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OPEN FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 10AM to 4PM

Or other times by appointment.



19/11/08

We are over stocked with some of our advanced tree lines (3m+) and need to clear them to make way for new stock.

We are offering them for sale with a massive

# 30% discount

off our normal price

bag size	normal price (inc GST)	sale price (inc GST)	savings
12/13inch pot	\$80	\$56	\$24
45 l bag	\$180	\$126	\$54
75 l bag	\$220	\$154	\$66
100 l bag	\$330	\$231	\$99

All items must be taken with the purchaser on the day. They will transport in a ute or trailer laying down. Bring a tarp to cover foliage, to prevent wind burn and rope to tie them so that they do not roll around.

No lay by or holding of stock for future collection.

## Clearance Items

1. Acer Negundo - Kellys Gold (45 litre bag)
2. Acer Negundo Box Elder(45 l bag, 13 inch)
3. Poplar – Cottonwood (45 l bag)
4. Gleditsia Ruby Lace (45 l bag)
5. American Ash – Champaign Country (45 l bag)
6. Flowering Robina (Pink) (45 l bag)
7. Oriental Plane (75l, 45 l 13 inch)
8. Cutleaf Birch (45 l bag)
9. Amelachier – Service berry or June Berry (45 l bag)
10. Flowering Almond (45 l bag, 75 l bag)
11. Flowering Peach (45 l bag, 75 l bag)
12. Flowering Plum – Prunus Elvins (75 l bag)
13. Catalpa Moptop (45 l bag, 75 l bag)
14. Lophostemon (13 inch)
15. Silver Birch (13 inch)

**DESCRIPTIONS AND USES OF EACH OF THE PLANTS ARE  
PROVIDED BELOW**

## DESCRIPTIONS AND USES

### Acer Negundo – kelly's Gold

- Family:** Aceraceae.
- Landscape value:** A small, slow growing box elder selection with pleasing golden summer foliage. Suitable in smaller parks and gardens for creating foliage colour contrast or as a shade tree.
- Height:** 6 metres.
- Width:** 4 metres.
- Growth rate:** Slow to moderate.
- Habit:** Ovate to rounded.
- Foliage:** Golden-yellow to lime green tinged pinnate leaves with reddish petioles (leaf stalks), usually with three to five broad leaflets. The autumn colour is golden-yellow.
- Bark:** Greyish-brown. Young branches greenish with a grey bloom.
- Tolerances:** Very hardy. Will thrive in a wide range of soil conditions, wet or dry, of varied pH levels (tolerates alkaline soils) and some coastal areas. During juvenile stages of growth, young branches may be susceptible to wind damage. Transplants easily.
- Comments:** Best when grown in full sun. Fallen leaves quickly disintegrate and rarely require cleaning up.



## Acer Negundo Box Elder(45 l bag, 13 inch)

- Family:** Aceraceae.
- Landscape value:** A fast growing maple that will tolerate very difficult, and varied site conditions to quickly create an appealing effect. Suitable as a large shade tree or for screening in large gardens. Often used in street plantings and parks.
- Height:** 10 metres.
- Width:** 8 metres.
- Growth rate:** Moderate to fast.
- Habit:** Broad, irregularly rounded and asymmetric. Wide spreading and often multi-stemmed. Can grow 4 to 6 metres during the first 5 years.
- Foliage:** Light to mid-green, pinnate leaves usually with three- to five (occasionally more) broad leaflets. Autumn colour pale greenish-yellowish then pale brown. The falling leaves disintegrate quickly and seldom require cleaning up.
- Flowers:** Insignificant male and female flowers on separate plants (dioecious).
- Fruit:** Samaras in pairs, held in pendulous clusters from the outer branches of female plants.
- Bark:** Light grey to greyish-brown. Young branches olive-green with a white bloom.
- Tolerances:** Very hardy. Will thrive in a wide range of soil conditions, wet or dry, of varied pH levels(tolerates alkaline soils) and some coastal areas. During juvenile stages of growth, young branches may be susceptible to wind damage. Transplants easily.
- Comments:** Best when grown in full sun. Fallen leaves quickly disintegrate and rarely require cleaning up.



