

Supplement of Biogeosciences, 13, 5895–5916, 2016
<http://www.biogeosciences.net/13/5895/2016/>
doi:10.5194/bg-13-5895-2016-supplement
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Supplement of

An introduction to the Australian and New Zealand flux tower network – OzFlux

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Supplement Table S1: OzFlux site history.

Site name	FLUXNET ID	Site history
Adelaide River	AU-Ade	Woodland savanna on shallow loamy sand (hydrosol) with low level grazing pressure, fire frequency 1 in 3 years.
Alice Springs	AU-ASM	Pine Hill cattle station. Cattle grazing in low numbers has continued for decades.
Arcturus	AU-Arc	Pasture (to W) Lightly forested tussock grasslands: Crop (to E): 2011-June 2012: Barren land due to flooding, followed by remediation work, June 2012-November 2012: Chickpeas, November 2012-June 2013: Fallow, June 2013-November 2013: Wheat, November 2013-January 2014: Fallow
Calperum	AU-Cpr	Multi-stemmed, 3-5m high eucalypt trees centred 2-4m apart with limited mid-story species, extensive perennial spinifex and occasional annual grasses. Regrowth of trees after fire ~ 35years ago with sheep grazing ceased in 1994. Site burned by wildfire in January 2014 and regrowth now occurring.
Cape Tribulation	AU-Ctr	Selective logging finished. World Heritage, National Park fetch region.
Cow Bay	AU-Cow	Selective logging finished. World Heritage, National Park fetch region.
Cumberland Plains	AU-Cum	Not been managed but is a remnant woodland at the urban-wildland interface.
Daly River Pasture	AU-DaP	Tropical improved pasture (C ₄ grass and legume mixture), cleared 1982, low grazing pressure (~1 head ha ⁻¹), fire 1 in 5 years.
Daly River Savanna	AU-DaS	Woodland savanna on deep sandy loam soils (kandosol), native pasture grazing, very low grazing pressure (~0.1 head ha ⁻¹), fire 1 in 5 years.
Dargo	AU-Drg	Low density historical and current grazing during the warmer months .

Dry River	AU-Dry	Woodland savanna on sandy loam soils, native pasture grazing, low grazing pressure (~0.5 head ha ⁻¹), fire 1 in 8 years.
Fogg Dam	AU-Fog	Seasonally inundated wetland, conservation reserve, heavy clay soils (vertisol).
Gingin	AU-Gin	The only current active (and accidental) management is fire, with the Dept of Parks and Wildlife conducting controlled fuel reduction burns approximately every 20 years. The area immediately to the north was burned in a wildfire in 2006, and to the south has not been burned for at least 30 years.
Great Western Woodland	AU-GWW	Managed as conservation reserve since 2007; sheep and cattle grazing from 1906 to 2007 led to some soil surface degradation.
Howard Springs	AU-How	Open-forest savanna on sandy loam soils, peri-urban water catchment reserve, previously grazed (1960s), fire frequency 1 in 2 years .
Kopuatai	NZ-Kop	Raised peat bog, 90 km ² in area centred in alluvial plain.
Litchfield	AU-Lit	Open-forest savanna on sandy loam soils, national park, fire frequency 1 in 2 years.
Nimmo	AU-Nim	Low density historical and current grazing during the warmer months.
Otway	AU-Otw	
Red Dirt Melon Farm	AU-RDF	Woodland savanna on sandy loam soils, cleared and converted to cropland in 2012, fire frequency (in uncleared state) 1 in 12 years.
Ridgefield	AU-Rgf	
Riggs Creek	AU-Rig	Ongoing cattle and sheep grazing.
Robson Creek	AU-Rob	Selective logging finished 1969. World Heritage, National Park fetch region. Traditional use of the forest by Tablelands Yidinji had finished by the 1960s.

Samford	Au-Sam	Native woodland clearly over 100 years ago, grazed tropical native and improved grasses supporting subsistence livestock production until 2009. Simulated grazing from 2009.
Sturt Plains	AU-Stp	Mitchel grassland plain on cracking clay soils (vertosol), very low grazing pressure (<0.1 head ha ⁻¹), fire 1 in 16 years.
Ti Tree East	AU-TTE	Pine Hill cattle station. Cattle grazing ceased between 2009 – 2013 but was re-introduced in in July 2014 and stocked continuously in low-to-moderate densities (~3000 head of cattle on ca. 700 km ²).
Troughton Farm	NZ-Tr1	Dairy farm with year-round grazing, ryegrass/clover pasture, all feed produced on-farm.
Tumbarumba	AU-Tum	2003 insect attack, 2004 selective logging in footprint.
Virginia Park	AU-Vir	
Wallaby Creek	AU-Wac	Old growth forest burned by stand replacing fire in Feb 2009 and now regrowing forest.
Warra	Au-Wrr	Natural forest that has originated from natural disturbance by period wildfire (most recent wildfire was in 1898).
Whroo	AU-Whr	Clearing in the broader area during the 19th century to supply timber for gold mining. It is also thought that there was selective logging in the area during much of the 20th century. Some of this is most likely relatively recent, with numerous tree stumps present at the site.
Wombat	AU-Wom	Site is a ~25 years old secondary regrowth forest with a tree height of 21–25 m. Forest management includes rotational prescribed burns of understorey vegetation and shelter wood harvesting.
Yanco	AU-Ync	Ongoing cattle and sheep grazing.