



# Native revegetation guide for the Moore River Catchment

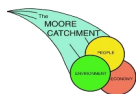


A practical guide to native revegetation by soil type in the Moore River catchment



Researched and designed by the Moore Catchment Council

Funded by the Western Australian Government's State Natural Resource Management Program, supported by Royalties for Regions



natural resource  
management program





# Welcome



*Thinking of doing a native revegetation project in the Moore River catchment region but don't know where to start? This booklet could be for you !*

*Simple hints and tips to get your native revegetation project off to a flying start. Inside are helpful planning tips, tools and ideas for native species to suit your soil type and location. What are you waiting for.....get planning, get planting !*

Page	Content
3	Why revegetate with natives?
4	Planning your revegetation project
6	Moore Catchment soil types
7	Moore Catchment vegetation associations
8	Salmon & York Gum woodland
9	Wandoo & York Gum woodland
10	Marri & Wandoo woodland
11	Banksia sandplain shrubland & woodland
12	Acacia & York Gum woodland
13	Tamma shrubland
14	Salt land & creek revegetation
15	Help & Resources
16	Tree nurseries



Take a problem area...



...seek advice and help...



...add some native plants...



...equals revegetation success !!

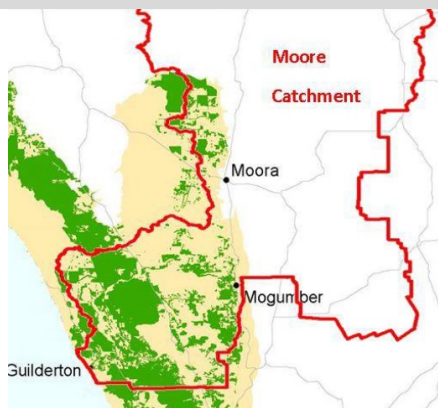


## Why revegetate with natives?

Widespread clearing for agriculture, horticulture and urbanisation has left the Moore's remnant vegetation vulnerable, fragmented and in some cases critically endangered. East of Moora on the favourable farming soils, only 8-13% remnant vegetation remains. This figure is nearer 40-55% remaining remnant vegetation on the sandy soils west of Moora.

Revegetation of degraded land with local native species is an important task to help restore native habitat for overall catchment health, and to help indigenous flora and fauna survive and thrive. Some bird species such as Carnaby's Black Cockatoo and Malleefowl are now endangered and need urgent restoration of native habitat to survive. The Australian Government's Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC) has recently recognised the rapid decline of two WA ecological communities that occur in the catchment and have registered them as 'critically endangered' (see below). Moore land managers need to protect what remnant vegetation is left and also restore native vegetation to ensure conservation of WA natural assets into the future.

Occurrence of 'Critically Endangered' Swan Banksia Woodlands in the catchment



More info: <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicshowcommunity.pl?id=131&status=Endangered>

Occurrence of 'Critically Endangered' Wheatbelt Eucalypt Woodlands in the catchment



More info: <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicshowcommunity.pl?id=128>

80% of the catchment is classed as agricultural land which makes private landholders the main custodians of Moore River catchment natural ecological assets. Problematic issues affecting agricultural practices, such as wind and water erosion and salinity, can be reduced through strategic revegetation using native species reinstalled into the landscape. Healthy agricultural landscapes encompasses plenty of native vegetation which help promote beneficial insects, water harvesting and better soil health which helps for productive and efficient farming long term.

***This booklet will help guide land managers with revegetating their land by soil type using local native species available as seedlings from nearby accredited nurseries.***

# Planning your revegetation project

Good planning is critical to a successful project. Revegetation projects need to be planned 12 months in advance. Seedlings have to be ordered October-December the previous year and site preparations need to be carried out before planting June- August. Consider contacting your local landcare group who can guide you through the planning needed and also maybe able to help finance the project.

***You've decided to do some revegetation. What do you need to do? Follow these 6 points to achieve a successful revegetation project using seedlings:***

## 1) Get to know your site

- What is the soil type?, where in the catchment? pH? Dig a test hole to determine soil type. Use maps on page 6 to help ID soil type;

- Where in the landscape is the site? Creekline (does it get boggy in winter? Salty?), middle of paddock (access issues?), stock paddock (protection needed?), high in landscape (wind issues?).



Creek site



Dig a test hole

## 2) Select which species of native plants to grow and how many

- What species are already growing there? Use map on page 7 and related pages to help narrow possibilities. Generally you need a mix of trees and understorey to ensure the best biodiversity outcomes - at least 10 different species;

- Phone local landcare group and/or local native tree nursery for help with ID and selection advice (see pages 15 & 16 for contacts);

- General rule of thumb for number of plants needed is 1000 stems per hectare (no less than 800 st/ha and up to 1500 st/ha. Plant more understorey than tall trees - approx. 70:30 understorey to trees;

- Place order with nursery October-December. Check how seedlings come (cell trays of 64-100, individual pots?). Costs will vary between species and sizes (typically .50c to \$4.50/plant). Check delivery method and extra costs such as tray return.



Which Eucalypts to pick ?



Banksias like sand



Nursery seedlings

## 3) Keep the animals out !

- Newly planted seedlings are tasty to farm animals, and local native and feral wildlife. Does the site need fencing before planting to keep out farm animals? Could there be a problem with kangaroo damage? Use a fencing standard according to need;

- Are rabbits (and/or foxes/goats/pigs) an issue at the site? Consider 1080 baiting or other methods of control. Contact your local Department of Primary Industries & Regional Development (Ag Department) for more advice.



Fence site off from animals

## 4) Soil preparation for success

- Spending extra time and effort preparing the soil pre-planting is a major key to success long term. Weeds will compete with your seedlings. Carry out adequate weed control before planting;
- Mound or rip? Seedlings need free draining soil to grow. A wet and/or salty site should be ripped and mounded to raise growing zone above water/salt. Adequately rip sandy drier sites. A ripper/scalper will give a good planting zone. Check with landcare group for machine hire;
- Planting configuration depends on project. Nature isn't straight lines but whatever works best for you. Aim to leave at least 2m between rip lines/ mounds.



Ripping and scalping



Ripping and mounding

## 5) Planting time

- Plan to plant after good rains only, in June to August. Never plant seedlings into dry soil;
- Check delivery or pick up times with nursery. Plan to have seedlings less than a few days before planting to minimise drying out. Keep seedlings well watered on delivery and water well before planting;
- Hand or machine plant? If mounded, then hand plant using a hand tree planter or shovel. Non-mounded sites offer the choice of hand planting or machine (such as Chatfields tree planter). Check local landcare group for hire of hand tree planters;
- Mix up seedlings to achieve a good spread of species rather than a line of the same. If planting on soil partly affected by salinity or waterlogging, be mindful of which species won't tolerate this environment and plant them higher in landscape;
- When planting each seedling, aim to plant as deep as possible especially in sandy soils. Don't be afraid to plant root ball plus half the stem to prevent death from drought;
- Water in seedlings if needs be. Don't potentially waste your efforts by not watering. Consider using tree guards to protect from pests and adverse weather.



Hand planting with planter



Tree guards

## 6) Aftercare - don't forget about you new plantings !

- Check your seedlings a couple of weeks after planting and provide water if necessary regularly for a few months if no rains to ensure a good establishment. The biggest test for the seedlings is getting through summer. Check and water if necessary;
- Monitor for animal and pest (locusts etc) damage and control where necessary;
- Gauge success 6 months post planting, note species which did/didn't live and plan to order extra seedlings for infill if needed. 70-80% survival is considered a good success rate.
- Take photos to document success, changes in landscape and knock on effects ie reduced salinity, water erosion;
- Give yourself a pat on the back for helping to restore the Moore's natural environment.



