

Plant Information

Acacia Brachybotra (Grey Wattle) Rounded grey to grey-green shrub, 1-3m high. Has abundant golden-yellow flowers.

Acacia Deanei (Deanes Wattle) Erect shrub or small tree, mostly 2-7m high. Smooth grey-brown bark and green or green-yellow feathery foliage. Often in thickets. Flowers any time with golden-yellow or more or less white flowers.

Acacia Homalophylla (Yarran) Shrub or small tree 5-10m high, with rough fibrous bark on sturdy trunk. Ashy or greyish-green leaves. Has golden-yellow to cream flowers.

Acacia Lineate (Streaked Wattle) Erect or spreading shrub, 60cm - 2m high. Smooth grey bark, resinous hairy branchlets and erect deep-green sticky leaves. Has golden-yellow flowers.

Acacia Oswaldii (Miljee) Densely branched erect or spreading shrub or small tree, 2-6m high. Finely fissured dark-grey bark. Angled or flattened branchlets. Sharp-tipped leaves and large woody twisted pods. Has golden-yellow or pale-yellow flowers.

Acacia Pendula (Boree) Erect or spreading tree, 5-13m high. Rounded grey-green crown of conspicuously drooping leaves and branchlets. Fissured grey bark. Flowers are golden-yellow and mainly in summer and autumn, but irregular depending on season. Does not flower annually.

Acacia Salicina (Native Willow/Cooba) Drooping tree to 20m high. Linear leaves are dark-green. Cream or pale-yellow flowers.

Acacia Stenophylla (River Cooba) Erect or spreading tree, 4-10m high. Fissured, dark grey-brown bark and angled or flattened branchlets. Open crown of long thin drooping leaves. Flowers are creamy-yellow and can be sporadic.

Atriplex Semibaccata (Creeping saltbush) Prostrate perennial to about 1m in diameter and 40cm high. Often mat forming or semi-erect. Usually has a deep-tap root.

Brachychiton Populeum (Kurrajong) Evergreen tree 6-20m high. Cylindric or slightly bulbous trunk and dense crown. Has creamy-white dark red speckled flowers.

Callitris Glaucophylla (White Cypress Pine) Broad conical tree to 20m high with single trunk, or stunted tree to 3m high in less favourable habitats. Bluish-grey foliage, and rough deeply furrowed bark.

Einadia Nutans subsp. Nutans (Climbing Saltbush) Herbaceous perennial with weak trailing or climbing stems. Has red or orange berries.

Enchylaena Tomentose (Ruby Saltbush) Prostrate, spreading or erect shrub to about 1.5m high. Shallowly grooved branchlets and green to bluish-green, hairy, succulent

Eremophila Longifolia (Emubush) Shrub to small tree up to 8m high. Narrow drooping leaves 3-20cm long on drooping branches. Mature bark dark grey, rough and divided into squarish segments. Flowers are pinkish to reddish-brown, spotted white, tubular, very attractive and present most of the year.

Eremophila Maculate (Spotted Fucia) Many branched shrub approx. 1.5m high. Branches somewhat woolly and ascending. Flowers red, orange or yellow, the inside paler and spotted with red or brown.

Eucalyptus Largiflorens (black box) Small to medium sized tree 10-20m high. Rough, dark grey fibrous bark to small branches, and a short trunk. Flowers white-cream, rarely pink. Often flowers spasmodically. One tree may contain both pink and cream flowers.

Eucalyptus Populnea (Bimble Box) Tree to 20m high, with persistent light-grey to grey-brown box bark. Leaves rounded, glossy and green to dark green. Flowers whitish.

Hakea Leucoptera (Needlewood) Small tree to 5m high with open branched crown or bushy shrub to 2m high. Rigid needle like leaves. Flowers are white or yellow.

Melaleuca Uncinata (Broombush) Many stemmed erect shrub to 3m high. Leaves dark green. Cream flowers.

Pittosporum Phylliraeoides (Butterbush) Shrub or small tree to 10m high. Virtually hairless with drooping branches; whitish or mottled trunk; narrow leaves 4-12cm long; and characteristic orange fruit. Has yellow to cream, fragrant bell shaped flowers.

Rhagodia Spinescens (Thorny Saltbush) Perennial shrub to 1.5m high. Branches rigid and often ending in a spine. Leaves oblong and greenish or mealy white. Fruit a deep red berry.

Senna Artemisiodes (Punty bush) Small, bushy shrubs 1-3m high. Silver-grey leaves. Flowers are golden-yellow and sweet scented.



A Guide To Planting Native Plants

Vegetation cover is a fundamental core to maintaining agricultural sustainability, and is essential for ensuring diversity of indigenous life forms, protecting and maintaining hydrological and physical processes of land and water systems, and for providing wealth.

