TOWN OF BASSENDEAN

NOTICE OF A MEETING OF THE TOWN ASSETS COMMITTEE

Dear Committee Member

A meeting of the Town Assets Committee of the Town of Bassendean will be held in the Council Chamber, 48 Old Perth Road, Bassendean, on Wednesday 9 October 2019, commencing at 9:00am.

P. Mabbs.

Ms Peta Mabbs
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

3 October 2019

1.0 DECLARATION OF OPENING/ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners

The Town of Bassendean acknowledges the past and present traditional owners of the land on which we gather to conduct this meeting, and pays its respects to their Elders, both past and present.

2.0 ATTENDANCES, APOLOGIES AND APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

3.0 DEPUTATIONS

4.0 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

4.1 Town Assets Committee Meeting held on 10 July 2019

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION – ITEM 4.1

That the minutes of the Town Assets Committee meeting held 10 July 2019, be confirmed as a true record.

5.0 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE PRESIDING PERSON WITHOUT DISCUSSION

6.0 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

7.0 BUSINESS DEFERRED FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

8.0 REPORTS

8.1 Update – Tree Planting in the Town

APPLICATION

The purpose of this report is to garner support on a range of species to be purchased in October 2019 for the 2020 Winter tree planting program.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment

- Tree Planting Program ROC 18/62196 OCM – 15/6/18 (part of – relating to the Tree Planting Program)
- Street Tree Planting Budget 2019/20
- Limb sheer photo examples
- Median strip planting Cambridge (large eucalypt)
- Street vision without power lines in the future
- Suggestions re future Tree program
- Swan vegetation complex
- Bassendean vegetation complex
- Tree species list

BACKGROUND

Council has set the direction for the Town's Street Tree Planting program through ROC18/62196 which provides a

high level aim of canopy of 70% and detailed components along with a budget of $1.088M which includes purchasing, planting, watering and tree maintenance whilst taking into consideration the soil types of the area.

Infrastructure Services is developing a Street Tree Planting Program that will encompass the entire Town including verges, roundabouts, median strips, reserves, playgrounds, Industrial area, carparks and areas where Power Lines have been undergrounded. A program of works will be developed itemising plantings for specific locations based upon soil types and residents' preferences (where applicable).

Priority areas have been set by Council and include Eden Hill West, Ashfield where the Overhead Power Lines have previously been undergrounded; in addition to the Industrial area and roundabouts at Walter/Iolanthe and Ida/Scaddan Streets. The Ashfield carpark adjacent to the child care centre and play areas such as the skate park at Bassendean Oval will also be priority areas. Other specific areas identified within the attached document "Suggestions re: future Tree program" will also be worked into the program.

Additionally, tree planting will be incorporated into innovative road safety initiatives that incorporate plantings into roundabouts and chicanes such as in Hardy Rd and other locations throughout the Town.

COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT

The Town is an open and engaging Local Government and therefore residents will be provided a list of species to choose from, based upon the soil type within the area. Providing residents with choice within the range suitable for their area will ensure people value and are committed to caring for their verge tree. The Town will run a marketing program that promotes the benefits of trees and encourages residents to choose the largest trees possible.

There are obvious benefits to this approach in terms of ownership by residents of their new verge tree. This program alone however will not achieve the significant plantings targeted for winter 2020 and beyond in order to achieve the significant tree plantings and desired canopy target.

Whilst a resident-driven approach will be adopted for verge trees in residential areas, the Town will select all other plantings to ensure larger trees with greater canopy are the

preferred choice where overhead power lines do not preclude them.

Methodology: To plan this sufficiently, the Parks and Gardens Unit will assess each specific area (verge, median, roundabout, reserve etc) and develop up a program of works. This can incorporate boulevard type plantings and diverse plantings that fit within the current street scape and which is suitable to the residents of that area.

This detailed planning will ensure the most suitable species will be planted for the location. It is anticipated that for roundabouts we will plant the Illawarra Flame Tree and for reserves in river areas we will plant the Flooded gum, Marri, Tuart and Rivergums. In areas where we have large open spaces such as reserves and wide verges (such as Reid and Hamilton St) we will plant the large Eucalypts and in the Industrial area the Corymia's, Maculata's and Tuarts would be suitable.

Limitations of large species: The Parks and Gardens Unit understands the intent of procuring large species to maximise canopy cover whilst also balancing the preferences of residents for smaller to medium trees on residential verges.

By way of background, the Unit often receives requests from residents to remove tree limbs, which leave some of the trees ineffective as a canopy producer or for the trees to be removed entirely. Providing flexibility for residents to therefore select trees that are suitable for their particular area i.e. a choice within a vegetation and soil band, whilst also acknowledging whether underground power is a factor, will be important in succeeding.

Longer term planning: The Parks and Gardens Unit is currently investigating improved sourcing arrangements with the City of Bayswater, other LGAs and the EMRC.

Species: Below is table of proposed species for the 2020 winter planting season. The Parks and Gardens Unit has added additional larger species to those presented at a recent Councillor workshop.

Over the past winter (2019), eighty-four (84) residents requested a street tree based upon a selection of six tree species. Two of those were Eucalyptus rudis and Corymbia maculata, both large trees, the other four species were of medium height. Out of the 84 requests, only five residents

selected Eucalyptus rudis and two selected Corymbia maculata.

The intent of the below table is for the Asset Committee to nominate the percentage of each tree species to be procured with the current aim of ordering 600 trees in October 2019. Through experience, it is anticipated that the majority of the tree plantings in the long term will incorporate the following proportions: 5% large, 60% medium and 35% small trees based upon resident preferences on verges.

Procurement: The options available to the Town that could be considered are to procure a minimal amount until the detailed planning is undertaken or to procure a range from the below list that makes up a total of 600 trees.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

Strategic Priority 2. Natural Environment

Strategies *How we're going to do it*	**Identified Project / Program**	**Strategic Measures of Success**
2.2.1 Protect and restore our biodiversity and ecosystems 2.2.2 Sustainably manage significant natural areas	Review strategy and plan for the protection and rehabilitation of natural areas.	Community / Stakeholder Satisfaction Survey (Rivers, Bushland and Reserves)
	Increase purchase, planting & maintenance of street trees:- 412 to 600 trees –Eden Hill area and Ashfield (Underground Power area	

SMALLTREES

Name	Height	Width
Eucalyptus Torquata – Coral Gum	6 – 12m	5 – 10m
Lagerstroemia Indica - Crepe Myrtle	6 – 8m	3 -4m
Melaleuca Viridiflora – Paperbark	3 – 10m	6 – 8m
Prunis Cerasifera – Black cherry plum	4 – 6m	4 – 6m
Bauhinia cunninghamii Kimberley Bauhinia	5m	6m

MEDIUM TREES

Name	Height	Width
Jacaranda Mimosifolia - Jacaranda	10 -15m	10 -15m

Corymbia Ficifolia – Red flowering gum	10 – 15m	10m
Fraxinus Raywoodii – Claret Ash	10 – 12m	6m
Eucalyptus Todtiana – Coastal Blackbutt	10 – 15m	4 – 5m
Tipuana tipu Pride of Bolivia	12 – 15m	10m
Brachychiton acerifolius Illawarra Flame tree	12m	7m

LARGE TREES

Name	Height	Width
Corymbia Calophylia – Marri	30 – 40m	20 – 25m
Eucalyptus Gomphocephla – Tuart	30 – 40m	10 – 15m
Corymbia Citriodora - Lemon scented gum	30 – 40m	15 – 20m
Platinus Acerifolia – Plane tree	20 – 30m	15 – 20m
Erythinia Variagata – Coral tree	25 – 30m	12 – 15m
Eucalyptus rudis Flooded gum	30m	20m
Corymbia Maculata Spotted gum	40 - 45m	20m

RISK ASSESSMENT

At this time many other Local Governments are undertaking procurement of the future planting stocks and there is a risk that the Town will not be able to purchase the volume of preferred species it is seeking for Winter 2020.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Nil.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Budget is allocated.

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION — ITEM 8.3

That the Asset Committee:

1. Receives the Street Tree Planting Program report.

2. Supports the procurement of the tree species being 5% large, 60% medium and 35% small on verges.

9.0 CLOSURE

The next meeting is to be advised.

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT NO. 1

ROC18/62196 OCM-15/06/18 - TOWN ASSET COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 5 JUNE 2018
MOVED CR WILSON, SECONDED CR MYKYTIUK, THAT COUNCIL:

1.RECEIVES THE REPORT ON A MEETING OF THE TOWN'S ASSET COMMITTEE HELD ON 5 JUNE 2018;

2.RECEIVES THE REPORT ON THE HISTORY OF THE DRAFT TOWN OF BASSENDEAN URBAN FOREST STRATEGY AND THE COMMUNITY GROUP'S REWORKED URBAN FOREST STRATEGY;

3.EXTENDS AN INVITATION TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FORMER WORKING GROUP TO SEEK THEIR FEEDBACK ON ADOPTING AN OBJECTIVE IN THE STRATEGY THAT COMMITS THE TOWN TO:
A)A GOAL OF 70% TREE CANOPY ON TOWN ROAD RESERVES WITH SIGNIFICANT FORM AND SCALE TO PROVIDE SHADE CANOPY OVER A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE ROAD;
B)PRIORITY BEING PLACED ON NEW PLANTINGS IN THOSE AREAS OF THE TOWN WHERE THE POWER LINES HAVE ALREADY BEEN PUT UNDERGROUND, WITH THE NON-POWER LINE SIDE OF THE STREETS IN OTHER AREAS OF THE TOWN BEING THE SECOND PRIORITY;
C)MAINTAINING THE UNIFORMITY OF EXISTING ESTABLISHED AVENUES;
D)OPENING UP THE DIVERSITY OF TREE SPECIES THAT MAY BE PLANTED ON OTHER STREETS THAT ARE NOT ALREADY ESTABLISHED AVENUES;
E)DEVELOPING BIODIVERSITY CORRIDORS WITH FOOD AND HABITAT FOR BIRD LIFE;
F)FINALISING A STREET TREE SPECIES LIST THAT:
-AT MATURITY GROW HIGH ENOUGH TO PROVIDE SIGNIFICANT FORM AND SCALE TO PROVIDE SHADE AND CANOPY OVER A LARGE PORTION OF THE ROAD;
-MINIMISES IMPACT ON UTILITY SERVICES;
-ARE DROUGHT TOLERANT;
-THAT HAVE A STRONG PERFORMANCE RECORD IN SIMILAR AREAS;
-ARE TOLERANT IN PAVED AREAS WHERE NECESSARY;
-ARE RESISTANT TO PESTS AND DISEASES;
-ARE LONG-LIVED;
-HAVE MANAGEABLE LIMB SHEAR RISK;
-MEET THE SOIL CONDITIONS OF THE SITE; AND
-ARE SUITED FOR PLANTING ON MEDIAN ISLANDS AND ROUNDABOUTS.

4.RECEIVES THE STATUS REPORT OF THE COUNCIL (OCM – 11/07/16) SHACKLETON STREET, BASSENDEAN, TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND WATER SENSITIVE URBAN DESIGNS BEING UNDERTAKEN AND SCHEDULED TO BE COMPLETED BY MID-JUNE 2018;

5.RECEIVES THE CONSULTING ARBORIST REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS ATTACHED TO THE 5 JUNE 2018 TOWN ASSETS COMMITTEE AGENDA AND RECOMMENDS THAT THE SPECIES THAT PROVIDES THE MOST SHADE CANOPY BE SELECTED FOR PLANTING; AND

6.NOTES THE STATUS REPORT ON THE PROJECTS LISTED IN THE TOWN ASSETS COMMITTEE INSTRUMENT OF APPOINTMENT AND DELEGATION.

7.REFERS THOSE PARTS OF THE STRATEGY THAT HAVE PLANNING IMPLICATIONS OR IMPACT PRIVATE PROPERTY TO THE DESIGN BASSENDEAN WORKING GROUP FOR FEEDBACK;

8.RECEIVES THE PLANTING SCHEDULE ATTACHED TO THE ASSET SERVICES COMMITTEE MINUTES OF 5 JUNE 2018;

9.REQUEST THAT $60,000 IN FUNDING BE LISTED FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION IN THE DRAFT 2018/2019 BUDGET TO PREPARE THE URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN AND REVISED STREET TREE MASTER PLAN;

10.COMMITS TO PROGRESSING THE PROGRAM OF PLACING OUR TOWN'S POWER LINES UNDERGROUND SO THAT WE CAN CREATE MORE ROOM TO PLANT SIGNIFICANT SHADE TREES ON OUR TOWN'S ROAD RESERVES.

11.REQUESTS THE TOWN ASSETS COMMITTEE TO UNDERTAKE A COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WITH USERS OF PALMERSTON PARK TO IDENTIFY PEOPLE WHO WOULD BE INTERESTED IN PARTICIPATING IN A WORKING GROUP OF THE TOWN ASSETS COMMITTEE IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY CAPITAL WORKS IMPROVEMENTS THAT COULD BE MADE TO THE PARK THAT WOULD INCREASE THE AMENITY OF THE PARK FOR LOCAL USERS, AND APPROVES THE EXPENDITURE OF UP TO $500 BY THE TOWN ASSETS COMMITTEE FOR THE CREATION OF TEMPORARY

SIGNAGE; LETTERBOXING FLYERS; AND CATERING FOR COMMUNITY AND WORKING GROUP MEETINGS TO FACILITATE THIS COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT.

ATTACHMENT NO. 2

2019 STREET TREE PLANTING PROGRAM

Street Tree Planting Budget

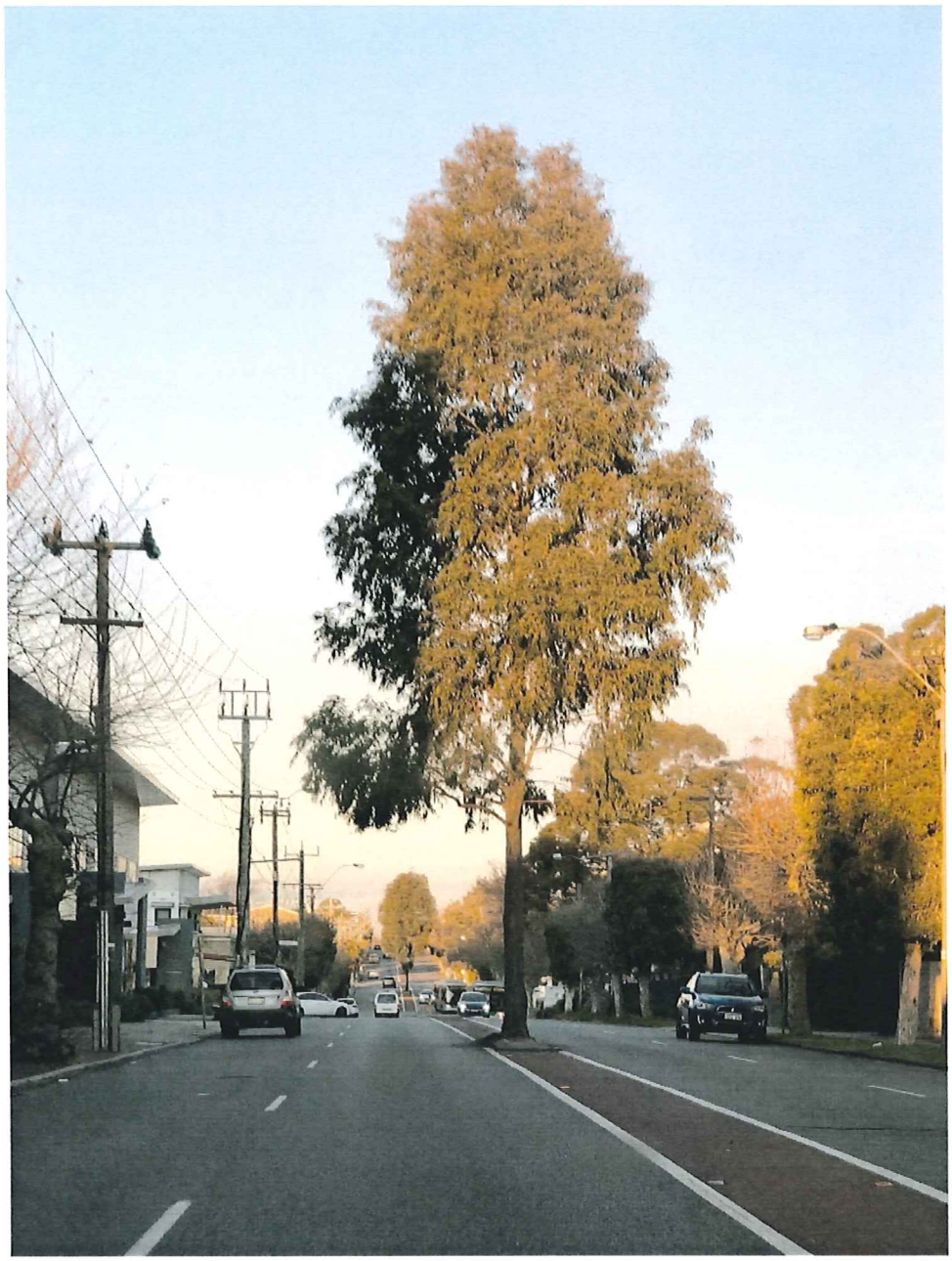
Code	Budget
MP0054 Street tree Communication program	$4919
MP0060 Purchase & Installation of new trees	$170,000
MP0061 Street tree planting program	$176,163
MP0062 Planting	$40,000
MP0063 Watering contract	$180,000
MP0064 Materials	$26,674
MP0065 Arborists contract	$40,000
MP0066 Tree maintenance	$450,000
TOTAL	$1,087,756

ATTACHMENT NO. 3

Limb Shear example

ATTACHMENT NO. 4

Cambridge median strip planting



ATTACHMENT NO. 5

Street vision without power lines in the future

ATTACHMENT NO. 6

Suggestions re future tree program

In response to the emails below I am more than willing to add Jarrah, Tuart and London Plane trees to the Street Tree Planting Program.
At the recent Street Tree Planting Workshop it was decided that the west side of Eden Hill and Ashfield were to be targeted for planting.
The selected tree species can be easily changed but the question from myself to Council is -Do we ask the residents if they would like a tree and give them a selection of trees or-The Town selects and plants the tree without consulting residents. This decision has a major impact on the procurement of trees.
The tree species selected and presented at the workshop were based on community feedback. Stats show that the majority of residents do not want large trees on their verge especially Eucalyptus trees that are renowned for dropping large limbs. On a weekly basis I am receiving customer service requests to prune back large branches encroaching property lines or preferably have the tree removed.