Before

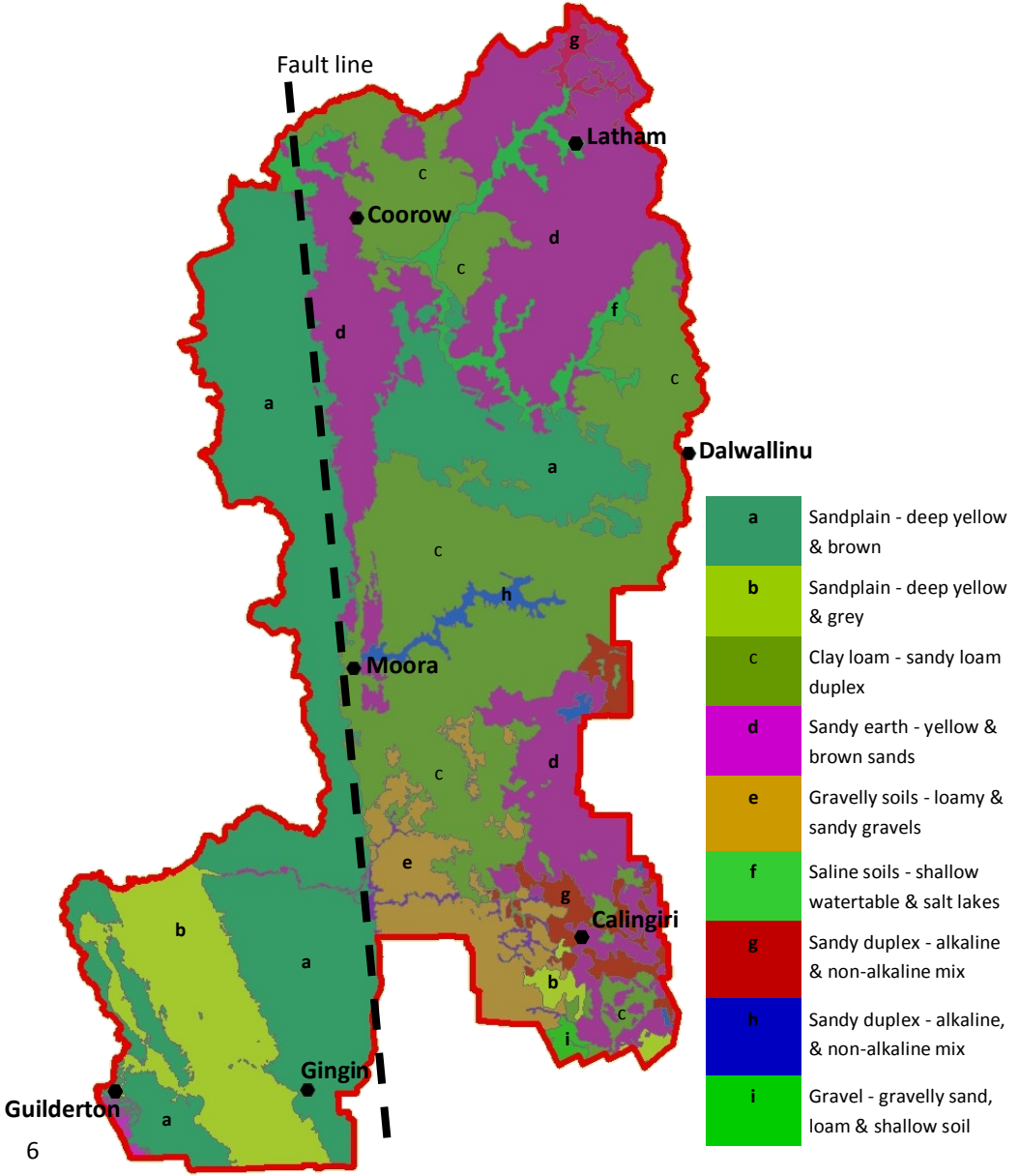


After



# Moore Catchment soil types

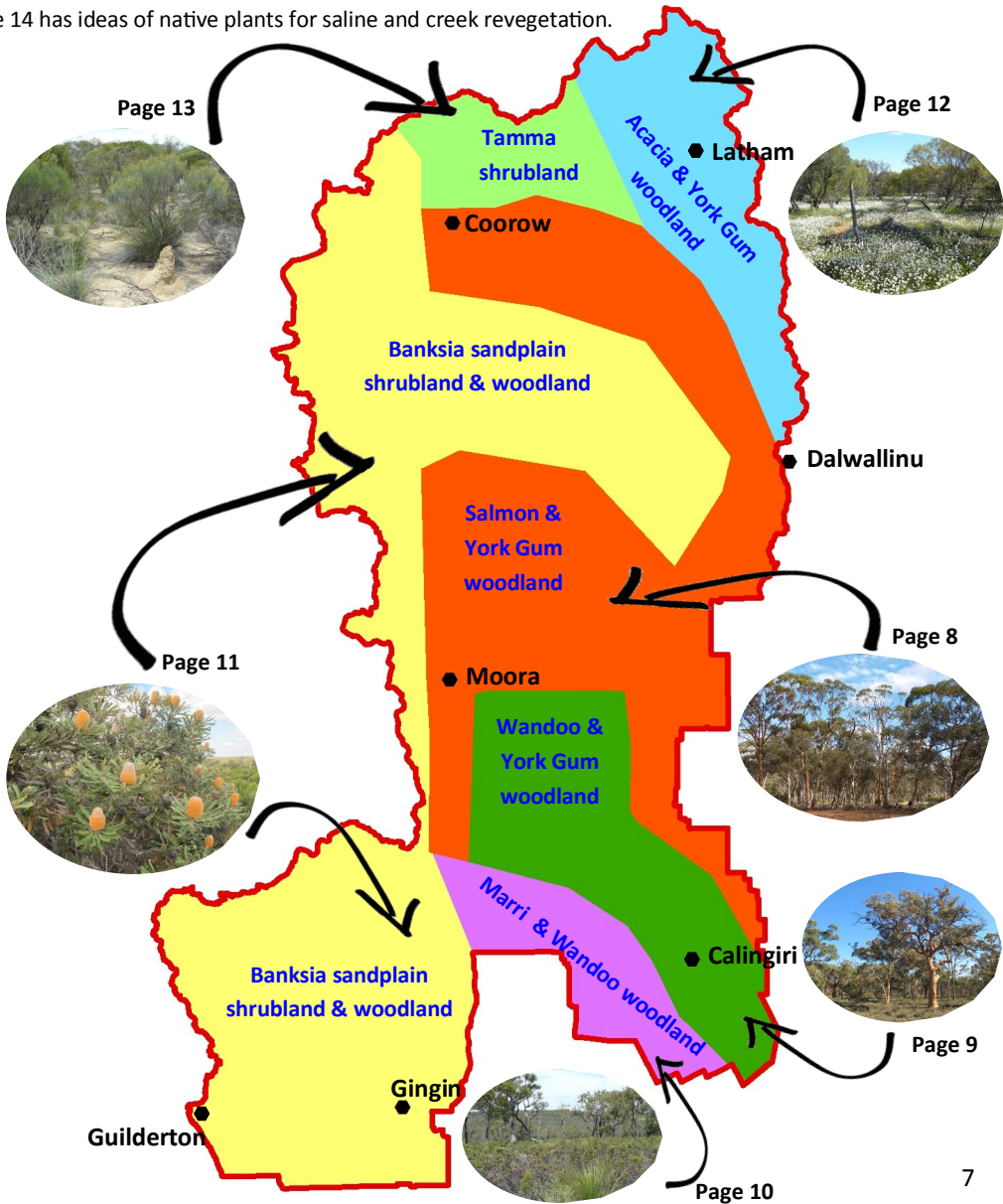
Geologically, the catchment features two main distinct soil types separated by the Darling Fault. This fault runs north-south through Moora and is marked by the course of the Moore River. To the east lies very ancient (over 2 billion years old) rocks of the Yilgarn Craton which features fertile red soils. To the west of the fault lie the younger rocks of the Dandaragan Plateau covered with poor sandy or gravelly soils. This differing geology has led to a variety of different botanical districts.



# Moore Catchment vegetation associations

Below is a simplified map of the 7 main vegetation associations present in the Moore catchment. The native vegetation present is directly related to soil type. Turn to the page representative of your site. There are pockets of other vegetation types within the main associations ie sandy spots, gravel outcrops, saline creeks, wetlands, Tuart and Marri woodland, Melaleuca thickets etc so check what is naturally present around the site to be revegetated.

Page 14 has ideas of native plants for saline and creek revegetation.



# Salmon & York Gum woodland



## Notes

- Red to yellow sandy loam soil over clay in low-lying and gentle hilly country. Some rocky outcrops. Note salt tolerant species for low lying wet areas
- In addition to the below species, Wandoo (*E wandoo*) may also feature in sandier areas. Gimlet (*E salubris*) and Merrit (*E flocktoniae*) may also be present.

