

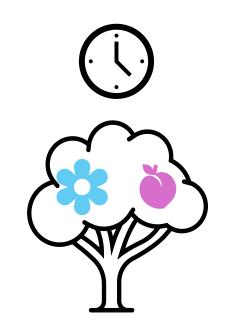
This work has taken place on the lands of the

Gabi Gabi, Wakka Wakka, Turrbal, Yagera, Yugambah, and Bundjalung people



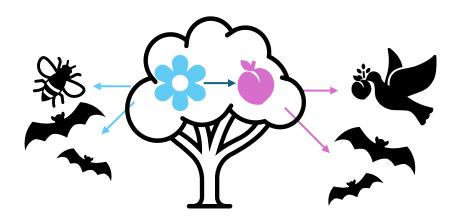


Reproductive phenology is the timing of flowering and fruiting



Phenology is linked to food-webs

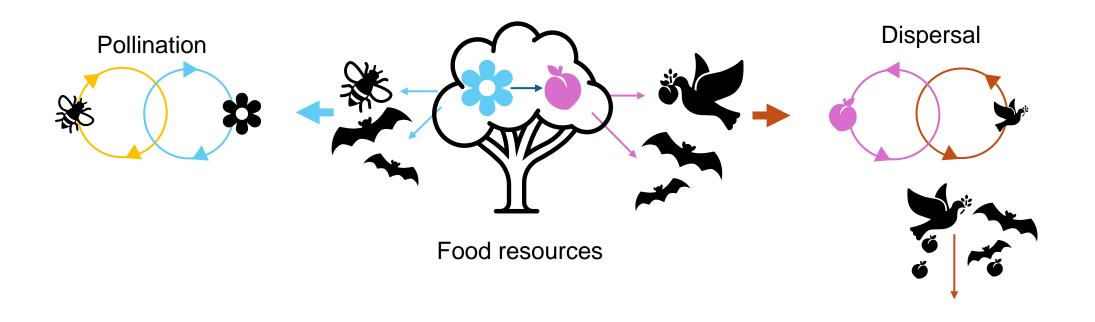
Pollination



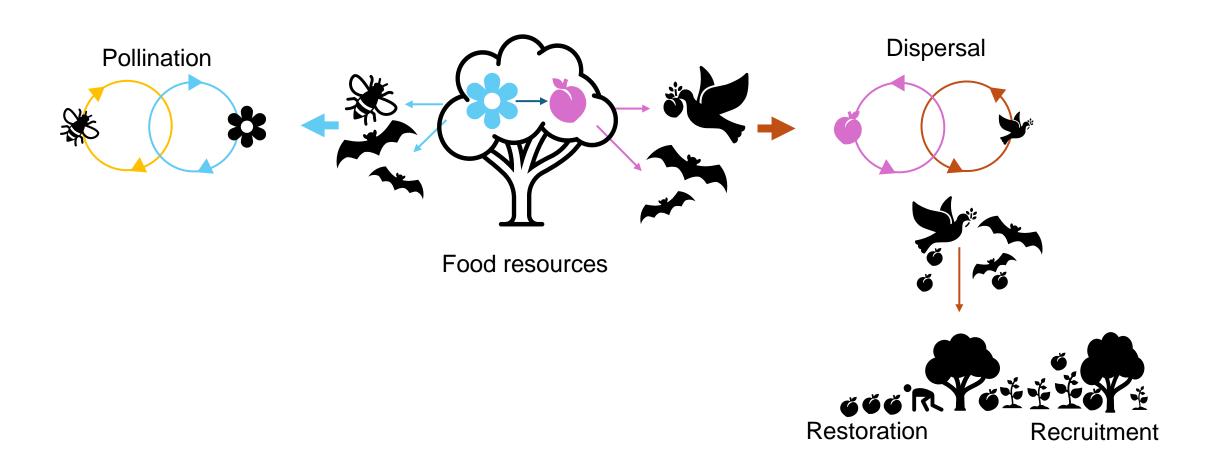
Food resources

Dispersal

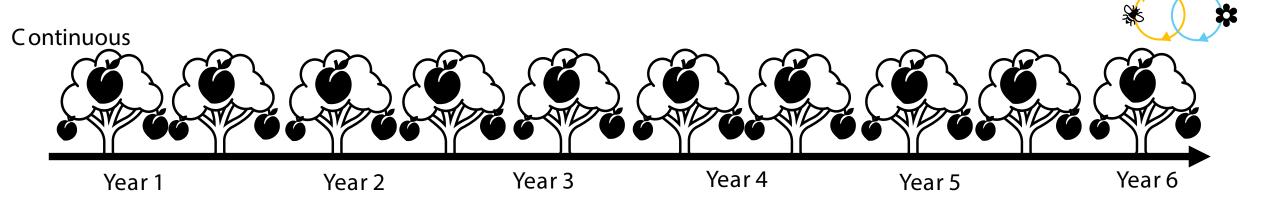
Phenology is linked to food-webs, ecological processes



