

Recommended Urban Trees: Indigenous and Exotic

"The best time to plant a tree was 50 years ago.

The second best time is right now."

Chinese Proverb

There are many types of trees that could be used in urban environments. The Shire's approach is to encourage:

1. Local native trees for biodiversity wherever possible
2. Deciduous trees for passive solar design when appropriate
3. Exotic evergreens sparingly, for specific reasons

Important elements of good urban design matter greatly and complete projects with a holistic approach. These include:

- passive solar design principles (sun / shade)
- microclimate moderation (temperature, drought, humidity for human comfort)
- biophilic urbanism (designing with and including nature into urban environments)
- respect for living things (biodiversity preserved, protected, enriched)
- beauty (colour, textures, contrast, shape, scent)
- sculptural qualities of vegetation (strong vertical presence)
- human curiosity, surprise, fun
- cultural heritage, ethnic references
- links to the past and future
- pop-up green pods
- mindfulness / calmness / quiet reflection / care for introverts

The Shire supports retention of existing trees, replacement of senescent trees, planting new trees and effective, long-term protection and maintenance of all.

Always consider passive solar design principles and seasonal shade / sun / wind aspects when designing for:

- **Buildings:** habitable rooms in residential houses, offices, cafes, civic centres, childcare centres, schools, universities, hospitals, retirement villages, community halls, libraries, commercial, industrial, etc.;
- **Outside places:** street footpaths, walkways, cycle ways, parks (large and small, local, district and regional), gardens, foreshores, picnic areas, urban pedestrian malls, civic plazas, beer gardens, market places, al-fresco areas, lunch yards, playgrounds, school yards, sporting grounds, bus stops, etc.;
- **Road reserves:** freeways, verges, roundabouts, ramps, embankments;
- **Carparks:** large and small, civic, commercial and private;
- **Roof gardens;** and
- Farm **animals** and pets.

Deciduous trees, when positioned correctly, provide pleasant dappled shade with an air-conditioning effect in summer, and when leafless in winter they let through the desirable warmth and sunlight.

Trees with large canopies provide a strong sense of wellbeing; ambience, peacefulness and beauty improve physical health and emotional wellness. The Shire always considers trees of the largest canopy possible, appropriate to the subject site / context, as the larger the tree the more benefit it provides.

Trees must be *non-weedy*. If in any doubt they are to be planted at least 100m to 500m (depending on the species) away from natural areas.

Street trees

The most important physical attributes that make a streetscape "just right" are that the trees:

- create a sense of enclosure over the road
- have spacing that allows both light and shade, with shade being dominant in summer
- provide shade that is dappled, not solid
- are healthy for safety perception
- are appropriate for the space available


Recommended trees for urban environments



Key to sizes: Note: Sizes vary according to climate, ecology and local conditions, particularly where these differ from the natural environment of a species. Trees are naturally variable, and the ultimate size is highly dependent on site context.



Small – ideal for smaller gardens and courtyards, narrow road reserves and verges




Medium – suitable for wider road reserves, verges, medians and roundabouts



Large – ideal for larger gardens, parks and road reserves, and medians in wider boulevards



Local Native Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Peppermint <i>Agonis flexuosa</i>		Small to Medium	Regular, compact shape with wide canopy and weeping habit. Forms thick, ornamental trunk in later life. Leaves smell strongly of peppermint. Attractive masses of white flowers. Colour variants and dwarf forms available. Suitable for any soil type.	Good street tree for wide verges or garden feature, providing effective shade. Responds well to pruning. Dwarf forms make a good hedge. Fast growing if watered and long living. Few plants can survive underneath the canopy. Grows well in wet sites. Suitable for any locality with care and watering until established.



