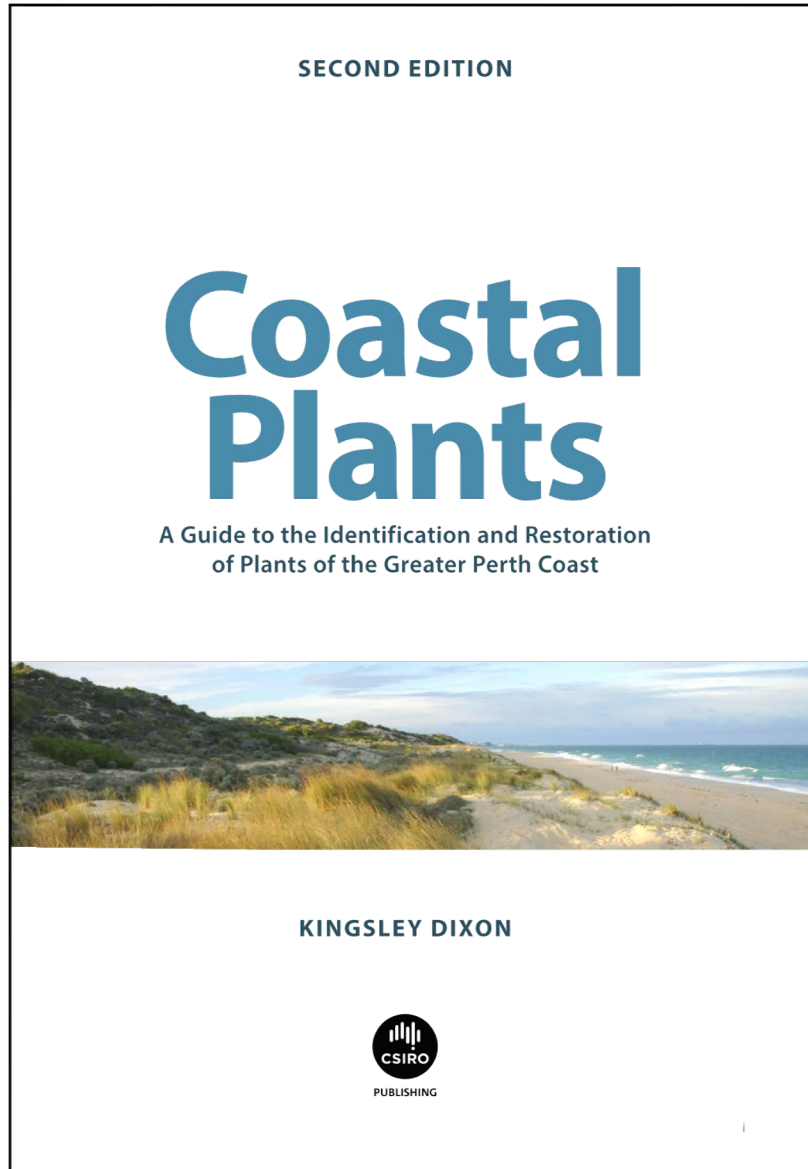


Conserve or restore?



Michael Just &
Kingsley Dixon

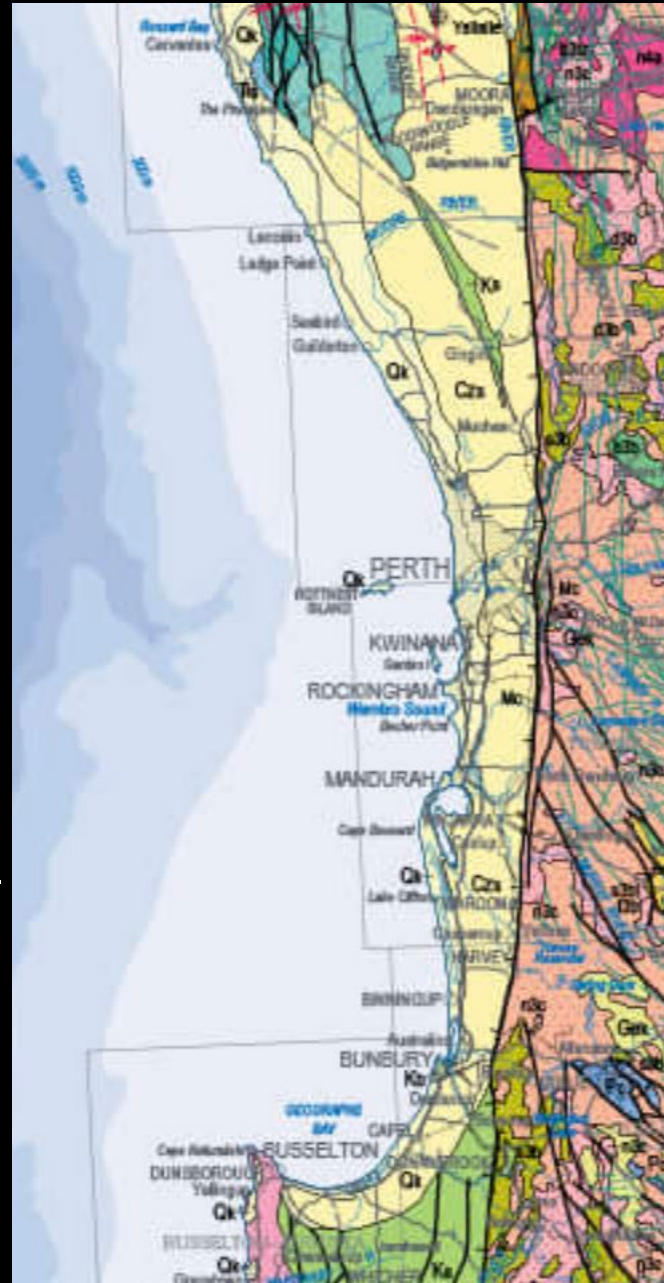


Spectacle to Collapse



65 million years in the making – 200 years in the breaking
Shared with the world's oldest continuous culture

What is the rarest substrate in the SouthWest Biodiversity Hotspot?

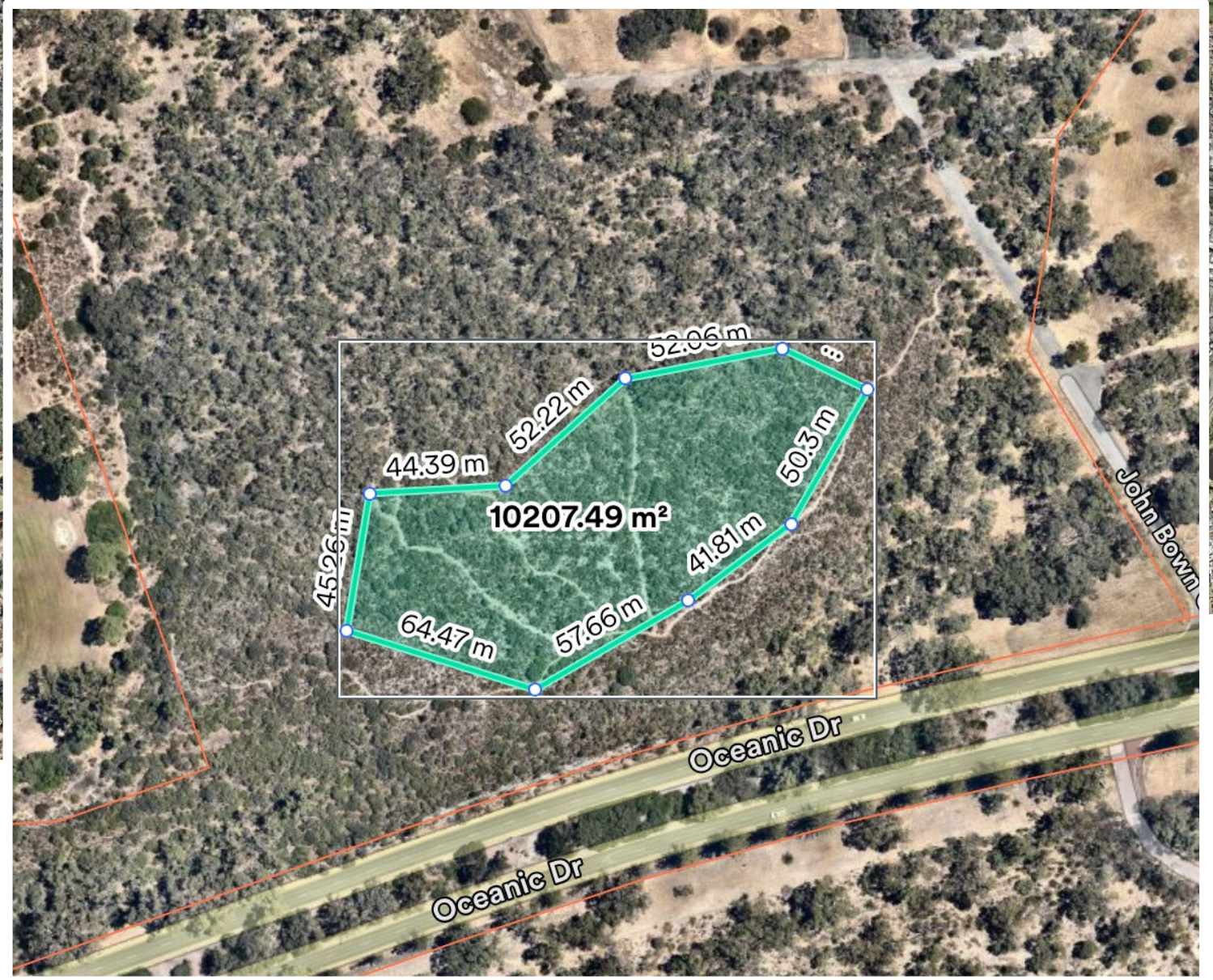
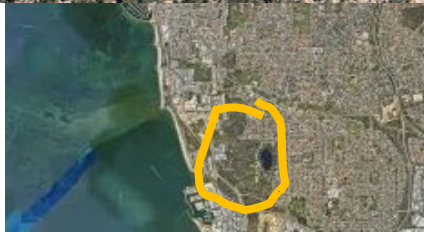




What Remains of the Honeymyrtle Shrublands is equivalent to half the area of Kings Park

- Area of occupancy (AOO) <200 ha (2 km²) = **very restricted**.
- Median patch size, of the 81 known occurrences is **1.3 ha**; with **96%** of patches <10 ha in size.





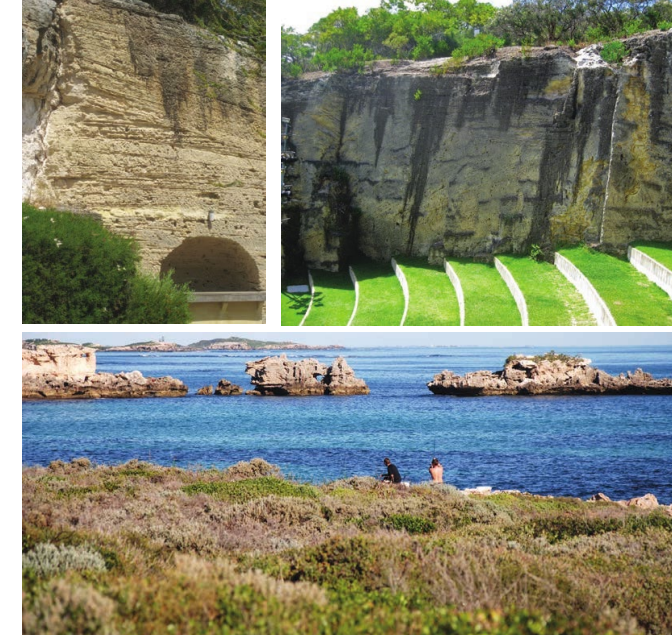
Half of the plant diversity in Bold Park and Kings Park is associated with limestone based ecosystems

Kings Park:

- 415 native plant species
- 486 native fungi
- 712 native animal species

Bold Park:

- 202 native plant species)
- 364 native fungi
- 358 native animal species





An ecosystem that
contains unique
biodiversity – often
unexpected



Myoporum insulare
Boobyella

City Beach restoration

Cant wait for the lovely
moths associated with
myoporum to find it and be
part of the ecology.

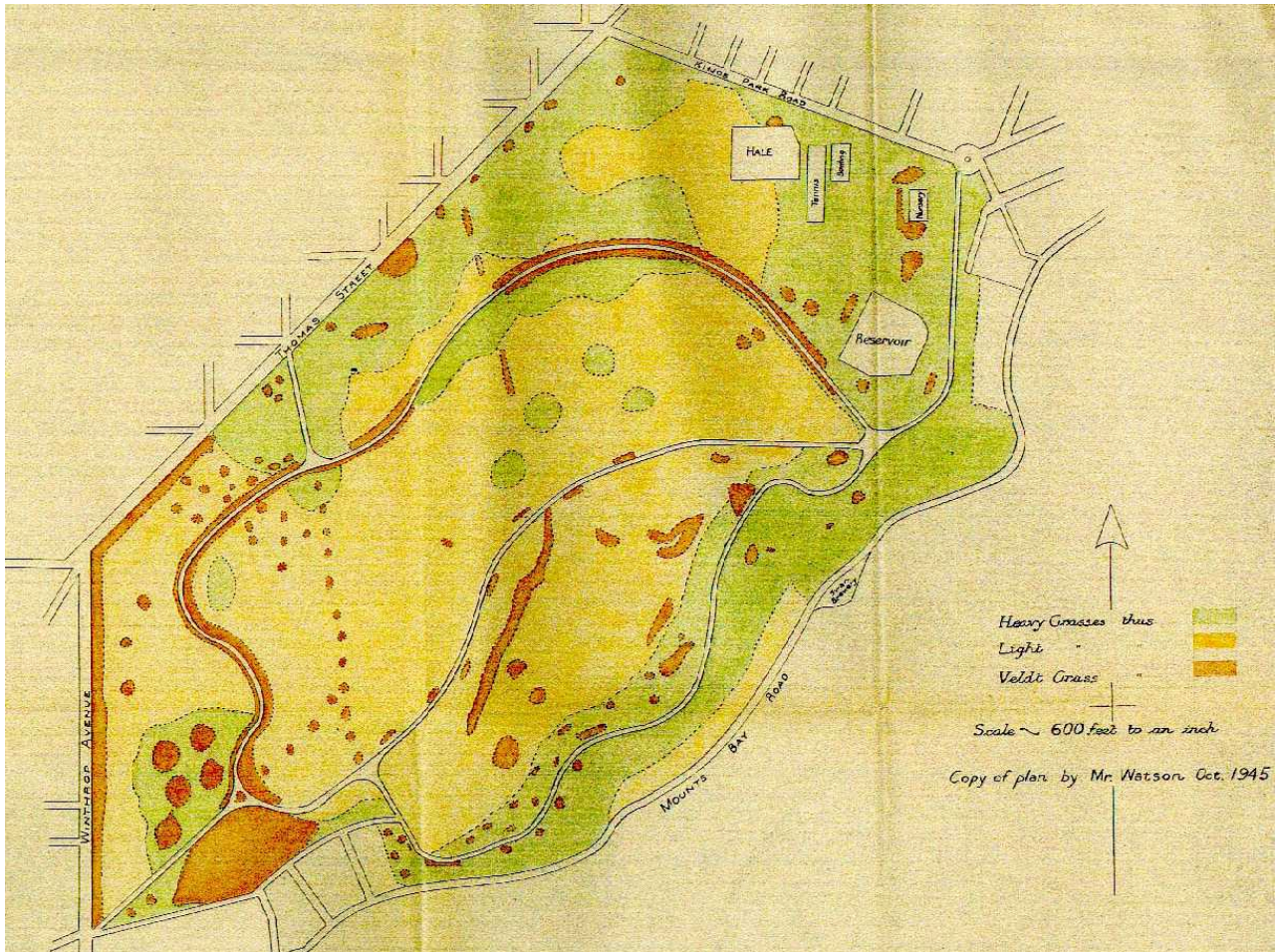
An ecology we are just learning about



Kings Park

Since 1996 tracks reduced from 40 km to 26km]

Trails and tracks are 'death by a 1000 cuts'



On bushland trail reduction. In relation to Kings Park there was a 1996 assessment that recommended up to 20% of the 40km network could be closed (Track Management and Site Restoration for Kings Park Bushland. Ecoscape (Australia) Pty Ltd et al. 1996. Tracks and paths are currently at 26 km with about 12.5km of bushland tracks closed since the 1996 Ecoscape review.

