



Banksia integrifolia (Coast Banksia)

The Coast Banksia is an indigenous tree to Frankston City Council, commonly found along the coast and inland in coastal woodland.

The species is very adaptable, will perform well in a variety of settings and is quite fast growing when young and relatively low maintenance. The tree supports a variety of local bird species and beneficial insects due to its nectar rich flowers. This Banksia is a key species to Frankston City Council, as well surrounding coastal locations.

Hight: 6 to 15m and Width: 4 to 8m. In costal habitat it usually doesn't grow more than 6m in might.



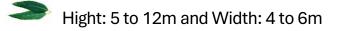


Corymbia ficifolia (West Australian Flowering Gum)

The West Australian Flowering Gum is a small to medium-sized tree renowned for its vibrant, ornamental flowers, which range from red to pink, orange, or white. While not indigenous to Frankston City Council, it is a popular choice in private gardens for its striking appearance and ability to attract birds and pollinators. This species thrives in well-drained soils and sunny locations, offering year-round visual appeal with its glossy green leaves and colourful blooms.

Due to the challenge of propagating all eucalypts from cuttings, most nursery plants grown from seed. This leads to variability in the seedlings, which can result in differences from the parent plant in both shape and flower colour. As a result, flower colours in seedlings can vary, with red, white, pink, and orange flowers appearing. Grafted trees with known

flower colours are also available.





Source: https://www.thejunglecollective.com.au/flowering-gum-trees-guide/



Eucalyptus cephalocarpa (Silver Leaf Stringybark)

Indigenous to Frankston City Council, the Silver Leaf Stringybark is a medium to large sized tree well-suited to coastal and woodland environments.

The tree features striking silver foliage, a fibrous bark, and creamy-white flowers that bloom in late winter to spring. This hardy tree provides habitat and nectar for a range of native fauna, making it an excellent choice for enhancing biodiversity in both public and private plantings.

Hight: 5 to 12m and Width: 4 to 6m











Eucalyptus forrestiana (Fuchsia Gum)

Native to Western Australia, this species performs well in a range of soils and climates, including coastal areas.

The Fuchsia Gum is a distinctive small tree with drooping, fuchsia-like red or orange flowers that are highly attractive to birds and insects. Its small size and appealing features make it a popular choice for smaller

gardens and urban landscapes.

Hight: 1.5 to 6m and Width: 3 to 5m



Source: https://www.snippysyard.c om.au/plants/p/fuchsiagum-tree







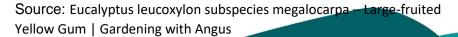
Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. megalocarpa (Large Fruit Yellow Gum)

Native to the southern parts of South Australia, particularly in regions like the Adelaide Hills and the Fleurier Peninsula. It also found in parts of Victoria, including the lower parts of the Grampians and the surrounding areas. The tree's adaptability to a variety of soils and its tolerance to mild frost makes it a good candidate for planting in Frankston area.

This subspecies of Yellow Gum is known for its robust growth and large, showy fruit. A versatile and hardy tree, it features smooth bark, lance-shaped leaves (long and wider in the middle, generally pointed at both ends), and white, pink or red flowers that bloom during winter and spring (May, July and August). This tree provides an excellent habitat for wildlife, attracting birds and beneficial insects.

Hight: 4 to 12m and width: 5 to 10m.







Eucalyptus melliodora (Yellow Box)

Commonly found in the grassy woodlands of the tablelands and western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, ranging from northern Victoria through New South Wales, with a scattered presence in southeastern Queensland.

The Yellow Box is a medium to large tree known for its honey-laden flowers and strong timber. As a keystone species, it plays a crucial role in ecosystems, offering nectar to native bees, birds, and insects. Adaptable to different soil types and climates, it is highly regarded for its ecological contributions and ornamental appeal. This tree has a lifespan of over 150 years.

Hight: 12 to 15m and width: 8 to 14m.



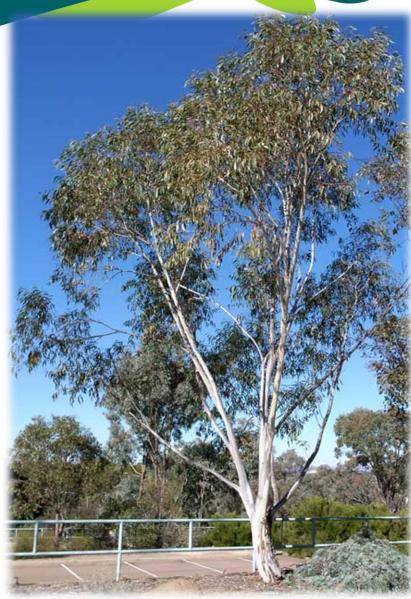
Eucalyptus pauciflora (Snow Gum)

The Snow Gum is primarily found in the high-altitude regions of the Snowy Mountains, stretching along the tablelands of southern New South Wales, across Victoria, the Mornington Peninsula, and extending into Tasmania. This tree thrives in the colder, alpine regions, where it is well-suited to the harsh conditions.

The tree is a striking small to medium-sized tree with smooth, mottled bark in shades of grey, yellow and white. Its adaptability and attractive appearance make it a favourite for private and public plantings alike.

