

31. SUGAR WOOD (*Myoporum laetifolium*). Shrub or tree to 30ft. with rough furrowed dark bark, slightly-toothed shining green leaves, and plentiful white flowers. Flowers September to December.

32. WEEPING PITTOSPORUM (NATIVE WILLOW) (*Pittosporum phylliroides*) A tree to 25ft., greyish green drooping foliage, sweetly scented yellow flowers. The orange, heart-shaped fruits open in two halves to expose red seeds immersed in sticky pulp. Flowers July to November.

33. SWEET QUANDONG (*Santalum acuminatum*) A graceful small tree up to 15ft. with greyish leaves and red edible fruits; flowers on tips of branchlets. Flowers in Spring and Summer. (Illustrated).

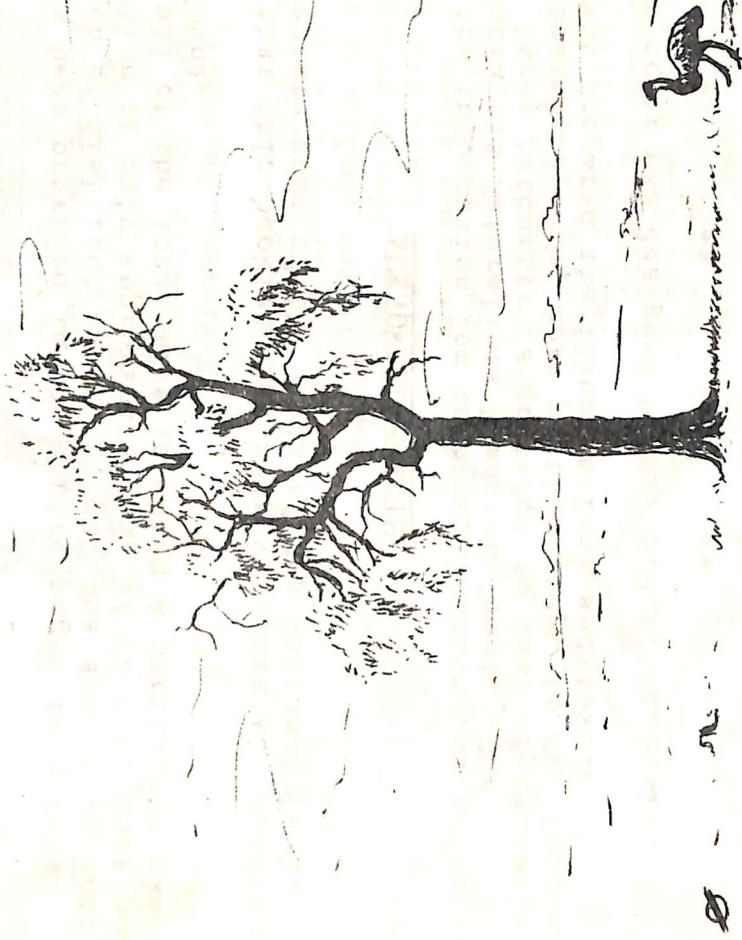
34. BITTER QUANDONG (*Santalum murrayanum*). Similar to above, but flowers along branches as well as tips. Fruit is brownish red and bitter.

35. BERRIGAN (*Eremophila longifolia*). A small tree up to 25ft. high, with drooping branches and rough fissured bark. The thick greyish leaves are long and narrow. At most times of the year the trees have some flowers, which are about 1" long, pinkish and bell-shaped.

TREES

OF

HATTAH LAKES NATIONAL PARK



NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY
AND
SUNRAYSA NATURALISTS' RESEARCH TRUST

5. PRICKLY BOTTLEBRUSH (*Callistemon brachyandrus*). Large shrub to 8ft. Adult leaves rigid and pungent-pointed, 2-4-1/2 in. long, deep red or pink with yellow anthers. Globular fruit.

