

Botanical Name	Common Name	Native / Exotic / Indigenous	Anticipated height in Penrith	Anticipated width in Penrith	Uses P = Parks S = Street S* = Streets with a wide verge X = Special places / feature planting U = Under power lines B = Bush revegetation G = Garden	Characteristics	Type	Growth Rate	Culture / Notes	Penrith Notes	Recommended Suburbs
<i>Acacia binervata</i>	Two-veined Hickory Wattle	Native	3-6	2-4		Small tree with dense foliage. Two-veined phyllodes which are broadly lanceolate, dark green and two veined. Masses of pale yellow globular flowers in spring followed by thin oblong pods.	Evergreen	Fast	Hardy in most well watered situations. Frost hardy in conditions of normal rainfall. Dense shade and shelter tree. Found in rainforest and sandstone woodlands. Short lived.	Not for public domain or commercial situations.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Acacia binervia</i>	Coast Myall	Indigenous	5-8	5-8	B	Small sized spreading tree with rough, fibrous bark. Silvery blue-grey foliage, phyllodes are sickle-shaped. Large deep yellow flower spikes in spring.	Evergreen	Fast	Leaves said to be poisonous to stock. Naturally found in sandstone woodlands. Can be used for revegetation purposes, windbreaks and riverbank stabilisation. Perfumed, hard timber. Attracts birds. Drought and frost tolerant. Prefers most well-drained soils including clay.	Indigenous tree and most appropriate for bushland setting, not for public domain or commercial situations.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Sydney Green Wattle	Indigenous	2-15	4	B	Small to medium sized tree with dark grey to black bark. Brilliant yellow flowers starting in mid-winter. Dark green fern-like leaves.	Evergreen	Fast	Frost hardy in conditions of normal rainfall. Prone to borer attack. Short lived. Grows well in clay soils and prefers an open aspect protected from strong winds. Regular light prunings will encourage flower production and help prolong the life of the tree.	Indigenous tree and most appropriate for bushland setting, not for public domain or commercial situations.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood	Indigenous	4-10	5-8	B	Small tree with a narrow domed form. Bark is rough and greyish and phyllodes are sickle shaped. Pale yellow globular flowers in summer. Pods follow the flowers which are curved, coiled and twisted.	Evergreen	Fast	Borers on older specimens. Low maintenance. High drought and frost tolerance. Moderate tolerance for water-logging and wind. Long lived.	Indigenous tree which adapts to a wide range of conditions. The deadwood can be persistent and requires ongoing maintenance. Suitable for bushland or screen planting. Not for public domain areas.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Australian Blackwood	Native	7-15	4-8	P, S*	Small to medium, long lived wattle, with dark grey and furrowed bark and dark green grey foliage. Late winter flowering pale yellow to white balls. Seed pods follow and are strongly curved or twisted or coiled.	Evergreen	Fast	Attractive feature or shade tree, it is long lived and attracts birds, native butterflies and insects. Is also a caterpillar food plant. Can grow to a large tree but can be pruned to a medium to large shrub. Adaptable to most soils and needs moderate watering.	Prefers cooler areas with adequate moisture with good drainage. Soil volume requirements* = 35m ² Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.8m	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle, Sydney Green Wattle	Indigenous	2-12	5	B	Small to medium spreading tree, bark smooth green on younger trees becoming darker and rough with age. Dark green, fern-like leaves. Summer flowering cream balls followed by long seed pods covered in fine hairs.	Evergreen	Fast	Plants may sucker. High drought and frost tolerance. Short lived (25 years approximately). Fast growing tree in most soils. Best grown in full sun although tolerates light shade. Borers may be an issue in older trees.	Indigenous tree and most appropriate for bushland setting, not for public domain or commercial situations.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Acacia pendula</i>	Weeping Myall	Native	6-10	5-8	P, G	Small tree with an erect, pendulous spreading habit. Weeping, blue-grey foliage and small yellow flowers in summer and autumn followed by flat pods. Bark is rough, fissured and dark-grey.	Evergreen	Fast	Can be prone to Processional caterpillars and galls on leaves caused by fungus (Rust) or insects. Can tolerate heavy soils and waterlogged sites. Prefers slightly fertile, well-drained sandy soils in full sun, and with occasional watering. Highly drought tolerant, and moderately frost and wind tolerant. Prune to a single leader. Long Lived. Based on a mature size specimen, with a trunk diameter between 20cm to 30cm, a tree would require 15m3 to 20m3 root volume.	Suitable for a range of conditions. Most appropriate for gardens, not for public domain or commercial situations.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Acacia prominens</i>	Golden Rain Wattle, Sally Wattle, Gosford Wattle	Native	4-9	4-7	P, G	Small broad domed tree with drooping branches. Phyllodes are long, narrow lanceolate and grey-green in colour. Sweet scented lemon-yellow globular flowers appear in spring followed by flat pods.	Evergreen	Fast	Less susceptible to borers than other wattles. Low maintenance. Moderate drought and water-logging tolerance. High tolerance for wind and frost. Longer lived species. Very hardy and grows well in loams and clay soils.	Adaptable to a wide range of conditions. Most appropriate for gardens. Not public domain or commercial spaces.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh

<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident Maple	Exotic	6	6	P, S, U	Small tree with a rounded canopy. Pale grey-brown orange bark that appears scaly or flaky. New spring foliage is a bronzy-red colour maturing to a dark green in summer. Autumn foliage turns yellow to orange to red. Leaves are triangular and trilobed. Flowers are green and inconspicuous.	Deciduous	Slow	No serious pests and diseases. Prune to single trunk. High wind and frost tolerance. Prefers alkaline soils. Does better in partial shelter on the Cumberland Plain soils. 100 years+ life span	Moderately adaptable species. Prefers moist conditions. Only suitable in protected areas only - having problems with heat and water stress. Soil volume requirements > 25m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Globosum'	Globe Norway Maple	Exotic	4-6	3-4	U	Small tree with a dense, compact rounded head. Bright green leaves are deeply lobed and serrated turning yellow in autumn. Small clusters of lime green flowers in spring. Bark is grey-brown and slightly ridged.	Deciduous	Slow	Can be attacked by Longicorn Beetle, but mostly disease free. Dense natural mop top form negates regular pruning. Could be used in commercial areas where horizontal space is available. Tolerates low levels of drought. High frost tolerance. It is a little shallow rooted so best planted in a situation where root disturbance by mowing or digging is not likely. Low maintenance once established and seems to tolerate poor soil conditions.	Tolerates compaction. Moderate tolerance for water-logging and wind. Untested in Penrith. Adaptable to a wide range of sites, tolerates a range of soil pH values. Transplants easily. Only suitable in protected areas - having problems with heat and water stress. Soil volume requirements > 25m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Acmena smithii</i> (<i>Syzygium smithii</i>)	Lilly Pilly Tree, Creek Lilly Pilly	Indigenous	8-10	3-6	P, S, B, G	Small tree with glossy green leaves and cream-white flowers in summer followed by round, white to mauve fruits in winter. Bark is usually smooth or finely textured and light brown. As a garden plant, usually 8-10m tall.	Evergreen	Moderate	Under prune to lift crown, or tip prune to use as a hedge. Sooty mould may occur in hot humid weather. The fruits are edible. Attracts an array of native fauna. Occurs naturally in rainforests, gullies, and coastal cliff headlands. Prefers deep well-drained loams with plenty of moisture. Will tolerate full shade, but will grow spindly. Foliage is frost sensitive. Tolerates extended dry periods once established. Long lived.	Planting in park areas preferred, or domestic gardens. Adaptable small tree. Suitable as street trees only in areas where there are no adjacent hard surfaces because of fruit drop. Having problems with heat and water stress. Soil volume requirements > 30m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Acmena smithii</i> var 'Minor'	Dwarf Lilly Pilly	Native	3-4	2	P, G	Small, compact and dense tree. Foliage is deep glossy green with bronze coloured new growth. Fluffy creamy-white flowers during summer followed by pink berries in autumn.	Evergreen	Moderate	Usually used as a hedge or screen. Medium to low maintenance. Can be trimmed to shape. This variety not prone to psyllid damage. Hardy once established. Will tolerate dry conditions once established and is reasonably frost tolerant.	Planting in park areas preferred, or domestic gardens. Adaptable small tree. Having problems with heat and water stress.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Glenmore Park
<i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i> (<i>Podocarpus falcatus</i>)	Yellow Wood, Outeniqua Yellowwood	Exotic	9-18	8	P, G	Medium sized conifer with a rounded crown and soft, new leaf growth slightly bluish fading to dark green as they mature. Sickie shaped leaves are arranged in spirals on the branches. Bark grey-brown to reddish, smooth at first, later flaking in rectangular to rounded plates. Dioecious with male and female flowers on separate plants. The female cones develop large, yellow fleshy fruits take a year to ripen and hang in clusters.	Evergreen	Slow	Grows in sun to semi-shade in loamy soil. Tolerates light frost. Sensitive to drought. Wind resistant. Slow growing until established.	Planting in park trees preferred due to berry drop. Grows well in Cumberland Plain soil. Fruit is small and round and can be slip hazard. Most appropriate as a shade tree in a park situation. Check availability, can be difficult to source.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Glenmore Park
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Willow Myrtle, Peppermint Tree, Western Australian Willow Myrtle	Native	6-8	4-5	G	Small sized spreading tree, forming a broad crown with drooping willow-like foliage on long slender stems. Bright green lance shaped leaves which have a peppermint scent when crushed. Clusters of small creamy white flowers in spring and summer. Bark is grey, fibrous and rough.	Evergreen	Moderate	No serious pests and diseases. Some early formative pruning is often necessary to develop a single erect trunk. Can develop poor structure leading to limb failure. Tolerates light frosts, high drought and wind tolerance. Regarded as an environmental weed in Victoria and parts of WA.	Prefers well drained soils and will not thrive in clay soils. Suitable only for cultivated and irrigated garden situation as a screen or specimen tree. Not suitable for public domain areas.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Persian Silk Tree, Mimosa	Exotic	5	4	X, G, P	Small tree with a spreading crown. Ferny mid green foliage. Pink, pompom-like flower heads appear in summer at top of branches. Seed pods follow.	Deciduous	Moderate	Leaves fold up at night and during wet weather. Provides good shade or screen. Protect from strong winds. Will tolerate dry periods and light frosts once established. Prune to keep in shape in spring as new growth begins. Remove diseased wood and then prune to maintain shape and size. Grows best in full sun and most soils with average to good drainage. The root system grows very close to the base of the trunk. Short lived, 10-20 years.	A very adaptable, small deciduous tree useful as a feature tree in a park or garden.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Alectryon oleifolius</i>	Western Rosewood	Native	2-6	3-5	P	Small sized tree with drooping branches. The trunk is deeply furrowed grey to brown bark. Stiff long narrow leaves are greyish green. Small cream flowers followed by green fruit which ripen to expose black shiny seed surround by red aril.			Accepts a wide range of climates and soil types. Toxic to stock, particularly ruminants. Tree trunk can be one to several main stems. Prone to suckering.	Dry rainforest tree. Tolerates hard soils. Not for use in public domain areas.	Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Alectryon subcinereus</i>	Native Quince, Wild Quince, Bird's Eye, Hard Alectryon, Holly-leaved Bird's Eye	Native	6-8	5-6	P	Small dense canopy tree. Leaves are tough, hairless, dull olive green above with a grey-green, dull waxy lustre, under surface. Small flowers are whitish to pink or greenish appearing in spring. Fruits are globular capsules, seeds black with red arils. Bark smooth with numerous corky blisters and horizontal lines.	Evergreen	Slow	Rainforest tree, adaptable to most soils with adequate drainage, sun or light shade. Fruit attracts native butterflies and birds.	Dry rainforest tree. Tolerates hard soils. Not for use in public domain areas, can use in parks. Check availability, can be difficult to source.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh

<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak	Indigenous	6-8	3-5	B	Small erect tree with drooping foliage. Bark is deeply fissured with ridges of hard cork. Leaves are reduced to rings of teeth along fine branchlets. Trees are male or female. Male flowers are dark brown at the end of branchlets and female flowers are red appearing along side branches. Flowers appear in spring. Cones are cylindrical.	Evergreen	Fast	No serious pests and diseases. Will tolerate light frosts. Prefers well drained clay and rocky soils in full sun to semi shade. Tolerant of dry periods and wind. Nitrogen-fixing. Seeds are a food source for birds.	Adaptable species. Most appropriate for bushland setting and edges of or river and creek systems. Cone and leaf drop, not suitable for public domain areas. Can have invasive roots and suckering from root plate.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping She-Oak	Native	6	4		Small upright spreading tree with a rounded crown. The bark is grey-brown and furrowed. Leaves are tiny pointed scales arranged around branchlets in rings. The branchlets are dull green with yellowish bands where the leafed scales attach. On male trees, flower spikes become orange-yellow tassels in late autumn and winter. Female trees produce small red cream fluffy flowers on their branches in winter. These develop into brown oval seed cones.	Evergreen	Fast	No serious pests and diseases. Dioecious with male and female flowers borne on separate trees. High tolerance to drought, wind and frost. Moderate tolerance to water-logging. Trees can live to 80 years. Nitrogen fixing.	Very adaptable species. Can be sparse in appearance.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red Ash, Leather Jacket, Soap Tree	Native	10	6	P, G	Medium sized tree with conspicuous rusty new branchlets and dark green, glossy leaves with a silvery-white under surface. Profuse small cream flowers early winter followed by round black berries. Smooth grey bark.	Evergreen	Moderate	Rainforest tree. Fodder plant for both sheep and cattle. Prefers a well-drained position. Crushed young shoots give off an odour similar to sarsaparilla when crushed.	Suitable for parks and cultivated gardens on alluvial soils, adjacent to the river or creeks. Not appropriate for commercial or public domain sites. Check availability, difficult to source.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Angophora bakeri</i>	Narrow-leaved apple	Indigenous	3-6	2-4	B	Small tree with small drooping, narrow, lanceolate green-grey leaves, persistent rough bark and flowers from August to December. Cream/white flowers in late spring through early summer followed by woody cup-shaped capsules.	Evergreen	Moderate	Prefers sandy soil but will establish and grow well on a clay soil. <i>Angophora spp.</i> can suffer problems from caterpillars, leaf eating beetles, psyllids and borers among others.	Prefers Sandstone soils. Not appropriate for commercial or public domain sites.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum, Smooth-Barked Apple	Indigenous	12-18	8-10	B	Large sized broad-domed tree with convoluted limbs. Smooth pinkish bark, orange after shedding, becoming purple and pink in winter. Bark is shed in spring. Broad-domed form with dark green lance shaped foliage. White flowers are produced in spring and early summer followed by strongly ribbed capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	No serious pests and diseases. Formative prune to develop strong structure. High wind tolerance, moderate tolerance for drought and frost. Low tolerance for water-logging. Prefers sandy dry areas. Will grow on poorly drained shallow stony sands. In clay soils it can be prone to borer infestation, which can lead to decay.	More suited to sandstone soils. Doesn't thrive in heavy clay or compacted soils. Growth speed won't be the same on clay soils.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	Indigenous	15-30	8-5	P, B	Large sized tree with a domed canopy and twisted branches. Rough, reddish brown furrowed bark. Glossy green to dull grey-green lance-shaped leaves. Clusters of creamy white flowers in spring and early summer followed by ribbed capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	No serious pests and diseases. Formative prune to develop good branch architecture. Moderate tolerance of drought. Frost sensitive when young. Avoid water logged soils. Prefers alluvial soils and well-drained sandy loams. Regular watering in summer. Avoid planting under power lines or too close to buildings. Long lived. Ideal habitat tree for its hollows. Attracts an array of native fauna for the nectar, seed and insect feeders. Yellow-bellied Glider favours it as a sap feeder tree.	Indigenous tree which adapts to a wide range of soil types with good drainage. Naturally occurs on alluvial and clay soils that can be moist and close to watercourses.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Angophora hispida</i>	Dwarf Apple	Native	3-6	3-5	P	Small tree or mallee, with twisted, gnarled branches, with rough/fibrous grey to brown bark. Adult leaves are broad, ovate shaped and dull green in colour. Fresh growth is red coloured and covered in a cloak of thick coarse hairs. Clusters of white flowers in late spring followed by ribbed capsules.	Evergreen	Moderate	Can be trained as a single trunk tree. Pruning can help maintain and encourage fresh growth from which flowering occurs. Very hardy once established. Prefers well drained soils. New growth can be sensitive to frost damage. Nectar a source of food for insects and birds.	Most appropriate in sandier soils. Doesn't thrive in heavy clay or compacted soils. Will perform better if soils are friable.	Nepean River, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad-Leaved apple	Indigenous	15-30	8-15	P, B	Large sized tree with twisted branches, rough fibrous grey-brown bark. Juvenile leaves, mostly stalkless, stem-clasping, paler below, dull. Many adult leaves develop stalks and a drooping habit. Clusters of creamy-white flowers in summer followed by ovoid ribbed capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	Will tolerate a light frost. To prune, remove dead wood. Drought tolerant. Prefers sandy soil. It was originally used as an indicator plant for good crop and pasture land. Good tree for acreage or shade tree. Attracts a variety of native fauna. Yellow-bellied Glider favours it as a sap feeder tree.	Indigenous tree that grows better in sandy soils, not denser clays. Can develop a short growth habit when growing in heavier clay. Common on poorly drained alluvial flats on the Hawkesbury-Nepean River system.	Nepean River, Penrith, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Bunya Pine	Native	20 - 25	15	P, X	Large pyramidal shaped conifer when young becoming more domed as it matures. Leaves are dark, glossy green tapering to a sharp pointed tip. Bark is wrinkled and almost black. Male cones are narrow and cylindrical on the ends of short branchlets usually appearing in autumn. The large female fruiting cones are very large and generally mature in summer through to early autumn usually formed every three years.	Evergreen	Slow	No pests and diseases. Train to single leader when young. Leaves are very sharp. Cones can measure 30cm and weigh over 5kg. Exclusion zones under trees should be considered around the base of any tree that contains cones. Female cones contain 50 to 100 large edible 'nuts'. Intolerant of severe frosts when young but will survive in dry conditions. Early growth is slow. Long lived.	Careful consideration of planting location. Requires protection around the base of the tree for the very large fruit drop in urban situations. Prefers deep well drained soils. Soil volume requirements* = 35m ² . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 4m.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh

<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	Cook Pine New Caledonian Pine	Exotic	20	6	P, X	Large narrow columnar conifer with a upright to slightly leaning trunk and numerous lateral short branches. Branches are lined with cord-like, small green spirally arranged overlapping leaves. Bark is rough, grey, and resinous, peeling off in thin paper like sheets. Dioecious with male and female cones on separate trees. Female cones are upright, scaly, egg-shaped and located in the upper branches. The male cones, are drooping, scaly, cylindrical and hang from the lower branches.	Evergreen	Slow	Generally pest and disease free. Can suffer root rot in poorly drained soils. Performs best in full sun in moderately fertile, moist, well-drained soils. Shelter from cold, drying winds. No routine pruning necessary. Remove diseased, damaged, congested or crossing shoots.	The tree grows towards the equator, so mature trees have a bent form. They have the potential to grow larger than 20m (30m in Sydney areas taking 50-60 years to achieve this heights). Alternative to other <i>Araucarias</i> for narrower locations. Has a small seed cone.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	Hoop Pine	Native	20-30	10-12	P, X	Large, pyramid shaped, conifer. The bark is grey-brown and peeling. The lower branches prune off naturally as the tree ages. Outer layer of bark forms scale-like horizontal hoops. Juvenile leaves are dark green, needle-like with a sharp point and spirally arranged on branched twigs. Mature leaves are much smaller and closely packed in whorls on pencil-sized twigs, these group in an antler-like arrangement at the ends of branches. Male and female cones are on the same tree but borne on separate branches. Female cones only first appear when the tree is 15-25 years old. Female cones are egg-shaped, green, spiky when young and take two years to reach maturity.	Evergreen	Slow	Hardy and slow growing at first. With plenty of water, will grow in a wide range of soils including poor sands, although growth is best in deep well drained soils. Long lived 100+ years. Use caution around sharp pointed leaves.	Parks and very large gardens only.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Arbutus x andrachnoides</i>	Hybrid Strawberry Tree	Exotic	8	6	P, G	Small rounded tree, often multi-trunked, with cinnamon-coloured smooth bark. Dark green leaves and dense foliage with white flowers in spring/summer. Bright orange fruit follow.	Evergreen	Slow	Hybrid between <i>Arbutus unedo</i> and <i>Arbutus andrachne</i> . Grows faster than either single species. High frost tolerance and moderate drought tolerance. Long lived. Fruit drop a minor problem in pedestrian/paved areas. Seed not viable.	Plant only in park areas in deeper soils. Having problems with heat and water stress, prefers a humus rich soil in sheltered cool gardens.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Irish Strawberry tree	Exotic	5-6	4-5	P, S, U	Small rounded form tree with red stringy bark that exposes cream colour bark underneath. Young leaves are shiny and bronze-green in colour, while mature leaves are green, broad, lance shaped and serrated at the edges. Clusters of tiny white bell like flowers in autumn and winter followed by fruit which ripens from green to yellow to red resembling strawberries.	Evergreen	Slow	Needs regular water in summer.	Grows best in sandy or alluvial soils. Having problems with heat and water stress. Soil volume requirements > 25m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.5m.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	Whitewood, Cattle Bush	Native	6	4		Small tree with an open, spreading canopy. Pale grey-whiteish, smooth to scaly bark. Leaves are variable, adult leaves are pinnate with narrow oblong-lanceolate leaflets, waxy green above, paler below. Flowers are small, creamy-green, in large clusters followed by two winged fruits.	Evergreen	Moderate	Formative prune to develop strong structure. Suckers freely from the roots and regrows freely from damaged roots. High drought tolerance. Grows in most soils, but prefers coarse sands and clay loams and full sun. Varying degrees of toxicity to sheep, cattle and especially horses. Prone to borer attack.	Untested in Penrith. Availability likely to be an issue - Not suitable for public domain or commercial situations.	Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks
<i>Auranticarpa rhombifolium (was Pittosporum rhombifolium)</i>	Diamond-leaf Pittosporum, Queensland Pittosporum	Native	8-10	5-7	P, S, G	Small tree with dense crown and greyish, slightly rough grey bark. Glossy leathery bright green leaves are lance shaped with toothed edges. Clusters of small, perfumed, cream star-shaped flowers in spring followed by bunches of orange berries.	Evergreen		Will not withstand waterlogged conditions and performs best with ample moisture in well-drained soil in a sunny position. Moderately frost resistant. Pruning is unnecessary except to shape the plant. Can suffer from white wax and other scale insects.	Can be weedy, heavy fruiting. May struggle in hot summers. Soil volume requirements > 30m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.8m. Berry drop an issue where they're planted adjacent to footpaths.	Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Myrtle, Lemon Myrtle	Native	3-5	2-3	P, G	Small evergreen rainforest tree with a low branching habit. Heavily lemon scented green leaves and masses of small creamy-white fluffy flowers in summer followed by small nut-like capsules.	Evergreen	Moderate	Will tolerate most soils types except poorly drained. Frost tender when young. Tolerates short periods of drought. Prune to shape if required. Long lived.	Doesn't thrive in heavy clay or compacted soils. Better suited as a park tree. <i>Backhousia m.</i> more appropriate for planting in Penrith LGA.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	Cinnamon Myrtle, Grey Myrtle, Ironwood	Indigenous	3	2-4	P, B, G	Small rainforest tree with brown finely flaky bark. Leaves are dark green, leathery, ovate to elliptic and give off a cinnamon scent when crushed. Juvenile branchlets are covered in fine grey hairs. Clusters of cream flowers appear from November to December followed by fruit capsules.	Evergreen	Moderate	Requires watering when young but becomes drought hardy on maturity. Young plants take time to establish a good root system and will not withstand long dry periods over the first few summers. Retain one branch as a tree, or tip prune as a hedge. Prune after flowering to maintain shape and promote dense growth. Tolerates light frost. Prefers moist well drained soil. Suitable for sandy and loamy soils. Long lived. Important riverbank revegetation plant. Attracts native fauna.	Most appropriate for bushland and cultivated gardens. Found in rainforests and gullies along streams. Adaptable to various soils.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia, White Honeysuckle	Native	6-10	3-5	G	Small tree with rough, coarsely tessellated, grey to brown bark. Dark green lance shaped leathery leaves with a silvery underside. Pale green-yellow flower spikes occur mainly in winter followed by woody cones.	Evergreen	Moderate	Most ornamental in old age when its trunk and stems are gnarled and twisted. Flowers are attractive to birds and bees. Prefers well-drained loams and sand, exposed to full sunlight or with only partial shade. Pruning may be needed if tree gets 'leggy'. Light frost tolerance and drought tolerant once established. Susceptible to Phytophthora and other root rotting fungus.	More suited to free draining sandstone soils or in well cultivated gardens. Doesn't thrive in heavy clay or compacted soils, therefore not appropriate for public domain or commercial situations.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh

<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia, Red Honeysuckle, Sawtooth	Indigenous	2-10	2-5	B	Small tree with gnarled thick-trunk when mature. Stiff leathery serrated (saw-tooth) dark green leaves with a white under surface. A very large bristly yellow flower spike, occurs from December to March. The fruits that follow are large, gnarled and woody cones.	Evergreen	Slow	Flowers are attractive to birds and bees. Somewhat hardy in a sunny spot in sandy, free draining soil. Light prunings will control shape and increase bushiness. Resistant to strong winds. Long lived. Susceptible to Phytophthora and other root rotting fungus.	More suited to free draining sandstone soils or in well cultivated gardens. Doesn't thrive in heavy clay or compacted soils, therefore not appropriate for public domain or commercial situations.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Orchid Tree Butterfly tree	Exotic	5-8	4-6	P, S, U, G	Small tree with two lobed leaves. Pink-purple orchid like flowers appear in late winter, early spring. Pods are long, hard and flat.	Semi - Deciduous	Slow - Moderate	Moderately frost tolerant when mature. Prefers full sun/part shade in well drained soil. Protect from strong wind. Prune after flowering to reduce size. Regarded as an environmental weed in some parts of Queensland.	Do well as a small street and garden trees. Soil volume requirements >25m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks
<i>Bauhinia variegata 'Alba'</i>	Butterfly Tree, White Orchid Tree	Exotic	5-8	4-6	P, S, U, G	Small tree with an upright growth habit. Grey-green, twin lobed leaves and white, orchid like fragrant flowers in late winter, early spring followed by flattened brown seed pods.	Semi - Deciduous	Slow - Moderate	Prefer full sun and a light well drained soil. Reasonably drought tolerant once established. Pruning not usually necessary although vigorous growth can be thinned after flowering.	Do well as a small street and garden trees. Soil volume requirements >25m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1m.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flame Tree	Native	12-15	4-6	P, S	Medium rainforest tree with grey fissured bark. Produces red bell-shaped flowers in early summer after leaf fall. Leaves are shiny dark green, with entire margins or deeply lobed. Boat-like fruit pods are produced after flowering. Flowering is erratic; some trees flower early but others may take many years and a few never flower.	Semi- Deciduous	Slow	Can be infested with the Kurrajong Leaf Tier caterpillar. Hairs around seeds can be irritating. Produces jelly-like sap that is very caustic. Young trees need regular watering, mulching and protection from frost.	Prefer deep well drained soils. Soil volume requirements* = 35m ² . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2m.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	Queensland Lacebark	Native	12-15	5-8	G	Medium rainforest broad-dome tree with a stout, grey trunk and patterned bark. The trunk is sometimes slightly swollen. Large, deeply lobed matt-green leaves have a felt-like covering. Large bell-shaped deep pink flowers in early spring followed by seed capsules.	Semi- Deciduous	Slow	Compact root system. Tolerate a range of soils but prefer slightly acidic soils. Water well until established. The seed capsule contains irritant hairs and should be handled wearing gloves. Tolerates minor frost and established plants are drought tolerant.	Plant in protected areas, more suited to gardens.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks
<i>Brachychiton 'Jerilderie Red'</i>	Hybrid of B. populneus & acerifolius	Grafted cultivar	6-8	4-7	P, S	Small, densely canopied tree with glossy large lobed leaves. Clusters of red bell-shaped flowers in spring/summer.	Semi- Deciduous	Slow	No serious pests and diseases. Formative prune to develop strong structure. Could also use the cultivar 'Bella Pink', similar cultivation and tolerances but with pink flowers. High drought tolerance. Moderate tolerance for water-logging and wind. Low frost tolerance. Long lived species	Suits sandy or heavy soils, lime. Drought and frost resistant. Fire retardant. Suitable for urban situations. Soil volume requirements > 20m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.5m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	Indigenous	8-10	7-10	P, B, S, U	Medium sized symmetrical tree with a thick trunk and grey bark. Leaves are entire or three lobed, rough and shiny green. Young foliage is pale green tinged with pink. Sometimes partly deciduous in summer. Creamy-white speckled bell-shaped flowers in summer followed by boat-shaped woody seed capsules.	Evergreen	Slow	No serious pests and diseases. Long lived species. Deep roots can clog drain. Large woody fruits have fine irritant hairs. Minimal pruning as has a nice shape. Avoid water-logged sites. Susceptible to frost when young. Attracts nectar feeders and used in honey production.	Indigenous and adaptable species. Favours a dry, clay or rocky soil. Drought and frost resistant. Ideal for Penrith conditions. Soil volume requirements > 20m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.5m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	Queensland Bottle Tree	Native	5-10	3-5	P, X	Small tree with a characteristic bulbous trunk with grey-green, slightly fissured bark. The tree has a dense crown covered with grey-green leaves that can be entire or deeply lobed. Leaves usually dropped before flowering depending on climate. Flowers are bell-shaped, yellowish and appear in spring, followed by seed capsules.	Evergreen Semi-deciduous ?	Slow	Doesn't suffer from many pests but damage to the trunk will make the tree susceptible to infection. Protect the bark from mower or brush cutter damage. Boat shaped seed follicles contain lots of hairs that can be quite irritating. Tolerant of a range of well drained soils. Drought tolerant once established. Susceptible to frost damage when young.	Grows in a wide range of soils. Very slow growing tree, not suitable for street tree planting. Specimen tree in a high profile position or a local park situation.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	Ivory Curl Tree	Native	4-8	2-4	P, S, U	Small rainforest tree with a compact rounded form and rough brown bark. Juvenile leaves are often lobed while new growth is bronze. Mature leaves are elliptical and entire, glossy green above and velvety beneath. Creamy white long flower heads appear late spring to summer.	Evergreen	Slow	Frost tender when young. Likes water during dry periods. Prefers a full sun and well-drained soil. The flowers are insect and bird attracting. Early settlers used the long stems with clay to make 'wattle and daub' huts.	Adaptable species. Drought and frost resistant. Ideal for Penrith conditions. Soil volume requirements >15m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface >1m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, Oxley Park
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Black Wattle, Callicoma, Butterwood	Native	5-6	3-4		Small tree with generally smooth, dark grey/brown bark. Elliptical to lanceolate dark green leaves with coarsely toothed margins, smooth on the upper surface and a pale silver, slightly woolly reverse. Wattle-like flowers occur in spring in ball-like clusters and are usually cream coloured. Light brown globular fruits follow.	Evergreen	Moderate	Hardy tree once established. Adaptable to a range of soils provided moisture is available. Can be pruned to shape and will readily resprout from heavy pruning.	Does better in moist sheltered areas. Not suitable in public domain or commercial plantings.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park,
<i>Callistemon citrinus x viminalis 'Harkness'</i>	Hybrid Bottlebrush	Garden Hybrid	4-5	2-3	G	Small tree with a narrow domed form. Fissured grey bark and semi pendulous branchlets. Glossy green leaves and bronze new growth. Crimson-red bottlebrush flowers in spring and autumn followed by woody seed capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	No serious pests and diseases. Prune to single trunk. Can be rejuvenated after heavy pruning. Moderate drought and frost tolerance. Suitable for a range of soils, however performs better on deeper soils on flat to slightly sloping ground with better soil retention.	Very adaptable to most soils. Most appropriate for gardens.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park

