

## VAST–2 - Site-based recording of use and land management and their effects on native vegetation over time

**Citation:** Thackway, R (2012). Murrumbateman 'Talaheni' Horse paddock. Ver. 1. VAST–2: tracking the transformation of vegetated landscapes. Australian Centre for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, University of Queensland, Brisbane.

### 1. Name of the site/area

Murrumbateman 'Talaheni', Horse paddock.

### 2. Last modified (version no. 1)

Minor changes July 2013.

### 3. Location of site

**State:** NSW

**IBRAv7 Classification:**

**Co-ordinates:** 34°58'1.12"S, 149°10'39.62"E

### 4. Area of the site

N/A

### 5. Brief description of the natural undisturbed ecosystem of the site/area

*Themeda* sp. grassy woodland

### 6. Current Purpose of the site/area

### 7. Reference or benchmark vegetation description: pre-clearing or pre-European community

### 8. Brief history of the site/area

1830	Grazing of native vegetation – shepherds
1900-1961	Fencing and continuous grazing with sheep
1905	Overstorey thinned by ringbarking
1906-20	Continuous removal of suckers and regrowth
1962	Remaining larger trees pushed over with a bull dozer

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1962-74	Continuous grazing with cattle
1968-78	Four applications of superphosphate and exotic pasture species
1975-82	Continuous grazing with horses
1983-84	Continuous grazing with sheep
1985	Continuous grazing ceased
1986	Commenced rehabilitation
1987-2008	Area lightly grazed using rotational grazing with sheep
2008-2010	All stock removed – increasing high numbers of kangaroos

### 9. Proximity to large area of intake and largely intact unmodified remnant

n/a

### 10. Sources of data and information used to complete description of use and management and their effects on native vegetation over time

- A. Pers. comm. John Ive, owner of property.
- B. Inferred by Richard Thackway

#### Description of use and management and their effects on native vegetation over time

Year	Source	Land use	Management practice	SourceL MP	Effect and impacts on ecological function and native vegetation	Source Effects
1788	B	Managed resource protection 1.2.	Indigenous land management, Fire regime	B		
1820	B	Indigenous land management	Indigenous land management, Fire regime	B		
1825	B	Indigenous land management	First explorers traverse the district , Fire regime	B		
1830	B	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, 1830 (shepherds), Fire suppressed and/ or excluded	B		
1900	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation , Fence posts cut from the forest , , 1 sheep / 10 acres	A		
1900	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation , Fencing and set stocking commenced , , 1 sheep / 10 acres	A		



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Year	Source	Land use	Management practice	SourceL MP	Effect and impacts on ecological function and native vegetation	Source Effects
1905	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Overstorey thinned by ringbarking using an axe , Trees left standing , 1 sheep / 10 acres	A		
1905	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Set stocking continues , , 1 sheep /2 acres	A		
1905	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Repeated removal of suckers and regrowth removed grubbing and ring barking , trees left standing , 1 sheep /2 acres	A		
1920	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Continued removal of suckers and regrowth less of a problem than in 1905, trees left standing , 1 sheep /2 acres	A		
1950	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Wool prices high , , 1 sheep /2 acres	A		
1962	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Remaining larger trees pushed over with a bull dozer - mostly regrowth <20 cm, Pushed timber was windrowed but not burnt, 1 sheep /2 acres	A		
1962	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Dam sunk for domestic stock, Cattle grazing,	A		
1968	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Commenced application of superphosphate, Cattle grazing	A		
1971	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Application of superphosphate, Cattle grazing	A		
1975	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Application of superphosphate, Horse grazing	A		
1975	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Wildfire of low intensity, Windrowed timber burnt, Horse grazing	A		
1978	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Final application of superphosphate , Horse grazing	A		
1980	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Regrowth stumps left from 1920s ringbarking with pushed out with tractor and blade and windrowed, Horse grazing	A		
1982	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, continuous grazing with horses ceased	A		
1983	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Area grazed using pulse grazing in drought, Sheep grazing ,	A		
1984	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, continuous grazing with sheep ceased	A		



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Year	Source	Land use	Management practice	SourceL MP	Effect and impacts on ecological function and native vegetation	Source Effects
1985	A	Grazing native vegetation	Regular set stocking ceased , All stock removed,	A		
1986	A	Grazing native vegetation	All stock removed, Rehabilitation 1.3.4, ,	A		
1986	A	Grazing native vegetation	All stock removed, Rehabilitation 1.3.4, Area observed to carry increasing numbers of kangaroos	A		
1986	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Area used for pulse grazing in drought, Sheep grazing	A		
1990	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Commenced regular spraying of serrated tussock, Sheep grazing	A		
1997	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Manage the stand of trees to meet multiple outcomes - composition and structure, Sheep grazing	A		
2004	A	Grazing native vegetation	Grazing of native vegetation, Area lightly grazed using rotational grazing in drought, Sheep grazing ,	A		
2008	A	Other minimal use 1.3.0	Stock removed	A		
2009	A	Other minimal use 1.3.0	Stock removed	A		
2010	A	Other minimal use 1.3.0	Stock removed , No stock but relatively high numbers of kangaroos	A		

### 1. Data Use and Accuracy Disclaimer

These data are compiled to the best of our knowledge and ability. The information contained in this document is subject to revision. The user accepts all risks and responsibility for loss, damages, costs and other consequences (direct or indirect) resulting directly or indirectly from using this information.

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### Attachment 1

Reliability standards used to compile historic and contemporary site-based chronologies.

Reliability level standards	Spatial precision (Scale)	Temporal precision (Year of observation)	Attribute accuracy (Land use, land management practices, effects on condition)
<b>HIGH</b> "Definite"	Reliable direct quantitative data. Examples: Site, plot and transect based records. <b>Code: 1</b>	Reliable direct quantitative data. Examples: Day-month-year, season-year and year. <b>Code: 4</b>	Reliable direct quantitative data. Examples: Inventory and counts, recorded observations from field survey and monitoring, farm records <b>Code: 7</b>
<b>MEDIUM</b> "Probable"	Direct (with qualifications) or strong indirect data. Examples: Land unit and soil-landscape reports. <b>Code: 2</b>	Direct (with qualifications) or strong indirect data. Examples: Mid 1850s <b>Code: 5</b>	Direct (with qualifications) or strong indirect data. Examples: Reconnaissance surveys, medium and moderate resolution remote sensing, regional mapping <b>Code: 8</b>
<b>LOW</b> "Possible"	Limited qualitative and possibly contradictory observations. More data needed. Examples: Land system, sub-bioregion and bioregion reports. <b>Code: 3</b>	Limited qualitative and possibly contradictory observations. More data needed. Examples: Early 1800s and first half of 19 <sup>th</sup> century. <b>Code: 6</b>	Limited qualitative and possibly contradictory observations. More data needed. Examples: Generalised descriptions and narratives, census-based surveys <b>Code: 9</b>