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Cypress Pines

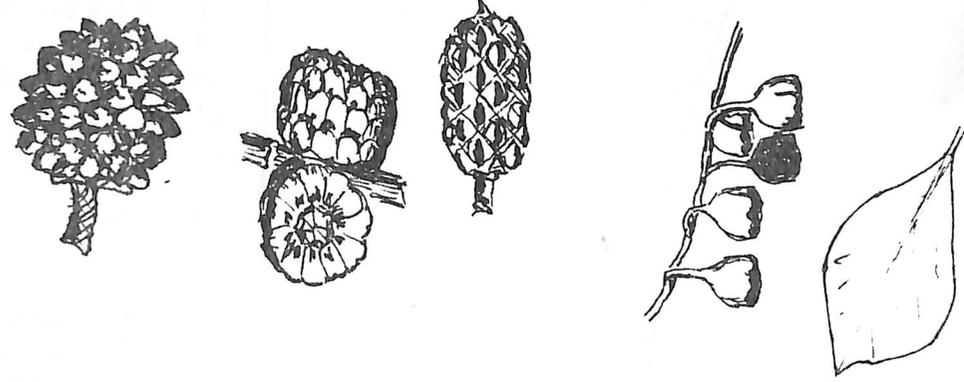
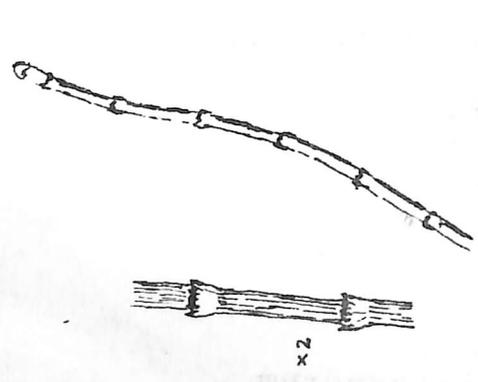
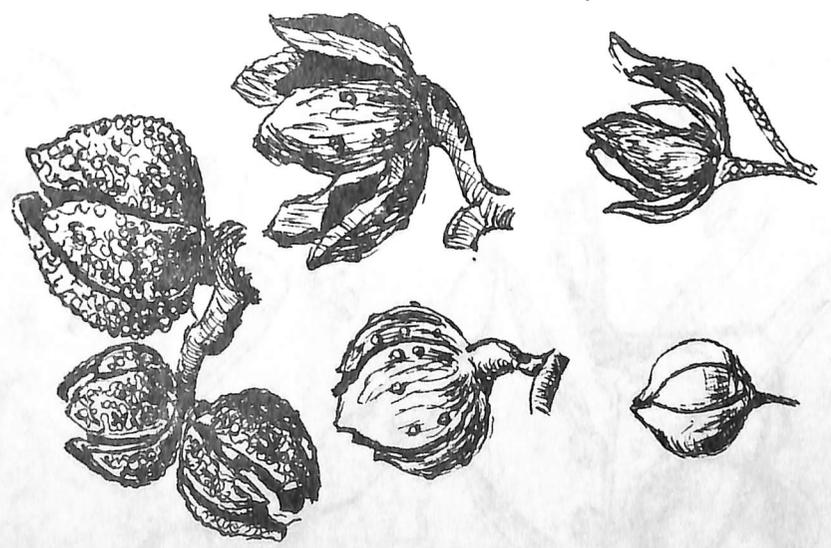
The three native Cypress Pines have attractive dark green foliage with an occasional smoky-blue colour variety.

6. SCRUB CYPRESS PINE (*Callitris verrucosa*). Only found on dunes. It is a compact small tree, often multi-stemmed, which reaches a height of 15ft. The cones are densely warted and almost stemless. The valves are thick.

The two larger Cypress Pines, (nos. 7 & 8) often called Murray Pines, may reach a height of 40ft. or more. The main difference between the two species is in the cones.

7. SLENDER CYPRESS PINE (*Callitris preissii*). The cones are slightly warted, and the stems and valves are fairly thick.

8. WHITE CYPRESS PINE (*Callitris columellaris*). The cones are smooth, the valves thin, and the stems are longer and more slender. There are known to be in-between forms of 7 and 8.