KINGS PARK BUSHLAND

SIGNED WALKS

- Bushland Nature Trail** - An easy 1km loop walk with sections of raised boardwalk. Accessible to all park users. Approximately 25 minutes to complete.
- Law Walk** - A 2.5km loop walk with some steep sections. Signs inform visitors of the global significance of the bushland and the important role in its conservation. Approximately 45 minutes to 1 hour to complete.



Manning Park Proposed Trail Area Coverage



Restoration needs to be a Nature NET GAIN

Before



During



- Operations and monitoring 7y
- Key Activities:
*80% bridal creeper; 600m³
Agave; 250k seedlings planted;*



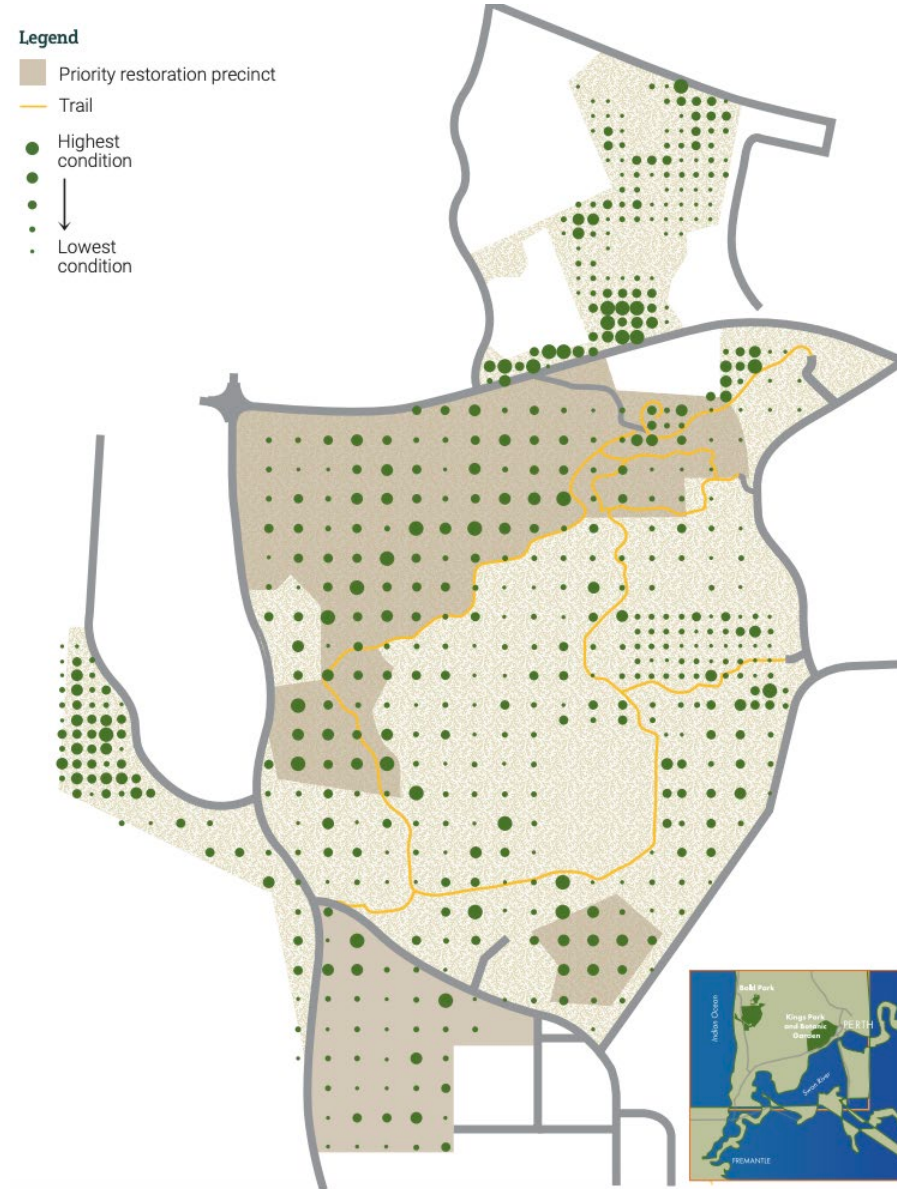
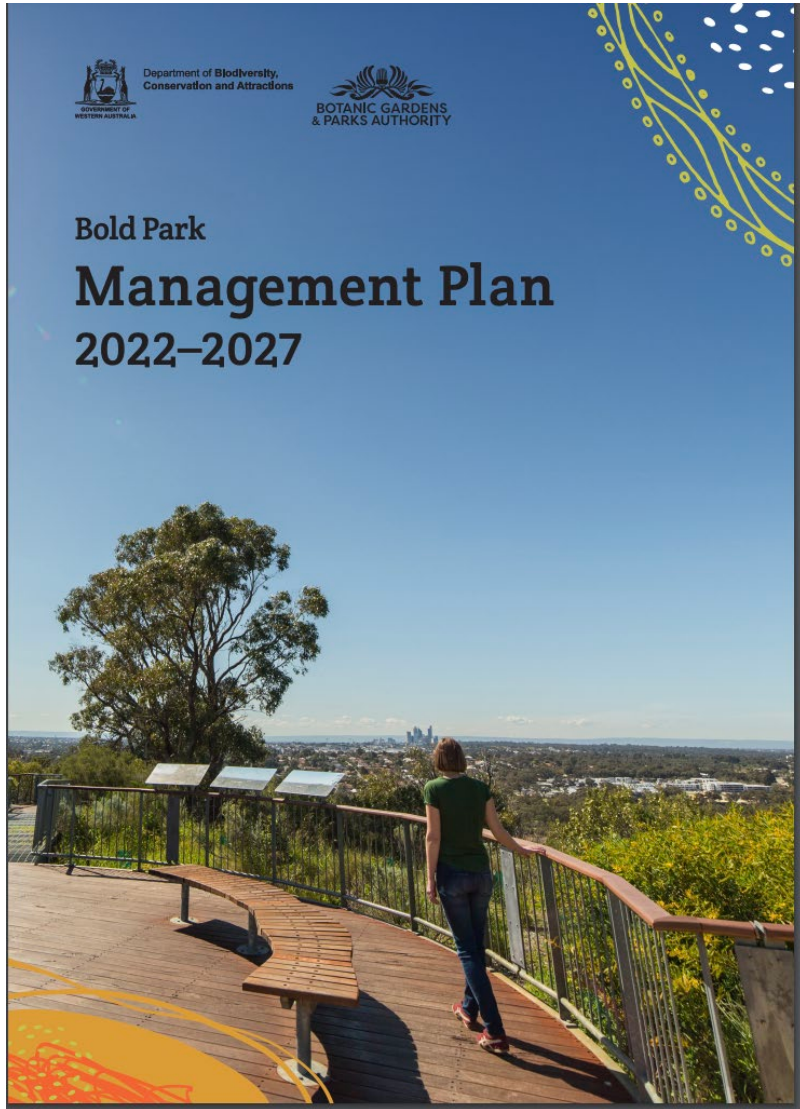
1300 full grown
exotic trees
removed



Lessons Learnt

- Adaptive management effective.
- Integrated, effective and focused science.
- Manage now: not delaying decisions.
- Values high quality bushland in terms of repair costs - \$282,000/ha.

Respecting what we have; restore if we can....



Ecological communities now at levels below 30% of their original extent in regions should be fully retained.

Ecological communities and species should be fully protected and regenerated to sustainable levels.



Case Law: 2021 SAT Tredrea Tuarts (Shire of Harvey)

Approved Conservation Advice for Honeymyrtle shrubland on limestone ridges of the Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion

In effect under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* from
15 November 2023.

National standards for the practice of
ecological restoration in Australia

To undertake priority actions to meet the conservation objective, the overarching principle is to maintain existing occurrences of this ecological community. Most species may not be easy to recover in practice, if lost from a site.

This principle is highlighted in the *National Standards for the Practice of Ecological Restoration in Australia* (Standards Reference Group SERA 2021).

“Ecological restoration is not a substitute for sustainably managing and protecting ecosystems in the first instance.

The promise of restoration cannot be invoked as a justification for destroying or damaging existing ecosystems because functional natural ecosystems are not transportable or easily rebuilt once damaged and the success of ecological restoration cannot be assured.”

Standards Reference Group SERA (2021) – Appendix 2.



Eight Principles Underpinning Ecological Restoration



1 ENGAGES
STAKEHOLDERS

2 DRAWS ON
MANY TYPES
OF KNOWLEDGE



3 IS INFORMED BY
NATIVE
REFERENCE
ECOSYSTEMS,
WHILE CONSIDERING
ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

4 SUPPORTS
ECOSYSTEM
RECOVERY
PROCESSES



5 IS ASSESSED AGAINST
CLEAR GOALS
AND OBJECTIVES
USING MEASURABLE
INDICATORS

6

SEEKS THE
HIGHEST
LEVEL OF
RECOVERY
POSSIBLE



7 GAINS
CUMULATIVE
VALUE
WHEN APPLIED
AT LARGE SCALES



8 IS PART OF A
CONTINUUM
OF RESTORATIVE
ACTIVITIES

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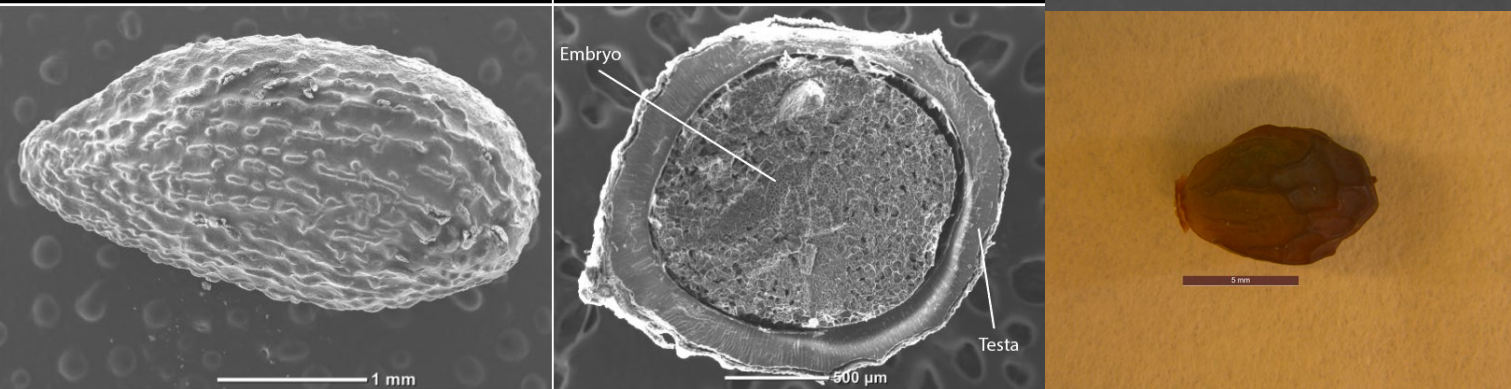
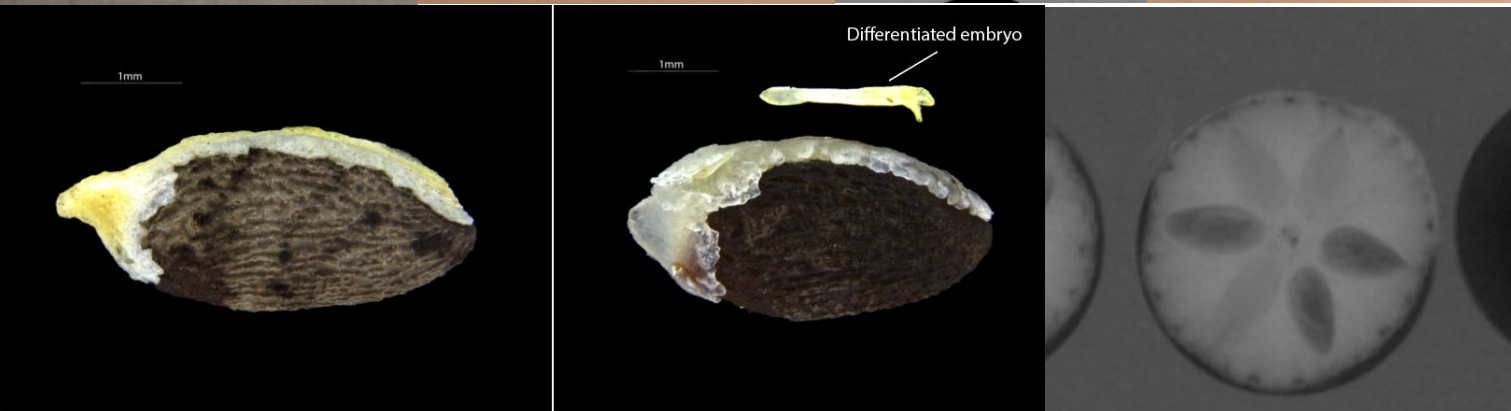
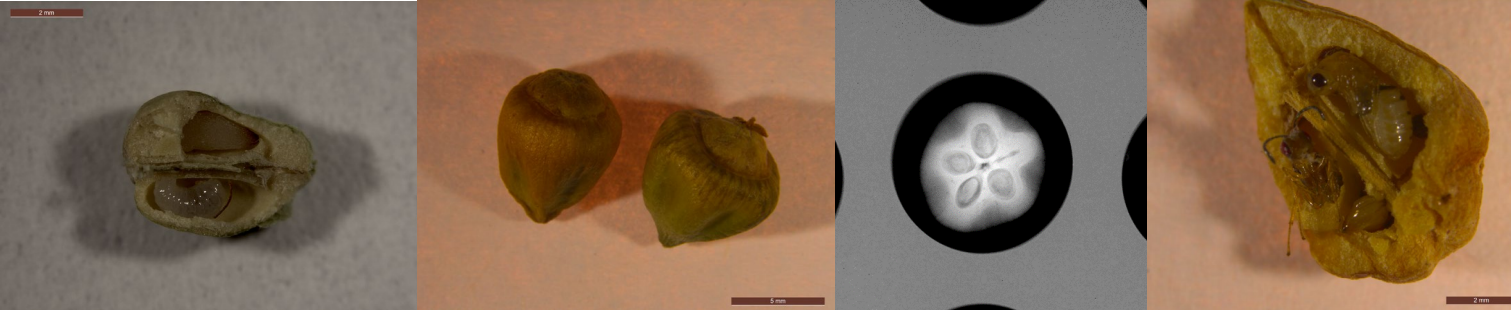
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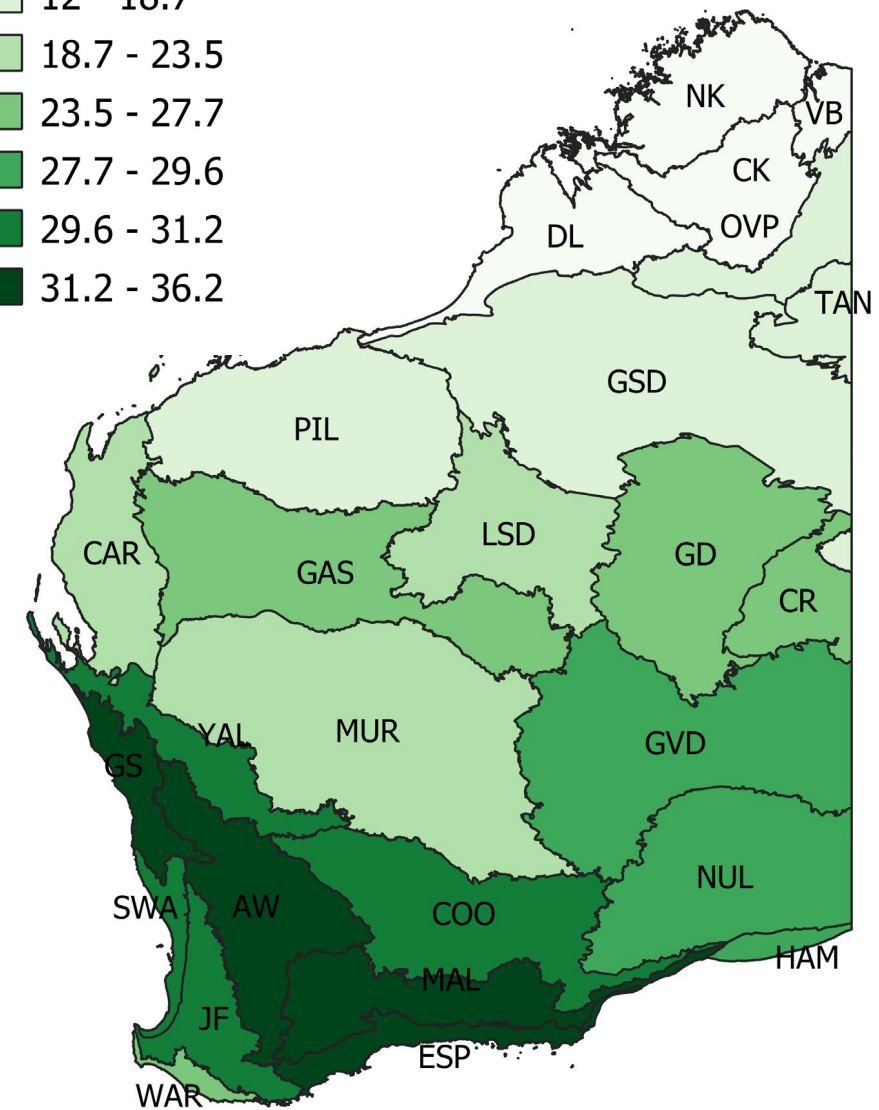
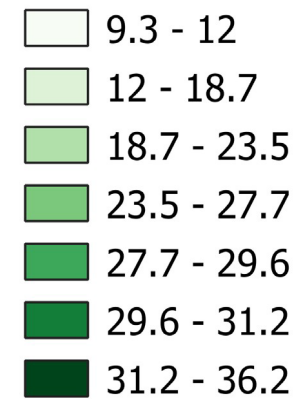
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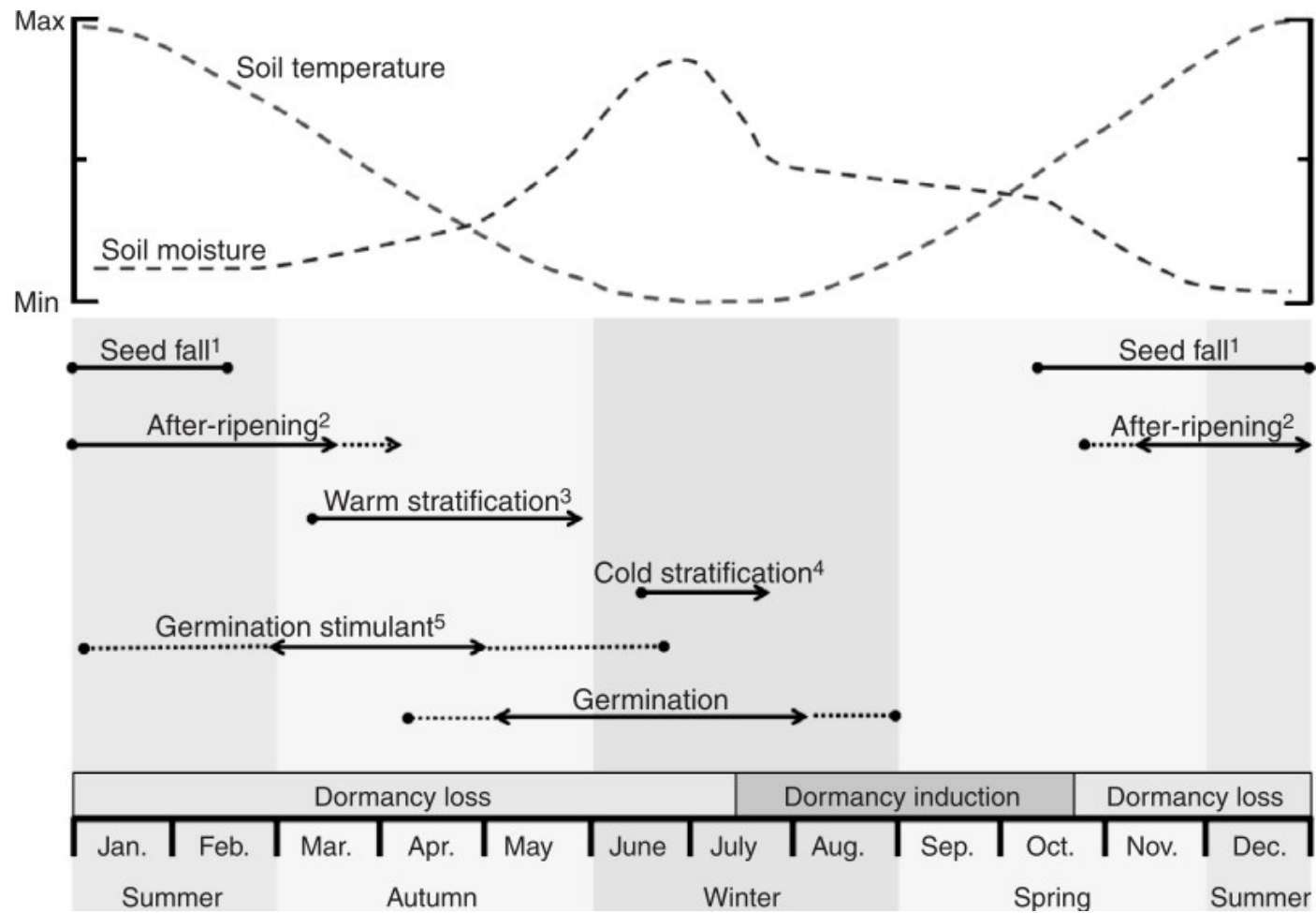
Percent intractable



Just, *et al.*, in prep

40 indicative species in conservation advice

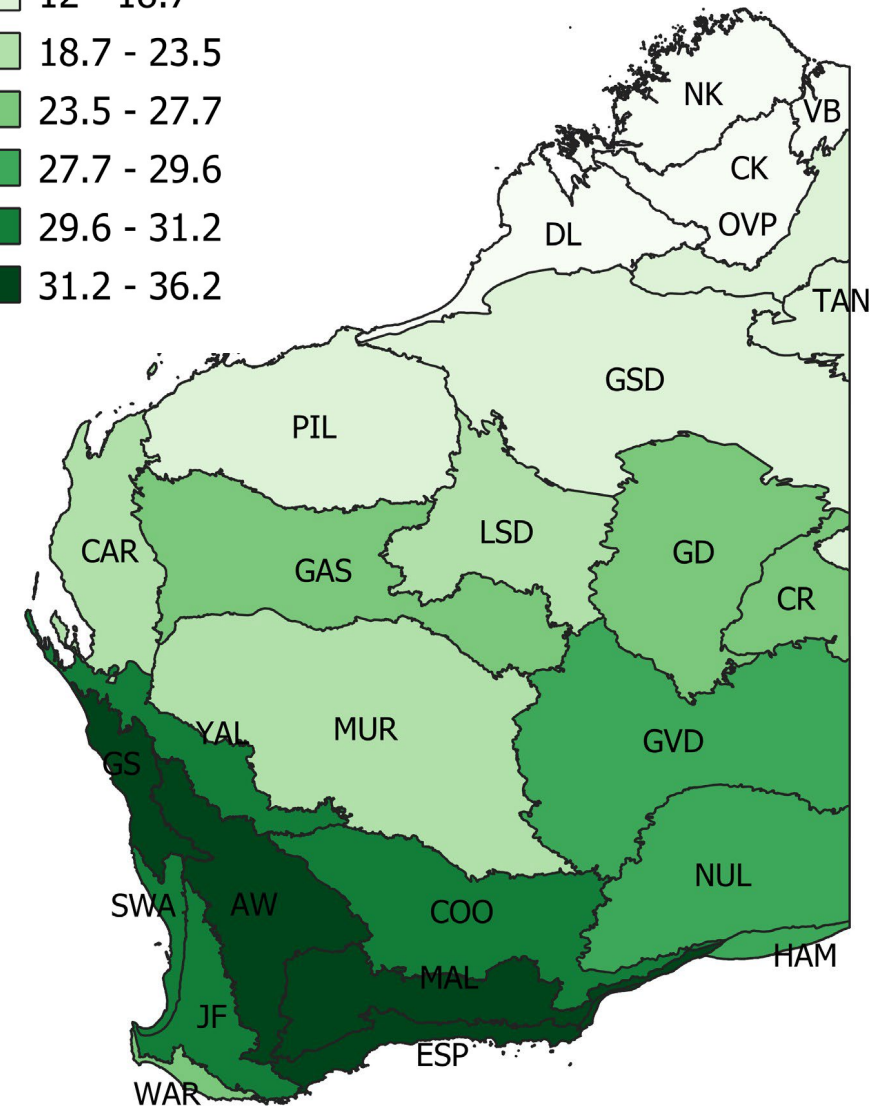
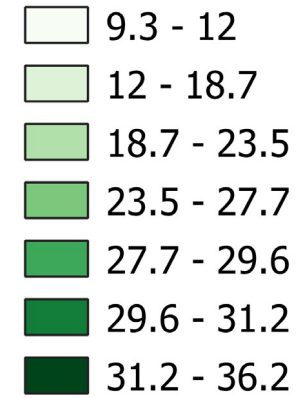
12 would fall into this category which is 30%



Dormancy responds to environmental signals of temperature and moisture

Merritt, D., *et al.* (2007). *Australian Journal of Botany* **55(3): 336-344.**

Percent intractable



Just, *et al.*, in prep

Corymbia calophylla - *Kingia australis* woodlands on heavy soils of the Swan Coastal Plain (TEC SCP3a)



