Jen Silcock

Biography

Jen Silcock is an arid zone ecologist and Postdoctoral Research Fellow with the Threatened Species Recovery Hub at the University of Queensland.

EcoTAS abstract

Translocation of species deemed valuable by societies is not a new phenomenon, with numerous contemporary plant distributions attributed to human nurture and transport over millennia. This includes staple food plants and those with medicinal, culinary or narcotic properties and/or cultural and ceremonial meaning. In recent decades, the intentional movement of plant material with the aim of increasing a species' geographic range and/or population size, including both augmentation of existing populations and establishment of new ones, has emerged as a rapidly expanding field of conservation biology. The prevalence and imperative for conservation translocations will continue to grow in response to the increasing number of species threatened by habitat loss, weeds, disease and projected

SYMPOSIUM: Novel management interventions for threatened species

Wednesday, November 29, 2017

4:00 PM - 6:00 PM

Wattagan Room

Oral presentation

Silcock J [1] , Simmons L [1] , Monks L [1,2] , Dillon R [1,2] , Reiter N [3] , Jusaitis M [4] , Coates D [1,2]

[1] National Environmental Science Program – Threatened Species Recovery Hub, Brisbane/Perth QLD/WA, Australia

[2] Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth WA, Australia

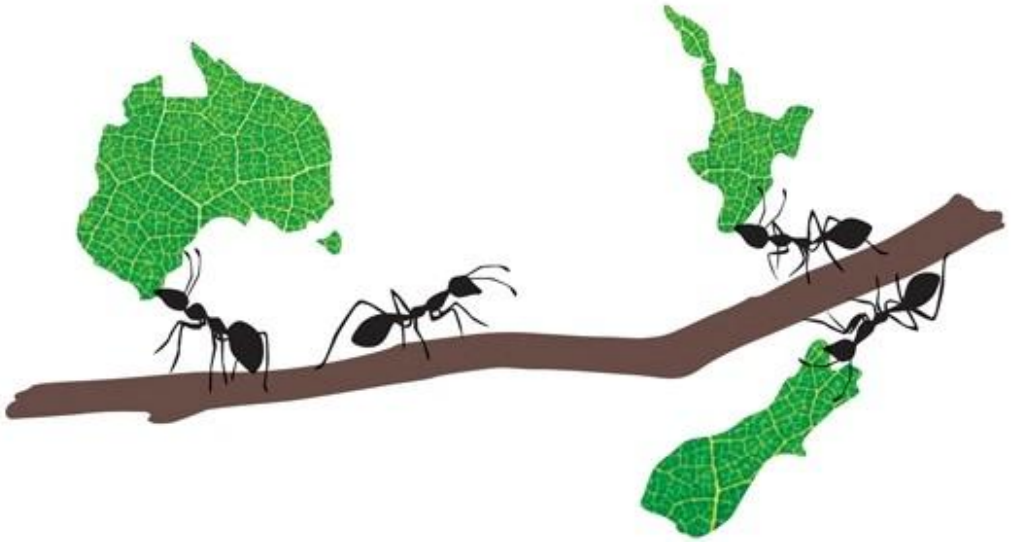
[3] Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne VIC, Australia

[4] Botanic Gardens of South Australia, Adelaide SA, Australia

climate change.

Translocation is a relatively high-risk, high-cost and challenging exercise, and must be informed by past experience. In Australia, more than 600 translocations targeting threatened species have been undertaken since the late 1970s, with many more planned. Data on these translocations typically remain in practitioner's heads or unpublished reports, while the available literature is scant and biased towards successful projects. We compiled a national plant translocation database incorporating available data on all translocations that have occurred in Australia, including location, number and type of propagules, treatments applied and short and long-term success. This will provide the first overview of the practice of plant translocation in Australia, examine factors that influence success and evaluate its contribution to plant conservation. Results will feed into the Australian Network for Plant Conservation's updated Guidelines for Threatened Plant Translocations, currently in preparation.

A review of plant translocations for species conservation in Australia



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Kiri (Reihana) Spraggs

EcoTAS abstract

The widespread degradation of water quality and quantity and its state of mauri, is a significant issue for Māori. This issue is represented by widespread degradation of

Open session (1)

Monday, November 27, 2017

3:45 PM - 5:45 PM

Sugarloaf Room

Oral presentation