

Appreciation

The ENERGEX 'powerline friendly' planting guidelines have been prepared with much appreciated assistance from the following groups and organisations:

- Australian Institute of Horticulture
- Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Water
- Greening Australia
- Gympie & District Landcare
- Brisbane Botanic Gardens - Mt Coot-tha
- Nursery & Garden Industry Queensland

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Brachychiton bidwillii?
Westringia fruticosa?
Cordyline stricta?

Now commonly known as



safetree

powerline friendly approved

Your guide to 'powerline friendly approved' plants



positive energy



positive energy

ENERGEX

safe**tree** program



ENERGEX is pleased to provide the safetree planting guide for safe and easy planting in and around powerlines. This safetree guide shows you how to make planting within your property 'powerline friendly'.

Trees and palms that interfere with powerlines are a safety risk and can interrupt your electricity supply.

You can help avoid the future need for trimming or removal of plants near powerlines by planting away from powerlines, or by planting 'powerline friendly approved' plants – which you can identify easily at your local nursery by looking for plants that carry the safe**tree** symbol.

'Powerline friendly approved' plants are those that will not grow to within two metres of the main powerlines that run along the street.* When it comes to the service lines that connect to your home, the heights vary, so your planting should vary accordingly. Some safe**tree** species grow to four metres in height. Be aware of the powerlines around your home when you position your plants and make sure you check the height they will grow to in maturity. Diagram 1, overleaf, gives a good visual guide.

safe**tree** on the internet

You'll find more information, and the ENERGEX safe**tree** planting guide, on the internet at www.energex.com.au

Trees and powerlines should never meet

When you're planting trees and palms, it's important to select the right plant for the right place. Generally, you would not plant a tree that drops countless leaves near a pool, or a fig tree that will develop a large root system near a paved driveway; it's just not worth the inconvenience.

Plants that grow into or near powerlines are more than inconvenient - they can pose a serious safety risk to you and your family and interrupt electricity supply.

However, there are many species of plants which can be grown safely under or near powerlines in the South-East Queensland region. Some of these are listed in the selection guide later in this booklet.

For safety reasons and to help ensure reliability of electricity supply, it is important to consult this safetree Planting Guide before planting under or near powerlines on your property. It is also important to contact your local Council before planting on council property.



TIP: Before planting, always ask yourself: "How high will the plant grow?" "What is the estimated distance between the ground and the powerline?" If, when fully grown, there will be less than a two-metre clearance between the tree and the powerlines, plant it well away from the powerlines.

***Note:** This brochure refers specifically to planting near low voltage to 33,000 volt powerlines. If planting near sub-transmission powerlines (i.e. 110,000 volt powerlines suspended on concrete or wood poles or steel towers) plants or trees must not grow to within 5 metres of the powerlines.



safe **tree** planting guidelines

- When mature, trees should not grow to within two metres of powerlines - that is, the powerline from the street to your home and the powerlines that run along your street or in easements (diagram 1).
- Before planting on ENERGEX easements always contact ENERGEX on **13 12 53** to check if there are any special planting requirements.
- If you want to plant taller plants, apply the 45-degree rule: Plant at a distance from the powerline at least equal to the expected mature height of the plant (diagram 2).
- Do not plant climbing trees or plants near the base of power poles. They can grow up into the lines and pose a safety risk or interrupt electricity supply.
- Do not plant palms within five metres of powerlines.