This winter eighty-four residents requesting a street tree received a letter with a selection of six tree species to select from, two of those were Eucalyptus rudis and the other Corymbia maculata, both large trees, the other four species were of medium height. Out of the 84 requests, only five were Eucalyptus rudis and two were Corymbia maculata.

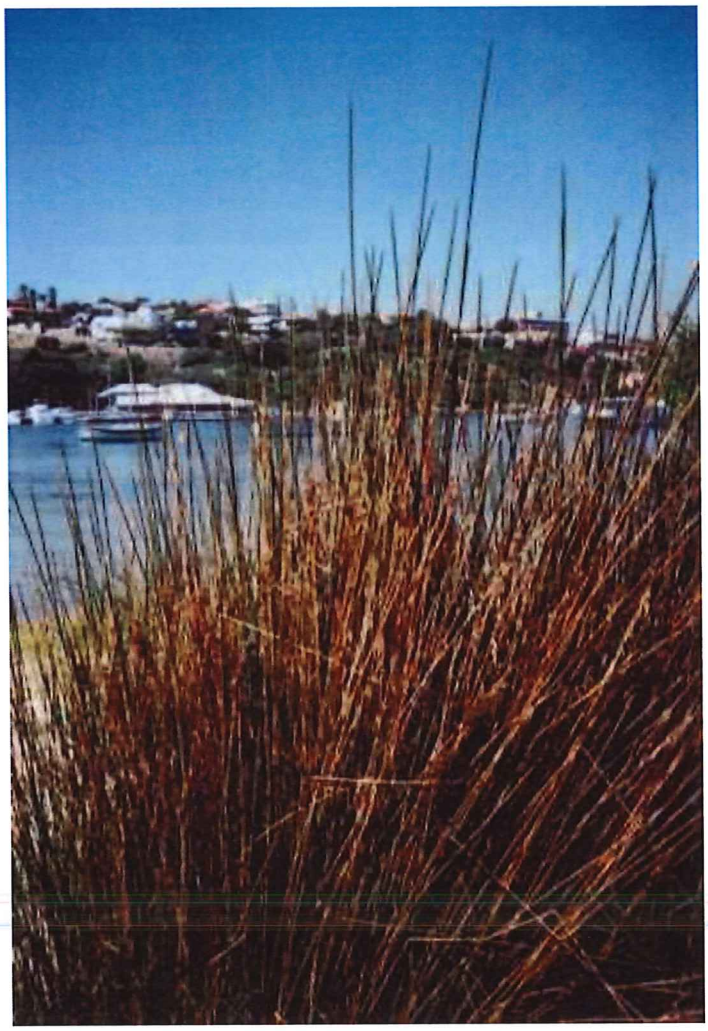
As for the roundabouts, it was discussed that the Walter road/Iolanthe st and Scaddan st/Ida st roundabouts have the existing stumps removed and replaced with Brachychiton acerifolius(Illawarra Flame tree). Would Council like to me to proceed with these works?

ATTACHMENT NO. 7

APACE

Revegetation Catalogue

Swan/Vasse/Serpentine Vegetation Complexes



The Appropriate Technology Development Group Inc.
2013

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APACE WA

Winter House 1 Johannah Street North Fremantle 6159

Phone: (09) 336 1262 Fax: (09) 430 5729 Email: apace@apacewa.org.au **web:** www.apacewa.org.au

APACE and the surrounding land is the home of the Appropriate Technology Development Group Inc. and APACE AID Inc. Collectively these organisations are known as APACE WA and are non-profit and community based. The location is on one hectare of land adjacent to the banks of the Swan River in North Fremantle. The offices are housed in historic Winter House, built in the 1880's and restored by a community project in the early 1980's. APACE WA has been resident at Winter House since 1983.

Activities undertaken by APACE WA include:

- The APACE Revegetation Nursery specialises in the propagation and supply of plant species indigenous to the Swan Coastal Plain and the Darling Range. Plants from the nursery are used in revegetation and landscaping projects throughout the Perth metropolitan region. The nursery is accredited with the Nursery Industry Accreditation Scheme of Australia (NIASA) and all stock is grown under strict hygienic conditions.
  Each year the nursery produces more than four hundred thousand plants and provides a selection of two hundred and eighty different species that are generally unavailable elsewhere. The APACE nursery was the first West Australian nursery to bring into cultivation a range of common rush and sedge species for wetlands revegetation projects.

- Consultancy services are provided in landscape architecture, revegetation design and site rehabilitation, including species selection, remedial works, weed eradication and other management issues. Flora and fauna surveys, where required, are also conducted. Clients include government departments, local government, schools, community groups and the private sector.

- APACE provides a comprehensive project management and implementation service. We conduct project management of both large and small-scale revegetation projects. We offer services in landscape architecture, project design, seed collection, planting, fencing and follow-up maintenance works. We also undertake a variety of construction projects including bird hides, boardwalks, beach shelters and dunal fencing.

- Since 1983 APACE has been providing education and training programmes for the community. Many of these programmes have had an environmental focus and have been conducted by APACE throughout Western Australia.

  APACE offers two special courses to assist people with revegetation - "Introduction to Bush Regeneration" and "Seed Collection of West Australian Native Plants". Both courses include practical components and provide an excellent introduction to bush regeneration techniques and practices.

- The Swan Regional Seedbank has been set up by APACE to develop and maintain a regional seed bank of species indigenous to the Swan Coastal Plain and Darling Scarp and Range. The Swan Regional Seedbank provides a facility that enables community groups to store seed collected from their own reserves. The Seedbank acts as a training and education facility to support collection of indigenous seed material.

APACE COMMUNITY REVEGETATION NURSERY

Contracts

All plant species shown in the catalogue are propagated in preparation for the planting season (May to August). Contract orders are welcome. Orders can be placed at any time, however to secure supply of your preferred species it is advisable to order nine months prior to the planting season.

Indigenous species not shown in the catalogue but that are required can be grown on a contract basis.

Wherever possible species are grown from regional provenance seed. A seed collection service is available should you require plants to be grown from local seed.

Recycling

All plastic pots and trays can be returned to the nursery for re-cycling, where they are put through our pot sanitisation process before re-use.

How to use the Catalogue

Many of our Western Australian plants are difficult, if not impossible to propagate. The lists shown in this publication are refined from the total plant species that grow in this vegetation complex. These refinements are made after considering the following factors:

- Seed and cutting material availability
- Plants can be produced in commercial quantities
- No annual and ephemeral species are included
- No rare flora or orchid species are included
- Species for which cultivation techniques have not yet been developed

With the advent of smoke-induced germination we have seen an increase in the numbers of species brought into commercial cultivation. These numbers are likely to increase still further with continued research.

This catalogue presents the plant species in lists according to the soil type in which they naturally occur. A map indicating the locations of the different soil types is included to assist with project area identification. The lists are formed from those species that are currently able to be cultivated and for which seed and cutting material are available. Common names shown in inverted commas, such as "Mooja", are Aboriginal names. Sizes shown are median sizes (in metres). The ranges of flowering times are shown in months. Flower colours are also indicated.

Notes on Soil Types

The map on the following page shows the different soil types of the Swan Coastal Plain.

The soils of the Quindalup Dune System, Cottesloe and Karrakatta soil associations and the Bassendean Dune system are termed 'aeolian' and are named after the Greek god of the wind, *Aeolos*. Aeolian soils are deposited on the coast by the ocean and then transported by the wind to form dunes. The Quindalup dunes, being the furthermost west are the youngest at approximately 0 to 7,000 years, while the Bassendean dunes are the oldest at approximately 118,000 to 225,000 years.

Within this band of dunes is a system of north - south trending lakes and swamps, which have a surrounding peaty soil known as Herdsman soils. Yoongarillup soils on the other hand are the result of marine deposits and are found bordering Peel Inlet and Lakes Clifton and Preston and the Leschenault Inlet.

Alluvial soils are soils that have been washed and transported by water. On the Swan Coastal Plain these soils are termed Forrestfield, Guildford, Swan, Beermullah, Vasse and Yanga. Southern River soils are aeolian over alluvial and consist of Bassendean sands blown over Guildford and Forrestfield soils.

The Darling Range consists of a complex mosaic of soil types that are collectively known as Darling Range laterites. In the catalogue these have been identified as Darling Scarp and Darling plateau - laterite, granite and valleys.

Acknowledgments

The plant species arrived at in this catalogue have be obtained from the authors' experience and by reference to previous works by others. In particular the authors wish to acknowledge the work of Powell and Emberson in *Growing Locals - gardening with local plants in Perth.* This publication systematically lists the location of approximately 1,500 native plants in the Perth region and we recommend it to the reader. We would also like to acknowledge Havell in Forest Department Bulletin, numbers 86 and 87. All errors and omissions remain of course the responsibility of the authors. All comments will be gratefully appreciated and should be directed to the Secretary, Appropriate Technology Development Group (Inc.), 1 Johannah Street, North Fremantle.

References

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A publication of Appropriate Technology Development Group (Inc.)

MAP

Swan Coastal Plain Soil Types

Aeolian Soils

Quindalup

Cottesloe

Herdsman

Karrakatta

Bassendean

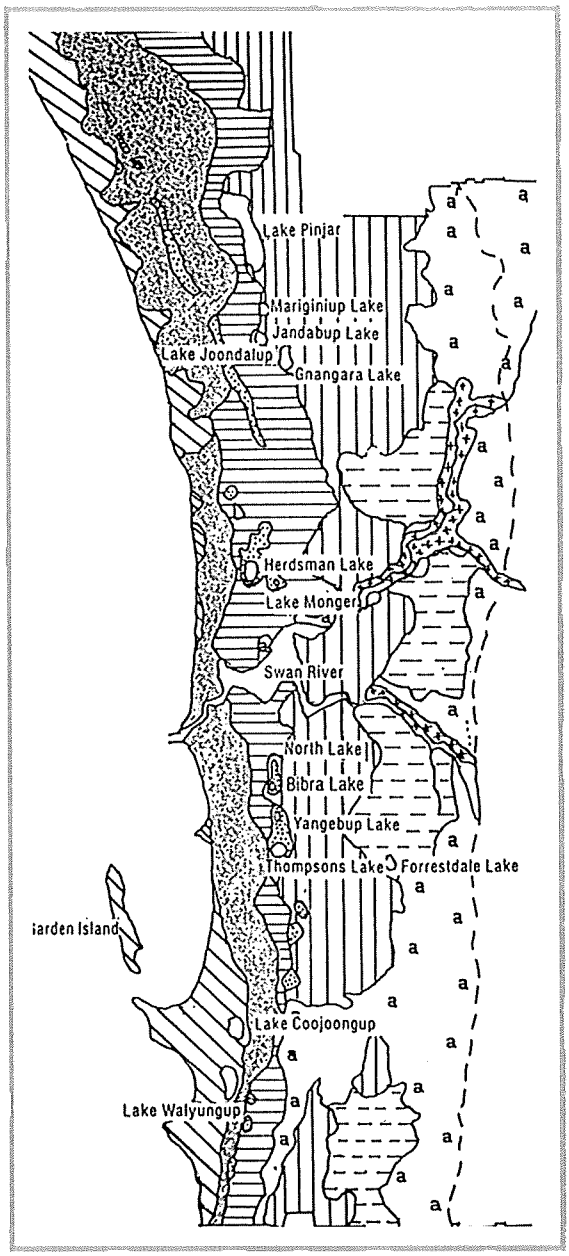
Aeolian over Alluvial

Southern River

Alluvial

Swan — x

Other Alluvial — a



Adapted from "The Atlas of Natural Resources: Darling System, Western Australia" (WA Department of Conservation and Environment). In "*Leaf and Branch: Trees & Tall Shrubs of Perth*" by Robert Powell, CALM Perth (1991), p. 14.

SWAN/VASSE/SERPENTINE VEGETATION COMPLEXES

Genus	Species	Common Name	Size	Flowers	Colour
Acacia	*dentifera*		3	Aug-Nov	yellow
Acacia	*extensa*	Wiry Wattle	2.5	Aug-Sep	yellow
Acacia	*pulchella*	Prickly Moses	2	Jun-Oct	yellow
Acacia	*saligna*	"Coojong"	6	Aug-Oct	yellow
Actinostrobus	*pyramidalis*	Swamp Cypress	2	Oct-Dec	
Agonis	*flexuosa*	WA Peppermint	12	Aug-Dec	white
Astartea	*scoparia*		1.5	Dec-Feb	pink
Atriplex	*cinerea*	Grey Saltbush	1.5	Dec	red
Banksia	*attenuata*	Candle Banksia	8	Sep-Oct	yellow
Banksia	*littoralis*	Swamp Banksia	10	Mar-Jul	yellow
Baumea	*juncea*	Bare Twig-rush	1	Oct-Jan	brown
Baumea	*preissii*	Broad Twig Sedge	1	Sept-Oct	brown
Billardiera	*fusiformis*	Australian Blue Bell	climb	Oct-Feb	blue
Bolboschoenus	*caldwellii*	Marsh Club-rush	1	Aug-Nov	brown
Carex	*appressa*	Tall Sedge	1.5	Sept-Oct	brown
Carex	*tereticaulis*		0.7	Sep-Oct	
Casuarina	*obesa*	Salt/Swamp Sheoak	8	All year	
Centella	*asiatica*	Centella	0.1	All year	pink
Conostylis	*candicans*	Grey Cottonheads	0.5	Aug-Sep	yellow
Corymbia	*calophylla*	Marri	35	Jan-May	white
Cotula	*coronopifolia*	Water Buttons	0.2	All year	yellow
Cyperus	*gymnocaulos*	Spiny Flat-sedge	1	Sep-Jan	brown
Dielsia	*stenostachya*		0.6	Feb-May	
Dryandra	*armata*	Prickly Dryandra	2	Jun-Oct	yellow
Eucalyptus	*gomphocephalla*	Tuart	40	Jan-Apr	cream
Eucalyptus	*rudis*	Flooded Gum	15	Apr-Nov	cream
Ficinia	*nodosa*	Knotted Club Rush	1	Nov-Mar	brown
Haemodorum	*paniculatum*	"Mardja"	0.5	Oct-Dec	yellow
Hakea	*prostrata*	Harsh Hakea	3	Aug-Nov	white
Hakea	*trifurcata*	Two-leaf Hakea	2	Jul-Oct	white
Hakea	*varia*	Variable Leaved Hakea	3	Jul-Oct	white
Hypocalymma	*angustifolium*	White Myrtle	1	Jul-Oct	pink
Jacksonia	*furcellata*	Grey Stinkwood	3	Aug-Mar	yellow
Jacksonia	*sternbergiana*	Green Stinkwood	3	All year	orange
Juncus	*kraussii*	Sea Rush	1.5	Nov-Dec	brown
Juncus	*pallidus*	Giant Rush	2	Oct-Nov	white
Kunzea	*glabrescens*	Spear Wood	3	Sep-Nov	yellow
Kunzea	*recurva*	Mountain Kunzea	1.5	Aug-Nov	mauve
Lobelia	*alata*	Angled Lobelia	0.3	Mar-Apr	blue
Meeboldina	*scariousus*		1	Sept-May	
Melaleuca	*cuticularis*	Saltwater Paperbark	7	Sep-Nov	cream
Melaleuca	*lateritia*	Robin Redbreast Bush	2	Sep-Apr	red
Melaleuca	*polygaloides*		3	Jul-Oct	yellow
Melaleuca	*preissiana*	"Modong"	10	Nov-Jan	white
Melaleuca	*rhaphiophylla*	Swamp Paperbark	8	Sep-Jan	white
Melaleuca	*seriata*		1	Oct-Dec	pink
Melaleuca	*teretifolia*	"Banbar"	4	Oct-Jan	white
Melaleuca	*viminea*	"Mohan"	5	Aug-Oct	white
Myoporum	*caprarioides*	Slender Myoporum	1.5	All year	white

