

Plant Information for Use

on the

Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands

Information Table for Fruit Trees

M.W. Last
May 08

Plant Type	Planting Time	Soil Type	Water Quality	Spacing	Planting Information	Watering	Pruning
Fig Ht: 2-3 metres Sp: 3-4 metres	Plant from March through to November. Avoid planting from December to February unless a regular watering program can be maintained.	Choose well drained soils for best results. Loam to clay-loam soils are suitable.	TDS of up to 1300mg/litre.	Plant 5 to 6 metres apart if planting in rows or if randomly placed around house yards.	Dig hole, fill with water, remove plant from pot or plastic bag, place in hole and adjust until soil surface of potted plant is level with soil surface in the garden, back fill soil around plant.	Water the plant 3 times a week at approximately 30 litres per watering for the first year after planting. If using drippers (4 lph) install 4 drippers at 1 metre apart on a 4 metre circle of drip pipe around each plant (see fact sheet for layout).	Deciduous plant. Remove excess growth from the middle of the tree in late June and July ie. when the plant is dormant. Also remove suckers from around the base of the plant.
Mulberry Ht: 3-4 metres Sp: 3-4 metres	Plant from March through to November. Avoid planting from December to February unless a regular watering program can be maintained.	Choose well drained soils for best results. Loam to clay-loam soils are suitable.	TDS of up to 850mg/litre.	Plant 5 to 6 metres apart if planting in rows or if randomly placed around house yards.	Dig hole, fill with water, remove plant from pot or plastic bag, place in hole and adjust until soil surface of potted plant is level with soil surface in the garden, back fill soil around plant.	Water the plant 3 times a week at approximately 30 litres per watering for the first year after planting. If using drippers (4 lph) install 4 drippers at 1 metre apart on a 4 metre circle of drip pipe around each plant (see fact sheet for layout).	Deciduous plant. Remove excess growth from the middle of the tree in late June and July ie. when the plant is dormant.
Orange Ht: 3-4 metres Sp: 4-5 metres	Plant from March through to November. Avoid planting from December to February unless a regular watering program can be maintained.	Choose well drained soils for best results. Loam to clay-loam soils are suitable.	TDS of up to 850mg/litre.	Plant 5 to 6 metres apart if planting in rows or if randomly placed around house yards.	Dig hole, fill with water, remove plant from pot or plastic bag, place in hole and adjust until soil surface of potted plant is level with soil surface in the garden, back fill soil around plant.	Water the plant 3 times a week at approximately 30 litres per watering for the first year after planting. If using drippers (4 lph) install 4 drippers at 1 metre apart on a 4 metre circle of drip pipe around each plant (see fact sheet for layout).	Oranges are evergreen so prune excess growth from the middle of the plant from May to August. Remember that fruiting buds for the next season are on last season's wood so prune appropriately.
Mandarin Ht: 2-3 metres Sp: 3-4 metres	Plant from March through to November. Avoid planting from December to February unless a regular watering program can be maintained.	Choose well drained soils for best results. Loam to clay-loam soils are suitable.	TDS of up to 850mg/litre.	Plant 5 to 6 metres apart if planting in rows or if randomly placed around house yards.	Dig hole, fill with water, remove plant from pot or plastic bag, place in hole and adjust until soil surface of potted plant is level with soil surface in the garden, back fill soil around plant.	Water the plant 3 times a week at approximately 30 litres per watering for the first year after planting. If using drippers (4 lph) install 4 drippers at 1 metre apart on a 4 metre circle of drip pipe around each plant (see fact sheet for layout).	Mandarins are evergreen so prune excess growth from the middle of the plant from May to August. Remember that fruiting buds for the next season are on last season's wood so prune appropriately.
Grapefruit Ht: 4-5 metres Sp: 4-5 metres	Plant from March through to November. Avoid planting from December to February unless a regular watering program can be maintained.	Choose well drained soils for best results. Loam to clay-loam soils are suitable.	TDS of up to 850mg/litre	Plant 5 to 6 metres apart if planting in rows or if randomly placed around house yards.	Dig hole, fill with water, remove plant from pot or plastic bag, place in hole and adjust until soil surface of potted plant is level with soil surface in the garden, back fill soil around plant.	Water the plant 3 times a week at approximately 30 litres per watering for the first year after planting. If using drippers (4 lph) install 4 drippers at 1 metre apart on a 4 metre circle of drip pipe around each plant (see fact sheet for layout).	Grapefruit are evergreen so prune excess growth from the middle of the plant from May to August. Remember that fruiting buds for the next season are on last season's wood so prune appropriately.