Local Native Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Sheoak <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>		Small to Medium	Irregular, compact shape with upright canopy and needle-like foliage. Suitable for sandy and gravelly soils, prefers dry sites. Dioecious (male and female flowers on separate plants). Traditionally used for shingles; now prized for its beautiful wood. Fruits are eaten by cockatoos.	Good shade tree if space is available or windbreak, good paddock shelter tree. Good feature in parks. Dieback susceptible. Suitable for any locality with well drained soils. Canopy tends to be denser on the plains than in the hills.
Bull banksia <i>Banksia grandis</i>		Small to Medium	Irregular, open shape with upright canopy, attractive large toothed leaves and spectacular large yellow flowers/fruit cones, which are used in decorative woodwork. Dwarf and shrub forms are also available. Suitable for sandy and gravelly soils, prefers dry sites. Important nectar source for honeyeaters. Fruits are eaten by cockatoos.	Can be slow growing. Good feature plant for small gardens and parks. Avoid fertilisers as very susceptible to nitrogen and phosphorus toxicity. Dieback susceptible, leading to rapid collapse and death. When space is available, may develop a wide canopy in later life. A characteristic tree of Jarrahdale and Serrentine. Suitable for the hills and sandy rises in the plains.


Local Native Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Holly-leaved banksia <i>Banksia ilicifolia</i>		Small to Medium	Regular, compact shape with upright canopy, holly-shaped leaves and colourful flowers that deepen from cream to red as they age. Shrub forms also occur. Suitable for sandy soils and lower-lying gravelly sites. Important nectar source for honeyeaters. Fruits are eaten by cockatoos.	Can be slow growing. Good windbreak. Good feature tree in parks and gardens, medians and narrow verges. Avoid fertilisers as very susceptible to nitrogen and phosphorus toxicity. Dieback susceptible, leading to rapid collapse and death. Suitable for plains localities with lower-lying sites and light, sandy soils.
Firewood banksia <i>Banksia menziesii</i>		Small to Medium	Irregular, compact shape with wide canopy and attractive, two-toned colourful flower cones. Dwarf and shrub forms also available. Suitable for sandy and gravelly soils, prefers dry sites. Important nectar source for honeyeaters. Fruits are eaten by cockatoos.	Can be slow growing. Good feature plant in parks and gardens or medians in dry sites. Avoid fertilisers as very susceptible to nitrogen and phosphorus toxicity. Dieback susceptible, leading to rapid collapse and death. Suitable for plains localities on sandy rises.



Local Native Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Swamp cypress <i>Callitris pyramidalis</i> (was <i>Actinostrobus pyramidalis</i>)		Small	Regular, compact shape with upright canopy. Suitable for heavy soils, prefers wet sites. Showy fruits are displayed throughout the year. Dense foliage attracts birds for shelter and nesting.	Can be slow growing in dry conditions, faster when wet. Good screen or hedge, suitable for median rain gardens. Pollen may trigger asthma or allergies. Dieback susceptible. Suitable for wet localities on plains, can grow elsewhere if well-watered.
Swamp sheoak <i>Casuarina obesa</i>		Small to Large	Regular, open shape with wide canopy and needle-like foliage. Prized as a specialty timber. Dioecious (male and female flowers on separate plants). Suitable for heavy soils, prefers wet sites. Fixes nitrogen and improves soils.	Tolerant of waterlogging and salt. Moderately fast growing. Good windbreak, screening plant and street tree. Frequently produces suckers, however great feature for stabilising eroded sites and banks. Suitable for low-lying, waterlogged localities on plains.
Marri <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>		Large	Irregular, compact shape with wide canopy, profuse white flowers and large honky nuts. A pink-flowered form is also available. Prized for its unique wood. Suitable for any soil type. Fruits are eaten by cockatoos. Great habitat tree for all types of fauna. Excellent source of honey.	May drop branches and honky nuts, so only suitable as a street tree in specific locations. Use in large parks and reserves. Susceptible to marri canker in disturbed environments. Suitable for locations where it will not overhang infrastructure, lawns, paths etc. Suitable for any locality.


