

DUBBO STREET TREE MASTERPLAN





DUBBO REGIONAL
COUNCIL



DUBBO STREET TREE MASTERPLAN

TOOL KIT
BOOKLET



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Tree Species Selection Criteria

This guide outlines the selection criteria that has been used to identify appropriate tree species are most suitable for each of the different street types, as identified by the Road Hierarchy, within the City of Dubbo.

There is No Perfect Tree

A selection criterion was developed to provide a quantitative and qualitative basis for the Master List of Street and Park Trees for the City of Dubbo. However it should be remembered that the urban environment is a varied conglomeration of microclimates and heterogeneous soil conditions whereby above ground and below ground site conditions can change dramatically within the space of a few metres. Street trees also have to compete for space with services, vehicles and pedestrians, as well as the general expectation that there no negatives that may impact on peoples' lives (Figure 1).

It is therefore unlikely that there is one species of tree that can comply fully with all the selection criteria.

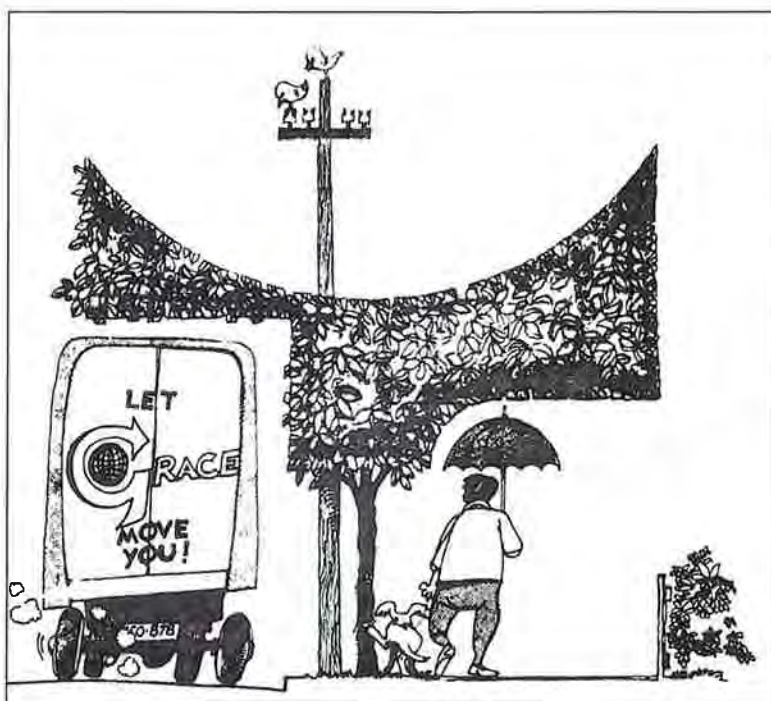


Figure 1. Is this the perfect tree? Not quite! Further requirements include: sheds no leaves, nuts, fruit, bark or flowers, produces no hayfever; harbours no insects or noxious fauna; requires no pruning or spraying; and grows no roots. (S.A Department of Further Education).

Just as there is no one perfect urban tree, it is also important to understand that there is no one type of urban environment. While the Tree Selection Matrix can produce a list of tree species suitable for a particular Location Type, a site analysis of each planting site must be carried out to make the final determination of the "right" tree for a specific site.

Appropriate site assessment and tree selection can have the following benefits:

- Minimised conflict between tree roots and adjacent road, footpaths, civil infrastructure and buildings.
- Reduced incidence of pest and disease outbreaks. This can be achieved through selecting resistant varieties of trees and increasing species diversity through the City.
- Increased plant performance.

- Improved drought survival.
- increased tree longevity so that tree benefits exceed costs. The benefit of an urban tree is directly proportional to its crown size or volume and longevity in the landscape.
- Reduced maintenance costs, particularly pruning. Pruning requirements can be reduced by selecting smaller trees under powerlines or narrow canopy form for main roads.
- Increased attractiveness of streetscapes, reinforcing the pervading landscape and architectural character.
- Reduced environmental demand – trees that have tolerance of drought and generally do not require additional resource inputs, such as irrigation or fertiliser, in order to perform satisfactorily.
- Reduced incidence of allergic reactions by the public.
- Reduced incidence of pest species within the urban environment by favouring trees that do not provide the same foraging or sheltering opportunities.
- Reduced incidence of slip and trip injuries from fruit fall by selectively excluding trees that produce fleshy fruits that become mucilaginous on decomposition or species that produce hard round berries from pedestrian areas.



Figure 2. Poor species selection can result in conflict with services, reduced environmental benefits and aesthetics.

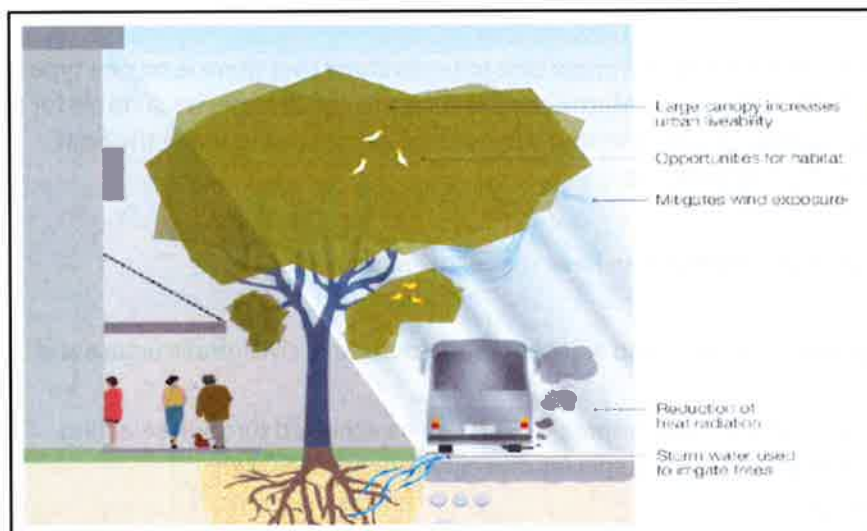


Figure 3. Good species selection reduces conflicts with services, and increases the environmental benefits and aesthetics of an area.

Tree selection will take into account relative plant tolerances and adaptability, and integration into surrounding planting themes. The basic issues regarding tree selection can be summarised as follows:

- Biological requirements relate to a tree's ability to tolerate urban conditions. The species selected should have high tolerance levels that will allow establishment and sustained growth while producing desired benefits with low management inputs. Biological requirements also relate to available root space to sustain the potential tree size.
- Ecological issues include tree diversity, maintaining and enhancing existing significant areas of native and remnant indigenous vegetation, selecting plants that do not have the potential to become woody weeds that impact on natural systems.
- Functional and spatial issues include the trees' ability to be pruned to provide required clearances, the trees root system and the degree of its impact on adjacent infrastructure, and above ground and below ground restrictions.
- Aesthetic issues consider the ability for trees to enhance the visual or other sensory (for example, olfactory) amenity of a streetscape or area.
- Tree longevity: the longer a tree is allowed to grow in a site the greater the benefits to the landscape and return on initial investment.
- Availability: selected trees will need to be commercially available in the desired numbers and size for planting programs.
- Litter drop: leaves, flowers, fruit and bark can cause maintenance issues and trip hazards.
- Structural integrity: stock should be known to have received appropriate formative treatment whilst in the production nursery.

Overview of Selection Criteria

The base selection criteria for determining the suitability of a street tree in Dubbo's urban environment and changing climatic conditions are those that affect its ability to adapt to urban conditions.

A broad range of species from varied habitats have been tested against these base selection criteria to ensure the best possible outcome given specific individual site outcomes and constraints.

Twelve base selection criteria for adaptability to urban conditions

Twelve base selection criteria for adaptability to urban conditions have been identified. They reflect the species' ability to respond to drought, heat, wind and pollution the species' lifespan, pathogen and pest susceptibility and manageability, effect on community health and allergies, the degree and quality of shade cast, maintenance requirements, extent of tree litter produced, potential fruit fall problems and its potential as an environmental weed.

These 12 criteria that affect a species' adaptability to urban conditions are discussed more fully in the following pages. As an aid to decision making, each species is given an overall numerical score from 1 to 60. This score is derived by assigning a value of 1 (low) to 5 (high) for each of the 12 base criteria. While there is no such thing as the 'perfect street tree', a score of 60 points represents a highly adaptable and useful species.

The first 10 selection criteria were based on the spreadsheet that was prepared for the Melbourne City Council by Aspect and Tree Logic consultancy, with "Fruit Fall Problems" and "Weed Potential" added following discussions with the Manger of Landcare and Manager Parks and Landcare Operations. This

criterion is not fixed and following further review additional criteria may be added to refine the selection process further with the higher the number of criteria used in the assessment the more accurate the scoring.

Using the 12 assessment criteria the best performing tree, with a score of 54 out of 60 was the Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*). Another 5 species, Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*), Rottenest Island Pine (*Callitris preissii*), Cimmarron Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Cimmarron'), Urbanite Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Urbanite') and the Edgewood Pear (*Pyrus calleryana* x *betulaefolia* "edgedall") scored 53 out of 60. This does not mean that we limit ourselves to these few trees as we ultimately want to develop a strong and robust urban forest.

Additional criteria

These criteria guide selection of the 'right tree for the right place'. They consider a tree's suitability for being grown beneath power lines, in heavy shade, being pruned to allow vehicular and pedestrian movement, adaptability to waterlogged soils, salinity tolerance and tolerance of soil compaction. These additional criteria are discussed more fully in the following pages.

Location Types

This strategy identifies 11 street location types (including Arterial Roads, Sub Arterial Roads, Collector Roads, Residential Roads, Central Business District and Laneways) and 1 park location type (Parkland) within the City of Dubbo.

Each of the 12 Location Types is associated with a set of minimum conditions necessary for the success of a street tree in that environment. Species can be rated for their suitability against each of the 12 Location Types. Tree lists for each of the 12 Location Types can thus be generated through the Tree Matrix.

These species lists for each Location Type can be used by Council in precinct plan applications in which further considerations are then overlaid on these general and more specific species selection criteria.

Non-rated Criteria

Additional considerations that may be used to further refine the selection of a street tree include, for example, heritage, biodiversity goals, microclimate goals, aesthetics and character. This strategy does not rate tree species against these criteria.

Park Trees

While most street trees can be grown in parks, the reverse is not always possible. Park trees include species that require greater root volumes than those generally achievable in the streetscape environment, and species of large size.

Park trees are generally larger tree species and cultivars suitable for planting in larger open spaces with reduced above and below ground constraints. Trees are generally able to develop natural form.

The Twelve Base Selection Criteria Affecting Adaptability to Urban Conditions

Adaptability to urban conditions is a culmination of various plant tolerances that make a particular species or cultivar more or less suited to planting in urban landscapes, and here specifically the urban landscape of the City of Dubbo.

Each species' adaptability to urban conditions was given an overall numerical score from 1 to 60. This score was derived by assigning a value of 1 (low) to 5 (high) for each of the 12 base criteria. The twelve base criteria are:

- Drought tolerance
- Heat tolerance
- Wind tolerance
- Longevity
- Pollution tolerance
- Pathogen and pest susceptibility and manageability
- Potential as allergen
- Shade cast
- Maintenance required
- Tree litter
- Fruit fall problem
- Weed potential

Drought Tolerance

Drought tolerance is defined as the ability of a species to withstand extended dry periods. Generally plants that require less water (once they are established) are drought tolerant because they are adapted to regions with frequent drought or to soils with low water-holding capacity.

Value rating:

1 = not tolerant of extended dry periods.

5 = highly tolerant of extended dry periods

Heat Tolerance

Heat stress can be defined as the rise in temperature beyond a threshold level for a period of time sufficient to cause irreversible damage to plant growth and development. Transitory or constantly high temperatures cause an array of changes to plant growth.

Value rating:

1 = Low = not tolerant of transitory or constantly high temperatures.

5 = High = highly tolerant of transitory or constantly high temperatures.

Wind Tolerance

Degree to which species/variety is susceptible to limb breakage.

Value rating:

1 = Low tolerance to wind loads and generally low resistance to limb breakage.

3 = Moderate tolerance to wind loads and generally resistant to limb breakage.

5 = High tolerance to wind loads and generally good resistance to limb breakage.

Longevity

Expected life span that a tree species can be retained in a safe and aesthetically pleasing manner in the situation (providing site conditions remain unchanged). Most urban trees have reduced life spans compared to those found in natural habitats.

Value rating:

1 = short lived (< 50 years).

2 = Moderate life span (50-100 years).

3 = Moderate to long-lived species (100-150 years).

4 = Long-lived species (> 150 years).

5 = not used

Pollution Tolerance

Air pollutants can harm trees by two means; by being absorbed as chemical contaminants through stomata, and by being absorbed as dust and particulate matter on the surface of the leaf. Virtually all of the pollutants to trees are airborne, and include fluorides, oxidants, sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide. Sunlight reacts with oxidants to form tree pollutants, like ozone and PAN (peroxyl acetyl nitrate). The effects of pollutants on trees can cause the tree to weaken and die.

The tolerance of species to pollution is largely related to their avoidance (or not) of uptake of pollutants by the leaves or in a biochemical tolerance of pollutants. Some plants can metabolize pollutants into less toxic substances. There is enormous variability between species as to their tolerance to pollution.

Pollution ratings are primarily based on referenced literature and experience.

Value rating:

5 = highly tolerant of pollution

3 = moderately tolerant of pollution

1 = poorly tolerant of pollution.

Pathogen and Pest Susceptibility and Manageability

This rating considers a particular species susceptibility to pests and pathogens. Potential pathogens that currently are not present but could impact on species have been listed (see Table 5).

Value rating:

1 = High susceptibility to pathogens or pests, with control difficult.

3 = Moderate susceptibility to pathogens or pests.

5 = Low susceptibility to pathogens and pests, and control easy.

Potential as Allergen

Of the 50,000 different kinds of trees, less than 100 have been shown to cause allergies. Most allergies are specific to one type of tree or to the male cultivar of certain trees. The degree of allergic reaction, and the physical origin of the allergen (for instance, sap) known to cause allergic reaction, is indicated on the tree matrix.

Value rating:

1 = High potential as an allergen.

5 = Low potential as an allergen.

Shade Cast

This rating represents a qualitative estimate of the degree of shade cast projected by a tree. This rating also considers the form of the tree, for instance a broad tree will cast greater shade compared to a fastigate tree.

Value rating:

1 = low shade cast.

2 = Moderate to low shade cast.

3 = Moderate shade cast.

4 = Moderate to high shade cast.

5 = Heavy shade cast.

Maintenance Required

This rating assumes typical pruning maintenance works such as pruning for sight clearances and clearance of powerlines. Maintenance activities are generally higher in a younger tree in order to attain the form to suit site constraints. This rating also indicates any specific maintenance requirements that may be required.

Levels:

5 = Low – Due to size or growth habit of the plant the degree of maintenance required would be less than the perceived maintenance inputs.

3 = Moderate – Typical assumes current cyclic pruning programs to meet site constraints, risk management and legislative requirements.

1 = High – Expected maintenance levels are higher than current maintenance standards, representing greater potential impacts with infrastructure or additional seasonal requirements.

Tree Litter

All trees will shed litter, leaves, bark, flowers or fruit at some time during a given growing season. As far as is possible the tree selections generally do not drop excessive litter. There are exceptions however as these trees have other characteristics which make them suitable for certain planting situations.

Where excessive litter is known for a particular species or cultivar, it has been noted on the tree matrix.

Value rating:

1 = Produces a considerable amount of troublesome litter.

3 = produces a reasonable amount of litter that can be managed with reasonable resources

5 = produces little troublesome litter.

Fruit Fall Problems

Some trees develop flowers and / or fruiting bodies that can lead to management issues. Trees that produce excessively large or heavy seed pods or cones, large fleshy fruit or flowers and berries will be avoided wherever possible.

Value rating:

1 = Produces a considerable amount of troublesome fruit fall that is difficult to manage.

3 = produces a reasonable amount of fruit fall that can be managed with reasonable resources.

5 = produces little or no fruit fall.

Weed Potential

Tree species have differing potential to become a problematic weed species. The Chinese Elm, for example, is extremely drought hardy but produces a large amount of viable seed and is potentially a species that could become a future weed problem. In contrast, there are a number of cultivars on the list which are similarly as hardy but do not produce any viable seed. In some cases a weed problem may take years to express itself and it may be the culmination of a number of events.

Value rating:

5 = produces no viable seed or produces a low amount of seed and is not drought tolerant.

3 = produces a moderate amount of seed and drought resistant

1 = produces a large amount of viable seed and is drought tolerant

Additional Criteria

Street type criteria are a further set of criteria that determine the tree selection for a specific type of street. Various types of street have specific effects on light availability, or restrictions such as the presence of overhead powerlines. These criteria guide selection of the 'right tree for the right place'.

Soil Compaction Tolerance

Tree species were rated for their ability to withstand the highly compacted soils that often occur in the urban environment.

Waterlogged Soil Tolerance

Trees that can tolerate waterlogged soils are particularly useful for WSUD applications. Soils temporarily inundated with water lead to poor aeration. Species tolerant of waterlogged soils are often also tolerant of compacted soil conditions.

Value rating:

1 = not tolerant of periodic inundation.

3 = Moderate tolerance of periodic inundation.

5 = Highly tolerant of periodic inundation (and of low oxygen in soils).

Shade Tolerance

Most tree species require full sun. There are some species that will tolerate lower light levels of part shade. There are no species selected in the matrix that tolerate full shade (less than 6 hours of filtered sunlight per day).

Categories:

Full sun – More than 6 hours of direct sunlight.

Full sun to part-shade – Either more than 6 hours of direct sunlight a day or filtered light for most of the day. (These species would be more suitable for streets that have low direct sun through a day.

Power Lines

Tree species were rated as being suitable for planting under power lines without pruning, with pruning (if specifically known, for instance Smooth-barked Apple (*Angophora costata*)), or not suitable.

Choosing the Right Tree

This section identifies the process for selecting the most appropriate tree species for a particular location.

Introduction

To successfully choose a street tree it is necessary to determine the type of location in which the tree is to be grown.

The right choice of species for a street tree will depend on a number of factors. Consideration needs to be given to:

- Zoning: in which zone is the tree to be located in? For example: residential, CBD, industrial, etc.
- The street's form and use: Is the street wide or narrow, arterial, sub-arterial, collector or residential road and does it have powerlines? What type of vehicles use the street?
- The location within the street: Is the tree located on the grass footpath/verge, in the road's shoulder or does the street have a median in which the tree is to be positioned?

- Desired qualities: How much maintenance can be provided? How long-lived is the desired tree? How drought tolerant should the tree be? Pollution tolerant? How much shade is to be provided by the tree? Is the tree known to cause allergic reactions to people? Does it drop an excessive amount of litter? Or does it produce fruit, flowers or berries that may be problematic or costly to manage?

The purpose of this guide is to help identify the 11 street location types and one park location types within the City of Dubbo and provide assistance in determining what trees would be suitable in each situation.

Each of the 11 Location Types is associated with a set of minimum conditions necessary for the success of a tree in that environment.

For instance, the criteria for a tree located in an Arterial Road (LPo2) is: canopy 7 - 25m, height 5 - 11m, drought tolerance ≥ 4 , heat tolerance ≥ 4 , wind tolerance ≥ 4 , longevity ≥ 3 , pollution tolerance ≥ 3 , pathogen/pest tolerance ≥ 3 , allergen potential ≥ 3 , shadow cast ≥ 3 , maintenance required ≥ 3 , tree litter ≥ 3 , fruit fall ≥ 3 and weed potential ≥ 3 . These criterions have been used to interrogate the interactive matrix to provide a list of potential tree species candidates that be further refined by considering additional criteria such as the presence of powerlines, the level of shading or waterlogged soils, heritage and neighbourhood character.

Importantly, the Tree Selection Matrix should only be considered a guide and it may be the case that another species may be preferred for a particular reason. For example: it may be that there is a predominance of a species within a streetscape that is performing well and is not adversely impacting on infrastructure, or there may be a historic reason to maintain a species within a certain area. Further, new species and cultivars that perform better in urban environments are likely to be developed, while some plants that are identified may fall out of favour or become problematic as a result of disease management (eg: *Fraxinus "raywoodii"*) or weed potential eg: *Gleditsia triacanthos* cultivars).

Tree Selection Matrix

Tree Species	Origin	Growth Rate	Height	Canopy Widths	Type	Biodiversity Potential- Foraging habitat	Common Availability	Base Criteria	Drought Tolerance	Heat Tolerance	Wind Tolerance	Longevity	Pollution Tolerance	Pathogen and Pest Susceptibility	Potential as Allergen	Shadow Cast	Maintenance Required	Tree Litter	Fruit Fall Problem	Weed Potential	ADAPTABILITY TO URBAN CONDITIONS	Location Type Criteria	Soil Compaction Tolerance	Salinity Tolerance	ADAPTABILITY WITHIN
DUBBO																									
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Central NSW	Fast	4	3	Evergreen	Insects, birds	Common		3	3	3	1	3	4	1	3	5	5	4	2	37	3	1	41	
<i>Acacia deanei</i>	Central NSW	Fast	4	3	Evergreen	Insects, birds	Common		3	3	3	1	3	4	2	3	5	5	4	2	38	3	1	42	
<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Black Wattle, Sydney Wattle	Fast	8	5	Evergreen	Insects, birds	Common		3	3	3	1	3	4	2	3	5	5	4	1	37	3	3	43	
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	NSW, Vic, Qld	Fast	15	5	Evergreen	Insects, birds	Common		3	4	3	1	3	4	2	3	5	5	4	2	39	3	2	44	
<i>Acacia leprosa</i> 'Scarlet Blaze'	Victoria	Mod to Fast	5	3	Evergreen	Insects, birds	Faceys and other specialist nurseries		3	3	3	1	3	4	2	3	5	5	5	5	42	3	3	48	
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	NSW, Vic, Tas and SA	Fast	10	5	Evergreen	Insects, birds	Common		2	2	3	1	3	3	2	3	5	5	4	1	34	2	1	37	
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	NSW, Vic, Qld, Tas and SA	Mod to Fast	15	5	Evergreen	Insects, birds	Common		3	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	5	5	4	2	37	3	2	42	
<i>Acacia pendula</i>	NSW, Vic, Qld	Slow	10	4	Evergreen	Insects, birds	Common		4	4	4	2	3	4	4	3	4	5	5	3	45	3	3	51	
<i>Acacia pravissima</i>	NSW, ACT, Vic	Mod to Fast	6	3	Evergreen	Insects, birds	Common		3	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	5	5	4	2	37	3	3	43	

<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Willow Acacia	NSW, Vic, Old, NT and SA	Mod to Fast	12	5	Evergreen	Insects, birds	Common	3	4	3	4	2	3	5	5	5	2	40	3	4	47
<i>Acacia spectabilis</i>	Mudgee wattle	Central West NSW and Queensland	Mod to Fast	5	3	Evergreen	Insects, birds	Common	4	4	3	4	2	3	5	5	5	3	42	3	2	47
<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident Maple	Eastern China, Korea & Japan. Mountain woods	Mod	8	6	Deciduous	Unknown	Common. Bare root, container, advanced	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	4	3	3	38	3	3	44
<i>Acer campestre</i> 'Elsrijk'	Elsrijk Maple	Cultivar	Mod	7	5	Deciduous	Unknown	Becoming available. Bare root and containers	5	5	3	5	5	3	5	4	4	2	47	5	5	57
<i>Acer campestre</i> 'Evelyn'	Queen Elizabeth Maple	Cultivar	Mod	6	5	Deciduous	Unknown	Common. Bare root, container	5	5	3	5	5	3	3	5	4	5	50	5	5	60
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder	North America	Fast	20	15	Deciduous	Unknown	Common. Bare root, container	3	3	3	4	5	5	3	4	4	1	41	4	3	48
<i>Acer negundo</i> 'Sensation'	Sensation Box Elder Maple	Cultivar	Mod	10	8	Deciduous	Unknown	Common. Bare root, container	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	47	4	3	54
<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson Sentry'	Crimson Sentry Norway Maple	Cultivar	Mod	9	5	Deciduous	Unknown	Common. Bare root, container	4	4	3	5	5	4	3	5	4	5	47	5	3	55
<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Globosum'	Globe Norway Maple	Cultivar	Slow	5	4	Deciduous	Unknown	Becoming available. Bare root and containers	3	3	5	5	5	2	5	4	5	5	47	5	3	55
<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'October Glory'	October Glory Red Maple	Princeton Nurseries	Fast	15	9	Deciduous	Unknown	Common. Bare root, container	3	3	3	5	5	3	3	5	4	5	45	5	3	53

<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Irish Strawberry Tree	Mediterranean, western Europe, France, Ireland	Slow	7	5	Evergreen	Birds	Common	4	4	3	2	3	5	3	3	4	4	4	4	43	3	3	49
<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>	Lemon Myrtle	Qld	Slow	7	6	Evergreen	Insects, birds	Common	3	4	3	3	2	4	5	3	5	3	5	5	43	5	2	50
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia	Vic, NSW, Tas, Qld	Mod	15	8	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common	3	4	5	4	3	5	5	2	3	5	4	5	48	4	3	55
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Saw Banksia	East coast Australia	Mod	11	8	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common	4	4	3	3	3	5	5	4	2	5	4	5	47	2	4	53
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Orchid Tree	South China, Pakistan, India	Fast	10	8	Deciduous	Birds, insects	Common	3	3	2	2	2	3	5	4	3	4	4	5	39	3	2	44
<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid Tree	South China	Mod	8	4	Evergreen	Flowers, insects	Common	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	47	3	4	54
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	Most of Europe,	Fast	20	10	Deciduous	Insects	Common	3	2	3	2	3	4	2	3	2	4	4	3	35	1	3	39
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Flame Tree	Qld., NSW	Mod	11	5	Semi-Deciduous	Flowers, insect-eaters	Common	4	5	3	3	3	5	5	2	5	2	3	5	45	3	4	52
<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	Lacebark	Qld, NSW	Mod	15	10	Semi-Deciduous	Flowers, insect-eaters	Common	2	3	5	3	3	3	5	4	3	3	2	5	41	3	2	46
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	Inland Vic., Nsw, & Qld.	Mod to Fast	8	6	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters	Occasional	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	3	5	5	3	5	53	3	5	61
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> x <i>acerifolius</i> 'Jerilderie Red'	Jerilderie Red Kurrajong	Cultivar	Mod	8	4	Deciduous	Flowers, insect-eaters	Common	5	4	3	3	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	48	3	3	54

<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	Queensland Bottle Tree	Central Old, Northern NSW	Mod to Slow	9	10	Deciduous	Flowers, insect-eaters	Occasional	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	2	5	5	3	5	52	3	5	60
<i>Brachychiton roseus</i>	Hybrid Flame Tree	Hybrid	Slow to Mod	9	6	Deciduous	Flowers, insect-eaters	Occasional	3	4	3	4	3	5	5	3	5	5	3	5	48	3	5	54
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	Old, NSW, Vic	Fast	3	2	Evergreen	Birds, insects	Common	4	4	4	2	3	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	46	4	5	54
<i>Callistemon 'Harkness'</i>		Garden Hybrid	Fast	5	3	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters	Common	3	5	3	2	3	5	5	2	3	5	5	5	46	5	5	54
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Willow leaf Callistemon	Old. & NSW	Fast	6	4	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters	Common	3	4	5	2	3	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	48	5	5	56
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	NSW & Old.	Fast	6	5	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters	Common	5	4	3	2	3	5	5	2	4	5	5	5	48	5	5	58
<i>Callistris rhomboides</i>	Port Jackson Pine	Old, NSW, Vic, SA	Mod to Slow	6	2	Evergreen	Seed eaters	Specialist nurseries, seed	3	3	5	4	3	5	5	3	5	5	4	3	48	4	3	55
<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress Pine	Australia: all mainland States	Mod to Slow	19	8	Evergreen	Seed eaters	Specialist nurseries, seed	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	3	5	5	4	3	51	3	5	59
<i>Callitris preissii</i>	Rottneist Island Pine	Swan Coastal plain around Perth & Rottneist and Garden islands	Slow	8	5	Evergreen	Seed eaters	Specialist nurseries, seed	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	53	2	4	59
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She-Oak	NSW, Qld.	Mod	19	11	Evergreen	Seed eaters	Common	5	5	5	2	3	5	5	2	3	2	4	5	46	5	5	56
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-oak	East coast Australia	Fast	15	7	Evergreen	Seed eaters	Common	5	5	5	2	3	5	5	2	3	2	4	5	46	5	5	56
<i>Catalpa bignonioides 'Nana'</i>	Dwarf Indian Bean	Cultivar	Mod to Slow	4	4	Deciduous	Unknown	Common	3	2	3	2	3	5	5	2	3	5	5	5	43	3	5	49

<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	North Africa; Morocco, Algeria	Mod	20	11	Evergreen	Seed eaters	Common	4	4	3	4	3	5	3	3	3	3	5	4	4	5	46	1	4	5 ¹
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	India and Pakistan	Mod	15	11	Evergreen	Seed eaters	Common	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	43	4	3	5 ⁰
<i>Celtis australis</i>	European Nettle Tree	Southern Europe	Mod to Slow	11	6	Deciduous	Unknown	Occasional	5	4	5	4	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	3	5	2	45	3	5	53
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry	North America	Mod to Fast	11	11	Deciduous	Unknown	Occasional	5	4	3	4	3	5	3	2	5	3	3	3	4	2	44	4	5	53
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	Mediterranean	Mod	8	5	Deciduous	Flower, insect-eaters, seeds	Occasional	3	5	3	2	3	5	2	3	5	4	5	4	4	5	45	3	3	5 ¹
<i>Charmaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawsons Cypress	USA	Mod	25	4	Evergreen	Unknown	Common	3	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	51	4	2	57
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	Japan, Taiwan, & China	Fast	9	8	Evergreen	Foliage grazers, seed eaters	Common	3	4	5	2	3	5	3	3	5	3	4	4	4	1	43	2	3	48
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon-Scented Gum	Qld	Fast	15	15	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed.	Common	4	3	3	4	3	5	1	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	46	3	4	53
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> 'Scentuous'	Scentuous Lemon-scented Gum	Cultivar	Fast	7	4	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	48	4	3	55
<i>Corymbia eximia</i>	Yellow Bloodwood	NSW	Fast	10	8	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Rare. Specialist nurseries or seed	5	4	3	4	3	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	51	1	5	57
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red-Flowering Gum	Southern WA	Mod	8	7	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common. Specialist nurseries for	5	4	3	3	3	5	5	4	2	4	4	4	5	48	2	4	54	

<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	Australia, mainland states	Fast	23	19	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common		3	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	46	4	3	53
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Argyle Apple	NSW tablelands & Vic.	Fast	15	11	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common		3	4	3	4	3	3	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	48	5	3	56
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum	SA	Fast	30	10	Evergreen	Flowers,	Common		4	4	3	3	3	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	48	1	3	52	
<i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i>	Cup Gum	SA	Fast	9	8	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Rare. Specialist nurseries or seed		3	5	3	3	3	2	3	5	5	5	5	5	47	3	3	53	
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved ironbark	Qld, NSW	Fast	16	10	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common		5	5	4	3	2	3	4	5	3	3	3	5	45	4	3	52	
<i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i>	Dunn's White Gum	Qld, NSW	Fast	50	20	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common		4	5	3	3	3	5	3	5	3	3	5	5	45	2	2	49	
<i>Eucalyptus forrestiana</i>	Fuchsia Gum	WA	Fast	4	3	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common		4	5	4	2	3	3	5	2	4	4	4	5	45	2	4	51	
<i>Eucalyptus gregsoniana</i>	Wolgan Snow Gum	Blue Mountains & Budawang Range, NSW	Mod	5	3	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Occasional		3	4	5	3	3	5	2	3	5	5	5	5	48	3	3	54	
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	Yellow Gum	SA & Vic	Fast	14	11	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common. Check source and subspecies		5	4	3	2	3	5	2	3	3	5	5	5	45	5	5	55	
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> dwarf form	Euky Dwarf Yellow Gum	Austraflora introduction	Fast	5	4	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common		5	5	3	3	3	5	1	3	5	5	5	5	48	4	5	57	

<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>megalocarpa</i>	Yellow Gum (Large Fruited)	Western Victorian border and into South Australia	Fast	11	9	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common. Check source and subspecies	5	5	3	2	3	3	3	5	5	46	4	5	55
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i> subsp. <i>maculosa</i>	Red Spotted Gum	Inland Ranges	Fast	11	5	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common. Check source and subspecies	5	5	3	3	2	3	5	5	5	49	3	5	57
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	Open woodland. Vic to Qld.	Fast	15	9	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common	5	5	3	2	3	5	5	5	5	50	4	5	59
<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA	Fast	25	9	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed, possums	Common	4	5	3	3	5	4	4	5	5	49	3	2	54
<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i>	Coolibah	WA, QLD, NT	Mod	10	5	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters,	Specialist nurseries	5	5	3	3	5	4	4	5	5	50	3	2	55
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Willow-Leaf Peppermint	Northern tablelands of NSW	Fast	11	5	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common	5	5	3	4	2	3	5	5	5	49	4	5	58
<i>Eucalyptus platyptus</i>	Round-Leaf Moort	Southern WA	Fast	8	8	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common. May need to verify seed source.	5	4	5	4	3	3	5	5	5	51	3	5	59
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>	Red Box	Vic & NSW. Dry foothill country	Fast	15	11	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Occasional. Specialist native nurseries	5	5	3	2	3	5	5	5	5	50	4	5	59
<i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i>	White Peppermint	Eastern Tasmania	Fast	11	6	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common	3	5	5	4	2	3	5	5	5	50	3	3	56

<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	NSW, VIC	Fast	25	10	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common		3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	45	3	3	51
<i>Eucalyptus rossii</i>	Scribbly Gum	NSW	Fast	15	10	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Specialist nurseries		3	4	3	2	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	43	2	1	46
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	Wallangarra White Gum	NSW Qld border.	Fast	11	9	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common		5	3	2	3	3	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	46	3	5	54
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red Ironbark	Vic., NSW	Fast	16	10	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common		5	5	2	5	3	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	47	4	5	56
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	Silvertop Ash	NSW, Vic, Tas	Fast	35	12	Evergreen	caterpillars, insects	Common		3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	43	3	3	49
<i>Eucalyptus spathulata</i>	Swamp Mallet	Southern wheatbelt WA	Fast	8	7	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common		5	5	4	3	3	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	51	5	5	61
<i>Eucalyptus stoatei</i>	Scarlet Pear Gum	Small distribution southern WA	Mod	7	4	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Occasional		5	5	2	3	3	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	48	3	5	56
<i>Eucalyptus stricklandii</i>	Strickland's Gum	WA	Fast	10	6	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Specialist nurseries		4	5	4	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	5	43	2	1	46
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	NSW	Fast	20	12	Evergreen	Insects, birds	Specialist nurseries		4	4	4	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	5	5	45	4	2	51
<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>	Coral Gum		Fast	6	3	Evergreen	Insects, birds	Specialist nurseries		3	4	4	2	3	3	2	4	3	5	5	43	3	2	48	

<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	Northern Queensland to southern coast of NSW	Mod	26	26	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common	3	5	5	2	3	3	5	45	3	3	51
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>hillii</i>	Hill's Fig	Qld	Mod	11	11	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, fruit	Common	4	4	3	4	5	3	5	49	4	4	57
<i>Ficus platypoda</i>	Rock Fig	Central & Northern Australia WA, NT and eastwards into NEQ (restricted to the Gulf of Carpentaria).	Mod	8	9	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, fruit	Common. Containerised	4	5	4	3	5	3	5	49	3	4	56
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	Northern Queensland to southern coast of NSW	Mod	9	9	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, fruit	Common. Containerised	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	49	3	4	56
<i>Fildesia maculosa</i>	Leopard Wood	Arid and semi arid areas in NSW & Qld	Slow	11	8	Evergreen	Unknown	Occasional	5	5	5	4	3	3	4	44	3	5	52
<i>Findleria australis</i>	Crows Ash, Australian Teak	Subtropical wet to moist rainforests of South/east Qld & NSW	Mod	18	10	Evergreen	Unknown	Common	3	3	5	4	3	3	4	44	3	3	50
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	European Ash	Europe	Mod	11	11	Deciduous	Unknown	Common. Bare root, container or advanced	3	4	5	4	3	5	5	48	4	3	55
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 'Aurea'	Golden Ash	Garden Origin	Mod	11	11	Deciduous	Unknown	Common. Bare root, container or advanced	3	4	5	4	3	5	5	48	4	3	55

<i>Fraxinus griffithii</i>	Flowering Ash	India-Subcontinent, China-Korea, Japan, Tropical Asia	Mod to Fast	7	7	Evergreen	Unknown	Common		2	3	3	2	4	5	5	3	4	4	5	5	45	3	3	3	51
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	Europe & Asia Minor	Mod	8	5	Deciduous	Unknown	Occasional		4	3	3	4	3	5	5	2	3	5	4	3	44	4	4	4	52
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i> 'Arie Peters'	Arie Peters Manna Ash	Cultivar	Mod	10	8	Deciduous	Unknown	Common, bare-root, container		3	3	4	4	5	5	3	4	5	4	4	5	49	3	3	3	55
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i> 'Meczek'	Moptop Ash	Cultivar	Slow	3	2	Deciduous	Unknown	Fleming's		4	3	3	2	3	5	5	2	5	5	5	5	47	4	4	4	55
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ssp. <i>oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	Cultivar	Fast	12	7	Deciduous	Unknown	Common		4	4	4	4	5	2	5	4	3	4	5	5	49	4	4	4	57
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Aerial'	Aerial Green Ash	Cultivar	Mod	11	6	Deciduous	Unknown	Fleming's		5	4	5	2	3	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	50	4	5	5	59
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Cimmaron'	Cimmaron Green Ash	Cultivar	Mod	15	8	Deciduous	Unknown	Fleming's		5	5	5	4	3	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	53	4	5	5	62
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Urbanite'	Urbanite Green Ash	Cultivar	Mod	15	8	Deciduous	Unknown	Fleming's		5	5	5	4	3	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	53	4	5	5	62
<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Velvet Ash	SW of USA into Mexico	Fast	7	8	Deciduous	Unknown	Occasional		3	5	3	4	3	5	5	3	3	5	4	3	46	4	3	3	53
<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	(Willg, Australian Willow)	Inland Vic., Nsw, & Qld.	Slow to Mod	7	6	Evergreen	Unknown	Occasional. Difficult to propagate from seed.		5	4	5	3	3	5	5	4	2	5	5	5	51	3	5	5	59
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	China	Slow	15	9	Deciduous	Unknown	Occasional		3	5	3	4	4	5	5	3	3	4	3	5	47	4	3	4	54
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Princeton Sentry'	Upright Maidenhair Tree	Cultivar	Slow	15	9	Deciduous	Unknown	Occasional		3	4	3	4	5	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	50	4	3	3	57

<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i> Varieties	Thornless Common Honey Locust	Cultivar	Fast	15	9	Deciduous	Unknown	Common. Bare root. Container	5	4	3	2	3	5	5	5	5	3	45	4	5	54
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak	Qld, NSW	Fast	30	15	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters	Common	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	2	50	3	4	57
<i>Hakea francisiana</i>	Narukalja	WA, SA	Fast	5	3	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters	Occasional. Specialist native nurseries	5	5	3	2	3	5	5	4	5	5	48	2	5	55
<i>Hakea laurina</i>	Pincushion Hakea	WA	Mod	6	3	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters	Common	3	4	5	1	4	5	5	5	5	5	46	1	2	49
<i>Hakea saicifolia</i>	Willow-leaved Hakea	NSW, Qld.	Mod	5	4	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters	Common	3	4	5	1	4	5	5	5	5	5	46	1	2	
<i>Hymenosporum favum</i>	Native frangipani	Qld, NSW, New Guinea	Fast	10	6	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters	Common. Container, advanced	3	3	2	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	44	3	3	50
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Brazil	Mod	15	12	Deciduous	Flowers, insect-eaters	Common. Container, advanced	3	4	3	3	4	5	5	2	4	5	44	4	3	51
<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	Chinese Flame Tree	Asia, particularly China	Mod	10	10	Deciduous	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Occasional. Container	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	5	49	4	3	56
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Rain Tree	China, Japan & Korea	Mod	7	6	Deciduous	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common. Not large quantities	5	4	3	2	3	5	5	5	5	4	46	4	5	55
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> varieties	Indian Summer Crepe Myrtles	Hybrid variety	Mod	5	5	Deciduous	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed.	Common Fleming's	5	3	3	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	49	4	5	58