Plant Type	Planting Time	Soil Type	Water Quality	Spacing	Planting Information	Watering	Pruning
Lemon Ht: 4-5 metres Sp: 4-5 metres	Plant from March through to November. Avoid planting from December to February unless a regular watering program can be maintained.	Choose well drained soils for best results. Loam to clay-loam soils are suitable.	TDS of up to 850mg/litre.	Plant 5 to 6 metres apart if planting in rows or if randomly placed around house yards.	Dig hole, fill with water, remove plant from pot or plastic bag, place in hole and adjust until soil surface of potted plant is level with soil surface in the garden, back fill soil around plant.	Water the plant 3 times a week at approximately 30 litres per watering for the first year after planting. If using drippers (4 lph) install 4 drippers at 1 metre apart on a 4 metre circle of drip pipe around each plant (see fact sheet for layout).	Lemons are evergreen so prune excess growth from the middle of the plant from May to August. Remember that fruiting buds for the next season are on last season's wood so prune appropriately.
Grape Ht: 1.5 metres Sp: 4-5 metres	Plant from March through to November. Avoid planting from December to February unless a regular watering program can be maintained.	Choose well drained soils for best results. Loam to clay-loam soils are suitable.	TDS of up to 1300mg/litre.	Plant 2 to 3 metres apart if planting in rows or if randomly placed around house yards.	Dig hole, fill with water, remove plant from pot or plastic bag, place in hole and adjust until soil surface of potted plant is level with soil surface in the garden, back fill soil around plant.	Water the plant 3 times a week at approximately 15 litres per watering for the first year after planting. If using drippers (4 lph) install 2 drippers at 450 mm each side of the vine on the drip pipe as it passes the plant (see fact sheet for layout).	Deciduous plant. Except for sultanas which are rod pruned, spur prune all other vines to 2 to 3 buds in late June and July (see fact sheet for pruning and training grape vines).
Pomegranate Ht: 2-3 metres Sp: 2-3 metres	Plant from March through to November. Avoid planting from December to February unless a regular watering program can be maintained.	Choose well drained soils for best results. Loam to clay-loam soils are suitable.	TDS of up to 1300mg/litre.	Plant 5 to 6 metres apart if planting in rows or if randomly placed around house yards.	Dig hole, fill with water, remove plant from pot or plastic bag, place in hole and adjust until soil surface of potted plant is level with soil surface in the garden, back fill soil around plant.	Water the plant 3 times a week at approximately 30 litres per watering for the first year after planting. If using drippers (4 lph) install 4 drippers at 1 metre apart on a 4 metre circle of drip pipe around each plant (see fact sheet for layout).	Deciduous plant. Only prune excess wood from the middle of the plant in June or July if this is a problem.
Peach Ht: 2-3 metres Sp: 2-3 metres	Plant from March through to November. Avoid planting from December to February unless a regular watering program can be maintained.	Choose well drained soils for best results. Loam to clay-loam soils are suitable.	TDS of up to 850mg/litre.	Plant 3 to 4 metres apart if planting in rows or if randomly placed around house yards.	Dig hole, fill with water, remove plant from pot or plastic bag, place in hole and adjust until soil surface of potted plant is level with soil surface in the garden, back fill soil around plant.	Water the plant 3 times a week at approximately 30 litres per watering for the first year after planting. If using drippers (4 lph) install 4 drippers at 1 metre apart on a 4 metre circle of drip pipe around each plant (see fact sheet for layout).	Deciduous plant. Only prune excess wood from the middle of the plant in June or July if this is a problem.
Nectarine Ht: 2-3 metres Sp: 2-3 metres	Plant from March through to November. Avoid planting from December to February unless a regular watering program can be maintained.	Choose well drained soils for best results. Loam to clay-loam soils are suitable.	TDS of up to 850mg/litre.	Plant 3 to 4 metres apart if planting in rows or if randomly placed around house yards.	Dig hole, fill with water, remove plant from pot or plastic bag, place in hole and adjust until soil surface of potted plant is level with soil surface in the garden, back fill soil around plant.	Water the plant 3 times a week at approximately 30 litres per watering for the first year after planting. If using drippers (4 lph) install 4 drippers at 1 metre apart on a 4 metre circle of drip pipe around each plant (see fact sheet for layout).	Deciduous plant. Only prune excess wood from the middle of the plant in June or July if this is a problem.

Notes:

Size and Shape: The information in this fact sheet is a guide for those who want to plant fruit trees. The height (Ht) and spread (Sp) will depend on how the trees are shaped when they are pruned. Deciduous fruit trees can be shaped to have a wide spread at ground level thus providing a wind break when they are in full leaf or they can be trained to produce a canopy above head height to provide shade. Grape vines can be grown in many different shapes depending on the type of trellis used in the garden. The size of evergreen fruit trees will be determined by the amount of water they receive. They can be shaped if they have been planted too close to other trees. For further information please contact your local land management office.

