

## Agroforestry

#### Growing trees for conservation and profit

Rowan Reid

#### Webinar for the





#### A Forest Scientist B.For.Sci. M.For.Sci.



#### THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE Senior Lecturer till 2010



#### Native Forestry!

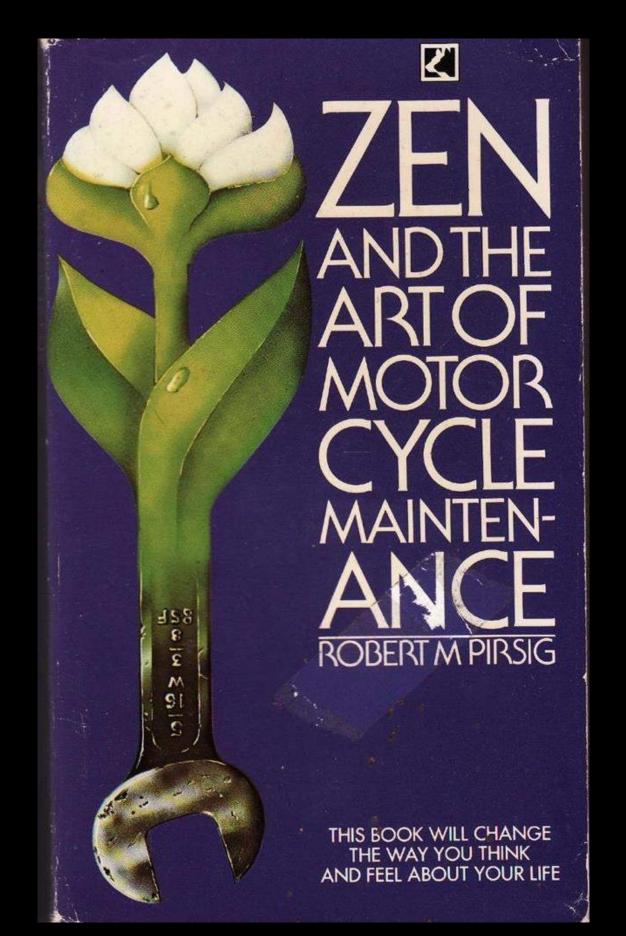


#### Monoculture Plantations!



#### Ugliness is not inherent in forestry





Forestry is just the growing of trees and cannot by its own nature be ugly or there would be no beauty in gardens, which also involve growing trees.

# Ugliness is not inherent in technology





# Creating beautiful and productive landscapes ...with trees





# The Australian Master TreeGrower Program



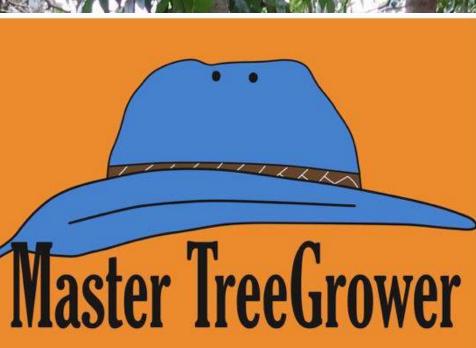


AUSTRALIAN AGROFORESTRY FOUNDATION





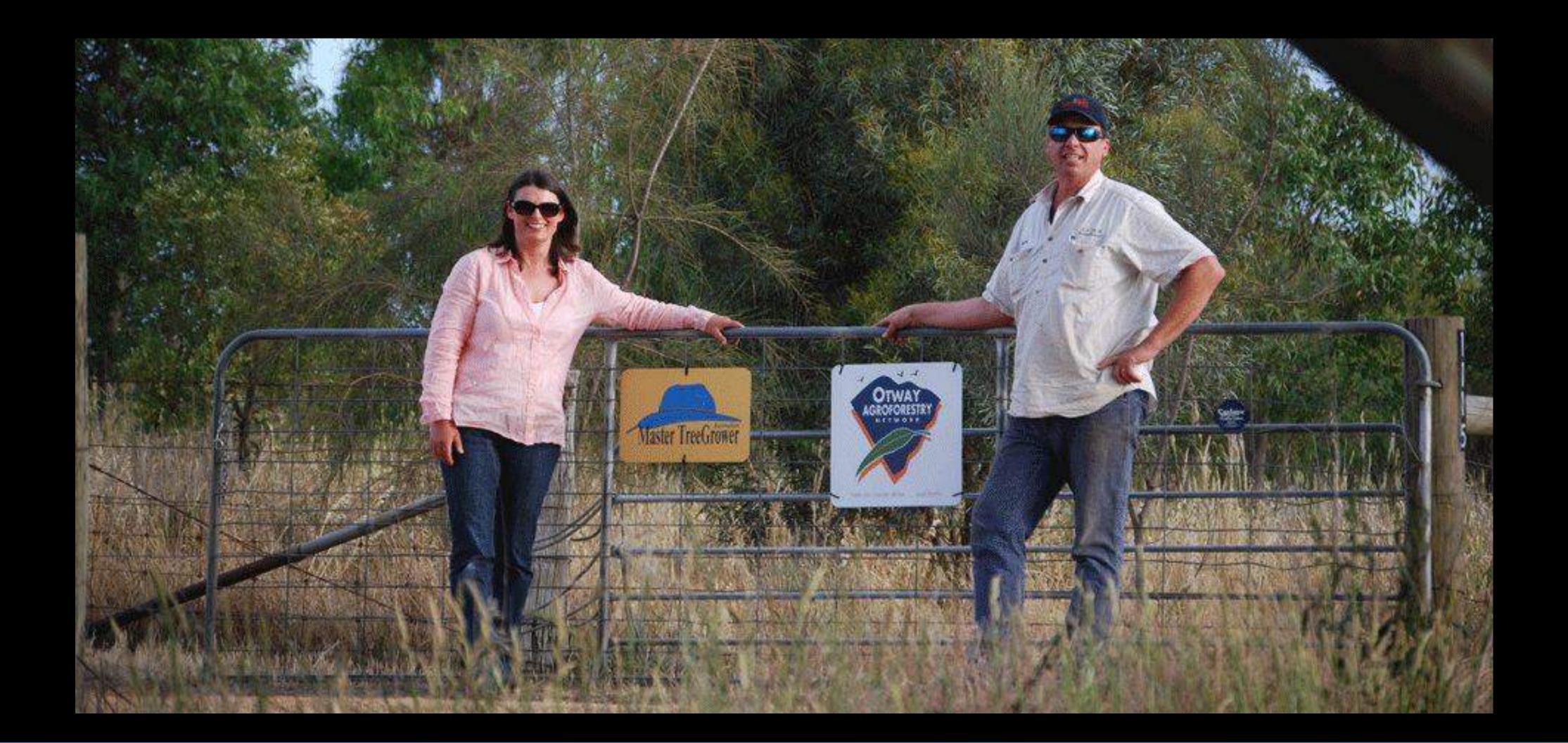
# Timor Leste







# Farmers growing trees for the reasons that are important to them



Forestry as a tool of "regenerative agriculture"



## Cleared by farmers for farming



## Private Freehold

http://audit.ea.gov.au/anra/people/docs/national/Final%20Audit%20Report%20Vol1.doc

#### The real conservation issue = 61% of the landscape





#### Forestry for Conservation







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#### Bambra Agroforestry Farm

