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Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions

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## Preparation

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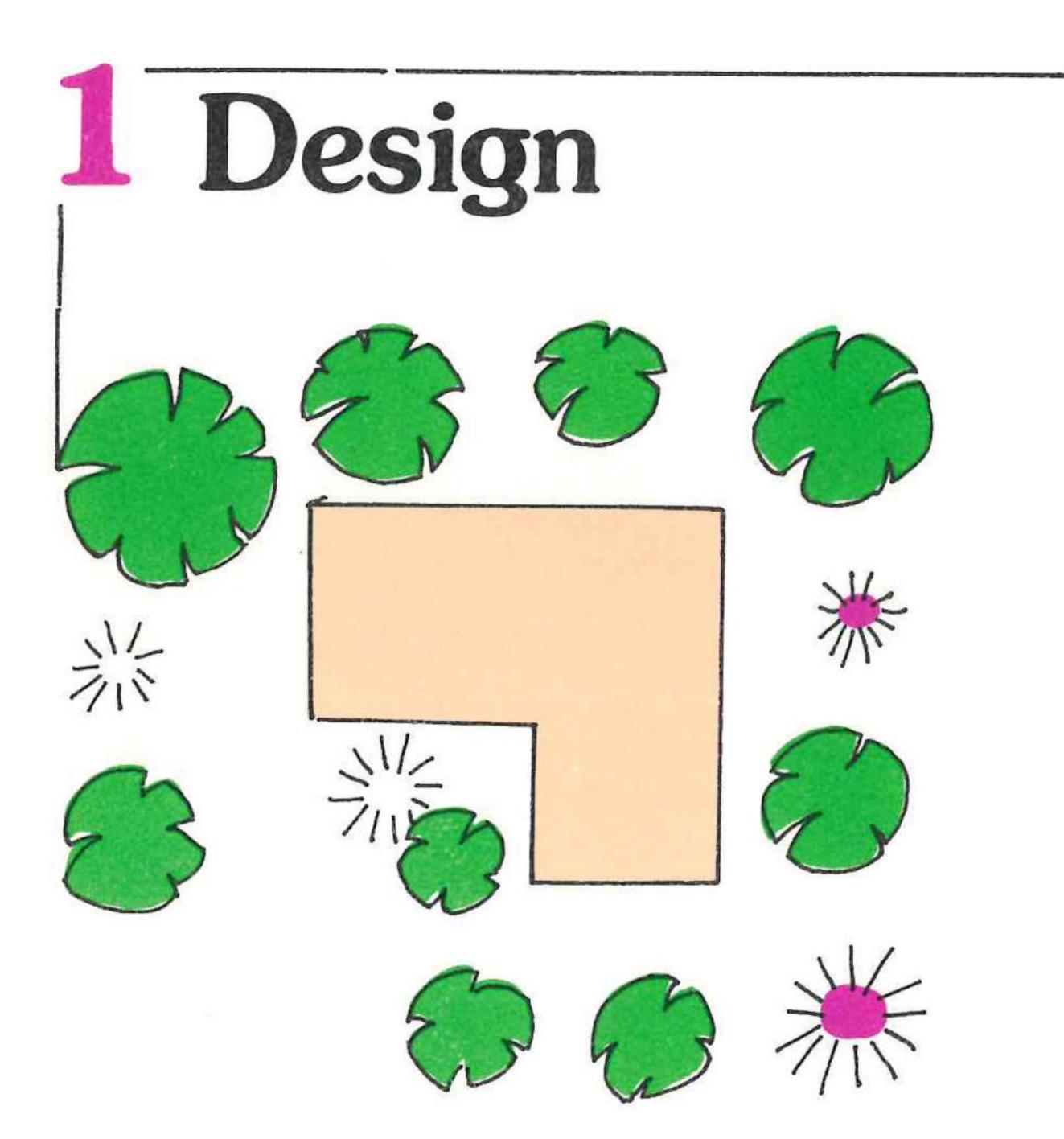
# Preparation