Propagation: Fig, mulberry, grape and pomegranate are easy to propagate from cuttings. For further information refer to the fact sheet on Making Deciduous Cuttings. All citrus, peach and nectarine used on the Lands are grafted or budded plants and are purchased from nursery suppliers.

Varieties: Cuttings of fig, mulberry, grape and pomegranate are usually taken from source trees on the Lands. The fig tree at the end of the APY Land Management office is a golden fig named Dianne. It was sourced from CSIRO many years ago and is a popular variety. Black Genoa and Brown Turkey are also good fig varieties. Early varieties of grape are also available from source vines in Alice Springs. Useful varieties include Cardinal (early), Emerald Seedless and Waltham Cross. Remember when purchasing peach and nectarine only buy the “low chill” varieties because the number of chilling hours on fruiting buds on the Lands is far less than in southern regions of Australia.

Citrus varieties usually include both Washington Navel and Valencia orange varieties. Marsh Seedless is a good grapefruit variety while the lemon varieties include Myer and Eureka. Mandarin varieties include Imperial, Emperor and Ellendale.

Shahtoot – King white mulberry is a budded variety which has been used on the Lands since the 1980’s and is a great variety to use because it is non staining and dries well on the tree if not picked in the moist fruit stage. This variety of mulberry is purchased from specialized suppliers.

Tree Guards: When fruit trees and vines are planted in gardens on the Lands they will require some protection. In some cases camels, horses and donkeys will cause damage. At other times rabbits may ring-bark young trees. Grasshoppers will attack young plants in some seasons and it will be necessary to cover these trees with shade cloth to protect them.

Comments:

Vegetable crops are high care plants and require attention regularly. Fruit trees and vines are medium care plants while trees and shrubs are usually low care plants. Within each range of plants there are those which require more attention than others. This is the case with fruit trees and vines. Citrus produce fruit in four to five years after planting and they need regular attention because 80 percent of the root system grows within the top 45 centimetres of soil. ie. they are not deep rooted plants. Hence citrus may not be the first choice of fruit trees to plant in a garden. Fig, mulberry and grape are much deeper rooted and survive under harsher conditions. The time required to produce fruit from the time of planting cuttings is only two years which is a much shorter time than for citrus. Hence these types of fruit trees are usually more successful in gardens on the Lands.

Information Table for Trees, Shrubs and Groundcovers

M.W. Last
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Plant Type	Height Range	Botanical Name	Common Name	Description	Uses	Planting & Watering
<p style="text-align: center;">Trees</p> <p>All trees listed here are local to the APY Lands and Central Australia</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5 to 6 metres</p> <p>Shorter shade trees are also suitable for planting on the northern side of houses to prevent shading of solar panels etc.</p>	Acacia ligulata	Umbrella Bush	Bushy tree with branches to ground level.	Very good for windbreaks.	<p>When planting trees, dig the hole, fill it with water, remove the tree from the pot, tube or plastic bag and arrange the tree in the hole so the soil surface of the potted tree is level with the soil surface in the garden. Then back fill with soil.</p> <p>If drippers (4 lph) are being used, locate them 450 mm each side of the tree. Water each tree with 30 litres of water twice a week for the first year. In warmer weather an extra watering per week would be necessary especially if the root ball is small eg. when tubestock is used.</p> <p>Do not over water trees during the first year or the root system will not grow strong & deep. Hand water once trees are established.</p>
		Acacia murrayana	Colony Wattle	Graceful tree or small shrub with silver stems. Hardy & fast growing. Short lived but suckers from roots.	Good for shade outside house yards.	
		Acacia victorii	Bramble Wattle	Survives in warm dry conditions & as the common name suggests, it is a bramble type short tree or bush.	Good for shade outside house yards.	
		Euc. oxymitra	Sharp-capped Mallee	Has a crown of short branches supporting sparse foliage.	Good for shade outside house yards.	
		Euc. youngiana	Large fruited Mallee	Large, heavy crowned mallee providing good shade.	Good low shade tree for house yards.	
		Euc. socialis	Red Mallee	Robust mallee which is drought hardy providing average shade.	Good low shade tree for house yards.	
		Hakea eyrena	Corkwood	Small contorted tree with corky, dry bark & prickly, green, forked needles.	Decorative tree for house yards.	
	<p style="text-align: center;">8 to 10 metres</p>	Acacia aneura	Mulga	Small shrubby tree with stiff grey-green narrow leaves.	Very good shade tree for house yards.	
		Brachychiton gregorii	Desert Kurrajong	Attractive specimen tree with short trunk & symmetrical form when young.	Good shade tree for use away from the house.	
		Callitris glaucophylla	Cyprus Pine	Leaves green or bluish. Beautiful smelling timber.	Good shade tree for house yards.	
		Casuarina decaisneana	Desert Oak	Tall, well-developed tree occurring as scattered individuals or in groups.	Use in outer parts of house yards.	
		Euc. papuana	Ghost Gum	Large tree with open spreading crown, smooth white bark and bright green leaves.	Good shade tree for use away from the house.	
		Euc. terminalis	Bloodwood	Medium sized tree with interesting tessellated bark & rather dense crown.	Good shade tree.	
		Grevillea striata	Beefwood	Long flat strap like leaves. Wood is hard & splits easily.	Medium type shade tree.	
	Pittosporum phylliraeoides	Native Willow	Attractive weeping tree with light foliage, smooth grey bark with short rough stocking. Sticky, orange col. fruit.	Provides small amounts of shade.		
	<p style="text-align: center;">15 metres</p>	Acacia estrophiolata	Ironwood	Large tree with pendulous foliage growing on sandy loam areas. Crown is wide & spreading, very graceful tree.	Unsuitable for planting near houses.	
		Euc. camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Very hardy & fast growing. Very heavy branches & wide crown.	Unsuitable for planting near houses.	
		Euc. coolabah	Coolabah	Tree with broad spreading crown, rough dark bark with bare upper limbs. Salt tolerant.	Unsuitable for planting in small gardens.	

