

Application of connectivity modelling to fragmented landscapes at local scales

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Multispecies connectivity modelling for conservation planning

- Understanding habitat connectivity an essential requirement for effective conservation of wildlife populations
- Used by planners and wildlife managers to address complex questions relating to the movement of wildlife
- "What is the most effective design of a wildlife connectivity network for a particular species or suite of species"?
- Important consideration in the management of road networks to avoid barriers between wildlife populations and reduce collisions
- Estimating ecological connectivity at landscape scales is a complex task aided by the application of ecological models
- Relatively underutilised in Australia, however, commonly used internationally in both planning and academia

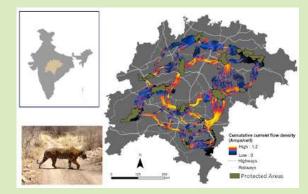




Connectivity Modelling and GAP CLoSR

- Connectivity modelling has advanced rapidly in the last decade with improved computing power and more mainstream take-up of modelling tools in planning
- Suite of modelling tools available to answer different questions (Circuitscape, Graphab, Linkage Mapper)
- Recently integrated into a single decision-framework and software interface called GAP-CloSR¹
- Models fine-scale connectivity critical in highly fragmented rural and urban landscapes
- The model is a balance between ecological complexity, robustness and simplicity.
- Application in several landscapes across south-east Australia in collaboration with land managers (Tasmanian Midlands, Lower Hunter, and Hunter Valley)

¹ Lechner AM & Lefroy EC (2014) General Approach to Planning Connectivity from Local Scales to Regional (GAP CLoSR): combining multi-criteria analysis and connectivity science to enhance conservation outcomes at regional scale – Lower Hunter, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania











Conceptual model and parameterisation

- Mechanistic model
- Framework suitable for species which exhibit threshold dynamics such as a foray search strategy



Tasmanian Bettong

Minimum patch size: 90 ha Gap-crossing threshold: 200 m

Stepping stones (structural connectivity elements)



Patch (greater than specific size)

Inter-patch distance threshold

Patch (greater than specific size)

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Northwest Ecological Connectivity Investigation

- Hume and Brimbank City Councils
- North and west of Melbourne
- Many land-managers involved
- Questions:
 - 1. Where habitat is connected or isolated and for what groups?
 - 2. Where are optimal linkages?
 - 3. Where do we prioritise connectivity conservation works and community grants?
 - 4. Where are movement barriers?



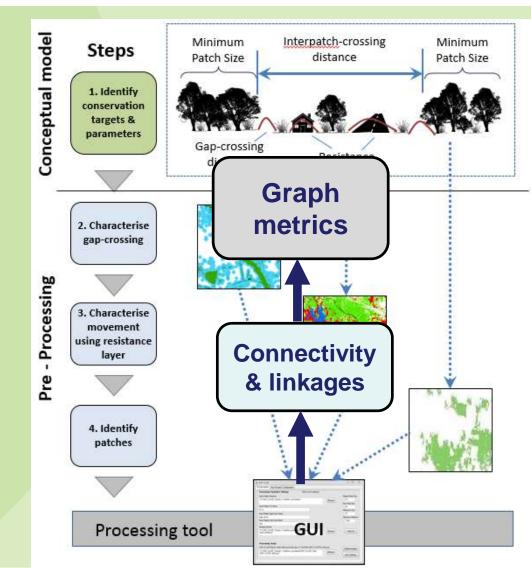






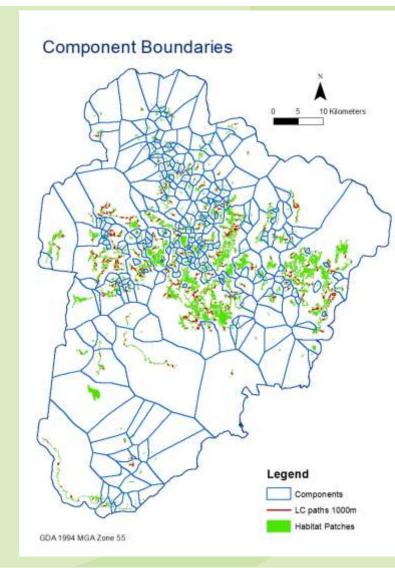
NECI - Process

- Select dispersal guilds and focal species – 11 species (long and short disperser x habitat)
- Expert opinion on species
 parameters
- Apply to GIS layers (habitat, stepping stones, resistance)
- Model connectivity and linkages/least-cost pathways
- Graph-metric analysis importance of patches and linkages