## Species for revegetation

	Species	Common name	Salinity tolerant	Water logging tolerant	Comments
<b>Trees &gt;10m</b>	<i>Casuarina obesa</i>	Swamp Sheoak	✓✓	✓	Good wind break tree
	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Gum	✓✓	✓	Grows very large quickly
	<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i>	York Gum		✓	Great all rounder
	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>	Salmon Gum			Important for birdlife
	<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>	Gimlet			Good for heavy soils
<b>Trees &lt;10m</b>	<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	Jam		✓	Easy to establish
	<i>Acacia microbotrya</i>	Manna gum	✓	✓	Easy to establish
	<i>Hakea recurva</i>	Djarnokmurd			Important for birdlife
	<i>Hakea preissii</i>	Needlebush			Important for birdlife
	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Quandong			Edible fruits, plant seeds
<b>Shrubs</b>	<i>Acacia hemiteles</i>	Tan wattle		✓	Easy to establish
	<i>Atriplex amnicola</i>	River Saltbush	✓✓	✓	Great all rounder
	<i>Atriplex nummularia</i>	Oldman Saltbush	✓✓	✓	Great all rounder
	<i>Callistemon phoeniceus</i>	Lesser Bottlebrush	✓	✓	Red flowers
	<i>Hakea scoparia</i>				Pink flowers
	<i>Melaleuca eluterostachya</i>	Hummock Honey Myrtle	✓	✓	Great all rounder
	<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i>	Broombush	✓	✓	Good screening bush
<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	Mohan	✓	✓	Good screening bush	