5. Casuarinas

The Casuarinas have greyish-green needle-like jointed branchlets that do the work of the leaves. The leaves are reduced to small pointed scales encircling the branchlets, as shown in the enlargement in the illustration.

9. BELAR (*Casuarina cristata*) A tall graceful tree of upright habit reaching 60ft. in height. Its bark is grey, and cones are rounded. Not common in the park.

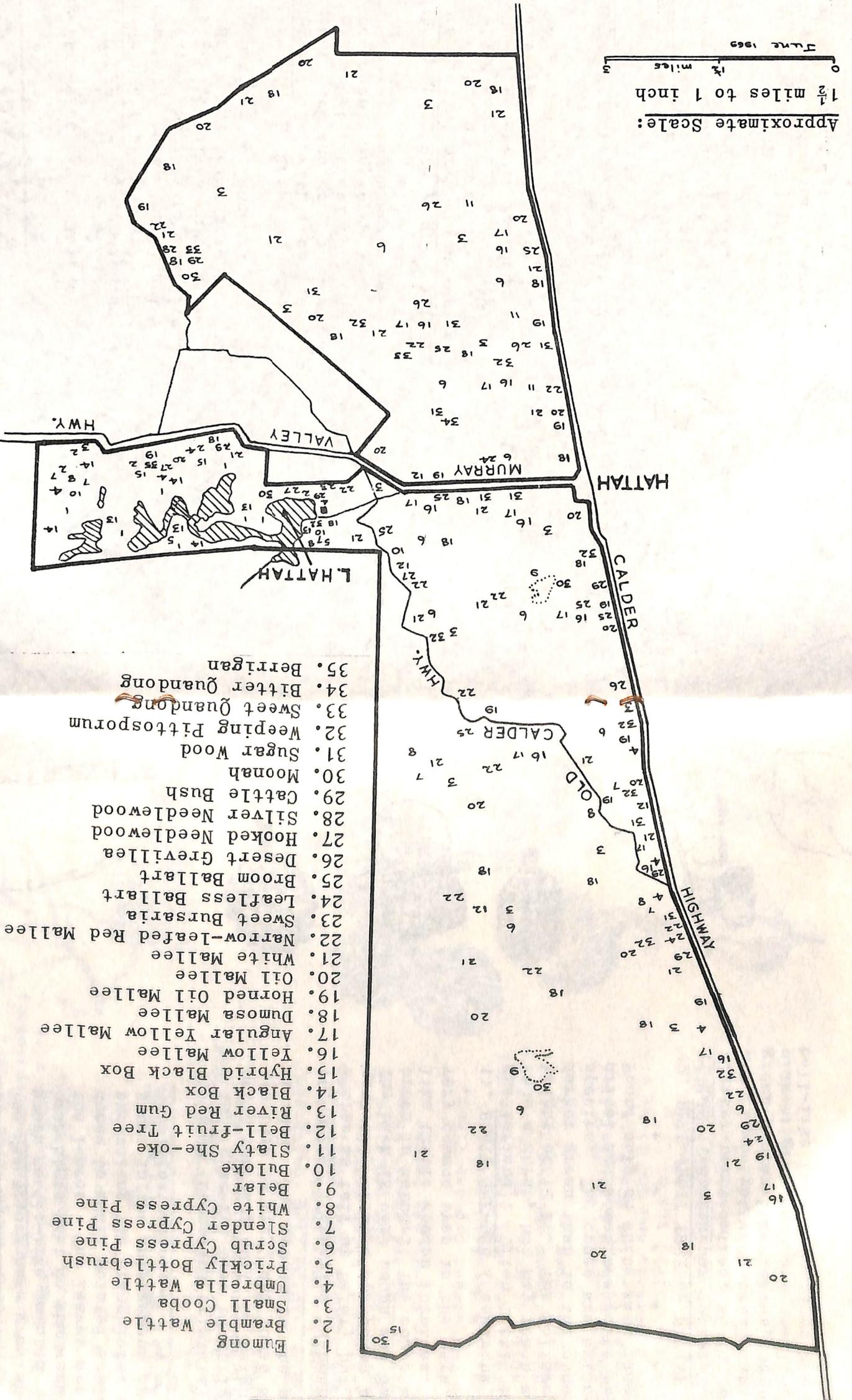
10. BULOKE (*Casuarina luehmannii*) A tree as tall as Belar, but generally of more spreading habit. The bark is very rough and dark brown in colour. The cones are like little wooden rosettes. A very common tree in the park.