## Preparation 1

## Tree Care Series No. 1



## More Trees Pleas

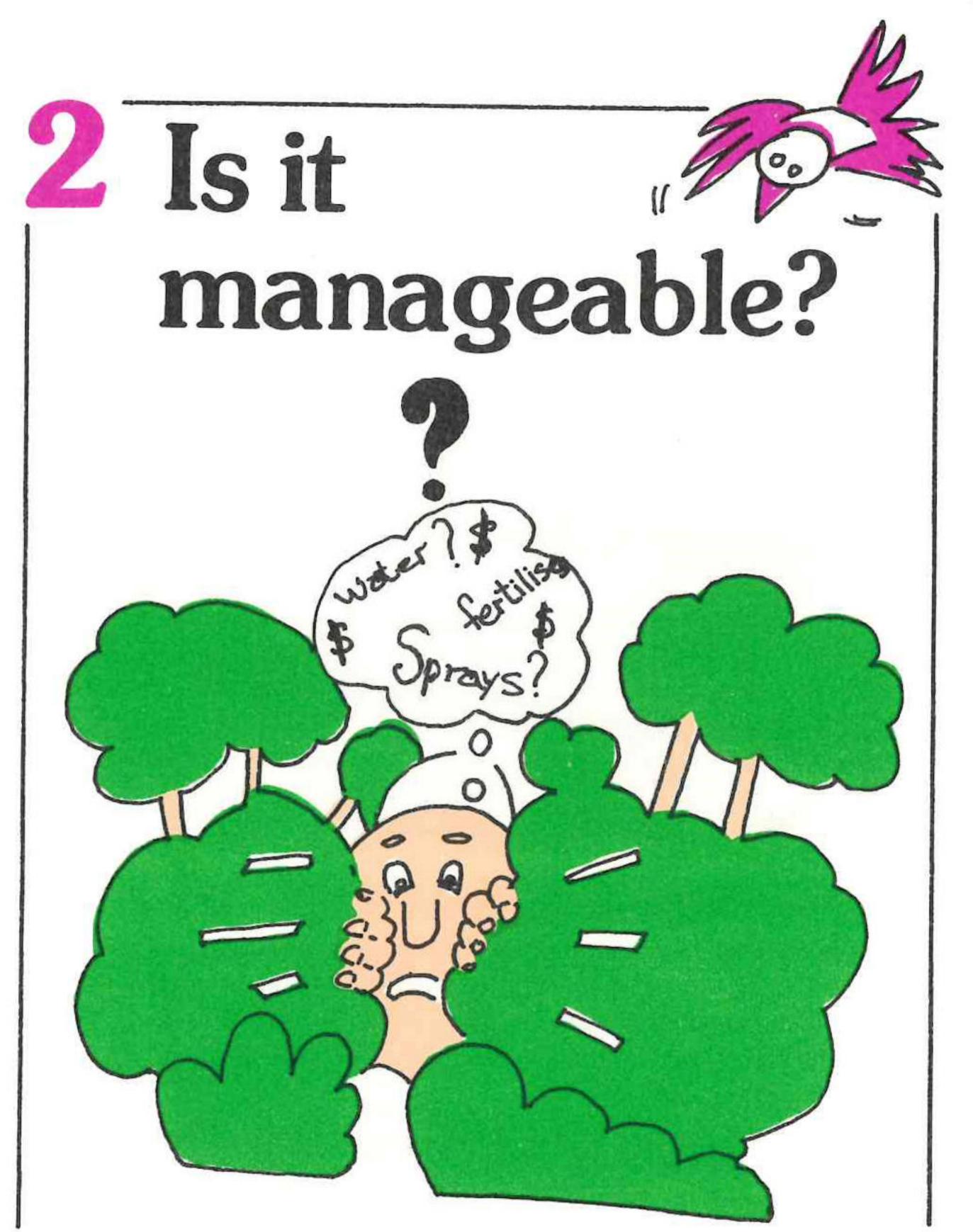


Having established a need to place trees in your landscape, the next step is design.

Minutes spent planning now can save hours, dollars and trees, later. Several points should be considered and resolved now, such as:

- which reasons for planting have influenced you?
   Production? Shelter? Aesthetics? etc.
- 2. what is the best layout for optimum effect and efficient management?

Draw a rough site plan and use circles to depict trees, determining location and spacing of the mature stand. Consider the future workload in maintaining the trees—it may be best to place each separate year's planting in localised groups, so you can water, fertilize or fence them off in single operations.