### Make *forestry* attractive to family farmers





#### Bambra Agroforestry Farm



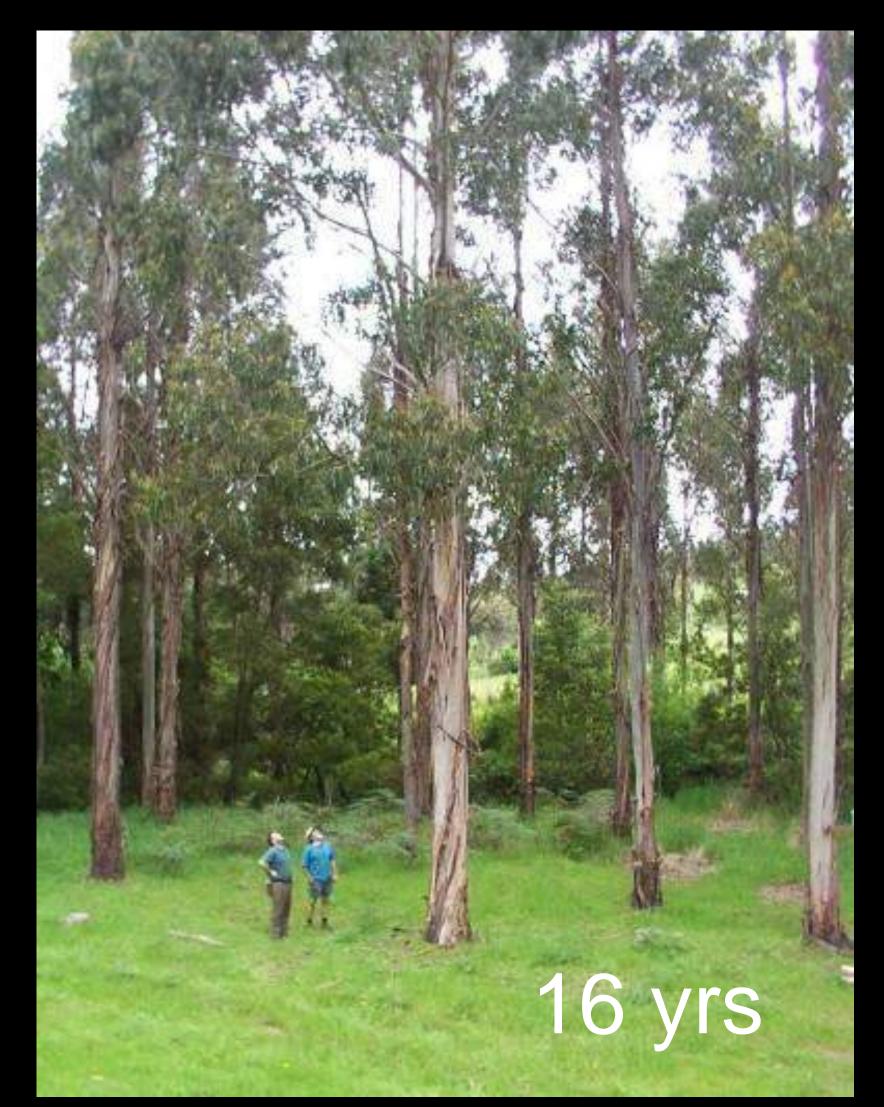
## This meant changing forestry

1987

#### Plant for Conservation & Agriculture



#### Manage to create opportunities (\$)

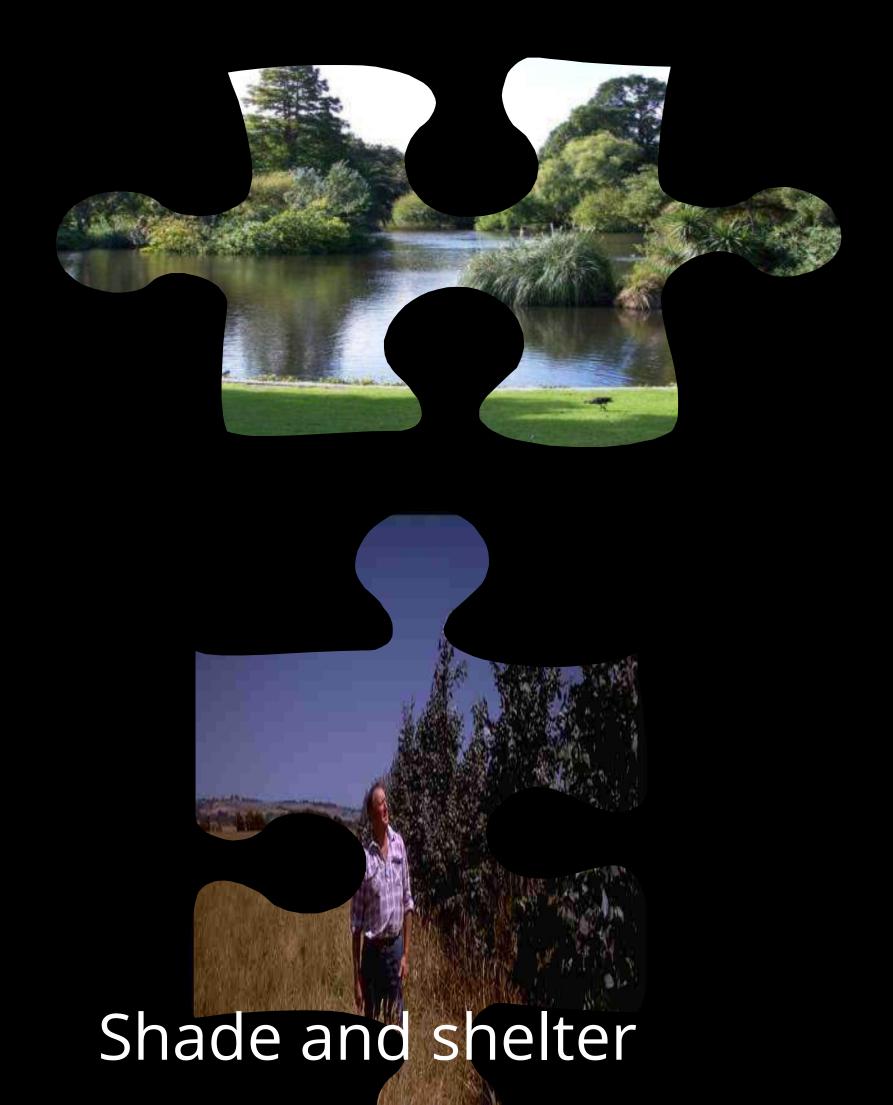




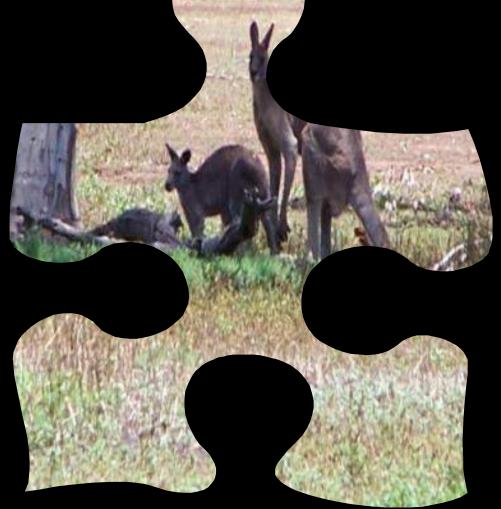
# -----10.00 After 14 years

### Trees on farms for multiple values

#### Aesthetics



#### Conservation and biodiversity





# Trees on farms for multiple values Aesthetics Conservation and biodiversity

#### Shade and shelter





#### Timber would be a by-product of growing and managing trees for

- Soil and Water
- Biodiversity
- Shade and shelter
- Aesthetics





### Active management is the key





## I don't just let

## "Nature take its course"



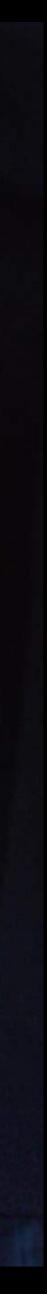
# Blackwood Acacia melanoxylon



AL.

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#### 4-years-old









# Messmate Stringybark Eucalyptus obliqua







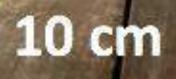


#### \$200 tree - \$2000 wood - \$20,000 furniture



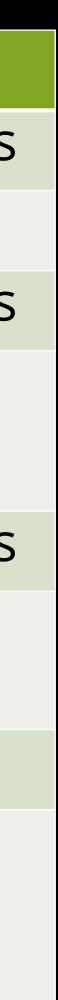
#### Mark Tuckey Furniture, Melbourne





#### Wood is 50% carbon

Volume of the block	1000 cm <sup>3</sup>
Weight of the block	850 grams
Moisture content of wood	12%
Bone dry weight of the block	760 grams
Carbon content of dry eucalypt wood	50%
Carbon weight in block	380 grams
CO2 Equivalent (multiple by $44/_{12}$ )	1.4 kg
Volume of $CO_2$ (1kg = 0.55m <sup>3</sup> )	0.8 m <sup>3</sup>
Diameter of a ball containing the CO <sub>2</sub> gas locked up in the block of wood	1 metre



# There is still a forest – growing and locking up carbon



# Carbon "factory"

# Not just a carbon "sink"

# Riparian Strips

















# ATO Office Dandenong



#### Shining Gum veneer by David Emery - Bungendore Wood Works Gallery

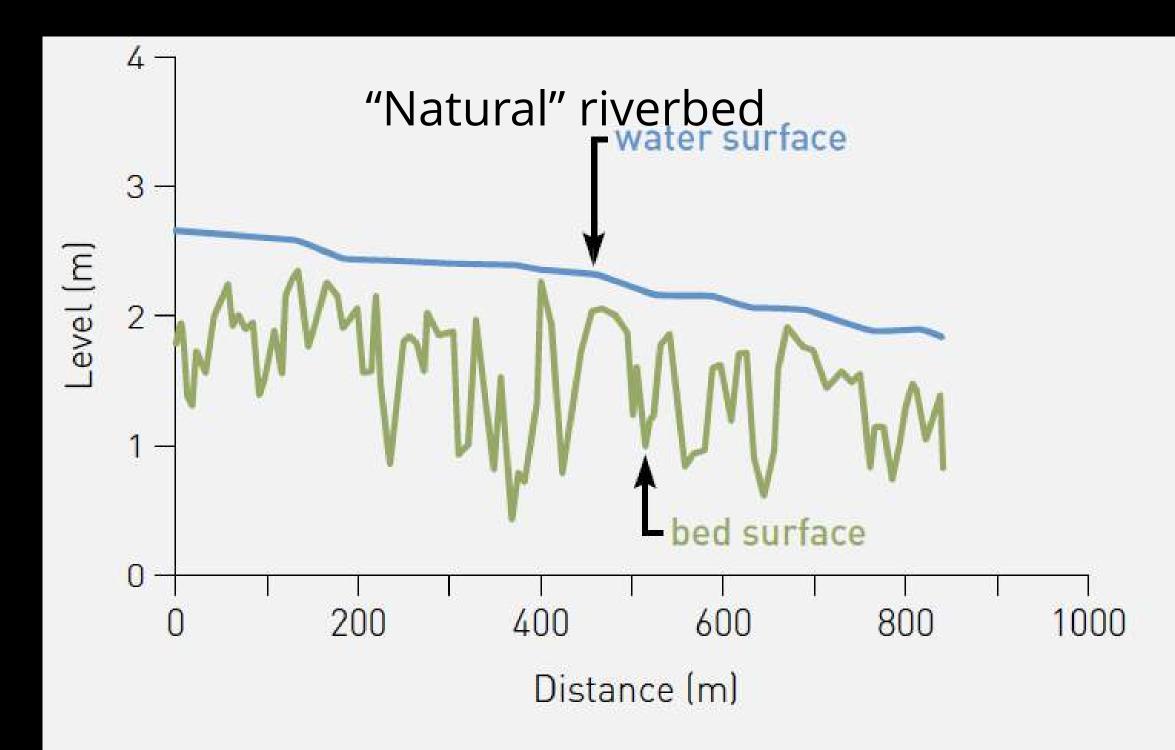




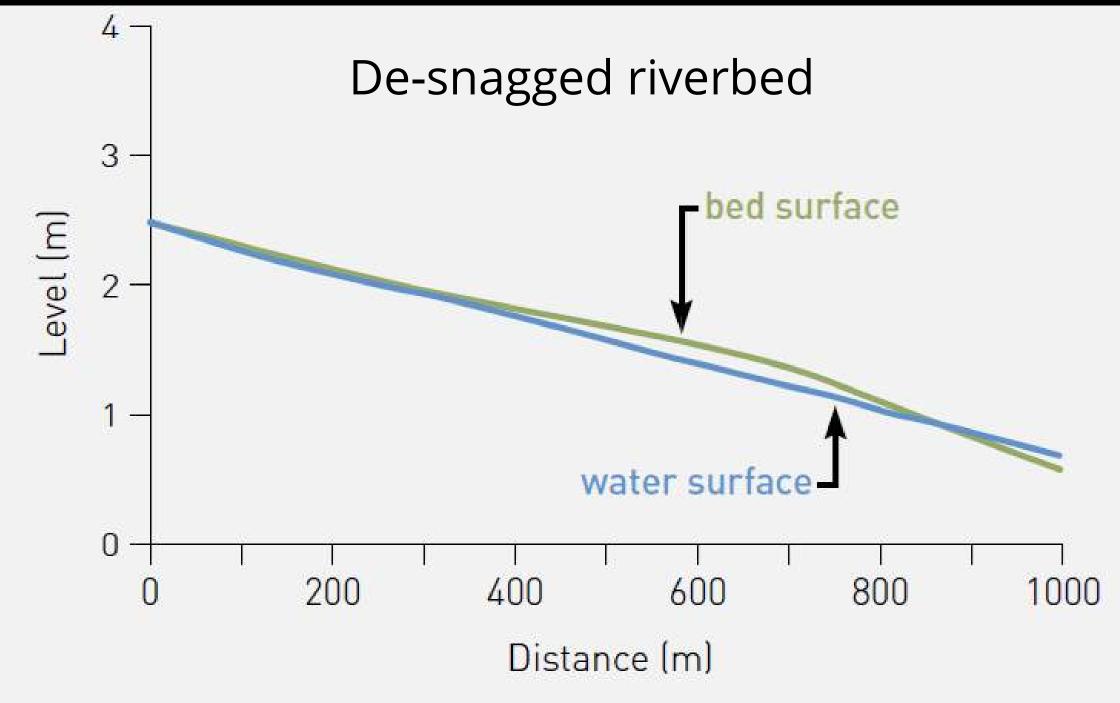
# Wood in Waterways

# Logs in Waterways

#### Comparison of 2 Gippsland rivers



ln:



