim for a weed-free zone of at least 80cm around each seedling plot or either side of the planting line. It is also important to maintain weed control in the second year.

DELIVERY

Seedlings should be transported in a covered vehicle to ensure their protection.

SEEDLING CARE

Take special care of seedlings on delivery. Check the water quality, provide adequate water, provide protection against the sun and wind etc, and retain a free airflow while they are in temporary storage.

PLANTING

Root systems should be teased out to ensure roots are not excessively coiled or upturned.

Whatever planting technique is used, seedlings should be set firmly into prepared soil so that:

- there are no air pockets around roots, and
- the nursery level of the stem above root zone is at least 2–8cm under ground level.

FERTILISE

Plants can be fertilised with tablets or pellets containing nitrogen, phosphorous and some trace elements, at least 15cm away from stem and roots, approximately 4–6 weeks after planting.

LOSS FACTORS

Some factors that may seem to be beyond your management control—such as excessive waterlogging or wind blast; frost; severe moisture loss in first spring/summer; soil dwelling plague or airborne insects, bird pests—could reduce planting success in a given year.

(Refer to web links for more detailed information)

Explanatory notes

PLANT NAMES

Common names are not recorded for some species. Botanical names are reliable, usually appropriate, and should be quoted in preference.

SPECIES ORIGIN

The species listed are Western Australian native species. Eastern states species are indicated with a #.

WEED STATUS

An asterisk (*) against the botanical name of a species indicates it has invasive potential, is exotic to WA and may through introduction and seedling regeneration, occupy areas of natural or disturbed natural bushland.

SOIL TYPES

Soil categories appropriate for growing each species are coded as follows:

sa: sand, sc: sandy clay, sl: sandy loam, lm: loam, cl: clay loam cy: clay, gr: gravel

TREE SIZE

The column headed SIZE shows, in metres, average maximum dimension (height x width) expected of the species grown to maturity in ideal growing conditions. Factors including limiting site/soil characteristics (depth, nutrient, moisture, salinity and waterlogging), growing space, damage from insects, birds or wind, will restrict plant development and ultimate size.

USES

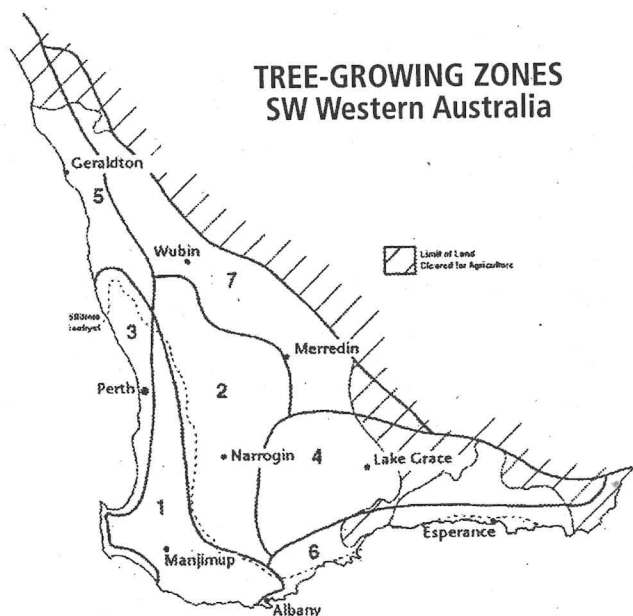
A list of notable attributes for the species are coded as follows:

- st: salt tolerant—to varying degrees (see AGWA web links for further information)
- wl: able to withstand temporarily waterlogged conditions
- rv: good for general revegetation on cleared farmland; some useful understorey species
- wb: suitable windbreak species
- sh: good shade trees
- fo: fodder—a degree of palatability
- tb: potential timber trees - product type dependent on species and wood quality
- or: ornamental, suitable for park/garden/street use, as distinct from farmland amenity species
- ho: honey—species known for good nectar or pollen yield

CLIMATIC/GEOGRAPHIC ZONES

As a guide to suitable areas for growing the range of plants listed, one or several of seven climatic zones are shown for each species. The zones reflect, for the agricultural part of South Western Australia (see map and code descriptions), different growing conditions determined by rainfall and other climatic influences. Some plants suitable for the Goldfields and pastoral areas may be selected from zone 4 and zone 7 species. (See map) Zone No.

1. Main forested area of the South-West—includes the higher rainfall zone, fertile soil types and strong coastal influence.
2. Medium rainfall areas of the Wheatbelt.
3. West coastal area with medium rainfall and strong Indian Ocean influence.
4. Eastern portion of the Wheatbelt under the influence of the Southern Ocean.
5. Northern extensions of the Wheatbelt with a milder climate near the coast and some summer moisture.
6. South Coastal zones with medium to low rainfall but with distinctive summer moisture particularly near the coast.
7. North eastern, lower rainfall part of the Wheatbelt, with consistently low humidity and shorter growing season.