Drosera image cred: Thilo Krueger



Public Transport
Authority



Office of Major Transport
Infrastructure Delivery



Curtin University

Data driven restoration targets

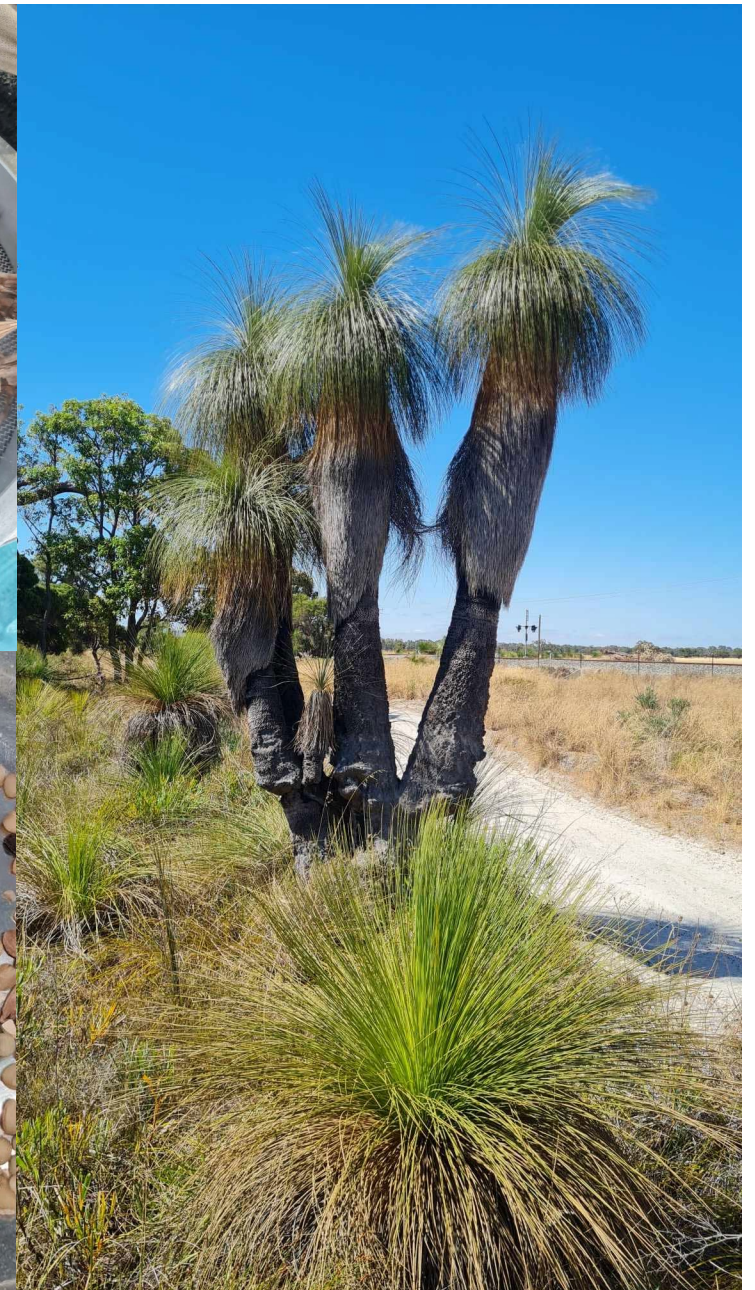
- Reference community surveys
- Planting regimes and monitoring methodology

Establishment of plant production systems

- Seed collection
- Seed banks
- *in vitro* culture lines

Optimisation of restoration methodology

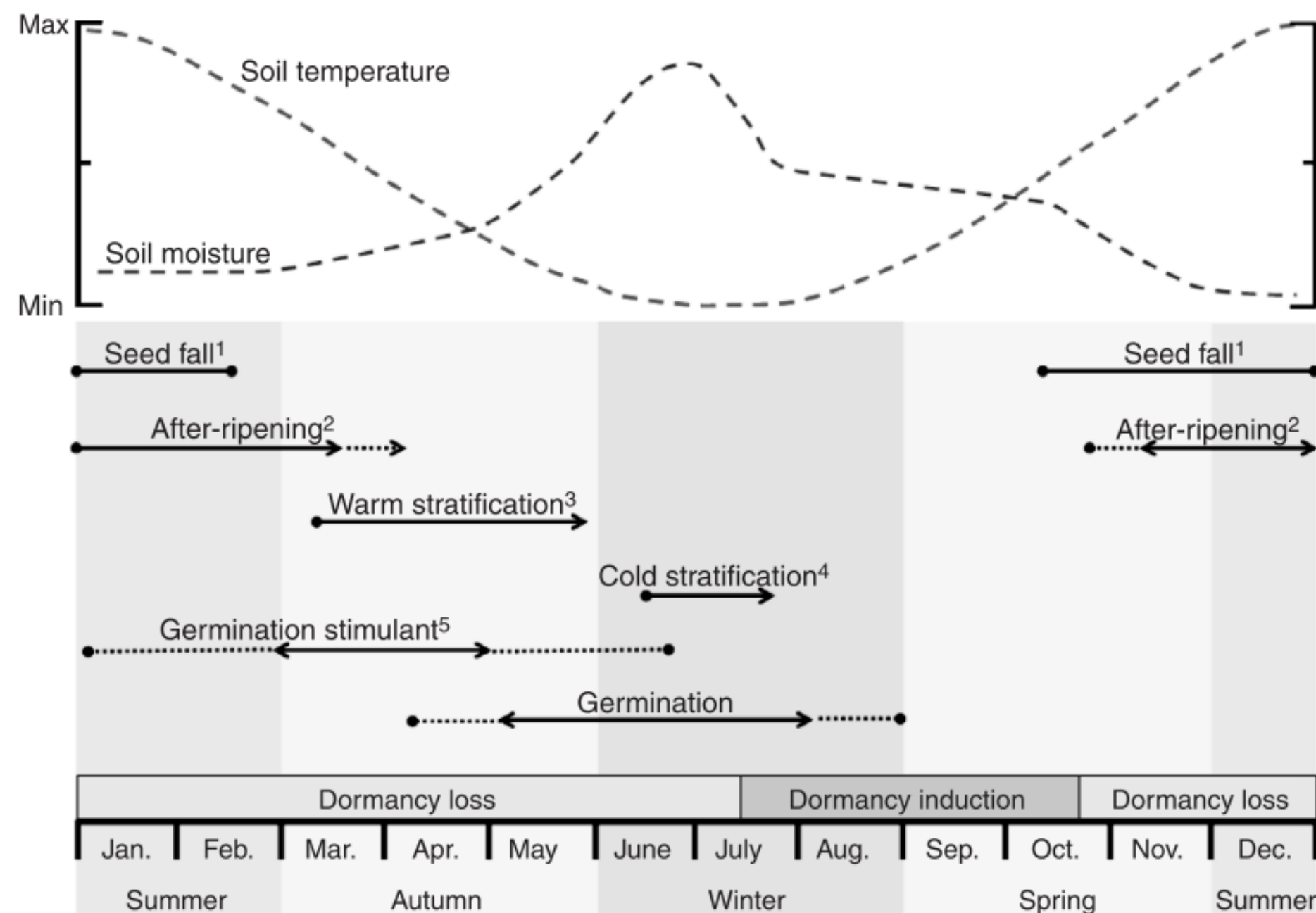
- Seed processing and delivery
- Dormancy and germination
- Weed management





Curtin University

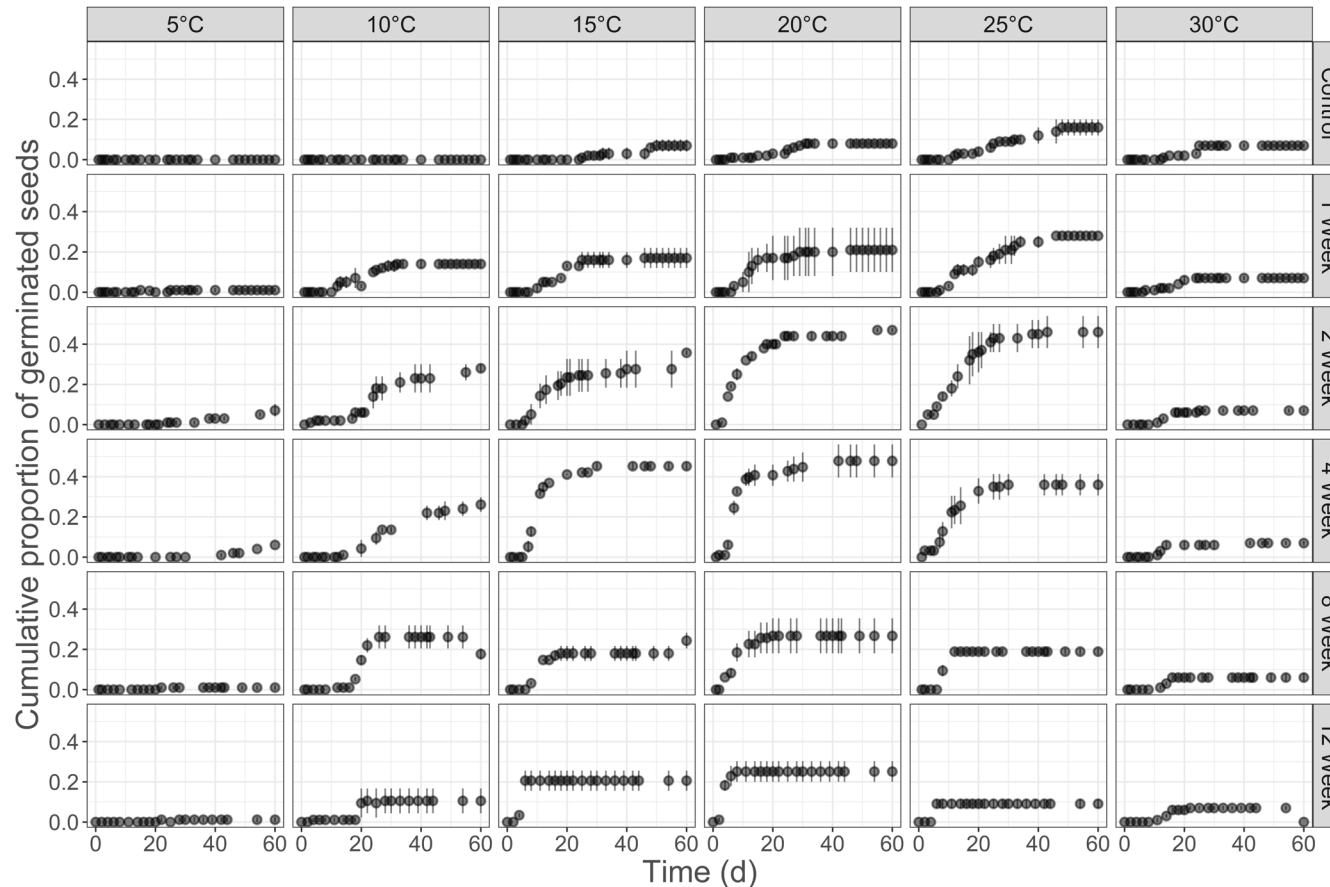
Thanks for listening!



- Dormancy responds to environmental signals of temperature and moisture

Seed dormancy alleviation by warm stratification progressively widens the germination window in Mediterranean climate Rutaceae

Michael Just^{A,*} , Adam T. Cross^{A,B} , Wolfgang Lewandrowski^{C,D}, Shane R. Turner^A, David J. Merritt^{C,D} and Kingsley Dixon^A



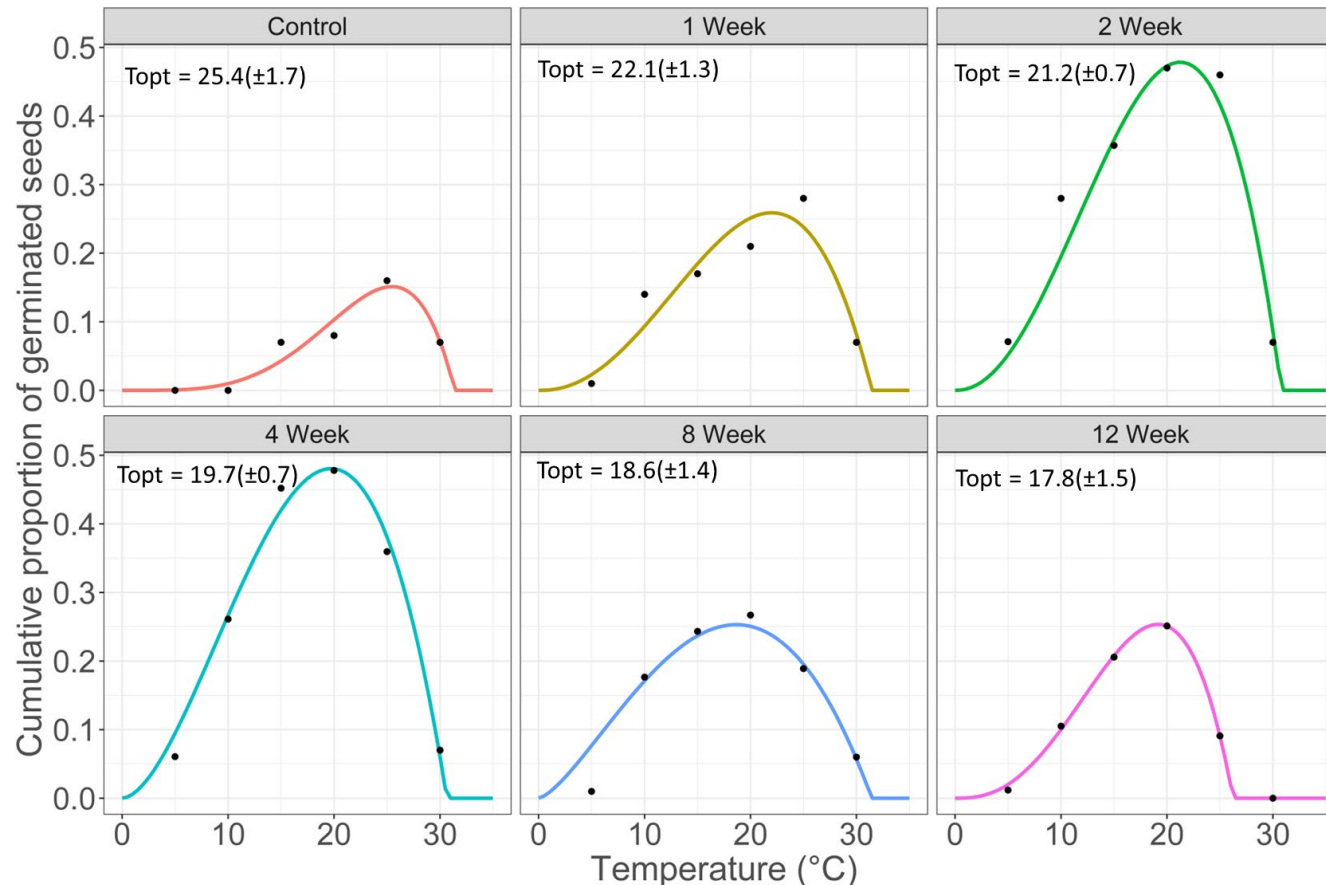
1 - 12 weeks warm stratification (30°C)