SWAN/VASSE/SERPENTINE VEGETATION COMPLEXES

Genus	Species	Common Name	Size	Flowers	Colour
Myriophyllum	*crispatum*	Milfoil	0.3	Oct-Feb	cream/red
Oxylobium	*lineare*	Narrow-leaved Oxylobium	2	Sep-June	yellow
Paraserianthes	*lophantha*	Albizzia	3	Aug-Sep	yellow
Pericalymma	*ellipticum*	Swamp Tea Tree	1	Sep-Dec	white
Philotheca	*spicata*	Salt and Pepper	0.5	Aug-Sep	mauve
Regelia	*ciliata*		2	Nov-Feb	red
Regelia	*inops*		2	Oct-Jan	mauve
Sarcocornia	*blackiana*		0.5	Oct-Feb	yellow
Sarcocornia	*quinqueflora*	Beaded Samphire	0.5	Nov-Mar	
Schoenoplectus	*validus*	Lake Club-rush	2	Dec-Jan	
Sphaerolobium	*medium*	Globe Pea	0.5	Aug-Nov	yellow/orange
Taxandria	*linearifolia*	Swamp Peppermint	4	All year	white
Triglochin	*procerum*		1	Jun-Nov	
Verticordia	*acerosa*		1	Aug-Nov	yellow
Villarsia	*albiflora*		1	Sep-Dec	white
Viminaria	*juncea*	Swish Bush	4	Oct-Dec	yellow

Notes

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ATTACHMENT NO. 8

APACE

Revegetation Catalogue

Bassendean Vegetation Complex

The Appropriate Technology Development Group Inc.
2012

CONTENTS

APACE WA

Winter House 1 Johannah Street North Fremantle 6159

Phone: (09) 336 1262 Fax: (09) 430 5729 Email: apace@apacewa.org.au **web:** www.apacewa.org.au

APACE and the surrounding land is the home of the Appropriate Technology Development Group Inc. and APACE AID Inc. Collectively these organisations are known as APACE WA and are non-profit and community based. The location is on one hectare of land adjacent to the banks of the Swan River in North Fremantle. The offices are housed in historic Winter House, built in the 1880's and restored by a community project in the early 1980's. APACE WA has been resident at Winter House since 1983.

Activities undertaken by APACE WA include:

- The APACE Revegetation Nursery specialises in the propagation and supply of plant species indigenous to the Swan Coastal Plain and the Darling Range. Plants from the nursery are used in revegetation and landscaping projects throughout the Perth metropolitan region. The nursery is accredited with the Nursery Industry Accreditation Scheme of Australia (NIASA) and all stock is grown under strict hygienic conditions. Each year the nursery produces more than four hundred thousand plants and provides a selection of two hundred and eighty different species that are generally unavailable elsewhere. The APACE nursery was the first West Australian nursery to bring into cultivation a range of common rush and sedge species for wetlands revegetation projects.

- Consultancy services are provided in landscape architecture, revegetation design and site rehabilitation, including species selection, remedial works, weed eradication and other management issues. Flora and fauna surveys, where required, are also conducted. Clients include government departments, local government, schools, community groups and the private sector.

- APACE provides a comprehensive project management and implementation service. We conduct project management of both large and small-scale revegetation projects. We offer services in landscape architecture, project design, seed collection, planting, fencing and follow-up maintenance works. We also undertake a variety of construction projects including bird hides, boardwalks, beach shelters and dunal fencing.

- Since 1983 APACE has been providing education and training programmes for the community. Many of these programmes have had an environmental focus and have been conducted by APACE throughout Western Australia.

  APACE offers two special courses to assist people with revegetation - "Introduction to Bush Regeneration" and "Seed Collection of West Australian Native Plants". Both courses include practical components and provide an excellent introduction to bush regeneration techniques and practices.

- The Swan Regional Seedbank has been set up by APACE to develop and maintain a regional seed bank of species indigenous to the Swan Coastal Plain and Darling Scarp and Range. The Swan Regional Seedbank provides a facility that enables community groups to store seed collected from their own reserves. The Seedbank acts as a training and education facility to support collection of indigenous seed material.

APACE COMMUNITY REVEGETATION NURSERY

Contracts

All plant species shown in the catalogue are propagated in preparation for the planting season (May to August). Contract orders are welcome. Orders can be placed at any time, however to secure supply of your preferred species it is advisable to order nine months prior to the planting season.

Indigenous species not shown in the catalogue but that are required can be grown on a contract basis.

Wherever possible species are grown from regional provenance seed. A seed collection service is available should you require plants to be grown from local seed.

Recycling

All plastic pots and trays can be returned to the nursery for re-cycling, where they are put through our pot sanitisation process before re-use.

How to use the Catalogue

Many of our Western Australian plants are difficult, if not impossible to propagate. The lists shown in this publication are refined from the total plant species that grow in this vegetation complex. These refinements are made after considering the following factors:

- Seed and cutting material availability
- Plants can be produced in commercial quantities
- No annual and ephemeral species are included
- No rare flora or orchid species are included
- Species for which cultivation techniques have not yet been developed

With the advent of smoke-induced germination we have seen an increase in the numbers of species brought into commercial cultivation. These numbers are likely to increase still further with continued research.

This catalogue presents the plant species in lists according to the soil type in which they naturally occur. A map indicating the locations of the different soil types is included to assist with project area identification. The lists are formed from those species that are currently able to be cultivated and for which seed and cutting material are available. Common names shown in inverted commas, such as "Mooja", are Aboriginal names. Sizes shown are median sizes (in metres). The ranges of flowering times are shown in months. Flower colours are also indicated.

Notes on Soil Types

The map on the following page shows the different soil types of the Swan Coastal Plain.

The soils of the Quindalup Dune System, Cottesloe and Karrakatta soil associations and the Bassendean Dune system are termed 'aeolian' and are named after the Greek god of the wind, *Aeolos*. Aeolian soils are deposited on the coast by the ocean and then transported by the wind to form dunes. The Quindalup dunes, being the furthermost west are the youngest at approximately 0 to 7,000 years, while the Bassendean dunes are the oldest at approximately 118,000 to 225,000 years.

Within this band of dunes is a system of north - south trending lakes and swamps, which have a surrounding peaty soil known as Herdsman soils. Yoongarillup soils on the other hand are the result of marine deposits and are found bordering Peel Inlet and Lakes Clifton and Preston and the Leschenault Inlet.

Alluvial soils are soils that have been washed and transported by water. On the Swan Coastal Plain these soils are termed Forrestfield, Guildford, Swan, Beermullah, Vasse and Yanga. Southern River soils are aeolian over alluvial and consist of Bassendean sands blown over Guildford and Forrestfield soils.

The Darling Range consists of a complex mosaic of soil types that are collectively known as Darling Range laterites. In the catalogue these have been identified as Darling Scarp and Darling plateau - laterite, granite and valleys.

Acknowledgments

The plant species arrived at in this catalogue have been obtained from the authors' experience and by reference to previous works by others. In particular the authors wish to acknowledge the work of Powell and Emberson in *Growing Locals - gardening with local plants in Perth.* This publication systematically lists the location of approximately 1,500 native plants in the Perth region and we recommend it to the reader. We would also like to acknowledge Havell in Forest Department Bulletin, numbers 86 and 87. All errors and omissions remain of course the responsibility of the authors. All comments will be gratefully appreciated and should be directed to the Secretary, Appropriate Technology Development Group (Inc.), 1 Johannah Street, North Fremantle.

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A publication of Appropriate Technology Development Group (Inc.)

MAP

Swan Coastal Plain Soil Types

Aeolian Soils

Quindalup

Cottesloe

Herdsman

Karrakatta

Bassendean

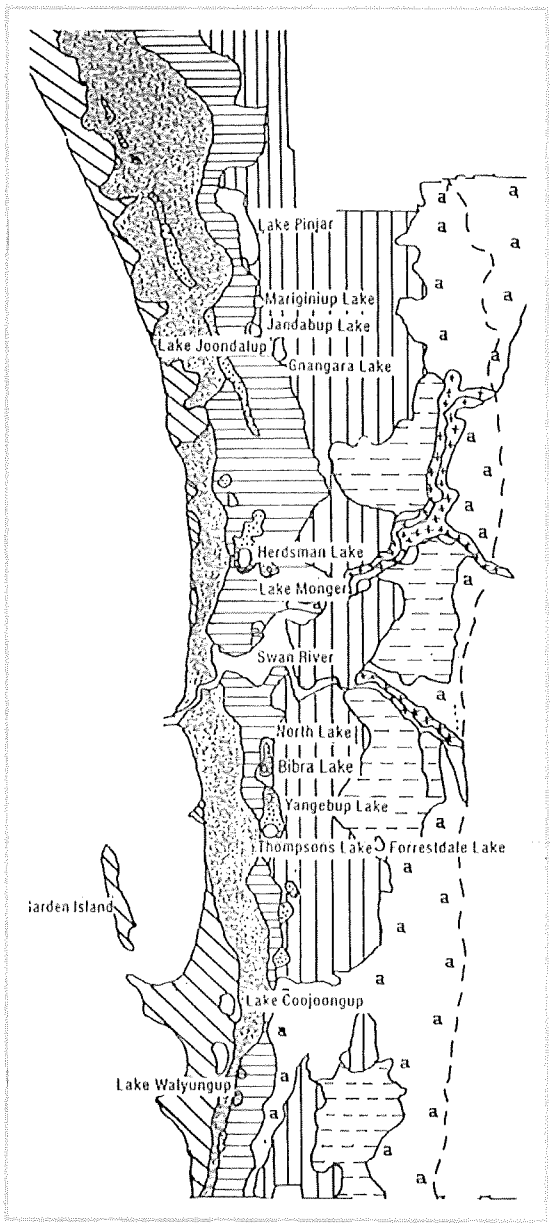
Aeolian over Alluvial

Southern River

Alluvial

Swan

Other Alluvial



Adapted from "The Atlas of Natural Resources: Darling System, Western Australia" (WA Department of Conservation and Environment). In "*Leaf and Branch: Trees & Tall Shrubs of Perth*" by Robert Powell, CALM Perth (1991), p. 14.

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BASSENDEAN VEGETATION COMPLEX

Genus	Species	Common Name	Size	Flowers	Colour
Acacia	*pulchella*	Prickly Moses	2	Jun-Oct	yellow
Acacia	*saligna*	"Coojong"	6	Aug-Oct	yellow
Acacia	*sessilis*		1	Jul-Oct	yellow
Allocasuarina	*fraseriana*	Common Sheoak	12	May-Nov	
Allocasuarina	*humilis*	Dwarf Sheoak	1.5	May-Nov	
Anigozanthos	*humilis*	Catspaw	0.5	Aug-Oct	yellow/red
Anigozanthos	*manglesii*	Mangles Kangaroo Paw	0.5	Sep-Nov	red/green
Aotus	*gracillima*		1	Oct-Nov	yellow
Aotus	*procumbens*		0.5	Aug-Sep	yellow/red
Austrodanthonia	*caespitosa*	Ringed Wallaby Grass	0.5	Oct-Nov	
Austrostipa	*semibarbata*	Bearded Spear Grass	1.5	Aug-Nov	
Banksia	*armata*	Prickly Dryandra	2	Jun-Oct	yellow
Banksia	*attenuata*	Candle Banksia	8	Sep-Oct	yellow
Banksia	*dellanayi*	Couch honeypot	low	May-Sep	yellow
Banksia	*grandis*	Bull Banksia	8	Sep-Dec	yellow
Banksia	*menziesii*	Firewood Banksia	8	Feb-Aug	red
Beaufortia	*elegans*	Elegant Beaufortia	1	Nov-Feb	purple
Bossiaea	*eriocarpa*	Common Brown Pea	0.5	Jul-Oct	brown/yellow
Brachycome	*iberidifolia*	Swan River Daisy	low	Aug-May	blue
Burchardia	*congesta*	Milkmaids	0.5	Aug-Oct	white
Calothamnus	*sanguineus*	Silky Leaved Blood Flower	1	Mar-Nov	red
Calytrix	*angulata*	Yellow Starflower	1	Sep-Dec	yellow
Conostylis	*aculeata*	Prickly Conostylis	0.5	Sep-Oct	yellow
Conostylis	*candicans*	Grey Cottonheads	0.5	Aug-Sep	yellow
Corymbia	*calophylla*	Marri	35	Jan-May	white
Dielsia	*stenostachya*		0.6	Feb-May	
Dodonaea	*hackettiana*	Perth Hopbush	4	Jul-Oct	green
Dryandra	*armata*	Prickly Dryandra	2	Jun-Oct	yellow
Dryandra	*lindleyana*	Couch Honeypot	low	May-Sep	gold
Eucalyptus	*marginata*	Jarrah	30	Sep-Feb	cream
Eucalyptus	*todtiana*	Prickly Bark	10	Feb	cream
Gastrolobium	*capitatum*	Bacon and Eggs	0.5	Jun-Sep	yellow
Gastrolobium	*nervosum*		0.5	Jul-Nov	yell/red
Gompholobium	*confertum*		1	Sep-Dec	yellow
Gompholobium	*scabrum*		0.5	Aug-Sep	purple
Gompholobium	*tomentosum*	Yellow Pea	0.5	Aug-Dec	yellow
Haemodorum	*laxum*	Bloodroot	0.5	Nov	black
Haemodorum	*spicatum*	"Mardja"	0.5	Nov-Dec	black
Hakea	*ruscifolia*	Candle Hakea	3	Dec-Mar	white
Hardenbergia	*comptoniana*	Native Wisteria	climb	Jun-Sep	purple
Hemiandra	*pungens*	Snake Bush	low	All year	purple
Hypocalymma	*robustum*	Swan River Myrtle	1	Jul-Oct	pink
Jacksonia	*furcellata*	Grey Stinkwood	3	Aug-Mar	yellow
Jacksonia	*sericea*	"Waldjumi"	0.6	Dec-Feb	orange
Jacksonia	*sternbergiana*	Green Stinkwood	3	All year	orange
Kennedia	*prostrata*	Running Postman	low	Jul-Nov	red
Leptospermum	*spinescens*		1.5	Sep-Nov	white
Melaleuca	*preissiana*	"Modong"	10	Nov-Jan	white
Melaleuca	*rhaphiophylla*	Swamp Paperbark	8	Sep-Jan	white

BASSENDEAN VEGETATION COMPLEX

Genus	Species	Common Name	Size	Flowers	Colour
Melaleuca	*scabra*	Rough Honey Myrtle	0.5	Sep-Dec	purple
Melaleuca	*seriata*		1	Oct-Dec	pink
Melaleuca	*thymoides*		1	Sep-Jan	yellow
Melaleuca	*trichophylla*		0.7	Nov-Jan	pink/purple
Neurachne	*alopecuroidea*	Foxtail Mulga Grass	0.5	Aug-Nov	
Opercularia	*vaginata*	Dog Weed	0.3	Aug-Oct	green
Orthrosanthus	*laxus*	Morning Iris	0.5	Aug-Oct	mauve
Patersonia	*occidentalis*	Western Patersonia	0.5	Sep-Dec	purple
Persoonia	*saccatta*	Snottygobble	1.5	Jul-Jan	yellow
Philotheca	*spicata*	Salt and Pepper	0.5	Aug-Sep	mauve
Pultenaea	*reticulata*		2	Aug-Nov	yell/red
Regelia	*inops*		2	Oct-Jan	mauve
Xanthorrhoea	*preissii*	Grass Tree	3	Nov-Jan	white
Xylomeleum	*occidentale*	Woody Pear	8	Dec-Feb	cream

