

Street and Park Tree Selection Guide 2016



Preamble

Bayside City Council is known for its picturesque setting, parks and tree lined streets. These qualities contribute significantly to the liveability of the municipality.

Successful street and park tree plantings require planning and management to ensure they make a positive contribution to the landscape. Street trees must be tolerant of harsh environmental conditions e.g. soil compaction and competition for nutrients and water. They must also be tolerant of potential root disturbance from construction and utility maintenance or repair works and over their lifespan should have minimal impact on surrounding infrastructure.

Bayside's Street and Park Tree Selection Guide 2015 will streamline the selection process by providing a list of species that are suitable for each nature strip type, based on the existing conditions, constraints and landscape character, with the aim of maximising the benefits of the trees over the longest possible period.

This guide highlights the complexities involved in street and park tree selection.

Park tree selection will be based upon the existing character of the park and the precinct it sits within.

Street tree selection will be based upon the existing character of the precinct and the constraints of the nature strip.

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Introduction

The benefits of trees

Trees in cities provide the following benefits:

Environmental

- Providing habitat and attracting fauna.
- Improving air quality by removing pollutants.
- Reducing stormwater run-off by intercepting rainfall.
- Sequestering carbon, and contributing to reduction of carbon in the atmosphere.

Social

- Improving local amenity through aesthetic value.
- Increased enjoyment of outdoor space; increased sense of safety and reduced crime rates.
- Health benefits, including wellbeing and reduction in UV exposure by shading footpaths/parks.
- Reducing the urban heat island effect by shading, transpiring and reducing wind speeds. Through aiding in the reduction of extreme summer heat, adverse health effects are decreased.

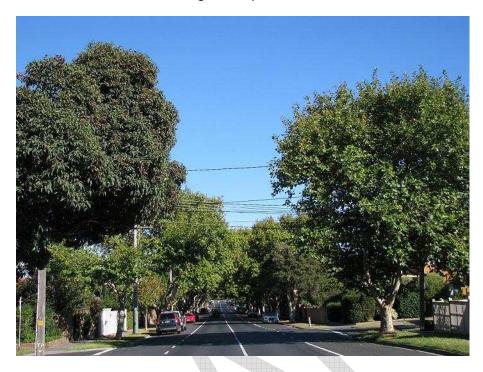
Economic

- Lowering road maintenance costs, as the shading of bitumen extends its life compared with bitumen in full sun.
- Reducing energy costs, as the cooling provided by trees reduces the need for air conditioning.
- Increasing property values, as it has been shown that street trees provide a
 positive impact on residential values.
- Increasing tourism as people are attracted to areas with more vegetation.

The importance of the urban forest

There is strong evidence demonstrating that the benefits of urban trees greatly outweigh the costs of their establishment and maintenance. Trees can increase the monetary value of a property by up to 30 per cent and provide improved health benefits

in the urban environment. The importance of street and park trees, an explanation of our current tree selection and management practices are outlined below.



Large mature street trees.

All trees and other vegetation in cities make up what is termed an "urban forest". Trees on public and private land provide the canopy cover for the urban forest. Local Councils and other authorities are responsible for the management of public trees along roadways and in public parks and reserves.

Local Councils such as Bayside have a history of successful street and park tree planting programs. Nature strips and median strips in road reserves provide valuable opportunities for planting street trees. Local Councils are setting targets to increase the amount of canopy cover in these zones. However, subdivision of properties can impact on Council's ability to increase canopy cover due to reduced available public and private planting sites. In the long term, the success of these tree plantings is reliant on species selection.

Although larger trees provide the greatest benefits, a healthy urban forest has a diverse range of tree sizes and contains trees of different ages. Trees of different sizes are required for sites with various physical constraints. By having trees of different ages, the higher costs of planting and establishment can be spread over many years.

A resilient urban forest has a diverse range of species. A limited list of successful species may provide good results in the short term, but may result in a vulnerable tree population. In the long term, pests or diseases that attack one or more of those species

have the potential to significantly reduce the street tree population over a short period. An example of this is Sudden Oak Death in the United States, or the recent introduction of Myrtle Rust into the east coast of Australia, which has prompted a large-scale response from authorities to understand and manage this disease.

A single pathogen has the potential to not only affect a species or genus, but an entire family of plants. Therefore diversity is required at the species level, the genus level and the family level.

Landscape character of Bayside

Several landscape character types have been identified in the City of Bayside. Features that contribute to this character include architecture types, property sizes, garden character, location, proximity to the bay, land use (e.g. commercial, retail or residential), road widths and predominant vegetation types (e.g. native, indigenous or exotic). Street trees form a significant element of each character type; good species selection further enhances local neighbourhood character.

At present there are over 300 different street tree species within Bayside. While many of these were planted as a result of careful planning and selection, others are a result of *ad hoc* plantings, resident plantings, and self-sown trees. Therefore the list of recommended species is shorter than what currently exists in the landscape. In some cases, trees which are no longer recommended for a nature strip type have been planted into streets. Where this planting has occurred it is intended that these trees will remain, until such time as they do not meet the criteria within the Street and Park Tree Management Policy. Infill planting will continue to occur in existing avenues of matures trees, even if the species is not listed in this guideline.

Current Management

The Street and Park Tree Management Policy states that Council aims to have 100% of suitable sites planted with a tree.

Bayside has an active management program for maintenance of its trees. Every public tree in the municipality is inspected at a minimum on a two year cycle. Tree selection for replacements and identified new sites are determined by this guide. Maintenance of existing character has been the single most important determinant in species selection.

There are several documents that are currently used to inform tree planting in Bayside.

- Street and Park Tree Management Policy (2016)
- Street and Park Tree Selection Guide (2016)
- Bayside Street Trees: An Evaluation (1997 Landscape Victoria)

- Urban Character Report 1999 (Ratio Consultants)
- Bayside Vegetation Character Assessment (2000 John Patrick)
- Bayside Neighbourhood Character Review (2008 Planisphere)

A Streetscape Assessment conducted in 1997 provided a large amount of information on the infrastructure found in each street and identified 14 somewhat distinctive landscape character precincts. Subsequent documents such as the Bayside Vegetation Character Assessment (2000) provide further information that assists in refining tree species selection for streets. The general nature of the precinct character descriptions has guided the landscape contribution requirements for street tree selection.

Bayside City Council has a tree database that keeps a record of every Bayside street, park or carpark tree planted, inspected and works undertaken. This database can be used to identify poorly performing species and to direct future planting choices.

Understorey

Understorey planting in parks is not the primary focus of this document. However, in general terms the default position is to plant indigenous or native species unless otherwise stated by a Park Masterplan or is the existing character of a Park or Public garden. Understorey planting within Vegetation Protection Overlay 3 are indigenous species, however, some exceptions are formal gardens i.e. Black Rock House and shopping centres.

