



**Landcare Research**  
**Manaaki Whenua**

# Sustained possum control increases survival of trees in native forests.

Andrew Gormley, Pen Holland, Roger Pech,  
Caroline Thomson, Ben Reddiex (DoC)



# Invasive mammals



Key driver of change in  
New Zealand ecosystems

- Biodiversity & agricultural impacts



# Pest control

Benefits to native trees of possum control often not measured

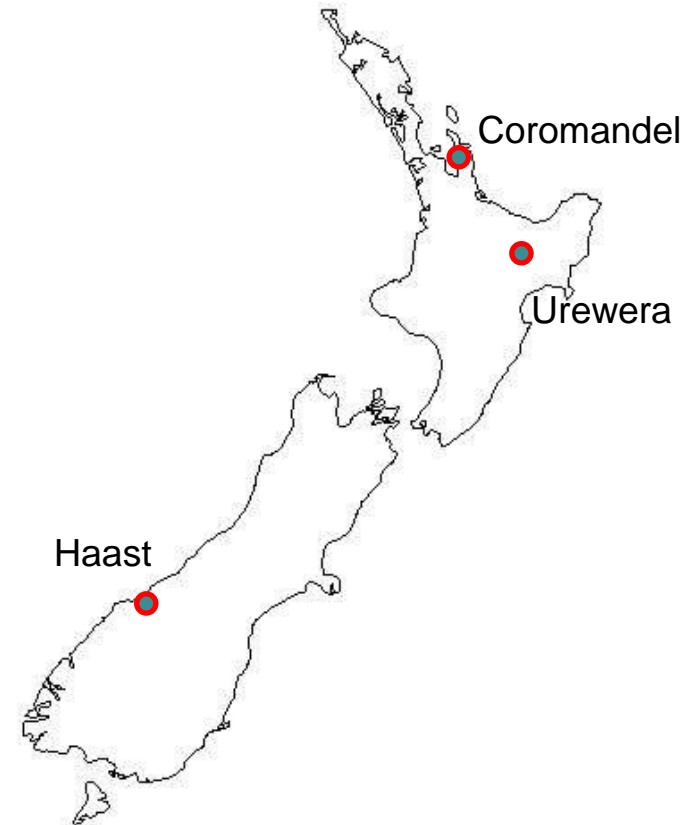




# Experimental management of possums, 2004-2010

- Established by:
  - John Parkes (LCR)
  - Ben Reddiex (DOC/LCR)
  - Clare Veltman (DOC)
  - Caroline Thomson (LCR) and many others

- Paired sites in each area (c.1000 – 2300 ha)
  - **Treatment:** Extensive control prior to & during study
  - **Non-treatment:** No official control



# Indicator species

- Two possum-preferred and one non-preferred species selected as indicators at each site
- 200 of each species per site



Kāmahi: *Weinmannia racemosa*



Patē: *Schefflera digitata*



Silver beech: *Nothofagus menziesii*



# What was measured?



Foliar Browse Index (FBI)



Foliage Cover Index (FCI)

- Tree Size (dbh)
- Neighbouring trees



Mortality (Alive or Dead)

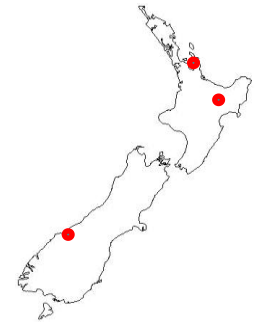
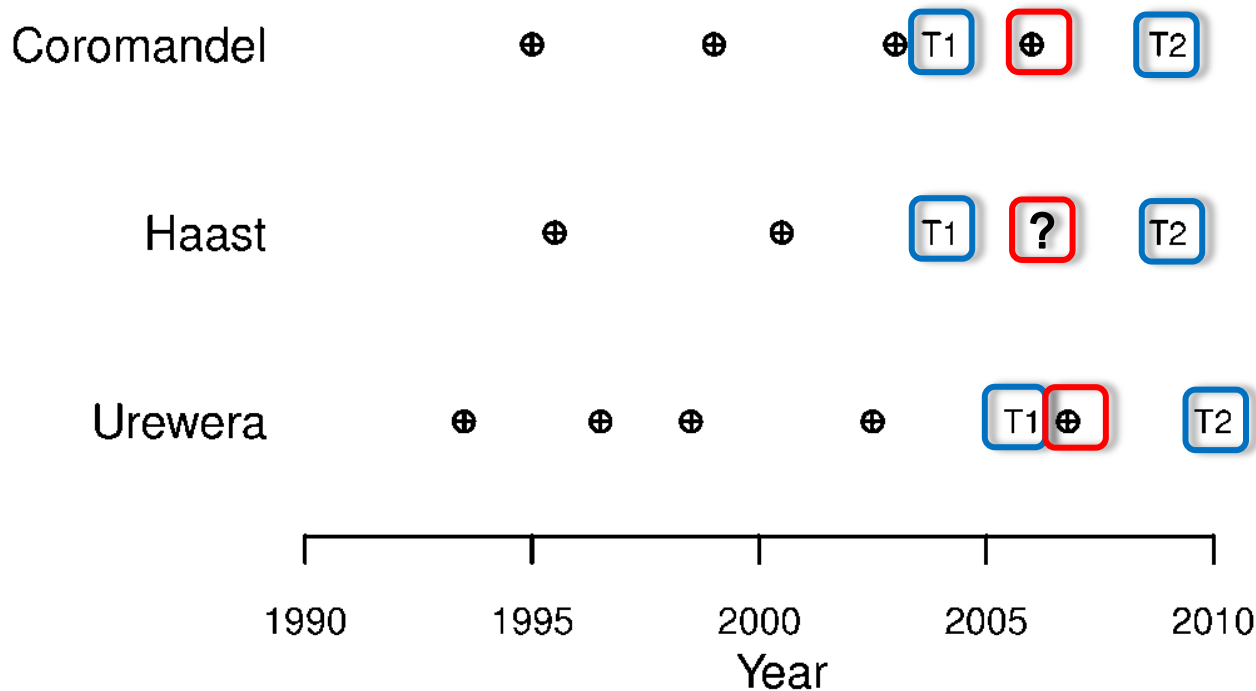
# Timing



