



WHAT TO PLANT AT YOUR PLACE

Determine Your Goal

When developing a revegetation plan, it is important to know what you are trying to achieve. Your plans may have multiple goals. However, you may not have access to all the resources required to achieve all of those outcomes. Focus your energy on the aspect of the project which will deliver the maximum return on your efforts. Any revegetation work, well planned, will always have multiple benefits, often beyond those originally foreseen.

Use this checklist to clarify your goals.

- Shelterbelt for stock
Contains a mix of canopy trees and understory shrubs. Designed to reduce wind, provide shade and protection from frost for livestock. Will also reduce damage to pasture. Can function as farm forestry area or wildlife corridor.
- Wildlife Corridor
Contains a mix of canopy trees, understory trees, shrubs, grasses, scramblers and herbs. At least 20m wide in order to provide adequate habitat and protection for most wildlife. Also functions as a shelter belt, seed collection area, cut flower & foliage area, part of integrated pest management strategy.
- Enhancing remnant vegetation
Commonly remnant trees are present. Planting understory species and any tree species found to be missing from the EVC will support the long term survival of the remnant trees and increase the habitat value of the site.
- Mitigating soil erosion & stabilizing slips
More common on sloping ground, gullies and riparian areas. Large areas may need to be planted. Tussocks and grasses are particularly helpful in stabilizing the soil whilst the larger species establish themselves. Can function as shelterbelt or wildlife corridor.
- Riparian repair and stabilization
Mitigating bank erosion by removing stock access and replanting with native species. Improves water quality on site and downstream. Also acts as shelterbelt and wildlife corridor.
- Improving water quality by filtering & reducing runoff
Frequently relates to riparian repair but equally important in keeping excess nutrient from agricultural activities out of healthy waterways.
- Farm Forestry, bush food, cut flowers & foliage, seed production
Generally monocultures or areas with low species diversity due to their production focus. Carefully planned they could still provide shelter and habitat.
- Integrated pest management
Many small birds, mammals and insects are natural predators of pest insects found in production systems. Providing suitable habitat in the form of native vegetation can introduce these predators and reduce reliance on other methods of pest control.
- 'Bush' garden
- Aesthetics