Species list

A description of plants grown at the Narrogin Plant Nursery

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	SIZE	SOIL	ZONE	USES	DESCRIPTION
<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	Jam Tree	6x4	sc,sl,lm, cl	2,4,5,6, 7	rv,wb, tb,or	Small tree with narrow foliage. Fragrant yellow flowers between July and October.
<i>Acacia celastrifolia</i>	Glowing Wattle	2x3	gr	2,4,5	rv,or	Attractive shrub with contrasting blue-grey foliage and bright yellow flowers. Showy ornamental species.
<i>Acacia colletioides</i>	Spine Wattle	2x3	sc,sl,lm, cl	2,4,5,7	st,rv,wb	Spreading, prickly shrub with massed yellow flowers from July to September. It provides valuable bird refuge and is found widely throughout southern Australia.
<i>Acacia hemiteles</i>	Tan Wattle	2x2	sc,sl,lm, cl,cy,gr	2,4,5,6, 7	rv,or	Small shrub with green-grey foliage and massed rounded flowers from August to September. Good understorey species.
<i>Acacia merrallii</i>	Merrall's Wattle	2x3	lm,cl,cy	2,4,5,7	st,rv,wb, or	Spreading, mound-like shrub with masses of perfumed flowers and rounded blue-grey foliage. Good understorey species.
<i>Acacia microbotrya</i>	Manna Wattle	5x3	sc,sl,lm, cl	2,4,5,6, 7	rv,fo,ho, or	Small, fast-growing tree with dense blue-green foliage that has yellow flowers during autumn. Useful revegetation species.
<i>Acacia redolens</i>	Vanilla Scented Wattle	1x2	sa,sc,sl, lm,cl	2,4,5,6, 7	st,rv,wb, or	Low, spreading, dense shrub with yellow flowers. Good understorey species for revegetation work.
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden Wreath Wattle	5x3	sc,sl,lm, cl,gr	2,3,4,5, 6	st,rv,fo, or	Widespread species. Foliage varies in size and shape with yellow flowers in spring. Versatile and quick growing.
<i>Actinostrobus arenarius</i>	Sandplain Cypress	4x3	sa,sl	2,4	rv,wb	A small tree with blue grey dense conifer foliage. Common on deeper yellowish sands.
<i>Actinostrobus pyramidalis</i>	Swamp Cypress	4x2.5	sl,cl	2,4	rv,wl	A small tree with bright green dense conifer foliage. Common in low-lying areas.
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	WA Peppermint	15x15	sa,sl	1,3	rv,wl,wb, sh,or	A small tree with a slender trunk & graceful pendant branches. Leaves are willow-like and peppermint scented.
<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>	Common Tamma	5x3	sa,sl,cl, gr	2,4,5,6,7, northern parts of 3	rv,wb Tolerates	Medium to large shrub that requires well-drained soil. Tolerates drought, lime and frosts.
<i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i>	Rock Sheoak	10x6	sc,sl,gr	2,3,4,5, 6	rv,wb,fo, tb,or	Small tree with fine needle-like foliage. Often found growing near granite outcrops, it is an adaptable species, but prefers a well-drained site.
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	Dwarf Sheoak	2x2	sa,sl,cl	1,2,3,4, 5,6	rv	Attractive small shrub suited to most well drained soils. Tolerates dryness, lime and frosts.
<i>Allocasuarina pinaster</i>	Compass bush	5x3	sl,gr	4,6, southern parts of 2	rv,wb	Medium to large shrub, with distinctive pyramidal shape, with a consistent lean in one direction and short, pine like, prickly foliage. Requires well drained sandy gravels.
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	Slender Banksia	15x8	sa,sl,cl, cy	1,2,3,5, 6	rv,wb, or,ho	Tall shrub or small tree. Attractive dark green foliage, with tall cones of yellow flowers in Summer.
<i>Banksia baueri</i>	Woolly Banksia	1.5x2	sa	2,3,4	rv,or	A small bushy shrub with very large woolly flowers, nestled inside a rounded shrub.
<i>Banksia hookeriana</i>	Hooker's banksia	3.5x5	s,sl,gr	5, northern parts of 3	rv,wb,or	Fast growing bushy shrub with numerous, conspicuous flowers. Needs well-drained soil.
<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	Menzies Banksia	9x5	sa	1,3,6	or	Small tree, fibrous grey bark and large showy red/orange flowers.
<i>Banksia prionotes</i>	Orange Banksia	8x6	sa	2,3,4,5, 6	rv,sh,or	Reasonably fast-growing species with dull green leaves and conspicuous orange flowers. Needs a well-drained site.

