

Decline in heathy woodlands - Eastern Otways

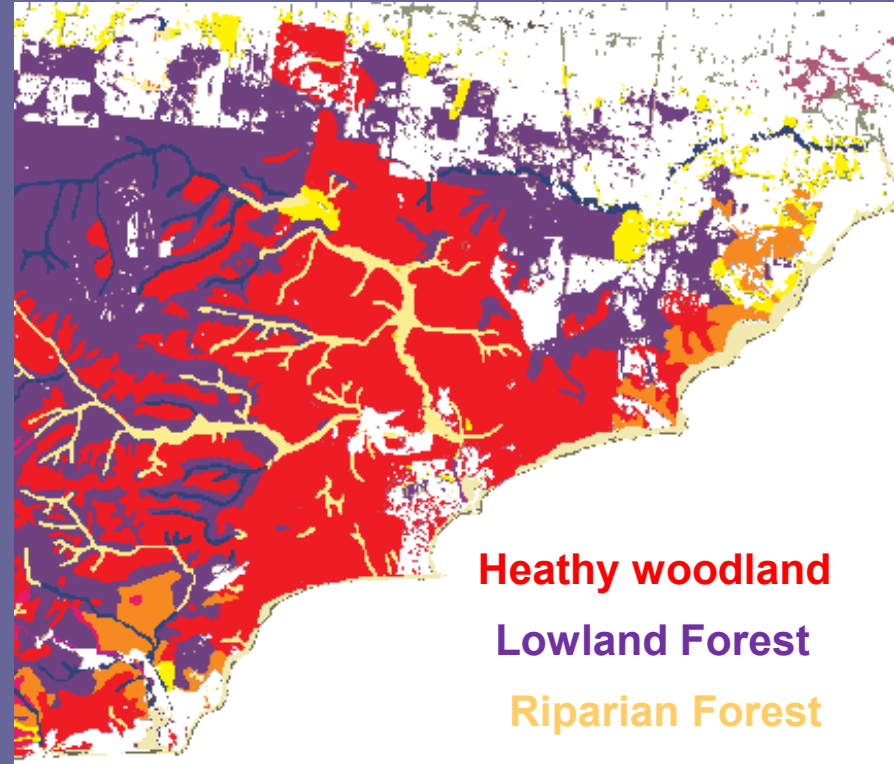
Ass Professor Barbara Wilson, Deakin University, Victoria.

- ❖ Mammals
- ❖ Vegetation, habitat (*Phytophthora* dieback)
- ❖ Restoration

Acknowledgements: research students, academic & government colleagues, support funding (ARC, DELWP, Parks Vic., Zoos Vic, Hermon Slade, Alcoa Australia).



East Otway ranges - diverse vegetation



Spiritual connection between past, present, future generations of Wathaurong Community