<i>Melaleuca linarifolia</i>	Snow in Summer	NSW	Fast	7	7	Evergreen	Birds	Common		3	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	47	5	3	55
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad leaved paperbark	Qld, NSW	Fast	25	6	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed.	Common		3	3	3	4	5	4	3	5	5	5	2	44	4	3	51
<i>Melia azedarach</i> 'Elite'	Elite White Cedar	Cultivar	Fast	10	8	Deciduous	Unknown	Common. Container		3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	49	4	3	56
<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree	Hybrid	Mod	19	15	Deciduous	Seed eaters	Common		4	3	5	4	2	3	2	3	5	5	43	4	4	51	
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Nigra'	Flowering Plum	Cultivar	Mod	5	4	Deciduous	Insects, birds	Common		3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	44	4	3	50	
<i>Triadica sebiferum</i> (<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>)	Chinese Tallow Tree	Eastern Asia	Fast	11	9	Deciduous	Fruit eaters	Common		4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	2	40	5	40	5	5	50
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	China & Japan	Mod to Fast	12	14	Semi-E/reen	Low	Common		5	5	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	52	5	5	62	
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> 'Emer It' Allee	Allee Chinese Elm	Cultivar	Mod	15	12	Deciduous	Unknown	Common. Container		4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	52	4	3	59	
TRIAL TREES																				0			0	
<i>Acacia stenophylla</i>	Eumong, River Cooba	Eastern Australia, widespread in inland areas	Mod to fast	20	10	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Occasional. Specialist nursery		4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	45	5	5	55	
<i>Acer monspessulanum</i>	Montpelier Maple	Southern Europe	Mod	9	8	Deciduous	Unknown	Becoming available. Bare root and containers		5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	49	4	3	56	

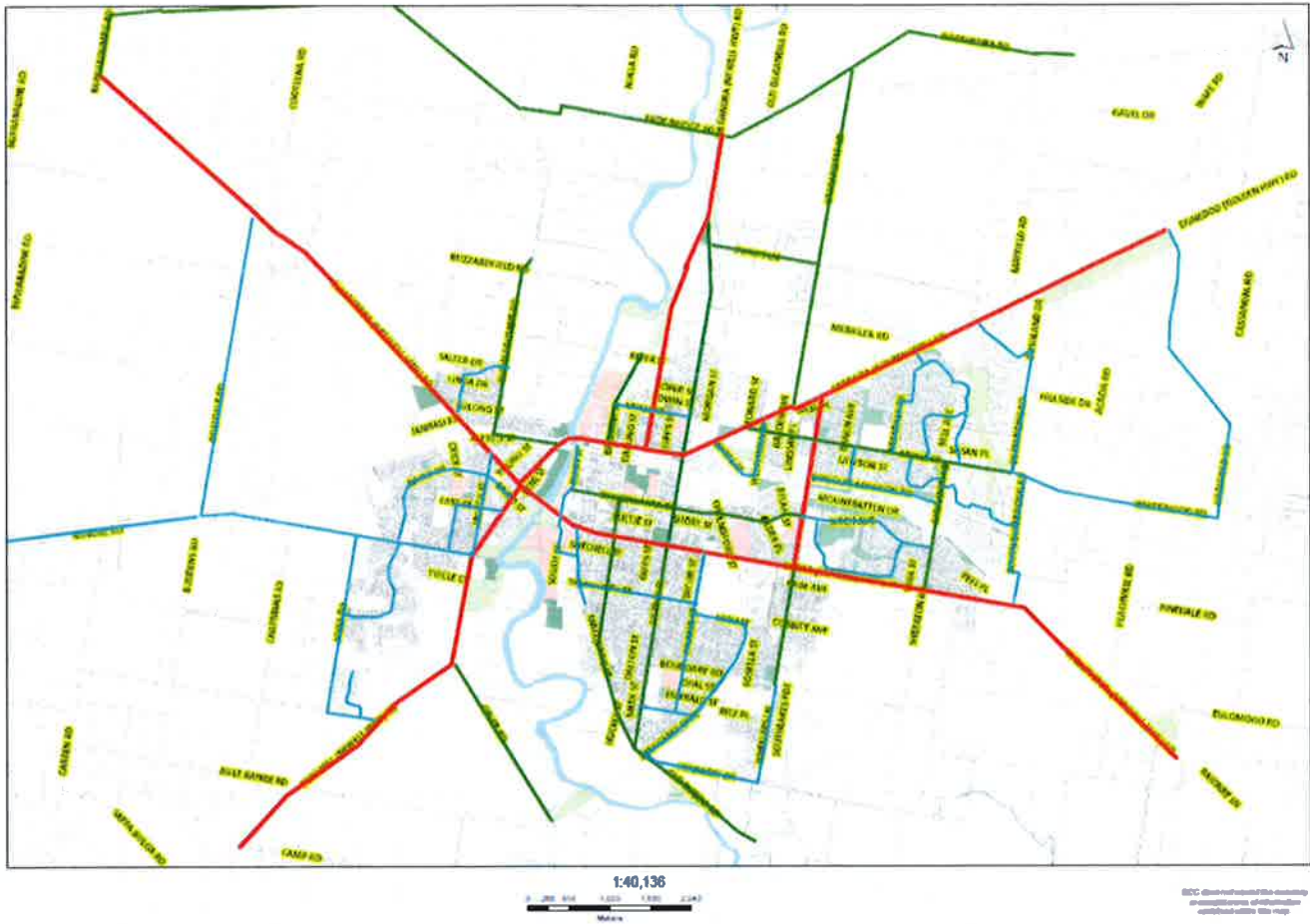
<i>Populus nigra</i> var. <i>italica</i>	Lombardy Poplar	Italy	Fast	25	3	Deciduous	Unknown	Common		3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	2	34	3	3	40
<i>Populus x canadensis</i> 'Evergreen 65 - 1'	Popular	Cultivar	Fast	20	10	Semi	None	Fleming's		3	5	3	4	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	49	3	3	55
<i>Populus x P. euramericana</i> 'Veronese'	Veronese Popular	Cultivar	Fast	20	6	Deciduous	None	Fleming's		3	5	3	4	3	5	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	46	3	3	52
<i>Populus yunnanensis</i>	Yunnans Poplar	Asia	Fast	17	8	Deciduous	Unknown	Common		3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	5	2	4	5	5	42	2	3	47
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Oakville crimson spire'	Oakville Crimson Spire	Cultivar	Mod	6	2	Deciduous	Unknown	Fleming's		3	4	3	3	3	5	2	4	4	5	4	4	5	43	3	3	49
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Aristocrat'	Aristocrat Pear	Hybrid	Mod	11	7	Deciduous	Unknown	Common		4	4	3	3	5	5	3	5	5	3	3	5	5	50	4	4	58
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Chanticleer'	Chanticleer Pear	Hybrid	Fast	11	6	Deciduous	Unknown	Common		4	4	5	2	5	5	3	5	5	5	3	5	2	48	4	4	56
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Valzam'	Valiant Callery's Pear	Hybrid	Mod	9	5	Deciduous	Unknown	Common		4	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	4	5	51	4	4	59
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> x <i>betulaefolia</i> 'Edgedell'	Edgewood Pear	Hybrid	Mod	8	6	Deciduous	Unknown	Common		4	4	5	3	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	53	4	4	61
<i>Pyrus nivalis</i>	Snow Pear	South Europe	Mod	11	8	Deciduous	Unknown	Common		3	4	3	4	3	5	3	2	5	4	5	4	5	46	4	3	53
<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>	Manchurian Pear		Mod	9	7	Deciduous	Unknown	Common		3	3	3	3	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	47	3	3	53
<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Sawtooth Oak	China, Japan, Korea	Mod	12	11	Deciduous	Seed eaters	Occasional		3	4	3	4	3	5	3	3	5	3	5	5	5	46	3	3	52
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	California to Mexico	Mod	19	19	Evergreen	Seed eaters	Occasional		3	4	3	4	3	5	5	3	5	3	5	5	5	48	3	3	54
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	USA	Mod	15	15	Deciduous	Seed eaters	Occasional		5	5	3	4	3	5	4	3	5	3	5	3	4	49	4	5	58
<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	Nth Africa & SW Europe	Mod	20	19	Semi-Deciduous	Seed eaters	Occasional		5	5	3	4	3	5	4	3	5	3	5	5	4	49	3	5	57

<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	Sth. Europe & Western Asia	Mod	15	15	Deciduous	Foliage grazers, seed eaters	Occasional	5	3	3	3	2	3	4	43	3	5	51
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	USA- Alabama to Maine	Mod	19	15	Deciduous	Seed eaters	Common	4	3	3	4	5	3	5	46	4	4	54
<i>Quercus flex</i>	Holly Oak	Mediterranean region	Slow	15	15	Evergreen	Seed eaters	Occasional	5	5	4	3	5	3	4	52	3	5	60
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	USA	Mod	20	15	Deciduous	Unknown	Occasional	5	4	3	4	5	3	5	48	5	5	58
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	Eastern USA	Mod	18	12	Deciduous	Foliage grazers, seed eaters	Common. Container, bare rooted, advanced.	3	3	4	5	5	3	5	47	4	3	54
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	USA; New Jersey to Texas	Mod to Fast	15	15	Deciduous	Unknown	Common	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	51	4	4	59
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Europe & Mediterranean region	Mod	15	12	Deciduous	Foliage grazers, seed eaters	Common. Container, bare rooted, advanced	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	44	4	3	51
<i>Quercus robur</i> 'Fastigiata'	English Oak	Europe & Mediterranean region	Mod	15	4	Deciduous	Foliage grazers, seed eaters	Common. Container, bare rooted, advanced	3	3	4	3	5	3	5	45	4	3	52
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	USA	Mod	15	15	Deciduous	Seed eaters	Common. Bare rooted, advanced	4	3	4	3	5	3	4	47	4	4	55
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak	Spain, Portugal, NorthAfrica, Turkey	Mod	10	8	Deciduous	Unknown	Specialist nurseries, seed	4	4	4	3	5	3	5	50	2	2	54
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> (Varieties)	Black Locust	Appalachian & Ozark Mountains	Fast	11	8	Deciduous	Unknown	Common	5	4	5	2	5	3	3	45	5	5	55

<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	China	Fast	15	12	Deciduous	Unknown	Common		1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	1	35			1	36
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peppercorn Tree	Peru	Mod	11	11	Evergreen	Foliage grazers, seed eaters	Common		5	3	4	3	3	5	5	2	2	2	3	4	43			5	53
<i>Sophora japonica</i> 'Princeton Upright'	Upright Pagoda Tree	Hybrid. Parents from China & Korea	Fast	11	5	Deciduous	Unknown	Bare rooted		5	3	3	5	5	5	2	3	5	5	5	5	51			4	60
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Firewheel Tree	Qld, NSW	Slow	12	4	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common		3	3	3	1	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	44			2	49
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	NSW	Mod	20	10	Evergreen	Birds, insects	Common, seed		3	5	3	3	4	5	4	3	4	4	3	5	45			3	51
<i>Syzygium australe</i> 'Pinnacle'	Pinnacle Scrub Cherry	Hybrid variety	Mod to Slow	6	2	Evergreen	Fruit eaters	Common		3	3	2	3	5	5	1	3	2	4	4	5	39			3	45
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry	NSW & Qld coastal forest	Fast	10	8	Evergreen	Fruit eaters	Common		3	4	3	2	3	5	5	3	2	4	4	5	44			4	51
<i>Tabebuia chrysostricha</i>	Yellow Trumpet Tree		Mod to Fast	9	4	Deciduous	Flowers, insect-eaters, seed	Common		2	4	2	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	38			3	44
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	South/east coast USA, Mississippi valley	Mod to Fast	23	11	Deciduous	Unknown	Occasional. Specialist nursery		4	3	4	3	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	48			4	56
<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Greenspire'	Upright Small Leafed Linden	Hybrid	Mod	11	6	Deciduous	Unknown	Common. Container, Bare rooted		3	3	3	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	49			4	56
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chusan Fan Palm	China	Slow	5	2	Evergreen	Unknown	Occasional. Specialists. Not in large numbers		3	4	3	3	5	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	48			3	54

<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Kanooka, Water Gum	Qld, NSW, Vic	Slow	10	8	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters	Common	3	4	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	47	5	3	3	55
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> 'Luscious' (Luscious® <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> 'DOW10')	Luscious Water Gum, Kanooka	Cultivar	Mod to slow	8	5	Evergreen	Flowers, insect-eaters	Common. Container	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	48	4	3	3	55
<i>Ulmus glabra</i> 'Lutescens'	Golden Elm	cultivar	Mod to Fast	15	15	Deciduous	Low	Common	3	2	3	4	5	1	3	5	2	37	4	3	3	44
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	Western & Southern Europe	Mod to Fast	19	19	Deciduous	Low	Common. Bare root, container or advanced	2	2	5	4	5	2	5	5	5	44	5	2	2	51
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	Southern England, Northern France	Mod to Fast	15	15	Deciduous	Low	Common. Bare root, container or advanced	2	2	3	4	5	1	5	5	5	41	5	2	2	48
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	California Fan Palm	South-eastern California, western Arizona and thru to Baja California	Mod to Slow	12	3	Evergreen	Unknown	Common	5	4	3	4	3	5	5	4	49	4	5	5	58	
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Washington Palm, Mexican Fan Palm	North-western Mexico and Baja Californi	Mod to Slow	15	3	Evergreen	Unknown	Common	5	4	3	4	3	5	5	4	49	4	5	5	58	
<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly	Qld, NSW	Mod	18	15	Evergreen	Fruit eaters	Common	3	4	3	2	3	5	5	5	48	4	3	3	55	
<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Green Vase'	Japanese Zelkova	Hybrid, parent Japan	Fast	11	15	Deciduous	Unknown	Common. Bare rooted	3	4	5	4	5	3	5	5	50	4	3	3	57	
<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Wireless'	Japanese Zelkova	Hybrid, parent Japan	Mod to Fast	7	9	Deciduous	Unknown	Becoming available. Bare root and containers	3	4	5	4	5	3	5	5	50	4	3	3	57	

Street Typologies



Overview of the street hierarchy of Dubbo.

Red – Arterial Roads

Green – Sub – arterials Roads

Blue – Collector Roads

Grey - Residential Roads

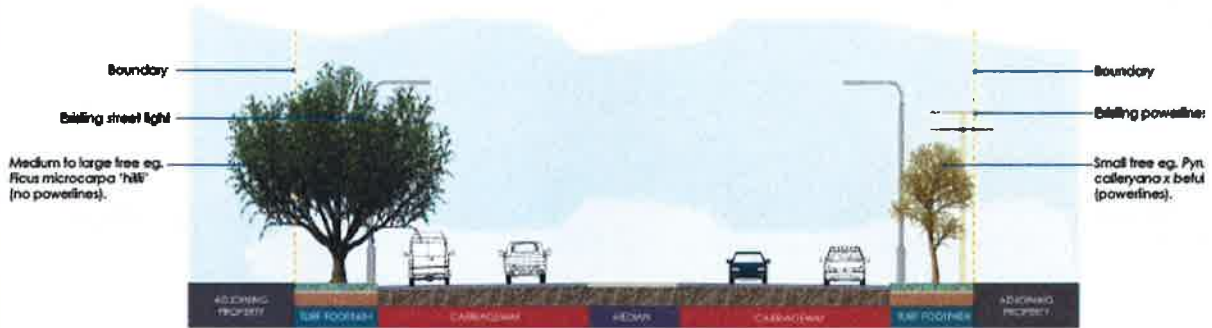
Arterial Roads. LP02

Predominantly arterial roads carry through traffic from one region (i.e. outside of the local area) to other forming principal avenues of communication for urban traffic movements. Typically these include highways. Arterial roads provide a variety of tree planting opportunities due to their scale and the high profile they possess.

Commonly arterial roads are associated with a large range of both underground and overhead services that can restrict the placement of plantings and consequently the type and size of the trees. However, as they often produce the first impression of the City of Dubbo to visitors and tree species should be chosen to provide structure, scale and colour to these major roads.

LP02

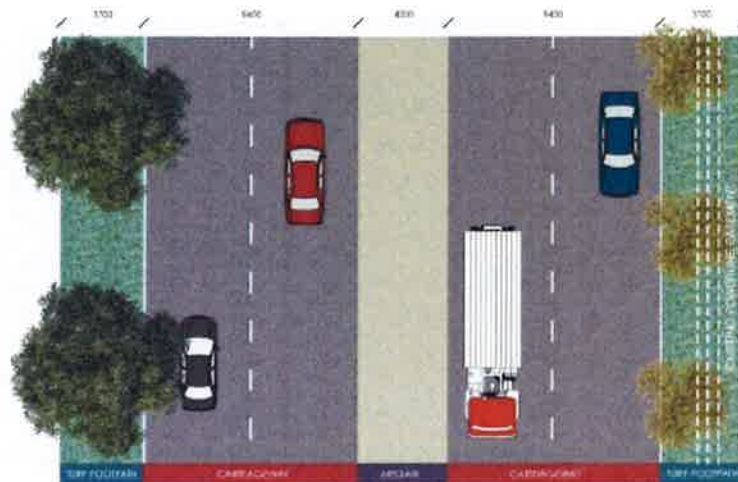
DUBBO PROPOSED STREET TREE PLANTINGS ARTERIAL ROADS



ARTERIAL LOCATION TYPE 1 | SECTION

SCALE | 1:200 @ A3

- SELECTION CRITERIA**
- H: 7-25m
 - W: 5 - ≥11m
 - Drought Tolerance: ≥ 4
 - Heat Tolerance: ≥ 4
 - Wind Tolerance: ≥ 4
 - Longevity: ≥ 3
 - Pollution Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Pathogen / Pest: ≥ 3
 - Allergen Potential: ≥ 2
 - Shadow Cast: ≥ 3
 - Maintenance Required: ≥ 3
 - Tree Litter: ≥ 3
 - Fruit Fall: ≥ 3
 - Weed Potential: ≥ 3



ARTERIAL LOCATION TYPE 1 | DETAIL PLAN

SCALE | 1:200 @ A3

Arterial Roads LP03

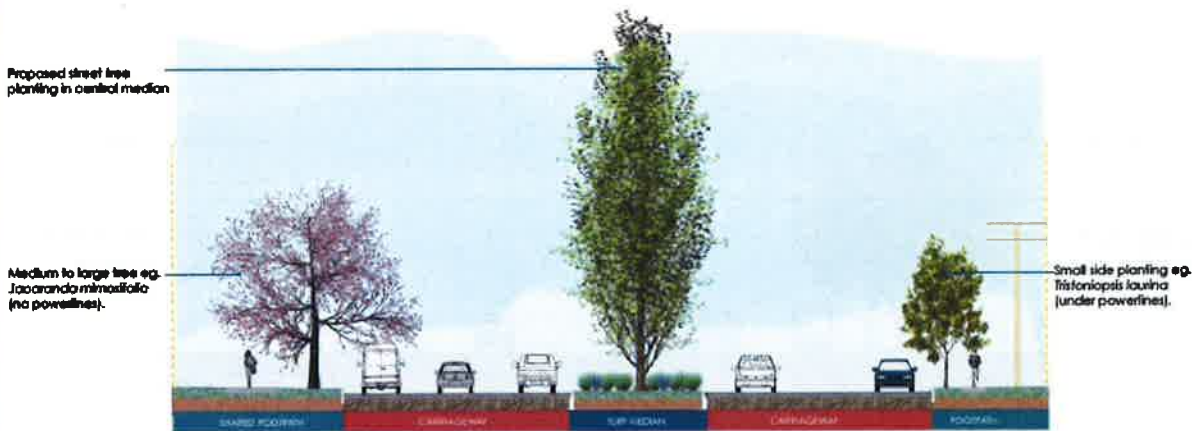
Predominantly arterial roads carry through traffic from one region (i.e. outside of the local area) to other forming principal avenues of communication for urban traffic movements. Typically these include highways. Arterial roads provide a variety of tree planting opportunities due to their scale and the high profile they possess.

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LP03

DUBBO PROPOSED STREET TREE PLANTINGS

ARTERIAL ROADS



ARTERIAL LOCATION TYPE 2 | SECTION

SCALE | 1:200 @ A3

- SELECTION CRITERIA**
- H: 7-16m
 - W: 7, 8m
 - Drought Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Heat Tolerance: ≥ 4
 - Wind Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Longevity: ≥ 3
 - Pollution Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Pathogen / Pest: ≥ 4
 - Allergen Potential: ≥ 3
 - Shadow Cast: ≥ 2
 - Maintenance Required: ≥ 3
 - Tree Litter: ≥ 4
 - Fruit Fall: ≥ 3
 - Weed Potential: ≥ 4



ARTERIAL LOCATION TYPE 2 | DETAIL PLAN

SCALE | 1:200 @ A3

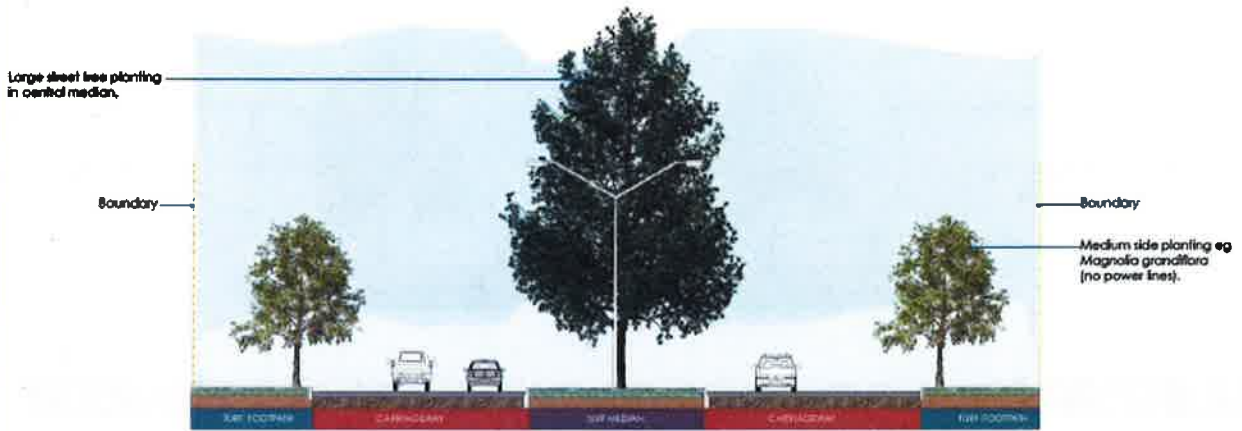
Arterial Roads LPO4

Predominantly arterial roads carry through traffic from one region (i.e. outside of the local area) to other forming principal avenues of communication for urban traffic movements. Typically these include highways. Arterial roads provide a variety of tree planting opportunities due to their scale and the high profile they possess.

Commonly arterial roads are associated with a large range of both underground and overhead services that can restrict the placement of plantings and consequently the type and size of the trees. However, as they often produce the first impression of the City of Dubbo to visitors and tree species should be chosen to provide structure, scale and colour to these major roads.

LPO4

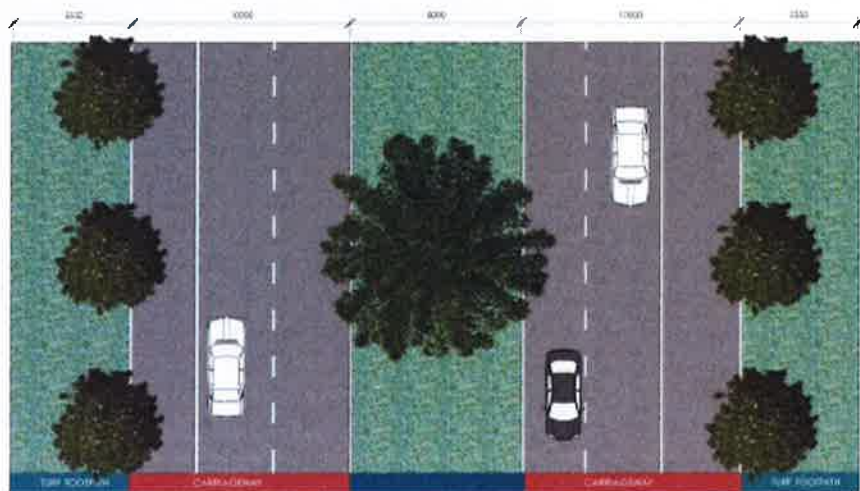
DUBBO PROPOSED STREET TREE PLANTINGS ARTERIAL ROADS



ARTERIAL LOCATION TYPE 3 | SECTION

SCALE | 1:200 @ A3

- SELECTION CRITERIA**
- H: > 6 - 15m
 - W: > 5 - 9m
 - Drought Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Heat Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Wind Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Longevity: ≥ 2
 - Pollution Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Pathogen / Pest: ≥ 3
 - Allergen Potential: ≥ 2
 - Shadow Cast: ≥ 2
 - Maintenance Required: ≥ 3
 - Tree Litter: ≥ 3
 - Fruit Fall: ≥ 3
 - Weed Potential: ≥ 3



ARTERIAL LOCATION TYPE 3 | DETAIL PLAN

SCALE | 1:200 @ A3

Sub Arterial Roads LP05

Sub-arterial road connect the arterial road to areas of development or carry traffic directly from one part of a region to another, and sometimes interconnect the arterial road network in the local area.

Typically these roads have wide formations with higher than average traffic flow carrying capacity.

The scale of these roads allow for the establishment of larger trees that will overtime develop into shady boulevards and park streets. These park streets will improve the connectivity of the City's existing park network, as well as continuing to provide their functional role.

LP05

DUBBO PROPOSED STREET TREE PLANTINGS SUB-ARTERIAL



SUB-ARTERIAL LOCATION TYPE 4 | SECTION

SCALE | 1:200 @ A3

- SELECTION CRITERIA**
- H: 15m
 - W: ≥ 6m
 - Drought Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Heat Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Wind Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Longevity: ≥ 3
 - Pollution Tolerance: ≥ 4
 - Pathogen / Pest: ≥ 3
 - Allergen Potential: ≥ 2
 - Shadow Cast: ≥ 3
 - Maintenance Required: ≥ 3
 - Tree Litter: ≥ 3
 - Fruit Fall: ≥ 3
 - Weed Potential: ≥ 3



SUB-ARTERIAL LOCATION TYPE 4 | DETAIL PLAN

SCALE | 1:200 @ A3

Sub Arterial Roads LPO6

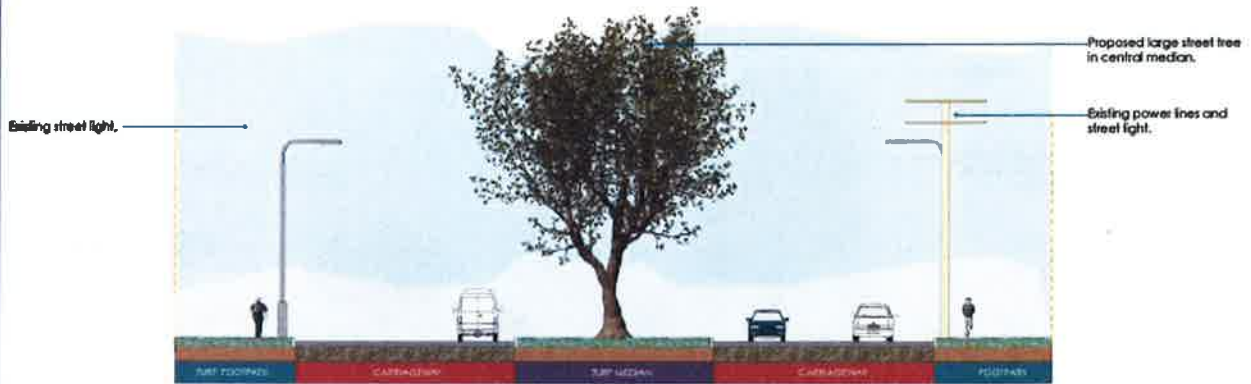
Sub – arterial road connect the arterial road to areas of development or carry traffic directly from one part of a region to another, and sometimes interconnect the arterial road network in the local area.

Typically these roads have wide formations with higher than average traffic flow carrying capacity.

The scale of these roads allow for the establishment of larger trees that will overtime develop into shady boulevards and park streets. These park streets will improve the connectivity of the City’s existing park network, as well as continuing to provide their functional role.

LPO6

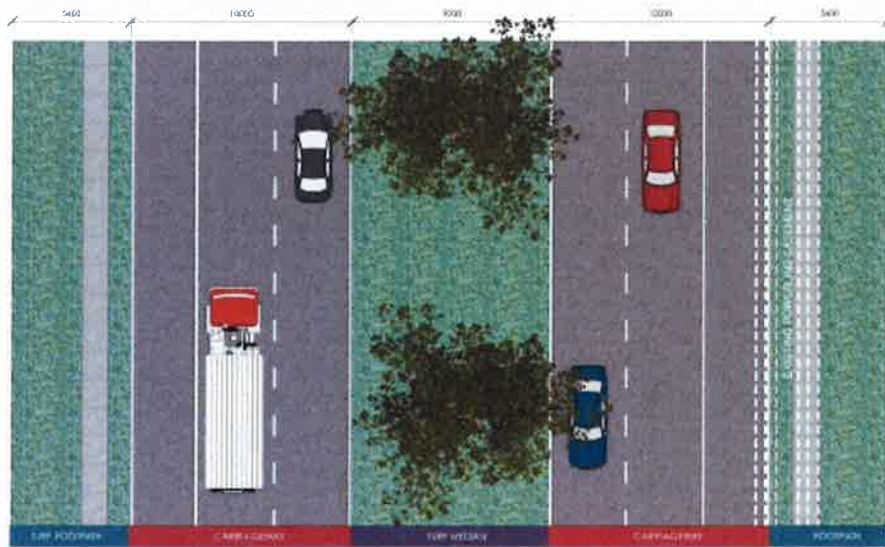
DUBBO PROPOSED STREET TREE PLANTINGS SUB-ARTERIAL



SUB-ARTERIAL LOCATION TYPE 5 | SECTION

SCALE | 1:200 @ A3

- SELECTION CRITERIA**
- H : ≥ 20 m
 - W : ≥ 10m
 - Drought Tolerance: ≥ 4
 - Heat Tolerance: ≥ 4
 - Wind Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Longevity: ≥ 3
 - Pollution Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Pathogen / Pest: ≥ 3
 - Allergen Potential: ≥ 2
 - Shadow Cast: ≥ 3
 - Maintenance Required: ≥ 3
 - Tree Litter: ≥ 3
 - Fruit Fall: ≥ 3
 - Weed Potential: ≥ 2



SUB-ARTERIAL LOCATION TYPE 5 | DETAIL PLAN

SCALE | 1:200 @ A3

Collector Roads LP07

Collector Roads interconnect the arterial roads and the local road system in developed areas. Typically these are spine roads which service distinct neighbourhood precincts with a higher carrying capacity than the lower order roads that come off them.

The level of road are typical broad and scale and where services have been under grounded, provide the opportunity to plant large, broad canopied trees relative to the scale of the street. Where overhead services remain the option of reducing the height of the trees on either one or both sides of the street exist.

LP07

DUBBO PROPOSED STREET TREE PLANTINGS COLLECTOR ROAD



COLLECTOR ROAD LOCATION TYPE 6 | SECTION

SCALE | 1:200 @ A3

With Powerlines

H: ≤ 8m
W: ≤ 6m

Without Powerlines

H: 8m - ≤ 20m
W: ≤ 8m

Drought Tolerance: ≥ 3

Heat Tolerance: ≥ 3

Wind Tolerance: ≥ 3

Longevity: ≥ 3

Pollution Tolerance: ≥ 4

Pathogen / Pest: ≥ 3

Allergen Potential: ≥ 2

Shadow Cast: ≥ 3

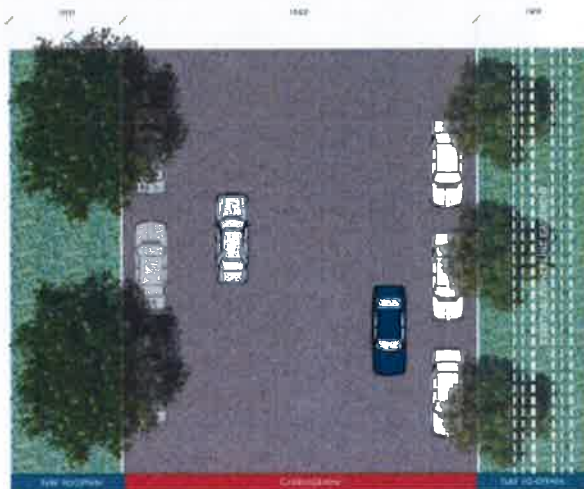
Maintenance Required: ≥ 3

Tree Litter: ≥ 3

Fruit Fall: ≥ 3

Weed Potential: ≥ 3

SELECTION CRITERIA



COLLECTOR ROAD LOCATION TYPE 6 | DETAIL PLAN

SCALE | 1:200 @ A3

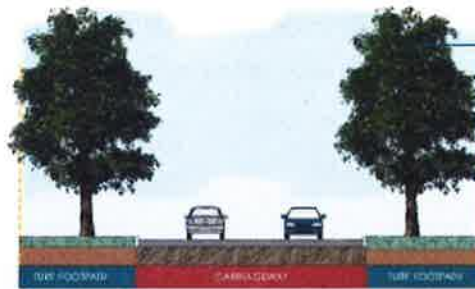
Collector Roads LPo8

Collector Roads interconnect the arterial roads and the local road system in developed areas. Typically these are spine roads which service distinct neighbourhood precincts with a higher carrying capacity than the lower order roads that come off them.

The level of road are typical broad and scale and where services have been under grounded, provide the opportunity to plant large, broad canopied trees relative to the scale of the street.

LP08

DUBBO PROPOSED STREET TREE PLANTINGS COLLECTOR ROAD

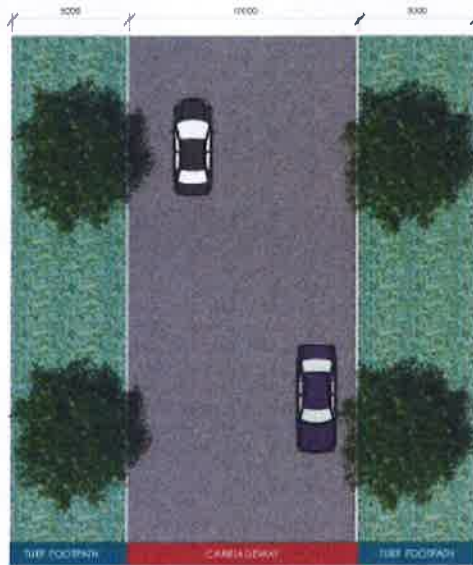


Proposed medium to large street tree planting on side road.

COLLECTOR ROAD LOCATION TYPE 7 | SECTION

SCALE | 1:200 @ A3

- SELECTION CRITERIA**
- H : ≥ 8m
 - W : 6-10m
 - Drought Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Heat Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Wind Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Longevity: ≥ 3
 - Pollution Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Pathogen / Pest: ≥ 3
 - Allergen Potential: ≥ 3
 - Shadow Cast: ≥ 3
 - Maintenance Required: ≥ 3
 - Tree Litter: ≥ 2
 - Fruit Fall: ≥ 2
 - Weed Potential: ≥ 3



COLLECTOR ROAD LOCATION TYPE 7 | DETAIL PLAN

SCALE | 1:200 @ A3

Residential (Local) Roads LP09

More commonly referred to as “Local” roads they are the subdivisional roads within a particular developed area and their purpose is to provide local access to residential property.

Throughout Dubbo, residential streets provide a range of street conditions and types. The street geometry and width, overhead services or not, aspect, building awnings, access to adjacent soil volumes, parking arrangements, precinct character, water sensitive urban design opportunities, the age of the suburb, and streetscape design provide a multitude of scenarios.

Generally speaking, the medians of these residential roads are well populated with trees, but there is considerable potential for verge street tree diversification and better tree growth generally.

Consequently, a large selection of tree species is required to reflect this broad range of planting situations and opportunities.

LP09

DUBBO PROPOSED STREET TREE PLANTINGS RESIDENTIAL



RESIDENTIAL ROAD LOCATION TYPE B | SECTION

SCALE | 1:200 @ A3

- SELECTION CRITERIA**
- H : 8 - ≤ 25m
 - W : 4 - ≤ 15m
 - Drought Tolerance: ≥ 2
 - Heat Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Wind Tolerance: ≥ 3
 - Longevity: ≥ 2
 - Pollution Tolerance: ≥ 2
 - Pathogen / Pest: ≥ 3
 - Allergen Potential: ≥ 4
 - Shadow Cast: ≥ 3
 - Maintenance Required: ≥ 4
 - Tree Litter: ≥ 3
 - Fruit Fall: ≥ 3
 - Weed Potential: ≥ 2



RESIDENTIAL ROAD LOCATION TYPE B | DETAIL PLAN

SCALE | 1:200 @ A3

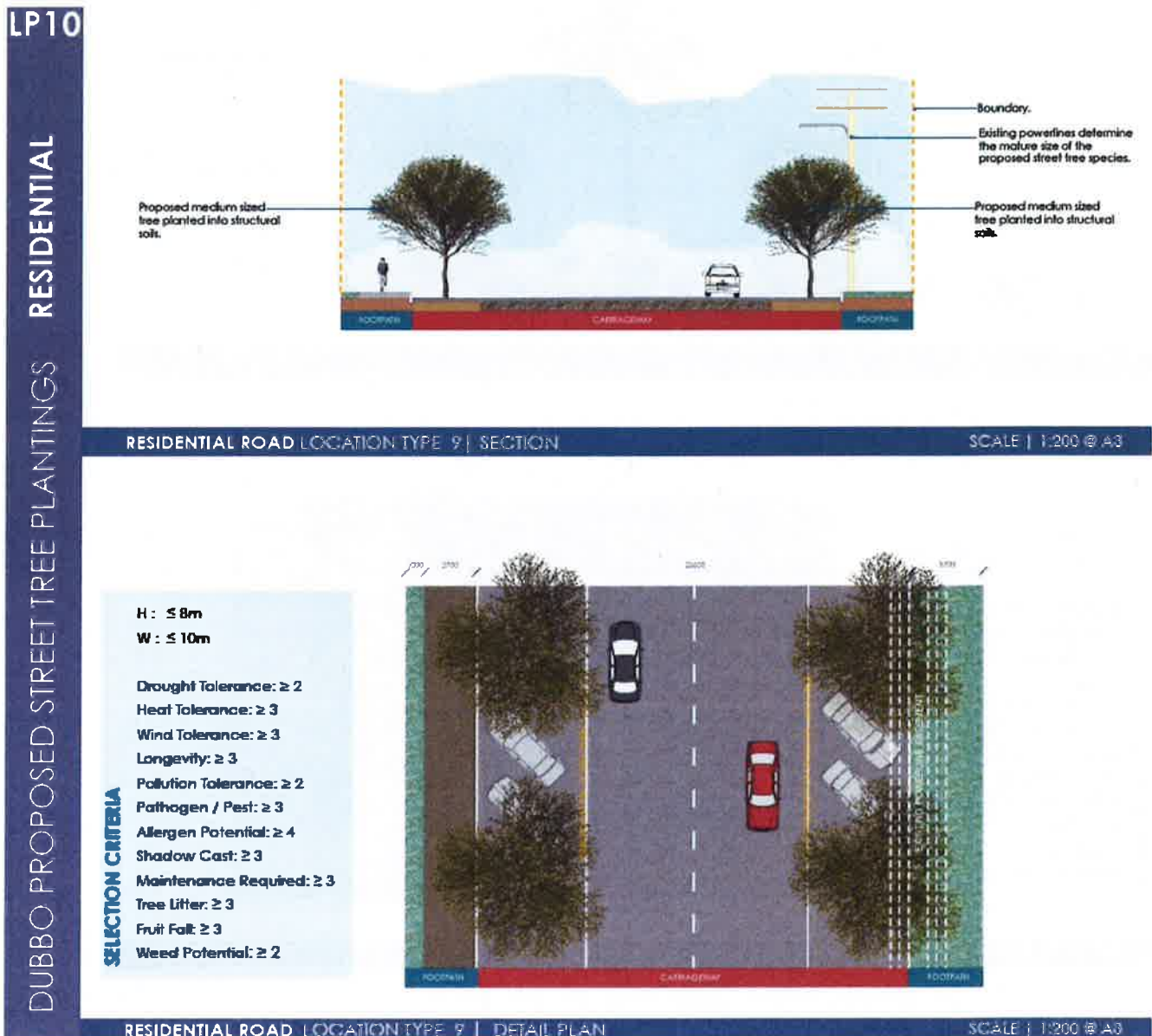
Residential (Local) Roads LP 10

More commonly referred to as “Local” roads they are the subdivisional roads within a particular developed area and their purpose is to provide local access to residential property.