Diagram 2

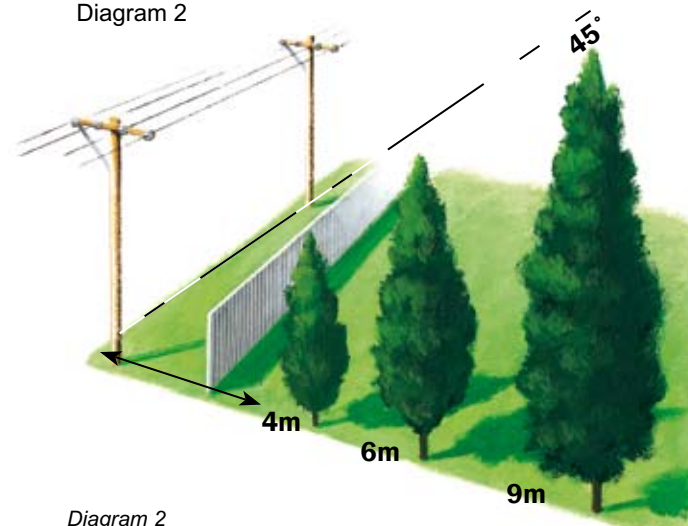


Diagram 2
Plant at a distance from the powerpole
at least equal to the mature height of the tree.

Planting safe**tree**s

To help provide your new ‘powerline friendly approved’ plants or seedlings with a good start, consider the following planting tips*:

1. Check the quality of the soil. Does it appear too sandy, heavy, clay or wet? If so, your local nursery can advise you how best to rectify the situation.
2. Always keep your new safe**tree** moist while it is in its nursery pot, and water daily complying with any local water restrictions.
3. When planting, dig a hole for the plant that is twice the width of the container the plant is currently housed in and the same depth.
4. Water the hole you have dug for the plant and let it drain slightly.
5. To remove your safe**tree** from its pot: (a) place your hand on top of the pot letting the stem of the plant sit between two of your fingers; (b) place your other hand under the pot; (c) turn the pot upside down, being careful not to damage or break the stem of the plant; (d) rotate the pot gently and lift it off, and; (e) using both hands, turn the plant upright again.
6. Back-fill the hole to the required depth (when the plant is placed in the hole and covered with soil, the stem should enter the soil in the same place as when it was in the pot).
7. Place the plant gently in the prepared hole.
8. Fill the hole with soil and press firmly around the roots. Do not use your foot to tread the soil down near the plant (consider using water crystals when back-filling to assist with moisture retention in soil).
9. Create a basin outward from the stem of the plant to help retain water. Place mulch around the planting area (not up against the stem of the plant).
10. When planting is complete, always water plants thoroughly. Water your new safe**tree** every second day for one to two weeks and then water and fertilise as required.



Preparing the hole



Planting the seedling



Mulch

*Always read and follow any care or planting instructions that accompany your new plant. The above tips are designed as planting and care guidelines only; following these tips does not guarantee that your plant will flourish. If you are concerned with the progress or health of a plant, consult your local nursery for advice.

Water saving tips

- Water less often, but more thoroughly. Water effectively (watering the soil under the foliage shadeline and not the leaves) and water in the morning or late afternoon. This encourages roots to grow deeper and look for moisture and reduces water loss through evaporation.
- Spread mulch around your garden - it will reduce water loss through evaporation by up to 75%, reduce weed growth (they compete for water and nutrients with your plants), improve soil structure, prevent soil erosion and maintain a more even soil temperature, reducing the stress on plants.
- Speak to your local participating safe**tree** nursery about the use of water saving products when planting, such as water saving crystals which capture excess water and hold it around the root ball for plants to access when the soil is dry. You can also use wetting agents, which significantly improve the water-holding capacity of soils and potting mixes by breaking down hydrophobicity (or water repellents) in dry soils.



Naturally occurring species

When planting, ENERGEX recommends you consider species which naturally occur in a particular area. By selecting naturally occurring species whenever possible, you will be helping the environment in many ways. The Department of Natural Resources Mines and Water, your local council or local environmental groups, such as Greening Australia, will be able to assist you with more information and you will be able to find out more at local nurseries which carry the safe**tree** symbol.



Selecting a safe**tree**

Greening Australia has compiled a list of more than 100 species that carry the safe**tree** approval for planting under and around powerlines. The species include locally adapted natives, hardy exotics and fruit trees which are more likely to thrive without constant re-sourcing of water, fertiliser and chemicals.

