

| 2.11.01 STREET TREE POLICY | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Administration Policy | |
| TRIM Reference | AR20/6064 |
| First Issued | 12 March 2001 |
| Last Reviewed | 10 December 2019 |
| Next Review | November 2023 |

1. POLICY STATEMENT

- 1.1 This policy provides direction for the future development retention and replacement of green infrastructure, the trees and shrubs in public streets, reserves and Council owned or controlled areas.
- 1.2 Street trees are an integral component of local neighbourhood amenity for a more liveable and healthy city. Trees contribute various environmental economic values to the community, providing natural cooling shade and reductions in the urban island heat effect, carbon storage, wind velocity and dust levels for improved air quality.
- 1.3 This policy is aligned with the Council's 'Style Guide' that supports the planting of Australian native arid tolerant tree species which have a role in enhancing the character and identity of Port Augusta. New plantings will target streets without any existing plantings and where trees have been approved for removal a two for one tree replacement principle will be applied.

2. PURPOSE

2.1 Purpose

To ensure a consistent approach to tree removal and planting.

2.2 Scope

This policy applies to trees established and planted on Council owned footpaths, roadways and reserves that are classified as infrastructure asset items of the Council.

2.3 Strategic Reference

4. We Care

- 4.3 Value, protect and enhance the quality of our natural and built environment.
- 4.4 Water, energy and other natural resources and managed responsibility.

3. PRINCIPLES

3.1 This Policy will take into account the following:

- 3.1.1 the local environs and the suitability of trees in those environs
- 3.1.2 the provisions of the Local Government Act 1999
- 3.1.3 the Water Industry Act 2012 and Water Industry Regulations 2012, as amended from time to time
- 3.1.4 the Native Vegetation Act 1991 and Native Vegetation Regulations 2003
- 3.1.5 the Electricity Act 1996; Electricity (Principles of Vegetation Clearance) Regulations 2010 and the Electricity (General) Regulations 2012
- 3.1.6 the Development Act 1993 and Development Regulations 2008
- 3.1.7 the Australian Standard Protection of trees on development sites (AS 4970-2009)

3.2 In all cases, if there is any conflict between this policy and any Regulations imposed under an Act of Parliament, the appropriate Regulation shall take precedence.

3.3 Tree Planting

- 3.3.1 Tree planting shall be carried out by, or under the direction of appropriate staff employed by Council, and must have regard to the 'Port Augusta City Council Preferred Species List' - Attachment A. Applications for planting of street trees should be lodged with Council on an 'Application for Planting of Street Tree/s Form'.
- 3.3.2 No street trees shall be planted other than by Council employees unless prior authorisation has been obtained from the Council. Such permission will set out any conditions appertaining to the approved planting and will state that the tree shall become the property of the Council, and the resident may care for the tree by undertaking watering, minor pruning and staking etc.
- 3.3.3 Residents shall be encouraged to water their street trees but other care and maintenance shall be carried out by the Council except as outlined above.
- 3.3.4 Council will determine what tree species shall be planted in any street or locality.
- 3.3.5 Any new trees or shrubs that are not planted in accordance with this Policy will have regard to the 'Order Making' Statutory Policy of the Council (1.1.13).

3.4 Tree Location

- 3.4.1 New street trees shall be planted in footpath verge areas only when a minimum width of 3.5 metres from the face of kerb to the allotment boundary exists.
- 3.4.2 Tree plantings shall be placed at a minimum distance from the kerblines of an intersection subject to street width. Where the street width is less than 10.5 metres between kerbing, no tree shall be planted closer than 15 metres from an intersection. No tree shall be planted closer than 10 metres from an intersection where the street width is greater than 10.5 metres between kerbing.
- 3.4.3 Trees shall be planted at least 1 metre from the back of the kerbing of any roadway thus giving the tree space to develop without lifting kerbing or concrete water tables.
- 3.4.4 In streets where the footpaths are very wide (i.e. 6 metres, Stirling North), then the trees must be planted at least 2.5 metres back from the kerblines.
- 3.4.5 New tree plantings shall be placed at a minimum distance of 2.0 metres from existing authorised driveway access and ideally a minimum distance of 1 metre from adjacent footpaths.

3.5 Development and Trees

- 3.5.1 In the event of a Development Assessment Process, Council trees along boundaries on neighbouring land and public space must be indicated on site plans by the applicant during the planning stage.
- 3.5.2 Property Owners or developers wishing to have a Council street tree removed from the footpath verge adjoining their property will need to submit an 'Application for Removal of Tree/s on Council Land, for consideration by Council's delegated Officer.
- 3.5.3 A minimum clearance of 1.5 metres from the base of the street tree trunk is required for driveway crossover construction. Where this clearance cannot be achieved, street tree removal will require Council approval.

3.6 Tree Removal

- 3.6.1 No living tree including those tree's planted prior to the introduction of the 'Port Augusta City Council Preferred Species List' - Attachment A, shall be removed unless authorised in accordance with the provision under delegated authority through Section 44 of the *Local Government Act 1999*, and evidence of assessment - 'Tree Removal Assessment Form'.
- 3.6.2 Trees that require removal, to enable property access including driveways or in the event of a transportable building/house delivery to be positioned onto a block of land will incur a surcharge for tree removal and replacement costs. Approved applicants will be invoiced and the tree/s will not be removed until it has been paid.
- 3.6.3 The surcharge will be set by Council during the inspection report process and will be subject to the size of tree/s to cover costs for labour, vehicles/machinery, stump grinding and reinstatement works of footpath, kerb and other infrastructure and two replacement tree plantings.
- 3.6.4 The minimum surcharge for a Council tree removal is listed in the Fees and Charges Register. The tree removal surcharge that can be expected for an average Council tree height of 6 metres with a diameter of 200mm at 1.4 metres above ground level. The surcharge may be greater or less depending on the resources required.
- 3.6.5 Tree removal requests from a tenant (person renting a property) or neighbouring property, must be supported by the signed approval of the property owner adjoining the footpath where the tree is requested to be removed.
- 3.6.6 Leaf, branch, bark, twig, fruit, flower drop and bird droppings are natural seasonal occurrences and do not constitute a reason for tree removal.
- 3.6.7 If a tree, requested to be removed, is identified as being a 'pest/nuisance tree species, as per 'Council identified Pest/Nuisance Trees Species' - Attachment B of this policy, the surcharge will be waived, and Tree Removal Assessment will not be required to be undertaken and the tree shall be removed.
- 3.6.8 Council trees deemed by Council's delegated authority as causing danger or a hazard to persons and/or traffic, need to be removed as expeditiously as possible, taking into account the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012 and Regulations 2012*.
- 3.6.9 Emergency 'one off' tree removals, (or part thereof), outside the normal working hours Council staff can be done with the assistance of the State Emergency Service (if and where appropriate).
- 3.6.10 Where more than one tree is to be removed outside of normal working hours, this can be authorised by the appropriate Director or Line Manager and be removed by qualified personnel under the instructions of an appropriate and qualified person.
- 3.6.11 Trees that create a health problem for residents and the health problem is identifiable by a medical statement from a Specialist Medical Practitioner, can be removed through a process of written application. All such applications shall be accompanied by details of the Specialist medical opinions and shall initially be considered by any Delegated Officer(s) and be finally resolved by the Council, if necessary.
- 3.6.12 Where an application to remove a tree is refused, the Officer shall provide a written response to the applicant outlining the reasons for refusal. The response shall include details that if the applicant wishes to have this decision discussed onsite, then a request for such should be submitted to Council.

