



Bally Bally - 122
Planting Report

Planted: 15-18/7/2009

Report date: 30 November 2009

Executive Summary

Carbon Neutral has selected a site in Bally Bally Western Australia, planted endemic species and managed the planting project.

The property has a history of grazing. The landowner's environmental objectives are to reduce the impact of salinity and erosion.

Significant environmental co-benefits will be realized in the years to come.

Project Summary

- Site Identification Number: 122
- Site Area: 2.14ha*
- Average Rainfall: 420 mm
- Number of Trees: 2700
- Planting Date: 15-18/7/2009
- Estimated Total Site Tonnes: 1033.89*
- Nearest Town: Beverley
- Tonnes per ha: 484.22

*After 100 years and subject to adjustment after GPS survey is complete. This will be updated in progress reports.



Figure 1: Bally Bally aerial photo with planting plan

Landforms

Soils are loam to clay. There is a breakaway at the top and this slopes down to a creek.

Land Degradation and Restoration

- The site has been degraded by water flowing. A gully has been created and there is salt scalds at the bottom of the area. The trees planted above will reduce the amount of water recharging.
- This project will help decrease surface water runoff and increase soil stability in the area.
- The location of the Bally Bally project is likely to benefit the entire catchment area, by reducing the surface runoff of nutrients and salts into the catchment system.
- Revegetation of the riparian land, will aid in maintaining the watercourse flowing through the property, provide opportunities for diversification and provide a wildlife corridor. As the seedlings grow and mature the benefits will be apparent and the impact of revegetating will be measurable.

Access

To arrange a site visit please contact Carbon Neutral.

Planting Establishment

The team of planters finished planting the seedlings on the 18/7/2009. The team manually planted the seedlings using potti putkis. The seedlings were planted deep with a minimum of 2cm of soil above the root ball.

Species Selection

Seedlings were sourced from Parnell's, Tincurrin Nurseries. Please see below for species list:

122 Bally Bally Species List 09	Numbers
<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba ssp lissophloia</i>	
Total	2700



Figure 2: Planting Day



Figure 3: Planting Day



Figure 4: Planting Day



Figure 5: Planting Day

Planting Site Management

The following timeline is scheduled:

- Three inspections will be conducted throughout the first year with a survival count to be finalised in 2010. If required, orders for infill seedlings will be made.
- Annual inspections and reports will be carried out until the planting reaches five years of age.
- The site inspection reports produced will assess the condition of the site including the early detection of weeds, pests and diseases and observations about seedling establishment.

Risk Management

Adjacent Land use

- The landowner is to maintain firebreaks around the edge of the planting site, which CN will inspect at the end of spring each year for 5 years.
- At this time a check for pests and diseases will also be conducted, the control of which is the responsibility of the landowner.
- The fence must be stock proof and in good condition for at least the first ten years of the planting.
- It is in the landowners' best interest to take due care when using herbicides close to the planting site. Damage to the trees could be seen as negligence, in which case infill planting will be the financial responsibility of the landowner.

Fire

- Landowners, with assistance and direction, are often contracted to carry out day to day management of the sites, including fire management and prevention measures.
- Trees planted on the site have some resistance to fire and being local native plants are adapted to regenerating after a fire event.
- The spatial separation of all Carbon Neutral's planting sites reduces the risks of extensive damage to the trees from fire.

Drought

- Drought is a reality in the Australian environment. The species selected for the planting are all native seedlings that may be more drought tolerant.
- Ground preparation is planned to manage water availability.
- Seedlings are planted deep to increase moisture available to the seedling and minimise transpiration.
- Infill planting may be conducted at our discretion if survival rates are low.

Storm Damage

- Mature trees may require maintenance to minimise risks.

Insects

- Native species are chosen as they are generally resistant to most insect pests. Locusts occasionally cause damage to plantings however in all cases the seedlings have recovered.
- Landowners are asked to report any problems.

Continuous improvement

Carbon Neutral is committed to continual improvement. This is reflected in the evolving methods of planting, reporting and monitoring of project sites.

Environmental Outcomes

This revegetation will provide benefits which may include:

- Carbon sequestration
- Improving soil and water quality, both on site and downstream
- Biodiversity
- Habitat
- Addressing salinity

International and intergovernmental agreements have highlighted increasing biodiversity and ecological integrity as a national priority. Twenty four plant species are known to have been lost from the Western Australian wheat belt as a whole and the area now has one of the highest numbers of rare and/or endangered plant species in Australia (Briggs & Leigh 1996). Of the 43 mammal species that occurred in the region prior to European settlement, only 12 species are now moderately common or abundant (Kitchener et al. 1980).

Carbon Neutral aims to plant endemic species in strategic locations to help combat these problems.

Future Developments/Actions/Commitments

Direct seeding techniques are being used in some locations.

Please refer to website www.carbonneutral.com.au for future monitoring images, Product Statement and tips to reduce emissions.

Further Information

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