A successful planting will offer numerous benefits to your property and your area. It will help to conserve biodiversity, provide habitat for native wildlife, provide a future seed source, decrease water tables and erosion, improve soil fertility and water quality.

Why Plant Natives?

Local native plants have adapted over a long period of time to the specific conditions in your area. They are therefore best adapted to grow in these conditions and will be more likely to thrive than plants from a different region.

Here are some examples of the benefits of planting native plants:

- Supporting native animals
- Helping to combat salinity
- Preventing soil erosion
- Providing a buffer zone to reduce the impact on sensitive areas of native habitat.
- Providing a green corridor that connects up existing remnants of bushland.



Eremophila Longifolia (Emubush)

Site Preparation

Clear the weeds— Weeds compete with your plants for water and nutrients. Dig them out gently by the roots prior to planting.

Deep Ripping— Deep ripping to at least a depth of 60cm, should be carried out prior to planting so that the sub soil is shattered to encourage deep root penetration.

Cultivation— Cultivation should be carried out with a rotary hoe or offsets so that a fine tilth to a depth of 15cm is achieved. This is necessary as it ensures that the roots have good contact with the soil and therefore with moisture.

Know your soil type to ensure appropriate plants are selected.

Ongoing Management

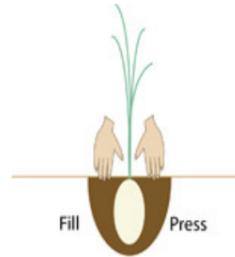
To ensure successful tree planting, maintenance is essential. This includes the exclusion of stock, control of weeds and watering. Less frequent deep soaking is better than more frequent light watering.

Planting Information

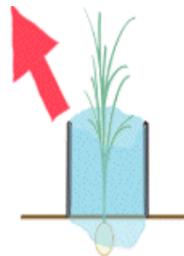
It is well worth the investment to take a little more time and get the planting right to ensure the survival of your plants. In the first few weeks your plants will need extra care and water to get established. Here are some basic guidelines to follow when planting:

1. Dig a hole that is deeper than the seedling pot
2. Remove the plant gently from its container. Be careful not to tear the leaves or roots
3. Place the plant gently in the hole
4. Fill around the plant with soil without leaving any air gaps.
5. Make sure the root system is not above the soil surface, preferably have a slight depression or well around the plant so that it will attract and retain water.

7. Press the soil down firmly to remove air pockets and add plenty of mulch around the base to reduce water loss and weed invasion.

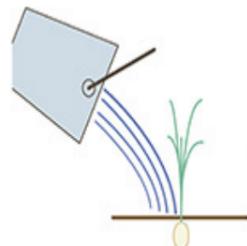


8. Place the tree guards carefully around the plant.

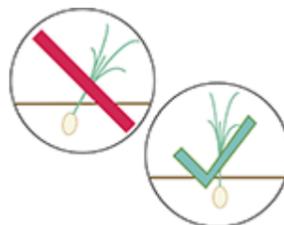


For plastic sleeves use 3 stakes - put 2 stakes in around the plant, then the sleeve over these and use the third stake to make sure you have a nice tight triangle.

9. Water the plant. This will also help to get rid of air pockets.



6. Make sure the plant is standing straight.



Leave plants enough space to grow and plants should be planted in no particular order.

Weed Control

The Site should be kept weed free prior to planting. This will reduce competition with seedlings and reduces the soil seedbank. Good weed control prior will save considerable time and money after the plantation is established. 2-4 weeks prior to planting spray freshly cultivated site with a pre emergent herbicide.

Watering

Watering in is essential. Follow up watering is most important during the first month after planting to ensure that the seedlings have sufficient moisture to allow them to get roots into the sub soil moisture. This may mean that plants have to be watered a couple of times during the first 2 weeks, then once a week for the next 2 weeks. It is also important to ensure that the watering is not just a quick sprinkle, 2 to 3 litres is sufficient, as this will result in the roots staying near the surface. Water early in the morning or late in the evening to reduce evaporation.

Tree Guards

Tree guards provide protection from the wind, some frost protection and reduces evaporation around the small seedling and acts a shield when spraying weeds around the plants. Using a dome sprayer, weeds can easily be controlled without killing the tree. Guards also reduce damage caused by stock and rodents. Various size plastic guards are available with three bamboo stakes and milk carton guards are also popular due to the low cost. The milk cartons with 2 slits down the side and a bamboo stake threaded through the slits prevent it being blown away in the wind. When your plant grows a short distance above the top of the tree guard remove the tree guard



Mulching

Mulching is effective in helping to control weeds. Mulching will also reduce evaporation. This is particularly useful on saline sites as it reduces the accumulation of salts on or near the root zone. Mulch should be approximately 1 metre in diameter around each plant and 5cm thick. A wide variety of mulches are available, these include rice hulls, straw (if weed free), wood chips, jute weed mats and coconut fibre.