3.7 Tree Maintenance

- 3.7.1 Trees will be pruned to facilitate the visibility of speed restriction signs and also the speed limits that are relevant to schools, childcare centres and road crossings. Trees will also be selectively pruned to allow street lighting to permeate footpath and roadway areas at night for safety.
- 3.7.2 No tree shall be lopped, pruned, removed or disturbed to facilitate visibility of a commercial sign or advertisement if such tree was in place prior to the erection of any sign or advertisement, or to achieve a reduction in shading effects over solar panels.
- 3.7.3 All tree/branch removals will comply with the current Electrical Technical Regulators Standards with reference to the *Electricity (Principles of Vegetation Clearance) Regulations 2010* and the *Electricity (General) Regulations 2012* for machinery and structures safe approach limits to be maintained by people working near powerlines.

4. RESPONSIBILITY & REVIEW

4.1 Responsible Officer

Parks Manager

- 4.1.1 Delegated Authority for Street Tree Removal, pursuant to the provisions of Section 44 of the Local Government Act 1999, are as outlined in Council's Sub-Delegations.
- 4.1.3 Prior to any street tree removal application being determined (including internal requests) a Tree Removal Assessment Form must be completed for evidence of assessment and record purposes.

4.2 Availability

This policy will be available on Council's website.

4.3 Review

This policy will be reviewed within 12 months of a General Election for Local Government, or as required to meet other obligations.

5. REFERENCES

5.1 Legislation

Australian Standards- Protection of Trees on development sites (AS4970-2009)
Development Act 1993
Electricity Act 1996 and Electricity (Principles of Vegetation Clearance) Regulations 2010 & Regulations 2012
Local Government Act 1999
Native Vegetation Act 1991 and Regulations 2003
Water Industry Act 2012 & Regulations 2012
Work Health and Safety Act 2012 and Regulations 2012

5.2 Other References

Port Augusta Style Guide
Statutory Policy - Order Making 1.1.13
Form - Application for Planting of Street Tree/s
Form - Application for Removal of Tree's on Council Land
Form - Tree Removal Assessment Form



PortAugusta

CITY COUNCIL

Street Tree Policy Preferred Species List 2020

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This document is a review of the preferred street tree species list for Port Augusta City Council and sits within the Street Tree Policy.

1. Background to the review

During the 1970's and 80's the City of Port Augusta underwent extensive street tree planting programs. These plantings played a major role in beautifying the streetscapes, improving the quality of life for residents and positively changing the image of the city.

As a result we now have almost forty years of experience in managing and maintaining the trees around the city and can draw conclusions as to the appropriateness of many of the species planted.

In 2010 the Local Government Association and the Local Government Association Mutual Liability Scheme (MLS) established an Independent Board of Inquiry into the management of trees on public land. The objective of the inquiry was to review the benefits and risks of trees and how they are managed, in order to make recommendations to protect and promote the benefits of trees, while responsibly managing risks. The resulting report together with additional research, our own experience and that of other councils in similar climatic zones has been used to determine this 2011 preferred species list.

2. Essential Selection Criteria

2.1 Climate compatibility

The City of Port Augusta has an annual rainfall of around 240mm which classifies the city as being in an arid zone. For trees to survive here on rainfall alone they must be species either found growing naturally in arid to semi arid zones or have a proven track record of arid zone survival. The emerging image of Port Augusta as an 'AridSmart City' means that watering of tree species should be for an initial establishment period of 12-24 months only.

2.2 Geological compatibility

The city and suburbs of Port Augusta have a range of generally alkaline soil types and profiles. The tree species selected that do not have local provenance must have a proven track record for tolerating a diverse range of soils.

2.3 Services approved

The tree species selected must have no known detrimental effects on underground and overhead services. They must comply with electricity services overhead power line height restrictions and should be included in SA Water recommended tree species schedules.

2.4 Stability of form

Trees included in the preferred species list should not have any record of naturally occurring major limb drop or reputations for natural structural instability. It needs to be noted that even the most structurally stable trees have the potential to become unstable with inappropriate and unbalanced pruning, root removal during earthworks or by impact.

Judicial pruning during the formative stages of tree development is sometimes necessary for some species and must be mentioned in all included plant profile sheets.

2.5 Proven performance

Trees in the preferred species list should have a proven track record of successful performance in amenity planting. Where there is insufficient recorded data to confirm this of a particular species it may be given 'trial' status and should be used and monitored more closely.

2.6 Evergreen

Deciduous trees are used extensively throughout cool to Mediterranean climates to maximise sun infiltration during cold winter days. The climate of Port Augusta is such that winter days are sufficiently warm enough to negate this. In addition deciduous trees are generally from higher rainfall zones and are less climatically compatible with Port Augusta. Therefore all trees on the preferred species list are Australian evergreen species.

2.7 Provide shade

Shade is essential in Port Augusta's hot climate with summer temperatures reaching regularly over 40 degrees Celsius. All trees selected should have dense or compact canopies

2.8 Longevity

Wherever possible species have been selected with recorded life spans and preference given to those considered long lived (100+ years).

Some smaller tree species that are considered short lived (15 years) have been included because of their horticultural merit and relative ease of replacement.

2.9 High Aesthetic value

The visual impact of trees can affect property values, add character and give a 'sense of place' to a street, It is important that species selected have attractive features that enhance the streetscape. All trees in the preferred species list have at least one feature of merit which may be foliage, flowers, fruit, bark or form.

2.10 Minimal leaf and fruit drop

All trees drop leaves, flowers and fruit. The species selected are not known to excessively shed leaves although some may do so under extreme stress (from both natural and unnatural causes).

The list also attempts to avoid species that have particularly large round fruit and caps (Operculums) that may cause a fall hazard to pedestrians

2.11 Minimal bark shedding

All trees shed bark to different degrees. It is often a characteristic of many smooth barked eucalypts to decorticate (shed bark) annually. This habit is sometimes in the form of long or short strips that may be considered by some as untidy. The seasonal shedding of bark may not be sufficient to exclude trees that otherwise fulfil all other criteria in the landscape. Mention of this habit is to be made in plant profile sheets and extra consideration given to placement of these species, avoiding large paved areas and very narrow nature strips.

2.12 Ease of propagation

All species are to be propagated at the Australian Arid Lands Botanic Gardens Nursery. Any species that are considered difficult are noted under 'Propagation' in the Plant Profile sheets.