Plant Type	Height Range	Botanical Name	Common Name	Description	Uses	Planting & Watering
<p>Shrubs</p> <p>All shrubs listed here are local to the APY Lands and Central Australia</p>	0.5 to 1 metre	Atriplex vesicaria	Bladder Saltbush	Small shrub with decorative green balls attached to the stems of the plant.	Useful ground cover in house yards.	<p>When planting shrubs, dig the hole, fill it with water, remove the shrub from the pot, tube or plastic bag and arrange it in the hole so the soil surface of the potted shrub is level with the soil surface in the garden. Then back fill with soil.</p> <p>If drippers (4 lph) are being used, locate them 450 mm each side of the shrub. Water each shrub with 30 litres of water twice a week for the first year. In warmer weather an extra watering per week would be necessary especially if the root ball is small eg. when tubestock is used.</p> <p>Do not over water shrubs during the first year or the root system will not grow strong & deep. Hand water once shrubs are established.</p>
		Enchylaena tomentosa	Ruby Saltbush	Small bush with fleshy leaves and attractive yellow, orange or red berries.	Useful for shady locations.	
		Eremphila maculata	Spotted Fuchsia	Attractive shrub with dark green leaves with beautiful spotted fuchsia like flowers.	Very hardy flowering plant for house yards.	
		Eremophila macdonnellii	Desert Fuchsia	Small bush with attractive deep purple flowers.	Very hardy flowering plant for house yards.	
	1 to 2 metres	Radyera farragei	Native Hibiscus	Rounded spreading shrub. Large rounded leaves. Purple hibiscus-like flowers. Dies back each winter due to frost.	Good for sunny locations where frost is limited.	
	2 to 3 metres	Acacia kempeana	Witchetty Bush	Many-stemmed shrub with dense foliage. Broad, dull green leaves.	Very useful windbreak around fences. Also good for single plantings.	
		Atriplex nummularia	Old Man Saltbush	Useful shrub for hot, dry salty soil, also for clipped hedges.	Very good hedge plant & good as single plantings.	
		Dodonea viscosa	Sticky Hopbush	Fast growing shrub with sticky leaves. As with all dodonea the flowers are insignificant but the large papery hop-like fruit are showy and attractive.	Attractive shrub to plant around the garden.	
		Eremophila longifolia	Weeping Emu Bush	Bush with drooping dull-green, narrow leaves up to 15 cm long.	Great for filling an empty corner in the yard.	
		Euc. orbifolia	Round-leaf Mallee	Mallee, or occasionally a small tree. The round leaves are an attractive pale green.	Very attractive and well shaped shrub for the yard.	
		Euc. trivalvis	Victoria Spring Mallee	Mallee with smooth pale bark.	Useful garden shrub.	
		Gossypium sturtianum	Sturt's Desert Rose	Many-stemmed, bushy shrub with mauve hibiscus-like flowers.	Great to use as a shrub but may require pruning.	
		Melalueca glomerata	Inland Paperbark	Small shrubby tree with white paper bark and narrow grey leaves. Salt tolerant.	Very useful windbreak around fences. Also good for single plantings.	
		Pandorea doratoxylon	Spearwood	Hardy slow growing shrub for sunny position, creamy yellow flowers.	Good for growing on the side wall of a house.	
Senna artemisioides		Silver Cassia	Fine, silvery leaved shrub. Many leaf forms.	The sennas are decorative shrubs for the garden.		
Senna nemophila		Desert Cassia	Sparse, slender, light green leaves.	They all produce a mass of yellow flowers in season and propagate easily from seed.		
Senna sturtii	Sturt's Cassia	Greyish leaves. Flowers small and bright yellow.				

Plant Type	Height Range	Botanical Name	Common Name	Description	Uses	Planting & Watering
Groundcovers Some groundcovers listed here are local to the APY Lands and Central Australia	To 0.5 metres	Clianthus formosus	Sturt's Desert Pea	Fast growing, spreading perennial with greyish green, woolly leaves. Frost tender. Hard seed. Propagate using the same method as for Acacia ligulata.	Covers several metres with a blaze of scarlet pea shaped flowers.	Planting instructions are the same as for other potted plants in these tables. Groundcover plants may require a dripper at the base of each plant to provide sufficient water for establishment. Groundcovers are normally grown in protected areas and therefore may require more water than trees and shrubs.
		Eremophila serpens		Dark green perennial creeper. Propagated from cuttings by State Flora, South Australia.	Although not local to the Lands or Central Australia it is a good groundcover.	
		Grevillea obtusifolia		Vigorous light green perennial groundcover. Propagated from cuttings by State Flora, South Australia.	Very hardy flowering plant for house yards.	
		Grevillea thelemanniana (sprigs)		Vigorous grey green perennial groundcover. Propagated from cuttings by State Flora, South Australia.	Very hardy flowering plant for house yards.	
		Phyla nodiflora	Lippia	Vigorous groundcover which roots at the nodes. Has pink flowers for most of the year. Found in Northern Australia. Easily propagated from cuttings.	This groundcover can be used as a grass substitute for lawn. Can be found in houses around Umuwa.	
		Myoporum parvifolium	Creeping Boobialla	Prostrate ground cover with dense foliage and starry tiny white flowers. Easily propagated from cuttings in wet sand.	Spreading creeper used in protected locations.	
		Rhagodia spinescens	Creeping Saltbush	Perennial shrub with silvery leaves. Very hardy and drought tolerant. Easily propagated from cuttings in wet sand.	Spreading shrub which makes a good groundcover.	
		Local Groundcovers		There are a multitude of local groundcover plants across the Lands. If the soil has become compacted in the house yard, then collect a small truck or trailer load of bush soil and spread in sections of the yard. After rain or watering, especially before winter, a range of groundcover plants may emerge. Allow these plants to seed into mulch placed around each plant. More plants will then grow in season. This is an easy way to grow a range of local groundcovers in house yards. Note: Tree and shrub seed may also germinate in these areas.		

Notes:

Planting Time: The recommended planting time for all trees, shrubs and groundcovers is from March until November each year. Avoid planting from December to February unless a regular watering program can be sustained. Small plants always need extra care especially if hot periods are experienced from March to November.

Soil Type: Choose well drained soils for best results. Loam to clay-loam soils are suitable.

Water Quality: Although some plants in the above tables are salt tolerant, good water quality provides the best results. Total dissolved solids (TDS) of up to 1500 mg/litre is suitable for most plantings.

Spacing: It is recommended that trees in the height ranges of 5 to 6 metres and 8 to 10 metres be planted at 5 to 6 metres apart for best results. Trees in the 15 metre height range should be planted at 6 to 7 metres apart. These measurements can be adjusted depending on the profile of the tree. Experience gained from observing mature plantings will help those who are planning landscapes of trees and shrubs. It is recommended that shrubs in the 2 to 3 metre height range be planted between 3 and 5 metres apart depending on the profile of the shrub. Smaller shrubs can be planted between 1 to 3 metres apart depending on the type of garden being designed. Care should be taken when planting a mix of trees and shrubs. In these cases avoid planting too close or the result will be excessive shading of smaller plants and hence distorted growth. Groundcovers need sufficient space to spread out especially those which send down roots at each node along the runner.

Pruning: Annual pruning of trees and shrubs on the Lands is usually not necessary. Most pruning will be for the removal of unnecessary growth if plantings are too close or where there has been wind damage caused by storms.

Tree Guards: When trees and shrubs are planted they will require some protection depending on where they are planted. Plants located outside a house yard may require more protection than those planted inside a yard.

Acknowledgements:

Much of the above information on trees and shrubs has been made available by the author, however botanical and common name information as well as description information has been collected from other sources. The author acknowledges these sources which are listed below.