- Two measurements

T1: 2004/2005

T2: 2009/2010



⊕ Control operations at treatment site

# Analysis

- Looked at effect of possum control on Browse, Cover and tree mortality
- Fitted hierarchical models in a Bayesian framework:
  - **Browse** with biomass of neighbourhood trees, consumed biomass, DBH, TCI
  - **Tree mortality** using FCI, DBH, Treatment, TCI

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## Impacts of an invasive herbivore on indigenous forests

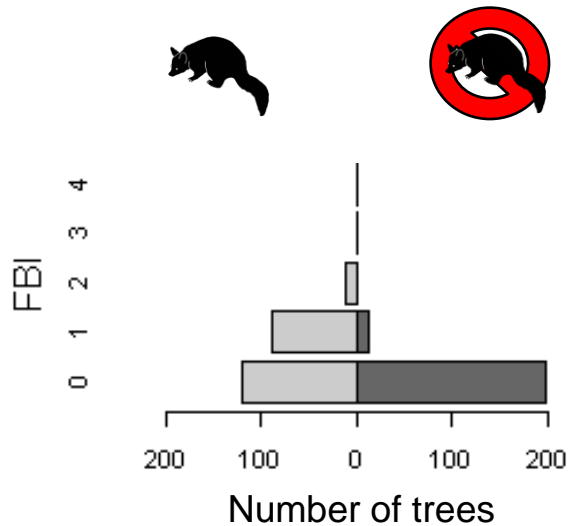
Andrew M. Gormley<sup>1\*</sup>, E. Penelope Holland<sup>1</sup>, Roger P. Pech<sup>1,2</sup>, Caroline Thomson<sup>1</sup> and Ben Reddiex<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Landcare Research, PO Box 40, Lincoln, 7640, New Zealand; <sup>2</sup>Joint Graduate School in Biodiversity and Biosecurity, School of Biological Sciences, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand; and <sup>3</sup>Department of Conservation, PO Box 10420, Wellington, 6143, New Zealand



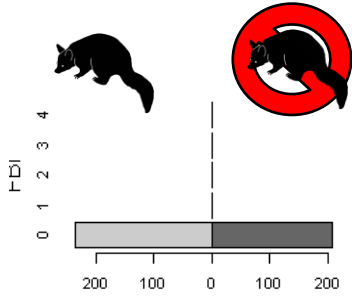
# Browse (FBI)

- 4 = Severe
- 3 = Heavy
- 2 = Moderate
- 1 = Slight
- 0 = None

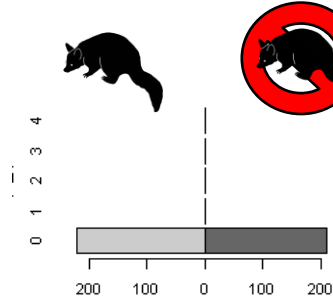


# Non-preferred

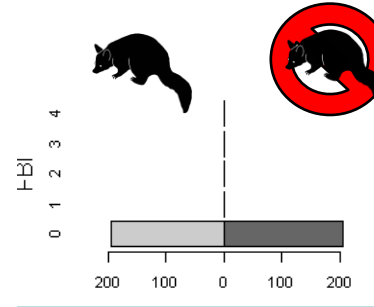
*K. excelsa*  
Rewarewa



*K. excelsa*  
Rewarewa



*N. menziesii*  
Silver beech



No browse

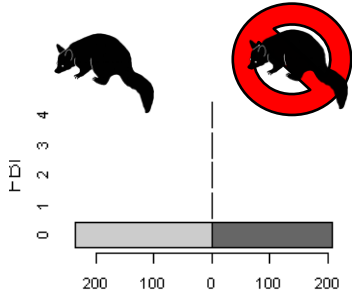
Coromandel

Urewera

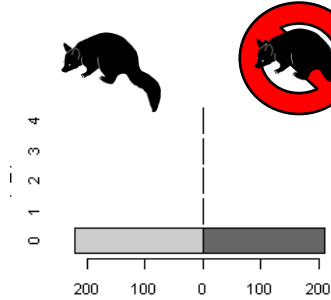
Haast

# Non-preferred

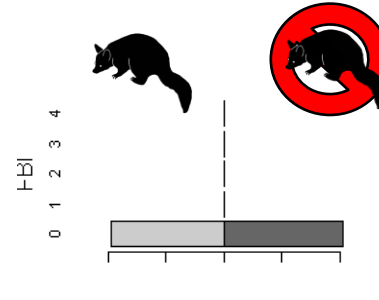
*K. excelsa*  
Rewarewa



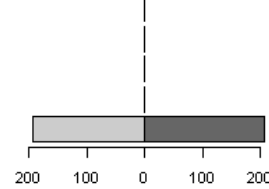
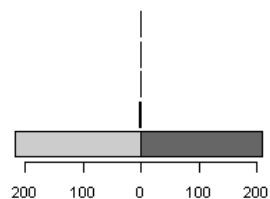
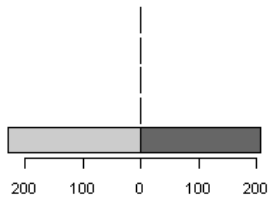
*K. excelsa*  
Rewarewa



*N. menziesii*  
Silver beech



No browse



Same pattern in time 2

Coromandel

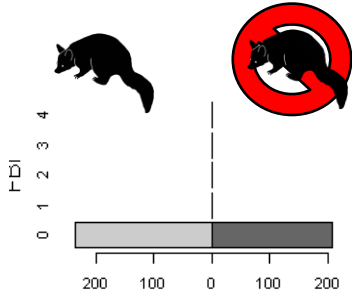
Urewera

Haast

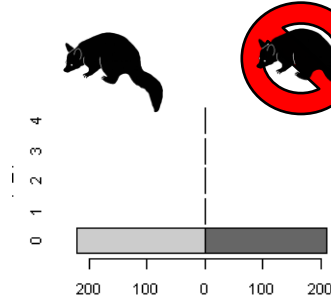


# Non-preferred

*K. excelsa*  
Rewarewa



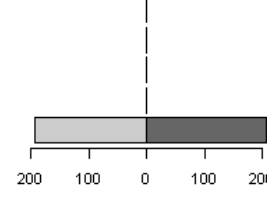
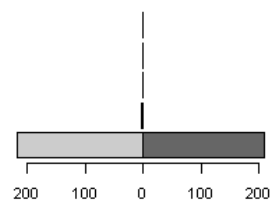
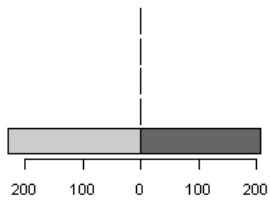
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Rewarewa