BASSENDEAN SWAMPS

Genus	Species	Common Name	Size	Flowers	Colour
Acacia	dentifera		3	Aug-Nov	yellow
Acacia	pulchella	Prickly Moses	2	Jun-Oct	yellow
Acacia	saligna	"Coojong"	6	Aug-Oct	yellow
Actinostrobus	acuminatus		0.4	Oct-Dec	
Actinostrobus	pyramidalis	Swamp Cypress	2	Oct-Dec	
Anigozanthos	viridis	Green Kangaroo Paw	0.5	Aug-Oct	green
Aotus	gracillima		1	Oct-Nov	yellow
Aotus	procumbens		0.5	Aug-Sep	yellow/red
Astartea	scoparia		1.5	Dec-Feb	pink
Banksia	littoralis	Swamp Banksia	10	Mar-Jul	yellow
Baumea	juncea	Bare Twig-rush	1	Oct-Jan	brown
Baumea	vaginalis	Sheath Twig Sedge	1.2	Oct-Nov	brown
Beaufortia	elegans	Elegant Beaufortia	1	Nov-Feb	purple
Burchardia	congesta	Milkmaids	0.5	Aug-Oct	white
Burchardia	multiflora	Dwarf Burchardia	low	Jul-Oct	pink
Calothamnus	lateralis		1	Aug-Dec	red
Calothamnus	quadrifidus	One-sided Bottlebrush	2	Aug-Dec	red
Carex	appressa	Tall Sedge	1.5	Sept-Oct	brown
Centella	asiatica	Centella	0.1	All year	pink
Cotula	coronopifolia	Water Buttons	0.2	All year	yellow
Dampiera	trigona				
Dianella	revoluta	Flax Lily	1	Jun-Aug	orange
Dielsia	stenostachya		0.6	Feb-May	
Eucalyptus	rudis	Flooded Gum	15	Apr-Nov	cream
Euchilopsis	linearis	Swamp Pea	1.5	Jul-Dec	orange/red
Ficinia	nodosa	Knotted Club Rush	1	Nov-Mar	brown
Gompholobium	scabrum		0.5	Aug-Sep	purple
Haemodorum	spicatum	"Mardja"	0.5	Nov-Dec	black
Hakea	varia	Variable Leaved Hakea	3	Jul-Oct	white
Hovea	trisperma	Common Hovea	0.5	Jun-Sep	purple
Hypocalymma	angustifolium	White Myrtle	1	Jul-Oct	pink
Isolepis	cernua	Nodding Club-rush	0.2	All year	
Jacksonia	furcellata	Grey Stinkwood	3	Aug-Mar	yellow
Jacksonia	sternbergiana	Green Stinkwood	3	All year	orange
Juncus	pallidus	Giant Rush	2	Oct-Nov	white
Kunzea	glabrescens	Spear Wood	3	Sep-Nov	yellow
Kunzea	recurva	Mountain Kunzea	1.5	Aug-Nov	mauve
Lobelia	alata	Angled Lobelia	0.3	Mar-Apr	blue
Meeboldina	scariousus		1	Sept-May	
Melaleuca	incana	Grey Honey Myrtle	3	Jul-Oct	yellow
Melaleuca	lateritia	Robin Redbreast Bush	2	Sep-Apr	red
Melaleuca	preissiana	"Modong"	10	Nov-Jan	white
Melaleuca	rhaphiophylla	Swamp Paperbark	8	Sep-Jan	white
Melaleuca	systena	Coastal Honeymyrtle	1	Sep-Dec	cream
Melaleuca	teretifolia	"Banbar"	4	Oct-Jan	white
Melaleuca	thymoides		1	Sep-Jan	yellow
Paraserianthes	lophantha	Albizzia	3	Aug-Sep	yellow
Pericalymma	ellipticum	Swamp Tea Tree	1	Sep-Dec	white
Oxylobium	lineare	Narrow leaved Oxylobium	2	Sep-Jan	yellow

BASSENDEAN SWAMPS

Genus	Species	Common Name	Size	Flowers	Colour
Philotheca	spicata	Salt and Pepper	0.5	Aug-Sep	mauve
Pultenaea	reticulata		2	Aug-Nov	yell/red
Regelia	ciliata		2	Nov-Feb	red
Regelia	inops		2	Oct-Jan	mauve
Taxandria	linearifolia	Swamp Peppermint	4	All year	white
Triglochin	procerum		1	Jun-Nov	
Villarsia	albiflora		1	Sep-Dec	white
Viminaria	juncea	Swish Bush	4	Oct-Dec	yellow
Xanthorrhoea	preissii	Grass Tree	3	Nov-Jan	white

Notes

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ATTACHMENT NO. 9

Bauhinia cunninghamii (Benth.) Benth.

Fl. Austral. 2 1864
Family: CAESALPINIACEAE

Bauhinia cunninghamii Photo by: Josef Cycad Perner

Origin and Habitat: *Bauhinia cunninghamii* is native to northern Australia where it occurs from Western Australia through the Northern Territory to Queensland (Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Northern Territory, Northern Territory, Queensland, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia, Western Australia).
Altitudinal range: From near sea level to 600 metres above sea level.
Habitat and ecology: The tree has a wide range of habitats, it occurs on red alluvial sandy, black soil, cracking clay soils, More...

Synonyms:

- ***Bauhinia cunninghamii (Benth.) Benth.***
  - *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii (Benth.) de Wit*
  - *Phanera cunninghami Benth.*

See all synonyms of Bauhinia cunninghamii

Common Names Include:
ENGLISH: Jigal Tree, Kimberley Bauhinia, Turkish Delight, Bean Tree, Bohemia Tree, Bauhinia, Red Bauhinia, Beantree, Joomoo, Honey-sucker tree, Jikiri

Description: The Kimberley Bauhinia or Jigal Tree, *Bauhinia cunninghamii* (formerly *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*) is a deciduous shrub or tree 1-12 m (occasionally up to 18 m, but usually less than 6 metres) in height. The tree has a short, stout trunk, its outer branches hang down giving it a characteristic weeping appearance. It produces stunning pinky-red flowers from April to October, followed by large, reddish-brown seed pods from November to January, small petals protruding from a velvety cup, often overflowing with sweet nectar. The nectar attracts honeyeaters and native bees. The More...

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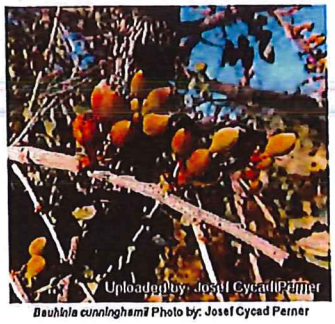
More...



Bauhinia cunninghamii Photo by: Josef Cycad Perner

Bauhinia cunninghamii Photo by: Josef Cycad Perner

Cultivation and Propagation: *Bauhinia cunninghamii* (*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*) is a small tree raised easily from seed and adapts well to the low water garden. They can be encouraged with drip irrigation in their early stages, and when

LLIFLE ENCYCLOPEDIAS
Cacti
17590 Names and Synonyms
Succulents
11046 Names and Synonyms
Bulbs
334 Names and Synonyms
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Palms & Cycads
1434 Names and Synonyms
More Encyclopedias

established can be left to their own devices. It grows is adapted to hot arid tropics, and tolerant of alkaline, conditions. It is suited to greenhouse culture but does well out of doors in tropical and mild Mediterranean climates. It is an excellent species for shade, shelter, as a live fence and for erosion control. Has potential as a street tree for dry areas. The *Bauhinia*

Your Actions

Back to Bauhinia Index

Back to Caesalpiniaceae Index

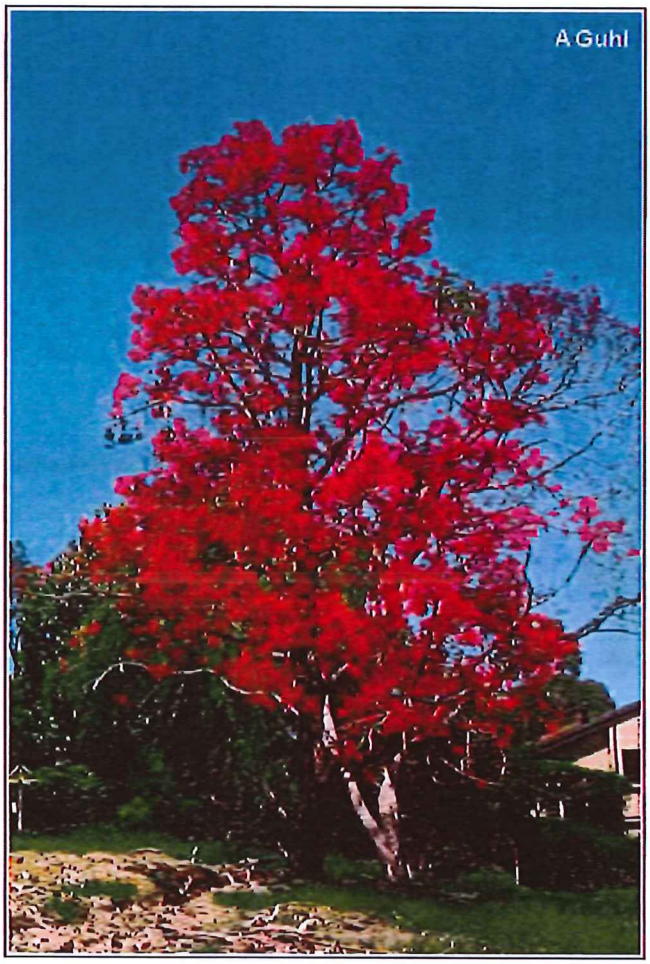
Back to Trees Encyclopedia Index

Brachychiton acerifolius

Family:	Malvaceae
Distribution:	Coastal rainforests from central New South Wales to far north Queensland.
Common Name:	Illawarra flame tree
Derivation of Name:	***Brachychiton***...from Greek, *brachys*, short and *chiton*, a tunic, a reference to the coating on the seed. ***acerifolius***...having foliage like the genus *Acer* (maple).
Conservation Status:	Not considered to be at risk in the wild.

General Description:

Brachychiton is a genus of 30 or more species, most of which occur in tropical parts of Australia in dry areas or in rainforest. They are large shrubs or trees. Illawarra flame tree is the most commonly cultivated species due to its spectacular crimson flowers. The Kurrajong (*B.populneus*) is one of the most widely distributed and is also a common tree in cultivation.



Brachychiton acerifolius
Photo: Alfred Guhl

B.acerifolius is a small to medium sized tree which may reach 30-35 metres in height although it is usually much smaller in cultivation in cooler areas. Leaves are about 250 mm long and may have entire margins or be deeply lobed. The bell-shaped flowers occur in clusters at the ends of the branches. The flowers are followed by large, leathery seed capsules which contain many corn-like seeds.

B.acerifolius is generally deciduous before flowers are seen in early summer. However, the deciduous nature of the plant is variable; in some seasons foliage will be retained on all or part of the tree. In a "good year" the Illawarra flame tree is arguably the most spectacular of all Australia's native trees. Flowering may take around 5-8 years from seed. The tree is hardy in a wide range of soils and is suited for temperate to tropical areas.

Propagation from seed is relatively easy without any pretreatment. The seeds are surrounded in the capsule by irritant hairs and are best collected using gloves. Grafting is also relatively easy and by using scions of mature material from good flowering forms, plants will flower much earlier than those grown from seed. Seedlings of *B.acerifolius, B.populneus* and *B.discolor* have been successfull used as grafting stocks.

◄◄ Photo Gallery Index ◄ Photo Gallery Thumbnails Top ▲

Updated: October 2013

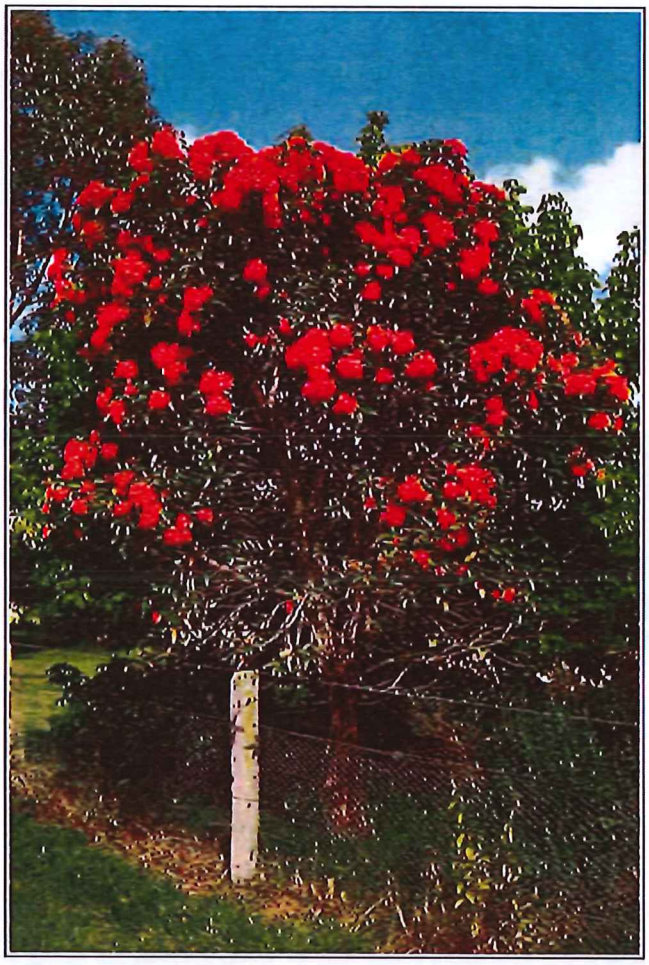
Corymbia ficifolia

Family:	Myrtaceae
Distribution:	Open forest in a very restricted area on the far south coast of Western Australia.
Common Name:	Red-flowering gum
Derivation of Name:	***Corymbia***...from Latin, *corymbium*, a "corymb" referring to floral clusters where all flowers branch from the stem at different levels but ultimately terminate at about the same level. ***ficifolia***...with leaves resembling those of the genus *Ficus*.
Conservation Status:	Not considered to be at risk in the wild.

General Description:

Corymbia ficifolia is one of around 80 eucalypts which were transferred in 1995 from the genus *Eucalyptus* to the newly created genus *Corymbia*. The species was formerly known as *Eucalyptus ficifolia*.

The red flowering gum is one of the most widely cultivated of all eucalypts both in Australia and overseas. It often grows larger and more vigorously in cultivation than in its natural habitat. The species is best suited to temperate districts with low summer rainfall and humidity. It can be grown in sub-tropical areas in well drained, sunny positions but cannot be regarded as reliable in those areas. Even in temperate areas the species can be unreliable - in the Sydney region, for example, there are some excellent examples but there are probably just as many that fail to thrive. In suitable climates the tree is moderately fast growing and may eventually reach 15 metres but is often smaller. Foliage is dark, glossy green and the bark is rough and persistant (ie it does not shed annually).



Corymbia ficifolia
Photos: Brian Walters

Corymbia ficifolia is superficially similar to Marri, *Corymbia calophylla*. It differs in that it has barrel shaped fruits rather than urn shaped, its seeds are smaller and have wings, and its oil glands in the leaves are not prominent. It crosses readily with *Corymbia calophylla*. The hybrids are intermediate in these characters and often set fewer fruits (gumnuts).

C.ficifolia flowers in summer and is a colourful addition to southern hemisphere gardens at Christmas time.

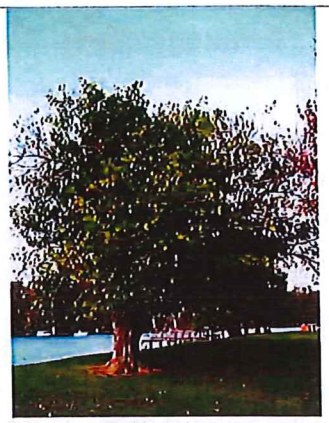
Erythrina variegata L. Fabaceae

+ Synonyms

Common Name: Indian Coral Tree

General Information

Erythrina variegata is a much-branched deciduous tree growing from 3 - 27 metres tall[303]. It has a fluted bole, the thick and sappy bole and branches are armed with large, scattered prickles, though cultivated forms are often unarmed[303].
The plant is widely cultivated throughout the tropics, but especially in India, as an ornamental tree, a living fence, hedge plant, medicinal plant, shade tree and for soil conservation[317]. It is very important as a support plant for crops such as betel, black pepper, jasmine, grape and yams[317]. It is often a component of agroforestry systems, and all over S and SE Asia and the Pacific Islands is seen as a valuable multipurpose tree[317]. The tree is also grown as an ornamental - the leaves of the variegated forms and the flowers being very showy[303].
Erythrina variegata has a very large distribution in the tropics and has been introduced into a large number of countries through cultivation. This taxon is not considered to be threatened. The plant is classified as 'Least Concern' in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species(2013)[338].



