

Moora Eucalypt Tree Trail

Enjoy a walk amongst the native Eucalypt trees

Scan here to link to map and information about Moora Eucalypts



- Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum). River Gums planted outside the visitors centre create shady cool parking in summer. Note their destructive root system in the bitumen! Fast to grow but can cause damage with dropped limbs.
- 2. Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea (Red Flowering Gum) & Eucalyptus albopurpurea (Port Lincoln Mallee) Both these Eucalypt species have masses of stunning flowers in autumn/early winter and are insect magnets. Neither are native to WA but they make good street trees.
- 3. Eucalyptus macrocarpa (Mottlecah). This planted Mottlecah has stunning red flowers and silver foliage. The flowers are the biggest of any Eucalypt in Australia. Watch out for bees in the flowers! Grows native on sandy-gravelly soils in the region.
- 4. Eucalyptus salmonophloia (Salmon Gum). Salmon Gums are an iconic tree of Moora and the Wheatbelt. Their stunning Salmony bark can be viewed December until April. Note the impressive avenues of Salmon Gums north and south of town.
- 5. Eucalyptus wandoo (Wandoo) and Eucalyptus salmonophloia (Salmon Gum). Remnant Wandoo (or White Gum) and Salmon Gum grow on this vacant block next to the church. Note Wandoo has duller leaves than Salmon Gum and a whiter trunk.
- 6. Huge *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum). This huge River Gum is hundreds of years old. The branches have been pollarded to stop limb droppage. The tree is so old that hollows now support endangered Carnabys Black Cockatoo during breeding.
- 7. Eucalyptus salmonophloia (Salmon Gum). This is a stunning remnant Salmon Gum at least 100 years old.
- 8. Apex Park featuring various Eucalypts. Species here include remnant Salmon Gum, Wandoo, York Gum and Flooded Gum plus planted non-natives including Lemon Scented Gums (*Corymbia citriodora*), River Red Gum varieties (*E camaldulensis*) from eastern states and *Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea* (red flowering gum).
- 9. Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum). An avenue of huge planted River Red Gums next to the swimming pool.
- 10. Eucalyptus salmonophloia (Salmon Gum). A number of remnant Salmon Gums grow next to the Moore River. Note the artificial Carnabys Black Cockatoo log nests. Natural hollows are few and far between so these artificial hollows are essential for the birds breeding here.
- 11. Eucalyptus woodwardii (Lemon Flowering Gum) A magnificent tall tree with weeping habit covered in yellow flowers late autumn through winter. Endemic to the Kalgoorlie region, it grows well in the higher rainfall areas of the Wheatbelt.
- 12. Eucalyptus loxophleba (York Gum). The York Gum is a widespread native tree of the WA Wheatbelt. The railway is an extensive important native vegetation corridor featuring York Gum plus Salmon Gums and Wandoo.
- 13. Eucalyptus salmonophloia (Salmon Gum). This is a beautiful towering tall Salmon Gum. Note that Salmon Gum indicates a clay-loam soil so this country was preferential cleared for agriculture. These old remnant trees should be heritage protected.
- 14. Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum) avenue. Lots of Flooded Gums of various ages are along this avenue. Flooded Gums and River Red Gums intergrade in this area so you can see variants of both species.
- 15. Eucalyptus salmonophloia (Salmon Gum). This could be the tallest most magnificent Salmon Gum in Moora!









This project has been developed by Moore Catchment Council with funding from State Natural Resource Management Program and Eucalypt Australia



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