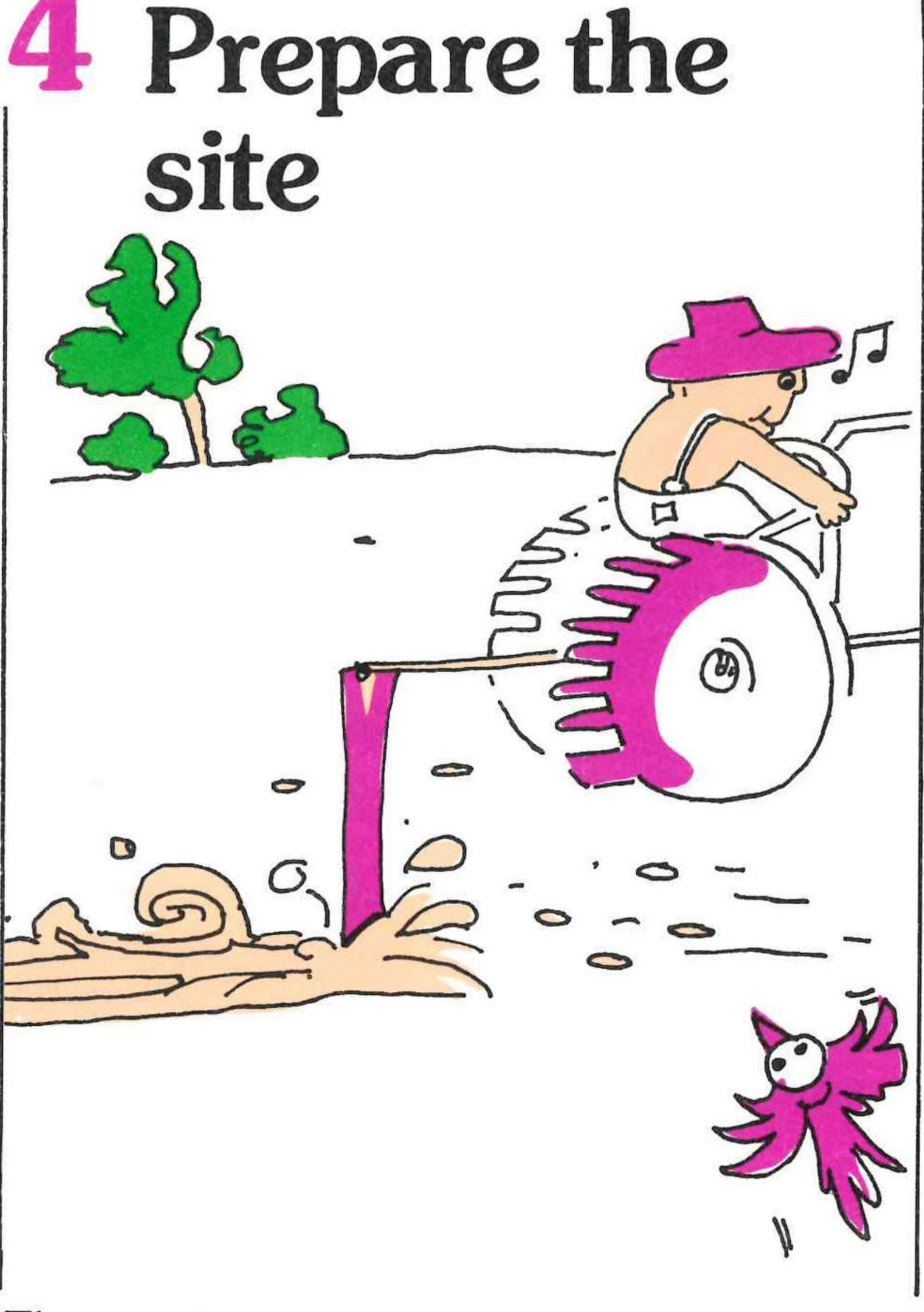
It is very easy at this point to be over-ambitious. Remember the young trees are going to require some attention for a year or so if they are to survive. You should make sure that you allow for:

- money—to purchase fertilizer, insecticides, weedicides, wire for guards and watering equipment.
- 2. time—to spend keeping the weeds down in winter, fertilizing, and watering in dry months. You may have to guard them from hungry stock, vermin or insect pests.
- 3. enthusiasm—success will demand constant awareness of the trees' needs.

# 3 Species selection

If the trees native to your area have the desired characteristics and they are not suffering from insect attack or disease problems, why not plant those species? Have a look at any introduced species on neighbouring properties and, if they are healthy, find out what they are. If they show stress in dry years then select trees from lower rainfall areas of similar soil type. If the trees are going to receive regular watering then the choice of species is greatly widened.

Another way is to study information available (from where you obtained this brochure) on what type of trees to plant where. You'll need to know your soil type and rainfall if you are to be successful—and remember to think about the mature size of trees—how big do you want them? You'll find that there's a tree for almost any situation.



The new trees need a fair go from the start. Remove any competition grass, weeds or scrub from the planting site. This is best done by ploughing a year before planting and again at the time of planting.

If the soil is soft, deep and friable then you're ready to plant, but if the soil is either heavy or overlies a clay base, then deep-ripping along the contour is necessary. (Further information on preparation is given in other pamphlets).