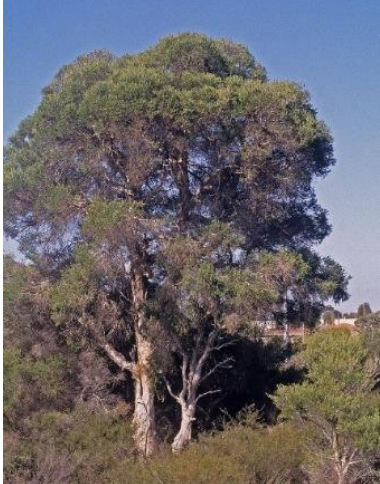
Local Native Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Red flowering gum <i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>		Small to Medium	Regular, compact shape with wide canopy, profuse red flowers (varying from pink to red and orange) and honky nuts. One of the most widely cultivated eucalypts in the world. Cultivars with consistent flower colour, dwarf forms, grafted plants, and hybrids are also available. Suitable for any soil type.	Excellent street tree or garden specimen. Suitable for parks and gardens, verges and medians. Reasonably fast growing. Moderately susceptible to marri canker in urban environments. Not advisable near bushland with marris as can hybridise. Suitable for any locality.
Mountain marri <i>Corymbia haematoxylon</i>		Small to Medium	Irregular, compact shape with wide canopy. Suitable for gravelly soils, prefers hill-tops. A smaller, hill-top species that resembles marri.	Suitable for hill-top locations. Moderately susceptible to marri canker in urban environments. Has not been widely planted so suitable locations uncertain. Trials are welcome.



Local Native Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Tuart <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>		Large	Irregular, open shape with wide canopy. Its durable wood is desirable for construction and furniture. Suitable for sandy and limey soils; associated with underlying limestone. Great habitat tree for all types of fauna. Excellent source of honey.	Shallow roots. Suitable for larger medians, parks and reserves as requires space. Suitable for localities on plains on sandy soils with underlying calcrete or limestone.
Butter gum / Darling Range ghost gum <i>Eucalyptus laevis</i>		Small to Medium	Irregular, open shape with wide canopy and attractive white bark turning yellow in autumn. Suitable for gravelly and shallow soils.	Good street tree, not in narrow spaces. Good in groups. Suitable for hills localities.




Local Native Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Salmon barked white gum <i>Eucalyptus lane-poolei</i>		Small to Medium	Irregular, open shape with wide canopy and attractive pale bark turning salmon-orange, glossy foliage and ornamental buds, and an intriguing abstract form. Sometimes has a mallee form. Suitable for heavy soils.	Can be slow growing. Good street tree for wider verges due to irregularity of form. Ideal for home gardens as an artistic feature plant. Good in groups. Suitable for plains localities with semi-wet heavy soils or duplex, or in foothills. Worth trying in the hills.
Jarraah <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>		Large	Irregular, open shape with wide canopy if sufficient space. Highly prized for its durable, beautiful wood. Suitable for sandy and gravelly soils, prefers dry sites. Fruits are eaten by cockatoos. Great habitat tree for all types of fauna. Excellent source of honey.	Suitable for larger parks and reserves, or wide, dry medians or roundabouts. Needs good root space. Dieback susceptible, slow decline. Not suitable over bike paths or multiple use paths. Suitable for hills localities and drier sites in plains on sandy rises.




Local Native Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Bullich <i>Eucalyptus megacarpa</i>		Small to Large	Irregular, compact shape with upright canopy and attractive pale bark. Suitable for gravelly soils, prefers wet sites and watercourses.	Rarely cultivated. Suitable as a feature tree in larger parks and reserves. Suitable for wet localities in hills. Trials are welcome.
Swan River blackbutt / yarri <i>Eucalyptus patens</i>		Small to Large	Irregular, compact shape with wide canopy. Produces good timber. Suitable for gravelly soils, prefers wet sites and watercourses. Can produce long-lived giants in the right location. Excellent source of honey.	Suitable for living streams and larger parks and reserves. Fast growing. Suitable for wet localities in hills. Trials are welcome.



Local Native Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Flooded gum <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>		Medium to Large	Irregular, open shape with wide canopy. Suitable for heavy soils, prefers wet sites and watercourses. Excellent source of honey.	Suitable for wider medians, detention basins, rain gardens, and larger parks and reserves. Fast growing. Suffers from insect defoliation when stressed, recovers well. Unsuitable if consistency of appearance is important. Can drop branches. Unsuitable for carparks or over infrastructure. Suitable for wetter localities on plains.
Pricklybark / Coastal blackbutt <i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i>		Small to Medium	Irregular, compact shape with wide canopy and attractive weeping foliage in older trees. Mallee forms also occur. Suitable for sandy soils, prefers dry sites.	Can be slow growing. Good street tree on sandy soils. Potential for windbreak and screening. Attractive for small spaces. Good in groups. Dieback susceptible. Suitable for localities with deep, sandy soils on plains. Wider use is encouraged.