Design guideline for the reintroduction of wood into Australian streams



# Wood on the ground - "Messy farms"



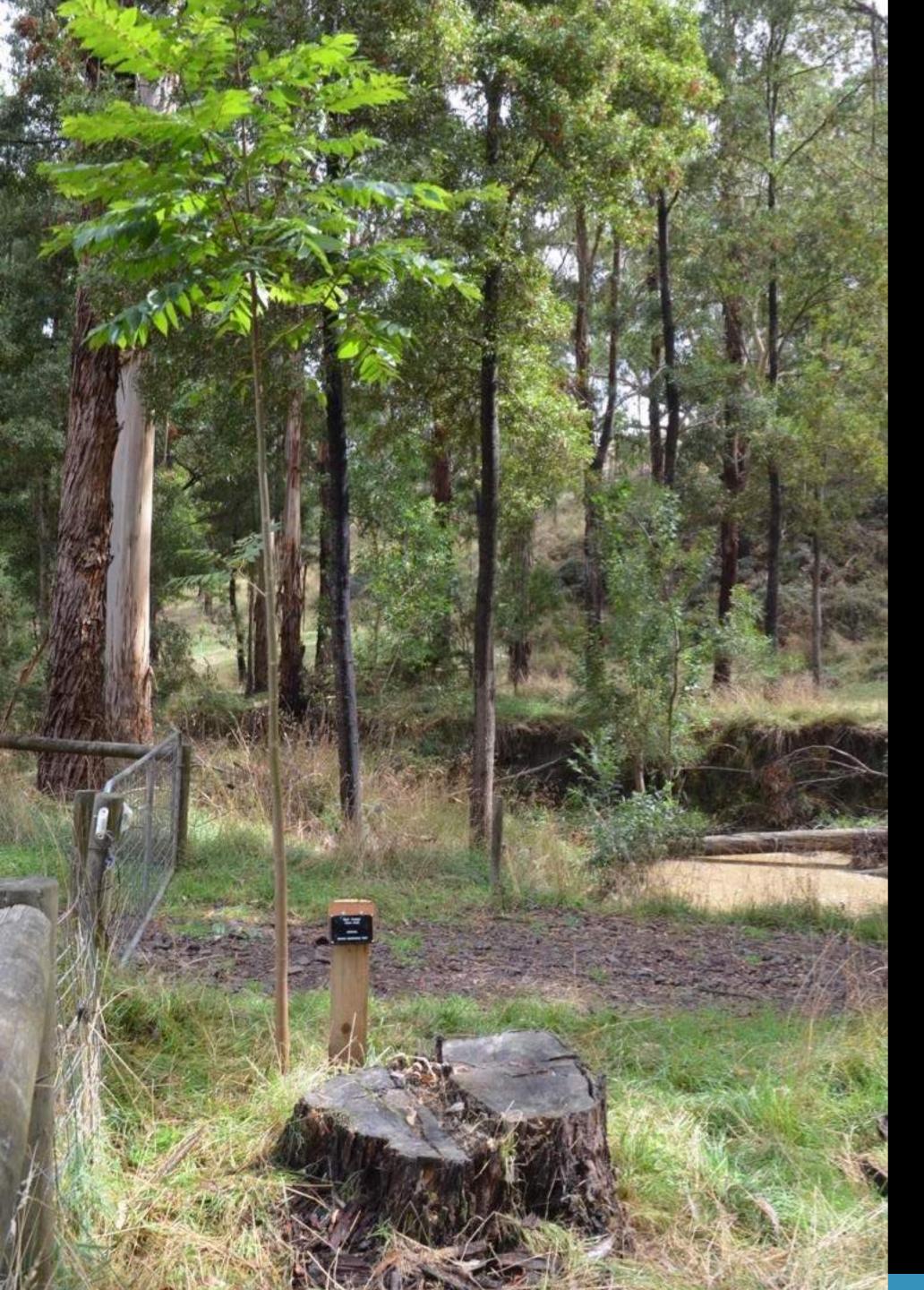


#### **Brown Antechinus** Antechinus stuartii

# "During the day it can be found in large communal nests in tree hollows, crevices or logs on the ground."

https://australian.museum/learn/animals/mammals/brown-antechinus/





# Dead

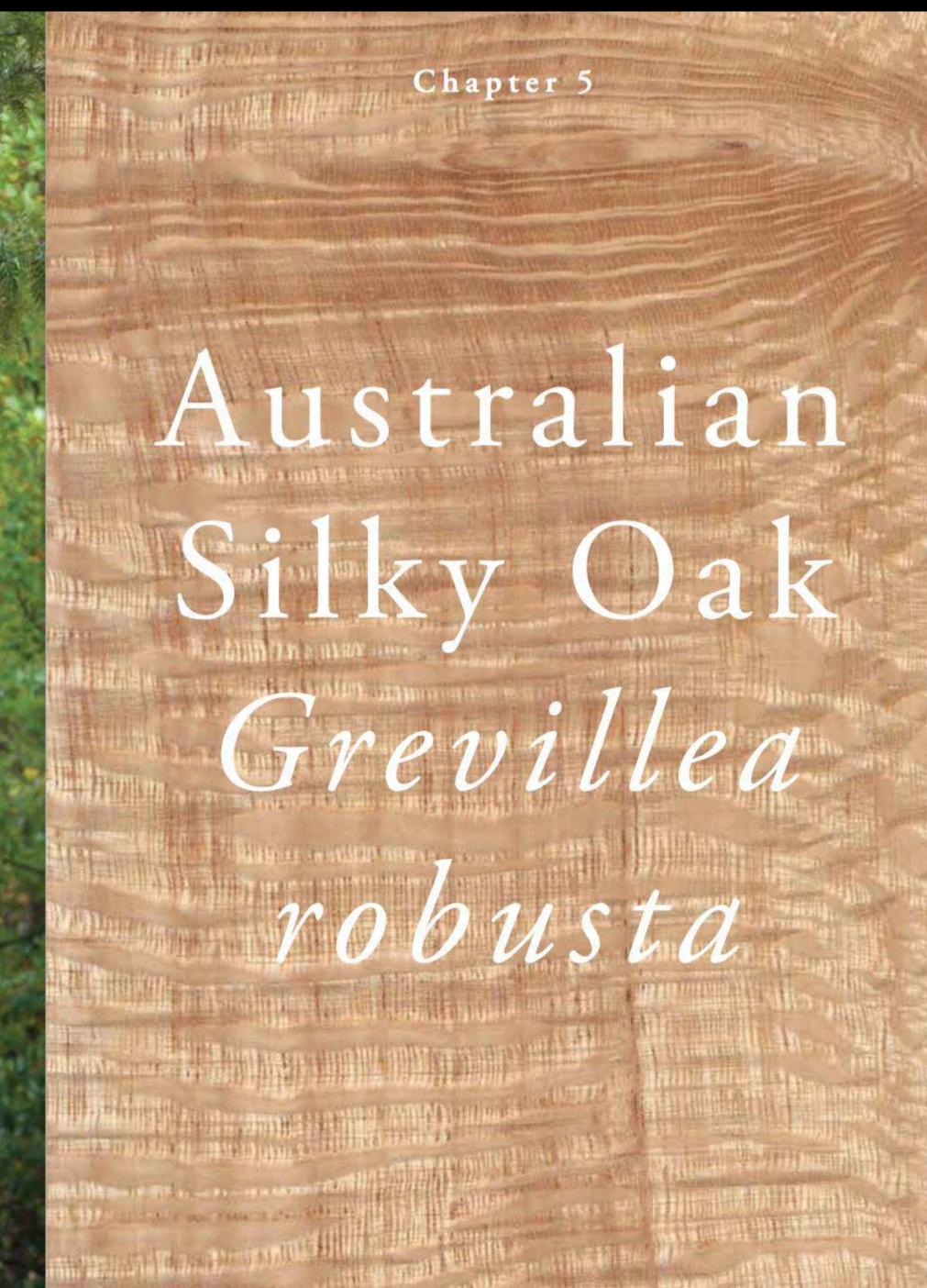
# Stumps

OR

# Alive

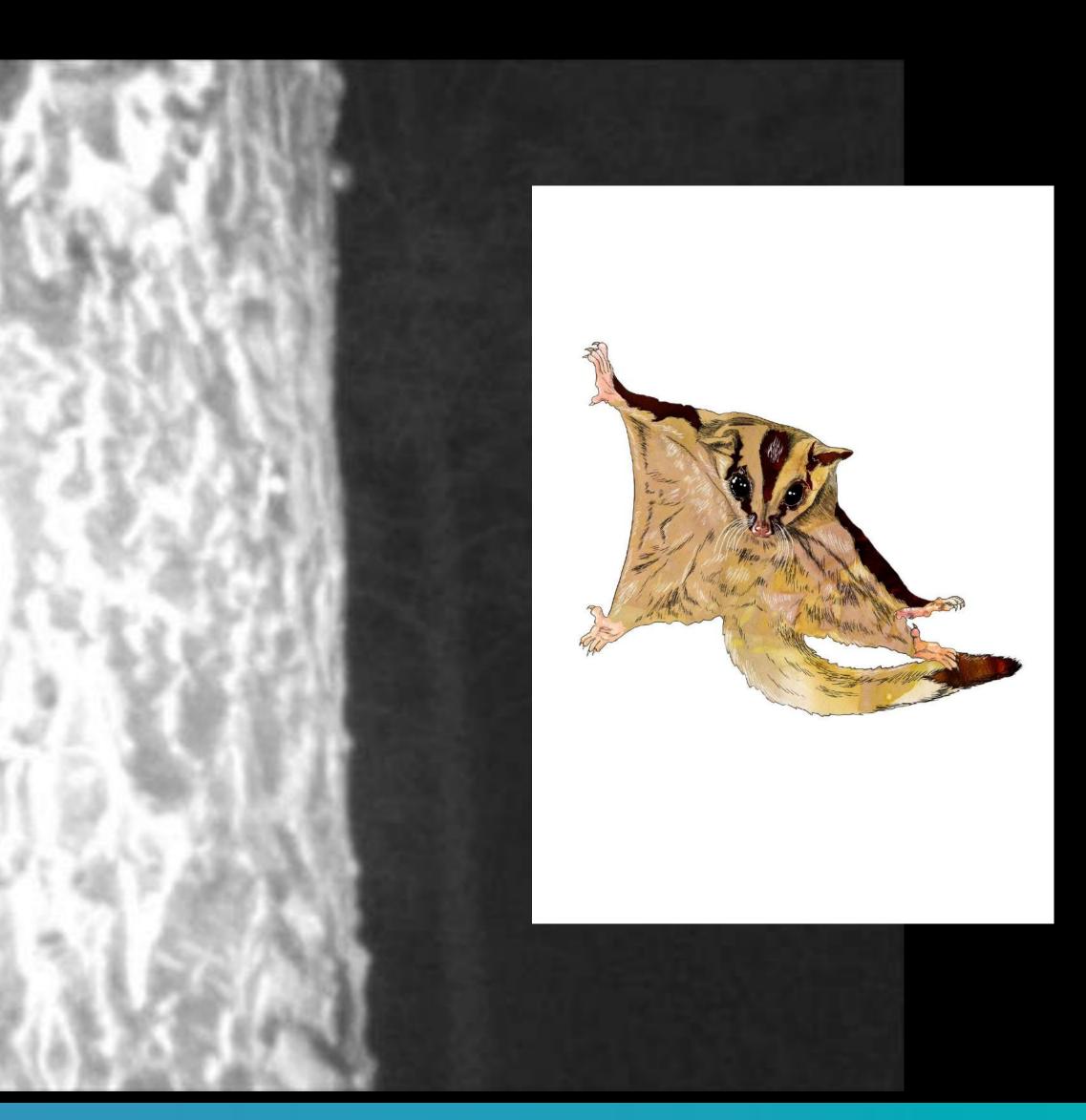






Sugar Glider feeding on Silky Oak in winter

## Feed Trees





### Silky "Oak" rays



#### She "Oak" rays

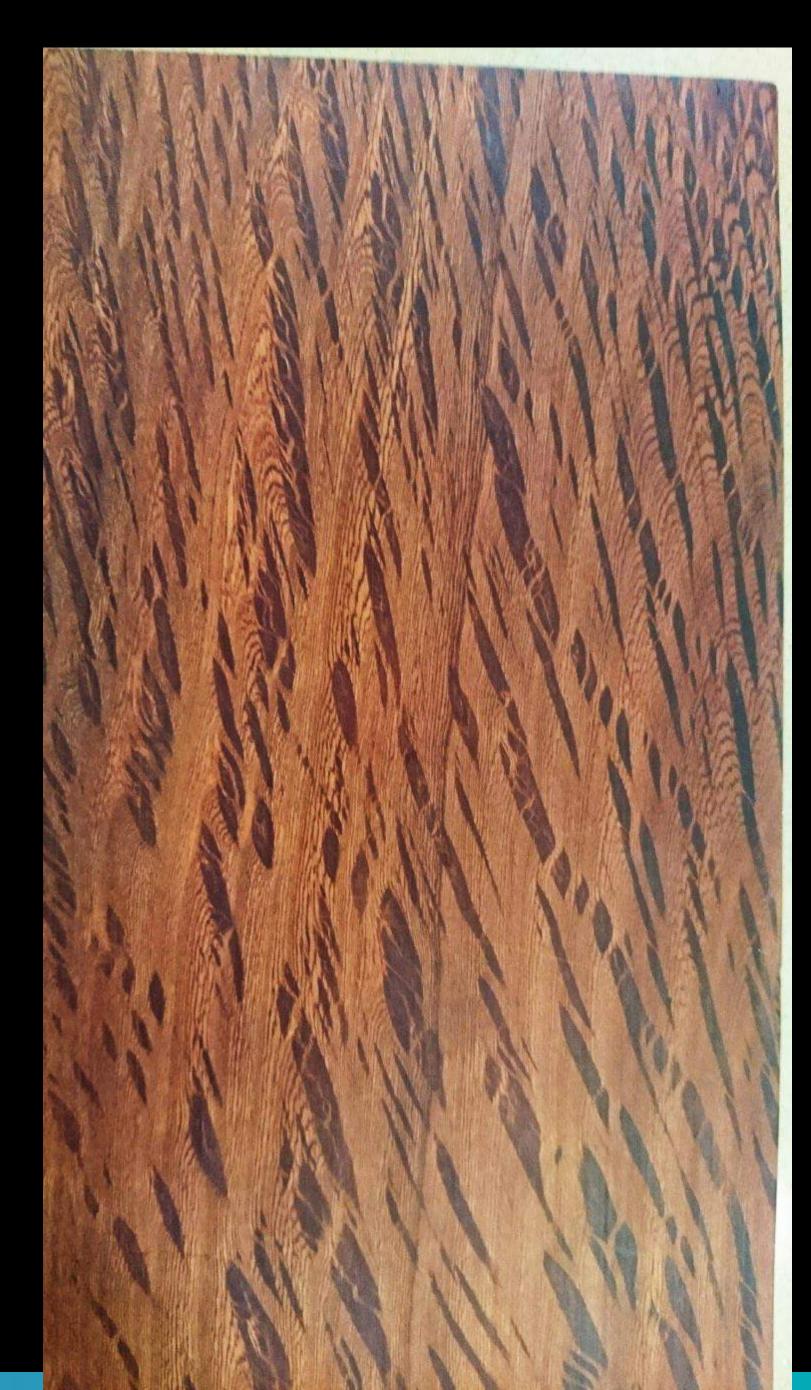


