

Arboreal species presence following adaptive harvesting in the Central Highlands of Victoria

Michael Ryan



Southern Greater Glider M.F. Ryan





Powerful Owl M.F. Rvar

Yellow Bellied Glider B. Drouyi

VicForests implementation of Variable Retention Harvesting



(4) Multi-cohort Selection harvest forest Variable retention systems: system: management Increasing use of aggregated Low intensity harvests 75% retention in patches of HCVs and in selective patches Tree retention levels across net harvest area **Hollow Bearing Trees** • Retention of up to 100% Increasing use of non-burning Variable retention 2 treatments for regeneration of habitat trees (Group selection): Selective harvest · Relatively high level of habitat of mix of age classes trees Single-cohort Suited to Variable retention 1 Aggregated retention systems forest uneven aged stands (Group retention): Minimal use of fire for management · Increasing presence of habitat Mechanical disturbance regeneration treatment; increasing may be used in small trees across coupe shift to mechanical disturbance patches, e.g. group where needed · Dispersed retention and a focus Clear-fell and seed tree: selection on aggregated retention in Selectively applied to uniform patches and corridors regrowth Ash forests, on · Reducing reliance on use of selected sites and aspects controlled burns for · Restricted use of controlled regeneration treatments burns for regeneration, with effective buffers around 20% retained values

Source: VicEorests

Increasing level of HCVs and other values

Uniform regrowth stands with low levels of HCVs 5-10+ habitat trees/ha

15+ habitat trees/ha

The harvesting transition from clearfell to Variable Retention Systems



Gross planned area (TRP boundary)



Removal of Code of Forest Practice Exclusions

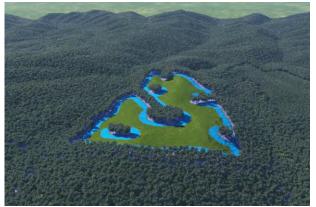


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Reservation of high quality edge habitat



Additional islands around high quality habitat trees



Calculation of Area of Influence for Regrowth Retention Harvesting



Additional Dispersed habitat and seed trees for Variable Retention 1 (moderate) or Variable Retention 2 (high).

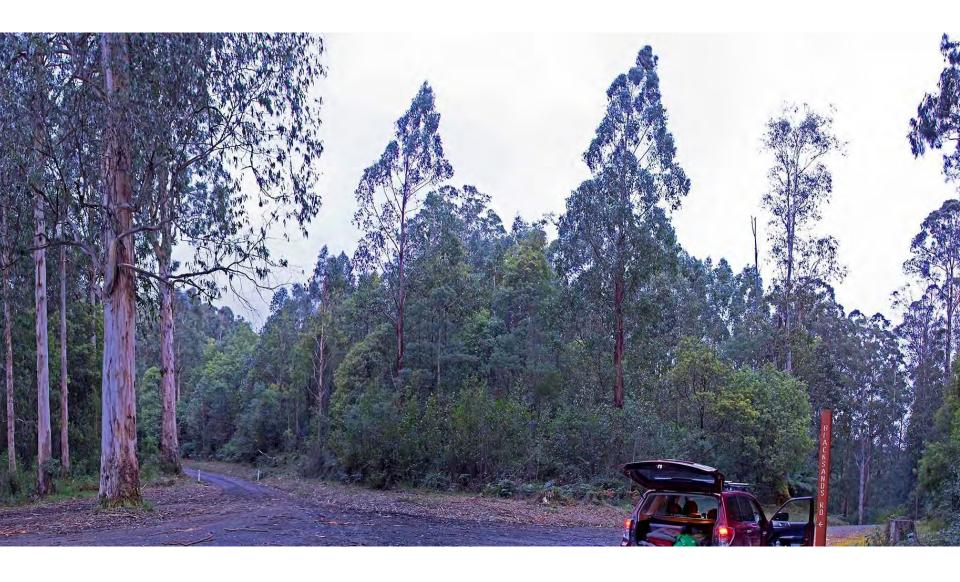
Each of these systems have differing implications for wildlife





And site suitability for wildlife changes as the forests mature





New harvesting creates the mosaic of age classes





1993 regrowth within 1939 age class Mountain Ash Powelltown 2019 (photo 2019 M.F.Ryan)