species list

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	SIZE	SOIL	ZONE	USES	DESCRIPTION
<i>Banksia speciosa</i>	Showy Banksia	6x6	sa	6	wb,or	Rounded dense shrub, long toothed leaves with large yellowish flower.
<i>Banksia sphaerocarpa</i> var. <i>caesia</i>	Round Fruited Banksia	2x1.5	gr	2,4	wl,or	Rounded shrub with thin green/blue leaves with large globular flower spikes.
<i>Banksia violacea</i>	Violet Banksia	1.5x2	s,sl,gr	4,6	rv,or	Small shrub with many branches and a dense canopy of fine leaves. Distinctive mauve-purple flowers from November to February.
<i>Brachychiton gregorii</i>	Desert Kurrajong	8x6	sl,lm,cl	2,4,5,6,7	sh,fo,or	Slow-growing, drought-resistant tree with a dense crown of bright green foliage.
<i>Callistemon phoenecius</i>	Fiery Bottlebrush	3x3	sc,sl,lm,cl	2,3,4,5,6, wetter sites	st,wl,rv,ho,or	Large bush with bluish-grey foliage. Has an abundance of bright red flowers from October to November. Needs a moist site to prosper. Good revegetation species.
<i>Callitris preissii</i>	Rottneest Island Pine	8x5	sa,sl			Medium sized conifer with an erect stem and dark grey bark.
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	Crimson Cluster Netbush	1x2	sl,gr	2,4,5	rv,or	Fine ornamental shrub with attractive red flowers and dense, dark green foliage.
<i>Calothamnus rupestris</i>	Mouse Ears	1x2	lm,cl	2,3,4,5	rv,or	Spreading shrub with dense foliage and attractive red flowers. Provides good bird refuge.
<i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i>	Bush Honeysuckle	1x1	sl,lm	2,4	rv,or	Fine, needle-like foliage on a low bush with bright red feathery flowers. Needs well-drained soil.
<i>Casuarina obesa</i>	Swamp Sheoak	10x5	sc,sl,lm,cl	1,2,3,4,5,6,7, wet sites	st,wl,rv,wb,fo,tb	Small tree with blue-grey needle-like foliage. Suited to salty, waterlogged areas.
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri	30x20	sa,sl,lm,cl,gr	1,3,Wetter areas of 2,5,6	rv,sh,wb,tb,ho	Large, shady tree with fibrous bark and large, glossy leaves. Masses of white flowers from January to February. Important honey species.
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum	12x9	sa,sc,sl,lm	3,coastal areas of 1,6	sh,wb,ho,or	Medium sized tree with rough brown bark and dense, deep green foliage. Massed pink to red flowers from December to February. Grows better in frost-free areas.
# <i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	30x15	sc,sl,lm,cl	1,3 wetter areas of 2,5,6	sh,wb,tb,ho	Upright and well-formed tree with a dense crown of dark green foliage. Smooth, light bark with purplish blotches. White flowers from May to September.
<i>Dryandra squarrosa</i> subsp. <i>squarrosa</i>	Pingle	4x2	sa,gr	1,2,4	rv,or	Tall shrub with leaves and yellow-green flowers from July to November.
<i>Dryandra nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i>	Golden Dryandra	4x4	sa,sl,gr	2, west parts of 4, interzone of 3 and 5	rv,or	Medium to tall shrub, with long spreading greyish green leaves. Large orange flowerheads from June to October. Needs a well drained site.
<i>Dryandra proteoides</i>	King Dryandra	1.5x1.5	sa,gr	2,4	rv,or	A prickly shrub with leaves from 10 to 20cm long. Large flowers are borne on the older stems in September and are approximately 8-9cm long
<i>Dryandra sessilis</i>	Parrot Bush	3x2	sa,gr	1,2,3,4,5	wb,rv	Profuse pale yellow flowers with dark green prickly foliage. A good revegetation species for a variety of sites.
<i>Eremaea pauciflora</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i>		2.5x2.5	sa,sl,gr	2,3,4,6, drier parts of 1	rv,or	Medium sized shrub with a rounded crown of dense grey-green foliage. Numerous showy orange coloured flowers from August to December.
<i>Eucalyptus accedens</i>	Powderbark Wandoo	20x10	sl,lm,gr	2,3, drier parts of 1	rv,sh,wb,tb,ho	Small to medium tree with a moderately dense crown and a distinctive white powder on the bark. Vigorous grower with rounded juvenile foliage.
<i>Eucalyptus albida</i>	White Leaved Mallee	5x3	gr	2,4,6	rv,or,ho	Small, clean, white barked tree with distinctive blue-grey juvenile leaves and glossy adult leaves.

