

Think Green

BIODIVERSITY

Tree Checklist

Have you seen these tree-rific trees rooted in natural areas or shading the streets?

Trees can be tall, tough and full of surprises! Did you know that trees provide shelter, food and shade for many living things, such as wildlife, fungi and humans? On a hot day, trees can cool down a road or footpath by up to 10°C! Trees can grow slowly and it's important to stay on designated paths to protect their roots and soil.



N



Jarrah
Eucalyptus marginata



N



Marri
Corymbia calophylla



N



Tuart | *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*



N



Weeping peppermint
*Agonis flexuosa**



I



Jacaranda
*Jacaranda mimosifolia**



N



Rottnest Island Pine
Callitris preissii



N



Firewood banksia
Banksia menziesii



N



Quandong
Santalum acuminatum



N



Candlestick banksia
Banksia attenuata



N



Redheart moit
*Eucalyptus decipiens**



WA



Coral gum
*Eucalyptus torquata**



WA



Pincushion hakea
Hakea laurina



N



Lesser bottlebrush
*Callistemon phoeniceus**



N



Rottnest tea-tree
Melaleuca lanceolata



WA



Silver princess
Eucalyptus caesia



N



Orange wattle
Acacia saligna

*Available as a free street tree via the City's [Street Tree Planting Program](#).

Key: **N** Native to the City of Joondalup **WA** Native to other areas in Western Australia (not the City of Joondalup) **I** Introduced species

Noongar Flowering Seasons

-  **Birak** (December – January)
-  **Makuru** (June – July)

 **Bunuru** (February – March)

 **Djilba** (August – September)

 **Djeran** (April – May)

 **Kambarang** (October – November)

Native Trees

The backbone of our natural environment

Native trees are a defining feature of the City of Joondalup's natural and urban landscapes. They provide essential habitat, food and shelter for wildlife, help stabilise soils, regulate local climate and support healthy ecosystems. Protecting and valuing our native trees is vital for maintaining biodiversity, cultural heritage and community wellbeing.

Many native trees found in the City are uniquely adapted to local conditions, including sandy soils, coastal exposure and seasonal rainfall patterns. Caring for existing trees and planting new ones helps to build a resilient urban forest that supports both people and nature.

Urban trees and canopy cover

Urban trees are essential infrastructure. Their shade reduces surface and air temperatures, making streets, parks and homes more comfortable during hot weather. Tree canopy in urban areas helps to reduce the urban heat island effect, lower energy use for cooling, filter air pollutants, and manage stormwater by slowing and absorbing rainfall.

A healthy and diverse urban forest also provides habitat and movement corridors for birds, insects and other native wildlife, helping to reconnect nature across the city.

Growing our urban forest

The City supports urban tree planting through initiatives such as the Street Tree Planting Program, Leafy City Program as well as the Native Plant Giveaway which encourage residents to plant native trees and plants at home.

By planting native trees on private property and caring for existing trees, residents play an important role in strengthening the City's urban canopy cover and contributing to climate resilience.

Jarrah, Marri and Tuart trees within the City of Joondalup.



Did you know?

Western Australia is home to more than 11,000 native tree and shrub species, many of which occur nowhere else in the world¹. The City of Joondalup supports a diverse range of native trees across its natural areas, including woodlands, wetlands and coastal reserves. These trees form critical habitat corridors that connect ecosystems and support native birds, mammals, reptiles and insects.

You can find native trees in places such as Yellagonga Regional Park, Warwick Bushland, Craigie Bushland, and along the City's coastal foreshore reserves.

Protecting native trees for future generations

You can help protect the City's native trees by:



Staying on designated paths to avoid damaging tree roots and surrounding vegetation.



Not removing bark, branches, leaves or seeds from trees in natural areas



Not introducing or spreading weeds, garden waste or pathogens into bushland



Reporting damaged or fallen trees in public reserves to the City.



Getting involved with local conservation efforts, such as joining a Friends Group or participating in community planting days, is a great way to help care for native trees and bushland.

References

¹ Western Australian Herbarium (2024), [Florabase](#), *The Western Australian flora statistics*, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.