60 days incubation at 5 – 30°C

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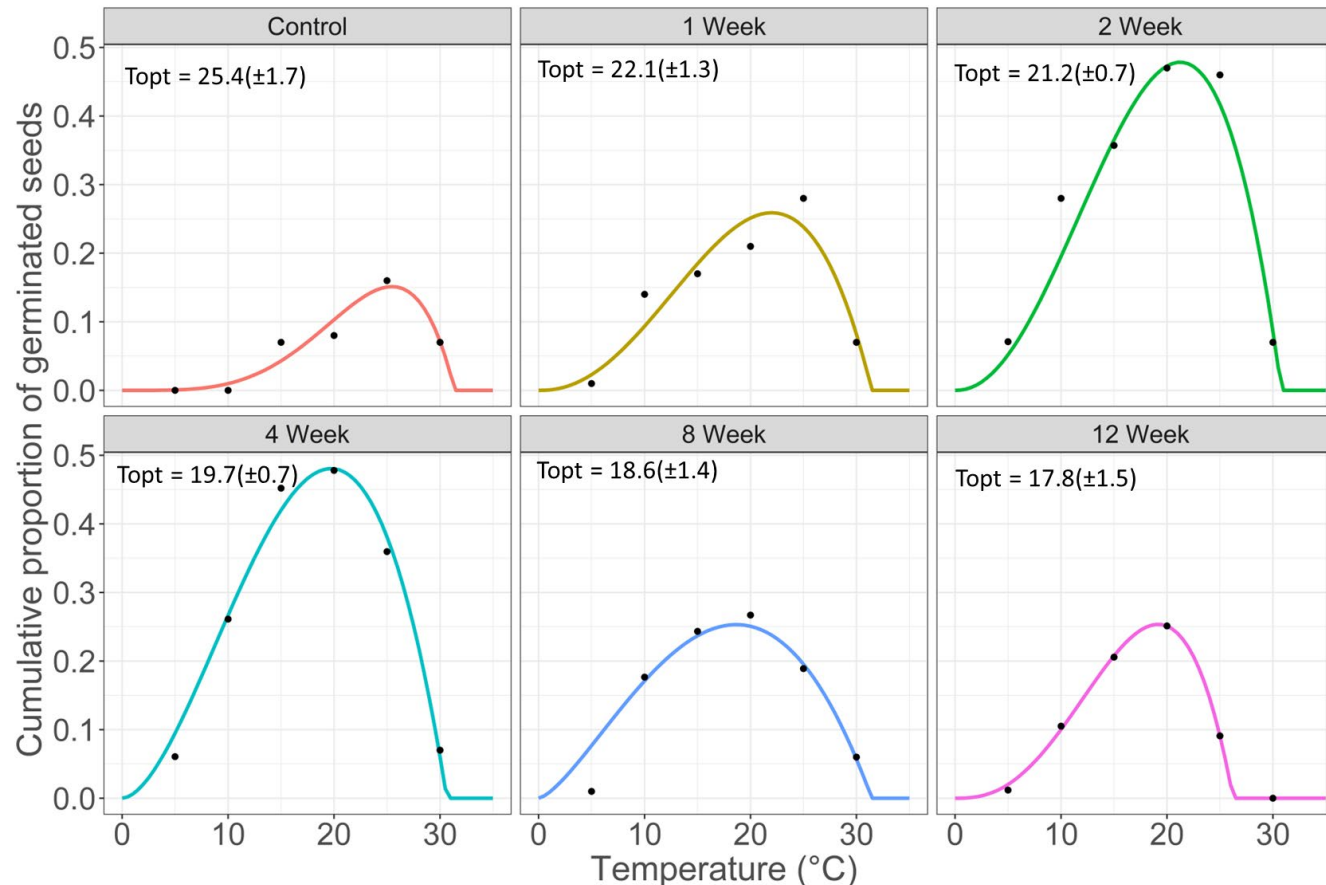


Thermal performance modelling

- Maximum germination
- Ceiling Temperature
- Base temperature
- Optimum temperature

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	Stratification duration (weeks)					
	0	1	2	4	8	12
Germination proportion ($\pm$ se)	0.15 $\pm$ 0.05	0.25 $\pm$ 0.04	0.48 $\pm$ 0.03	0.48 $\pm$ 0.03	0.25 $\pm$ 0.03	0.20 $\pm$ 0.03
Optimum temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C} \pm$ se)	25.46 $\pm$ 1.71	22.01 $\pm$ 1.35	21.24 $\pm$ 0.76	19.72 $\pm$ 0.7	18.65 $\pm$ 1.44	19.56 $\pm$ 1.59



Optimum temperature decreases with increasing duration of warm stratification



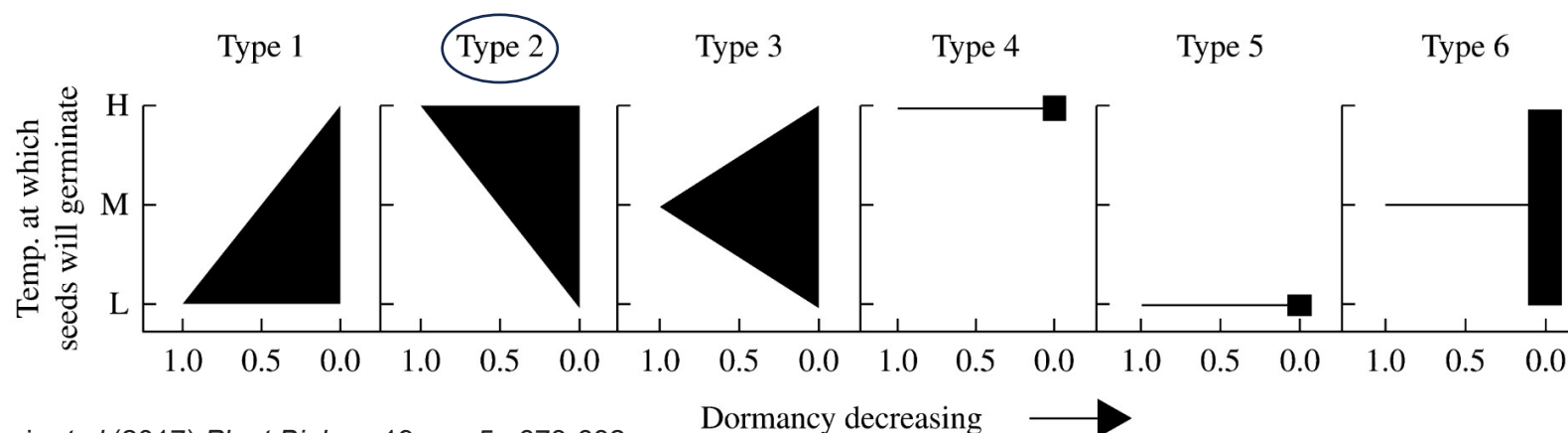
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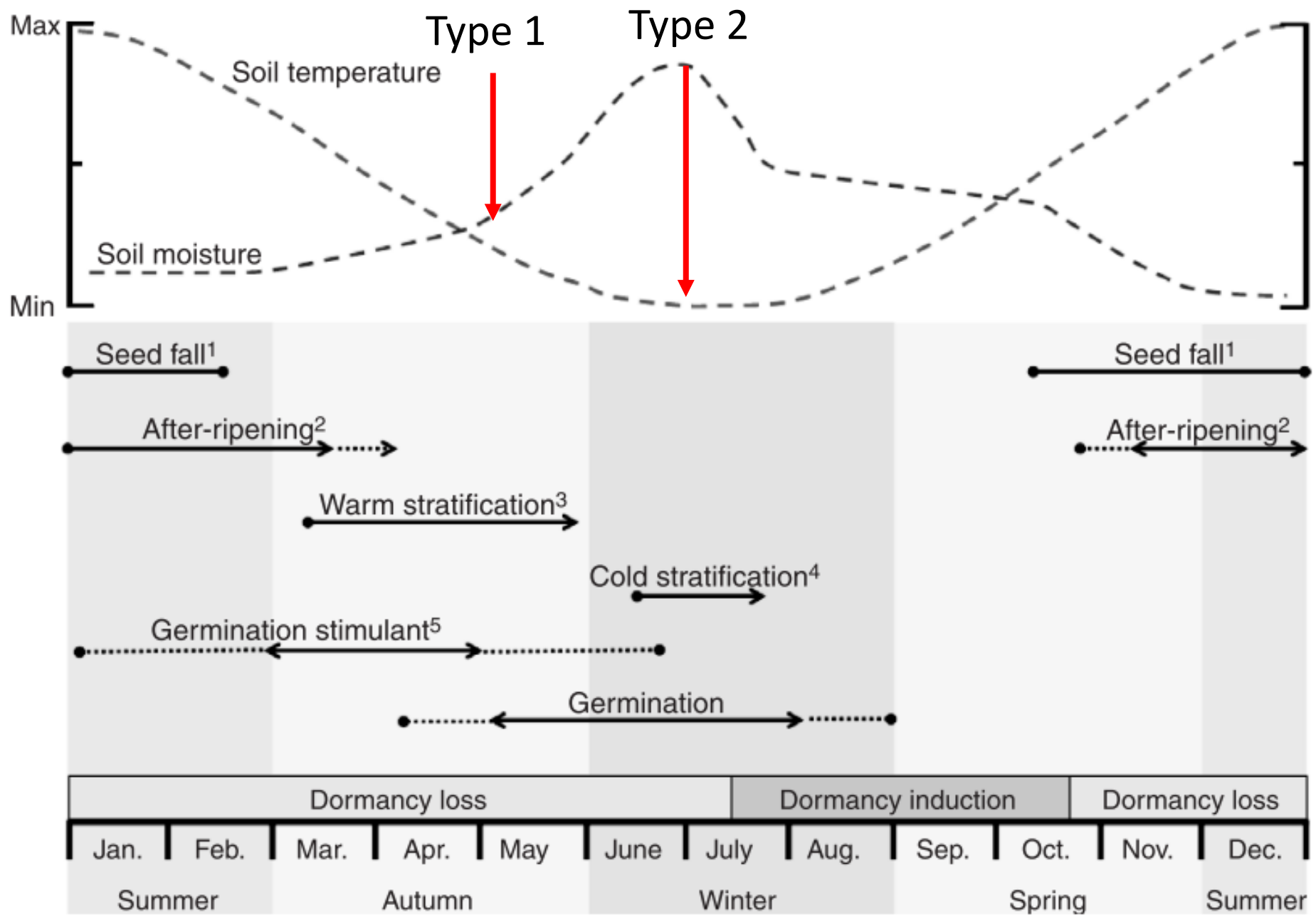
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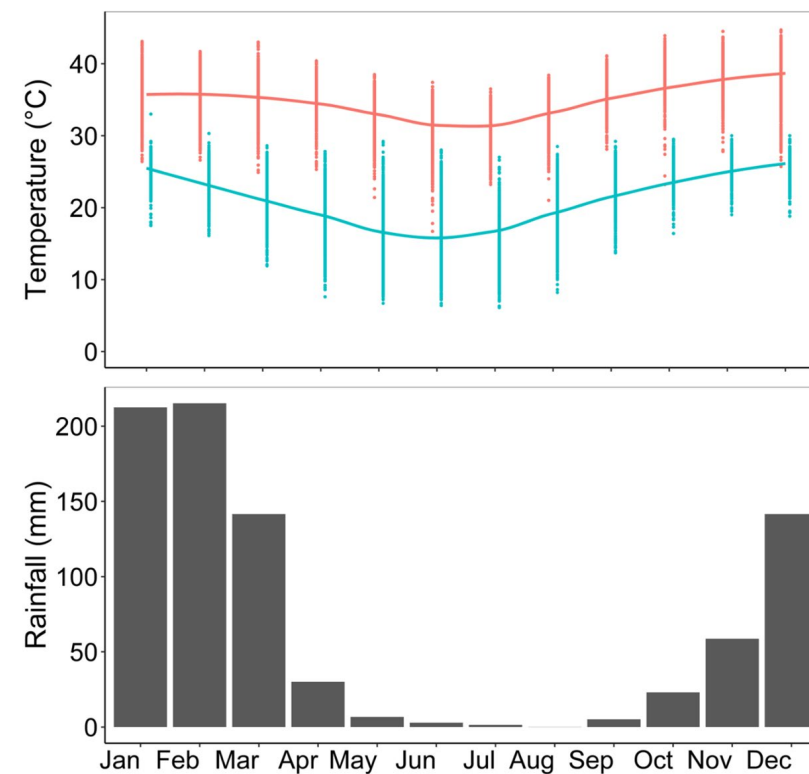
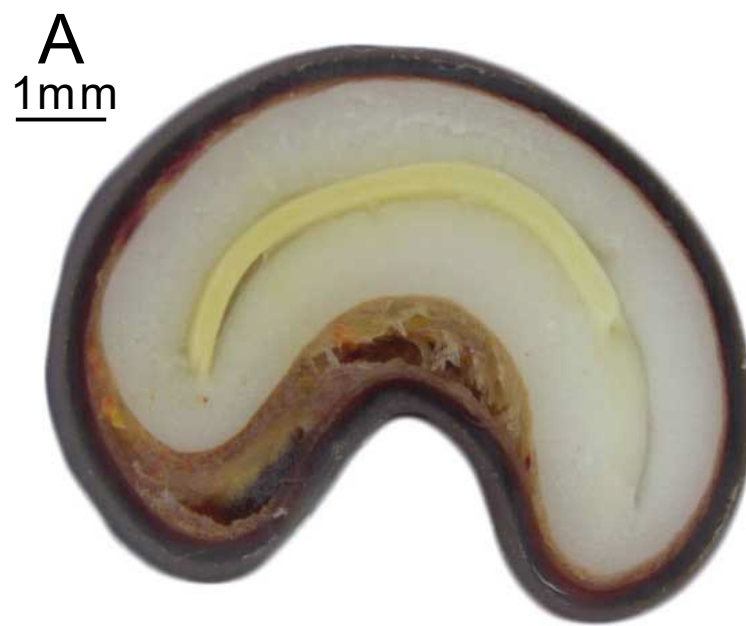
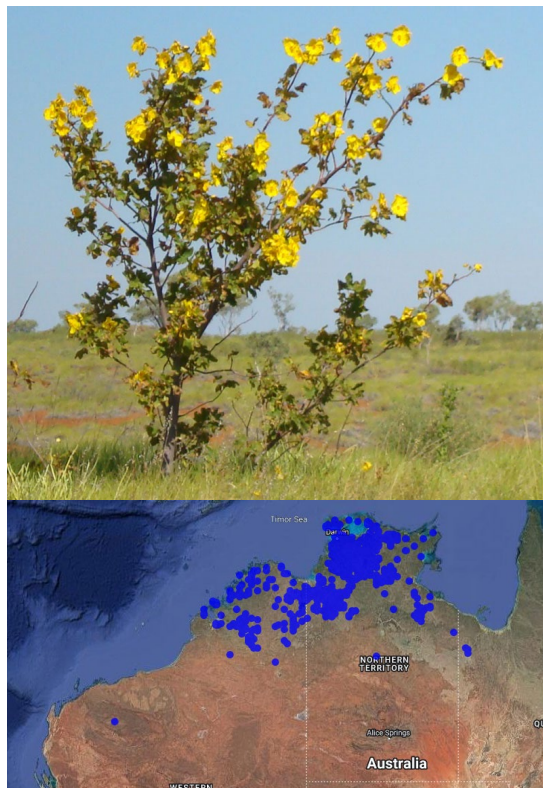
Suggests a type 2 response



