

A photograph of a brown sloth hanging from a tree branch in a lush green forest. The sloth is looking towards the camera. The background is filled with green leaves and branches, creating a bokeh effect.

Out of sight, out of mind: Finding our forgotten forest folivores

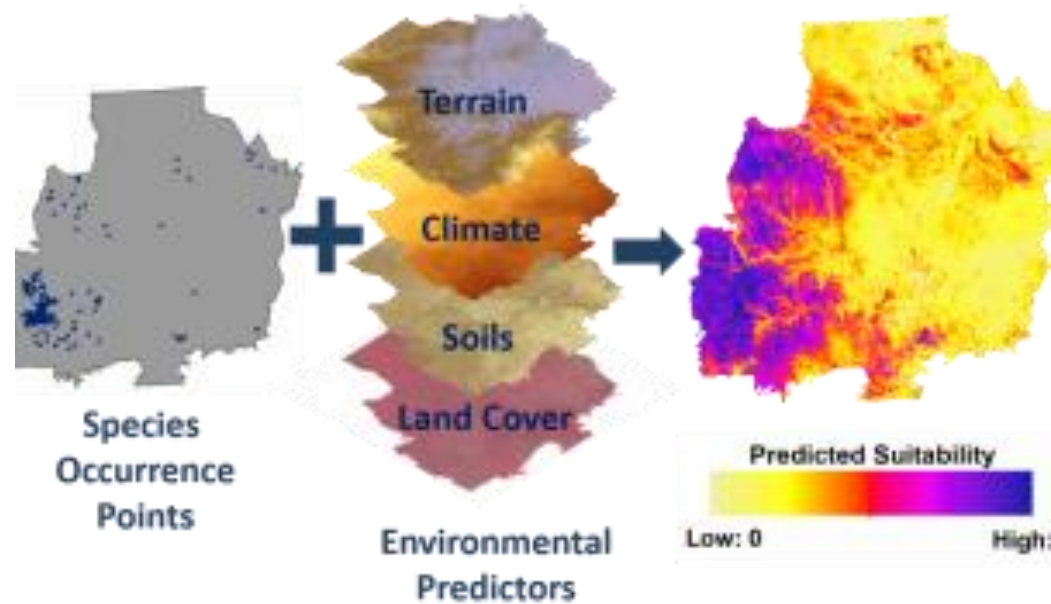
by Emmeline Norris

Background



Lithograph of Bennett's tree kangaroo
(Smit 1894)

- Wet Tropics experiences high temperatures, primary productivity, and biodiversity
 - Species have narrower thermal tolerances (Reside et al. 2014; Storlie et al. 2014; Burley et al. 2018)
- Rainforest folivores particularly susceptible to increased temperatures (Reside et al. 2014)
 - Distributions limited by microclimate and foliage quality (Hilbert et al. 2001; Meade et al. 2018)
- Bennett's tree kangaroo (BTK) vulnerable to habitat loss from rainforest contraction (Hilbert et al. 2001)
 - Restricted distribution north of Daintree River (Flannery et al. 1996)