- (1) Nursery Catalogue of the Forestry Unit – Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory (Out of Print – Nursery closed).
- (2) Wildflowers and Plants of Central Australia by Anne Urban. Published 1990. ISBN 0949318035.
- (3) Field guide to the Plants of Outback South Australia by Frank Kutsche and Brenden Lay. Published 2003. ISBN 0759010528.
- (4) Eucalypts of South Australia by Dean Nicolle. Published 1997. ISBN 0646327437.
- (5) Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara to English Dictionary - compiled by Cliff Goddard. Re-printed 2001. IAD Press. ISBN 0949659916.
- (6) Australian Native Plants by John W. Wrigley & Murray Fagg. Re-printed 1991. ISBN 0207166854.

More Information for Trees and Shrubs

M.W. Last May 08

Plant Type	Height Range	Botanical Name	Common Name	Pitj.-Yank. Name	Notes
<p style="text-align: center;">Trees</p> <p>All trees listed here are local to the APY Lands and Central Australia</p>	<p>5 to 6 metres</p> <p>Shorter shade trees are also suitable for planting on the northern side of houses to prevent shading of solar panels etc.</p>	Acacia ligulata	Umbrella Bush	Watarka	There is a good stand of Ac. ligulata on the sand hill between the main road and the Officer creek at Fregon. There are a few planted to the west of the Telstra hut at Umuwa.
		Acacia murrayana	Colony Wattle	Tjuntula	There are many groves of this tree around Umuwa and once they are identified they can be seen in many places across the Lands. The ghost grey stems are easy to identify.
		Acacia victoriaii	Bramble Wattle	Ngatunpa	This is a prickly bush usually found in clusters. There was a large stand south of Ernabella between the cemetery and two mile creek. There are many around Umuwa as well.
		Euc. oxymitra	Sharp-capped Mallee	Altarpa	There are big stands of this tree beside the road from Wintawatu and Umpukulu or the Angatja turn-off. There is a clump in the APY Office complex beside the walkway to APY Land Manag't.
		Euc. youngiana	Large fruited Mallee	Tatukula	Usually found in the southern part of the APY Lands. There are also specimen trees growing in a number of communities on the Lands.
		Euc. socialis	Red Mallee	Ngapari	There are a number of stands of this tree on the limestone ridges along the road from Watinuma to Yurangka (Amata road). There is also a clump in the SW corner of the APY Office complex.
		Hakea eyrena	Corkwood	Witjinti	These trees occur in patches across the Lands. They grow well at Ernabella and there are a few around Umuwa. There is a dense patch on the road from Kanpi to the rock hole (NW of comm'ty).
	<p>8 to 10 metres</p>	Acacia aneura	Mulga	Kurku	This tree grows extensively across the Lands. There are many around Umuwa and there is a large planting between the APY Office complex and the main access road.
		Brachychiton gregorii	Desert Kurrajong	Ngalta	These trees grow mainly in the western section of the Lands. There is a very large grove of them on the back road from Amata to Kunamata. This is a good source of seed.
		Callitris glaucophylla	Cyprus Pine	Kulilypuru	These trees are fire sensitive and can be destroyed easily. Hence they are mainly found on small hills and in the ranges. There are some on the small hills next to the main road from Umuwa to Ernabella near the Turkey Bore turn-off and some between Umuwa and the water tanks on the hill.
		Casuarina decaisneana	Desert Oak	Kurkara	These trees are also found in the western section of the Lands. There are a number of stands on the road from Amata to Pipalyatjara and at the "T" junction on the back road, Amata to Kunamata.
		Euc. papuana	Ghost Gum	Pilpira	These trees are prolific in the McDonald ranges east and west of Alice Springs.
		Euc. terminalis	Bloodwood	Itara	These trees grow out on the plains as single trees or in clumps. There are a few on the road from Umuwa to Kenmore. There are also a few trees in the SW corner of AP Services yard, Umuwa.
		Grevillea striata	Beefwood	Iltilpa	This tree looks similar to the corkwood however it has a long strap like leaf. There are some over at the back of the Land Management yard at Umuwa.
	Pittosporum phylliraeoides	Native Willow	Kumpalya	These trees are very noticeable especially when the apricot type fruit appear. They can be found in small clumps often along the road side.	
	<p>15 metres</p>	Acacia estrophiolata	Ironwood	Utjanypa	This tree is very graceful and many can be seen along the road from Umuwa to Fregon. It tends to be scattered across the grasslands providing shade for native fauna and cattle.
		Euc. camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Apara	This is a majestic tree which grows in most creeks on the Lands. There are a few woodlots at Umuwa. This is the shorter northern form of the trees with large limbs closer to the ground.
		Euc. coolabah	Coolabah	Ankara	There are good stands of this tree in the flood out area at the Palmer river crossing (South road). They are also in the woodlot closest to the tanks on the hill at Umuwa.

