

Direct seeding

Direct seeding mimics natural regeneration, making it more resilient in the long term.

Many native species have mechanisms that allow their seeds to remain dormant in the soil for months or years until the conditions are right for seedling survival.

When germination occurs, direct seeded plants will often focus more of their energy on developing strong roots than a seedling grown in ideal conditions in a nursery.

The young seedlings will also self-select for the strongest individuals at a particular site, thinning out naturally to create a more resilient planting.



Case Study

WildEyre

Direct seeding has been used to rehabilitate large areas in the Eyre Peninsula of South Australia, as part of the Wild Eyre project.



Three-year-old direct seeding near Minippa, SA