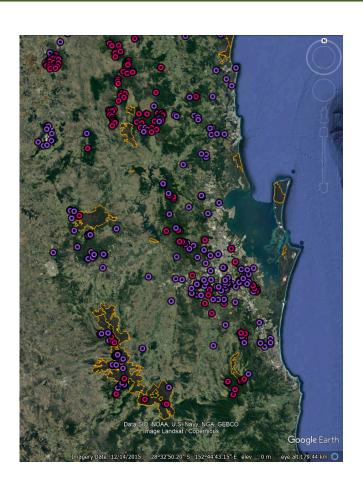


Understand the drivers of site occupancy by Greater gliders and Yellow-bellied gliders in south east Queensland



Building the **prosperity**, **liveability**, and **sustainability** of our 'future region'

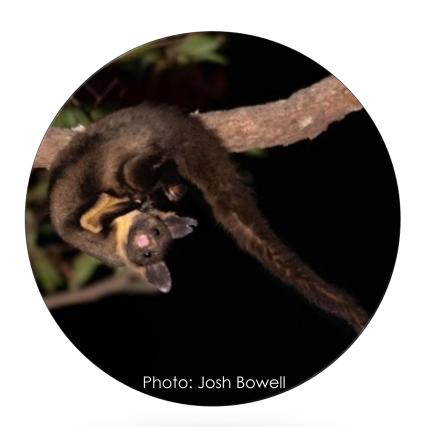
Background



- Greater & Yellow-bellied glider identified as national priorities for 2019-20 bushfire recovery by Australian Government
- Consultation with species experts, e.g., Teresa Eyre
 Q.DES & Wildlife Qld / Qld Glider Network regarding
 SEQ priorities
- \$110k project to develop habitat mapping for both Glider species (Oct 2021)
 - Identify remnant and regrowth habitats
 - Investigate use of LiDAR and other data sources to predict the occurrence of mature, hollow-bearing trees
 - Ground-truth mapping through targeted surveys



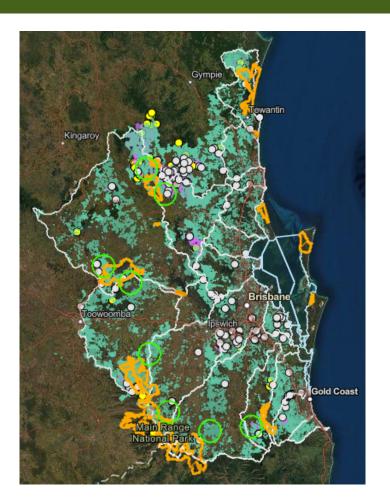
Project Status



- Literature review, expert panel formed
- Draft mapping developed for both species (Q.DES & HLW) & focal areas identified
- EOIs sought from private landholders (SEQ LfW)
- Habitat assessment & survey method determined
- First round surveys completed (WQ/QGN)
- Results assessed & mapping revisions recommended
- Extension sought to 30 December 2022
- New survey sites identified
- Second round surveys underway



Draft mapping



Expert working group

- Q.DES (Eyre, Sanderson, Trent) WQ/QGN (Revie, Boswell, Cecil), NDL (Lyons)
- Existing mapping of greater glider (Eyre et al.)
- New mapping for yellow-bellied glider (HLW Mooney)
- Species data trawl WildNet, ALA, Q.DES, WQ
- Literature review & Multi-regional Working Group
 - Remnant vegetation mapping (Q.DES regional ecosystems)
 - Preference for dry, mixed eucalypt open forest
 - Key habitat species, e.g., C. citriodora, Eucalyptus moluccana,
 E. tereticornis, E. crebra, C. intermedia and E. portuensis
 - Greater glider a focus in NSW and Victoria, trialling habitat modelling
- Intersect high precision species records (500m or less) with remnant vegetation
- Review & determine survey priorities



First Surveys



Site selection

- Landholder engagement
- Property selection & access negotiation
- Properties with large areas of potential habitat

Seven sites assessed – species, habitat

- one greater glider
- no yellow-bellied glider
- wet weather, one acoustic survey

Few large trees

Other HD wildlife

Common brushtail possum
Sugar glider
Squirrel glider
Australian owlet-nightjar

Other wildlife

Tawny frogmouth
Koala
Brown tree snake
Ornate burrowing frog



Habitat assessment

- 50m x 100m transects
- Vegetation structure: layers, height, species
- Trees >20cm DBH: DBH, height, canopy, growth stage, hollows, fire damage

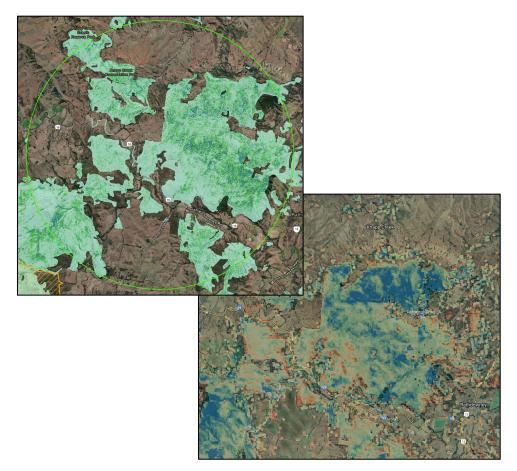
Site No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Trees > 20 cm DBH (#)	123	67	104	61	92	65	106
Total Hollows > 10 cm (#)	25	1	3	0	0	0	0
Live Hollow Trees (#)	23	1	5	0	0	0	0
Dead Hollow Trees (#)	11	1	1	0	0	0	1
Ave Height > 20 cm DBH (m)	17.09	18.9	19.11	15.05	16.01	7.51	18.9
Ave Growth Stage > 20 cm DBH	1.79	1.85	1.69	0.6	0.79	0.91	1.71
Trees > 30 cm DBH (#)	57	43	61	21	31	33	60
Trees > 39.6 cm DBH (#)	29	18	33	2	8	19	29
Density > 30 cm DBH (#/ha)	114	86	122	42	62	66	120
Density > 39.6 cm DBH (#/ha)	58	36	66	4	16	38	58

Guide to Greater Glider Habitat in Queensland (Eyre et al. 2022)

- Large tree DBH 46.2 ± 6.5cm
- Density large trees / hectare 32.1 ± 11.6cm
- Habitat includes feed trees >30cm DBH



Revise mapping



- Expert panel review of survey results
- Records of other large-hollowdependent fauna (WildNet)
- SEQ Regional Forest Agreement Old Growth Values (1998)
- LiDAR Canopy Height analysis Lockyer
 & Scenic Rim (HLW)
- Draft Forest Maturity Mapping height, cover, biomass (Griffith Uni, Great Eastern Ranges)

https://seqcatchments.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/sidebar/index.html?appid=c47a015947104e8d894818aec569d536

https://patrickmnorman.users.earthengine.app/view/ausforest maturityandrecoveryapp



Key learnings (so far)



- Wet weather & short project timeframes are challenging
- Accessing & using spatial data takes time, money & processing power
- Collaboration delivers better outcomes
- Remnant vegetation does not equal habitat, groundtruthing critical to improve mapping
- Many areas of forest surveyed too young to support large hollow bearing trees
- Identifying mature forests critical to understand status of gliders, and priorities for protection, restoration, expansion, connectivity and revegetation
- Remote methods being trialed may provide some answers

Next steps



- Investigate using the glider detection dog
- Complete surveys & review results
- Refine mapping with expert panel
- Present to ESA-SCBO 2022 Conference, Glider Symposium, Nov 2022
- Make mapping available

Thank you

