

Using spatial data to reduce the need for browsing mammal control in forest landscapes

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TIMBERLANDS
Pacific



**Sustainable
Timber
Tasmania**

UNIVERSITY of
TASMANIA 



ARC CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR
PLANT SUCCESS
IN NATURE AND AGRICULTURE

AFWI

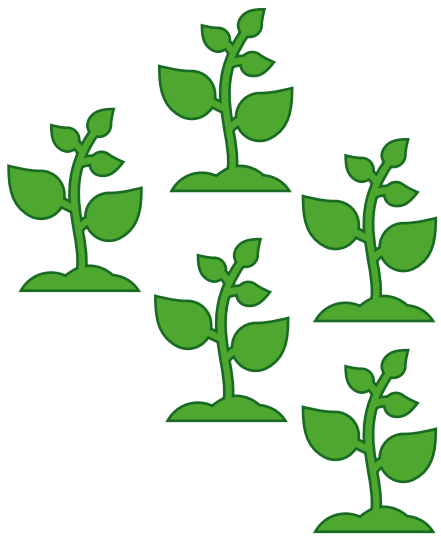


Australian Forest and Wood Innovations

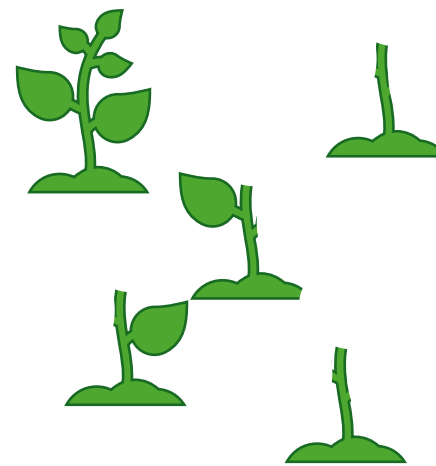
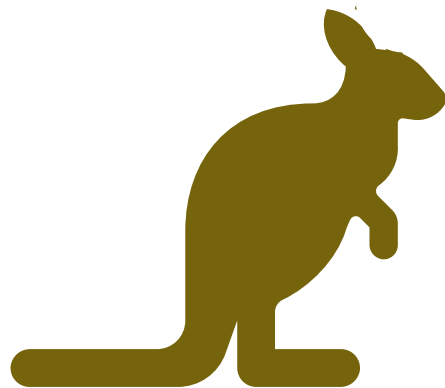


**Forest & Wood
Products Australia**

Background



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Data



Softwood Plantation

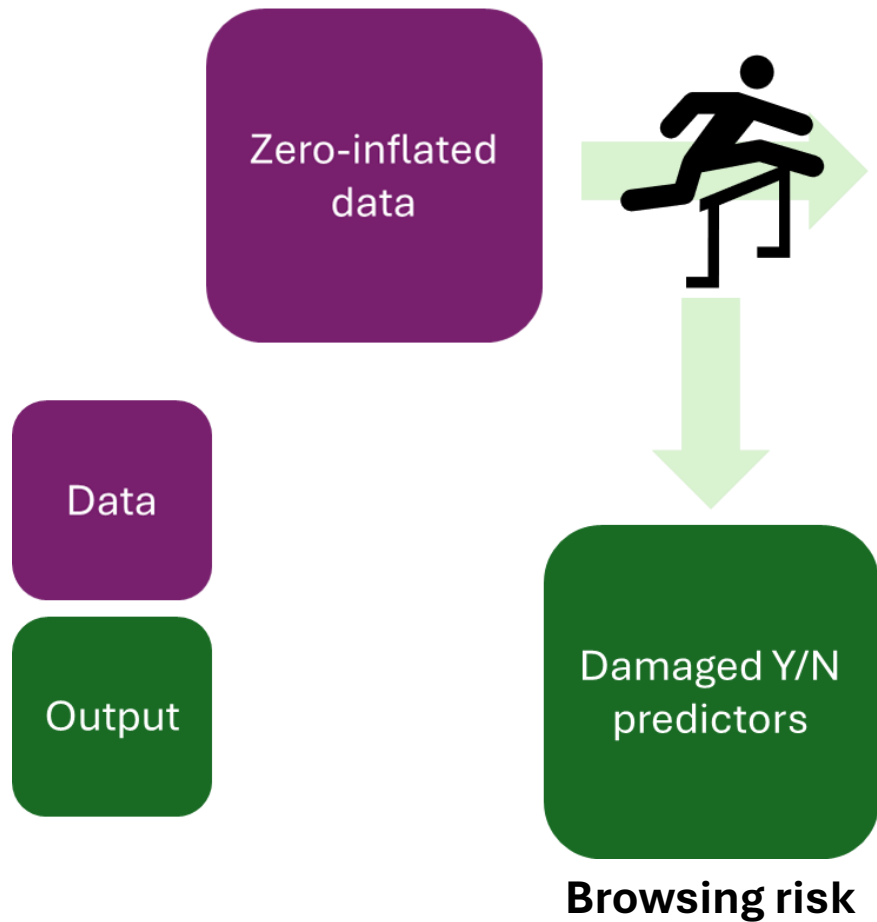
- 317 sites
- 317 surveys
- Variable number of trees per survey
- *Pinus radiata*
- Bark stripping damage
- 2/3 years after planting