## Wandoo & York Gum woodland



### Notes

- Sandy, often pale sands, and gravelly soils. Gentle hilly country with gravel/laterite breakaways
- In addition to the below, Salmon Gum (*E salmonophloia*) may also feature in heavier soils. Marri (*C calophylla*) may feature on southern and western fringes.
- Parrot bush (*Dryandra sp*) thickets feature on thin gravelly soils and Tamma may dominate low lying wetter soils.

### Species for revegetation

	Species	Common name	Salinity tolerant	Water logging tolerant	Comments
<b>Trees &gt;10m</b>	<i>Eucalyptus accedens</i>	Powerbark Wandoo			Important for birdlife
	<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i>	York Gum		✓	Great all rounder
	<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>	Wandoo, White Gum			Important for birdlife
<b>Trees &lt;10m</b>	<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>	Tamma		✓	Important for birdlife
	<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	Jam		✓	Easy to establish
	<i>Acacia microbotrya</i>	Manna gum	✓	✓	Easy to establish
	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden Wreath wattle		✓	Easy to establish
	<i>Eucalyptus macrocarpa</i>	Mottlecah			Stunning red flowers
<b>Shrubs</b>	<i>Acacia erinacea</i>	Spiny wattle	✓	✓	Easy to establish
	<i>Atriplex amnicola</i>	River Saltbush	✓✓	✓	Great all rounder
	<i>Banksia sessilis</i>	Parrot bush			Gravelly soils
	<i>Banksia nivea</i>	Honeypot Dryandra			Ground dwelling plant
	<i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i>	Silky-leaved Blood flower			Red flowers
	<i>Grevillea petrophiloides</i>	Pink Pokers			Stunning pink flowers
	<i>Hakea lissocarpha</i>	Honeybush			Honey aroma flowers
	<i>Hakea trifurcata</i>	Two-leaved hakea			White flowers
	<i>Melaleuca lateritia</i>	Robin Red-breast		✓	Red flowers
	<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	Mohan	✓	✓	Good screening bush

# Marri & Wandoo woodland



## Notes

- Sandy and loamy gravelly soils. Range of colours. Undulating country with rocky outcrops.
- Northern extent of Jarrah (*E marginata*) in WA. In addition to the below species, may find York Gum (*E loxophleba*) and Blackbutt (*E todiana*) on fringes.
- Important forage and breeding habitat for the endangered Carnaby's Black Cockatoo.

## Species for revegetation

	Species	Common name	Salinity tolerant	Water logging tolerant	Comments
<b>Trees &gt;10m</b>	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri, Red Gum		✓	Important for birdlife
	<i>Eucalyptus accedens</i>	Powderbark Wandoo			Important for birdlife
	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Jarrah			Majestic tree
	<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>	Wandoo, White Gum			Important for birdlife
<b>Trees &lt;10m</b>	<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	Jam		✓	Easy to establish
	<i>Acacia microbotrya</i>	Manna gum	✓	✓	Easy to establish
	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden Wreath wattle	✓	✓	Easy to establish
	<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	Slender Banksia			Yellow flowers
	<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	Swamp Banksia		✓	Yellow flowers
	<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	Firewood Banksia			Red flowers
<b>Shrubs</b>	<i>Banksia nivea</i>	Honeypot Dryandra			Ground dwelling plant
	<i>Callistemon phoeniceus</i>	Lesser Bottlebrush	✓	✓	Red flowers
	<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	One sided bottlebrush			Red flowers
	<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i>	Fuschia Grevillea			Red flowers
	<i>Hakea incrassata</i>	Marble Hakea			White/pink flowers
	<i>Hakea lissocarpha</i>	Honeybush			Honey aroma flowers
	<i>Hakea undulata</i>	Wavy leaf Hakea			White flowers
	<i>Melaleuca lateritia</i>	Robin Red-breast		✓	Red flowers



# Banksia sandplain shrubland & woodland



## Notes

- Deep white, grey and pale sands. Undulating ridges with sand over gravel. Water repellent, well draining and nutrient poor.
- Marri (*C calophylla*) can dominate in places and Blackbutt (*E todiana*) features on higher country. Paperbarks are located on wetter country. Tuarts (*E gomphocephala*) are found along the Gingin Brook/Moore River in the south.

