



PLANT PROFILE SHEETS

For Plant Giveaway, May 2021

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1. *Angophora costata*

Family: MYRTACEAE

Common Name: Sydney Red Gum

Origin: New South Wales and Southern Queensland. Common on Hawkesbury Sandstone soils

Size: Large evergreen tree up to 25m tall

Habit/Form: Usually single trunked with a broad dome of twisting branches. Trunk often crooked and gnarled especially on sites exposed to strong winds

Bark: Smooth, dimpled, grey/pink bark which sheds in spring to reveal pink/orange bark

Leaves: Opposite arranged, lanceolate to narrow oblong.

Flowers: White staminate flowers in summer

Fruit: Cup-shaped, strongly ribbed woody capsules

Soil: Well-drained soils. Often grows in crevasses between sandstone rocks

Hardiness: Tolerant of short drought periods but prefers to be well watered. Second line salt, pollution.

Features: Large shade tree with attractive bark



2. *Angophora hispida*

Family: MYRTACEAE

Common Name: Dwarf Apple

Origin: Occurs on scrubby ridges in parts of the Hawkesbury sandstone area between the Royal National Park and Gosford NSW

Size: Small to medium evergreen tree up to 7m

Habit/Form: Often with multiple trunks and a twisted growth habit and gnarled branches

Bark: Rough fibrous bark, reddish-grey in colour. Young stems and leaves are covered in dense, reddish hairs

Leaves: Large, oblong to elliptic, opposite arranged. New growth is red and covered in course hairs.

Flowers: White staminate flowers in summer

Fruit: Cup-shaped, strongly ribbed woody capsules

Soil: Sandstone soils around Sydney

Hardiness: Tolerant of short drought periods but prefers to be well watered. Second line salt, pollution.

Features: Large shade tree with attractive bark



3. *Ceratopetalum gummiferum*

Family: CUNONIACEAE

Common Name: NSW Christmas Bush

Origin: NSW coast to mountains on sandstone, usually sides of gulleys

Size: 3m x 6m, taller in natural habitat. Evergreen.

Habit/Form: Single or multi-trunked, medium to broad domed

Bark: Pale creamy grey bark

Leaves: Opposite arranged, trifoliate, shiny dark green

Flowers: true flowers are white with small lobed petals; persistent calyx expands ageing from white to pink or red

Fruit: small brown nut

Soil: Prefers moist, well drained soils. Responds well to fertiliser

Hardiness: Full sun to light shade, moderate frost. 2nd line salt tolerant

Features: Flowers. Good for native gardens, screening plant. Attracts birds and native bees



4. *Eucalyptus haemastoma*

Family: MYRTACEAE

Common Name: Broad-Leafed Scribbly Gum

Origin: NSW Coastal Heath, ridges and plateaus on Sandstone

Size: Small to medium evergreen tree, 8-15m

Habit/Form: Single or multi trunked, open crown

Bark: Smooth, white with grey and yellow patches. "Scribbles" result from larvae of a small tunnelling moth

Leaves: Lanceolate, alternate arranged

Flowers: Buds- hemispherical

Fruit: pear-shaped capsules with a broad, flat, reddish disc

Soil: Shallow, infertile, sandy soil on sandstone

Hardiness: Short drought, mild frost. 1st line salt tolerance. Pollution

Features: Shade tree, wind break, koala food.



5. *Tristaniopsis laurina*

Family: MYRTACEAE

Common Name: Water Gum

Origin: Coastal forests of Victoria, NSW and QLD along riverbeds

Size: Small to medium evergreen tree, 7m x 4m on average soils

Habit/Form: Single or multi stemmed with slender crown

Bark: Smooth, Trunk peels in irregular patches- cream, green/grey and red

Leaves: Lanceolate, alternate arranged, glossy dark green

Flowers: Small, yellow, rotate flowers

Fruit: Small Woody Capsules

Soil: Prefers rich moist soils, tolerant of temporary inundation

Hardiness: Full sun to part shade, 2nd line salt, wet soils, mild frost



6. *Glochidial ferdinandi*

Family: EUPHORBIACEAE

Common Name: Cheese Tree

Origin: QLD, NSW Coast to Ulladulla

Size: Evergreen to semi-deciduous tree, 10m in cultivation and up to 30m in natural habitat

Habit/Form: Often multi-trunked

Bark: Rough grey to brown bark in loose narrow strips

Leaves: Alternate arranged, simple, elliptical. Glossy green

Flowers: Inconspicuous

Fruit: Capsule about 15mm with flattened ends and scalloped lobes (looks like a small pumpkin), pink when ripe

Soil: Tolerant of poor soils, well drained soils, moist soils with moderate drainage

Features: Pioneer species, useful in bush regeneration



7. *Callicoma serratifolia*

Family: CUNONIACEAE

Common Name: Black Wattle

Origin: Rainforests and on margins, common near creeks and gullies in NSW and South-East Queensland

Size: Evergreen tree up to 20m

Leaves: Elliptic to lanceolate with coarsely toothed margins

Flowers: consistent of 4 or 5 small hairy sepals with prominent creamish stamens

Fruit: Capsules, clustered

Soil: Tolerant of most soils with adequate moisture

Features: Quick Screen in moist soils, used in regeneration projects to stabilise the banks of waterways



8. *Acmena Smithii*

Family: MYRTACEAE

Common Name: Lilly Pilly

Origin: Coastal districts from Victoria to Northern Queensland

Size: Evergreen tree 15-20m

Leaves: Opposite, dark green, thick, tough and glossy

Flowers: Creamy white staminate flowers in clusters

Fruit: Succulent white or pink berry

Soil: Prefers moist, well-drained soils but adaptable

Hardiness: Tolerant of extended dry periods and most soil types

Features: Excellent screening plant, shade tree or feature tree. Low maintenance



9. *Trema tomentosa*

Family: CANNABACEAE/ULMACEAE

Common Name: Native Peach

Origin: Low Land Rainforest. Occurs in WA, NT and QLD

Size: Grows into a small or medium tree but also flowers and fruits as a shrub

Leaves: Ovate to lanceolate

Flowers: Small, greenish, inconspicuous

Fruit: Small, shiny black fleshy drupe with a single seed

Soil: Sandy, well drained soils

Hardiness: Adaptable to position and aspect

Features: Quick propagation for bush regeneration, bird attracting species

