

# **FORESTCHECK – monitoring biodiversity in jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) forest managed for timber harvesting**

**Lachlan McCaw** and Richard Robinson

Science Division, Department of Environment and Conservation, Locked bag 2 Manjimup, Western Australia, 6258  
Lachie.McCaw@dec.wa.gov.au

Monitoring forms the basis for adaptive management, which is recognized as an appropriate strategy for managing under conditions of uncertainty and change. FORESTCHECK is an integrated monitoring system that has been developed to provide information to forest managers in the southwest of Western Australia about changes and trends in key elements of forest biodiversity associated with management activities. Integrated monitoring is a fundamental component of Ecologically Sustainable Forest Management (ESFM) and is necessary for reporting against the Montreal Process criteria and indicators for ESFM. FORESTCHECK is included as an operational program in the current Forest Management Plan 2004-2013. Monitoring protocols were developed over 2 yrs with input from scientists and managers in the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) and a number of external scientific agencies. The Science Division of DEC is responsible for implementation of the project. The FORESTCHECK Concept Plan, Operations Plan and Annual Progress Reports may be viewed on the DEC Naturebase website at <http://www.naturebase.net>.

The initial focus of FORESTCHECK is on timber harvesting and silvicultural treatment in jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) forest which includes shelterwood cutting, gap creation and post-harvest burning. The sampling design includes external reference sites in old-growth stands, and mature stands that have not been harvested for at least four decades. Between 2002 and 2006 a total of 48 monitoring grids were established at five locations chosen to reflect underlying patterns of moisture availability and fertility across the southwest forest landscape. Each 2 ha monitoring grid is assessed for attributes including forest structure, soil disturbance, litter and woody debris, and elements of biodiversity including vascular flora, vertebrate fauna (birds, mammals and reptiles), cryptogams (lichens, liverworts and moss), macrofungi and invertebrate fauna. Results from the initial five years of monitoring are currently being analysed in preparation for publication.

FORESTCHECK has been nominated for inclusion in the network of Australian Long Term Ecological Research (LTER) sites, and good opportunities exist for collaborative research with other LTER sites in Mediterranean and temperate forest ecosystems.

## **Key Words**

Monitoring, LTER site, eucalypt forest, Mediterranean ecosystem