Understanding Wattle Seed Bank Dynamics

Group 2: Rafa Rosas, Eleanor Bates, Brody McNutt, Lynette Long

Why Should You Care About Wattle?

 Uses 2,000 KL of water per hectare per year more than grasslands

Water security is compromised



- Highly
 opportunistic
 invasive tree
 species
- Spreads at an
 extremely rapid
 rate compared to
 other non-native
 plants

Guiding Question

How do we create an effective management strategy to control the spread of wattle in the Umzimvubu catchment area?

Agenda



Project description



Data analysis



Implications for future research



Recommendations for wattle management

Site Overview



Soil Sampling & Analysis Process



Identified collection sites and sampled soil



2. Interviewed wattle-clearing team members



3. Counted wattle seeds and analyzed data



From the Field



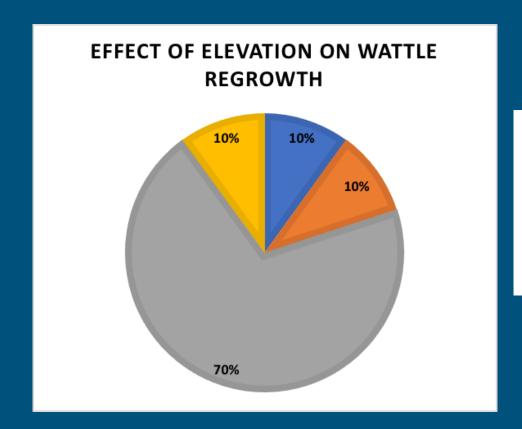


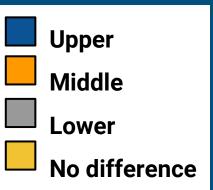




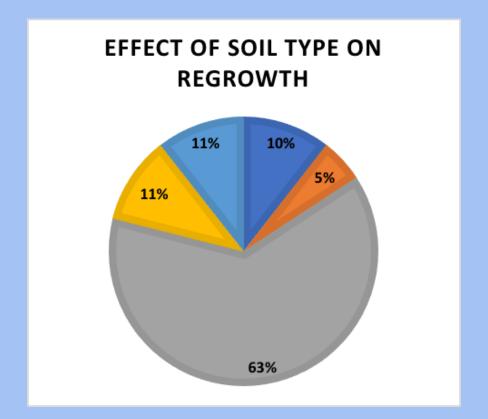


Interview Data: Elevation



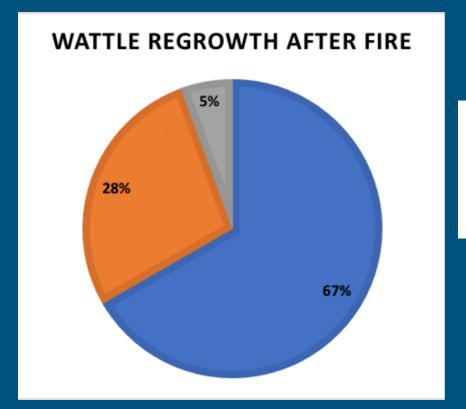


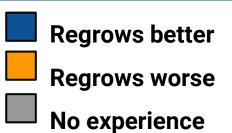
Interview Data: Soil Type

