Carbon Positive Australia

Nimbin, NSW

Widjabul Country

Monitoring Update - December 2022

The site

Located in a medium to high-value koala habitat, the land at Nimbin was previously used to graze cattle and has been extensively cleared. This 33.5 ha restoration project will provide a wildlife corridor linking up remnant bushland in an ecologically significant area close to two national parks.

Our aim is to restore the site to a thriving forest, increasing habitat for a range of endangered species, improving biodiversity, and encouraging further natural regeneration. The site was first planted in winter 2022 with around 69,500 seedlings from over 100 native species.

Initial Monitoring

Pollyanna from Carbon Positive Australia and Sam from Future Forests visited the planting site in December to conduct the first comprehensive monitoring assessment. The team established ten permanent monitoring plots across the site. At each plot the genus, height, health, pest damage and diameter at breast height (DBH) of each seedling was recorded.

Results

While growth rates and conditions (slope, soil type, weed cover etc.) varied between plots, tree density was consistent and majority of trees were observed to be growing well. Diversity was excellent with each plot recording between 24-39 different genera (see Figure 1). The most common genera recorded included *Sygyzium, Flindersia, Eucalyptus* and *Acronychia*. There were also a number of naturally regenerating trees evident across some plots.

Seedling Density and Diversity

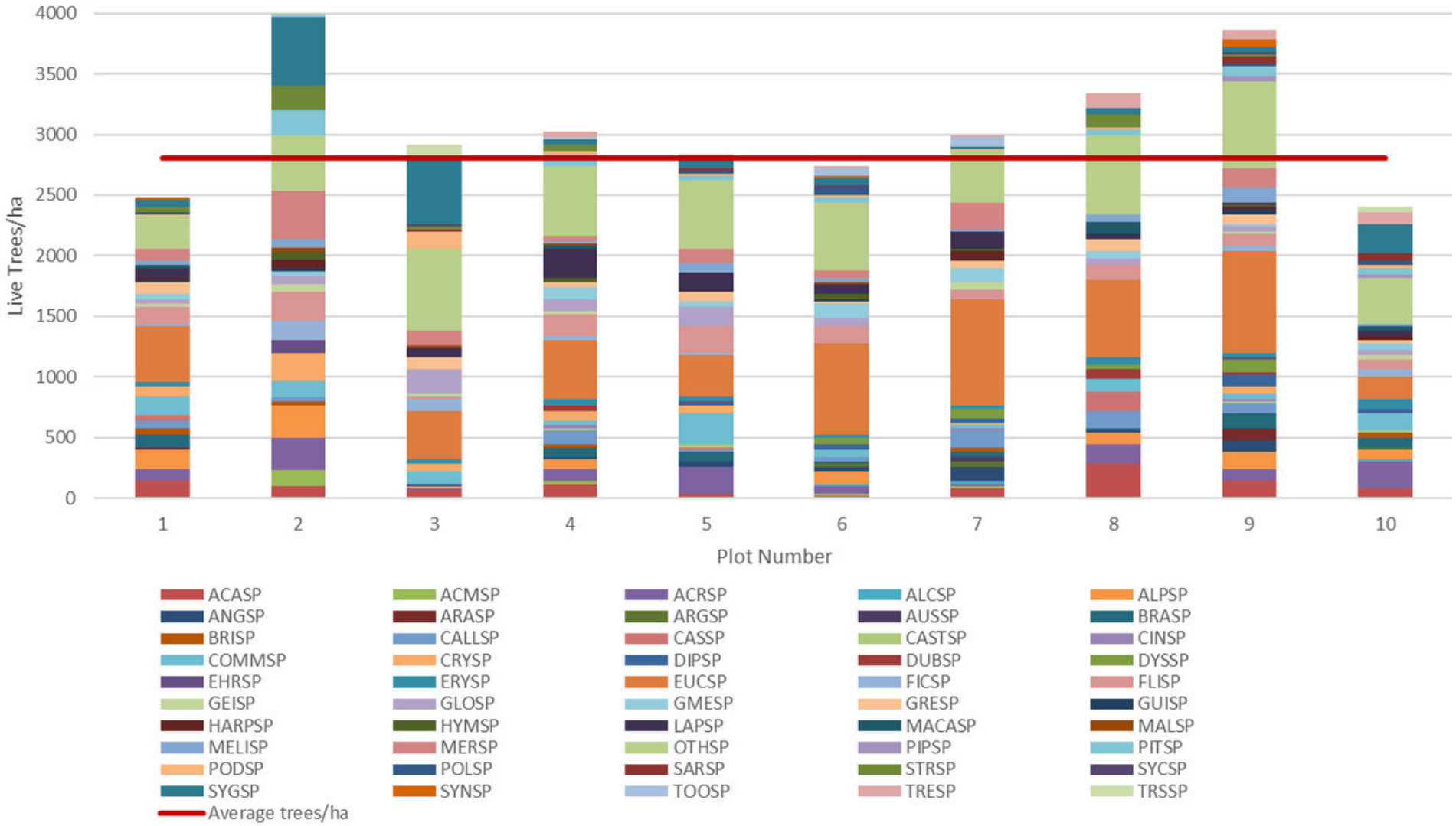

Figure 1: Average density (trees/ha) and genera* distribution per plot

*See Appendix 1 for genus codes

Marking out plot 3

Excellent growth at plot 4

View from plot 7

Monitoring plot overlooking remnant bushland