Important Note

Trees are living organisms that are influenced by a vast array of external and internal factors and therefore cannot be guaranteed to perform in any set manner. In light of this, the Recommended Preferred Species List 2012 and Plant Profile Sheets are to be used as a guide only.

The criteria and demands placed on amenity tree plantings are much higher than those placed on trees for domestic situations. Consequently, every attempt has been made to select species for this Preferred Tree Species List that meet as many of the above Essential Selection Criteria as possible.

Any species that are highlighted in Section 6 Plant List Tables as not meeting certain criteria are given further information and explanation in the individual species Plant Profile Sheets (Section 7). Images in those Plant Profile Sheets are not necessarily intended to show where species should be planted or how they should be maintained.

3. SA Water Approved Species Categories

The following categories from the **SA Water Tree Planting Guide** are included in the Street Tree Preferred Species List Plant Profile Sheets information.

3.1 Schedule 1 may be planted in streets but not closer than 2 metres to any sewer or connection without written approval from SA Water.

3.2 Schedule 2 may be planted in streets but not closer than 3.5 metres to any sewer or connection without written approval from SA Water.

“Any tree which is not listed in these schedules may not be planted in any street in any declared drainage area without the prior approval in writing of the South Australian Water Corporation”.

“In addition to Schedule 1 and 2, approximately 400 trees and shrubs have been *provisionally* classified into the same two groups. The distinction between the trees listed in Schedule 1 and 2 and those which are only provisionally classified is that the latter may not be planted in streets or roads without the prior written approval of the South Australian Water Corporation.”

(Excerpt **SA Water Tree Planting Guide**)

Species included in the above excerpt that come under this provisional classification are noted in the Street Tree Preferred Species List Plant Profile Sheets as **1P** and **2P**.

4. Species List Grouping

The street tree preferred species list is categorised into 3 groups to reflect the following height specifications -

- 4.1 **Group 1 Species** are specifically for streetscapes where there are ETSA power lines. The maximum height of all species shall not exceed 6.0 metres maximum mature height.
- 4.2 **Group 2 Species** are specifically for streetscapes where there are no above ground cables either power or communications. The maximum height of all species shall not exceed 10.0 metres maximum mature height.
- 4.3 **Group 3 Species** are larger species suitable for open space reserves i.e. parks & garden areas and at least 25 metres away from Council built infrastructure and private property boundaries.

Street Tree Species List – Group 1 – Under 6 metres height

| No. | Botanic name | Common Name | Height | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.12 |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------------|--------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 | Callistemon 'Harkness' | Gawler Hybrid | 6m | | | 1 E | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Eucalyptus angustissima | Broombush mallee | 4m | | ST | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Eucalyptus erythronema | Red Flowered Mallee | 6m | | | 1 E | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Eucalyptus gillii | Curly Mallee | 6m | | | 1P E | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Eucalyptus halophila | Salt-lake Mallee | 4m | | ST | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Eucalyptus kruseana | Book Leaf Mallee | 4m | | ST | 1P | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Eucalyptus rigens | Salt-lake Mallee | 4m | | ST | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Hakea francisiana | Grass Leaf Hakea | 4m | | | 1P E | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Melaleuca halmaturorum | Salt Water Paperbark | 6m | | ST | 2 E | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Pittosporum angustifolium | Native Apricot | 5m | | ST | 1 | | | | | | | | | |

Essential Criteria

ST = Salt Tolerant

1, 1P, 2 & 2P = SA Water Approved

O = Other Power Co. approved

E = ETSA approved

Meets essential criteria

Does not meet essential criteria

2.1 Climate Compatibility

2.2 Geological Compatibility

2.3 Services Approved - SA Water, ETSA

2.4 Stability of Form

2.5 Proven Performance

2.6 Evergreen

2.7 Provide Shade

2.8 Longevity

2.9 High Aesthetic Value

2.10 Minimal Leaf, Fruit Drop

2.11 Minimal Bark Shedding

2.12 Ease of Propagation



Group 1- Species Description

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------|
| Genus species | Callistemon 'Harkness' | | |
| Common name: | Gawler Hybrid Bottlebrush | | |
| Origin: | SA Gawler area | | |
| Growth habit: | Small tree or shrub | Height x Width | 6 x 4 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Fast | Lifespan | 30-40 yrs |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 1 | Under power lines OK | |
| Brief Description: | Harkness has long, stiff, slightly weeping, grey-green leaves and deeply fissured, dark grey bark. A long lasting, profuse display of crimson-red bottlebrushes up to 20cm long appear in late spring, early summer. | | |
| Maintenance: | Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk | | |
| Special Notes: | Recognised for its ability to grow in difficult conditions and locations. Some susceptibility to splitting in mature years. Although a relatively small tree, a root barrier is beneficial to protect infrastructure. | | |
| Propagation: | From tip cuttings taken in June | | |
| Pests/diseases: | None | | |
| Grows best in: | Well drained sand to clay | | |





Group 1- Species Description

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------|
| Genus species | <i>Eucalyptus angustissima</i> | | |
| Common name: | Broombush Mallee | | |
| Origin: | southern coastal areas north-west of Ravensthorpe eastwards to Esperance and Israelite Bay | | |
| Growth habit: | Mallee | Height x Width | 4 x 3 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Slow | Lifespan | 20-30 yrs |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 1 | Under power lines OK | |
| Brief Description: | Smooth, mottled bark Mallee stems from lignotuber at ground level support densely foliated crown. Very narrow dull green leaves 70-110mm long by 15-30mm wide. Buds in clusters x 7, creamy white flowers Spring or Autumn, half spherical fruit to 10mm width | | |
| Maintenance: | Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk | | |
| Special Notes: | Twin capped opercula with "egg in egg cup" buds. Species has narrowest leaves of all Gums. | | |
| Propagation: | Seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | None | | |
| Grows best in: | Well drained sand near salt lakes | | |





| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------|
| Genus species | <i>Eucalyptus erythronema</i> | | |
| Common name: | Lindsay Gum | | |
| Origin: | W.A. central south west region, Southern Cross-Corrigan | | |
| Growth habit: | Small tree or Mallee | Height x Width | 6 x 4 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Moderate | Lifespan | 20-30 yrs |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 1 | Under power lines OK | |
| Brief Description: | Small tree often mallee in habit with very smooth powdery white bark which is a particular feature of this tree. Typically red flowers appear prolifically on long stalks between October to February and sometimes in July. | | |
| Maintenance: | Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk | | |
| Special Notes: | Choose from stock that have good form and structure. No major identified maintenance issues. | | |
| Propagation: | Seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | None | | |
| Grows best in: | Well drained sand to clay loam tolerates mild salinity | | |