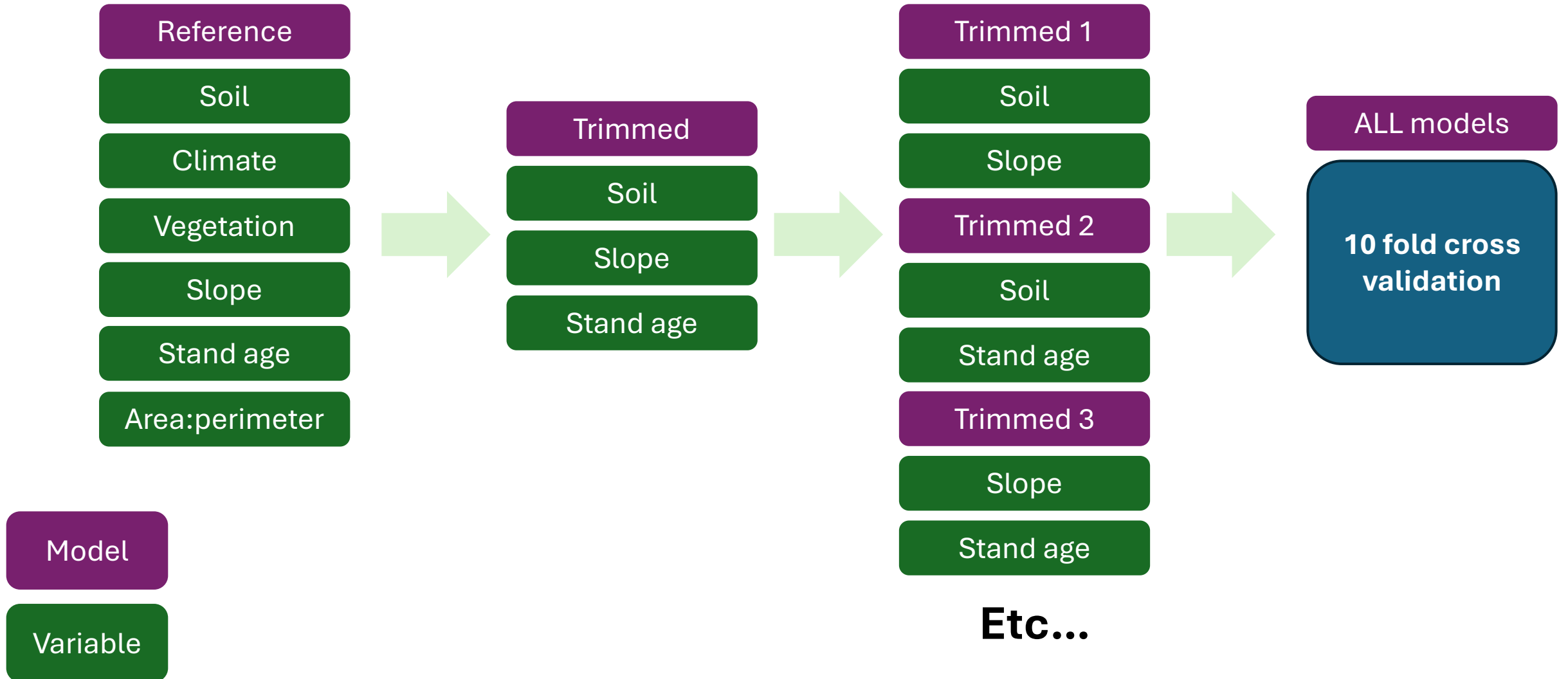
Native forest

- 1,571 sites
- 16,064 surveys
- Variable number of surveys per site
- Eucalypt species
- Foliage consumption damage
- From seedling emergence till beyond browsing