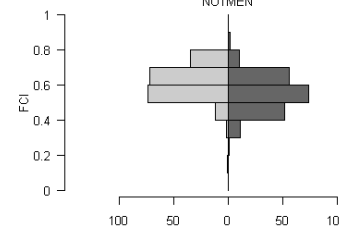
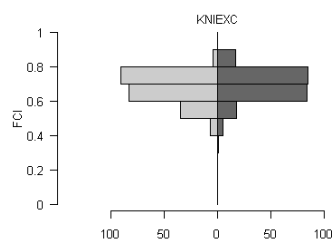
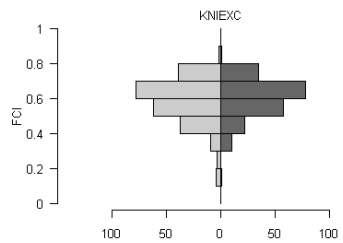
*N. menziesii*  
Silver beech



No browse



Same pattern in time 2



No difference in Cover

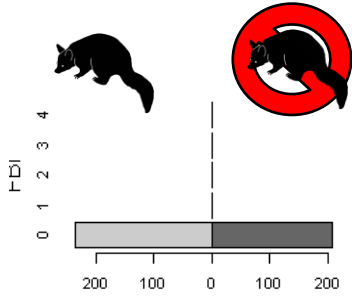
Coromandel

Urewera

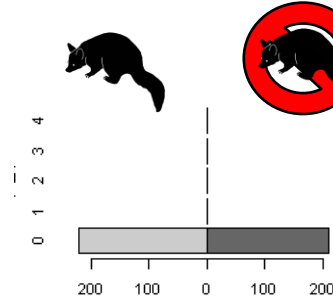
Haast

# Non-preferred

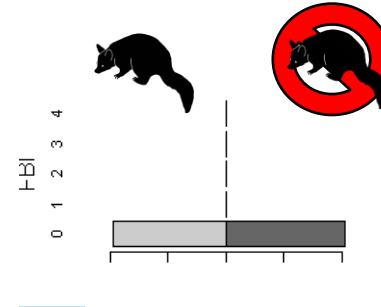
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Rewarewa



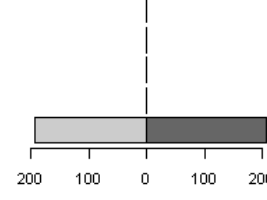
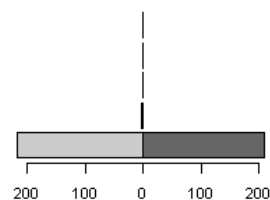
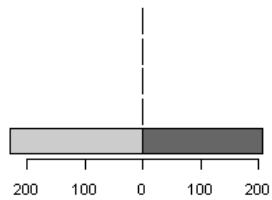
*K. excelsa*  
Rewarewa



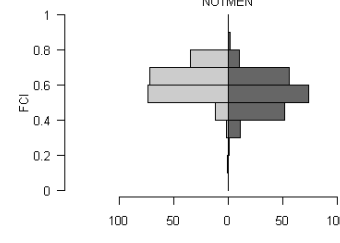
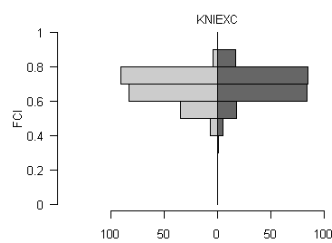
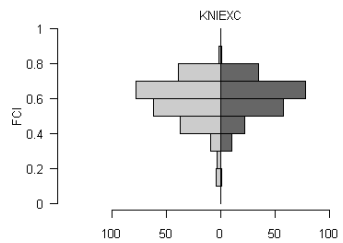
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Silver beech



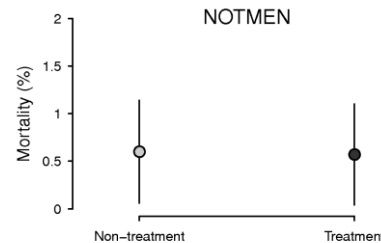
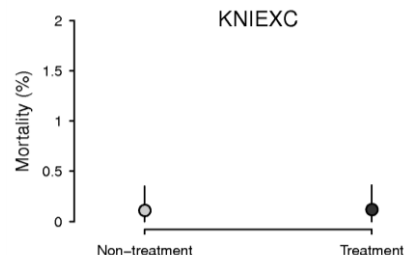
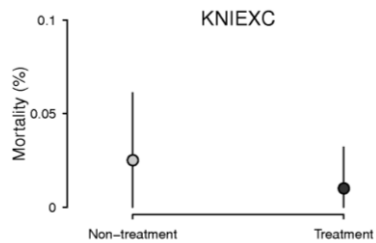
No browse



Same pattern in time 2



No difference in Cover



No difference in Mortality

Coromandel

Urewera

Haast

# Coromandel

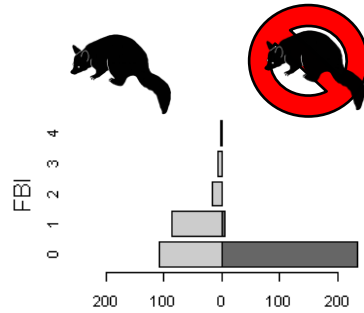


*O. rani*

*W. silvicola*  
Towai



*O. rani*  
Heketara



- No treatment → More Browse
- Moderate/heavy for one species
  - Minor for second species



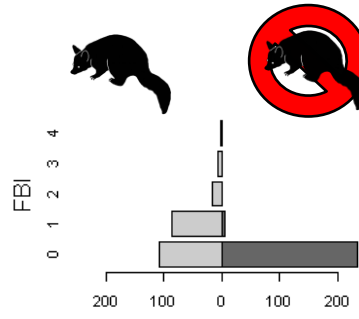
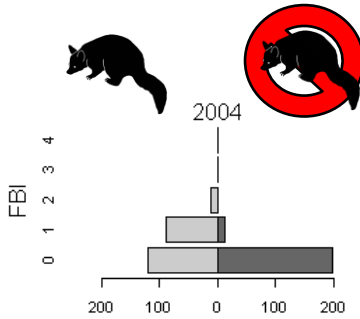
# Coromandel