The Forests Department supplies cheap trees to people living outside the metropolitan area. You can order any time for May-June delivery, but to ensure that the right trees are available, it is wise to order in September for delivery the following winter. Order forms are available from Forests Department offices. Availability

information can be obtained only from the

5 How to order

Forests Department Nurseries Narrogin Phone 098 811 113 Hamel Phone 095 331 241

Further information on trees is readily available from

Extension Service
Forests Department of Western Australia
50 Hayman Road

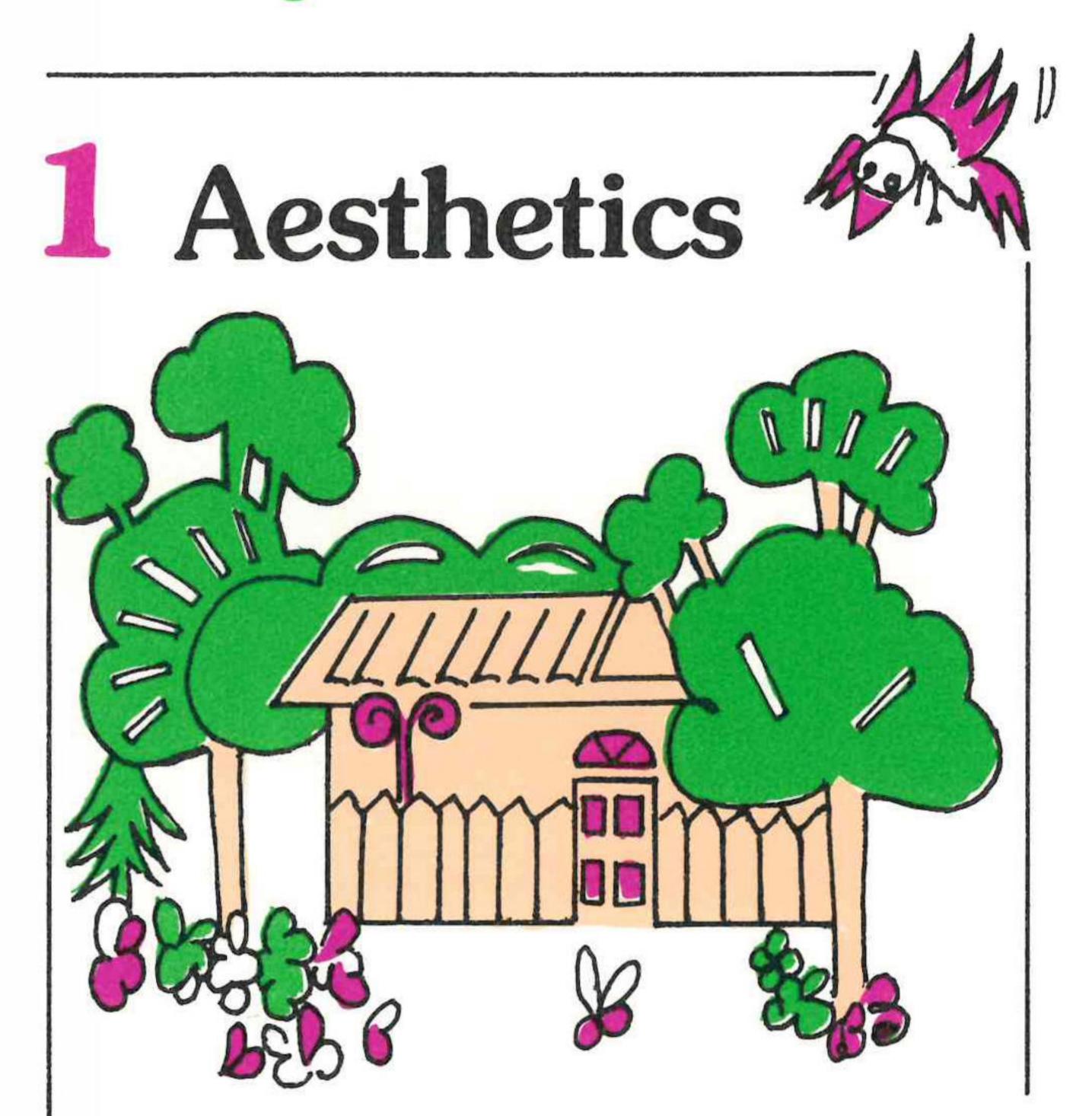
COMO 6152 Phone (09) 367 6333

nurseries.