Methodology



Methodology



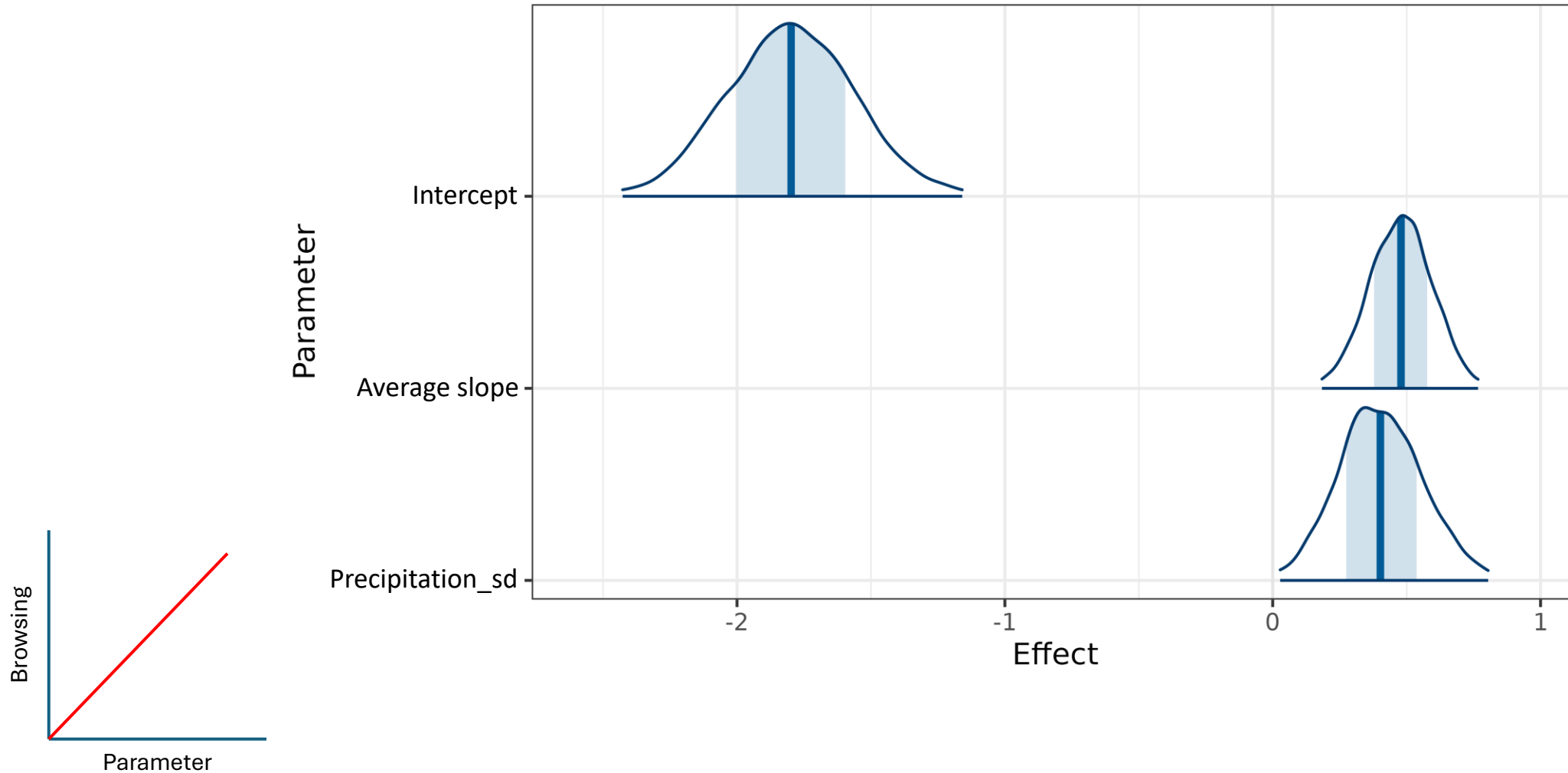
Results – softwood plantation

Data: 317 surveys from 317 sites



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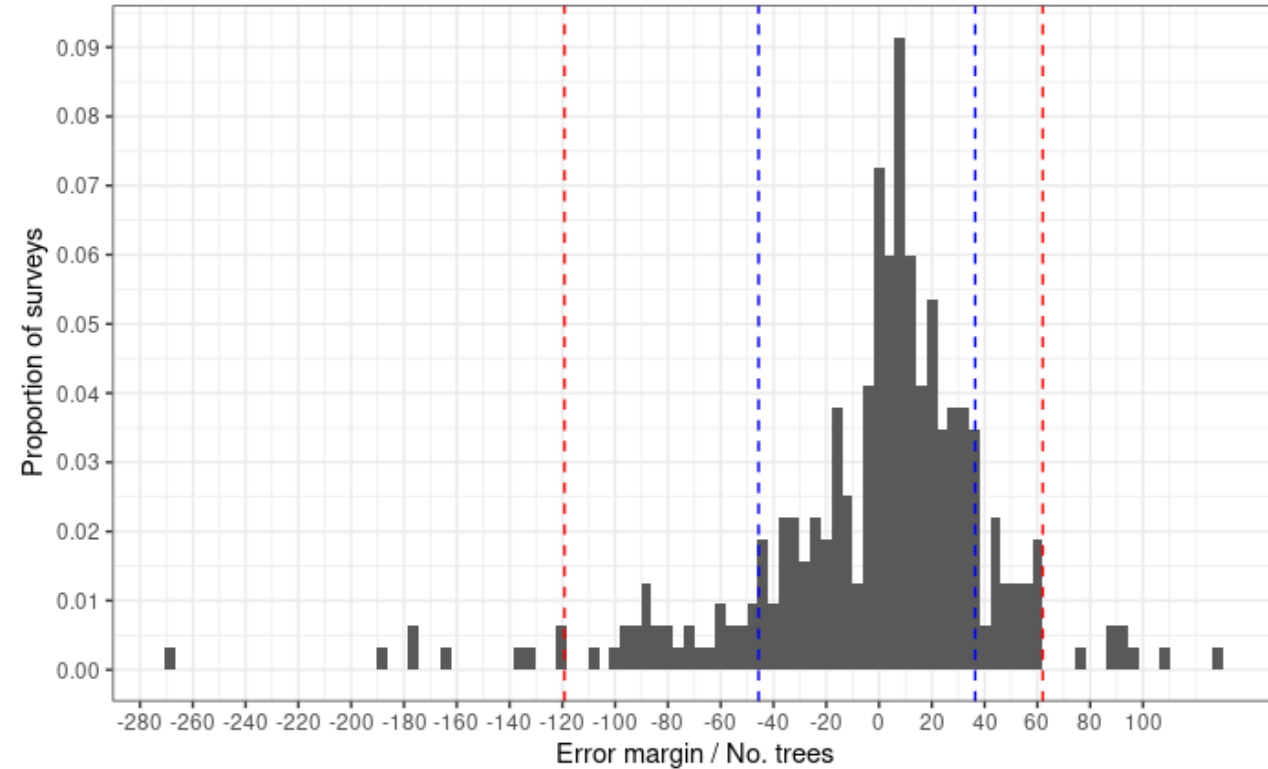
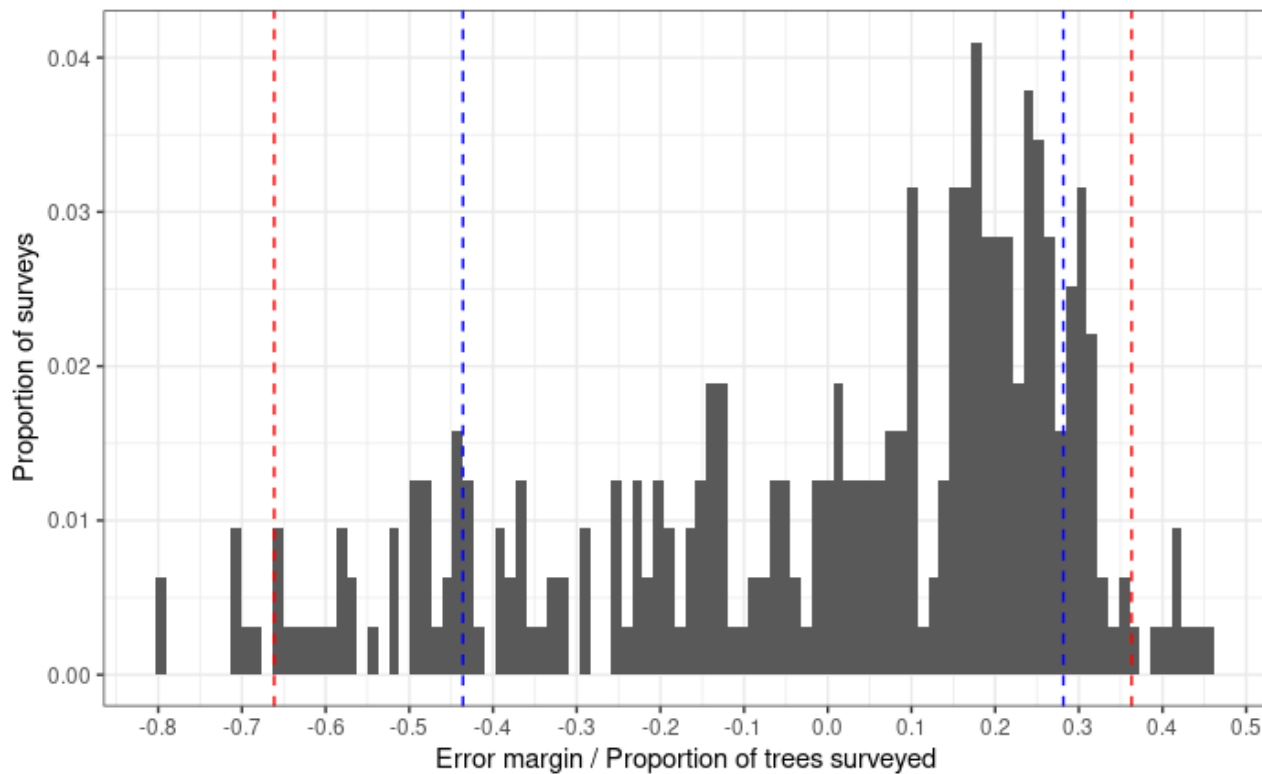
Estimating browsing risk