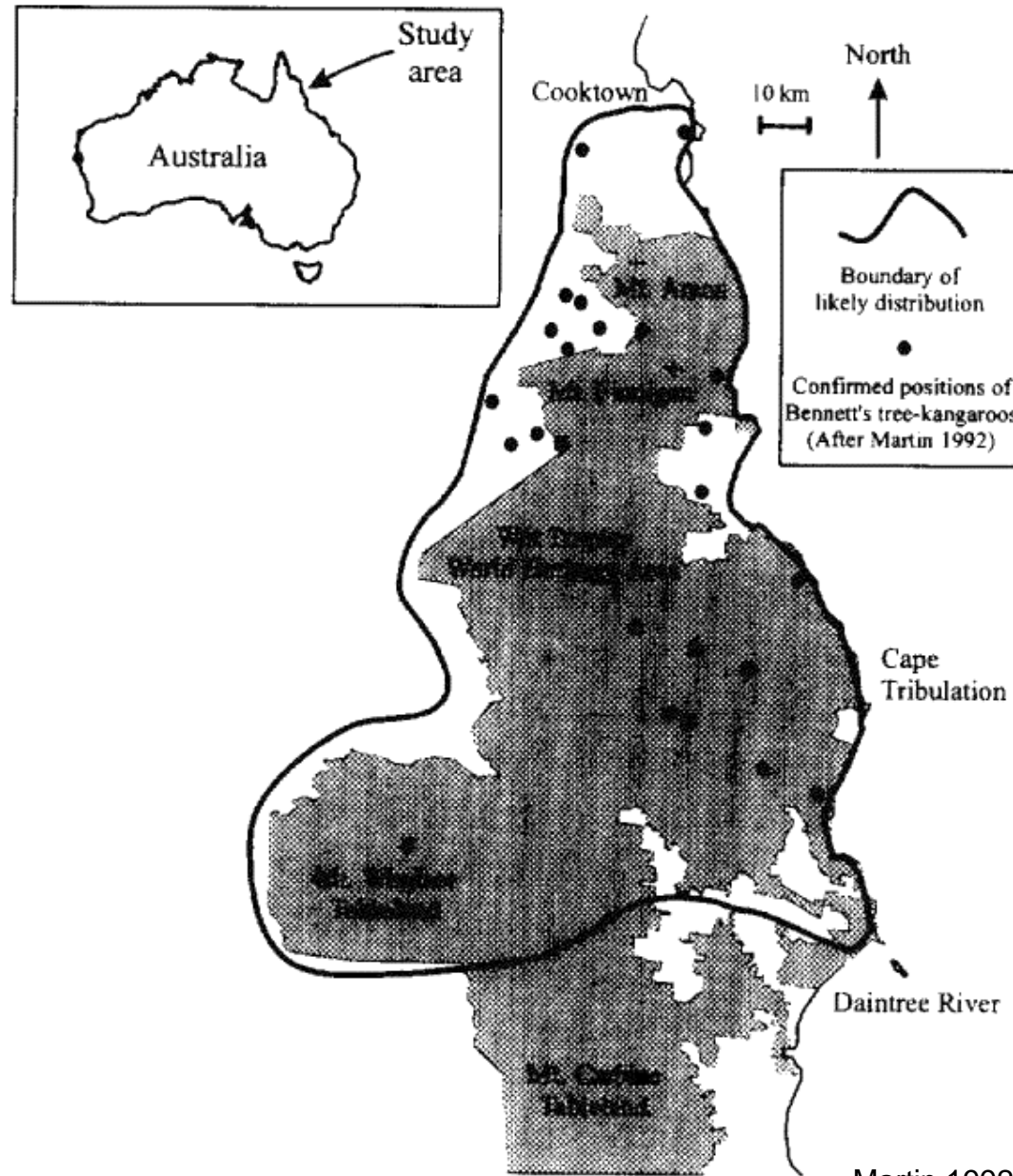


NatureServe n.d.

Aim: Assess how biotic & abiotic environmental variables (e.g. temperature, biomass) differ between upland and lowland rainforest in BTK habitat