Species diversity

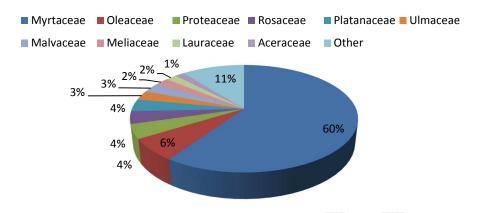
The majority of Bayside's street and park trees belong to 15 botanical families, with approximately 58% in the family Myrtaceae. This leaves the tree population somewhat vulnerable to severe impacts from pests and diseases, such as the threat posed by Myrtle Rust. Increasing diversity across the street tree population will make the urban forest more resilient. This can be achieved by including tree species from many different botanical families in the planting list.

Diversity in Bayside's street tree population

As a general guide, no more than 30% of trees should belong to any one plant family, no more than 20% of trees should belong to a single genus, and no species should account for more than 10% of the tree population. Trees such as Eucalyptus, Angophora, Lophostemon, Melaleuca are some of the species that belong to the Myrtaceae family.

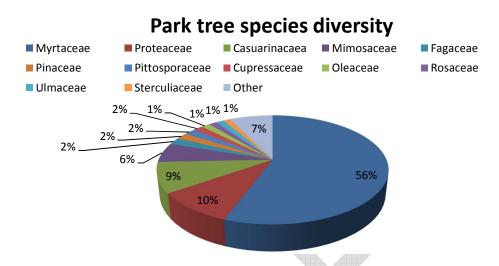
Bayside City Council currently manages over 45,000 street trees with a low level of species diversity.

Street tree species diversity



Species diversity within the 2014 Bayside street tree population.

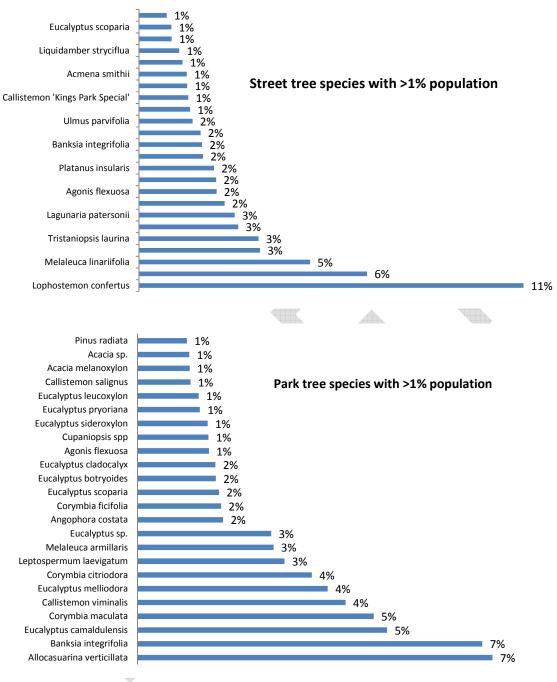
Bayside City Council currently manages over 12,700 park trees, excluding bushland reserves and the foreshore. A low level of diversity exists within this network.



Park tree species diversity within the 2014 Bayside park tree population

The graphs overleaf demonstrate Bayside's low level of diversity between plant families. This lack of diversity exposes Bayside's tree population to attack by pest or disease.

Targets will be developed to ensure the tree population remains diverse and resilient in future. Increased diversity at the species level will also increase resilience. This can be achieved by including more species in the planting list.



Commonly occurring street trees (>1% of total) in Bayside, 2014.

Precincts

Nine Streetscape precincts have been identified within the Bayside municipality. Each precinct has its own landscape character. Features that contribute to this character include architecture types, property sizes, private garden character, location, proximity to the bay, land use (e.g. commercial, retail or residential), road widths and predominant vegetation types (e.g. native, indigenous or exotic).

While there are exceptions to each identified character type within each precinct, the precinct descriptions provide a useful guide to the existing character to be considered when choosing street trees.

The precincts are shown below:

- Brighton/Brighton North
- North Road
- Brighton East
- Hampton
- Sandringham
- Highett/Hampton East
- Cheltenham
- Beaumaris
- Black Rock

Brighton/Brighton North

The Brighton landscape is dominated by mature exotic and native trees. A mixture of exotic and native trees will continue to be recommended for planting as street trees and in public parks.



Martin Street, Brighton.



William Street Reserve Brighton

North Road



North Road.

The avenue of trees on North Road, Brighton is a significant local landmark. The area between the foreshore and the railway line is protected by a Heritage Overlay in the Bayside Planning Scheme. The mature tree avenue is a dominant feature contributing to this heritage. Predominant species are Elms and Pines, although subsequent *ad hoc* plantings have occurred. Original plantings included Dutch Elms and Canary Island Pines. Dutch Elm Disease has decimated whole populations of Elm trees elsewhere in the world but to date this disease has not been found in Australia. Canary Island Pines and Elm trees resistant to Dutch Elm Disease will be planted as replacement trees.

Brighton East

East Brighton has a mix of mature native and exotic trees as street trees. A mixture of native and exotic trees will continue to be recommended for future street and park tree planting.



Davies Street, East Brighton.



Landcox Park Brighton East

Hampton

Hampton has a mix of native and exotic trees, although native species are dominant. However it is appropriate to continue both native and exotic species. Native and exotic trees will continue to be recommended for future street and park tree planting.



Bridge Street, Hampton



Alexander Park Hampton

Sandringham

Sandringham has a mix of mature native and exotic trees. A mixture of native and exotic trees will continue to be recommended for future street and park tree planting.



Vincent Street, Sandringham.



John Batman Park Sandringham

Highett / Hampton East

With relatively lower levels of canopy cover, Highett and Hampton East will benefit from strategic plantings. Native and exotic trees will continue to be recommended for future street and park tree planting.



Sydenham St, Highett

Lyle Anderson Park Highett

Cheltenham

Cheltenham includes many light industrial areas. Some exotic trees are present but natives are dominant. Future plantings will primarily be native except where significant areas of exotic trees already exist. Sections of Cheltenham which are in the VPO3 area to be planted with a minimum of 80% indigenous trees.



Weatherall Road, Cheltenham.

Cheltenham Recreation Reserve Cheltenham.

Beaumaris and Black Rock

Beaumaris and Black Rock both have a distinctive character dominated by natives, local indigenous species. Future plantings should focus on increasing the presence of indigenous species. Black Rock and Beaumaris are in the VPO3 planning overlay area and are to be planted with a minimum of 80% indigenous trees. Native trees may be planted as infill for mature rows of consistent plantings.



Coreen Avenue, Beaumaris.



Ebden Avenue, Black Rock.



Banksia Reserve Beaumaris



Tricks Reserve Black Rock

Future planting

Bayside is committed to increasing the extent of the street and park tree canopy by planting a tree into every suitable vacant site. Vacant sites become available as

trees senesce, are removed for construction purposes, or are damaged during construction works or through vandalism. All streets will be considered for street tree planting.

Future challenges are likely to include:

- Climate change predicted to alter the frequency, intensity, duration and timing
 of drought and storm events, which will in turn have an effect on insect and
 pathogen outbreaks;
- Pressures from increased development and increasing population density;
- Budgetary constraints;
- Challenges of establishing new trees in high-use areas

Selection of tree species can help address these challenges by increasing species diversity and survival rates.

