# WILDLIFE & FORESTRY

The mutual benefits of sustainable native forestry & retaining native wildlife

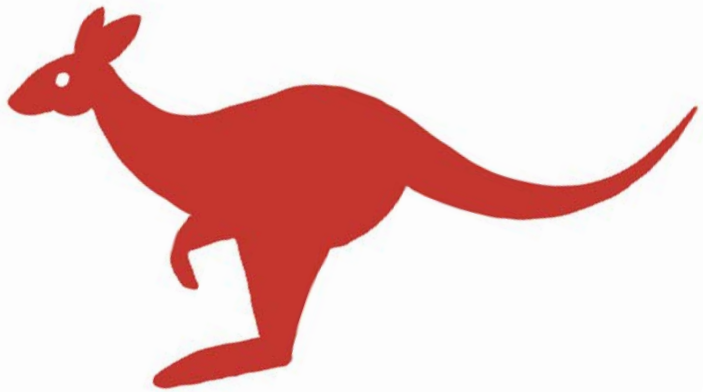
PFSQ

PRIVATE FORESTRY SERVICE QUEENSLAND

# HOW DOES NATIVE FORESTRY BENEFIT WILDLIFE?

# MORE GROUND VEGETATION

Past logging practices can lead to overstocking of native forests. By thinning an overstocked forest you help restore it to pre-clearing condition.



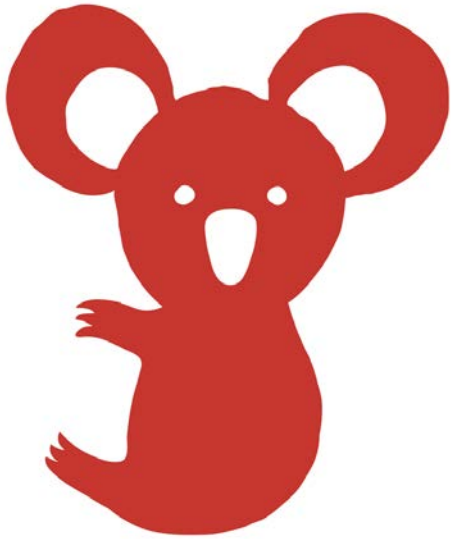
The result is a more open forest with a substantial understory. Grass & shrubs in the understory provide sanctuary for small native animals and food for kangaroos and wallabies.





# WIDER SPACED TREES

Thinning a forest can lead to wider spaces between trees. Koalas are known to prefer more space in order to move between trees.



Gliders also need room to glide between trees. It's why they glide.

# HEALTHIER TREES

Past logging lead to unhealthy, degraded forests as only the healthiest trees were removed leaving lower quality trees. Selective thinning aims to also remove these lower quality trees so that future trees are healthier and more productive.

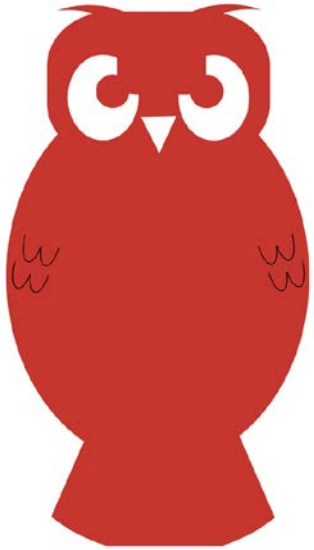
Healthier trees are a better food source for herbivores and have more productive flowering cycles which also provide food for birds and mammals. Of course not all "poor quality" trees are removed either.





# LARGER CROWNS & STEMS

Thinning an overstocked forests leads to large trees. Larger trees with larger stems support more koalas.



They also provide larger hollows for hollow-dwelling animals such as bats, owls, birds and possums. Larger trees with larger crowns also provide more room for large nests and more food for herbivores.

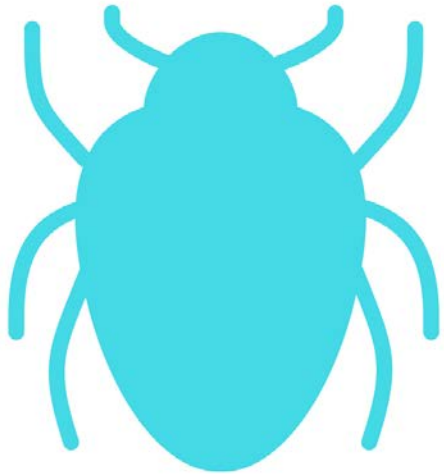





# HOW DOES NATIVE WILDLIFE BENEFIT FORESTRY?

# CONTROLS PESTS

Encouraging native animals can help manage pest species which are detrimental to your forest. Cockatoos manage wood borer populations.



Parasitic wasps are predators of major timber pest species. Insect-eating animals such as reptiles, frogs, gliders, birds and other insects will all moderate pest populations.






# CONTROLS MISTLETOE

Encouraging native animals can help manage mistletoe. Mistletoe can parasitise their host but will also stunt growth, reduce canopy foliage and create faults.

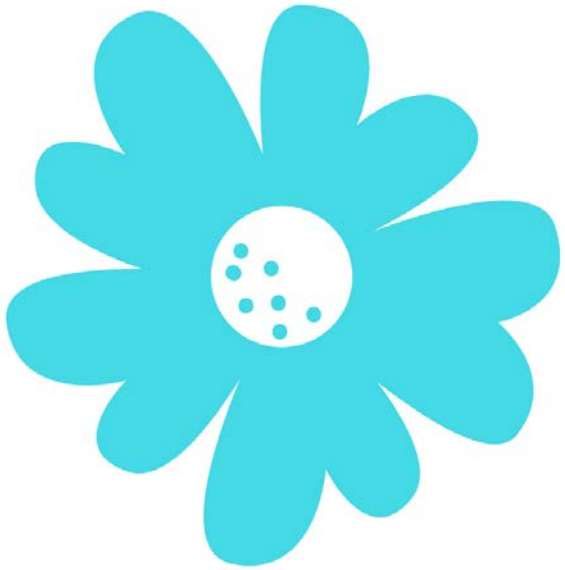
Possums and gliders will eat mistletoes directly. Butterfly larvae and the larvae of some species of fruit fly will also eat mistletoe foliage thus reduce the abundance of mistletoe.






# POLLINATION & GENETICS

Native animals have evolved to effectively pollinate native trees. More pollinators means more future seed. Native pollinators include birds, marsupials, bats and insects.



More pollinators also results in more cross-pollination with genetically good quality trees and therefore a more productive forest.





# HOW CAN WE HELP?

RETAIN FEED TREES

RETAIN HABITAT & HABITAT RECRUITMENT TREES

RETAIN NEST TREES

PRACTICE SUSTAINABLE NATIVE FORESTRY

Queensland Government

FOLLOW VEGETATION CLEARING CODES