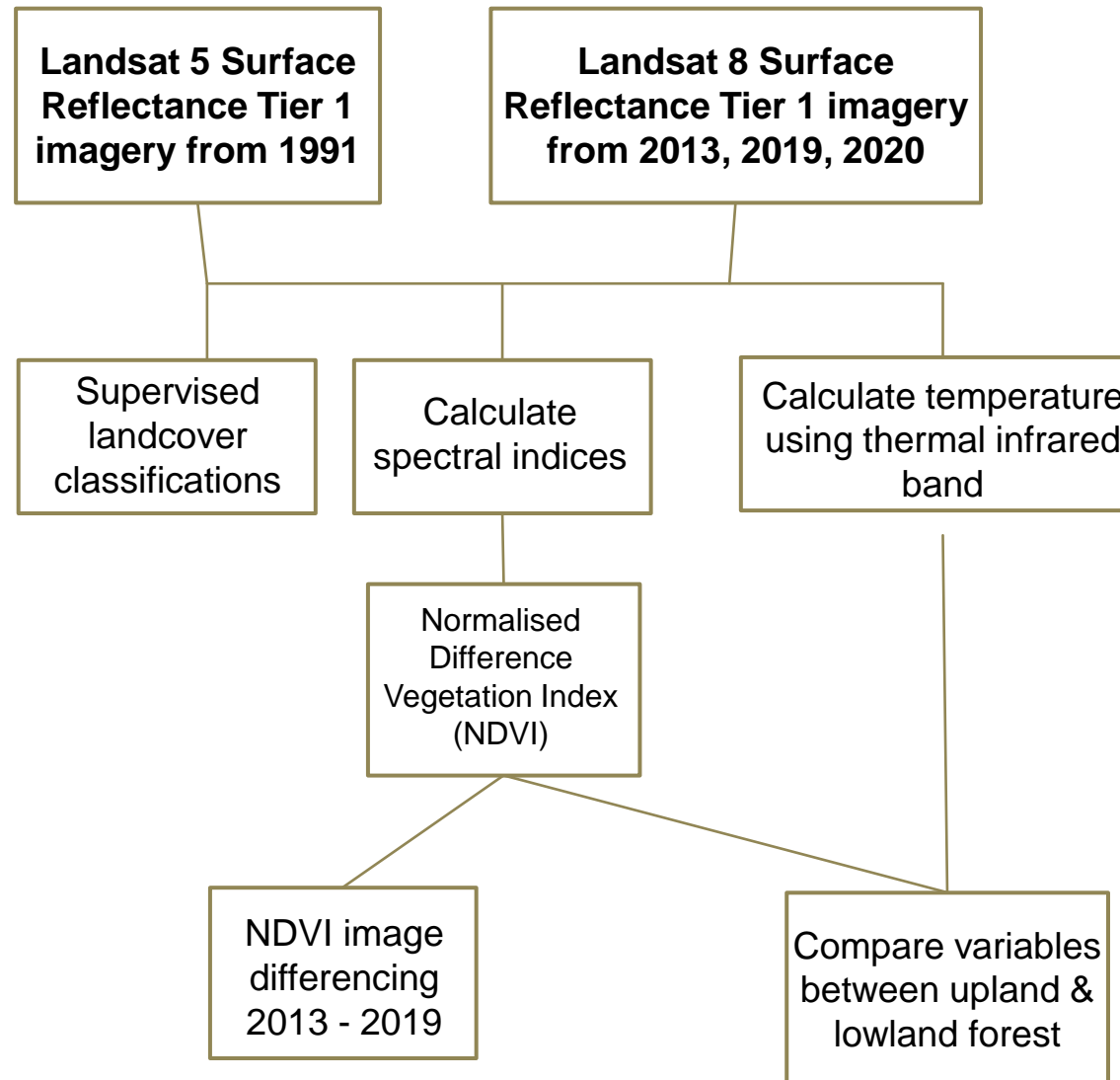
Predictions: Upland rainforest has lower temperatures, greater biomass, and healthier vegetation than lowland rainforest