Cultivated tree
Photograph by: Fagg, M.
Image credit to Australian National Botanic Gardens




Known Hazards

The leaves and seeds contain low concentrations of alkaloids and have narcotic properties. The seeds contain the alkaloids hypaphorine, erysodine, and erysopine; the leaves and bark contain the poison erythrinine, which act upon the nervous system[303].
Saponins are present in the leaves, bark and seeds[303]. Although poisonous, saponins are poorly absorbed by the human body and so most pass through without harm. Saponins are quite bitter and can be found in many common foods such as some beans. They can be removed by carefully leaching in running water. Thorough cooking, and perhaps changing the cooking water once, will also normally remove most of them. However, it is not advisable to eat large quantities of food that contain saponins. Saponins are much more toxic to some creatures, such as fish, and hunting tribes have traditionally put large quantities of them in streams, lakes etc in order to stupefy or kill the fish[K].
Hydrocyanic acid has been found in the leaves, stems, roots and fruits[303].

Botanical References

Range

E. Africa - Tanzania, Indian Ocean Islands, India, China, Myanmar, Malaysia, Indonesia, Pacific Islands

Habitat

Coastal forests[303]. Coastal lowland bush and shrubland areas and the dry edges of mangrove forests, usually on sandy loams; at elevations up to 500 metres[338].

Properties

Conservation Status	Least Concern
Edibility Rating	
Medicinal Rating	
Other Uses Rating	
Habit	Deciduous Tree
Height	20.00 m
Growth Rate	Fast
Pollinators	Birds, Insects
Self-fertile	Yes
Cultivation Status	Cultivated, Ornamental, Wild

Cultivation Details

Succeeds in tropical, subtropical and warm temperate areas at elevations up to 1,200 metres[303]. Plants grow best in areas where the annual rainfall is in the region of 800 - 1,500mm, the mean minimum temperature is around 20°c and the mean maximum temperature is 32°c[303, 338].
Succeeds in a moderately fertile, well-drained soil[200]. Plants are tolerant of salt-laden winds and moderate levels of salt in the soil[418]. Prefers a pH in the range 5 - 7, tolerating 4.5 - 7.5[418].
Unpruned trees may attain a height of 15 - 20 metres in 8 - 10 years[303]. Subsequently, the growth rate slows down, but the main stem continues to increase in diameter[303]. The tree can live to about 100 years[303].
In general, rooting is superficial, with most roots in the upper 30 cm of the soil; older trees, however, root deeper[303].
When trees are used to support vines, side branches are lopped at interval of 6 - 8 weeks, the foliage being used as green manure or fodder[303]. When planted for shade, lower branches are removed immediately after establishment and only a few high branches are allowed to grow[303]. Subsequently, the trees are pollarded once per year in the middle of the rainy season[303].
A very variable species[317].
The seeds float and can be dispersed by ocean currents[303].

All species in this genus are believed to be self-compatible. Their flowers are adapted to pollination by birds, though various insects can also cause fertilization. The various species of Erythrina can all, as far as is known, be intercrossed to produce fertile hybrids. Those species most closely related to each other cross fairly readily, but even species that are quite distant can hybridize[310, 485].
This species has a symbiotic relationship with certain soil bacteria, these bacteria form nodules on the roots and fix atmospheric nitrogen. Some of this nitrogen is utilized by the growing plant but some can also be used by other plants growing nearby[755].

Edible Uses

The young, tender leaves and young sprouts are eaten as a vegetable[317]. Eaten in curries[459, 480].

Medicinal

The leaves and bark are widely used as cures in many South-East Asian countries[303]. Research has shown the presence of various active compounds in the plant.
Alkaloids are present in low concentrations in the leaves and seeds, which give them narcotic properties[303].
The seeds contain hypaphorine, erysodine, and erysopine[303].
The leaves and bark contain the poison erythrinine, which acts upon the nervous system[303].
Saponins are present in the leaves, bark and seeds[303].
Hydrocyanic acid has been found in the leaves, stems, roots and fruits[303].
The seed contains 0.75% of the free amino acid histidine, an amount only paralleled by E. Fusca[303].

The bark is astringent and anthelmintic[480]. It is used as an antipyretic, in decoction to treat liver problems and intermittent fever[303]. It has also been used to treat rheumatism and to relieve asthma and coughs[303].

A decoction of the bark and leaves is used to treat dysentery[303]. When sweetened, it is considered a good expectorant[303].

A decoction of the leaves has been used to treat mastitis[303]. An ointment made by boiling the leaves with ripe coconut is applied to venereal buboes and pains in the joints[459].

The roots and leaves are often employed to alleviate fever[303].

The flowers are bechic and are used to treat afflictions of the chest[480].

Crushed seeds are used to treat cancer and abscesses, and are boiled in a little water as a remedy for snake bites[303].

Agroforestry Uses:

Grown as hedge plant or shade tree in various parts of the tropics[317]. It is occasionally grown as a shade tree for cocoa and coffee, though it is not recommended in Java for this purpose as it is leafless for up to a few months per year[303]. Stakes thrust into the ground readily take root, so they are used for making enclosures about gardens[459].
The leaves are used as green manure[303].
Most Erythrina species are very easy to grow from cuttings, with even quite large branches striking well. In addition, they generally fix atmospheric nitrogen, have nutrient-rich leaves that make an excellent soil-enriching mulch, often have open crowns that do not overly restrict light, and are also often quite thorny and can provide impenetrable barriers to protect from unwelcome intrusions. Many species are therefore used as living fences to provide boundaries and livestock-proof hedges[1309, K].
It is used as live support for betel nut (Piper betle), black pepper (Piper nigrum), vanilla (Vanilla planifolia) and yam (Dioscorea spp.) vines[303].
A columnar cultivar is planted in hedges as a wind break[303].

Other Uses

Blackened dried leaves are worn for their scent[303].
The white wood is ground into a powder and used as a face powder[46].

A dark brown gum is obtained from the tree. It is of no value[146].

The wood is white, but darker towards the centre. It is light in weight, soft, spongy and fibrous. It is used locally for making spears, shields, troughs, outriggers for canoes, and as floats for fishing-nets[303, 459]. The soft, white wood is easy to carve and so ir used for making statues, toys etc[480].
The wood has been tested as a source of pulp for the paper industry. The fibre is acceptable for pulping, having good length, high flexibility and slenderness ratio and low Rankel's ratio[303].
The wood can smoulder for a long time without going out and so is traditionally used for keeping a fire in the house[459].

Propagation

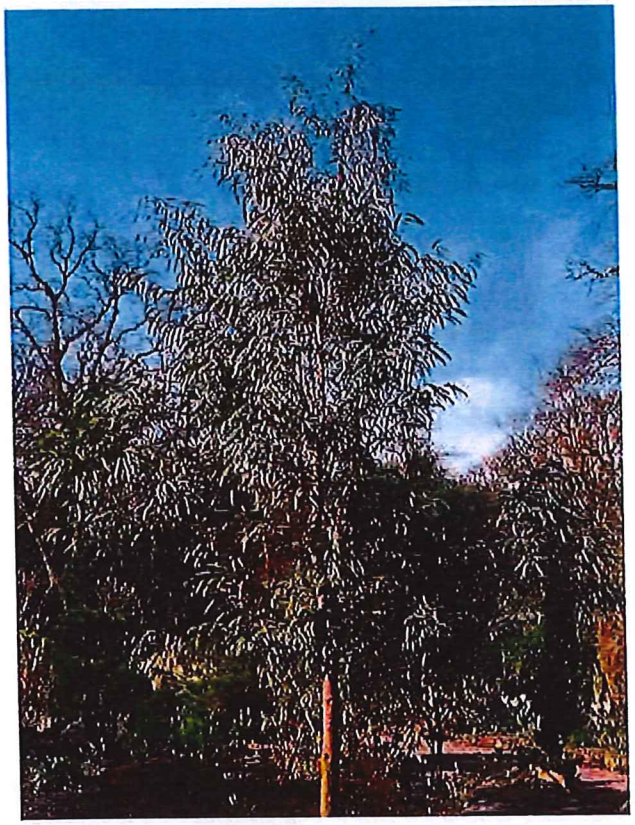
Fresh seeds, and those harvested within 3 - 6 months of maturity, can be sown without any special treatment. Germination rates are generally high and are often 100%. Seeds over 6 months old may take between 12 - 18 months to germinate due to their hard seed coat which becomes tougher with age. Soaking them in hot water, or abrading their seedcoat, can reduce this time considerably. They may be added to water which has just fallen below boiling point and left in the water as it cools for a minimum of one hour, but up to 12 hours for seed 3 years or more old, and then sown in the usual way. Alternatively, file the seeds with a slender triangular file. A groove can be made through the sides of the seed coat with care so as to avoid damaging the cotyledons or embryo, which usually results in the death of the seeds from fungal attack or in malformed and weakened seedlings[564].
Seeds of most species produce strong seedlings from healthy seeds in almost any well-drained soil, with a minimum of trouble from damping-off disease[564].
Seed - germinates in 8 - 10 days. Seedlings attain a transplantable height of 30 - 50 cm in 8 - 10 weeks[303].
Large cuttings, 2 - 3 metres long and 5 - 8 cm in diameter, root well[303]. Using large cuttings makes sure that new shoots are above grazing height and also allows fast early growth[303].
Branch cuttings with the terminal buds are sometimes used to obtain tall, straight-stemmed trees[303].

Add a Comment:

If you have any useful information about this plant, please leave a comment. Comments have to be approved before they are shown here.

Eucalyptus nicholii (Narrow-leaved Peppermint)

Narrow-leaved Peppermint, Willow-leaved Peppermint, Nichol's Willow-leaved Eucalyptus



1

Widely planted in California and Australia, Eucalyptus nicholii (Narrow-leaved Peppermint) is a vigorous evergreen tree adorned with a high spreading crown, ascending branches and deeply furrowed, reddish-brown bark. Rich of a peppermint fragrance when bruised, the narrow, pale blue-green leaves, 3-5 in. long (7-12 cm), are borne on contrasting red stems and hang gracefully from the branches to create a soft canopy. From summer to early fall, abundant umbels of 7 white flowers are produced amongst the foliage. This Eucalyptus makes a lovely specimen or street tree.

★ Grows up to 35-50 ft. tall (7-15 m) and 15-35 ft. wide (4-7 m).

★ Performs best in **full sun or part shade** in **average to moderately fertile** soil. Protect from cold, drying winds. This Eucalyptus does poorly in wet soils. Excessive watering can cause chlorosis. **Drought tolerant.**

★ Easy to grow, easy to care for. **Deer resistant.**

★ Watch for eucalyptus sucker, silver leaf and oedema.

★ Propagate by seed in spring or summer.

★ Native to Eastern Australia.

Not sure which Eucalyptus to pick?
Compare All Eucalyptus

Buy Eucalyptus nicholii (Narrow-leaved Peppermint)

Add to Collection

Requirements

Hardiness	8 – 10 What's My Zone?
Climate Zones	5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, H1, H2
Plant Type	Trees
Plant Family	Eucalyptus
Exposure	Full Sun, Partial Sun
Season of Interest	Spring (Early, Mid, Late) Summer (Early, Mid, Late) Fall Winter
Height	35' – 50' (10.5m – 15m)
Spread	15' – 35' (4.5m – 10.5m)
Water Needs	Average
Maintenance	Low
Soil Type	Clay, Loam, Sand
Soil Ph	Acid, Alkaline, Neutral
Soil Drainage	Moist but Well-Drained, Well-Drained
Characteristics	Fragrant, Showy, Evergreen
Tolerance	Deer, Drought
Attracts	Birds
Garden Styles	Informal and Cottage, Mediterranean Garden

Add to my Garden Collection

Buy Plants

How Many Plants Do I Need?

Great Plant Combination
Ideas with Eucalyptus

Alternative Plants to Consider

Eucalyptus gunnii (Cider Gum)

One of the fastest-growing and hardiest Eucalyptus, ...

Add to Collection

Eucalyptus rubida (Candlebark)

One of the hardiest Eucalyptus, Eucalyptus rubida ...

Add to Collection

Eucalyptus pulverulenta 'Baby Blue' (Florist Silver Dollar)

Eucalyptus coccifera (Tasmanian Snow Gum)

Eucalyptus rudis Endl.

JSON (https://bie-ws.ala.org.au/ws/species/http://id.biodiversity.org.au/node/apni/2891670.json)

species Accepted Name authority: APC

Need help?

Flooded Gum

Overview | Gallery | Names | Classification | Records | Literature | Sequences | Data Partners

(https://images.ala.org.au/image/proxyImageThumbnailLarge?imageId=9451720b-6072-4881-8ee1-d249155ca526)

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+

Eucalyptus rudis

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E. rudis fruit
src= (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Eucalyptus_rudis_from_%22Eucalypts_cultivated_in_the_United_States%22;_(1902)_(14596489789).jpg) (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Eucalyptus_rudis_from_%22Eucalypts_cultivated_in_the_United_States%22;_(1902)_(14596489789).jpg)
E. rudis cultivated in the United States (1902)

Eucalyptus rudis, commonly known as moitch, swamp gum and flooded gum, is a tree native to Western Australia. The Noongar (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noongar) names for the tree are Colaille, Gooloorto, Koolert and Moitch.[1]

Contents

Description

It is a medium-sized tree that typically grows to a height of 5 to 20 metres (16 to 66 ft). The trunk is usually short and has a poor form with a wide-spreading crown.[2] It has rough, dark and light grey box-style bark;[3] however, north of Perth it intergrades with *Eucalyptus camaldulensis var. obtusa* so the bark may be smooth and very similar to *Eucalyptus camaldulensis (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eucalyptus_camaldulensis)*. Leaves are stalked, alternate, ovate to orbicular 12 x 7 cm, slightly discolourous and dull grey-green. White flowers appear in winter to late spring between the months of July to September.[3]

There are two known subspecies (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subspecies):

- *Eucalyptus rudis* subsp. *cratyantha* Brooker and Hopper [4]
- *Eucalyptus rudis* subsp. *rudis* Endl.

The tree is often heavily attacked in spring by insects including leaf miners (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leaf_miner), leaf blister sawflies and lerps (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lerp_(biology)). The crown regenerate in late spring and into summer.[2]

Need help?

Classification

The species was first described by the botanist (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Botanist) Stephan Endlicher in 1837 the work *Enumeratio plantarum quas in Novae Hollandiae ora austro-occidentali ad fluvium Cygnorum et in sinu Regis Georgii collegit Carolus Liber Baro de Hügel (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enumeratio_plantarum_quas_in_Novae_Hollandiae_ora_austro-occidentali_ad_fluvium_Cygnorum_et_in_sinu_Regis_Georgii_collegit_Carolus_Liber_Baro_de_H%C3%BCgel)* authored by Endlicher, Eduard Fenzl (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eduard_Fenzl), George Bentham (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Bentham) and Heinrich Wilhelm Schott (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heinrich_Wilhelm_Schott) from samples collected by Charles von Hügel (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_von_H%C3%BCgel) around the Swan River Colony (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swan_River_Colony).[5]

In 1847, the botanist Nikolai Turczaninow (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nikolai_Turczaninow) named and described *Eucalyptus brachypoda* in the *Bulletin de la Societe Imperiale des Naturalistes de Moscou*, which is now known as a synonym for *E. rudis*.[5]

Distribution

The tree is widespread from the Eneabba (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eneabba) district (29° S. Lat.) southwards in the Darling Range (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darling_Scarp), west central wheatbelt and high rainfall areas of south-west Western Australia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Australia) commonly on watercourses, swampy ground or very occasionally on granite rock.[6]

Flooded gum occurs typically in open woodlands, associated species include with *wandoo (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eucalyptus_wandoo)*, *Corymbia calophylla (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corymbia_calophylla)* and *Eucalyptus marginata (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eucalyptus_marginata)*.[2]

Uses

The tree is relatively fast-growing with potential for remediation of land affected by moderate levels of salinity (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salinity). Natural stands are used in the apiculture industry as a source of pollen producing a light amber honey. It is also being assessed as a fast-growing source of biomass for bioenergy and reconstituted wood products in the South West (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_West_(Western_Australia)) region.[7] Historically it has been used as firewood but the wood also has potential for use as specialty timber. The heartwood is hard, cross grained and a yellow to light reddish brown colour. It has a green density is about kg/m^3, and air-dried density about 775 kg/m^3.[2]

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- Rosids of Western Australia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Rosids_of_Western_Australia)
- Trees of Mediterranean climate (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Trees_of_Mediterranean_climate)
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- FloraBase ID different from Wikidata (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:FloraBase_ID_different_from_Wikidata)
- Articles with 'species' microformats (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Articles_with_%27species%27_microformats)

Eucalyptus rudis: Brief Summary

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Description

Need help?

Trees, 9-15 m tall. Bark on trunk and larger branches blackish, rough, persistent but gray; bark on smaller branches smooth, exfoliating. Branchlets glossy. Young leaves 4 pairs, opposite; leaf blade broadly lanceolate to ovate. Mature leaves alternate; petiole 1.5-3 cm; leaf blade narrowly lanceolate to broadly lanceolate, 10-15 × 1-2 cm or wider, secondary veins conspicuous and at an angle of 55°-60° from midvein, intramarginal veins 1-1.5 mm from margin. Inflorescences axillary, simple, umbels 4-10-flowered; peduncle 1-2.5 cm, terete. Flower buds ovoid, 9-11 mm. Hypanthium obconic, 3-4 mm; stipe 3-5 mm; calyptra 5-7 mm, slightly longer than hypanthium, apex acute. Stamens 5-8 mm; filaments slender; anthers ovoid, dorsifixed, dehiscing longitudinally, glands small. Capsule bowl-shaped to obconic, 4-6 × 6-9 mm; disk broad; valves 4, exserted from hypanthium. Fl. winter.

Source: http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&taxon_id=200014796 (http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&taxon_id=200014796)
Rights holder: Missouri Botanical Garden, 4344 Shaw Boulevard, St. Louis, MO, 63110 USA
Provided by: Encyclopedia of Life (http://eol.org/pages/undefined)

Habitat & Distribution

Cultivated in Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Jiangxi, and Zhejiang [native to SW Australia].

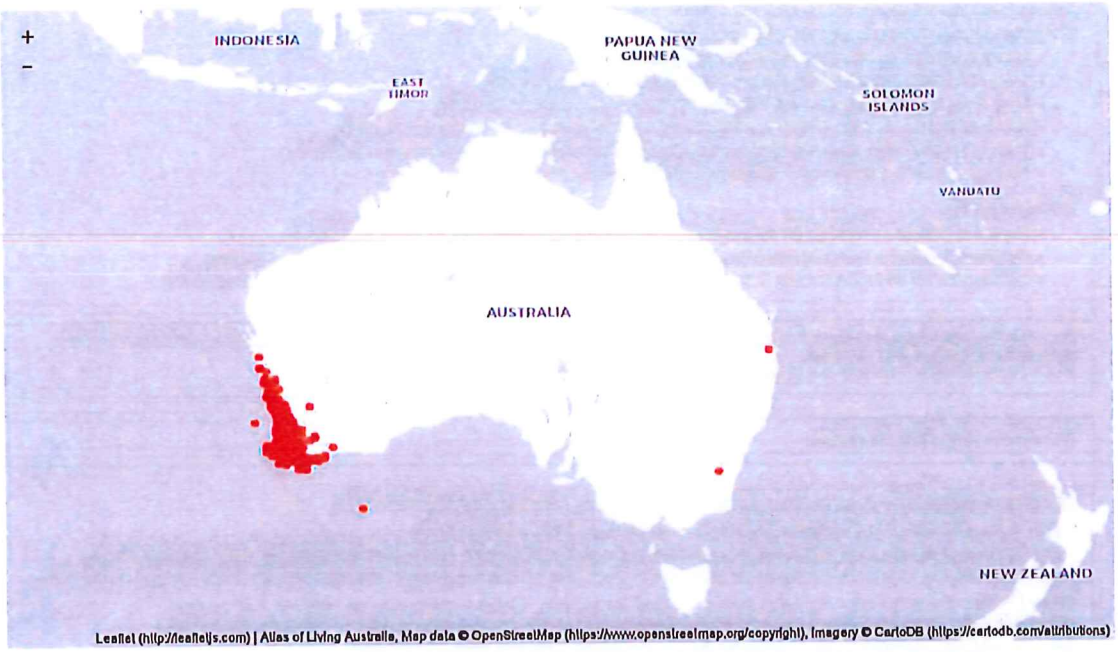
Source: http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&taxon_id=200014796 (http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&taxon_id=200014796)
Rights holder: Missouri Botanical Garden, 4344 Shaw Boulevard, St. Louis, MO, 63110 USA
Provided by: Encyclopedia of Life (http://eol.org/pages/undefined)

Need help?

Online Resources

- ALA occurrences (https://biocache.ala.org.au/occurrences/search?taxa=Eucalyptus%20rudis)
- GBIF (https://www.gbif.org/species/search?q=Eucalyptus%20rudis)
- Encyclopaedia of Life (https://eol.org/search?q=Eucalyptus%20rudis&show_all=true)
- Biodiversity Heritage Library (https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/search?searchTerm=Eucalyptus%20rudis#/names)
- Google search (https://www.google.com.au/search?q=Eucalyptus%20rudis)
- Google scholar (https://scholar.google.com.au/scholar?q=Eucalyptus%20rudis)

Occurrence records map (787 records)



View interactive map (https://spatial.ala.org.au?q=lsid:http://id.biodiversity.org.au/node/apni/2891670) Occurrences/se

Record a sighting (https://sightings.ala.org.au//http://id.biodiversity.org.au/node/apni/2891670)

Submit a photo (https://sightings.ala.org.au//http://id.biodiversity.org.au/node/apni/2891670)

Receive alerts when new records are added

Datasets

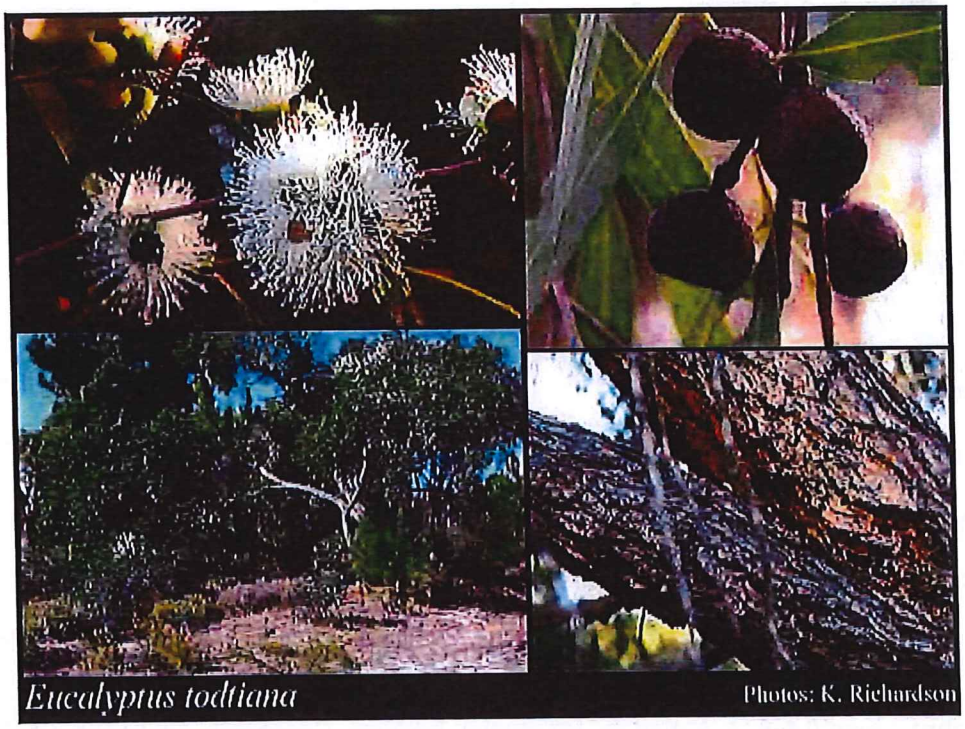
FloraBase
the Western Australian Flora

Plants → Magnoliophyta → Magnoliopsida → Myrtales → **Myrtaceae** Juss. → *Eucalyptus* L'Her. → *Eucalyptus todtiana* F.Muell.

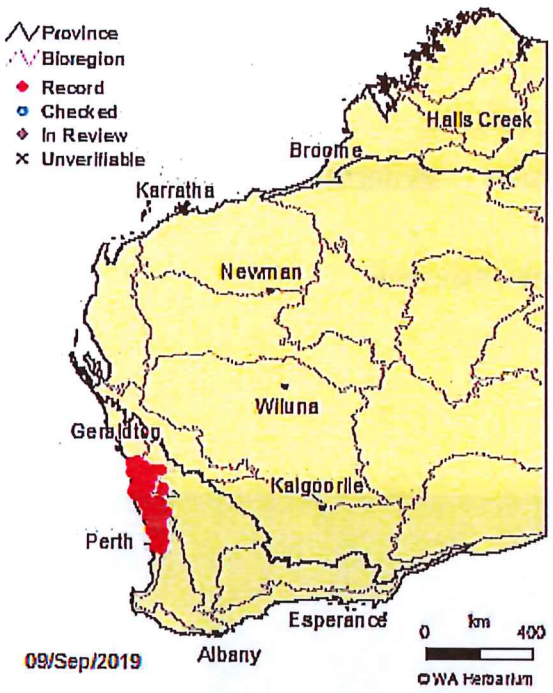
Eucalyptus todtiana F.Muell. Coastal Blackbutt

S.Sci.Rec. 2:171 (1882)

Conservation Code: Not threatened
Naturalised Status: Native to Western Australia
Name Status: Current



Eucalyptus todtiana



Brief Description

Amanda Spooner, Tuesday 27 November 2007

(Mallee) or tree, 2-8(-15) m high, bark rough, fibrous. Fl. white-cream, Jan to Apr. White/grey or yellow sand, often over laterite. Coastal sandplains.

Distribution

Beard's Provinces: South-West Province.

IBRA Regions: Avon Wheatbelt, Geraldton Sandplains, Jarrah Forest, Swan Coastal Plain.

IBRA Subregions: Avon Wheatbelt P1, Avon Wheatbelt P2, Dandaragan Plateau, Geraldton Hills, Lesueur Sandplain, Northern Jarrah Forest, Perth.

Local Government Areas (LGAs): Armadale, Bayswater, Belmont, Carnamah, Chittering, Cockburn, Coorow, Dandaragan, Gingin, Gosnells, Irwin, Kalamunda, Moora, Mundaring, South Perth, Stirling, Swan, Three Springs, Victoria Plains, Wanneroo.

This is a tough and tall variety of kangaroo paw with bright yellow flowers on dark red stems. It flowers ...*more*

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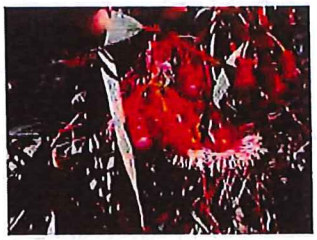
Eucalyptus torquata – Coral Gum

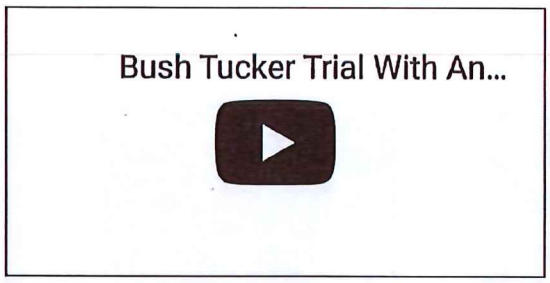


Dazzling displays of flowers and intricately textured flower buds and gumnuts on a small to medium sized tree define this outstanding ornamental eucalypt. It makes a wonderful street or specimen tree that will attract birds to the garden in profusion. Very little if any maintenance is required. Best in areas with a dry summer, where it performs well as a street tree.

Scientific Name:	Eucalyptus torquata
Family:	Myrtaceae
Common Name:	Coral Gum
Plant Type:	Small tree, Large shrub
Height:	6 ~ 12 metres
Width:	5 ~ 10 metres

Flower Colour:	White, Cream, Red, Pink
Flowering Time:	Spring, Summer
Ph Level:	Acid, Neutral, Alkaline
Soil Type:	Sandy, Sandy loam, Clay loam, Poor soil
Plant Environment:	Low maintenance garden, Drought resistant
Climate Zone:	Warm temperate, Cool temperate, Mediterranean
Light:	Sunny
Growth Habit:	Evergreen, Spreading
Soil Moisture:	Dry, Well-drained
Propagation Method:	Seed
Frost Tolerance:	Tolerates light frost
Plant Usage:	Feature plant, Windbreak
Special Uses:	Street tree, Decorative fruit, Erosion control, Honey producing plant, Bird nesting plant, Pollution tolerant, Fast growing
Attracts Wildlife:	Bees, Nectar eating birds, Butterflies, Other insects

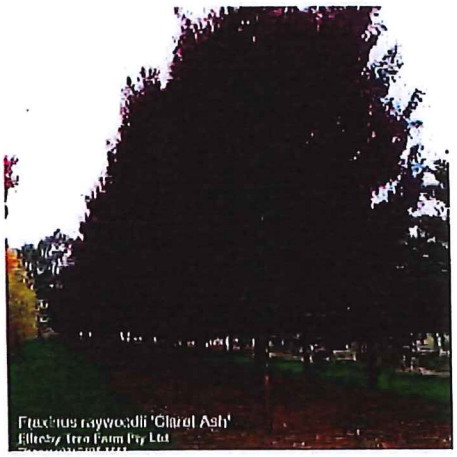
Angus recommends Bush Tucker fertiliser for native plants



Ellenby Tree Farm
Growing tomorrow's trees today

Fraxinus raywoodii 'Claret Ash'

Plant Group: Deciduous Trees
Genus: Fraxinus
Species 'Var': raywoodii
Common Name: 'Claret Ash'



Fraxinus raywoodii 'Claret Ash'

Quick Facts:

Medium-large deciduous tree, with an upright growth habit that develops into an open-rounded shape. The leaves are narrow and pinnate and dark green. Autumn colour turns to a lighter yellow-green followed by deep claret colours. Uses are for a specimen tree in large gardens, parks or street scapes.

Widely used as street or feature trees.

Height: 12m
Width: 6m
Rate of growth: Fast

Foliage:

Narrow pinnate and dark green. Autumn colour turns to a lighter yello-green followed by deep claret.

Fraxinus raywoodii 'Claret Ash'

Flowers:

n/a

Fruit:

Seed pods with wings.

439 Sydney Road, Gnangara WA

Phone: (08) 9405 4558
Fax: (08) 9405 3759
Email: info@ellenbytreefarm.com.au

View map / Contact form
7am to 3.30pm - Monday to Friday
9.30am to 2.30pm - Saturday

the magnificent purple-blue blooms of jacarandas (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) in late spring and early summer.

As well as being superb street trees, jacarandas look stunning on their own as a specimen tree in an open lawn, where their fallen flowers form a colourful carpet of blue.

Lots of people think jacarandas are natives, but they're not. They are native to Brazil, where they are deciduous, not because of cold winters, but because of the monsoonal wet and dry seasons. They briefly drop their leaves at the end of the dry season, then leaf up again when the rains come.

These trees can reach a height of around 10-15m, and a spread of the same size, so you need to be careful where you plant them, as they can extend a long way. One big mistake some people make is to let a jacaranda overhang their swimming pool, where the fallen flowers rapidly clog up the pool's filter. However, planted in the right spot, a jacaranda is a magnificent shade tree.

While the most common flower colour for jacarandas is the lovely purple-blue, there is a white-flowered form called 'White Christmas', but it is much harder to find this one at nurseries, and you'll probably need to get it ordered in for you. For the most reliable blue colour, and faster flowering, look for a modern grafted form. Jacarandas are readily available at nurseries in tropical and warm temperate zones.

Jacaranda Growing tips

Jacarandas thrive in tropical and warm temperate climates, but they can be grown in cooler areas which get light frosts, but they usually don't flower as well in these cooler zones, and they are also slower-growing, and smaller there.

Jacarandas like a sunny position and well-drained, fertile soil, plus regular summer watering. Mulching around the roots with organic material (eg, compost, straw, bark, etc) will help to retain soil moisture in summer, but only apply the mulch over moist ground, not over dry ground, otherwise the mulch might prevent rain reaching the soil. A thickness of no more than 50mm of mulch is recommended.

While jacarandas can be grown from seed, their flower colour varies more and they take longer to flower, but as seedlings often pop up around the base of trees, transplanting them is worth a try and doesn't cost a cent.

Don't prune them!