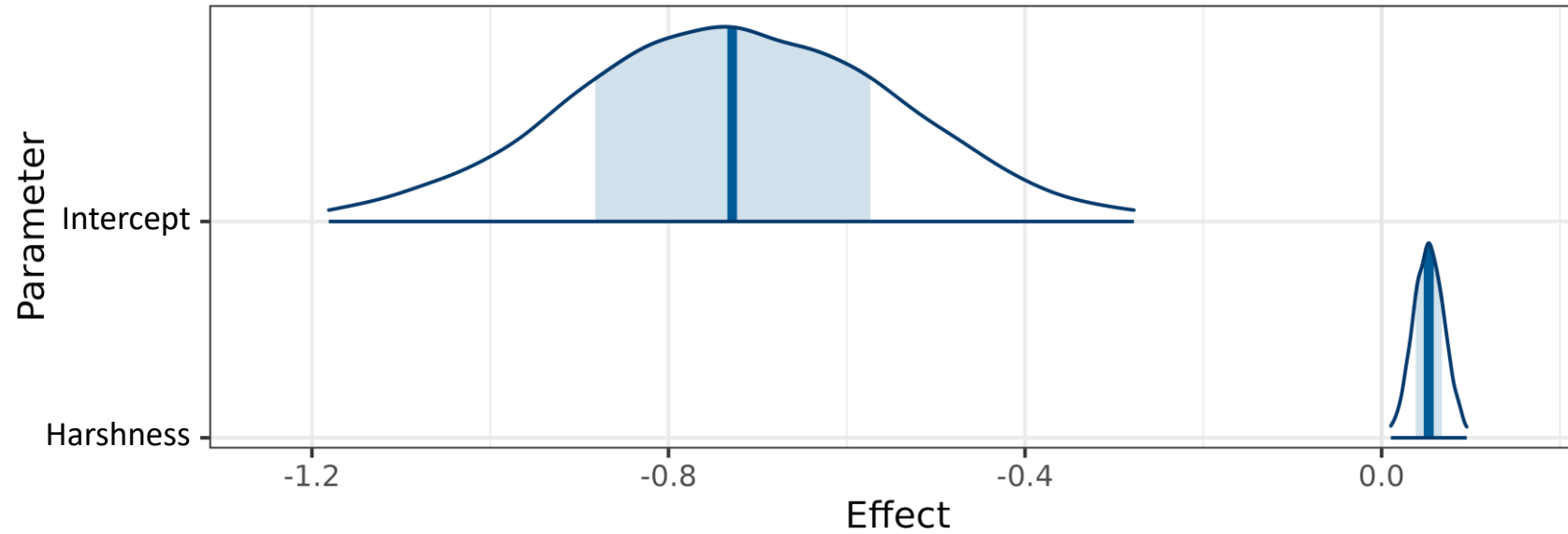
Estimating browsing risk

Red = 95% of surveys

Blue = 75% of surveys



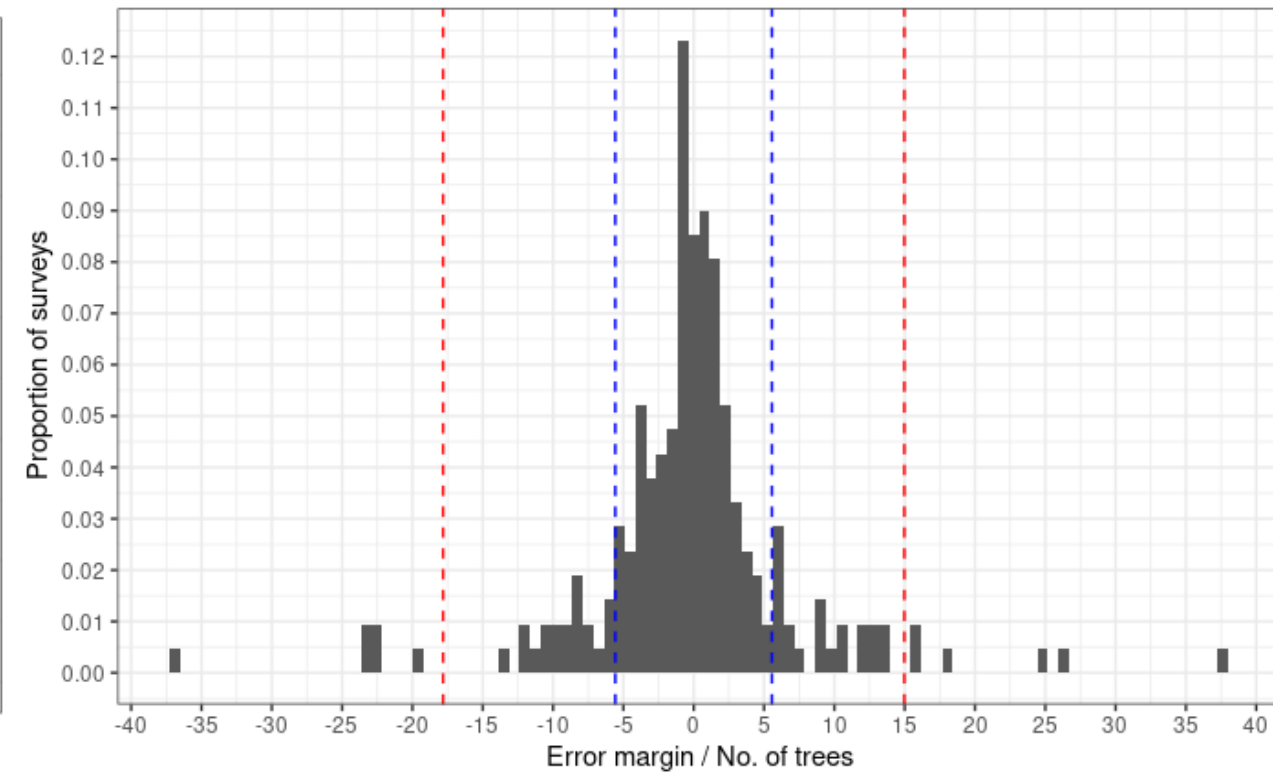
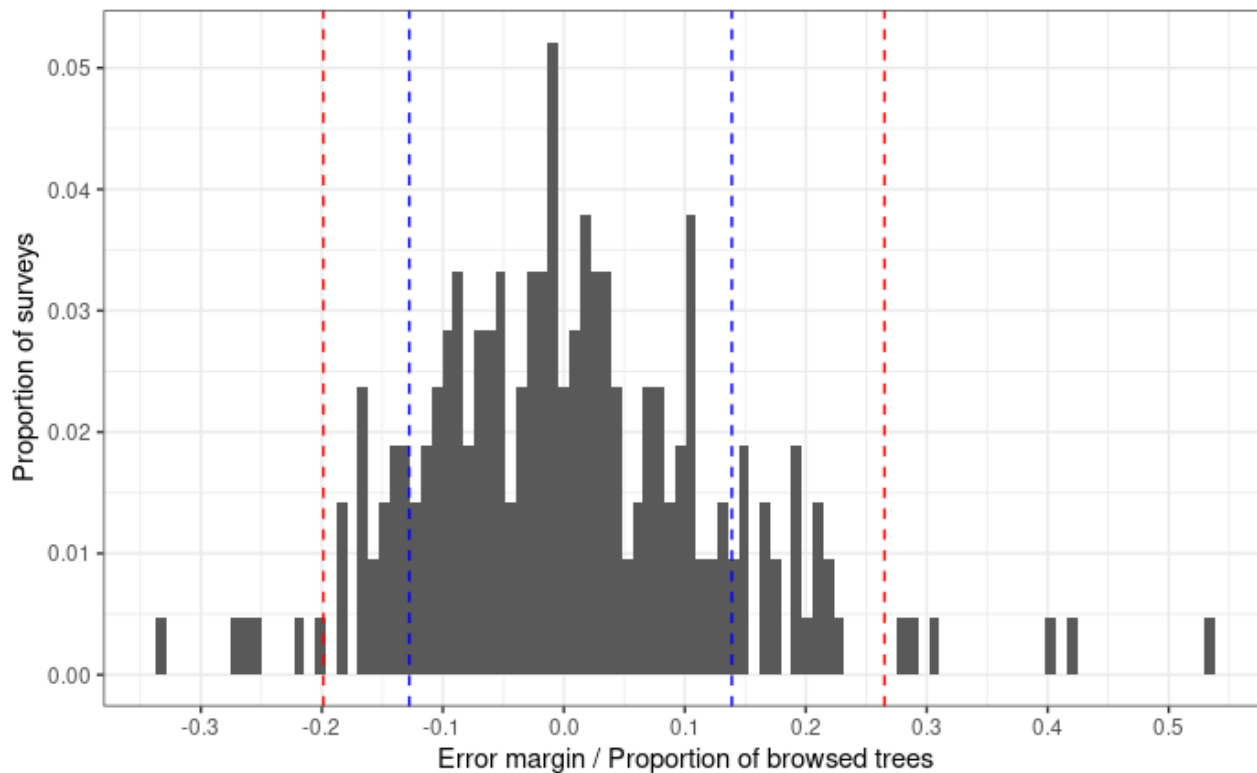
Estimating browsing severity



