



SWALE PLANTING GUIDELINES



Existing Conditions

The existing vegetation within the swales has some major issues which need to be remedied.

Plant species at many of the ends of swales, ie at intersections; have grown to heights causing problems with sight lines. Vegetation in these areas needs to be reduced in height to allow vehicle and pedestrian sight lines to become clearer.



Typical intersection where tall vegetation at end of swale inhibits clear sight lines

Other areas of the swales have been overplanted, resulting in plant species growing into each other, and eventually one species dominating. Minor species are choked and eventually die out leaving bare patches within the swale. This leaves the area open to weed infestation.



Plant species dominating and wiping out other species.

Recommendations

In affected swales, existing vegetation should be stripped clear. Planting to be replaced using indigenous species which are low growing and at spacings relevant to the mature plant size (refer Typical Planting Schedules). This will avoid poor sight lines at intersections, as well as eventually create a low, evenly planted swale. Plants should be planted so that at maturity, the edge of plants are a minimum of 300mm away from back of kerb, making weed spraying easy along road kerbs.

Trees should be planted at approximately 15 – 20 metres apart in the centre of the swales.

Swales should be mulched with “chunky” wood chip mulch, such as pine bark.

It is recommended shrubs be planted as tubestock, or maximum 150mm pots. Trees should be planted as 11 litre trees, or maximum of 30 litre.

All plants have been selected for their unique Jurien coastal habit and are waterwise plants. Despite this they will require regular watering during the establishment period of 2 years in the late spring to early autumn months.

The attached diagrams indicate the recommended treatment for the end of swales, being low planting. This should be mirrored at both ends of the swales. Central areas should be treated with low to medium shrubs, with identified sections repeated depending on the length of the swales.

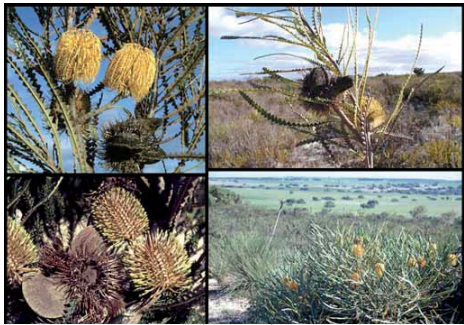
The attached diagrams illustrate indicative treatments for both narrow and wide swales, for roads such as Middleton and Dyandra Boulevards. Although only a small section is shown, this treatment is should be repeated throughout.

Beachridge Estate Swale

Plant Selection Sheet 1 (Wide Swale)

Banksia candolleana
Propeller Candolleana

- Lignotuberous shrub
- 0.5-1m high
- Up to 2.5 m wide



Conostylis candicans
Grey Cottonheads

- Perennial
- Grass-like or herb
- 0.05-0.3 m high



Myoporum parvifolium
Creeping Boobialia

- Shrub
- Forms a mat



Eremophila glabra
Tar Bush

- Shrub
- 0.1-0.3 m high.



Grevillea Gin gin gem
Gin Gin Gem

- Diffuse scrambling or trailing shrub
- 0.25-0.5 m high,
- 1-2 m wide



Scaevola crassifolia
Cushion Fan flower

- Erect or decumbent
- Viscid shrub
- 0.1-0.3 m high



Eucalyptus leucoxylon
Yellow Gum Tree
w/ 100mm Crushed limestone
surrounding

- Tree to 8 m high
- Bark smooth or persistent on lower trunk
- Shedding irregularly
- Grey-brown, fibrous-flaky ('box')
- Smooth above, grey or yellow
- Shedding in short ribbons or flakes.



Beachridge Estate Swale

Plant Selection Sheet 2 (Narrow Swale)

Conostylis candicans
Grey Cottonheads

- Perennial
- Grass-like or herb
- 0.05-0.3 m high



Eremophila glabra
Tar Bush

- Shrub
- 0.1-0.3 m high.



