

SAFE GROWING NEAR POWERLINES

Choose wisely to prevent bushfires

Trees that grow on your property are your responsibility—it's the law

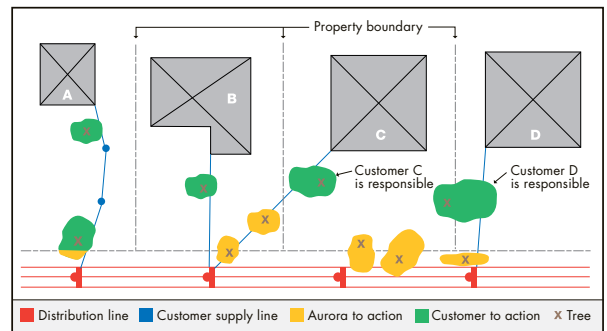
Trees and shrubs can make for a pleasantly restful environment. However, if they come in contact with a powerline, they can create a highly dangerous situation and may cause a fire or even bring the line down, cutting the electricity supply and potentially leaving live wires on the ground.

For your own safety and the safety of the community, you must ensure that there is a safe distance between powerlines and the branches and foliage of any trees or shrubs that grow on your property.

Keeping your trees and shrubs clear of powerlines will:

- protect your home and surrounding assets
- protect your neighbours' property
- save you money
- prevent power supply interruptions.

There are situations where Aurora undertakes vegetation management with trees and shrubs growing on private property. The diagram below illustrates some examples of responsibility with regard to vegetation and both distribution lines and customer supply lines.



Look out below!

Plants' root systems can interfere with underground power cables. If your area has an underground power supply, remember that low voltage cables are approximately 500mm below the surface and high voltage cables are buried approximately 900mm. If you're in doubt about where cables are laid, contact 'Dial Before You Dig' on **1100**. For information on plants that will not interfere with underground cables, talk to your local plant nursery.



Safe Tree Guide*

*This is an indicative listing only. Your choice is not restricted to this list.

TASMANIAN NATIVE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height (m)
Acacia axillaris (A,C)		3.5
Acacia suaveolens (A,B,C)	Sweet Wattle	2.0
Acacia terminalis (B,C)	Sunshine Wattle	3.0
Acacia verniciflua (A,B,C)	Varnished Wattle	3.5
Acacia verticillata (A,B,C)	Prickly Moses	3.5
Allocasuarina monilifera (B,C)		3.0
Bauera rubioides (A,C)	River Rose	2.0
Callistemon paludosis (A,C)	River Bottlebrush	3.0
Callistemon pallidus (A,C)	Lemon Bottlebrush	3.5
Callistemon viridiflorus (A,C)	Green Bottlebrush	2.5
Calytrix tetragona (B,C)	Common Fringe-Myrtle	3.0
Correa alba (B,C)	White Correa	2.0
Correa lawrenciana (A,C)	Mountain Correa	2.0
Correa reflexa (A,C)	Native Fuchsia	2.0
Hakea nodosa (A,C)	Yellow Hakea	3.0
Kunzea ambigua (B,C)	White Kunzea	2.5
Leptospermum nitidum (A,C)	Glossy Tea Tree	2.5
Leptospermum scoparium (A,C)	Manuka	3.5
Lomatia polymorpha (A,C)	Mountain Lomatia	2.0
Melaleuca gibbosa (A,C)		2.5
Melaleuca squamea (A,B,C)	Swamp Honey-Myrtle	2.5
Telopea truncata (A,C)	Tasmanian Waratah	2.0
Westringia angustifolia (A,C)	Native Rosemary	3.0

AUSTRALIAN MAINLAND NATIVE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height (m)
Acacia diffusa (A,B,C)	Spreading Wattle	2.0
Acacia drummondii (A,B,C)	Drummonds Wattle	2.0
Acacia lineata (A,B,C)	Streaked Wattle	3.0
Acacia myrtifolia (A,B,C)	Red Stew Wattle	2.0
Baekia crenatifolia (A,C)	Heath Myrtle	3.0
Banksia ericifolia (B,C)	Heath Banksia	3.5
Banksia spinulosa (B,C)	Honeysuckle Banksia	3.0
Banksia tricuspis (A,C)		3.0
Callistemon citrinus (A,C)	Lemon-scented Bottlebrush	3.5
Callistemon laevifolius (B,C)		2.5
Callistemon macropunctata (A,C)	Scarlet Bottlebrush	3.0
Callistemon phoeniceus (A,C)	Fiery Bottlebrush	2.5
Callistemon rigidus (A,C)	"Stiff-leaved" Bottlebrush	2.5
Callistemon speciosus (B,C)	Showy Bottlebrush	3.0
Correa bauerlenii (A,B,C)	Chef's Hat Correa	2.0
Grevillea lanigera (A,B,C)	Woolly Grevillea	2.0
Grevillea victoriae (A,C)	Royal Grevillea	2.0
Hakea corymbosa (B,C)		2.0
Hakea cucullata (B,C)	Hooded Hakea	2.0
Hakea laurina (B,C)	Pincushion Hakea	3.5
Hakea sericea (B,C)	Silky Hakea	3.0
Hakea suaveolens (B,C)		3.5
Kunzea baxteri (B,C)	Red Kunzea	3.0

KEY:

A = wet areas; B = dry areas; C = frost-resistant

Safe Tree Guide (cont.)