<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> 'Kings Park Special'	Bottlebrush	Hybrid from King's Park, WA	3-4	2	P	Small rounded tree with deeply-fissured, blackish-grey bark and slightly pendulous branchlets. Large bottlebrush bright red flowers in spring and summer followed by woody capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	No serious pests and diseases. Can occasionally be affected by scale. Formative prune to develop good structure. Moderate tolerance for drought, frost, water-logging and wind. Suitable for a range of soils, however performs better in deeper soils on flat to slightly sloping ground with better moisture retention. Bird attracting.		Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Callistemon salignus</i> (syn <i>Melaleuca salicina</i>)	Willow Bottlebrush, White Bottlebrush	Indigenous	5-7	3-4	P, S, U, B	Small tree with soft pendulous foliage and papery bark. The green leaves are elongated elliptical in shape with new growth pink in colour. Creamy white to yellow flower brushes appear in late spring to early summer followed by seed capsules in rows along the branches.	Evergreen	Fast	No serious pests and diseases. Prune at a young age to achieve a central leader or desired shape. Tip prune to achieve bushy growth. Plant away from underground pipes. Important riverbank revegetation plant. Flowers attract birds and bees. Not very frost hardy.	Indigenous tree appropriate for bushland settings. Prone to stress and heat damage in a harsh growing environment >40C. Naturally found in freshwater marshes, rocky creek banks and valleys on a variety of soils. Will tolerate most conditions and water-logged soils. Soil volume requirements > 20m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface >1m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> (syn <i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>)	Weeping Bottlebrush	Native	5-8	3-4	P, S, U	Small bushy tree with pendulous branches with fine pale green foliage of narrow and lance shaped leaves. Young leaves have bronze coloured hairs. Flower spikes are deep red and appear in spring followed by seed capsules in rows along the branches.	Evergreen	Fast	No serious pests and diseases. Formative prune to develop good structure. Occasional light prunings may be necessary to maintain a tidy, bushy shape. Tolerates drought, frost, water-logging and wind once established. Grows best in well-drained sands or loams with frequent summer watering but will tolerate poorly drained and swampy sites. It does not do well in shaded positions.	Suited to Penrith LGA. Soil volume requirements >20m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface >1m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> 'Dawson River' (syn. <i>C. Dawson River Weeper</i>)	Weeping Bottlebrush	Native	4-5	4-5	P, S, U	Small rounded to spreading form tree often with low branches. Fissured, blackish grey bark. Leaves are green, long and thin with tiny hairs. The spring and autumn bottlebrush flowers are bright red and sometimes obscured in the foliage. Cultivar.	Evergreen	Fast	No serious pests and diseases. Requires formative pruning when young to promote form, and can be pruned after flowering to maintain shape. Moderate tolerance for drought and frost. Adaptable to most soils, however prefers deeper or more moisture retentive clay-based soils. Bird attracting.	Suited to Penrith LGA. Soil volume requirements >20m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i>	Port Jackson Pine, Oyster Bay Pine	Native	5-6	3-4	G	Small cypress tree with bluish green needle-like fine leaves. Mature trees have a pyramid shape. Male and female cones are on the same tree. Mature female cones are clustered on fruiting branches and remain on the branch for many years.	Evergreen	Moderate	Drought tolerant once established. Reacts well to trimming. If not trimmed it will become pyramidal in old age.	Prefers deep well drained soils. A good tree but not very popular. Not good in heavy clay. Not suitable for public domain or commercial sites.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Calodendrum capense</i>	Cape Chestnut	Exotic	8-10	6-8	P, S	Medium tree with a dense symmetrical crown and smooth grey bark. Large shiny dark-green oval shaped leaves with a pale underside and slightly wavy margin. Flowers are faintly scented, mauve to pink orchid-like flowers. Seeds are round and warty looking.	Evergreen	Slow	Best growth occurs in deep well-drained fertile soils, in full sunlight and in sites protected from cold southerly and westerly winds. It will not tolerate frosts when young and requires frequent watering in summer. Collar rot and root rot can occur in poorly drained soils. Roots are non-invasive.	Soil volume requirements >30m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface >2m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks
<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	Black Bean, Moreton Bay Chestnut	Native	8-20	4-8	P	Medium to large rainforest tree with large glossy dark green pinnate leaves. Produces bright orange-red pea-shaped flowers in summer, which are partly hidden by the dense foliage. Large cylindrical pods containing large seeds form after flowering.	Evergreen	Slow	Shelter from severe frosts and heavy winds when young. Shaping early growth assists the development of a broad domed head and clean trunk. Prefers deep well-drained fertile loams. Ingesting the seeds can cause vomiting and diarrhoea. The leaves and seeds are toxic to livestock. Due to its extensive root system, it should not be planted within 10 metres of drainage lines, sewers, house foundations, garages or swimming pools. Bird attractant.	Large tree most appropriate for parks. Good for detention basins and creeks.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She Oak, Fire Oak	Indigenous	12-20	10-12	P, B	Large conical tree, with pendulous needle-like branchlets. The trunk is slightly furrowed with dark grey-brown and fissured bark. Flower buds hairy and red along stems and branchlets. Small round cones to 2cm in size. Male and female flowers are borne on separate trees.	Evergreen	Fast	Responds well to pruning, and can be coppiced every 5 years to form a dense screen. Under prune to lift crown. Tolerates drought, seasonal water logging and slight to moderate salinity. The root system is moderate to deep and develops a thick mat. Use for revegetation purposes and riverbank stabilisation. Glossy Black Cockatoo feed on seeds. Nitrogen fixing.	Indigenous tree found along the banks of the Hawkesbury/Nepean River, but will tolerate most conditions and windy sites. A long lived tree. More appropriate for bushland setting. Good for detention basins and creeks. Has invasive root system, can root sucker and impact on infrastructure.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park

<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak	Indigenous	8-12	5-8	P, B	Medium tree with grey to light brown bark. Branchlets are grey-green hanging. Male and female flowers appear between August and September. Female trees only bear the cylindrical fruit cones.	Evergreen	Fast	Tendency to sucker at the roots which can turn into new trees or form clumps. Trees can vary in size depending on location and seed source. Can grow in brackish to saline situations. Adaptable species useful on poorly drained or swampy sites. It will thrive equally well in dry well-drained sites. Nitrogen fixing.	Indigenous tree which prefers brackish marshes and estuaries, but also found lining muddy creeks on the Cumberland Plain. More appropriate for bushland setting. Good for detention basins and creeks. Has invasive roots that can sucker and impact on infrastructure.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar	Exotic	7-10	4-7	P, S*	Small pyramidal conifer with long golden coloured needle-like leaves arranged in drooping clusters at the end of branches almost to the ground. As it matures, foliage becomes dark green and branches become more horizontal. Bark is grey and furrowed with scaly ridge tops. Fruit are barrel-shaped cones.	Evergreen	Moderate	Fairly drought tolerant but does best with regular supplies of water. Frost tolerant.	Under utilised tree. Prefers deep well drained soils. Do well as street trees with a wide verge but best for parks. They have a large low canopy spread. Soil volume requirements >35m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 3m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob tree	Exotic	6-10	4-8	P, S, U	Small broadly domed tree with a stout trunk covered with dark bark. Large pinnate deep green leaves. Small yellow flowers that turn to red and appear in clusters in summer followed by long, leathery brown pods. Flower scent is unpleasant.	Evergreen	Slow	Most trees are dioecious (male and female flowers on separate plants). Moderate wind tolerance. Grows in a wide range of conditions but thrives best in well drained soils. Moderate watering in the early years but will tolerate dry conditions and frost once established.	Slow growing. Suitable as street trees only in areas where there are no adjacent hard surfaces because of fruit drop. Soil volume requirements > 20m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 3m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum	Native	20-25	8-12	P, X	Large, slender tree with distinctive, smooth, often powdery white to grey coloured bark which curls and flakes off in spring. Leaves are green, long and slender with a strong lemon fragrance when crushed. Feathery creamy white flowers in summer and autumn followed by warty urn shaped capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	Tolerant of Phytophthora cinnamoni. Trees prone to drop branches. Public area trees should be inspected regularly and any decaying branches removed. Do not disturb the roots once planted out. Tolerant of short droughts after established. Prefers well drained soils. Protect from frost when young.	Problems with over extended branches as it matures. Most appropriate as a park tree.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> 'Scentuous'	Dwarf Lemon Scented Gum	Native Cultivar	5-7	3-4	P, S	Grafted form of <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> . Small hardy tree with smooth, white bark. Fine, soft, weeping foliage that has a strong lemon scent. Flowers are white to cream and produced from late winter to summer.	Evergreen	Fast	Can suffer from sucking and foliar feeding insects. May need formative pruning otherwise low maintenance. Moderate tolerance to drought, water-logging and frost. Protect from frost when young. Low wind tolerance. Bird attracting.	Adaptable species grows in a range of soils. Soil volume requirements* = 33m2. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.8m. Check availability.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Corymbia eximia</i>	Yellow Bloodwood	Indigenous	7-10	5-8	P, S*, B	Small to medium gnarled, spreading tree with bark that is a yellowish fawn, flaky and rough with a somewhat tessellated pattern. Adult leaves are greyish-green, thick spear-shaped or sickle-shaped. Profuse white 'fluffy' flowers during spring followed by thick and urn shaped fruits.	Evergreen	Fast	Can suffer from sucking and foliar feeding insects. Highly sensitive to white leaf and shoot blight. Low maintenance. Tolerates light frost once established, poor soils and drought. Long-lived tree, with flowers and seeds attracting a wide variety of native fauna.	Adapts to a range of climatic conditions. Only suited to well drained sandy soils west of the Nepean river. Not suitable in heavy or compacted clay soils. Soil volume requirements* = 33m2. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2m. Occurs on infertile soils along sandstone ridges and slopes, with some influences of clay.	Leonay, Emu Heights
<i>Corymbia exima</i> 'nana'	Yellow Bloodwood	Native	5-8	3-5	P, S	Dwarf version of <i>Corymbia exima</i> . Small, upright hardy narrow-domed tree, with flaky yellow-brown rough bark. Thick curved, leaves. Profuse creamy-yellow flowers appear in spring followed by thick and urn shaped fruits.	Evergreen	Fast	Does not tolerate frost well. Tolerates drought once established.	Adapts to a range of climatic conditions. Only suited to well drained sandy soils west of the Nepean river. Not suitable in heavy or compacted clay soils. Soil volume requirements > 25m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface >1.5m.	Leonay, Emu Heights
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	Native	20-30	8-12	P, S*	Large straight tree with a distinctive trunk which is blotched with patches of old bark contrasting with the smooth, cream bark beneath. Leaves are green, glossy and lance shaped. White, fragrant flowers appear in winter to spring followed by brown, barrel shaped fruits.	Evergreen	Fast	Can suffer from sucking and foliar feeding insects. Formative pruning may be required. High drought tolerance. Bark sheds in early summer. Can be frost tender when young. Bird and bee attractant.	Adaptable to a wide range of climatic conditions and soils. Soil volume requirements* = 35m2. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2.5m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Corymbia torelliana</i> (formerly <i>Eucalyptus torelliana</i>)	Cadaghi, Cadaga	Native	15-20	8-10	P	Large tree with rough bark on the lower part of the trunk and smooth greyish-green bark on the upper part of the tree. Leaves are large, broad and roughly hairy. White flower are in large clusters at the tips of the branches followed by woody rounded or urn-shaped capsules.	Evergreen		Environmental weed in southern-eastern Queensland and a potential environmental weed in NSW. Leaves can be affected by a sooty mould which produces distinctive black sooty deposits on the leaf blades.	Most appropriate for use in parks. Tolerant of a range of soils with good drainage. Good shade tree. Growing well around Penrith, appears not to be a weed problem tree this far south. Very strong branch attachments resist storm damage.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park