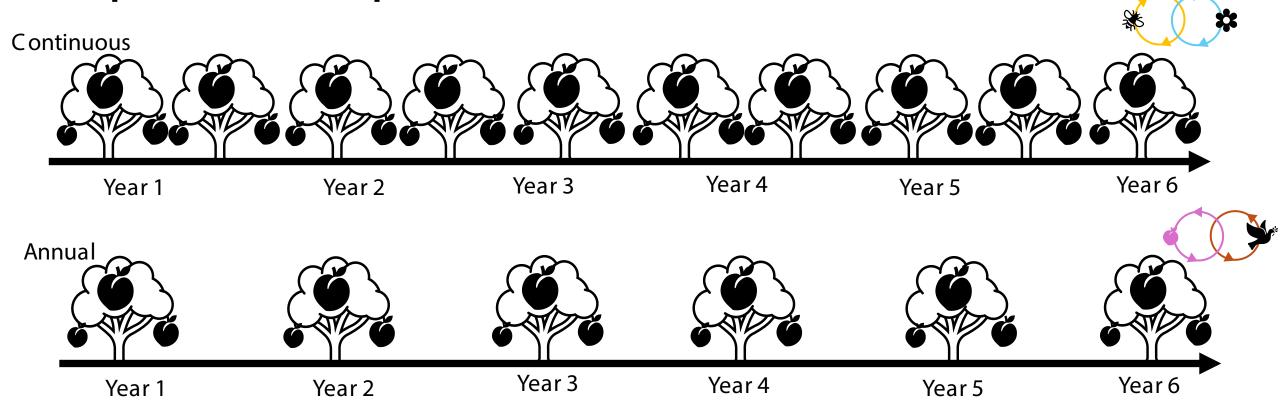
Phenology is linked to food-webs, ecological processes, and recruitment of future forests



