



◦All trees on this sheet are indigenous to the George area. Search for a tree on www.pza.sanbi.org for pictures and more information.

◦Choose the right tree for the right place. Check the soil type, wetness, light, wind tolerance and whether infrastructure or services (e.g. pipelines) could be at risk from aggressive roots.

◦Select indigenous trees found in your area. Trees from other parts of South Africa may struggle with local conditions, or grow so well they become invasive.

◦Prepare the hole. Dig the hole twice as wide, and slightly deeper than the tree's root ball. Loosen the soil and mix it with one part compost to three parts soil. Refill the hole with the mix after placing the tree.

◦Create a basin/well to retain water around the tree. Add a layer of 5-10cm organic mulch to retain soil moisture and deter weeds. If the tree is in a windy area, provide a stake to support it. Water enough to keep the root bowl moist.

◦Consider companion planting 2 or 3 faster-growing small indigenous trees/shrubs 1m apart, together with a slower-growing target tree to encourage their upward growth and to shelter them from the elements when young.

Compiled by: J. Dabrowski

Botanical Name	Common Name	Deciduous (seasonal leaf-loss)	Drought Tolerance?	Tolerate Wetness?	Size	Aggressive Root System	Main Routes	Pavements	CBD/Parking Areas	Birds/Bees/Butterflies/Chameleons	Fast Growing	Coastal Areas	Sandy Soils	Clay Soils	Windy Areas	Wind Break	Screening	Notes
Trees in bold are recommended street trees for Uniondale & Haarlem		E: Evergreen S: Semi-deciduous D: Deciduous	H: High M: Medium L: Low	Periodic Standing Water	S: Small < 3m M: Medium 3-5m L: Large 7m +	Can damage built infrastructure	Larger open spaces (parks, golf courses)	Narrower spaces, mild roots	Spreading crown / shade / mild roots	Produces nectar, pollen, fruit								
<i>Aloe ferox</i>	Cape aloe	E	H	X	S	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	Best planted in a group to provide mutual shelter. Shallow spreading roots require space, but aren't aggressive.
<i>Buddleja saligna</i>	False olive	E	H	X	M	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Celtis africana</i>	White stinkwood	D	M/H	X	M/L	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	Be cautious of the similar looking exotic <i>Celtis sinensis</i> which can be sold as <i>Celtis africana</i>
<i>Dodonaea angustifolia</i>	Sand olive	E	H	X	S	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	
<i>Euclea crispa</i>	Blue guarri	E	H	X	S/M	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Euclea undulata</i>	Common guarri	E	H	X	M	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	Needs initial shaping to achieve a 'street tree shape' when young as it is naturally multi-stemmed.
<i>Halleria lucida</i>	Tree fuschia	E	L/M	X	S/M	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	Needs initial shaping to achieve a traditional tree shape with canopy as it is naturally multi-stemmed.
<i>Kiggelaria africana</i>	Wild peach	E	M/H	X	M/L	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	
<i>Olea europaea africana</i>	African wild olive	E	H	X	M	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Schotia afra</i>	Karoo boerbeet	S	H	X	M	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Searsia lancea</i>	Sweet karee	E	H	✓	M	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Searsia pallens</i>	Striped kuni-bush	E	M/H	X	S/M	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Vachellia karroo</i>	Sweet thorn	S	H	✓	M/L	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	