<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo	Native	5-8	5-7	P, S, U	Small tree with smooth grey or brown bark with raised horizontal lines. Dark green, leathery and elliptical with either notched or blunt tips, pinnate foliage. Greenish white flowers from autumn followed by orange to yellow fruit which is in three lobes.	Evergreen	Moderate	Coastal rainforest species that grows best on sandy soils. Tolerates frost and drought once established. Non-invasive roots. Fruit is popular with birds.	Adaptable to a wide range of climatic conditions and soils. Soil volume requirements* = 35m ² . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.5m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Bhutan Cypress	Exotic	10-15	5-10	P	Medium, tall conical tree with grey brown fissured bark. Leaves are tiny scale-like light green aging to dark green, closely clasping the stem, giving the branchlets a cord-like appearance. Branchlets are drooping on ascending main branches. It produces small dark brown rounded cones.	Evergreen	Slow	Hardy to most soils, can grow in sandy loam to heavy clay loams with at least moderate drainage. Best growth on deep, rich, moist well drained soils. Tolerates moderate frost, neglect and wind. Susceptible to the borers, Cypress Bark Beetle and Cypress Bark Weevil when stressed.	Not suitable for commercial or public domain. Best in cultivated gardens. Adaptable to a wide range of climatic conditions and soils. Soil volume requirements* = 35m ² . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 3 m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	Native	4-7	3-4	G	Small tree with smooth greyish bark. Long, lance-shaped, shiny dark green, serrated leaves. Older leaves turn red before falling. Masses of delicately fringed pendulous white flowers are produced in November-December, followed by blue berries.	Evergreen	Moderate	Does best in sheltered sites. Will grow in full sun to heavy shade. Bird attracting.	Prefers well drained soils. Not drought hardy and is frost tender. Not appropriate for street trees or public domain in Penrith LGA. Will grow in cultivated and irrigated gardens. Sheltered sites.	Leony, Mulgoa, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks
<i>Elaeocarpus eumundii</i>	Quandong	Native	7-12	3-7	P, G	Medium slow growing, rainforest tree with dark green, glossy leaves and flushes of bronze-red new growth. Fringed, cream, scented flowers in November to December. Fruit is a small blue berry.	Evergreen	Moderate	Prefers moist well drained soil in a sunny to partly shaded position. Not suitable for alkaline soils. Can be pruned to shape. Bird attracting.	Not drought hardy and is frost tender. Not appropriate for street trees or public domain in Penrith LGA. Will grow in cultivated gardens. This tree is expensive and hard to source.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks
<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	Cabbage Gum	Indigenous	20-30	8-12	P, B	Large tree with bark shedding over the whole trunk in large plates or flakes leaving a smooth trunk with blotches in various shades from light to steel grey. Young blueish green leaves mature to dull green leaves which are lance shaped.. White flowers appear in summer followed by ovoid capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	Relatively pest free, may be susceptible to scale. Suits most soil types but prefers moist, well drained soil in full sun to partial shade. Tolerates dry periods. Primary koala food source.	Indigenous tree appropriate for bushland planting. Found in swampy flats on shale-derived soils.	Nepean River, Mulgoa, Emu Plains, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Londonderry
<i>Eucalyptus baueriana</i>	Blue Box	Indigenous	15-20	10-12	P, B	Medium to large tree with rough grey grainy bark shedding in short ribbons. Rounded to elliptical form with a straight trunk. Broad bluish green semi-glossy lanceolate leaves. Cream to white flowers in early summer followed by small woody conical capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	Susceptible to most eucalypt pests but usually suffers no significant damage. Requires the usual level of formative pruning and the regular removal of dead branches. Frost tolerant to -7C. High drought tolerance. Grows well in a range of soils, but prefers good loams. Medium to long lived.	Most appropriate for parks. Indigenous tree which is also appropriate for bushland planting.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Londonderry
<i>Eucalyptus bancroftii</i>	Bancroft's Red Gum, Orange Gum, Tumbledown Gum	Native	15-20	8-10	P	Medium to large tree, bark shedding in large plates or flakes, newly exposed bark often bright orange, weathering to various shades of grey, smooth or granular. Adult leaves are green, dull, thick, lance-shaped to broadly lance-shaped. White flowers appear spring to summer followed by seed capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	No serious pests and diseases. Prune to single trunk. Drought, frost and wind tolerant.	Adapts to a range of soils. Better suited to alluvial soils around the Nepean river.	Nepean River, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Emu Plains, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Londonderry
<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>	Blakely's Red Gum	Native	15-20	8-12	P	Medium to large tree with an open canopy. Bark shedding over whole trunk, in large plates or flakes to leave a smooth mottled surface of grey-cream. Dull grey-green lanceolate leaves. White flowers from spring to summer followed by small woody ovoid fruit.	Evergreen	Moderate to slow	Formative pruning while young. Medium to high frost and drought tolerance. Grows best in loamy soils and tolerates occasional waterlogging. Medium longevity due to insect attacks. Prone to severe insect attack - requires spraying for insect and scale infestations at least until semi-mature age. Old specimens often drop large limbs and require annual dead wood removal in high-use areas. Readily coppices and often produces seedlings growing outside the drip line.		Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Londonderry
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Argyle Apple, Mealy Stringybark	Native	10-15	10-12	P	Medium tree with a spreading crown, sometimes with low branches. Fibrous, red, stringy bark. Round silvery or bluish grey round leaves partially encircling the stems. Clusters of small white flowers are produced in early summer followed by small woody fruit.	Evergreen	Fast	Should not be planted within 4m of hydraulic services. Formative pruning is important in early years to avoid branching to the ground. High frost tolerance. Prefers good soils with good drainage, but will grow in shallow rocky soils and tolerate poorly drained soils and wet areas. Medium longevity. Subject to sawfly larvae.		Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> 'Nana'	Bushy Sugar Gum, Dwarf Sugar Gum, Dwarf Bushy Sugar Gum	Native	6-8	7-10	P	Small tree with a bushy habit, can be multi stemmed. Bark is grey-blue mottled and smooth, which sheds in late summer and autumn. Leaves are lance shaped and glossy grey-blue. Creamy white flowers in summer followed by barrel shaped gum nuts.	Evergreen	Fast	Can be prone to sucking and foliar feeding insects. Formative pruning. Drought resistant, moderately frost tolerant. Prefers clay, loam and sand.	Form not appropriate for street trees. Adaptable species that will grow in a range of soils.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park

<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow leaved ironbark	Indigenous	20-35	8-12	P, B	Large sized tree with a long straight trunk with an open and spreading crown. Ironbark persistent to the small branches, deeply and coarsely furrowed and dark grey. Grey green narrow lance shaped leaves. White flowers from late spring to summer followed by cup shaped seed capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	Drought tolerant and moderately frost resistant. Relatively pest free, may be susceptible to scale.	Prefers drier sites on clay soils. Indigenous tree which is also appropriate for bushland planting.	South Penrith, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Berkshire Park, Llandilo, Londonderry
<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	Plunkett Mallee	Native	3-6	2-4	P	Small mallee-like tree in its natural form. Smooth leaden grey to greenish-white bark which is shed in thin strips. Glossy green leaves and creamy white flowers in late spring followed by bell shaped fruit.	Evergreen	Moderate	Found in southern Queensland, <i>E. curtisii</i> has limited distribution and is considered rare and threatened. No serious pests and diseases. Formative pruning. Drought hardy.	Untested in Penrith. Adaptable species suited to a wide range of conditions and soils. Park tree.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Eucalyptus elata</i>	River Peppermint, River White Gum	Native	20-25	6-15	P	Large tree with a rounded to elliptical form. Upper trunk and limbs smooth white with grey patches and lower trunk has rough bark, peeling off in ribbons. Dark grey green narrow leaves that are pendulous that give off a peppermint smell when crushed. Creamy white flowers in spring followed by small hemispherical woody fruit.	Evergreen	Fast	Requires very little maintenance. Remove any dead wood as required. Moderate frost and drought tolerance once established. Medium to long lived. Affected by scale and other common local pest species.	Most appropriate for parks. Favours fertile flatter alluvial soils on well-drained slopes. Found along creeks and rivers.	Nepean River, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Londonderry
<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	Thin-leaved Stringybark	Indigenous	15-30	8-12	P, B	Large sized tree with a light open crown. The trunk has finely fissured stringy bark grey to light brown extending to the outer branches which are then smooth barked. Lance-shaped to curved adult leaves that are dull green. Creamy white flowers appear from spring to early summer followed by small woody capsules.	Evergreen		Prune to remove dead wood. Prune to a single leader or allow multiple trunks that are well spaced for future growth. Attracts nectar feeding fauna such as birds, bats, owls and small possums. Yellow-bellied Glider favours it as a sap feeder tree. Supplementary food plant for koalas. Lives in excess of 100 years.	Appropriate for parks on a range of soils. Indigenous tree appropriate for bushland planting. Favours clay to sandstone soils in open forests. From the Cumberland Plain to the lower slopes of the Blue Mountains; above the floodplain area of the Hawkesbury/Nepean River.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	Broad-leaved Ironbark, Red Ironbark	Indigenous	15-30	8-10	P, B	Large tree with grey to black ironbark persistent to upper branches. Leaves lance shaped to egg shaped adult leaves. White flowers in late spring-summer followed by conical fruit.	Evergreen	Moderate to fast	No serious pests and diseases. Formative prune to develop good branch architecture. Tolerates dry periods.	Appropriate for parks. Usually found on shallower, less fertile soils, often rather poor dry clays or silts; also found on moister, more fertile loams.	Penrith, Werrington, Kingswood, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark	Indigenous	15-20	10-15	P, B	Large rounded to elliptical form with lower limbs starting at over half way up the trunk. Reddish stringy bark on trunk and branches. Leaves are dark green, glossy and broadly lanceolate. White flowers appear from autumn to winter followed by small hemispherical woody fruit.	Evergreen	Moderate	Tolerates a range of soils, preferring sandy soils. Moderate frost and drought tolerance. Medium to long lived.	Appropriate for parks, suited to sandy soils. Indigenous tree found in open forests on better quality sandy soils, especially with some clay influence.	Penrith, South Penrith, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Castlereagh, Londonderry
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Magnet'	Euky Dwarf Yellow Gum	Native Australfora introduction	4-6	3-5		Small (dwarf) form of Eucalypt with an open textured crown and single trunk. Smooth chalky bark that sheds. Grey-green foliage. Masses of pink, red and sometimes cream flowers from late autumn to early summer.	Evergreen	Moderate to Fast	Prefers full sun or light shade in well drained clay or sandy loams. May be affected by sucking and foliar feeding insects. Formative prune to develop good structure. High drought tolerance. Moderate water-logging, wind and frost tolerance.	Adapts to a wide range of soil textures.	Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. megalocarpa</i>	Yellow Gum (Large Fruited)	Native	5-10	5-8		Small tree with a compact, spreading habit and dense crown. Whitish cream to grey smooth and flaky bark. Spear-shaped glossy dark green leaves when mature. Pendulous buds and fruits in groups with attractive, deep pink to red flowers in late winter to spring followed by woody capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	May be prone to sucking and foliar feeding insects. Responds well to pruning. Some shaping of young trees may be required to develop a central leader and to thicken growth. Resistant to drought, frost, and smog. Adaptable to most soil types. Large-fruited subspecies is commonly grown selection of Yellow Gum. Also consider E. l. 'Eukie Dwarf'.	Adaptable to a wide range of climatic conditions and soils. Soil volume requirements* = 35m ² . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2.5m.	Penrith, South Penrith, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Heights, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea</i>	Red Flowering Yellow Gum	Native	12-15	6-8	P, S*	Medium tree, often multi-branched from a low level. Forms a large open canopy as it matures. Cream to grey bark, shedding in flakes. Grey-green narrow shaped leaves. Red flowers in autumn and winter followed by hard, globular or hemispherical nuts.	Evergreen	Fast	Moderate frost tolerance and high drought tolerance. Can handle most sites, favouring sandy loams to clay-based soils that are well-drained. Short to medium longevity. Subject to common eucalypt pests and diseases.	Suited for streets with a wide verge (2.5m grass + footpath) and parks. Soil volume requirements >33m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2.5m.	Penrith, South Penrith, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Heights, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i>	Woollybutt	Indigenous	14-20	5-10	P, B	Medium to large sized tree with a spreading crown. Bark is rough and dirty grey, finely-fibrous and flaky, irregularly ridged and cracked, shed as flakes from smaller branches leaving them smooth, pale brown or greenish. Leaves are green or grey-green and often very long. White flowers in spring followed by large, bell-shaped capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	Trees can live over a hundred years. Flowers are food for birds and flying foxes. Tree for honey production.	Indigenous tree most appropriate for bushland planting. Prone to limb drop. Occurs on heavy alluvial soils and clay flats which are moist but not swampy.	Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Agnes Banks, Llandilo, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	Native	10-15	8-10	P	Medium spreading tree with rounded crown. Bark varies from smooth to rough all the way down the trunk varying in colours including grey, yellow, red and brown occasionally. Foliage is grey-green foliage. Creamy white scented flowers from spring to summer followed by small rounded capsules.	Evergreen	Slow to moderate	High flammability. High drought and frost tolerance. Popular for honey production. High frost and drought tolerance. Long lived. Prone to recurrent insect attacks.	Growing near Union Street. Suitable for parks. Can handle most soil types from heavy clay loam to sandy loam. Tolerates periods of water logging. Occurs in grassy woodland on moderately fertile often sandy or alluvial soils.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park

<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box, Western Grey Box	Native	12-20	10-15	P	Large sized tree with a straight trunk and light canopy with leaves clustered towards the ends of branches. The fibrous grey bark is persistent on the trunk and larger branches, becoming smooth on upper branches, shedding in short ribbons. Narrow-lanceolate or lanceolate dull green leaves. White flowers in late summer to winter followed by small woody capsules.	Evergreen	Slow to moderate	Can be prone to sucking and foliar feeding insects. Can be straggly and multi-stemmed on poor sites. Formative prune to develop good structure.	Performs well on heavy clay soils. Tolerates moderately alkaline soil, frost, wind, infrequent water logging and extended dry periods.	South Penrith, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Berkshire Park, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	Native	25-35	12-20	P	Large tree with a straight trunk with rough, fibrous, soft and spongy orange bark and a dense crown. Glossy, dark green, discolorous broad lanceolate adult leaves. White flowers produced in umbels in summer followed by conical to pyriform capsules.	Evergreen	Moderate to fast	Formative prune to develop good branch structure. A large tree in optimum conditions. Moderate drought, water-logging and wind tolerance. Low frost tolerance mainly when young. Trees should be grown only in frost-free high rainfall areas or where water is readily available. Highly susceptible to parasitism by mistletoe. Koala food tree.	Grows on a wide variety of soils including moist sands, but best development occurs on deep fertile soils. Recent problems in Penrith with heat and drought stress on clay soils - becomes more prone to borer attack (Jewel beetles) as things get hotter with more erratic weather.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Londonderry
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Grey box	Indigenous	20-25	8-10	P, B	Large sized tree with a dense spreading crown. Bark persistent on lower trunk, grey with whitish patches, fibrous-flaky, smooth above, sheds in long to short ribbons. Adult leaves are glossy green and lanceolate to ovate. Flowers are white, honey-scented, appearing in clusters in mid summer to mid autumn followed by cylindrical or ovoid fruit.	Evergreen	Fast	Drought tolerant and frost hardy. Will withstand exposure to wind. Tolerates dry periods.	Tree for parks and bushland. Indigenous tree tolerant of a range of soils including heavy soils with good drainage. Note - poorly drained soils can cause root dieback and tree failure. Common species of the Cumberland Plain, preferring wet but not soggy clay soils in undulating country.	Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Berkshire Park, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey Ironbark	Native	18-30	8-15	P	Large tree with long straight trunk with hard, deeply furrowed grey bark to the smaller branches which are smooth. Crown is heavy and compact. Glossy thin grey green leaves are paler on the under surface. Cream flowers from winter to spring followed by small capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	Prune to remove dead wood. Prune to a single leader or allow multiple trunks that are well spaced for future growth. Attracts native fauna especially as it flowers in cooler months when less natives flower. Does not flower every year. Valued as a strong and durable timber and for honey production. Moderately drought tolerant from a young age and frost resistant. Lives in excess of 100 years.	Tree for parks. Plant in moist areas in a range of soils; clay, sandy and alluvial. Found on heavy, loamy soils with a clay base, shale capped ridges and plateaus.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Eucalyptus parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Red Gum, Drooping Red Gum	Indigenous	8-15	6-10	P, B	Medium tree usually spreading with single or multiple trunks. Bark shedding over whole trunk in large plates or flakes to leave a smooth mottled surface of white and various shades of grey. In open sites the crown is deep, moderately wide and open. Leaves are light to dull green, narrow and lance shaped and strongly aromatic. White flowers in summer followed by hemispherical capsules.	Evergreen		Hardy in heavy soils with plenty of sun and moisture.	Plant in moist areas along drainage courses and in parks on heavy alluvial soils. Found in marshy parts of the Castlereagh woodlands.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i>	Round-Leaved Moort, Platypus Gum	Native	3-8	3-8	P, G	Small, mallee tree with smooth grey bark that sheds in strips to reveal pinkish growth. Dense canopy of rounded bluish green leaves which grow low down on the tree. Creamy yellow to greenish yellow flowers in spring to autumn.	Evergreen	Fast	Prune to a single trunk. Can grow broad if not pruned to size or shape. Vulnerable to splitting. Suited to heavy soils, tolerates some water logging and is hardy to drought and most frosts. Highly resistant to smog.	Adaptable to a range of conditions and soils. Appropriate for parks and gardens.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	Native	20-30	10-15		Large tree with a rounded and open crown. The bark is rough and fibrous on the lower trunk and smooth white or yellowish grey on the upper sections. Thick dark glossy green lance shaped adult leaves. White flowers in summer followed by spherical fruit.	Evergreen		Suits most soil types. Tolerates dry periods. Moderately frost tolerant. Grows 1-1.4m a year when young. Koala food source.	Tree for moist areas along drainage courses and in parks with heavy alluvial soils. Found in wet sclerophyll or grassy coastal forest on lighter soils of medium fertility.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box	Native	10-15	5-10	P, 5*	Medium tree with a round-headed canopy and a short trunk. Bark is red-brown and furrowed which may shed. Juvenile leaves are rounded/coin shaped that are waxy and blue. Adult leaves are blue-grey and ovate. Cream flowers in spring to summer followed by small hemispherical woody fruit.	Evergreen	Fast	Usually free from pests and diseases, although may be affected by some scale, lerp and leaf blister sawfly. May require establishment care as can develop a crooked trunk. Tolerates long periods of dryness and drought and mild frosts. Long lived.	Tolerates shallow soils, silty clay, and sandy clay loam with good drainage. Soil volume requirements* = 35m2. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2.5m. Occurs in forest or woodland in dry, gravelly soils.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum	Indigenous	10-25	6-8	P	Medium to large open crowned tree with a distinctive steel grey bark with cream and pink patches. Discolorous, glossy lance shaped leaves. Creamy white flowers from summer to autumn followed by woody capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	Prune to a single leader and remove dead wood or allow multiple trunks that are well spaced for future growth. Long lived. Drought and frost tolerant. Ideal habitat tree for its hollows and as a food source for koalas. Attracts an array of native birds and animals which feed on its nectar, seeds and insect population. Yellow-bellied Glider favours it for the sap.	Prefers alluvial and sandy soils. Prone to borer attack east of the river so not suitable east of the Nepean river. Usually occurs on shallow sandy soils but seems to have a wide range of soil preferences. Height varies due to soil type.	Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh

<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	Native	20-35	10-20		Large straight tree with smooth bluish-grey bark and relatively small rough stocking at the base. The crown of grey-green foliage is spreading and open with pendulous, narrowly lance-shaped leaves. White flowers occur in late summer followed by woody capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	Prone to borer infestation when young which can lead to issues in the future. Best growth requires frequent watering, an open or only partly shaded position and deep soils. Trees can live over 200 years. Koala food tree. The grey-headed flying fox eats the flowers and the crimson rosella eats the seeds.	Susceptible to pests. Soil volume requirements* = 35m2. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2.5m. Usually found in wet woodlands in deep alluvial valleys or on shale tops.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> (Syn. <i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>)	Narrow Leaved Scribbly Gum, Scribbly Gum, Snappy Gum	Indigenous	10-25	5-10	B	Medium to large smooth barked tree with shedding bark of white or grey. Scribbles often found on the bark caused by the Scribbly Gum Moth. Adult leaves are lanceolate to falcate, grey-green with a strong smell. White flowers in late spring to summer followed by capsules.	Evergreen		Eucalypts can suffer problems from, caterpillars, leaf eating beetles, psyllids and borers.	Tolerates shallow soils; silty clay, sandy clay loam with good drainage. Occurs on sandy soils.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	Wallangarra White Gum, Willow Gum	Native	8-12	5-10		Medium, graceful tree, usually single trunked with a rounded crown, smooth white bark which sheds in strips. Adult leaves are very narrow, taper to a point and vary in size and glossy green. White-cream flowers from spring to summer followed by small ovoid capsules.	Evergreen	Moderate to fast	Endangered in NSW and vulnerable in Australia. Susceptible to foliage damage by insects when young, and to borers, scale infestations and fungal decay. Highly flammable due to ribbon-like bark. Can shed major limbs after drought or in high wind. Requires formative pruning to develop a strong central leader and sound structure. Moderate drought tolerance. Responds well to regular watering but is able to withstand prolonged dry periods without noticeable effect. Frost tolerant and grows best in open positions.	Tolerates shallow soils; silty clay, sandy clay loam with good drainage.	South Penrith, Leony, Mulgoa, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, St Clair, St Marys
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red Ironbark	Indigenous	15-20	8-12	P, S*, B	Large tree with an open crown. Bark is dark brown or black, deeply furrowed which persists to the small branches. Lance shaped green, grey-green, or bluish leaves. Flowers are white to pink appearing in spring or summer followed by ovoid woody capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	Formative prune to develop good structure. Drought and frost resistant. Does not tolerate water logging. Medium to long lived.	Check stock - codominant trunks evidence. Species adaptable to a wide range of conditions. Soil volume requirements* = 35m2. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2.5m. Usually found in sclerophyll woodland on lighter, poorer soils.	Penrith, South Penrith, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	Indigenous	15-35	6-15	P, B	Large tree with a straight smooth white or grey trunk that sheds its bark in patches, leaving a mottled surface. Lance shaped, narrow adult leaves are glossy green. Juvenile foliage is almost round. Creamy white flowers winter to spring followed by woody capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	Formative prune to develop good structure and to remove dead wood. Does not like acid soils or water logging. Drought and frost tolerant. Rapid grower (1.4m per year) in conditions of rich loams on clays supplied with plentiful moisture in full sunlight. Attracts nectar and fruit feeding animals such as birds, bats, gliders, owls and small possums. Primary food tree for koalas. Develops hollows for fauna.	Tree for park and bushland planting. Indigenous tree which tolerates a range of soil types with good drainage. Occurs on grassy wooded alluvial flats on the Cumberland Plain. Key canopy species of the Cumberland Plain.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Eucalyptus viridis</i>	Green Mallee	Native	3-9	1-5		Small mallee tree with rough, fibrous bark, dark grey on lower stems, then smooth and grey to pink-grey above. Adult leaves are linear to narrowly lance shaped, slightly shining and dark green. Profuse white flowers in summer and autumn followed by hemispherical to sub globular capsules.	Evergreen	Moderate to Slow	Formative prune to develop good structure. Could also use Eucalyptus Winter Light™ Eucalyptus viridis (dwarf selection).	Adapts to a wide range of soils, from poorly drained clays to well drained sand. Occurs on shallow light soils.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Eucalyptus wimmerensis</i> 'Honey Pots'	Tucker Time® Honey Pots™	Native Cultivar	4-10	2-4		Small tree or multi-stemmed mallee with small narrow grey-green leaves and smooth bark. Profuse white flowers in summer and autumn.	Evergreen	Moderate	Formative prune to develop good structure. Low maintenance. Drought and frost tolerant once established.	Adapts to a range of conditions and soils.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper Fig	Indigenous	3-8	3-5	B	Small tree with a dark brown trunk. Dark green leaves have a sand-paper like texture. Edible fruits (figs) grow along the trunk and branch axis and ripen from summer to autumn. The flower is enclosed inside the fruit, which is pollinated by a tiny wasp.	Evergreen		Will tolerate heavy pruning. Cut material does weep a milky latex that can cause irritation. Plant at least 5m from plumbing, pathways and structural foundations due to its aggressive root system. Tolerates poor soils. Does not tolerate frosts very well, especially when young. Like all Ficus trees, flowers form inside of its fruiting body which can only be fertilised by a particular family of wasp.	Indigenous tree appropriate for bushland planting. Not suitable for public domain or commercial plantings. Struggles in heavy clay or disturbed soils. Found on creek banks in subtropical rainforest.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Ficus species F. microphylla, F. microcarpa var. hillii</i>	Fig	Exotic	10-20	10-20	P, G	Medium to large trees that provide dense shade under a wide crown. <i>F. hillii</i> is a small-leaved species with attractive dense shining bright green foliage. The bark is grey and slightly ridged. Extensive root system. Small round white spotted fruits.	Evergreen	Slow	Prone to attack from Fig Leaf Beetle (Chrysomelids). Infrastructure damage can be minimised by providing a large space to accommodate root growth. Does not like to be planted in the open or on exposed sites. Prefers part shade. The purple blue fruits attract native fauna; particularly birds. <i>F. hillii</i> can be lopped and shaped. It tolerates exposure to wind and most soil conditions but not heavy frosts when young.	Suited to large parks and gardens on well drained soils. Found along creeks and rivers in rainforests.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh

<i>Ficus hillii</i> 'Flash'	Fig	Native	5-10	1.5-3	P	Small compact growing form of <i>F. hillii</i> with emerald green foliage and lighter green new growth. Flowers are insignificant	Evergreen	Slow	Prefers a moist well drained soil in a sunny to partly shaded position. Prune to shape when required.	Not drought hardy or frost tolerant.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig, Rusty Fig	Native	10-25	10-20	P	Medium to large spreading tree, often with buttresses at the base of the trunk and can be wider than it is tall. It begins life as an epiphyte. Upper surface of the leathery, oval-shaped leaves is smooth, shiny and dark green and the underside is velvety and rust-coloured. The fruit is round, turning from yellow to red, which are ripe from late summer to early winter.	Evergreen	Slow	Chewing Gum Psyllid causes a sticky white resin to appear on the leaves. Large trees may develop an invasive root system. Requires little maintenance once initial pruning is implemented. Mildly frost tolerant. Attracts a variety of native fauna. Good shade tree. Long lived. Moderately frost hardy and drought resistant.	Tree for large parks and gardens on moist heavy alluvial soils with good drainage.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> 'Raywoodii'	Claret Ash	Exotic	15	10-12	P, S*	Medium upright tree with an open canopy and shallow fissured, grey-brown bark. Foliage is deep green and narrow in summer and as autumn approaches, turns a rich claret colour which stay around for a long time before dropping. Flowers are insignificant followed by a yellow/brown single, elongate lance shaped samara in upright clusters in autumn.	Deciduous	Slow	Requires deep, moist and fertile soils with a sunny positions and a cool climate for best autumn foliage colour. Hardy to any soil with reasonable drainage and reliable water in summer. High frost tolerance. Medium to long lived. Vigorous root systems can lead to maintenance issues. Branches can become brittle as tree ages.	Suited to soil volumes that allow the tree to cope with a warming climate and erratic weather. Problems with commercial situations that have small soil volumes or compacted soils. Soil volume requirements >33m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2m. At its limit in Penrith LGA. Stresses easily in hot weather. Normally a tree for cooler climates.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Fraxinus griffithii</i>	Evergreen Ash	Exotic	5-8	3-4	P, S, U	Small tree with glossy green oval-shaped pointy tipped leaves. Fragrant white clusters of flowers in spring followed by clusters of white winged seeds.	Evergreen	Moderate	Prefers moist, well-drained soil but will tolerate a range of conditions. Requires deep soil and root space.	Tree for streets and parks in a range of soil types. Suited to soil volumes that allow the tree to cope with a warming climate and erratic weather. Problems with commercial situations that have small soil volumes or compacted soils. Soil volume requirements > 30m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.5m.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Lednaw - Aerial'	Aerial Green Ash	Exotic	8-10	4-6	P, S*	Small, narrow domed tree with grey to dark grey/brown bark, becoming ridged and furrowed with age. Dense, lustrous green foliage, turning yellow in autumn. Seedless variety.	Deciduous	Slow	Formative prune to develop strong structure. Research indicates tree has good potential for street planting where space is restricted. Drought tolerant. Moderate frost tolerance.	Untested in Penrith. Soil volume requirements > 33m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2m.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Cimmaron'	Cimmaron Green Ash	Exotic	7-9	6-10	P, S*	Small pyramidal shaped tree, opening up as the tree ages. Uniform branch structure. Dark grey bark becomes deeply furrowed as it matures. Dense, lustrous green foliage, turning burgundy to red in autumn. Insignificant, yellow-green flowers in spring. Seedless variety.	Deciduous	Slow	Prefers well draining, moist soil. Moderate frost, drought and wind tolerant. Pruning can encourage new growth. Medium longevity.	Transplants readily and adapts to most soils. Soil volume requirements > 33m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2m.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Urbdel' 'Urbanite'	Urbanite Green Ash	Exotic	8-11	6-8	P, S*	Small broadly pyramidal shaped tree with a straight trunk and uniform upright branching. Greyish-brown bark becoming fissured with age. Dense pale green foliage changing to yellow/gold in autumn. Insignificant flowers in spring. Considered seedless.	Deciduous	Slow	High frost tolerance and moderate drought tolerance. Suitable for most soils, but dislikes compacted soils. Medium longevity. Can be formative pruned to develop a strong structure.	Tree for street and park planting. Tolerates a range of soil types. Transplants readily and adapts to most soils. Soil volume requirements > 33m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2m.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Wasky' 'Skyward'	Skyward Green Ash	Exotic	7-9	5-7	P, S	Small narrow pyramidal shaped tree with greyish-brown bark becoming fissured with age. Dense green pinnate foliage, turning bronze-red to purple in autumn. Insignificant flowers in spring. Considered seedless.	Deciduous	Slow	High frost tolerance and moderate drought tolerance. Grows in a variety of soils from loams to clay to compacted soils. Medium longevity.	Tree for street and park planting. Tolerates a range of soil types. Soil volume requirements > 30m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.8m.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Velutina' <i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Velvet Ash	Exotic	8-12	6-10	P, S*	Medium tree with ovate form with upright branching. Rough grey-brown fissured bark. Velvety buds and green pinnate leaves, turning clear yellow in autumn. Insignificant flowers in spring followed by samaras.	Deciduous	Slow	Formative pruning is recommended to encourage a strong structure and frequent pruning may be needed once decline begins. Vigorous root system. Moderate frost and drought tolerance. Grows best on deeper, well drained soils but may grow on poorer soils if supplementary water is provided during establishment. Requires full sun. Medium longevity, tending to decline quickly once in decline.	Soil volume requirements > 30m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.8m.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Wilga, Australian Willow	Native	5-9	6-8	P, S	Small tree with a rounded crown and weeping habit to ground level. Leaves are leathery, linear to narrowly oblong, aromatic and deep green. Small star-shaped fragrant white flowers in winter to spring followed by small globular fruit.	Evergreen	Slow	May need formative pruning to maintain a single trunk. Prefers poor sandstone soils in full sun. Very slow growing.	Species adaptable to a wide range of conditions in full sun. Not suited to poorly drained compacted soils. Soil volume requirements > 25m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2m.	Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Glenmore Park

