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The legacy of pasture improvement causes recruitment failure in grassy eucalypt woodland conservation reserves in the Midlands of Tasmania

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Supplementary material

Appendix 1. Environmental characteristics of the land-type categories used in this study

Vegetation categories are adapted from TasVeg 3.0. Geology categories are modified from 1: 250,000 Digital Geology Tasmania map, the most common vegetation and geology type for sample points is listed first. Mean values are presented with minimum and maximum values in parentheses. WB – water balance.

	Land-type	Vegetation category	Geology	Elev. (m)	Slope (degrees)	Rainfall (mm)	WB (mm)
Native Forest	Native Forest	<i>E. viminalis</i> , <i>E. amygdalina</i> , <i>E. ovata</i> woodland and forest, lowland grassland complex	Jurassic dolerite, quartz sandstone, basalt	463 (249–600)	7 (0–20)	600 (513–685)	-173 (-322 – -34)
Conservation	Public	<i>E. amygdalina</i> inland forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits or on dolerite, <i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest and woodland	Cainozoic sediments (Laterite, sands, gravels), Jurassic dolerite	212 (195–238)	2 (0–8)	487 (526–589)	-255 (-313 – -278)
	Private Unimproved	<i>E. amygdalina</i> inland forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits	Cainozoic sediments (Laterite, sands, gravels)	205 (174–247)			
	Private Improved	<i>E. amygdalina</i> woodland on dolerite or sandstone, <i>E. viminalis</i> woodland, lowland grassland complexes, agricultural land and regenerating agricultural land	Quartz sandstones Jurassic dolerite	260 (233–294)	4 (1–9)	507 (499–517)	-345 (-367 – -310)
Production	Rangeland	Agricultural land and regenerating agricultural land, <i>E. viminalis</i> woodland, <i>E. amygdalina</i> woodland on dolerite or sandstone, lowland grassland complexes, <i>Bursaria-Acacia</i> scrub	Jurassic dolerite, quaternary sediments, quartz sandstone	267 (213–335)	4 (0–13)	510 (499–534)	-340 (-373 – -293)
	Improved Pasture	Agricultural land, lowland <i>Poa</i> grassland, <i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest and woodland, <i>E. amygdalina</i> woodland on dolerite	Basalt, Jurassic dolerite, quartz sandstone	217 (196–293)	2 (0–7)	497 (401–511)	-372 (-390 – -338)

Appendix 2. Summary of the statistical models exploring the relationship of tree density in different size classes as a function of land-type

The response variable was the count of trees in each 10-cm DBH class in each transect for each land-type. SC indicates size class, df shows the number of parameters for each model, $\Delta AICc$ the difference between the model AICc and the minimum AICc in the set of models, and AICc weights (w_i) indicate the relative support for model i.

Model	df	<i>E. amygdalina</i>		<i>E. viminalis</i>		<i>A. dealbata</i>		<i>B. marginata</i>	
		$\Delta AICc$	w_i	$\Delta AICc$	w_i	$\Delta AICc$	w_i	$\Delta AICc$	w_i
SC * land-type	12	0.0	0.969	0.0	1	0.0	1	7.0	0.029
SC + land-type	8	6.9	0.031	44.3	<0.001	49.1	<0.001	0.0	0.971
SC	4	132	<0.001	81.4	<0.001	143	<0.001	21.1	<0.001
Land-type	7	623	<0.001	285.7	<0.001	500	<0.001	74.5	<0.001
Null	3	743	<0.001	326.0	<0.001	584	<0.001	97.8	<0.001

Appendix 4. Summary of the statistical models exploring the relationship between tree seedling density as a function of land-type for three dominant genera; *Eucalyptus*, *Acacia*, *Banksia*.

The response variable was the count of seedlings in each transect for each land-type. df shows the number of parameters in each model, ΔAICc the difference between the model AICc and the minimum AICc in the set of models, and AICc weights (w_i) indicate the relative support for model i.

	df	<i>Eucalyptus</i>		<i>Acacia</i>		<i>Banksia</i>	
		ΔAICc	w_i	ΔAICc	w_i	ΔAICc	w_i
Land-type	7	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1
null	2	75.5	<0.001	19.3	<0.001	31.8	<0.001

Appendix 5. Density and standard error (s.e.) by species of seedlings in five of the six land-type categories

No seedlings were found at the Improved Pasture land-type. As for Appendix 3 except for seedlings. Only live seedlings were recorded. 'n.a.' indicates not applicable.