Many of the constraints that are applicable to street tree selection do not apply to the selection of park trees. Therefore, the selection of park trees will be based on;

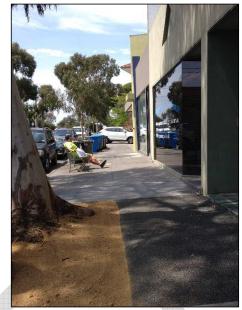
- Maintaining the existing character of the park
- Consistency with a parks Masterplan (larger parks)
- Maintenance of the overall landscape character of the precinct.



Tree planting at Elsternwick Park alongside a recently constructed perimeter walking path



Existing established street tree lifting footpath



Street tree retained by using flexible footpath surface and increasing planting space for street tree

The factors that are used to determine suitable sites are outlined below.

Existing street trees

All new street plantings will consider existing trees in a street. Existing trees may not match the species recommended for a nature strip size. Established trees will be retained wherever possible and tree removal will only occur in accordance with the Street and Park Tree Management Policy. The Policy identifies circumstances where existing trees will be removed.

Nature strip type

Perhaps the most limiting constraint in selecting street tree species is the size of nature strips. The size of the nature strip dictates the volume of soil that is available for tree root growth which can have a direct impact on tree vigor. This is particularly relevant in the low nutrient sandy soils that predominate in Bayside.

It is important to note that as trees reach maturity surrounding infrastructure such as kerb and channel and footpaths can be impacted.

To reduce the impact on infrastructure and encourage a healthy tree population the size of the nature strip is used as a determining factor for species selection.

Nature strip type	Nature strip width
Very small	0.3 m to 0.5 m
Cut outs	Located in Roads or footpaths

Small	>0.5 m to 1.0 m
Medium	>1 m to 2 m
Large	>2 m to 3 m
Very Large	>3 m

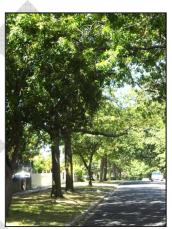
Table 1 Nature Strip Type







Medium nature strip.



Large nature strip.

Soil type

Bayside soils are Sand and Clay Plains from the Cainozoic period.

Most of Bayside consists of deep sandy soils that drain well but are low in nutrients. For tree planting this may require frequent establishment watering. High water tables are present in some areas.

At the eastern and southern extremities of the municipality a dark grey sand is more likely to be found. Drainage may sometimes be impeded by a clay subsoil or perched water table.

The soil types described above have been considered when recommending species for each nature strip type. However, urban soils are generally highly disturbed, often highly compacted and the soil profile at any particular site may differ significantly from an adjacent site.

Salt tolerance

Trees planted in streets close to Port Phillip Bay must be tolerant, to some extent, of salt spray and salinity.



Street trees near Port Phillip Bay

Power lines

Street and park tree selection for trees growing under power lines will consider the species' tolerance for pruning. For example, a tree that has a natural branching habit and a good wound response to mechanical damage would be considered an appropriate tree for growing under power lines. In streets that have small or very small nature strips a smaller growing tree will be considered for the power line side of the street. In those circumstances, the trees on both sides of the street should have similar foliage and form to provide a consistent theme for the street.



Tree pruned around power lines

Planting styles

Selection of sites is a complicated process and must consider a range of factors. Every opportunity must be taken to choose as many sites for street tree planting as is possible. The greatest visual impact is often created by planting a single species on both sides of the street and, where possible, this should be done. Where a nature strip is narrower on one side of the street, a smaller species may be planted on one side and a larger on the other.

At present street trees are planted into nature strips in the following themes:

- Consistent rows of a single species along both sides of the street
- One species on one side and a different species on the other
- Interplanted patterns, alternating between species along the street
- Mixed plantings with little or no pattern

Additional planting styles that exist in Bayside's streets include:

- Trees planted in median strips
- Trees planted in cut-outs in the road or in a concrete or asphalt footpath
- Trees planted in roundabouts
- Trees planted in council carparks





Cut-out in road.

Roundabout.

Planting styles are described in more detail below.

Cut outs

Planting in cut-outs in the road or footpaths provides a useful alternative where there may be insufficient space on the nature strip. Suitability for planting in the road or footpath will depend on road/footpath width and other factors such as traffic volume and impact to on-street parking.

Roundabouts

Planting in roundabouts can add to the character of the area. Sight lines may be affected by roundabout planting therefore a Road Safety Audit may be required prior to preparation of planting design.



Street trees in Brighton's Church Street shopping strip.

Boulevards

To recognise and improve streets that can be identified as existing or potential tree lined boulevards, Plan Melbourne is working with local councils and VicRoads to prepare a long term boulevard strategy. Where possible the philosophy of establishing boulevards should extend to local streets.

Adding new tree species to the selection list

The list of recommended species in the Street and Park Tree Selection Guide 2015 is not definitive. To continue meeting diversity targets, and to respond to any changes in environmental conditions, new tree cultivars suitable for local conditions will occasionally be added to Bayside's list of street trees.

Tree species that have not previously been grown in Bayside may be included in the Street and Park Tree Selection Guide, or may be added in future. They may be classed as trial species and initially planted in limited numbers to assess their performance and suitability.

Street tree selection summary

Appendices 1 and 2 summarise the method for tree selection for streets and Appendices 3 and 4 summarise the method for tree selection in parks.

Appendix 5 contains all species to be used by the Open Space Arborist for the selection process.

APPENDIX 1: Species selection process for street trees

Some streets, especially longer ones, have changes along their length. They may change in their character or nature strip width; power lines might be present on one side of the street before changing to the other side. Therefore some streets are broken up into sections. Where large scale tree removal is required consultation will be undertaken to determine the most suitable species for that street in accordance with Policy.

1. Selection of street (or street section) using database (Appendix 5) by Open Space Arborist



2. This will generate a list of several potentially suitable species (see Table 1, p20)



- 3. Consider the following: (outlined in Appendix 2)
 - Relationship with local landscape character
 - Locations
 - Ability to tolerate and thrive in a site's environmental conditions
 - Possible future damage to infrastructure



4. Select species using species database (Appendix 5)

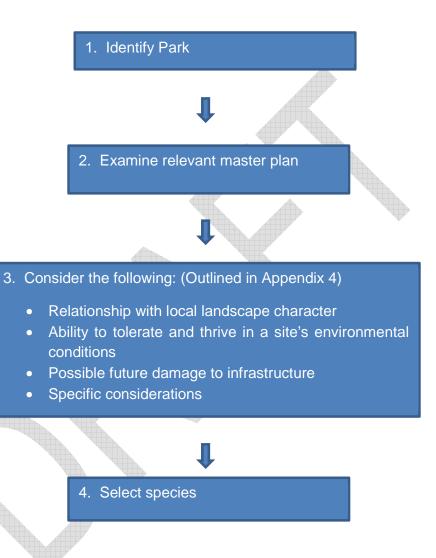
APPENDIX 2: Selection criteria for street trees

The following factors will be considered for selection of suitable street tree species.