Recommended species on the safe**tree** list have these features:

- grow less than four metres tall
- have a comparatively longer lifespan
- have low susceptibility to pests and diseases
- don't tend to shed material (eg. dark branches, fronds)
- are suitable for South-East Queensland
- are not poisonous or spiky
- are readily available

Invasive tree roots: ENERGEX safe**tree** plants are generally safe to use near underground electricity cables and gas pipes. However, ENERGEX recommends you plant away from all underground services on a normal household block. Before planting near sewerage or water pipes, contact your local council for more information and to obtain a list of plants which have invasive root systems.

Legend for use with selection guides

Coastal
Sandy soils, heathy or woodland-type plant communities. Mild, average minimum temperatures and moderate rainfall.

Ranges
Ranges and plateaux, often rich soils, closed forest plant communities. Frost prone, high rainfall.

Lowland East
Lowland areas east of the range but inland from the coast. Moderate rainfall, often poor soils in nutrition and drainage, except for creek banks and gullies.

Lowland West
Lowland areas west of the range. Lower rainfall, frost prone, various soils.

Form
SH = Shrub
ST = Small tree (3-4m)

Flower Colour
As described.

Season
Sp = Spring
Su = Summer
Au = Autumn
W = Winter
All = All through year
Sc = Scented flowers
Fr = Fruit colour and season

Bird
Bird attracting.

Screen
Hedging-type plant form, suitable for screening or windbreaks.

Regional climate guide and your key to choosing the right tree:
When selecting your plant, consider its rainfall requirements and the temperature variation in your area. The map above will help you work out which plants best suit your local climate.



Exotic garden selection guide

Genus Species	Common Name	Form	height (m)	width (m)	Coastal	Ranges	Lowlands		Flower Colour & Season	Bird	Screen	Water Wise	Other
							E	W					
Brunfelsia latifolia	Yesterday, Today & Tomorrow	SH	2m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Purp/Blue/Wh (W, Sp)		✓		Perfumed flowers changing colour
Camellia sasanqua	Sasanqua Camellia	ST	4m	2m		✓	✓	✓	Wh/Pk/Red (Au–W)		✓		Full sun or semi shade
Coleonema pulchellum ‘Aurea’	Golden Diosma	SH	0.8m	1m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pale Pk (W to Sp)			💧	Aromatic and can be clipped
Franklina (Gordonia) axillaris	Fried Egg Flower	ST	4m	3m		✓			White (Sp)		✓		Abundant flowers
Hyophorbe lagenicaulis	Bottle Palm	Palm	3m	2m	✓		✓		Cream			💧	Green/golden fronds
Lagerstroemia ‘Indian Summer’	Crepe Myrtle	SH	3m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Trusses of white, pink, mauve or purple blooms appear in late summer.			💧	Hardy and spectacular
Metrosideros thomasi	NZ Christmas Bush	ST	4m	3m	✓	✓	✓		Red (All)			💧	Frost and salt tolerant
Michelia figo	Port Wine Magnolia	SH	4m	3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pink (Sp, Sc)		✓	💧	Beautifully scented, excellent for screen
Pittosporum tobira ‘Miss Muffett’	Miss Muffett pittosporum	SH	1m	1-1.5m	✓	✓	✓	✓	White (Sp)				Excellent, hardy, dense hedging plant
Rondeletia amoena	Rondeletia	SH	2m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Rose Pink Flowers (Sp)			💧	Drought and frost tender
Tibouchina ‘Jules’	Jules Tibouchina	SH	1m	1-2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Purple Flowers (Au)				Prefers a sunny position
Viburnum tinus	Lauristinus	SH	3m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pink/White (Au)		✓	💧	Excellent hedge

Species marked with a 💧 require less watering.

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- 1. Yesterday, Today & Tomorrow
- 2. Fried Egg Flower
- 3. Port Wine Magnolia
- 4. Miss Muffett