Forest suitability changes can be subtle





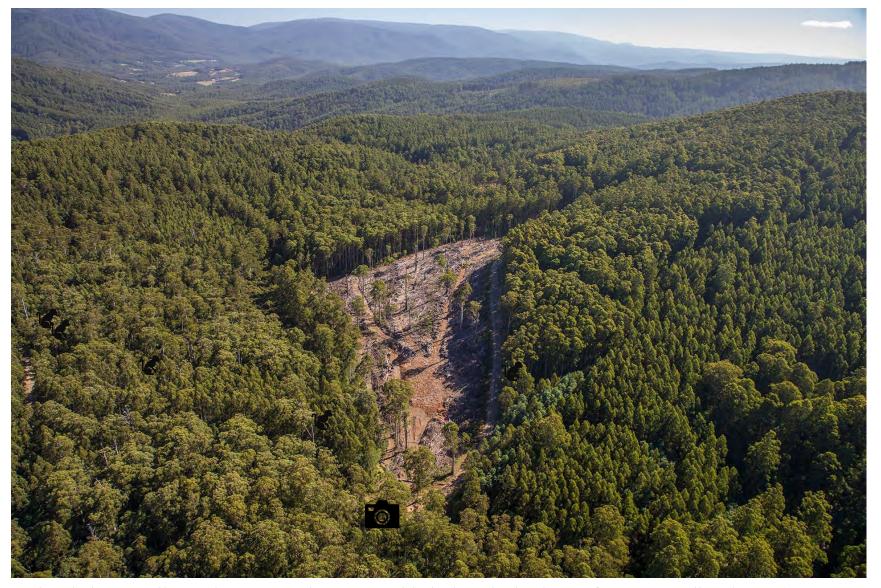
We also need to understand landscape context, i.e. both inside and outside of harvested areas





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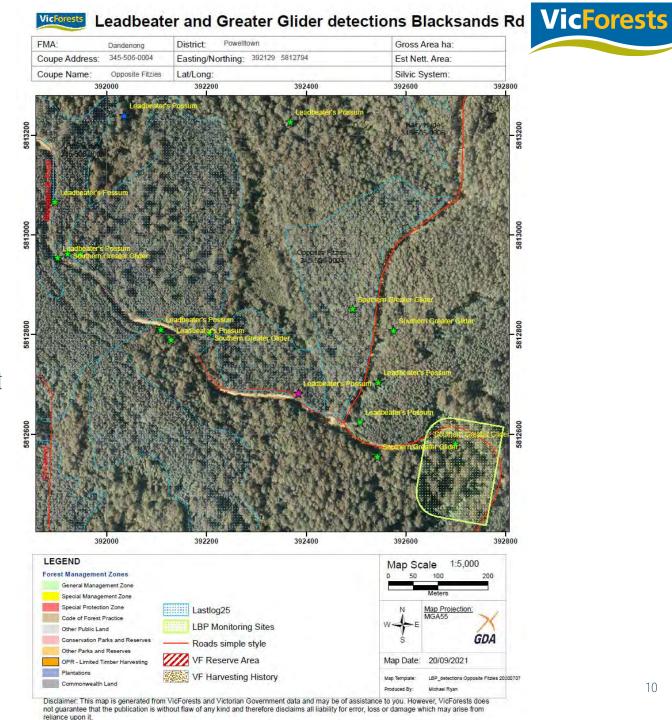




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Opposite Fitzies Powelltown, harvest area in context with the broader landscape forest types, disturbance (M. Ryan 2019)

- Pre-2019 focus was on reserving the best habitat outside harvest areas
- The harvest area was expected to be reoccupied over the next 10-30 years as regeneration establishes.
- Post 2019 the best habitat is still reserved outside the harvest area and most or all habitat trees. and recruitment trees are also retained within the harvest area as well.
- Even pre-2019 harvest areas are being used by threatened species



VicForests Forest change can be dramatic at a local scale 2021 windstorm

Forest change at a landscape scale - Post 2009 fires (taken 2009)





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Forest change at a landscape scale - Post 2009 fires (taken 2021) VicForests

