



NSW Agriculture

# Farm Forestry NSW: Trees for tablelands areas

**Agnote DPI-376, 1st Edition, September 2001**  
**Anthony Signor, Agroforestry Coordinator,**  
**NSW Agriculture, Tamworth**

This list provides a guide for tree planting for farm forestry. It focuses mostly on those species which have value for production of timber products.

For general tree planting advice - especially for biodiversity or land rehabilitation - see also Greening Australia, DLWC or NPWS for lists of locally endemic species. CSIRO publication *Trees for Saltland* provides a good guide for tree planting in saline discharge areas.

**Height** is the typical expected maximum on a suitable site and may be significantly lower on marginal sites and taller on best sites. Growth rates will vary, but those species showing better indications of relative performance are in bold.

**Seed source** - provenance - for growing stock is important for survival, growth, and form. Source appropriate provenances from good suppliers.

**Adequate site preparation** and establishment techniques are vital for tree growth.

## DISCLAIMER

The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (September 2001). However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information upon which they rely is up to date and to check currency of the information with the appropriate officer of New South Wales Department of Agriculture or the user's independent adviser.

The products named in this publication are supplied on the understanding that no preference between equivalent products is intended and that the inclusion of a product name does not imply endorsement by NSW Agriculture over any equivalent product from another manufacturer.



**Professional advice.** This list is a general guide for consideration only and comprises those species that show reasonable potential for survival and growth on a range of sites. Landholders should obtain the specific advice of a professional forestry consultant before making significant investments in farm forestry.

## REFERENCES

A series of Farm Forestry Agnotes is available, or in production. They include:

- Agnote DPI-374 FarmForestry: Suggested reading and web sites.
- Agnote DPI-375 Farm Forestry: Trees for the western slopes and plains - NSW.
- Agnote DPI-376 Farm Forestry: Trees for the Tablelands of NSW.
- Agnote DPI-377 Farm Forestry: Trees for the coast and adjacent ranges of NSW.
- Agnote DPI-378 Farm Forestry: Recommended tree planting times.
- Agnote DPI-379 Farm Forestry: Training and education NSW.
- Agfact P6.1.1 Farm Forestry: Planning\*
- Agfact P6.1.2 Farm Forestry: Silviculture\*

\* In production, September 2001.

For a complete list of NSW Agriculture Agfacts, Agnotes and Farm Enterprise Budgets on the Web, please see:

[www.agric.nsw.gov.au/publications](http://www.agric.nsw.gov.au/publications)

Edited by Geof Murray  
for the NSW Agriculture  
Agricultural Resource Management Program

d:\Plants\Forest\dpi376.P65

**Agdex 340**

Species	Common name	Height (m)	Min. rainfall (mm)	shade and shelter?	fodder?	useful timber?	honey bees?	tolerant of...	prefers...	avoid...	Comment
<b>Native Trees</b>											
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	silver wattle	12	600	Y	M	c?	P	frost, heavy soils, moderate drought, exposed sites	better soils - deep clay loams	deep sand	Drought fodder. Grows from suckers. Acacias fix nitrogen.
<i>Acacia falciformis</i>	broad leaved hickory wattle	12	600	Y		c, fw	P	range of soils, moderate drought, upper slope position, exposed sites, frost	coarser soils	any waterlogging or poor drainage	
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	black wattle	15	600	Y		fw	P	range of soils, moderate drought, poor drainage, exposed sites, frost	sandy, acid soils, especially. shales and slates. East to south aspect.		
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	blackwood	15	700	Y		s, c, fw	P	moderate drought	deep, fertile, acid clay loam, >750mm rainfall	open growth for timber production, infertile soils or heavy clay	Long lived for an Acacia, may require nurse trees to achieve good form
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	rough barked apple	30	650	Y	M		P	lopping, moderate drought			Useful drought fodder only
<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	rough barked apple	20	750	Y	M		P	drought			Useful drought fodder only
<i>Casuarina cristata</i> X <i>cunninghamiana</i>	belah hybrid	15	400	Y	M	c, fw	P	range of soils, severe drought			Tolerant of a range of conditions - advantages of each of the parent species. Casuarinas fix nitrogen.
<b>Key</b> <b>Useful timber:</b> * = fast growth/versatile products, s= sawlogs, c= cabinet timber & panelling, v=veneer, f=fencing material (durable in-ground), fw=firewood. Listed product categories indicate possible use, but does not imply significant existing markets, or economic profitability.					<b>Fodder:</b> y= useful fodder, m=fodder marginal, supplementary value only. <b>Honey bees:</b> h= honey, p=pollen - listed if moderate to good production. See other publications for more detail on trees for honey bees.					<b>Height</b> is the typical expected maximum on a suitable site and may be significantly lower on marginal sites and taller on best sites. Growth rates will vary, but those species showing better indications of relative performance are in <b>bold</b> . <b>Seed source</b> for growing stock is important for survival, growth and form - source appropriate provenances from good suppliers.	