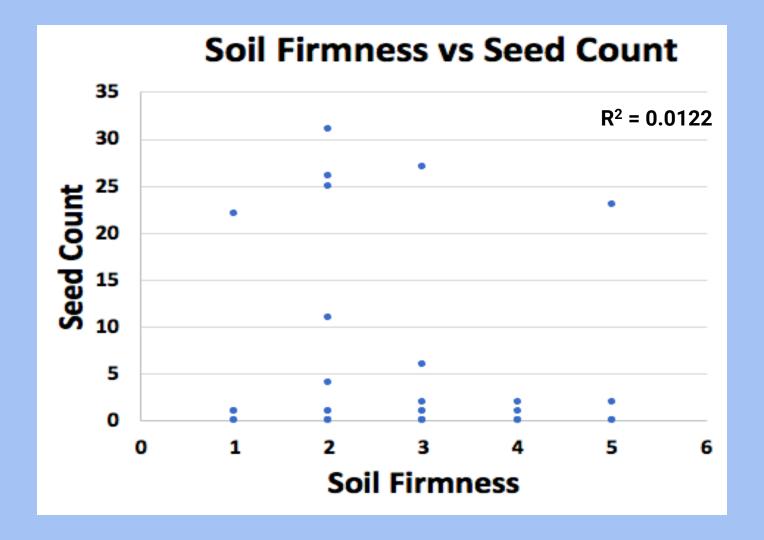




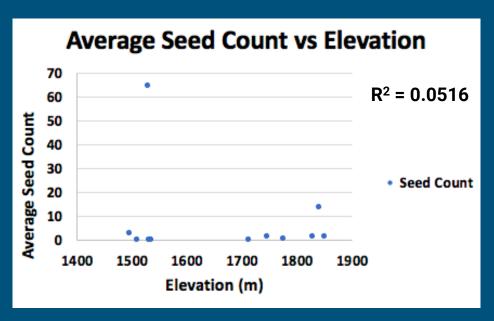
Interview Data: Burning

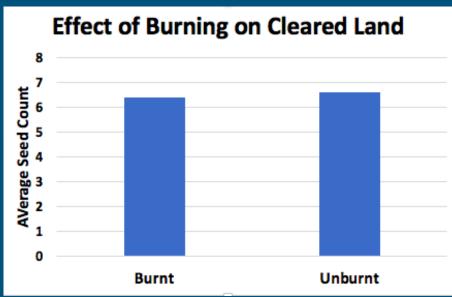


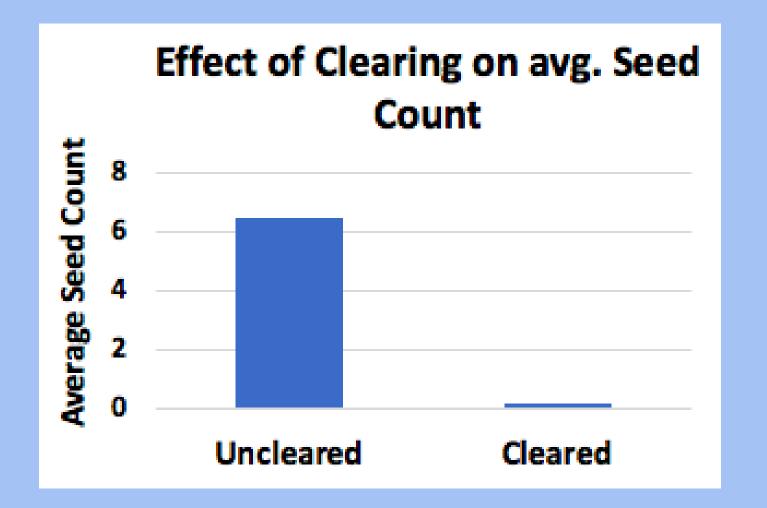


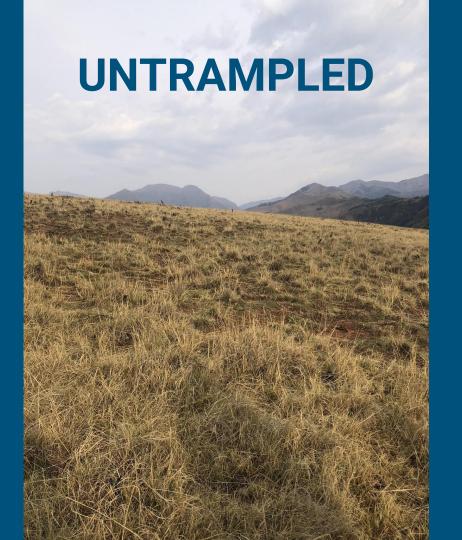


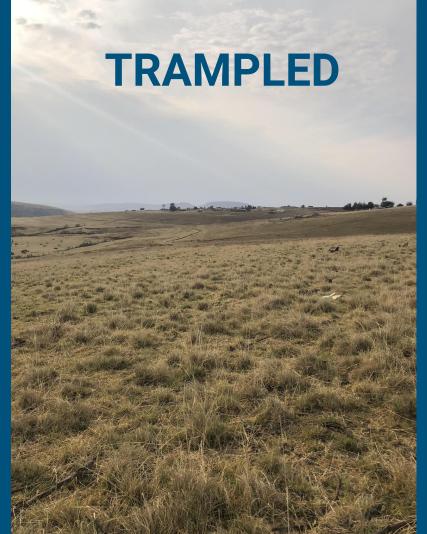
Trends in Elevation and Burning



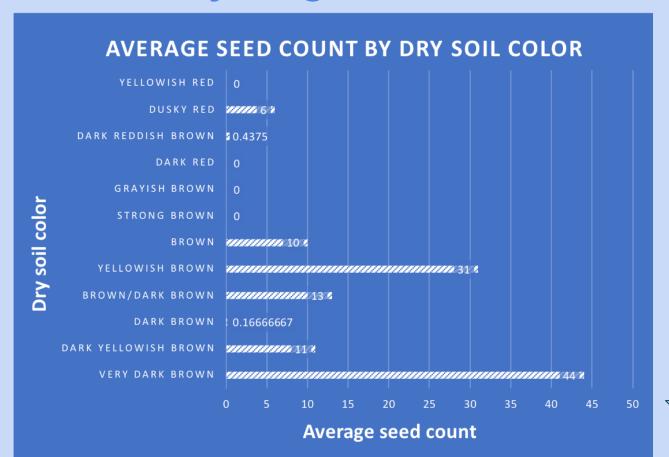








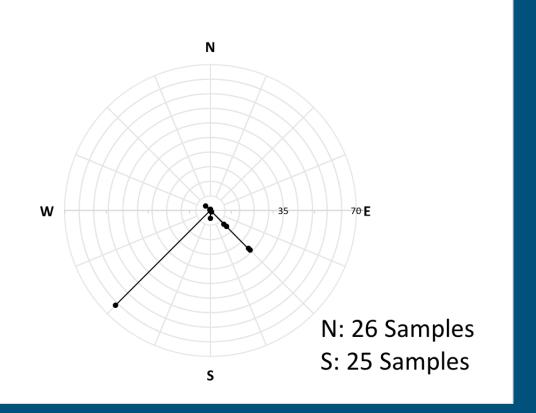
Analyzing Munsell Soil Color Type



REDDER SOIL

BROWNER SOIL

Evaluating Aspect



WATTLE HAPPEN NEXT?

Implications for Future Research

Further research should consider:

- Clearing & follow-up
- Trampling
- Soil color
- Aspect



Data may suggest no correlation for:

- Burning
- Elevation
- Soil firmness

Recommendations for future research:

- Look at seedlings/sprouting
- Avoid being struck by lightning

Implications for Management

- Clearing Northern and Northeastern slopes first
- Continue clearing and follow-up efforts
- Trampling cleared sites to promote grass growth where possible



THANK YOU



Questions?

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