- Relationship with local landscape character
 - o Garden character
 - Surrounding streetscapes
 - o Vegetation Protection Overlays (VPO2, VPO3)
 - o Heritage values
 - Maintain existing landscape character by selection of low fruiting cultivars where possible
 - Replacing difficult to replace existing species with species demonstrating similar characteristics e.g. growth habit, foliage colour and size
- Locations
 - Nature strip
 - Median strips
 - o In-road cut-outs
- Ability to tolerate and thrive in a site's environmental conditions
 - Species that have or can adapt to local conditions
 - Climate
 - Soil
 - Tolerances (e.g. coastal and salt)
 - Pests and diseases
- Possible future damage to infrastructure as assessed against identified current issues with
 - Footpaths
 - Kerb and channel
 - o Roadways
 - o Private infrastructure
 - Power lines

APPENDIX 3: Species selection for park trees

The steps involved in park tree selection will be based on the precinct landscape character and any relevant master plan for a specific park.



APPENDIX 4: Selection criteria for park trees

The following factors will be considered for selection of suitable street tree species.

- Relationship with local landscape character
 - o Surrounding streetscapes
 - Vegetation Protection Overlays (VPO2, VPO3)
 - Heritage values
- Ability to tolerate and thrive in a site's environmental conditions
 - o Species that have or can adapt to local conditions
 - Climate
 - Soil
 - Tolerances (e.g. coastal and salt)
 - Pests and diseases
- Possible future damage to infrastructure
 - o Playgrounds
 - o Pathways
 - o Private infrastructure
 - o Public infrastructure
- Specific considerations
 - Development of significant landscapes
 - Existing park landscape character
 - o Relevant masterplan

APPENDIX 5: Street tree species list

Species to be planted in nature strips are listed below by suitable nature strip size (see p.21). Species selection will also take into consideration local landscape character, species diversity targets, power lines and salt spray.

SPECIES BY NATURE STRIP SIZE	COMMON NAME	North Road North Brighton	Brighton	East Brighton	Hampton	Sandringham	Highett	Cheltenham	Beaumaris	Black Rock
CUTOUTS & VERY SMALL										
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	\square	\square	\square		
Brachychiton 'Jasper Bells'	Jasper Bells	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	Ø		Ø	V	V
Bursaris spinosa	Sweet Bursaria	\square	V	V	V	V	$\overline{\checkmark}$	Ø	V	V
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush				V	Ø	Ø	Ø		
Camellia sasanqua 'Pure Silk'	Camellia	Ø	\square	Ø	V	\square	\square	Ø		
x Chitalpa tashkentensis 'Pink Dawn'	Pink Dawn	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	\square	\square			
Dias Cotinifolia	Pompom Tree	Ø	\square	Ø	Ø	\square	\square			
Eucalyptus macrocarpa 'Nullarbor Lime'	Nullarbor Lime				Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		
Eucalyptus macrocarpa 'Nullarbor Rose'	Nullarbor Rose				Ø	\square	\square		$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	V
Hakea bucculenta	Red Pokers				V	Ø		Ø		Ø
Hakea francisiana	Bottlebrush Hakea				V	Ø		Ø		Ø
Hymenosporum flavum	Native Frangipani				V	Ø		Ø		Ø
Hibiscus syriacus 'Blue Bird'	Rose-of-Sharon		Ø	Ø	V	Ø		Ø		
Lagerstroemia indica x fauiei 'Natchez'	Crepe Myrtle 'Natchez'	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	Ø	Ø		
Lagerstroemia indica x fauiei 'Zuma', 'Tuscarora' & 'Zuni'	Crepe Myrtle hybrid cultivar		Ø	Ø	Ø	\square	\square			
Pyrus calleryana	Ornamental Pear cultivars			Ø	V					
Pyrus calleryana 'Capital'	'Capital' Pear	\square	Ø	Ø	V	Ø				
Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	'Chanticleer' Pear	\square	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	Ø			

SPECIES BY NATURE STRIP SIZE	COMMON NAME	North Road North Brighton	Brighton	East Brighton	Hampton	Sandringham	Highett	Cheltenham	Beaumaris	Black Rock
Pyrus ussuriensis	Manchurian Pear	Ø	Ø	V	V	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	\square			
Malus ioensis 'Plena'	Double-flowering Crab Apple	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	V	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$		
Malus spectabilis 'Plena'	Double-flowering Chinese Crab Apple	Ø	Ø	\square						
Melaleuca ericifolia	Swamp Paperbark		V	Ø	Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	V	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	V	\square
Notelaea venosa	Mock-Olive			4		V	V		V	V
Pittosporum crassifolium	Karo	V	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	\square	V		\square	\square		
Prunus xblireana	Double-rose Cherry-plum	Ø	V	$\overline{\square}$	Ø	$\overline{\square}$	Ø		V	\square
Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Ø	V	$\overline{\square}$	\square	$\overline{\Delta}$	\square			\square
Stenocarpus sinuatus	Firewheel Tree				\square	$\overline{\Delta}$	\square			\square
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious'	Kanooka 'Luscious'	Ø	V	$\overline{\square}$	Ø	$\overline{\square}$	Ø	$\overline{\square}$	V	\square
Viminaria juncea	Golden Spray		Ø	V	V	V	V		V	V
SMALL										
Acer buergerianum	Trident Maple	V	V	V	V	Ī	V	V		
Acer campestre	Field Maple	V	V	V	V					
Acer monspessulanum	Montpelier Maple	V	V	V						
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia		V	V	V	Ī	V	V	Ī	Ø
Brachychiton 'Jasper Bells'	Jasper Bells	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	Ø
Callistemon citrinus	Crimson Bottlebrush	\square	V	\square	Ø	V	V	\square	V	Ø
Callistemon hybrids	Bottlebrush cultivar				V	V	V	V	V	V
Callistemon pallidus	Lemon Bottlebrush				V	Ī	V	V	V	Ø
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush				V	V	V	V	V	V
Callitris columellaris	Richmond Cypress Pine				V	V	V	V	Ī	V

		North Road North Brighton	Brighton	East Brighton	Hampton	Sandringham	Highett	Cheltenham	Beaumaris	Black Rock
SPECIES BY NATURE STRIP SIZE	COMMON NAME	žž	ᡖ	Ea	¥	Sa	Ħ	ភ	Be	B
Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'	Hornbeam	Ø	Ø	Ø						
Celtis australis	North American Hackberry	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		V	Ø
Elaeocarpus reticulatus	Blueberry Ash	Ø	Ø	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
Eucalyptus cosmophylla	Cup Gum				Ø	Ø		Ø	Ø	☑
Eucalyptus gregsoniana	Wolgan Snow Gum			*	Ø	Ø			\square	\square
Eucalyptus kitsoniana	Bog Gum					\square			\square	\square
Eucalyptus lehmannii	Small Yate					Ø	\square		\square	Ø
Eucalyptus pauciflora ssp. pauciflora	Snow Gum	V	\square	\square	\square	\square	\square	\square	\square	V
Eucalyptus pulchella	White Peppermint							Ø	Ø	V
Eucalyptus risdonii	Risdon Peppermint				V		V	V	V	V
Flindersia australis	Crow's Ash				\square	\square	\square		\square	V
Flindersia maculosa	Leopardwood					Ø	V	Ø	Ø	V
Fraxinus griffithii	Evergreen Ash	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		
Fraxinus ornus	Manna Ash	V	\square					Ø		
Geijera parviflora	Wilga				V		V	V	V	V
Hakea laurina	Pincushion Hakea					Ø	V	Ø	\square	V
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	\square	Ø	Ø						V
Koelreuteria paniculata	Golden Rain Tree	\square	Ø	Ø						
Lagunaria patersonia	Norfolk Island Hibiscus	\square		Ø			V		V	\square
Leptospermum petersonii	Lemon-scented Myrtle				Ø	Ø	V	Ø	V	V
Melaleuca bracteata	Black Tea-tree				V	V	V	Ø	V	Ø
Melia azedarach	White Cedar	V	Ø	V	Ø	V	V	V	V	V
Melia azedarach 'Elite'	White Cedar 'Elite'	\square	\square	\square	\square	\square	\square	\square	\square	\square