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<p>Shrubs</p> <p>All shrubs listed here are local to the APY Lands and Central Australia</p>	0.5 to 1 metre	Atriplex vesicaria	Bladder Saltbush	Iriya	This plant usually grows after late autumn rain. It is quite attractive and once identified will be easy to spot again. It has been a good population of plants around Pipalyatjara.
		Enchylaena tomentosa	Ruby Saltbush	Malkakutjalpa	Likewise when this bush is identified it will be easily found around the Lands. It is easy to grow and provides a good display. Look for it after autumn rains.
		Eremphila maculata	Spotted Fuchsia	Mintjingka	These are perennial shrubs and the flower is the best identifier of this plant. They are grown from cuttings and many grow in the southern parts of the Lands. eg. Officer Creek flood out.
		Eremophila macdonnellii	Desert Fuchsia	Mintjingka	These are perennial shrubs and the flower is the best identifier of this plant. They are grown from cuttings and many grow in the southern parts of the Lands. eg. Officer Creek flood out.
	1 to 2 metres	Radyera farragei	Native Hibiscus		This shrub can be found in the creek lines in the valley floors between the ranges. They are often found in soakage areas along the creeks and a good example is Alalka creek.
	2 to 3 metres	Acacia kempeana	Witchetty Bush	Ilykuwara	This shrub is very common on the Lands and a great source of Maku grubs. There is a couple of rows planted on the inside of the bottom fence around AP Services yard at Umuwa.
		Atriplex nummularia	Old Man Saltbush	Iriya	This is another great hedging shrub. It can be grown as a single plant or in rows to form a hedge. There is a clump in the woodlot opposite the Euc. coolabah woodlot at Umuwa.
		Dodonea viscosa	Sticky Hopbush	Tjininyapa	This is an attractive shrub and very popular in house yards. The hop shaped seed pod can be very decorative. There are a few planted around Umuwa and many grow on the Wamikata sand hill. Once identified they will be easy to see across the Lands.
		Eremophila longifolia	Weeping Emu Bush	Tulypurpa	This shrub grows in large clumps and one can be found at Umuwa NE of AP Services yard and behind the houses. It is grown from a cutting.
		Euc. orbifolia	Round-leaf Mallee		This small tree or shrub can be found on the road from Amata to Umpukulu according to botanists records. There may be some specimen trees around Umuwa.
		Euc. trivalvis	Victoria Spring Mallee		This tree or shrub is reported as being a relative of Euc. socialis. There is a clump planted in the SE corner of the APY Office complex.
		Gossypium sturtianum	Sturt's Desert Rose	Kalpir-kalpirpa	Like the native hibiscus this shrub can be found in the creek lines in the valley floors between the ranges. There may be a few plants in house yards at Umuwa.
		Melalueca glomerata	Inland Paperbark	Ilpili	Often found in creek beds and drainage lines in the ranges. It is very dense and makes a good windbreak. There are a number planted on the back side of the mounds on the western side of the APY Office at Umuwa.
		Pandorea doratoxylon	Spearwood	Urtjanpa	This is often called the spear or kulata bush and it grows among the rocks in the hills. There were a few planted at Umuwa on the southern side of the APY Office.
		Senna artemisioides	Silver Cassia	Punti	These shrubs are very common on the Lands and many grow in the hills and on the plains around Umuwa. They are also growing in house yards at Umuwa.
Senna nemophila	Desert Cassia	Punti	These shrubs are very common on the Lands and many grow in the hills and on the plains around Umuwa. They are also growing in house yards at Umuwa.		
Senna sturtii	Sturt's Cassia	Punti	These shrubs are very common on the Lands and many grow in the hills and on the plains around Umuwa. They are also growing in house yards at Umuwa. There were a couple of Senna sturtii outside the main entrance to the APY Office.		