Local Native Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Wandoo <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>		Medium to Large	Irregular, open shape with wide canopy and attractive pale bark. Historically the dense wood was used for construction. Suitable for gravelly soils. Great habitat tree for all types of fauna. Excellent source of honey.	Can be slow growing. Suitable for larger parks and reserves, and for wider medians. Ideal feature plants as a focus point at the end of vistas. Natural populations suffer decline from numerous factors. Suitable for localities in the foothills, scarp, and some areas of the hills.
Moonah / Swamp paperbark <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>		Small to Medium	Regular, compact shape with wide canopy, feathery foliage and papery bark. Profuse white flowers over a short period. Suitable for heavy soils, prefers wet sites and watercourses.	Can be slow growing. Ideal for stormwater treatment and nutrient stripping basins, rain gardens. Can be transplanted or contract grown to large sizes in containers, where larger specimens make good street trees. Suitable for wet localities in plains and hills.




Local Native Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Albizia <i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>		Medium	Irregular, open shape with wide canopy, feathery foliage and green-yellow flowers. Seeds profusely and can be invasive. Fixes nitrogen and improves soils. Suitable for heavy and gravelly soils, prefers wet sites and watercourses.	Fast growing. Can be weedy, so plant with caution. Not advised near natural areas or watercourses. Suitable for any wet locality.
Woody pear <i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>		Small	Irregular, compact shape with upright to wide canopy, large pear-shaped woody fruits and profuse white flowers with a heavy perfume. Suitable for sandy soils, prefers dry sites. Fruits are eaten by cockatoos.	Can be slow growing. Good feature plant for small areas, and on narrower medians and verges. Good in groups. Dieback susceptible. Suitable for localities on sandy rises in plains and foothills.



Deciduous Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Coral tree <i>Erythrina indica</i>		Medium	Prolific red flowers on bare branches in winter and spring. May benefit from early training for tall trunk and balanced canopy. Over pruning can result in poor health, including disease attack.	Traditionally used by early settlers for shade and windbreaks. However, some biological characteristics (thorns on branches, weak wood) can limit potential uses, e.g. not good in playgrounds. Characteristic of older settlements, around homesteads and in lines in paddocks. Suitable for plains localities in sandy areas and damper (not inundated) clay flats.
Claret ash <i>Fraxinus x oxycarpa</i> 'Raywoodii'		Large	An Australian-raised hybrid that turns a deep burgundy-red in autumn. Provides good shade.	Relatively fast growing and long living. Good in parks, streets and large gardens. Roots are generally shallow. Doesn't naturalise so safe to use near bushland. Suitable for localities in plains and hills, better higher in the landscape, does not like shade or competition.
Golden ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 'Aurea'		Small to Medium	A good medium sized tree with distinctive yellow bark on its young branches, black buds and a stunning golden autumn foliage display. Good regular compact shape. Good shade tree.	Can be slow growing. Deep roots. Good in parks, wider verges or small gardens. Good accent tree, single or in groups. Suitable for sandy localities in plains or hills, adaptable.




Deciduous Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Maidenhair tree <i>Ginkgo biloba</i>		Medium	Its bright green foliage in summer turns golden in autumn. It is thought to be one of the oldest trees growing on earth, a true living fossil.	Good specimen tree, as a curiosity, has strong verticality. Can be slow growing but long lived. Use male trees only as fruits have a foul odour. Pollen, however, can trigger asthma and allergies. Suitable for hills localities. Underused.
Honey locust <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Ruby Lace' and <i>G. triacanthos</i> 'Sunburst'		Small to Medium	Used for providing a stunning foliage display and filtered shade. Hardy, adaptable and easy to grow. They are nitrogen-fixing plants, improving soils. Wild-type is large and very thorny but cultivars 'Ruby Lace' and 'Sunburst' are small and thornless.	Best used in paved areas as suckers can volunteer in soft irrigated ground. Can be weedy so use with care. Cultivars are good street and feature trees. Very wide canopy, long branches. Not suitable for narrow verges. Good in groups in parks.
Jacaranda <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>		Large	Very showy when in full bloom. Flowers from October to November before leaves develop. Early settlers used it for its beauty and hardiness. In the hills, it acts as a semi-deciduous tree. It may keep foliage until the end of September or later.	Unsuitable for locations where passive solar design is critical. It will not provide adequate shade during late spring and early summer, nor allow sun to penetrate rooms in winter. Strong and shallow root system, needs large root space. Not suitable for smaller spaces. Fallen leaves can block gutters