Compiled by C.F. Winfield for B.J. Beggs,
Conservator of Forests,
April 1981



## Why Plant Trees?

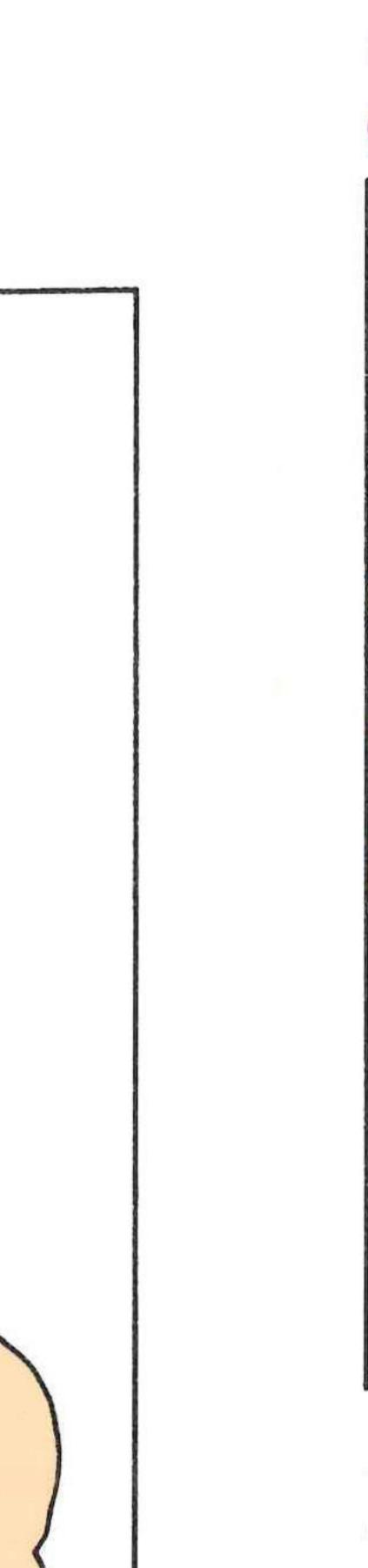


Trees look cool. In dry country, trees and shrubs around the homestead or townsite can create the impression of an oasis. You can choose colour and form from foliage or flowers to brighten your home environment. The shady glades will permit more outside recreation during hot summer months, and the overall landscape is enhanced.