River Sheoak Casuarina cunninghamiana

# Drooping Sheoak Allocasuarina verticillata







#### Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo - Pines

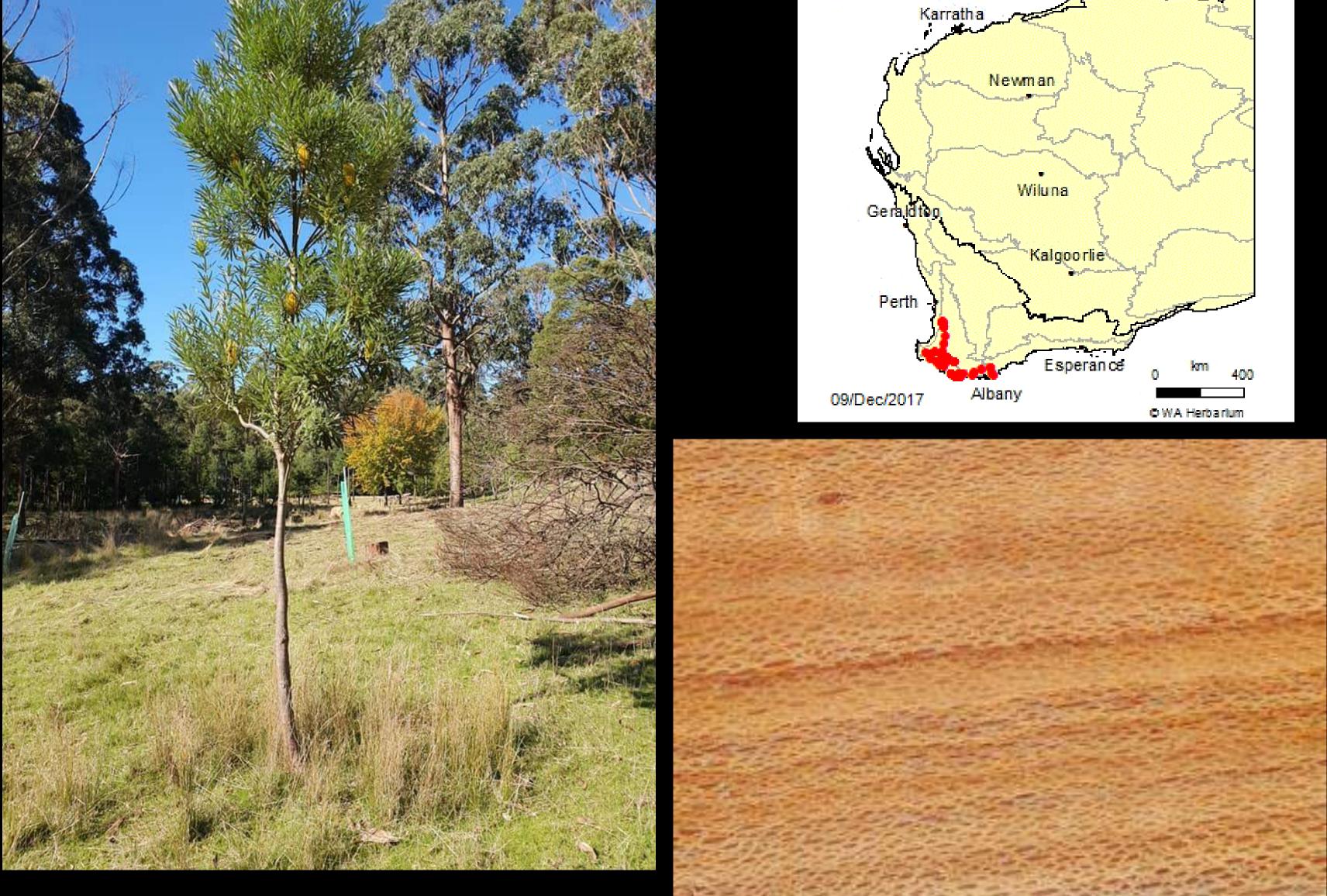


#### Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (Sheoak and Banksia)

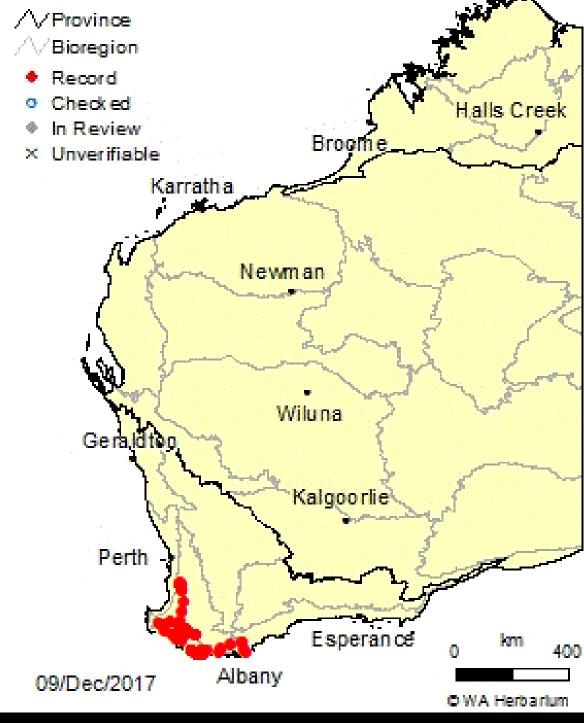


# Banksia seminuda WA River Banksia





#### Banksia seminuda



# Harvesting Can drive succession (mixed age/species)



# Underplanting eucalypts -



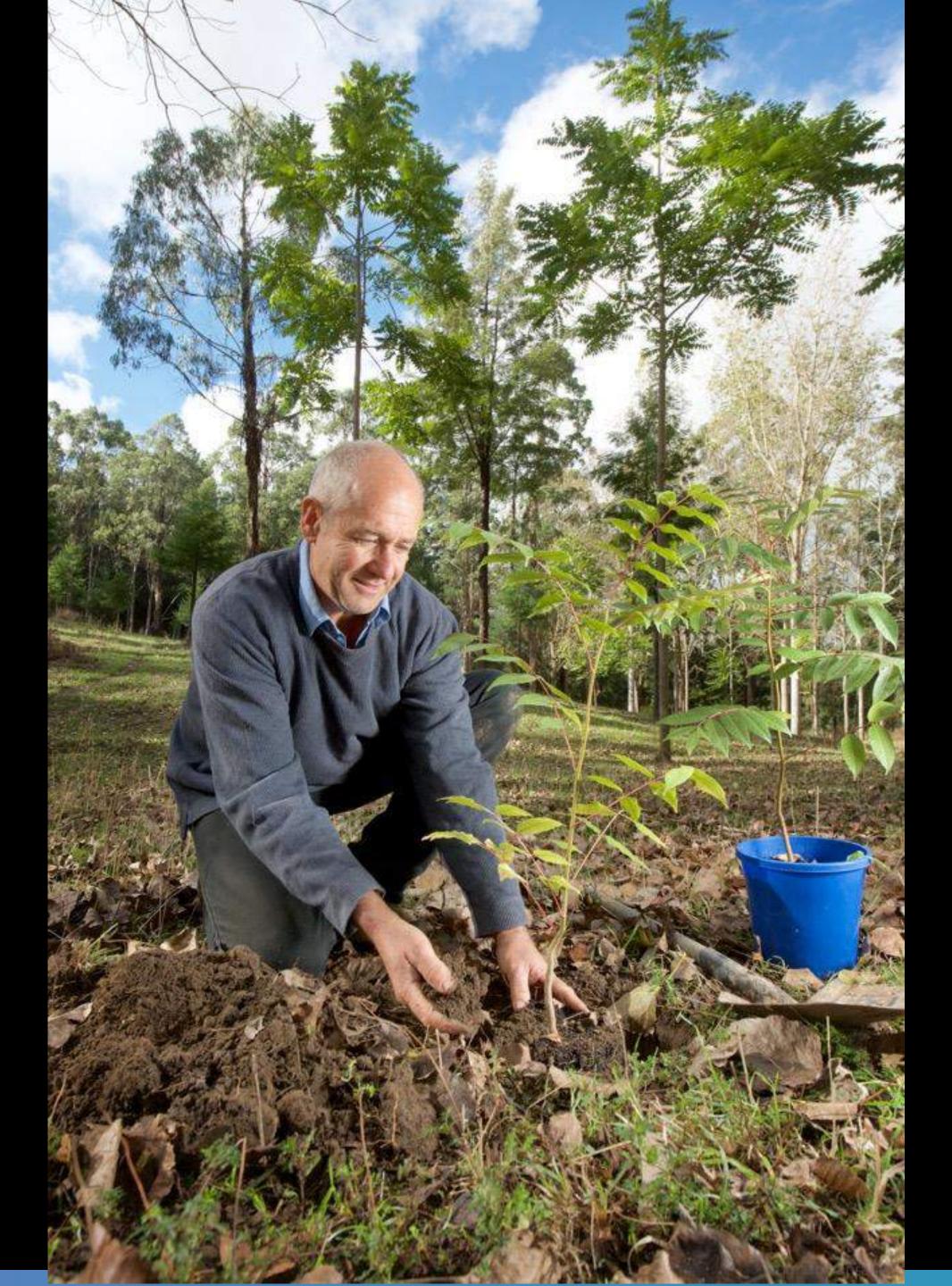
# Understory can be productive – future timber, bush food