Throughout Dubbo, residential streets provide a range of street conditions and types. The street geometry and width, overhead services or not, aspect, building awnings, access to adjacent soil volumes, parking arrangements, precinct character, water sensitive urban design opportunities, the age of the suburb, and streetscape design provide a multitude of scenarios.

Generally speaking, the medians of these residential roads are well populated with trees, but there is considerable potential for verge street tree diversification and better tree growth generally.

Consequently, a large selection of tree species is required to reflect this broad range of planting situations and opportunities.

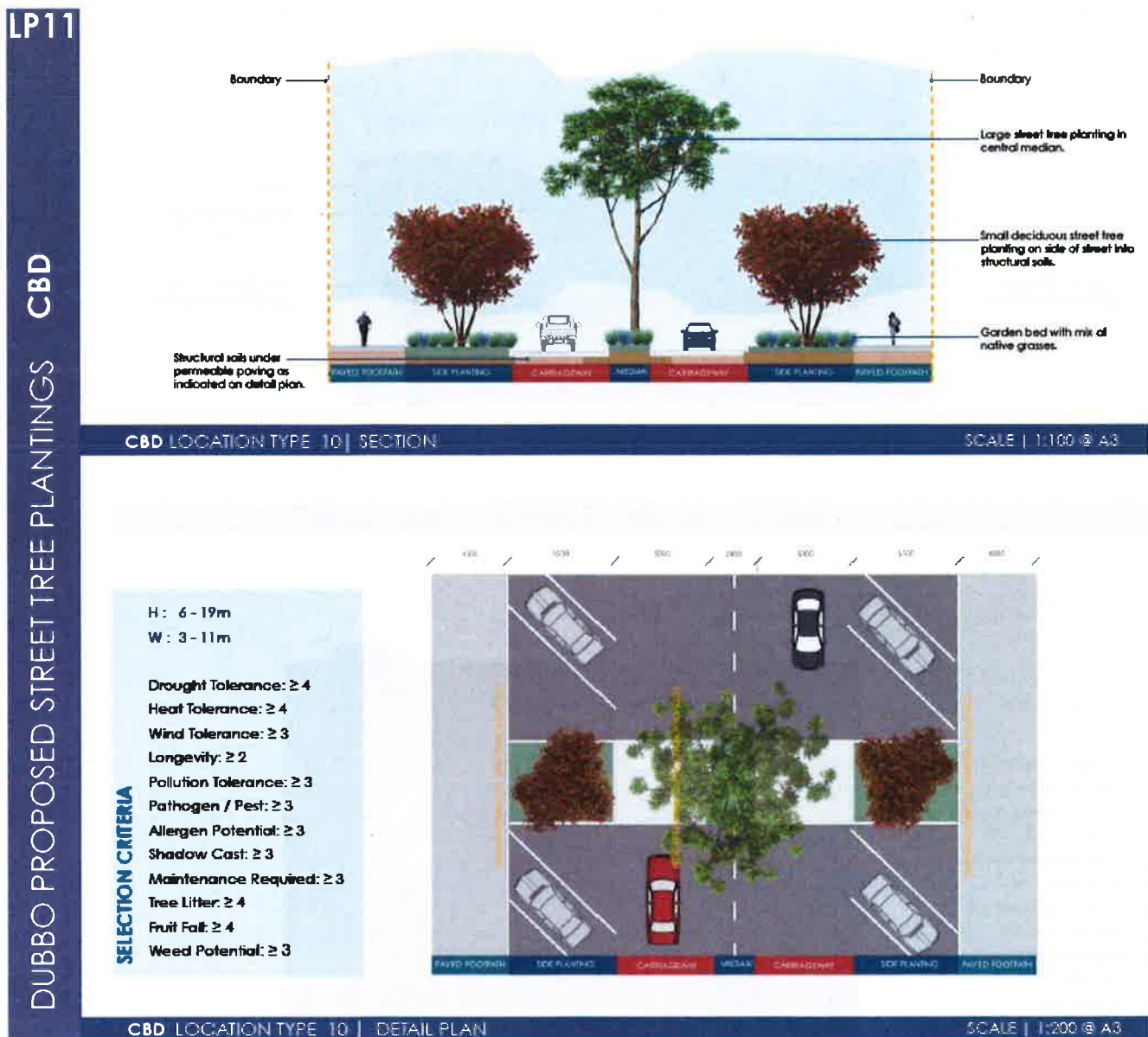


Central Business District LP11

This is the primary commercial precinct/district for an urban area which attracts high vehicular and pedestrian traffic movements and has the highest number of internal trip destinations. The CBD is bounded by Darling Street, Erskine Street, Bligh Street and Cobra Street.

Generally, medians where they exist provide more space for growing trees in than the street's verges. Verge trees compete more for space than median trees, and so verge trees are more in conflict with human needs. Fortunately most of the overhead powerlines have been undergrounded. While underground services can cause restrictions to root growth area, it has eliminated canopy conflicts and so the potential for large trees is maintained.

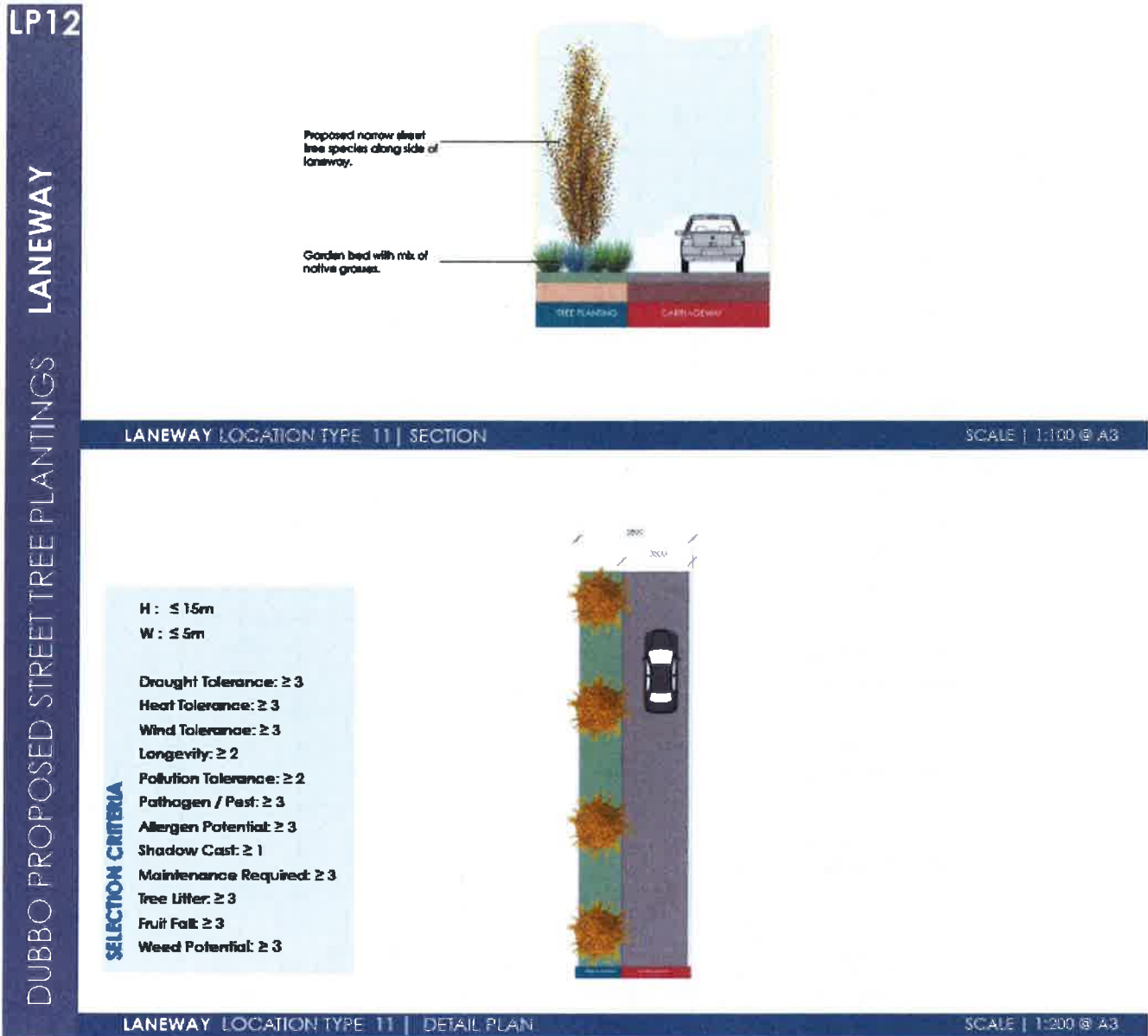
Greater street tree diversity enables trees to be selected that can adapt to a variety of growing conditions, constraints and opportunities.



Laneway LP12

The laneways are very narrow, and it is generally agreed that tree planting opportunities in these environments are limited due to space restrictions, low light, conflict with access requirements and commercial uses.

Certain opportunities may still occur and the right tree species for the site will need close scrutiny.



Matrix and Street Typologies

Tree Species		Beneath overhead powerlines (or with pruning-P)	Shade Tolerance	Location Type 1 - Arterial LP02	Location Type 2 - Arterial LP 03	Location Type 3 - Arterial LP 04	Location Type 4 - Sub - arterial LP 05	Location Type 5 - Sub - arterial LP 06	Location Type 6 - Collector LP 07	Location Type 7 - Collector LP 08	Location Type 8 - Residential Roads LP09	Location Type 9 - Residential Roads LP10	Location Type 10 - CBD LP11	Location Type 11 - Laneway LP12
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle	Yes	No											
<i>Acacia deanei</i>	Deanes Wattle	Yes	No											
<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Early Black Wattle	Yes	No								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood	No	No											
<i>Acacia leprosa</i> 'Scarlet Blaze'	Scarlet Blaze	Yes	No											
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Late Black Wate	Yes (P)	No											
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	No	No											
<i>Acacia pendula</i>	Weeping Myall	Yes (P)	No							Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Acacia pravissima</i>	Ovens Wattle	Yes (P)	Yes											
<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Willow Acacia	No	No											
<i>Acacia spectabilis</i>	Mudgee wattle	No	No											

<i>Corymbia eximia</i>	Yellow Bloodwood	Yes (P)	No				Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red-Flowering Gum	No	No							Yes	Yes	Yes			
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> 'Wild Sunset'	Wild Sunset Red-flowering Gum	Yes	No				Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> 'Wildfire'	Wildfire Red-flowering Gum	Yes	No				Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<i>Corymbia gummiferum</i>	Red Bloodwood	No	No												
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	No	No												
<i>Corymbia ptychocarpa</i>	Swamp Bloodwood	No	No										Yes		
<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	Cadagi	No	Yes												
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	English Hawthorn	Yes	Yes												
<i>Cupaniopsis anachardioides</i>	Tuckaroo, Carrotwood	No	Yes												

<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Valzam'	Valiant Callery's Pear	No	No	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> x <i>betulaefolia</i> 'Edgedell'	Edgewood Pear	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Pyrus nivalis</i>	Snow Pear	Yes (P)	No											
<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>	Manchurian Pear	Yes (P)	No		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Sawtooth Oak	Yes (P)	No											
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	No	No											
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	Yes (P)	No											
<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	No	No					Yes						
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	Yes (P)	No											
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	No	No											
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holly Oak	No	No											
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	No	No					Yes						
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	No	No											
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	No	No				Yes							
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Yes (P)	No											

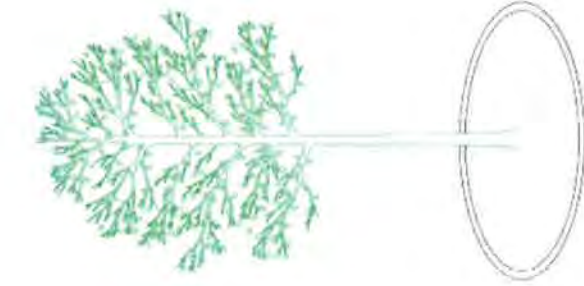
<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Wireless'	Japanese Zelkova	Yes	No			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
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Tree Planting Standards

Western Plains Regional Council

TREE PLANTING STANDARDS

PLAN SHEET INDEX

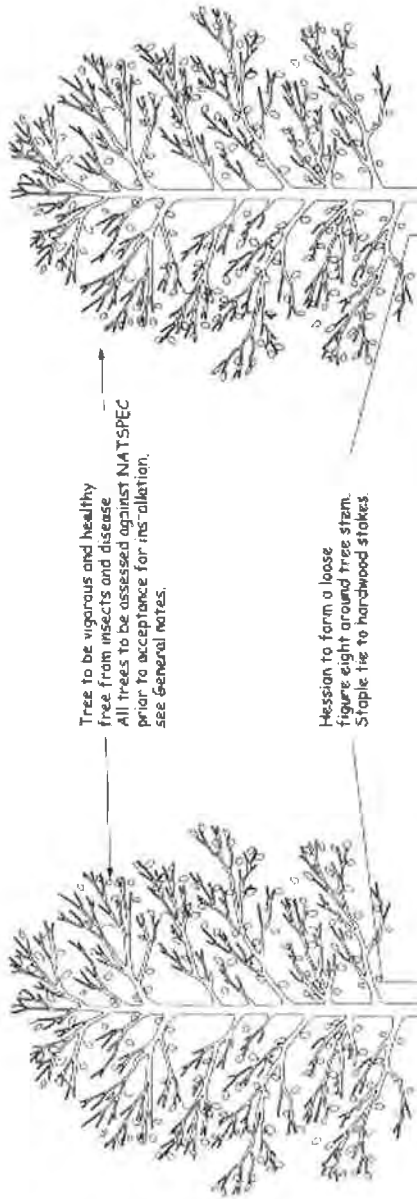


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NOT REQUIRED (This section is reserved for future use)	PROJECT NO. _____ SHEET NO. _____	SCALE NOT TO SCALE	WESTERN PLAINS REGIONAL COUNCIL	COVER SHEET	TREE PLANTING STANDARDS	P 6639
	DATE: _____ DRAWN BY: _____ CHECKED BY: _____ APPROVED BY: _____	PROJECT TITLE: _____ CLIENT: _____ PROJECT LOCATION: _____ PROJECT DESCRIPTION: _____	PROJECT NO. _____ SHEET NO. _____	WESTERN PLAINS REGIONAL COUNCIL	COVER SHEET	TREE PLANTING STANDARDS

GENERAL NOTES

- Provide assessment from the supply nursery or horticultural landscape contractor showing compliance against criteria in NATSPEC Guide to Specifying Trees - Assessment of Tree Quality, requirements, including a checklist of the key points.
- Supply to Council's Parks and Landcare prior to planting
- All stakes and hession ties to be removed at the end of landscape contractors maintenance period.
- The landscape contractor must furnish test evidence to Council that all soils used comply with the soil types nominated on these details.
- All timber in contact with ground to be Class 1 durability hardwood or equivalent ACQ treated pine.
- Irrigation lines may or may not be required and will be determined on a site by site basis by the Project Manager (02 6801 4000)
- Root barrier, either modular or linear, may be required and will be determined by the D.C.C Project Manager based on site specific conditions



Tree to be vigorous and healthy free from insects and disease. All trees to be assessed against NATSPEC prior to acceptance for installation. see General notes.

Hession to form a loose figure eight around tree stem. Staple tie to hardwood stakes.

Two hardwood stakes 50 x 50 x 1800. Ensure stakes do not damage irrigation tube and rootball when finished. (Site specific and determined on whether they are required is to be made by DCC Project Manager)

75mm deep wood chip or pinebark mulch - no fines. Keep mulch clear of trunk to avoid rot. Finish flush with adjacent surfaces.

Top of rootball to finish level with surrounding soil.

Existing soil to be reused with the addition of TERBACOTTON at manufacturer's specified rate.

Break up base of planting bed to a depth of 150mm.

Top of rootball to finish level with surrounding soil.

Falls to edge of pit

2 x width of rootball

D2 >45L TREE IN TURF
N/S

D1 >45L TREE IN MASS PLANTING BED
N/S

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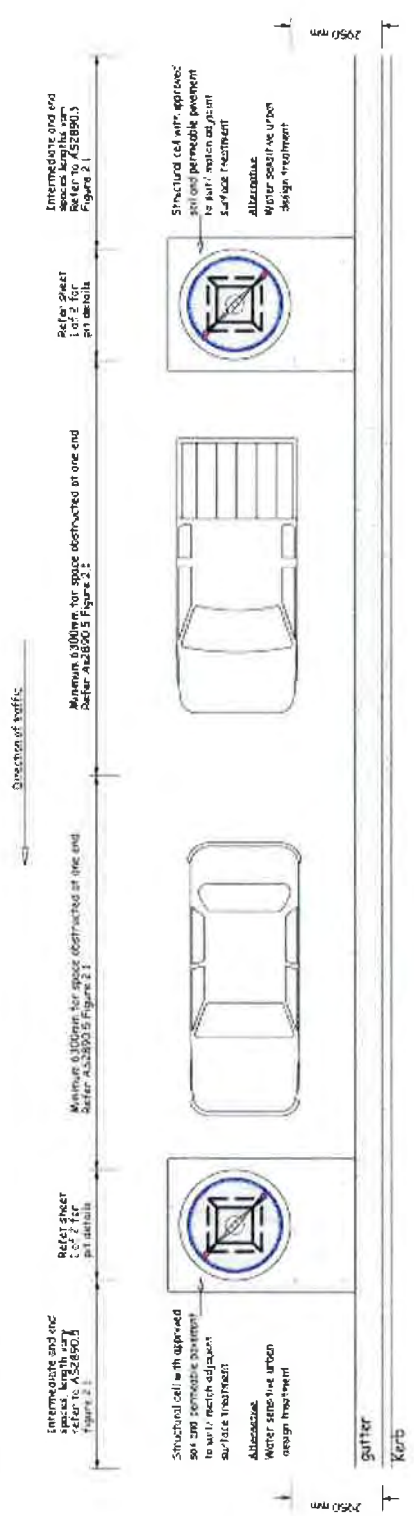
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Western Plains Regional Council

TREE > 45 L POT SIZE

TREE PLANTING STANDARDS



TYPICAL PLAN - TREE IN ROAD PAVEMENT

NOTES

DESIGN NOTES

GENERAL: This detail is typical only and may require adjustment for site specific situations. This detail is intended as a design tool to assist designers to set out trees in their site masterplan. It is not intended as a construction detail.

For all proposals to plant trees in the street, application must demonstrate compliance with the following issues:

HYDRAULIC FLOWS - seek advice from a civil engineer to check that the setout will not impede hydraulic flows along the gutter. Site specific calculations are required for this purpose and engineering certification shall be submitted with the DA/CC.

UTILITIES - The placement and location of underground utilities should also be checked from site to site and include the feasibility and design of tree planting in streetscapes. Many services are not located in accordance with standard allocations. Additional services may be present that are not documented. To check the feasibility of proposed tree locations contact DIAL before you Dig 1000 to determine service locations. Site specific service location shall also be carried out by an accredited service locator to more accurately check the site conditions. Contact council or utilities providers for a list of accredited locators.

Document utilities locations with the DA/CC documentation to demonstrate the feasibility of proposals. Comply with guidelines by utilities providers. Do not locate tree pits where they will interfere with power lines or other utilities.

SUBSOIL DRAINAGE

The location of subsoil drainage and stormwater pits is required to determine suitable connections for pit drainage. If there are no existing subsoil lines, new subsoil drainage must be provided to connect tree pit drainage into the storm water system. Locating existing subsoil lines and/or design of new subsoil and storm water connections must be determined prior to construction commencing to ensure feasibility of tree planting. Ensure that s/w marks are sealed in accordance with the relevant Australia Standards. Where possible minimise connections to the stormwater drains.

TRAFFIC ISSUES - Do not set out street trees in taxi stands, bus stops, loading zones and stop lines, driveways, pedestrian kerb ramps, etc. Do not locate street trees where they may interfere with traffic sight lines eg. on the approach side of pedestrian crossings or driveways. Comply with Figure 3.3 AS2890.2 for sight line clearances. Ensure reflectors are located on both sides of the tree guard adjacent to the travel lane and on both sides of the tree guard. Line markings are desirable to highlight the presence of the tree plantings as traffic obstacles. They may be deleted if approved in consultation with Council's traffic officer.

PARKING - Check the setout of parking spaces before locating street trees and locate tree pits to minimize loss of on-street parking spaces. Where additional space is available without loss of parking or where parking is not a major issue the length of the tree pit may be increased. Where parking setout is not parallel with the kerb, adjust the detail to provide alternative pit designs and setout to suit the site parking arrangements. Comply with the requirements of AS2890.5 On-Street Parking.

TREE GUARD ORIENTATION - Where tree guards with decorative panels are proposed orientate the tree guard with panels perpendicular to the kerb.

TREE SPECIES SELECTION NOTES

Developer must submit a detailed landscape plan of the proposed sub-division to Dubbo City Council for approval. Species must be identified by botanical nomenclature.

Contact DCC Parks and Landcare on 68074000 to determine whether proposed species are relevant to the site.

Wood species should always be avoided in any location.

Avoid the selection of very large trees for confined streetscape situations unless additional tree pit preparation work is carried out in a large verge area is available, well clear of all infrastructure (eg kerb and gutter, footpaths and services).

Avoid the selection of trees that grow in naturally moist situations as these can be shallow rooting, unless pit preparation works are justified in the landscape report.

The 2950mm distance between the kerb and the concrete ring edge allows the DCC street sweeper through

<p>NOT REQUIRED</p> <p>APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION</p> <p>DATE: _____</p> <p>BY: _____</p> <p>PROJECT: _____</p> <p>LOCATION: _____</p> <p>SCALE: _____</p> <p>DATE: _____</p> <p>BY: _____</p> <p>PROJECT: _____</p> <p>LOCATION: _____</p> <p>SCALE: _____</p> <p>DATE: _____</p> <p>BY: _____</p> <p>PROJECT: _____</p> <p>LOCATION: _____</p> <p>SCALE: _____</p>	<p>DATE: _____</p> <p>BY: _____</p> <p>PROJECT: _____</p> <p>LOCATION: _____</p> <p>SCALE: _____</p> <p>DATE: _____</p> <p>BY: _____</p> <p>PROJECT: _____</p> <p>LOCATION: _____</p> <p>SCALE: _____</p>	<p>DATE: _____</p> <p>BY: _____</p> <p>PROJECT: _____</p> <p>LOCATION: _____</p> <p>SCALE: _____</p> <p>DATE: _____</p> <p>BY: _____</p> <p>PROJECT: _____</p> <p>LOCATION: _____</p> <p>SCALE: _____</p>	<p>DATE: _____</p> <p>BY: _____</p> <p>PROJECT: _____</p> <p>LOCATION: _____</p> <p>SCALE: _____</p> <p>DATE: _____</p> <p>BY: _____</p> <p>PROJECT: _____</p> <p>LOCATION: _____</p> <p>SCALE: _____</p>	<p>DATE: _____</p> <p>BY: _____</p> <p>PROJECT: _____</p> <p>LOCATION: _____</p> <p>SCALE: _____</p>	<p>DATE: _____</p> <p>BY: _____</p> <p>PROJECT: _____</p> <p>LOCATION: _____</p> <p>SCALE: _____</p>	<p>DATE: _____</p> <p>BY: _____</p> <p>PROJECT: _____</p> <p>LOCATION: _____</p> <p>SCALE: _____</p>	<p>DATE: _____</p> <p>BY: _____</p> <p>PROJECT: _____</p> <p>LOCATION: _____</p> <p>SCALE: _____</p>								
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<p>NOT TO SCALE</p>				<p>Western Plains Regional Council</p>				<p>TREES IN ROAD PAVEMENT</p> <p>SHEET 2 OF 2</p>				<p>TREE PLANTING STANDARDS</p>			
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Tree Protection Zones

INFORMATION FOR PLANNERS, DEVELOPERS, SERVICE PROVIDERS AND CONTRACTORS

OVERVIEW

The protection of trees is vital to retaining our city's character and environment. Trees grow in a delicate balance with their environment and any changes to that balance must be minimized if the tree is to remain healthy state and fulfil its potential. It is rarely possible to repair stressed and injured trees, so damage needs to be avoided during all stages of development and construction. This document guides work around trees to ensure their long-term protection, integrity and vitality and applies to all public trees that are either owned or managed by the Western Plains Regional Council including those found within the City of Dubbo, Wellington and the surrounding villages of Ballimore, Brocklehurst, Euchareena, Eumungerie, Geurie, Mumbil, Stewart Town, Toongi and Wongarbon

In all cases, Western Plains Regional Council's arborists shall, within the parameters of best practice and meeting the community's expectations, have the discretion to modify or add to any condition, practice or standard outlined within the policy. All construction and development works near public trees must abide by the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) and the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) requirements outlined in this document unless otherwise directed.

TREE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

The most important consideration for the successful retention of trees is to allow appropriate above and below ground space for the trees to continue to grow. There are two protection zones identified within the Australian Standard – Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS 4970 – 2009).

1. Structural Root Zone (SRZ):

The area around the base of a tree required for the tree's stability in the ground. The woody root growth and soil cohesion in this area are necessary to hold the tree upright. The SRZ is nominally circular with the trunk at its centre and is expressed by its radius in metres.

This zone considers only the tree's structural stability, and not the root zone required for a tree's vigour and long term viability. This zone is usually much larger and comprises of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ).

2. Tree Protection Zone (TPZ):

A specified area above and below the ground and at a given distance from the trunk that is set aside for the protection of the tree's root system and crown to provide for the long term viability and stability of the tree, where it may be otherwise potentially damaged by development.

This requires the allocation of Tree Protection Zones for retained trees. A protection zone should be established for the duration of the project. Care must be taken to ensure that no damage is caused to council tree trunks, roots, canopy or branches during construction.

To ensure that public trees in the municipality are fully protected at all times, the following requirements must be complied with:

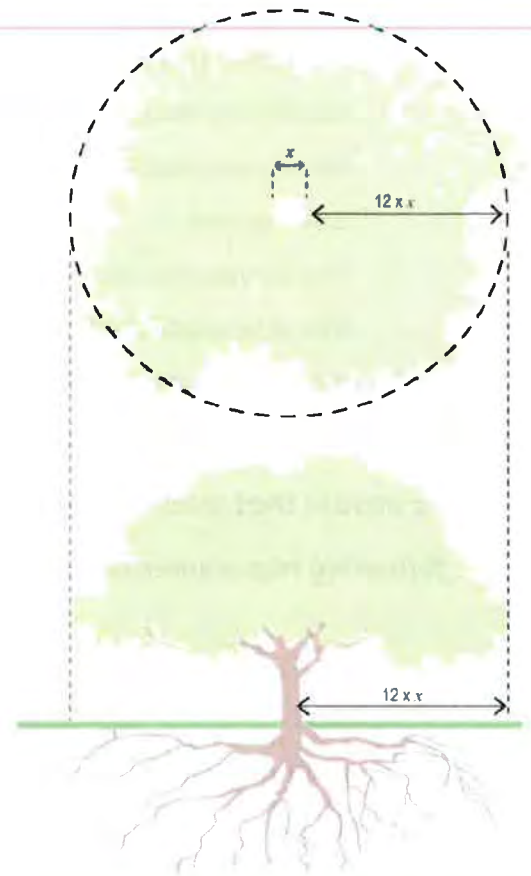
A – TREE PROTECTION ZONES

1. A Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) shall be established for the duration of any works near a tree.
2. A Structural Root Zone (SRZ) is only required to be established when excavation / trenching works are identified that will encroach into the TPZ.
3. The tree and root protection distance methods outlined in the current Australian Standard will be used for the allocation of tree and root protection zones.
 - a. The TPZ for individual trees is calculated based on trunk (stem) diameter (DBH), measured at 1.4 metres up from ground level. The radius of the TPZ is calculated by multiplying the tree's DBH by 12. For example; a tree with 40cm DBH requires a TPZ of 4.8 metres.

The method provides a TPZ that addresses both tree stability and growth requirements. TPZ distances are measured as a radius from the centre of the trunk at ground level.

Trunk Diameter (DBH)	Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)
10cm	1.2m
20cm	2.4m
40cm	4.8m
75cm	9m
100cm	12m

Table 1: Example Tree Protection Zone



- b. The SRZ is the area required by the tree to maintain its stability. Encroachment into this zone can lead to catastrophic structural failure of the tree.

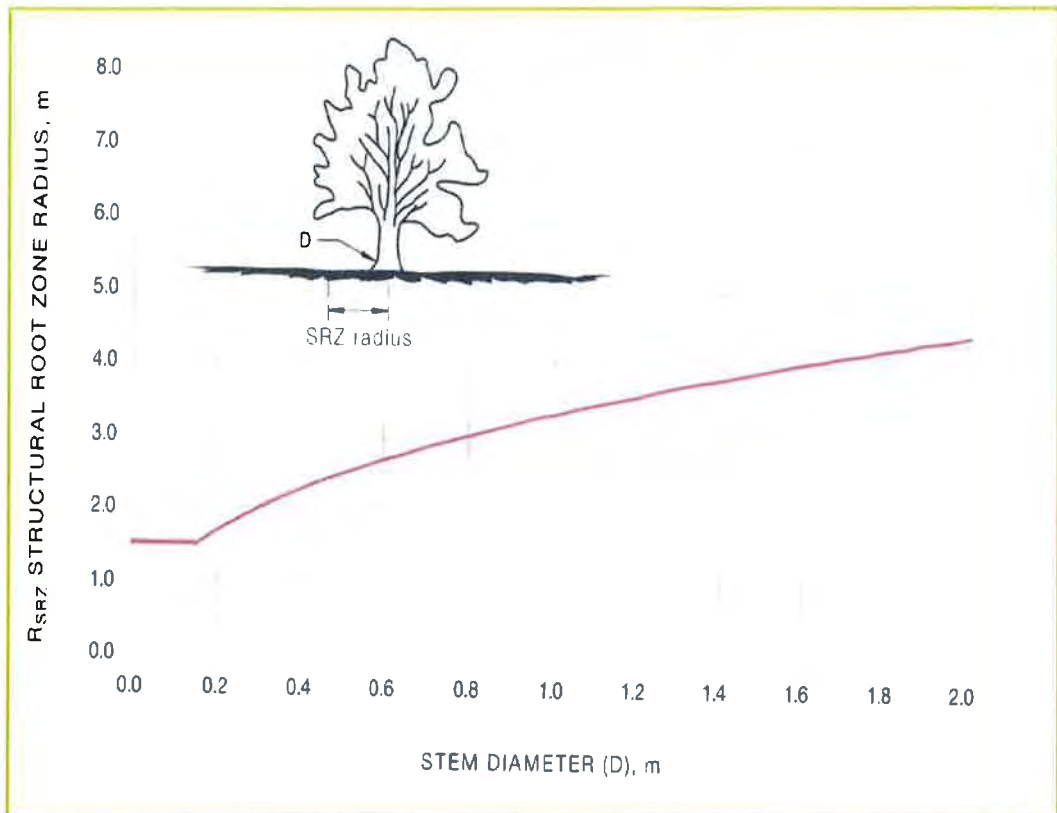
An indicative SRZ radius can be determined from the trunk diameter measured immediately above the root buttress (flare) using the formula:

$$\text{SRZ radius} = (D \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64$$

For an example: if the diameter of the tree at the root flare (buttress) is 1.28 metres.

$$\text{SRZ} = (1.28 \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64$$

$$\text{SRZ} = 3.67 \text{ metres, or a total area of } 42.3 \text{ metres}^2.$$



Graph 1. SRZ based on stem diameter.

3. The Council's arborist must approve any modification to a tree protection zone.

The following are not permitted within a Structural Root Zone (SRZ) or a Tree Protection Zone (TPZ):

1. Mechanical excavation on the road, footpath or any public space
2. Stockpiling of building materials, debris or soil
3. Vehicular traffic except on existing paved surfaces
4. Installation of service pits or hatches
5. Vehicular crossings
6. Severing of tree roots with a diameter greater than 30mm
7. Alteration of soil levels and structure

B – BORING

1. Installation of underground services are to be bored if substantial disturbance to the root zone. This will be determined by an onsite meeting prior to any works commencing.

2. Entry and exit pits will be positioned outside the designated TPZ of each tree. This requirement should apply unless root sympathetic exploratory investigations have been undertaken and it has been determined that access within the TPZ will not significantly affect the tree.
3. The extent or length of boring in the vicinity of trees will be determined by the TPZ.
4. The depth of the boring will depend on the size of the tree. Table 2 indicates the recommended boring depths for trees based on their trunk diameter.
5. Where boring is unavailable, excavation shall be by hand or non-destructive digging.

Trunk diameter	Minimum Depth to TOP
<100cm	800mm
100-150cm	950mm
>150cm	1100mm

Table 2: Depth of boring

PRUNING

1. No council tree may be pruned or branches removed by anyone other than those authorised by council.
2. Pruning of roots and branches will be in accordance with AS 4373, Pruning of Amenity Trees or any more recent relevant Standard.

REMOVAL

1. Removals of trees will not occur unless approved by the Council.
2. No council tree may be removed by anyone other than those authorised by the Council.
3. Where a public tree removal is approved by the Council's arborist in relation to a development, the associated cost of the tree and its removal shall be paid by the property owner or a representative prior to the removal.

TREE PROTECTION MANAGEMENT PLANS

1. Permission from the Council's arborist is required for activities that do not comply with the above measures.
2. A Tree Protection Management Plan endorsed by the Council's arborist will be prepared prior to the commencement of the works.
3. A Tree Protection Management Plan is developed in accordance with the Australian Standard AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites or any more recent standard. It is too prepared by a certified arborist to assess impacts to public trees, provide recommendations to reduce impacts on public trees and identify construction guidelines to be followed through all phases of construction.

TREE PROTECTION BONDS

Where construction activities have the potential to impact public trees, a bond for the protection of the tree will be held by the Council. The amount of the bond will amount to the tree amenity value and will be held for the duration of the works, subject to an approved Tree Protection Management Plan.

For further information please contact Western Plains Regional Council on 6801 4000 or email: dcc@dubbo.nsw.gov.au



DUBBO REGIONAL
COUNCIL



DUBBO STREET TREE MASTERPLAN

STREET TREES FOR THE CITY OF DUBBO



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Botanical name:

Acacia pendula

Common name:

Weeping Myall

Origin:

Eastern Australia, mainly the western side of the Great Dividing Range

Typical height:

8-10 metres

Typical width:

5-8 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast.

Typical form:

Spreading or erect tree with pendulous branches.

Characteristics:

Small to moderate sized evergreen tree. Striking blue-grey, narrow foliage. Bark rough, fissured and dark grey. Bright yellow globose flowers.

Site requirements:

Widespread in inland areas. Often grows in alluvial soils. It is also found in relatively heavy clay soils in Victoria. Its natural habitat gets between 400-600 mm annual rainfall.

Tolerances:

High drought tolerance. Tolerant of frosts.

Notes:

Very ornamental small to moderate sized tree with good tolerances for Dubbo area.



Botanical name:

Acacia salicina

Common name:



Cooba, Native Willow, Willow Wattle

Origin:

Widespread species in eastern Australia colonising most of the Murray Darling & Lake Eyre drainage basins. Grows mainly along the banks of rivers and creeks, on gentle slopes, alluvial plains and floodplains.

Typical height:

5-12 metres

Typical width:

5-12 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow

Typical form:

Medium evergreen tree with a rounded spreading crown and pendulous branchlets.

Characteristics:

Long pendulous foliage often drooping to near ground level. Narrow, slightly curved phyllodes. Racemes of pale yellow flowers. Rough bark.

Site requirements:

Occurs naturally in areas where soils are usually moderate to heavy-textured alluvial clays. Mean annual rainfall: 125-650 mm. Tolerates a wide range of conditions including alkaline and acid soils.

Tolerances:

Moderate to high salt tolerance and highly tolerant of water logging. Moderate to high drought tolerance.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop good structure. May need to manage root suckers.





Botanical name:

Acacia stenophylla

Common name:

Eumong, River Cooba, Munumula, Balkura, Gurley, Gooralee

Origin:

Eastern Australia. Widespread in inland arid areas

Typical height:

5-10 metres

Typical width:

5-10 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast

Typical form:

Small to medium evergreen tree with ascending branches and pendulous branchlets

Characteristics:

Rough and fissured, dark grey-brown bark. Grey-green, long, leathery phyllodes (modified stems). Creamy-yellow ball flower heads in sparse clusters

Site requirements:

Typically grows in alluvial heavy clay soils that are usually alkaline, often saline, near watercourses and around the margins of swamps and depressions, which are often waterlogged and sometimes inundated. Annual rainfall: 125-600 mm

Tolerances:

High water logging, salinity and frost tolerance. Moderate to high drought tolerance. High salt tolerance.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop good structure and can send up root suckers.





Botanical name:

Acer campestre var. 'Elsrijk' & 'Evelyn'

Common name:

Elsrijk Hedge Maple & Queen Elizabeth Maple

Origin:

Cultivars

Typical height:

'Elsrijk' & 'Evelyn' 8-10 metres

Typical width:

'Elsrijk' & 'Evelyn' 5-10 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

'Elsrijk' – dense, upright conical to broadly oval crown.

'Evelyn' - upright growth habit becoming rounded with age.

Characteristics:

Deciduous small to medium sized tree. Small dark green leaves with rounded lobes, colouring yellow in autumn. Bark grey-black, lightly ridged and furrowed.

Site requirements:

Tolerates a wide range of conditions including both alkaline and acid soils, some dryness and soil compaction.

Tolerances:

High drought tolerance. High tolerance of pollution. Tolerates heavy pruning. Easily transplanted and extremely adaptable. Pest & disease free.

Notes:

Excellent street tree selections from a species that has earned a reputation as a tough urban tree. 'Evelyn' can set abundant seed.



Image above courtesy of Flemings Nurseries Pty. Ltd.



Botanical name:

Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'

Common name:

Autumn Blaze Freeman Maple

Origin:

Cultivar of hybrid between *A.saccharinum* x
A.rubrum

Typical height:

15-20 metres

Typical width:

9-12 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Narrow-domed form with ascending branches.

Characteristics:

Large deciduous tree. Medium green leaves are deeply cut with five pointed lobes. The foliage turns orange-red to scarlet-red colour in autumn. Silver-grey, generally smooth bark.

Site requirements:

Easily grown in average, medium to wet, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. It can be used in what are considered 'tough' sites, such as high clay content, wet sites and dry sites.

Tolerances:

Tolerant of extended dry periods when established and also periodic waterlogging. Easily transplanted.

Notes:

Needs good formative pruning program to develop good branch architecture. Makes a good avenue tree. Could also consider 'Armstrong' with a more upright form.



Botanical name:

Acer negundo 'Sensation'

Common name:

Sensation Box Elder Maple

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

8-10 metres

Typical width:

6-8 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast

Typical form:

Rounded canopy. Improved branching structure compared to the species.

Characteristics:

Small to medium sized deciduous tree. Middle green foliage with reddish-brown tinge to new growth. Foliage turning brilliant red-orange in autumn. Greyish-brown bark with smooth, greenish upper branches.

Site requirements:

Adapts to a wide range of soil conditions, wet or dry and varied pH.