NECI – Component Boundaries



- Model identifies which patches are connected and which are not
- Component boundaries (blue lines) - connected patches isolated from all other habitat
- Stepping stones
- Linkages/least-cost paths (red lines)
- Brown Treecreeper example across NECI study area

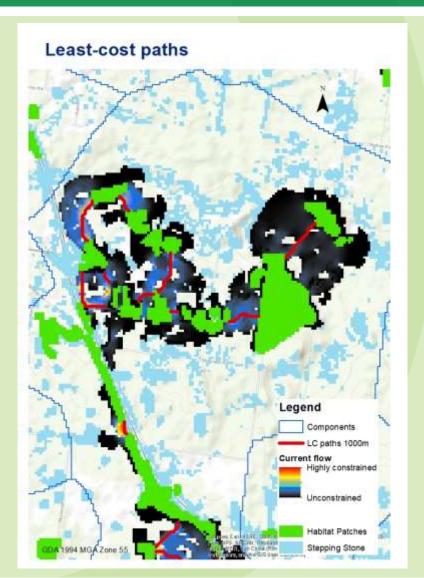


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NECI – Least-cost paths (linkages)





- Represent least-cost pathways for animal movement (optimal pathways)
- Shortest pathway between two patches as a function of land cover resistance, limited by stepping stones and movement thresholds of species
- Corridor protection & enhancement
- Movement flow (Circuitscape)

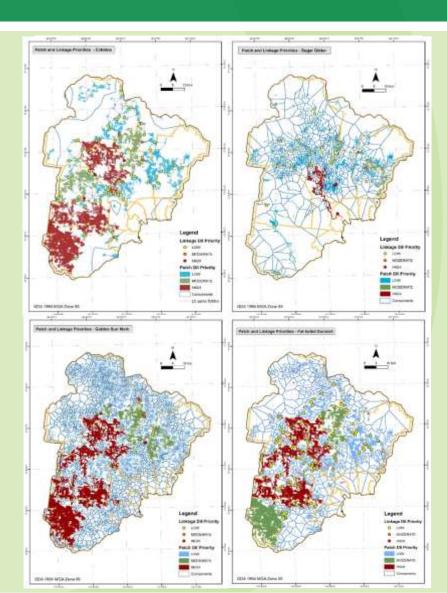


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NECI – Graphic Metric Analysis: Integral Index of Connectivity (IIC)





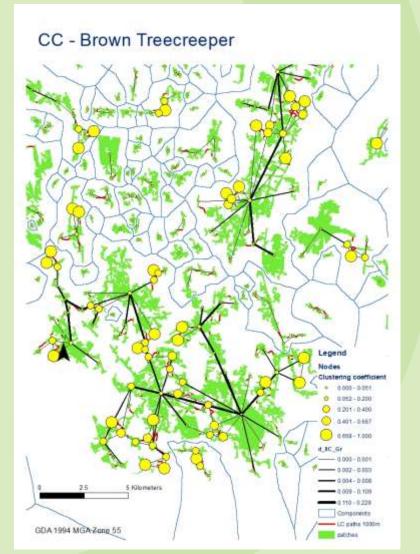
- IIC characterises the landscape importance of patches and linkages
- Ranked contribution to overall landscape connectivity
- Differences among focal species
- Echidna, Sugar Glider, Golden Sun Moth, Fattailed Dunnart
- Configuration of habitat and stepping stones





NECI – Graphic Metric Analysis: Clustering Coefficient (CC)





- CC measures the local neighbourhood importance of patches
- Indicates sensitivity to fragmentation and redundancy
- Local scale planning