species list

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	SIZE	SOIL	ZONE	USES	DESCRIPTION
<i>Eucalyptus annulata</i>	Opened Fruited Mallee	8x7	sa,sl,cl,sc	4,6, southern parts of 2	sa,rv,wb, or	Stout spreading mallee with dark green glossy foliage. Large reddish flowerbuds precede masses of creamy white flowers.
<i>Eucalyptus argyphaea</i>	Silver Mallet	10x8	lm,cl,gr	2,5,6, wetter sites in 4	rv,sh,tb, ho,or	Smooth, silver-grey barked mallet with cream flowers from December to February (formerly lumped together with <i>E. falcata</i>).
<i>Eucalyptus astringens</i>	Brown Mallet	15x8	sl,lm,cl,gr	2,3,4,5,6	rv,sh,wb, tb,ho	Shady, multi-stemmed tree with glossy foliage and creamy yellow flowers. Smooth-barked species with distinctive orange hue in the fresh bark.
<i>Eucalyptus brockwayi</i>	Dundas Mahogany	18x8	sc,sl,lm,cl	2,4,5,6,7	rv,sh,wb, tb,ho,or	Attractive, straight-trunked tree with a glossy green foliage and smooth bark. Drought and frost resistant and a good street tree for drier areas.
<i>Eucalyptus burdettiana</i>	Burdett's Gum	4x3	sl	2,3,6, wetter areas of 4	rv,wb,fo, ho,or	Attractive mallee with glossy green foliage and yellow-green flowers.
<i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i>	Burracoppin Mallee	4x5	sa,gr	2,4,7	rv,wb	Rounded cream mallee with blue-grey foliage and large white flowers.
<i>Eucalyptus caesia</i> subsp. <i>caesia</i>	Gungurru	6x5	sl,lm,cl	1,2,3, 6 wetter areas of 5	or	Decorative tree with an open crown of blue-green foliage, orange curling lower bark, upper pendulous branchlets and silvery white fruit. Flowers from June to September.
<i>Eucalyptus caesia</i> subsp. <i>magna</i>	Silver Princess	6x5	sl,lm,cl	1,2,3, wetter areas of 5,6	or	Small, attractive, pendulous-crowned tree with distinctive minnieritchi-type bark at the base. Red or pink flowers from May to August.
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> *var 'subcinera'	River Red Gum	10x8	sc,sl,lm	1,3, wetter sites in 2, 4,5,6,7	sh,ho,or	From inland Australia, including W.A. Smooth, white or brown blotched bark, spreading crown and bright green foliage and creamy white flowers in Summer.
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> *var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	20x15	sc,sl,lm,cl	1,3, wetter sites in 2, 4,5,6,7	st,sh,tb, ho	Grows throughout mainland Australia except in the south-west. Grows well in moist sites. Mid-green foliage and smooth white or grey bark. The 'Silverton' variety subcinerea has more glaucous foliage and good salt tolerance.
<i>Eucalyptus campaspe</i>	Silver Topped Gimlet	7x5	sc,sl,lm,cl,cy	4,7, drier parts of 2	rv,sh,wb, ho,or	Spreading crown, blue-grey foliage and unique coppery brown bark. Creamy white flowers from October to January. Good street tree for drier areas.
<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i> subsp. <i>capillosa</i>	Inland Wandoo	15x10	sc,sl,cy	2,4,7	rv,sh,tb, ho	Medium tree with smooth white bark and blue-grey foliage. Creamy white flowers from February to April.
# <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum	25x15	sl,lm,gr	1,2,3,6, wetter areas of 4,5	sh,wb, tb,ho	Tall, smooth-barked species from South Australia. Glossy green foliage (which can be toxic to stock in spring). Moderately quick growing.
<i>Eucalyptus clivicola</i>	Green Mallet	12x6	cl,gr	2,4,6	rv,sh,tb, ho,or	Small, upright tree with smooth-bark, glossy green leaves and pale yellow flowers.
<i>Eucalyptus conferruminata</i>	Bald Island Marlock	10x8	sa,sl,lm	1,3,6, moist sites in 2,5	rv,sh,wb, ho,or	Spreading, rounded tree with moderately dense light green foliage. Lemon-coloured flowers from August to November in an unusual tight cluster.
<i>Eucalyptus cornuta</i>	Yate	20x10	sl,lm,cl	1, wet sites in 6	wl,rv,tb, ho	Usually upright, spreading tree with thick, rough basal bark, smooth above. Bright green leaves and light yellow flowers. Good south coastal species.
<i>Eucalyptus crucis</i> subsp. <i>crucis</i>	Silver Mallee	5x6	sl,lm	4,7, drier parts of 2,5,6	or	Decorative, ornamental tree with minnieritchie-like bark and rounded silvery-blue foliage. Useful cut-foliage species.

species list

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	SIZE	SOIL	ZONE	USES	DESCRIPTION
<i>Eucalyptus densa</i> subsp. <i>densa</i>	Southern Blue Mallet	8x6	sl,lm,cl, cy	2,4,6	rv,sh,ho, or	Recently described mallet species, very similar to <i>E. gardneri</i> but found growing in lowland sites. Creamy yellow flowers from May to August.
<i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i>	Karri	45x25	sl,lm	1	rv,tb,ho	Tallest of the Western Australian trees, karri has a smooth, white bark (flaky when young) and a moderately dense crown. White flowers from September to February.
<i>Eucalyptus drummondii</i>	Drummond's Gum	6x6	sc,sl,lm, gr	2,3, wetter areas of 5,6	rv,wb, or,ho	Attractive mallee with grey-green foliage and white powdery stems and fruits. Flowering period usually from September to December and sometimes from May to June.
<i>Eucalyptus dundasii</i>	Dundas Blackbutt	12x8	sl,lm,gr	4,7, drier parts of 2,5,6	rv,sh,wb, tb,ho,or	Medium tree with persistent, tessellated bark on the lower trunk. Glossy green leaves and creamy white flowers. Good dry area street tree.
<i>Eucalyptus ebbanoensis</i> subsp. <i>ebbanoensis</i>	Sandplain Mallee	6x5	sa,sl	7, drier parts of 2,5	rv,or	Mallee or small tree with smooth bark (rough at base) and massed light cream flowers in the later half of summer.
<i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i>	Tall Sand Mallee	6x5	sc,sl,lm	2,4,5,6, 7	rv,wb, ho,or	Smooth-barked mallee with olive-green foliage. Massed pale yellow flowers from August to December. Good street tree for drier areas
<i>Eucalyptus erythrocorys</i>	Illyarrie	6x6	sa,sl, limestone	3, wetter parts of 5	rv,wb,or	Decorative spreading mallee with smooth bark and dark green leaves. Buds have bright red caps that are shed to reveal striking yellow flowers from February to April.
<i>Eucalyptus erythronema</i> var. <i>erythronema</i>	Red Flowered Mallee	6x6	sc,sl,lm, cl	4,5,6,7, drier parts of 2	rv,wb, ho,or	Small mallee tree. Plentiful red flowers from October to December and colourful smooth bark, makes this an ideal ornamental and street tree for drier areas.
<i>Eucalyptus famelica</i>	Salt mallee	5x6	sc,cl	6	st,wl,rv	Spreading mallee with glossy green foliage and white flowers from April to July.
<i>Eucalyptus forrestiana</i> subsp. <i>forrestiana</i>	Fuchsia Gum	4x3	sl,lm,cl	2,3,4,5, 6,7	rv,or	Decorative mallee with thick glossy green leaves and pendulous scarlet flower buds. Flowering period from December to March.
<i>Eucalyptus gardneri</i> subsp. <i>gardneri</i>	Blue Mallet	10x6	sl,lm,cl, gr	2,4	rv,sh,wb, tb,ho,or	Distinctive, small tree with blue-grey foliage, light yellow flowers from March to November and a smooth light coppery coloured trunk
# <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum	45x25	sl,lm	1,3, wetter areas in 2,6	tb,ho	Fast-growing, tall, smooth-barked tree with long strap-like adult leaves and rounded blue-grey juvenile foliage. Capsules occur in singles. Needs a good site to sustain strong growth.
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Tuart	30x20	sa,sl,lm	1,3, wetter areas of 2,5,7	rv,sh,wb, tb,ho	Medium-spreading tree with fibrous grey-brown bark. White flowers from January to April. Grows best where summer moisture is available.
<i>Eucalyptus halophila</i>	Salt Lake Mallee	3x4	sc,sl,lm, cl	6	st,or	Spreading mallee with cream-coloured flowers during mid summer. Matt, grey-green foliage and light brown box-type bark.
<i>Eucalyptus horistes</i>	Ningan Mallee	6x5	sl,lm	Wetter areas of 4,5,7, drier parts of 2,6	rv,wb, ho,or	Rough-barked mallee with blue-grey foliage. White flowers from December to February.
<i>Eucalyptus hypochlamydea</i> subsp. <i>hypochlamydea</i>	Roughed Barked Mallee	8x10	lm,cl,cy	2,4,5,7	rv,wb,or	Small to medium spreading crown tree, with roughish bark on the lower trunk. Glossy green leaves and massed creamy white flowers.