Tolerances:

Easy to transplant and adaptable. Tolerant of harsh urban conditions. Tolerant of extended dry periods and periodic inundation.

Notes:

Can be short-lived due to rapid growth. Sensitive to sun scorch on trunk and main branches.



Botanical name:



Acer platanoides 'Crimson Sentry'

Common name:

Crimson Sentry Norway Maple

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

7-8 metres

Typical width:

4-5 metres

Growth rate:

Slow to moderate

Typical form:

Broadly columnar, upright.

Characteristics:

Small deciduous tree. Dense canopy of dark purple leaves with five sharp lobes. Purple to golden-brown autumn foliage.

Site requirements:

Very tolerant of a wide array of urban soils. Adapts to extremes in soils; sand, clay, acid to alkaline.

Tolerances:

Tolerant of extended dry periods and hot sites. High tolerance of pollution.

Notes:

Low maintenance once established. Easily transplanted.

Botanical name:

Agathis robusta



Common name:

Queensland Kauri Pine

Origin:

Australia - Queensland

Typical height:

20 - 25 metres

Typical width:

6 - 10 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Large tree with a straight pole – like trunk that has rough scaly bark, and a heavily branched crown.

Characteristics:

Large evergreen tree. Broad leathery dark green leaves with no mid rib and arranged in almost opposite pairs. Classified as a conifer.

Site requirements:

Free draining deep soils. Prefers a full sun position.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant.

Notes:

Botanical name:



Alphotinia excelsa

Common name:

Red Ash / Soap Tree

Origin:

North and eastern Australia

Typical height:

10 - 30 metres

Typical width:

4-5 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

A small to medium tree which can be fairly open or have a well rounded crown.

Characteristics:

The dense clusters of white, fragrant summer flowers are followed by dry, globular, black fruits with a transverse ridge above the base. The outer fruit sheds to expose two very hard, tiny, red brown seeds.

Site requirements:

Well drained soils preferred, although .very tolerant of a wide array of urban soils.

Adapts to extremes in soils - sand to clayey soils as well as acidic soils. Sensitive to saline soils. Grows best in full sun.

Tolerances:

Drought: known to be moderately drought tolerant or known to be tolerant of protracted droughts.

Frost: tolerates frosts in the 0° to -5°C range

Notes:



Botanical name:

Angophora floribunda

Common name:

Rough-barked Apple

Origin:

Widely distributed in S/E Qld, and eastern NSW apart from the northern coast, and extends south into the Mallee area in far eastern Victoria.

Typical height:

15-25 metres

Typical width:

8-15 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Narrow-domed with ascending branches.

Characteristics:

Large evergreen tree. Shortly fibrous, grey to brown bark persistent to small branches. Opposite, lanceolate leaves; sessile. Terminal peduncle of white-cream flowers.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a wide range of soils types particularly suited to sandy soils of poor fertility. Prefers well-drained soils.

Tolerances:

High tolerance of drought. Low tolerance of waterlogged conditions.

Notes:

Species can vary. Requires rigorous formative pruning program to develop strong structure.





Botanical name:

Araucaria cunninghamii

Common name:

Hoop Pine

Origin:

Australia – east coast of northern NSW and Queensland

Typical height:

50 metres

Typical width:

10 metres

Growth rate:

Slow to moderate

Typical form:

A symmetrical, cone-shaped tree that grows up to 60 m in height

Characteristics:

A large evergreen coniferous tree. The branches are whorled and the leaves are very fine and pointy

Site requirements:

It grows best on deep, well-drained, alluvial soils and volcanic soils. It can grow on a range of soil types as long as the topsoil is reasonably deep and free draining. It is slow to establish in soils low in available nitrogen.

Tolerances:

Moderately drought and frost tolerant. Tolerates low to medium salinity.

Does not tolerate water logging.

Notes:





Botanical name:

Atalaya hemiglauca

Common name:

Whitewood

Origin:

Widespread in the dry, inland areas of Australia, found in every mainland State except Victoria.

Occurring mainly on open plains and alluvial flats; less common on stony country.

Typical height:

6-9 metres

Typical width:

4-7 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Small evergreen tree with an open, spreading canopy.

Characteristics:

Pale grey-whiteish, smooth to scaly bark. Leaves are variable, adult leaves are pinnate with narrow oblong-lanceolate leaflets, waxy green above, paler below (hemiglauca - half grey). Flowers are small, creamy-green, in large, branched clusters followed by two winged dry fruits (samara).

Site requirements:

Grows in most soils, but prefers coarse sands and clay loams and full sun.

Tolerances:

High drought tolerance.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop strong structure.

Suckers freely from the roots and regrows freely from damaged roots.





Botanical name:

Backhousia citriodora

Common name:

Lemon – Scent Myrtle

Origin:

Eastern Australia

Typical height:

6-9 metres

Typical width:

3 - 5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Small evergreen tree with a compact form when grown in an urban setting.

Characteristics:

Dense dull green leaves that smell of lemon when crushed. Abundance of creamy white lemon scent flowers in summer.

Site requirements:

Well drained soils. Full sun to light shade.

Tolerances:

High drought tolerance.

Notes:





Botanical name:

Brachychiton populneus

Common name:

Kurrajong

Origin:

Eastern Victoria, tablelands and slopes of New South Wales, north to south eastern Queensland Occurs in a wide range of habitats and soils, from deep sandy loams on plains, to skeletal types on rocky hilltops,.

Typical height:

10 20 metres

Typical width:

5-7 metres

Growth rate:

Slow

Typical form:

A tree which usually has a relatively short bole and a densely-foliaged crown. Some trees are semi-deciduous in early summer.

Characteristics:

Site requirements:

Tolerates a wide range of soils - clay loam, heavy clay (greater than 50% clay), light to medium clay (35-50% clay) or loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam.

Requires well-draining soils – Sensitive to water logging. Prefers full sun.

Tolerances:

High drought tolerance. Frost: tolerates frosts in the 0° to -5°C range. Tolerates both acid and alkaline soils.

Notes:



Above tree was planted in Jerilderie in 2000. Images courtesy of Humphris Nursery Pty. Ltd.



Botanical name:

Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius 'Jerilderie Red'

Common name:

Brachychiton 'Jerilderie Red'

Origin:

Cultivar of hybrid of *B. populneus* & *acerifolius*

Typical height:

6-8 metres

Typical width:

3-5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow

Typical form:

Pyramidal to narrow-domed on stout trunk

Characteristics:

Small evergreen tree. Dense canopy of simple, dull-green, lanceolate leaves with an acuminate apex. The leaves vary somewhat in size but have a long, slender petiole. Clusters of dense, red bell-shaped flowers in spring/summer.

Site requirements:

Suits sandy or heavy soils, lime. Drought and frost resistant. Fire retardant.

Tolerances:

Drought tolerant.

Notes:

Ensure good quality grafted stock. Could also use *B. 'Bella Pink'*, which is reportedly a little taller than 'Jerilderie Red'.



Botanical name:

Callistemon 'Harkness'

Hybrid *C. citrinus* and *C. viminalis*

Common name:

Harkness Bottlebrush. Also referred to as *Callistemon* 'Gawler Hybrid'.

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

4-6 metres

Typical width:

3-4 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Rounded

Characteristics:

Small evergreen tree with semi- pendulous branchlets. Exceptional crimson-red bottlebrushes to 200mm long, borne in late spring and early summer; little to no fruit is produced. Fissured, blackish-grey bark.

Site requirements:

Very adaptable to most soils from sandy, skeletal soils, to heavy clay.

Tolerances:

Can tolerate extended dry periods and temporary inundation (not waterlogged).

Notes:

An essential street tree for most Australian cities and towns.





Botanical name:

Callistemon viminalis

Common name:

Weeping Bottlebrush

Origin:

East coast of Australia from Cape York to north-east New South Wales. Common along watercourses and on the coastal plains.

Typical height:

6-8 metres

Typical width:

4-8 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Broad, spreading with pendulous branches.

Characteristics:

Small evergreen tree with attractive pendulous branches, and fine lanceolate foliage. Prominent red flowers are borne in spikes 40-150 mm long.

Site requirements:

Weeping Bottlebrush is extremely adaptable in cultivation. Performs best in medium to heavy soils and can tolerate less than perfect drainage but may be damaged by moderate to heavy frost.

Tolerances:

Tolerant of extended dry periods once established. Can tolerate heavy shade at the expense of flowers.

Notes:

Could also consider C. v. 'Dawson River Weeper'.





Botanical name:

Callistris glaucophylla

Common name:

White Cypress Pine

Origin:

Australia – widespread over the southern half of the continent.

Typical height:

12-15 metres

Typical width:

4-6 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Slender pyramid shaped tree, generally with a single straight trunk.

Characteristics:

An attractive medium sized evergreen tree that is extremely resilient to our local conditions.

Site requirements:

Wide range of soils from heavy clay to sandy loams, and from acidic to alkaline soils.

Able to adapt to a wide range of soil depths from skeletal to shallow (< 30cm) to moderate to deep soils (30 – 100cm).

Tolerances:

High drought and frost tolerance.

Notes:

Has a shallow root system that may outcompete adjacent plants.



Botanical name:

Casuarina cristata

Common name:

Belah

Origin:

Australia widespread throughout inland NSW and Queensland

Typical height:

20 metres

Typical width:

4-5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to Fast

Typical form:

Evergreen tree with an erect trunk and an open – textured spreading canopy.

Characteristics:

The bark is finely fissured, grey-brown to almost black. The branchlets are drooping in vigorous trees. The segments are somewhat waxy and the tiny leaf teeth are in whorls of 8-12.

Site requirements:

Grows in most soils, but prefers coarse sands and clay loams and full sun.

Well drained alkaline soils.

Tolerances:

High drought and frost tolerance.

Notes:

Important food source the black cockatoo.

Frequently produces suckers at the base that will require pruning.





Botanical name:

Cedrus deodara

Common name:

Himalayan Cedar

Origin:

Himalayas

Typical height:

30 metres

Typical width:

6 metres

Growth rate:

Slow to moderate

Typical form:

Trunk is erect and sturdy, with horizontal branches.

Tree develops a strongly pyramidal shape as it matures.

Characteristics:

Leaves are pale green and needle like and 5cm long.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to most soils and conditions. Prefers deep well draining soils that are acidic.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant.

Notes:





Botanical name:

Celtis australis

Common name:

European Nettle Tree

Origin:

Southern Europe North Africa, and Asia Minor

Typical height:

10-15 metres

Typical width:

6-12 metres

Growth rate:

Slow to moderate

Typical form:

Broad-domed, spreading branches.

Characteristics:

A medium deciduous tree with smooth grey bark. Alternating leaves are narrow and sharp-toothed on margins. Dark green and rough above, pubescent, grey-green below. Foliage turns yellow in autumn. Small, green flowers, either singly or in small clusters followed by a small, dark-purple berry-like drupe.

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils. Prefers light well-drained, sandy, and loamy soils, including those nutritionally poor; it can tolerate drought but not shade.

Tolerances:

High drought tolerance.

Notes:

Requires formative pruning program to develop good structure.



Botanical name:

Celtis occidentalis

Common name:

Common Hackberry

Origin:

Central and north-eastern North America

Typical height:

12-18 metres

Typical width:

10-18 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow

Typical form:

Upright-arching branches & rounded spreading crown.

Characteristics:

Medium sized deciduous tree. Mature grey bark develops corky ridges and warty texture. Ovate to oblong-ovate, rough-textured, glossy to dull green leaves turn yellow in autumn

Site requirements:

Tolerant of a wide range of soil conditions, including both wet, dry and poor urban soils.

Tolerances:

High tolerance of drought. Tolerant of temporary inundation (waterlogged).

Notes:

Hackberry has been successfully grown in urban areas where air pollution, poor drainage, compacted soil, and/or drought are common.





Botanical name:

Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuous'

Common name:

Lemon-scented Gum cultivar. Syn. 'Dwarf Pink'

Origin:

Grafted cultivar

Typical height:

6-7 metres

Typical width:

3-4 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Narrow-domed

Characteristics:

Small evergreen tree. Aromatic narrow foliage. Smooth white to pink bark. White/cream flowers in summer.

Site requirements:

Adaptable species grows in a range of soils and grows rapidly with or without moisture. Prefers well-drained soils in full sun position.

Tolerances:

Tolerant of extended dry periods. Young plants can be affected by frost.

Notes:

Versatile compact form of the much larger species, which is often inappropriate to urban landscapes.





Botanical name:

Corymbia eximia

Common name:

Yellow Bloodwood

Origin:

Central New South Wales, from the Hunter River south to Nowra

Typical height:

8-15 metres

Typical width:

4-8 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Narrow-domed. Can be gnarled on exposed sites.

Characteristics:

Evergreen, moderated sized tree. Flaky, patchy yellow-brown rough bark. Thick curved, broad lanceolate leaves. Profuse white terminal flowers for short period in early spring. Fruit are thick and urn shaped.

Site requirements:

Adapts to a range of climatic conditions and soils, including heavy clays and on poor, gravelly or sandy soils. Found on sandy, often shallow soils derived from sandstone.

Tolerances:

Tolerant of drought once established. May suffer from frost damage when young.

Notes:

There is also a 'nana' form which gets to approximately 8 m in height.





Botanical name:

Corymbia ficifolia 'Wildfire' and 'Wild
Sunset'

Common name:

Grafted varieties of Red-flowering Gum

Origin:

Grafted cultivars

Typical height:

5-6 metres

Typical width:

5-6 metres

Growth rate:

Slow

Typical form:

Rounded, domed

Characteristics:

Small evergreen trees. Dense rounded canopy, rough brown bark. Deep green leathery leaves with bronzy new growth. 'Wildfire' has deep red flowers and 'Wild Sunset' has orange flowers.

Site requirements:

Prefer well drained sites in low humidity areas. Although plants grafted onto specially selected rootstock ensures viability for growing in a wide range of soil types.

Tolerances:

High drought tolerance.

Notes:

Use grafted plants to assure flower colour & form. Ensure good production methods for grafted plants. Fruit drop can be a problem.



Botanical name:

Corymbia maculata

Common name:

Spotted Gum

Origin:

S/E Qld & coastal NSW with outlier group in north eastern Victoria.

Typical height:

18-20 metres (taller in natural range)

Typical width:

12-18 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Narrow to broad-domed

Characteristics:

Dense crown of glossy leaves. Smooth mottled grey trunk.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a wide range of climatic conditions and soils. In natural habitat it grows on a wide range of often shallow, well-drained, clayey soils on valley slopes and ridges.

Tolerances:

Moderate to high drought tolerance. It is tolerant of the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

Notes:

Reliable and adaptable tree with good urban tolerances.





Botanical name:

Corymbia torelliana

Common name:

Cadaga, Cadaghi, Cadagi

Origin:

Rainforests of northern Queensland, such as on the Atherton Tablelands.

Typical height:

25-30 metres

Typical width:

20-30 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Narrow to broad-domed (in cultivation)

Characteristics:

Large, evergreen tree, with rough bark on the lower part of the trunk and smooth greyish-green bark on the upper part of the trunk. Dense canopy of broad leaves, the leaves are relatively large, broad, and roughly hairy. Terminal clusters of white flowers followed by rounded or urn-shaped capsules.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a wide range of climatic conditions and soils

Tolerances:

Moderate to high drought tolerance.

Notes:

Naturalised beyond its native range in south-eastern and central Queensland. A recognised weed in sub-tropical areas. As the tree ages, large horizontal limbs are prone to failure. Susceptible to sap sucking insects and subsequent sooty mould infestations.





Images courtesy of Westflora



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus astrigens

Common name:

Brown Mallet

Origin:

Australia – South west Western Australia

Typical height:

15 metres

Typical width:

8 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast

Typical form:

The trunk is erect and branching, and a densely textured crown.

Characteristics:

Large evergreen tree. The bark is fluted and light brown in colour. Leaves are dark green and glossy, curved – lanceolate and 13cm in length. Flowers are yellow and appear in spring.

Site requirements:

Prefers light to heavy, well drained soils in an open sunny position.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop good branch architecture, particularly for street trees (clearances).



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus blakelyi

Common name:

Blakely's Red Gum

Origin:

Tablelands of New South Wales and adjacent areas in Queensland and Victoria

Typical height:

10-24 metres

Typical width:

8-20 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow

Typical form:

Upright to rounded

Characteristics:

Medium to tall evergreen tree. Dull green lanceolate leaves. Smooth bark, patchy white, grey to brown or red, shedding in large plates or flakes. Buds in clusters of 5–11; caps elongated and conical; flowers white, very rarely pink, occurring from late winter to early summer.

Site requirements:

Prefers alluvial flats, midslope terrain or depressions with seasonal water flows. It is often found on loamy soils but also tolerates heavier types that have poorer soil properties

Tolerances:

High drought tolerance and can tolerate temporary inundation.

Notes:

Prone to leaf damage by psyllids or lerps, particularly when understorey shrubs and insect eating birds are absent.



Above image from Baranduda Landcare
(<http://wodongaurbanlandcarenetwork.org.au/>)



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus leucoxylon

Common name:

Yellow Gum

Origin:

Open forest and woodland in western Victoria, South Australia and south-western NSW.

Typical height:

10-20 metres

Typical width:

7-15 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Rounded

Characteristics:

Medium to large evergreen tree. The bark is retained on the lower trunk tending to smooth-barked and cream to grey in the upper trunk and branches. Dense canopy of dark green lanceolate leaves. Cream, pink to red flowers.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a wide range of climatic conditions and soils. It performs best in well-drained, moist soils but, once established is tolerant of extended dry conditions. It grows well in alkaline soils.

Tolerances:

Moderate to high tolerance of drought. Tolerant of temporary inundation.

Notes:

Could also consider subsp. *megalocarpa* with smaller growth habit and larger fruit.





Images courtesy of Austraflo



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus leucoxylon 'Magnet'

Common name:

Euky Dwarf Yellow Gum

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

5-8 metres

Typical width:

3-6 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast

Typical form:

Rounded, spreading. Open canopy.

Characteristics:

Small evergreen tree. Smooth chalky bark, grey green foliage, open textured crown, and red flowers in spring.

Site requirements:

It performs best in well-drained, moist soils but, once established is tolerant of extended dry conditions. Adaptable to a wide range of climatic conditions and soils; clay, sandy or stony soils; neutral acid or alkaline pH. Full sun to part shade.

Tolerances:

High tolerance of extended dry periods. Moderate frost tolerance.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop good branch architecture, particularly for street trees (clearances).



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus microcorys

Common name:

Tallow Wood

Origin:

Central Coast NSW to South eastern Queensland

Typical height:

20 - 25 metres

Typical width:

10 15 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Large tree that develops a strong and erect trunk and a densely textured spreading crown.



Characteristics:

Trunk has a fibrous soft bark. The leaves are a light green, lanceolate 10cm long and tapering. Flowers are white appearing from winter to summer

Site requirements:

Tolerates a wide range of soils in full sun.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tender when young, but drought tolerant when established.

Notes:



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus mannifera

Common name:

Red-spotted Gum, Brittle Gum

Origin:

Western side of the Central Tablelands and the Southern Tablelands of New South Wales, south to eastern Victoria



Typical height:

10-20 metres

Typical width:

6-13 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Narrow-domed, ascending branches

Characteristics:

Medium sized, evergreen tree. Smooth white, powdery, trunk, often mottled with patches of grey, which changes to a pink colour in late spring or summer.



Site requirements:

Grows well in poor soils often containing large amounts of clay, or in shallow, rocky soils.

Subspecies *mannifera* commonly occurs on shallow, rocky, somewhat infertile soils on plateaux and hill slopes.

Tolerances:

High tolerances of drought and frost.

Notes:

Very ornamental tree well suited to planting in urban situations. Structural issues with older specimens. As the common name implies, the wood is very brittle and is not considered useful for timber.



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus melliodora

Common name:

Yellow Box

Origin:

Common species in the grassy woodlands of the tablelands and western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, extending from northern Victoria, through NSW, with a scattered extension into south-eastern Queensland.

Typical height:

15-25 metres (taller in natural range)

Typical width:

8-18 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow.

Typical form:

Narrow-domed, ascending branches on solitary trunk. Moderately open crown.

Characteristics:

Large evergreen tree. Box like bark can vary from smooth to rough all the way down the trunk often in different colourings from grey, yellow to brown. Sometimes very dark and rough. Light green to grey or bluish, narrow foliage. White flowers in spring to summer.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a range of soils, including heavy clay. Prefers well-drained. Species usually found on lower slopes and plains, on sandy or loamy alluvial soils.

Tolerances:

High tolerance of drought. Intolerant of high water tables and poorly drained soils. Tolerant of frosts.

Notes:



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus microcarpa

Common name:

Grey Box

Origin:

Inland from the Great Dividing Range; Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland.

Typical height:

10-20 metres

Typical width:

8-20 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow.



Typical form:

Open, spreading crown.

Characteristics:

Large, evergreen tree. Bark greyish, rough and finely fissured over most of the trunk; upper limbs smooth. Narrow, leathery, dull olive green leaves. White flowers held in clusters of 7.

Site requirements:

Grows best in heavy alluvial soils, clay loams and good quality sandy loams; including moderately alkaline soils.

Tolerances:

Tolerates infrequent flooding and extended dry periods. High frost tolerance.

Notes:



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus platypus

Common name:

Round-leaf Moort

Origin:

Southern Western Australia in an area between Albany and Esperance.

Typical height:

4-10 metres

Typical width:

3-10 metres



Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Dense canopy, rounded Mallee tree.

Characteristics:

Small, evergreen tree. Leaves are elliptical to round (orbicular), dark green. The bark is smooth and light brown, ageing to grey. The flattened peduncles support stalkless buds with long, conical caps in clusters of up to seven.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a range of conditions and soils, including heavy clay soils.

Tolerances:

High drought and heat tolerance. Good tolerance of strong winds.

Notes:

Subspecies *heterophylla* also useful amenity tree, particularly for coastal locations. Prune tree to single trunk. Could also consider *E. utilis*.



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus polyanthemos

Common name:

Red Box

Origin:

Subsp. *polyanthemos* occurs widely on the Central and Southern Tablelands of New South Wales;

Subsp. *vestita* is widespread in central and eastern Victoria with some extension into New South Wales.

Typical height:

10-20 metres

Typical width:

6-15 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow

Typical form:

Rounded

Characteristics:

Blue-grey, rounded foliage, contrasts with red stems (petioles). Rough, fibrous bark. Cream flowers in spring

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a range of conditions and soil, from heavy clays to sandy loam.

Tolerances:

Tolerant of protracted drought. Tolerant of frost. Not tolerant of waterlogging or salinity.

Notes:

Mean annual rainfall: 450-800 mm. Use subspecies *polyanthemos* in NSW central tablelands.

Subspecies *vestita* more common in Victoria. The species is resistant to Armillaria root rot





Botanical name:

Eucalyptus polybractea

Common name:

Blue-leaved Mallee

Origin:

Western NSW, Northern and Central Victoria

Typical height:

6 metres

Typical width:

3 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast

Typical form:

Small multi-stemmed tree. Stems are erect, slender and branching.



Characteristics:

Small evergreen tree. Leaves are bluish green and narrowly lanceolate. Flowers are white, appearing from autumn to winter.



Site requirements:

Adaptable to most soils but prefers an open sunny position.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant.

Notes:



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus tereticornis

Common name:

Forest Red Gum

Origin:

Australia

Eastern Victoria – North Queensland

Typical height:

20 - 40 metres

Typical width:

5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast

Typical form:

A tall tree with a straight trunk up to half tree height and a moderately dense crown.

Characteristics:

The buds, which have an elongated, conical or horn-shaped bud cap, are borne in groups amongst the foliage. White or sometimes pink flowers occur between April and October and are followed by almost globular fruit up to 6 x 8mm, with 4 or 5 strongly protruding valves.

Site requirements:

Tolerates a wide range of soils but prefers well-drained, moderate to deep soils.

Tolerances:

Low to moderately drought tolerant

Sensitive to saline or waterlogged soils.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop good branch architecture, particularly for street trees (clearances).





Botanical name:

Eucalyptus sideroxylon

Common name:

Red Ironbark

Origin:

Northern Victoria, north along the western slopes and western plains of New South Wales, with scattered occurrences into south-eastern Queensland.

Typical height:

15-20 metres

Typical width:

7-15 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast



Typical form:

Rounded with open crown

Characteristics:

Medium to large evergreen tree. Dark rough bark hard, and furrowed which is typical of Ironbarks. The bark is persistent and deep brown to black in colour. The foliage is dull, greyish-green to blue-green in colour. White or pink flowers in winter/spring.

Site requirements:

Species adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions, from heavy clay to sand. Tolerates alkaline soils and poor, shallow soils; typical of its natural range.

Prefers well-drained soils, no tolerant of waterlogged soils.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant.



Notes:

Requires good formative pruning program to develop sound branch architecture.

Mean annual rainfall: 450-920 mm.



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus spathulata

Common name:

Swamp Mallet

Origin:

South-western Western Australia.

Typical height:

6-12 metres

Typical width:

5-10 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow

Typical form:

Ascending branches with generally dense crown; slender, erect stems, acutely attached branches.

Characteristics:

Small to medium sized evergreen tree. Newly exposed bark is colourful and showy, usually brownish grey, reddish brown, coppery, or salmon coloured and typically with a glossy, metallic bronzy or coppery sheen, sometimes aging to grey or brownish grey. Linear to narrow lance-shaped, dull blue- or grey-green leaves. Cream-white flowers.

Site requirements:

It can grow on a range of soil types including heavy soils affected by high levels of salinity, seasonally waterlogged areas and on sandy alkaline soils.

Tolerances:

An extremely adaptable species. It tolerates harsh conditions, including cold, heat, wind, pollution, aridity, saline and alkaline soils, and coastal exposure, and is extremely drought tolerant although occasional summer irrigation is beneficial in hot, desert areas.

Notes:



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus torquata

Common name:

Coral Gum

Origin:

South-western Western Australia.

Typical height:

4 - 10 metres

Typical width:

3 - 4 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

A small to medium-sized, spreading tree from 4 to 10 metres high.

Characteristics:

Rough, persistent bark on the trunk and often also on the larger branches. The leaves are lanceolate, 90-120 mm long by 15-20 mm wide and greyish green in colour.

The flower buds are distinctive, having a rough, corrugated base to both the bud itself and the cap (operculum), which tapers to a long point. The flowers are large (up to 35 mm in diameter) and normally coral-pink but white, cream and red flowered plants are known. Flowering is very conspicuous and occurs in spring to summer

Site requirements:

Drought tolerant and resistant to at least moderate frost.

Notes:

Responds well to pruning.



Botanical name:

Eucalyptus wimmerensis 'Honey Pots'

Common name:

Tucker Time® Honey Pots™

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

3-5 metres

Typical width:

2-4 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Small evergreen mallee to small tree with ascending branches

Characteristics:

Small tree or multi-stemmed mallee with small narrow grey-green leaves. Profuse white flowers.

Smooth bark

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a range of conditions and soils

Tolerances:

High tolerance of drought and frost. Moderate to low water logging tolerance.



Notes:

Formative prune to develop good structure. Low maintenance.



Botanical name:

Fraxinus griffithii

Common name:

Evergreen Ash, Himalayan Ash

Origin:

India-subcontinent, China-Korea, Japan, Tropical Asia

Typical height:

6-8 metres

Typical width:

4-6 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate



Typical form:

Small evergreen tree with a rounded, dense canopy.

Characteristics:

Leaves are green and shiny on the top & hairy silver coloured underneath. Profuse white flowers followed by samaras that remain on the tree until the winter months. Smooth grey bark.

Site requirements:

Tolerates a wide range of soils and climatic conditions but performs best in moist, well drained soils with full sun. May benefit from additional irrigation during extended dry periods.

Tolerances:

Moderate to high drought tolerance. High frost tolerance.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop good structure. Low maintenance. Has shown invasive tendencies in some regions.



Images courtesy of Flemings Nursery

Botanical name:

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Aerial'

Common name:

Aerial Green Ash

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

10 metres

Typical width:

5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Medium sized tree that has a closed, columnar crown.. Useful as an avenue and street tree for narrower profiles..

Characteristics:

Small evergreen tree. The odd-pinnate leaves are shiny fresh green and turn to lemon-yellow in autumn. 'Aerial' has lateral, hairy panicles .Site requirements:

Performs best in moist, well drained soils in full sun

Tolerances:

Very tough once established.

Reported to tolerate urban conditions, high wind and low levels of drought.

Notes:



Botanical name:

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'

Common name:

Cimmaron Green Ash

Origin:

Variety

Typical height:

15-20 metres

Typical width:

8-10 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Large, narrow domed deciduous tree

Characteristics:

Dense, lustrous foliage, turns burgundy to red-orange in autumn. Reported seedless variety.

Attractive dark grey bark.

Site requirements:

Transplants readily & adapts to most soils, although performs best in moist well drained soils.

Tolerances:

High wind and frost tolerance. Moderate to high tolerance of water logging.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop strong structure.

Research indicates tree has good potential for street planting





Botanical name:

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Urbanite'

Common name:

Urbells Green Ash

Origin:

Cultivar.

Typical height:

11 metres

Typical width:

8 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

A broadly pyramidal medium size tree that develops a dense canopy. Upright branching.

Characteristics:

Extremely lustrous, dark green pinnate leaves with five to nine leaflets, changing to a deep bronze in autumn. The large leaflets impart a moderately coarse, but elegant, texture to the canopy.

Site requirements:

Prefers a moist, well drained, slightly acid to pH neutral soil in full sun.

Tolerances:

Wide range of soil types and conditions including low levels of drought, compaction, urban conditions including air pollution

Notes:





Botanical name:

Ficus microcarpa var. *hillii*

Common name:

Hills Weeping Fig

Origin:

South eastern Queensland.

Typical height:

20 - 25 metres

Typical width:

20 - 25 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Small to medium sized evergreen broad-domed tree.

Characteristics:

A large hardy evergreen tree that develops a dense spreading crown and a large stout trunk.

Bright green and glossy leaves with an elliptical shape, slightly pendulous towards the end of the branches.

Site requirements:

Prefers rich deep soils in a protected and sunny position.

Tolerances:

Drought tolerant but frost resistant when young.

Notes:

Develops low branches that may need formative pruning for use in street scapes.

Strong root system. Avoid planting near water and sewer lines.





Botanical name:

Geijera parvifolia

Common name:

Wilga, Australian Willow, Sheep Bush

Origin:

Dry inland areas in NSW, Qld, Vic & SA.



Typical height:

7-12 metres

Typical width:

6-11 metres

Growth rate:

Slow to Moderate

Typical form:

Small to medium sized evergreen broad-domed tree.

Characteristics:

Elegant, leathery, linear foliage. Ascending structural branches with pendulous smaller branches and foliage. White, strongly-scented flowers.

Site requirements:

Species adaptable to a wide range of climatic and soil conditions. Full sun to part shade.

Tolerances:

High drought and frost tolerance.

Notes:

Little pruning required, crown lifting.

Difficult to propagate with irregular availability of stock.





Botanical name:

Grevillea robusta

Common name:

Silky Oak

Origin:

Northern NSW and southern Qld from near the coast to about 150 km inland.

Typical height:

15-25 metres

Typical width:

8-15 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast

Typical form:

Large, straight, single stemmed, narrow, pyramidal shaped evergreen tree

Characteristics:

Dark grey, furrowed bark. Fern-like, pinnate to bipinnate leaves, green on the upper surface and pale and silky below. Bright orange flowers, approx. 2 cm long, are borne in many pairs along the flower spikes.

Site requirements:

Naturally occurs in moist, fertile soils derived from river alluvium or basalt but its special proteoid roots enable it to tolerate less fertile conditions. Full sun.

Tolerances:

High frost tolerance. Moderate to high drought tolerance.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop good structure.

Otherwise low maintenance. Leaf, seed litter can be a problem.



Botanical name:

Jacaranda mimosifolia

Common name:

Jacaranda

Origin:

South America

Typical height:

12-15 metres

Typical width:

10-12 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Deciduous, rounded, open, medium sized tree

Characteristics:

Medium deciduous (summer) tree. Light green bipinnate foliage. Lavender-blue flowers in summer. Grey furrowed bark

Site requirements:

Prefers rich, well drained soils protected from the cold. Full sun.

Tolerances:

Low frost tolerance

Notes:

Formative prune, and to single trunk



Botanical name:

Koelreuteria bipinnata

Common name:

Chinese Flame Tree

Origin:

Central & Western China

Typical height:

8-10 metres

Typical width:

7-10 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Medium size broad domed, deciduous tree with an open structure

Characteristics:

Bark is smooth & light brown when young, becoming ridged and furrowed as the tree matures. Yellow-green bipinnate leaves turn a deep golden colour in Autumn. Showy bright yellow flowers with scarlet bases. Fruit resembles miniature Chinese lanterns, which change colour with season.

Site requirements:

Prefers reasonably fertile, well-drained soils, but adapts to most soils, full range of pH. Full sun.

Tolerances:

High pollution tolerance and moderate to high drought and waterlogging tolerance.

Notes:

Formative prune for sound structure. Dry fruit litter can be an issue. Excellent at absorbing smog, dust & particulate matter.



Botanical name:

Koelreuteria paniculata

Common name:

Golden Rain Tree

Origin:

China, Korea, Japan

Typical height:

7 - 9 metres



Typical width:

7-9 metres

Growth rate:

Slow

Typical form:

Small to medium size broad domed, deciduous tree with an open structure

Characteristics:

Mid -green bipinnate leaves turn a deep golden colour in Autumn. Showy yellow flowers in summer. Fruit resembles miniature Chinese lanterns, which change colour with season.

Site requirements:

Prefers well-drained soils, but adapts to most soils and full sun.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant..

Notes:

Formative prune for sound structure. Dry fruit litter can be an issue.



Photo courtesy of Flemings Nursery.

Botanical name:

Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Biloxi'

Common name:

Biloxi Crepe Myrtle

Origin:

Hybrid variety

Typical height:

7 metres

Typical width:

5 metres

Growth rate:

Slow to moderate

Typical form:

Small deciduous upright vase-shaped tree.

Characteristics:

Leathery green leaves, turning yellow to reddish-orange in autumn. Masses of pale pink flowers in large, terminal panicles for an extended period from mid-summer to early autumn.

Site requirements:

Best in moist, well drained, slightly acidic soils in a position receiving full sun. Transplants easily provided adequate moisture levels are maintained.

Tolerances:

Moderate drought tolerance. Frost tolerant.

Notes:

Powdery mildew resistant.



Photo courtesy of Flemings Nursery.

Botanical name:

Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Fantasy'

Common name:

Fantasy Crepe Myrtle

Origin:

Hybrid variety

Typical height:

9 metres

Typical width:

8 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to Fast

Typical form:

A vase shaped tree with upright branches. Becomes oval shaped with maturity. Eventually becomes a large tree.

Characteristics:

Lustrous, deep green foliage changes to bright golden-yellow to orange in autumn. Produces large panicles of white flowers with a soft fragrance early summer. Beautiful, smooth, cinnamon brown bark exfoliates to reveal outstanding colours of under bark.

Site requirements:

Adapts well to a range of sites. Prefers moist well drained soils in full sun.

Tolerances:

Adapts well to a range of sites and will tolerate periods of moderate drought and heat once established.

Notes:

Powdery mildew resistant.



Botanical name:

Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Sioux'

Common name:

Sioux Crepe Myrtle

Origin:

Hybrid variety

Typical height:

4-5 metres

Typical width:

3-4 metres

Growth rate:

Slow to moderate

Typical form:

Small deciduous upright vase-shaped tree becoming rounded with age

Characteristics:

Oval leaves, good autumn colour. Ornamental bark. Panicles of medium to hot pink flowers.

Site requirements:

Adapts to a range of soils. Transplants easily.

Tolerances:

Moderate to high drought tolerance

Notes:

Requires watering during establishment. Prune to single trunk. Useful for limited spaces. Low root impacts, low litter drop, no invasive potential. Powdery mildew resistant.



Image: Flemings Nursery

Botanical name:

Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'

Common name:

Tuscarora Crepe Myrtle

Origin:

Hybrid variety

Typical height:

6 metres

Typical width:

4 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Small deciduous broad spreading tree with multi-stemmed, stiff, upright branches.

Characteristics:

Lustrous dark green, turning reddish-orange in autumn. Young leaves tinged red. Exfoliating bark reveals a light brown attractive under bark. Dark, fuchsia-pink flowers with yellow stamens in large panicles from late summer to early autumn.

Site requirements:

Best in moist, well drained, slightly acidic soils in a position receiving full sun. Transplants easily provided adequate moisture levels are maintained

Tolerances:

Adaptable to a range of conditions, heat and some dryness but requires adequate moisture during establishment.

Notes:

Bred for resistance to powdery mildew.



Botanical name:

Liquidambar styraciflua

Common name:

Liquidambar

Origin:

North America

Typical height:

18 - 25 metres

Typical width:

10 15 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Large, largely conical shaped tree that develops a broader dome when fully mature.

Characteristics:

A large deciduous tree with leaves that are deeply lobed and dark green. In autumn the tree produces a spectacular colour display of oranges, yellows, reds and purples.

Site requirements:

Adapts to a range of soils. Transplants easily. Enjoys deep well drained soils in full sun.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant.

Notes:

Has a strong root system – avoid planting near water and sewer pipes.



Botanical name:

Liquidambar styraciflua “Rotundiloba’

Common name:

Liquidambar

Origin:

North America

Typical height:

13 metres

Typical width:

7 metres



Growth rate:

Moderate to Fast

Typical form:

Narrowly pyramidal, becoming more ovate with age.
Can tend to a slightly irregular outline.

Characteristics:

Leaves, with rounded lobes are lustrous dark-green, turning yellow to burgundy-reds in autumn for an extended period. Autumn colour can be spectacular

Site requirements:

Wide range, including wet sites, but performs best in moist, slightly acid soil and full sun

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant.

Notes:

Has a strong root system – avoid planting near water and sewer pipes.



Botanical name:

Liquidambar styraciflua 'Ward'

Common name:

Ward's Liquidambar

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

12 metres

Typical width:

8 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Narrowly pyramidal, becoming more ovate with age.

Characteristics:

The foliage of this *Liquidambar* is lustrous dark green in colour growing to 15 cm long, with deep, distinctive lobes. Autumn colour ranges from deep burgundy to red with some yellow. Full sun gives the best autumn colour.

Site requirements:

Wide range, including wet sites, but performs best in moist, slightly acid soil and full sun

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant.

Notes:

Has a strong root system – avoid planting near water and sewer pipes.

Leaf chlorosis may occur if planted in soils of high pH.

May be slow to recover from transplanting

Almost fruitless.



Botanical name:

Lophostemon confertus

Common name:

Brush Box

Origin:

Eastern Australia

Typical height:

15 - 20 metres

Typical width:

8 -12 metres



Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

A tall, sturdy evergreen tree that develops a densely spreading crown with a broad dome. The trunk develops a rough bark at the base and smooth whitish pinkish bark above.

Characteristics:

Leaves are deep green and glossy, ovate to acuminate and 15cm in length. White, dainty 5 petalled flowers, which are heavily fragrant, develop in spring.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to a wide range of soils but prefers sandy to medium soils in an open and full sun position.

Tolerances:

Drought and frost tolerant. Moderately tolerant to heat stress.

Notes:



Botanical name:

Melaleuca bracteata

Common name:

Black Tea-Tree

Origin:

All Australian states except Vic. Coastal & inland, adjacent to water

Typical height:

5-10 metres

Typical width:

3-5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to slow



Typical form:

Small rounded, evergreen tree with ascending branches.

Characteristics:

Thin, linear foliage, dense. Rough fissured dark grey bark. Flowers white-cream & profuse

Site requirements:

Tolerant of a wide range of soil types including heavy clays. Good tolerance of waterlogged soils. Tolerates sites with high pH and salinity.

Tolerances:

High water logging and frost tolerance

Notes:

Formative, to single trunk prune



Botanical name:

Melaleuca linariifolia

Common name:

Snow in Summer / Narrow leaved Paperbark

Origin:

Eastern Australia

Typical height:

8 metres

Typical width:

4 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

The trunk is erect with white papery bark, spreading branches and a densely textured crown.