Species	Common name	Height (m)	Min. rainfall (mm)	shade and shelter?	fodder	useful timber?	honey bees?	tolerant of...	prefers...	avoid...	Comment
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	river oak	20	500	Y	M	c, fw	P	slightly alkaline soils, moderate drought	slightly acid to neutral soils, river banks, heavier soils		Largest of the she-oaks
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	swamp oak	12	350	Y	M	c, fw	P	wet sites, salinity, drought	heavy soils - clay loams	sandy soils	Useful drought fodder. Provenance (seed source) may be important for growth and form. High culling ratio
<i>Eucalyptus aggregata</i>	black gum	20	700?	Y		no		wide range of soils, wet sites, exposed sites, moderate drought			Worth trying where others won't grow
<i>Eucalyptus albens</i>	white box	16	500	Y	M	s, f, fw	HP	most soils, drought	basalt and limestone soils		Useful drought fodder only
<i>Eucalyptus blaxlandii</i>	Blaxlands stringybark	20	900	Y		s, fw		wide range of soils, moderate drought	well drained, coarse soils		Potential for oil production
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	river red gum	20	500	Y	M	s, c, f, fw	HP	wet sites, salinity, heavy soils	deep silty soils	limestone soils	Provenance important to growth. Useful drought fodder only.
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>obtusata</i>	Murray River red gum	20	500	Y	M	s, c, f, fw	HP	wet sites, salinity, heavy soils, drought	deep silty soils	limestone soils	More hardy to drought and frost
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	sugar gum	20	400	Y	M	s, f, fw	HP	limestone soils, drought	acid to neutral pH, granitic soils, red loam. Best in areas with winter rainfall - ie southern NSW	heavy soils	Far spreading, competitive root system. Useful drought fodder only. Good honey production
<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i>	mountain gum	35	800	Y		s, c		wide range of soil types	high rainfall, moist soils	drier sites	
<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>	alpine ash	35	900	Y		s, c	HP	moderate drought, heavy frost	high rainfall	drier sites	
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	broad leaved peppermint	25	900	Y				wide range of soils	high rainfall	not drought tolerant	Possible oil production
<i>Eucalyptus elata</i>	river peppermint	30	600	Y		s				not drought tolerant	Low timber value, possible oil production
<i>Eucalyptus fastigata</i>	brown barrel	35	800	Y		s, fw	HP	heavy frost	high rainfall, good soils with water holding capacity	drier sites, sandstone soils, not drought tolerant	