species list

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<i>Eucalyptus incrassata</i>	Ridge Fruited mallee	10x7	sc,sl,lm, cl,cy,gr	2,4,6	rv,wb,or	Mallee or small tree with greyish to light salmon pink bark. Good inland windbreak species. Adapts to most well drained soils.
<i>Eucalyptus kondininensis</i>	Stocking Gum	12x8	sc,sl,lm, cl,cy	2,4	st,wl,rv, sh,tb,ho	Upright, spreading tree with persistent black bark on the lower trunk. Glossy, green foliage, and cream flowers from October to December. Good street tree.
<i>Eucalyptus kruseana</i>	Bookleaf Mallee	3x3	sc,sl,lm	2,3,4,5, 6	or	Very decorative mallee with rounded silver foliage and creamy yellow flowers. Foliage used in floriculture trade.
<i>Eucalyptus laeliae</i>	Darling Range Ghost Gum	9x5	sa,sc,sl, gr	1,3,6	wb,or	Small tree with smooth, whitish bark. Bright green dense foliage with white flowers.
<i>Eucalyptus lane-poolei</i>	Lane Poole Gum	6x5	sa,sc,sl	1,3,6	rv,wb,or	Small to medium tree with smooth powdery white bark. White flowers from December to February.
<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>	Bushy Yate	4x5	sc,sl,lm, cl	3,6, wetter areas of 2,5	rv,wb, ho,or	Mallee with smooth bark and rounded crown. Tight clusters of yellow flowers from January to April. Similar in appearance to <i>E. conferruminata</i> .
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>	Red Morrel	20x10	cl,cy	2,4,7, drier parts of 5,6	rv,sh, tb,ho	Straight-trunked tree with rough bark and a spreading crown of glossy green leaves. Creamy white flowers from November to March.
<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>lissophloia</i>	Smooth Barked York Gum	6x6	sl,lm,cl	2,4,7	rv,sh, ho,or	Large mallee with very glossy green foliage and coppery coloured smooth bark. White flowers from September to February.
<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>loxophleba</i>	York Gum	15x10	sl,lm,cl	2,4,5,6	st,rv,sh, tb,ho	Medium tree with spreading crown of glossy green foliage. Persistent bark on the lower trunk and smooth above. White flowers from September to December.
<i>Eucalyptus macrandra</i>	Long Flowered Marlock	5x5	sc,sl,lm, cl	6	ho,or	Smooth-barked mallee with profuse yellow-green flowers from January to March. Good street tree.
<i>Eucalyptus macrocarpa</i> subsp. <i>macrocarpa</i>	Rose Of West	4x5	sa,sc	2,3,4,5, 6	or	Spreading mallee with silvery-blue foliage and large red flowers from October to January.
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i>	Jarrah	25x15	sl,lm,gr	1,3, wetter sites in 2	tb,ho	Tall tree with persistent fibrous bark and dark green leaves. White flowers from September to January. Relatively slow growing.
<i>Eucalyptus melanoxydon</i>	Black Morrel	15x10	lm,cl	4,7, drier parts of 2	rv,sh,tb, ho	Rough-barked, upright tree with glossy dark green foliage. Cream flowers from December to March. Good species for difficult sites.
<i>Eucalyptus myriadena</i> subsp. <i>myriadena</i>	Snap & Rattle	10x8	lm,cl,cy	4,7, drier parts of 2	st,rv,sh, wb	Upright, spreading tree with dark green foliage. Rough, persistent bark on lower trunk, smooth above. White flowers from November to April.
<i>Eucalyptus occidentalis</i>	Flat Topped Yate	18x10	lm,cl,cy	Wetter sites 2,3, 4,5,6	st,wl,rv, sh,tb,ho	Quick-growing, medium tree with a flat-topped shady crown and rough basal bark. Creamy white flowers from November to May. Suited to moister sites and tolerates mild salinity.
<i>Eucalyptus patens</i>	WA Blackbutt	30x20	sl,lm,cl	1	sh,tb, ho	Straight-trunked tree with thick fibrous bark and blue-grey foliage. Grows best on moist, but not waterlogged sites.
<i>Eucalyptus phaenophylla</i> subsp. <i>phaenophylla</i>	Mallee White Gum	4x5	sc,sl	2,4,6	rv,wb, ho,or	Small, spreading mallee, formerly confused with <i>E. redunca</i> . Smooth-barked species with pale yellow flowers from August to November.
<i>Eucalyptus pileata</i>	Capped mallee	6x5	sc,sl, lm,cl	4,7, drier parts of 2,6	rv,sh, wb,or	Attractive mallee with smooth coppery bark which peels off in long ribbons. Glossy dark green foliage. White flowers from February to May.
<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i> subsp. <i>platypus</i>	Rounded Leaf Moort	5x6	cl,cy	2,3,4, 5,6	st,rv,wb, ho,or	Small tree or mallee with thick, matt green leaves that form a compact, rounded, dense crown. Massed white flowers from September to January.