Methods

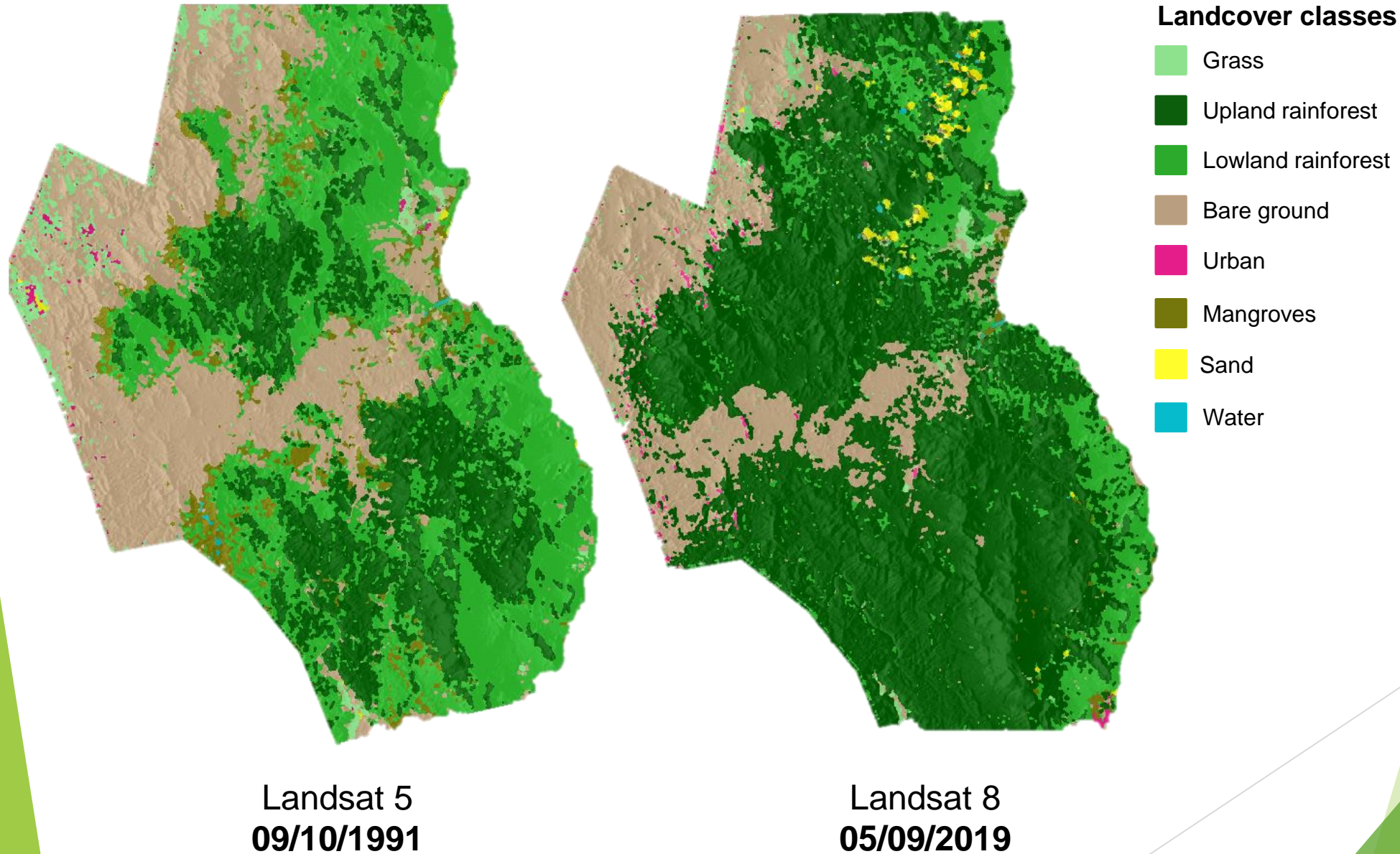


Martin 1992

