



Note: it is the responsibility of the contractor to confirm the location of all underground services prior to commencement of any excavation or staking works.  
Strong central leading trunk to be evident at time of planting

All trees supplied must meet the criteria of AS2303-2018: tree stock for landscape use & be healthy specimens free of pests and diseases. Trees to be well watered of a maximum of 24 hours prior to planting

Set 3 of 50x50x2400mm hardwood stakes vertically and clear of root ball and canopy at 900mm spacing, offset a min. 200mm from underground services to ensure no damage is caused to services. Stakes must be positioned so as to prevent damage to structural branches and prevent rubbing on branches.

50mm wide hessian ties of good quality wrapped around the trunk and nailed or stapled to the stake. Tree tie is to be positioned as high as possible, looped around the trunk and not the branches, and be loose, however still be tight enough to prevent excessive movement

Position tree in hole with the top of the rootball at the same height as the surrounding ground and backfill with 50/50 blend of site soil and imported organic topsoil. Imported organic topsoil must be as per AS:4419 2003: soils for landscape & gardens.

At the time of planting, if the roots are matted, slice the bottom 50mm off and apply the spade to the bottom in each quadrant.

Apply and spread mulch (as per AS4454-2012) to a depth of 150mm and 1200mm diameter from tree. No mulch is to be touching the tree

Apply 500gms of gypsum to the planting site at a radius of a minimum 1200mm diameter from centre of hole. Apply 500gms of gypsum to inside of hole. Lightly compact soil at the base to prevent settling.

Excavate a planting hole with sloping sides 3 times the width of the rootball. Break up sides and base.

If digging in soil of low permeability, the hole should be wider and deeper. In this instance backfill will be required at base of hole.

Augers are not to be used for excavation of the planting hole. Planting hole is to be watered prior to planting.

No tree is to be planted into naturally waterlogged soil. If soil is waterlogged, planting must be rescheduled to allow sufficient time for the soil to dry out.

Schedule					
ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height	Pot Size	Stake
<b>Shrubs</b>					
A	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Tuckeroo	8.0m	75L	yes
B	Elaeocarpus eumundi	Eumundi Quandong	10.0m	75L	yes
C	Elaeocarpus reticulatus 'Prima Donna'	Blueberry Ash	12.0m	75L	yes
D	Hymenosporum flavum	Native Frangipani	7.0m	75L	yes
E	Lagerstroemia indica 'Natchez'	Crepe Myrtle	8.0m	75L	yes
F	Lagerstroemia indica 'Tuscarora'	Crepe Myrtle	6.0m	75L	yes
G	Tristania laurina 'Luscious'	Water Gum	10.0m	75L	yes
<b>Herbs</b>					
H	Banksia 'Birthday Candles'	Birthday Candles	0.4m	200mm	no
I	Correa alba	White Correa	1.5m	200mm	no
J	Callistemon 'White Anzac'	Bottlebrush	1.5m	200mm	no
K	Callistemon viminalis 'Slim'	Bottlebrush	3.0m	200mm	no
L	Raphiolepis 'Oriental Pearl'	Indian Hawthorne	1.0m	200mm	no
M	Syzygium 'Resilience'	Lilly Pilly	4.0m	200mm	no
N	Syzygium 'Straight and Narrow'	Lilly Pilly	5.0m	200mm	no
O	Westringia 'Aussie Box'	Coastal Rosemary	0.6m	200mm	no
P	Westringia 'Smokee'	Coastal Rosemary	1.0m	200mm	no
<b>Groundcovers, Grasses and Feature Plants</b>					
Q	Asplenium australasicum	Birds Nest Fern	1.0m	140mm	no
R	Arthropodium cirratum	NZ Rock Lily	0.9m	200mm	no
S	Anigozanthus 'Ruby Velvet'	Kangaroo Paw	1.0m	140mm	no
T	Doryanthes excelsa	Gymea Lily	1.2m	200mm	no
U	Dianella 'Little Jess'	Lily Turf	0.4m	140mm	no
V	Grevillea 'Mt Tamboritha'	Grevillea	0.3m	140mm	no
W	Lomandra longifolia 'Tanika'	Dwarf Mat Rush	0.5m	140mm	no
X	Myoporum parvifolium	Creeping Boobiala	0.1m	200mm	no
Y	Scaevola 'Mauve Clusters'	Fan Flower	0.1m	200mm	no
Z	Viola hederaceae	Native Violet	0.1m	200mm	no

decomposed granite or lawn, refer to typical turf preparation detail

kwik kerb 'slop border' profile

garden bed: refer to typical garden bed preparation detail

subgrade

A cross-sectional diagram of a raised garden bed. The diagram shows four distinct layers from top to bottom. The top layer is a thin, wavy line representing mulch. Below this is a thick layer of soil/compost mix. Below that is a layer of cultivated subgrade. The bottom-most layer is the ground. On the left side, a vertical structure represents the paving or edging. Arrows point from text labels on the right to each of these four layers.

- paving or edging
- selected mulch to 75mm finish flush with surrounding edges
- imported topsoil/compost mix to 300mm
- 150mm deep cultivated subgrade

A cross-sectional diagram of a turf installation. The layers, from top to bottom, are: paving or edging (a solid horizontal line), selected turf species (a layer with vertical hatching), imported topsoil to 100mm (a layer with horizontal hatching), 150mm deep cultivated subgrade (a layer with a stippled pattern), and subgrade (a layer with diagonal hatching). Arrows point from the text labels to their corresponding layers in the diagram.

**05 Turf Preparation Detail**  
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