



NATIVE Planting

A Guiding Manual to Help Landcare Preservation Areas





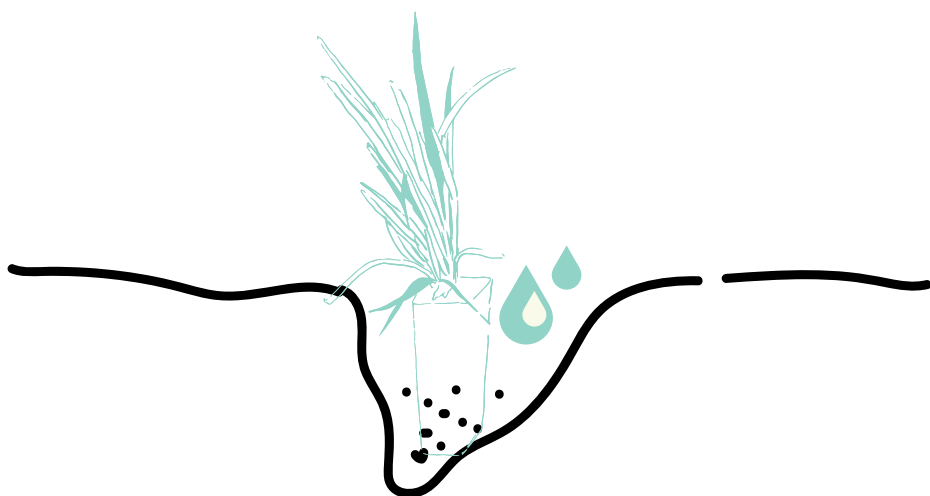


LEARNING THE PROCESS

The process begins with you using a bucket full of water and previously prepared organic minerals.

Then, you create a hole and add a little Universal Soil Conditioner—not a lot. Those are small balls that you place within the hole. Then, you add some water with minerals.

Place the plant, and cover the hole with soil. To finish, cover the soil around the plant with mould. The mould helps to identify that a new plant was just placed in the area and allows the earth to maintain humidity.





OUR NATIVE PLANTS

The plants provided by Landcare are native plants that enclose local species that support local biodiversity. Those species have evolved together for a long time, and when planted close to each other, they favour the development of the environment.



***Acacia longifolia* (Andrews) Willd**

Shrub or tree to 8 m high; bark smooth or finely fissured, greyish; branchlets angled towards apices, glabrous or sparsely appressed-hairy on new growth.

It should be planted lying down with part of the stem covered in soil and preferably close to rocks and areas that protect its growth.



***Correa alba* Andrews**

Erect shrub to 1.5 m high; young stems rusty-tomentose. Leaves ovate to \pm circular or obovate, 1.5–3.5 cm long, 10–27 mm wide, apex rounded, base rounded to cuneate, upper surface glabrous to sparsely hairy, lower surface tomentose.

***Spinifex sericeus* R.Br.**

Stout, stoloniferous, dioecious perennials; stolons branched, several metres long; common on coastal sand dunes. Ligule a rim of dense hairs; blade rolled in bud, flat, linear, densely silky-hairy. Inflorescences of different sex and appearance on separate plants; the female inflorescence becoming detached from the plant at maturity and behaving as a diaspore.



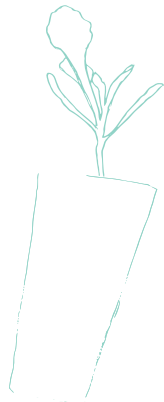
***Casuarina glauca* Sieber ex Spreng.**

Dioecious tree 8–20(–35) m high, frequently producing root suckers; branchlets drooping. Articles noticeably thicker at their apex than towards the base when dried, 8–20 mm long, 0.9–1.2 mm diam.; teeth erect, 12–20, 0.6–0.9 mm long; teeth on young permanent shoots long-recurved.



***Scaevola calendulacea* (Andrews) Druce**

Prostrate shrub with flowering stems ascending to 40 cm high, with appressed simple hairs. Leaves oblanceolate to obovate, to 8 cm long, to 27 mm wide, tapering towards base, margins entire, with appressed hairs.





FINAL SETUP

There is no single way to plant, but try to increase diversity by planting more than one type of native plant close to each other.



This manual results from an initial co-design phase to create artificial life and if it might support the work of coastal preservation groups. Dr. Marilia Lyra Bergamo conducted this research study from the School of Humanities, Creative Industries, and Social Sciences; this study recruited people 18 or older who were involved with the Landcare initiative as coordinators, leaders, or volunteers to collaborate on developing this experimental manual.

This project has been approved by College Human Ethics Advisory Panel of University of Newcastle, School of Humanities, Creative Industries and Social Sciences, Approval No. H-2024-0064.

*Plant descriptions from PlantNet.org.
Illustration and Photos by Marilia Bergamo*