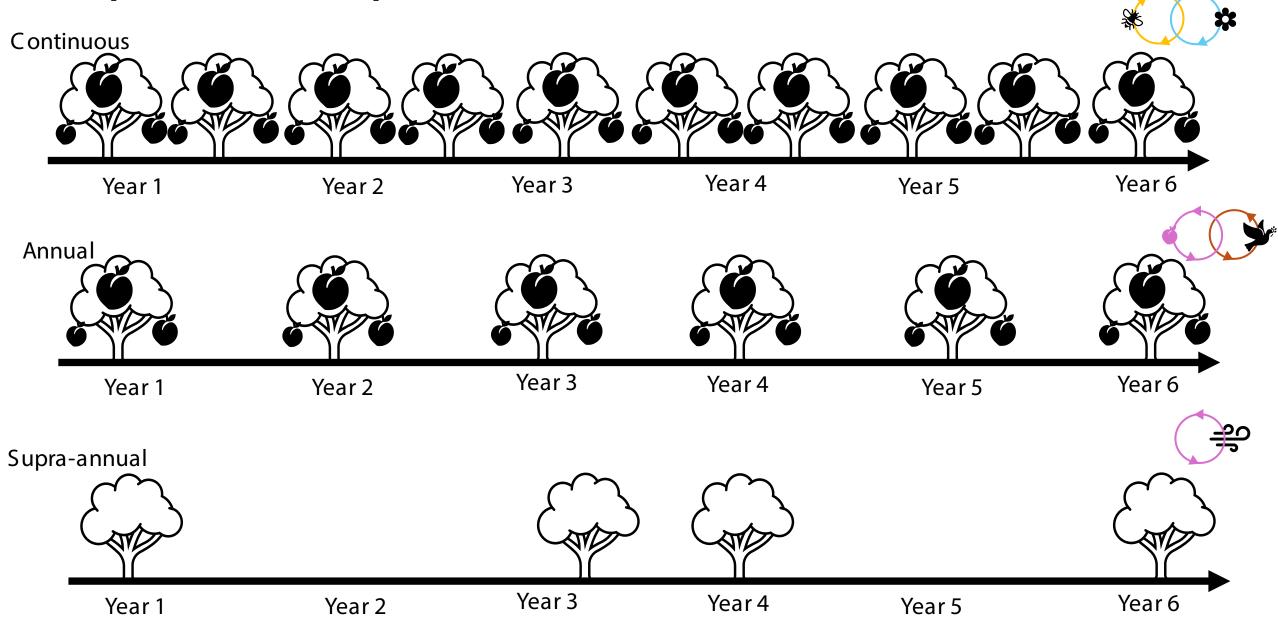
Reproductive patterns

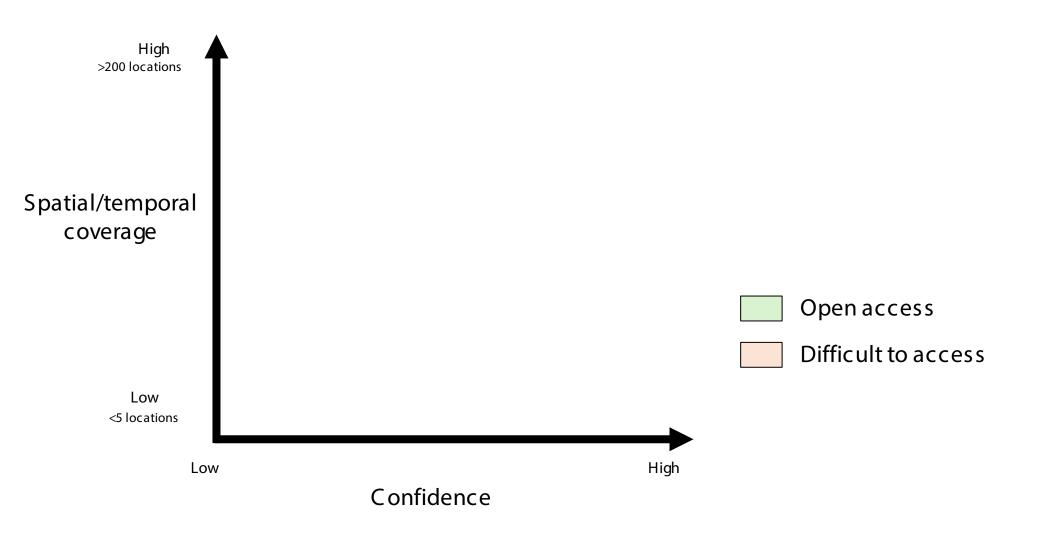


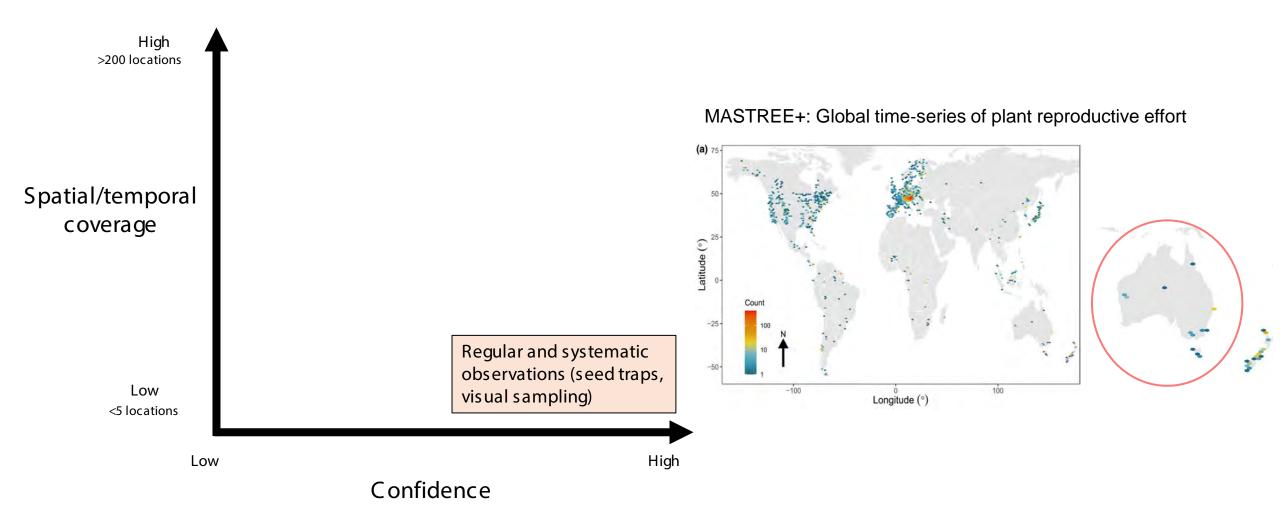
Reproductive patterns

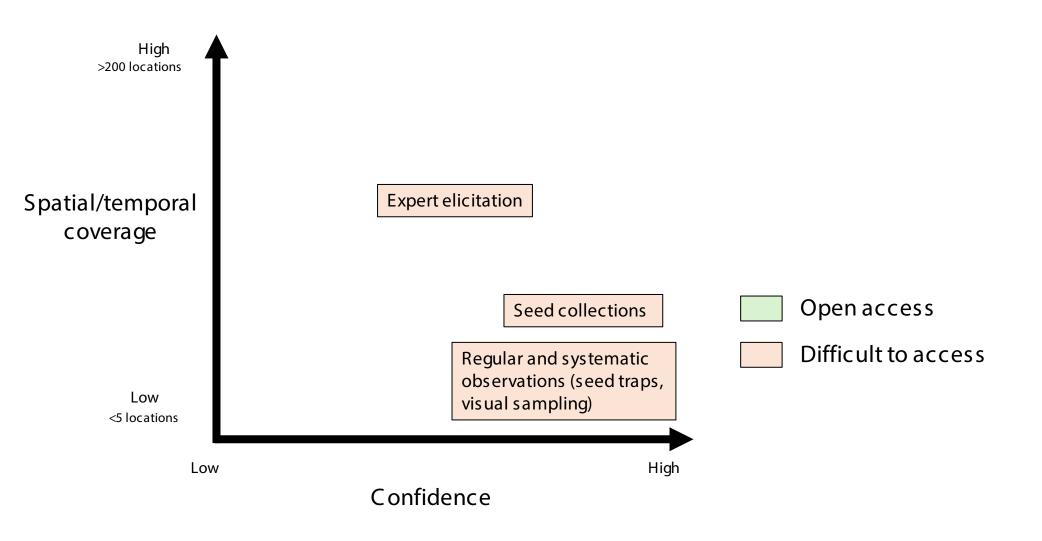


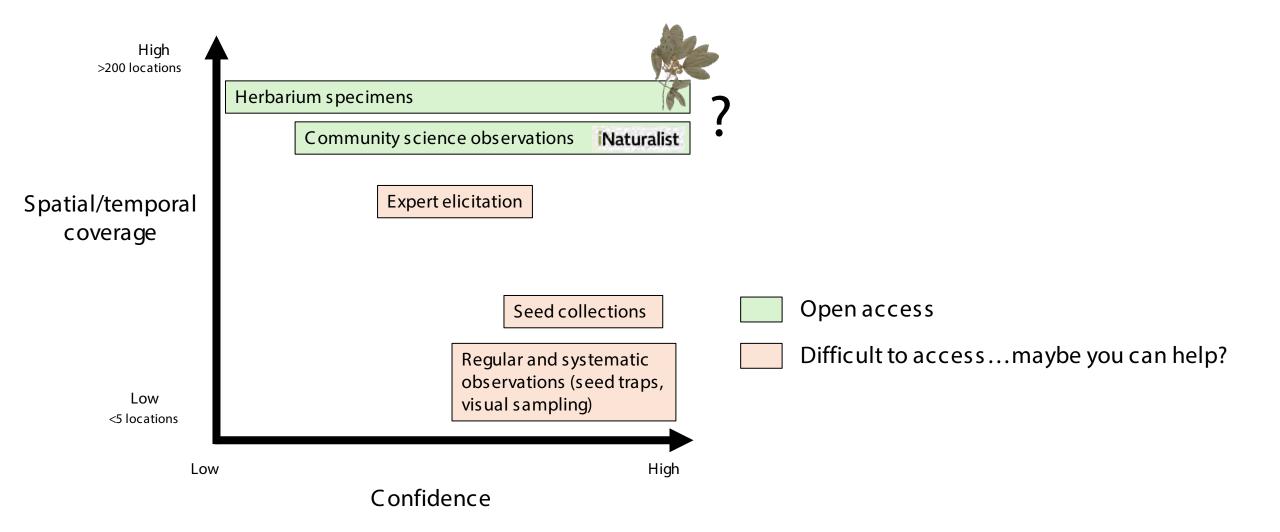
Reproductive patterns





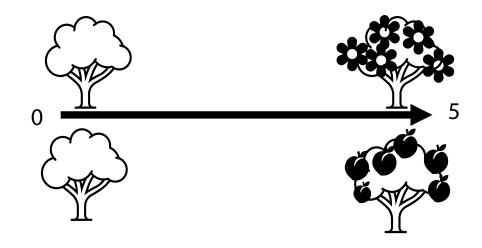






Bill McDonald's long-term phenology study at O'Reilly's Lamington NP

- 37 species, 1-9 individuals per species
- Monthly records of flowering and fruiting since 1998





Project aim

Use herbarium records for phenology patterns?