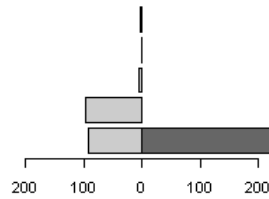
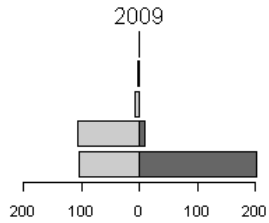
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*W. silvicola*  
Towai

*O. rani*  
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Same pattern at time 2

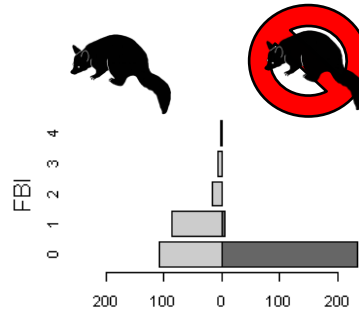
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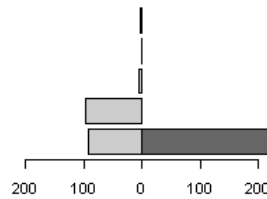
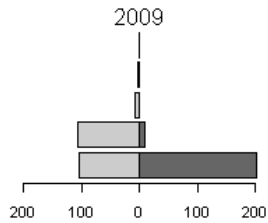
*O. rani*

*W. silvicola*  
Towai

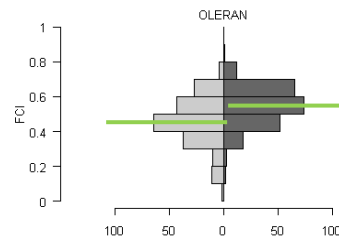
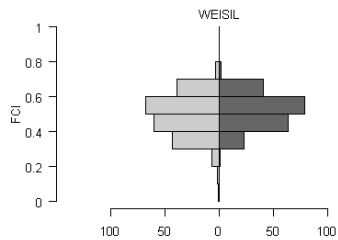
*O. rani*  
Heketara



No treatment → More Browse  
 - Moderate/heavy for one species  
 - Minor for second species



Same pattern at time 2



Higher browse leads to less cover for heavier browsed species

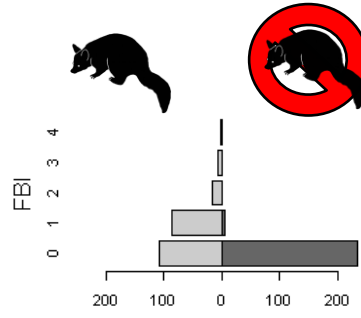
# Coromandel



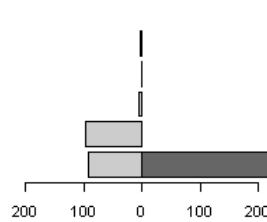
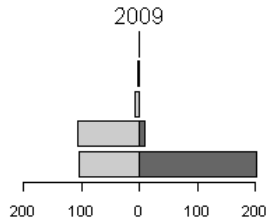
*O. rani*

*W. silvicola*  
Towai

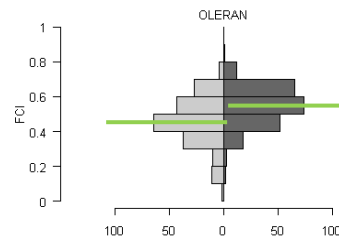
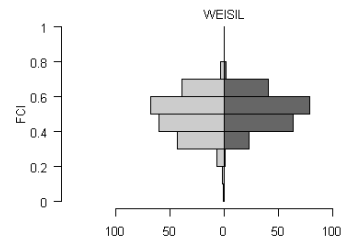
*O. rani*  
Heketara



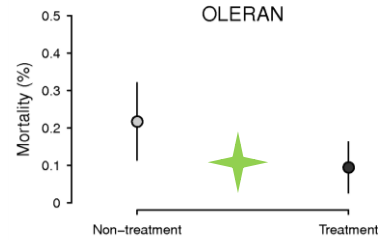
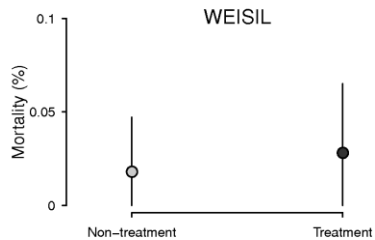
No treatment → More Browse  
 - Moderate/heavy for one species  
 - Minor for second species



Same pattern at time 2



Higher browse leads to less cover for heavier browsed species



Lower mortality on treatment areas for heavier browsed species



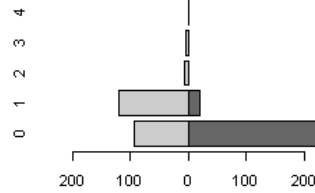
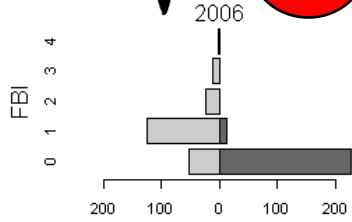
# Urewera



*W. racemosa*

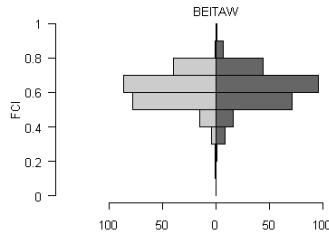
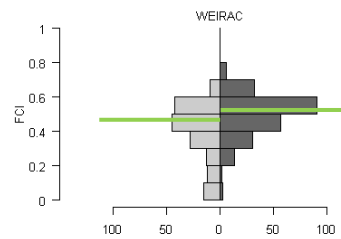
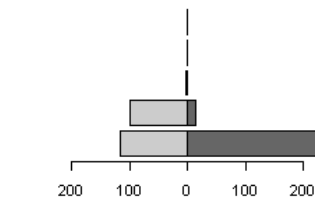
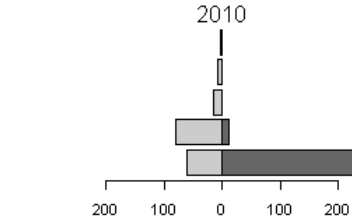
*W. racemosa*  
Kāmahī