Deciduous Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Crepe myrtle <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>		Small to Medium	Native to south-east Asia, the crepe myrtles are highly decorative small trees with ornamental bark, a graceful compact form, autumn foliage colour and stunning spring floral display in a range of colours. Grows well in lateritic soils. Many forms of variable sizes and flower colours.	as they can pass through gutter guards. Can be slow growing but long living. Some varieties are susceptible to powdery mildew. Prone to suckering. Ideal for narrow verges or small gardens, good street tree. Widely used by early settlers. Suitable for localities with heavy soils.
Liquidambar Formosa / Sweet Gum <i>Liquidambar formosana</i>		Large	A less commonly grown species of liquidambar from Taiwan, good in warm temperate zones. Prefers moist deep soils.	Tolerates average conditions but develops iron chlorosis in alkaline soils. Roots can be aggressive. Use restricted by size. Good street tree but requires wide medians or verges.




Deciduous Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Liquidambar <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>		Medium to Large	A hardy, easily grown, attractive tree that is ideal for larger gardens and parklands. Fine grained timber good for furniture making.	Good shade tree, ideal for wide medians and larger parks and gardens as a feature tree. Can self-seed and invade wetter areas and watercourses. Use restricted by size. Good for filtering afternoon sun. Suitable for all soil types. Develops better autumn colour in hills.
White cedar / Cape lilac <i>Melia azedarach</i>		Large	Great shade tree from tropical Queensland. Light purple flowers in clusters, followed by yellow berries. Can withstand extended dry periods and adapt to a range of soils. Fruits are eaten by cockatoos, but are poisonous to mammals (including humans). Wood is soft; poor pruning destroys structure and leads to unnatural growth and fungal invasion, requires good pruning technique.	Can be a weed and prone to suckering. Berries are poisonous to mammals, but birds, including cockatoos, can feed on them. Good shade tree. Caterpillars can cause defoliation. Should be used more often but restricted by toxicity. Suitable for all soil types. Often planted by early settlers.



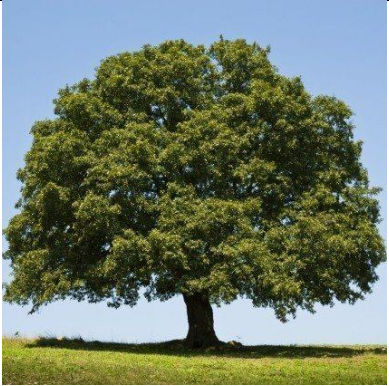
Deciduous Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Persian ironwood <i>Parrotia persica</i>		Small	Native to northern Iran, the Persian ironwood is admired for its unique and variable autumn foliage colour in shades from yellow to red.	Good specimen tree. Can be slow growing. Useful for small spaces or narrow verges. Has not been widely planted so suitable locations uncertain. Requires sheltered location and protection from strong winds.
Chinese pistachio <i>Pistacia chinensis</i>		Small to Medium	Attractive small tree of regular shape, white flowers in clusters, then red drupes maturing to blue, great autumn colour in shades of orange and yellow. Able to withstand relatively harsh conditions.	Good for modern backyards. Good street tree. Hardy and tolerant. Relatively wide canopy.
London plane <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>		Large	A majestic tree, widely used as street trees and in parks and gardens. Resilient and hardy. Rarely used in our Shire.	Leaves get powdery mildew early in summer that reduces amenity and vigour. Good street and shade tree if in good health, requires a wide median or verge. Fast growing. Efficient in removal of particulate air pollution. Tolerant of root compaction and responds well to pollarding. May exacerbate asthma symptoms. Leaves can create a disposal problem, and should be collected and composted for best results.


