



Reforestation by
Environmental or Mallee
Plantings – FullCAM 2014

\$466,456
Total project cost



\$100,000
CF-LRP funding

\$366,456
co-contribution



21,464
Projected ACCUs

Hacienda de Trigo Endemic Vegetation Carbon Project

Carbon for Farmers Voucher Program Recipients

Cindy Stevens & Simon Wallwork

Location	Corrigin, WA	 Agricultural Productivity	 Biodiversity	 Soil Health	 Salinity Mitigation	 Aboriginal Economic Opportunities
Project area	200 ha					
Property size	3,700 ha					
Permanence period	25 years					

Aims

- The Hacienda de Trigo environmental planting project demonstrates how carbon farming can integrate with ongoing farming practices, and restore degraded areas, increase biodiversity, reduce wind erosion and provide stock shelter.
- This project integrates with the Hacienda de Trigo Soil Carbon Project. Together these will maximise carbon sequestration across the property and improve overall productivity and climate resilience.
- The owners of this 3700ha mixed enterprise farm in Corrigin plan to be carbon neutral by 2030 with a combination of on-farm efficiency gains, practice changes and carbon credits from the projects.
- The project also builds natural capital and complements the farm's other sustainable practices.



Above (L-R): Trays of seedlings ready for planting. Sites being hand planted. Machines were also used to plant the seedlings.

Activities

- Mixed plantings of endemic tree and understory plants provide connectivity between the project sites and remnant vegetation.
- 18,000 seedlings made up of 15 different endemic shrubs and tree species from the Noongar Land Enterprise's Boola Boornap nursery will be planted over the 200ha project area. Infill planting will help maintain density and species diversity if required.
- The 'Forest Creek' site experienced a 90-95% survival rate, reflecting appropriate species selection and site preparation which included new fencing and weed control activities carried out over 12-months prior to planting.
- Plantings are on vulnerable, light sandy soils which stabilises the topsoil by reducing wind and water erosion and evaporation.
- Ecological assessment will measure changes from the baseline every 5 years. Small birds have already been observed at the sites where they were previously absent.