*B. tawa*  
Tawa

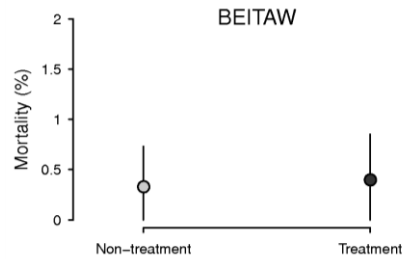
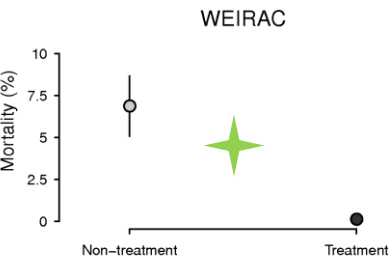


No treatment → More Browse  
- Moderate/heavy for one species  
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Same pattern at time 2



Higher browse leads to less cover for heavier browsed species



Lower mortality on treatment areas for heavier browsed species

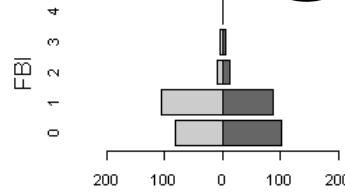
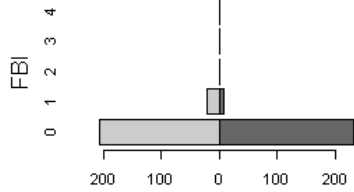
# Haast



*S. digitata*

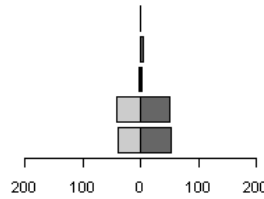
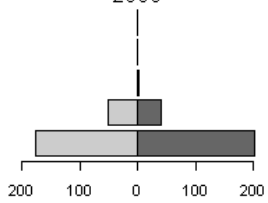
*W. racemosa*  
Kāmahi

*S. digitata*  
Patē

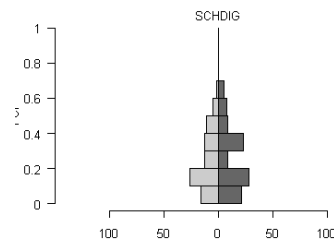
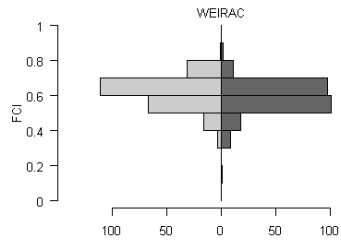


High browse on *S. digitata* in both areas

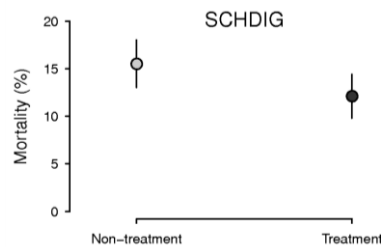
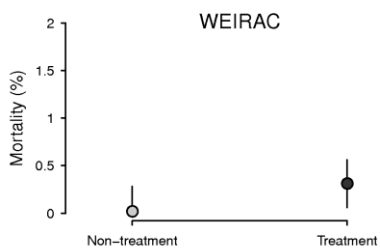
2009



Control ceased before time 2

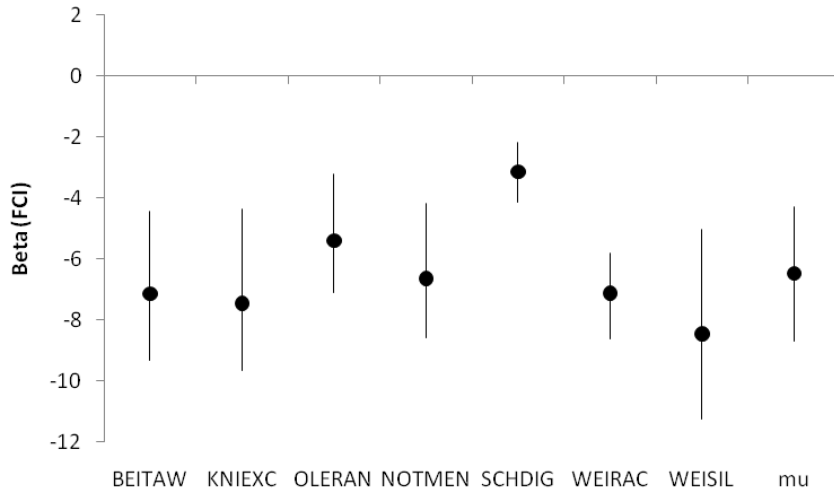


No difference in cover



High mortality in both areas for *S. digitata*  
(evidence of lower in treatment area)

# Hierarchical model for tree mortality

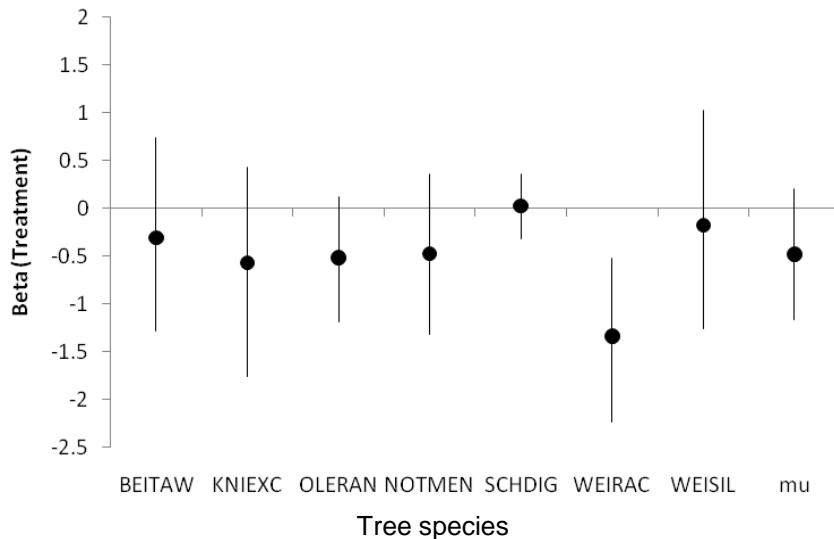
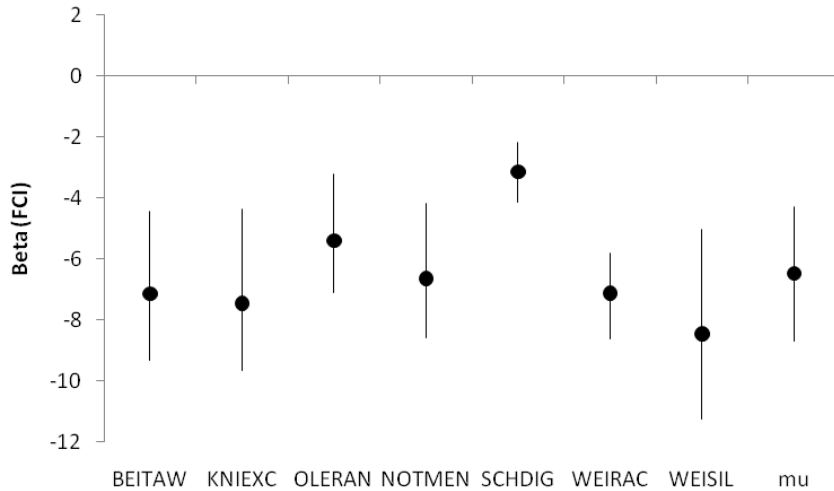