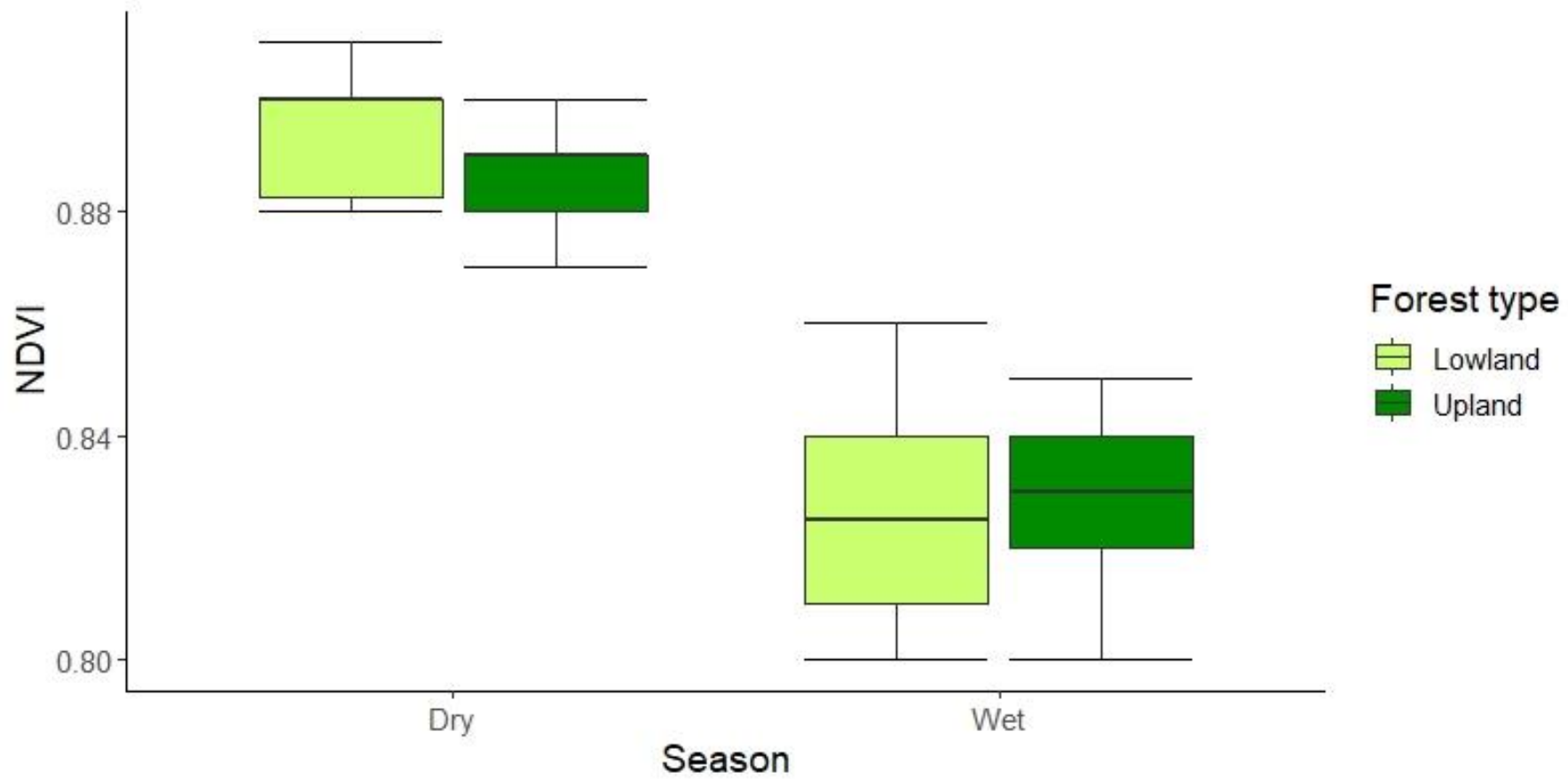
Methods



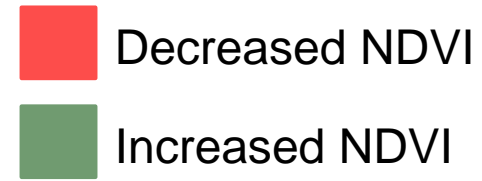