Eucalyptus leucoxylon
Yellow Gum Tree
w/ 100mm Crushed limestone
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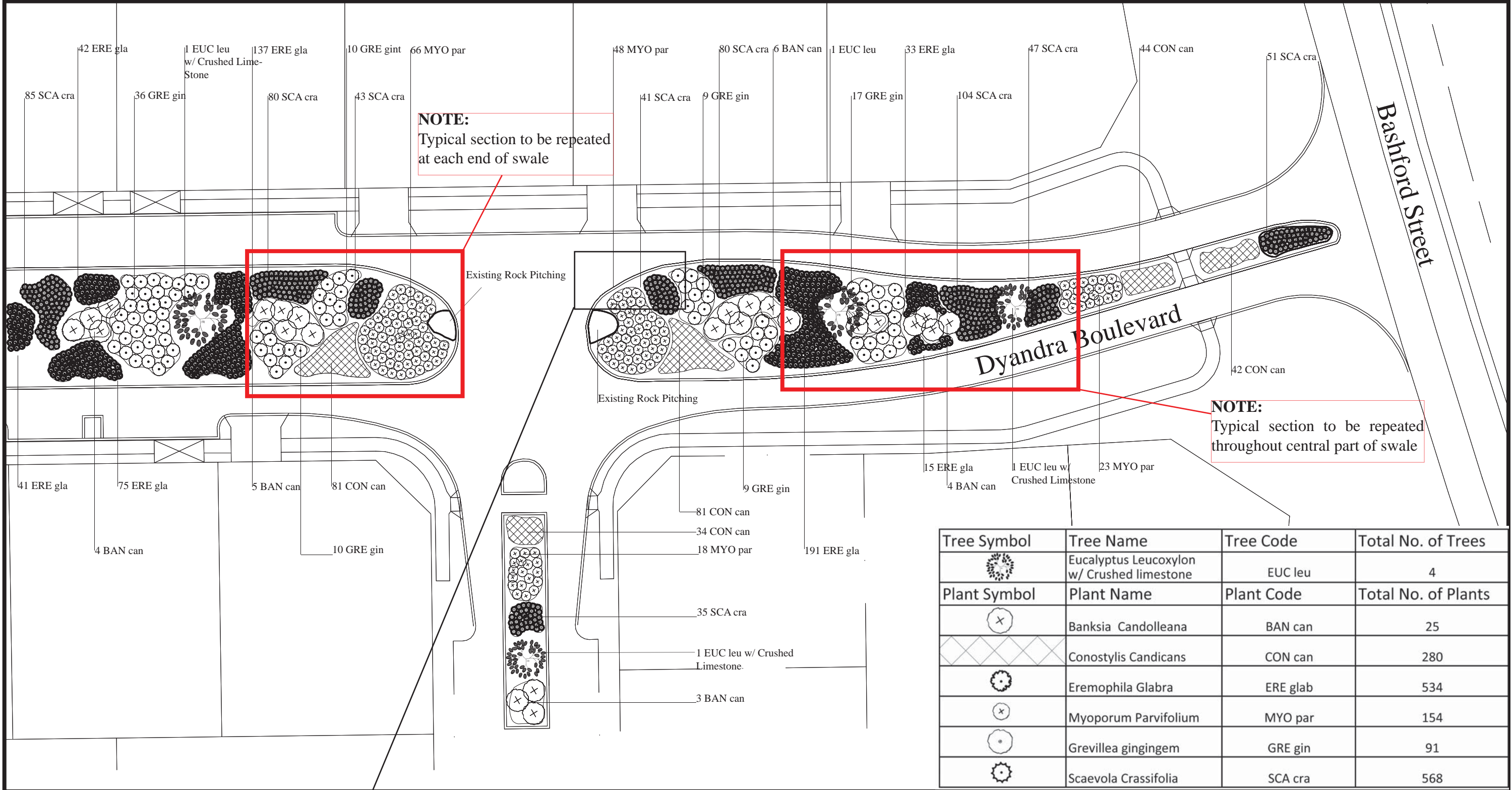


Scaevola crassifolia
Cushion Fan flower

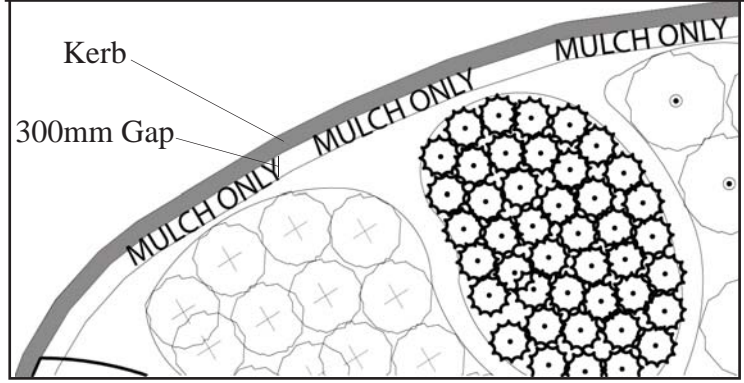
- Erect or decumbent
- Viscid shrub
- 0.1-0.3 m high



Beachridge Estate Typical - Planting Schedule Sheet 1 (Wide Swale)