Group 1- Species Description

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------|
| Genus species | <i>Eucalyptus gillii</i> | | |
| Common name: | Curly Mallee, Curly's Mallee | | |
| Origin: | S.A Northern Flinders Ranges and near Broken Hill | | |
| Growth habit: | Crooked stem Mallee | Height x Width | 6 x 4 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Moderate | Lifespan | 20-30 yrs |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 1P | Under power lines OK | |
| Brief Description: | Rough grey persistent bark sock up to 1 metre then smooth waxy pale grey and fibrous shedding in long ribbons. Whitish to silver heart or spearhead shaped juvenile foliage on square stems 40-50 mm long by 15-25 mm wide with white fruit buds 15mm long by 7 mm wide in 3-9 clusters with long pointed operculum. Yellow 20mm flowers between June and December with older fruit 5-8mm long and wide. | | |
| Maintenance: | Encourage dominant trunks. Maintain upright form. Prune lower gnarly branches. | | |
| Special Notes: | Don't confuse with <i>E. woodwardii</i> | | |
| Propagation: | from seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | none | | |
| Grows best in: | Well drained sand to clay loam | | |





Group 1- Species Description

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------|
| Genus species | <i>Eucalyptus kruseana</i> | | |
| Common name: | Book Leaf Mallee | | |
| Origin: | On rocky hills north of Kalgoorlie W.A | | |
| Growth habit: | Mallee | Height x Width | 4 x 3 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Moderate | Lifespan | 20-30 yrs |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 1P | Under power lines OK | |
| Brief Description: | Straggly multiple stems from lignotuber base. Distinctive closely-spaced, stemless rounded leaves and greenish yellow flowers. Persistent smooth bronze to coppery grey bark to trunk and limbs shedding in ribbons. Grey 2cm round leaves without stem with pink fruit buds, lemon-yellow flowers in autumn or winter. | | |
| Maintenance: | Encourage dominant trunks. Maintain upright form. Prune lower gnarly branches. | | |
| Special Notes: | Don't confuse with other grey-blue leaved yellow flowering small gums. | | |
| Propagation: | from seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | none | | |
| Grows best in: | Well drained sand to clay loam | | |





Group 1- Species Description

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------|
| Genus species | <i>Eucalyptus halophila</i> | | |
| Common name: | Salt Lake Mallee | | |
| Origin: | Salt lake dunes and well drained flats north west and east of Esperance | | |
| Growth habit: | Mallee | Height x Width | 4 x 3 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Moderately fast | Lifespan | 20-30 yrs |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 1P | Under power lines OK | |
| Brief Description: | Persistent grey to grey brown rough box type bark throughout. Multiple stems from lignotuber base. Elliptical leaves tapered to base dull green concolorous, petiole stems flattened. Dense canopy. White flowers January to May, ovoid fruit. | | |
| Maintenance: | Low level clearance required, thinning to dominant leaders x 2-3. | | |
| Special Notes: | Tolerant of high alkalinity pH sand and sandy clay soils. Could be useful on mine tailings and other damaged lands. | | |
| Propagation: | from seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | none | | |
| Grows best in: | Well drained sand to clay loam | | |





Group 1- Species Description

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------|
| Genus species | <i>Eucalyptus rigens</i> | | |
| Common name: | Blue Salt Mallee | | |
| Origin: | Salt lake dunes north west of Esperance | | |
| Growth habit: | Sprawling Mallee shrub | Height x Width | 4 x 4 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Moderately fast | Lifespan | 20-30 yrs |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 1P | Under power lines OK | |
| Brief Description: | Brown-grey smooth bark, white below and peeling in ribbons, grey green very stiff foliage, white cream flowers July to September | | |
| Maintenance: | Low level clearance required, thinning to dominant leaders x 2-3. | | |
| Special Notes: | Unless formatively pruned within 1 st year after planting, tree will develop shrubby habit. Very salt tolerant. | | |
| Propagation: | from seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | none | | |
| Grows best in: | Well drained sand | | |





Group 1- Species Description

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------|
| Genus species | <i>Hakea francisiana</i> | | |
| Common name: | Grass Leaf Hakea | | |
| Origin: | SA, WA | | |
| Growth habit: | Small tree | Height x Width | 4 x 3 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Moderate | Lifespan | 20-30 yrs |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 1 | Under power lines OK | |
| Brief Description: | Vase shaped small tree with linear leaves 150mm long x 3 mm wide and 100mm long dense pink flower spikes growing from leaf axils in winter and spring | | |
| Maintenance: | Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk | | |
| Special Notes: | Can be unstable in sand or in response to high humidity | | |
| Propagation: | Pods shed seed in response to fire | | |
| Pests/diseases: | none | | |
| Grows best in: | Well drained sand to clay loam | | |





Group 1- Species Description

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------|
| Genus species | <i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> | | |
| Common name: | Salt Water Paperbark | | |
| Origin: | Coastal S.A. and Central southern W.A | | |
| Growth habit: | Small tree / shrub | Height x Width | 6 x 3 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Moderate | Lifespan | 20-30 yrs |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 2 | Under power lines OK | |
| Brief Description: | White papery peeling bark with 3-8mm long by 1-2mm wide opposite lanceolate leaves white flowers clumped to branch ends spring to early summer. Fruits ovoid 405mm diameter singly on old wood. | | |
| Maintenance: | Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk, prune to shape | | |
| Special Notes: | none | | |
| Propagation: | from seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | Unknown | | |
| Grows best in: | Sand to medium clay tolerates high salinity and salt laden winds | | |





Group 1- Species Description

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------|
| Genus species | <i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i> | | |
| Common name: | Native Apricot, Butterbush, Gumby Gumby, Meemee, Berigan | | |
| Origin: | Widespread to all arid inland areas | | |
| Growth habit: | Small weeping Tree. | Height x Width | 5 x 3 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Slow | Lifespan | 20-30 yrs |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 1 | Under power lines OK | |
| Brief Description: | Smooth grey white bark with silver freckles. Pendulous bright green narrow long foliage 4-12mm long by 0.5-1.5mm wide, compact fastigate form, small white flowers June to October followed by small bright orange 1-2 cm bitter fruit appearing September to March. | | |
| Maintenance: | Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk | | |
| Special Notes: | Leaves have aromatic quality | | |
| Propagation: | from seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | Susceptible to scale, beetle and mite damage | | |
| Grows best in: | Sand to heavy clay | | |





Group 2 - Species Description

| No. | Botanic name | Common Name | Height | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.12 |
|-----|-------------------------|----------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 | Acacia papyrocarpa | Western Myall | 8m | | ST | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Eucalyptus albopurpurea | Coffin Bay mallee | 8m | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Eucalyptus campaspe | Silver Topped Gimlet | 10m | | ST | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Eucalyptus coolabah | Coolabah | 10m | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Eucalyptus gracilis | Yorrell | 10m | | ST | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Eucalyptus sargentii | Sargent's Mallet | 10m | | ST | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Eucalyptus torquata | Coral Gum | 10m | | ST | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Eucalyptus woodwardii | Lemon Flowered Gum | 10m | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Geijera parvifolia | Wilga | 6m | | | 1 | E | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Melaleuca lanceolata | Dry Land Tea Tree | 10m | | ST | 2 | | | | | | | | | |