species list

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<i>Eucalyptus plenissima</i>	Oil Mallee	6x5	sc,sl,lm	Wetter areas of 4,5,7, drier parts of 2,6	rv,wb, ho,or	Rough-barked mallee with blue-grey foliage and white flowers from December to February.
<i>Eucalyptus pluricaulis</i> subsp. <i>pluricaulis</i>	Blue leaved mallee	4x4	sl,gr	2,4	wb,or	Creamy yellow flowers and purplish blue foliage. Very attractive rounded mallee.
<i>Eucalyptus preissiana</i> subsp. <i>preissiana</i>	Bell Fruited Mallee	3x4	sc,sl,lm, cl,gr	1,3, wetter areas in 2,5,6	or	Decorative mallee with large yellow flowers that contrast with the thick blue-green foliage. Versatile ornamental species.
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	WA Flooded Gum	15x15	sc,sl,lm, cl,cy	1,3, wetter sites in 2,5,6	wl,rv,sh, wb,ho	Spreading often multi-trunked tree with persistent basal bark and smooth branches. Suited to moisture-gaining and mildly saline sites. Good revegetation species.
<i>Eucalyptus salicola</i>	Salt Gum	10x5	sa,sl	2,4,6	st,rv	Medium sized tree with a spreading crown of glossy green foliage and smooth white bark.
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>	Salmon Gum	20x15	sc,sl,lm, cl	2,4,5,7	rv,sh,tb, ho,or	Umbrella-shaped tree with very distinctive salmon-red fresh bark. Shining, bright green foliage and white flowers from December to March.
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>	Gimlet	12x10	lm,cl,cy	4,7,drier parts of 2	rv,sh,tb, ho,or	Compact, glossy foliage and attractive, red-brown bark on fluted, twisted trunks. White flowers from December to March. Good street tree for drier areas.
<i>Eucalyptus sargentii</i> subsp. <i>sargentii</i>	Salt River Gum	10x8	sc,sl,lm, cl,cy	2,4,5	st,wl,rv, ho,or	Upright, spreading tree with rough basal bark and smooth coppery bark above. Glossy olive green foliage. Creamy white flowers from October to January. Salt tolerant.
<i>Eucalyptus spathulata</i>	Swamp Mallet	8x6	sc,sl,lm, cl,cy	2,3,4,5, 6	st,wl,rv, sh,wb, ho,or	Rapidgrowing, adaptable species with matt olive-green foliage. Massed white flowers from December to March. A good street tree for drier areas.
<i>Eucalyptus talyuberlep</i>	Pretty Yate	5x5	sc,lm,gr	Wetter areas of 6, drier parts of 1	rv,wb, ho,or	Rounded-crowned, smooth-barked mallee with distinctive, clustered seed capsules. Large yellow-green flowers from May to September.
<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>	Coral Gum	10x8	sc,sl,lm, cl,cy,gr	2,4,5,6, 7	sh,ho,or	Blue-grey-green foliage forms a compact crown and showy pink-red flowers bloom throughout summer. Thick persistent bark. Good street tree.
<i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i>	Redwood	15x10	sc,sl,lm, cl	2,4,7	rv,sh,wb, tb,ho,or	Attractive, small tree with smooth bark and blue-grey foliage. Massed yellow flowers from August to November.
# <i>Eucalyptus tricarpa</i>	Pink Flowered Ironbark	15x10	sc,sl,lm, cl,cy,gr	1,3, wetter areas in 2,5,6	sh,wb,tb, ho,or	Medium-sized tree from eastern Australia with persistent, very thick and dark fibrous bark. Blue-grey foliage and massed flower (often red or pink).
<i>Eucalyptus urna</i>	Merrit	12x8	sl,lm,cl	2,4,7, drier parts of 5,6	st,rv,sh, tb,ho,or	Mallet, with dark green foliage and smooth whitish coloured bark. Good street tree for drier areas. Distinctive buds and fruits and white flowers from September to December.
<i>Eucalyptus uncinata</i>	Hooked Leaf mallee	3x4	sc,sl,cl	2,4,6	rv,ho,or	Grey-barked mallee with light green foliage and white flowers from January to April.
<i>Eucalyptus utilis</i> (formerly <i>E. platypus</i> var. <i>heterophylla</i>)	Coastal Moort	4x5	sa,sc,sl	3,6, wetter areas of 5	rv,wb, ho,or	Small, rounded-crown tree with dark foliage and smooth, light brown bark. Massed white flowers.
<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> subsp. <i>wandoo</i>	Wandoo	20x15	sc,sl,lm, cl,cy,gr	2,3,drier parts of 1	rv,sh,wb, tb,ho	Spreading-crown tree with smooth white bark and grey-green foliage and white flowers from December to May.