#### Australian Red Cedar



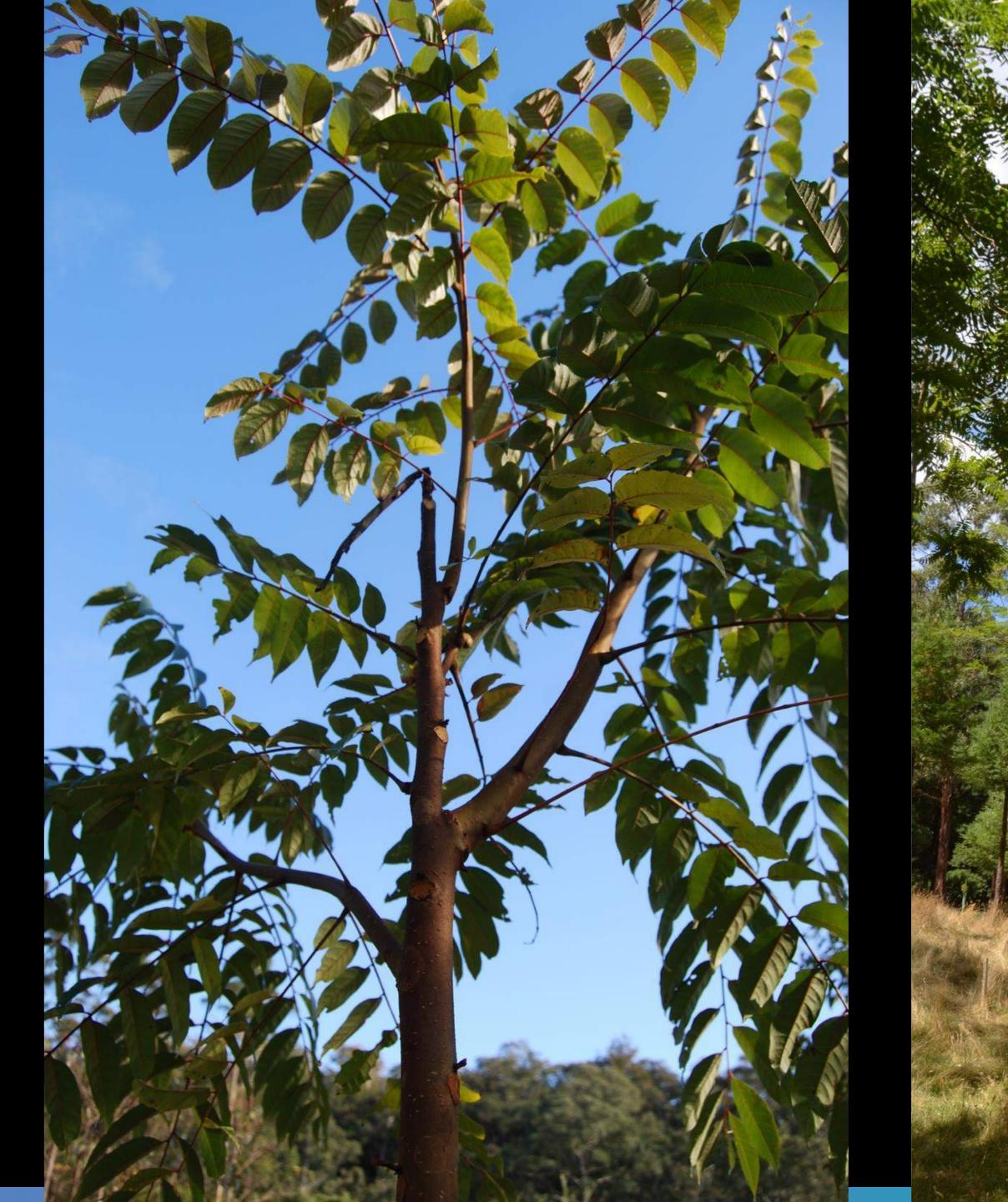
Native Pepper



Australian Red Cedar Toona ciliata var. australis



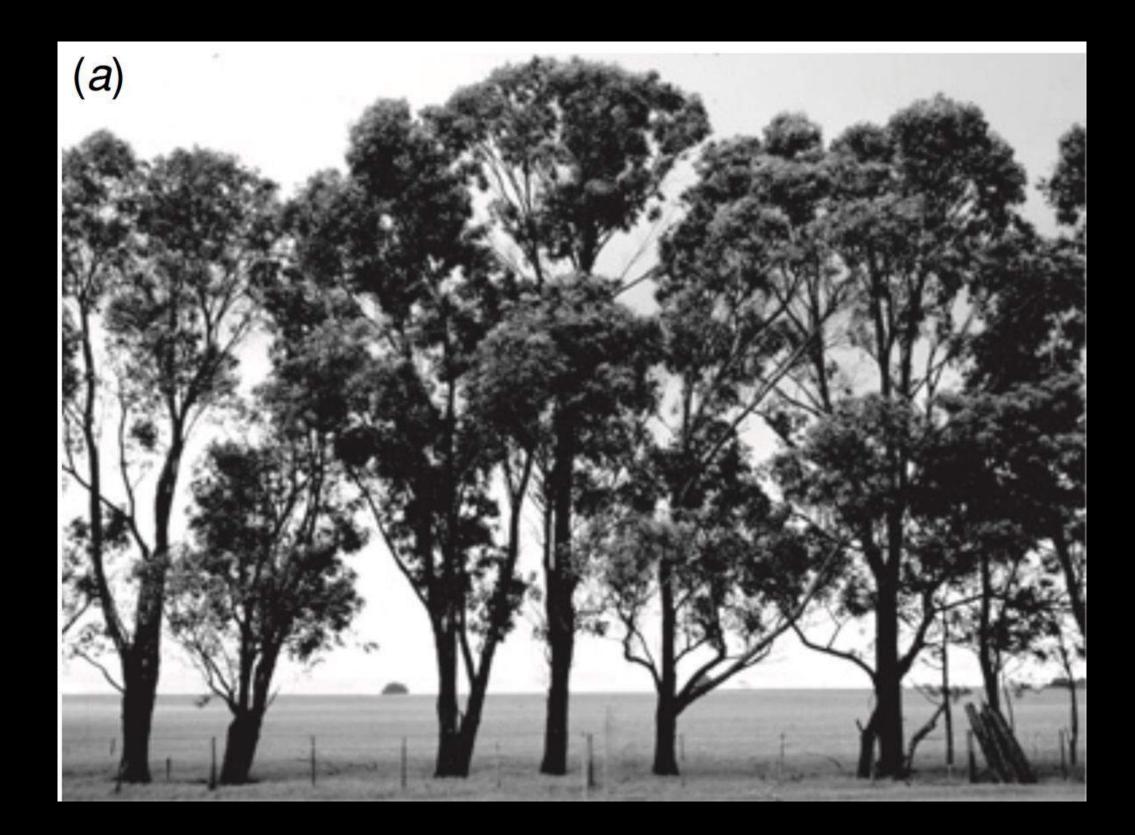


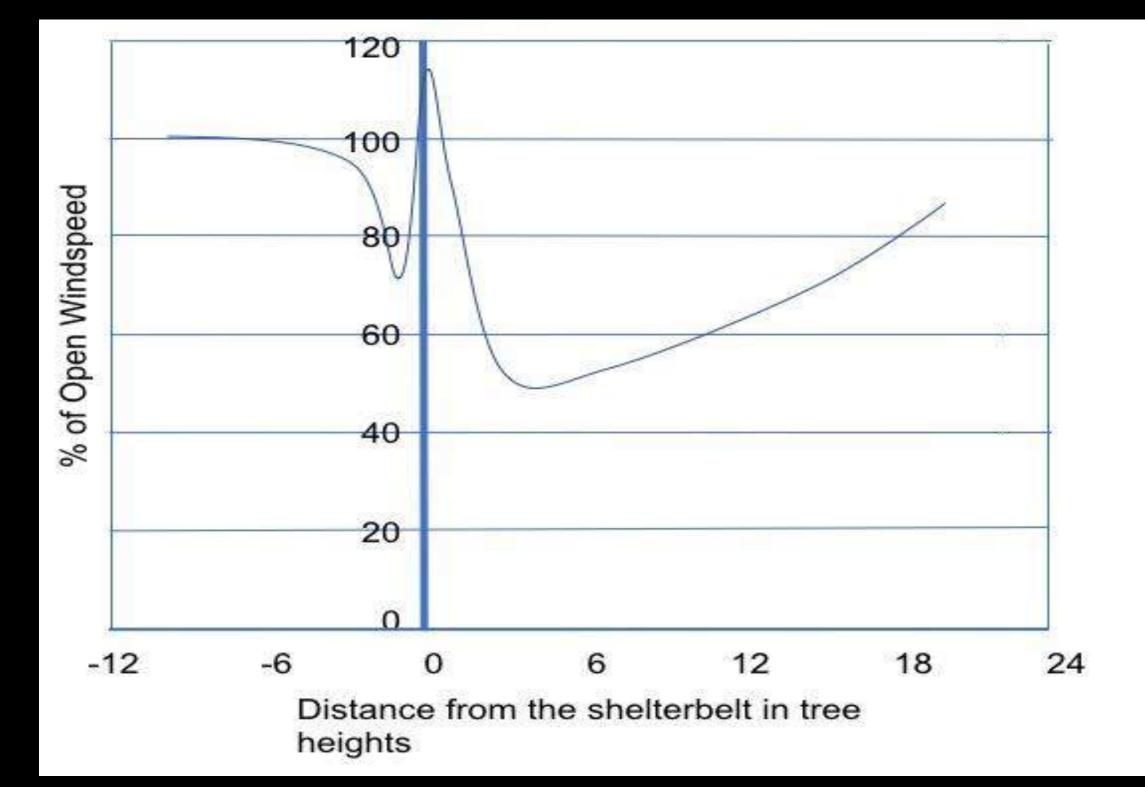






# Spotted Gum Corymbia maculata











# A place for exotics

Coast Redwood Sequoia sempervirens





#### New Zealand Redwood trial 38-yr-old trees

https://www.nzffa.org.nz/farm-forestry-model/resource-centre/tree-grower-articles/tree-grower-february-2009/some-results-from-the-mangatu-redwood-sawing-study/

### Value per cubic metre

\$500.00 \$450.00 \$400.00 \$350.00 \$300.00 \$250.00 \$200.00 \$150.00 \$100.00 \$50.00 \$-