NON-AUSTRALIAN SPECIES (EXOTIC)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height (m)
Abelia chinensis (A,B,C)	Abelia	2.0
Abelia floribunda (B,C)	Abelia	2.0
Abelia grandiflora (A,B,C)	Glossy Abelia	2.0
Ceanothus "Blue Pacific" (B,C)	Californian Lilac	2.5
Choisya ternata (B,C)	Mexican Orange Blossom	2.0
Clethra alnifolia (B,C)	Sweet Pepperbush	2.5
Deutzia longifolia (B,C)		3.0
Deutzia ningpoensis (B,C)		2.5
Deutzia pulchra (B,C)		2.5
Deutzia purpurescens (B,C)		2.5
Deutzia scabra (B,C)		3.0
Escallonia macrantha (B,C)		3.0
Euonymus japonica (B,C)	Evergreen Spindle Tree	2.5
Euonymus sachalinensis (C)		3.0
Garrya elliptica (C)	Catkin Bush	2.5
Hebe cupressoides (B,C)	Veronica	2.0
Hebe elliptica (B,C)		2.0
Hebe macrocarpa (B,C)	Veronica	2.0
Hebe parvifolia (B,C)	Love Bush	3.0
Hebe speciosa (B,C)	Veronica	2.5
Leucospermum reflexum (C)	Rocket Pincushion	3.5
Mahonia japonica (A,C)		3.0
Photinia glabra (C)		3.0
Protea nerifolia (B)	Oleander-Leaved Protea	3.0
Protea obtusifolia (B)		3.0
Rhododendron augustinii		2.0
Rhododendron dalhousiae		2.5
Rhododendron decorum (C)		3.0
Rhododendron elliptii		3.0
Rhododendron maddenii		3.0
Viburnum japonicum (A,C)		2.0
Viburnum tinus (B,C)	Laurestinus	3.0

CONIFER SPECIES

Botanical Name	Height (m)
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana "Albovariegata" (A)	3.0
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana "Ellwoodii" (A)	3.0
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana "Fletcheri"	2.0
Chamaecyparis obtusa "Crippsii" (C)	3.5
Chamaecyparis obtusa "Nana-aurea" (C)	2.0
Chamaecyparis obtusa "Tetragona-aurea" (C)	3.0
Chamaecyparis pisifera "Boulevard" (C)	2.5
Chamaecyparis pisifera "Filifera-aurea" (C)	3.0
Chamaecyparis pisifera "Filifera-nana" (C)	3.0
Chamaecyparis pisifera "Squarrosa" (C)	2.0
Chamaecyparis pisifera "Sulphurea" (C)	3.0
Chamaecyparis pisifera "Plumosa-aurea"	3.5
Cryptomeria japonica "Bandai-sugi"	2.0
Cryptomeria japonica "Lobbii-nana"	2.0
Juniperus chinensis "Pyramidalis" (C)	3.5
Juniperus chinensis "Blue Point" (C)	3.0
Juniperus communis "Bibernica" (B,C)	3.0
Juniperus communis "Bibernica nana" (B,C)	2.0
Juniperus squamata "Meyeri" (C)	3.0
Picea glauca albertiana "Conica" (C)	1.7
Thuja occidentalis "Holmstrup" (B,C)	3.0
Thuja occidentalis "Smaragd" (B,C)	3.0
Thuja orientalis "Beverleyensis" (B,C)	2.5
Thuja plicata "George Washington" (B,C)	3.0

Unsafe Tree Guide*

*This is an indicative listing only. There are additional unsuitable species not listed here.

TASMANIAN NATIVE SPECIES

Botanical name	Common Name	Mature Height
Acacia dealbata	Silver Wattle	6-15m (up to 25m)
Acacia meansii	Black Wattle	6-10m (up to 1.5m)
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	up to 30m
Eucalyptus amygdalina	Black Peppermint	up to 30m
Eucalyptus archeri	Alpine Cider Gum	5-10m
Eucalyptus barberi	Barbers Gum	1-5m - shrub form (6-10m) - tree form
Eucalyptus brookeriana	Brooker's Gum	10-40m
Eucalyptus coccifera	Tasmanian Snowgum	6-9m/27-35m
Eucalyptus cordata	Silver Gum	3m shrub form, 30m tree form
Eucalyptus dalrympleana	Mountain White Gum	10-40m
Eucalyptus delegatensis	Gum-topped Stringybark	20-90m
Eucalyptus globulus	Blue Gum	15-60m
Eucalyptus globulus subsp. pseudoglobulus	Gippsland Blue Gum	up to 45m
Eucalyptus gunnii	Cider Gum	up to 25m
Eucalyptus gunnii ssp. divaricata	Miena Cider Gum	12-15m
Eucalyptus johnstonii	Yellow Gum	up to 60m
Eucalyptus morrisbyii	Morrisby's Gum	6-15m
Eucalyptus nitida	Smithton Peppermint	12-20m (up to 40m)
Eucalyptus obliqua	Brown-top Stringy Bark	15-90m
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp or Black Gum	10-50m
Eucalyptus pauciflora	Cabbage Gum	6-30m
Eucalyptus perriniana	Spinning Gum	3-6m (mallee form) to 9m (tree form)
Eucalyptus pulchella	White Peppermint	6-21m
Eucalyptus radiata	Narrow-leaf Peppermint	up to 50m
Eucalyptus regnans	Swamp Gum, Stringy Gum	up to 100m
Eucalyptus risdonii	Risdon Peppermint	3-8m (up to 20m)
Eucalyptus rodwayi	Swamp Peppermint	up to 20m
Eucalyptus rodwayi subsp. robertsonii	Forth River Peppermint	Unknown in TAS (12-45m in NSW/VIC)
Eucalyptus rubida	Candlebark	10-40m
Eucalyptus sieberi	Ironbark	15-35m
Eucalyptus subcrenulata	Alpine Yellow Gum	6-17m
Eucalyptus tenuiramis	Silver Peppermint	8-25m
Eucalyptus urnigera	Urn Gum	5-15 (up to 45m)
Eucalyptus viminalis	White Gum	up to 90m
Leptospermum glaucescens	Semi-glaucous Tea Tree	2-4m (up to 18m)
Leptospermum laevigatum	Coastal Tea Tree	6-7m
Leptospermum lanigerum	Woolly Tea Tree	3-4m (up to 18m)
Leptospermum scoparium	Manuka	2-4m (up to 7m)
Melaleuca ericifolia	Paper Bark	3-15m
Melaleuca squamea	Swamp Paper Bark	1-3m (up to 6m)
Melaleuca squarrosa	Scented Paper Bark	1-6m

NON-TASMANIAN SPECIES

Botanical name	Common Name
Abies species	Fir Trees
Acacia species (large)	Wattle
Acer species	Maples
Acmena species	Lillypilly or Bush Cherry
Agonis flexuosa	Willow Myrtle
Allocaurina species (large)	She Oak
Alnus species	Black & Evergreen Alder
Angophora costata	Apple Gum
Araucaria species	Bunya-Bunya, Hoop or Norfolk Island Pine
Arbutus unedo	Irish Strawberry Tree
Archontophoenix species	Palms
Bambusa species	Bamboo
Banksia species (large)	Banksia
Bauhinia spp	Orchid Tree
Betula species	Birch

Unsafe Tree Guide (cont.)

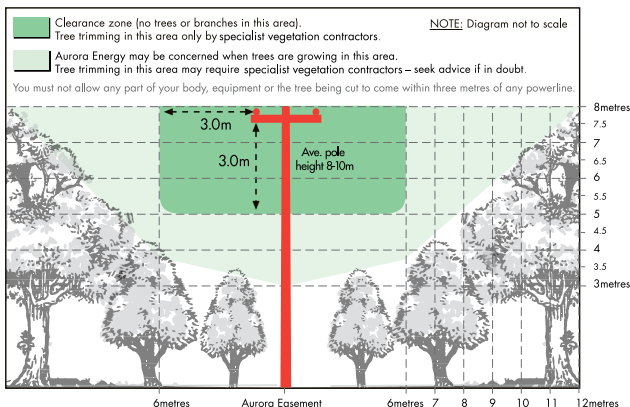
NON-TASMANIAN SPECIES CONT.