Native garden selection guide

Genus Species	Common Name	Form	height (m)	width (m)	Coastal	Ranges	Lowlands		Flower Colour & Season	Bird	Screen	Water Wise	Other
							E	W					
Alpinia caerulea	Native Ginger (bush tucker)	SH	1.5-3m	1-3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Wh/Perfumed (All)			💧	Blue fruit
Alyogyne huegelii	Lilac Hibiscus	SH	2.5m	2.5m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Lilac, violet, blue, rosepink and white (Sp-Su)			💧	Fast growing, excellent landscaping plant for drier climates
Anigozanthos species	Kangaroo Paws	SH	1-3m	1m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Various Colours (Sp)	✓			Unusual clumping plant
Austromyrtus dulcis	Midyim Berry (bush tucker)	SH	1m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	White (Sp)	✓		💧	Colourful foliage, edible berries
Austromyrtus tenuifolia	Narrow Leaf Myrtle (bush tucker)	SH	1-3m	1-5m	✓		✓		White (Su)	✓		💧	Edible fruits liked by nectar and fruit eating birds. Frost tender, preferring some shade
Babingtonia similis (Baeckea virgata)	Wild May	SH	2.5m	1-2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	White (Sp)	✓	✓	💧	Frost hardy or coastal shrub
Babingtonia (Baeckea) tozerensis	Mount Tozer Baeckea	SH	40cm	40cm	✓	✓	✓	✓	White (Su)	✓		💧	Small, compact
Banksia conferta	Glasshouse Banksia	SH/ST	4m	1-2.5m	✓		✓	✓	Green/Gold (W, Au)	✓		💧	Prefers drier conditions
Banksia oblongifolia (Asplenifolia)	Dwarf Banksia	SH	1-3m	1-2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yellow/Green (Au, W)	✓	✓	💧	Oblong, slightly toothed leaves
Banksia robur	Swamp Banksia	SH	2-4m	1-3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Green (W, Au)	✓		💧	Large leathery leaves
Banksia spinulosa	Golden Candlesticks	SH	3m	3m	✓	✓	✓		Golden (Au-W)	✓		💧	Tall woody fruit
Brachychiton bidwillii	Small Kurrajong	ST	3-4m	2-3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Rose Pink (Su)	✓		💧	Large seed pods semi deciduous
Breynia oblongifolia	Native Coffee Bush	SH	2.5m	2.5m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Green	✓	✓	💧	Dark bronze foliage
Callistemon 'Captain Cook'	Captain Cook Bottlebrush	SH	1.5m	2m		✓	✓	✓	Crimson (Sp, S, Au)	✓	✓	💧	Ideal in pots or open areas
Callistemon citrinus 'Burgundy'	Burgundy Bottlebrush	SH	3m	3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Red fading to deep purple	✓		💧	Individual bottlebrushes
Callistemon citrinus 'White Anzac'	White Anzac Bottlebrush	SH	1-3m	3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pure white turning to cream (Su)	✓		💧	Clusters of three flowers

Species marked with a 💧 require less watering.



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1. Golden Candlesticks
2. Cpt Cook Btl Brush
3. Kangaroo Paws
4. Wild May
5. Mount Tozer
6. Banksia (Conferta)
7. Dwarf Banksia