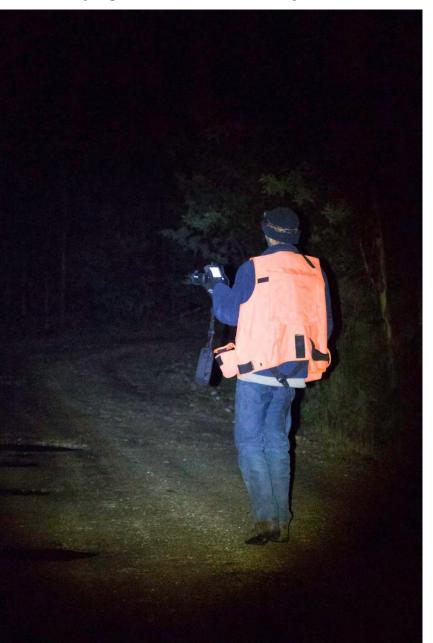


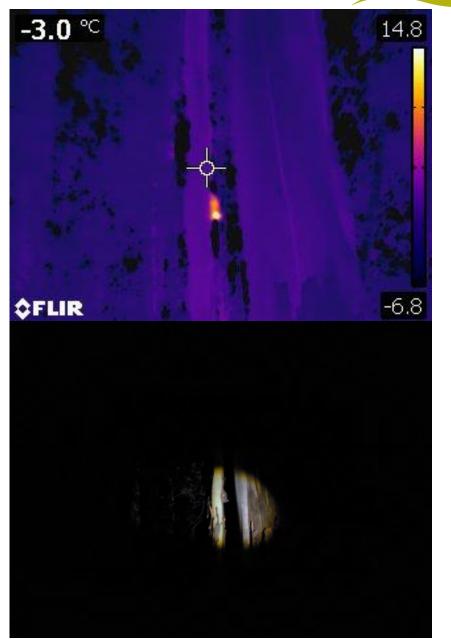


2009 regrowth within fire killed 1851 and ~1700 age class Mountain Ash Wallaby Creek (M.F. Ryan taken June 2021)

Survey gear and survey methods — thermal the game changer







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Surveying for Leadbeater's Possum Connors Plain (M.F. Ryan) Thermal and conventional photo using FLIR T420— (M.F. Ryan)



regrowth Connors Plain winter 2017 (photo M.F. Ryan)



Leadbeater's Possum: Connors Plain (photo 2017 Ben Drouyn)

Survey gear and survey methods

- VicForests
- Most surveys are two person one scanning with the thermal and second person with a spotlight.
- > When there is a thermal detection the operator directs the second person where to photograph.
- > Some is solo surveys when on tracks and especially during COVID to minimise risk







Solo surveys are less desirable but sometimes necessary. The camera harness (Cotton Carrier) helps. (M.F. Ryan)

Photo gear: Canon 7D Mark 2, Tamron 18-400mm lens, Olight Javalot 1300Lm torch

Thermal Gear – FLIR T540 (geotag), E86 (geotag) or FLIR T420 (no geotag) (M.F. Ryan)

Survey methods

VicForests

- Surveys done largely as per Department Survey standards
- Thermal and spotlight gives the best chance of detections of species not detected by eyeshine

Thermal alone allows observation without changing animal behaviour - especially for stag watching

We do not call in animals.



Great Gliders emerging from Grey Gum trunk hollow. Toolangi Coles Creek track 17 (photo 2020 M.F. Ryan)

Detection by method



Greater Gliders ~80% eyeshine, 20% thermal. Record tree species, diameter, colour morph Yellow Bellied Gliders ~80% by their calling when they glide, then thermal, then spotlight **Leadbeater's Possum** ~95% by thermal, 5% heard or spotlight. Wildlife cameras work well Powerful Owl, Sooty Owl - mostly by their call, sometimes thermal Feather-tailed Glider, Eastern Pygmy Possum ~95% thermal or wildlife cameras work well Koala — Spotlight and thermal 50:50. Easy to miss if they not looking by spotlight alone



Eastern Pygmy Possum— photo M.F. Ryan



Greater Glider eyeshine - photo M.F. Ryan

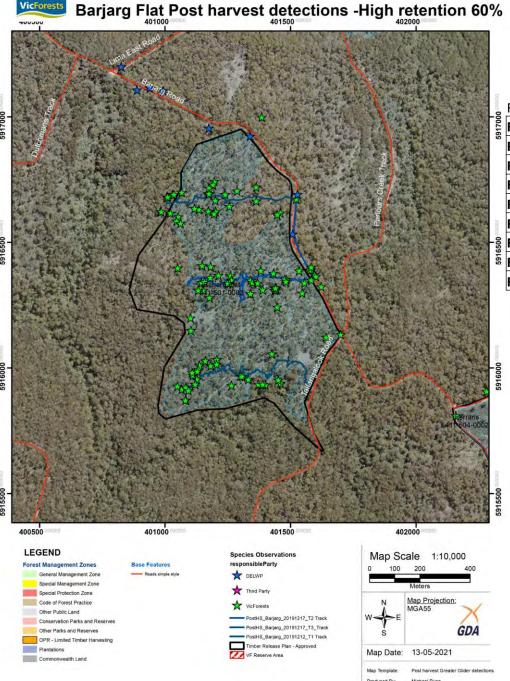


Leadbeater's Possum (Kalatha Tk 2020 M.F. Ryan)