Estimating browsing severity

Red = 95% of surveys

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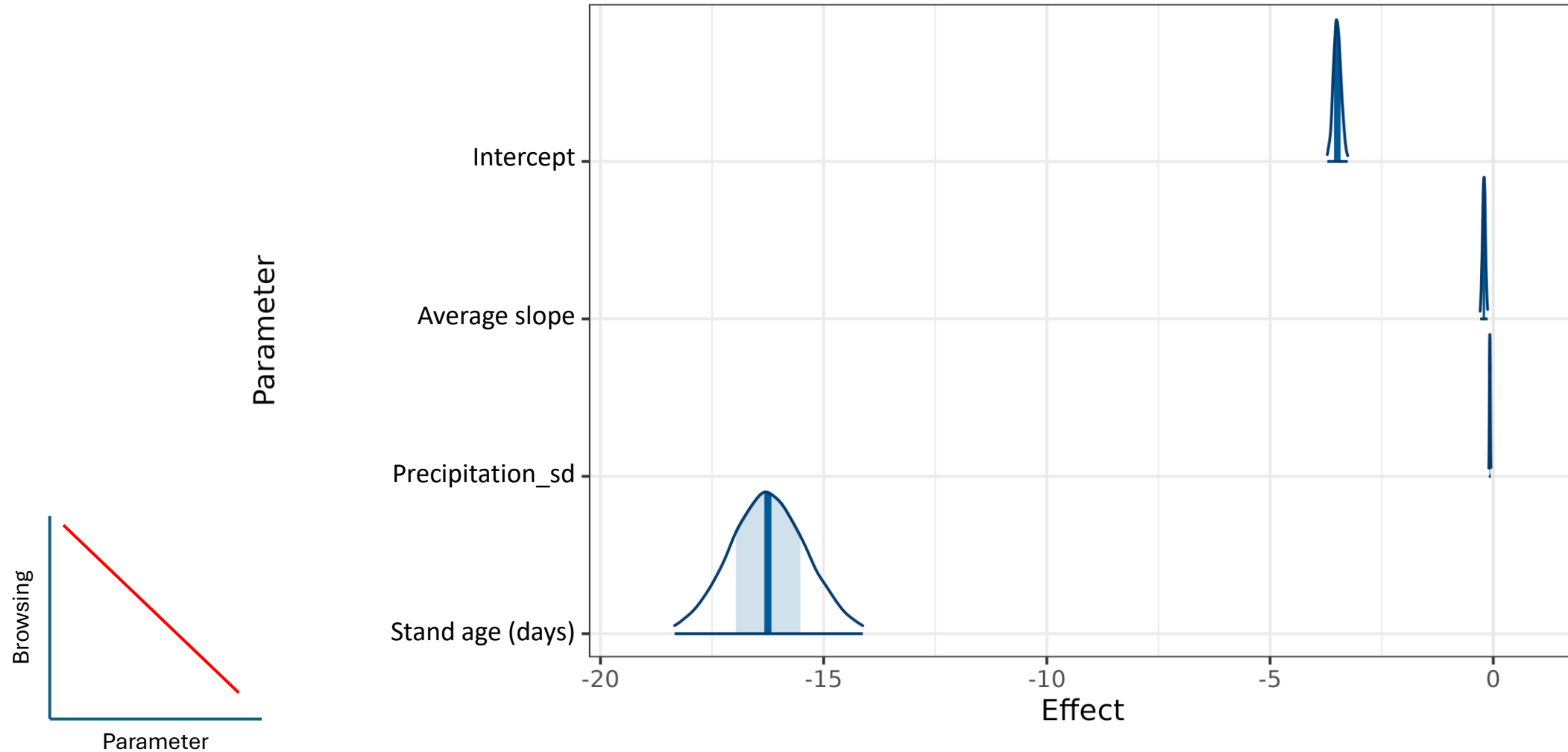
Results – native forestry

Data: 16,064 surveys from 1,571 sites



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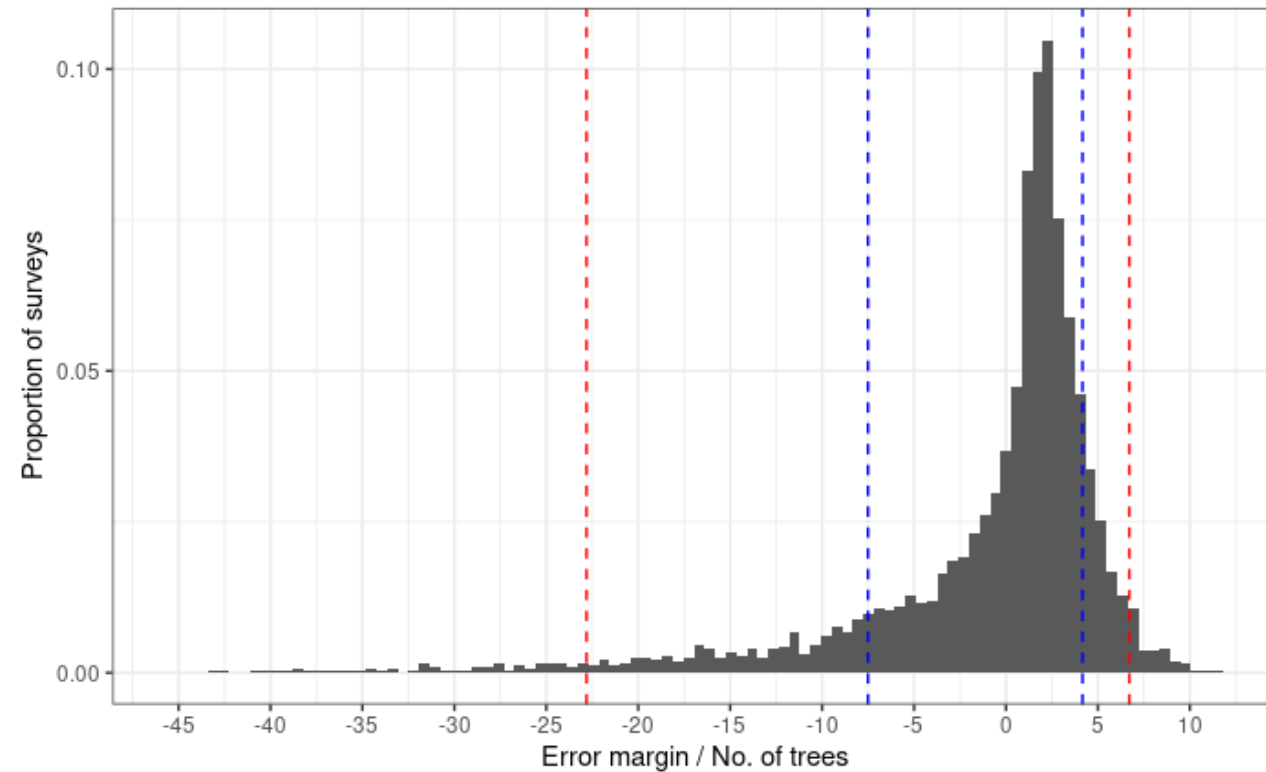
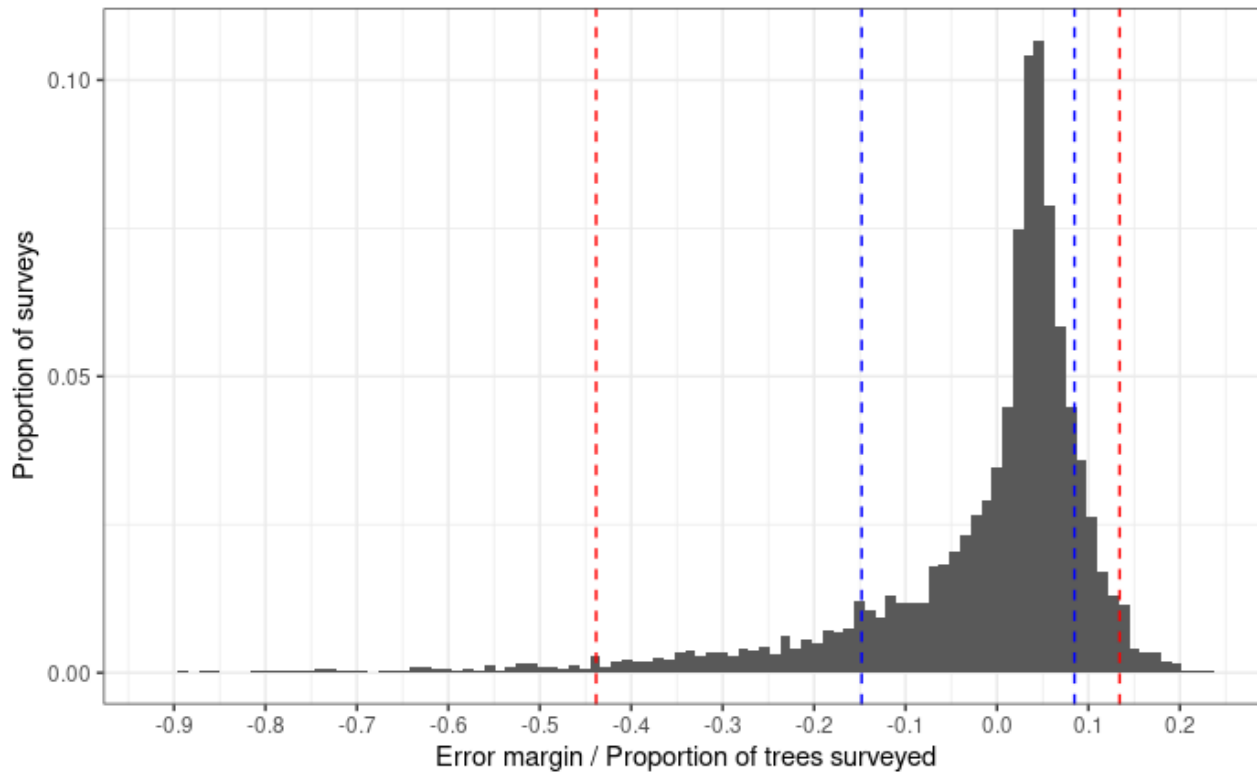
Estimating browsing risk



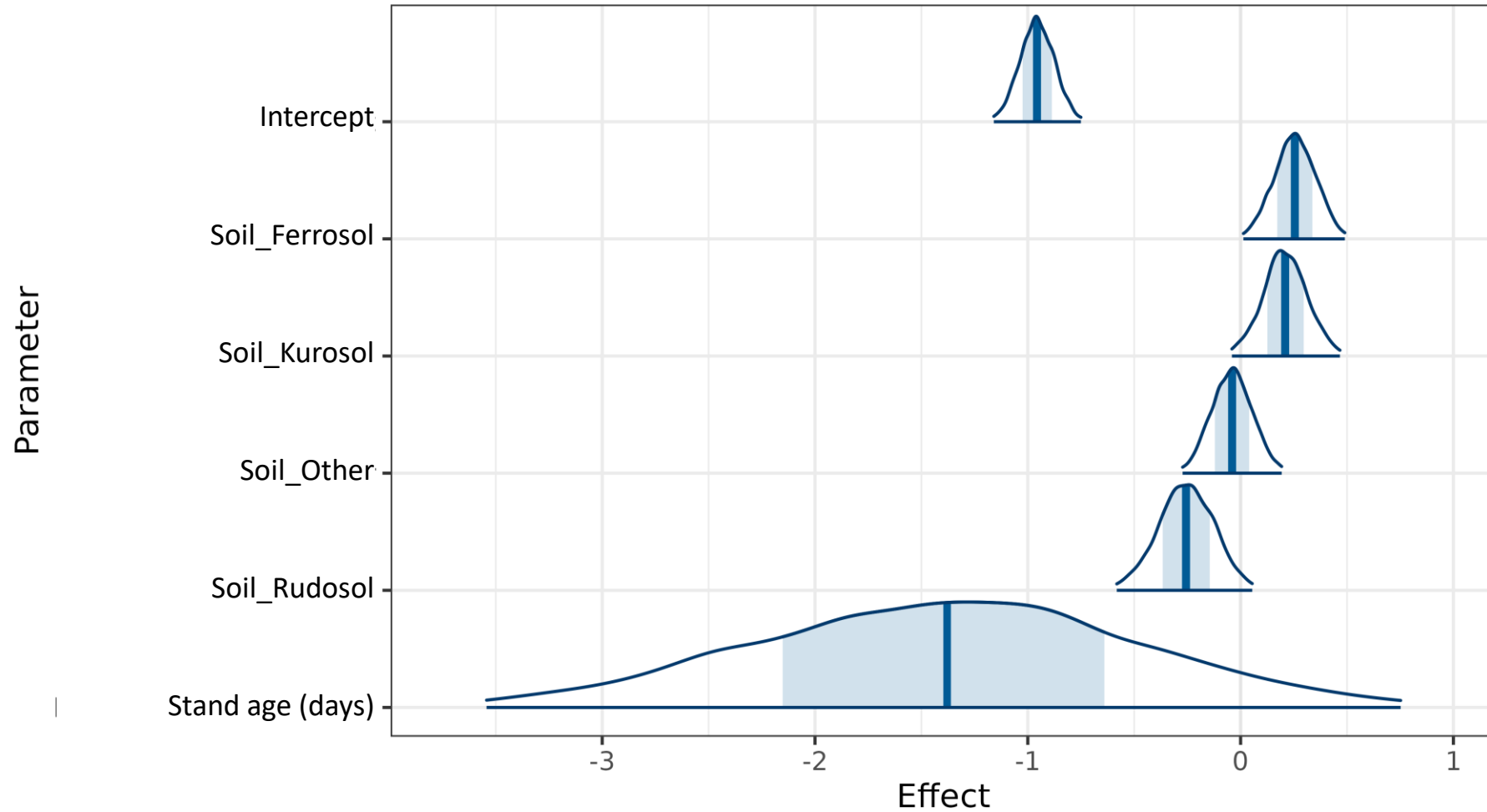
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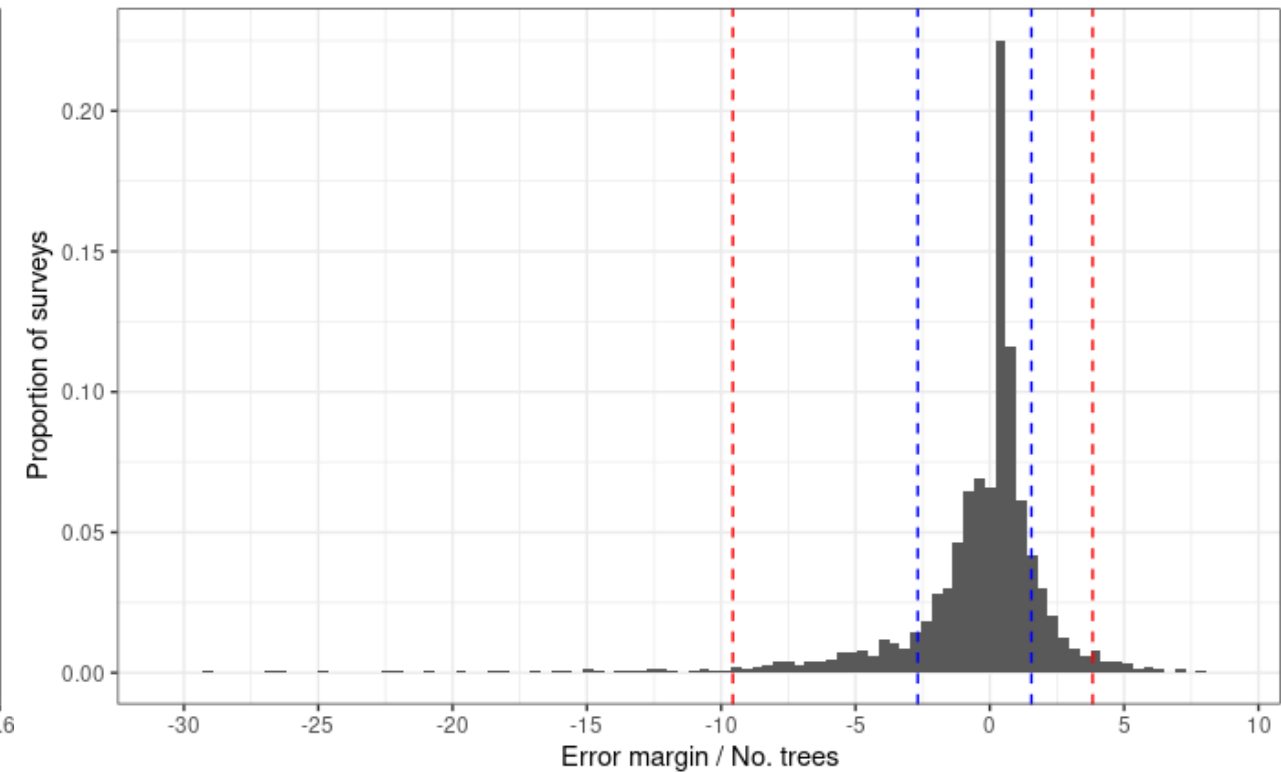
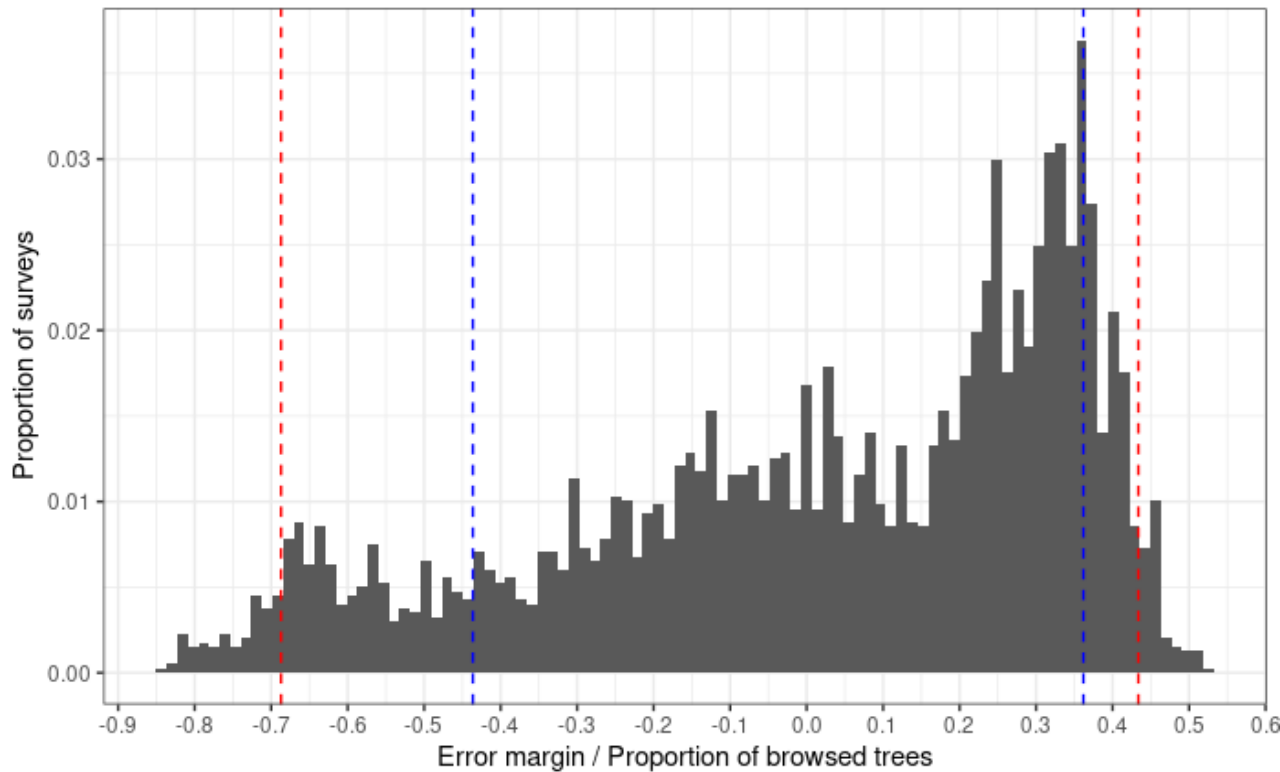
Estimating browsing severity