Botanical name	Common Name
Brachyctenon species	Lace-Dark, Flame & Kurrajong
Butia species	Palms
Caesalpinia ferrea	Leopard Tree
Callitris species	Native Pine
Calodendron capense	Cape Chestnut
Castanospermum australe	Moreton Bay Chestnut
Cedrus species	Cedar, also Fir & Spruce
Celtis species	Nettle Tree
Cercis siliquastrum	Judas Tree
Chamaecyparis species	False Cypress
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor laurel
Citharexylum spinosum	Fiddlewood
Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese Cedar
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Tuckeroo
Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland Cypress
Cupressus species	Cypress Trees
Delonix rigia	Poinciana or Flamboyant
Elaeocarpus reticulatus	Blueberry Ash
Erythrina species	Coral Tree
Eucalyptus species	Gum trees
Fagus species	Beech
Ficus species	Fig trees
Flindersia species	Flindersia
Fraxinus species	Ash
Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree
Gleditsia species	Honey Locust
Grevillia robusta	Silky Oak
Harpephyllum caffrum	Kaffir Plum
Howea species	Palms
Hymenosporum flavum	Native Frangipani
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda
Juniperus species	Juniper
Lagunaria patersonii	Norfolk Island Hibiscus
Libocedrus species	NZ Cedar
Ligustrum species	Privet
Livistona species	Palms
Liquidambar species	Liquid Ambar
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree
Lophostemon confertus	Brush Box
Magnolia grandiflora	Bull Bay Magnolia
Melaleuca species	Paper Barks
Melia azedarach	White Cedar
Metrosideros excelsa	NZ Xmas Tree
Nageia falcata	Plum Fruited Yew, Oteniqua Yellowwood
Nyssa sylvatica	Sour Gum
Phoenix sp.	Palms
Picea species	Spruce
Pinus species	Pine
Pistachia chinensis	Chinese Pistachio
Pittosporum species	
Platanus species	Sycamore or Plane Tree
Plumeria species	Frangipani
Podocarpus elatus	Brown Pine
Populus species	Poplar
Pyrus calleryana	Chinese Wild Pear
Quercus species	Oak
Salix species	Willow
Sapium sebiferum	Chinese Tallow Tree
Schefflera actinophylla	Umbrella Tree
Schinus species	Pepper-corn Tree
Stenocarpus spinuatus	Qld. Firewheel Tree
Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine
Syzygium species	Lillypilly or Bush Cherry
Tamarix aphylla	Athel Pine
Thuja species	Arborvitae, Thuja, Western Red Cedar
Tilia species	Linden or Lime Tree
Tipuana tipu	Race-horse Tree
Tristanopsis laurina	Water Gum
Ulmus species	Elm
Washingtonia sp.	Palms
Zelkova serrata	Japanese Elm/Zelkova
	Tall growing fruit and nut trees

How far away do trees need to be?

You must ensure that trees are **at least three metres** away from uninsulated (bare) powerlines **at all times**. However, if the powerline is insulated, the safe clearance distance is one metre. Your specialist vegetation contractor or licensed electrician can advise you which type of powerline you have.

Powerlines and trees may swing in high winds and high temperatures may cause powerlines to sag. You must ensure that these factors are accounted for when calculating the three metre clearance.



Generally, Aurora holds an easement over all land on which its infrastructure is situated. This easement, together with associated legislation, is what gives Aurora the right to access your property and to clear the vegetation either side of its infrastructure.

Aurora's easement extends six metres either side of the infrastructure, but it can be wider. Aurora must take into account the clearance space needed to protect the public from fire risks and to ensure the continuity and reliability of the electricity supply. It is also important to note that in some cases, e.g. where there are long spans of wires or very tall trees, Aurora is required to clear vegetation outside this easement.

Shrubs and trees that grow to a maximum of 3.5 metres may be planted in the six metre easement provided they do not inhibit access to the infrastructure. The height of shrubs and trees can then gradually increase. It is advisable to plant trees that exceed eight metres in height at a distance of twelve metres from the infrastructure to eliminate the risk of vegetation overhanging the powerline.

How to ensure your trees are safely away from powerlines

1. Specialist vegetation contractors

A listing of specialist vegetation contractors operating in your area is available in the Yellow Pages under "Tree Felling and/or Stump Removal".

2. Safe powerline alternatives

If your powerline is uninsulated (bare), you can arrange to have it insulated. Your trees can then legally be within one metre of your line. You may also like to consider replacing the overhead line with an underground cable. Check with your licensed electrical contractor to discuss these options.

3. Replace trees/shrubs with a suitable alternative

To avoid continual pruning, consider replacing unsuitable trees with a more appropriate species. Inside this brochure you'll find a list of trees we can recommend and those to avoid. Always check with your local nursery before selecting a tree to ensure that it will not exceed 3.5 metres in height when mature.

4. Do it yourself—PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

In certain circumstances, you may trim your trees yourself but there are three very important restrictions.

YOU MAY NOT TRIM TREES IF:

- The tree that has to be maintained is closer than three metres to a powerline.
- Any part of your body or equipment comes within three metres of a powerline.
- The tree is **above a powerline**, regardless of the distance between the tree and the powerline.

These rules are enforceable by law.
For more information, call
13 2004
or visit www.auroraenergy.com.au



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