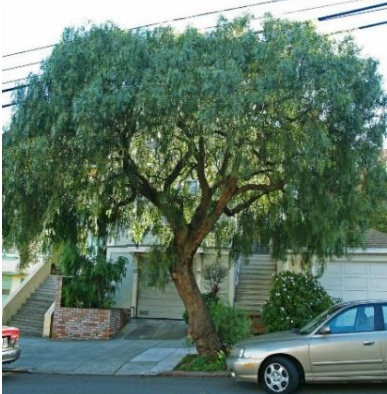
Deciduous Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Ornamental flowering plum <i>Prunus</i> cultivars		Small	Pink spring blossoms followed by dark green to ruby red foliage and. Very showy. Round or columnar canopy forms.	Great for small spaces. Good in groups. Adaptable, suitable for any locality.
Ornamental flowering pear <i>Pyrus</i> cultivars		Small to Large	There are many varieties available (like <i>P. ussuriensis</i> 'Aristocrat'). All are hardy and adaptable with attractive flowers and glossy leaves. Brilliant autumn display. There are many forms with variable heights and canopy widths.	Hardy and adaptable. Fast growing and long living. Good "urban" appearance. Columnar forms don't give good shade but are suitable for narrow spaces, such as narrow verges and medians. Wider varieties give good shade. Suitable locality uncertain.

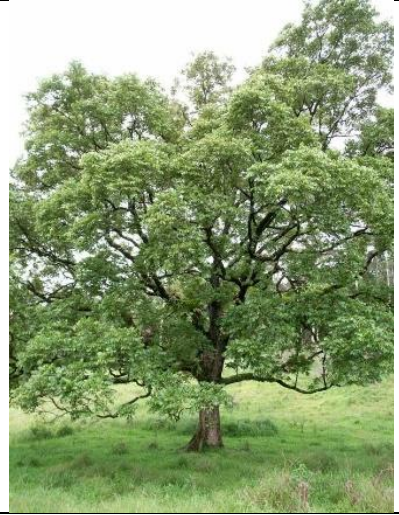
Deciduous Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Snow pear <i>Pyrus nivalis</i>		Medium	Good for water-logged locations and wet clay soils, beautiful tight branch structure and a stunning spring blossom.	Wide canopy of about 8m that is not suitable for verges, but can be suitable for wide medians. Good specimen tree. Suitable for wet areas.
Robinia <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia'		Medium	Hardy, fast growing tree with profuse perfumed white flowers and golden autumn colour. Upright form. Fixes nitrogen and improves soil.	May be invasive. Vigorous suckers which can be hard to control. Toxic to stock and humans. Suitable for highly paved areas, any locality.
Tipuana <i>Tipuana tipu</i>		Large	Fast growing, open canopy. Dappled shade. Profuse yellow flowers. Fixes nitrogen and improves soils.	Use where vigorous roots won't be a problem. May be invasive so use with care. Great shade tree. Protect from strong winds. Suitable for kindergartens and schools as has a tall trunk and wide canopy. Good street tree for wider verges and medians. Suitable for any locality but may do better on the plains.

Deciduous Trees				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Chinese tallow tree <i>Triadica sebifera</i> – formerly <i>Sapium sebiferum</i>		Small	A very hardy, relatively small sized tree that can survive well in confined spaces. Puts on a stunning foliage colour display with leaves changing from gold to copper to bright reddish-purple.	Hardy and fast growing. Suitable for small spaces. Good specimen or street tree. Irritant milky sap. Seeds spread and germinate easily and can be invasive so use with care. Avoid wetter areas to prevent spread and invasion. Suitable for any locality.
Elm <i>Ulmus</i> spp.		Medium to Large	Native to Europe and parts of Asia, elms are strong and vigorous performers typified by their rough textured, toothed leaves. Semi-deciduous here. Many forms of variable sizes. Widely planted <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> is a graceful shade tree.	Good shade trees for larger parks and reserves. Relatively fast growing. Prone to suckering, which can be triggered by root damage. Prefers watering until maturity. Possible for topiary, takes pruning well. Adaptable, suitable for any locality and soil type.
Zelkova <i>Zelkova serrata</i>		Small to Medium	Fast growing ornamental tree from Europe and Asia. Yellow, rusty red foliage in autumn. Short trunk, upright branches, distinctive bark. Well drained soils.	Great in street plantings, particularly in small spaces. Fast growing. Good shade tree. Suitable for any locality.

