Landcare-led Landscape Resilience

Tools and data for restoration decisions

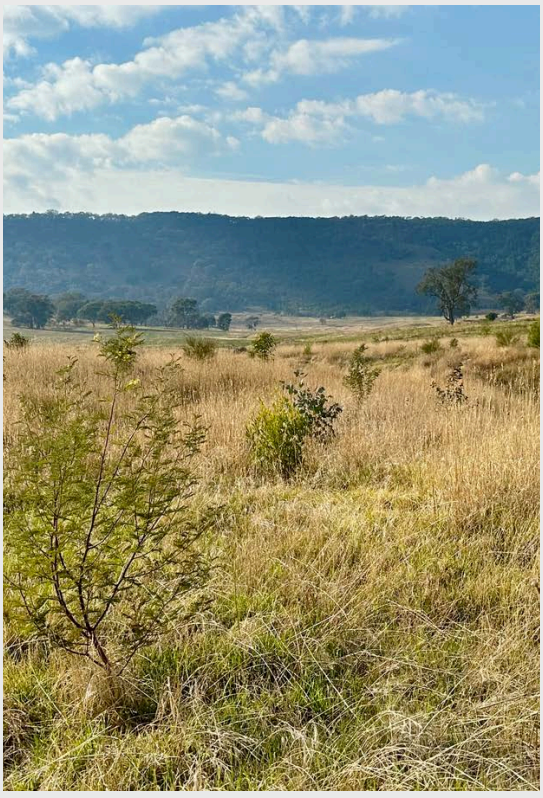
Wetland Revegetation Demonstration Site

OBJECTIVES

Creating a 4.7ha native vegetation corridor in a wetland area on a livestock production farm near Cookardinia NSW. The aim is to re-establish and to protect native vegetation, also to connect to remnant native vegetation nearby by creating a wildlife corridor along an ephemeral wetland site.

WHAT IS SUCCESS?

Successfully restoring local native vegetation on a wetland site in the Eastern Murray Region of NSW, which was cleared for livestock production. Using fencing to exclude stock and to connect native vegetation, which will become a wildlife corridor and help to support biodiversity while still maintaining a productive farm. Planting a diversity of 1500 tubestock seedlings species which include some trees such as Yellow Box and Blakley's Redgum and a variety of shrubs such as; Hop-bush, Varnish Wattle and river Bottlebrush.



A Wetland Tubestock planting after 2 years



Drone photo of wetland restoration site

KEY STEPS

- Check the suitability of the potential wetland site for fencing off from livestock and revegetation.
- Refer to the local Revegetation Guide or your local Landcare Group for best species selection
- Order appropriate tubestock species from your local native plant nursery
- Prepare site by deep ripping lines at a depth of 30 to 60cm deep with a spacing no less than 4m apart for planting tubestock seedlings.
- Use a non-residual herbicide spray along the rip lines to control weeds.
- Use wildlife friendly fencing materials, to fence site off from livestock.
- Best to plant in Autumn or Winter if possible.
- Water in tubestock plants when planting and in dry times.

RECIPE FOR SUCCESS

PREPARE YOUR SITE WELL!

CHECK TUBESTOCK & REPLACE WHEN NEEDED

WATER WHEN HOT AND DRY WHILE SEEDLING ARE YOUNG



An established planted corridor site

KEY LEARNINGS FROM EXPERIENCE

- There are some areas in wetland sites that are not suitable for planting, such as areas that hold water for long periods of time.
- Expect some plant losses, best to plan for replacements in the following years.
- Keep watering tubestock regularly in dry times.
- If there is a problem with rabbits, hares or kangaroos, tubestock guards may be needed

COST CONSIDERATIONS

- Fencing site - materials & labor
- Site preparation - deep ripping lines & spraying weeds
- Plants - purchase of tubestock seedlings and planting costs

Wetlands are vital to the environment. Revegetation will reinstate native vegetation habitat that will help to increase the wetland health and biodiversity

A LOCAL NETWORK OF DEMONSTRATION SITES ARE BEING ESTABLISHED UTILISING 'BEST PRACTICE' RESTORATION AND REVEGETATION TECHNIQUES FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE. THIS IS SHOWCASING OF THE POSITIVE ECONOMIC, PRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF NATIVE VEGETATION RESTORATION, AND THE POTENTIAL FOR INCOME STREAMS FOR BUSINESS RESILIENCE.

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