## Lower tree mortality with

- Increasing foliage cover (FCI)

*Co-efficient estimates and 95% credible intervals for the best model;  $\beta < 0$  indicates a negative relationship*

# Hierarchical model for tree mortality



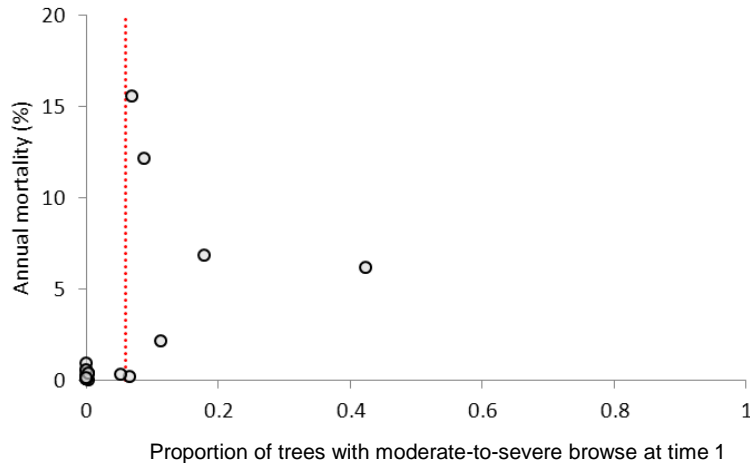
## Lower tree mortality with

- Increasing foliage cover (FCI)

- Treatment

*Co-efficient estimates and 95% credible intervals for the best model;  $\beta < 0$  indicates a negative relationship*

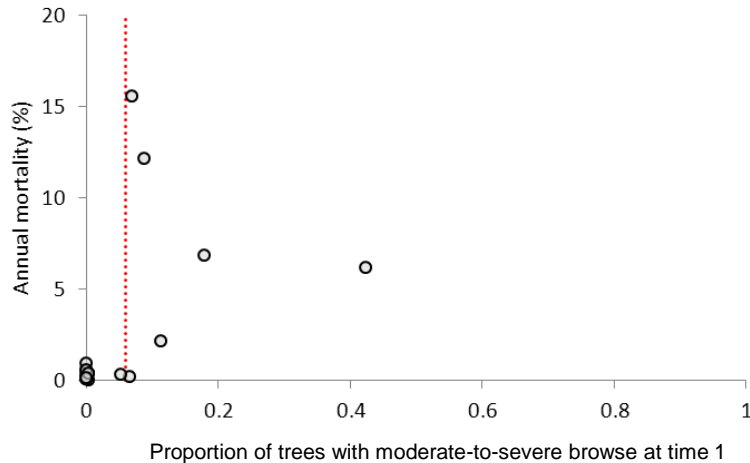
# Mortality by browse (FBI) and cover (FCI)



Higher tree mortality when

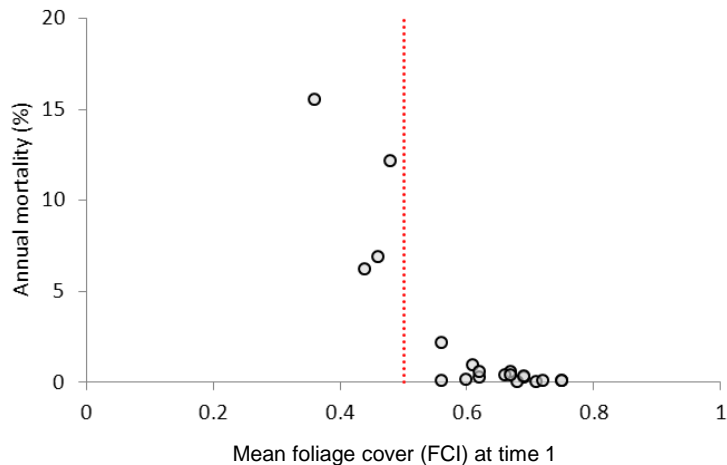
- Proportion of trees with 'moderate to severe browse' (FBI > 25%) is greater than 0.05

# Mortality by browse (FBI) and cover (FCI)



Higher tree mortality when

- Proportion of trees with 'moderate to severe browse' (FBI > 25%) is greater than 0.05



