VAST–2 - Site-based recording of use and land management and their effects on native vegetation over time

1. Name of site/area

Compartment 47, South Brooman State Forest.

2. Last modified (version no. 1

Minor changes July 2013

3. Location of site

State: NSW

IBRAv7 Classification:

Co-ordinates: 35 28' 24.01"S 150 18' 41.26"E

4. Area of site

220ha

5. Brief description of the natural undisturbed ecosystem of the site/area

6. Current purpose (2010) of the site/area

South Brooman State Forest

7. Reference or benchmark vegetation description: pre-clearing or pre-European community

Eucalypt tall open forest, multi-aged open, dry sclerophyll forest

Main overstorey species: Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*), *Eucalyptus muelleriana, E. paniculata, E. pilularis*

Main understorey species: *Acacia* spp*., Acmena* spp*.*

Source: Ken Boer

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8. Brief history of the site/area

1830	Unmodified
1880	Area picked over for high quality sawlogs
1945	Area picked over for high quality sawlogs
1949	Sawlog harvesting - 85% of area
1959	Sawlog harvesting - 85% of area
1968	Commercial Thinning - 25% of area
1969	Area left to rehabilitate
1994	Wildfire 100% of area
1996	Pole harvesting - 5% of area
1998	Sawlog harvesting 20% of area
1999 and 2003	Hazard reduction
2004-2011	Area left to rehabilitate

9. Proximity to large area of intact and largely intact and unmodified remnant

10. Sources of data and information used to complete description of use and management and their effects on native vegetation over time

A. Ken Boer Forests NSW (unpublished data)

B. Inferred by Richard Thackway

C. Woldendorp G., Spencer R. D., Keenan R. J. and Barry, S. (2002). An Analysis of Sampling Methods for Coarse Woody Debris in Australian Forest Ecosystems. A Report for the National Greenhouse Strategy, Module 6.6 (Criteria and Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management). Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra

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Description of use and management and their effects on native vegetation over time (explanation of numbered codes in Attachment 1)

Year	Source	Land use (ALUM[1])	List of LU[2] and LMP[3]	Source LMP	Effect and impacts on ecological function and native vegetation	Source effects
1788	B	Managed resource protection 1.2.	Indigenous use and management - Fire regime	A	Assume full forest cover of mixed age mature dominant forest	A
1830	B	Managed resource protection 1.2.0	First European explorers traverse the area - Fire regime	B	Assume full forest cover of mixed age mature dominant forest	A
1880	A	Production forestry 2.2.0	Area picked over for high quality sawlogs	A		
1880	A	Production forestry 2.2.0	Fire supressed and/ or excluded	A		
1945	A	Production forestry 2.2.0	Area picked over for high quality sawlogs – Fire regime approximates indigenous timing and extent	A		
1949	A	Production forestry 2.2.0	Sawlog harvesting - 85% of area. Fire regime approximates indigenous timing and extent		50% canopy removal	A
1954	A	Production forestry 2.2.0	wildfire 25% of area– Fire regime approximates indigenous timing and extent		Assume ground fire	A
1959	A	Production forestry 2.2.0	Sawlog harvesting - 85% of area,		50% canopy removal– Fire regime approximates indigenous timing and extent	A
1960	A	Production forestry 2.2.0	Wildfire 10% of area western corner – Fire regime approximates indigenous timing and extent			
1968	A	Production forestry 2.2.0	Commercial Thinning - 25% of area– Fire regime approximates indigenous timing and extent			
1969	A	Production forestry 2.2.0	area left to rehabilitate – Fire regime approximates indigenous timing and extent			
1993	A	Production forestry 2.2.0	area left to rehabilitate – Fire regime approximates indigenous timing and extent			
1994	A	Production forestry 2.2.0	wildfire 100% of area			

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[1] ALUM = Australian Land Use and Management classification

[2] LU = Land Use

[3] LMP = Land or vegetation Management Practice

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Year	Source	Land use (ALUM[1])	List of LU[2] and LMP[3]	Source LMP	Effect and impacts on ecological function and native vegetation	Source effects
1996	A	Production forestry 2.2.0	Pole harvesting - 5% of area– Fire regime approximates indigenous timing and extent			
1998	A	Production forestry 2.2.0	Sawlog harvesting 20% of area– Fire regime approximates indigenous timing and extent			
1999	A	Production forestry 2.2.0	Hazard reduction - 5% of area – Fire regime approximates indigenous timing and extent			
2003	A	Production forestry 2.2.0	Hazard reduction - 20% of area, eastern edge– Fire regime approximates indigenous timing and extent			
2004	A	Production forestry 2.2.0	area left to rehabilitate– Fire regime approximates indigenous timing and extent			
2005 - 11	A	Production forestry 2.2.0	area left to rehabilitate– Fire regime approximates indigenous timing and extent		Percentage canopy cover: 50% Percentage ground cover: 10% Stand structure information: BA = 35.51m2/ha Stocking density = 414 stems/ha (≥10cm DBH) Stand structure information: BA = 35.51m2/ha Stocking density = 414 stems/ha (≥10cm DBH)	C

11. Data Use and Accuracy Disclaimer

These data are compiled to the best of our knowledge and ability. The information contained in this document is subject to revision. The user accepts all risks and responsibility for loss, damages, costs and other consequences (direct or indirect) resulting directly or indirectly from using this information.

12. License

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Attachment 1

Reliability standards used to compile historic and contemporary site-based chronologies.

Reliability level standards	Spatial precision (Scale)	Temporal precision (Year of observation)	Attribute accuracy (Land use, land management practices, effects on condition)
HIGH "Definite"	Reliable direct quantitative data. Examples: Site, plot and transect based records. **Code: 1**	Reliable direct quantitative data. Examples: Day-month-year, season-year and year. **Code: 4**	Reliable direct quantitative data. Examples: Inventory and counts, recorded observations from field survey and monitoring, farm records **Code: 7**
MEDIUM "Probable"	Direct (with qualifications) or strong indirect data. Examples: Land unit and soil-landscape reports. **Code: 2**	Direct (with qualifications) or strong indirect data. Examples: Mid 1850s **Code: 5**	Direct (with qualifications) or strong indirect data. Examples: Reconnaissance surveys, medium and moderate resolution remote sensing, regional mapping **Code: 8**
LOW "Possible"	Limited qualitative and possibly contradictory observations. More data needed. Examples: Land system, sub-bioregion and bioregion reports. **Code: 3**	Limited qualitative and possibly contradictory observations. More data needed. Examples: Early 1800s and first half of 19th century. **Code: 6**	Limited qualitative and possibly contradictory observations. More data needed. Examples: Generalised descriptions and narratives, census-based surveys **Code: 9**