0

10

20



Diameter cm

70

30





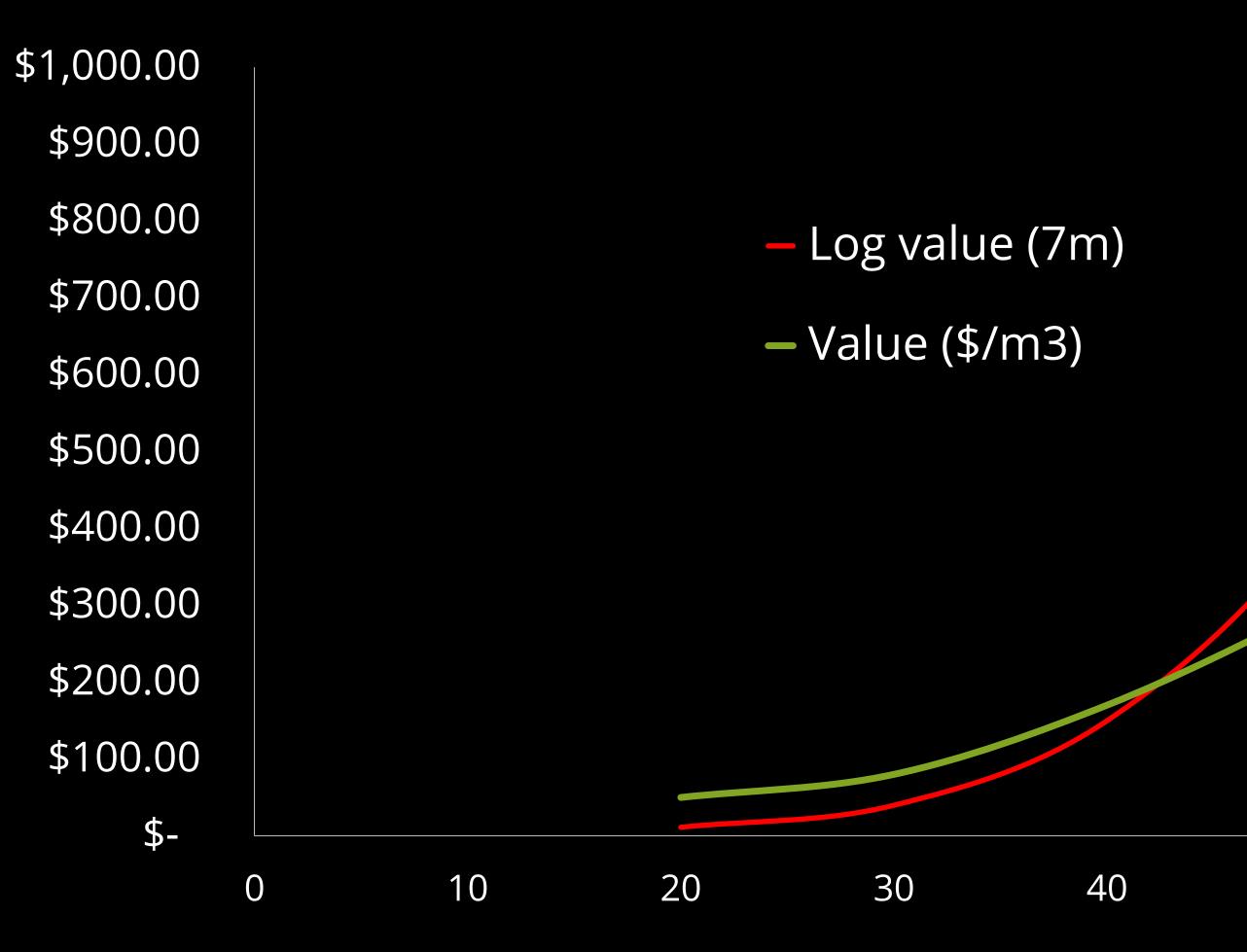
50





# What is my log worth

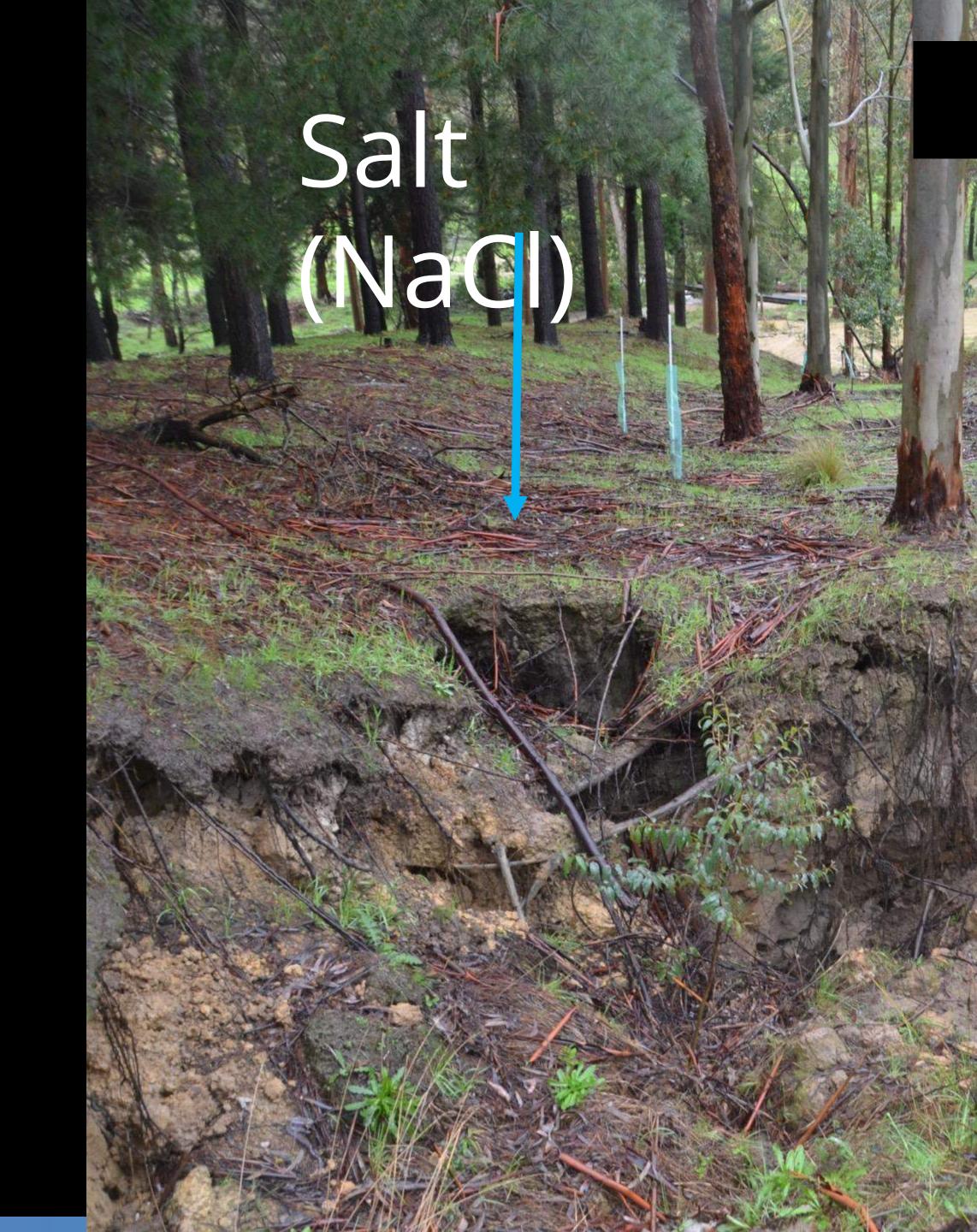
Value of a 7m long Redwood log



50



70

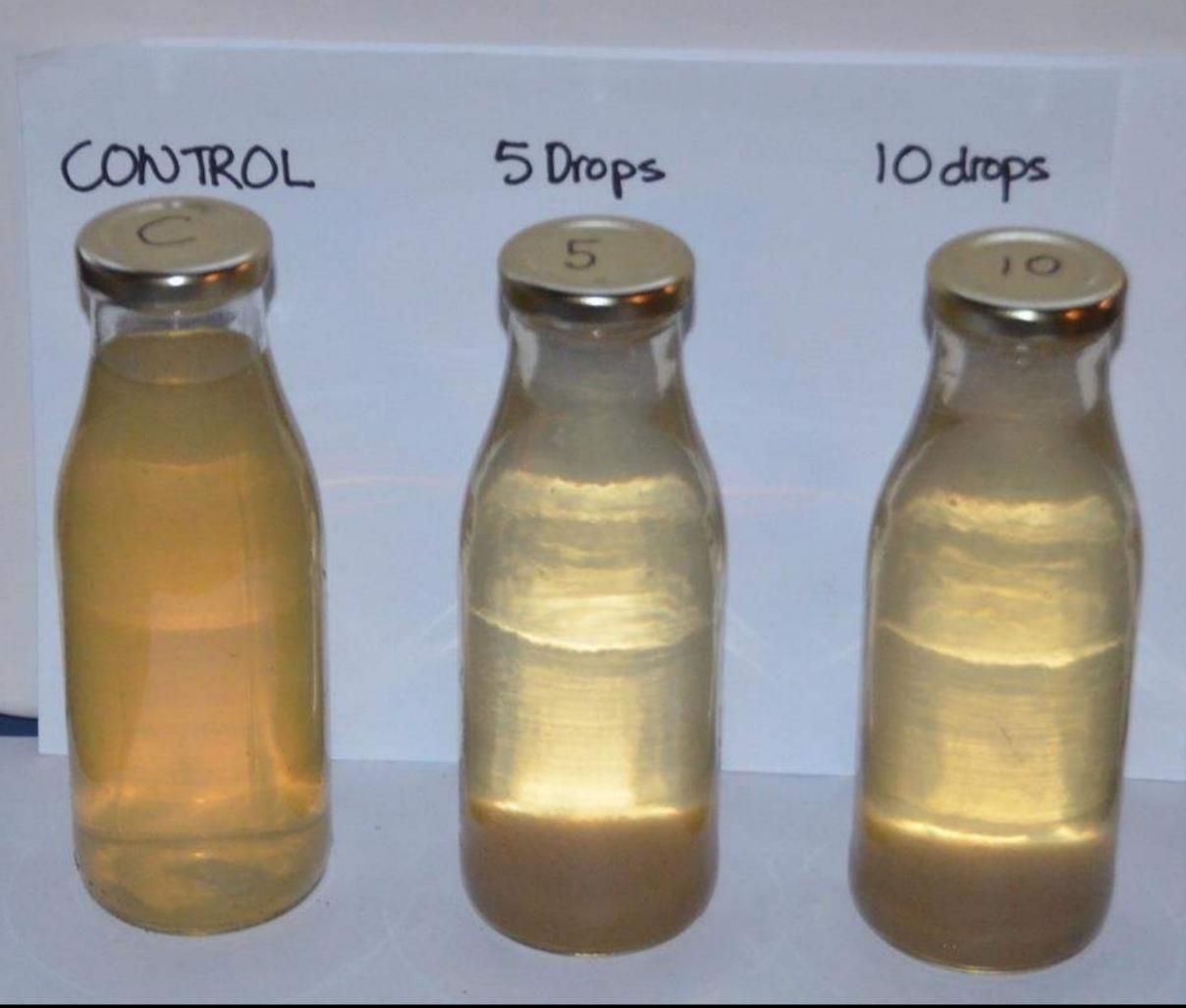


## Sodic subsoils

# Na<sup>+</sup> CLAY -

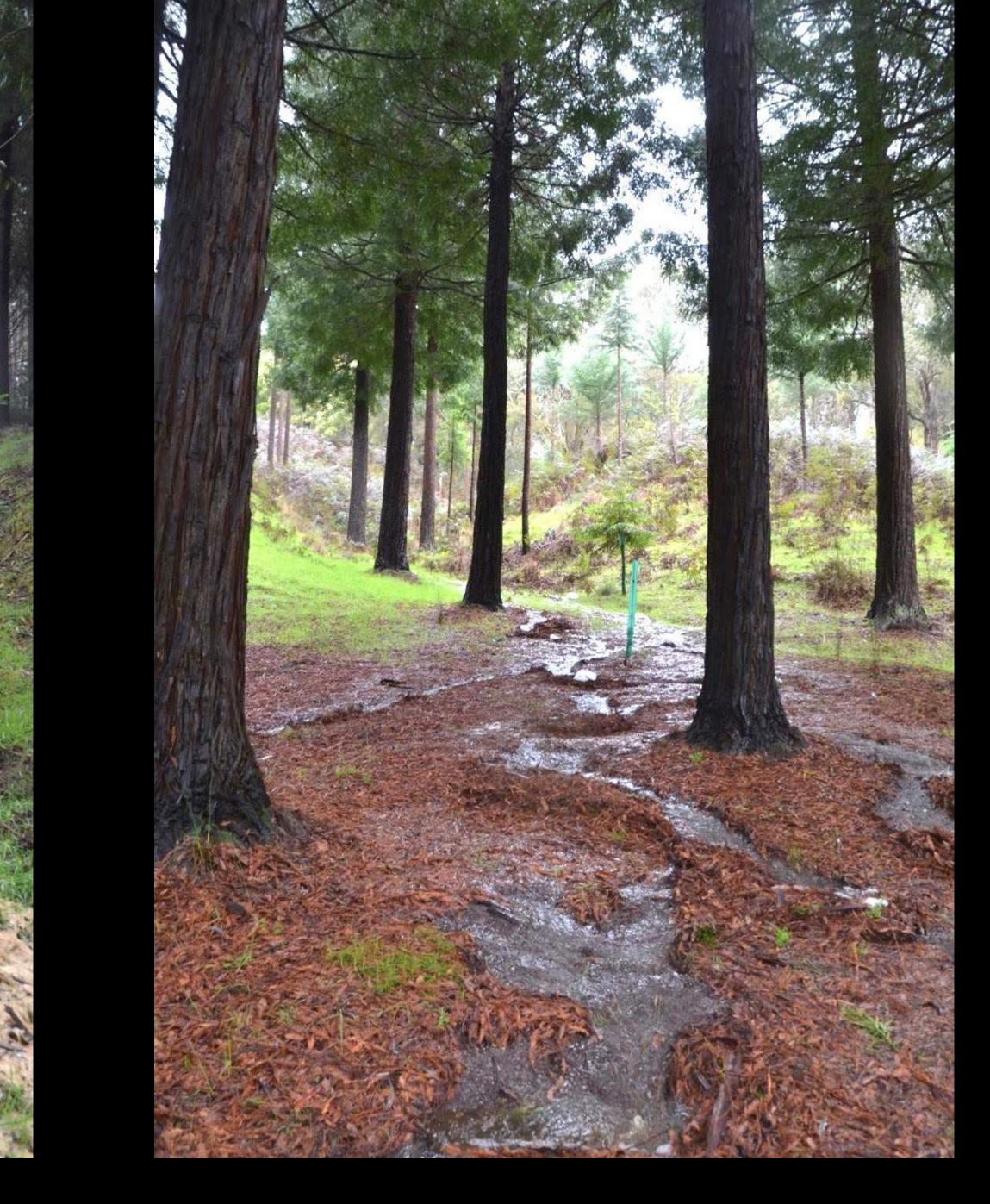
# Aluminum Sulphate (or Gypsum)

