

Planning where and how to integrate paddock trees on farms

Sally Day

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View from Warby Ranges - Eugene Von Guerard 1862





Habitat









Hollow dependent threatened species

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Food

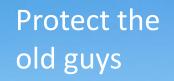
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Shade and shelter for stock



How can we help protect paddock trees?



Encourage regeneration

Plant more trees



2016 – 22 sites, 54 trees protected with \$20k

Protecting natural recruitment

Pros

- Adapted to local conditions (only the strong survive)
- Growth rates better, more robust
- Cheaper and less work than planting

Cons

- Shape may be compromised if grazed (coppicing)
- May need to thin out over time
- → Be selective, choose the locations and the individuals to protect that work for your property

Take the initiative to establish new patches of shade when opportunities arise

Planting new paddock trees

Pros

- Can bring back species that may be in low numbers
- Plant exactly where you need shade (e.g. troughs)

Cons

- Not all species can handle stock access
- Greater cost & time (purchase, planting, watering)
- → Better control of location and species,
 but comes at a monetary and time cost

Greta Valley has planted over 1500 new paddock trees in guards supplied by the group since 2016, plus lots of home made guards as well!

Things to consider first

- Type of stock (cattle/sheep, age, breed)
- Grazing regime set stock vs rotational
- Other scratching areas/presence of lice
- Your capacity as a landholder to install the guards
- This will inform what type and size of guard you choose to install
- Every property will be different and some trial and error might be required

Guard options

- Homemade old tanks, reo mesh sheets (F52 or F62), 44 gal drums, temp fencing panels
- Prefabricated prerolled mesh sheets, various options on market

We use Whites Rural Welded Mesh Tree Guards ~ \$75 each 750mm diam, 1.8m high, 5mm wire, opening 160x100

→ Prefabricated guards are simple to install & have been a successful engagement tool

Objectives for planting new trees

- What do you want to achieve?
 - Shade for stock
 - Connectivity (if so, what species are you targeting?)
 - Plant missing species in landscape (large scale)
- It may be possible to achieve all of these objectives with your planting, if thought out first
- Farm planning is beneficial use an aerial photo to help identify shade needs

Notes on species selection

- Look to use native and indigenous trees
- Identify what you have and what works in your paddocks at the moment
- Look at what grows naturally in your local area
- Consider climate change, shift in species ranges and seed provenance from warmer drier areas (nurseries over the border)
- Ask for assistance Nurseries/Landcare

Planting singles – small guard for added protection

Planting triangles - 3 trees, 10-15m apart

Planting clumps - 11 trees

Arrangement in the paddock

- Tie this back to your project aim, what do you need?
- To maximise shade benefits:
 - consider near troughs
 - on western or northern sides of paddock
- To maximise biodiversity:
 - Consider how to improve connectivity across property
 - Plant species to provide habitat for specific fauna

Narrow guards + large mesh openings = munching

Excessive compaction if set stocked

Constant grazing pressure

Bigger diameter = more successful, less compaction and grazing of trees

Use strong tie wire & tie in multiple places

Once stock can open the guards, failure soon follows

Site preparation and mulching

Where do I start?

- Identify locations where paddock trees are needed
- Look for opportunities to help with funding
- Make a commitment to your property

 e.g. 10 new paddock trees per year
- Protect emerging recruitment as priority

Helpful resources

Video resources to help you with your planning and a step-by-step guide to planting a new paddock tree can be found on the Greta Valley YouTube channel at www.tinyurl.com/GVLGYouTube



Take home message The best tree is the one you planted yesterday