## Poplar – Cottonwood (deltoides) (45 l bag)

- Family:** Salicaceae.
- Landscape value:** A narrow and fast growing poplar with a straight trunk and good apical dominance. Has good potential as a feature tree or for use in avenues where a uniform effect is required.
- Height:** 20 metres.
- Width:** 5 metres.
- Growth rate:** Fast.
- Habit:** Columnar to narrowly ovate with the lower branches slightly more spreading than those of the Lombardy Poplar. Potentially very large.
- Foliage:** New leaves emerge diamond shaped, reddish brown on red petioles, before turning to a good mid-green with a triangular shape. Yellow in autumn.
- Flowers:** Reported to have pendulous catkins, appearing before the leaves in spring. Not observed in Australia at time of publication.
- Fruit:** Capsules open at maturity (dehiscent capsules). Not observed in Australia at time of publication.
- Bark:** Light greyish-brown, roughening into flakes as the tree matures.
- Tolerances:** Performs best in moist soils and in full sun, but is quite tolerant of dryer sites and soils of various pH values. Reported to have brittle wood making it unsuitable for use as a windbreak.
- Comments:** Propagated onto minimal-suckering rootstock and will generally not produce suckers unless the roots are damaged. Overseas reports claim that this cultivar is unpalatable to possums. May be susceptible to *Melampsora medasae* (poplar



rust) in some districts. A female clone.

## Gleditsia - Ruby Lace (45 l bag)

- Family:** Fabaceae.
- Landscape value:** A medium sized foliage tree grown for its glossy bronzy-green foliage and a good tolerance of a wide range of growing conditions. Suitable for colour contrast and to provide dappled shade in parks and gardens.
- Height:** 6 metres.
- Width:** 6 metres.
- Growth rate:** Moderate.
- Habit:** Rounded and open, somewhat spreading. Branches with pendulous tips.
- Foliage:** Glossy, bronzy-green pinnate to bipinnate leaves turning yellow in autumn. New foliage is ruby-red, becoming purplish.
- Flowers:** Inconspicuous.
- Fruit:** Not observed in Australia to date. Overseas reports describe fruit.
- Bark:** Dark, greyish-brown with long, narrow ridges. Virtually thornless.
- Tolerances:** Wide range, including urban sites, air pollution, moderately saline soils, low levels of drought and occasional wetness.
- Comments:** Performs best in moist, deep, fertile soils in a position receiving full sun. Relatively pest and disease free, however overseas reports indicate it may be susceptible to spider mites and leaf spots.



## American Ash – Champaign Country (45 l bag)

- Family:** Oleaceae.
- Landscape value:** A vigorous, uniform tree with excellent summer foliage and a strong structure, well suited for sites where quick establishment is required. Forms and excellent, easily maintained shade tree, ideal for parks, gardens and public areas.
- Height:** 11 metres.
- Width:** 7 metres.
- Growth rate:** Moderate to fast.
- Habit:** Broadly ovate. Very uniform with a strong central leader.
- Foliage:** Shiny, dark green pinnate leaves with five to nine leaflets. In autumn the foliage turns to yellows and purples.
- Flowers:** Inconspicuous. Reported to be male.
- Fruit:** None observed in Australia at time of publication.
- Bark:** Grey to greyish-brown.
- Tolerances:** Tolerant of a range of soil types, but prefers a moist, well drained soil that is pH neutral to slightly acid.
- Comments:** Best in full sun, but tolerates partial shade.



## Flowering Robina (Pink) (45 l bag)

- Family:** Fabaceae.
- Landscape value:** A very floriferous and adaptable small tree, this cultivar is of value as a specimen in areas of restricted space such as courtyards.
- Height:** 8 metres.
- Width:** 5 metres.
- Growth rate:** Moderate.
- Habit:** Small, rounded.
- Foliage:** Lightly textured, dark green pinnate leaves to 15 cm long, turning yellowish in autumn. Some thorns are produced at the base of leaves.
- Flowers:** Fragrant 'pea'-like flowers to 2.5 cm long, borne in pendulous racemes in late spring to early summer. The outer flower petals are pale pink and pinkish-mauve and the central petals pale pink to almost white. The deeply coloured reddish-purple calyx strongly influences the overall floral display.
- Fruit:** Brownish legumes to 5 cm long.
- Bark:** Greyish-brown and furrowed.
- Tolerances:** Tolerant of a wide range of soil and climatic conditions with good tolerance of moderate drought and coastal areas. The root system has nodules containing nitrogen fixing bacteria. The leaves, young shoots, pods, seeds and the inner bark may be toxic to horses and other animals when ingested.
- Comments:** Possibly a selection from a cross between *Robinia kelseyi* and *R. pseudoacacia*. Some thorns are present.



## Oriental Plane (75l, 45 l 13 inch)

- Family:** Platanaceae.
- Landscape value:** A hardy, drought tolerant, tree suitable for street planting where space permits. It may also be used successfully as an avenue tree in larger parks. Ultimately a very large tree and should be sited accordingly.
- Height:** 15 metres.
- Width:** 10 metres.
- Growth rate:** Moderate to fast.
- Habit:** Pyramidal in youth, becoming rounded with age. Eventually forms a very large tree.
- Foliage:** The deeply incised foliage becomes yellow-brown in autumn.
- Flowers:** Inconspicuous flowers in early spring.
- Fruit:** Pendulous, bristly seed balls are produced in groups of three to six.
- Bark:** Exfoliating in plates to reveal cream underbark.
- Tolerances:** Wide range including urban conditions, differing soils and atmospheric pollution. Responds well to heavy pruning and exhibits good disease resistance.
- Comments:** Best in moist, well drained, fertile soil in full sun to light shade. Hairs on the fruits and leaves are irritating to the nose, eyes and throat for some. Bark, leaf and fruit litter may be a problem in urban sites. s



## Cutleaf Birch (45 l bag)

- Family:** Betulaceae.
- Landscape value:** A very graceful specimen tree with distinctive feathery foliage, pendulous branch tips and fine white bark. The Cut Leaf Birch is slender enough to be included in a small garden without appearing too dominant, but is also effective in larger areas planted alone or in groups.
- Height:** 11 metres.
- Width:** 6 metres.
- Growth rate:** Moderate.
- Habit:** Narrowly pyramidal to ovate. The main branches grow upright from the trunk and the fine, outer branch tips become lightly pendulous as the tree matures.
- Foliage:** The unusual foliage of this cultivar is outstanding. Mid-green leaves with a deeply cut margin. Butter yellow in autumn. Held in a pendulous fashion on the branches.
- Flowers:** Small flowers borne in catkins. Male and female flowers are separate on the same plant (monoecious).
- Fruit:** Small winged nutlets borne in a pendulous 'cone' (strobilus) that sheds in autumn.
- Bark:** Papery white, peeling when shed. Becoming roughly fissured with greyish-black patches on the trunk when older.
- Tolerances:** Adaptable to varied pH values.
- Comments:** This form of *Betula pendula* was first observed in Sweden in 1767. If pruning is required, it should be carried out in late summer or early autumn, as pruning in late winter or early spring



may cause the tree to 'bleed' excessively.

## Amelanchier – Service Berry or June Berry (45 l bag)



### Description

The serviceberries, genus *Amelanchier*, are deciduous shrubs or small trees that grow in the understory of temperate forests. Shadbush (*A. canadensis*) is a multistemmed shrub that gets up to 20 ft (6 m) tall with a dense, bushy spread up to 10 ft (3 m) across. The bush sends up numerous suckers and can become quite a thicket. Shadbush leaves are elliptic, about 2 in (5 cm) long and a very pretty white fuzzy when young, but becoming shiny green as they mature. In fall, shadbush leaves turn brilliant yellow, red or orange. The five petaled flowers are white and borne in erect clusters up to 2 (5 cm) long in early spring as the leaves are unfolding. They give rise to half inch bluish black fruits, which are quite showy as well as edible. Technically, the berrylike fruits are "pomes", as are apples, rose hips and other members of the rose family. They look a lot like large blueberries, though.

**DESCRIPTIONS CONTINUE BELOW**

## Flowering Almond (45 l bag, 75 l bag)

- Family:** Rosaceae.
- Landscape value:** An early spring display of double crimson-red flowers on this flowering peach provides a bright splash of colour for small gardens and other landscapes.
- Height:** 4 metres.
- Width:** 3 metres.
- Growth rate:** Slow to moderate.
- Habit:** Vase shaped, spreading small tree with semi-pendulous branch tips.
- Foliage:** Light green lanceolate leaves to 14 cm long with a long tapered point.
- Flowers:** Double, crimson-red flowers to 4 cm diameter, almost completely covering the bare laterals branches in early spring.
- Tolerances:** Quite adaptable to a varied site conditions, but prefers moist, well drained fertile soils and a position receiving full sun to part-shade. Flowers best in full sun and when pruned annually immediately after flowering. Often requires spraying to prevent leaf curl.



## Flowering Peach (45 l bag, 75 l bag)

- Family:** Rosaceae.
- Landscape value:** This Japanese flowering apricot provides profuse display of double pink flowers on bare branches as early as mid-winter. Very effective for brightening small gardens in winter and to signal the oncoming of spring.
- Height:** 4 metres.
- Width:** 3.5 metres.
- Growth rate:** Moderate.
- Habit:** Vase-shaped, upright spreading.
- Foliage:** Finely serrated leaves are a lustrous green, up to 10 cm long and 6 cm wide with a pinched apex. Becoming yellowish-orange to orangey-red in autumn.
- Flowers:** Double. Deep pink flowers up to 2.5 cm diameter with yellow stamens. Solitary or in pairs, dense along the bare branches in late winter to early spring. Delicately fragrant, especially noticeable in the evening.
- Fruit:** Small, green fruits. Bitter and generally inedible.
- Tolerances:** Adaptable to a varied site conditions, but prefers moist, well drained fertile soils in a sheltered position receiving full sun to part-shade. Flowers best in full sun. Annual pruning after flowering is recommended to encourage new growth that will produce many flowers the following year.