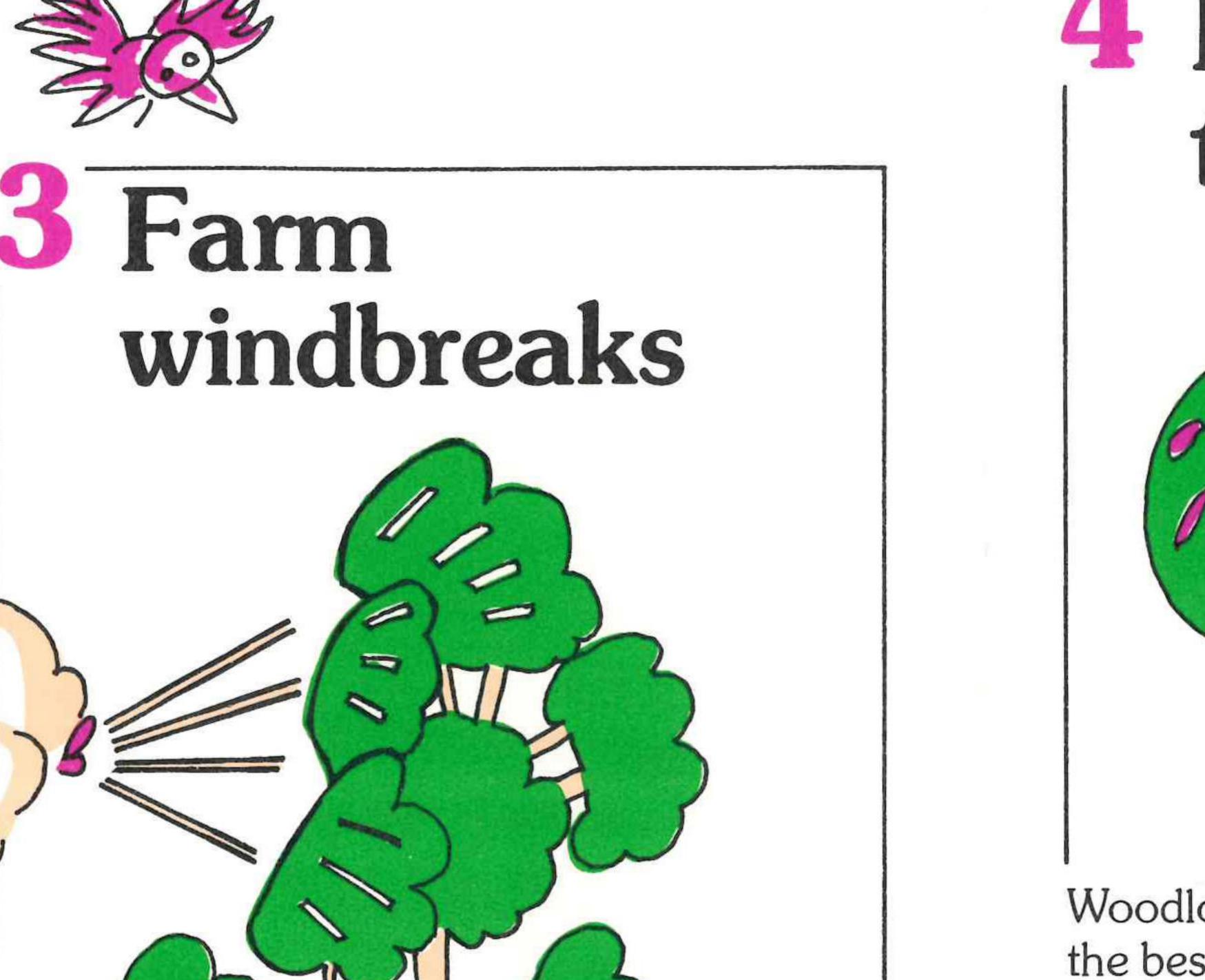


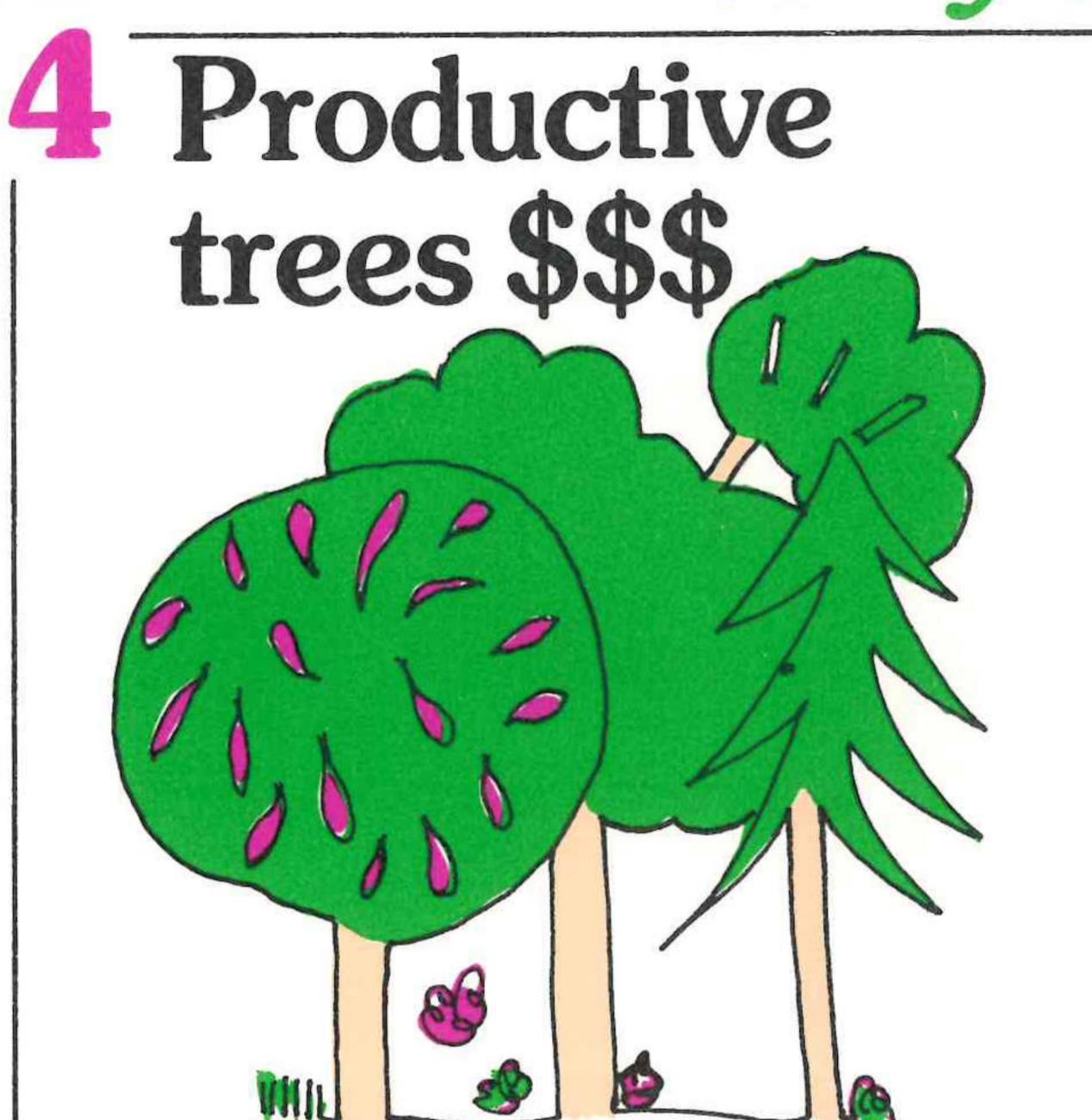
# Shelter for My MY JIN 8

Farm animals can suffer from exposure to the elements, but with protection provided by trees they are more likely to thrive in regions which are subject to extremes of temperature and high winds. Newly born animals and recently shorn sheep especially need shelter afforded by trees.