Forget about pruning jacarandas altogether or you will spoil their good looks, and the tree's shape, forever. When you prune a jacaranda it then sends up vertical shoots (you'll often see the effect on jacaranda street trees which have been pruned to make room for overhead powerlines). The normal shape for a jacaranda is that of an elegant umbrella, and the appearance of vertical branches ruins its good looks. Your only solution, if you have

Jacaranda Trees

Gardening Fact Sheet: The Jacaranda

Row of Jacarandas

Australian streets are awash with

iGarden
Home of the The Compulsive Gardener

Plant Description

Lagerstroemia

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA

The crepe myrtle is a deciduous small tree with many attractive features.

Plant Family

Lythraceae

iGarden Club

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September: What's out
Plant Share
Marketplace
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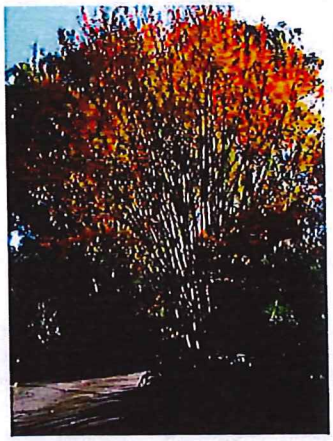
Lagerstroemia indica

Known colloquially as crepe (or crape) myrtles, these are excellent deciduous trees for suburban Sydney gardens. They are unfazed by hot summers, need very little attention and will grow in ordinary soil. The original species grows to a height of around 6 to 8 m. They are in full bloom in from January to March, with generous trusses of soft, crimped blooms in colours of pinks, white, reds, mauve and deep purple, forming a pretty backdrop to summer border flowers. Petals fall to make a carpet below. The trees have wonderful smooth young bark in attractive patterns, revealed each summer after the old bark has peeled off. They have a beautiful open vase-like shape if not pruned, which forms an attractive framework in winter.



Lagerstroemia Indica in autumn

Traditionally, the trees were pruned very hard every winter to ugly stubs in order to create a mass of bloom on straight stems fanning out from the pruning point, but these days we tend to appreciate more the natural shape of the tree left to its own devices, pruning only to shape wayward or congested branches, and making all cuts flush with the main stem or another branch. The leaves turn to pretty golden and red tints in autumn in Sydney, and all-in-all, the crepe myrtle is a good choice for a small garden. They grow best in full sun and such a position will minimise problems of powdery mildew, which older varieties were subject to in our humid summers. Newer types (such as the 'Indian Summer' hybrids, which cross *Lagerstroemia Indica* with *lagerstroemia fauriel*, and which are named for North American Indian tribes) are supposedly resistant to this fungal disease. Avoid disturbing the surface roots or trunk of the tree with a whipper snipper or lawnmower, as this may result in suckering. If this happens, the suckers should be cut off as low down as possible. It is probably best not to have grass growing up to the trunk, to avoid this problem.

There are a number of named hybrids, including trees to 6 m (such as pale pink 'Biloxi' and white 'Natchez'), multi-stemmed shrubby varieties around 3-4.5 m tall (such as white 'Acoma' and bright pink 'Hopi') and miniatures growing to 1 m or less (such as lavender-blue 'Cordon Bleu' and mauve-pink 'Delta Blush') for very small spaces or pots. The Magic Series includes three varieties that grow to about 1.8 m in height: 'Coral Magic' (coral-pink

flowers), 'Purple Magic' (rich purple blooms) and 'Plum Magic' (fuchsia-pink flowers with leaves that are deep purple when they first appear). These three varieties may rebloom if deadheaded after their first flush of flowers. These dwarf types benefit from the hard pruning technique, and can be cut back to about 30 cm in height in late winter, to make a more compact shrub.

Lagerstroemia Pure White - Diamonds in the Dark series

Another set of interesting hybrids is the Diamonds in the Dark series, which have become available in recent times. These specimens are more compact than the traditional tree-like crepe myrtles and they grow to around 3 m in height and 2.5 m in width. The leaves really are almost black and there are various different coloured flowers available - white, pinks, reds and purples can be obtained. These plants are suitable for hedges or as a background for a mixed border. Their amazing foliage colour will be maintained best in full sun.

Branches of crepe myrtle in bloom can make spectacular arrangements in a large vase!

Suitable for Cut Flowers. Flowers in January, February, March, December.

Welcome to iGarden

I do hope you found the **Lagerstroemia indica** information interesting. While you're here why not browse my complete plant list for more plant varieties with planting, growing and propagating hints, explore member gardens in our Garden Ramble, swap plants using our Plant Share facility, join in a forum discussion or subscribe to my regular Blog, this week titled Orchids in gardens.

Something else that may interest you...

Melaleuca viridiflora

Family:	Myrtaceae
Distribution:	Across northern tropical Australia; along streams, in swampy areas and often in dense stands in open woodlands where the land may be seasonally flooded. The species also occurs in New Guinea.
Common Name:	Broad-leaved paperbark
Derivation of Name:	***Melaleuca***...from Greek *melas*; black and *leukos*; white, referring to black marks on the white trunks of some species due to fire ***viridiflora***...from Latin *viridis*, green in colour, referring to the (usually) green flowers
Conservation Status:	Not considered to be at risk in the wild.

General Description:

Melaleuca viridiflora is a small, erect or straggly tree, 3-10 metres high. Several varieties are recognised: var.*attenuata*, var.*canescens* and var.*glabra*. These differ from var.*viridiflora* in minor features of foliage and flowers.

The common green flowered form of *Melaleuca viridiflora* (top) and a red flowered form (bottom)
Photos: Keith Townsend

The bark is grey to cream, fibrous and in papery layers. Leaves are broad, oval, flat, stiff, thick. smooth, dull dark green with 5-7 longitudinal veins. They are about 7-19 cm long x 2.5-5.5 cm wide. The new growth is hairy.

The flowers are usually greenish-cream but a small percentage of plants produce red to pink blooms. They are borne on dense cylindrical spikes 5-10 cm x 4-6 cm, the spikes being in groups of 1-4. The seed is formed in small woody capsules 0.3-0.5 cm x 0.4-0.6 cm.

The broad-leaved paperbark is adaptable to a wide range of soils and conditions but does particularly well on heavy clays which are waterlogged in the wet.

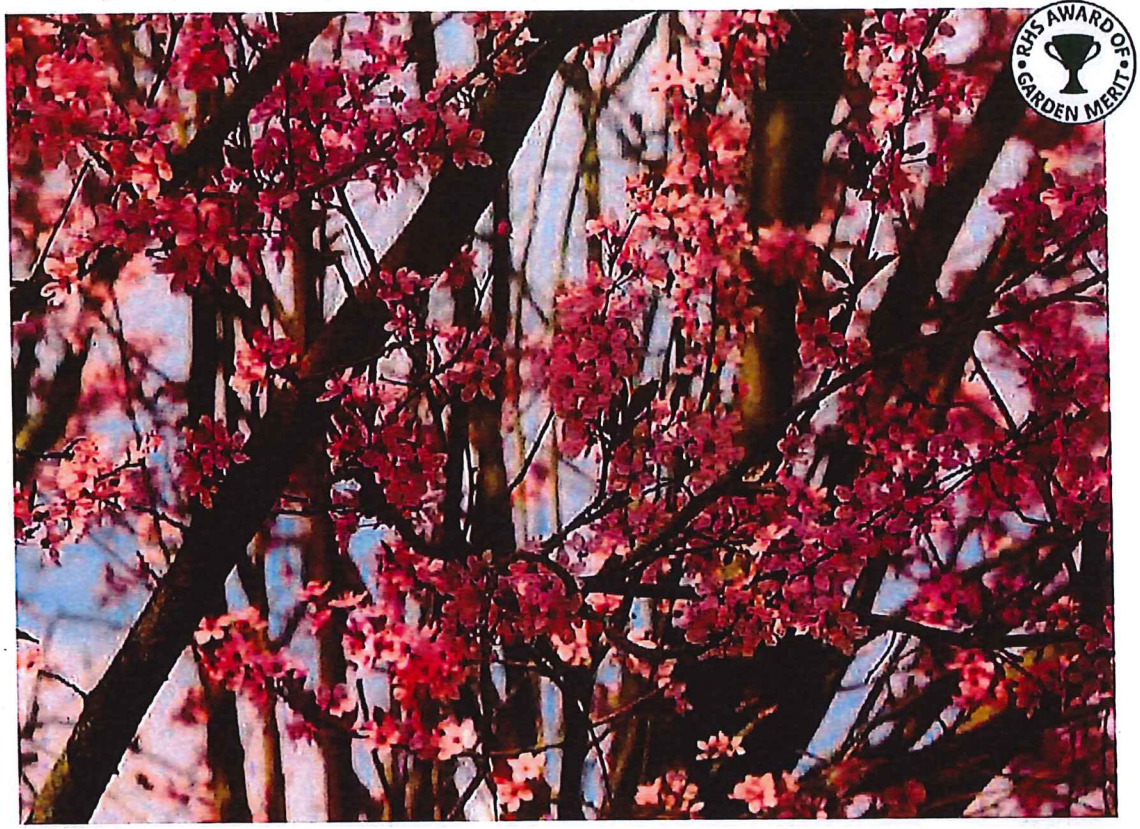
Propagation is easy from seed and cuttings are also successful. Red flowered forms should be propagated from cuttings to ensure that they produce plants true to the parent.

◄◄ Photo Gallery Index ◄ Photo Gallery Thumbnails Top ▲
◄ Melaleuca Thumbnails

Updated: January 2016.
These notes were compiled by Keith Townsend.

Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra' (Black Cherry Plum)

Black Cherry Plum, Prunus 'Blaze', Prunus 'Pissardii Nigra'



2 15

Adding drama to the garden, Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra' (Black Cherry Plum) is a medium-sized, round-headed deciduous tree with a striking presence in the landscape, whether in bloom or not. This plum tree boasts some of the darkest purple leaves and twigs. Emerging bronze in spring, they turn almost black in the summer before warming up to orange and red in fall. Opening from deep pink buds in early to mid spring, masses of bowl shaped, single, pale pink flowers smother the bare branches and create a terrific floral display. They occasionally give way to red or yellow plums. A beautiful flowering tree with 3 seasons of interest that fits small gardens and provides a wonderfully contrasting foliage foil for other plants. Very easy to grow and tolerant of a wide range of conditions.

- ★ Recipient of the prestigious **Award of Garden Merit** of the Royal Horticultural Society
- ★ Grows upright with a rounded to pyramidal habit, up to 15-20 ft. tall and wide (4-6 m).
- ★ Performs best in **full sun or part shade** in **moist, moderately fertile, well-drained soils.** Best color is obtained in full sun.
- ★ Perfect choice as **single specimen plants, hedges or screens.**
- ★ Susceptible to aphids, caterpillars, leaf-mining moths, bullfinches, silver leaf, bacterial canker and blossom wilt.

★ Prune in midsummer if silver leaf is an issue

★ Propagate by chip budding or grafting, although softwood cuttings in early summer with bottom heat can be successful

Not sure which Prunus - Flowering Trees to pick?
Compare All Prunus - Flowering Trees

Buy Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra' (Black Cherry Plum)

Add to Collection

Requirements

Hardiness	4 – 9 What's My Zone?
Heat Zones	1 – 9
Climate Zones	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 3A, 3B
Plant Type	Trees
Plant Family	Prunus - Flowering Trees
Exposure	Full Sun, Partial Sun
Season of Interest	Spring (Early, Mid, Late) Summer (Early, Mid, Late) Fall
Height	15' – 20' (4.5m – 6m)
Spread	15' – 20' (4.5m – 6m)
Water Needs	Average
Maintenance	Low
Soil Type	Chalk, Clay, Loam, Sand
Soil Ph	Acid, Alkaline, Neutral
Soil Drainage	Moist but Well-Drained, Well-Drained
Characteristics	Plant of Merit, Showy
Attracts	Birds
Garden Uses	Beds and Borders, Hedges and Screens, Small Gardens
Garden Styles	City and Courtyard, Informal and Cottage, Japanese Garden, Traditional Garden

Add to my Garden Collection

Buy Plants

How Many Plants Do I Need?

Great Plant Combination
Ideas with Prunus - Flowering Trees

Guides with Prunus - Flowering Trees

Alternative Plants to Consider

Prunus avium 'Plena' (Wild Cherry)

Prunus 'Snow Fountains' (Weeping

tree-guide.com

German

Trees

Flowers

Back

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English Oak

Basisdaten

Tree profile

name botanical: Quercus robur

family: Beech family (Fagaceae)
species: deciduous tree

height: up to 30 m (99 ft)

leaf: The leaves of English oak have a very short petiole. They are sinuate, with 4-7 rounded lobes. The leaf upside is dark green, the underside of the leaf is blue-green. The leaf is curled at the leaf base. The leaf margin is smooth.

leaf shape: sinuate
leaf margin: smooth
fall foliage: golden brown
flowering: April - May
blossom color: green-yellowish

blossom description: The male flowers of the oak form greenish - yellow drooping catkins. The catkins grow in large clusters. The female flower is round and stands alone or as a couple and is very inconspicuous. The flowers and leaves sprout together.

gender distribution: monoecious

fruit: The acorns (1-4) hang on long stalks. The acorns become ripe in September / October. They are first green and brown later. The length of the egg-shaped acorns is about 2-3 cm (0.8 – 1.2 in). The fruit cups envelops the acorns to a third.

branches: The branches are green-brown. The buds are brownish, ovate rounded and occur most frequently on branch end.

bark: The bark is gray in young trees, smooth and thin. In older oak trees the bark is black-brown and deeply fissured.
root: Deep to heart-rooting plant

description:

The English oak is found in North Africa, Europe to Asia Minor. As a park tree we find the oak in

clustered on the branching.

Bark

The Bark is gray, smooth and thin in young trees. For older stem oaks, the bark is blackish-brown and deep-fringed.

Blossom

The stem oak blooms in April / May, depending on location and weather conditions. The male flowers of the stem oak form greenish - yellowish drooping kittens. The kittens are hanging in clusters. The female flower is roundish, stands alone or in pairs and is very inconspicuous. The flowers and leaves drift together. Pictures of the pedunculate oaks - flowers

fruits

The acorns (1-4) hang on long stems, that's why the oak is called English oak. The acorns are ripe in September / October. They are first green sore later brown. The length of the egg-shaped acorns is about 2-3 cm. The fruit cup covers the acorns to a third. The acorns are an important food source for wildlife, especially red deer and wild boars.

Use

The English oak is an important timber supplier. The hard wood is used among other things for the furniture industry. There are specimens over a thousand years old.

Typical diseases for English Oak

English Oak Ascomycota

all temperate zones. The oak is a major supplier of timber. The hard wood is used among other things for the furniture industry. There are trees that are over a thousand years old.

location: Sun to half-shade
soil: sandy to loamy to strong loamy
ph value: slightly acidic to alkaline

usage: single tree or planting in groups, roadside green, parks

Oaks additional information

overview leaves | overview blossoms
overview fruit | overview trunks
overview winter | overview trees

Description oak / English oak

growth habit

The trunk of the oak branches out very early. Therefore, the treetop is broad and roundish.

Leaves

The stem of the English oak has a very short stem. It is grooved, with 4-7 roundish lobes, which reach a maximum of half of the leaf. The upper leaf surface is dark green, the underside of the leaf is blue-greenish. The leaf is wavy (drilled) on the petiole. The leaf margin is smooth.

Buds

The buds are brownish, ovate-shaped and

Plantfinder
INSPIRATION • IDEAS • ADVICE

ULMUS PARVIFOLIA

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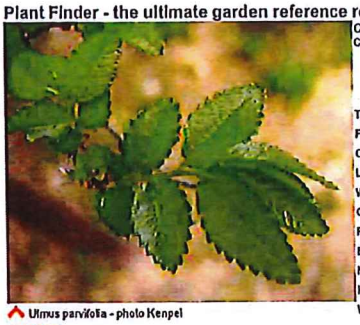

Ulmus parvifolia - photo Kenpei

Common Names	Botanic Name
Chinese Elm	Genus: *Ulmus*
	Species: *parvifolia*
	Variety:

Type: Tree
Family: ULMACEAE
Origins: China, Korea, Taiwan and Japan
Light: Full sun
Wind: Wind Tolerant
Growth: Fast
Frost: Hardy
Evergreen: No
Native: No
Height: 15m
Width: 15m

Position
Feature

RETAIL Availability
Easy to find

Flower Colour
Yellow

Flowering Time
(Southern Hemisphere)

Climate Zone
Zone: 7
Zone: 8
Zone: 9
Zone: 10

Plant Description

Overview

Ulmus parvifolia or The Chinese Elm is the most popular elm for smaller gardens, growing, as it does, to only 15 metres maximum.

This is a very graceful tree with an attractive weeping habit and small, glossy green leaves which turn yellow in autumn.

