

Silver Wattle

Acacia dealbata



Description:

Spindly shrub to tall tree: 2-30m. Leaves feathery; silver-grey. Flowers in winter to spring. Pods straight-edged and flattish.

Cultivation:

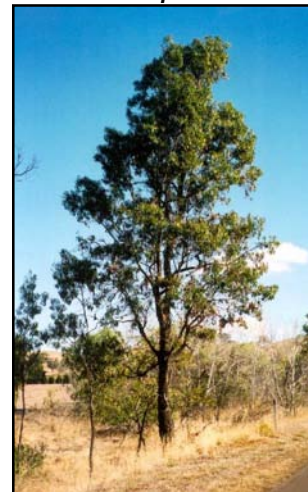
Prefers moist soil but will not tolerate waterlogging.

Special Notes:

Commonly found along the Goulburn and Murray Rivers, and other water bodies. Helps prevent bank erosion. Fixes nitrogen. Suitable for planting around effluent disposal fields. Aboriginals ate gum or dissolved it in hot water for a sweet drink.

Lightwood

Acacia implexa



Description:

Small to medium tree: up to 15m. Leaves narrow, sickle-shaped. Flowers pale yellow to almost white in late summer to autumn. Pods narrow and coiled.

Cultivation:

Prefers sandy loams. Adaptable to many soils but intolerant of waterlogging.

Special Notes:

Found in open forests. Useful for wind-breaks. Fixes nitrogen. Aboriginals used fibre for string, leaves as fish poison and bark to treat skin diseases.

Willow Wattle

Acacia salicina



Description:

Large shrub to small tree: up to 12m. Leaves irregularly formed on slightly zig-zag branchlets. Flowers at various times. Pods thick and woody.

Cultivation:

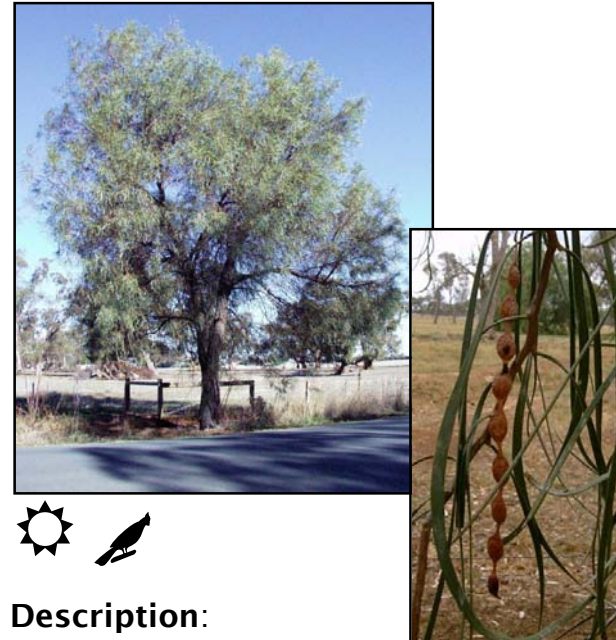
Prefers heavy soils, but can tolerate sandier soils.

Special Notes:

Stabilises riverbanks. Fixes nitrogen. Found with Black Box.

River Cooba

Acacia stenophylla



Description:

Small erect tree: up to 10m. Leaves long, narrow and strap-like. Flowers at various times. Pods hard and lumpy, like a string of beads.

Cultivation:

Prefers sandy or loamy soils.

Special Notes:

May be found with River Red Gums and Black Box. Fixes nitrogen. Also called Eumong.

Buloke

Allocasuarina leuhmanii



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Description:

Small to medium tree: up to 20m. Long wire-like branchlets resemble foliage hanging down. Buloke trees are either male or female. Male's flower in long yellowish to red spikes, Female's flower very small; cones flat and round.

Cultivation:

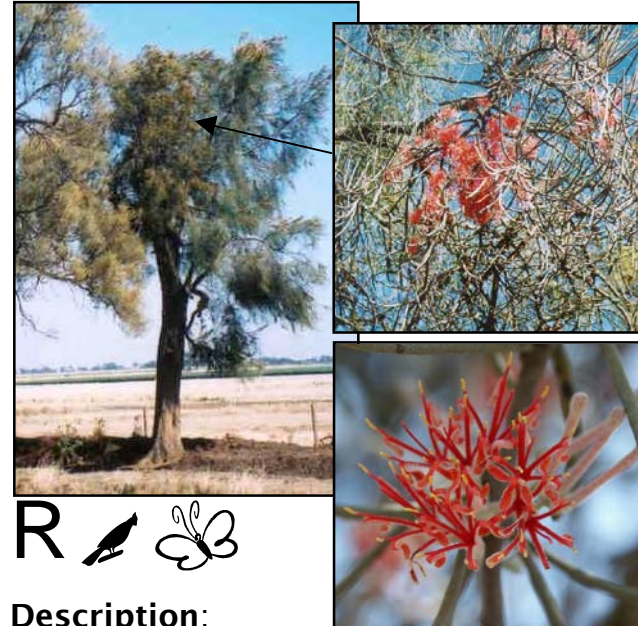
Prefers sandy clays.