Research article

Germination physiology of *Cochlospermum fraseri* (Bixaceae), a deciduous tree from Northern Australia with physical seed dormancy

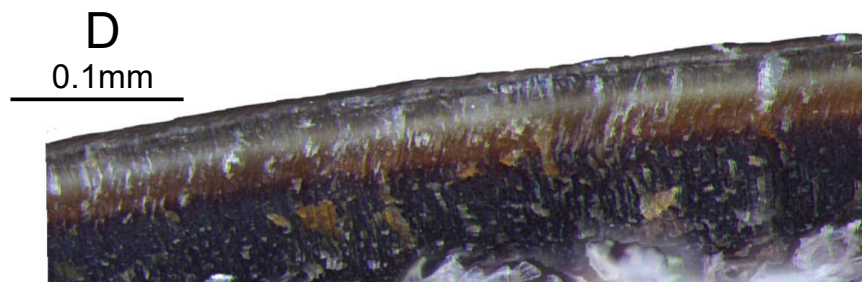
Michael Just^{1,*} , Shane Turner¹ , Adam Cross^{1,2}, Wolfgang Lewandrowski^{3,4}, Simone Pedrini¹ and Kingsley Dixon¹



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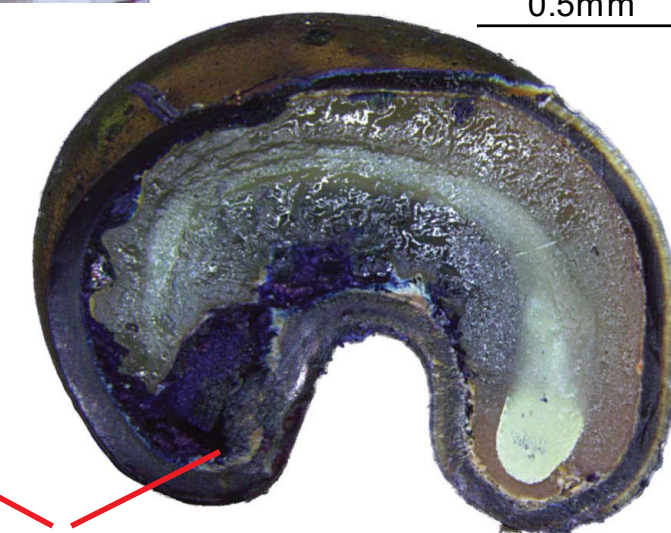


E

0.5mm

F

0.5mm



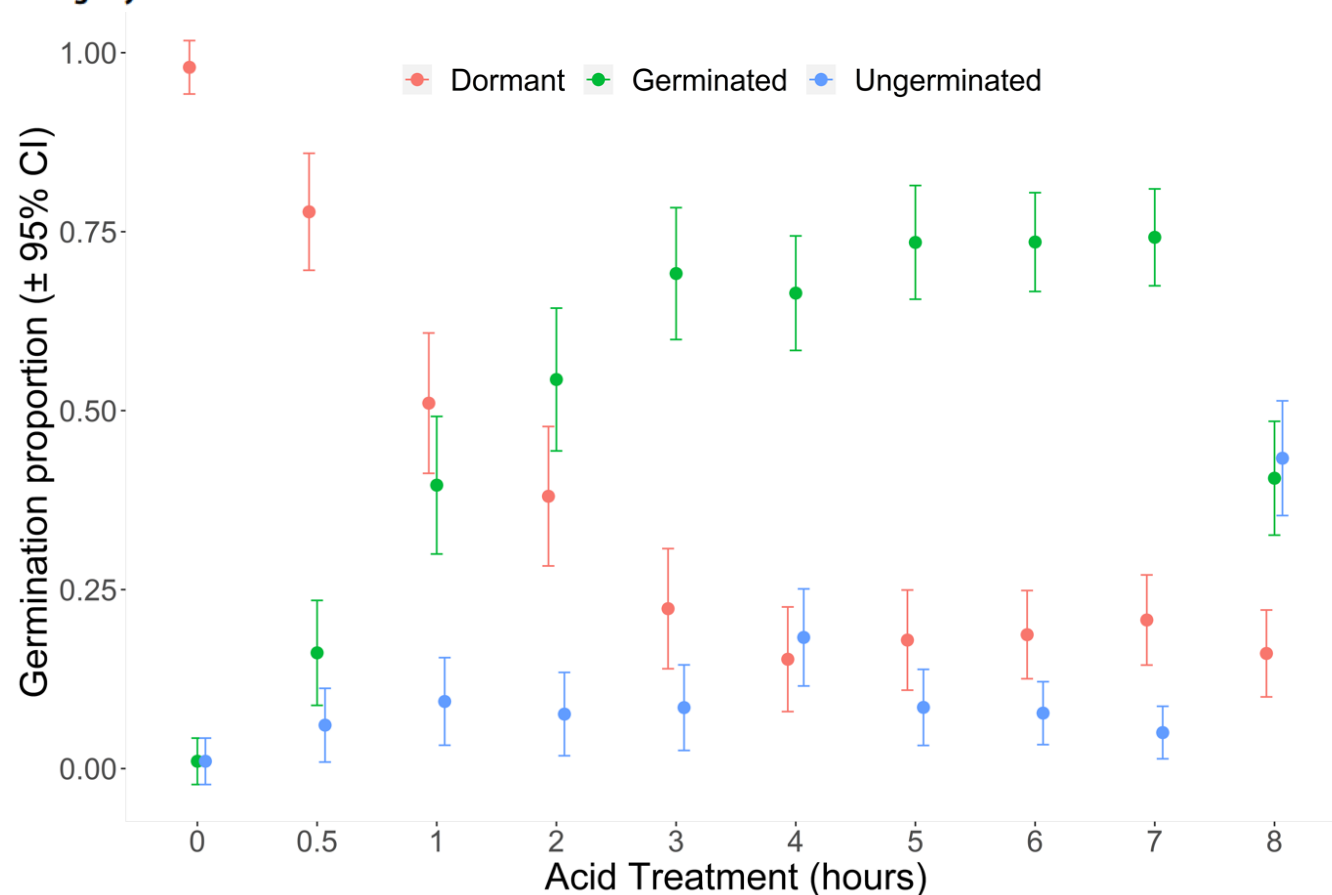
Water gap



- Physical seed dormancy
- Pneumatic scarification, hot water and dry heat treatments ineffective
- Anecdotal reports of sporadic germination years after seeding

Germination physiology of *Cochlospermum fraseri* (Bixaceae), a deciduous tree from Northern Australia with physical seed dormancy

Michael Just^{1,*} , Shane Turner¹ , Adam Cross^{1,2}, Wolfgang Lewandrowski^{3,4}, Simone Pedrini¹ and Kingsley Dixon¹

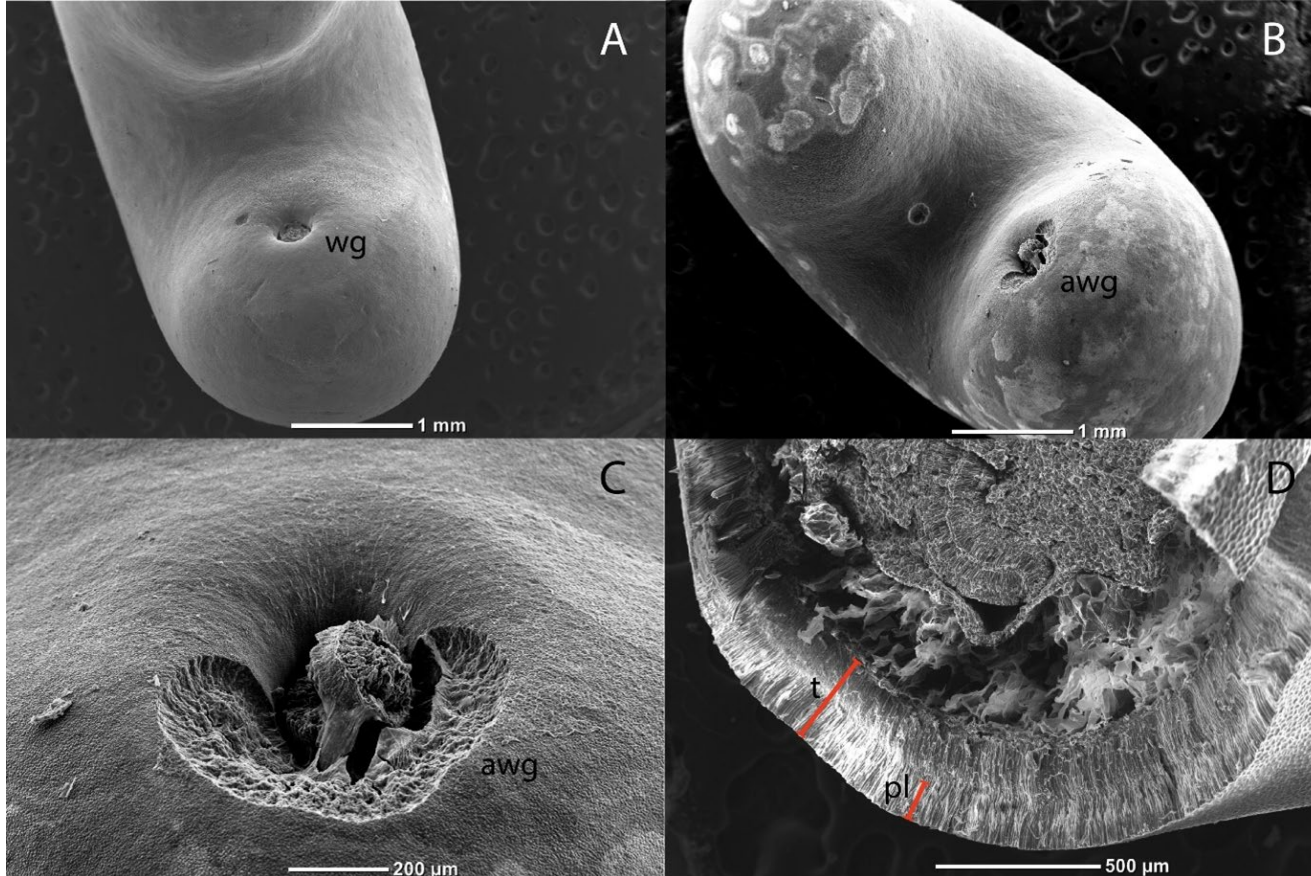


- 98% sulfuric acid for 3 hours
- High dormancy loss and germination
- Seeds begin to perish after 7 hours
- Acts on the water gap
- Leaves seed coats intact