species list

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<i>Eucalyptus yilgarnensis</i>	Yorrell	12x10	sc,sl,lm, cl,cy	2,4,5,7	st,rv,sh, ho,or	Small tree with glossy green foliage, white flowers and smooth coppery bark above rough basal bark.
<i>Hakea brownii</i> (formerly <i>H. baxteri</i>)	Fan Hakea	6x4	sc,sl,lm, cl,gr	2,4	or	Rounded shrub with unusual fan-shaped foliage. An interesting ornamental species that adapts to most soils.
<i>Hakea bucculenta</i>	Red Pokers	4x3	sa,sl	2,5	rv,or	Upright, spreading shrub with long narrow leaves and large, bright red flowers.
<i>Hakea francisiana</i>	Grass Leaf Hakea	4x4	sa,sl	2,4,5	rv,or	Spreading shrub with smooth grey bark, bright light green leaves and massed red-pink flowers.
<i>Hakea laurina</i>	Pincushion hakea	5x4	sc,sl,lm, cl,cy	2,3,4,5, 6	rv,or	Distinctive, spreading shrub with large rounded red-cream flowers, matt green leaves and smooth grey bark. Excellent ornamental species.
<i>Hakea lissocarpha</i>	Honey Bush	2x3	sc,sl,lm, cl,gr	1,2,3	rv,or	Dense, prickly shrub with masses of creamy white, sweetly scented flowers. Excellent shrub for attracting bird life.
<i>Hakea petiolaris</i>	Sea Urchin Hakea	4x4	sl,lm,gr	2,4	or	Cream-coloured flowers contrast with the blue-green foliage and shining grey bark makes this species a good garden specimen.
<i>Hakea preissii</i>	Needle Tree	6x4	cl,cy	2,4,7	rv,or	Very prickly small tree with masses of yellow flowers. Good bird habitat.
<i>Hakea undulata</i>	Wavy Leafed Hakea	2x2	sl,gr	2,5,6	or	Upright shrub with irregularly shaped leaves and white flowers in spring.
<i>Kunzea baxteri</i>	Baxter's Kunzea	2x2	sc,sl,lm, cl	1,3,6	or	Compact, rounded shrub with bright red, bottlebrush style flowers.
<i>Kunzea ericifolia</i>	Heath Kunzea	5x4	sa,sc	3, wetter sites in 1,2	wl,or	Tall spreading shrub with stringy bark and cream coloured flowers in summer. Attracts birds and is frost hardy.
<i>Kunzea pulchella</i>	Granite Kunzea	3x3	sc,sl,lm, gr	2,4	or	Decorative species with silky grey-green leaves and vivid scarlet flowers.
<i>Kunzea recurva</i>	Pink Flowered Kunzea	2x1.5	sa,sl,gr	2,3,4,6	or	Spreading shrub with attractive mauve-pink springtime flowers.
<i>Leptospermum erubescens</i>	Tea Tree	2x3	sa,sc	2,3,4,5, 6	rv,or	Spreading tea-tree with white or pinkish flowers. Good for stabilising sandy sites.
<i>Melaleuca acuminata</i>	Broom Bush	2x2	cl,cy	2,4,6	st,wl,rv, or	Spreading, understory species with masses of fragrant, cream flowers. Good revegetation species.
<i>Melaleuca brevifolia</i>	Honey Myrtle	4x4	cl,cy	1,2,3,4, 5,6	st,wl,rv, wb,or	Bushy shrub with tiny dark leaves, white flowers and rough bark. Good for revegetation on difficult sites.
<i>Melaleuca cardiophylla</i>	Umbrella Bush	2x2	sa	Coastal areas in 3,5,6	rv,or	Medium shrub with papery bark, heart shaped leaves and creamy-white flowers.
<i>Melaleuca cuticularis</i>	Saltwater Paperbark	8x6	sc,cl,cy	1,2,3,4, 5	st,wl,rv, sh,or	Spreading-crown tree, with white papery bark and massed white flowers in early summer. Suitable for saline sites that are winter wet and summer damp.
<i>Melaleuca diosmifolia</i>	Green Honey Myrtle	3x3	sl,lm,cl	1,3,6	or	Large, dense shrub with unusual small leaves crowded thickly along the branches. Pale green to yellow-green flowers in late spring or early summer.
<i>Melaleuca fulgens</i> subsp. <i>fulgens</i>	Scarlet Honey Myrtle	3x3	sc,sl,lm, cl	2,4,6,7	rv,or	Medium upright shrub, with an open crown of fine grey-green foliage. Flowers are large and showy, ranging in colour from pale pink though scarlet to apricot. Favours granite derived soils.