Characteristics:

Trunk is covered by a white, beige and grey papery bark. The grey-green leaves are ovate to lanceolate, prickly and 5cm in length. Cream or white bottlebrush-like flowers appear from late spring to autumn.

Site requirements:

Prefers light to heavy, moist alkaline soils in an open sunny position.

Tolerances:

High water logging and wind tolerance.

Drought and frost tolerant.

Botanical name:

Melaleuca styphelioides

Common name:

Prickly Paperbark

Origin:

Eastern Australia

Typical height:

7 - 10metres

Typical width:

3 - 4 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Medium size evergreen tree

Characteristics:

Trunk is covered by a white, beige and grey papery bark. The grey-green leaves are ovate to lanceolate, prickly and 5cm in length. Cream or white bottlebrush-like flowers appear from late spring to autumn.

Site requirements:

Able to adapt to many soil types, including compacted, water logged, and acidic.

Tolerances:

High water logging and wind tolerance. Moderate drought tolerance.

Notes:



Botanical name:

Melaleuca quinquenervia

Common name:

Broad-leaved Paperbark

Origin:

Coastal from mid-NSW to Qld, New Guinea, Indonesia & New Caledonia. Stream sides, estuary banks & swamps

Typical height:

6-15 metres

Typical width:

3-8 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Erect, broadly columnar medium-sized evergreen tree

Characteristics:

Trunk is covered by a white, beige and grey papery bark. The grey-green leaves are lanceolate to elliptic and the cream or white bottlebrush-like flowers appear from late spring to autumn.

Site requirements:

Able to adapt to many soil types, including compacted, water logged, and acidic.

Tolerances:

High water logging and wind tolerance. Moderate drought tolerance.

Notes:

Formative prune to develop good structure. Low maintenance once established. Surface roots can conflict with adjacent infrastructure and other plants. Ensure appropriate space is allowed for growth.





Botanical name:

Melia azedarach "Elite"

Common name:

White Cedar

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

6-10 metres

Typical width:

5-8 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Rounded medium sized deciduous tree

Characteristics:

Glossy, bi-pinnate green foliage, turning yellow in autumn. Dark brown fissured bark becoming grey-brown and furrowed with age. Purplish flowers, yellow berry. Elite variety reportedly sterile.

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils, including heavy clays. Better performance if irrigated over the hot summer months

Tolerances:

Good urban tolerances, such as compacted sites. Moderate tolerance of drought and waterlogged conditions.

Notes:

Formative pruning. Non-cultivar can be invasive. Fruit drop can be a problem on trees grown from seed.



Botanical name:

Platanus x acerifolia

Common name:

London Plane Tree

Origin:

Hybrid

Typical height:

20-25 metres

Typical width:

15-20 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Large rounded deciduous tree.

Characteristics:

3-5 lobed leaf. Spherical fruit clusters in 2. Showy bark.

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils.

Tolerances:

High tolerance to wind, pollution and frost.

Susceptible to Plane Anthracnose fungal disease.

Notes:

'Bloogood', 'Columbia', 'Liberty' and 'Yarwood' less susceptible to anthracnose. Leaves can cause litter concern. Good urban tree.



Botanical name:

Photinia glabra 'Rubens'



Common name:

Japanese Photinia

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

4-6 metres

Typical width:

3 - 4 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

A compact, rounded evergreen tree.

Characteristics:

Evergreen. Shiny evergreen foliage. New growth is typically red or bronze in colour. Produces a mass of tiny white flowers in large clusters in late winter through to early spring

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils, prefers moist, well drained and fertile. Full sun.

Tolerances:

It is very hardy, and tolerates heat, dryness as well as poor soils.

Notes:

Formative prune. Useful urban tree. Prunus cerasifera 'Oakville Crimson Spire' has a good fastigiate form.



Botanical name:

Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'

Common name:

Purple Leaf Cherry Plum

Origin:

Hybrid

Typical height:

5-6 metres

Typical width:

4-5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Small vase to round-shaped deciduous tree

Characteristics:

Dark black-red foliage. Masses of single pink flowers in spring. Blackish-brown bark, blackish red younger branches

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils, prefers moist, well drained and fertile. Full sun.

Tolerances:

High tolerance to frost. Low tolerance to compaction and water logging

Notes:

Formative prune. Useful urban tree. Prunus cerasifera 'Oakville Crimson Spire' has a good fastigiate form.





Photos courtesy from Fleming Nursery



Botanical name:

Prunus cerasifera 'Oakville Crimson Spire'

Common name:

Oakville Crimson Spire

Origin:

Hybrid

Typical height:

6 metres

Typical width:

2 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

A fastigate tree with a compact uniform habit with the branches almost parallel to the main trunk

Characteristics:

Young foliage emerges a reddish bronze, darkening slightly when mature with a darker underside.

White flowers with pinkish-red stamens are borne in dense clusters of 3 to 5 blooms. Flowers emerge with foliage in early to mid-spring.

Site requirements:

but prefers moist, well drained fertile soils and a position receiving full sun

Tolerances:

Hot sites and to a variety of site conditions once established.

Notes:

Flowers best in full sun. A recent introduction of a selection made in Australia. Shows promise as a popular garden plant and as a street tree



Botanical name:

Pyrus betulaefolia ‘Southworth’ Dancer

Common name:

Southworth Plum

Origin:

Hybrid

Typical height:

7 metres

Typical width:

4-5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate



Typical form:

Ovate to broadly pyramidal, with a well formed crown

Characteristics:

New growth emerges as silvery-grey, and soon matures to a shining mid-green with a finely serrate margin. Leaves have longish petioles and hang on slender branchlets. Yellow in autumn. Numerous white flowers with bright purplish-red stamens are produced in groups of eight to ten.

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils, prefers moist, well drained and fertile. Full sun.

Tolerances:

Adaptable to a wide range of site conditions including quite dry conditions, slightly alkaline soils and air pollution. Able to handle intermittently wet, heavy soils

Notes:

Best in full sun.



Botanical name:

Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'

Common name:

Chanticleer Callery Pear

Origin:

Cultivar

Typical height:

12-15 metres

Typical width:

6-8 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

Narrowly conical, upright, medium sized deciduous tree with dense foliage



Characteristics:

Dark green, glossy foliage, turns attractive reddish-purple colour in autumn. White flowers in spring.

Site requirements:

Shallow rooted tree that adapts to a range of soil types

Tolerances:

Good urban tolerances. Tolerant of protracted dry periods once established. High pollution and frost tolerance. Moderate to low water logging tolerance.

Notes:

Low maintenance. Maintains strong central leader



Botanical name:

Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'

Common name:

Aristocrat Pear

Origin:

Hybrid

Typical height:

11 metres

Typical width:

7 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Broadly pyramidal with firmly attached horizontal branching and a slightly an open crown.

Characteristics:

Lustrous dark green leaves with a wavy (undulate) margin. In late autumn the foliage colour is variable from mainly yellow to reds. Abundant white flowers are borne in corymbs in spring.

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils, prefers moist, well drained and fertile. Full sun.

Tolerances:

Adaptable to a wide range of site conditions including quite dry conditions, slightly alkaline soils and air pollution. Appears to be able to handle intermittently wet, heavy soils

Notes:

Best in full sun.





Botanical name:

Quercus cerris

Common name:

Turkey Oak

Origin:

Southern Europe & Western Asia

Typical height:

15-20 metres

Typical width:

15-20 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Large broad domed deciduous tree

Characteristics:

Oval or oblong, lobed leaves. Attractive, ridged bark.

Flowers inconspicuous

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soil textures, prefers well drained

Tolerances:

High drought and frost tolerance. Low water logging tolerance.

Notes:

Needs some pruning to develop strong structure.

Handsome, underutilised tree





Botanical name:

Quercus palustris

Common name:

Pin Oak

Origin:

North America

Typical height:

15 metres

Typical width:

8 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Ovate, with a strong central leader. Conical when young, with ascending upper branches and drooping lower branches. Eventually becoming a large tree.

Characteristics:

Lustrous, dark green leaves with five to seven deep, fine lobes. Deep red to bronze in late autumn, with an even more brilliant scarlet colour in cooler areas. Leaves often persist over winter.

Site requirements:

Best on moist, well drained, acid soils but may suffer iron related chlorosis on soils with a high pH. Prefers full sun.

Tolerances:

Handles moderate drought, air pollution and has good wind tolerance.

Notes:

Has a shallow, fibrous root system when mature. Lower branches may require pruning for vehicular or pedestrian access.



Botanical name:



Quercus robur

Common name:

English Oak

Origin:

Europe

Typical height:

15-20 metres

Typical width:

3-5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

A stately shade tree with broad spreading habit and short, thick trunk. Broadly rounded, with an open head. Eventually grows to a very large tree where conditions are suitable.

Characteristics:

Dark green to bluish-green, round lobed leaves with a distinctive auriculate (ear-like) projection near the narrow base. Autumn colour yellowish-green to yellowish-brown with the dead leaves usually persisting on the branches well into winter.

Site requirements:

Prefers a slightly acid, well drained soil and a position in full sun.

Tolerances:

Wide range of site conditions, moderate drought, air pollution and wind

Notes:

Powdery mildew can be problematic at times.



Botanical name:

Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'

Common name:

English Oak

Origin:

Europe & Mediterranean region

Typical height:

15-20 metres

Typical width:

3-5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Large, deciduous, fastigate tree

Characteristics:

Dark green, lobed, obovate leaves, copper autumn colour. Closely fissured pale grey bark. Long nosed acorns in shallow cups.

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils. Alkaline to acidic

Tolerances:

High frost tolerance. Can be susceptible to oak leaf miner and powdery mildew.

Notes:

Prune to single trunk. Good landscape specimen.

Useful in sites where spread space is limited



Photo courtesy of Flemings Nursery

Botanical name:

Syzygium australe 'AATS'
Pinnacle

Common name:

Lilly Pilly

Origin:

Australia - hybrid

Typical height:

6 metres

Typical width:

2 metres

Growth rate:

Fast

Typical form:

A small-sized dense evergreen tree. Strongly upright to columnar in shape.

Characteristics:

Leaves are rounded and a glossy bright green. New shoots are reddish and shiny. Creamy-white, fluffy flowers are borne in abundant attractive panicles in early to mid summer. fleshy pinkish-red fruits appear in late summer and autumn.

Site requirements:

Adaptable to most soil types preferring non-limy, moist and well-drained soils for best results.

Tolerances:

Moderate frost tolerance..

Notes:

May require supplementary watering during hot dry spells.



Botanical name:

Syzygium floribundum

Syn. *Waterhousia floribunda*

Common name:

Weeping Lilly Pilly

Origin:

Eastern Australia

Typical height:

10-20 metres

Typical width:

7-15 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Medium evergreen tree with a narrow domed form while young developing to a broad domed crown.

Characteristics:

Leaves lance-shaped to elliptical which taper to a point. Lustrous, dark green, lighter green below, undulate margins. Develops a relatively dense canopy at maturity. White flowers on many-flowered panicles, appear from late spring to mid-summer and are followed by round fruits 15 -20 mm in diameter and green in colour, maturing with a pink to red tinge. Finely fissured, dark grey bark.

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils. Alkaline to acidic

Tolerances:

Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions, prefers acid soils. Once established it will tolerate extended dry conditions. Will tolerate waterlogged conditions.

Notes:

A widely cultivated tree, well suited to urban landscapes. Good street and open space tree. Prune to central trunk otherwise little pruning is required.



Botanical name:

Tabebuia chrysoctricha

Common name:

Golden Trumpet Tree

Origin:

Typical height:

6 - 7 metres

Typical width:

3 - 5 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate

Typical form:

Briefly deciduous, sometimes evergreen. Small to medium sized tree, irregular in shape when young, becoming rounded and spreading with age.

Characteristics:

A deciduous tree with canary yellow flowers that bloom during spring and last a couple of months. Flowers are born just as the older leaves drop and before the new leaves form. Bean-like pods ripen over the course of summer and contain a number of light, papery seeds. Pendant capsules.

Site requirements:

Grows best in full sun, prefers well-drained soils, best growth with regular watering and fertilizing.

Tolerances:

Moderate drought tolerance when established.

Notes:





Botanical name:

Tristaniopsis laurina

'Luscious' (Luscious® *Tristaniopsis laurina*
'DOW10')

Common name:

Kanooka, Water Gum

Origin:

Qld, NSW, Vic

Typical height:

7-9 metres

Typical width:

3-6 metres

Growth rate:

Slow

Typical form:

Medium sized, rounded, dense, evergreen tree



Characteristics:

Dark green, glossy above, silky beneath leaves.
Yellow flowers. Bark smooth, mottled, cream,
brown, which peels.

Site requirements:

Prefers moist, well drained soils and warmth,
but tolerates a range of soils. Slow to
transplant. Full sun to part shade.

Tolerances:

High water logging tolerance. Low frost
tolerance.

Notes:

Requires a good after planting maintenance
program, particularly irrigation. Irrigation is
also required in hot, dry, windy conditions.
Excellent urban tree. Slow but long lived. Select
sites suitable.



Botanical name:

Ulmus parvifolia

Common name:

Chinese Elm

Origin:

Native to eastern Asia.

Typical height:

12-15 metres

Typical width:

8-12 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to Fast

Typical form:

Medium sized broad domed tree with ascending branches.

Characteristics:

Small, glossy, dark green leaves. Orange-brown flaking bark

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils, good urban tolerances.

Tolerances:

High drought and frost tolerance. Tolerates compaction and a restricted root zone.

Notes:

Formative pruning to develop good structure. When grown from seed the Chinese Elm can be particularly variable in form and leaf texture and physiology.

The following cultivars are recommended:

U. p. 'Emer II' Allee. This cultivar has outstanding urban tolerances and good uniformity. Makes an impressive avenue tree. Highly resistant, but not immune, to Dutch elm disease. It is also very resistant to the elm leaf beetle

U. p. 'Todd'. Good branch architecture.

This species has been a popular landscape species in Australia.





Botanical name:

Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'

Common name:

Zelkova Green Vase

Origin:

Hybrid

Typical height:

14 metres

Typical width:

10 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to Fast

Typical form:

Medium sized vase-shaped, upright branching.

Characteristics:

Bright green, ovate leaves with distinctly serrate margins. The autumn colours are yellow, coppery-bronze to red.

Site requirements:

Very hardy and adaptable to urban environments. Prefers full sun but will tolerate partial shade. Highly adaptable to different soil types.

Tolerances:

Tolerates heat, compacted soils, air pollution and once established, low levels of drought and wind.

Notes:

This cultivar shows very good resistance to pests and diseases. Resents wet sites.





Botanical name:

Zelkova serrata 'Wireless'

Common name:

Japanese Elm wireless

Origin:

Hybrid

Typical height:

7 metres

Typical width:

9 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to Fast

Typical form:

Low, spreading. Broad vase-shaped

Characteristics:

Medium green during summer producing subtle orange-bronze to red tones during autumn.

Site requirements:

Adapts to most soils, good urban tolerances. Grows in full sun to part shade.

Tolerances:

High drought and frost tolerance. Tolerant to winds.

Notes:

As the name implies this cultivar has been selected for its low height characteristic and broad spreading shape making it ideally suited under power lines or areas where height restrictions apply





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This plan has been produced by the Dubbo Regional Council staff in conjunction with Tree Logic Pty Ltd and Urban Forest Consulting.

Tree Logic is an arboricultural consultancy delivering professional advice about trees and street tree management.

Urban Forest Consulting provides strategic and technical advice to help green cities across Australia.

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BACKGROUND

Dubbo is the gateway to western NSW, with visitor numbers to the City growing annually. A major part of the presentation and character of the City is drawn from its landscapes, particularly the health and vibrancy of the street tree population. Ensuring tree renewal and tree health in Dubbo must also be a priority if liveability, community health and sustainability is to be demonstrated at streetscape level. Dubbo's streets and neighbourhoods need to be fit for the future. This means the provision of streets that are functional, well maintained and adequate for the needs of a growing community.

As an Evocity, Dubbo needs to be focussing on cost effective solutions for increasing its attractiveness to both potential residents and visitors as well as its long term resilience as a key regional city. Tourism centric cities such as Orange, Tamworth and Wagga Wagga all correspondingly value the contribution that their street trees make to their unique characters and invest in their renewal and management accordingly. Currently, it could be argued that Dubbo has not in the past placed the same value on the contribution that urban trees make towards the long term liveability and sustainability of the City. This situation is changing through the recent acceptance of street trees as Council assets and recent park street beautification projects that have included Brisbane and Darling streets.

Dubbo 2036 has a vision to position Dubbo as "a vibrant city of lifestyle and opportunity" and a mission statement "to manage and promote Dubbo's diversity, lifestyle and opportunity through innovation and excellence". Looking towards the future, Dubbo is focusing on the expansion of its tourism potential and the City as a cultural centre. The public realm has the capacity to characterise Dubbo as a vibrant city demonstrating innovation and excellence. Dubbo needs to be a place that people want to visit and spend time in.

The existing high quality of parks and open space in Dubbo need to be connected by high quality streetscapes, of which the major aesthetic component are the trees.

The Strategic Community Plan in Dubbo 2036 recognises the importance of trees by emphasising the need to strategically manage street trees for both optimisation of the City's presentation and its heritage values. This is identified in the principal theme "Our Infrastructure – 3.1.11 Roadside landscaping, street trees and verges are strategically developed and maintained to optimise the standard of the City's presentation".

Considerable work has been done in building a comprehensive street and park tree inventory to help understand the state of the existing tree population. In May 2015, an Urban Tree Report was commissioned to build the business case for establishing an annual tree planting program, which was approved "in principle" by Council.

Council now has the opportunity to commence its tree planting program. In order to ensure a strategic and holistic approach to this, a priority based street tree planting program has been developed in the form of a Masterplan. This is to replace the existing Masterplan which was developed in 2004.

To assist in the readability and useability of the Dubbo City Street Tree Master Plan it has been produced as a series of booklets.

REVIEW OF 2004 STREET TREE MASTERPLAN

Many of the aims and objectives as set out in the 2004 Masterplan reflect similar aims of the current tree planting program for Dubbo. In 2004 these aims were to:

- Give every property owner the opportunity to have a street tree outside their property
- Enforce suburban and precinct characters through the identification of the dominant vegetation type (i.e. native, exotic or mixed) and continuing with that theme
- Establish and maintain avenues and boulevards along arterials, sub-arterials and collector roads
- Green up the industrial areas
- Ensure appropriate plantings to minimise future heavy maintenance
- Provide clear guidelines for staff in development of new plantings and maintenance of existing trees

The 2004 Avenue planting suggestions were:

1. Mitchell Highway (western and eastern approaches to City completed)
2. Newell Highway (northern approach underway)
3. Cobbora Road
4. Fitzroy Street
5. Wingewarra Street
6. Boundary Road
7. Darling Street (Between Talbragar and Wingewarra completed)
8. Sheraton Road
9. Wheelers Lane
10. Myall Street (East section is 90% complete)

The existing precinct categories were:

- Character conservation zone Native
- Character conservation zone Exotic
- Existing subdivisions (non-conservation) Native
- Existing subdivisions (non-conservation) Exotic
- New subdivisions

The Masterplan was a comprehensive document when it was developed. Due to the constraints of establishing a tree planting program, many of the desired outcomes and objectives have not been met.

It is proposed to supersede this 2004 document with a more technically compatible and achievable 10 year priority based planting program that incorporates current best practice urban tree management as well as linking key benefits of street tree planting such as climate change adaptation and community health and wellbeing into Council's broader priorities.



(Left) Talbragar Street, Photo A.B. Unger

(Right) Macquarie Street 1905. Photo W. Lander



CITY OF DUBBO STREET TREE MASTER PLAN

Provides background information on trees within the City of Dubbo, the current issues relating to street tree planting, identifies and summarises the issues and opportunities for each of the eight (8) precincts.

APPENDIX 1 of this document provides a prioritised planting plan (1 – 10) for the planting / replanting of trees across the City and the associated list of streets and approximate tree numbers for each.

APPENDIX 2 consists of a spreadsheet that identifies the Proposed Tree Species by Street. Each street has been assessed and a maximum of three (3) suitable tree species identified for it. Residents of each street will be given the opportunity to identify their preferred tree species leading up to the planting / replanting of the streetscape.



STREET TREES FOR THE CITY OF DUBBO

This document provides fact sheets for the majority of trees identified within the Trees by Street spreadsheet. This booklet will provide the backbone of the information that will be sent out to residents during the community consultation phase for individual street tree planting.

TOOL KIT BOOKLET

This document provides the rationale and the decision making processes behind the City of Dubbo Street Tree Master Plan. This document includes:

- A tree species selection matrix. Approximately 250 trees have been assessed and graded against 15 criteria to assist in the identification of suitable trees for Dubbo.
- Street Typology drawings that identify the hierarchy of streets within the City of Dubbo and suitable planting solutions.
- The tree planting procedures, as adopted by Council, and
- The Tree Protection Zones, as identified under the Australian Standard (AS 4970 – 2009)



KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR STREET TREE PRECINCT PLANTING

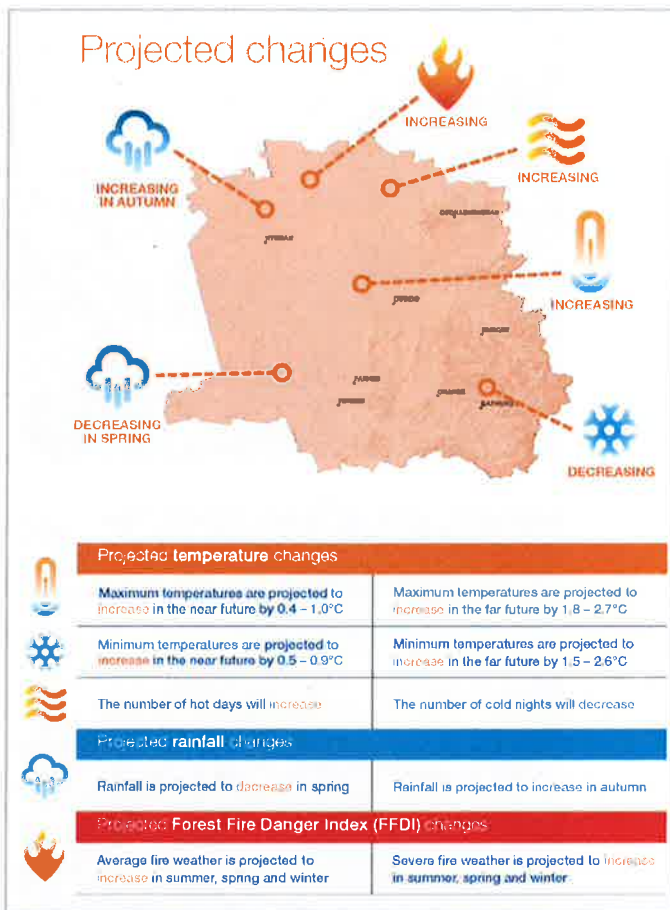


Figure 1: Project climate scenarios for the region of Dubbo (Adapt NSW, 2014).

CLIMATE

Dubbo's climate is characterised by hot summers and cool winters that attract frosts. Average annual rainfall is 584mm, with average wettest month in January, however rainfall is distributed relatively evenly over the year. Dubbo's mean maximum temperature reach 33 degrees Celsius in January, and consecutive days over 38 degrees Celsius are becoming more common in summer. The mean daily minimum temperatures vary from 2.6 to 17.9 degrees Celsius. Therefore, urban trees need to be able to withstand periods of 40 degree heat, frosts and periods of low rainfall.

Climate change scenarios developed by New South Wales State Government Office of Environment and Heritage show that over the next 60 years these existing climatic challenges will be exacerbated.

The region is projected to continue to warm during the near future (2020–2039) and far future (2060–2079), compared to recent years (1990–2009). The warming is projected to be on average about 0.7°C in the near future, increasing to about 2.1°C in the far future. The number of hot days is projected to increase and the number of cold nights is projected to decrease. Figure 1 below outlines projected climatic changes for the region.

As a result, tree species that are planted today are going to need to withstand these more extreme weather conditions. The planting palette must therefore consider future adaptability of each species selected.

GEOLOGY

The region of Dubbo has a rich geological history, one of the main reasons for the agricultural success of the area.

Some important items of note:

1. The ancient rocks of the Lachlan Fold Belt, mainly of volcanic and marine origin, occupy the area south of an arc stretching from north of Narromine, through Toongi, Geurie and on to north-east of Dunedoo.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR STREET TREE PRECINCT PLANTING (CONTINUED)

2. There are freshwater fluvial deposits of the Sydney and Great Artesian Basins to the north of the ancient rocks.
3. Basalt flows centred around Dubbo and Mendooran.
4. There are recent alluvium of the Western Plains and in areas adjacent to present rivers and streams.

ROAD TYPOLOGIES

Dubbo is typified by wide long streets that are typically asphalted from kerb to kerb. Outside of the CBD, trees are planted in roadways or on the nature strip. Some arterial roadways have medians planted with trees. Apart from the CBD with building awnings stretching out over the footpath, there is ample growing space for trees in streets, particularly in the roadways. The major conflict is with overhead powerlines.

COMMUNITY

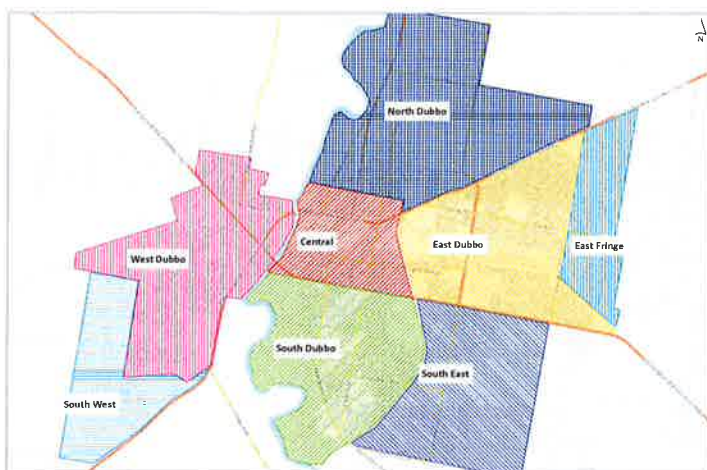
It is unsure yet, how Dubbo's community feel about a) the presence of street trees and b) what types of plantings and species they prefer in characterising their neighbourhoods. Judging by the street tree planting records of other EvoCities such as Wagga Wagga, Albury and Orange, leafy green trees that provide ample shade and amenity are preferred. A community engagement program would help Council to understand this.

FUTURE OF DUBBO

Dubbo is positioning itself as the gateway to the west and an agricultural hub. Tourism will be a core component of economic activity due to its key position as a stopover for travellers along the Newell, Mitchell and Golden highways.



DUBBO EIGHT PRECINCTS



CENTRAL

Based on the original footprint of the gazetted Village of Dubbo (1847) this is the oldest precinct which now contains the central business district, formalised gardens and open space, including highly maintained playing fields. A smaller commercial sector exists along Bourke Street (Newell Highway) with existing plantings located within the road reserve.

The precinct is characterised by wide road reserves that often allows for tree planting within the road shoulder. This offset planting significantly reduces conflict with aerial powerlines, which are set just behind the kerb, allowing a wider option of species to be considered. Many streets have wide road reserves and tree planting in the street. Many older residences still exist within this precinct, notably Bultje Street, Gipps Street and sections north of Erskine Street. Plantings in these areas should reflect and strengthen this heritage element.

SOUTH DUBBO

Older style residential housing in the northern streets and a similar road configuration to that of the Central precinct. The majority of the southern parts of this precinct comprise more recent developments from the 1970's and 1980's. In these areas trees are commonly planted many with trees in the nature strips. On the southern tip, newer developments have and are appearing, some with underground powerlines.

WEST DUBBO

Older housing developments, with the oldest areas dating back to around 1903, with street typologies similar to Central and South Precincts. However most of the development is more recent with typical road configurations and planting in nature strips. All new developments have underground powerlines with new developments towards the western and northern edge. The precinct has a small commercial sector around the juncture of the Newell and Mitchell highways, and a light industrial sector further west on the Mitchell Highway.

EAST DUBBO

Predominately a residential precinct with development dating back to the late 1960s on the western edge with newer developments progressively moving east and north east.

In the older western subsection (around Brigalow Ave) and throughout the Apollo Estate overhead powerlines exist that will limit species selection. East of Brigalow Avenue the majority of electrical services have been underground.

Along Wheelers Lane, between Birch Avenue and Cobra Street, a commercial zone exists, that includes the Orana Mall, Macquarie Inn and car yards. A light industrial zone exists backing along either side of the rail corridor that faces onto public open space.

NORTH DUBBO

The southern end of this precinct has a substantial number of older residences, with some dating back to the early 1900s. This precinct has been infilled with light industry, however in recent times there has been a move back towards residential development – medium density.

Typically wide streets dominate in the older southern sections and generally have overhead powerlines.

SOUTH EAST AND SOUTH WEST

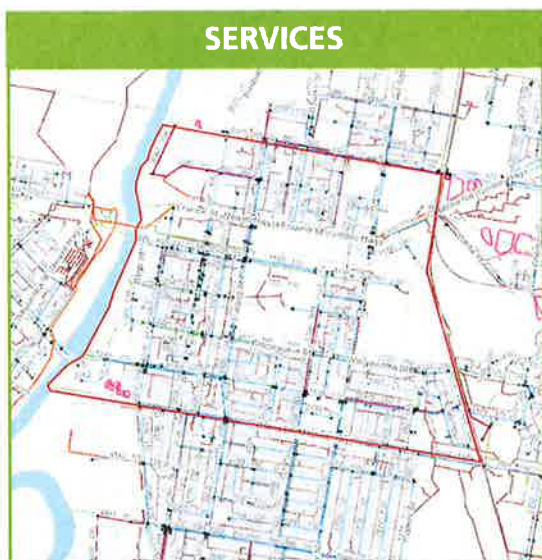
These are primarily newer estates that have a variety of road configurations and tree planting opportunities. The majority of streets have underground powerlines. There is still remaining brown and green field sites zoned for future residential development.

EAST FRINGE

A residential estate dating back to the mid-1980s that has typically has large blocks (4,000 – 10,000m²) with the majority of trees located on private property. The subdivision has a country estate air with large houses set well back from the streets and well-watered front yards.

Streets within this area are devoid of kerb and guttering with stormwater drainage being provided for by broad grassed swales that drain into a series of stormwater basins. Electrical services in this precinct are underground.

DUBBO EIGHT PRECINCTS – CENTRAL DUBBO



SITE CHARACTERISATIONS

- Contains the Central Business District of Dubbo that is concentrated along Macquarie and Talbragar streets. Another commercial zone is located north of Erskine Street.
- Two large and highly significant parks
- Bordered by Mitchell Hwy (Cobra Street) to the south
- Bordered by Macquarie River and parkland precinct to the west
- Constrained by existing infrastructure: shop fronts, powerlines, underground services, car parking

TREE AUDIT RESULTS

Top 10 street tree species (1,837 trees)

<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	258	14%
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	164	9%
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	136	7%
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	119	6%
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	111	6%
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	106	6%
<i>Fraxinus 'Raywoodii'</i>	97	5%
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	76	4%
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	72	4%
<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	59	3%

Species with highest number of trees with ULE <5 years:

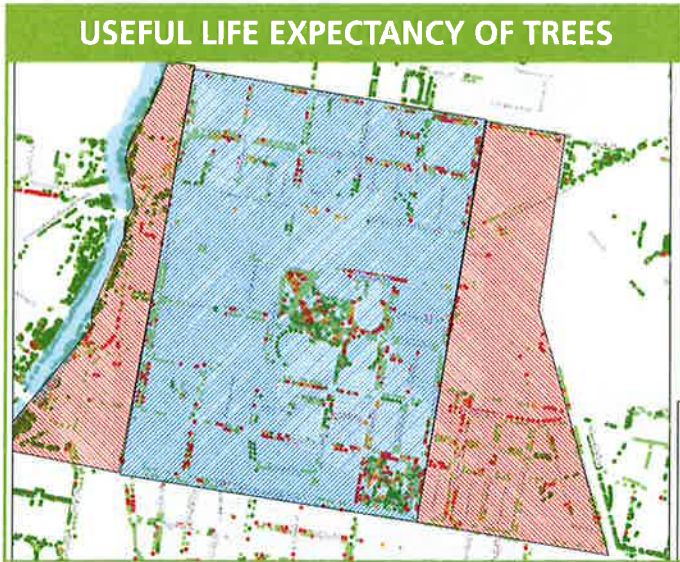
- *Brachychiton populneus* (19 trees)
- *Melia azedarach* (12 trees)

Species with lowest amenity values:

- *Brachychiton populneus* (42 trees). These trees are nearing the end of their Useful Life Expectancy and are in an advanced state of decline.
- *Lagerstroemia indica* varieties (39 trees). These specific trees are considered low value possibly because some were vandalised and had reshot as multi-stemmed specimens. This has been partially rectified through a formative pruning program and replanting of those that couldn't be improved.
- *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (30 trees). These specific trees are considered low value as they are under powerlines and have been poorly pruned by powerline clearance contractors. This situation is being rectified through a Memorandum of Understanding with the energy supplier and new contract conditions and protocols with regards to community consultation put in place with their cutters to ensure amenity of valuable trees is not lost during pruning.

Species with highest number in poor health:

- *Brachychiton populneus* (21 trees). These trees are of a certain age and many of them were planted prior to the sealing of the roads. Asphalt has been laid right up to each tree's trunk which has had the

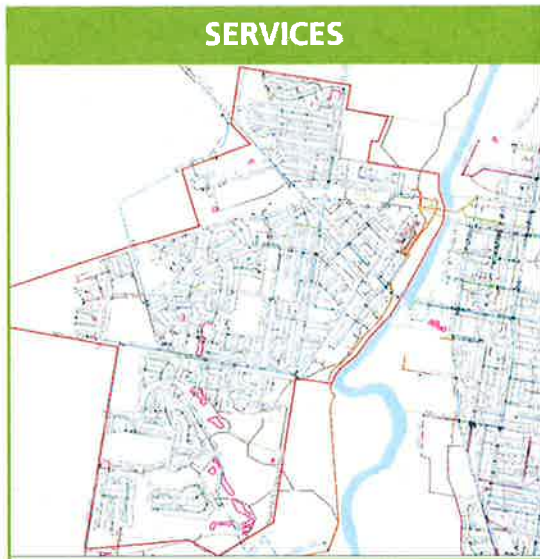


detrimental effect of drastically changing the root zone characteristics and causing mechanical damage to the trunk and root system.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- High visual impact: attractiveness, scale and seasonality, no allergens or excessive fruit drop due to high pedestrian activity.
- Planting to portray character of being “a gateway city”. Lush, healthy foliage that matches the scale of the streetscape and or existing heritage values.
- Need to phase out poorly performing species e.g. Brachychitons to be replaced or restricted to areas where they have an adequate root zone and minimises the problem of the pods.
- Provision of dappled shade in summer yet allow sunlight in during winter e.g. deciduous trees for west/east oriented streets.
- Ability and willingness to improve street tree planting sites to support high visual impact species.
- Native species to be concentrated around parks and Macquarie river parkland.
- Opportunity to connect Central Precinct to South Dubbo, North Dubbo and East Dubbo via boulevard plantings along arterial, sub-arterial and connector roads. Eg: Fitzroy Street (north), Wingewarra Street (east), Brisbane and Darling streets (south).
- Streets to have a consistent planting theme to save on recurrent maintenance cost e.g. boulevards and avenues.
- Consideration for replacement tree species to be suitably sized and appropriate to reduce conflict with overhead powerlines and other services.
- Cobra Street (Mitchell Highway) to be planted as a Boulevard.

DUBBO EIGHT PRECINCTS – WEST DUBBO



SITE CHARACTERISATIONS

- Mostly residential with some industrial in the north west
- Commercial area at the juncture of the Newell and Mitchell highways and at Delroy Parklands (Minore Road).
- Several sub-arterial roads/collector roads
- Large golf course in the south
- Bordered by Macquarie River and parkland
- Several new developments in the south and west that have a defined and approved planting plan
- Older section closer to the Central precinct has more private tree canopy cover
- Overhead powerlines predominate in the north, east and central sections of the precinct. Underground power in the south and west sectors
- Considerable number of vacant sites
- Beautiful avenue of lemon-scented gums in Coinda Crescent.

TREE AUDIT RESULTS

Top 10 Street Tree Species (4,459 trees)

<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>	480	11%
<i>Callistemon viminalis cv</i>	253	6%
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	224	5%
<i>Fraxinus Raywoodii</i>	199	4%
<i>Ficus hillii</i>	177	4%
<i>Triadica sebiferum</i>	175	4%
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	159	4%
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	153	3%
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	149	3%
<i>Fraxinus griffithii</i>	125	3%

A very high percentage of *Pyrus ussuriensis* suggests a potential overplanting. *Fraxinus Raywoodii*, given its unsuitability long term to match Dubbo's climate, will not be utilised as an on-going species. It will be replaced gradually with more suitable species. Currently there is a greater native species focus for West Dubbo which should continue to strengthen the areas character.

USEFUL LIFE EXPECTANCY OF TREES



NOTES FOR TREES IN WEST DUBBO

- There are very few street trees with low ULE
- There are very few street trees with low amenity values (highest is *Acacia sp* with 24 trees)
- There are very few street trees in poor health
- However there is a high percentage of vacant sites, particularly in the north of the precinct.

HIGHEST AMENITY SPECIES ARE

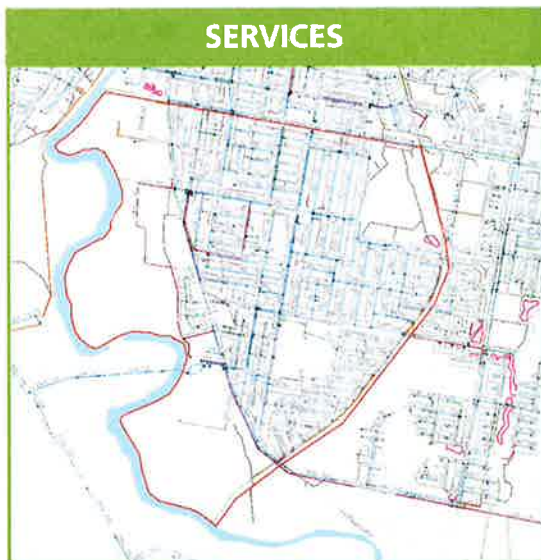
- *Ficus microcarpa hillii* (175 trees)
- *Corymbia citriodora* (106 trees)
- *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (94 trees)

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- Shade provision
- Priority to fill in missing tree gaps
- Bio-linkages from parkland (use of natives)
- Avenue plantings along arterials and sub-arterials:
 - Arterials to be planted as boulevard: Newell Highway (Wylandra Street) and Mitchell Highway (Victoria Street)
 - Sub arterials to be planted as boulevard: Thompson Street

- Collector Roads: St Andrews Rd, Baird Drive and North Street which should also reflect a homogenous planting style where possible.
- Consideration for replacement tree species to be suitably sized and appropriate to reduce conflict with overhead powerlines and other services.

DUBBO EIGHT PRECINCTS – SOUTH DUBBO



SITE CHARACTERISATIONS

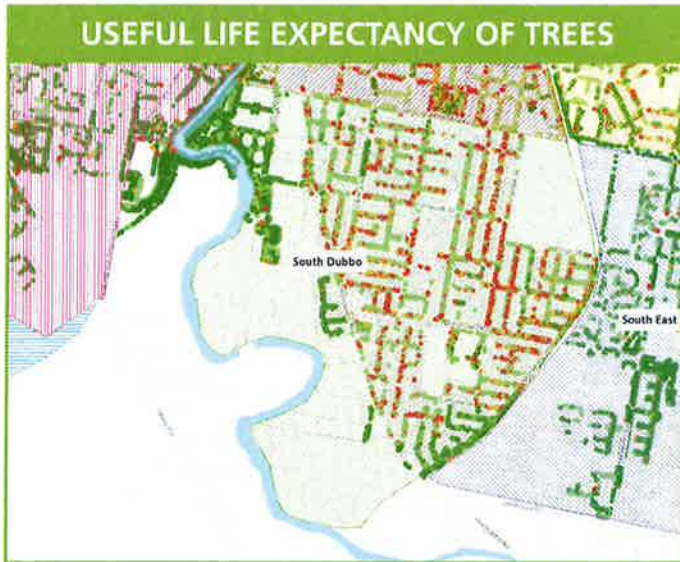
- Mostly residential, with small commercial areas located at Tamworth Street and Boundary Road
- Bordered by Cobra Street (Mitchell Highway), Macquarie River and Margaret Crescent which is a Collector Road
- Large amount of parkland and private greenspace (e.g. farmland) along the river corridor
- Considerable amount of private tree canopy cover
- Wide residential streets with opportunities for roadway planting.
- Significant numbers of streets with low ULE trees
- Significant number of vacant sites.
- Some street tree planted in roadways - Gipps Street has median strip trees
- Already has good seasonal colour in some streets – which should be continued across the precinct
- Existence of overhead powerlines through much of precinct.