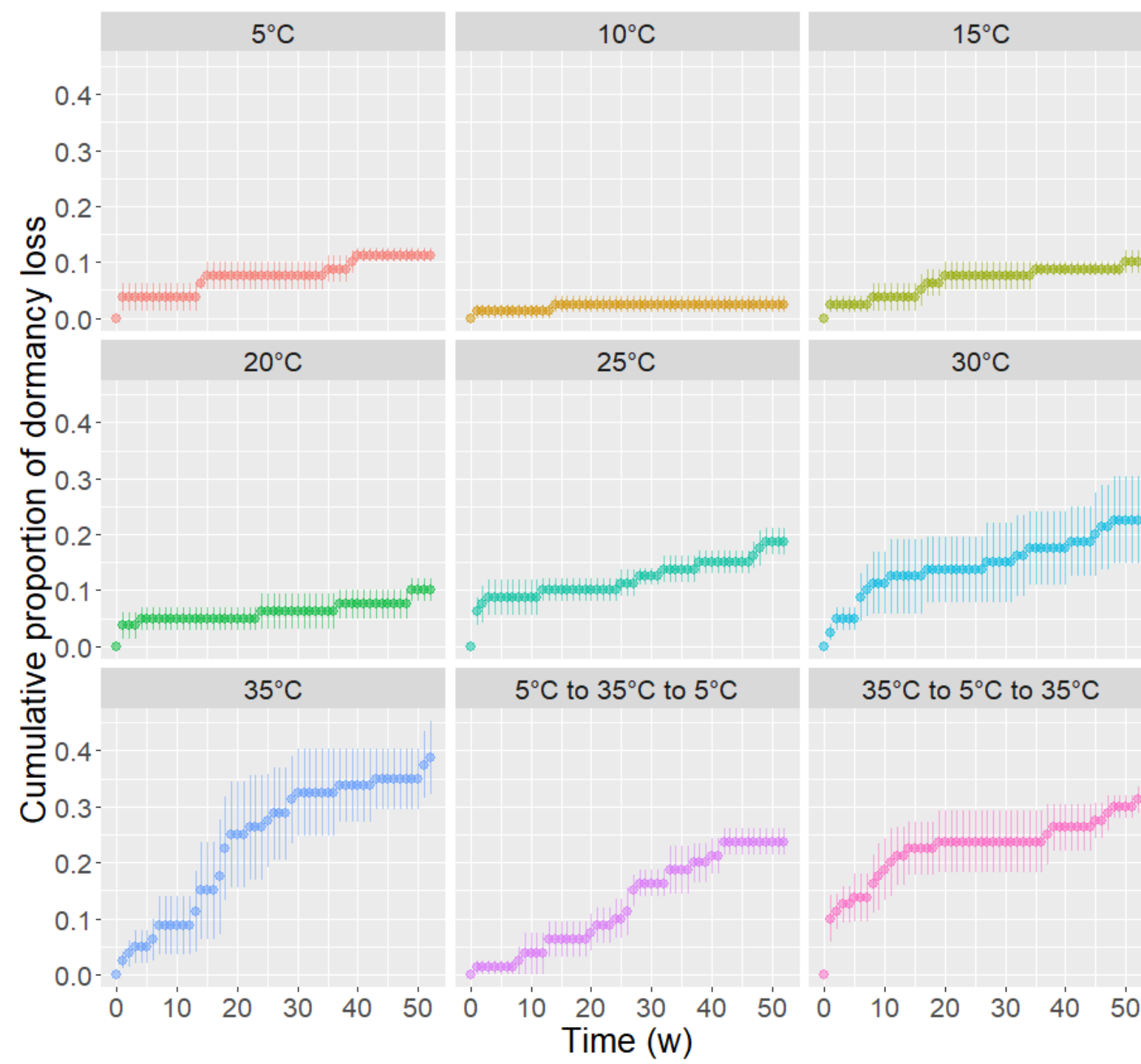
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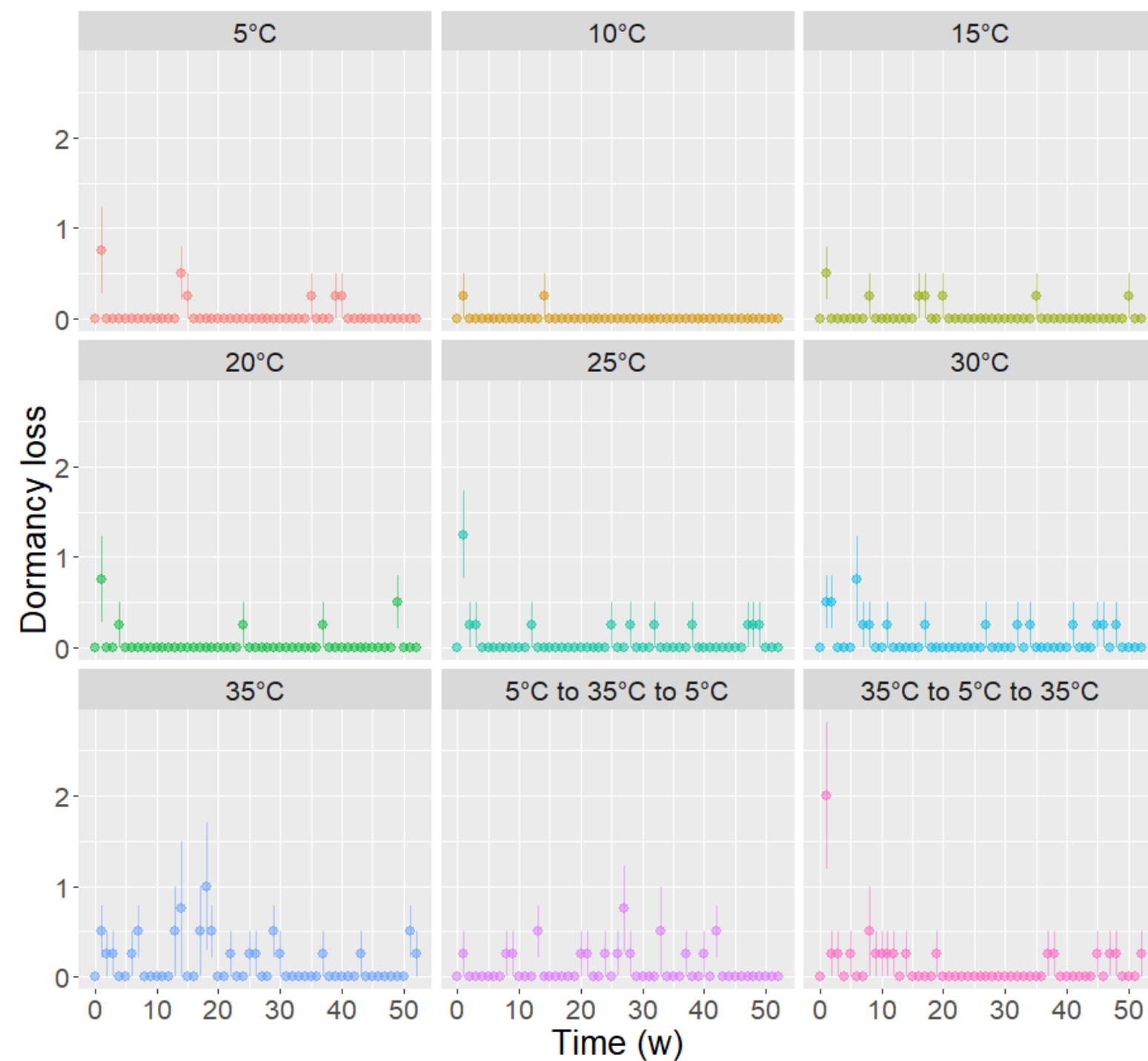
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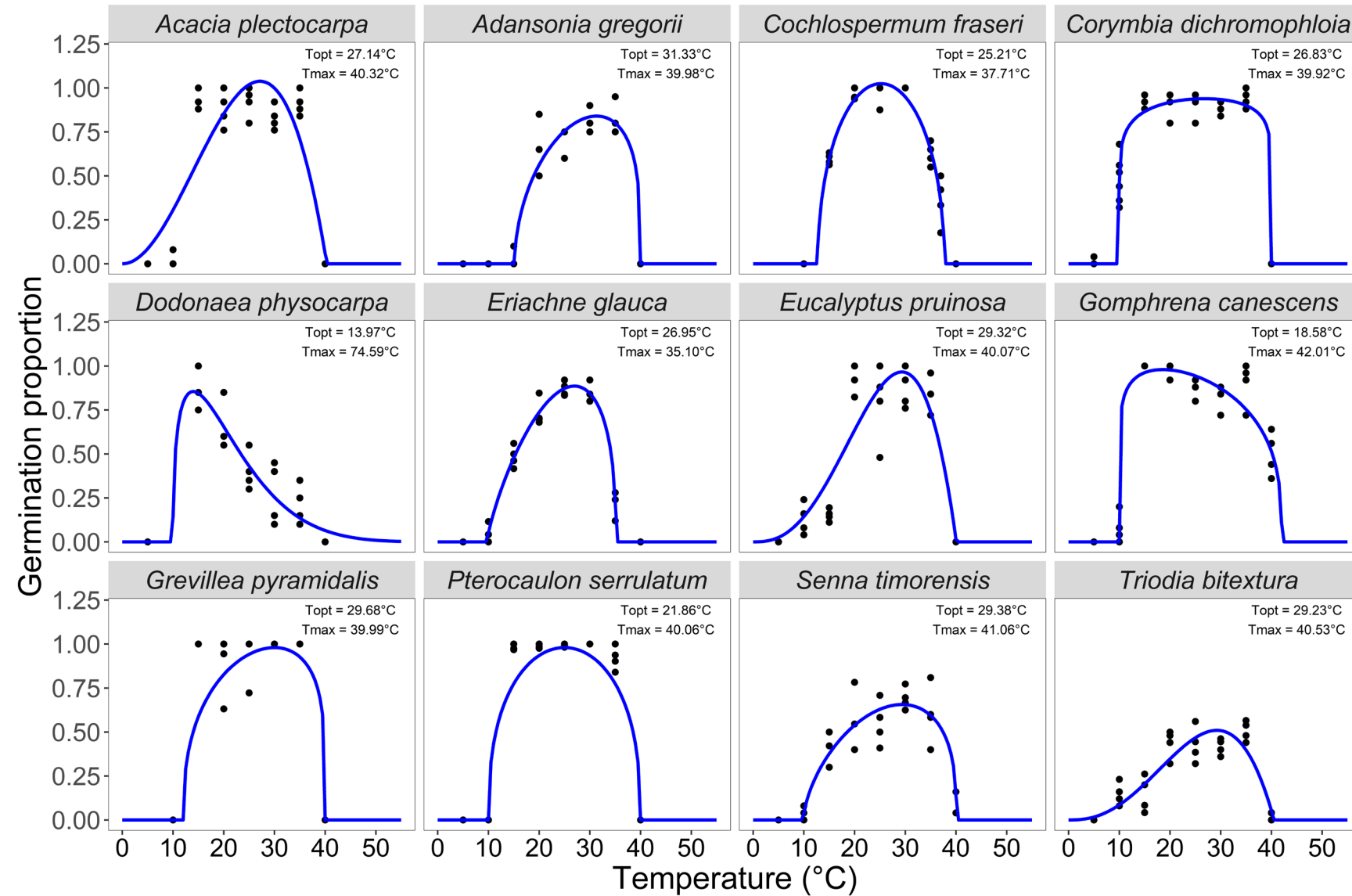


- **Warm stratification 25-35°C**
- **Alleviated dormancy in 40% of seeds over 52 weeks**
- Move along treatments ever 4 weeks
- Dormancy loss restricted to temperatures > 25°C



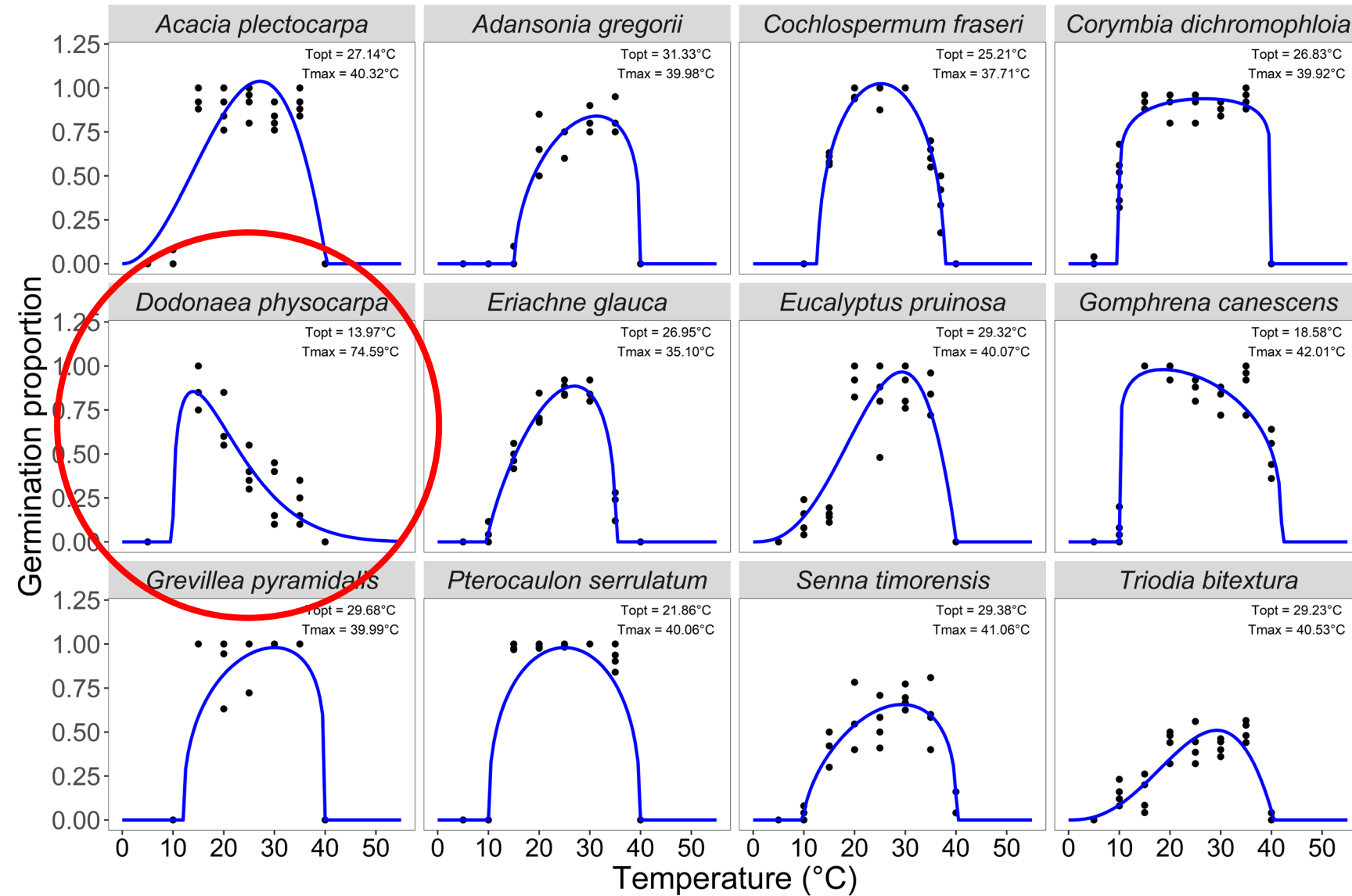
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Once dormancy is broken...



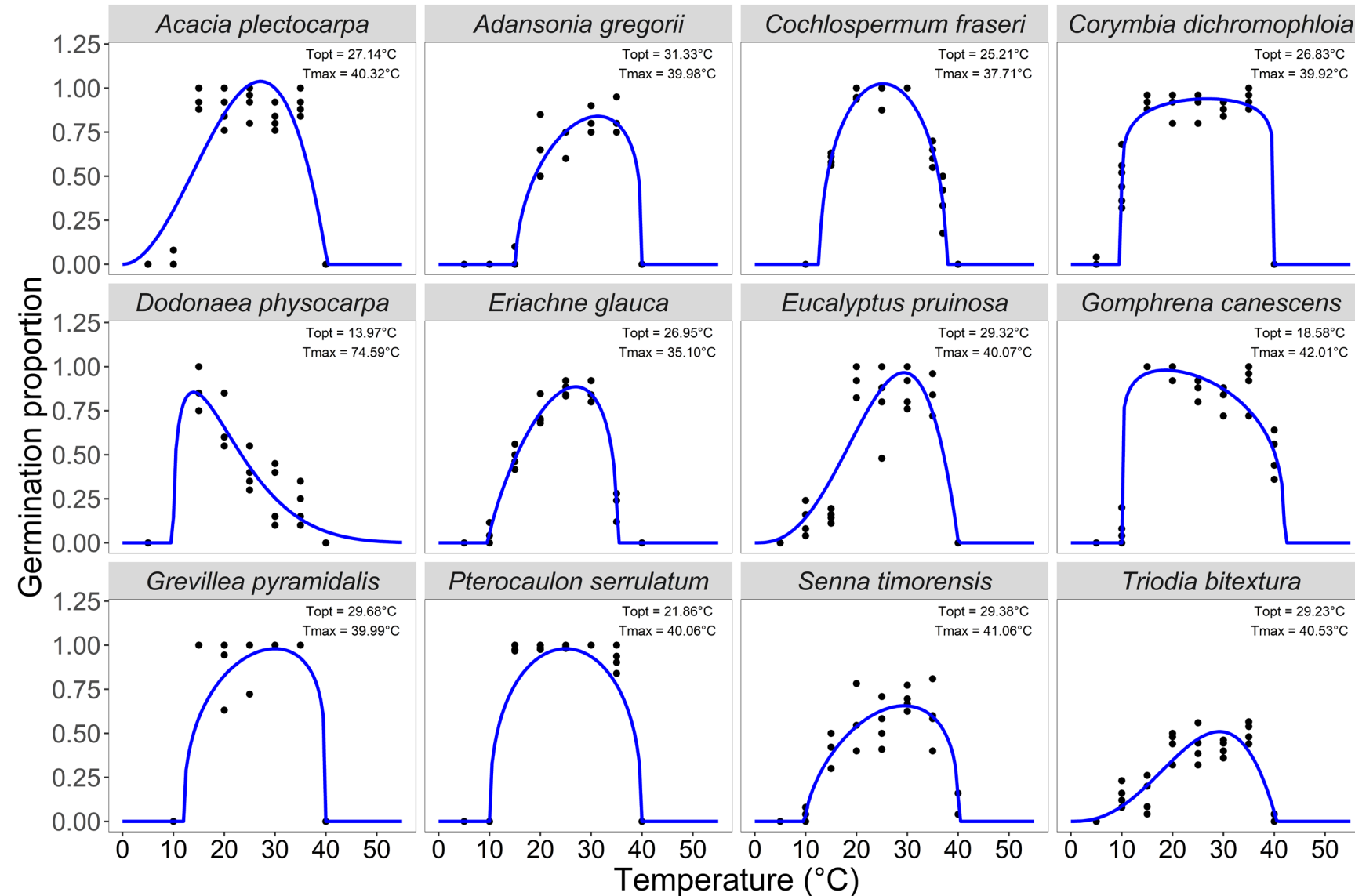
- 11 of 12 species germinate well across wide thermal windows 15 – 35°C
- Average optimum $25.79 \pm 1.77^{\circ}\text{C}$
- T10 2.14 ± 0.32 days

Once dormancy is broken...