Special Notes:

Commonly associated with Grey Box and Cypress-pine.

Buloke Mistletoe

Amyema linophylla



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Description:

Parasitic plant (NOT A TREE) that grows upon the branches of various trees, usually Bulokes. Leaves appear similar to host plant. Flowers bright red and tubular, splaying at tip to display anthers.

Cultivation:

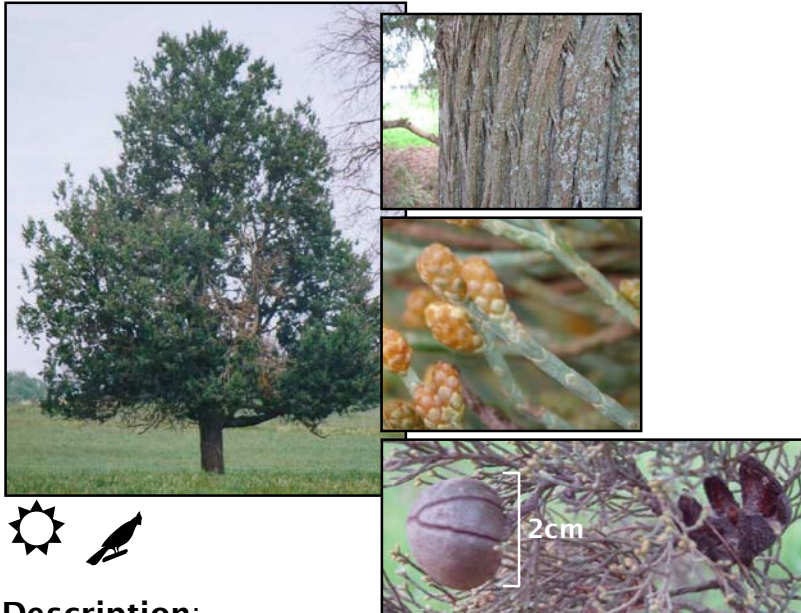
Is parasitic but usually co-exists without significant detriment to host.

Special Notes:

Lives almost exclusively on Bulokes. Listed as vulnerable in Victoria.

White Cypress-pine

Callitris glaucophylla



Description:

Small to tall tree: up to 25m. Foliage narrow and cylindrical. No flowers. Plant has both male spikes and female globular cones.

Cultivation:

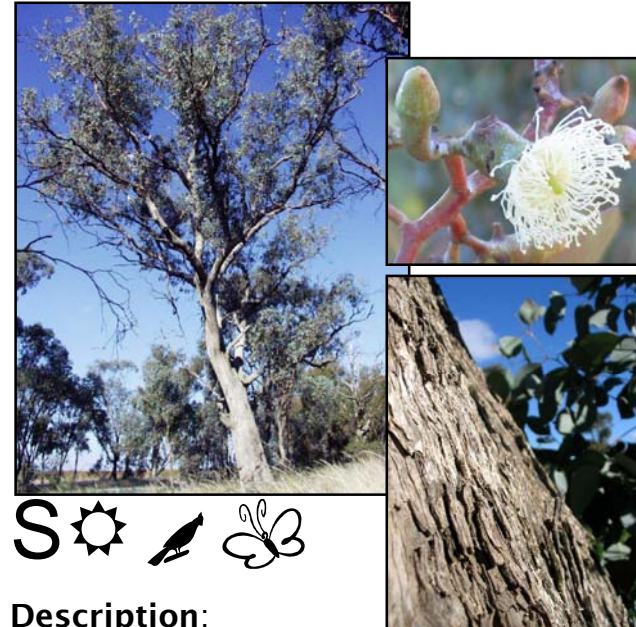
Prefers loamy plains or sandy rises. Is slow growing.

Special Notes:

Found in woodlands. Can occur in pure stands. Mature trees are important habitat for Grey-crowned Babblers and Apostlebirds, especially when near Grey Box and Buloke. Aborigines used resin for water-proof adhesive and wood for many implements. Leaves contain an antiseptic oil. Also called Murray Pine.

White Box

Eucalyptus albens



Description:

Small to tall tree: up to 24m. Branches typically begin high up on trunk. Fine whitish-grey bark. Large leaves with broad base tapering to tip. Juvenile leaves are rounded. Creamy white flowers in August to February, although not every year.

Cultivation:

Prefers fairly fertile soils.

Special Notes:

Useful in irrigation recharge control. Appearance is similar to Grey Box but canopy is more blue-grey and nuts are larger.

Yellow Box

Eucalyptus melliodora



Description:

Medium to tall tree: up to 30m. Yellow bark becoming increasingly smooth from trunk to branches; scaly grey-brown box-like bark on base of trunk. Leaves thin and tapering. Juvenile leaves are oval. Creamy white flowers in spring to summer.

Cultivation:

Prefers sandy and loam soils, although able to grow on a wide variety of soil types.

Special Notes:

Good nectar producer. Leaves can produce a range of different coloured dyes.