# Al+++ or Ca++ & Clay--









# Co-operation

- Mutual Shelter
- Root grafting
- Fungal networks

# Competition

- Light
- Water
- Nutrients



Mountain Ash: About 120 trees per hectare, average spacing of about 9 m





Coast Redwood: About 250 trees per hectare, average spacing of about 6 m

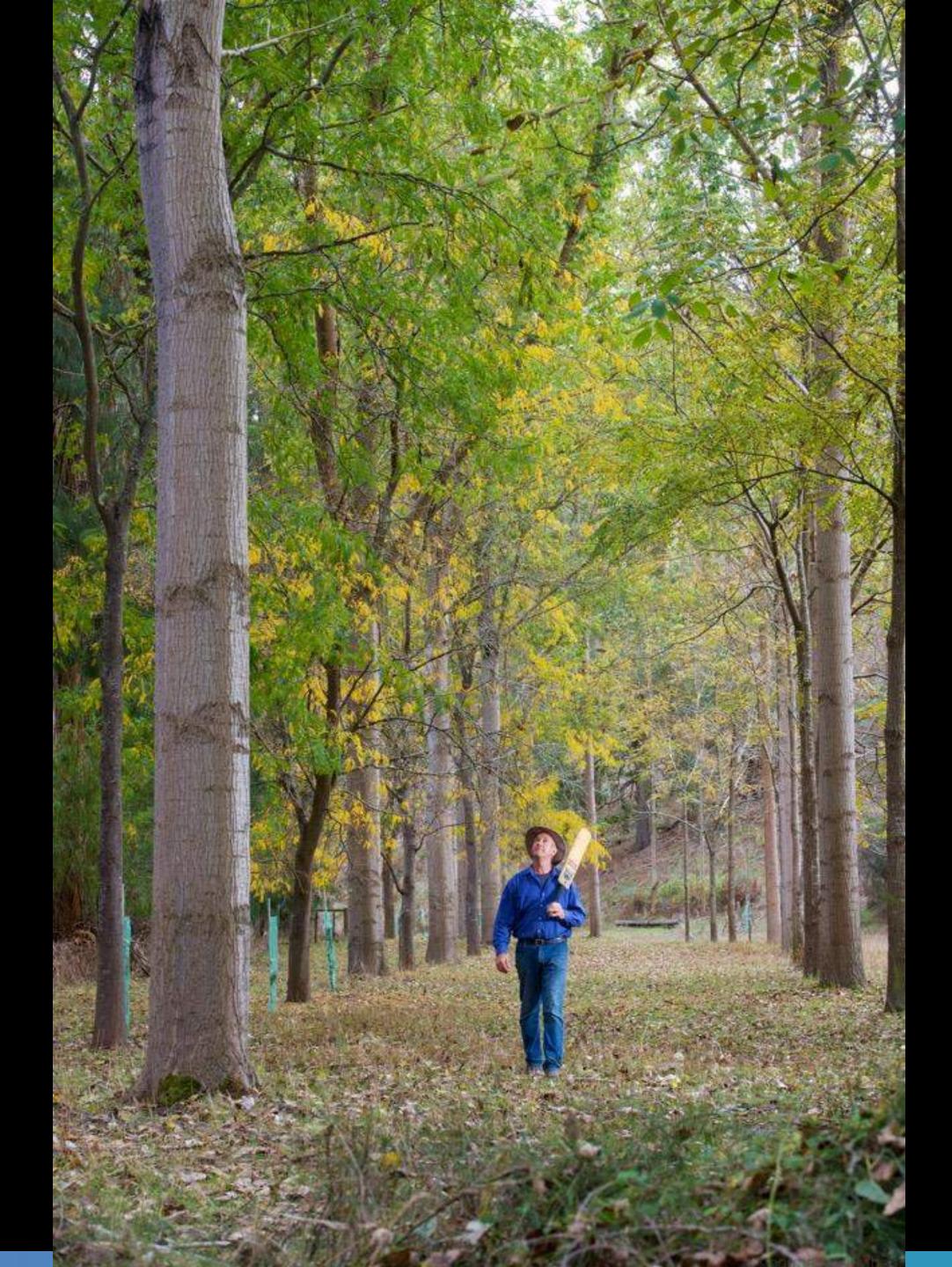


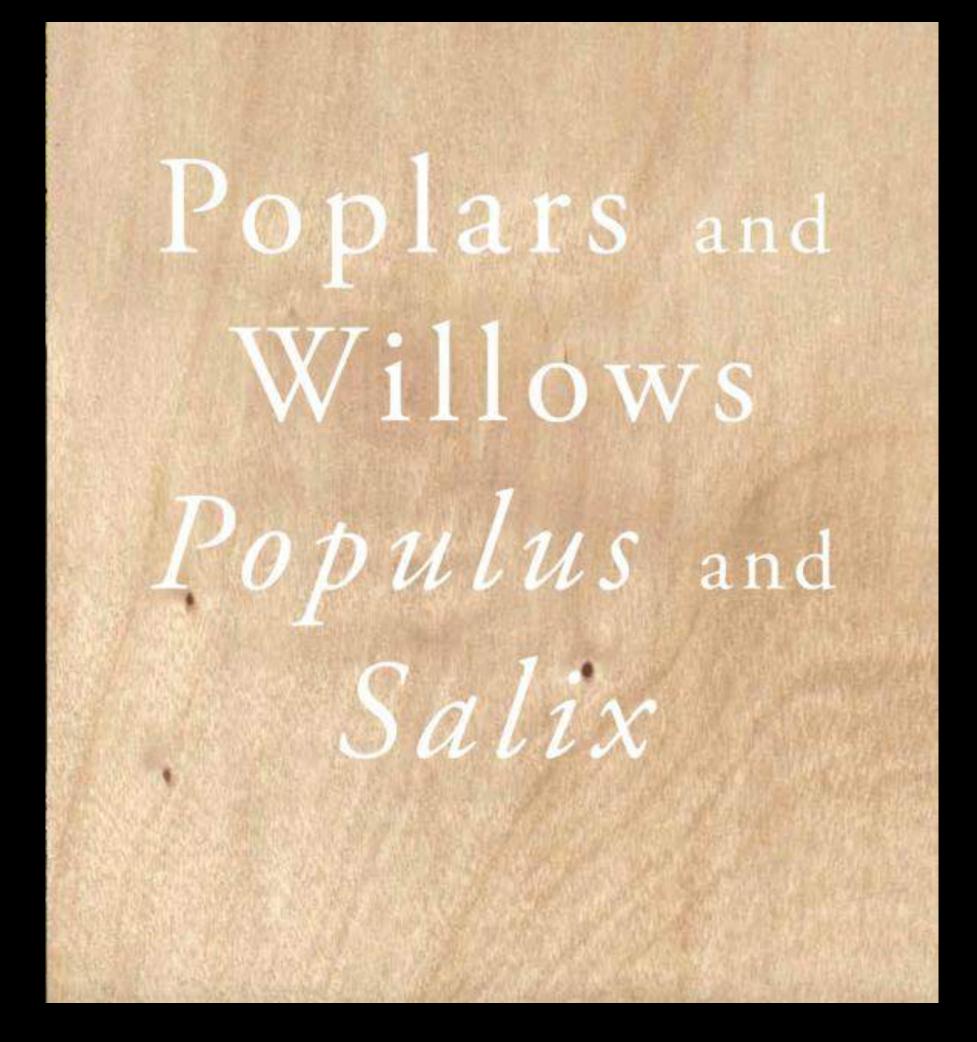
English Oak: About 75 trees per hectare, average spacing of about 11.5 m