Essential Criteria

ST = Salt Tolerant

Schedule 1,1 Provisional, 2 & 2P = SA Water approved (Tree Guide undated)

O = Other Power Co. approved

E = ETSA approved-Vegetation clearance Regulations 2010

Meets essential criteria

Does not meet essential criteria / Not suitable under powerlines

2.1 Climate Compatibility

2.2 Geological Compatibility

2.3 Services Approved - SA Water, ETSA

2.4 Stability of Form

2.5 Proven Performance

2.6 Evergreen

2.7 Provide Shade

2.8 Longevity

2.9 High Aesthetic Value

2.10 Minimal Leaf, Fruit Drop

2.11 Minimal Bark Shedding

2.12 Ease of Propagation

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------|
| Genus species | <i>Acacia papyrocarpa</i> | | |
| Common name: | Western Myall. - Port Augusta variety Water Myall | | |
| Origin: | SA North West and WA | | |
| Growth habit: | Small tree / shrub | Height x Width | 5 x 3 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Slow | Lifespan | 15-20 yrs |
| Services approved: | 2.3 Needs SA Water approval | | |
| Brief Description: | Rough bark, grey green phyllodes 4-12 mm long by 1-2 mm wide and yellow globular flower heads August to November. | | |
| Maintenance: | Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk | | |
| Special Notes: | The Western Myall is one of the largest trees in the Roxby Downs area. It grows to approximately 8 metres in height and has a shady umbrella-like crown. Its yellow flowers only appear after heavy rainfall. The wood is dark brown, hard and durable. Whitefly outbreak near Roxby causing limb dieback and death. Wasps parasitize whitefly | | |
| Propagation: | from seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | Occasional bag moth Caterpillar infestations. Myall whitefly parasitised wasp | | |
| Grows best in: | Sand to clay loam saline tolerant | | |





Group 2 - Species Description

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------|
| Genus: | <i>Eucalyptus alborpurpurea</i> | | |
| Common name: | Coffin Bay Mallee, Port Lincoln Gum | | |
| Origin: | Southern tip of Eyre Peninsula and Kangaroo Island | | |
| Growth habit: | Mallee or small tree | Height x Width | 5 x 7 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Slow to moderate | Lifespan: | 30 - 40 years |
| Services approved: | SA Water and ETSA approval required | | |
| Brief Description: | Fibrous, grey to grey-brown rough persistent to main stems then smooth grey to pink-grey above to smaller branches, with 70-140mm long by 12-30mm wide blade lanceolate concolorous glossy dark green leaves and terminal bud clusters x 7,9,11 flowering pink to mauve | | |
| Maintenance: | | | |
| Special Notes: | Terminal flowers distinctive with 2 opercula | | |
| Propagation: | Seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | | | |
| Grows best in: | Sand | | |





Group 2 - Species Description

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| Genus: | <i>Eucalyptus campaspe</i> | | |
| Common name: | Silver Topped Gimlet | | |
| Origin: | WA Coolgardie Region | | |
| Growth habit: | Mallee or tree | Height x Width | 10 x 7 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Slow to moderate | Lifespan: | 30 - 40 years |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 2 | | |
| Brief Description: | Smooth bronze or coppery red brown coloured bark with lance shaped glaucous to grey-green foliage, pink to waxy white buds in clusters of 3-7s lanceolate leaves white flowers produced from October to January. | | |
| Maintenance: | As with all Mallees- remove emerging basal shoots to maintain dominant leaders. Keep an eye on canopy balance to reduce forces acting on basal inclusions between ground level stems. | | |
| Special Notes: | Very useful street tree for Port Augusta | | |
| Propagation: | from seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | unknown | | |
| Grows best in: | Sand to clay salinity tolerant. Sensitive to heavy poor draining soils. | | |





| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------|
| Genus species | <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> | | |
| Common name: | Coolabah | | |
| Origin: | N.T, S.A, Qld, N.S.W- North Western Plains | | |
| Growth habit: | Medium spreading tree | Height x Width | 10 x 10 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Slow-moderate | Lifespan | 50+ yrs |
| Services approved: | 2.3 Needs SA Water and ETSA approval | | |
| Brief Description: | Fibrous box like furrowed dark grey bark persistent on trunk and larger branches, shedding in short ribbons then smooth flaky white to pink above on smaller branches. Lanceolate to narrow lanceolate dull grey green thick concolorous leaves 80-170mm long by 10-20mm wide on 8-20mm long narrow flattened petioles. White-cream flowers terminal in 7 buds ovoid clusters with opercula 3 times length of hemispherical 2-4mm x 2-4mm hypanthium. | | |
| Maintenance: | | | |
| Special Notes: | Very similar to <i>E. microtheca</i> | | |
| Propagation: | Seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | | | |
| Grows best in: | Avoid high saline sandy lowland sites. Prefers riparian clays, likes clean water. | | |





| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------|
| Genus: | <i>Eucalyptus gracilis</i> | | |
| Common name: | Yorrell | | |
| Origin: | SA, WA, NSW, Vic arid sand dunes, flats, crests of rises and creek lines | | |
| Growth habit: | Mallee or tree | Height x Width | 8-12 x 6 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Moderate | Lifespan: | 30-40 years |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 2 approved, needs ETSA approval | | |
| Brief Description: | Rough bark persistent on lower trunk and flaky grey patches over smooth coppery cream bark above shedding in short ribbons, green branchlets supporting intermediate petioles 10mm long holding thick glossy green narrow lanceolate leaves 50-80mm long by 8-15mm wide, flowering white/cream flowers in Autumn and Spring | | |
| Maintenance: | As with all Mallees- remove emerging basal shoots to maintain dominant leaders. Keep an eye on canopy balance to reduce forces acting on basal inclusions between ground level stems. | | |
| Special Notes: | none | | |
| Propagation: | from seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | unknown | | |
| Grows best in: | Sand to clay loam salinity tolerant | | |