<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Princeton Sentry'	Upright Maidenhair Tree Ginkgo	Exotic	11-13	3-4	P, G	Medium upright growing, narrow fastigate tree. Fan-shaped leaves that are a soft green changing to a bright gold in autumn. Trees are dioecious. 'Princeton Sentry' is an all-male cultivar.	Deciduous	Slow	Prune to central leader. Male cultivars should be sought to avoid fruit. Plant in full sun and protect from strong winds. Prefers moist, sandy, well-drained soils. Dioecious with female trees producing seeds encased in fleshy, fruit-like cones which, at maturity are messy and emit a noxious, foul odour upon falling to the ground and splitting open.	Can adapt to a range of conditions. Suited to cultivated gardens in deep well drained humus rich soils. Not for commercial exposed areas. Stresses at temperatures >40C without adequate moisture.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Shademaster'	Shademaster Honey Locust	Exotic	7-10	7-10	G	Small tree with ovate to rounded form with graceful ascending branches. Dark grey thornless bark. Dark green pinnately compound foliage with large leaflets turning yellow in autumn. Inconspicuous flowers in spring. Sometimes producing brown legume-like pods in some seasons, although almost fruitless	Deciduous	Moderate	Grows in all deep soil types from heavy clays to limestone. Medium longevity. Can sucker when roots are disturbed. Various cultivars of the thornless form have been declared as weeds around watercourses in other parts of Australia.	Suited to deep soils. Prone to heat stress, branch dieback and storm damage. Not a good street or public domain tree in Penrith. Most appropriate for cultivated gardens.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Ulandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Sunburst'	Sunburst Honey Locust	Exotic	6-8	6-8	G	Small open crowned tree with a semi-weeping habit. Thornless dark grey bark. Yellowish-green pinnately compound foliage with golden yellow new growth at the branch tips, turning yellow in autumn. Inconspicuous flowers in spring. Produces brown legume-like pods in some seasons.	Deciduous	Moderate	Medium to long lived. Grows in all deep soil types from heavy clays to limestone. Grows best in full sun but will tolerate some shade. Can sucker when roots are disturbed. Seed pods may be a minor nuisance in pedestrian areas.	Suited to deep soils. Prone to heat stress, branch dieback and storm damage. Not a good street or public domain tree in Penrith. Most appropriate for cultivated gardens.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Ulandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	Indigenous	6-8	4-7	B, G	Small broad tree with a dark green canopy of foliage. The bark is light coloured and slightly flaky in appearance. Foliage is bright shiny green, individual leaves are elliptical in shape. Small and greenish-yellow flowers appear in winter to summer. Fruit is characteristically pumpkin shaped or 'edam' cheese shaped. Maybe semi-deciduous in winter.			Pioneer rainforest species. Lives more than 60 years. May sucker if root zone is disturbed. Tolerates a wide range of soils as long as there is adequate moisture for growth. Quite hardy once established.	Trees do better in alluvial soils.	Nepean River, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Gordonia axillaris</i>	Fried Egg plant, Gordonia	Exotic	3-5	3	G	Small rounded tree with glossy dark green oval shaped leaves. Large white blooms with golden centres appear in autumn to winter.	Evergreen	Moderate	Protect from frost until established.	Suited to cultivated gardens on deep well drained moist soils.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Ulandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Tulipwood	Native	5-7	3-5	P, G	Small rainforest tree with a dense crown and pale green foliage. Pendulous sprays of greenish-yellow slightly fragrant flowers in summer followed by attractive two-lobed orange-red capsules that open to reveal glossy black seeds.	Evergreen	Moderate	Non invasive roots. Some early shaping required if growing as a single trunked tree. Minor pruning to minimise crossing branches.	Frost tender, plant in sheltered areas. Not drought hardy for public domain. Appropriate for cultivated sheltered gardens or parks. Availability may be an issue.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Ulandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park
<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>	Native Rosella	Indigenous	3-7	2-3	B	Small tree with an open habit. The stems have prickles. Leaves are entire or three-lobed. Large, hibiscus shaped, white to pale pink flowers with deep red centres through spring to summer. Hairy seed capsules follow.	Evergreen	Fast	Hairs on capsules can cause severe skin irritation and need to be handled with care. Prune back one third after flowering to maintain bushy form. Flower buds can be made into a jam and the fruit is also edible.	Indigenous tree and most appropriate for bushland setting only because of capsule issues and prickles. Will tolerate sandstone, sand, loam or clay soils. Occurs in moist forests along riverbanks, creeks and rainforests.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Ulandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native Frangipani, Sweetshade	Native	6-9	3-6	P	Small tree with a columnar shaped canopy. The bark is grey and rough. Deep glossy green oval shaped leaves. Cream coloured fragrant frangipani-like flowers bloom in spring darkening to a deep sulphur yellow as they age. Fruit capsules are small, hard and brown.	Evergreen	Moderate	Low maintenance tree, under prune to lift crown or let it take its natural shape. Branches are brittle so protect from strong winds. Trees should not be planted closer than 3.5 metres to any sewer pipe. Adaptable to most soils but prefers a well-drained soil. May require supplementary water during hot dry periods. Frost tolerant once established. Bird attractant.	Tree for cultivated gardens. Better in sheltered areas, prone to sun burn of the bark and heat burn in high temperatures. Wont thrive in heavy clay soils. Will tolerate most soils in a landscaped situation, but a higher organic content is preferred. Naturally found in rainforests and along creeks in sheltered gullies. It grows taller in its natural habitat.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Exotic	10	8	P	Medium open tree with branches upwardly ascending. Dark green, soft, fern like foliage which is shed in winter. Masses of mauve bell-shaped flowers appear in summer, covering the canopy. Seed pods are fleshy, flat, curved and green which turn to brown and open once ripe.	Deciduous	Moderate	No serious pests and diseases. Moderate tolerance for drought, water-logging and wind.	Prefers rich, deep well drained soils, protected from the cold. Most appropriate for parks or large gardens.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh

<i>Koeleruteria paniculata</i>	Golden Rain Tree	Exotic	7-10	7	P, S, U, G	Small compact round headed tree and light grey-brown bark that becomes furrowed with age. Leaves are pale green and turn yellow in autumn. Clusters of yellow flowers appear in later summer followed by pinkish-brown papery seed pods.	Deciduous	Moderate	Tolerant to heat, frost, drought and pollution. Grows well in all soils including clays but prefer deep well drained soils in full sun. Medium longevity.	Seed drop can create a weed problem in moist areas. Soil volume requirements > 25m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.5 m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> - Indian Summer range - Tuscarora, Sioux, Natchez, Biloxi, Lipan	Crepe Myrtle Lipan, Biloxi, Natchez, Tuscarora, Sioux	Exotic	Small varies with each cultivar less than 8m	Small varies with each cultivar	P, S, U, G	Small tree with upright vase form, becoming rounded. Late summer flowers with colour varying with cultivar (reds, purple, pinks, white). Autumn leaf colour. Oval leaves, ornamental bark.	Deciduous	Moderate	No serious pests and diseases. Powdery mildew resistant. Requires watering during establishment. Prune to single trunk. Good small urban tree. Useful for limited spaces. Low root impacts, low litter drop, no invasive potential. High drought tolerance. Moderate wind and frost tolerance.	Tree for street and park plantings. Hardy small tree in Penrith. Grows in a range of soils. Soil volume requirements > 15m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	Chinese Liquidambar, Chinese Sweet-gum, Sweet Gum	Exotic	15	3-4	P	Medium upright tree usually with tri-lobed maple-shaped leaves that turn from dark green to red in autumn. Bark is grey, smooth, developing shallow cracks after 30 years. Young branches sometimes have corky projections. Male flowers are in catkins, while female flowers form dense spherical heads. The fruit is burr-like.	Semi-Deciduous	Moderate	Tolerates average conditions but develops iron chlorosis in alkaline soils. Roots can be aggressive. Produces a fragrant sap used in Chinese medicine as an antiseptic and in perfumery.	Hardy tree. Prefers rich, deep well drained soils. Prone to storm damage as they mature and Agriano borer damage near the river and watercourses. Most appropriate for parks or large gardens, needs a lot of room to grow.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet gum	Exotic	15-20	6-8	P	Medium to large pyramidal shaped tree with maple-like leaves with variable autumn foliage colours of burgundy-red, yellow and orange. Flowers in spring followed by spiky 'gumball' fruit capsules.	Deciduous	Moderate	Formative pruning may be required to create one leader. Canopy lifting may be needed near paths and roads. Shallow, vigorous root system. Fruit capsules can be a problem in high use areas. High frost tolerance and moderate drought tolerance once established. Performs better on deep moist soils, not suitable for highly alkaline soils. Relatively pest free.	Problems with root damage to infrastructure. Prone to storm damage as they mature and <i>Agriano</i> borer damage near the river and watercourses. Suitable for parks the tree requires a lot of room to grow.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	Exotic	9-13	5-8	G	Medium tree with a straight trunk and conical to elliptical crown. Large four-lobed leaves turning golden-yellow in autumn. Greenish-yellow tulip-shaped flowers borne in clusters in late spring. Fruit is a cone-like aggregate of samaras.	Deciduous	Slow	May be susceptible to powdery mildew, verticillium wilt, scale and aphids. Large root system can sometimes have surface roots. Should not be planted near nature reserves, creeks or natural watercourses. Prefers deep, rich, moist soils in full sun.	Better suited to cooler climates - not ideal for Penrith. Will grow in sheltered, cultivated moist soils. Not suited to Penrith public domain or commercial sites.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Queensland Brush Box	Native	9-15	6-10	P, S*	Medium tree with a densely spreading domed crown. Juvenile leaves are soft and hairy, adult leaves are large elliptical, glossy dark green with a dull green underside. Light grey-brown rough and scaly basal bark shedding of from the upper trunk revealing pink-brown bark. Cream fringed flowers in late spring and summer followed by small woody capsules.	Evergreen	Moderate	Prefers a moist, well drained soil in full sun to part shade. Resistant to most pests and diseases. Moderately drought tolerant once established and frost tolerant. Can drop a lot of litter in leaves and fruit. Fire retardant. Rarely requires formative pruning.	Tree for streets with wide verges (2.5m grass + footpath) and park planting. Grows in a range of soils. Prefers regular water in summer. Soil volume requirements > 35m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Magnolia, White Magnolia, Bull Bay Magnolia	Exotic	10-20	5-10	P, S, U, G	Medium to large oval shaped dense tree with dark green glossy leaves with a brown velvety underside. Large cup-shaped white flowers in spring and summer followed by red/brown cones.	Evergreen	Slow	The Magnolia usually does not begin flowering for 5-7 years. Prefer freely drained acidic soils in full sunlight or partial shade. Water regularly in summer. Protect from hot or strong winds.	Needs deep soils and lots of mulch. Better in cultivated gardens and large street verges. Soil volume requirements > 25m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.5m.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Exmouth'	Southern Magnolia	Exotic	7-10	4-6	P, S, U, G	Small upright tree developing a conical shape as it matures. Glossy green leaves with brown furry undersides. Large fragrant creamy white cup-shaped flowers in spring and summer followed by woody pods.	Evergreen	Slow	Flowers from an early age. Prefers a moist, fertile and well drained soil that is slightly acidic. One of the hardier varieties. Protect from wind and drought and is frost tolerant once established.	Needs deep soils and lots of mulch. Better in cultivated gardens and large street verges. Soil volume requirements >15m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1m.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Glenmore Park
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Little Gem'	Magnolia Little Gem	Exotic	3-4	2-3	S, U, G	Small compact tree with a dense growth habit. Glossy dark green leaves with a rusty underside. Creamy-white, perfumed, cup-shaped flowers in spring and summer followed by seed pods.	Evergreen	Slow	Flowers from an early age. Prefers a moist, fertile and well drained soil that is slightly acidic. Protect from strong winds. Will endure low levels of frost once established. Water during dry times.	Better in cultivated gardens. Grows in a range of deep soils with good drainage and lots of mulch. Requires moisture in heat. Soil volume requirements >10m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 0.5m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park