## Species for revegetation

	Species	Common name	Salinity tolerant	Water logging tolerant	Comments
<b>Trees &gt;10m</b>	<i>Casuarina obesa</i>	Swamp Sheoak	✓	✓	Good wind break tree
	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri, Red Gum		✓	Important for birdlife
	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Tuart		✓	Majestic tree
<b>Trees &lt;10m</b>	<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	Slender Banksia			Yellow flowers
	<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	Swamp Banksia		✓	Yellow flowers
	<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	Firewood Banksia			Red flowers
	<i>Banksia prionotes</i>	Acorn Banksia			Yellow/orange flowers
	<i>Eucalyptus todiana</i>	Blackbutt			Mallee tree
	<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>	Paperbark	✓✓	✓	Good creek line tree
<b>Shrubs</b>	<i>Banksia carlinoides</i>	Pink Dryandra			Aromatic flowers
	<i>Banksia leptophylla</i>				Low growing banksia
	<i>Beaufortia elegans</i>	Elegant Beaufortia			Pink Flowers
	<i>Beaufortia squarrosa</i>	Sand Bottlebrush			Orange flowers
	<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	One sided bottlebrush			Red flowers
	<i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i>	Silky-leaved Blood flower			Red flowers
	<i>Hakea lissocarpha</i>	Honeybush			Honey aroma flowers
	<i>Melaleuca scabra</i>	Rough Honeymyrtle			Pink flowers
	<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	Mohan	✓	✓	Good screening bush



## Acacia & York Gum woodland



### Notes

- Pale sands often over gravel and sandy loams over clay/gravel. Undulating country with salinity issues featuring in low-lying country and some rocky outcrops.
- Generally good soil type for revegetation projects. Soil easy to prepare and holds moisture well.
- Pockets of banksia sandplain ecological community may be present in region.

### Species for revegetation

	Species	Common name	Salinity tolerant	Water logging tolerant	Comments
<b>Trees &gt;10m</b>	<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i>	York Gum		✓	Great all rounder
<b>Trees &lt;10m</b>	<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>	Tamma		✓	Important for birdlife
	<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	Jam		✓	Easy to establish
	<i>Acacia microbotrya</i>	Manna gum	✓	✓	Easy to establish
	<i>Acacia neurophylla</i>	Wodjil			Easy to establish
	<i>Hakea recurva</i>	Djarnokmurd			Important for birdlife
	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Quandong			Edible fruits, plant seeds
	<i>Santalum spicatum</i>	Sandalwood			Edible nuts, plant seeds
<b>Shrubs</b>	<i>Acacia hemiteles</i>	Tan wattle		✓	Easy to establish
	<i>Atriplex semibaccatta</i>	Creeping Saltbush	✓	✓	Excellent self spreader
	<i>Atriplex amnicola</i>	River Saltbush	✓	✓	Great all rounder
	<i>Callistemon phoeniceus</i>	Lesser Bottlebrush	✓	✓	Red flowers
	<i>Grevillea petrophiloides</i>	Pink Pokers			Pink flowers
	<i>Hakea multilineata</i>	Grass Leafed Hakea			Pink flowers
	<i>Melaleuca eluterostachya</i>	Hummock Honey Myrtle	✓	✓	Great all rounder
	<i>Melaleuca filifolia</i>	Wiry Honey myrtle			Pink flowers
	<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i>	Broombush	✓	✓	Good screening bush
	<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	Mohan	✓	✓	Good screening bush



# Tamma shrubland



## Notes

- Red - pale sandy loam soil over clay. Undulating country with salinity issues featuring in low-lying country.
- Allocasuarinas, Acacias and York Gum dominate the landscape. May feature other Eucalypts such as Pear Fruiting mallee (*E pyramiformis*) and Oil Mallee (*E kochii*).
- Note salt tolerant species for waterlogged low-lying country.