Year 1

Year 2

Year 3

Year 4

Year 5

Year 6



Year 1







Ye

Year 2

Year 3

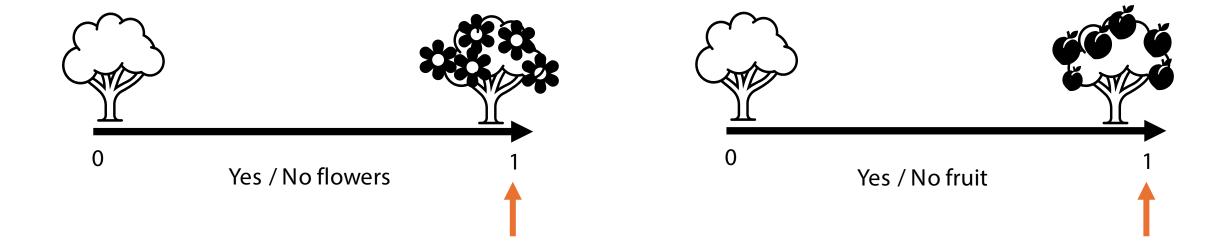
Year 4

Year 5

Year 6

Methods: Bill's long-term phenology data

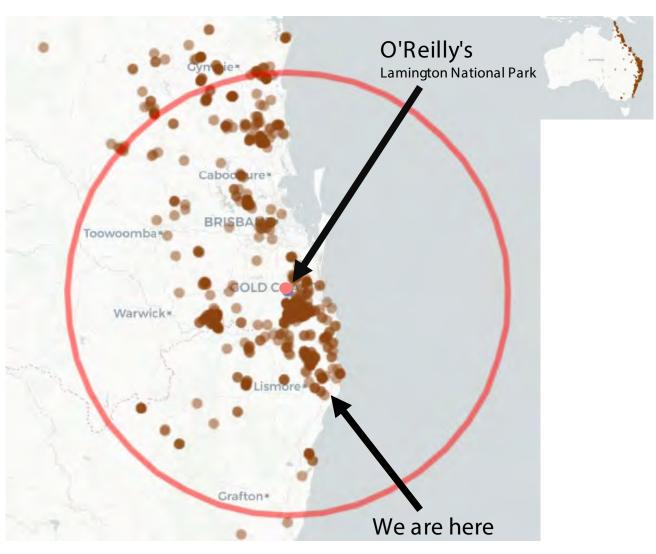
- Reproductive phenology variables
 - Binary score for intensity >2
 - Determined if species reproduced in a given year



Methods: Herbarium specimens since 1998

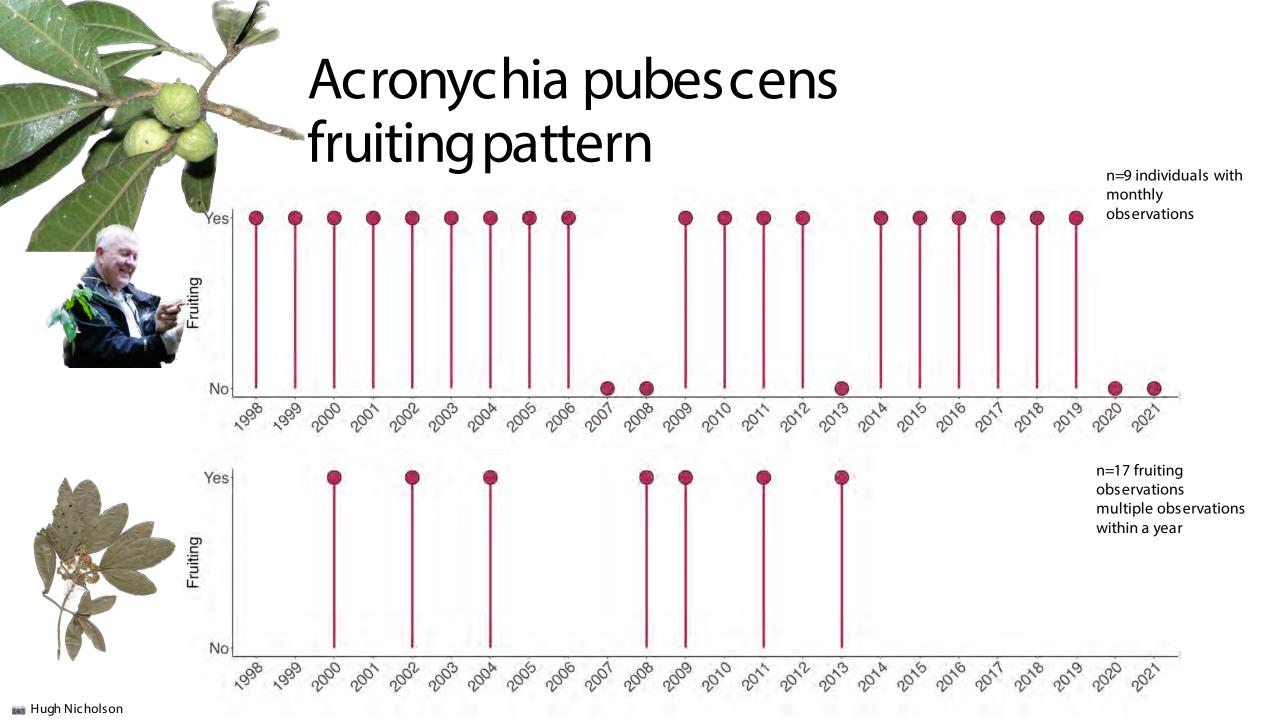
- 200km buffer to capture local population
- Only specimens with reproductive material