Grey Box

Eucalyptus microcarpa



Description:

Small to tall tree: up to 25m. Y-shaped form is typical. Scaly grey bark on trunk and large branches, smooth and ribbony on smaller branches. Leaves narrow and tapering. Juvenile leaves are oval or narrow. White flowers in summer to winter.

Cultivation:

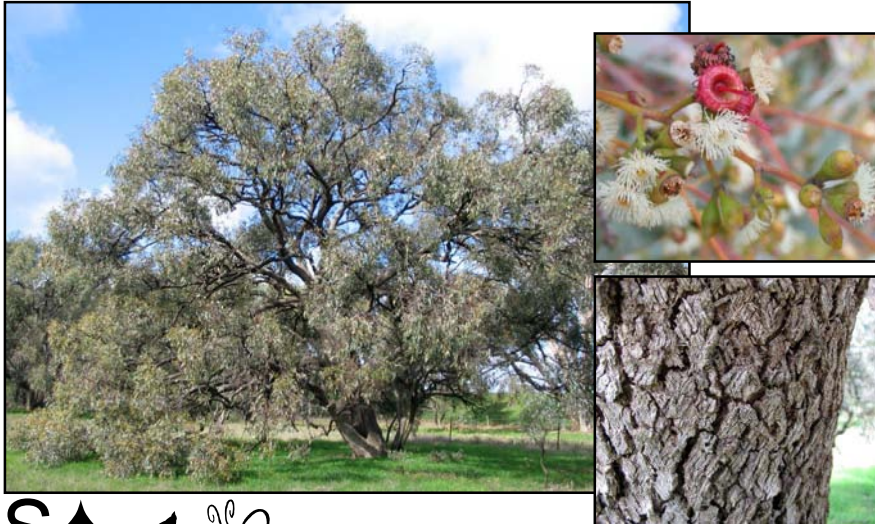
Prefers heavy loams.

Special Notes:

Found with other Boxes, Ironbarks, Buloke and Cypress-pine. Appearance is similar to White Box but canopy is greener and nuts are smaller.

Black Box

Eucalyptus largiflorens



Description:

Small to medium tree: up to 20m. Branches typically begin low on trunk. Hard ash-grey to black bark, rough to tips of branches. Leaves narrow and tapered, tip often curved. Juvenile leaves are very narrow and tapered. Creamy white (occasionally pink) flowers, in spring to summer.

Cultivation:

Prefers clay or clay loams.

Special Notes:

Mostly in pure stands.

River Red Gum

Eucalyptus camaldulensis



Description:

Distinctive medium to very tall tree: up to 45m. Dull grey bark with cream, red or dark grey patches. Leaves narrow and tapering with obvious veins. White flowers at various times.

Cultivation:

Prefers clay soil with deep moist subsoils.

Special Notes:

Found along inland rivers, dry watercourses and floodplains forming extensive pure forests. Aboriginals used large sheets of bark to make canoes and large burls were cut off and hollowed out to make water containers.

Yellow Gum

Eucalyptus leucoxylon



Description:

Small to tall tree: up to 30m. Bark mottled yellow, white or blue-grey with scaly, dark grey base. Leaves narrow and tapering with obvious veins. White flowers in late autumn to mid-summer.

Cultivation:

Prefers deep soils but will grow on rocky sites.

Special Notes:

Good for honey production.

Red Ironbark

Eucalyptus tricarpa



Description:

Medium to tall tree: up to 30m. Hard black bark, thickly furrowed. Leaves thin and tapering with faint veins. White, occasionally pink, flowers in winter to summer.

Cultivation:

Prefers drier soils in open forests.

Special Notes:

Usually with other boxes, also Yellow Gum and Cypress-pine. Aboriginals used timber to make boomerangs. Essential oils can be extracted from foliage.

Hooked Needlewood

Hakea tephrosperma



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Description:

Small crooked tree or in dense thickets: 3-12m. Leaves greyish and needle-like with curved tips. White flowers in spring.

Cultivation:

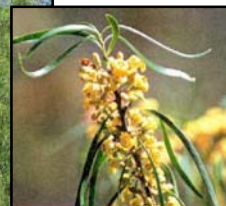
Prefers sandy or loamy soils. Young plants are exceptionally palatable to grazing animals and must be protected for survival.

Special Notes:

Nectar can be sucked from flowers or mixed with water for a sweet drink. When protected from grazing animals, will regenerate readily through root suckers.

Weeping Pittosporum

Pittosporum angustifolium



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Description:

Large shrub to small tree: 3-9m with attractive weeping habit. Leaves long and narrow. Small, pale yellow, fragrant, bell-shaped flowers in winter to spring. Yellow to orange oval fruit with sticky red seeds.

Cultivation:

Prefers sandy loam but adaptable to a wide range of conditions. Will not tolerate waterlogging.

Special Notes:

Found in woodlands. Also called native apricot for colour of fruit. Aboriginal uses varied with location: seeds pounded to make flour, infusions from seed, leaves or wood to relieve cramping, colds, sprains & itching.