SPECIES BY NATURE STRIP SIZE	COMMON NAME	North Road North Brighton	Brighton	East Brighton	Hampton	Sandringham	Highett	Cheltenham	Beaumaris	Black Rock
Metrosideros excelsa	New Zealand Christmas Tree		D			V	V	V		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$
Myrsine howittiana	Muttonwood						V	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$		
Olea europaea 'Tolleys', 'Swan Hill'	Fruitless Olive					$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	V	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$		
Photinia serratifolia	Chinese Photinia	V	V	Ø	Ø	V	V	V	V	V
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistachio	V	V	Ø	Ø	V	V	V		
Prunus Iusitanica	Portugal Laurel	\square	∇	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	V	V	V		
Prunus sargentii	Sargent's Cherry		V	V	Ø	V	V	V		
Pyrus calleryana	Ornamental Pear cultivars	\square	V	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V		
Pyrus calleryana 'Capital'	'Capital' Pear	\square	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø			
Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	'Chanticleer' Pear	Ø	V	V	Ø	V	V			
Pyrus ussuriensis	Manchurian Pear		V	V	Ø	V	V			
Triadica sebifera	Chinese Tallow Tree	\square	V	Ø						
Viminaria juncea	Golden Spray		\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	V
MEDIUM	M									
Acacia implexa	Lightwood	Ø	V	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	
Acacia pendula	Weeping Myall				Ø	Ø	Ø	V		
Acer negundo	Box Elder	Ø	Ø	Ø			Ø	V		
Acer negundo 'Aurea', 'Sensation' & 'Variegatum'	Box Elder cultivar	\square	V	Ø			Ø	V		
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	V	V	Ø						
Acer truncatum x A. platanoides 'Norwegian Sunset'	Hybrid Shuntang Maple	V	V	Ø						
Acer x freemanii 'Jeffersred'	Autumn Blaze® Maple	V	V	V						
Afrocarpus falcata	Yellow-wood				Ø	V	V	V		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$

SPECIES BY NATURE STRIP SIZE	COMMON NAME	North Road North Brighton	Brighton	East Brighton	Hampton	Sandringham	Highett	Cheltenham	Beaumaris	Black Rock
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak			V	V	V	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	\square	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	\square
Allocasuarina torulosa	Forest Oak			Ø	Ø	V	$\overline{\square}$		$\overline{\square}$	\square
Allocasuarina verticillata	Drooping She-Oak	☑	\square	D	V	V	V	V	V	V
Angophora hispida	Dwarf Apple				Ø	Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	V	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	\square
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	V	V	Ī	Ø	V	V	V		
Banksia serrata	Saw Banksia		\square	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	V	V		\square		\square
Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	\square	V	V	Ø	V	$\overline{\square}$	V	$\overline{\square}$	\square
Brachychiton rupestris	Queensland Bottle Tree				\square	V	$\overline{\Delta}$		$\overline{\square}$	\square
Callistemon salignus	Willow Bottlebrush	\square		V	\square	V	$\overline{\Delta}$		$\overline{\square}$	\square
Calodendrum capense	Cape Chestnut	Ø	V	V	Ø	V	$\overline{\square}$	V		
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob Tree				Ø	V	$\overline{\square}$	V	$\overline{\square}$	\square
Cercis siliquastrum	Judas Tree	\square	N	Ī	Ø	V	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	Ī	$\overline{\square}$	\square
Corymbia calophylla	Tuart				Ø	V	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	Ī	$\overline{\square}$	\square
Corymbia eximia 'Nana'	Yellow Bloodwood				V	V	Ī	V	V	Ø
Corymbia ficifolia	Flowering Gum	\square	Ī	V	V	V	Ī	V	V	Ø
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Tuckeroo	\square	Ī	V	V	V	Ī	V	V	Ø
Eucalyptus crenulata	Silver Gum (Buxton Gum)				V	V	Ī	V	V	Ø
Eucalyptus leucoxylon	Yellow Gum cultivar	\square	V	V	Ø	Ø	V	V	V	Ø
Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. megalocarpa	Large-fruited Yellow Gum				Ø	Ø	V	\square		Ø
Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. rosea	Red-flowering Gum				V	V	V	\square		Ø
Eucalyptus mannifera 'Little Spotty'	Brittle Gum				V	V	Ī	V	V	Ø
Eucalyptus nicholii	Nicholls Gum	\square		V	V	V	V	V	V	Ø
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum				\square	V	V	\square		Ø

SPECIES BY NATURE STRIP SIZE	COMMON NAME	North Road North Brighton	Brighton	East Brighton	Hampton	Sandringham	Highett	Cheltenham	Beaumaris	Black Rock
Eucalyptus pauciflora ssp. pauciflora	Snow Gum		Ø				\square	$\overline{\square}$		\square
Eucalyptus scoparia	Wallangarra White Gum					\square	V	V		V
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Iron Bark					\square	V	V		V
Fraxinus excelsior 'Aurea'	European Golden Ash	V	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	Ø		V	V	V		\square
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash	V	V	Ø	Ø	V	V	V		
Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree	\square	\square		\square	\square	\square	\square		
Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis 'Shademaster'	Shademaster Honey Locust	\square	$\overline{\square}$			$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	Ø	$\overline{\square}$		
Leptospermum laevigatum	Coast Tea-tree						\square	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$		\square
Liquidambar formosana	Formosan Evergreen Liquidamber	\square		$\overline{\square}$	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	\square	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$		\square
Liquidambar styraciflua	Liquidamber cultivar	Ø				$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	Ø	$\overline{\square}$		\square
Lophostemon confertus	Brushbox	\square				$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	Ø	$\overline{\square}$		\square
Maclura pomifera 'Wichita'	Wichita Osage Orange	\square	∇	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$						
Melaleuca lanceolata	Moonah				$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	V	Ī	∇	\square
Melaleuca linariifolia	Snow-in-Summer	\square	V	V	V	V	V	Ī	V	Ø
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Broad-leaved Paperbark				V	V	V	Ī	V	Ø
Quercus cerris	Turkey Oak	\square	V	V	V	V	V	Ī		
Quercus ilex	Holm Oak	\square	V	V	V	V	V	Ī		
Siphonodon australis	Ivorywood						V	Ī	V	Ø
Syzygium floribundum	Weeping Lilly Pilly				Ø	Ø	V	V	V	Ø
Syzygium paniculatum	Magenta Cherry				Ø	Ø	V	V	V	Ø
Syzygium smithii	Lilly Pilly	V	V	Ø	V	V	V	Ī	V	Ø
Tamarix aphylla	Athel Tree						V	V		
Tilia cordata	Small-leaved Linden	\square	V	Ø	\square	\square	V	V		