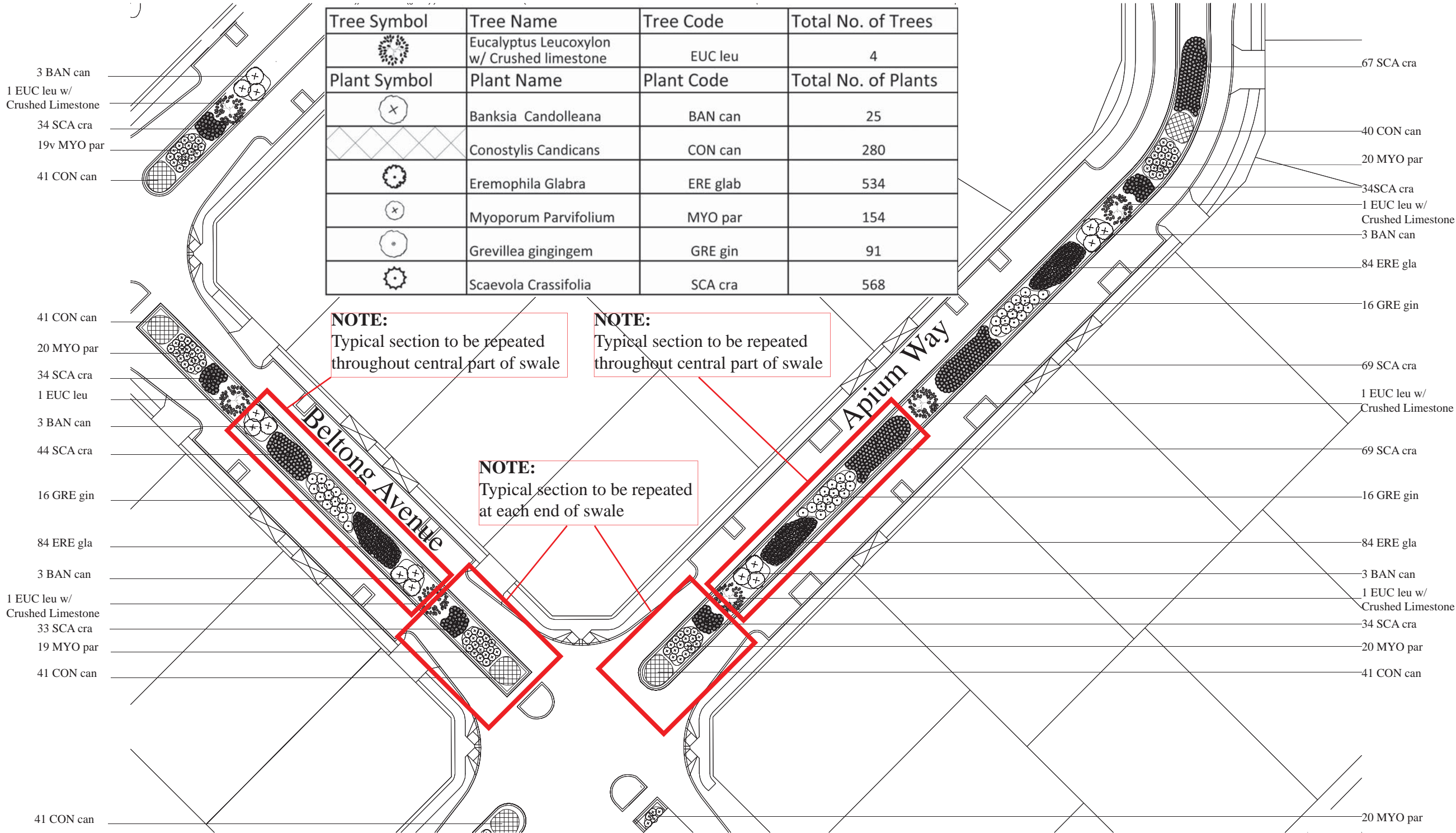
Tree Symbol	Tree Name	Tree Code	Total No. of Trees
	Eucalyptus Leucoxylon w/ Crushed limestone	EUC leu	4
Plant Symbol	Plant Name	Plant Code	Total No. of Plants
	Banksia Candolleana	BAN can	25
	Conostylis Candicans	CON can	280
	Eremophila Glabra	ERE glab	534
	Myoporum Parvifolium	MYO par	154
	Grevillea gingingem	GRE gin	91
	Scaevola Crassifolia	SCA cra	568



NOTE:

- Minimum of 300mm to be kept clear between mature plant and road kerbing
- 300mm clear area is MULCH ONLY
- All Swales to be mulched with 75mm Coarse Wood Chip Mulch
- Crushed Limestone or similar surrounding Eucalyptus Trees

Beachridge Estate Typical Planting Schedule Sheet 2 (Narrow Swale)



- NOTE:**
- Minimum of 300mm to be kept clear between mature plant and road kerbing - SEE SHEET 1 FOR DETAILS
 - 300mm clear area is MULCH ONLY - SEE SHEET 1 FOR DETAILS
 - All Swales to be mulched with 75mm Coarse Wood Chip Mulch
 - Crushed Limestone or similar surrounding Eucalyptus Trees