TREE AUDIT RESULTS

TOP 10 Street Tree Species (4,025 trees)

<i>Fraxinus 'Raywoodii'</i>	309	8%
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	300	7%
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	233	6%
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	199	5%
<i>Acer negundo</i>	185	5%
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	171	4%
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	154	4%
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	147	4%
<i>Fraxinus griffithii</i>	130	3%
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	121	3%

Given the unsuitability of *Fraxinus "Raywoodii"* for future plantings in Dubbo, is noted that this species will be slowly replaced by other species.



Species with highest number of trees with ULE <5 years:

- *Fraxinus Raywoodii* (24 trees)
- *Prunus cerasifera* (15 trees)

Species with lowest amenity values:

- *Fraxinus Raywoodii* (126 trees)
- *Acer negundo* (72 trees)
- *Pyrus calleryana* (52 trees)

Species with highest number in poor health:

- *Fraxinus Raywoodii* (13 trees)

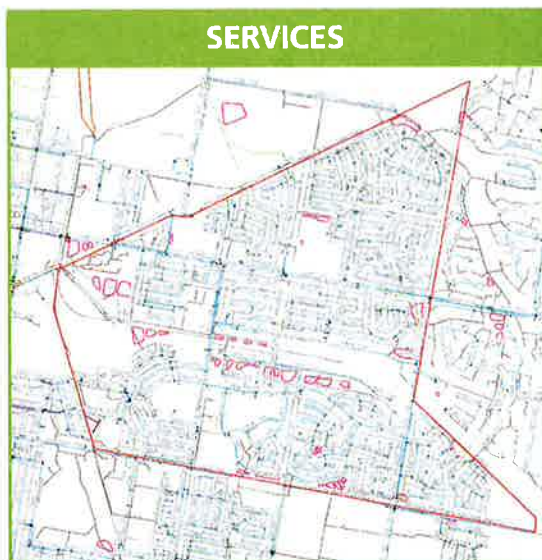
Species with greatest number of highest amenity in the area is *Pyrus calleryana* (54 trees)

- Roads to consider for enhanced character through avenue planting:
 - Fitzroy Street, Darling Street, Macquarie Street
 - Collector Roads: Palmer Street (Community consultation picked *Photina glabra*), High Street, Margaret Crescent, Tamworth Street and Fairview Street and Boundary Road.
- Need to eliminate poorly performing species e.g. *Fraxinus Raywoodii*
- Streets to have a consistent planting theme to help reduce recurrent maintenance costs
- Consideration for replacement tree species to be suitably sized and appropriate to reduce conflict with overhead powerlines and other services.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- Shade provision
- Opportunity to improve the visual amenity of the commercial areas located on Tamworth Street and Boundary Road.
- Seasonal colour to match existing themes
- Majority residential – neighbourhood feel
- Opportunity to connect South Dubbo Precinct to East Dubbo and South East Precinct via boulevard plantings along arterial, sub-arterial and connector roads.
Eg: Boundary Road

DUBBO EIGHT PRECINCTS – EAST DUBBO



SITE CHARACTERISATIONS

- Bordered by Cobra Street (Mitchell Highway), Cobbora Rd (Golden Highway) and easement that runs along Sheraton Road
- A broad range of street typologies that reflect the development of the different sub-divisions of the precinct over time. The earlier sub-divisions are found on the western edge of the precinct and date back to the 1960s, with the newer subdivisions of Eastridge and Yarrowonga developed in the 1990s and 2000s respectively.
- Housing blocks tend to be on the larger size that has allowed for tree planting on private property that enhances overall tree canopy coverage.
- There are few footpaths along residential streets, therefore not designed to enhance pedestrian activity.
- Trees have been planted in nature strips in the absence of footpaths
- There are a significant number of missing trees
- Small amount of industrial area along both sides of the railway line – fronting on to public open space
- Some large parks, including the Dubbo Regional Botanic Gardens at Elizabeth Park
- Existing sub arterials that have already been planted:
- Sheraton Rd has large median, partly planted with natives (*Corymbia maculata*)
- Myall Street has median planted with natives (*Corymbia maculata*, *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*)

- Wheeler Lane has semi mature trees (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) in median. There is however a conflict with single strand powerline which has resulted in 'pruning' out of the leader.
- A strong native theme throughout precinct, with splashes of autumnal colour from Ash, Prunus and Liquidambar which lends itself to a more mixed palette of species.

TREE AUDIT RESULTS

Top 10 Street Tree Species (6,025 trees)

<i>Fraxinus Raywoodii</i>	473	8%
<i>Fraxinus griffithii</i>	410	7%
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	350	6%
<i>Callistemon viminalis cv</i>	333	5%
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	264	4%
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	240	4%
<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	225	4%
<i>Pyrus calleryana cv</i>	212	3%
<i>Prunus cerasifera nigra</i>	173	3%

Fraxinus Raywoodii again appearing as a dominant species which will not be used in continuing planting programs due to disease issues.

USEFUL LIFE EXPECTANCY OF TREES



Species with highest number of trees with ULE <5 years:

- *Grevillea sp* (64 trees)
- *Fraxinus "Raywoodii"* (10 trees)

Species with lowest amenity values:

- *Grevillea sp* (71 trees)
- *Brachychiton populneus* (10 trees)

Species with highest number in poor health:

- *Grevillea sp* (29 trees)

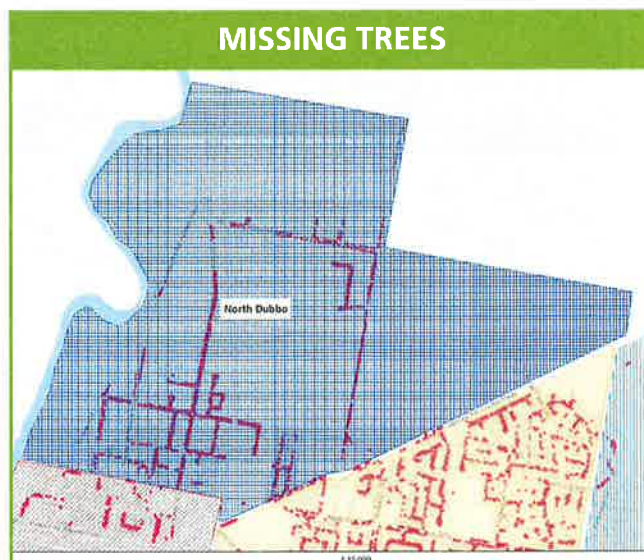
Species with highest amenity:

- *Corymbia maculata* (80 trees)
- *Liquidamber styraciflua* (69 trees)
- *Cedrus deodora* (52 trees)

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- Shade provision
- Potential for large trees
- Fill the missing trees gap
- Consideration of transitioning the Liquidambar in Wheelers Lane medians to a smaller variety to reduce ongoing conflict.
- Majority residential – requires a more neighbourhood feel
- Opportunity to connect East Dubbo Precinct to Central Precinct via boulevard plantings along arterial, sub-arterial and connector roads. Eg: Wingewarra Street. Opportunity to connect to the North and South Precincts via Wheelers Lane and Sheraton Road
- Roads for consideration and character:
 - Sub-arterial roads: Myall Street need to continue its existing planting themes)
 - Collector Roads: Windsor Parade (Saphora – Japanese Pagoda Tree), Mitchell Hwy, Birch Ave, Douglas Mawson Drive, Davidson Drive, Websdale Drive, St Georges Terrace and Hume Street
- Streets to have a consistent planting theme to help reduce recurrent maintenance costs.
- Need to eliminate poorly performing species
- Can continue along mixed theme: native interspersed with exotics for seasonal colour
- Link Central Precinct and East Dubbo Precinct through Wingewarra Street.
- Consideration for replacement tree species to be suitably sized and appropriate to reduce conflict with overhead powerlines and other services in the western and northern sections.

DUBBO EIGHT PRECINCTS – NORTH DUBBO



SITE CHARACTERISATIONS

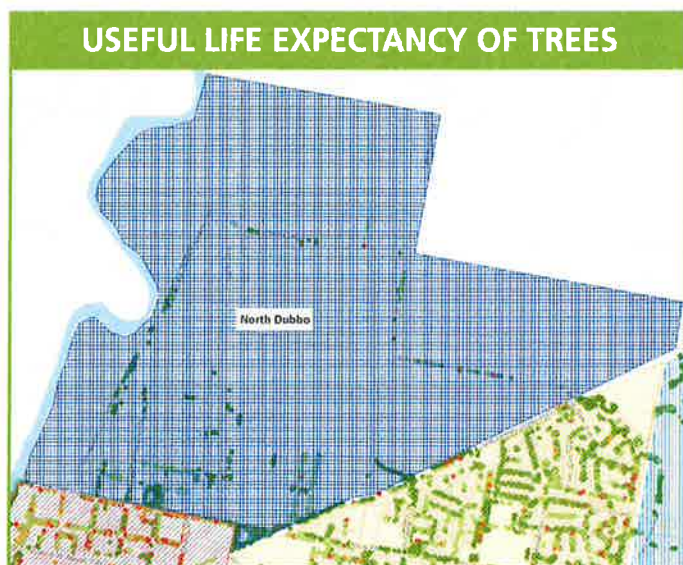
- Residential in the south grading to more industrial zoning to the north
- Few very publicly managed trees outside the residential south area
- More vacant sites than actual trees planted
- Existing trees have long useful lives

TREE AUDIT RESULTS

Top 10 Street Tree Species (1,447 trees)

<i>Melia azedarach</i>	176	12.1%
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	87	6%
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	82	5.6%
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	72	4.9%
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	67	4.6%
<i>Fraxinus Raywoodii</i>	66	4.5%
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	60	4.1%
<i>Ulmus glabra "lutescens"</i>	54	3.7%
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	50	3.4%
<i>Prunus cerasifera nigra</i>	50	3.4%

Melia azedarach prevails as the most dominant tree, though not problematic. There are very few trees in poor health or with low ULE's



Species with lowest amenity values:

- *Ulmus glabra "lutescens"* (13 trees)

Species with highest amenity:

- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (49 trees)
- *Populus deltoides* (39 trees)

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- Shade provision for the south residential areas – exotic deciduous trees.
- Potential for large trees
- Fill the missing trees gap
- Majority residential – requires a much stronger neighbourhood feel
- The older residential areas have heritage values associated with them. Wide streets and shoulder plantings allow for larger trees. Overhead powerlines exist but the offset plantings can reduce conflict potential.
- Darling Street (north) – large broad canopied trees (Platanus).
- Myall Street – (Melia) species could be retained if we go with the Elite variety.
- Use of native (endemic) species in the industrial areas to cope with the exposed conditions.

- The Streets to have a consistent planting theme to help reduce recurrent maintenance costs.
- Consideration for replacement tree species to be suitably sized and appropriate to reduce conflict with overhead powerlines and other services.
- Opportunity to connect North Precinct and the Central Precinct via boulevard plantings along Fitzroy Street (Jacarandas).

DUBBO EIGHT PRECINCTS – SOUTH EAST DUBBO



SITE CHARACTERISATIONS

- New residential developments
- Existing trees have long useful lives
- High number of dead trees

TREE AUDIT RESULTS

Top 10 Street Tree Species (105 trees)

<i>Pyrus calleniana</i> cv	189	9.8%
<i>Fraxinus Raywoodii</i>	184	9.5%
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	176	9.1%
<i>Fraxinus griffithii</i>	128	6.6%
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	105	5.4%
<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	71	3.6%
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> cv	66	3.4%
<i>Prunus cerasifera nigra</i>	51	2.6%
<i>Celtis australis</i>	42	2.1%
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	38	1.9%

This a rapidly expanding precinct, and the above audit results do not accurately reflect the species breakup as they occur at present. Of the most concern is the large number of *Fraxinus Raywoodii* that have already been planted within the precinct. Due to issues with disease and unsuitability with the Dubbo climate, especially as we are trending towards a hotter climate, this species

will need to be transitioned out of the palette. It is also suggested that the *Pyrus calleniana* is nearing the point of over planting, although this can be somewhat corrected through the broadening of the planting palette for this precinct.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES FOR SOUTH EAST DUBBO

- Reduce vacant sites – most noticeably through the Avian and Holmwood estates.
- Enhance neighbourhood character
- Shade enhancement through the planting of larger, higher canopied and domed shaped tree species in the wider streets.
- Consider using more fastigiated, smaller, or species that produce a higher broad canopy in the narrower streets (reduced potential of damage by garbage trucks, street sweepers etc).
- Increase endemic planting within parkland connectors and streetscapes.
- Opportunity to link South East Precinct to South Precinct via Boundary Road.
- Mix of endemic and exotic species to provide seasonal variation and colour throughout the year.
- Streets to have a consistent planting theme to help reduce recurrent maintenance costs.

DUBBO EIGHT PRECINCTS – SOUTH WEST DUBBO



SITE CHARACTERISATIONS

- New residential development dating back to the 2000s.
- Future residential areas identified to the west, south and east of Kintyre Estate.
- Existing trees have long useful lives
- Larger blocker sizes with a significant number of trees located on private property.

TREE AUDIT RESULTS

Top 10 Street Tree Species (92 trees)

<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>	21	22.8%
<i>Fraxinus Raywoodii</i>	13	14.1%
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	9	10%
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	8	9.7%
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var.inermis cv</i>	6	6.5%
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	5	5.4%
<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>	4	4%
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	3	3.2%
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	3	3.2%
<i>Eucalyptus erythrocorys</i>	3	3.2%

Tree data is only available for the Kintyre Estate only. The estate has retained a reasonable amount of endemic

vegetation, notably *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* and *Casuarina cristata*, on private property that is a positive attribute. The street tree planting within the road network of the estate however is dominated by exotic species.

Fraxinus Raywoodii again appears as a dominant species which will not be used in continuing planting programs due to disease issues.

It is suggested that future street tree planting for the estate focusses on endemic species, with an allowance for suitable exotic species intermingled to provide seasonal variation.

Few trees in this precinct have low amenity or low ULE.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- Strengthen endemic species plantings within the streets to create biodiversity corridors to connect to adjacent existing patches of remnant vegetation.
- East/west roads can be exotic species to provide seasonal variation / colour
- Strong connection to a new sub-division (Huntingdale) that has started to the east of the existing Kintyre Estate. (Approved planting include *Angophora floribunda*, *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* 'rosea' and *Casuarina cristata*).

DUBBO EIGHT PRECINCTS – EAST FRINGE



SITE CHARACTERISATIONS

- Newer residential developments
- Only very small opportunity in vacant sites, although there is substantial connecting public open space throughout the precinct that can be used to increase tree canopy cover
- Existing trees have long useful lives
- Larger block sizes with significant tree cover in the private realm
- A strong native aspect to the street tree population.

TREE AUDIT RESULTS

Top 10 Street Tree Species (1,106 trees)

<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	111	10%
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	94	8.5%
<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	82	7.4%
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	82	7.4%
<i>Callistemon viminalis cv</i>	50	4.5%
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	44	3.9%
<i>Schinus molle</i>	40	3.6%
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	39	3.5%
<i>Prunus cerasifera nigra</i>	36	3.2%
<i>Fraxinus excelsior Aurea</i>	27	2.4%

This precinct has a diverse array of species including 16 different species of Eucalyptus trees, which has been predominantly developer and home owner driven. There is a clear opportunity for Council to be more prescriptive in its species selection advice to developers.

There are very few trees with low amenity or low ULE and there is very high level of species diversity.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES OF CBD

- Maintain the strong native theme
- Streets to have a consistent planting theme to reduce recurrent maintenance costs.
- Larger broad dome trees due to wider roads and general absence of kerb and guttering
- Link street plantings to plantings within the open space (mostly natives) – biodiversity corridors.

STREET TREE PRIORITISATION MAPPING

A priority based planting plan has been established with each priority level comprising of approximately 1,050 trees. This figure of 1,050 trees is derived from the "Review of Urban Trees in Dubbo" that identified that a minimum of 550 trees per annum would be required to replace those trees nearing the end of their Useful Life Expectancy just to maintain the current canopy over the next 15 years. A further 500 tree plantings per annum was recommended to commence infilling vacant tree spots to improve the urban tree canopy over the next 40 years from its current level of 10.4% to approximately 21%.

Flexibility is provided within the proposed planting schedule by modifying it slightly to a Prioritised Based Planting Plan rather than an annual tree planting schedule.

1. Streets with a high percentage of trees with a ULE of 5 – 15 years
2. Streets with high levels of missing trees / vacant sites
3. Streets located in lower socio-economic areas to improve the amenity and provide cost benefits (in regards to savings in heating and cooling costs) to the residents.
4. Streets with a high number of Customer Requests for street tree plantings.
5. Streets that have had no previous plantings and require new plantings.

Maps for each precinct are included in Appendix 1.

STREET TREE
PRIORITY
MAPPING

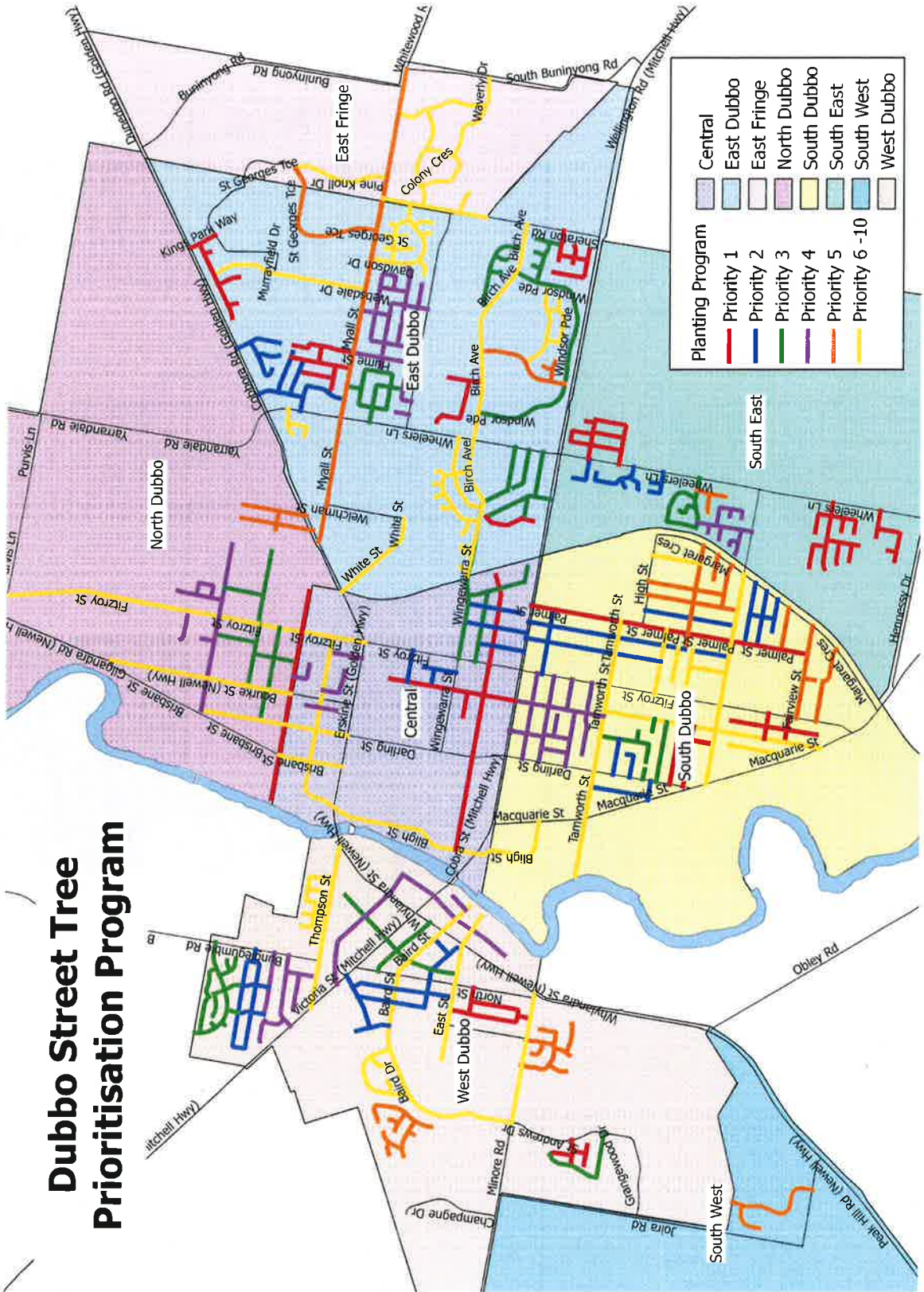
APPENDIX 1

PRIORITY BASED PLANTING PROGRAM

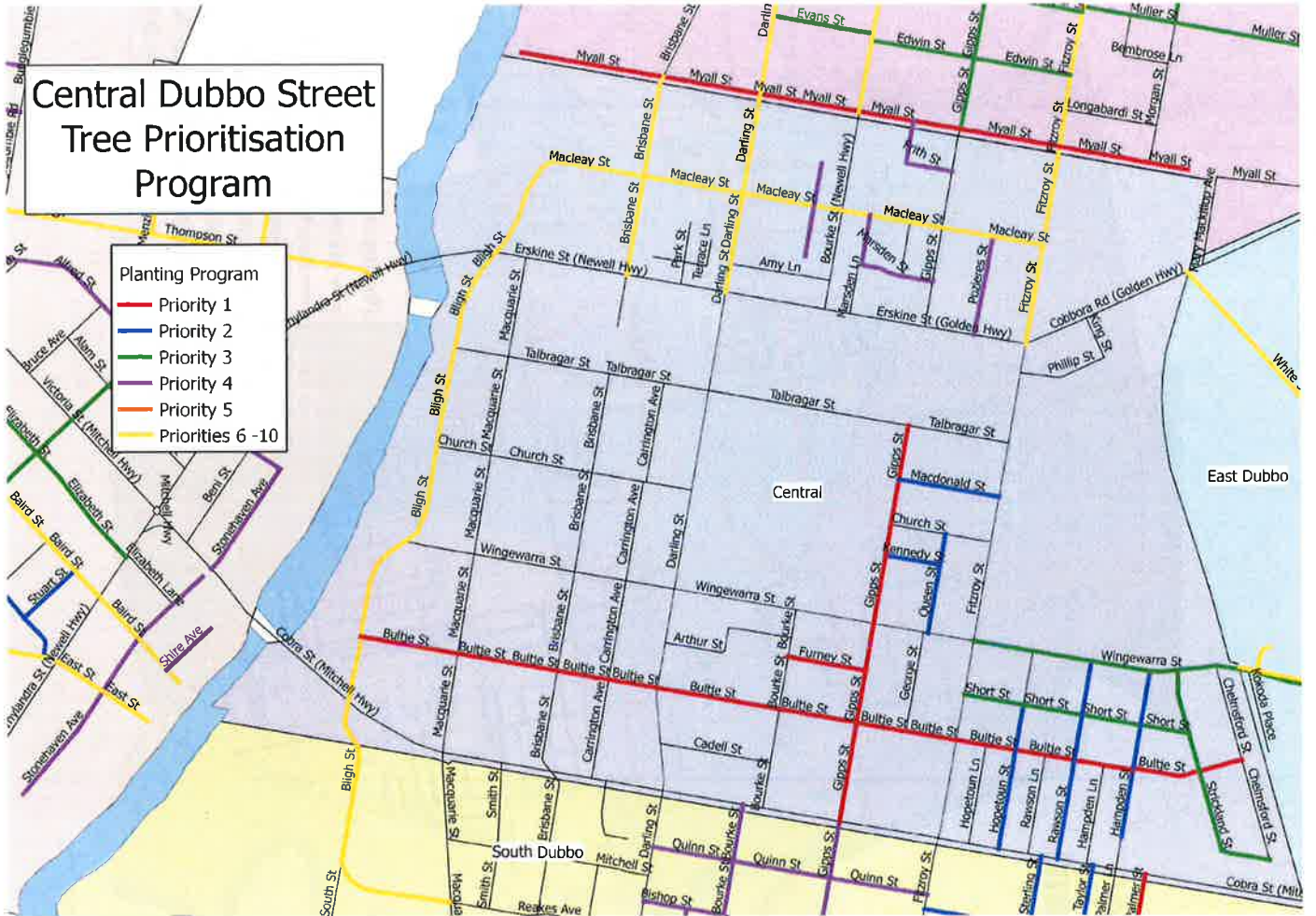


PRIORITISATION PLANTING PROGRAM

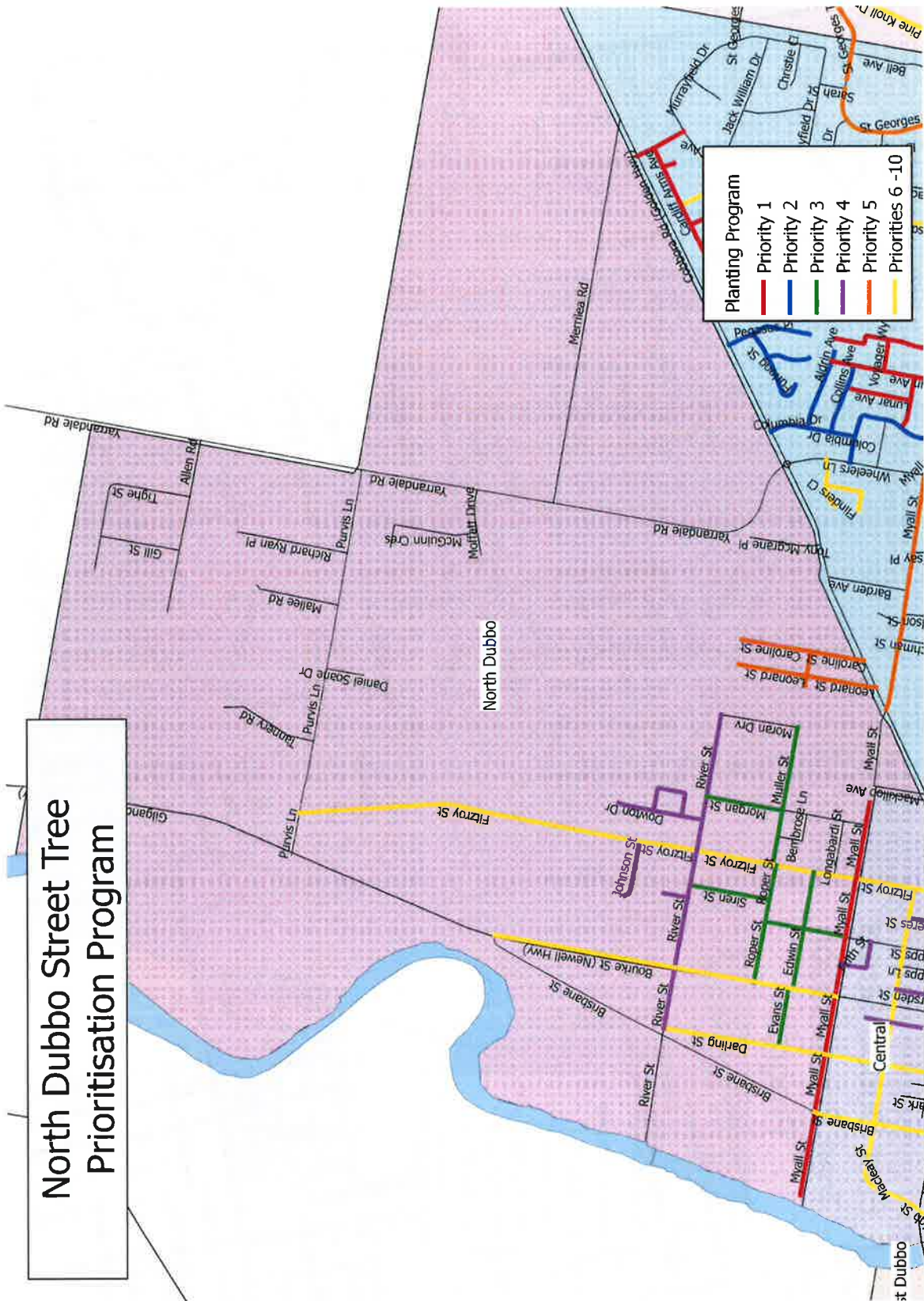
Dubbo Street Tree Prioritisation Program



STREET TREE PRIORITISATION PROGRAM – CENTRAL DUBBO



STREET TREE PRIORITISATION PROGRAM – NORTH DUBBO

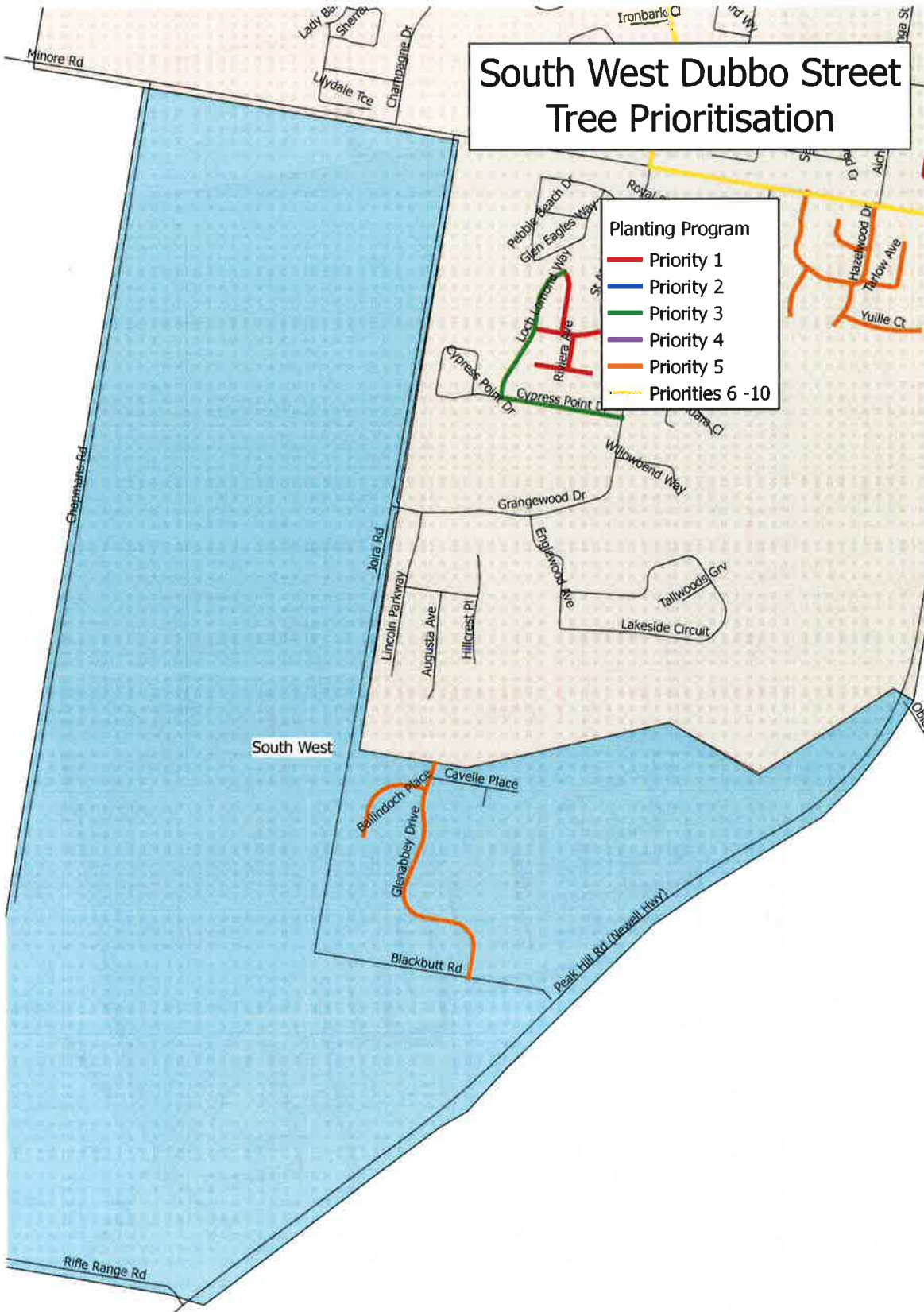


North Dubbo Street Tree
Prioritisation Program

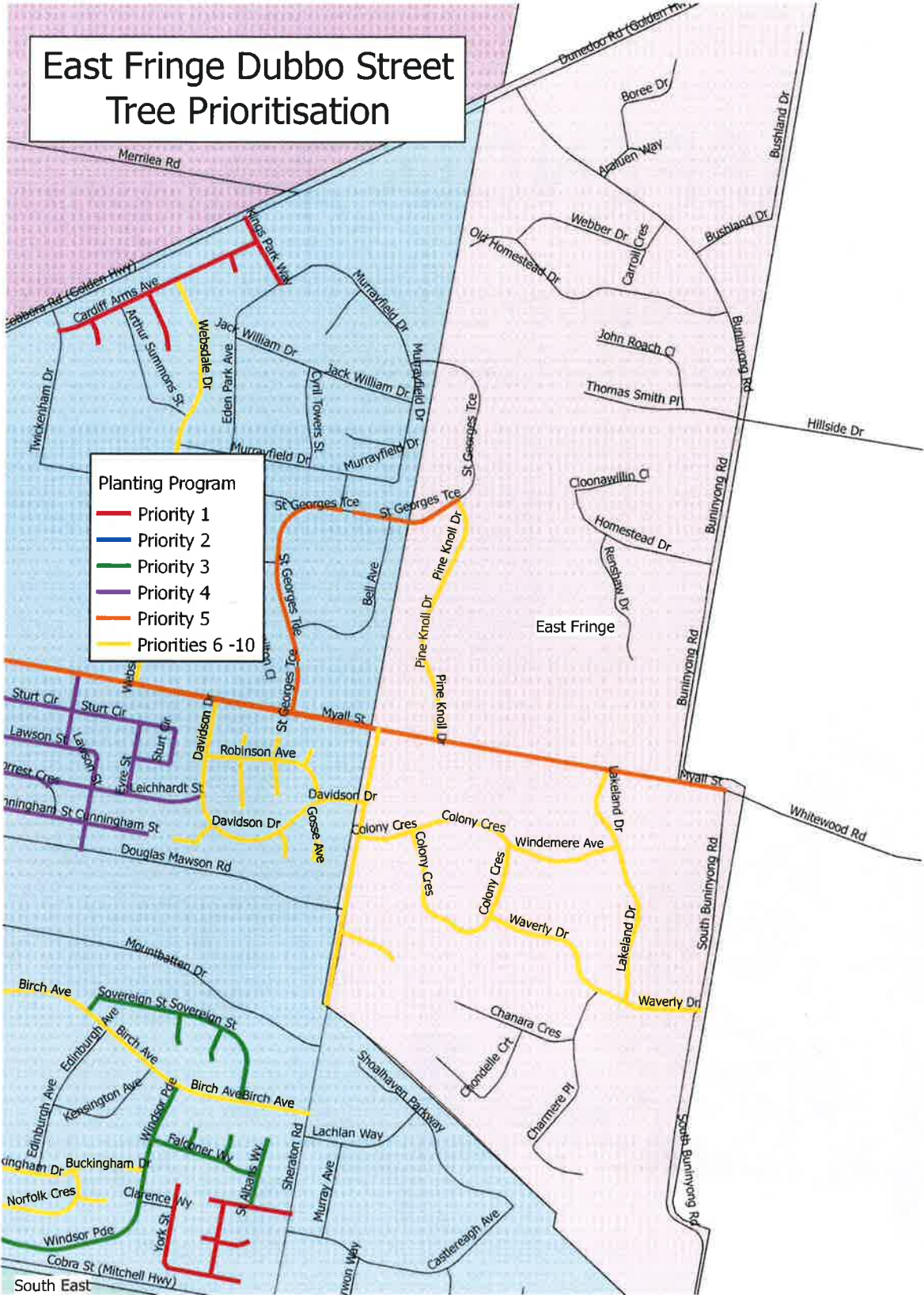
STREET TREE PRIORITISATION PROGRAM – SOUTH EAST DUBBO



STREET TREE PRIORITISATION PROGRAM – SOUTH WEST DUBBO



STREET TREE PRIORITISATION PROGRAM – EAST FRINGE DUBBO



APPENDIX 2

TREE NUMBERS BY STREET

TREES BY STREET SPREADSHEET



TREE NUMBERS BY STREET BY PRIORITY LISTING

PRECINCT	STREET NAME	TREE NUMBERS
Priority 1		
Central		
	Gipps Street	50
	Bultje Street	90
	Furney Street	22
South		
	Naman Street	50
	Meek Street	70
	Stroud Street	15
	Hay Street	42
	Palmer Street	80
East		
	Bedford Place	40
	Wilga Street	36
	York Street	80
	Lunar Avenue	15
	Houston Drive	10
	Braun Avenue	20
	Voyager Way	10
	John Glenn Close	30
	Jenmark Avenue	10
	Viceroy Avenue	20
	John Brass Place	8
	Thornett Place	20
	Cardiff Arms	40
North		
	Myall Street	100
West		
	Riviera Avenue	40
	Shetland Avenue	15
	Askernish Drive	10
	Leavers Avenue	60
	Crum Avenue	8
	O'Donnell Street	50
	Coolabah Street	10
	Cypress Avenue	10

1051

PRECINCT	STREET NAME	TREE NUMBERS
Priority 2		
Central		
	Kennedy Street	12
	Queen Street	23
	MacDonald Street	20
	Hopeton Street	40
	Rawson Street	10
	Hamden Street	5
South		
	Heather Street	10
	Elcama Street	10
	Sapphire Street	40
	Opal Street	35
	Garnet Street	15
	Diamond Street	10
	Taylor Street	120
	Crown Street	50
	Alison Street	25
	Dulhunty Avenue	15
	Wirraway Close	15
	Healy Street	10
	Sterling Street	80
	Goode Street	30
West		
	Howard Avenue	40
	Corbett Avenue	50
	Bent Street	60
	Stuart Street	15
	Linda Drive	60
	Catherine Street	60
	Alkira Street	10
	Aruma Street	10
	Crick Street	10
	McKenzie Street	20

1050

TREE NUMBERS BY STREET BY PRIORITY LISTING (CONTINUED)

PRECINCT	STREET NAME	TREE NUMBERS
Priority 3		
Central		
	Wingewarra Street	40
	Strickland Street	20
	Monash Street	5
South		
	Ronald Street	12
	Highland Place	3
	Squadron Close	5
	Thorby Avenue	15
East		
	Windsor Parade	50
	Sovereign Street	35
	Tudor Place	10
	Andrew Place	15
	St Albans Way	20
	Falconer Way	20
	Beatrice Place	5
	Linley Place	5
	Blaxland Street	
	Wentworth Street	150
	Oxley Circle	
	Brigalow Ave	
	Coral Crescent	
	Moonah Street	100
	Alder Place	
	Oak Street	
North		
	Morgan Street	35
	Muller Street	30
	Siren Street	30
	Roper Street	20
	Edwin Street	22
	Gipps Street	25
West		
	Spears Drive	
	Tanderra Drive	
	Allara Court	

PRECINCT	STREET NAME	TREE NUMBERS
Priority 3		
	Burge Place	250
	Abelia Court	
	Brennan Road	
	Elizabeth Street	40
	Young Street	65
	Loch Lomond Way	20
	Cypress Point Drive	15
1050		

PRECINCT	STREET NAME	TREE NUMBERS
Priority 4		
Central		
	Bourke Street	35
	Quinn Street	45
	Bishop Street	45
	James Street	15
	Luke Street	15
	Mary Street	15
	Nancarrow Street	50
	Belmore Place / Street	45
	Denison Street	25
East		
	Lawson Street	50
	Hume Street	30
	Sturt Circle	60
	Wills Street	15
	Eyre Street	15
	Forrest Crescent	30
	Leichardt Street	40
	Cunningham Street	30
North Dubbo		
	Samuel Street	25
	Marsden Street	25
	Firth Street	15

TREE NUMBERS BY STREET BY PRIORITY LISTING (CONTINUED)

PRECINCT	STREET NAME	TREE NUMBERS
Priority 4		
	Pozieres Street	30
	Johnson Street	25
	River Street	25
	Downton Street	25
West		
	Algona Street	25
	Yaruga Street	25
	Yulong Street	25
	Spence Street	25
	Wilkens Street	25
	Alfred Street	50
	Stonehaven Avenue	50
	Shire Avenue	10
		1050

PRECINCT	STREET NAME	TREE NUMBERS
Priority 5		
	Ballindoch Place	25
North		
	Leonard Street	40
	Caroline Street	40
	Fitzhill Parade	25
West		
	Meadowbank Drive	30
	Gumtree Avenue	20
	Sunset Way	30
	Hazelwood Drive	30
	Tarlow Avenue	15
	Yuille Court	5
	Rhyana Court	10
	Greenslopes Court	20
		1050

PRECINCT	STREET NAME	TREE NUMBERS
Priority 5		
East Fringe		
	St Georges Terrace	30
	Myall Street	15
East		
	St Georges Terrace	80
	Myall Street	250
	Royal Parade	40
	Kent Place	10
South		
	Bennett Street	40
	Gilbert Street	40
	Lovett Avenue	30
	Zarbeski Street	30
	Laughton Avenue	60
	Fairview Avenue	25
	Keane Street	25
	Hammond Street	25
	Emerald Street	20
South West		
	Glenabbey Drive	30

PRECINCT	STREET NAME	TREE NUMBERS
Priority 6-10		
Central		
	Macleay Street	
	Fitzroy Street	
	Darling Street	
	Brisbane Street	
South		
	Tamworth Street	
	Boundary Road	
	Hutchins Avenue	
	Bailey Street	
	Sanderson Street	
	Tink Avenue	
	Dalton Street	
	Gundurra Street	
	Wyuna Avenue	
East		
	Wingewarra Street	
	Banksia Crescent	
	Belah Street	

TREE NUMBERS BY STREET BY PRIORITY LISTING (CONTINUED)

PRECINCT	STREET NAME	TREE NUMBERS
Priority 6-10		
	Aspen Road	
	Boronia Place	
	Mulga Court	
	Cedar Court	
	Maple Court	
	Kurrajong Court	
	Hakea Place	
	Birch Avenue	
	Bass Place	
	Flinders Place	
	Norfolk Crescent	
	Duke Place	
	Buckingham Drive	
	Websdale Drive	
	Davidson Drive	
	Robinson Avenue	
	Giles Court	
	Roe Court	
	Hellyar Court	
	Gregory Court	
	Wells Court	
	Gosse Avenue	
	White Street	
North		
	Darling Street	
	Bourke Street	
	Pine Knoll Drive	
	Sheraton Road	
	Lakland Drive	
	Colny Crescent	
	Waverly Drive	
	Fitzroy Street	
West		
	Baird Street / Drive	
	East Street	
	Minore Road	
	Springfield Way	
	Greenway Place	
	Parkland Place	

PRECINCT	STREET NAME	TREE NUMBERS
Priority 6-10		
	Thompson Street	
	Chiefly Place	
	Curtin Place	
	Menzies Place	
	Lyons Place	

TREES BY STREET SPREADSHEET

SPECIES LISTS

A trees by street document has been completed, recommending the dominant three species for each street, by Precinct.

Street	Precinct	Species 1	Species 2	Species 3	Replacement Species 1	Replacement Species 2	Replacement Species 3	Notes
Abelia Ct	West Dubbo				Grevillea robusta			Access road into reserve.
Akela Pl	South Dubbo	Acer negundo (7)			Acer negundo 'Sensation'	Acer campestre 'Evelyn'		north / south. Small court. LV ABC
Alam St	West Dubbo		Melaleuca styphelioides (2)		Acer campestre 'Evelyn'	Triadica sebiferum (Sapinum sebifera)		o/h power lines
Alcheringa St	West Dubbo		Acacia pendula (2)		Jacaranda mimosifolia	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei		north / south
Alfred St	West Dubbo		Fraxinus griffithii (2)		Eucalyptus melliodora	'Tuscarora'		Wide verge
Albena St	West Dubbo		Eucalyptus nicholii (1)		Acer campestre 'Evelyn'	Corymbia maculata		E/W road
Alkira St	West Dubbo		Callistemon viminalis cv (2)		Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. maculosa	Eucalyptus melliodora		Callistemon viminalis
Allandale Drv	South Dubbo		Ulmus parvifolia (10)		Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'		No P/Ls
Allison St	South Dubbo		Lophostemon confertus (32)		Geijera parviflora	Brachychiton 'Jeniferie Red'		Established avenue
Amy Ln	Central		Melia azedarach (2)		Prunus cerasifera 'Oakville Crimson Spire'	Acer plantanoides 'Crimson Sentry'		Need to create sites/cutouts in asphalt.
Anne St	South Dubbo		Cupressus macrocarpa (3)		Eucalyptus platyphylus	Eucalyptus blakeyi		No P/Ls
Arbory Cl	West Dubbo		Pyrus ussuriensis (3)		Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'			Establishing avenue of pears
Arthur St	Central		Melaleuca styphelioides (18)		Melaleuca styphelioides	Geijera parviflora		Near school
Aruma St	West Dubbo		Eucalyptus leucoxylon (1)		Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Melaleuca bracteata		Use Melaleuca under P/Ls
Ashlundie Cres	West Dubbo		Ulmus parvifolia (20)		Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee			New estate. No P/Ls
Askernish Dr	West Dubbo				Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Crimmaron'		Many vacant sites - High priority. E/W street.
Augusta Ave	West Dubbo				Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'	Quercus cerris		Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Crimmaron'
Avalon Pl	South Dubbo		Pyrus calleryana cv (22)		Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'			No P/Ls
Bailey St	South Dubbo		Melaleuca armillaris (4)		Melaleuca azedarach 'Elite'			LV ABC
Baird Dr (Macquarie River to Newell Hwy)	West Dubbo				Callistemon viminalis	Corymbia maculata		Use Callistemon under P/Ls
Baird Dr (North St to Newell Hwy)	West Dubbo				Jacaranda mimosifolia			In road planting
Baird Dr (North St to Ironbark Cls)	West Dubbo				Eucalyptus melliodora	Eucalyptus sideroxylon		Use Geijera or small eucalypt under paeonies or in narrow verge.
Beird Dr (Ironbark Cls to Minore Rd)	West Dubbo		Ulmus parvifolia (6)		Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Sioux'		Claret Ash ultimately not suitable. Replace with Crepe Myrtle or Chanticleer Pear where appropriate.
Ballindoch Pl	South West Dubbo		Eucalyptus sp. (2)		Eucalyptus melliodora	Angophora floribunda		Lots of vacant sites. High priority
Bank St	Central				Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee			N/A. Too narrow to plant
Barracks Cl	South Dubbo		Ulmus parvifolia (3)		Eucalyptus leucoxylon	Celtis australis		Newer estate
Bellbird Wy	West Dubbo		Fraxinus griffithii (3)		Melaleuca quinquenervia (2)	Corymbia maculata		No P/Ls
Belmore Pl	South Dubbo		Sapinum sebiferum (5)		Callistemon viminalis	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei		E/W street
Belmore St	South Dubbo		Fraxinus 'Raywood' (5)		Brachychiton populneus	Brachychiton 'Jeniferie Red'		E/W street
Bent St	West Dubbo				Acer platanoides 'Crimson Sentry Spire'	Prunus cerasifera 'Oakville Crimson Spire'		Narrow sites in street
Bennett St	South Dubbo		Lophostemon confertus (25)		Callistemon 'Harkness'	Eucalyptus leucoxylon 'Magnet' Euky Dwarf		No urgency, established avenue
Bent St (Young St to Howard Ave)	West Dubbo		Fraxinus Raywood (2)		Eucalyptus leucoxylon 'Magnet' Euky Dwarf	Eucalyptus polybractea		Include planting in park at western end.
Bent St (Young St to East St)	West Dubbo				Melia azedarach 'Elite'			
Beveridge Cres	South Dubbo		Liquidambar styraciflua (10)		Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Crimmaron'		No P/Ls E/W street
Bioka Ave	West Dubbo				Callistemon viminalis	Geijera parviflora		New estate. No P/Ls
Birkdale Ct	West Dubbo				Koeleria bipinnata	Acer negundo 'Sensation'		
Burkitt Ct	West Dubbo		Eucalyptus nicholii (2)		Corymbia aximia	Callistemon viminalis cv		E/W street. LV ABC. western section. Verge varies
Bishop St	South Dubbo		Fraxinus Raywood (3)		Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. maculosa	Eucalyptus leucoxylon 'Magnet' Euky Dwarf		
Blackbutt Rd	South West Dubbo				Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Callitris glaucohylla		Primarily roadside remnant vegetation
Bligh St	Central		Populus nigra Italica (14)		Angophora floribunda	Eucalyptus tereticornis		Alongside river parkland
Bligh St	South Dubbo		Populus deltoides (12)		Angophora floribunda	Eucalyptus tereticornis		Continues from Central Precinct

Corbett Ave	West Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (3)	Syzygium sp. (1)	Eucalyptus leucoxylon megalocarpa (1)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Acer negundo 'Sensation'	Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'	Araucaria's alongside park
Crick St	West Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (3)	Callistemon viminalis (5)	Melaleuca styphelioides (1)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Aerial'			Industrial area
Crown St	South Dubbo	Melaleuca quinquenervia (67)			Melaleuca quinquenervia	Prunus cerasifera "Oakville Crimson Spire"		LV ABC. Centrally locate M. quinquenervia
Crum Ave	West Dubbo				Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Sioux'			Narrow site; possibly too narrow
Currawong Rd	West Dubbo	Melaleuca armillaris (2)	Celtis occidentalis (1)	Hymenosporum flavum (1)	Eucalyptus spathulata	Eucalyptus mannifera ssp. maculosa	Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuous'	No P/Ls
Curtin Pl	West Dubbo	Eucalyptus melliodora (1)	Ligustrum sp. (1)	Acer negundo (1)	Eucalyptus melliodora	Eucalyptus microcarpa		No P/Ls
Cypress Ave	West Dubbo	Cedrus atlantica (1)	Cedrus deodora (1)		Callitris glaucophylla	Acacia pendula	Geijera parvifolia	Use Callitris on non-P/L side. Low hanging LV conductors
Cypress Point Dr	West Dubbo	Eucalyptus sp. (9)	Pyrus ussuriensis (8)	Liquidambar styraciflua (1)	Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Many vacant sites - High priority. E/W street
Dalbeatie Cres	West Dubbo				Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Eucalyptus melliodora		Plant Yellow Box around edge of new reserve high priority
Dalton St	South Dubbo	Eucalyptus nicholii (27)	Corymbia citriodora (8)	Ulmus parvifolia (7)	Callistemon 'Harkness'			o/h powerlines, north/south, narrow verge
Darling St (Erskine St to Myall Rd)	Central	Melia azedarach (3)	Acer negundo (2)	Prunus sp. (1)	Platanus X acerifolia			Older area to north of Erskine
Darling St (Mitchell Hwy to Wingewarra St)	Central	Platanus X acerifolia			Platanus X acerifolia			May be changed over at a later date
Darling St	South Dubbo	Platanus X acerifolia (62)			Platanus X acerifolia			In road planting - increase size of planters
Dawson St	South Dubbo	Lagerstroemia indica (20)	Melaleuca armillaris (1)	Grevillea robusta (1)	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'			
Denison St	South Dubbo	Triadica sebifera (7)			Melia azedarach 'Elite'	Triadica sebifera (Sapium sebifera)		HV & LV on south side
Depot Rd	West Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (23)	Fraxinus griffithii (22)	Jacaranda mimosifolia (3)	Fraxinus griffithii	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'		Use Green Ash on Non-P/L side.
Diamond St	South Dubbo	Platacia chinensis (5)	Sapium sebiferum (3)	Eucalyptus mannifera (3)	Melalis ionensis 'Plena'			o/h powerlines. Use high graft Bechtel's Crabapple stock
Diane St	South Dubbo	Lagerstroemia indica (5)	Fraxinus griffithii (5)	Callistemon viminalis (3)	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'			
Dulhunty Ave	South Dubbo	Acer negundo (11)	Fraxinus 'Raywood' (7)	Gleditsia triacanthos (4)	Pyrus betulaeifolia 'Southworth' Dancer			Wide verge. LV ABC
Dunthved Cr	West Dubbo	Pyrus ussuriensis (21)	unidentified (5)	Fraxinus americana var. (1)	Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'			
East St (Macquarie River to Newell Hwy)	West Dubbo	Pyrus ussuriensis (5)	Jacaranda mimosifolia (4)	Eucalyptus botryoides (1)	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Callistemon viminalis cv		Use Callistemon under P/Ls
Elcama St	South Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (3)	Callistemon viminalis (1)	Prunus x bibranea (1)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Melia azedarach 'Elite'		LV ABC for most part
Elizabeth Lane	West Dubbo							N/A
Elizabeth St	West Dubbo	Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. Maculosa (2)	Grevillea robusta (2)	Lophostemon confertus (2)	Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. maculosa	Eucalyptus microcorys	Eucalyptus leucoxylon 'Magnet' Euky Dwarf	
Ellenborough Av	West Dubbo				Quercus palustris	Quercus cerris	Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'	New Estate, Pin Oaks have been planted. Other oaks would also suit.
Emerald St	South Dubbo	Fraxinus 'Raywood' (14)	Pyrus calleryana (10)	Arcmena smithii (2)	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Pyrus betulaeifolia 'Southworth' Dancer	E/W street
Englewood Ave	West Dubbo				Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'		Still being developed
Erskine St (Newell Hwy)	Central	Platanus X acerifolia (14)	Magnolia grandiflora (6)	Pyrus calleryana (5)	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'			Increase size of road planters. The Lemon-scented Gum are a reasonable consideration (7m height)
Fairview St	South Dubbo	Fraxinus 'Raywood' (11)	Platacia chinensis (9)	Sapium sebiferum (7)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'		No P/Ls
Fardell Cl	South Dubbo	Liquidambar styraciflua (4)	Robinia pseudoacacia (2)	Prunus x bibranea (2)	Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'	Acer campestre 'Elnrijk' or 'Evelyn'		No P/Ls
Firth St	Central	Acer negundo (10)	Fraxinus griffithii (6)	Callistemon citrinus (2)	Acer negundo 'Sensation'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'		Ameliorate the soil conditions
Fitzroy St	Central	Jacaranda mimosifolia (93)	Sapium sebiferum (10)	Ulmus parvifolia (9)	Jacaranda mimosifolia			Planting in road
Fitzroy St (Boundary Rd to Mitchell Hwy)	South Dubbo	Jacaranda mimosifolia (93)	Sapium sebiferum (10)	Ulmus parvifolia (9)	Prunus cerasifera 'Oakville Sentry'	Acer platanoides 'Crimson Sentry'		Need to create cutouts in footpath
Fitzroy St (Boundary Rd to Macquarie St)	South Dubbo				Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora' (P/L side)		
Furney St	Central	Acer negundo (13)			Melalis ionensis 'Plena' (P/L side)	Acer negundo 'Sensation' (Non P/L side)		Use tall graft stock

Garrett St	South Dubbo	Corymbia torelliana (4)	Fraxinus 'Raywood' (3)	Lophostemon confertus (2)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Koeleruteria paniculata	E/W street
Gas Ln	Central						N/A. Too narrow for tree planting
George St	Central	Triadica sebifera (15)	Triadica sebifera (13)	Fraxinus Raywood (3)	Triadica sebiferum (Sapium sebifera)		LV ABC. Chinese Tallow a weed species?
Gilbert St	South Dubbo	Acer negundo (17)	Sapium sebiferum (11)	Lagerstroemia indica (2)	Corymbia ficifolia (grafted variety)	Callistemon 'Harkness' (in narrow verge)	o/h powerlines, north/south, narrow verge
Gipps Ln	Central						N/A. Too narrow for tree planting.
Gipps St	South Dubbo	Brachychiton populneus (8)	Acer negundo (5)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (4)	Brachousia citriodora	Alphitonia excelsa	Median planting. Established avenue. Mixed performance of Red Ash
Gipps St (Mitchell Hwy to Talbragar St)	Central	Brachychiton populneus (61)			Brachousia citriodora	Alphitonia excelsa	Create larger openings in road pavement
Gipps St (Erskine Street to Myall Rd)	Central	Lophostemon confertus			Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Melia azedarach 'Elite'	In road planting - increase size of planters
Glen Eagles Wy	West Dubbo	Pyrus calleryana cv (3)	Celtis australis (2)		Celtis australis	Eucalyptus blakeyi	Use elm on non-P/L side
Glenabbey Pl	South West Dubbo	Pyrus ussuriensis (3)	Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis cv (2)	Eucalyptus erythronyx (1)	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Corymbia citriodora	Use eucalypts on reserve side
Gloucester Ave.	West Dubbo	Eucalyptus sp. (1)	Pistacia chinensis (1)	Alnus incana (1)	Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuous'	Eucalyptus leucosylon 'Magnet' Euky Dwarf	Use Lemon-scented Gum on non-P/L side
Goode St	South Dubbo	Liquidambar styraciflua (20)			Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze' 'Tuscarora'	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei	
Gowrie Ave	West Dubbo	Lagerstroemia indica (5)			Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'	Lagerstroemia fauriei 'Fantasy'	
Grangewood Dr	West Dubbo	Pistacia chinensis (3)	Ulmus parvifolia (3)	Fraxinus Raywood (2)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	
Greenslopes Ct	West Dubbo				Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. maculosa	Eucalyptus spathulata	No P/Ls
Greenway Pl	West Dubbo				Corymbia eximia	Eucalyptus spathulata	No P/Ls
Gumtree Ave	West Dubbo	Jacaranda mimosifolia (1)	unidentified (1)		Eucalyptus mannifera ssp. maculosa	Eucalyptus eximia	No P/Ls
Gundarra St	South Dubbo	Fraxinus 'Raywood' (5)	Pistacia chinensis (4)	Ulmus glabra 'Lutescens' (3)	Geijera parvifolia	Corymbia eximia	LV ABC
Halley Pl	West Dubbo	unidentified (1)	Robinia pseudoacacia cv (1)		Geijera parvifolia	Brachychiton 'Jerilderie Red'	Small street
Hammond St	South Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis (11)	Fraxinus 'Raywood' (7)	Pistacia chinensis (5)	Lagerstroemia fauriei 'Fantasy'	Koeleruteria paniculata	E/W street, Verge varies
Hampden St	Central	Melaleuca quinquenervia (39)			Melaleuca quinquenervia	Melaleuca bracteata	Planting in road
Handara Dr	West Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia (15)	Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis cv (1)	Celtis australis (1)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Angophora floribunda	Also plant out reserve with elms
Harrison Pl	South West Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (3)			Eucalyptus sideroxylon		
Hawkins Ln	Central						N/A. Too narrow for tree planting.
Hay St	South Dubbo	Fraxinus 'Raywood' (22)	Lagerstroemia indica (6)	Acer negundo (3)	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze' (Non P/L side)
Hazelwood Dr	West Dubbo	Acer negundo (1)			Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Callitris glaucophylla	No P/Ls
Healy St	South Dubbo	Casuarina glauca (1)	Fraxinus excelsior (1)	Fraxinus 'Raywood' (1)	Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Plant in road pavement. Consider median plantings - wide road pavement
Heather St	South Dubbo				Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	E/W street
Hewitt Pl	South Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (3)	Koeleruteria paniculata (1)	Magnolia grandiflora (1)	Callistemon viminalis	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Small court
High St	South Dubbo	Celtis occidentalis (14)	Celtis australis (7)	Liquidambar styraciflua (2)	Celtis australis (in wider verge)	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora' (in narrow verge)	No planting on northern side
Highland Pl	South Dubbo	Acer negundo (10)	Pyrus calleryana (2)	Liquidambar styraciflua (2)	Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Acer negundo 'Sensation'	
Highview Pl	West Dubbo	Eucalyptus sp. (1)	Lophostemon confertus (1)	Callistemon viminalis cv (1)	Eucalyptus platypus	Eucalyptus polybractea	Callistemon 'Harkness'
Hillcrest Pl	West Dubbo				Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'	
Holls Ave	Central	Ulmus procera (2)			Acer platanoides 'Crimson Sentry'		Narrow site that opens up to car park. Plant on south side only
Hopetoun St	Central	Lagerstroemia indica (17)	Eucalyptus scoparia (7)	Nerium oleander (6)	Acer campestre 'Elsrijk' or 'Evelyn'	Melia azedarach 'Elite'	Could consider creating median planting using larger species with small tree in verge
Horizon Pl	West Dubbo	Robinia pseudoacacia (7)	Fraxinus Raywood (2)	Melaleuca linarrifolia (2)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Aerial'	Koeleruteria bipinnata	Acer campestre 'Evelyn'
Howard Ave	West Dubbo	Eucalyptus camaldulensis (1)	Eucalyptus cladocalyx (1)	Erythrina crista-galli (1)	Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. maculosa	Melaleuca bracteata	Callistemon 'Harkness'
Hucklet St	South Dubbo	Eucalyptus sp. (8)	Eucalyptus viminalis (3)	Eucalyptus viminalis (3)	Eucalyptus blakeyi	Eucalyptus leucosylon 'Magnet' Euky Dwarf	Use 'Euky Dwarf' under powerlines

Meadowbank Dr	West Dubbo	Prunus cerasifera nigra (4)	Fraxinus Raywood (3)	Melia azedarach (3)	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Melaleuca bracteata	Brachycton 'Jerilderie Red' or 'Bella Pink'	Set M. quinquenervia back further from back of kerb. Many vacant sites - high priority.
Meek St	South Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (40)	Robinia pseudoacacia 'Inermis' (4)	Lophostemon confertus (4)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Crimmaron'	Koeleruteria bippinata	Acer campestre 'Evelyn'	LV ABC (in part). Wide verge.
Menzies Ave	West Dubbo	Pistacia chinensis (1)	Callistemon viminalis cv (1)		Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Acer campestre 'Elsrijk' or 'Evelyn'	Acer negundo 'Sensation'	No P/Ls
Merion Wy	West Dubbo	Pyrus ussuriensis (12)	Ulmus parvifolia (1)		Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Acer calleryana 'Aristocrat'		Existing, established avenue of Pear
Meurer Ct	West Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (1)	Jacaranda mimosifolia (1)		Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. maculosa	Eucalyptus blakeyi	Eucalyptus spathulata	No P/Ls
Minore Rd (Baird Dve to Newell Hwy)	West Dubbo				Callistemon 'Harkness'	Corymbia maculata	Grevillea robusta	Use Callistemon under P/Ls
Minore Rd (Baird Dve to Joira Rd)	West Dubbo	Pistacia chinensis (5)	Acacia sp. (4)	Melaleuca armillaris (2)	Eucalyptus microcarpa	Eucalyptus melliodora	Geijera parvifolia	Use Wiga on P/L side (northern). Could also incorporate some Callitris glaucophylla.
Mitchell Hwy (Cobra St)	Central	Populus nigra 'Italica' (3)	Fraxinus excelsior (1)	Populus simonii (1)	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Tristanopsis laurina 'Luscious' (Luscious*) Tristanopsis laurina 'DOWAD'	Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuous'	Create large sites in footpath. Use Tristanopsis under P/Ls
Mitchell St	South Dubbo	Pyrus calleryana (11)	Triadica sebifera (3)		Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'	Triadica sebiferum (Sapinum sebifera)		Use Chinese Tallow on powerline side.
Monash St	Central	Eucalyptus sp. (4)	Corymbia citriodora (2)		Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuous'	Corymbia maculata	ABC LV	Industrial, not developed
Moon Close	West Dubbo	Eucalyptus melliodora (6)			Eucalyptus melliodora			N/A. Too narrow for tree planting.
Mosten Ln	Central							
Naman St	South Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (12)	Fraxinus excelsior (7)	Jacaranda mimosifolia (2)	Malus ionensis 'Plena'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Crimmaron'		Use Malus on P/L side
Nancarrow St	South Dubbo	Prunus x bireana (15)	Lagerstroemia indica (5)	Sapinum sebiferum (3)	Lagerstroemia indica x L. 'auriei'	Triadica sebiferum (Sapinum sebifera)		Use Crepe Myrtle on P/L side
Narrabeen Pl	South Dubbo	Pyrus calleryana cv (10)			Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'			
Newcombe Ct	West Dubbo	Melaleuca sp. (2)			Melaleuca linarifolia			
Newell Hwy	West Dubbo							
North St (Alfred St to Mitchell Hwy)	West Dubbo				Geijera parvifolia	Brachycton 'Jerilderie Red'		See Whylandra St entry
North St (Mitchell Hwy to Minore Rd)	West Dubbo	Lophostemon confertus (44)	Triadica sebiferum (3)	Ulmus parvifolia (2)				Tristanopsis laurina - east. Slowly transition from the Lophostemon, change over the trees on the P/L side initially (when opportunities present). Consider Kurrajong to replace Lophostemon on Non-P/L side.
Oakland Wy	West Dubbo	Acer negundo (1)			Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Crimmaron'	Acer negundo 'Sensation'		
Oakmont Way	West Dubbo				Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee			Obley St not in South Dubbo
Obley Rd	South Dubbo							
O'Donnell St	West Dubbo	Triadica sebiferum (6)	Celtis occidentalis (2)	Cinnamomum camphora (2)	Triadica sebiferum (Sapinum sebifera)		Acer campestre 'Evelyn'	
Old Dubbo Rd	South Dubbo							
Opal St	South Dubbo	Prunus x bireana (5)	Eucalyptus blakeyi (2)	Hymenosporum flavum (2)	Acer campestre 'Elsrijk' or 'Evelyn'	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Acer negundo 'Sensation'	Extension of Maquarie St not in South Dubbo
Osbourne Pl	West Dubbo	Selix babylonica (1)			Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. maculosa	Corymbia eximia	Eucalyptus spathulata	Use Hedge Maple under P/Ls
Palmer Ln	South Dubbo							N/A
Palmer St	South Dubbo	Photinia glabra (61)	Lophostemon confertus (81)	Sapinum sebiferum (4)	Eucalyptus blakeyi	Callistemon 'Harkness' (in under P/Ls)	Corymbia maculata (non P/L side)	Reinforce planting in South Dubbo Park
Park St	Central	Fraxinus Raywood (10)	Pistacia chinensis (2)	Fraxinus griffithii (1)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Crimmaron'	Melia azedarach 'Elite'		LV ABC
Parkland Pl	West Dubbo	Pyrus calleryana cv (3)	Lophostemon confertus (1)	Callistemon viminalis cv (1)	Eucalyptus blakeyi	Eucalyptus melliodora	Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. maculosa	Adjacent to parkland
Pebble Beach Dr	West Dubbo	Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis cv (2)	Pyrus ussuriensis (1)		Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'			Established Pyrus avenue
Perks Ct	South Dubbo	Corymbia maculata (2)	Eucalyptus nicholii (1)	Lophostemon confertus (1)	Corymbia maculata			Small court
Peters St	South Dubbo	Liquidambar styraciflua (13)	Melaleuca quinquenervia (10)	Fraxinus Raywood (2)	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Crimmaron'	Acer negundo 'Sensation'	E/W street
Phillip St	Central	Grevillea sp. (3)				Eucalyptus spathulata		Industrial site. Plant on west side only
Pinehurst Ave	West Dubbo				Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'			Established Pyrus avenue
Pinnaroo Pl	West Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (2)	Grevillea robusta (2)	Triadica sebiferum (1)				Many vacant sites - high priority

Pozieres St	Central	Callistemon viminalis (4)						Brachychiton 'Jerilderie Red'	Callistemon 'Harkness'	Corymbia eximia	
Queen St	Central	Callistemon viminalis (4)		Lophostemon confertus (2)				Callistemon viminalis var.	Corymbia eximia (Non P/L side)		
Quinn St	South Dubbo	Tristaniopsis laurina (16)		Callistemon salignus (12)				Tristaniopsis laurina 'DOW 10' 'Luscious'	Callistemon 'Harkness'		Narrow verge
Rainbow Pl	West Dubbo	Melaleuca armillaris (2)		Ficus hillii (1)				Melaleuca linarifolia	Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious'	Callistemon viminalis	No P/Ls
Rawson St	Central	Fraxinus Raywood (30)		Fraxinus Raywood (2)				Tabebuia chrysostricha (west)	Tabebuia impetiginosa (east)	Brachychiton 'Jerilderie Red' or 'Bella Pink'	Tabebuia spp. untried. Claret Ash in decline
Reakes Ave	South Dubbo	Lagerstroemia indica (3)		Fraxinus Raywood (2)				Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'	Acer campestre 'Evelyn'		Use Crepe Myrtle on P/L side
Redwood Pl	West Dubbo	Grevillea robusta (1)		Prunus sp. (1)				Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. maculosa	Eucalyptus blakeyi		
Regard Park Blvd	South Dubbo	Pyrus calleryana cv (61)		Celtis australis (9)				Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'		Use Fastigate English Oak in centre median
Rhyana Ct	West Dubbo							Callitris glaucophylla	Acacia pendula	Grevillea robusta	No P/Ls
Riviera Ave	West Dubbo							Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'			
Rivergum Pl	West Dubbo	Corymbia citriodora (2)		Melaleuca quinquenervia (2)				Eucalyptus blakeyi	Eucalyptus melliodora	Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. maculosa	No P/Ls
Robina Cr	West Dubbo	Robinia pseudoacacia (Varieties) (3)		Olea europaea ssp. Europaea (3)				Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Aerial'	Koeleruteria bipinnata		Do not use Robinia sp.
Ronald St	South Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (12)		Callistemon viminalis (5)				Fraxinus griffithii	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'		Use smaller evergreen ash on P/L side
Royal Pines Cl	West Dubbo	Magnolia grandiflora Exmouth (2)		Pyrus ussuriensis (2)				Callistemon 'Harkness'	Geijera parvifolia		Link to native reserve
Roycox Cres	South Dubbo	Liquidambar styraciflua (56)		Corymbia maculata (1)				Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'	Liquidambar styraciflua	Corymbia ficifolia 'Wildfire'	
Salter Dr	West Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia (4)		Liquidambar styraciflua (2)				Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' 'Allee'	Callistemon viminalis cv (1)	Acer campestre 'Evelyn'	Use smaller Ash under P/Ls
Samuels St	Central	Callistemon viminalis cv (1)		Acer negundo (4)				Geijera parvifolia	Brachychiton 'Jerilderie Red'	Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuous'	Many vacant sites - high priority
Sanderson St	South Dubbo	Prunus cerasifera (4)		Acer negundo (6)				Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'	Acer platanoides 'Crimson Sentry'		No trees. High priority
Sapphire St	South Dubbo	Acer negundo (8)		Callistemon viminalis (6)				Acer negundo 'Sensation'	Acer campestre 'Elsrijk' or 'Evelyn'		E/W street
Selkirk Ave	West Dubbo							Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' 'Allee'	Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'		No trees - high priority
Serisier St	Central										N/A. Too narrow for tree planting.
Sherrard Cres	West Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (7)		Prunus cerasifera nigra (3)				Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Callistemon viminalis	Eucalyptus spathulata	E/W street
Sherwood Ave	West Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (7)		Prunus cerasifera nigra (3)				Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Callistemon viminalis		
Shetland Ave	West Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (7)		Prunus cerasifera nigra (3)				Geijera parvifolia	Corymbia eximia	Acacia pendula	N/S street, adjacent to reserve
Shire Ave	West Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (2)		Melaleuca quinquenervia (1)				Melaleuca quinquenervia	Callistemon viminalis		Near Maquarie River
Short St	Central	Lophostemon confertus (57)		Lophostemon confertus (2)				Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'	Acer campestre 'Elsrijk' or 'Evelyn'		No urgency, established avenue
Silwood Cl	West Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (3)		Robinia pseudoacacia (2)				Fraxinus griffithii	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Biloxi'		
Smith St	South Dubbo	Lagerstroemia indica (10)		Pyrus calleryana (4)				Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Biloxi'		
Sommerville Pl	West Dubbo	Agonis flexuosa (1)		Quercus robur (23)				Eucalyptus leucosylon	Corymbia maculata	Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. maculosa	No P/Ls
South St	South Dubbo	Quercus robur (23)		Eucalyptus melliodora (12)				Quercus robur	Eucalyptus melliodora		Use English Oak on park side.
Spears Dr	West Dubbo	Melaleuca armillaris (4)		Callistemon Harkness (4)				Eucalyptus melliodora	Corymbia maculata	Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. maculosa	Many vacant sites - high priority
Spence St	West Dubbo	Lagerstroemia indica (2)		Jacaranda mimosifolia (1)				Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Acer negundo 'Sensation'	Use Crepe Myrtles under P/Ls. Mostly vacant sites - higher priority
Springfield Wy	West Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (2)		Melaleuca quinquenervia (2)				Corymbia maculata	Eucalyptus melliodora	Grevillea robusta	Currently mixed species. No P/Ls
Squadron Cl	South Dubbo	Celtis occidentalis (4)						Celtis occidentalis	Celtis australis		
St Andrews Dr	West Dubbo	Pyrus ussuriensis (22)		Fraxinus Raywood (8)				Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Sioux'	Celtis australis	Use Celtis in median. Remove Claret Ash over time. Use Crepe Myrtle in narrow verges. Poor pavement (segmented pavement) prone to root conflicts)
Sterling St	South Dubbo	Brachychiton populneus (9)		Callistemon viminalis (8)				Brachychiton 'Jerilderie Red'	Callistemon 'Harkness'	Jacaranda mimosifolia (Non P/L side)	Use A. pendula in median strip. Consider Yellow Bloodwood & Chinese Tallow for other verge sites on both sides of Mitchell Hwy
Stonehaven Ave	West Dubbo	Triadica sebiferum (17)		Callistemon salignus (3)				Eucalyptus eximia	Acacia pendula	Triadica sebiferum (Sapillum sebifera)	
Strickland St	Central	Acer negundo (21)		Acer negundo (2)				Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (P/L side)	Geijera parvifolia (Non P/L side)		
Stroud Ave	South Dubbo	Melaleuca styphelioides (22)		Melaleuca bracteata (2)				Melaleuca styphelioides	Melaleuca bracteata	Melaleuca linarifolia	LV ABC. N/S street

Stuart St	West Dubbo	Prunus cerasifera nigra (1)	Prunus sp. (1)	Corymbia ficifolia 'Wildfire'	Corymbia eximia	Acacia pendula	Use grafted Red-flowering Gums under P/Ls
Sunset Wy	West Dubbo	Liquidambar styraciflua (1)	Fraxinus Raywood (1)	Eucalyptus platyphus	Eucalyptus blakeyi	Eucalyptus leucoxylon 'Magnet' Euky Dwarf	Use Round-leaved Moort or Yellow Gum cultivar in narrow verge sections
Talbragar St (Bligh St to Darling St)	Central	Gleditsia triacanthos (14)	Geltis occidentalis (2)	Zelkova serrata 'Wireless'	Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'	Celtis australis	
Talbragar St (Darling St to Fitzroy St)	Central			Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Aerial'	Melia azedarach 'Elite'		Varied planting sites
Tailwoods Grv	West Dubbo	Pyrus ussuriensis (8)		Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'			New estate. Established Pyrus avenue E/W street
Tamworth St	South Dubbo	Liquidambar styraciflua (24)	Eucalyptus camaldulensis (23)	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora' (north)	Lagerstroemia fauriei 'Fantasy' (south)	Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze' (Non P/L side)	
Tanderra Dr	West Dubbo	Eucalyptus sideroxylon (1)	Callistemon salignus (1)	Eucalyptus melliodora	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. maculosa	Many vacant sites - high priority
Tarlof Ave	West Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (1)	Tristanopsis laurina (1)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'		Also plant in reserve. No P/Ls
Torrazzo Court	South Dubbo	Pyrus calleryana var.		Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'			
Taylor St	South Dubbo	Callistemon salignus (43)	Callistemon viminalis (19)	Callistemon 'Harkness'	Callistemon salignus (Non P/L side)	Geijera parvifolia	Narrow verge & asphalt footpath
Thompson St	West Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (2)	Eucalyptus sideroxylon (1)	Eucalyptus leucoxylon 'Magnet' Euky Dwarf	Eucalyptus melliodora	Eucalyptus blakeyi	Use Euky Dwarf on residential side under P/Ls
Thorby Ave	South Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia (44)	Pyrus calleryana (6)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'		Use Crepe Myrtles under P/Ls
Timberl Dr	West Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (3)	Lophostemon confertus (2)	Eucalyptus melliodora	Eucalyptus leucoxylon	Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. maculosa	
Tink Ave	South Dubbo	Hymenosporum flavum (13)	Pyrus calleryana (7)	Callistemon 'Harkness'	Corymbia maculata (Non P/L side)	Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. maculosa	No trees
Topaz St	South Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (8)	Lagerstroemia indica (6)	Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Crimmaron'	Quercus cerris	No P/Ls
Forvean Ave	West Dubbo	Robinia pseudoacacia (Varieties) (7)		Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Aerial'	Fraxinus melliodora	Eucalyptus melliodora	Use Yellow Box on reserve side of street
Treleanean St	West Dubbo	Fraxinus americana (4)		Acer negundo 'Sensation'	Acer campestre 'Evelyn'		Many declining trees; probably F. ornus
Trevelrow Ct	South Dubbo	Robinia pseudoacacia cv (4)	Fraxinus griffithii (3)	Fraxinus griffithii			
Troon Ct	West Dubbo	Pistacia chinensis		Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Crimmaron'			
Turnberry Tce	West Dubbo	Pyrus ussuriensis (11)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (3)	Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Celtis australis	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Established Pistachio avenue
Victoria St (Mitchell Hwy)	West Dubbo	Brachychiton populneus (5)	Fraxinus griffithii (5)	Brachychiton populneus	Brachychiton 'Jeniderie Red'	Callistemon 'Harkness'	Use smaller trees under P/Ls
Wattle St	West Dubbo	Photinia robusta (10)	Acacia baileyana (1)	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'	Acer campestre 'Elsrijk' or 'Evelyn'		E/W street
Westview St	West Dubbo			Eucalyptus melliodora	Corymbia maculata		No urgency, rural area
Wheatleys Ln	South Dubbo	Prunus x bilireana (3)	Acer negundo (3)	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Acer negundo 'Sensation'	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'	LV P/Ls on south side
Wheeler St	South Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (3)	Fraxinus 'Raywood' (3)	Fraxinus griffithii (under P/Ls)	Geijera parvifolia (Non P/L side)		
Whylandra St (Newell Hwy)	West Dubbo	Eucalyptus sp. (4)	Triadica sebiferum (2)	Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. maculosa	Brachychiton 'Jeniderie Red'	Callistemon 'Harkness'	Use smaller trees under P/Ls
Wilkins St	West Dubbo	Tristanopsis laurina (4)	Brachychiton populneus (1)	Tristanopsis laurina 'Luscious'	Brachychiton 'Jeniderie Red'		Many vacant sites - higher priority
Willowbend Wy	West Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia (1)		Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Celtis australis		
Wingeverra St	Central	Fraxinus Raywood (41)	Lophostemon confertus (26)	Zelkova serrata 'Wireless'	Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Crimmaron'	Could offset tree further in road on P/L side to reduce impacts into electric lines.
Wirraway Ct	South Dubbo	Fraxinus 'Raywood' (11)	Ulmus parvifolia (7)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Aerial'		
Wyuna Ave	South Dubbo	Celtis australis (27)	Pistacia chinensis (5)	Melia azedarach 'Elite'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Crimmaron'	Malus ioensis 'Plena'	
Yaruga St	West Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (4)	Fraxinus Raywood (2)	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'	Acer negundo 'Sensation'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Crimmaron'	E/W street. Many vacant sites - higher priority
Young St (Baird Dr to East St)	West Dubbo			Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. maculosa	Eucalyptus blakeyi	Eucalyptus leucoxylon 'Magnet' Euky Dwarf	Could also use Eucalyptus wimmerensis
Young St (Baird Dr to Mansour St)	West Dubbo	Cinnamomum camphora (6)	Callistemon viminalis cv (4)	Corymbia maculata	Eucalyptus leucoxylon 'Magnet' Euky Dwarf	Callistemon 'Harkness'	Hoey Pots' under P/Ls (Option for Euky Dwarf)
Yuille Ct	West Dubbo	Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis cv (2)	Lophostemon confertus (1)	Callitris glaucocephala	Acacia pendula		Use smaller trees under P/Ls
Yulong St	West Dubbo	Acer negundo (7)	Prunus sp. (2)	Acer negundo 'Sensation'	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'	Acer campestre 'Evelyn'	Leads to golf club. No P/Ls