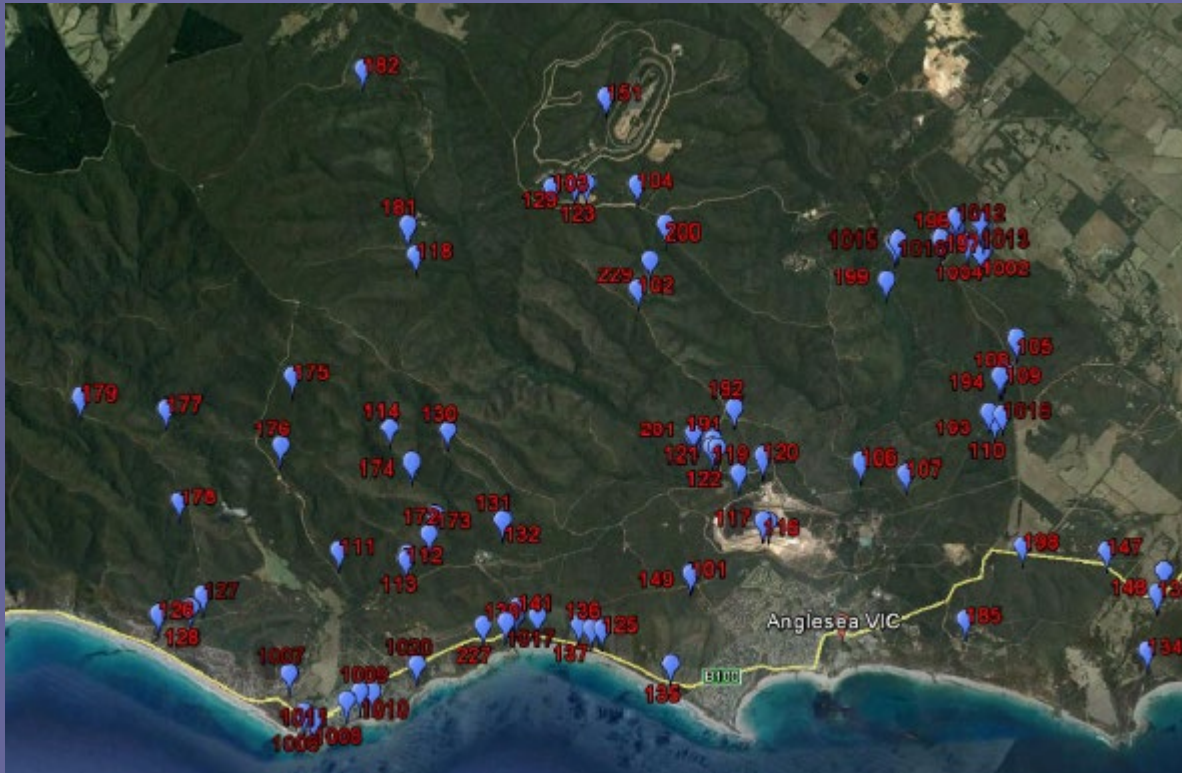
Significant, diverse mammal community

- 29 native species (monotremes, marsupials, rodents, bats)
- One of Victoria's richest assemblages small-medium mammals
- Introduced species: House mouse, Black rat, Cats and Foxes

Threatened species	EPBCA	FFGA	DSE (2013)
Swamp antechinus (<i>Antechinus minimus</i>)	V	*	NT
White-footed dunnart (<i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i>)		*	NT
Southern brown Bandicoot (<i>Isoodon obesulus</i>)	EN	*	NT
Long-nosed potoroo (<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>)	V	*	NT
New Holland mouse (<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>)	V	*	V
Broad toothed (<i>Mastacomys fuscus</i>)	V	*	E



Mammal research 1975 - 2007, 2013 -2020



One of few long-term studies of assemblages in mesic terrestrial Australia

120 sites, repeat-measures, long-term database

Focus Swamp antechinus, New Holland mouse



40,000 ha, little unburnt



Healthy mammal communities (1975 – 2002 - 2007)



★ New Holland Mouse

17 sites, woodland, forest, spp. rich understorey, high-density populations > aver. rainfall, declined precipitously during drought

★ Swamp antechinus

30 sites, damp, dense heath and woodlands, tussock grass sedgeland, high-density populations > aver. rainfall, extirpated post wildfire

Other species high site occupancy (%) and abundance

Agile antechinus 61%

White footed dunnart 61%

Bush rat 70%

Swamp rat 61%

Regional significant mammal declines (2013 - 2020)

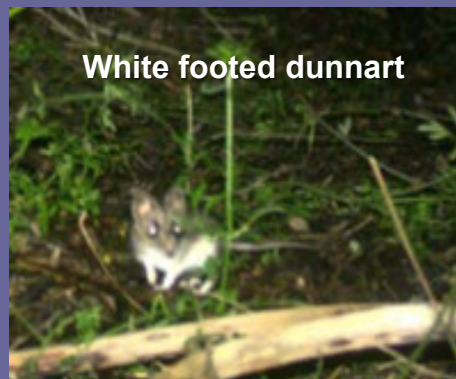
- **New Holland Mouse** - no captures since 2002
- **Swamp antechinus** - only 8 individuals, none 2016-17
- **Woodlands, low forest, sand heathland, headland scrub**
very low mammal abundance, 67% of sites large - severe declines, previously - high abundance, species rich (5 - 9)
- **Coastal dunes, gullies**
abundance high, species rich, including Swamp antechinus
- **Important mammal refuges – high vegetation cover, moisture, nutrients**

Characteristics of refuges

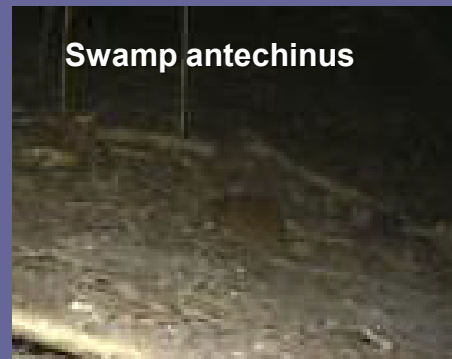
- Dense, high cover vegetation
- Coastal dunes - high nutrients from marine inputs, > mammal reproduction
- optimal for Swamp antechinus, Bandicoots, Potoroos, rodents
- even in presence of predators (fox, cat)



