Draft definitions and further information

NSW Environmental Trust

Post bushfire flora research and recovery grant program

GPS data to be collected at each site

- A track log for each site visited (to record access route from vehicle and survey effort including time, traverse effort and coverage).
- The coordinate system used (e.g. Wgs84 or gda94).
- If possible set your GPS to log a point every 10 metres.
- If possible export track log in GPX format.

Site information

Location description  the general location of the site, including nearest towns, nearest road and distance/bearing from it, reserve name etc. to help relocate sites and validate georeferences.

Site description a description of the physical characteristics of the site, including anything distinctive.

Landform  ridge, slope, gully.

Vegetation type  formation (e.g. rainforest, dry sclerophyll forest) and any additional detail you have (e.g. recognised map unit such as ‘Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest’).

Fire severity categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity class</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>% foliage fire affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unburnt</td>
<td>Canopy and understorey both unburnt</td>
<td>0% canopy and understorey burnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnt grassland</td>
<td>Burnt grassland or open grassy woodland, tree canopy unburnt (if present)</td>
<td>100% grassland burnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Burney understorey with unburnt canopy</td>
<td>&gt;10% burnt understorey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Partial canopy scorch</td>
<td>20-90% canopy scorched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Complete canopy scorch (with or without partial canopy consumption)</td>
<td>&gt;90% canopy scorched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme</td>
<td>Complete canopy consumption</td>
<td>&gt;50% canopy consumed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plant data

BioNet Sighting ID  a unique site identification number in the NSW BioNet database (some sites will have already been lodged in BioNet and have a pre-existing Sighting ID while others will need lodging).

Voucher Specimen No. a unique specimen ID number given by herbaria when a plant specimen is lodged and databased.

Area of Local Occurrence the area within the shortest continuous imaginary boundary which can be drawn to encompass all of the observed individuals of the species, excluding discontinuities, disjunctions, and large areas of obviously unsuitable habitat.

Estimated pre-fire population for unburnt sites, this includes all individuals (no. plants) except seedlings. Dead pre-fire individuals of (established) woody species may still be identifiable at burnt sites from their bark and architecture depending on fire severity.

Post-fire recruits plants inferred to have emerged after the last fire event. Inferred from size and absence of scorched tissues. Depending on species' juvenile period, may include seedlings, juveniles and/or adults.

Look for remnant woody stems adjacent to young plants (incl. just below the soil surface) to distinguish resprouts from post-fire recruits.

Dead plant has no resprouting, shoots or visible green material.

Ramet individuals in a population that have all arisen vegetatively from a single ancestor, i.e. clonal.

Reproductive evidence of reproduction since fire e.g. remains of reproductive structures on or beneath plants.

Location of resprouting

Underground geophyte (terminal (herbaceous), corms, bulbs, rhizomes, tubers); Herbaceous rhizomatous resprouter (axillary (herbaceous), long rhizomes); Woody rhizomatous resprouter (axillary (woody), underground stem); Xylopodial root resprouters (axillary (swollen rootstock), swollen vertical roots or rhizospheres); root-suckering resprouters (adventitious buds (horizontal roots), lateral roots).

Basal basal herbaceous resprouter (axillary, stem bases, stolons and/or rhizomes); Lignotuberous resprouter (accessory (swollen stem base), lignotuber); Collar resprouter (accessory (no swollen base), stem base).

Epicormic aerial, accessory branches, primary stem, branches.

Apical aerial, terminal, primary stem.