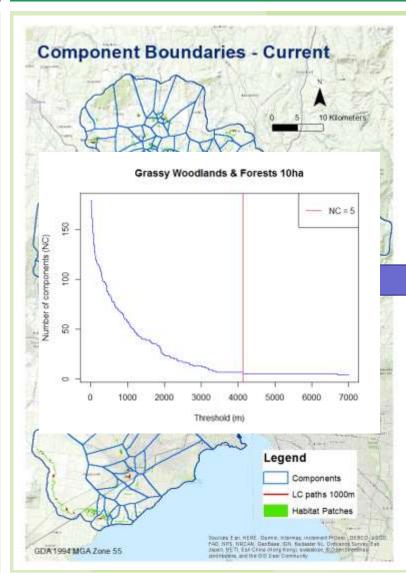


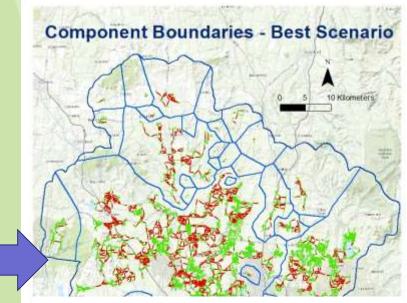
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NECI – Scenario (best-case)





- BTC-Big improvement
- Conservation investment
- Isolation and barriers
- Habitat limits

GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

Habitat Patches

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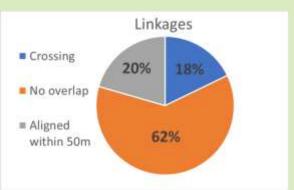
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NECI – Roads



- Influence of roads as barriers and corridors
- Where to prioritise fauna crossing structures, barriers, and roadside vegetation conservation
- Many LCP linkages cross or aligned with roads (roadside vegetation)
- Road management and planning important

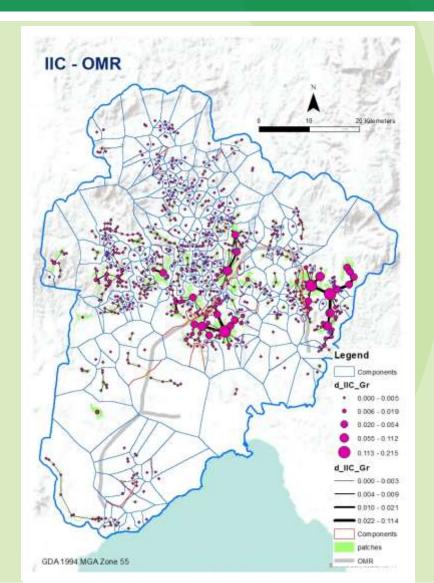




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NECI – Infrastructure Planning: Outer Metropolitan Ring Road



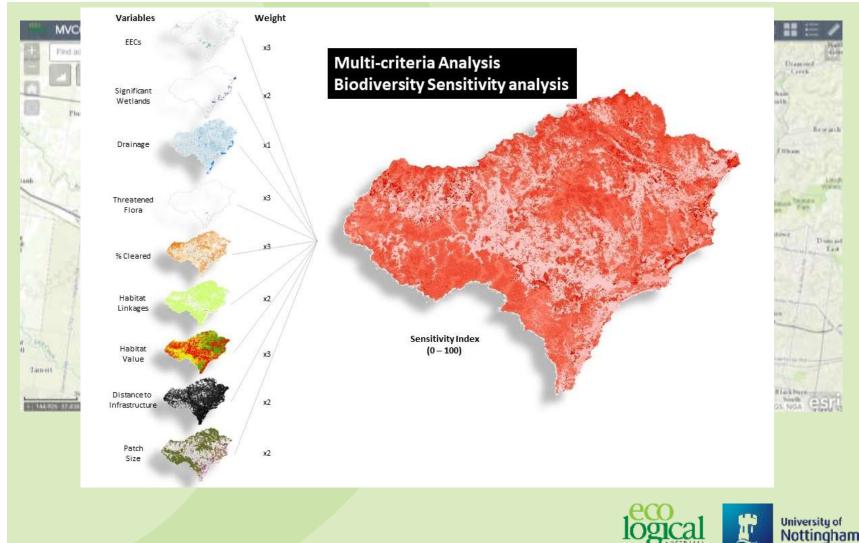
- Impact assessment tool
- Specific development scenarios
- Future planning and avoidance
- Estimate magnitude and location of impact
- Outer Metropolitan Ring Road
- Brown Tree Creeper –fragmentation of two major components
- Minor change in IIC
- Circuitscape "current flow" analysis could be used to identify optimal crossing locations



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Uses and advances



UKIC

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