Species	Common name	Height (m)	Min. rainfall (mm)	shade and shelter?	fodder?	useful timber?	honey bees?	tolerant of...	prefers...	avoid...	Comment	
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian blue gum	30	600	Y		s, v, c, fw	HP		winter rainfall areas with good, well drained soils	heavy frost when young, clay soils	Good growth rate, but susceptible to borers	
<b><i>Eucalyptus leavopinea</i></b>	<b>silvertop stringybark</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>Y</b>		<b>* s, fw</b>	<b>HP</b>	<b>moderate drought</b>	<b>good soils, higher rainfall, Northern ranges and tablelands</b>	<b>calcareous soils</b>	<b>Moderate to good growth rates.</b>	
<i>Eucalyptus macarthurii</i>	Camden woollybutt	16	700	Y		no		wet sites, exposed sites, severe frost, moderate drought	better soils		Good survival and growth in harsh climates. Leaf oils potentially useful for cosmetics distillates.	
<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	red stringybark	20	200	Y		s, f, fw	HP	drought, poor soils		heavy soils	Potential for rutin production.	
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	small leaved peppermint	15	700	Y				poor soils, moderate drought				
<b><i>Eucalyptus nitens</i></b>	<b>shining gum</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>Y</b>		<b>* s, c, fw</b>			<b>high rainfall</b>	<b>drier sites</b>		
<i>Eucalyptus nova-anglica</i>	New England peppermint	20	700	Y				drought	good clay-loams, moist soils			
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	messmate	40	800	Y		s, c	HP	heavy frost	high rainfall	drier sites, alkaline soils depending on provenance	Provenance important.	
<b>Key</b> <b>Useful timber:</b> * = fast growth/versatile products, s= sawlogs, c= cabinet timber & panelling, v=veneer, f=fencing material (durable in-ground), fw=firewood. Listed product categories indicate possible use, but does not imply significant existing markets, or economic profitability.					<b>Fodder:</b> y= useful fodder, m=fodder marginal, supplementary value only.  <b>Honey bees:</b> h= honey, p=pollen - listed if moderate to good production. See other publications for more detail on trees for honey bees.			<b>Height</b> is the typical expected maximum on a suitable site and may be significantly lower on marginal sites and taller on best sites. Growth rates will vary, but those species showing better indications of relative performance are in <b>bold</b> .  <b>Seed source</b> for growing stock is important for survival, growth and form - source appropriate provenances from good suppliers.				

Species	Common name	Height (m)	Min. rainfall (mm)	shade and shelter?	fodder?	useful timber?	honey bees?	tolerant of...	prefers...	avoid...	Comment
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	snow gum	15	500	Y	M	no	HP	severe frost, exposed sites			Useful drought fodder only
<i>Eucalyptus stellulata</i>	black sallee	10	700	Y		no	HP	severe frost, wet sites, exposed sites			Worth trying where others won't grow due to cold, water
<b><i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i></b>	<b>ribbon gum</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>Y</b>		<b>* s</b>	<b>HP</b>	<b>heavy frost</b>	<b>good moist, well drained soils</b>		

### Exotic trees:

<i>Betula verrucosa</i>	silver birch	15	750	Y		c, fw		wet sites			Deciduous.
<i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i>	tree lucerne, tagasaste	6	350		Y	no	H	drought, older trees OK in light frost, most soils	needs good drainage	frost on young growth	Fast growth, nitrogen fixing. Best results if kept pruned/browsed.
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Monterey cypress	18	750	Y		s, c, fw		limestone soils.	good, acid to neutral soils	not drought tolerant	Susceptible to fungal disease. Aggressive root system
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	European ash	18	600	Y		c, fw		moderate drought	deep, moist soils		Deciduous
<i>Paulownia spp</i>	paulownia	12	800	Y	Y	s, c, v			deep, fertile, moist soils	not drought tolerant	Deciduous. Fast growth, but only on suitable sites. No current market in Australia.
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Corsican pine	25	900	Y		s, fw		poor soils, limestone soils, moderate drought	deep, moist soils		
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	ponderosa pine	30	500	Y		s		wide soil range, drought	deep, moist, well drained soils		
<b><i>Pinus radiata</i></b>	<b>radiata pine</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>Y</b>		<b>* s, c, v</b>			<b>fertile, well drained soils</b>	<b>wet sites</b>	<b>Established markets in central and southern tablelands, but dominated by State Forests supply.</b>
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	cottonwood, Carolina poplar	20	800	Y	Y	s, v		wet sites, frost	moist, good soil, summer rainfall	poplar types that sucker, not drought tolerant	Several hybrids available. Deciduous.
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	35	900	Y		s, c			high rainfall, good soils	not drought tolerant	



NSW Agriculture