- Mean foliage cover < 0.5



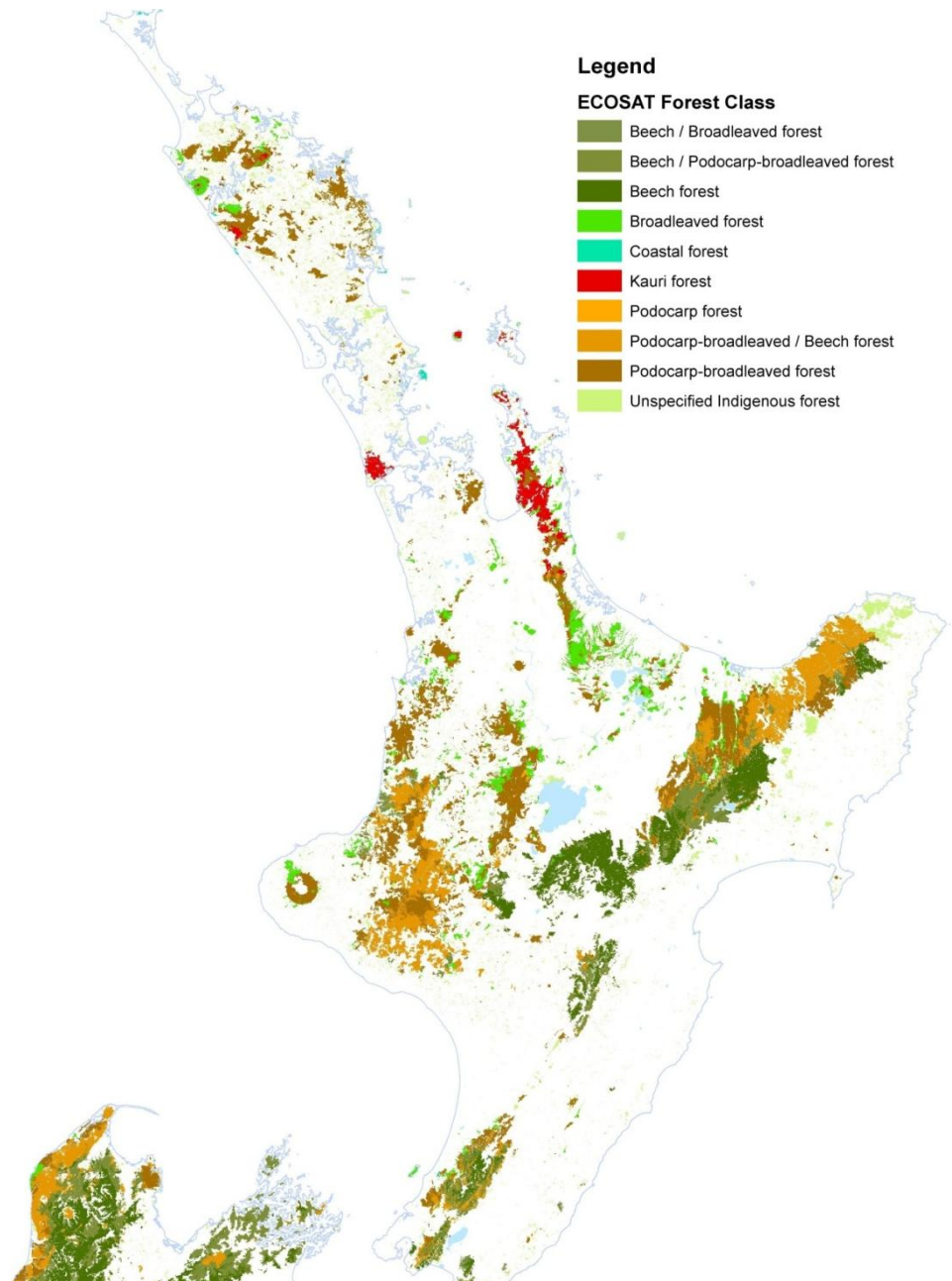
# Conclusions

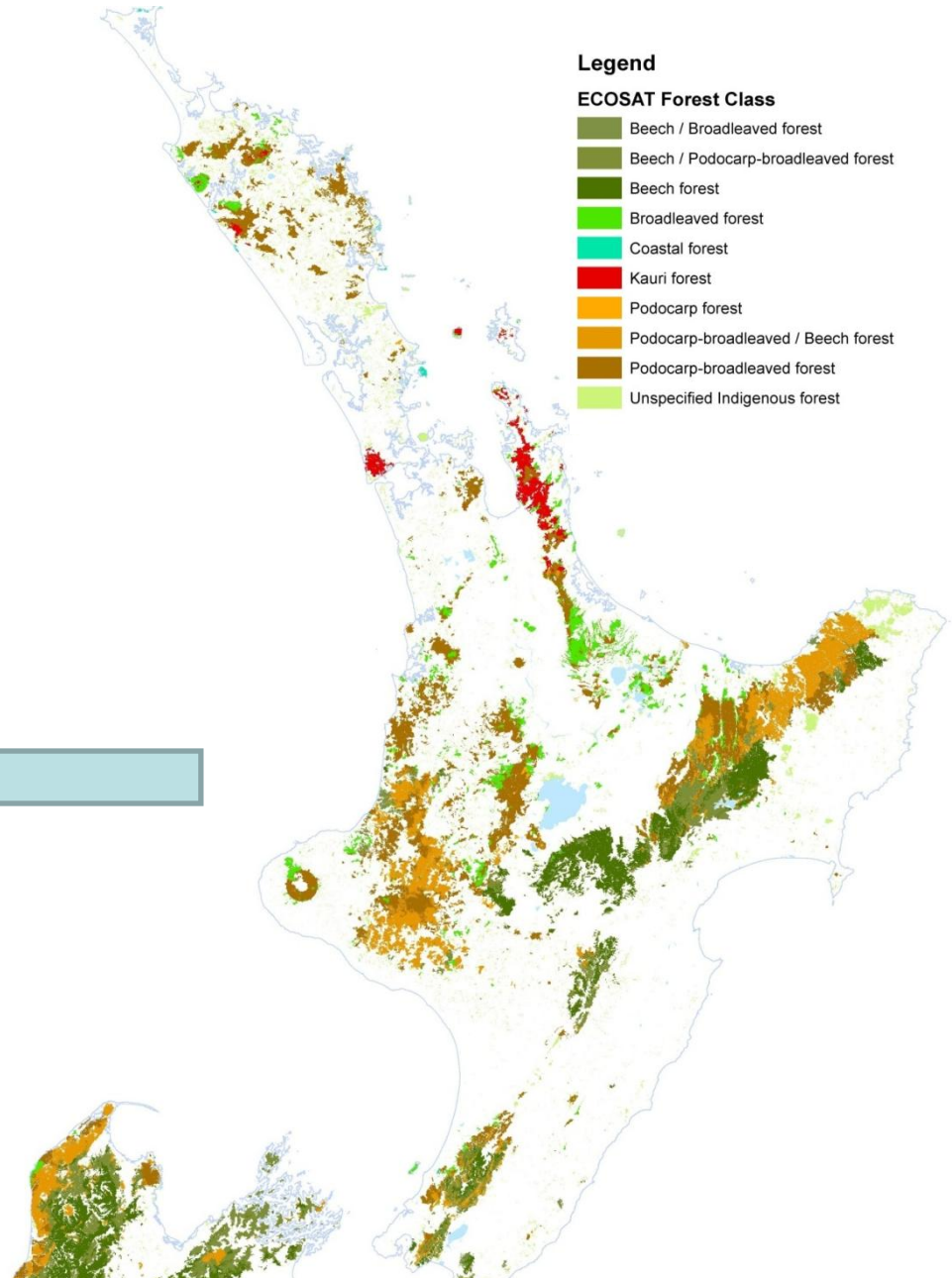
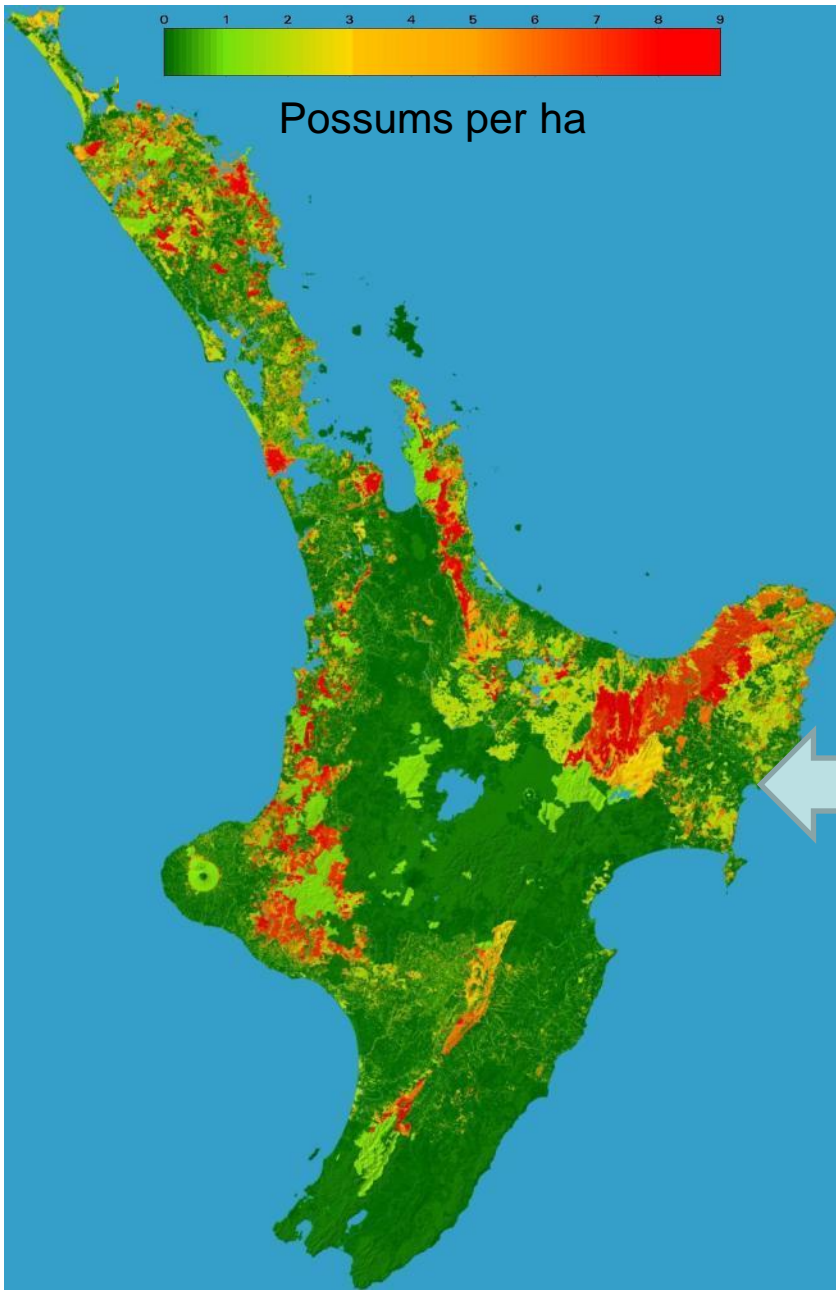


- Large-scale management experiment shows sustained control results in:
  - Decreased browse damage
  - Increased tree foliage
  - Decreased tree mortality (effect size can be large)
- Browse damage is patchy between trees, sites and years
- Haast results highlights importance of continuing control during management experiment
  - Control at regular intervals required to prevent mortality increases

# Future

- Nutritional analysis of tree foliage