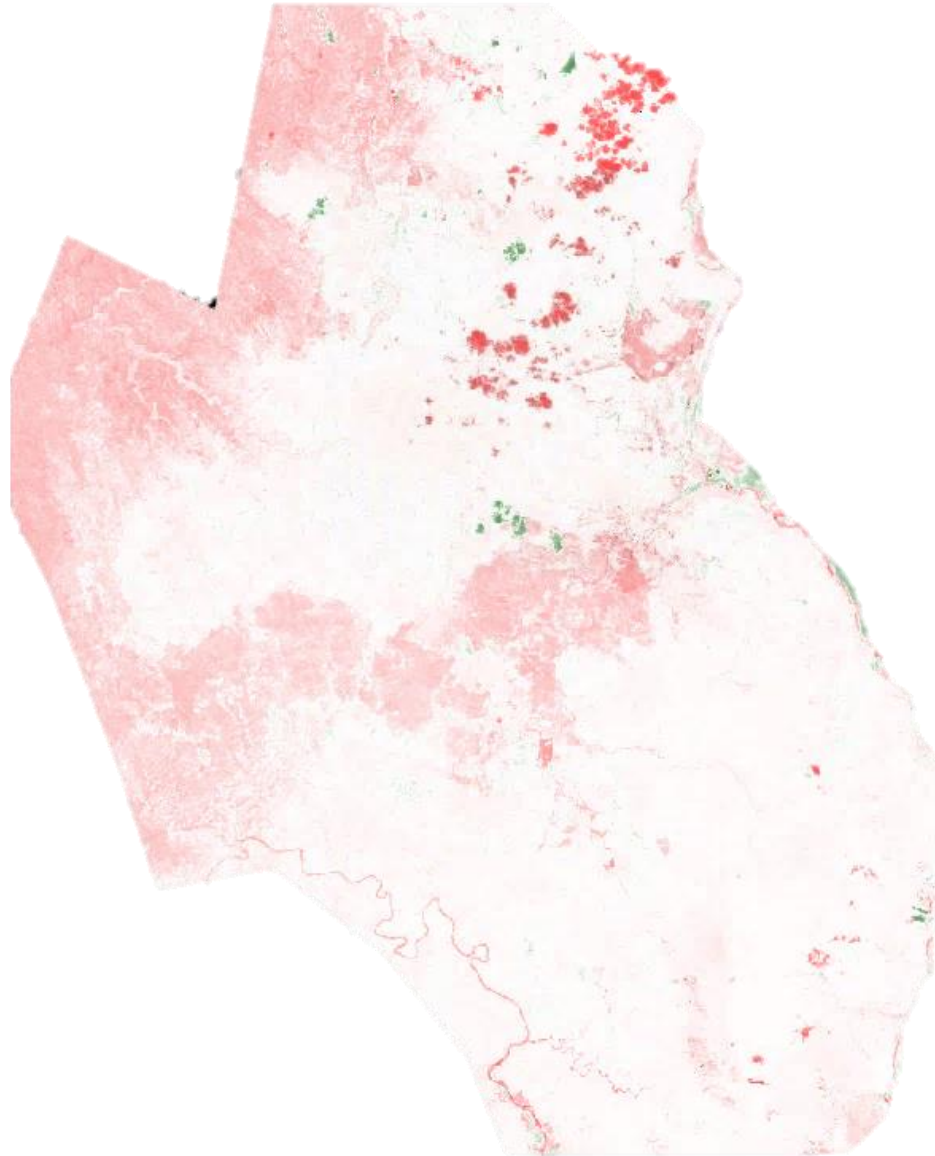
Supervised Land-Cover Classifications