11. SLATY SHE-OKE (*Casuarina muelleriana*). Often little more than a shrub, but may reach a height of 12 ft. The foliage is darker green than in the other species. The cones are cylindrical and sometimes quite long. Found only on white sand dunes.

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12. BELL-FRUIT TREE OR NATIVE POPLAR (*Codonocarpus cotinifolius*) Slender pointed tree, 20 ft. or more in height with broad light green poplar-like leaves, smooth pink or grey bark and small, green, bell-like fruit. Found on the dunes.

DISTRIBUTION OF TREES AND LARGE SHRUBS
Hattah Lakes National Park



Eucalypts

8.

A. Large trees on river flats or near water course:

13. RIVER RED GUM (*E. camaldulensis*)
Tree over 100 ft. high, with smooth bark above the butt, long light-green leaves, buds with peaked caps and fruit with valves which when open stand completely above the rim. Flowers October to January.

14. BLACK BOX (*E. largiflorens*)
Tree up to 70 ft. with rough, dark persistent bark and greyish leaves. Buds have short conical caps, and fruit has deeply enclosed valves. Flowers Spring and Summer.

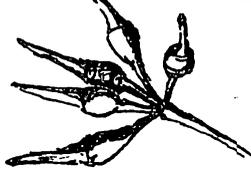
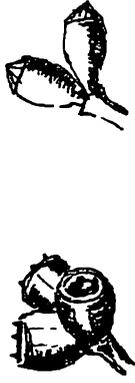
15. HYBRID BLACK BOX x WHITE MALLEE
Rough persistent bark which varies in colour, bright green leaves smaller and narrower than Black Box. Small buds with rounded caps and small fruit as in White Mallee. (Not common).

B. MALLEES With broad greyish leaves and very common on dunes

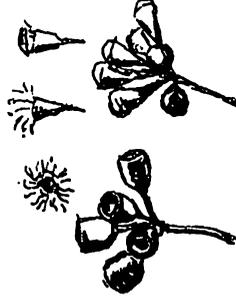
16. YELLOW MALLEE (i) (*E. incrassata*)
Large buds with peaked caps, fruit very large and urn-shaped, flowers pale yellow. Smooth fruit.

17. YELLOW MALLEE (ii) (*E. incrassata* var. *costata*). Similar to above, but with strongly ridged fruit. Flowers Spring.

9.



C. MALLEES with narrow, bright green leaves, common on the inter-dune loamy flats.



18. DUMOSA MALLEE (*E. dumosa*)
Buds with slightly ridged short conical caps. Fruit usually short less, barrel shaped, and smaller than 16 & 17. Opened fruit valves just show above rim. Creamy-white flowers in February and March.

19. HORNED OIL MALLEE (*E. sociali*).
Leaves generally shorter and smaller than Dumosa Mallee. Buds have long peaked caps and goblet-shaped fruit with long slender protruding valves. White flower: in Spring.

20. OIL MALLEE (*E. oleosa*)
Sometimes taller than 40ft. Buds are like an egg cup and egg. Fruit is similar to 19 but usually smaller. White flowers in early Spring.