<i>Malus floribunda</i>	Japanese Flowering Crab Apple	Exotic	2-4	2-4	G	Small tree with rounded to spreading form. Shiny greyish-brown bark. Leaves are green and pointed oval in shape turning yellow in autumn. Masses of deep crimson buds opening to pale pink flowers in spring followed by insignificant small yellow or reddish fruit.	Deciduous	Slow	Should not be planted near nature reserves, creeks or watercourses, or within 2m of hydraulic services. High frost tolerance and medium drought tolerance once established. Suits most soil types. Prefers soils moderately rich in organic material. Flowers best in full sun. Formative pruning may be required to reduce low branching if service access is required. Fruit drop could be a problem around footpaths and paved areas.	Tree for cultivated gardens. Suited to cooler climates and deeper soils. Needs deep soils and lots of mulch. Not suited to heavy soils east of the river.	Nepean River, Leonay, Mulgoa, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Malus ionensis 'Plena'</i>	Betchel's Crab Apple, Iowa Crab Apple	Exotic	2-4	2-4	G	Small tree with a spreading growth habit and a rounded crown. Greyish brown bark. Green leaves have coarsely serrated margins, turning dark red and orange in autumn. Mildly fragrant, double flowers appear in late spring. The outer petals of the buds are a delicate pink and open to large, white flowers. Insignificant green crab apples after flowering.	Deciduous	Slow	Prefers slightly acidic, well drained soil in full sun to partial shade. Will not tolerate waterlogged soils. Medium longevity. Formative pruning can be required to create a single trunked form for high clearance. Fruit drop may be a minor nuisance in pedestrian or paved areas. Does not tolerate high pH well. Drought tolerant once established. Frost tolerant. Should not be planted near nature reserves, creeks or watercourses, or within 2m of hydraulic services.	Tree for cultivated gardens. Suited to cooler climates and deeper soils. Not suited to heavy soils east of the river. Needs deep soils and lots of mulch.	Nepean River, Leonay, Mulgoa, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	Black Tea Tree	Native	4-7	3-5	P, S	Small tree with a rounded top and dark grey, fissured bark. Thin, linear, sharp pointed, dark green foliage. Flowers are white and carried in clusters on or near the ends of branches in spring. Small capsules follow.	Evergreen	Moderate	High frost tolerance once established and high drought tolerance. Prefers soil with good drainage. Medium longevity. Formative pruning may be required to enhance line of sight on road verge plantings.	Tolerant of a wide range of soil types including heavy clays. Good tolerance of waterlogged soils. Tolerates sites with high pH and salinity. Soil volume requirements > 10m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.5m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	White Feather, Honey Myrtle, Honey Myrtle	Indigenous	6-8	3-5	P, B	Small tree with a dense canopy of fine narrow light green foliage. Brown or whitish papery bark. Profuse spikes of sweetly scented, cream-white flowers in summer followed by small capsules.	Evergreen	Moderate to fast	Directional pruning and shaping for formal appearance or let it take its own shape with minimal pruning. Drought and frost tolerant once established. It attracts nectar feeding animals.	Grows on a wide variety of soils from sands to heavy clay. Will tolerate moist or dry ground. Indigenous tree and good tree for bushland planting. Occurs in flatter alluvial areas and marshy ground, on clay soils on the Cumberland Plain. Soil volume requirements > 15m. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.5m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow in Summer, Narrow-leaf Paperbark, Flax Leaf Paperbark	Indigenous	6-8	3-6	P, S, U, B	Small tree with a dense broadly domed canopy. Beige-cream papery bark, peeling in thick sheets. Small linear shaped, needle like dark green leaves. Dense spikes of cream flowers in summer followed by small clusters of cylindrical wooden fruit.	Evergreen	Moderate	Moderate frost and drought tolerant once established. Prefers ample moisture and will tolerate periodic inundation. Does not thrive in dry conditions. Medium longevity. Formative pruning may be required to enhance line of sight on street tree plantings. May be prone to sooty mould and myrtle rust. Avoid planting near pipes. Attracts native fauna, mainly insects and birds.	Indigenous tree for bushland, street and park planting. Tolerates a range of heavy alluvial soils. Adaptable to many soil types. Soil volume requirements > 25m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.5m. Naturally found around swamps, marshes and creeks on clay and shale soils.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Werrington, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Melaleuca quinquinervia</i>	Paperbark Broad-leaved Paperbark	Native	8-12	5-8	P, S*	One of the largest paperbark species with white beige and grey thick papery bark. Olive-green, broad lance shaped leathery leaves. Creamy white bottlebrush flowers in spring to autumn, followed by small capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	Prefers full sun with well drained moist soil. Will grow on a wide range of soils. Useful for poorly drained sites. Can be pruned to a single trunk or to a branching spreading tree.	Tolerates heavy soils and poor drainage. Soil volume requirements > 25m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2.5m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Melaleuca stypheliodes</i>	Prickly Leaved Paperbark	Indigenous	5-9	4-6	P, S, B	Medium tree with a rounded head with dark green, finely textured, sharply pointed prickly foliage. New growth is softly hairy. White to light brown papery bark that peels in layers. Creamy white flowers borne in loose bottlebrush flower spikes in summer followed by small wooden capsules.	Evergreen	Fast	Tolerates frosts well, but needs a position in full sun. Its deep root system enables grass to grow right up to the base of the tree. May be susceptible to scale and web moth caterpillar.	Tree for park areas and planting spaces > 1.5m from hard structures. Soil volume requirements > 25m3. Suited to a range of soils, prefers heavy alluvial soils. Will tolerate heavy clay soils with drainage. Occurs in sheltered moist situations, on clay and rich alluvial soils.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar, Persian Lilac, Chinaberry, Umbrella Tree	Native	6-10	5-8	P	Tree with a rounded crown. Bark is brown bark with narrow furrows. Glossy green bipinnate leaflets, turning yellow before falling in winter. Small lilac and white flowers growing in clusters appear in spring followed by green round berries which turn to yellow.	Deciduous	Fast	Average lifespan 20 years. Fruit is poisonous to humans and some other mammals. Proper pruning and pollarding is necessary to produce a well-formed trunk and branch structure. Cape Lilac Tree Caterpillars, <i>Leptonetia reducta</i> , can severely defoliate the tree and cause damage. The tree is a prolific seed producer and can be a weed. Should not be planted near nature reserves, creeks or watercourses. Grows rapidly in most soils, but does best in warm sunny sites with summer watering. It is drought resistant.	Tree for park planting. Adapts to most soils. Scatter plantings to reduce White Cedar Moth infestations.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park

<i>Melia azedarach</i> 'Elight'	Chinaberry, Cape Lilac	Native Cultivar	6-10	5-8	P, S	Rounded topped tree with a broad canopy. Dark grey-brown bark, becoming fissured with age. Deep green glossy bi-pinnate foliage turning yellow in autumn. Reputed to have very low numbers of lowers or fruit, unlike the common <i>Melia</i> . Flowers are purplish, followed by a yellow berry.	Deciduous	Fast	<i>Elight</i> variety reportedly sterile. This variety has a low weed potential. Once established this tree can tolerate high levels of frost and drought, and can tolerate a wide range of soils from clays to sandy loams. Responds well to formative pruning.	Can also be affected by White Cedar Moth. Moderate tolerance for water-logging and wind. Soil volume requirements > 33m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2.5m	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	Exotic	25-30	5-6	P	Conifer tree with a pyramidal form. Foliage is green and fern-like turning pinkish-orange in autumn. Red brown bark and cylindrical pendulous cones.	Deciduous	Moderate to fast	Cool climate conifer. Prefers a humus rich moist soil. This tree has a vigorous root system and should be planted away from buildings, paths and roadways and drainage pipes by approximately 7 metres.	Tree for river parks.	Nepean River, Leonay, Mulgoa, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Witch Hazel Persian Ironwood	Exotic	6-8	3-5	G	Tree with a rounded spreading canopy. Bark is shed in plates to reveal a white, to light grey colour. Leaves are glossy green with uneven scalloped edges turning to gold and crimson in autumn. Flowers are borne in late winter and consist of small clusters of red stamens. As the pollen sheds, the stamens become yellow.	Deciduous	Slow	No serious pests and diseases. Prefers a slightly acidic and relatively fertile and well drained soil in full sun to part shade but will tolerate most soil types.	Slow growing. Suited to sheltered cultivated gardens. Experiencing problems with heat and water stress - foliage can burn.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Photinia robusta</i> (tree form)	Red Leaf Photinia	Exotic	4-6	3-4	P, S, U, G	Small tree with a dense growth habit. Glossy red foliage which turns green as it matures. Small white flowers in early spring with red fleshy fruit following.	Evergreen	Moderate	Pollen can cause allergies. High drought and wind tolerance. Moderate tolerance for water logging and frost.	Tree for garden, hedge, park or street tree. Street trees require formative pruning in the nursery to develop the 'tree form' and require additional pruning as a street tree to maintain shape. Tolerant of a wide range of soils with good drainage. Soil volume requirements > 15m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.5m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Pinus species. P. canariensis, P. patula, P. pinea</i>	Pine <i>P. canariensis</i> - Canary Island Pine <i>P. patula</i> - Mexican Pine <i>P. pinea</i> - Stone Pine, Umbrella Pine	Exotic	15-30	7-15	P	<i>P. canariensis</i> has drooping branches and long slender glossy bright green leaves in bundles of threes. The bark is deeply furrowed and has a yellowish tinge. <i>P. patula</i> - Long slender drooping glossy green needles which turn shades of red and brown as they mature. Cones are in clusters of two to five. Patterned reddish bark which is broken into plates at the base of the trunk but is smooth above. <i>P. pinea</i> - Long sturdy lateral branches with a round-topped or umbrella like canopy. Needles are thin and in groups of two. Cones are long, non-resinous and covered in recurved scales.	Evergreen	Moderate	<i>P. canariensis</i> - Attractive ornamental and shade tree which can be grown on most sites in open situations with regular watering. Drought tolerant, frost tender. <i>P. patula</i> - Grows well on most open sites with regular watering. Frost hardy but not drought tolerant. Susceptible to wind damage. <i>P. pinea</i> - Frost hardy and moderately drought resistant. Grows on a wide range of soils, with the exception of impermeable clay soils with a high lime content. Requires an open situation and is useful for planting in large parks and reserves.	Most appropriate for park planting. Tolerates a range of soil types. Suited to soil volumes that allow the tree to cope with a warming climate and erratic weather.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh,
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistachio	Exotic	6-8	4-6	P, S	Tree with dark green pinnate foliage turning orange to red and bright crimson in autumn. Trees tend to be narrow and spindly when young, developing into a rounded vase canopy, becoming symmetrical with age. Dark grey bark becoming deeply-fissured with age. Female trees bear small white flowers followed in autumn by roundish red berries which change to blue.	Deciduous	Moderate	Formative prune for a good shape. Tree dioecious. 'Keith Davey' is a male seedless variety. High drought and frost tolerant. Moderate water logging and wind tolerance. Grows in most soils.	Adapts to most soil textures. Having increasing problems with heat and water stress. Requires adequate soil volume to cope with a warming climate. Soil volume requirements > 33m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree	Exotic Hybrid	12-18	9-12	P, S*	Large spreading tree with smooth cream coloured bark blotched with grey and brown that flakes off during winter. Large 3-5 lobed bright green leaves, similar to a maple, changing to golds and browns in autumn. Large bristly 'seed balls' usually produced in pairs in summer.	Deciduous	Moderate	Requires formative pruning. Moderate drought and waterlogging tolerance. High wind and frost tolerance. Tolerates air pollution. Roots are deep and can be invasive. The large leaves and resistance to break-down may make them a problem. Adaptable to a wide variety of soils but prefers moist sites. Can suffer from Anthracnose (fungal disease) and can be susceptible to leaf and twig blight. Prone to Sycamor Lace bug. Source of allergenic pollens. Fruit drop may be a nuisance in pedestrian and paved areas.	Tree for large gardens and parks. Problems with damage by surface roots. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 4m. Soil volume requirements > 35m ³ .	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry
<i>Platanus orientalis</i> 'digitata'	Cut Leaf Plane, Cyprian Plane	Exotic	10-16	8-10	P, S*	Upright tree with long branches, mottled brown-grey-green bark. Bright green palmately lobed leaves turning yellow in autumn. Inconspicuous flowers in spring. Fruit is round, burr-like and borne in clusters.	Deciduous	Moderate	Lower susceptibility to Anthracnose than other <i>Platanus</i> species. Fruit drop may be a nuisance in pedestrian and paved areas. Prone to termite infestation that leads to extensive decay as they mature. Vigorous root systems can cause problems, can benefit from a 600mm root barrier to prevent surface roots in shallow soils. Prefers well drained soils. Low maintenance once established. Drought tolerant. Water well until established, especially during extended dry, hot periods.	Not as big a tree as <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> and slightly more drought tolerant. Suited to large gardens and parks. Soil volume requirements > 35m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 3m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park

<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	Illawarra plum, Plum Pine, Brown Pine	Native	6-9	4-5	P, G, S	Native rainforest conifer with finely fissured brown bark. Leaves are shiny, narrow, tough and dark green with sharp tips. New growth is light yellowish green. Male and female cones are borne on separate trees. Male catkins are narrow and cylindrical, and the fruit is blue-black plum. Female flowers are solitary on stalks in the leaf axils.	Evergreen	Moderate	Trees are dioecious. Low frost tolerance. Seasonal fruit drop, and foliage drop. Can tolerate pruning and shaping for form. Long-lived. Grows best in deep fertile soils and with plenty of water in summer. Protected sunny position is preferred. Bush food. <i>Podocarpus</i> plants are fire tolerant (unlike most other conifers).	Adaptable small tree. Tree for large gardens and parks. Suitable as street trees only in areas where there are no adjacent hard surfaces because of fruit drop. Moderately heat and drought tolerant tree. Soil volume requirements > 30m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.8m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Nigra'	Purple Leaf Cherry Plum	Exotic Hybrid	4-5	3-4	S, U, G	Small tree with rounded to vase shaped form. Dark brown to purple brown bark. Dark purple ovate leaves. Produces masses of single pink flowers in spring before foliage, darkening to red as spring progresses. Small dark red-purple fruit follows.	Deciduous	Moderate	It flowers best in full sun. It's tolerant of frosts and occasional dry spells. Medium longevity. Can have problems with pear and cherry slug. Requires some formative pruning in early years to encourage a single trunk. Fruit drop may be a minor nuisance in pedestrian and paved areas.	Cool climate tree suited to sheltered cooler areas. Adapts to most moist soils. Prefers well drained soils. Soil volume requirements >25m ³ . Distance of tree * planted to adjacent hard surface >1m.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Oakville Crimson Spire'	Upright Purple Leaf Cherry Plum, Oakville Crimson Spire, Black Cherry Plum	Exotic Hybrid	5-7	2-3	S, G	Tree with an upright and narrow form and densely packed branches that grow parallel to the main trunk. Bark is very dark, almost black and smooth becoming lightly furrowed. Foliage is reddish bronze when young, maturing to a darker purple. White flowers with pinkish-red stamens emerge in early to mid-spring followed by globose fruits.	Deciduous	Moderate	It flowers best in full sun. Can be susceptible to moth borer. Should not be planted near reserves, creeks or watercourses. High frost and moderate drought tolerance. Medium longevity.	Cool climate tree. Adapts to most soils, prefers well drained soils. Most suited to sheltered narrow spaces. Soil volume requirements > 25m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface >1m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Aristocrat'	Aristocrat Callery Pear Ornamental Pear	Hybrid Exotic	8-11	5-7	P, S	Medium tree with an oval to pyramidal form. Dense crown of foliage. Leaves are dark green, glossy, ovate with undulating margins turning to red during autumn. Thin, grey-black bark. Clusters of white flowers in spring followed by small, pea sized, red/brown fruits.	Deciduous	Fast	Tolerant of drought, poorly drained soils, compaction and air pollution. Protect from high winds. Prune trees early to space lateral branches along a central trunk. Tree will require periodic crown lifting to maintain clearances. Fruit are persistent on tree with no significant litter problem. Bark can be damaged by mechanical impact. Trees can be infested with aphids and scale. Borers can attack damaged areas.	Shallow rooted tree that adapts to a range of soil types. Will require adequate soil volume to help with water and heat stress in a warming climate. Can have invasive roots. Soil volume requirements > 28m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.8m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'	Ornamental Pear	Exotic	7-9	6-8	P, S	Small tree with oval shaped canopy. Foliage is glossy and green, turning hues of reds and oranges in autumn. Masses of creamy white flowers in spring followed by small, green fruit.	Deciduous	Fast	Prefers well drained soil but will tolerate most soil types. Flowers best in full sun. Can be susceptible to damage in strong winds.	Will require adequate soil volume to help with water and heat stress in a warming climate. Shallow root system. Can produce invasive roots. Soil volume requirements > 28m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.8m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Capital'	Ornamental pear - Capital Callery Pear	Exotic	8-10	2-3	P, S	Small sized tree with a strong central leader and striking narrow fastigate form. Greyish-brown bark. Glossy green summer foliage, changing to reddish-purple in autumn. White flowers appear in spring followed by small russet colour fruit.	Deciduous	Fast	Low maintenance. High drought and frost tolerance. Medium longevity. Preferable cultivar due to its wider branching angles that are less likely to split in strong winds.	Tree good for narrow spaces. Prefers well drained soils. Shallow rooted tree that adapts to a range of soil types. Will require adequate soil volume to help with water and heat stress in a warming climate. Soil volume requirements > 25m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Cleveland Select' syn. 'Chanticleer'	Chanticleer / Cleveland Select Callery Pear	Exotic	8-10	3-5	P, S	Small sized tree with narrow pyramidal form and upright branches. Greyish-brown bark. Green leaves in summer turning to red and orange in autumn. Clusters of white flowers appear in spring followed by small russet colour fruit.	Deciduous	Fast	High frost and drought tolerance once established. Ensure adequate moisture in the first year. Suits most soils. Prefers full sun but will grow in part shade. Medium longevity. Less susceptible to wind damage than other <i>Pyrus</i> cultivars.	Will require adequate soil volume to help with water and heat stress in a warming climate. Shallow root system. Can produce invasive roots. Soil volume requirements > 28m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.8m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>	Ornamental Manchurian pear, Manchurian Pear	Exotic	7-8	5-6	P, S	Small tree with a dense and spreading habit. Dark green rounded foliage with serrated edges turns orange, red and yellow in autumn. Creamy white flowers appear in spring followed by greenish yellow pomes.	Deciduous	Fast	This variety is highly disease resistant, as well as tolerant of wind damage and is relatively low maintenance. Water well until established.	Adapts to most soils, prefers well drained soils. Will require adequate soil volume to help with water and heat stress in a warming climate. Shallow root system. Can produce invasive roots. Soil volume requirements > 28m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.8m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holly Oak, Holm Oak	Exotic	10 - 12	9-10	P	Medium tree with a rounded form and black-brown finely fissured bark. Broadly lance shaped, toothed leaves which are dark leathery green on top and white underneath. Male flowers are yellow catkins which appear in spring. Small acorns.	Evergreen	Slow	Formative pruning required. Tough, durable tree. High drought and frost tolerance. Needs space for root growth. Grows in a range of soils but prefers deep soils and doesn't tolerate wet sites. Long lived, and resistant to disease. Acorn drop may be a nuisance in pedestrian areas.	Transplants readily and adapts to most soils. Tree not generally available.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Leony, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh

<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	Exotic	12-16	8-12	P, S*	Medium tree with a tall pyramidal shape with pendulous lower branches. Grey-brown bark, developing thin ridges and furrows with age. Green leaves are 5 to 9 lobed with deep u-shaped sinuses. Leaves turn rust-red in autumn retaining the brown foliage through winter. Male flowers borne on drooping yellow-green catkins and female flowers borne on short spikes in spring. Small acorns follow.	Deciduous	Moderate	Needs good after planting maintenance. Hardy tree once established. Long lived. Can require formative pruning when young and lower branch removal as tree matures. Acorn drop may be a nuisance in pedestrian areas.	Adapts to most soils except high alkaline. Drought tolerant once established but would benefit from moisture during dry periods. Transplants readily and adapts to most soils. Soil volume requirements > 35m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Quercus palustris</i> 'Freefall' (Early Defoliating Form-EDF)	Pin Oak	Exotic	8-13	5-8	P, S*	Medium tree with a conical shape with the upper branches often ascending, the middle and lower branches spreading horizontally. Shiny green leaves which turn red in autumn. Very similar to straight <i>Palustris</i> but 'Freefalli' loses its leaves quite early in the season. It has flexible branches which droop at the ends creating a weeping effect. In spring, small male grey-green catkins form and female yellow-tan green flowers. Acorns follow flowering.	Deciduous	Slow	May suffer iron related chlorosis in soils with a high PH. Very adaptable to a wide range of site conditions including both wet or dry, clay or sandy soils. Tolerant to air pollution and a good tolerance to winds. Grows in most soils. Prefers an acid, well drained, moist soil in a sunny position.	Not tolerant of compacted soils. Drought tolerant but would benefit from moisture during dry periods. Transplants readily and adapts to most soils. Soil volume requirements > 35m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Quercus palustris</i> 'Pringreen' Green Pillar	Green Pillar Pin Oak, Pringreen	Cultivar Exotic	10-12	2-4	P, S*	Medium and narrow, upright, columnar tree. Furrowed grey bark. Dark green deeply lobed foliage which turns red in autumn and drops quickly. Insignificant flowers in spring followed by stout acorns.	Deciduous	Moderate to slow	Formative prune when young, and lower branch removal as trees mature. Acorn drop may be a nuisance in pedestrian areas. Needs good after planting maintenance. Not suitable under powerlines. Frost and drought tolerant. Long lived.	Good tree when lateral space is restricted. Transplants readily and adapts to most well drained soils except high alkaline. Not good in compacted soils. Soil volume requirements > 35m3. Drought tolerant but would benefit from moisture during dry periods. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 2m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	Exotic	10-12	6-9	P, S*	Pyramidal shape when young, developing into a medium sized broad-headed tree. Reddish-brown bark when young, becoming grey with age. Willow like light green leaves turning yellow to orange in autumn. Olive-green male catkins and inconspicuous brown-green female flowers in spring. Small acorns follow.	Deciduous	Moderate to Fast	Formative prune to develop a good structure. Species well adapted to urban conditions. No serious pests and diseases. Successful street tree in the US. Grows in most soils. Prefers full sun. Acorn drop may be a nuisance in pedestrian areas.	Tree untested in Penrith. Transplants readily and adapts to most soils. Soil volume requirements >35m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface >2m. Tolerates wet soils and can be drought tolerant once established. Tolerant of heat and adaptable to tough situations such as street tree plantings. Moderate waterlogging tolerance. High wind tolerance and moderate frost tolerance. Tree not generally available.	Nepean River, Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese Tallow Tree, Florida Aspen, Candleberry Tree	Exotic	5-8	5-8	P, S*	Small tree with an open pyramidal crown that becomes more rounded as it matures. Rough grey bark with furrows run from top to bottom. Green soft heart-shaped leaves turning yellow to bright reddish purple in autumn. Green-yellow catkins are followed by fruits with waxy-coated seeds.	Deciduous	Moderate	Prefers a sandy loam, but will grow on a wide range of soil types. Drought tolerant once established. Frost tolerant. Plant in a warm sunny position for best colour. The waxy-white coating of the seeds was once extracted for making soap and candles. Has been identified as becoming an invasive weed of water courses and native vegetation areas spreading through seeds and root suckers. The tree has a milky sap that is toxic to humans.	Good park and large garden tree. Suited to a range of soils, can have some problems with roots damaging infrastructure. Not to be planted adjacent to bushland settings. Can produce invasive roots. Soil volume requirements > 30m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.5m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Firewheel tree, Queensland Firewheel Tree	Native	7-9	2-5	P, S*	Small tree with narrow domed crown of ascending branches. Bark is smooth grey becoming rough fissured forming many small irregular plates. Leaves are dark green glossy, and ornate wavy lobed. New growth is tinged maroon. Large wheel-like orange-red flowers in autumn to winter. Fruit is brown woody and boat shaped.	Evergreen	Slow	Prefers fertile, deep well-drained sandy loams, watered well in summer and a protected shady position. Prune to a single leader. Forms bad unions easily; these bad unions weaken the tree so that it will split apart in rain and wind storms. The canopy will need lifting on street trees and shade trees.	Soil volume requirements > 28m3. Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.5m. Tolerant of heavy alluvial soils with good drainage.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	Indigenous	12-20	6-10	P, B	Medium to large tree with a straight trunk and thick brown, fibrous bark, with deep vertical furrows running down the trunk. Leaves are leathery grey green above and grey underneath. Leaves are often parasitised by moth larvae giving a pimply appearance. Fluffy cup shaped flowers form in a cluster in early summer followed by fruit resembling fused woody clusters.	Evergreen	Slow	Prone to Bag-shelter Moth, stick insects, Root-knot nematode and sooty mould. Formative prune to develop good branch architecture. Fruit litter can pose problems in heavy foot traffic areas. A large tree in optimum conditions. Moderate tolerance for drought, water-logging, wind and frost once established. Can be slow to establish, as such, prefers a moist fertile soil. Frequently watered it will grow 1m per year when young.	Adaptable to a wide range of soils, where soil type and moisture will dictate mature size. Dominant species of the critically endangered Sydney Turpentine-ironbark Forest ecological community.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh

<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>	Riberry, Small leafed Lilly Pilly	Native	4-8	2-3	P, S	Small rainforest tree with gently weeping branches. Glossy green leaves with the lower surface much paler, ranging from ovate to lanceolate with a long prominent drip tip. New growth is pale pink. Masses of creamy white flowers in summer followed by fleshy pink-red berries.	Evergreen	Moderate	Prune to a single leader. Prefers a rich, moist, well drained soil, can tolerate sandy and clay soils. Resistant to psyllid. Needs some shade protection when young. Protect from frost. Not drought tolerant. Suffers from scale insect attack in harsh conditions, usually sooty mould is also present. Fruit litter can cause a problem.	Suitable as street trees when receiving extended establishment maintenance and only in areas where there are no adjacent hard surfaces because of fruit drop. Soil volume requirements > 15m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface >1.5m. Tolerant of heavy alluvial soils with good drainage. Needs protection from the north and west heat which can cause foliage burn with dry soils. Can be prone to heat stress.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Australian Red Cedar	Native	12-25	7-12	P	Medium to large tree with a straight trunk, an open spreading crown and buttressed roots. The bark is grey and scaly. Leaves are dark, glossy green and divided by lanceolate leaflets. Leaf fall in autumn before reddish pink new leaves emerge in spring. Small pinkish white fragrant flowers in spring followed by a thin, dry, woody capsule.	Deciduous	Moderate	Can be planted in the open, where it can bush out. New growth is frequently attacked by the cedar-tip moth, especially when the tree is planted in groups. Sought after timber tree which has resulted in it becoming rare in its natural environment. Growth rapid when young. It requires frequent watering. Tolerates light frost. Some scorching can be experienced by trees on western-facing exposed sites. Requires water during dry periods.	Prefers sandy to heavy alluvial soils with good drainage. Will grow in most well-drained soils. Naturally found in rainforests and gullies but can grow in an open situation, but will not get as tall. Once abundant on the banks of the Hawkesbury/Nepean River system.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	Native Peach, Poison Peach	Indigenous	1-5	1-2	B	Small, shrubby tree with rough leaves. Leaves ovate to lanceolate, main veins usually hairy below. Very small greenish flowers in spring followed by small green fruit which ripens to shiny black.	Evergreen	Fast	Toxic to stock if they eat large quantities. Host to Speckled Line-blue butterfly. Produces canopy quickly which can be lifted by trimming the lower branches. Prefers a moist, well drained soil.	Indigenous tree and most appropriate for bushland setting, not appropriate for public domain or commercial sites. Widespread in regrowth and margins of rainforest, in moist sclerophyll forest and in open rocky areas.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	Indigenous	8-10	3-6	P, S, B	Small spreading tree with a dense crown. The bark is smooth and grey white, becoming rougher and darker with age. Glossy green oblanceolate leaves which are pale greyish white underneath. Small fragrant yellow flowers in summer followed by globular seed capsules.	Evergreen	Moderate	Requires a good after planting maintenance program, particularly irrigation. Prune when young to a single leader or allow multi trunks as it grows naturally along creeks. Important riverbank revegetation plant. During drought periods, extra watering is required. Commonly susceptible to scale and occasionally leaf-hoppers and leaf-eating beetles.	Prefers moist, well drained soils. Will grow in most well-drained soils but will not get as tall when planted away from water. Soil volume requirements > 15m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.0m. Naturally occurring along sandy and rocky creeks and rivers in sandstone gullies and mountain valleys, as it overhangs the water's edge.	
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> var. 'Luscious'	Water Gum	Native	6-8	3-4	P, S	Small tree with a round canopied form. As the branches grow they develop a port colour that peels back revealing a patchwork of mottled cream bark. Larger leaf size than the common form. Shiny dark green leaves with copper coloured new growth. Yellow perfumed flowers produced in short clusters in summer.	Evergreen	Slow	Requires a good after planting maintenance program, particularly irrigation. Tolerates frost and mild drought. May require supplementary summer watering. Not suited to dry climates or exposure to hot winds.	Tree for street and park plantings. Tolerates a range of soils with fairly good drainage. Prefers moist, well drained soils. Slow to transplant. Soil volume requirements > 15m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface >1.0m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	Exotic	6-9	6-8	P, S*	Small tree with a domed spreading habit. Mottled brown, grey and pale orange, scaly bark. Leaves are small, glossy, serrated, bright green when young but darkening with age. Foliage turns bronze yellow in autumn and often persists on the tree over winter. Papery, yellow-green flowers are borne in clusters in autumn followed by small winged seeds.	Semi-E/green	Moderate to Fast	Formative pruning, lifting for clearances beneath canopy. Frost and mild drought tolerance. Moderate tolerance to wind. Grows best in full sun and is very adaptable to a wide range of urban situations and conditions such as compaction, wetness, dryness and air pollution.	Adapts to most soils, can cope with extremes. Hardy tree for Penrith. Good for parks. Soil volume requirements > 33m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface >3m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> var. (incl. 'Todd' & 'Murrays Form')	Chinese Elm varieties 'Todd' & 'Murrays Form'	Exotic	6-9	6-8	P, S*	Small tree with a neater more uniform branch structure than the straight <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> . Tree with ascending branches forming a rounded spreading habit, reddish-brown scaly bark and small winged seeds. Foliage is dark green turning bronze yellow/ golden yellow in autumn and often persists on tree over winter.	Semi-E/green	Moderate	Tolerates clays, loams, sandy, alkaline and acidic soils; particularly tolerant to clay soils. Medium longevity. Vigorous growth when young if provided with irrigation. Resistant to Elm Leaf Beetle and Dutch Elm Disease. Formative pruning is required to establish a single trunk and good branch structure. Vigorous root system with surface roots that may cause future maintenance issues; roots will sucker if damaged.	Adapts to most soils, can cope with extremes. Hardy tree for Penrith. Good for parks. Soil volume requirements > 33m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface >3m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park

<i>Waterhousia floribunda</i> and cultivars	Weeping Lilly Pilly	Native	7-9	3-5	P, S	Small tree with a dense pendulous crown, small white flowers in summer followed by small green berries. Glossy, undulate foliage. Rounded form. 'Green Avenue' and 'Amaroo' cultivars would be the best choice for street trees.	Evergreen	Moderate	Prone to psyllid attack. May need formative pruning. Fruit not a serious problem. Moderate tolerance to wind and water-logging. Low drought and frost tolerance.	Prefers moist, well drained soils. Will adapt to a wide range of soils. 'Green Avenue' Soil volume requirements > 33m ³ . Suited to spaces >1.5m from hard surfaces.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Orchard Hills, Werrington, Kingswood, Cambridge Park, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, North Penrith, Cranebrook, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry, Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park, St Marys, Oxley Park
<i>Zelkova serrata</i> (incl. 'Green Vase')	Japanese Elm Japanese Zelkova	Exotic	8-12	7-9	P, S	Medium, wide spreading tree but vase-shaped when young. Smooth grey bark which starts to flake in maturity to reveal orange patches. Narrow heart-shaped leaves, fine pointed with slender tipped teeth. Foliage turns lemon-yellow to bright red in autumn. Small insignificant greenish flowers in spring.	Deciduous	Slow	Deep root system. Prefers deep, moist, well drained soils but will tolerate periods of drought once established. Tolerant of air pollution and reflected heat from pavements. Susceptible to frost when young. Prune to develop a strong structure. Resistant to Dutch Elm Disease and Elm Leaf Beetle.	Need to provide adequate soil volume to allow the tree to cope with a warming climate. Suited to moderate to cool climates, stresses at temperatures >40C in poorly drained compacted soils. Soil volume requirements > 30m ³ . Distance of tree planted to adjacent hard surface > 1.5m.	Nepean River, Penrith, South Penrith, Jamisontown, Leonay, Mulgoa, Regentville, Emu Plains, Emu Heights, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Llandilo, Londonderry