Zarebski St	South Dubbo	Liquidambar styraciflua (3)				Acer negundo 'Sensation'	Melia azedarach 'Elite'	Melia azedarach 'Elite'	
Myall Street	Central	Melia azedarach				Melia azedarach 'Elite'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	
Alder Pl	East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (21)				Tabebuia chrysotricha	Triadica sebiferum	Triadica sebiferum	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee
Aldrin Ave	East Dubbo	Eucalyptus leucoxylon (10)				Eucalyptus mannifera	Eucalyptus mannifera	Eucalyptus polybractea	Acacia pendula
Andrew Pl	East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (6)				Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Triadica sebiferum	
Armstrong Cres	East Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (22)				Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Use Lemon-scented Gum in reserve.
Arthur Summons St	East Dubbo	Zeakova serrata (29)				Robinia pseudoacacia (2)	Robinia pseudoacacia (2)	Corymbia citriodora	Callistemon under powerlines
Aspen Rd	East Dubbo	Triadica sebiferum (9)				Jacaranda mimosifolia (5)	Jacaranda mimosifolia (5)	Celtis australis	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee
Asset Wy	East Dubbo					Eucalyptus mannifera	Eucalyptus mannifera	Corymbia maculata	Plant out park
	East Dubbo					Lagerstroemia indica (3)	Lagerstroemia fauriei 'Fantasy'	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	New Industrial/commercial precinct
Balmoral Pl	East Dubbo	Liquidambar styraciflua (42)				Liquidambar styraciflua 'Rotundiloba'	Liquidambar styraciflua 'Rotundiloba'	Triadica sebiferum	ABC LV
Bankisia Cres	East Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (4)				Fraxinus americana (27)	Fraxinus americana (27)	Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius	Adjacent to cemetery
Barden Ave	East Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (4)				Lophostemon confertus (1)	Lophostemon confertus (1)	Brachychiton populneus	
Barlow Ct	East Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (2)				Eucalyptus sp. (2)	Eucalyptus sp. (2)	Eucalyptus meliodora (Park side)	
Barwon Wy	East Dubbo	Pyrus calleniana cv (8)				Eucalyptus meliodora (1)	Eucalyptus meliodora (1)	Eucalyptus meliodora (Park side)	
Bass Pl	East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (5)				Acer buergerianum (2)	Acer buergerianum (2)	Callistemon viminalis	Acer buergerianum
Beatrice Pl	East Dubbo	Prunus cerasifera nigra (4)				Jacaranda mimosifolia (2)	Jacaranda mimosifolia (2)	Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'	
Bedford Ave	East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (14)				Ulmus parvifolia (6)	Ulmus parvifolia (6)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	
Belah St	East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (3)				Callistemon viminalis cv (2)	Callistemon viminalis cv (2)	Corymbia maculata	
Bell Ave	East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (13)				Casuarina cunninghamiana (9)	Casuarina cunninghamiana (9)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'
Birch Avenue	East Dubbo							Eucalyptus meliodora (Park side)	Use Callistemon or Eucalyptus leucoxylon
Bland St	East Dubbo	Liquidambar styraciflua (3)				Grevillea sp. (1)	Grevillea sp. (1)	Jacaranda mimosifolia	'Magnet' Euky Dwarf under P/Ls
Blueridge Drv	East Dubbo	Pyrus calleniana cv (29)				Pistacia chinensis (16)	Pistacia chinensis (16)	Celtis australis	
Bonner Cres	East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (7)				Callistemon viminalis cv (5)	Callistemon viminalis cv (5)	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	New Industrial/commercial precinct
Boronia Pl	East Dubbo	Schinus molle (3)				Malus sp. (3)	Malus sp. (3)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	
Braun Ave	East Dubbo	Callistemon Harkness (18)				Ulmus parvifolia (1)	Ulmus parvifolia (1)	Callistemon viminalis	
Brian Hambly Pl	East Dubbo	Triadica sebiferum (8)				Syagrus romanzoffiana (7)	Syagrus romanzoffiana (7)	Callistemon viminalis	Established avenue
Brigalow Ave	East Dubbo	Cedrus deodora (51)				Callistemon confertus (4)	Callistemon confertus (4)	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Established avenue
Buckingham Dr	East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (6)				Prunus cerasifera nigra (4)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (4)	Triadica sebiferum	
Campese Ct	East Dubbo	Melaleuca armillaris (1)				Robinia pseudoacacia (1)	Robinia pseudoacacia (1)	Melaleuca bracteata	
Canterbury Ct	East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (2)				Pyrus calleniana cv (1)	Pyrus calleniana cv (1)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Aerial'	
Capital Dr	East Dubbo							Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuous'	New Industrial/commercial precinct
Cardiff Arms Ave	East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (6)				Ulmus parvifolia (5)	Ulmus parvifolia (5)	Ulmus parvifolia	Many vacant sites
Carling Ct	East Dubbo	Zeakova serrata (7)				Prunus cerasifera nigra (4)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (4)	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Sioux'	
Cassia St	East Dubbo	Corymbia ficifolia (1)				Corymbia maculata (9)	Corymbia maculata (9)	Geijera parviflora	
Castlereagh Ave	East Dubbo	Pyrus calleniana cv (52)				Acer negundo (5)	Acer negundo (5)	Corymbia maculata	
Catchpole Cl	East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (15)				Lophostemon confertus (2)	Lophostemon confertus (2)	Koelerutera bipinnata	Melia azedarach 'Elite'
Cedar Ct	East Dubbo					Casuarina cunninghamiana (1)	Casuarina cunninghamiana (1)	Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius	
Charles Cres	East Dubbo					Pistacia chinensis (3)	Pistacia chinensis (3)	'Jerilderie Red'	Eucalyptus blakeyi
Christie Cl	East Dubbo	Ulmus glabra lutescens (6)				Prunus cerasifera nigra (2)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (2)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Aerial'	Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'
Clarence Wy	East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (4)						Koelerutera bipinnata	No street trees
	East Dubbo							Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei	Many vacant sites
	East Dubbo							'Tuscarora'	Fraxinus griffithii
Collins Ave	East Dubbo	Eucalyptus leucoxylon (47)				Eucalyptus platypus	Eucalyptus platypus	Ulmus parvifolia	Use Round-leaved Moort under powerlines

Columbia Dr	East Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (13)	Fraxinus excelsior (2)	Callistemon Harkness (1)	Callistemon 'Harkness'	Eucalyptus mannifera	Eucalyptus blakelyi	Use eucalypts on non-P/L side (many vacant sites on non P/L side)
Commercial Ave	East Dubbo	Gleditsia triacanthos Sunburst (8)	Eucalyptus albens (7)	Gleditsia triacanthos (4)	Corymbia maculata	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee		Honey Locust not suited to site. New Industrial/commercial precinct.
Coral Cres	East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (9)	Callistemon viminalis cv (5)	Lophostemon confertus (4)	Callistemon viminalis	Corymbia ficifolia 'Wildfire'		
Cornwall Ct	East Dubbo	Syagrus romanzoffiana (4)	Pyrus sp. (2)	Liquidambar styraciflua (1)	Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'	Eucalyptus blakelyi	Eucalyptus melliodora	Use Autumn Blaze on property side and eucalypts on park side
Coronation Dr	East Dubbo	Acacia baileyana (7)	Banksia serrata (3)	Fraxinus griffithii (2)	Fraxinus griffithii	Eucalyptus blakelyi	Lagerstroemia indica x L. lauriei	Use eucalypt on non-P/L side.
Cronin Pl	East Dubbo	Cupressus sempervirens (4)	Robinia pseudoacacia (3)	Ulmus parvifolia (3)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee 'Tuscarora'	Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	'Tuscarora'	
Cudgong Pl	East Dubbo	Lagerstroemia indica (5)	Fraxinus griffithii (1)	Acacia sp. (1)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Fraxinus griffithii		Good streetscape
Culgoa Ct	East Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia (1,4)	Corymbia ptychocarpa (4)	Platacia chinensis (2)	Eucalyptus blakelyi	Eucalyptus mannifera	Eucalyptus leucocylon	Reinforce planting in reserve
Cunningham St	East Dubbo	Pyrus calleryana cv (5)	Ulmus parvifolia (2)	Fraxinus griffithii (4)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Acer negundo 'Sensation'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Aerial'	
Cyrl Towers St	East Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia (5)	Fraxinus griffithii (4)	Fraxinus Raywood (2)	Platacia chinensis	Koelreuteria bipinnata	Koelreuteria paniculata	
Darby Ct	East Dubbo	Platacia chinensis (9)	Koelreuteria paniculata (6)					
Davidson Dr	East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (18)	Fraxinus griffithii (17)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (7)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Eucalyptus mannifera	Eucalyptus blakelyi	
Douglas Mawson Rd	East Dubbo	Photinia robusta (20)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (10)	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (2)	Photinia serrulata (serratifolia?) Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius	Eucalyptus platypus	Corymbia maculata	Use Spotted Gum on reserve side. Could also use Eucalyptus sideroxylon. Industrial
Duke Pl	East Dubbo	Callistemon Harkness (7)			'Jerilderie Red'	Geijera parviflora	Callistemon viminalis	Many vacant sites
Eagle Ave	East Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia (10)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (5)	Pyrus calleryana cv (3)	Callistemon 'Harkness'	Corymbia citriodora	Callistemon viminalis	Use Lemon-scented Gum in reserve
Eben Park Ave	East Dubbo					Quercus cerris	Celtis occidentalis	Many vacant sites
Edinburgh Av	East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (9)	Fraxinus griffithii (5)	Virburnum tinus (5)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Corymbia maculata		Many vacant sites
Ella Pl	East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (2)			Fraxinus griffithii	Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Lagerstroemia indica x L. lauriei	
Ellis Park Ct	East Dubbo	Callistemon salignus (2)	Eucalyptus sp. (1)		Eucalyptus platypus	Gasuarina cristata	'Tuscarora'	Many vacant sites
Elm St	East Dubbo							Road closure, small park
Elsworth St	East Dubbo	Mela-leuca quinquenervia (11)	Pyrus calleryana cv (4)	Callistemon viminalis cv (2)	Mela-leuca quinquenervia	Eucalyptus mannifera	Eucalyptus polybractea	
Erica Dr	East Dubbo	Fraxinus oxycarpa (4)	Ulmus parvifolia (4)	Callistemon viminalis cv (3)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'		
Essex Ct	East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (3)	Prunus sp. (1)		Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Callistemon viminalis		Use Callistemon on park side
Eyre St	East Dubbo	Acer negundo Variegata (3)	Fraxinus Raywood (2)	Eucalyptus leucocylon (1)	Geijera parviflora	Acacia salicina	Eucalyptus leucocylon	
Falconer Way	East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (10)	Liquidambar styraciflua (4)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (3)	Liquidambar styraciflua 'Ward'	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	
Fletcher Cres	East Dubbo				Callistemon 'Harkness'	Eucalyptus blakelyi	Geijera parviflora	Industrial estate
Flinders Ct	East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (10)	Fraxinus Raywood (2)	Syagrus romanzoffiana (2)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Fraxinus griffithii	Jacaranda mimosifolia	
Forrest Cres	East Dubbo	Casuarina cunningghamiana (1)	Eucalyptus leucocylon (1)			Allocausarina verticillata	Eucalyptus mannifera	
Furlong St	East Dubbo	Prunus sp. (4)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (3)	Fraxinus griffithii (3)	Eucalyptus leucocylon	Eucalyptus mannifera	Corymbia eximia	
Galloway Dr	East Dubbo	Syagrus romanzoffiana (3)	Corymbia torelliana (1)	Tristanopsis laurina (1)	Callistemon viminalis	Mela-leuca bracteata	Eucalyptus torquata	Many vacant sites
Gasnier Pl	East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (3)	Corymbia torelliana (1)		Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuous'	Acer negundo 'Sensation'	Many vacant sites
Gerber Pl	East Dubbo	Alnus jorullensis (3)			Koelreuteria bipinnata	Mela azedarach 'Elite'		
Giles Ct	East Dubbo	Corymbia torelliana (1)			Corymbia eximia	Corymbia ficifolia 'Wildfire'	Eucalyptus torquata	Established avenue
Gillis St	East Dubbo	Triadica sebiferum (15)			Triadica sebiferum			Use Acer or Celtis to replace Golden Elms
Golden Hwy	East Dubbo					Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius	Celtis australis	Inter plant Jerilderie Red with Kurrajong
Gosse Ave	East Dubbo	Casuarina cunningghamiana (5)	Fraxinus Raywood (5)	Liquidambar styraciflua (4)	Acer campestre 'Elsrijk'	'Jerilderie Red'		Mainly infill planting
Gregory Ct	East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (2)	Fraxinus Raywood (1)	Liquidambar styraciflua (1)	Liquidambar styraciflua 'Rotundiloba'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Eucalyptus torquata	
Grevillea Ct	East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (6)	Ulmus parvifolia (6)	Robinia pseudoacacia (3)	Geijera parviflora	Eucalyptus torquata	Corymbia ficifolia 'Wildfire'	
Grey St	East Dubbo	Photinia robusta (8)	Feijoa sellowiana (3)	Robinia pseudoacacia (2)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Eucalyptus torquata	Photinia serrulata (serratifolia?)	Many vacant sites
Igwydr Ct	East Dubbo	Koelreuteria paniculata (7)	Gleditsia triacanthos (2)		Koelreuteria paniculata	Koelreuteria bipinnata		
Hakea Pl	East Dubbo				Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius	Callistemon 'Harkness'	Geijera parviflora	No street trees
Hamilton Ct	East Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia (2)	Eucalyptus saligna (1)	Corymbia citriodora (1)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuous'	Eucalyptus torquata	
Hann Ct	East Dubbo	Casuarina cunningghamiana (2)	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (1)		Corymbia ficifolia 'Wildfire'	Eucalyptus torquata	Callistemon viminalis	

Norfolk Cres	East Dubbo	Liquidambar styraciflua (8)	Fraxinus griffithii (5)	Liquidambar styraciflua Goduzam Gold Dust (3)	Liquidambar styraciflua 'Rotundiloba'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	
Dak St	East Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (25)	Magnolia grandiflora (3)	Tristemonopsis laurina (3)	Callistemon viminalis	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Quercus robur	Quercus robur	Use Callistemon next to park. Near school
O'Connor Pl	East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (10)	Eucalyptus mannifera (4)	Ulmus parvifolia (4)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Ulmus parvifolia	Ulmus parvifolia	Many vacant sites
Dxley Cir	East Dubbo	Prunus cerasifera nigra (5)	Callistemon viminalis cv (5)	Syagrus romanzoffiana (4)	Corymbia maculata	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Eucalyptus mimosifolia	Eucalyptus mimosifolia	Good contribution from private properties
Parnela Pl	East Dubbo	Alnus jorullensis (2)	Ulmus parvifolia (2)	Pistacia chinensis (1)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Koeleruteria bipinnata	Koeleruteria bipinnata	
Parco Pl	East Dubbo	Pistacia chinensis (9)			Pistacia chinensis				
Paul McLean Pl	East Dubbo	Koeleruteria paniculata (2)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (2)	Syzygium luehmannii (2)	Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'				
Peel Pl	East Dubbo	Pyrus calleryana cv (17)	Acer palmatum (2)	Gleditsia triacanthos (2)	Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'				
Pegasus Pl	East Dubbo	Photinia robusta (5)	Eucalyptus albens (2)	Ulmus parvifolia (1)	Eucalyptus blakeyi				
Peppercorn Pl	East Dubbo	Schinus molle (5)	Casuarina cunninghamiana (3)	Pistacia chinensis (1)	Melia azedarach 'Elite'				Good contribution from private properties
Pine Knoll Dr	East Dubbo	Casuarina cunninghamiana (5)	Fraxinus Raywood (2)	Schinus molle (2)	Corymbia maculata				
Poldievn Pl	East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (11)	Pyrus calleryana cv (6)	Fraxinus Raywood (3)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee				
Provan Pl	East Dubbo	Pyrus calleryana cv (11)	Callistemon viminalis cv (2)	Acacia salicina (1)	Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'				
Regent Ct	East Dubbo	Fraxinus oxycarpa (2)	Fraxinus Raywood (1)	Pistacia chinensis (1)					
Robinson Av	East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (4)	Alnus jorullensis (3)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (3)	Corymbia citriflora 'Scentuous'				
Roe Ct	East Dubbo	Prunus cerasifera nigra (2)	Pyrus calleryana cv (2)	Alnus jorullensis (1)	Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'				
Ron Gordon Pl	East Dubbo	Prunus x bireiana (59)			Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'				Established avenue
Rothsey Ct	East Dubbo	Eucalyptus leucocylon (2)	Jacaranda mimosifolia (2)	Koeleruteria paniculata (1)	Jacaranda mimosifolia				
Royal Pde	East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (19)	Triadica sebiferum (3)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (2)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'				
Sandringham Pl	East Dubbo	Grevillea robusta (6)	Corymbia citriflora (3)	Hymenoporum flavum (2)	Grevillea robusta				Many vacant sites
Sarah St	East Dubbo	Triadica sebiferum (4)	Corymbia maculata (2)	Liquidambar styraciflua (1)	Corymbia maculata				
Shoalhaven Parkway	East Dubbo	Corymbia citriflora (26)	Celtis australis (12)	Ulmus parvifolia (12)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee				Use Lemon-scented Gum in reserve
Sloman Ct	East Dubbo	Eucalyptus sp. (5)	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (4)	Callistemon viminalis cv (3)	Koeleruteria bipinnata				
Sovereign St	East Dubbo	Lophostemon confertus (7)	Triadica sebiferum (5)	Callistemon viminalis cv (4)	Triadica sebiferum				
St Albans Wy	East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (8)	Fraxinus griffithii (7)	Callistemon viminalis cv (2)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'				
St Georges Tee	East Dubbo	Eucalyptus populnea ssp. Bimbill (15)	Prunus x bireiana (13)	Callistemon viminalis cv (9)	Eucalyptus mannifera				
St James Ct	East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (2)	Lagerstroemia indica (2)	Ulmus parvifolia (2)	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Sioux'				
Sturt Cir	East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (12)	Callistemon viminalis cv (8)	Fraxinus griffithii (5)	Corymbia eximia				
Susan Pl	East Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia (10)	Casuarina cunninghamiana (2)	Populus nigra italica (1)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee				Good contribution from private properties
Thornett Pl	East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (1)			Acer negundo 'Sensation'				Many vacant sites
Trafalgar Pl	East Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia (8)	Callistemon viminalis cv (4)	Fraxinus Raywood (3)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee				
Tudor Pl	East Dubbo	Triadica sebiferum (3)	Fraxinus oxycarpa (2)	Hibiscus sp. (2)	Callistemon viminalis				
Twickenham Dr	East Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia (49)	Pistacia chinensis (20)	Fraxinus Raywood (16)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee				
Viceroy Ave	East Dubbo	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (2)	Fraxinus griffithii (2)	Robinia pseudoacacia (1)	Fraxinus griffithii				Many vacant sites
Voyager Wy	East Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (4)	Fraxinus Raywood (1)	Melaleuca nesophila (1)	Corymbia eximia				Use Callistemon under P/Ls Many vacant sites
Wales Ct	East Dubbo	Lophostemon confertus (4)	Casuarina cunninghamiana (3)	Eucalyptus camadulensis (2)	Jacaranda mimosifolia				
Warrego Ct	East Dubbo	Malus sp. (11)			Malus ioensis 'Plena'				
Websdale Dr	East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (19)	Melaleuca bracteata (13)	Robinia pseudoacacia (13)	Quercus cerris				Wide verge. Many vacant sites.
Welchman St	East Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (7)	Melaleuca linarifolia (6)	Callistemon citrinus cv (6)	Melaleuca linarifolia				Use Melaleuca under P/Ls
Wells Ct	East Dubbo	Eucalyptus leucocylon (2)	Magnolia grandiflora (2)	Ulmus parvifolia (1)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee				
Wentworth St	East Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia (7)	Fraxinus Raywood (5)	Robinia pseudoacacia Frisii (4)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee				
Westminster Ct	East Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (8)	Prunus sp. (5)	Acer negundo (3)	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'				Many vacant sites

Wheeler Ln (Mitchell Hwy to Golden Hwy)	East Dubbo	Liquidambar styraciflua (156)	Corymbia citriodora (28)	Eucalyptus leucoxylon (21)	Liquidambar styraciflua	Magnolia grandiflora 'Exmouth'	Geijera parviflora	Establishing avenue. Sweet Gum in median. Wilga alternative for verge
White St	East Dubbo	Liquidambar styraciflua (2)	Brachychiton populneus (1)	Eucalyptus camaldulensis (1)	Brachychiton populneus	Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius 'Jentlerie Red'		Many vacant sites
Wilga St	East Dubbo	Photinia robusta (5)	Corymbia citriodora (2)	Corymbia citriodora (2)	Geijera parviflora	Eucalyptus leucoxylon 'Magnet'	Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuous'	Use Euky Dwarf' under P/Ls
Wills St	East Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia (3)	Corymbia citriodora (2)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (2)	Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuous'	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Eucalyptus mannifera	
Wilson St	East Dubbo	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (2)	Fraxinus Raywood (2)	Melaleuca quinquenervia (1)	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer III' Allee	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'		
Windsor Pde	East Dubbo	Styphnolobium japonicum (29)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (14)	Ulmus parvifolia (12)	Corymbia maculata	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Koeleruteria in median	
Wise Cl	East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (10)	Fraxinus griffithii (5)	Casuarina cunningghamiana (3)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Koeleruteria bipinnata		
York St	East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (42)	Ulmus parvifolia (9)	Fraxinus Raywood (6)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee		
Araluen Way	East Fringe	Fraxinus griffithii (6)	Lophostemon confertus (6)	Prunus sp. (2)	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Acacia pendula	Geijera parviflora	
Boree Dr	East Fringe	Lophostemon confertus (2)	Eucalyptus melliodora (1)	Eucalyptus leucoxylon (1)	Eucalyptus mannifera	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Geijera parviflora	Many vacant sites
Buninyong Rd	East Fringe	Schinus molle (17)	Schinus molle (17)	Acacia stenophylla (9)	Callitris glaucophylla	Eucalyptus microcarpa	Eucalyptus melliodora	
Bushland Dr	East Fringe	Ulmus parvifolia (5)	Eucalyptus albens (2)	Pistacia chinensis (2)	Eucalyptus melliodora	Eucalyptus microcarpa	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	
Chanara Cres	East Fringe	Prunus cerasifera nigra (24)	Casuarina cunningghamiana (14)	Eucalyptus cladocalyx nana (3)	Eucalyptus blakeyi	Eucalyptus melliodora	Corymbia maculata	Many vacant sites
Charmere Pl	East Fringe	Cupressus macrocarpa Aurea (10)	Callistemon viminalis cv (6)	Callistemon citrinus cv (5)	Eucalyptus melliodora	Eucalyptus mannifera	Corymbia maculata	Many vacant sites
Chondelle Cr	East Fringe	Eucalyptus sp. (6)	Ulmus parvifolia (3)	Eucalyptus cladocalyx (2)	Corymbia maculata	Eucalyptus mannifera	Eucalyptus blakeyi	Many vacant sites
Cloonaillin Cl	East Fringe	Casuarina cunningghamiana (15)	Eucalyptus melliodora (10)	Ulmus parvifolia (5)	Eucalyptus melliodora	Acacia pendula	Eucalyptus mannifera	Good contribution from private properties
Colony Cres	East Fringe	Schinus molle (11)	Eucalyptus sp. (6)	Callistemon salignus (5)	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Eucalyptus melliodora	Corymbia maculata	
Energy Pl	East Fringe	Eucalyptus sp. (15)	Ulmus parvifolia (3)	Eucalyptus sideroxylon (1)	Eucalyptus blakeyi	Eucalyptus leucoxylon 'Magnet'		Use Euky Dwarf' under P/Ls
Hillside Dr	East Fringe				Callitris glaucophylla	Eucalyptus melliodora		
Homestead Dr	East Fringe	Eucalyptus melliodora (27)	Casuarina cunningghamiana (12)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (10)	Eucalyptus blakeyi	Eucalyptus melliodora	Acacia pendula	
John Roach Cl	East Fringe				Eucalyptus melliodora	Eucalyptus polyanthemus	Eucalyptus blakeyi	
Kentucky Ct	East Fringe	Callitris glaucophylla (17)	Fraxinus oxycarpa (10)	Melia azedarach (10)	Eucalyptus melliodora	Callitris glaucophylla		Good contribution from private properties
Lakeland Dr	East Fringe	Callistemon viminalis cv (6)	Casuarina cunningghamiana (6)	Olea europaea ssp. Europaea (5)	Eucalyptus melliodora	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Eucalyptus mannifera	Good contribution from private properties
Maryfield Rd	East Fringe				Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Eucalyptus microcarpa		Urban fringe. Not developed
Myall St (Sheraton Rd to 5th Buninyong Rd)	East Fringe	Eucalyptus sideroxylon (43)	Melia azedarach (25)	Corymbia maculata (8)	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Eucalyptus microcarpa	Acacia pendula	Use Ironbark in median and smaller tree under P/Ls
Old Homestead Dr	East Fringe	Eucalyptus sideroxylon (27)	Acacia sp. (12)	Eucalyptus melliodora (8)	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Eucalyptus mannifera		
Renshaw Dr	East Fringe	Casuarina cunningghamiana (23)	Melaleuca armillaris (16)	Eucalyptus melliodora (14)	Eucalyptus melliodora	Acacia pendula	Casuarina cristata	Good contribution from private properties
Sheraton Rd (South to Sports Club)	East Fringe	Corymbia maculata (33)	Eucalyptus sp. (30)	Callistemon viminalis cv (16)	Corymbia maculata	Melaleuca bracteata	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'	Use Spotted Gum in median. Narrow verge; use Crepe Myrtle.
South Buninyong Rd	East Fringe				Eucalyptus melliodora	Eucalyptus microcarpa	Callitris glaucophylla	Don't plant under P/Ls. Many vacant sites
Thomas Smith Pl	East Fringe				Eucalyptus melliodora	Eucalyptus polyanthemus	Eucalyptus blakeyi	
Waverly Dr	East Fringe	Ulmus parvifolia (5)	Callistemon viminalis cv (3)	Corymbia torrelliana (2)	Eucalyptus mannifera	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Corymbia maculata	Good contribution from private properties
Webber Dr	East Fringe	Callistemon viminalis cv (10)	Casuarina cunningghamiana (5)		Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Casuarina cristata	Acacia pendula	Good contribution from private properties
Whitewood Rd	East Fringe				Eucalyptus melliodora			Continuation of Myall St. Rural. Not developed
Windmere Av	East Fringe	Callistemon viminalis cv (4)	Casuarina cunningghamiana (3)	Eucalyptus sp. (3)	Eucalyptus melliodora	Corymbia maculata	Eucalyptus mannifera	Many vacant sites
Bembrose Ln	North Dubbo				Prunus cerasifera 'Oakville Crimson Spire'	Callistemon 'Harkness'	Eucalyptus wimmerensis 'Honey Pots'	Narrow nature strip
Carboni Ct	North Dubbo				Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Pyrus calleryana 'Capital'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Aerial'	No trees. Commercial/industrial precinct
Caroline St	North Dubbo	Pistacia chinensis (34)	Liquidambar styraciflua Goduzam Gold Dust (2)	Fraxinus sp. (1)	Pistacia chinensis	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Melia azedarach 'Elite'	
Coorena Rd (road to airport)	North Dubbo				Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Eucalyptus melliodora	Callitris glaucophylla	Road to airport, part planted
Daniel Soane Dr	North Dubbo				Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Eucalyptus microcarpa	Acacia pendula	Industrial
Davies St	North Dubbo	Acer negundo (2)	Lagerstroemia indica (2)	Magnolia grandiflora Exmouth (1)	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Sioux'	Callistemon 'Harkness'	Eucalyptus wimmerensis 'Honey Pots'	Narrow nature strip

Downton Dr	North Dubbo	Triadica sebiferum (1)			Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Sioux'	Prunus cerasifera 'Oakville Crimson Spire'	Eucalyptus wimmerensis 'Honey Pots'	No trees. Commercial/Industrial precinct
Edwin St	North Dubbo	Acer negundo (6)	Jacaranda mimosifolia (2)	Ligustrum sp (2)	Acer negundo 'Sensation'	Malus ioensis 'Plena'	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Use small species at western end
Evans St	North Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (5)	Pistacia chinensis		Koeleruteria paniculata	Acer campestre 'Evelyn'	Lagerstroemia fauriei 'Fantasy'	Vacant sites on southern side (P/L side)
Fitzhill Pde	North Dubbo	Liquidambar styraciflua (8)	Liquidambar formosana (2)		Liquidambar styraciflua	Liquidambar styraciflua 'Rotundiloba'		No trees. Commercial/Industrial precinct Use Melia under P/Ls. Plant in grassed verges only.
Fitzroy Street (Myall St to Johnson St)	North Dubbo				Jacaranda mimosifolia	Melia azedarach 'Elite'		ABC cable
Gipps Street (Myall St to Roper St)	North Dubbo				Eucalyptus mannifera	Corymbia citriodora 'Scintuosus'	Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. megalocarpa	
Johnson St	North Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (3)	Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. Maculosa (3)		Eucalyptus mannifera	Eucalyptus leucoxylon 'Magnet'	Eucalyptus wimmerensis 'Honey Pots'	Industrial precinct.
Leonard St	North Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (10)	Lagerstroemia indica (6)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (5)	Fraxinus griffithii	Geijera parviflora	Callistemon viminalis	
Longbardi St	North Dubbo				Prunus cerasifera 'Oakville Crimson Spire'	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Sioux'	Callistemon 'Harkness'	No trees. Narrow nature strip.
Mallee Rd	North Dubbo				Geijera parviflora	Acacia pendula	Acacia salicina	Industrial
Mary Mackillop Ave	North Dubbo				Melia azedarach 'Elite'	Melia azedarach 'Elite'		Established avenue. Entry to hospital
McGuinn Cres	North Dubbo				Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Eucalyptus mannifera	Industrial. No trees
Merrilea Rd	North Dubbo				Eucalyptus melliodora	Eucalyptus melliodora	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Use Willga under P/Ls. Many vacant sites.
Morfall Dr	North Dubbo				Schinus molle (3)	Geijera parviflora	Acacia pendula	
Moran Dr	North Dubbo	Fraxinus excelsior Aurea (3)	Eucalyptus leucoxylon (2)	Eucalyptus mannifera (2)	Eucalyptus melliodora	Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Eucalyptus blakeyi	
Morgan St	North Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (2)	Schinus molle (1)	Eucalyptus melliodora (1)	Callistemon 'Harkness'	Prunus cerasifera 'Oakville Crimson Spire'	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Sioux'	Narrow nature strip south of Muller
Muller St	North Dubbo	Platacia chinensis (3)	Callistemon viminalis cv (2)	Eucalyptus mannifera (1)	Pistacia chinensis	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Lagerstroemia fauriei 'Fantasy'	
Myall Street (Brisbane St to Newell Hwy)	North Dubbo				Melia azedarach 'Elite'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'		Established avenue
Purvis Ln	North Dubbo	Eucalyptus leucoxylon (3)	Melia azedarach (3)	Eucalyptus albens (2)	Eucalyptus platypus	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Eucalyptus melliodora	Industrial
Richard Ryan Pl	North Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (6)	Eucalyptus leucoxylon (1)		Eucalyptus platypus	Callistemon 'Harkness'	Geijera parviflora	Industrial
River St	North Dubbo				Acer platanoides 'Crimson Sentry'	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Sioux'	Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuosus'	No street trees. Commercial/Industrial precinct.
Roper St	North Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (12)	Melia azedarach (1)	Fraxinus griffithii (1)	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'	Celtis australis	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Many vacant sites
Siren St	North Dubbo				Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Aerial'	Koeleruteria paniculata	No trees. Use smaller species under LV powerlines
Tannery Rd	North Dubbo				Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Eucalyptus melliodora	Acacia salicina	Industrial
Tony McGrane Pl	North Dubbo				Acacia pendula	Eucalyptus sideroxylon		Industrial
Williams Crct	North Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (2)	Eucalyptus sideroxylon (1)	Callistemon viminalis cv (1)	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Sioux'	Prunus cerasifera 'Oakville Crimson Spire'	Eucalyptus wimmerensis 'Honey Pots'	No trees. Commercial/Industrial precinct
Varrandale Rd	North Dubbo	Callistemon citrinus cv (21)	Acacia baileyana (10)	Triadica sebiferum (3)	Eucalyptus melliodora	Corymbia maculata	Eucalyptus platypus	Industrial. Use Round-leaved Moort under P/Ls
Alluvial Ct	South East Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia			Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee			Recent planting
Argyle Ave	South East Dubbo	Triadica sebiferum	Pistacia chinensis	Fraxinus griffithii (median)	Triadica sebiferum	Koeleruteria bipinnata	Fraxinus griffithii (median)	New estate; recent planting
Artesian Ct	South East Dubbo	Ginkgo biloba (16)	Prunus sp. (6)		Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Aerial'		Existing Ginkgo may not perform well
Azure Ave	South East Dubbo	Celtis australis (22)	Fraxinus Raywood (22)	Fraxinus excelsior Aurea (7)	Celtis australis	Acer x Freemanii 'Jeffersred' Autumn Blaze	Triadica sebiferum	
Beddoes Ave	South East Dubbo	Jacaranda mimosifolia (4)	Melaieuca armillaris (3)	Callistemon viminalis (1)	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Corymbia citriodora		
Berborough Plc	South East Dubbo				Eucalyptus mannifera	Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee		
Boundary Rd (Margaret Cres to Wheelers Ln)	South East Dubbo				Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Koeleruteria paniculata	Many vacant sites
Cascade Ct	South East Dubbo	Quercus palustris (6)	Ulmus parvifolia (6)		Quercus palustris	Quercus ceris	Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'	
Cobbity Ave	South East Dubbo	Pyrus calleryana cv (12)	Koeleruteria paniculata (4)	Acer sp. (4)	Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Sioux'		Use Crepe Myrtle in narrow verges
Condon Pl	South East Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (1)	Fraxinus griffithii (1)	Fraxinus ovoca-pa (1)	Callistemon viminalis	Geijera parviflora	Acacia pendula	
Corella Ct	South East Dubbo	Alnus joulainensis (2)	Prunus cerasifera nigra (2)		Callistemon 'Harkness'	Callistemon viminalis	Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'	No street trees
Cormorant Cres	South East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (16)	Pyrus calleryana cv (16)	Callistemon viminalis cv (5)	Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Triadica sebiferum	Fraxinus griffithii	
Crossroads Drv	South East Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia (5)	Lagerstroemia indica (3)		Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II' Allee	Quercus ceris	Celtis australis	

Daffodil Ct	South East Dubbo	Lagerstroemia indica (2)				Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Tuscarora'			
Doncaster Ave	South East Dubbo	Prunus cerasifera nigra (8)	Eucalyptus leucocylon (5)	Callistemon sp. (4)		Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuous' Brachychiton populneus x acerifolius 'Jerilderie Red'	Corymbia eximia Geijera parviflora Acer x freemanii 'Jeffersred' Autumn Blaze	Triadica sebiferum Corymbia ficifolia 'Wildfire'	New estate
Drover Ave	South East Dubbo								
Durum Crct	South East Dubbo	Eucalyptus sideroxylon (23)	Pyrus calleryana Chanticleer (12)	Acer x freemanii 'Jeffersred' Autumn Blaze (9)					
Epsom Ave	South East Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis (3)	Fraxinus Raywood (3)	Eucalyptus leucocylon (2)					
Gunning St	South East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (19)	Fraxinus Raywood (2)	Ulmus parvifolia (2)					
Gungahra Cl	South East Dubbo	Acacia podalyrifolia (1)	Gleditsia triacanthos (1)	Ulmus parvifolia (1)					
Hawthorn St	South East Dubbo	Grevillea robusta (29)	Callistemon viminalis cv (7)	Fraxinus griffithii (5)					
Hennessy Dr	South East Dubbo								
Hilton Pl	South East Dubbo	Pyrus calleryana cv (17)	Lagerstroemia indica (4)	Gleditsia triacanthos (2)					
Holmwood Dr	South East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (18)	Eucalyptus microcorys (5)	Gleditsia triacanthos (2)					
Holmwood Dr (off Hennessy Rd)	South East Dubbo	Quercus palustris	Cedrus deodora						
Jonquil Ct	South East Dubbo	Lagerstroemia indica (2)							
Kestrel Ct	South East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (6)	Prunus sp. (3)	Liquidambar styraciflua (2)					
Keswick Parkway	South East Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia (75)							
Kingfisher St	South East Dubbo	Prunus cerasifera nigra (7)	Ulmus parvifolia (7)	Fraxinus griffithii (6)					
Kookaburra Cl	South East Dubbo	Alnus jorullensis (2)	Acer negundo (1)	Callistemon sp. (1)					
Lacey Ave	South East Dubbo								
Lago Ct	South East Dubbo	Fraxinus excelsior Aurea (7)	Pyrus calleryana cv (6)						
Magnolia Blvd	South East Dubbo	Magnolia grandiflora Exmouth							
Maggie Cl	South East Dubbo	Tristanopsis laurina (18)	Callistemon viminalis cv (4)						
Mumford Cres	South East Dubbo	Callistemon viminalis cv (8)	Lagerstroemia indica (3)	Fraxinus Raywood (3)					
Noccundra Pl	South East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (12)	Ulmus parvifolia (4)	Liquidambar styraciflua (3)					
Nona Pl	South East Dubbo	Triadica sebiferum (2)	Acer buergerianum (1)	Hakea laurina (1)					
Oxbox Ct	South East Dubbo	Magnolia grandiflora Exmouth (20)							
Page Ave	South East Dubbo	Eucalyptus mannifera (24)	Fraxinus griffithii (13)	Thuja orientalis (7)					
Paterson Cir	South East Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia	Pyrus ussuriensis						
Peabody Pl	South East Dubbo								
Plover Cl	South East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (11)	Pyrus calleryana cv (1)						
Potter Cl	South East Dubbo	Corymbia torelliana (13)	Acer negundo (11)	Callistemon viminalis cv (9)					
Quail Ct	South East Dubbo	Eucalyptus microcorys (9)	Fraxinus griffithii (2)	Leptospermum petersonii (1)					
Raffles Ct	South East Dubbo	Lagerstroemia indica (8)							
Riparian Ct	South East Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia							
Ripple Ct	South East Dubbo	Pyrus calleryana cv	Fraxinus excelsior Aurea						
Ritz Pl	South East Dubbo	Prunus cerasifera nigra (12)	Grevillea sp. (5)	Pyrus calleryana cv (4)					
Rosella St	South East Dubbo	Photinia robusta (4)	Fraxinus griffithii (3)	Fraxinus Raywood (3)					
Roslyn St	South East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (6)							
Sandra Pl	South East Dubbo	Melaleuca stypheloides (3)	Styphnolobium japonicum (1)	Washingtonia robusta (1)					
Savoy Pl	South East Dubbo	Pyrus calleryana cv (7)	Lagerstroemia indica (6)	Gleditsia triacanthos (2)					
Shindys Rd	South East Dubbo	Fraxinus Raywood (12)							
Southlakes Pde	South East Dubbo	Eucalyptus sp. (119)	Ulmus parvifolia (27)	Callistemon sp. (20)					
Sunvale Ave	South East Dubbo	Ulmus parvifolia (5)	Pyrus sp. (4)	Corymbia maculata (3)					
Swan St	South East Dubbo	Fraxinus griffithii (10)	Eucalyptus microcorys (3)	Callistemon sp. (2)					

