

## 2

# WOODLAND RESTORATION

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1. Build soil moisture before planting.
2. Eliminate weed competition for at least two years after planting.
3. Plan seed supply well in advance.
4. Select the right species and provenance.
5. Only use high quality seed.
6. Plant in the correct season to minimise heat stress and water deficit.
7. Only use healthy seedlings that meet specifications.
8. Do not plant if ground preparation is inadequate.
9. Protect seedlings from browsing and grazing until they are tall enough to resist damage.
10. Soil nutrients, particularly nitrogen and phosphorous, should be depleted before planting to resist re-invasion by exotic weeds.
11. Continue to monitor the site and adjust management according to what you see.
12. Minimise disturbance in native vegetation in good condition.
13. We still have a lot to learn.

## Introduction

In fragmented landscapes, native vegetation is reduced to small isolated patches, often with reduced species and structural diversity. These patches can be managed to improve their diversity and to stop further degradation through a range of techniques including grazing regulation and weed, fire and feral animal control. Healthy and sustainable animal populations, however, depend on the ability to move through the landscape to seek food, mates and shelter and to escape predators and catastrophic events. Even plants ‘move’ through the landscape as pollen and seeds disperse. Depending on how a species ‘perceives’ the landscape (Manning *et al.* 2004), fragmentation can hinder or prevent this movement.

The conservation of ecosystems and their functions depends on three broad actions: