

Eucalyptus woodlands environmental water requirements

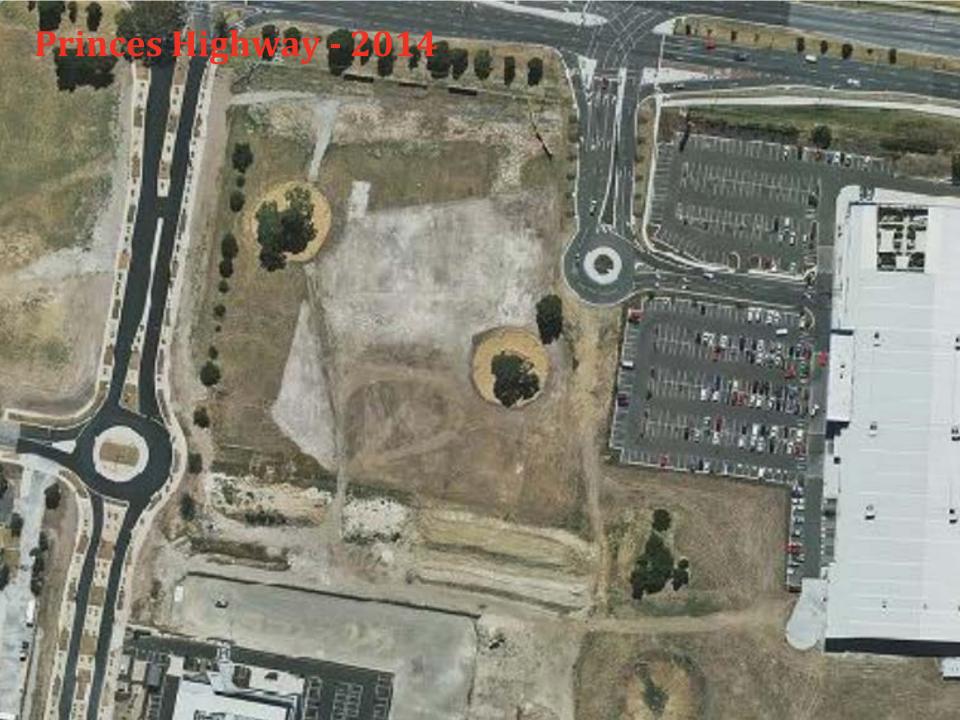
Date: January 2015



"The drying out of the reserve's soils due to drought and the installation of stormwater drains has caused a substantial decline in the vegetation's ecological health. Soil moisture can be expected to continue to decline as a result of climate change. This problem appears intractable."















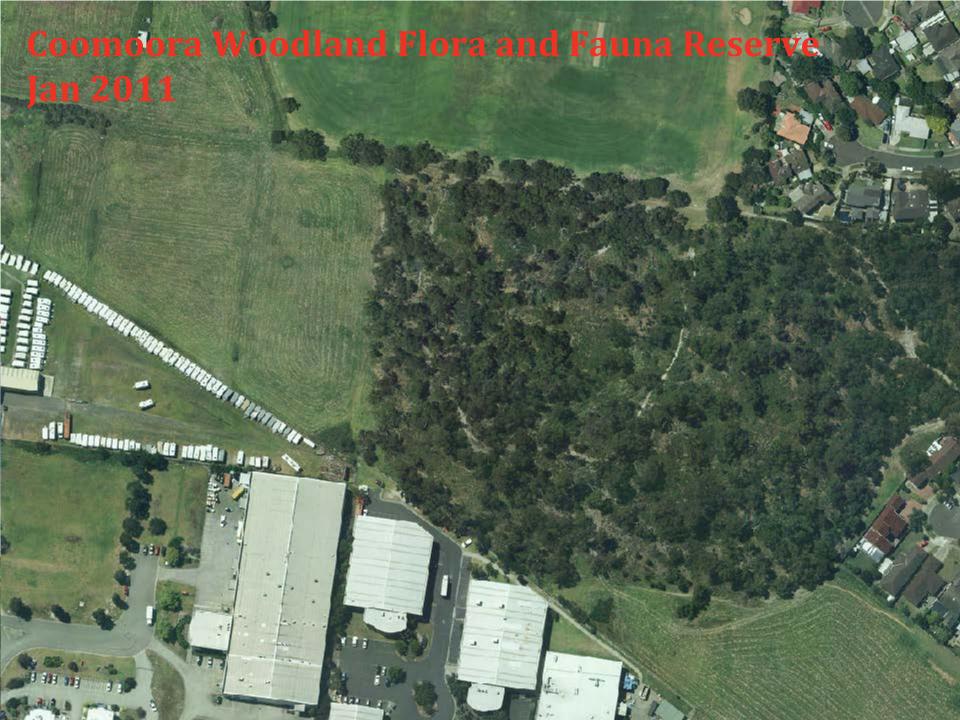


















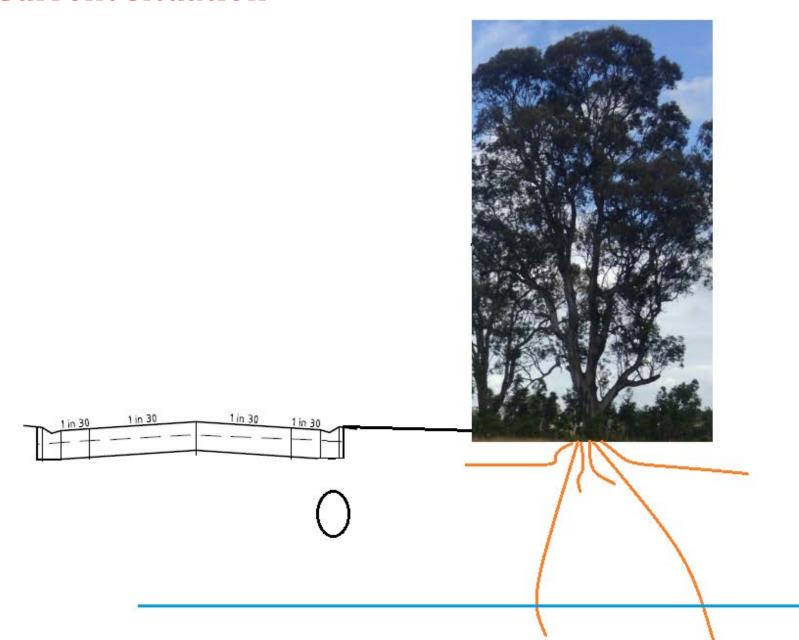
Management Plans

Typical recommendations

- Control of weed species
 - Prevent re-establishment of woody weeds
 - Reduce harmful plantings
 - Fire management
 - Boosting significant & scarce plant species

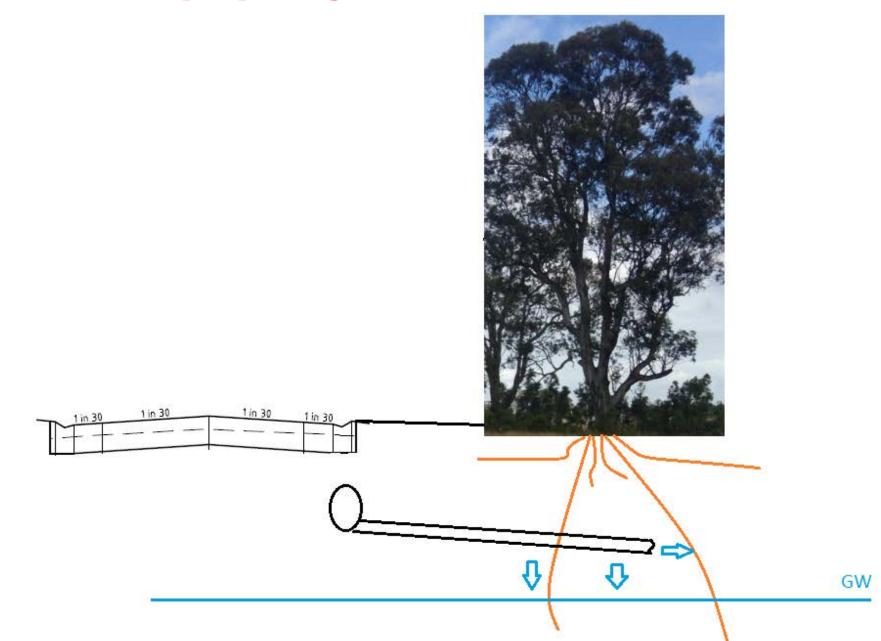


Current situation



GW

What we are proposing to do





We are not the first to think of this

Other projects

- City of Monash in partnership with the University of Melbourne and Melbourne Water
- Napier Park (Moonee Valley City Council)



Why might this work?

River Red Gum (Eucalyptus camaldulensis)

• Proportion of groundwater use varies from 40% to 60% (Thorburn & Walker, 1994), 67% of total annual water use (Engel et al, 2005)

• Hydraulic lift has been demonstrated in this species (Mark Adams, University of Western Australia)

 Root mortality in the upper layers following seasonal drought stress (Gill & Jackson, 2000)



Is this really necessary?

Field trial experiment by the University of Western Sydney

Preliminary results show that mature Sydney Blue Gum (*E. Saligna*) trees use about 25% less water under high CO2 conditions!



How will we assess whether it works?

Proposed Monitoring

Soil moisture monitoring

Groundwater monitoring

• ARC Linkage funding application with Monash University and Moonee Valley City Council

Ecological monitoring



Tips

- Don't use climate change to justify your projects
- Visibility is key
- Engage with local experts