Seasonal NDVI Values in Upland vs. Lowland Rainforest



δ NDVI: 2013 – 2019



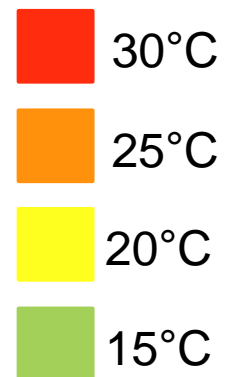
Land Surface Temperature (°C)



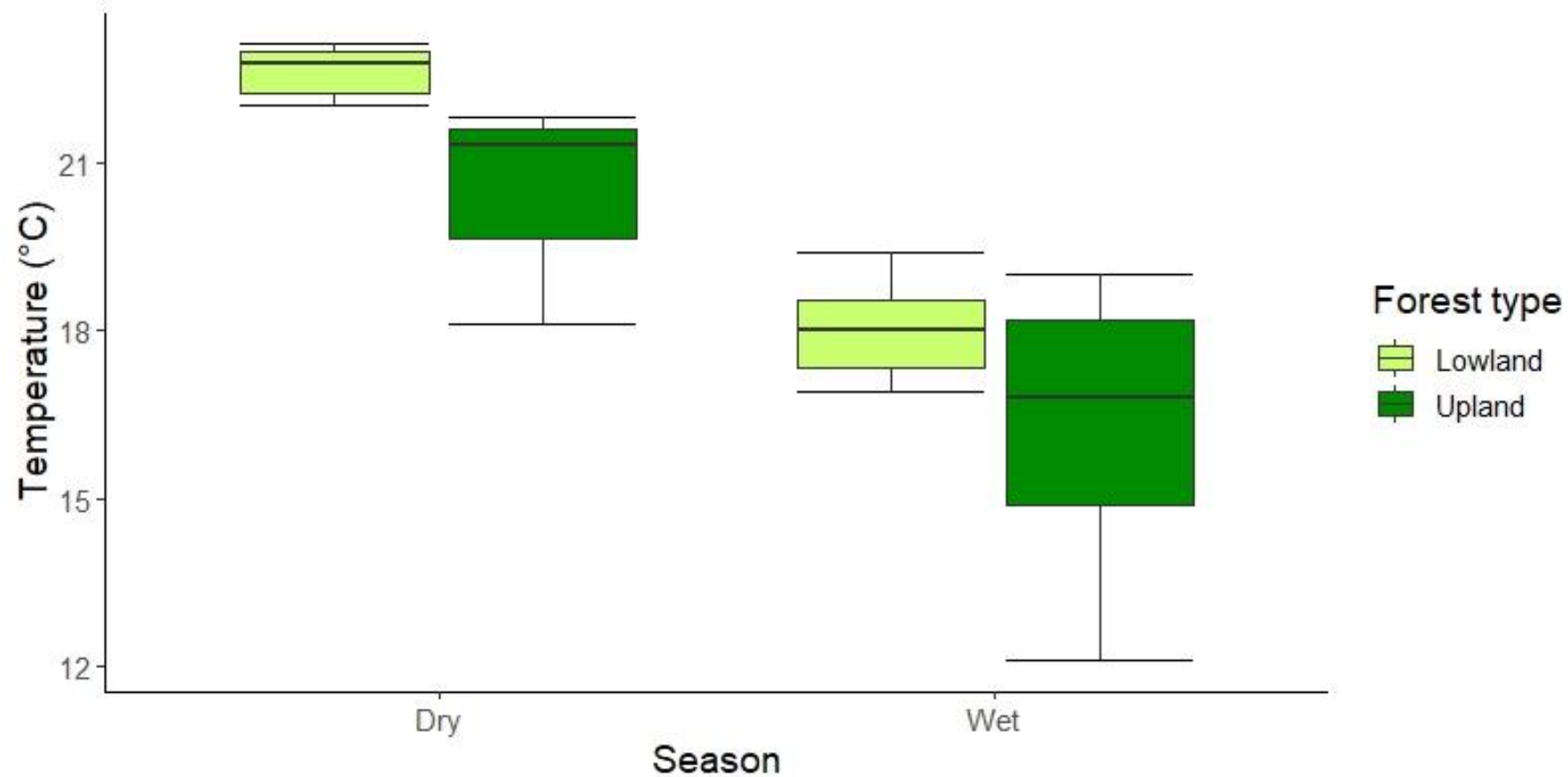
05/09/2019
Dry season



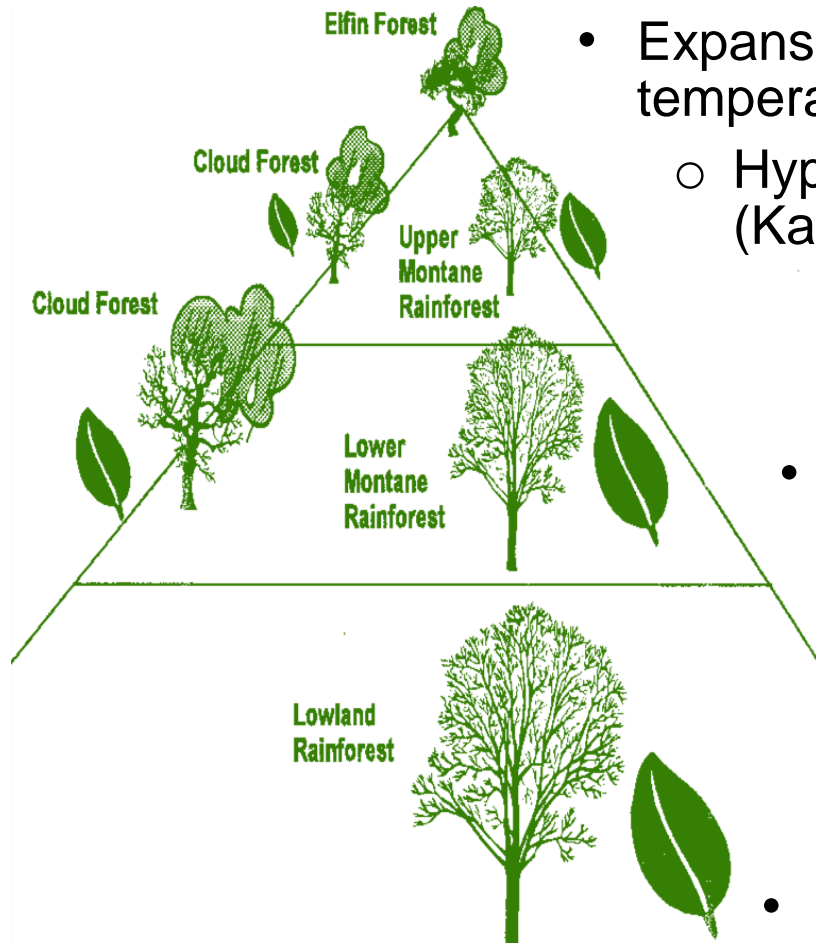
15/03/2020
Wet season



Seasonal Land Surface Temperatures in Upland vs. Lowland Rainforest



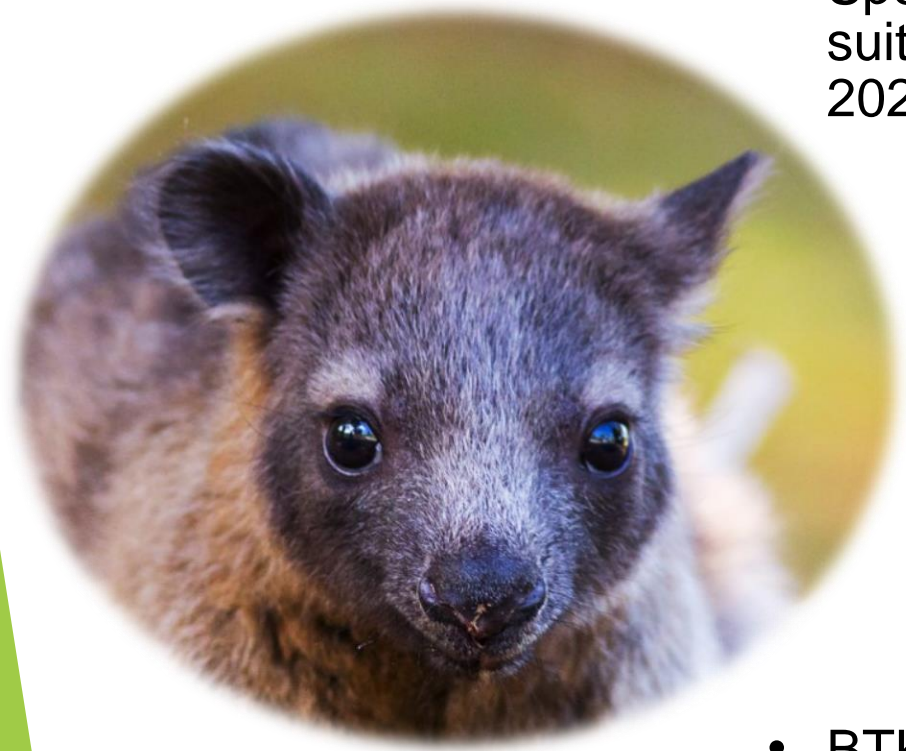
Discussion



Ecotone delineation in tropical montane rainforests (Foster 2001)

- Expansion of upland forests predicted with increasing temperatures & rainfall (Hilbert 2001)
 - Hyperspectral sensors can detect foliar chemistry (Kanowski 2001; Rao et al. 2008; Arellano et al. 2015)
- Lower upland NDVI may reflect small leaves, low structural complexity (Pettorelli et al. 2011)
 - Fluorescence indices can detect fine-scale changes in greenness (Irteza et al. 2020)
- Mountain-tops are thermal refugia (Reside et al. 2014)
 - Cloud forests & mountain-top endemics prone to effects of global warming (Meade et al. 2018)

Conclusion



Orphaned Bennett's tree kangaroo joey at JCU's Daintree Rainforest Observatory (Larson 2018)

- Species occurrence data required to build habitat suitability models (Oeser et al. 2020; Valerio et al 2020)
- Drone-mounted thermal cameras will facilitate tracking elusive arboreal mammals (Kays et al. 2019)
- BTK monitoring vital to understand population viability and ability to cope with environmental change

“...it's better to fail while striving for something wonderful, challenging, adventurous, and uncertain than to say, ‘I don't want to try because I may not succeed completely.’”

- Jimmy Carter



Thank you.

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