## Flowering Plum- Prunus Elvins (75l bag)

- Family:** Rosaceae.
- Landscape value:** A small flowering plum grown for an amazing display of white, changing to pink, flowers covering bare willowy branches from mid-spring. Good for small gardens and parks.
- Height:** 3 metres.
- Width:** 3 metres.
- Growth rate:** Moderate.
- Habit:** Upright branching, spreading small tree.
- Foliage:** Dark green leaves to 7 cm long with a serrulate margin.
- Flowers:** Abundant single flowers to 2 cm diameter, with white petals upon opening, gradually becoming coral-pink before falling. Nearly completely covering the long bare branches in mid-spring.
- Fruit:** Unknown.
- Tolerances:** Quite adaptable to a varied site conditions, but prefers moist, well drained fertile soils and a position receiving full sun to part-shade. Flowers best in full sun.
- Comments:** Originated in Victoria circa 1957. Thought to have parentage associated with *Prunus cerasifera*.



## Catalpa Moptop (45 l bag, 75 l bag)

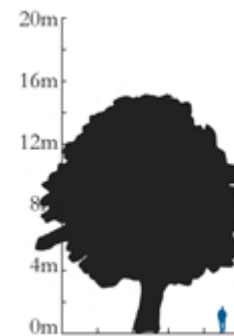
- Family:** Bignoniaceae.
- Landscape value:** A tough, globe-headed cultivar propagated onto a 'standard'. Useful as a small feature or for planting in streets, courtyards and other paved areas.
- Height:** 5 metres.
- Width:** 3 metres.
- Growth rate:** Slow.
- Habit:** Dense, rounded, propagated onto a 'standard' at approximately 1.8 metres.
- Foliage:** Large, mid-green leaves (slightly smaller than normal for the species). The autumn colour is yellow in colder climates.
- Flowers:** Rarely formed.
- Fruit:** Rarely formed.
- Bark:** Grey.
- Tolerances:** Very tolerant to a variety of soil types including quite dry sites, but prefers acid soils that are deep and rich, and moist but well drained.
- Comments:** Good in temperate to warm temperate regions. Should not be planted in exposed, windy areas as the leaves may become tattered and some branches may break.



## Lophostemon – Brush Box (13 inch)

This tall fast growing evergreen tree is native to New South Wales and Queensland. It occurs naturally in wet sclerophyll forests where it reaches much taller proportions than in cultivation. It features interesting pinkish brown peeling bark.

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<b>Cultivation:</b>	Plant in full sun. Prefers fertile well drained soil. Requires ample water until established. Very drought tolerant once established. Frost tender when young, becoming cold and frost hardy when established. Chlorosis can be a problem in poorer soils.
<b>Flowers:</b>	Creamish white flowers up to 50mm across appear in late spring to early summer.
<b>Foliage:</b>	Leathery leaves are a glossy dark green above and paler on the underside. Leaves are up to 150mm long.
<b>Fruits:</b>	Green-brown bell shaped capsules with 3 cells contain numerous seeds. Fruit sets from late summer to early autumn.
<b>Habit:</b>	Dense symmetrical rounded crown. Upright growth.
<b>Height:</b>	up to 12m tall in cultivation. Up to 35m tall in its native habitat.
<b>Uses:</b>	Windbreaks, street and avenue planting, shade tree, screen planting, dry gardens, parklands, feature tree, timber tree, ideal bee keepers species.



# Silver Birch (13 inch)

- Family:** Betulaceae.
- Landscape value:** The popular Silver Birch is commonly planted in residential gardens around temperate Australia for its white trunk and fresh green foliage. Good when planted in odd numbered groups to create an attractive copse in parks and larger gardens.
- Height:** 10 metres.
- Width:** 6 metres.
- Growth rate:** Moderate.
- Habit:** Pyramidal to narrowly ovate. Branch tips are often pendulous.
- Foliage:** Bright green, triangular to diamond-shaped leaves with a doubly serrate margin. Yellow autumn colour. The autumn foliage colour is better in cool areas.
- Flowers:** Male and female flowers are borne separately on the same plant (monoecious) in long, pale green, paired catkins during spring.
- Fruit:** Small winged nutlets borne in a pendulous 'cone' (a strobilus) that sheds in autumn.
- Bark:** Bronzy-grey when young, later turning papery whit. Becoming roughly fissured with greyish-black patches on the trunk as it ages.
- Tolerances:** Prefers a moist, well drained soil, but will tolerate relatively wet or dry positions for short periods. Adaptable to varied pH values.
- Comments:** If pruning is required, it should be carried out in late summer or early autumn, as pruning in late winter or early spring causes the tree to 'bleed' excessively.

