

# Planting

In some instances, plantings are used to control and or suppress exotic species invasion in areas that have;

- A high level of disturbance such as road works, cut and fill or vegetation denuding,
- Safety implications due to their location such as roundabouts or nature strips,
- Circumstances require an infill planting in order to replace vegetation that has been taken away such as camphor clearing along riparian zones or,
- Infrastructure that incorporates Water Sensitive Urban Design such as stormwater drainage or erosion control.

The methodology for planting in such circumstances can be found on Council's website within the guidelines for preparing a [Vegetation Management Plan](#). Good practice planting procedures include;

1. Species selection of local indigenous native species that reflect the plant community closest to or expected to have formed originally at the site.
2. Ensuring that all plant stock is derived from local provenance seedling stock wherever possible.
3. The appropriate preparation of planting areas, particularly the control of exotic species at, and close to the site.
4. Occurrence of planting only when there is sufficient soil moisture, or where resources allow for additional watering.
5. Allocation of sufficient resources to control weeds until a sufficient canopy has established.

Further information on species selection is available as part of the [National Standards for Ecological Restoration](#) and species specific information, such as availability of planting stock can be found in the [Native Species Planting Guide](#).

## Small Steps to Healthier Roadsides

In 2017, Goonengerry Landcare group approached Council to initiate a partnership in order to rehabilitate a section of their neighbouring roadside which had undergone significant roadworks including;

1. Modification of the headwater of Byrangerry creek (Figure)



**Figure .** Byrangerry creek headwater before (left) and after (right) planting. (Source: B. Cameron, 2017 and K. Love, 2019)

2. A steep bank cutting to enable the road up-grade and associated drainage (Figure ).



**Figure ..** Road cutting on roadside (Source: B. Cameron, 2017)

However, germination of the grass seed failed, leading to soil erosion, weed infestation and clogging of the table drain. This resulted in an increase in exotic species, siltation across the road and slip and subsidence on adjacent properties and road pavements.

Working in conjunction with Council, Essential Energy and the Environmental Trust, Goonengerry Landcare initiated and completed a planting in 2017 along the roadside and at the headwater of Byrangerry Creek (Figure..). Utilising restoration techniques, they have maintained the roadside planting, successfully reducing maintenance and the use of herbicide over time.



**Figure ..** Roadside planting on cutting by Goonengerry Landcare (Source: B. Cameron, 2017)



**Figure..** Successful planting on road cutting (Source: K.Love, 2019)