Native garden selection guide

Genus Species	Common Name	Form	height (m)	width (m)	Coastal	Ranges	Lowlands		Flower Colour & Season	Bird	Screen	Water Wise	Other
							E	W					
Callistemon 'Endeavour'	Endeavour Bottlebrush	SH	2-4m	2.4m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Crimson (Sp, Su)	✓	✓	💧	Compact and useful for a tall hedge
Callistemon 'Ewan Road' ('Running River')	Ewan Road Bottlebrush	SH	1.5-3m	1-2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Red, golden anthers (Sp)	✓	✓	💧	Greyish pink new foliage
Callistemon flavo-virens	Green Bottlebrush	SH	1.5m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yellowish - green (Late Sp - Early Su)	✓		💧	Drought and frost resistant shrub
Callistemon 'La Grand Vermillion'	La Grand Vermillion Bottlebrush	SH/ST	4m	1-3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Dark Red (Sp, Au)	✓	✓	💧	Dense shrub, compact flowers with golden tips
Callistemon 'Lavender Showers'	Lavender Showers Bottlebrush	SH	2-4m	1-2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Large Lavender Pink (Sp, Su)	✓	✓	💧	Flowers spasmodically
Callistemon 'Mauve Mist'	Mauve Mist Bottlebrush	SH	2-3m	3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Lilac-Mauve (Sp)	✓	✓	💧	Silky red new foliage
Callistemon pachyphyllus	Swamp Bottlebrush	SH	2m	1m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Red or Green varieties	✓		💧	Loves wet conditions
Callistemon phoenicis	Fiery Bottlebrush	SH	2-3m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Bright Red	✓	✓	💧	Hardy
Callistemon pinifolius	Pine Leaved Bottlebrush	SH	1.5m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Green, Red form exists	✓		💧	Small to medium shrub
Callistemon 'Pink Champagne'	Pink Champagne Bottlebrush	SH/ST	2m	1m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pink (Sp, Au)	✓		💧	The greyish foliage complements the bunched flower heads
Callistemon 'Purple Splendour'	Purple Splendour Bottlebrush	SH	2m	1-2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Mauve Pink	✓	✓	💧	Free flowering throughout the year
Callistemon 'Taree Pink'	Taree Pink Bottlebrush	SH/T	2-4m	1.5m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Watermelon Pink (Sp, Au)	✓	✓	💧	Useful for a colourful windbreak
Callistemon viminalis 'Rose Opal'	Rose Opal Bottlebrush	SH/T	2m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Red (Sp)	✓	✓	💧	A compact dense shrub
Callistemon viminalis 'Wilderness White'	Wilderness White Bottlebrush	SH	3m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	White (Sp)	✓	✓	💧	Dence weeping habit
Callistemon viminalis 'Wildfire'	Wildfire Bottlebrush	SH	2-4m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Red (Sp, Au)			💧	Flowers contrast with the fresh green foliage
Cordyline stricta	Slender Palm Lily	SH	1.8-4m	1-2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Spray of Blue/Purple (Su)	✓		💧	Slender rainforest plant
Dodonaea species	Hop Bushes	SH	1-4m	1-2.5m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Small Flowers	✓	✓	💧	Attractive foilage with colourful fruit
Doryanthes palmeri	Spear Lily	SH	3m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Reddish-Brown (Sp)	✓	✓	💧	Flower stalk to 3 metres

Species marked with a 💧 require less watering.



1 2 3

1. Ewan Road Bottlebrush
2. Swamp Bottlebrush
3. Lavender Showers Bottlebrush

Native garden selection guide

Genus Species	Common Name	Form	height (m)	width (m)	Coastal	Ranges	Lowlands		Flower Colour & Season	Bird	Screen	Water Wise	Other
							E	W					
Eremophila maculata	Spotted Emu Bush	SH	1-4m	1-4m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pink, Mauve, Red, orange or yellow (W-Sp)	✓			Flowers often with a pale spotted throat
Eremophila longifolia	Large Emu Bush	ST	4m	3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pink (W, Sp)	✓	✓		Excellent screen
Gossia (Austromyrtus) inophora	Thread Bark Myrtle	SH	1-4m	1-1.5m	✓	✓	✓		White (Su)	✓	✓	💧	Prefers semi-shade
Grevillea 'Coconut Ice'	Coconut Ice Grevillea	ST	1-2m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Apricot (All)	✓		💧	Flushes of flowers all year
Grevillea 'Firesprite'	Firesprite Grevillea	SH	3-4m	2-3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Red (Sp)	✓		💧	Large flowers, ideal for cutting
Grevillea 'Moonlight'	Moonlight Grevillea	ST	4m	2-4m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Creamy White	✓	✓	💧	Flowering throughout the year
Grevillea 'Ned Kelly'	Ned Kelly Grevillea	SH	2m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Orange, Red (All)	✓	✓	💧	Bushy medium shrub
Grevillea 'Pink Surprise'	Pink Surprise Grevillea	SH	2-4m	1.5-3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pink/Yellow mainly Au	✓	✓	💧	A bushy shrub flowering most of the year
Grevillea 'Superb'	Superb Grevillea	SH	1.5m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Apricot, Orange (All)	✓		💧	Vigorous shrub
Grevillea 'Sylvia'	Sylvia Grevillea	SH	3-4m	2-4m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pink	✓	✓	💧	Cut flowers for most of the year
Hakea florulenta	Three Nerved Willow Hakea	SH/ST	2-4m	1-3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Perfumed White (Sp)	✓	✓	💧	A variable plant, usually compact
Hakea purpurea	Crimson Hakea	SH	2m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Deep Red (W, Sp)	✓	✓	💧	Often mistaken for a Grevillea
Jacksonia scorparia	Dogwood	SH	2-4m	2-3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Orange/Lemon (Sp)	✓		💧	Profuse flowering grey/green leaves
Kunzea ambigua	White Kunzea	SH	2-4m	2-3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	White (Sp, Su)	✓		💧	Pink forms available
Kunzea capitata	Pink Kunzea	SH	1-1.5m	1m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Mauve Pink (Sp, Su)	✓	✓	💧	White forms also available
Kunzea flavescons	Yellow Kunzea	SH	3m	1-2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Creamy Yellow (Su)	✓		💧	Can self seed in the garden
Leptospermum liversidgei	Swamp May	SH	1-2m	1m	✓	✓	✓	✓	White, occasionally Pink (Sp)			💧	Strong lemon scented
Leptospermum 'Pacific Beauty'	Pacific Beauty Tea Tree	SH	1m	1.5m -2.5m	✓	✓	✓	✓	White or Pink (Sp)	✓	✓	💧	Pendulous branches
Leptospermum polygalifolium (flavescens)	Cardwell May	SH	1-2m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	White (Sp)	✓		💧	Weeping form