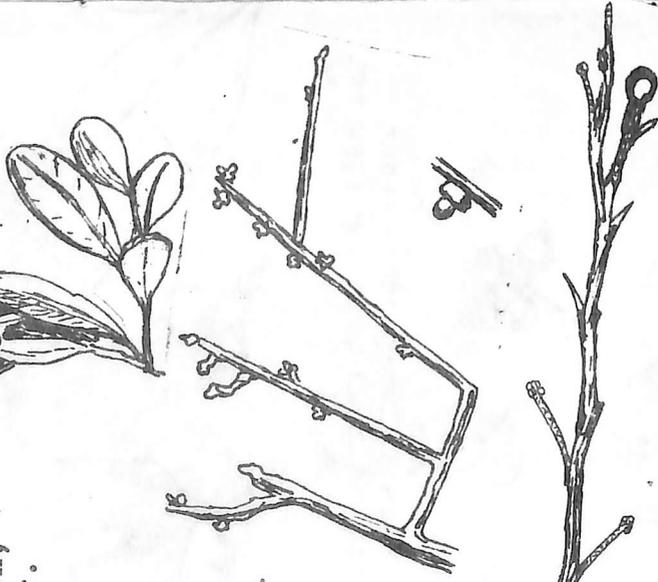
21. WHITE MALLEE (*E. gracilis*)
Buds with short rounded caps; cup-shaped fruit on long stems; deeply enclosed valves. Small white flowers from April to Oct.

22. NARROW-LEAFED RED MALLEE (*E. foecunda*). Leaves very narrow, buds and fruit plentiful but very small; caps conical, fruit globular. Opened valves show above the rim. Flowers September. Found on dunes.
Hybrids between the mallees are not uncommon, and add to the difficulty of identification.

23. SWEET BURSARIA (*Bursaria spinosa*). Large shrub with sharp spines. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, broadest near tip. The sweet-smelling, tiny cream flowers are massed in pyramidal clusters at the ends of the branchlets. The fruits are flat, brown, papery capsules. Flowers in Summer.



24. LEAFLESS BALLART (*Exocarpos aphyllus*). A low branching, dull green, leafless small tree up to 14ft. in height, with stout rigid branchlets. The very small fruit sits on a broad, reddish, cushion-like stalk. Very small flowers from July to December.



25. BROOM BALLART (*Exocarpos sparteus*). As its name implies, it has broom-like foliage, often pale orange in colour. It grows to 14ft. The fruit stem is longer and narrower than the fruit. Flowers in Summer.



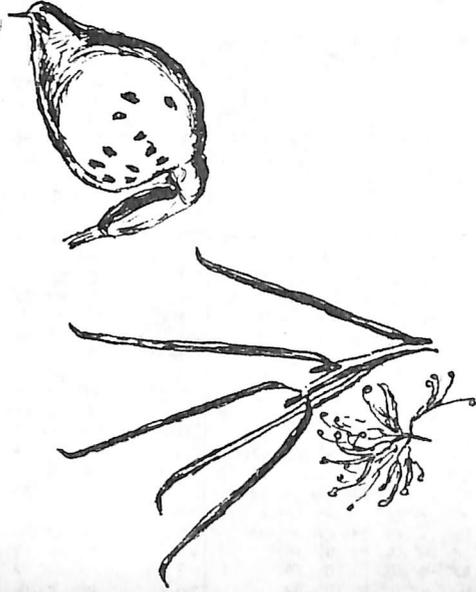
26. DESERT GREVILLEA (*Grevillea pterosperma*). A shrub up to 10ft. which has long needle leaves 3-6 in. long, not prickly and sometimes branched. The white flowers are in one-sided clusters 2-4 in. long. Flowers in Spring.



Comb Grevillea (*G. huegelii*), a small shrub, is also found in the park.

The two needlewoods (*Hakeas*) have sparse silvery foliage with needle-like leaves and white flowers in Spring.

27. HOOKED NEEDLEWOOD (*Hakea vittata*). A 20 ft. tree with slightly hooked points to the leaves and the pod has a black stripe along the seam. (Illustrated)



28. SILVER NEEDLEWOOD (*Hakea leucoptera*). A 20 ft. tree but the leaf points are straight, the seed wing white and there are more flowers per cluster. (Not illustrated).

29. CATTLE BUSH (*Heterodendron oleifolium*). A well shaped rounded shade tree with greyish foliage readily eaten by stock. The leaves are 2-4 in. long. Flowers in December.



30. MOONAH (*Melaleuca lanceolata*) formerly *M. pubescens*). Shrub or tree to 20 ft. with rough brown bark; narrow leaves $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, white flowers in loose cylindrical spikes 1-2 in. long, and globular fruit. Flowers Spring and Summer.