SPECIES BY NATURE STRIP SIZE	COMMON NAME	North Road North Brighton	Brighton	East Brighton	Hampton	Sandringham	Highett	Cheltenham	Beaumaris	Black Rock
Tristaniopsis laurina	Kanooka (Water Gum)				$\overline{\square}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	V			Ø
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious'	Kanooka 'Luscious'	V	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	V	Ø	V	Ø
Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm	\square			Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	$\overline{\square}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$		
Ulmus parvifolia 'Murray's Form'	Murray's Form Chinese Elm	Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	$\overline{\square}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$		
Vitex lucens	Puriri	\square		\square	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	V	\square
Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'	Green Vase Japanese Zelkova	\square	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$		
									ļ	
LARGE									ļ	
Acacia maidenii	Maiden's Wattle					V	V	Ø	\square	Ø
Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle					V	V	Ø	\square	Ø
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood			Ø	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	\square	Ø
Agonis flexuosa	Willow Myrtle	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	Ø	Ø
Angophora costata	Smooth-barked Apple	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	Ø	Ø
Banksia integrifolia	Coast Banksia		Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		Ø	Ø	Ø
Brachychiton acerifolius	Illawarra Flame Tree				Ø	Ø		Ø	Ø	Ø
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Laurel	V	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		Ø	Ø	Ø
Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuous'	Lemon-scented Gum 'Scentuous'	V	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		Ø	Ø	Ø
Cupressus cashmeriana	Kashmir Cypress				Ø					
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	V	Ø	Ø	Ø	\square		\square	\square	Ø
Eucalyptus cornuta	Yate	Ø			Ø	Ø	\square	Ø	\square	Ø
Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Gum	V	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	Ø	Ø
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø
Eucalyptus polyanthemos	Red Box	\square	\square	\square	\square	\square	\square	\square	\square	Ø

SPECIES BY NATURE STRIP SIZE	COMMON NAME	North Road	North Brighton	Brighton	East Brighton	Hampton	Sandringham	Highett	Cheltenham	Beaumaris	Black Rock
Eucalyptus pryoriana	Gippsland Manna Gum		\square	Ø	V	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	\square	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$
Eucalyptus radiata	Narrow-leaved Peppermint		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	V	Ø	V	Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	V
Liquidambar styraciflua	Liquidamber		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	abla		V	Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	V
Platanus orientalis 'Digitata'	Oriental Plane cultivar		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	V	v	\square	Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	Ø		
Platanus orientalis var. insularis 'Autumn Glory'	Autumn Glory Plane		Ø	V	Ī	D	V	V	V		
Platanus xacerifolia	London Plane		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	\square	V		\square		
Podocarpus elatus	Plum Pine		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\square}$	V	V	V	$\overline{\square}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	$\overline{\square}$	V
Quercus canariensis	Algerian Oak		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	Ī	Ī	V	$\overline{\Delta}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$		
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak		Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	Ī	$\overline{\Delta}$	V	$\overline{\Delta}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$		
Quercus robur	English Oak		V	$\overline{\square}$	V	Ø	V	$\overline{\square}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	$\overline{\square}$	
Quercus rubra	Red Oak		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\square}$	V	Ø	V	$\overline{\square}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$		
Quercus suber	Cork Oak		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	Ī	Ī	V	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$		
Schinus areira	Peppercorn Tree		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	Ī	Ī	V	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$		
Ulmus glabra 'Lutescens'	Golden Elm		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	Ī	Ī	Ī	V	Ī	V		
Ulmus procera	English Elm	V	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	Ī	Ī	Ī	V	Ī	V		
Ulmus 'Sapporo Autumn Gold'	Sapporo autumn Gold Elm	V	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	Ī	Ī	Ī	V	Ī			
Ulmus xhollandica	Dutch Elm	V	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	Ī	Ī	Ī	V	Ī	V		
VERY LARGE											
Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine		$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	V	V	Ī	V	V	Ø		V
Corymbia citriodora	Lemon-scented Gum		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	Ī	Ī	Ī	V	Ī	Ø	V	V
Corymbia maculata	Spotted Gum		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	V	V	V	Ø	V	Ø	V	Ø
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine	\square									

SPECIES BY NATURE STRIP SIZE	COMMON NAME	North Road North Brighton	Brighton	East Brighton	Hampton	Sandringham	Highett	Cheltenham	Beaumaris	Black Rock
Pinus pinaster	Maritime Pine	Ø								<u> </u>
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak	V	Ø	Ø	☑	☑	\square			
SPECIES BY NATURE STRIP SIZE	COMMON NAME	North Road North Brighton	Brighton	East Brighton	Hampton	Sandringham	Highett	Cheltenham	Beaumaris	Black Rock
CUTOUTS and VERY SMALL										
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	Ø		
Brachychiton 'Jasper Bells'	Jasper Bells	Ø	Ø			Ø		Ø	V	\square
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush					Ø		Ø	V	\square
Camellia sasanqua 'Pure Silk'	Camellia	Ø	Ø			Ø		Ø		
x Chitalpa tashkentensis 'Pink Dawn'	Pink Dawn	Ø	Ø	\square	\square	Ø		\square		
Hibiscus syriacus 'Blue Bird'	Rose-of-Sharon	V	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	Ø		
Lagerstroemia indica x fauiei 'Zuma', 'Tuscarora' & 'Zuni'	Crepe Myrtle hybrid cultivar	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	Ø		
Pyrus calleryana	Ornamental Pear cultivars	Ø	Ø			Ø		Ø		
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious'	Kanooka 'Luscious'	Ø		V	\square	\square	V	\square		
Pyrus calleryana 'Capital'	'Capital' Pear	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	Ø	V			
Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	'Chanticleer' Pear	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V			
Pyrus ussuriensis	Manchurian Pear	Ø	Ø	\square	Ø	Ø	V			
Bursaria spinosa	Sweet Bursaria	Ø	V	Ø	Ø	Ø	\square	\square		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$
Camellia sasanqua 'Pure Silk'	Camellia	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	Ø		