Species marked with a 💧 require less watering.



1 2 3 4 5

1. Thread Bark Myrtle
2. Grevillea Moonlight
3. Hakea
4. Grevillea
5. Kunzea Ambigua

Native garden selection guide

Genus Species	Common Name	Form	height (m)	width (m)	Coastal	Ranges	Lowlands		Flower Colour & Season	Bird	Screen	Water Wise	Other
							E	W					
Leptospermum rotundiifolium	Round Leaved Tea Tree	SH	3m	2.5m	✓	✓	✓	✓	White through to pink tints of pink,mauve(Sp)			💧	Frost tollerant
Melaleuca bracteata 'Golden Gem'	Golden Gem Tea Tree	SH	3m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	White (Su)	✓	✓	💧	Golden branchlet tips
Melaleuca ericifolia 'dwarf'	Dwarf Swamp Paperback	ST	3-4m	1-2m	✓		✓		Cream (Sp-Su)				
Melaleuca hypericifolia	Hillock Bush	SH	2-3m	2-3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Deep red - Orange (Aug - Dec)	✓	✓	💧	Weeping habit
Melaleuca incana	Grey Honey Myrtle	SH	3m	2-3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yellow (Winter)	✓			Weeping shrub, blue green foliage
Melaleuca laterita	Robin Red Breast	SH	2.5m	2.5m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Orange -red (Sp-Su)	✓		💧	
Melaleuca linariifolia 'Claret Tops'	Claret Tops Paperback	SH	1.5-3m	1.2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Cream (Sp-Su)	✓	✓	💧	Bronze foliage, frost sensitive when young
Melaleuca linariifolia 'Snowfire'	Snowfire Paperback	SH	2-3m	1.5m	✓	✓	✓	✓	White	✓	✓	💧	Best in sunny moist position
Melastoma malabathricum (affine)	Blue Tongue (bush tucker)	SH	1-3m	1-2m	✓	✓	✓		Mauve/Pink (Su)	✓			Flower spasmodically, fruits edible
Ozothamnus diosmifolium	Sago Flower	SH	2m	1m	✓	✓	✓	✓	White or Pink (July - Nov)	✓		💧	Likes full sun, drought and frost resistant
Pavetta australiensis	Pavetta	SH	2m	1.5m	✓	✓	✓	✓	White (Sp)		✓	💧	Low screen, growing in full sun or shaded position
Philotheca (Eriostemon) myoporoides	Wax Flower	SH	1-2m	1-2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Wh/Pk (Au-Sp)			💧	Aromatic foliage
Pittosporum revolutum	Hairy Pittosporum	SH	3-4m	3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Fr-Yw or Red (Sp)	✓		💧	Attractive fruit
Randia chartacea	Narrow Leaf Gardenia	SH/ST	3-4m	2-3m	✓	✓	✓		Pure White	✓	✓		Orange/red egg-shaped fruit
Syzygium australe 'Bush Christmas'	Bush Christmas Lilly Pilly (bush tucker)	SH	2m	1-5m	✓	✓	✓	✓	White (Su)	✓	✓	💧	A compact shrub
Syzygium wilsonii	Powder Puff Lilly Pilly (bush tucker)	ST	4m	2-3m	✓	✓	✓		Scarlet/Pink (Sp, W)	✓			Protect from frost prefers semi shade
Thryptomene 'Paynes' Hybrid	Thryptomene	SH	50cm-1m	1m	✓	✓	✓	✓	White or Pink (W, Sp)	✓		💧	Bushy shrub with masses of flowers and attractive new foliage
Westringia fruticosa	Coastal Rosemary	SH	1-2m	1-2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	White to Mauve (All)	✓		💧	Hardy coastal plant
Westringia 'Wynyabbie Gem'	Wynyabbie Gem Westringia	SH	1-2m	1-2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Lilac (Sp)			💧	Fast growing screening shrub, frost tollerant