Group 2 - Species Description

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| Genus: | <i>Eucalyptus sargentii</i> | | |
| Common name: | Sargent's Mallet, Salt River Gum | | |
| Origin: | WA | | |
| Growth habit: | Hardy small tree | Height x Width | 10 x 7 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Fast | Lifespan: | 30-40 years |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 2 approved, needs ETSA approval | | |
| Brief Description: | Coarse dark flaky bark to trunk sock with smooth grey over pink-green bark to upper branches. Glossy dark green leaves 50-125 mm long by 5-13mm wide, white/cream flowers October to January. | | |
| Maintenance: | Train to central stem to avoid alternative Mallee habit | | |
| Special Notes: | Tolerates salt winds | | |
| Propagation: | from seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | unknown | | |
| Grows best in: | Sand to clay loam along drainage lines tolerates high salinity. | | |



| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------|
| Genus: | <i>Eucalyptus torquata</i> | | |
| Common name: | Coral Gum, Coolgardie Gum | | |
| Origin: | WA Coolgardie Region | | |
| Growth habit: | Small to medium sized tree | Height x Width | 8 x 8 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Fast | Lifespan: | 30-40 years |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 2 approved, needs ETSA approval | | |
| Brief Description: | Grey flaky rough dark-grey bark, grey-green lanceolate leaves 100mm long 15mm wide with distinctive corrugated cylindrical bud base and operculum tapering to a long curved point, flowering pink or red large 35mm wide flowers produced from August to December. | | |
| Maintenance: | Try for an upright stem with balanced canopy | | |
| Special Notes: | Tolerates second line salt winds | | |
| Propagation: | from seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | unknown | | |
| Grows best in: | Sand to clay loam tolerates salinity | | |





| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| Genus: | <i>Eucalyptus woodwardii</i> | | |
| Common name: | Lemon Flowered Gum, Woodward's Blackbutt | | |
| Origin: | W.A, East of Kalgoorlie | | |
| Growth habit: | Mallee or tree | Height x Width | 10 x 6 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Moderate to fast | Lifespan: | 30-40 years |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 2 approved, needs ETSA approval | | |
| Brief Description: | Fine smooth white, pink to greenish bark that sheds in ribbons, with pale dull-blue-grey concolorous broad lanceolate leaves 180mm long by 50mm wide with lemon yellow flowers late winter to spring. | | |
| Maintenance: | Tree form is preferable to Mallee form, encourage strong single leader. Not long lived, susceptible to early onset dieback. | | |
| Special Notes: | 2.11 avoid planting in paved areas due to bark shed. Hybridises with E torquata. Encourage pendulous habit if present | | |
| Propagation: | Easily from seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | unknown | | |
| Grows best in: | Sand to deep sandy loam | | |





| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------|
| Genus: | Geijera parvifolia | | |
| Common name: | Wilga | | |
| Origin: | SA, QLD, NSW, Vic semi arid areas | | |
| Growth habit: | Tree | Height x Width | 8 x 8 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | slow | Lifespan: | 50 - 60 years |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 1 approved, needs ETSA approval | | |
| Brief Description: | Weeping habit foliage with leaves and branches often reaching ground level, often trimmed by livestock. The deep green leaves are aromatic linear to narrow oblong 50-200mm long by 5-10mm wide. The small star-shaped white flowers occur in clusters on branched stems. They are followed by small globular fruits containing glossy black seeds. Flowering usually occurs in winter to spring. | | |
| Maintenance: | Prune lower branches to increase ground clearance | | |
| Special Notes: | 2.12 demands for this species way out strips supply therefore mastering propagation could be advantageous. | | |
| Propagation: | from seed with a degree of difficulty | | |
| Pests/diseases: | unknown | | |
| Grows best in: | Sand to clay loam | | |





| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------|
| Genus: | <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> | | |
| Common name: | Dry Land Tea Tree | | |
| Origin: | SA, WA, QLD, NSW, Vic | | |
| Growth habit: | Tree | Height x Width | 10 x 8 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | moderate | Lifespan: | 20-30 years |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 2 approved, needs ETSA approval | | |
| Brief Description: | Rough dark bark, leaves and clusters of creamy. The species grows up to 10 metres in height with rough bar, small green leaves linear to narrow elliptic, 5-15mm long by 1-3mm wide arranged alternately on the stem with white or cream flower spikes 20–40 mm in length flowers from Summer to early Autumn, but also randomly through the year. | | |
| Maintenance: | Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk | | |
| Special Notes: | Tolerates salt spray and saturated soils | | |
| Propagation: | from seed collected in SA arid to semi arid areas | | |
| Pests/diseases: | unknown | | |
| Grows best in: | Sand to clay loam tolerates mild to moderate salinity | | |



Group 3 - Trees over 10 metres height

| No. | Botanic name | Common Name | Height | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.12 |
|-----|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 | <i>Acacia estrophiolata</i> | Southern Ironwood | 15m | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | <i>Corymbia opaca</i> | Desert Bloodwood | 18m | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | <i>Eucalyptus dundassii</i> | Dundas Blackbutt | 15m | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | <i>Eucalyptus gonglyocarpa</i> | Marble Gum | 13m | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> | Salmon Gum | 15m | | ST | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | <i>Eucalyptus petiolaris</i> | Eyre Peninsula Blue Gum | 15m | | ST | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> | Poplar leaved Box | 13m | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Essential Criteria

ST = Salt Tolerant

Schedule 1, 1 Provisional, 2 & 2P = SA Water approved (Tree Guide undated)

O = Other Power Co. approved

E = ETSA approved-Vegetation clearance Regulations 2010

Meets essential criteria

Does not meet essential criteria / Not suitable under powerlines

2.1 Climate Compatibility

2.2 Geological Compatibility

2.3 Services Approved - SA Water, ETSA

2.4 Stability of Form

2.5 Proven Performance

2.6 Evergreen

2.7 Provide Shade

2.8 Longevity

2.9 High Aesthetic Value

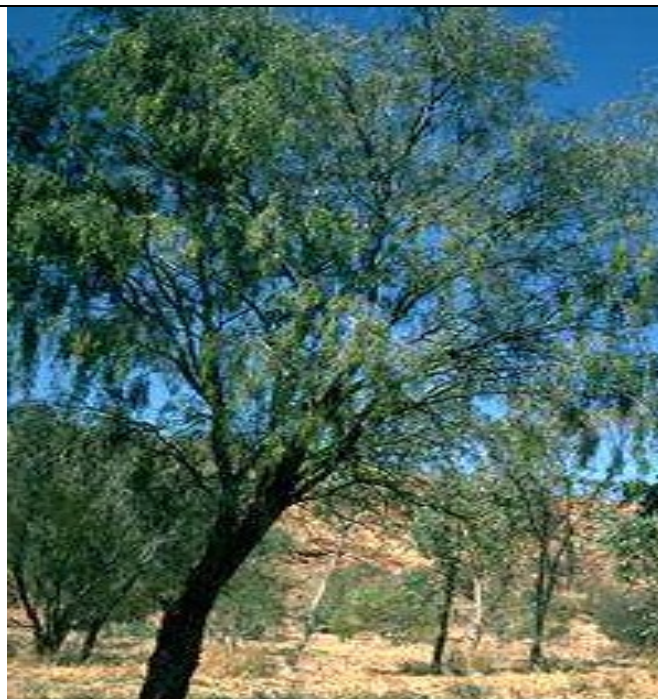
2.10 Minimal Leaf, Fruit Drop

2.11 Minimal Bark Shedding

2.12 Ease of Propagation



| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| Genus: | <i>Acacia estrophiolata</i> | | |
| Common name: | Southern Ironwood | | |
| Origin: | SA, WA, QLD, NSW, Vic | | |
| Growth habit: | Pendulous shade Tree | Height x Width | 10 x 8 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Slow long lived | Lifespan: | 50+ years |
| Services approved: | Needs SA water approval if planted closer than 10 metres from a main | | |
| Brief Description: | Rough dark bark, small green leaves and clusters of creamy flowers after rain from Summer to early Autumn | | |
| Maintenance: | Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk and maintain sight lines | | |
| Special Notes: | Hard wood traditionally used for spears and arrows. Tree form morphs with age from rigid upright clustered foliage into pendulous spreading unclustered. Stock and Camel fodder | | |
| Propagation: | from seed collected in SA arid to semi arid areas | | |
| Pests/diseases: | unknown | | |
| Grows best in: | Sand to clay loam tolerates mild to moderate salinity | | |



| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| Genus: | <i>Corymbia opaca</i> | | |
| Common name: | Desert Bloodwood, Bloodwood Gall | | |
| Origin: | SA, WA, QLD, NSW, Vic | | |
| Growth habit: | Tree | Height x Width | 10 x 8 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Moderate | Lifespan: | 50 + years |
| Services approved: | Needs SA water approval if planted closer than 10 metres from a main | | |
| Brief Description: | Pale brown to yellow-brown flaky tessilated bark persistent to trunk and smaller branches, shedding in small flakes, dull-green to yellow-green narrow to broad lanceolate leaves 70-150mm long by 15-30mm wide with compound terminal 7 buds 10-15mm long by 3-10mm wide cream flowers April to August | | |
| Maintenance: | Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk and maintain sight lines | | |
| Special Notes: | Synonymous with <i>C terminalis</i> and <i>C tumescens</i> Generates a coccid gall swelling or bush coconut Blood red kino exudate, hence the name | | |
| Propagation: | from seed collected in SA arid to semi arid areas | | |
| Pests/diseases: | Gall sap sucker does not usually require control treatment | | |
| Grows best in: | Red sandy loamy soils | | |





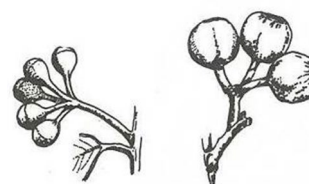
Group 3- Species Description

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| Botanic name | <i>Eucalyptus dundasii</i> | | |
| Common name: | Dundas Blackbutt | | |
| Origin: | WA Kalgoorlie Coolgardie region | | |
| Growth habit: | Medium tree | Height x Width | 20 x 8 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Moderate | Lifespan: | 40-50 yrs |
| Services approved: | Needs SA water approval if planted closer than 10 metres from a main | | |
| Brief Description: | Dark grey brown persistently tessellated rough bark sock on short trunk bole, then smooth reddish brown to grey above, with narrow lanceolate leaves 65-120mm long by 8-15mm wide dark green concolorous with axillary bud clusters x 7 with elongated yet slightly constricted ribbed hypantha and short horned opercula cream white flowers February to May and hypantha based fruit. | | |
| Maintenance: | | | |
| Special Notes: | | | |
| Propagation: | seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | | | |
| Grows best in: | Loamy gravel calcareous soils | | |





| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| Botanic name | <i>Eucalyptus gongylocarpa</i> | | |
| Common name: | Marble Gum | | |
| Origin: | Central southern WA | | |
| Growth habit: | Tree | Height x Width | 10 x 8 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Moderate | Lifespan: | 40-50 yrs |
| Services approved: | Needs SA water approval if planted closer than 10 metres from a main | | |
| Brief Description: | Persistent smooth white bark shedding as red-brown flakes or ribbons from trunk and main limbs with dull grey-green lanceolate leaves and 3-7 bud clusters flowering white or cream | | |
| Maintenance: | Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk and maintain sight lines | | |
| Special Notes: | Not much is known about species performance | | |
| Propagation: | From seed collected in SA arid to semi arid areas | | |
| Pests/diseases: | | | |
| Grows best in: | Sandy loam, limited frost and salinity tolerance | | |



4a *E. gongylocarpa*



| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| Botanic name | <i>Eucalyptus salmooiphloia</i> | | |
| Common name: | Salmon Gum | | |
| Origin: | South-western central WA, Avon to Coolgardie | | |
| Growth habit: | Tree | Height x Width | 10 x 8 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Moderate | Lifespan: | 40-50 yrs |
| Services approved: | Needs SA water approval if planted closer than 10 metres from a main | | |
| Brief Description: | Smooth salmon coloured bark in the summer months changing to white-grey or brown-grey in the cooler months, with glossy green tapered lanceolate leaves flowering white December to March | | |
| Maintenance: | Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk and maintain sight lines | | |
| Special Notes: | Shallow rooting Fragrant leaves Erect form with umbrella shaped canopy Possibly subject to early onset dieback | | |
| Propagation: | From seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | | | |
| Grows best in: | Tolerates high saline alkaline red sandy to gravel loams | | |



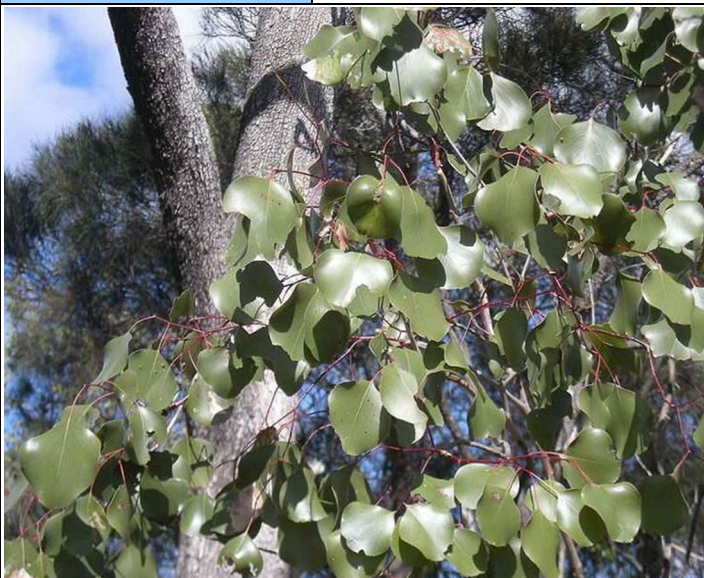


| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------|
| Botanic name | <i>Eucalyptus petiolaris</i> | | |
| Common name: | Eyre Peninsula Blue Gum, Water Gum | | |
| Origin: | Eyre Peninsula SA | | |
| Growth habit: | Tree | Height x Width | 8 x 8 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Moderate | Lifespan: | 30-40 yrs |
| Services approved: | Needs SA water approval if planted closer than 10 metres from a main | | |
| Brief Description: | Extended rough grey to reddish brown flaky patches over white bark sock, sometimes extending to lower limbs, white above with densely reticulated lanceolate / falcate leaves with 3 bud umbrels, cream to pink flowers in April to July and quarterly ribbed fruit. | | |
| Maintenance: | Prune lower branches to encourage single trunk and maintain sight lines | | |
| Special Notes: | Has endemically developed in East meets West biome unique to Eyre Peninsula | | |
| Propagation: | From seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | May be more borer resistant in cooler areas. Termite attractant. | | |
| Grows best in: | Sandy loams. Saline and frost tolerant when younger. | | |





| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| Botanic name | <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> | | |
| Common name: | Poplar leaved box, Brimble Box | | |
| Origin: | Central and coastal QLD to northern central arid NSW | | |
| Growth habit: | Medium large Tree | Height x Width | 16 x 8 mtrs |
| Growth rate: | Moderate | Lifespan: | 30-40 yrs |
| Services approved: | SA Water Schedule 2 | | |
| Brief Description: | Grey to whitish fibrous-flaky rough box bark patches extending to larger branches shedding in short ribbons, with rounded lanceolate 50-110mm long by 20-70mm wide glossy green concolorous leaves, with 7-11 ovoid bud umbrels 5-10mm long by 2-3 mm diameter, conical fruit 2-4mm long by 2-5mm diameter. | | |
| Maintenance: | Prevent stem twinning by removing subdominant stems at planting or formative pruning stage. | | |
| Special Notes: | | | |
| Propagation: | From seed | | |
| Pests/diseases: | | | |
| Grows best in: | Well drained sandy loams to light sandy clays | | |



Appendix 1

Arboricultural Maintenance Practices

Try to grow a more dispersed root system to reduce the risk of wind throw in Port Augusta's sandy soils by placing irrigation drippers, where possible, at varying distances from the trunk to encourage roots to "seek out" water and nutrients.

Prune as needed to reinforce the structure and form of the tree. Periodic thinning is the most desirable method of pruning. Avoid lopping or heading back arid tree species as this stimulates excessive regrowth branching. Do not remove more than 30% of the canopy during the summer as this can lead to sunscald which can subsequently be invaded by wood boring insects. Always use clean, sharp tools that are cleaned regularly in a solution of bleach.

Periodically insect pests can be a problem on some desert species. On young trees, insect infestation can slow typical seasonal growth. Inspect trees during the growing season for common garden sucking insects such as aphids, thrip, whiteflies or psyllids. During hot dry months, November to March in dusty conditions, spider mites can appear.

Try to hold off pest control spraying if predator species are present as they may do the job better.

Contact insecticide applications can be mixed with a weak detergent solution to improve adherence to the foliage. Try to spray after rain.

An application of a systemic soil drench can provide 8 to 12 weeks control for any post application insect hatchings or migration of insects.

Before using pesticide for the first time or on new plants or cultivar, treat a few plants to check for phytotoxicity.



Appendix 2

ETSA Clearance Regulations 2010- Table 1-General rules of planting in relation to type of powerlines and associated exemptions

Table 1—General rules

| Powerline | Distance within which planting or nurturing is controlled | Vegetation which may be planted or nurtured | Additional vegetation which may be nurtured |
|--|--|---|---|
| Overhead public powerline, the conductors of which are not insulated, in the bushfire risk area. | Prescribed distance from centreline. | Species listed in Table 2. Exempt vegetation. | Any vegetation planted or self-sown before 1 November 1988. |
| | More than the prescribed distance but less than twice the prescribed distance from centreline. | Species listed in Table 2 or 3. Exempt vegetation. | Any vegetation planted or self-sown before 1 November 1988. |
| Any other overhead public powerline. | Prescribed distance from centreline. | Species listed in Table 2 or 3. Exempt vegetation. | Any vegetation planted or self-sown before 1 November 1988. |
| Underground public powerline constructed to operate at a voltage of 66kv or more. | 3 m from centreline. | Species listed in Table 2 Exempt vegetation. | Any vegetation planted or self-sown before 1 November 1988. |
| Any other underground public powerline. | No control. | | |



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- ◆ Wrigley. J.W, Fagg. M (1997 4 th Ed) Australian Native Plants Propagation, Cultivation
- ◆ And Use, Reed
- ◆ Wudinna Street Tree Policy

[Alice Springs Town Council:](#)

http://www.alicesprings.nt.gov.au/community/environment/recommended_native_plants

[Australian National Botanic Gardens: http://www.anbg.gov.au](http://www.anbg.gov.au)

[Botanic Gardens Trust: http://www.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au](http://www.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au)

[CSIRO Sustainable Ecosystems website:](#)

<http://www.cse.csiro.au/research/nativefoods/crops/quandong.htm>

[eFloraSA Electronic Flora of South Australia: http://www.flora.sa.gov.au](http://www.flora.sa.gov.au)

[FloraBase Western Australian Herbarium: http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au](http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au)

NEW SOUTH WALES FLORA ONLINE

[PlantNET National Herbarium of New South Wales:](#)

<http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au>

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Street Tree Policy – Attachment B (AR13/27823)

IDENTIFIED PEST/NUISANCE TREE SPECIES

| No. | Common Name | Botanical Name | Status | Threat |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|---|---|
| 1 | African Box Thorn | <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> | Declared in SA WoNS | Invasive, forms prickly thickets, a harbour for vermin. |
| 2 | Aleppo Pine | <i>Pinus halepensis</i> | Declared in SA (excluding cultivated trees). | Invasive |
| 3 | Athel Pine | <i>Tamarix aphylla</i> | Declared in SA WoNS. (Landowners to control it growing within 100m of a watercourse). | Forms dense thickets, excluding native vegetation along waterways |
| 4 | Kurrajong | <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> | | Large, skin allergenic pods |
| 5 | Norfolk Island Hibiscus | <i>Lagunaria patersonii</i> | | Messy, skin allergenic prickly pods |
| 6 | Oleander | <i>Nerium oleander</i> | | Poisonous foliage |
| 7 | Olive | <i>Olea europaea</i> | Declared in SA (excluding non-fruiting cultivated, trees). | Invasive/ fire hazard. |
| 8 | Pepper Tree | <i>Shinus ariera</i> (<i>Shinus molle</i>) | | Invasive in roads reserve vegetation |
| 9 | Swamp Sheoak | <i>Casuarina glauca</i> | Declared in SA (pending) | Invasive, suckers. |
| 10 | White Cedar | <i>Melia azaderach</i> | | Messy, poisonous fruit |

In South Australia **Declared plants** are regulated under the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004* due to their weed threat to primary industries, natural environments and public safety, which has implications for their movement, sale, notification and control. Included in the declared listing are **Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)**, plants considered of national threat due to their invasiveness, economic and environmental impacts. **Alert Weeds**, are also included in South Australia's declared plant list. While they have yet to establish a presence, should they enter the state, they have the potential to invade and need to be watched out for.

Landowners are responsible for the control of declared weeds on their own land. The NRM Boards are responsible for coordination of control of declared weeds in the region, including road reserves. They may recover costs of this control from adjoining landholders.

REFERENCE: http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa/nrm_biosecurity/weeds/declared_plants_in_south_australia_october_2012