

500 trees to be planted on Crown land, managed by the Dundundra Falls Reserve Trust, at Dundundra Falls Reserve, Terrey Hills, at the corner of Aumuna Road and Larool Road - UBD page 136-F10.

ITEM	DELIVERABLE	QUANTITY
Native tube stocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85 Trees and shrubs • 250 ground covers and grasses • 100 Bladey grass • 50 Gahnia Sp 	485 units
5 Litres pots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 canopy trees (Eucalyptus Sp) 	15 units
Material for plant protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree guards 	150
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wallaby fenced plots 	3 plots (10 metre square each)
Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and transport of material and plants to selected planting site. 	3 hours
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install 150 tree guards • Install 3 Wallaby fenced plots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 hours • 3 hours
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting 500 tube stocks 	28 hours
Site Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	N/A
Water crystal		
Fertiliser		
Watering of plants		

The following table shows the list of recommended plant species to be used for this specific planting site.

NATIVE TUBE STOCKS SPECIES LIST		
TREES AND SHRUBS	TREES AND SHRUBS	GRASSES
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	<i>Leptospermum squarrosum</i>	<i>Austrodanthonia tenuior</i>
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	<i>Livistonia australis</i>	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolium</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>	<i>Poa affinis</i>
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	
<i>Dodonea triquetra</i>	GROUND COVERS	SEDGES
<i>Eucalyptus sp</i>	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	<i>Gahnia sieberana</i>
<i>Grevillea linifolia</i>	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	<i>Carex apressa</i>
<i>Hakea bakeriana</i>	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	<i>Juncus sp</i>
<i>Hakea gibbosa</i>	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i>
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	VINES
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Billardiera scandans</i>
<i>Leptospermum juniperinum</i>	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	<i>Kennedia rubiconda</i>
	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	

Questions and Answers Relating to the Tree Planting Project

Site Preparation

We have ongoing bush regeneration contracts over the proposed planting sites. The preparation of planting sites would be done under our bush regeneration contracts at no cost to you.

Supply of plants

Plant selection is of local species, seeds collected locally to protect the genetic integrity of local bushland and the 3 strata layers of local bushland will be represented. (Canopy layer, shrub layer and ground layer)

Installation of plants, using water crystal

I have used water crystals in the past and decided to stop because, from experience, I believe that the crystals do not improve the survival rate of the planting and add an extra cost at no benefit. Instead we usually plant in Autumn during or just after big rains and select appropriate planting sites. We guarantee a survival rate of minimum 80% of the tube stocks we plant using well proven techniques at minimum cost.

Installation of plants, using fertilizer

Native plants have evolved to grow with the local sandy soil poor in nutrients, fertilisers are actually harmful to native plants. Sometimes when the soil of a planting site has been disturbed (such as land fill) we then use a layer of mulch which acts as a low nutrient fertiliser and stops weeds from germinating.

Installation of Bags and stakes on each plant to assist in their growth and protect them from predation.

There are pros and cons for using bags and stakes to protect tube stocks. They are really good to protect plants from rabbit grazing but are not strong enough against wallaby grazing. When wallabies are known to inhabit a planting site we build simple fencing plots made of wooden stakes and chicken wire and then plant each plot. The fencing is much higher and stronger than bags and effective against wallaby grazing.

Follow up watering of the plants on two separate occasions to aid their survival.

By planting in Autumn during or just after big rains and select appropriate planting sites there is usually no need to water the plants except during drought periods. We would monitor the well being of the plants nevertheless since we have ongoing bush regeneration contracts of the proposed planting sites. If watering was needed we would then do it under our ongoing contracts at no cost to you.

Will the planting be completed or near completion around 20th may 2012?

Planting will be completed by May 20th. Once the plants are ready to go in the ground (end of March) I will wait for a rainy week to plant them with my team to maximise their survival rate. I am confident we will have such rain between the end of March and the 20th of May. If rain does not come then we will water the plants. I will email you a day or two before we are ready to go ahead with the planting.