

Why are the tuart woodlands important?
Search for the reasons.

Treasure the tuart

Our precious provider



Western ringtail possum
(*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*)
Photo: Babs & Bert Wells/DEC



Sacred kingfisher
(*Halcyon sancta*)
Photo: Babs & Bert Wells/DEC



Brushtailed phascogale
(*Phascogale tapoatafa*)
Photo: Babs & Bert Wells/DEC



Marbled gecko
(*Phyllodactylus marmoratus*)
Photo: Babs & Bert Wells (DEC)



Tuart longicorn beetle
(*Phoracantha impavida*)
Photo: Jiri Lochman



Carpet python
(*Morelia spilota*)
Photo: Babs & Bert Wells/DEC



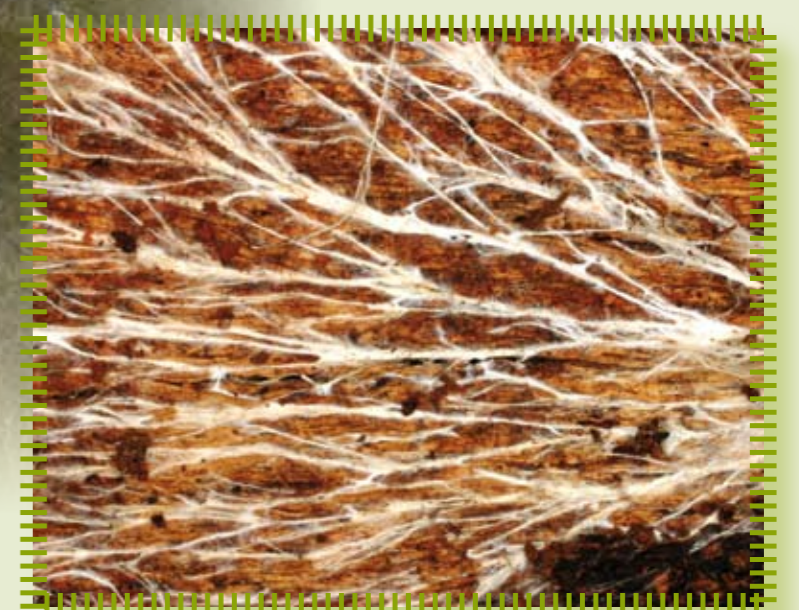
Tuart longicorn larva
(*Phoracantha impavida*)
Photo: Robert Powell/DEC



White punk
(*Laetiporus portentosus*)
Photo: Neale Bougher/DEC



Red-eyed wattle (*Acacia cyclops*)
Photo: Carolyn Harding/DEC



Fungal mycelia
Photo: Neale Bougher/DEC



Tuart tree (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) Photo: Marie Lochman

The tuart tree (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*), also known as the toart, is a large, magnificent woodland tree. Tuart and its associated vegetation provide important biological and ecological values, and key habitats for many animal and fungal species. Aboriginal people valued tuart woodlands as grounds for hunting and gathering and used bark from the trees to make weapons and tools.

The tuart grows in a 400-kilometre coastal band from Jurien Bay to just east of Busselton. It is the largest tree on the Swan Coastal Plain and can grow to between 12 and 42 metres in height.

Tuart trees and their communities are under threat from urban, agricultural and industrial development. Since European settlement, 65 per cent of tuart woodlands have been cleared.