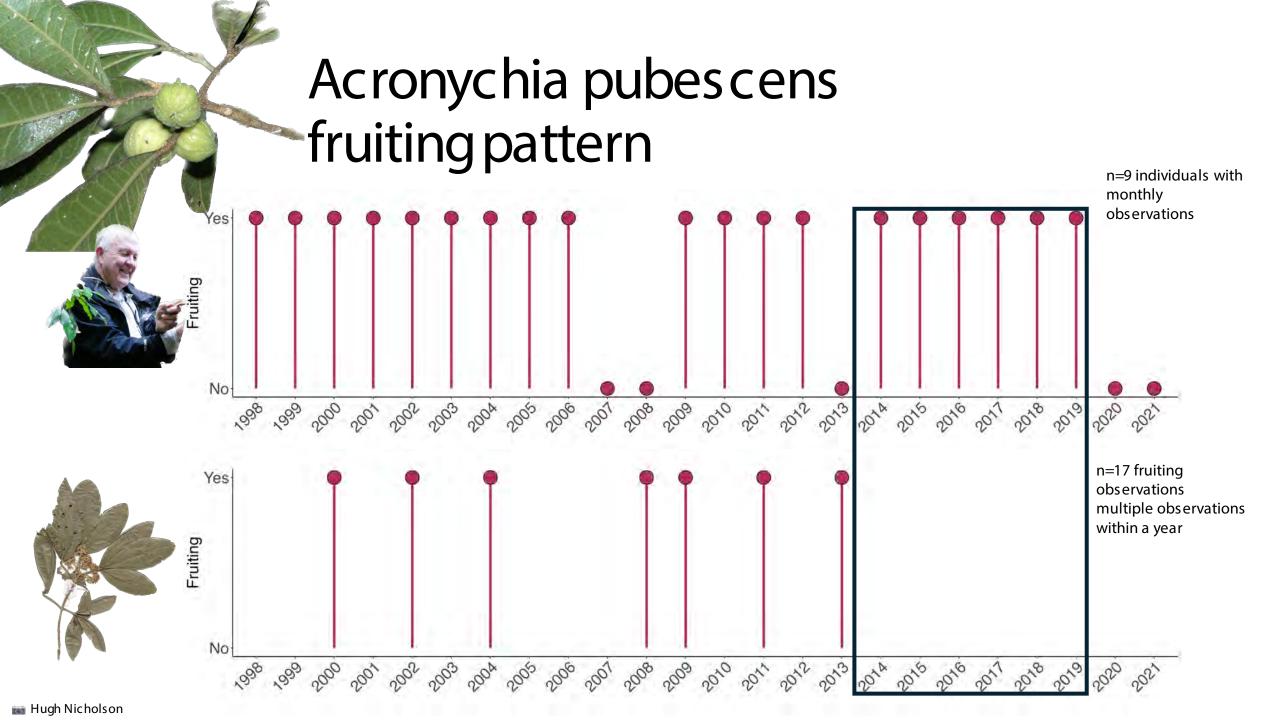


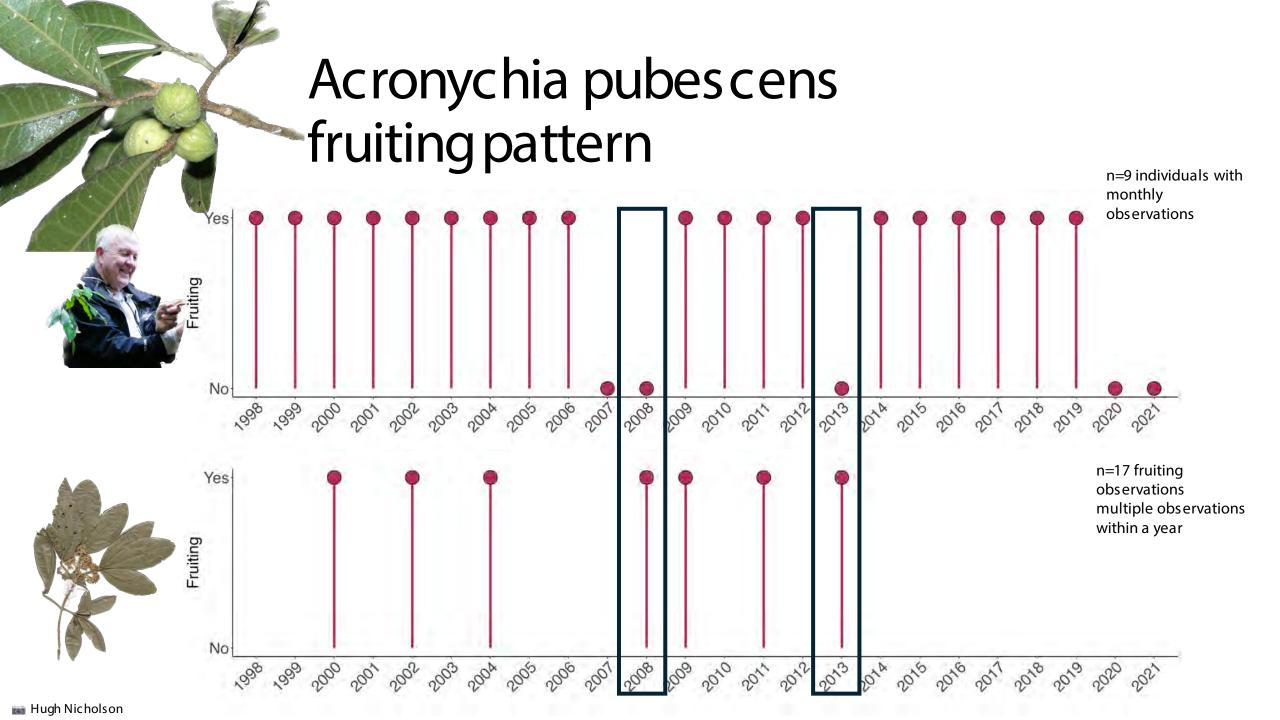


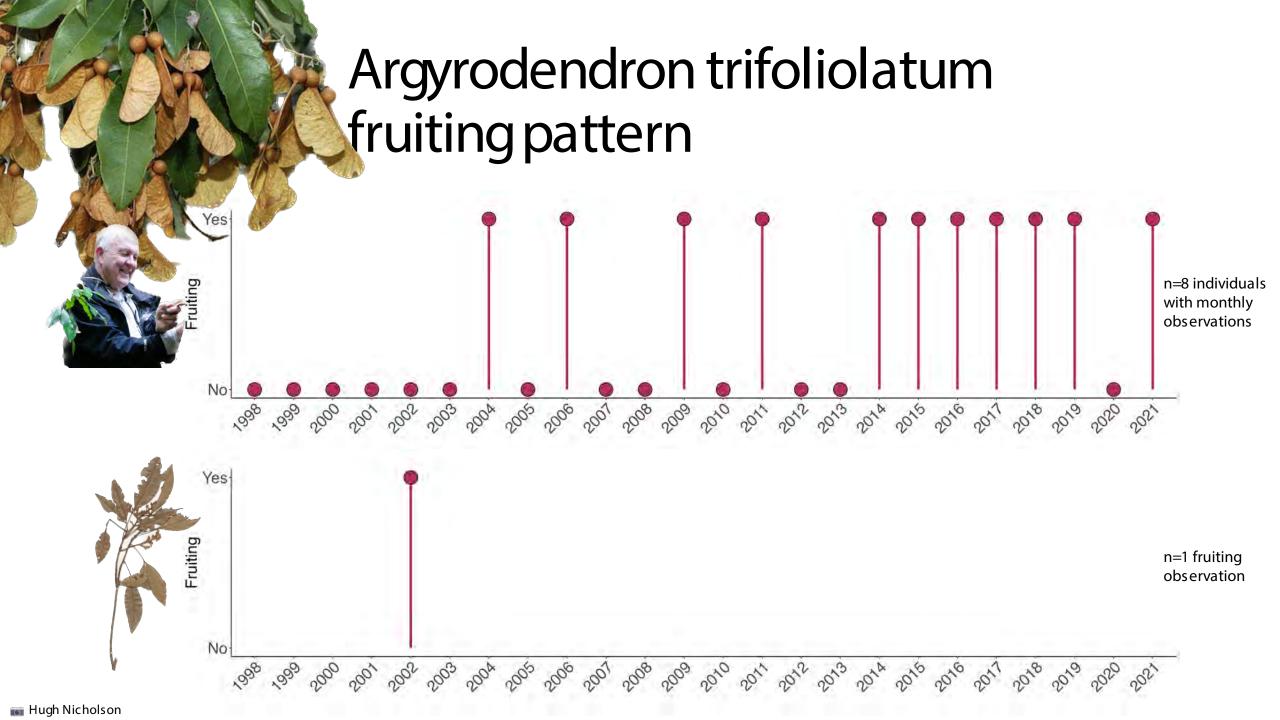










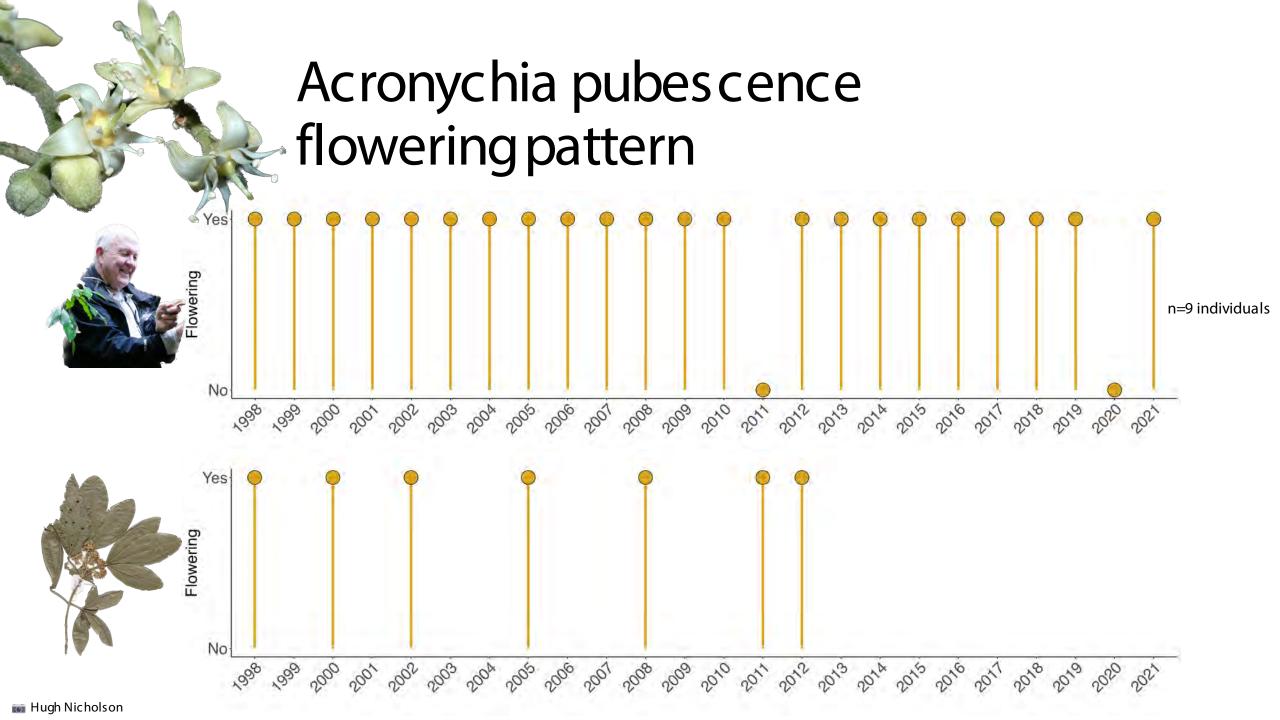


In conclusion...I need more data!

- Herbarium data shows more sporadic reproduction than 'real life'
- Important resource for increasing the spatial and temporal coverage of phenology data
- Need more detailed field observations to verify them







Argyrodendron trifoliolatum flowering pattern