Propagating Information for Trees and Shrubs

M.W. Last May 08

Plant Type	Height Range	Botanical Name	Common Name	Pitj.-Yank. Name	Seed Type	Planting time	Seed Treatment
<p style="text-align: center;">Trees</p> <p>All trees listed here are local to the APY Lands and Central Australia</p>	<p>5 to 6 metres</p> <p>Shorter shade trees are also suitable for planting on the northern side of houses to prevent shading of solar panels etc.</p>	Acacia ligulata	Umbrella Bush	Watarka	Hard	September to December	Put seed into a mug, boil the kettle, pour water over seed and soak for 24 hours. Place swollen seed on the soil surface in a seed tray and cover with fine gravel.
		Acacia murrayana	Colony Wattle	Tjuntula	Hard	September to December	
		Acacia victorii	Bramble Wattle	Ngatunpa	Hard	September to December	
		Euc. oxymitra	Sharp-capped Mallee	Altarpa	Soft	September to December	No treatment required. Sprinkle seed on soil surface in seed tray and cover with 6-8 mm of fine gravel. Creek sand can be screened through a piece of fly wire to produce fine gravel.
		Euc. youngiana	Large fruited Mallee	Tatukula	Soft	September to December	
		Euc. socialis	Red Mallee	Ngapari	Soft	September to December	
		Hakea eyrena	Corkwood	Witjinti	Soft	September to December	
	<p>8 to 10 metres</p>	Acacia aneura	Mulga	Kurku	Hard	September to December	Same treatment as for Acacia ligulata.
		Brachychiton gregorii	Desert Kurrajong	Ngalta	Soft	September to December	No treatment required. Sprinkle seed on soil surface in seed tray and cover with 6-8 mm of fine gravel. Creek sand can be screened through a piece of fly wire to produce fine gravel.
		Callitris glaucophylla	Cyprus Pine	Kulilypuru	Medium	First week of August before the cold weather finishes.	
		Casuarina decaisneana	Desert Oak	Kurkara	Soft	October to December.	
		Euc. papuana	Ghost Gum	Pilpira	Soft	September to December	
		Euc. terminalis	Bloodwood	Itara	Soft	September to December	
		Grevillea striata	Beefwood	Iltilpa	Soft	September to December	
	Pittosporum phylliraeoides	Native Willow	Kumpalypa	Medium	September to December	Wash sticky seeds in detergent and then sprinkle in seed trays. Cover seed with fine gravel.	
<p>15 metres</p>	Acacia estrophiolata	Ironwood	Utjanypa	Hard	September to December	Use the same treatment as for Acacia ligulata.	
	Euc. camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Apara	Soft	September to December	Use the same treatment as for Eucalypts.	
	Euc. coolabah	Coolabah	Ankara	Soft	September to December		

M.W. Last May 08

Plant Type	Height Range	Botanical Name	Common Name	Pitj.-Yank. Name	Seed Type	Planting Time	Seed Treatment
<p style="text-align: center;">Shrubs</p> <p>All shrubs listed here are local to the APY Lands and Central Australia</p>	0.5 to 1 metre	Atriplex vesicaria	Bladder Saltbush	Iriya	Soft	First week of August before the cold weather finishes.	No treatment required. Sprinkle seed on soil surface in seed tray and cover with 6-8 mm of fine gravel.
		Enchylaena tomentosa	Ruby Saltbush	Malkakutjalpa	Soft	September to December	No treatment required. Sprinkle seed on soil surface in seed tray and cover with 6-8 mm of fine gravel.
		Eremphila maculata	Spotted Fuchsia	Mintjingka	Cutting		These cuttings are usually propagated by State Flora in SA.
		Eremophila macdonnellii	Desert Fuchsia	Mintjingka	Cutting		These cuttings are usually propagated by State Flora in SA.
	1 to 2 metres	Radyera farragei	Native Hibiscus		Hard	September to December	Same treatment as for Acacia kempeana.
	2 to 3 metres	Acacia kempeana	Witchetty Bush	Ilykuwara	Hard	September to December	Put seed into a mug, boil the kettle, pour water over seed and soak for 24 hours. Place swollen seed on the soil surface in a seed tray and cover with fine gravel.
		Atriplex nummularia	Old Man Saltbush	Iriya	Soft	First week of August before the cold weather finishes.	No treatment required. Sprinkle seed on soil surface in seed tray and cover with 6-8 mm of fine gravel.
		Dodonea viscosa	Sticky Hopbush	Tjininyapa	Hard	September to December	Same treatment as for Acacia kempeana.
		Eremophila longifolia	Weeping Emu Bush	Tulypurpa	Cutting		These cuttings are usually propagated by State Flora in SA.
		Euc. orbifolia	Round-leaf Mallee		Soft	September to December	No treatment required. Sprinkle seed on soil surface in seed tray and cover with 6-8 mm of fine gravel.
		Euc. trivalvis	Victoria Spring Mallee		Soft	September to December	
		Gossypium sturtianum	Sturt's Desert Rose	Kalpir-kalpirpa	Hard	September to December	Same treatment as for Acacia kempeana.
		Melalueca glomerata	Inland Paperbark	Ilpili	Soft	September to December	No treatment required. Sprinkle seed on soil surface in seed tray and cover with 6-8 mm of fine gravel.
		Pandorea doratoxylon	Spearwood	Urtjanpa	Soft	September to December	
Senna artemisioides		Silver Cassia	Punti	Hard	September to December	Put seed into a mug, boil the kettle, pour water over seed and soak for 24 hours. Place swollen seed on the soil surface in a seed tray and cover with fine gravel.	
Senna nemophila		Desert Cassia	Punti	Hard	September to December		
Senna sturtii	Sturt's Cassia	Punti	Hard	September to December			