The Chinese Elm can grow around one metre each year and the bark becomes mottled in two shades of grey.

It makes a very good shade tree, prefers full sun and is tolerant of urban conditions like compact soils and air pollution.

Soil: This tree can thrive in just about any soil but prefers moist and well drained soils. It does not however like waterlogging.

Generally quite adaptable.

Maintenance: An application of balanced, slow release fertiliser in spring is beneficial.

Diseases: Relatively resistant to Dutch Elm Disease

Other Species: Ulmus parvifolia 'Frosty' is a small, slow growing form with white-toothed edges to its leaves.

Author: Bob Saunders.

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Viewer Comments (0)

Plant Marketplace

Online Retailers

Dawsons Garden World
Serving Perth gardeners for over 100 years, Dawsons have four Perth locations and provide on-line sales.
Delivery to: WA

Evergreen Growers
Evergreen Growers ship a wide variety of tubestock plants to all states of Australia.
Delivery to: All States

Gardenarium
Based in South Australia, specialising in mainstream, rare and unusual perennial plants along with roses and ornamental trees.
Delivery to: ACT,NSW,NT,QLD,SA,VIC,WA

Local Retailers

NSW
Sydney Northern Suburbs: Evergreen Growers
SA
Mount Gambier: Gardenarium
Vic
Jindivick: Jindivik Country Gardener
WA
Perth - all suburbs: Dawsons Garden World

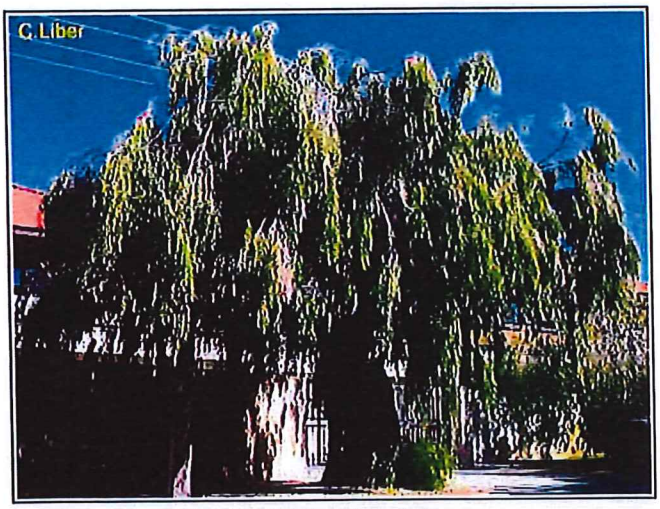
desktop gardening... "it couldn't be easier"

Agonis flexuosa

Family:	Myrtaceae
Distribution:	Coastal areas of south Western Australia.
Common Name:	Willow myrtle
Derivation of Name:	***Agonis***....from Greek, *agon*, a cluster, referring to the arrangement of the fruits. ***flexuosa***....from Latin, *flexuosus*, bending or curving in a zig-zag manner.
Conservation Status:	Not considered to be at risk in the wild.

General Description:

Agonis is a small genus of 4 species all of which occur naturally only in south Western Australia. Recent re-classification of the genus has seen a number of species transferred to other genera (*Paragonis* and *Taxandria*). *Agonis* species range from medium shrubs to medium-sized trees and most are cultivated to some extent.



Weeping habit of *Agonis flexuosa*
Photo: Cas Liber

A.flexuosa is by far the most widely grown as it is adaptable to a range of climates and soils. Numerous cultivars of this species have been released for general cultivation.

Typically, *A.flexuosa* is a tree with graceful, weeping foliage which reaches 15 metres or more in good conditions. It is often smaller in cultivation and would take many years to reach its ultimate height. It has fibrous bark and lance-shaped leaves. The white, 5-petalled flowers are massed along the branches in spring and summer.

Three botanical varieties are recognised: var *angustifolia* differs from the typical var *flexuosa* in having long, narrow leaves while var.*latifolia* has short, broad leaves.

Willow myrtle is popular in cultivation and, despite its western origin, is hardy in sub-tropical and temperate areas of the eastern states of Australia. It grows particularly well in sandy soils along the coast. It may be cut back by heavy frosts but established plants generally recover satisfactorily. This is a very useful plant for street planting as it responds well to being trimmed under power lines.

Several selected forms of *A.flexuosa* are available. Popular cultivars include 'Nana', a compact form to about 4 metres, 'Variegata', a form with variegated foliage and 'After Dark', a form with deep burgundy to purple foliage.

Flowering habit of *Agonis flexuosa*
Photo: Brian Walters

Propagation is easy from seed which does not require any pretreatment prior to sowing. Cuttings must be used to propagated named cultivars but these can be slow to form roots.

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◄ Leptospermum and Relatives Thumbnails

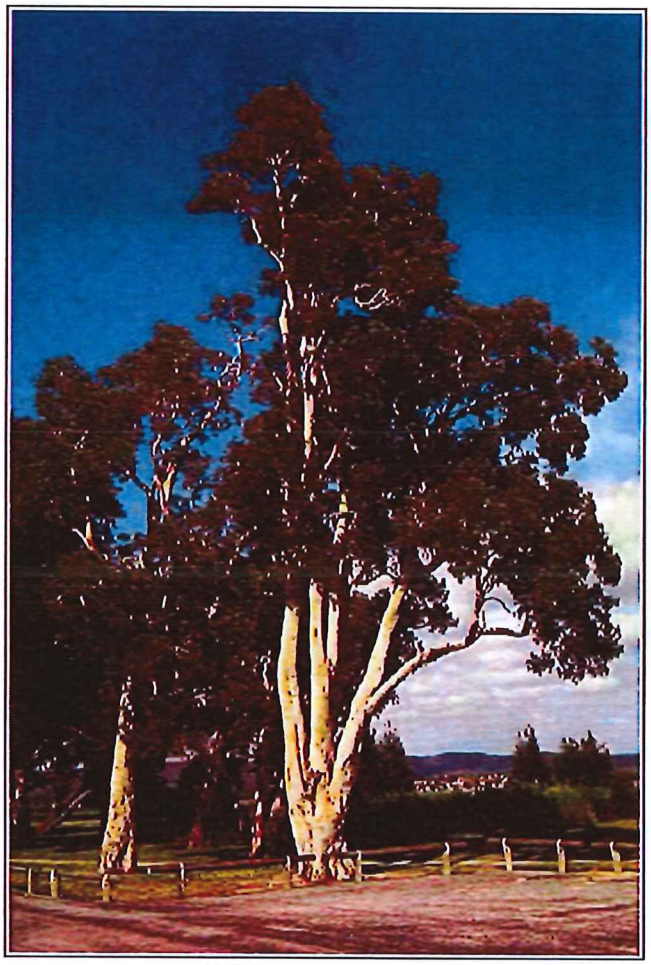
Updated: December 2009

Melaleuca quinquenervia

Family:	Myrtaceae
Distribution:	East coast of New South Wales and Queensland usually along watercourses and swamps. Also occurs in New Guinea and New Caledonia
Common Name:	Broad-leaved paperbark
Derivation of Name:	***Melaleuca***...from Greek *melas*; black and *leukos*; white, referring to black marks on the white trunks of some species due to fire. ***quinquenervia***...from Latin *quinque*, 5 and *nervus*, a nerve, referring to the pattern of veins on the leaves.
Conservation Status:	Not considered to be at risk in the wild.

General Description:

Melaleuca quinquenervia is probably the most familiar of the "paperbarks" in eastern Australia. It is a very common species along coastal streams and swamps and is widely cultivated. It is a small to medium-sized tree which can reach 25 metres but is usually up to 12 metres in cultivation. The bark is persistent and develops a multi-layered papery habit. The bark can be easily peeled off in sheets and this has been used as lining for hanging baskets. It is not a practice that should be encouraged.



Melaleuca quinquenervia
Photo: Brian Walters

The leaves are flat and leathery, about 70 mm x 20 mm with 5 distinctive longitudinal veins. Flowers appear as short bottlebrush spikes, creamy white in colour and 50 mm long. Main flowering is in autumn. A red-flowered form has been reported to be in cultivation. The fine seeds are enclosed in woody capsules arranged cylindically around the stems.

Although *M.quinquenervia* is suitable for many areas in Australia, caution should be exercised in planting the species in tropical wetland areas overseas. The plant has caused serious environmental damage in the Florida Everglades, USA, where it has spread uncontrollably.

M.quinquenervia is hardy in a range of climates and is particularly useful for poorly drained sites. It is an attractive tree which is very useful for landscaping. The white, papery trunk is particularly appealing. Birds are attracted to the nectar in the flowers.

Propagation is easy from both seed and cuttings. Particular forms must be propagated from cuttings to ensure that plants true to the parent are obtained.

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◄ Melaleuca Thumbnails ◄ Australian Weed Species

Updated: November 2007

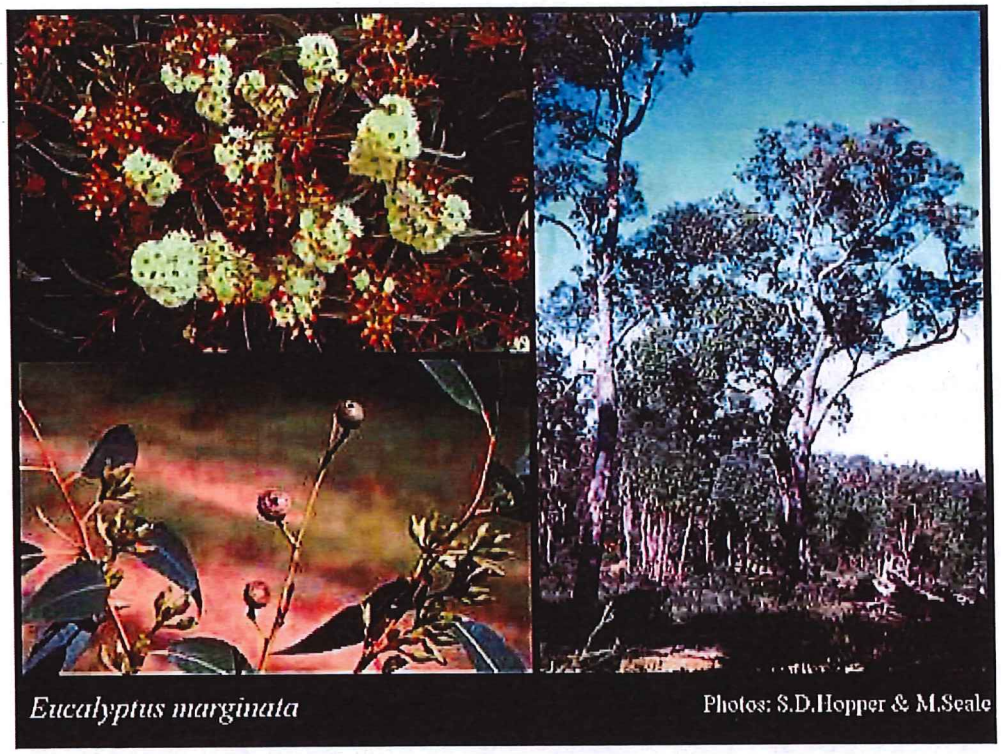
FloraBase
the Western Australian Flora

Plants → Magnoliophyta → Magnoliopsida → Myrtales → **Myrtaceae** Juss. → *Eucalyptus* L'Her. → *Eucalyptus marginata* Sm.

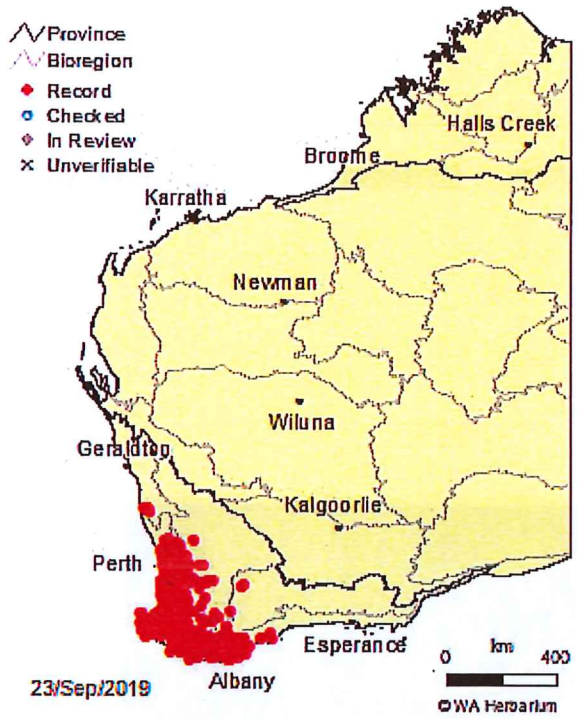
Eucalyptus marginata Sm. Jarrah

Trans.Linn.Soc.London 6:302 (1802)

Conservation Code: Not threatened
Naturalised Status: Native to Western Australia
Name Status: Current



Eucalyptus marginata



Brief Description

Amanda Spooner, Tuesday 27 November 2007

Tree, to 40 m high, bark rough fibrous. Fl. white-cream/pink, Jun to Dec or Jan. Grey sand, clay or sandy loam, laterite. Hills, rises.

Distribution

Beard's Provinces: South-West Province.

IBRA Regions: Esperance Plains, Jarrah Forest, Swan Coastal Plain, Warren.

IBRA Subregions: Fitzgerald, Northern Jarrah Forest, Perth, Southern Jarrah Forest, Warren.

Local Government Areas (LGAs): Albany, Augusta-Margaret River, Boddington, Boyup Brook, Bridgetown-Greenbushes, Busselton, Capel, Chittering, Cockburn, Collie, Cranbrook, Dardanup, Denmark, Donnybrook-Balingup, Harvey, Jerramungup, Kojonup, Manjimup, Mundaring, Murray, Nannup, Perth, Plantagenet, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Toodyay, Wandering, West Arthur, Williams.

Cite FloraBase

Western Australian Herbarium (1998–). FloraBase—the Western Australian Flora. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/

FloraBase
the Western Australian Flora

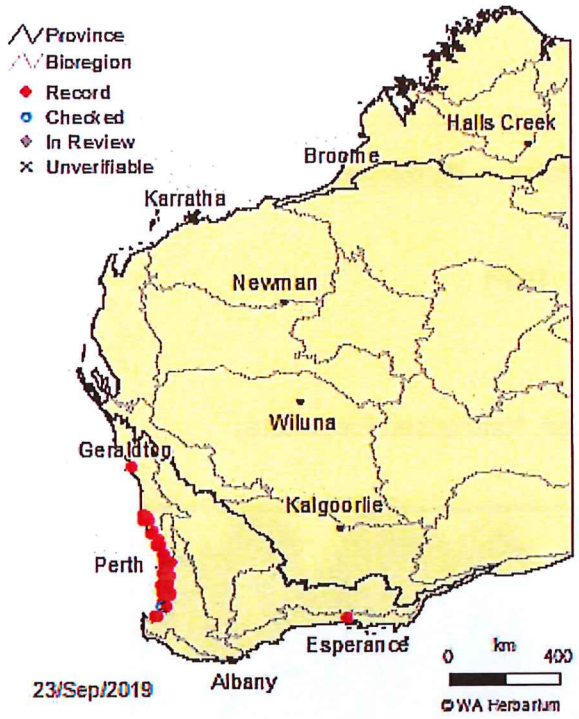
Plants → Magnoliophyta → Magnoliopsida → Myrtales → **Myrtaceae** Juss. → *Eucalyptus* L'Her. → *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* DC.

Eucalyptus gomphocephala DC. Tuart

Prodr. 3:220 (1828)

Conservation Code: Not threatened
Naturalised Status: Mixed (Native in Part of Range, Naturalised Elsewhere)
Name Status: Current

Eucalyptus gomphocephala



Brief Description

Grazyna Paczkowska, Thursday 16 November 1995

Tree, 10-40 m high, bark rough, box-type. Fl. white, Jan to Apr. Sand over limestone. Coastal plains.

Distribution

Beard's Provinces: South-West Province.

IBRA Regions: Esperance Plains, Geraldton Sandplains, Swan Coastal Plain.

IBRA Subregions: Geraldton Hills, Perth, Recherche.

IMCRA Regions: Central West Coast, Leeuwin-Naturaliste.

Local Government Areas (LGAs): Bunbury, Busselton, Capel, Cottesloe, Dandaragan, Dardanup, Esperance, Fremantle, Gingin, Greater Geraldton, Harvey, Joondalup, Kwinana, Mandurah, Melville, Murray, Perth, Rockingham, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, South Perth, Swan, Wanneroo, Waroona.

Cite FloraBase

Western Australian Herbarium (1998–). FloraBase—the Western Australian Flora. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/