SPECIES BY NATURE STRIP SIZE	COMMON NAME	North Road	North Brighton	Brighton	East Brighton	Hampton	Sandringham	Highett	Cheltenham	Beaumaris	Black Rock
x Chitalpa tashkentensis 'Pink Dawn'	Pink Dawn		\square	V	V	V	V	V	V		
Dais cotinifolia	Pompom Tree		Ø		Ø	V	V	V	V		
Eucalyptus macrocarpa 'Nullarbor Lime'	Nullarbor Lime			4	P	V	V	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	V	
Eucalyptus macrocarpa 'Nullarbor Rose'	Nullarbor Rose	A				V	V	V	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	V	
Hakea bucculenta	Red Pokers	A				V	V	V	V	V	
Hakea francisiana	Bottlebrush Hakea					$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	V	V	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	V	
Hibiscus syriacus 'Blue Bird'	Rose-of-Sharon		V	Ī	N	V	V	V			
Hymenosporum flavum	Native Frangipani						\square	V		$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	Ø
Lagerstroemia indica x fauiei 'Natchez'	Crepe Myrtle 'Natchez'	#	Ø	\square	V	V		V			
Lagerstroemia indica x fauiei 'Zuma', 'Tuscarora' & 'Zuni'	Crepe Myrtle hybrid cultivar	4	Ø	V	N	V	V	V			
Malus ioensis 'Plena'	Double-flowering Crab Apple		V	V	N	V	V	V			
Malus spectabilis 'Plena'	Double-flowering Chinese Crab Apple		Ø	\square	V						
Melaleuca ericifolia	Swamp Paperbark					V		V			Ø
Notelaea venosa	Mock-Olive							V			V
Pittosporum crassifolium	Karo		Ø	V	V	V		V			
Prunus xblireana	Double-rose Cherry-plum		Ø	\square	V	V		V			Ø
Sophora microphylla	Kowhai		Ø	V	V	V		V			Ø
Stenocarpus sinuatus	Firewheel Tree					V	V	V		V	V
SMALL											
Acer buergerianum	Trident Maple		Ø	V	V	V	V	V	V		
Acer campestre	Field Maple		Ø	\square	V	V					
Acer monspessulanum	Montpelier Maple		\square	\Box	V						

SPECIES BY NATURE STRIP SIZE	COMMON NAME	North Road North Brighton	Brighton	East Brighton	Hampton	Sandringham	Highett	Cheltenham	Beaumaris	Black Rock
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia									Ø
Brachychiton 'Jasper Bells'	Jasper Bells	V	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	V	V	Ø	Ø
Callistemon citrinus	Crimson Bottlebrush	V			$\overline{\square}$	V	Ø	V	$\overline{\square}$	\square
Callistemon hybrids	Bottlebrush cultivar				Ø	V	V	V	Ø	Ø
Callistemon pallidus	Lemon Bottlebrush				Ø	V	V	Ī	Ø	\square
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush				Ø	Ī	V	Ī	$\overline{\square}$	\square
Callitris columellaris	Richmond Cypress Pine				Ø	V	V	V	V	Ø
Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'	Hornbeam	\square	Ø	V						
Celtis australis	North American Hackberry	\square	Ø	V	Ø	V	V			Ø
Elaeocarpus reticulatus	Blueberry Ash	V	V	V	Ø	V	V	V	V	Ø
Eucalyptus cosmophylla	Cup Gum				Ø	V	V	V	V	Ø
Eucalyptus gregsoniana	Wolgan Snow Gum				Ø	V	Ø	\square	Ø	Ø
Eucalyptus kitsoniana	Bog Gum				Ø	V	Ø	\square	Ø	Ø
Eucalyptus lehmannii	Small Yate				V	\square	V	\square		V
Eucalyptus pauciflora ssp. pauciflora	Snow Gum	\square	Ø	V	V	\square	V	\square		V
Eucalyptus pulchella	White Peppermint				V	\square	V	\square		V
Eucalyptus risdonii	Risdon Peppermint				V	\square	V	\square		V
Flindersia australis	Crow's Ash				Ø	V	Ø		V	Ø
Flindersia maculosa	Leopardwood					\square	\square	\square		Ø
Fraxinus griffithii	Evergreen Ash	V	Ø	V	Ø	V	V	\square		
Fraxinus ornus	Manna Ash	V	V	V	Ø	V	V	V		
Geijera parviflora	Wilga				V	V	V	V	V	V
Hakea laurina	Pincushion Hakea					\square	\square	\square		Ø

		North Road North Brighton	Brighton	East Brighton	Hampton	Sandringham	Highett	Cheltenham	Beaumaris	Black Rock
SPECIES BY NATURE STRIP SIZE	COMMON NAME	Ž Ž	Bri	Eas	Hai	Sar	Hig	che Che	Bea	Bla
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda		D	V						
Koelreuteria paniculata	Golden Rain Tree		V	Ø						
Lagunaria patersonia	Norfolk Island Hibiscus	\square	V	V	Ø	Ø	V	Ø		
Leptospermum petersonii	Lemon-scented Myrtle	4			\square	\square	\square	Ø	$\overline{\square}$	V
Melaleuca bracteata	Black Tea-tree				Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		
Melia azedarach	White Cedar	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		
Melia azedarach 'Elite'	White Cedar 'Elite'	\square	V	\square				V	$\overline{\square}$	V
Metrosideros excelsa	New Zealand Christmas Tree	Ø	\square	\square	Ø	Ø	\square	Ø		
Myrsine howittiana	Muttonwood						V	Ø		
Olea europaea 'Tolleys', 'Swan Hill'	Fruitless Olive				V		V	V		
Photinia serratifolia	Chinese Photinia		\square	\square	Ø	Ø	\square	Ø		
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistachio	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		
Prunus Iusitanica	Portugal Laurel	\square	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V		
Prunus sargentii	Sargent's Cherry	V	Ø			\square		Ø		
Pyrus calleryana	Ornamental Pear cultivars	\square	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	Ø		
Pyrus calleryana 'Capital'	'Capital' Pear	\square	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	V			
Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	'Chanticleer' Pear	\square	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	V			
Pyrus ussuriensis	Manchurian Pear	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø			
Triadica sebifera	Chinese Tallow Tree	\square	\square	\square						
MEDIUM										
Acacia implexa	Lightwood				Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	V
Acacia pendula	Weeping Myall					$\overline{\checkmark}$				

SPECIES BY NATURE STRIP SIZE	COMMON NAME	North Road North Brighton	Brighton	East Brighton	Hampton	Sandringham	Highett	Cheltenham	Beaumaris	Black Rock
Acer negundo	Box Elder		V	I			ব	I		
Acer negundo 'Aurea', 'Sensation' & 'Variegatum'	Box Elder cultivar						<u> </u>			
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	<u> </u>								
Acer truncatum x A. platanoides 'Norwegian Sunset'	Hybrid Shuntang Maple		<u> </u>							
Acer x freemanii 'Jeffersred'	Autumn Blaze® Maple		<u> </u>	<u> </u>						
Afrocarpus falcata	Yellow-wood]		\square	\square	\square	\square	\square	Ø
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak		\square		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Allocasuarina torulosa	Forest Oak				\square	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
Allocasuarina verticillata	Drooping She-Oak				\square	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
Angophora hispida	Dwarf Apple				\square	Ø	V	$\overline{\square}$	V	V
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	\square	V	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	Ø	Ø	Ø		
Banksia serrata	Saw Banksia			$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$			Ø	\square
Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	Ø	V	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	Ø	Ø	V	V	\square
Brachychiton rupestris	Queensland Bottle Tree				Ø	V	V	V	V	Ø
Callistemon salignus	Willow Bottlebrush	Ø	V	V	Ø	V	V	V	V	V
Calodendrum capense	Cape Chestnut		V	\square	\square	\square				
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob Tree				\square	\square	V	V	V	V
Cercis siliquastrum	Judas Tree	☑	V		\square	\square	V	V	V	Ø
Corymbia calophylla	Tuart		_			V	V	V	V	Ø
Corymbia eximia 'Nana'	Yellow Bloodwood				$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$		V	V	V	V
Corymbia ficifolia	Flowering Gum	V	V	V	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	Ø	V	V	V	V
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Tuckeroo	V	V	V	Ø	V	V	V	V	Ø
Eucalyptus crenulata	Silver Gum (Buxton Gum)				\square	\square	Ø	\square	\square	