## Species for revegetation

	Species	Common name	Salinity tolerant	Water logging tolerant	Comments
<b>Trees &gt;10m</b>	<i>Casuarina obesa</i>	Swamp Sheoak	✓✓	✓	Great wind break tree
	<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i>	York Gum		✓	Great all rounder
<b>Trees &lt;10m</b>	<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>	Black Tamma			Important for birdlife
	<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>	Tamma			Important for birdlife
	<i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i>	Rock Oak			Important for birdlife
	<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	Jam	✓	✓	Easy to establish
	<i>Acacia neurophylla</i>	Wodjil	✓	✓	Easy to establish
	<i>Hakea recurva</i>	Djarnokmurd			Important for birdlife
	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Quandong			Edible fruits, plant seeds
	<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	Prickly moses			Yellow flowers
<b>Shrubs</b>	<i>Atriplex amnicola</i>	River Saltbush	✓	✓	Great all rounder
	<i>Calothamnus gilesii</i>	Claw flower			Red flowers
	<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	One sided bottlebrush			Red flowers
	<i>Hakea scoparia</i>				Pink flowers
	<i>Grevillea petrophiloides</i>	Pink Pokers			Pink flowers
	<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i>	Broombush	✓	✓	Good screening bush
	<i>Melaleuca eluterostachya</i>	Hummock Honey Myrtle	✓	✓	Great all rounder
	<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	Mohan	✓	✓	Good screening bush

## Salt land &amp; creek revegetation



## Notes

- Saline sites can be successfully revegetated but the degree of salinity will determine how long the process will take. Revegetate least salty parts first.
- Mounding the site will help plants establish. Position your mounds to help drain excess salty water away.
- Seek hints and tips from people who have carried out saline projects to ensure best result in difficult situations.

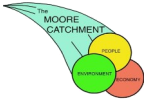
## Species for revegetation

	Species	Common name	Salinity tolerant	Water logging tolerant	Comments
<b>Trees &gt;10m</b>	<i>Casuarina obesa</i>	Swamp Sheoak	✓✓	✓	Great wind break tree
	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Gum	✓✓	✓	Grows very large quickly
	<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i>	York Gum		✓	Plant on edge of salt
	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	Flooded Gum		✓	Good creek line tree
<b>Trees &lt;10m</b>	<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	Jam		✓	Plant on edge of salt
	<i>Acacia microbotrya</i>	Manna gum	✓	✓	Plant on edge of salt
	<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>	Paperbark	✓✓	✓	Good creek line tree
<b>Shrubs</b>	<i>Atriplex amnicola</i>	River Saltbush	✓✓	✓	Great all rounder
	<i>Atriplex nummularia</i>	Oldman Saltbush	✓✓	✓	Great all rounder
	<i>Callistemon phoeniceus</i>	Lesser Bottlebrush	✓	✓	Red flowers
	<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>	Bluebush	✓	✓	Excellent self spreader
	<i>Melaleuca eluterostachya</i>	Hummock Honey Myrtle	✓	✓	Great all rounder
	<i>Melaleuca thyoides</i>	Salt Lake honey myrtle	✓✓	✓	Excellent salt buster
	<i>Melaleuca hamulosa</i>	Broombush honey myrtle	✓	✓	Good for birdlife
	<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i>	Broombush	✓	✓	Good screening bush
	<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	Mohan	✓	✓	Good screening bush
	<i>Rhagodia drummondii</i>	Lake Fringe rhagodia	✓	✓	Excellent self spreader
	<i>Rhagodia Preissii</i>	Mallee saltbush	✓	✓	Good for birdlife

# Help & Resources

## Help

Contact your local landcare group for advice and possible funding.



**Moore Catchment Council, Moora.** Community landcare group which services the Moore River catchment area and is based in Moora.

Phone: **9653 1355** Email: [moorecc@bigpond.com](mailto:moorecc@bigpond.com)

Website: [www.moorecatchment.org.au](http://www.moorecatchment.org.au) Facebook: moore catchment council  Find us on Facebook

Other landcare and useful local groups which can give revegetation advice:



- **West Koojan-Gillingarra LCDC**, Gillingarra. Contact: [wkgldc@gmail.com](mailto:wkgldc@gmail.com)



- **Yarra Yarra Catchment Management Group**, Perenjori. Community Landcare Group

Contact: 9973 1444 Email: [landcarecoordinator@yarrayarracatchment.org.au](mailto:landcarecoordinator@yarrayarracatchment.org.au)

Website: [www.yarrayarracatchment.org.au](http://www.yarrayarracatchment.org.au)



- **Northern Agricultural Catchments Council (NACC)**, Geraldton. Regional NRM Group.