Species marked with a 💧 require less watering.



1 2

1. Syzygium Bush Christmas
2. Coastal Rosemary

Fruit trees garden selection guide

Genus Species	Common Name	Form	height (m)	width (m)	Coastal	Ranges	Lowlands		Flower Colour & Season	Water Wise	Other
							E	W			
Citrus x aurantifolia	Lime Tree: Tahitian, West Indian (Mexican), Kaffir	SH/ST	3m	3m	✓	✓	✓		Fruiting March-April		Protect 'West Indian' from frosts in the first couple of years
Citrus x aurantium (x sinensis)	Orange Tree: Seville, Washington Naval, Joppa, Blood	ST	3m	2-3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Fruiting July-August		Blood orange fruit
Citrus x aurantium (x paradisi)	Grapefruit Tree: Ruby, Flame	ST	3m	2-3m	✓	✓			Fruiting May - Sept		Varieties fruit at different times of the year
Citrus x limon	Lemon Tree: Lisbon, Eureka, Meyer	ST	3m	2-3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Fruiting May-September		Good eating and cooking, varieties fruit at different months of the year
Citrus reticulata	Mandarin Tree: Imperial, Murcott, Emperor	ST	3m	2-3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Fruiting May-Sept.		Varieties fruit at different months of the year
Citrus x limon	Lemonade Tree	SH/ST	3m	3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Fruiting May-June		Excellent for Summer days
Eugenia reinwardtiana	Cedar Bay Cherry, Beach Cherry (bush tucker)	SH/ST	2-4m	1-1.5m	✓	✓			Fruiting Oct. through to March (Sp, Su)		Attractive glossy leaves dark red edible berries and very sweet
Manilkara zapota	Sapodilla	SH	3m	3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Autumn fruiting		Sweet fruit
Microcitrus australasica	Native Finger Lime	ST	3m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Fruiting Feb-March	💧	An Australian native lime, cylindrical shape fruit with sweet, juicy pinkish flesh
Myrciaria cauliflora	Jaboticaba	SH	3m	2m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Fruiting (Sp, Su)	💧	Fruits spasmodically
Persea americana 'Dwarf'	Dwarf Avocado: Rincon, Wurtz	SH	3m	3m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Fruiting (Winter)		Fruiting around July
Punica granatum 'Dwarf'	Dwarf Pomegranate	SH	2m	1m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Fruiting (Winter)		Orange - red single flowers
Synsepalum dulcificum	Miracle Fruit	SH	2m	1m	✓	✓	✓	✓	Red (Sp, Su)		Red miniature flowers and fruit

Species marked with a 💧 require less watering.



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1. Citrus Aurantifolia (Lime)
2. Citrus Limon (Lemon)
3. Citrus Reticulata (Manarin)
4. Citrus Sinensis

