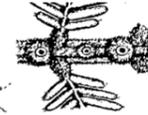
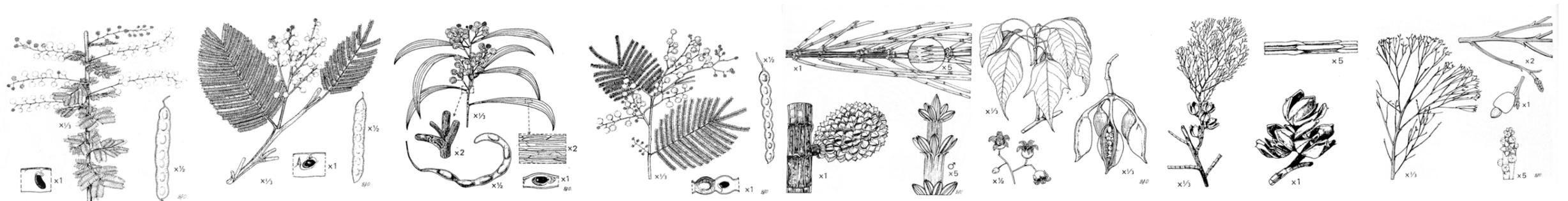


B. Trees other than Eucalyptus

BOTANICAL NAME	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>
COMMON NAME	Cootamundra Wattle	Silver Wattle	Hickory, Lightwood	Green Wattle, Black Wattle	Drooping She-oak	Kurrajong	Black Cypress Pine	Ballart, Native Cherry
FAMILY	Mimosaceae	Mimosaceae	Mimosaceae	Mimosaceae	Casuarinaceae	Sterculiaceae	Cupressaceae	Santalaceae
SPECIES NAMING	after botanist Bailey	whitened	tangled	after Mearns, the collector of the type specimen	whorled	poplar-like	after Austrian botanist Endlicher	cypress-like
GROWTH HABIT	bushy shrub or small spreading tree to 7m	spindly shrub or small tree of variable height	shrub or small tree to 15m with straight trunk	large shrub to small tree 5-15m	small tree to 10m with drooping branchlets	to 10 m with tapered trunk and dense dark green crown	tree of typical cypress shape to 15m tall	tall shrub or small tree to 8m
BARK	smooth grey	smooth, silver- or dull grey	rough, greyish	smooth, dark green or black	rough, dark grey	smooth to finely scaled, grey	rough, fissured, dark grey	
LEAVES	bluish-green compound leaves with 3-4 pairs of secondary stalks; the lowest pair swept back embracing the branch	silver-green compound leaves with 8-20 pairs of secondary stems each with 1 gland at the base of leaflets	curved sickle-shaped phyllodes (1) with parallel veins	compound dull-green leaves with 4-16 pairs of secondary stems, variable number of glands on primary stem between secondary stems	nodes of cylindrical green branchlets with whorls of 9-16 reduced colourless teeth-shaped leaves, branchlets function as leaves	of variable shape but generally like poplar leaves; leaves of young trees with 3-5 lobes	minute scale-like leaves in whorls of 3	minute scale-like leaves on thin pendulous branchlets;
FLOWERS	bright yellow flower heads on slender stalks Aug-Sep	bright yellow flower heads on compound stalks Aug-Sep	loose clusters of pale yellow heads Dec-Mar	pale cream heads on compound stalks Nov-Dec	male & female flowers grow on separate plants	bell-shaped unisexual flowers on same tree	minute male & female on separate branches	minute flowers at the end of twigs
FRUIT	pod purplish 6-10cm x 8-15mm	pod purplish-brown 6-10cm x 7-9mm	pod 10-20cm x 4-6mm, long loosely coiled	pod 10-15cm x 7-9mm, constricted between seeds	egg-shaped cone 3-5 x 2-3cm valves split open to release one winged seed	large black boat-shaped fruits, golden hairs inside	round woody cones that split in 3 large & 3 small valves, winged seeds	swollen colourful fruit-like stalk with hard seed on top;
OCCURRENCE HABITAT	introduced species, garden escapee, naturalised in ACT	gullies & slopes of open forests	understorey of dry woodland / open forest on shallow soils	open forest, cleared areas on shallow drier soil	understorey of dry woodland / open forest on shallow soils	rocky hill slopes in dry forests	rocky hill sites	understorey of forest hemiparasite of trees
WHERE TO SEE EXAMPLES	near powerlines, behind Rivett Mackenzie Kellaway Sts	creek line from saddle behind Mackenzie St park entrance	common at higher & lower elevation, single plants	common, thickets at disturbed sites beneath powerlines	west slopes along Casuarina trail	where fire track crosses creek line that ends at lower reservoir	one stand near Casuarina trail on west slope	common, single scattered trees, slopes above paddocks
NOTES	environmental weed, invades bush land near residential areas, crossbreeds with indigenous <i>Acacia</i> species	distinguish from Green Wattle by leaf colour & time of flowering, from Cootamundra Wattle by number of leaflets	occasionally with large unsightly galls caused by gall rust fungus which may kill it's host plant	bark often exudes gum glands: 	pollination by wind; symbiotic nitrogen fixing root bacteria; seeds of Casuarina provide for the sole food source of Glossy Black Cockatoos	semi-deciduous: may shed leaves in summer; specimen along summit track have been planted; street tree Limestone Ave	genus name means beautiful trinity & refers to 3-fold arrangement of cone-scales & leaves; one of the few Australian conifers	partial root parasite obtains water & minerals from host plant; fleshy fruit-like stalks are edible; genus name derives from Greek: fruit outside



(1) phyllode: modified leaf stalk functioning as leaf in many Wattle species