species list

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<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>	Salt Paperbark	6x5	sa,sl,sc,cl,cy	2,4,6,5	st,wl,rv,wb,or	Small spreading tree with thick whitish papery bark, a dense crown of small dark leaves and masses of creamy white flowers. A distinctive paperbark species, very versatile in difficult conditions.
<i>Melaleuca hamulosa</i>	Broom Bush Honey Myrtle	3x4	sl,lm,cl,cy	2,3,4,6	st,wl,rv,wb,or	Dense, spreading shrub with fine foliage and creamy white flowers. Excellent revegetation and understorey species.
<i>Melaleuca incana</i>	Grey Honey Myrtle	3x3	lm,cl	1,3,6	wl,or	Soft, weeping shrub with grey-blue foliage and yellow flowers. Needs a moist site to succeed.
<i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i>	Oblong Leaf Honey Myrtle	3x1.5	sl,lm,cy	2,3,4,5,6,7	st,wl,rv,wb	Medium sized upright shrub with dark green glossy foliage and creamy-white flowers.
<i>Melaleuca lateritia</i>	Robin Redbreast Bush	2x3	sc,cl,cy	2,3,6	or	Attractive shrub with thin linear leaves and large orange-red flowers from summer to early autumn. Best in wet depressions.
<i>Melaleuca nesophila</i>	Western Tea Tree	5x6	sa,sc,sl	1,3, moist sites in 2,5,6	rv,sh,wb,or	Spreading, domed, small tree with thick flaky bark, rounded leaves and massed mauve flowers. Most suited to the south coastal areas.
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>pauperiflora</i>	Dryland Tea Tree	4x4	sl,lm,cl	2,4,5,6,7	rv,wb,or	Rough-barked species with masses of white flowers. Grows into a small tree and is a good understorey species. Has been used for fence posts.
<i>Melaleuca pentagona</i>	Prickle Leaf Honey Myrtle	3x2.5	sa	2,4	rv,or	Spreading shrub with pink flowers and needle-like leaves.
<i>Melaleuca pungens</i>	Needle Leaf Honey Myrtle	1x1	sa,gr	1,2,4,6,7	rv,or	A bushy prickly shrub with bright yellow flowers from September to October. Good bird refuge.
<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>	Swamp Paperbark	8x8	cl,cy	1,3,6, wet sites	wl,sh,wb,or	Bushy-crowned, small tree with fine grey-green foliage and massed white flowers. Does best in wet, swampy conditions.
<i>Melaleuca scabra</i>	Rough Honey Myrtle	1x1	sa,gr	1,2,4,6,7	rv,or	Small shrub with many thin woody branches. Flowers are deep pink in numerous heads and bloom from September to October.
<i>Melaleuca spicigera</i>		1x2	lm,cl,cy,gr	2,4,7	rv,or	Low-branching shrub with blue-green ovate leaves and pinkish-mauve flowers. Good bird-attracting species.
<i>Melaleuca thyoides</i>	Scale Leaf Honey Myrtle	2x2	sc,sl,cl,cy	2,3,4,5,6	st,wl,rv,or	Low, spreading shrub with rough, grey bark and very small leaves. Creamy white flowers from late spring to early summer. Excellent revegetation species.
<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i>	Broombush	2x3	sa,sl,sc,cl	2,4	or,wl,rv	Multi-stemmed shrub with long thin needle-like foliage and massed, creamy white flowers. Note: there are many forms of <i>M. uncinata</i> . The one described here is a common, lignotuberous form.
<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	White Flowered Honey Myrtle	4x3	sc,sl	1,3,6, wetter areas of 2	rv	Medium shrub with crowded leaves and scented white flowers
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	15x8	sa,sc,sl,lm	2,4,5,6	sh,wb,or	Small-stature Mediterranean pine, with relatively short needles and thick-plated bark. Needs access to summer moisture if in sandy soils.
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine	10x8	sa,sc,sl,lm	1,2,3, wetter areas of 5,6	sh,wb,or	Small tree from the northern Mediterranean with large cones that yield edible nuts. Species needs access to summer moisture to survive.
<i>Pittosporum phillyraeoides</i>	Native Apricot	5x4	sc,sl,lm,cl	2,3,4,5,6,7	st,rv,or	Graceful, pendulous, dense, mid-green foliage and white flowers with unusual orange-coloured seed capsules.
<i>Santalum spicatum</i>	Sandalwood	4x4	lm,cl	2,3,4,5,7	tb,or	Small often twisted tree with rough bark and stiff blue-grey foliage. Needs host species for long-term survival and is slow growing. Fragrant timber and edible fruit.

Advisory services

The Department's Farm Forestry Unit undertakes development and extension of tree crops for farmland in WA. Farmers can obtain information about the major commercial tree crop options for farmers including planning the integration of tree crop options into farm plans from the Department.

This information service involves Agriculture Western Australia, community groups and advisers at a number of Regional Centres. For information see the website www.agric.wa.gov.au/programs/srd/farmforestry/

Farm forestry information is available at the following Department of Conservation and Land Management's offices:

NARROGIN REGIONAL OFFICE

7 Wald Street
Ph: (08) 9881 1444
Fax: (08) 9881 3297

GERALDTON REGIONAL OFFICE

193 Marine Terrace
Ph: (08) 9921 5955
Fax: (08) 9921 5713

COMO HEAD OFFICE

50 Hayman Road
Ph: (08) 9334 0297
Fax: (08) 9334 0327

BUSSELTON REGIONAL OFFICE

14 Queen Street
Ph: (08) 9752 1677
Fax: (08) 9752 1432

ESPERANCE REGIONAL OFFICE

92 Dempster Street
Ph: (08) 9071 3733
Fax: (08) 9071 3657

Information can also be obtained from your nearest Department of Conservation and Land Management's District or Research offices.

