

## MUNMARLARY EXPERIMENT

Location:	Kakadu National Park, Northern Australia
Duration:	23 years (1973-1996)
Vegetation type:	Tropical savanna, <i>Eucalyptus</i> dominated
Mean annual rainfall:	1000-1400mm
Aspects of fire regime tested:	Season & frequency
Burning treatments:	Annual early dry season, annual late dry season, biennial early dry season, unburned controls
Plot size:	1 ha
Replication:	Three replicates of each treatment

### Selected references:

- Bowman, D.M.J.S., Wilson, B.A. & Hooper, R.J. (1988) Response of *Eucalyptus* forest and woodland to four fire regimes at Munmarlary, Northern Territory, Australia. *Journal of Ecology* 76: 215-232.
- Bowman, D.M.J.S. & Panton, W.J. (1995) Munmarlary revisited: response of a northern Australian *Eucalyptus tetradonta* savanna protected from fire for 20 years. *Australian Journal of Ecology* 20: 526-531.
- Russell-Smith, J., Whitehead, P.J., Cook, G.D. & Hoare, J.L. (2003) Response of *Eucalyptus*-dominated savanna to frequent fires: lessons from Munmarlary, 1973-1996.
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- Woinarski, J.C.Z. (1990) Effects of fire on the bird communities of tropical woodlands and open forest in northern Australia. *Australian Journal of Ecology* 15: 1-22.