Example 1: Selection Harvesting - Barjarg Flat Strathbogies

- VicForests
- 3x500m transects assessed every 3 months for two years, then annually
- 130 Greater Glider detections over the 9 surveys
- Also Koalas, Mountain Brushtail Possums, Ringtail Possums, Feathertail Gliders







			Ring-	Brush-	Feather-	
	Greater		tailed	tailed	tailed	
Repeat No	Gliders	Koala	Possum	Possum	Glider	Sugar Glider
2018	14	2	3	3	2	0
2 2019	10	0	1	0	0	0
3 2019	23	1	3	0	1	1
4 2019	22	1	4	3	0	1
15 2019	12	4	3	5	1	0
R6 2020	11	0	1	1	0	2
7 2020	11	1	5	2	0	1
8 2020	15	0	0	1	0	1
9 2021	13	1	0	1	0	0
	131	10	20	16	4	6
	21 2018 22 2019 23 2019 24 2019 25 2019 26 2020 27 2020 28 2020	Repeat No Gliders 14 2018 14 12 2019 10 13 2019 23 14 2019 22 15 2019 12 16 2020 11 18 2020 15 19 2021 13	Greater Repeat No Gliders Koala R1 2018 14 2 R2 2019 10 0 R3 2019 23 1 R4 2019 22 1 R5 2019 12 4 R6 2020 11 0 R7 2020 11 1 R8 2020 15 0 R9 2021 13 1	Greater tailed Repeat No Gliders Koala Possum R1 2018 14 2 3 R2 2019 10 0 1 R3 2019 23 1 3 R4 2019 22 1 4 R5 2019 12 4 3 R6 2020 11 0 1 R7 2020 11 1 5 R8 2020 15 0 0 R9 2021 13 1 0	Greater tailed tailed tailed Repeat No Gliders Koala Possum Possum R1 2018 14 2 3 3 R2 2019 10 0 1 0 R3 2019 23 1 3 0 R4 2019 22 1 4 3 5 R5 2019 12 4 3 5 R6 2020 11 0 1 1 R7 2020 11 1 5 2 R8 2020 15 0 0 1 R9 2021 13 1 0 1	Ring- Brush- tailed tai

Table 1: Post harvest arboreal species presence.

Note: There were 22 pre-harvest detections but note some differences in detection probability.

https://www.ari.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0025/396700/ARI-Technical-Report-293-Estimating-density-of-Greater-Gliders-in-the-Strathbogie-Ranges.pdf

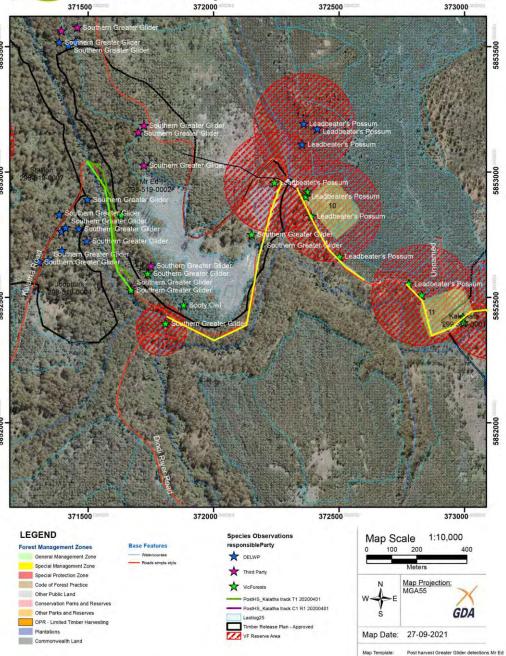
Example 2: Regrowth Retention Harvesting - Mr Ed Toolangi

- Predominately island retention to facilitate safe harvesting and burning
- Surveys every 6 months 500m control, 1000m adjacent to harvest area
- Gliders present but up to 3 surveys to find them
- Leadbeater's Possum detected in adjacent 2009 fire regrowth
- Sooty Owl detected most surveys





Victorests Post harvest survey detections Mr Ed and Kalatha track







Mr Ed Regrowth Retention Harvesting 2019. (Photo 2021 M.F.Ryan)

Example 3: Variable Retention

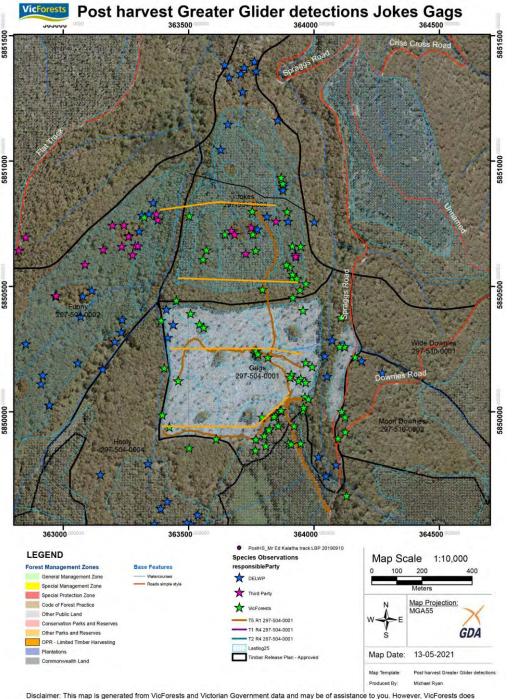
- Jokes, Gags Toolangi State Forest
- 4 x 500m transects pre burn, post burn
- Repeat each 6 months for 4 years (after which regrowth too high)
- Last survey September 2021
- One long term transect 1500m along track
- Greater Gliders on each transect in island and in dispersed trees



Thermal of Gliders emerging from hollow (M.F.Ryan 2020)

Jokes 2020 and Gags 2019 Variable Retention Harvesting 2019. (photo 2021 M.F.Ryan)





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reliance upon it.



Grey morph Greater Glider in messmate (photo 2021 Ben Drouyn)

White morph Greater Glider in mountain ash (photo 2020 M.F.Ryan)

Repeat No	Transect	Year	Greater Gliders	Koala	Ring- tailed Possum	Mountain Brush- tailed Possum	Boobook Owl
R0	T1-T2	Nov-2019	3	1		1	1
R1	T1-T2	June-2019	7		2		
R2	T1-T2	Mar-2021	4				
R3	T1-T2	Sept-2021	7			2	2

Post harvest detections Gags 2x500m transects.

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Some outcomes to date relevant for Greater Glider

- Adaptive harvesting means Greater Glider persistence on or adjacent to most harvest areas provided no crown scorch.
- Gliders on sites harvested 5-10 years previously
- Variable Retention is difficult to burn but can be done.
- One site burnt too hot had crown scorch in the harvest area and Gliders will not re-colonise until crown re-establishment. Gliders still in unburnt Code buffers.





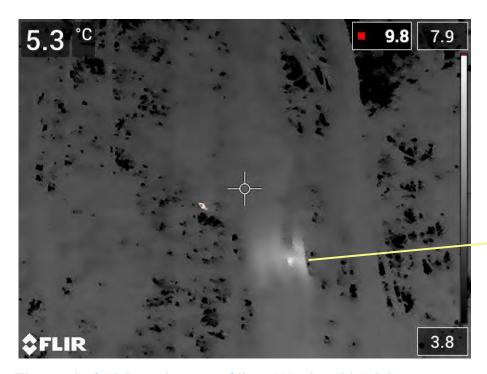




Snobs 14 Variable retention burn monitoring FLIR T540. Slow backing burn retains island and dispersed Ash (photos M.F.Ryan)

Some outcomes to date Leadbeater's Possum

- foraging in harvesting regrowth after 6 years
- living in fire killed ash forest 9 years post 2009
- found nesting in a 34cm silver wattle in 28 year old regrowth



Thermal of LBP and 34 cm Silver Wattle with LBP nest (M.F.Ryan)

34 cm Silver Wattle with LBP nest (photo M.F.Ryan 2021)



Conclusions to date

- VicForests
- Arboreal species still present on or adjacent to most sites surveyed to date
- Still finding presence in sites harvested 5-10 years previously when suitable habitat retained
- Variable Retention harvesting is difficult to burn but can be done.
- Considerable challenges delivering required timber to mills.



Acknowledgements



- > We acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land and resources in Victoria and their special and enduring connection to country.
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- > VicForests staff who have assisted in surveys over the past 5 years and have been adapting harvesting practices to better achieve biodiversity outcomes while still delivering wood to mills
- > Julian Black for the 3D graphics showing silvicultural systems
- > My partner Kerrie and our soon to be born first child who allow me to be absent for so many night surveys.