Many rural areas are suffering the aftereffects of overclearing and consequent erosion. By astute design and method in placement of trees, a well planned windbreak can allay destructive winds and at the same time protect cash crops.

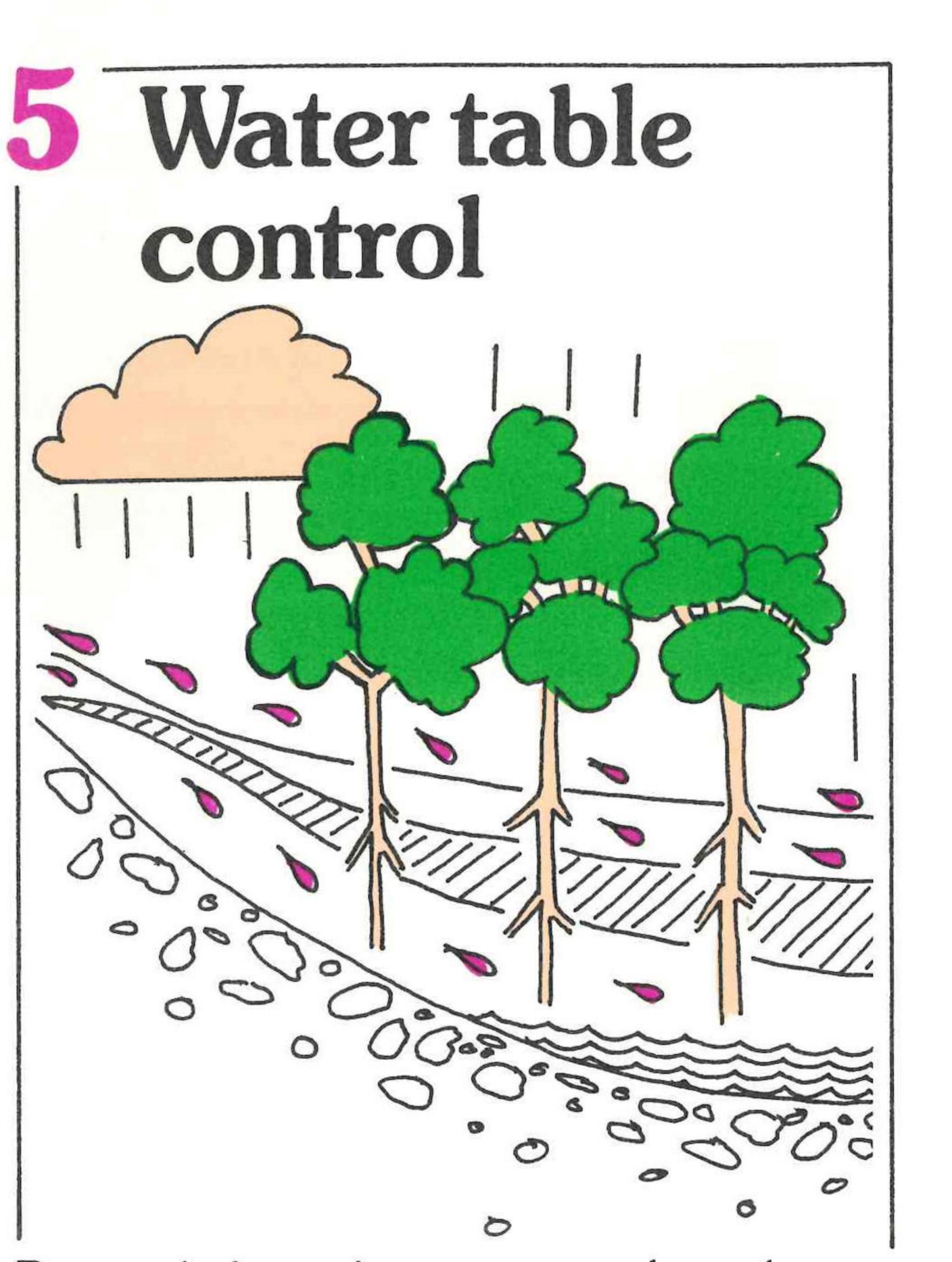




Woodlots on farms have several attributes, the best is that they can save you money in the future by:

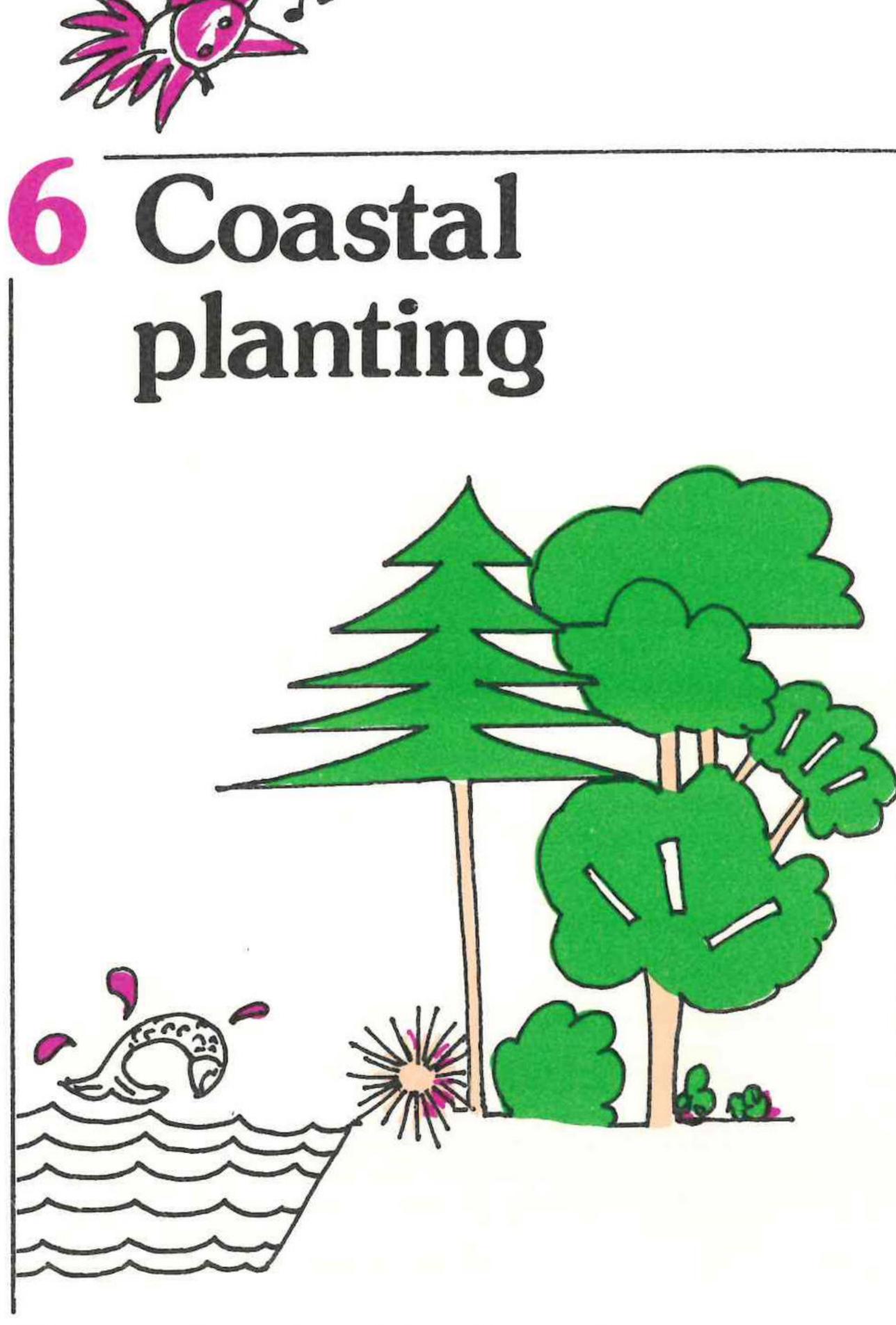
- providing you with fence posts or stockyard materials;
- 2. offering you the option of using wood as fuel for the home in the future as energy costs for fossil fuels spiral upwards;
- 3. planting fodder trees such as tree lucerne or carob bean you may have a supply of emergency sustenance in times of drought;
- 4. multiple land use (in the southwest). You may be able to plant pines over your grazing land and get more long-term return from your property.

By leaving stands of existing trees intact, not only do you provide refuge for our diminishing native fauna, but you may reap the rewards of bees by placing some hives in the woodlot.



Removal of trees from an area reduces the net loss of soil moisture to the atmosphere, since trees effectively pump from the ground water reserves through the leaves and into the air by transpiration. This reduces the movement of water in the soil. Absence of trees allows the water table to rise and problems of waterlogging and salinity ensue. Planting trees along water courses and drainage channels also helps to reduce erosion.





The wind, surf and sand may have attractions for us, but they provide a tough environment for plants to survive in. However, once established, seaside trees have many advantages:

- 1. shade and windbreaks for houses, people and more delicate plants;
- 2. sand erosion is reduced by planting trees;
- 3. the glare and harshness of summer is reduced by establishing shade trees.