Species	Native Forest			Public Conservation			Private Unimproved Conservation			Private Improved Conservation			Rangeland		
	<i>n</i> (plots/ 52)	density (ha ⁻¹)	s.e.	<i>n</i> (plots/ 26)	density (ha ⁻¹)	s.e.	<i>n</i> (plots/ 15)	density (ha ⁻¹)	s.e.	<i>n</i> (plots/ 20)	density (ha ⁻¹)	s.e.	<i>n</i> (plots/ 46)	density (ha ⁻¹)	s.e.
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	22	2036	572	16	713	202	13	415	72	3	1666	796	4	3624	1888
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	2	100	0	2	250	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	150	0
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	1	200	n.a.	1	11700	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Acacia</i> - unidentified	5	2780	1928	2	300	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1000	n.a.
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	-	-	-	3	67	17	1	325	n.a.	-	-	-	1	200	n.a.
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	3	233	33	12	371	220	6	1013	455	-	-	-	2	50	0
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	8	238	74	1	100	n.a.	-	-	-	1	100	n.a.	1	50	n.a.
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	8	625	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	11	614	228	19	432	100	13	192	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>	4	313	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	2	1175	1125	6	233	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	2	50	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	200	n.a.
<i>Eucalyptus tenuramis</i>	1	200	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	15	93	19	2	50	0	6	29	4	1	50	n.a.	1	150	n.a.
<i>Eucalyptus</i> – unidentified	2	125	25	1	350	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	-	-	-	1	250	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lomatia</i>	1	1150	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	150	n.a.	-	-	-
<i>Ozothamnus</i>	1	1800	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All acacias	28	1137	331	20	931	452	13	360	72	3	250	169	6	350	36
All eucalypts	28	247	74	20	386	87	13	177	49	1	3	2.5	2	8	5
All species	38	1018	34	21	1019	59	15	750	56	4	140	19	7	190	16

Appendix 6. Summary of the statistical models exploring the relationship between tree sapling density as a function of land-type for three dominant genera; *Eucalyptus*, *Acacia*, *Banksia*.

The response variable was the count of saplings in each transect for each land-type. df shows the number of parameters in each model, ΔAICc the difference between the model AICc and the minimum AICc in the set of models, and AICc weights (w_i) indicate the relative support for model i.

	df	<i>Eucalyptus</i>		<i>Acacia</i>		<i>Banksia</i>	
		ΔAICc	w_i	ΔAICc	w_i	ΔAICc	w_i
Land-type	7	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1
null	2	72.5	<0.001	23.1	<0.001	30.5	<0.001

Appendix 7. Intercept and slope estimates (and standard errors) for the statistical models of the relationship of tree density in each size class as a function of land-type for four abundant species: *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, *E. viminalis*, *Acacia dealbata*, *Banksia marginata*.

A negative slope indicates consistency with the negative exponential distribution. The models with a $w+ > 0.73$ are in bold. 'n.a.' indicates that no individuals were present.

	<i>E. amygdalina</i>		<i>E. viminalis</i>		<i>A. dealbata</i>		<i>B. marginata</i>	
	estimate	s.e.	estimate	s.e.	estimate	s.e.	estimate	s.e.
Native Forest								
Intercept	-1.08	0.75	0.29	0.26	5.26	0.31	-0.08	0.37
Slope	-0.43	0.03	-0.39	0.03	-1.76	0.13	-0.26	0.04
Public Conservation								
Intercept	1.56	0.18	-1.39	0.46	4.55	0.36	1.84	0.76
Slope	-0.32	0.02	-0.26	0.05	-1.90	0.20	-1.44	0.24
Private Unimproved Conservation								
Intercept	2.14	0.25	-0.05	0.37	5.49	0.42	1.82	1.70
Slope	-0.32	0.02	-0.26	0.04	-2.15	0.22	-1.80	0.32
Private Improved Conservation								
Intercept	-11.09	6.15	-2.92	0.74	-6.95	2.65	n.a.	n.a.
Slope	-0.06	0.10	-0.06	0.04	-1.09	0.21	n.a.	n.a.
Rangeland								
Intercept	n.a.	n.a.	-7.57	1.87	-6.02	1.71	-11.39	6.20
Slope	n.a.	n.a.	-0.04	0.06	-0.65	0.22	0.63	1.03