Hight: 4 to 10m and width: 3 to 15m.



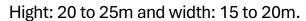


Source: https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2003/eucalyptus-pauciflora-cu-photo.html

Eucalyptus radiata (Narrow Leaf Peppermint)

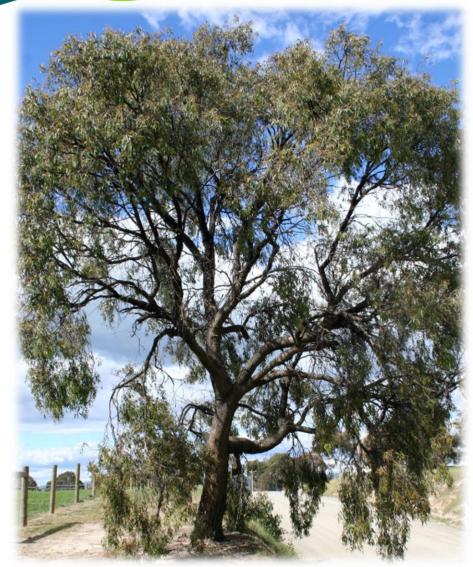
The Narrow Leaf Peppermint originates from the elevated areas of northern New South Wales to northern Tasmania. It is also indigenous to the Frankston City Council area and is well-suited to a variety of environments, including coastal and woodland areas.

The tree's narrow, aromatic leaves produce a pleasant fragrance, while its small, white flowers attract birds and insects. This hardy tree is an excellent low-maintenance option for both private gardens and revegetation projects.

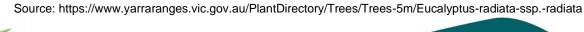












Eucalyptus torquata (Coral Gum)

Native to the inland regions of southwestern Western Australia, where shallow, rocky soils found, extend from Coolgardie to Norseman.

The Coral Gum is a small, hardy tree, featuring creamy-pink flowers that bloom in clusters, during spring and summer, making it a standout ornamental choice. It is well-suited to arid and temperate climates and attracts birds and beneficial insects. Its compact size makes it perfect for small and medium size gardens.

Hight: 4 to 10m and width: 2 to 6m.







Eucalyptus torquata x woodwardii 'Torwood' (Torwood Eucalypt)

This tree is a hybrid cross between two Western Australian endemic trees, *E. torquata* and *E. woodwardii*.

The Torwood Eucalypt is a hybrid known for its striking, colourful flowers during spring and summer and hardy nature. Combining the best traits of its parent species, it thrives in a variety of soils and climates, including urban environments. This tree is an excellent choice for ornamental planting and habitat creation.

Hight: 5 to 8m and width: 3 to 6m.









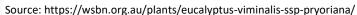


Native to coastal areas of South East Victoria.

The Coast Manna Gum is a fast-growing tree well-suited to coastal and woodland areas, it is indigenous to Frankston City Council. Its bark and creamy-white flowers make it a visually appealing option, while its foliage provides food and shelter for koalas and other native species. It is a valuable tree for enhancing local biodiversity.

Hight: 8 to 16m and width: 5 to 12m.





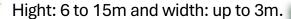


Eucalyptus woodwardii (Lemon Flowered Gum)

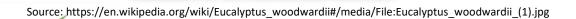
Native to sandy woodland soils of Southeast of Western Australia.

The Lemon Flowered Gum if often slender with long, drooping, waxy-grey foliage, and occasionally mallee-like branches. Its bark is grey to pinkish and may peel at the base of the trunk. The lemon-yellow flowers appear in clusters, with a common stalk and individual flower stalks during September and October. The fruits are waxy-grey and striated. It is highly ornamental and drought-tolerant, making it a popular choice for gardens and streetscapes. Its flowers are a magnet for birds and

pollinators.









Fraxinus griffithii (Evergreen Ash)



Native to Asia.

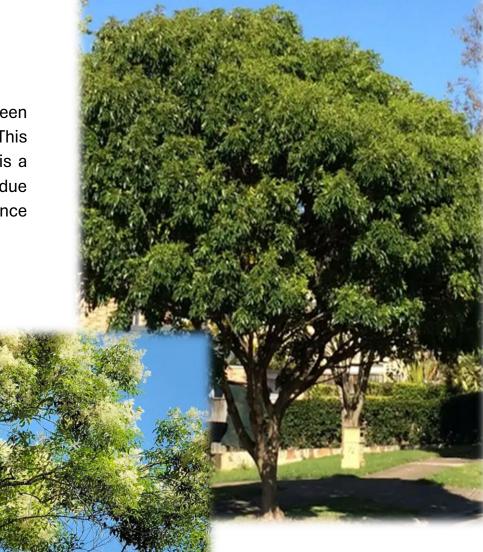


The Evergreen Ash is a medium-sized tree with glossy, green foliage and small, white flowers appearing during spring. This fast-growing species thrives in a variety of conditions. It is a popular choice for private gardens and urban landscapes due to its attractive appearance and low-maintenance requirements.



Hight: 6 to 8m and width: up to 4m.







Reference list

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