Contact: 9938 0100 Website: [www.nacc.com.au](http://www.nacc.com.au)



- **Chittering Landcare Group**, Muchea. Community Landcare Group. Contact: 9571 0400

Email: [chitteringlandcare@inet.net.au](mailto:chitteringlandcare@inet.net.au) Website: [www.chitteringlandcare.org.au](http://www.chitteringlandcare.org.au)

## Online resources

- **Trees & Shrubs for the Midlands and Northern Wheatbelt:** <https://www.nacc.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Trees-Shrubs-for-the-Midlands-and-Northern-Wheatbelt-2nd-edition.pdf>

- **Revegetation site-preparation in the WA Wheatbelt Ripping and Mound ploughing:** [https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/images/documents/conservation-management/salinity/reveg\\_site\\_prep\\_23-10-02.pdf](https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/images/documents/conservation-management/salinity/reveg_site_prep_23-10-02.pdf)

- **Revegetation guide for the Central and Eastern Wheatbelt:** <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxbBGvhNwSZPdGh3TWkzQUh1NWM/edit>

- **Native species planting lists by soil type:** <http://chitteringlandcare.org.au/reports-publications/native-species-planting-lists/>

- **Florabase** <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au> (comprehensive online WA flora search tool)

- **Naturemap** <https://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au> (search tool for local flora (and fauna)) around site

- **My Weed Watch** [www.agric.wa.gov.au/myweedwatcher-information](http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/myweedwatcher-information) (online and smartphone app weed ID and report tool)

## Useful books

- **Eucalypts of Western Australia's Wheatbelt**, Malcolm French 2012 (bible of Eucalypts in the WA Wheatbelt)

- **Western Weeds: A Guide to the Weeds of Western Australia**, B. M. J. Hussey 1997 (comprehensive WA weed guide)

## Tree Nurseries

There are a number of good quality tree nurseries accessible to the region. Also a good place to seek advice on species selection and care from the knowledgeable nursery people :

**Greenoil Tree Nursery**, Mingenew. Ian Pulbrook 9928 1381 or 0428 281 470.

Email: [ianpulbrook@gmail.com](mailto:ianpulbrook@gmail.com) Good variety of Wheatbelt trees and shrubs in cell trays approx. .50c per seedling. Also planting contractor.

**Muchea Tree Nursery**, Muchea. Natalie Vallance 9571 4090 .

Email: [muchtrees@nw.com.au](mailto:muchtrees@nw.com.au) Website: [www.muheatreefarm.com.au](http://www.muheatreefarm.com.au) Large variety of species, especially Banksias, Hakeas & Grevilleas in pots. Price range \$1.20 - \$4.50.

**Wongan Tree Nursery**, Wongan Hills. Denis & Ellen Mitchell 9671 1979 .

Email: [wongantrees@westnet.com.au](mailto:wongantrees@westnet.com.au) Good variety of Wheatbelt trees and shrubs in cell trays approx. .50c per seedling.

**Chatfields Tree Nursery**, Tammin. Dustin & Lisa McCreery 0427 371 075 .

Email: [info@chatfields.com.au](mailto:info@chatfields.com.au) Website: [www.chatfields.com.au](http://www.chatfields.com.au) Good variety of trees and shrubs in cell trays approx. .50c per seedling. Specialists in planting and site preparation equipment.

**Westgrow Tree Nursery**, Meckering. Andrew West 0417 978 475 .

Email: [westgrow@activ8.net.au](mailto:westgrow@activ8.net.au) Website: [www.westgrow.com.au](http://www.westgrow.com.au) Good variety of trees and shrubs in cell trays approx. .50c per seedling.

**APACE Nursery**, Fremantle. Community run. 9336 1262 .

Email: [admin@apacewa.org.au](mailto:admin@apacewa.org.au) Website: [www.apacewa.org.au](http://www.apacewa.org.au) Good variety of sandplain species \$1.60 - \$3.50. Other services including seed collection.



*"The best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago. The second best time is now."*



Please contact Moore Catchment Council on 9653 1355  
or [moorecc@bigpond.com](mailto:moorecc@bigpond.com) for more information

[www.moorecatchment.org.au](http://www.moorecatchment.org.au)