Evergreen Exotics				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Carob <i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>		Medium to Large	Native to the Mediterranean region. Dark green dense foliage gives heavy and constant shade. Pods are used as a chocolate substitute.	Good shade tree. Can be slow growing. Strong odour after rain can be problematic. Good street tree for wider verges and medians. Locality uncertain, may prefer sandy soils.
Camphor laurel <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>		Large	Native to China, beautiful light green new foliage and white flowers in spring; traditional use in heritage locations. Valued for its timber and the production of camphor from its milky sap. "Place makers".	May be weedy so use with care. Dense, shallow, spreading root system which has the potential to disrupt services. Regenerates easily after lopping. Mildly toxic. Good shade tree for larger parks and reserves. Heritage tree in Jarrahdale. Suitable for any locality
Poinciana / Flame tree <i>Delonix regia</i>		Medium	Flamboyant display of red flowers followed by long brown pods. Widely cultivated throughout the tropics, originally from Madagascar. Larger size only achieved in tropics. Very wide canopy. Can tolerate drought and salt. Prefers an open, free-draining sandy or loamy soil enriched with organic matter.	Used successfully in Subiaco as a street tree. May be worth experimenting. Frost sensitive. Canopy needs training to be higher but good street tree, particularly if irrigated. Suitable for localities with sandy soil.

Evergreen Exotics				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Bay tree / Laurel <i>Laurus nobilis</i>		Small to Medium	Small tree, variable in size. Relic of forests in Mediterranean. Leaves used in cooking.	Good for hedging or topiary. Can be slow growing, but long living. Possibly good as a street tree. Suitable for any locality.
Holly oak <i>Quercus ilex</i>		Large	Native to the Mediterranean region. Long living. One of the best trees for growing truffles.	Extremely slow growth rate and large final size. Suitable for avenues, screens and specimen plantings, formed hedges. Suitable for any locality, but produces better colour (red tinge in autumn) with frost, so better in the hills.
English oaks <i>Quercus robur</i>		Large	Grows quickly to a tree of 20m tall, then grows wide branches to 20m. Wide solid trunk. For smaller spaces, use <i>Q. robur</i> 'Fastigiata'. Will become a grand tree within two decades. Long living	Park species, and potential use in wider medians. All oaks can suffer from powdery mildew in Australia, which reduces amenity but is only slightly detrimental to growth. Fallen leaves break down quickly and will not clog drains. Widely planted by early settlers, particularly in Jarrahdale. Suitable for any locality,

Evergreen Exotics				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
				characteristic of Jarrahdale, grows better closer to water.
Cork oak <i>Quercus suber</i>		Large	Slow growing with few acorns. Reasonably drought tolerant when established. Mature specimens develop character with gnarled and twisted branches, making excellent large specimen trees.	Slow growing. Pollution tolerant. Large space required. Possible use in large verges and medians. Tolerant of dry conditions. Planted by early settlers. Suitable for any locality.
Peppercorn tree <i>Schinus molle</i>		Medium to Large	Native to the Peruvian Andes, very attractive, lacy canopy, dioecious (male and female flowers on different plants), pink berries, distinctive bark, quick growing with 15m wide canopy. Early settlers used it around homesteads for its low flammability characteristics.	Can be weedy so use with care. Growth rate variable with conditions, long living. Berries are mildly toxic and pollen may cause respiratory irritation. Good specimen or shade tree. Extensive old farm plantings. Very tough. Suitable for any locality.

Evergreen Exotics				
Name	Picture	Size	Description	Uses/Restrictions
Red cedar <i>Toona ciliata</i> var. <i>australis</i> (was <i>Toona australis</i>)		Large	Tall eastern states rainforest tree; can be planted in the hills here for higher rainfall. Celebrated for its beautiful timber and attractive colour on new growth at tip of branches in spring.	Recommended for large gardens as a feature. Good shade tree. Suitable for any locality but likely to do better in the hills.
The exotic evergreen list will never be complete or definitive, as there are so many wonderful trees worthy of consideration. New and interesting species will be discussed and placed on this list if appropriate. If evergreens are to be planted, then the local natives should perform better and be the first choice for biodiversity reasons. Exotic evergreens should be planted only for diversity, exploration, fun, edible fruits production, creation of future heritage avenues, sculptural qualities, etc.				