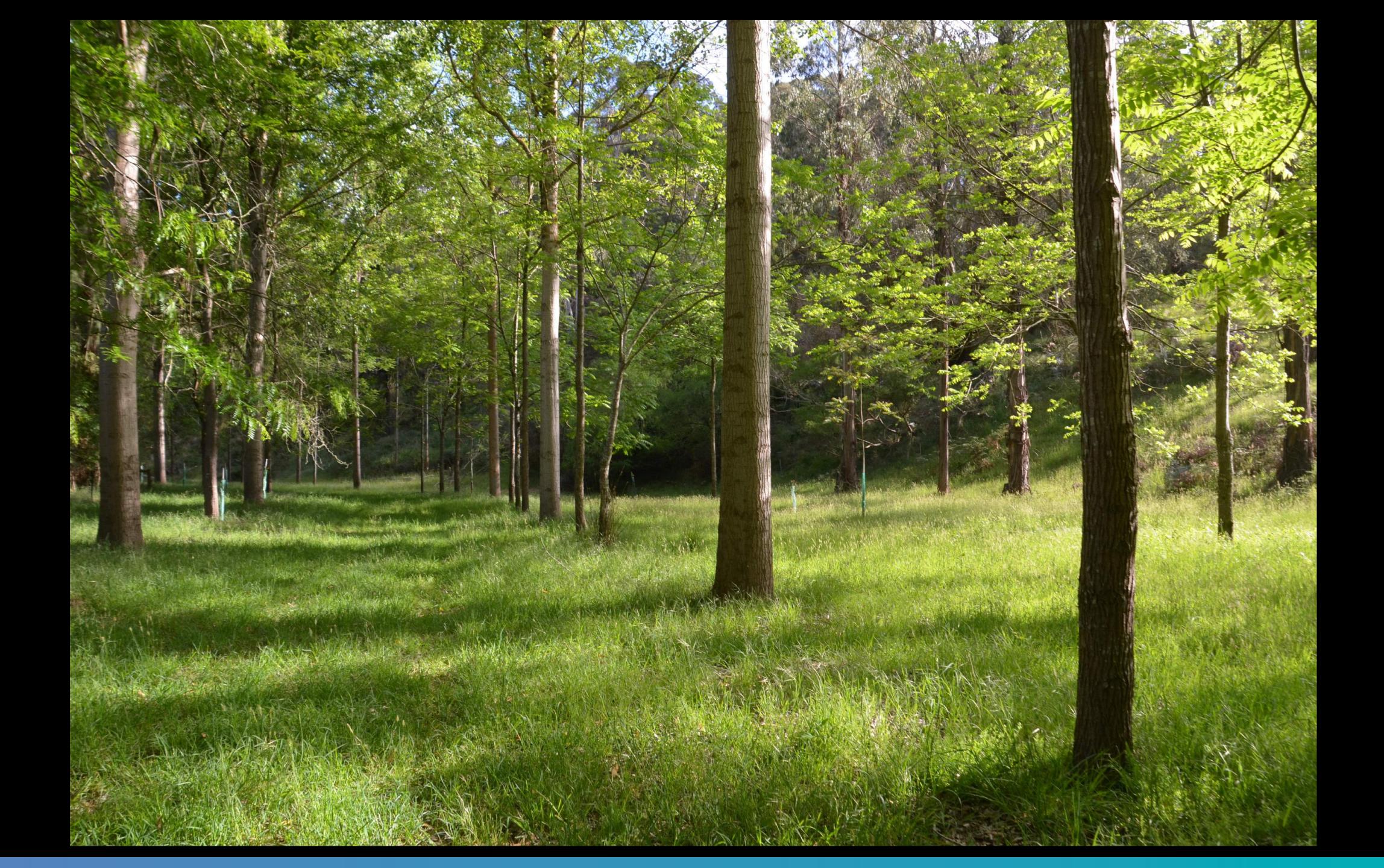




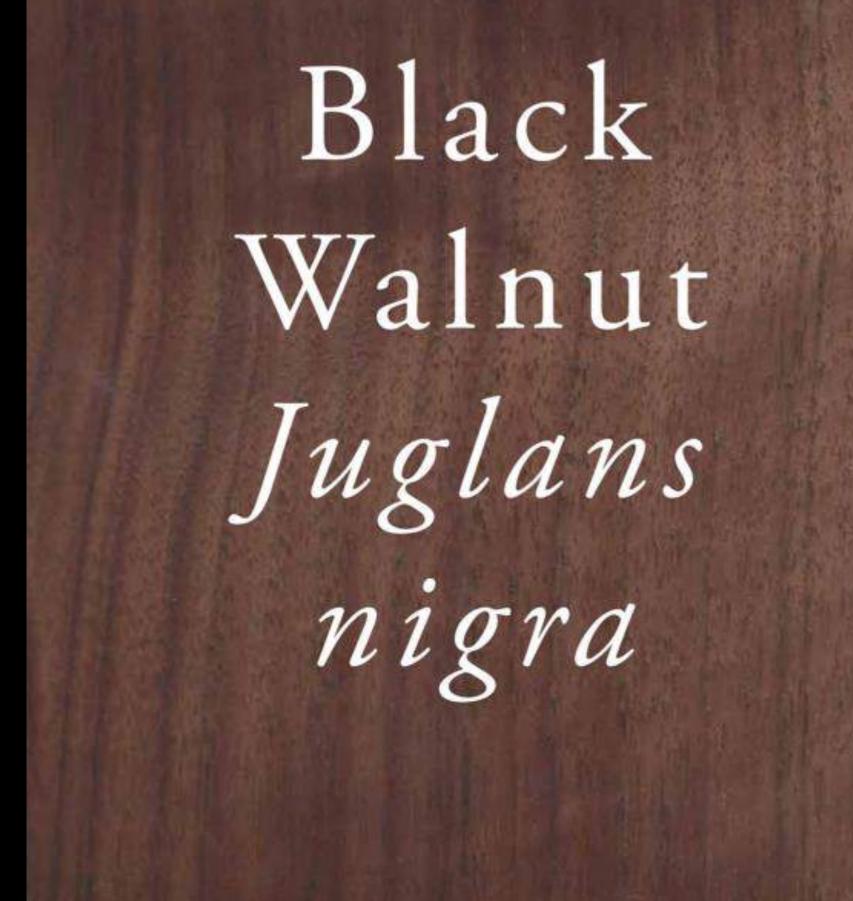












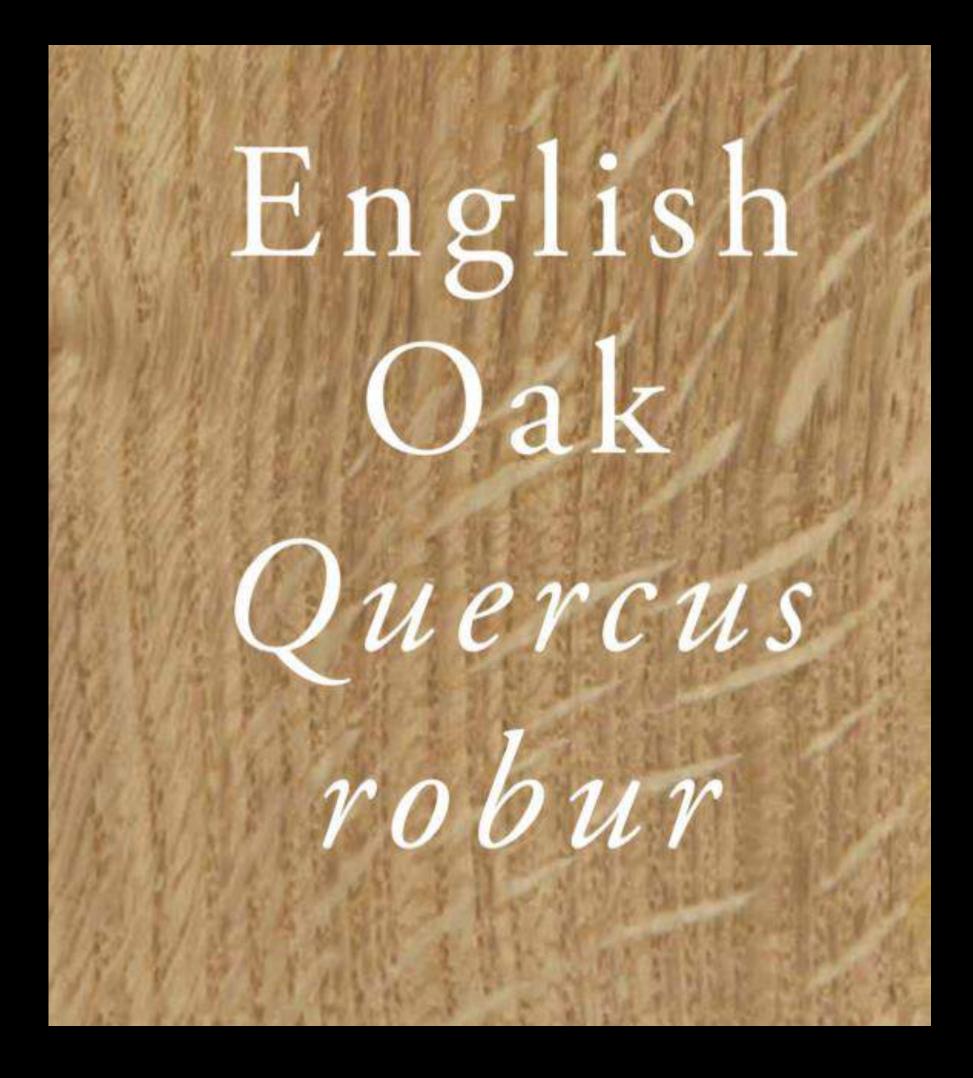




# We grow oaks for fire protection: A conservation practice?



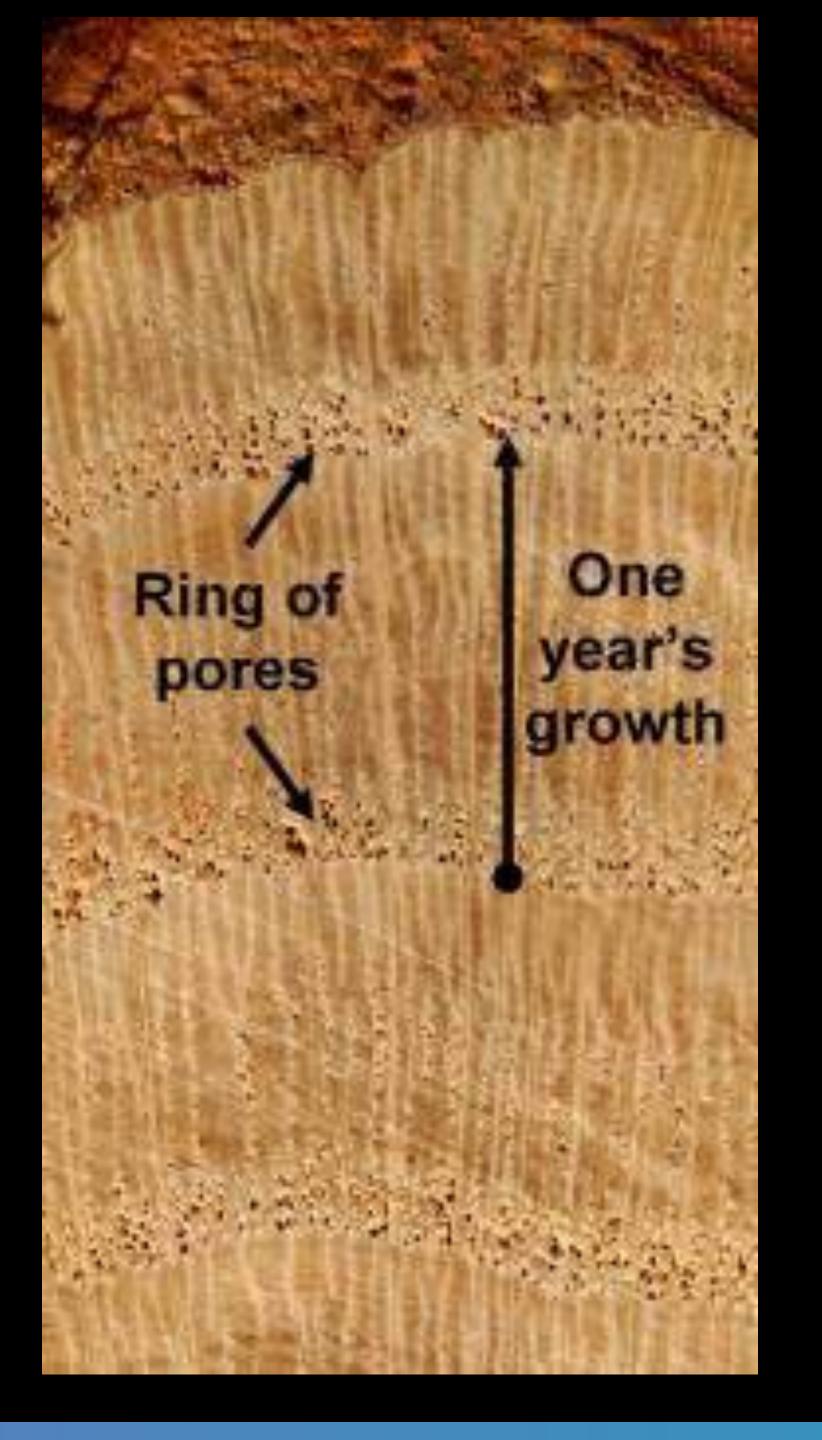












# English Oak

Faster growth = much heavier wood





































# A diversity that reflects the inherent diversity within our community

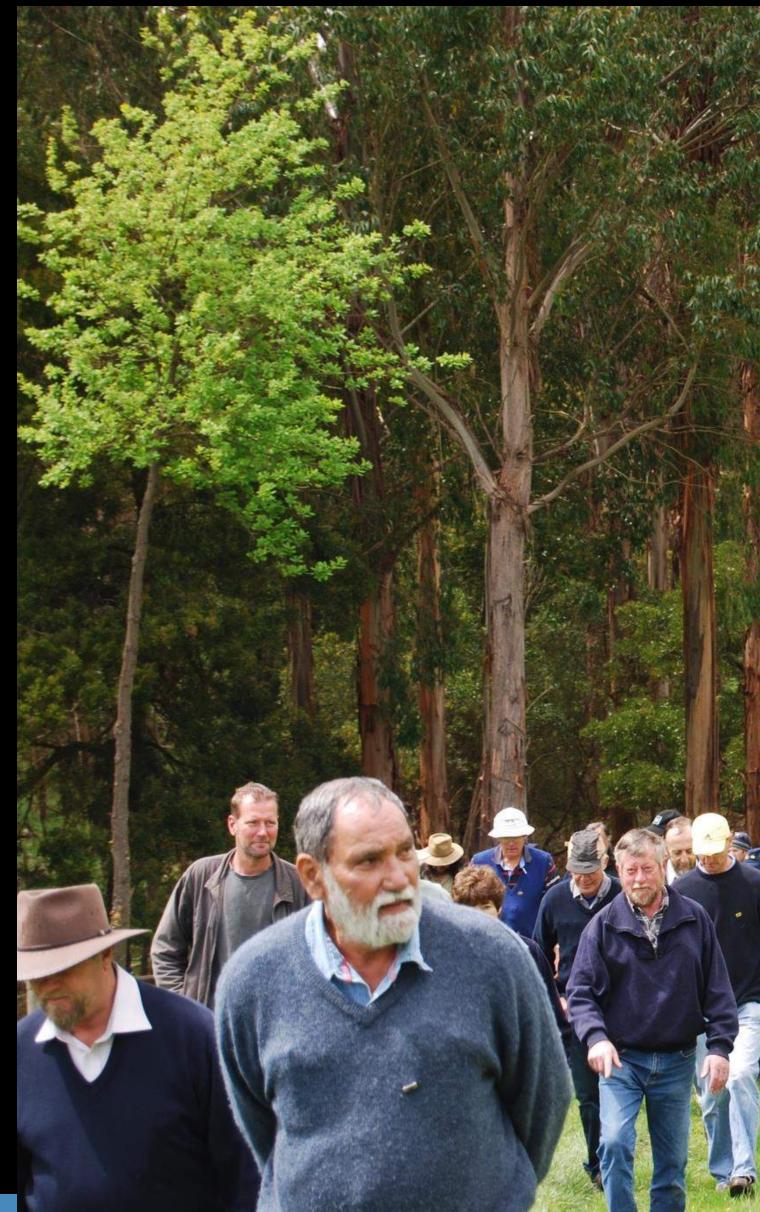


# Our legacy will also be in the trees that others plant for the reasons that are important to them



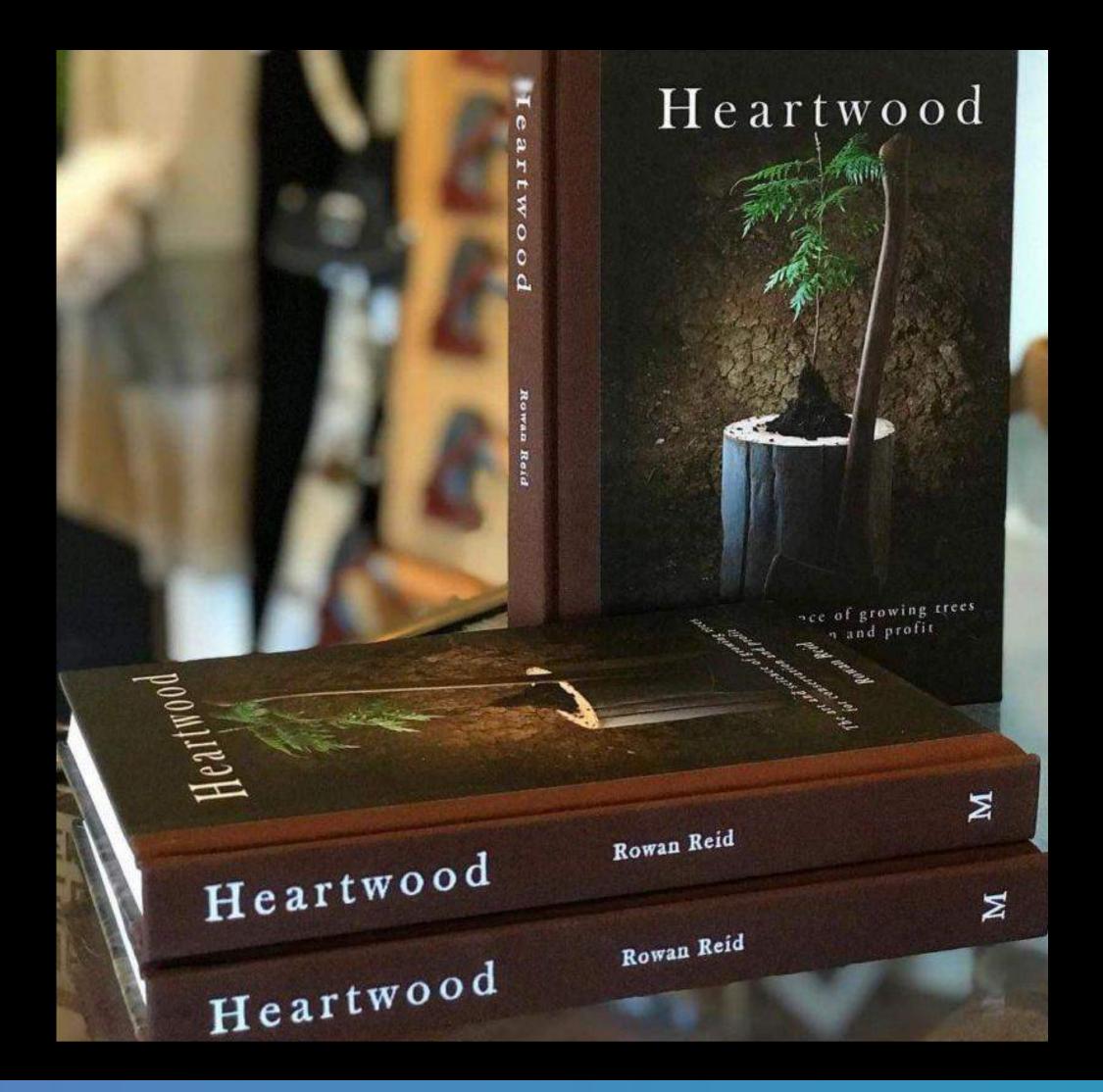
# AUSTRALIAN AGROFORESTRY FOUNDATION





# Thankyou





# Thankyou

# *Heartwood – the art and science of growing* trees for conservation and profit

Facebook/Instagram Bambra Agroforestry Farm

Web: www.agroforestry.net.au

Email: rowan.reid@agroforestry.net.au