Long nosed bandicoot



White footed dunnart

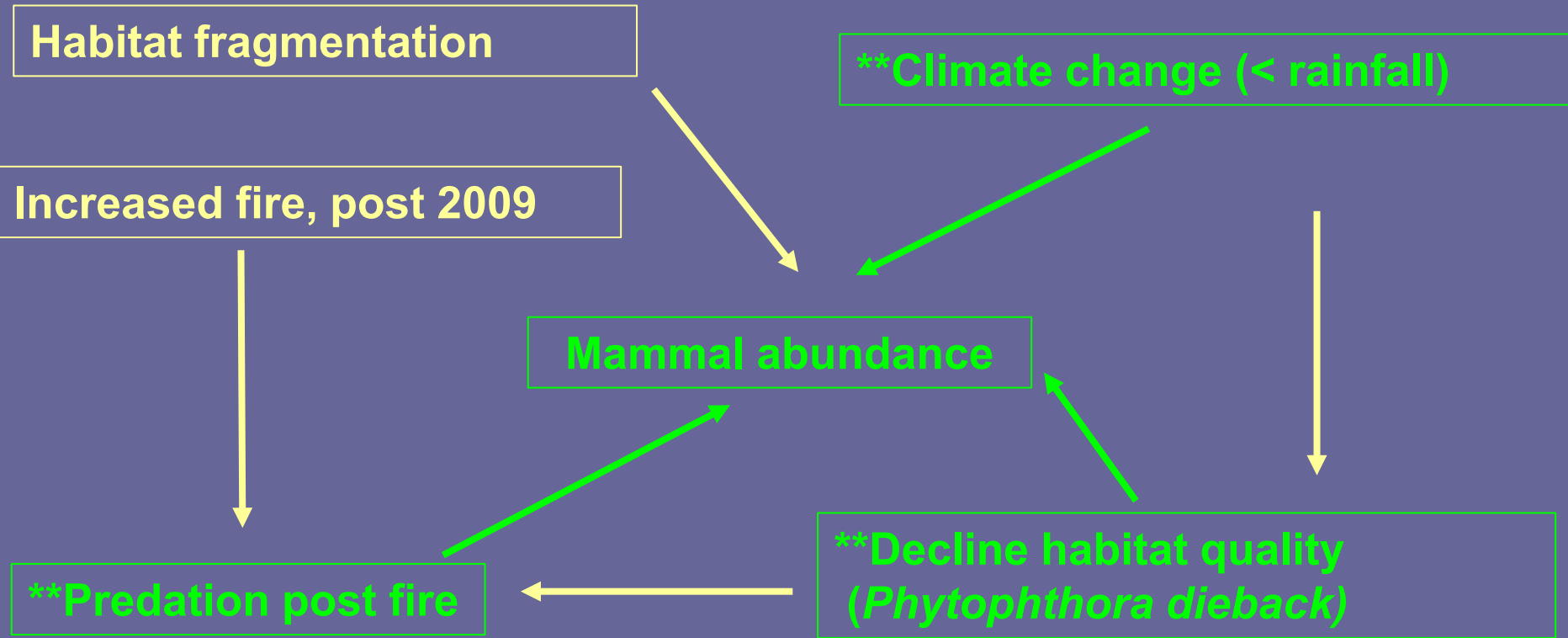


Swamp antechinus



Fox

Factors contributing to mammal declines



**Drivers of declines likely to be multifactorial
- combinations of all or some of above**

Phytophthora 'dieback' EPBCA listed Key Threatening process

Eastern Otways impacts

One of world's most
significant invasive alien
species (IUCN)