What's next?

Despite difficult conditions due to flooding this year, the planting at Nimbin has been very successful and shown promising growth.

Next year, a second comprehensive monitoring assessment will be carried out to assess further progress and determine if any infill planting will be required. We look forward to bringing you more updates from Nimbin, NSW soon.

We thank you for your ongoing support.

Carbon Positive Australia

www.carbonpositiveaustralia.org.au

Appendix 1 – Genus Codes

Code	Genus
ACASP	*Acacia*
ACMSP	*Acmena*
ACRSP	*Acronychia*
ALCSP	*Alchornea*
ALESP	*Alectryon*
ALPSP	*Alphitonia*
ANGSP	*Angophora*
APHSP	*Aphananthe*
ARASP	*Araucaria*
ARGSP	*Argyrodendron*
ARYSP	*Arytera*
AUSSP	*Austroboxus*
BRASP	*Brachychiton*
BRISP	*Bridelia*
CALLSP	*Callistemon*
CASSP	*Casuarina*
CASTSP	*Castanospermum*
CERSP	*Ceratapetalum*
CINSP	*Cinnamonum*
COMMSP	*Commersonia*

Code	Genus
CORSP	*Corymbia*
CRYSP	*Cryptocarya*
DAPSP	*Daphnandra*
DENSP	*Denhamia*
DIPSP	*Diploglottis*
DNDSP	*Dendroxinide*
DRYSP	*Drypetes*
DUBSP	*Dubosia*
DYSSP	*Dysoxylum*
EHRSP	*Ehretia*
ENDSP	*Endiandra*
ERYSP	*Erythrina*
EUCSP	*Eucalyptus*
EURSP	*Euroschinus*
FICSP	*Ficus*
FLISP	*Flindersia*
GEISP	*Geiossios*
GLOSP	*Glochidion*
GMESP	*Gmelina*
GRESP	*Grevillea*

Code	Genus
GUISP	*Guioa*
HARPSP	*Harpullia*
HYMSP	*Hymenosporum*
JAGSP	*Jagara*
LAPSP	*Laphostomen*
MACASP	*Macaranga*
MALSP	*Mallotus*
MCDSP	*Macadamia*
MELISP	*Melia*
MERSP	*Mersine*
NOTSP	*Noteleaea*
OLESP	*Olea*
OTHSP	*Other*
PENSP	*Pentaceras*
PIPSP	*Pipturus*
PITSP	*Pittosporum*
PLASP	*Planchenella*
PODSP	*Podocarpus*
POLSP	*Polyscias*
SARSP	*Sarcopterix*

Code	Genus
SLOSP	*Sloanea*
STESP	*Stenocarpus*
STRSP	*Streblus*
SYCSP	*Syncarpia*
SYGSP	*Sygyzium*
SYNSP	*Synoum*
TOESP	*Toechima*
TOOSP	*Toona*
TRESP	*Trema*
TRSSP	*Tristaniopsis*