SPECIES BY NATURE STRIP SIZE	COMMON NAME	North Road North Brighton	Brighton	East Brighton	Hampton	Sandringham	Highett	Cheltenham	Beaumaris	Black Rock
Eucalyptus leucoxylon	Yellow Gum cultivar		D		$\overline{\square}$	V	V		V	\square
Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. megalocarpa	Large-fruited Yellow Gum				Ø	V	$\overline{\square}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	V	\square
Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. rosea	Red-flowering Gum				Ø	V	$\overline{\square}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	V	\square
Eucalyptus mannifera 'Little Spotty'	Brittle Gum				Ø	V	V	Ø	V	Ø
Eucalyptus nicholii	Nicholls Gum	V		Ø	V	V	V	Ø	V	Ø
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum				Ø	V	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	V	V
Eucalyptus scoparia	Wallangarra White Gum				V	V	Ī	V	V	Ø
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Iron Bark			Ø	Ø	Ø	V		\square	Ø
Fraxinus excelsior 'Aurea'	European Golden Ash	\square	\square	Ø		Ø	V		\square	Ø
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash	Ø	V	V	V	V	Ī	V		
Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree		V	V	V	V	Ī	V		
Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis 'Shademaster'	Shademaster Honey Locust	\square	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		
Liquidambar formosana	Formosan Evergreen Liquidamber	\square		Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
Liquidambar styraciflua	Liquidamber cultivar	Ø	V	Ø	V	V	V	Ø	V	Ø
Lophostemon confertus	Brushbox	Ø	V	Ø	V	V	V	Ø	V	Ø
Maclura pomifera 'Wichita'	Wichita Osage Orange	Ø	V	Ø						
Melaleuca lanceolata	Moonah				V	V	V	Ø	V	Ø
Melaleuca linariifolia	Snow-in-Summer	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	Ø	Ø
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Broad-leaved Paperbark				Ø	Ø	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø
Quercus cerris	Turkey Oak	\square	V	Ø	Ø	V	V	Ø		
Quercus ilex	Holm Oak	V	V	Ø	V	V	Ī	Ø		
Siphonodon australis	Ivorywood						V	V	V	V
Syzygium floribundum	Weeping Lilly Pilly				\square	V	V	V	V	V

SPECIES BY NATURE STRIP SIZE	COMMON NAME	North Road North Brighton	Brighton	East Brighton	Hampton	Sandringham	Highett	Cheltenham	Beaumaris	Black Rock
Syzygium paniculatum	Magenta Cherry				Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$		V	V	V
Syzygium smithii	Lilly Pilly	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	V	V	V
Tamarix aphylla	Athel Tree		1					V		
Tilia cordata	Small-leaved Linden	Ø	V	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	V		
Tristaniopsis laurina	Kanooka (Water Gum)			\square	Ø	Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	V	V	V
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious'	Kanooka 'Luscious'	Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	V	V	V	V
Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm	Ø	V	V	Ø	V	V	V		
Ulmus parvifolia 'Murray's Form'	Murray's Form Chinese Elm	\square		Ø	Ø		V	V		
Vitex lucens	Puriri	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø		V	V	V	
Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'	Green Vase Japanese Zelkova	Ø	V	V	Ø	V	V	V		
LARGE										
Acacia maidenii	Maiden's Wattle				Ø	Ø	Ø	V	V	V
Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle				V	V	V	Ø	V	Ø
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood				V	V	V	Ø	V	Ø
Agonis flexuosa	Willow Myrtle	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	V	V	Ø	V	Ø
Angophora costata	Smooth-barked Apple	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	V	V	Ø	V	Ø
Banksia integrifolia	Coast Banksia	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	Ø
Brachychiton acerifolius	Illawarra Flame Tree				Ø	Ø	\square	Ø	V	Ø
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Laurel	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	V	V
Corymbia citriodora 'Scentuous'	Lemon-scented Gum 'Scentuous'	Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	Ø	Ø	V	V	V	V	V
Cupressus cashmeriana	Kashmir Cypress				V	V	V	V		
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Ø	Ø	V	V	V	V	V	V	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$

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Eucalyptus cornuta	Yate		- 4			\square	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$				$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$
Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Gum			Ø	Ø		V	V	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$		V
Eucalyptus polyanthemos	Red Box						V	V	V	V	V
Eucalyptus pryoriana	Gippsland Manna Gum		Ø	V	V	Ø	V	V	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	V	V
Eucalyptus radiata	Narrow-leaved Peppermint	A									V
Liquidambar styraciflua	Liquidamber			V	V	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	V	V	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$		V
Platanus orientalis 'Digitata'	Oriental Plane cultivar			V	V	Ø	V	V	V		
Platanus orientalis var. insularis 'Autumn Glory'	Autumn Glory Plane			Ø	\square	Ø	V	Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$		
Platanus xacerifolia	London Plane		Ø	V	\square	Ø	V	Ø			
Podocarpus elatus	Plum Pine		Ø	V	V	Ø	V	V	V	V	V
Quercus canariensis	Algerian Oak			V	V	Ø	V	V	V		
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak			V	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	Ø		
Quercus robur	English Oak			V	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	Ø	Ø	
Quercus rubra	Red Oak		\square	V	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	Ø		
Quercus suber	Cork Oak		\square	V	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	Ø		
Schinus areira	Peppercorn Tree		\square	V	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	Ø		
Ulmus glabra 'Lutescens'	Golden Elm		\square	V	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	Ø		
Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ø		Ø	Ø	Ø	V	Ø	Ø		
Ulmus 'Sapporo Autumn Gold'	Sapporo autumn Gold Elm	Ø		V	\square	Ø	V	Ø			
Ulmus xhollandica	Dutch Elm	V		V	V	V	V	V	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$		
VERY LARGE											
Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	V	V	Ø	V	V	V		V

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Corymbia citriodora	Lemon-scented Gum		Ø	Ø		V	V	Ø	Ø		Ø
Corymbia maculata	Spotted Gum		Ø	Ø	Ø	V	V	Ø	Ø		Ø
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine	\square		7							
Pinus pinaster	Maritime Pine	\square									
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak		Ø	V	V	V	V	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$			