Estimating browsing severity

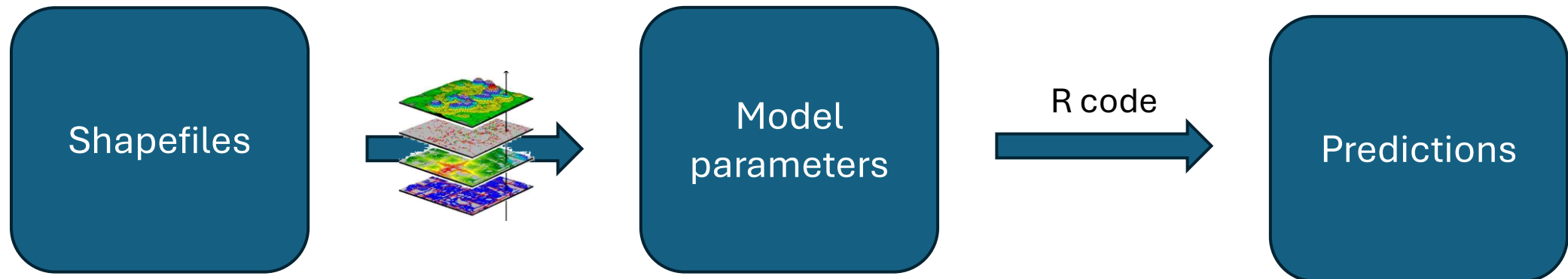
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Next steps

- Can we predict browsing damage accurately?
- What next?



Next steps



Ian Frakes



Melinda
Fawver

Acknowledgements

- FWPA GRAC
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- Jim Knott, Robin Dickson, Rob Musk





Are there any questions?

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