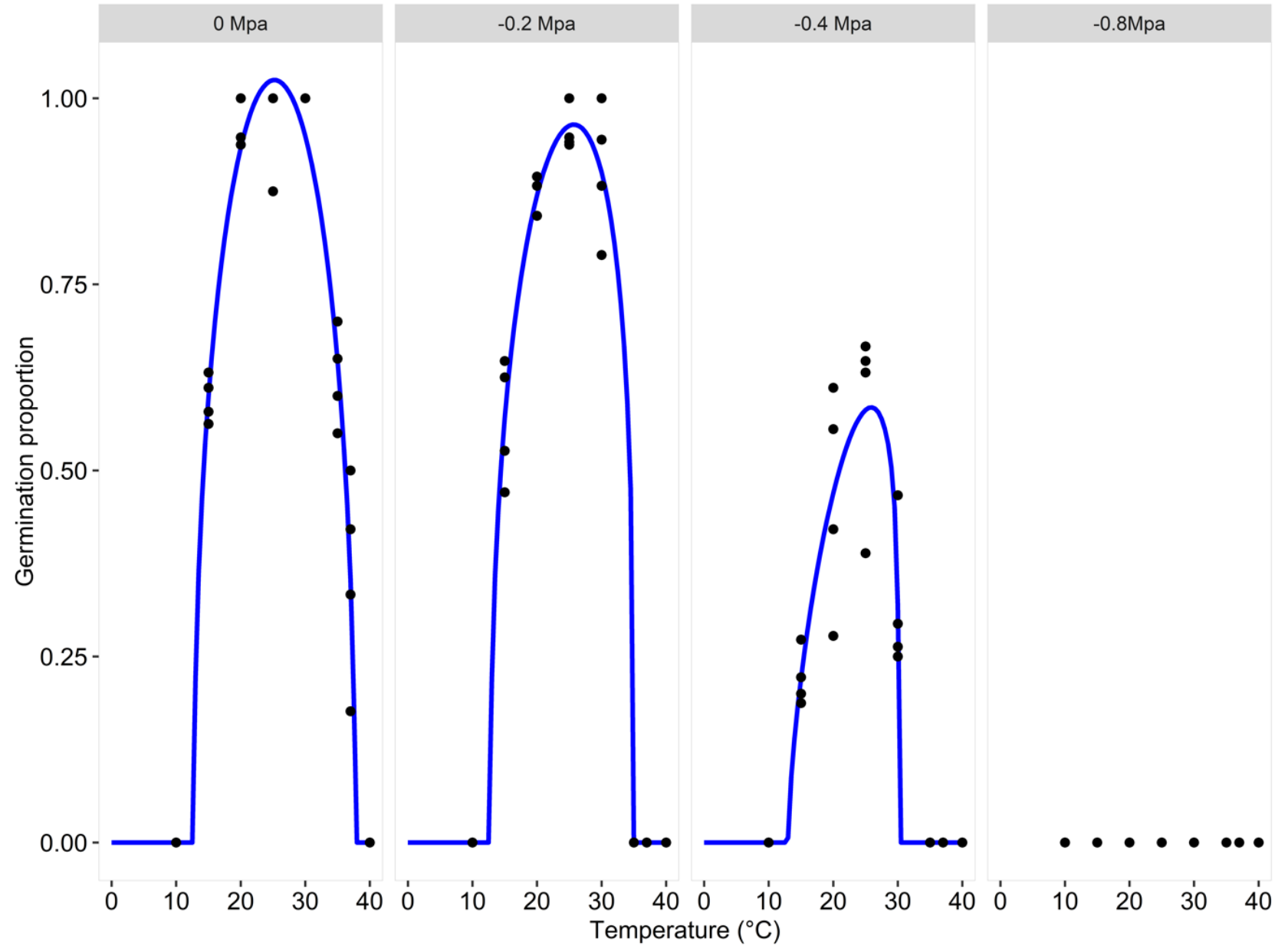
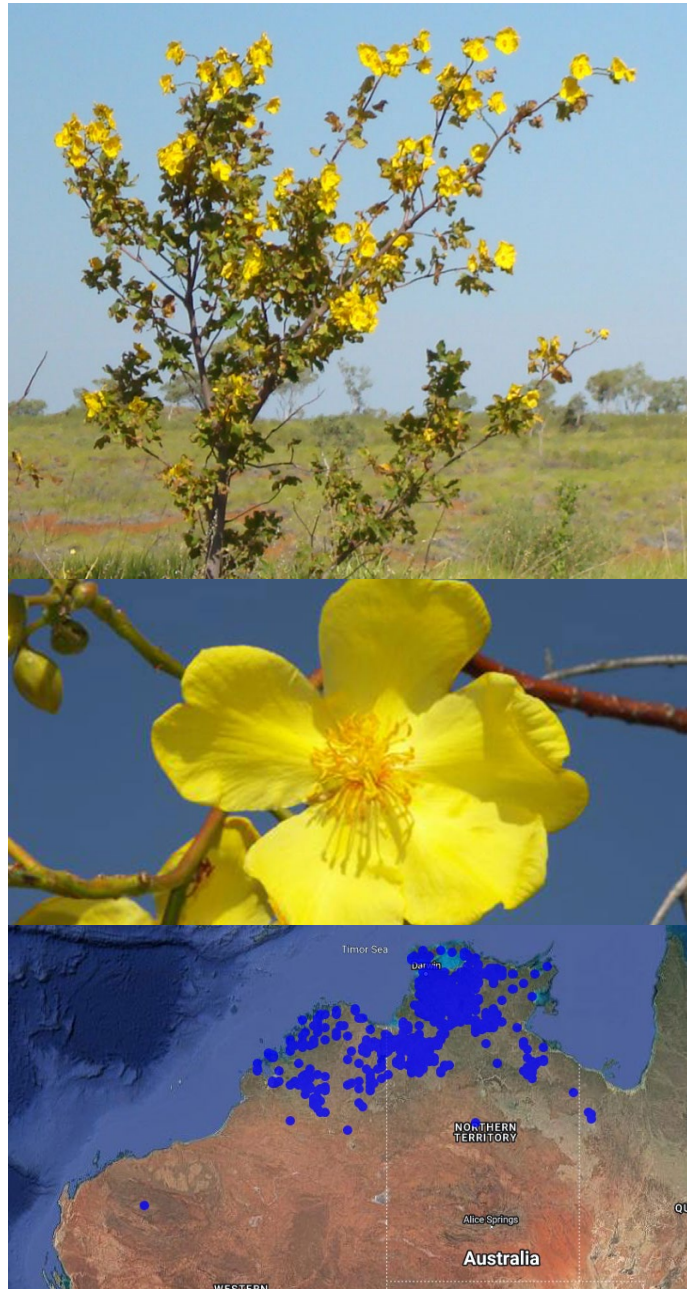
- *Dodonaea physocarpa* germinates ~12°C lower than the average across the other 11 species
- Suggesting some species in the region are seeking to germinate on the peripheral of the typical germination window

Once dormancy is broken...

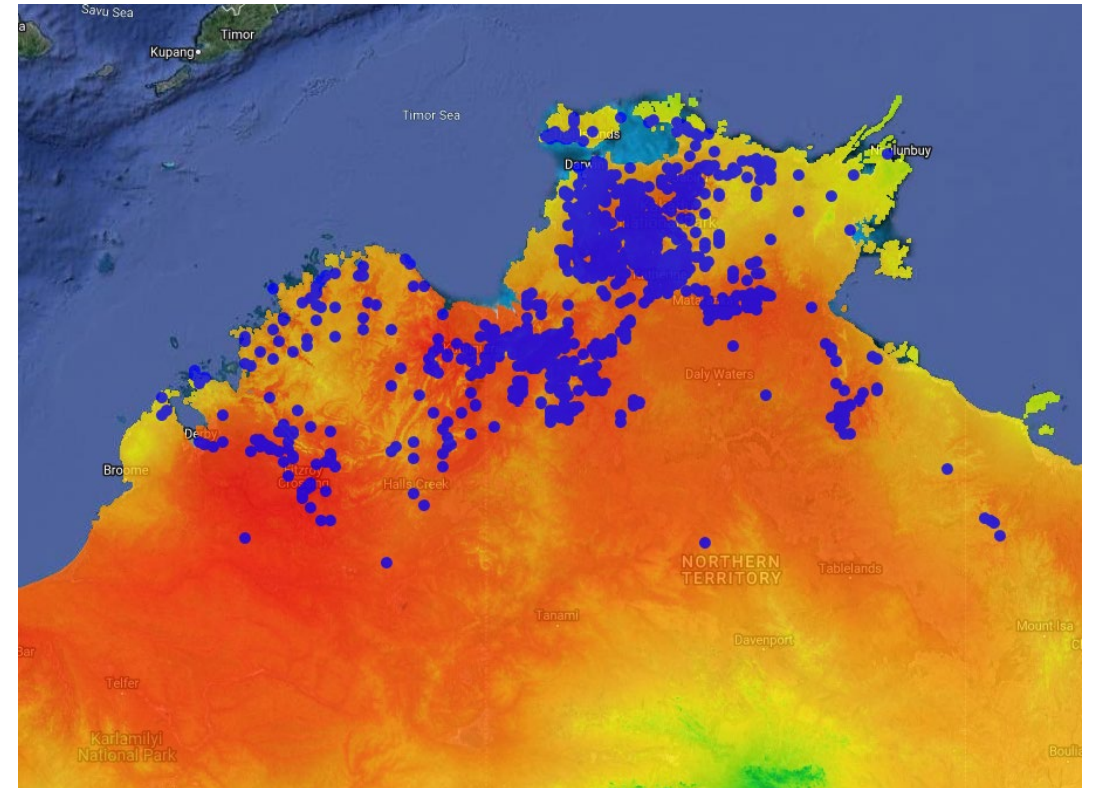
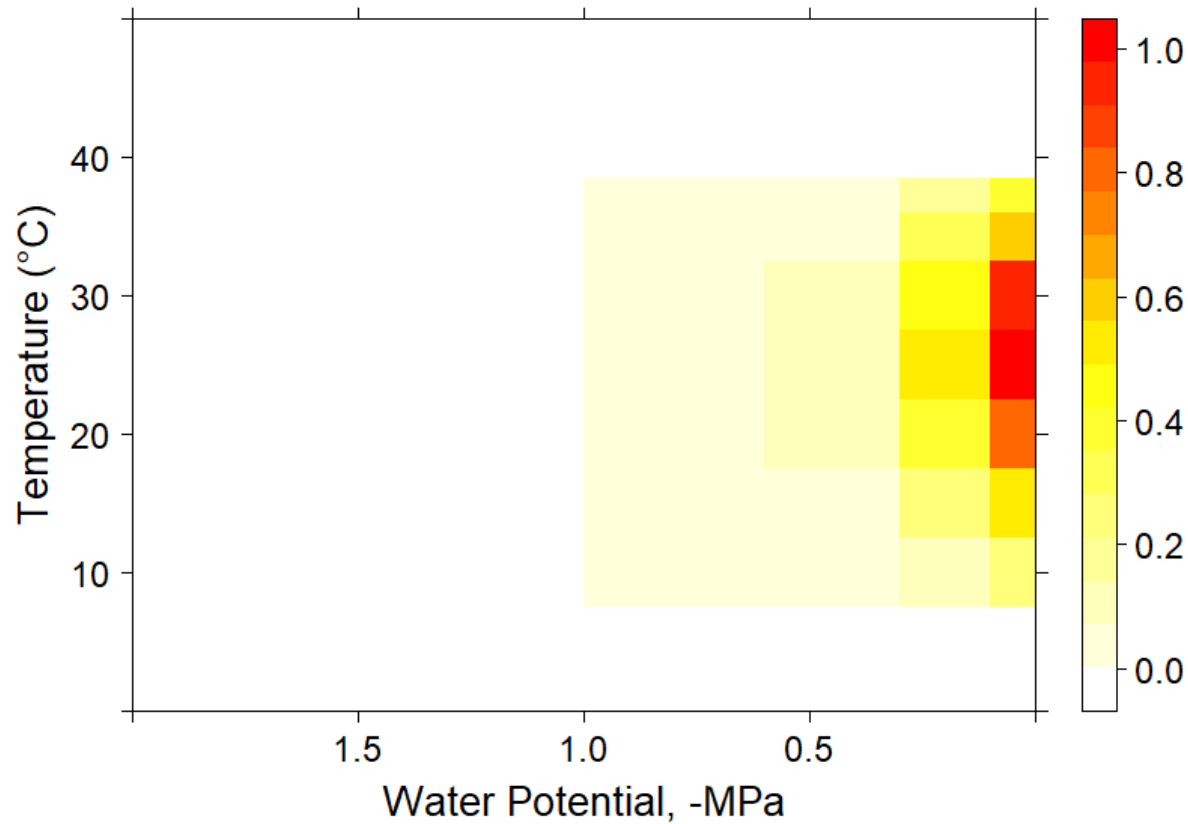


- But for the majority temperature appears to play a lesser roll in defining germination windows
- Rainfall and soil moisture are likely a much greater driver of germination timing

Cochlospermum fraseri



It's about predicting where and when seeding will make the biggest impact





Curtin University



Public Transport
Authority

METRONET

Thanks for listening!

Gelganyem limited

Public Transport Authority

Formosa flora

Tranen revegetation systems

Co authors

W Lewandrowski, S Turner, A Cross, D Merritt, S Pedrini,
B Albert, K Dixon

Recruiting!!!

- Post-docs
- PhDs
- Masters
- Honors

Michael.just@curtin.edu.au



m_just_



Michael Just



**ARC Centre for
Mine Site Restoration**

An Industrial Transformation Training Centre



BHP



**KARARA
MINING LTD**