Healthy

←
diverse vegetation, species rich
97 understorey species

Disease advances
down slope



5 -10 years post disease

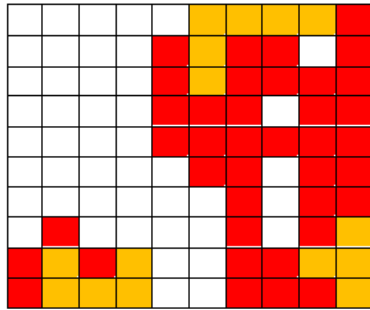


Species poor
11 understorey species

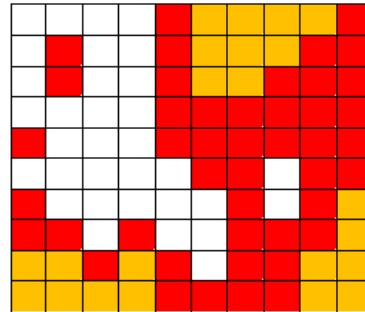
Loss of Grass trees

Disease status and changes - 20 yrs

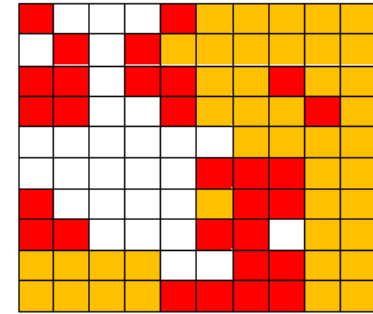
a) 1989






b) 1995

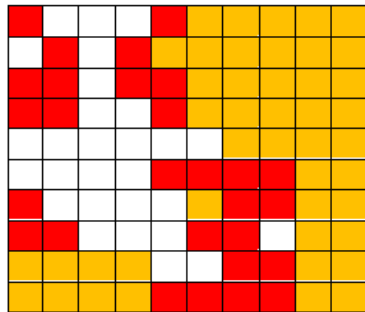


c) 2002

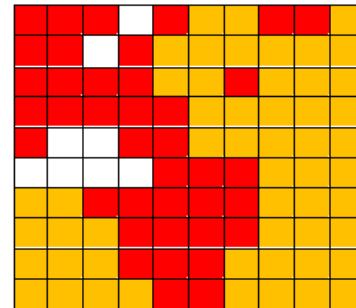


Post Diseased  Active Diseased  Non-Diseased 

d) 2005



e) 2015



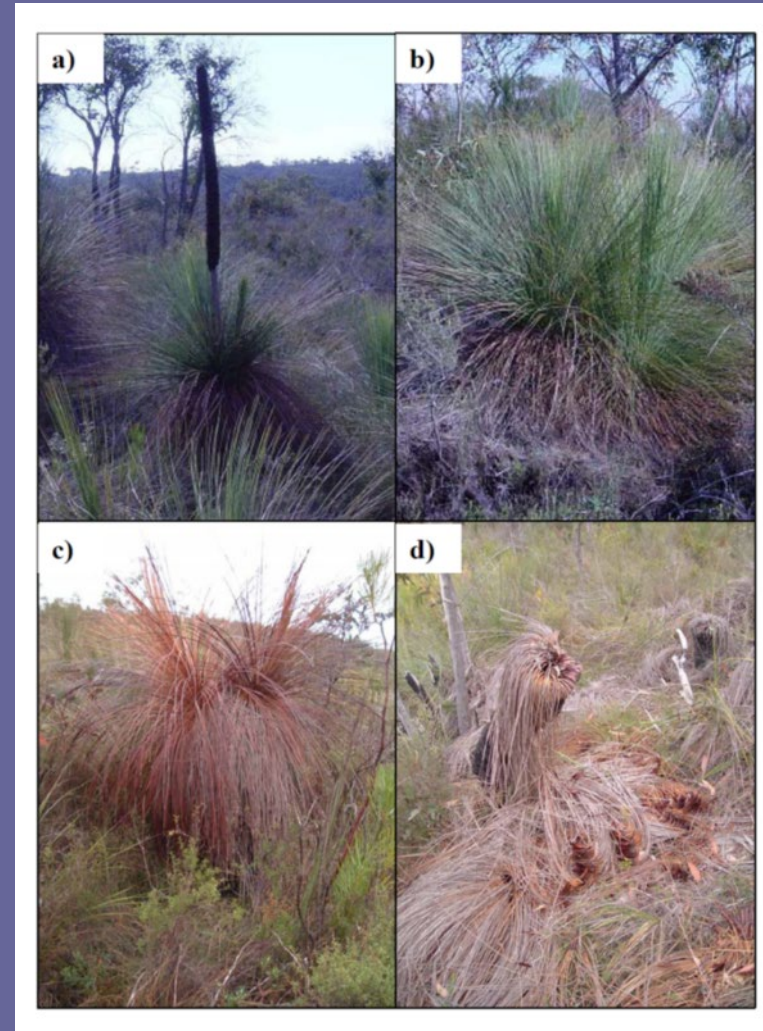
•non-diseased declined 46 - 8%

Effects of infection on *X. australis* (Grass-trees)



Dominant heathland species

Habitat structure, invertebrates,
fauna nesting, refuge habitat



(Annett 2005)

Disease impacts on small mammals

- Decline in number of species and total abundance
- Decline in species abundance (Agile antechinus, Bush rat, Swamp rat)
- Captures related to thick understorey - cover from predators
- Radiotracking - Grasstrees important for nesting (Agile antechinus, Pygmy possum, White footed dunnart)
- Decline of Grasstrees < nest sites



Restoration of habitats and mammals

Recovery unlikely without intensive management, focus on remnant or reintroduced populations, **precautionary principle**

- **Identify location, extent of refuges across the landscape**
- **Protect refuges – from fire**
- **Implement appropriate fire regimes**
- **Built refuges in post fire habitat**
- **Avoid burning if low rainfall to avoid extinctions**
- **Captive breeding, reintroduction strategies**
- **Effective *P. cinnamommi* management**
- **Monitor, evaluate, audit**