  - Gain better understanding of site effects and soil fertility effects on canopy leaves
- Forest health conservation benefits of possum control (AHB + DOC)
  - Quantify and map improvements at a national scale
  - Builds on the National Possum Model and the Mechanistic Model of Possum Browse

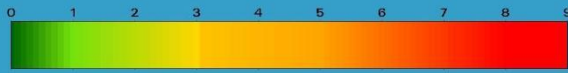




*James Shepherd et al.*

Estimated 30.3 million possums

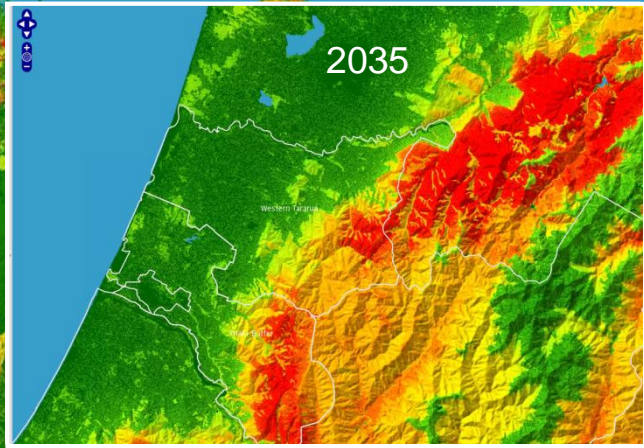




Possums per ha

Models can be used to generalise site-based results

Next step: use the 'national possum model' to scale-up estimates of impacts & damage reduction



post AHB & DOC control in 2008/09

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