

RESTORATION-ENGINEERING

A BLENDED SCIENCE-ENGINEERING MODEL

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Faculty of Engineering and
Mathematical Sciences

The University of Western
Australia





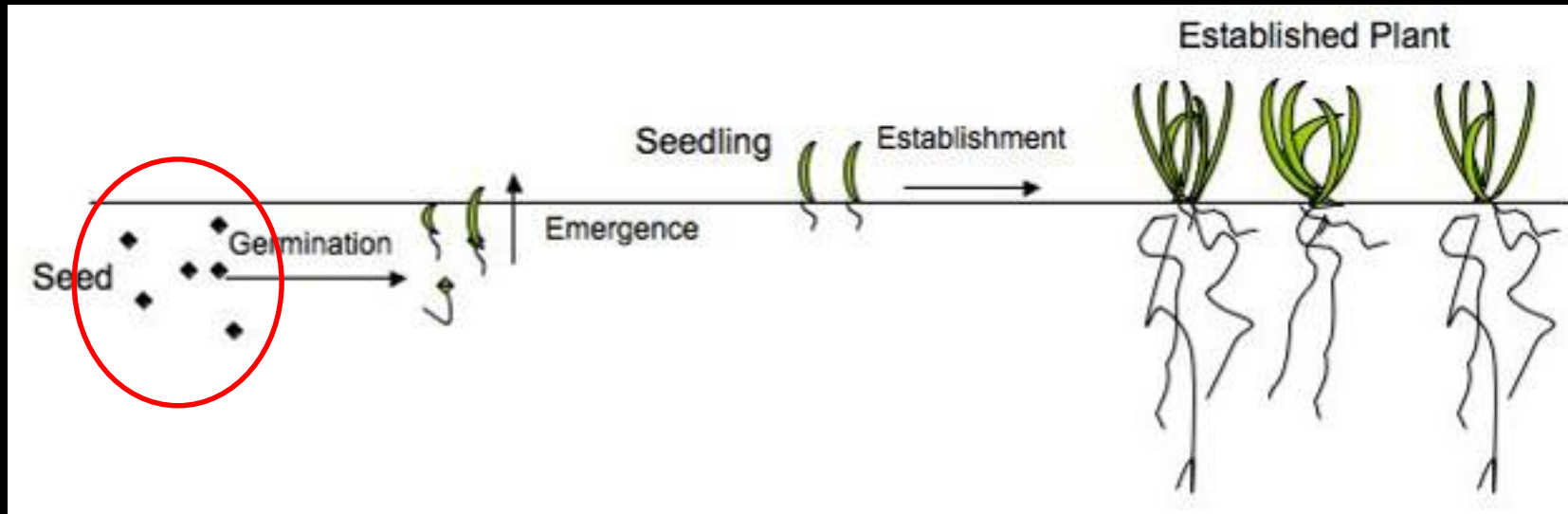
The challenge



- 230,000ha or 2300km²
- 1100t of seed (i.e. 10 Olympic pools)
- Collection rate: 6t p.a. (i.e. ~200 years to collect)
- Seeding rate: ~6ha/day (i.e. ~120 years to seed)
- Dissemination costs: ~\$1500/ha (i.e. ~\$350M)

So what's the solution?

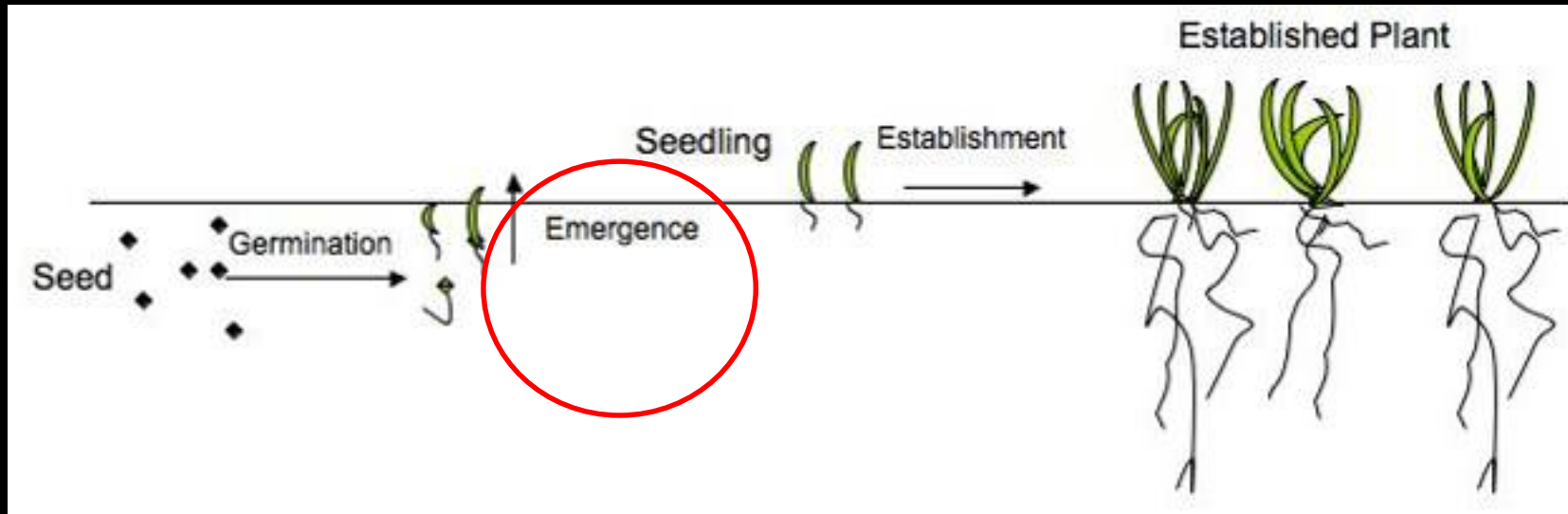
Use seeds more efficiently at scale



1 - 5% typical

So what's the solution?

Use seeds more efficiently at scale



1 - 5% typical

The challenge

- Get tangled
- Are bulky
- Difficult to process



Flash flaming of native seeds to improve land restoration



THE UNIVERSITY OF
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA
**Innovator
of the
2016 Year**
CELEBRATING 10 YEARS OF INNOVATION
EMERGING INNOVATION CATEGORY
WINNER



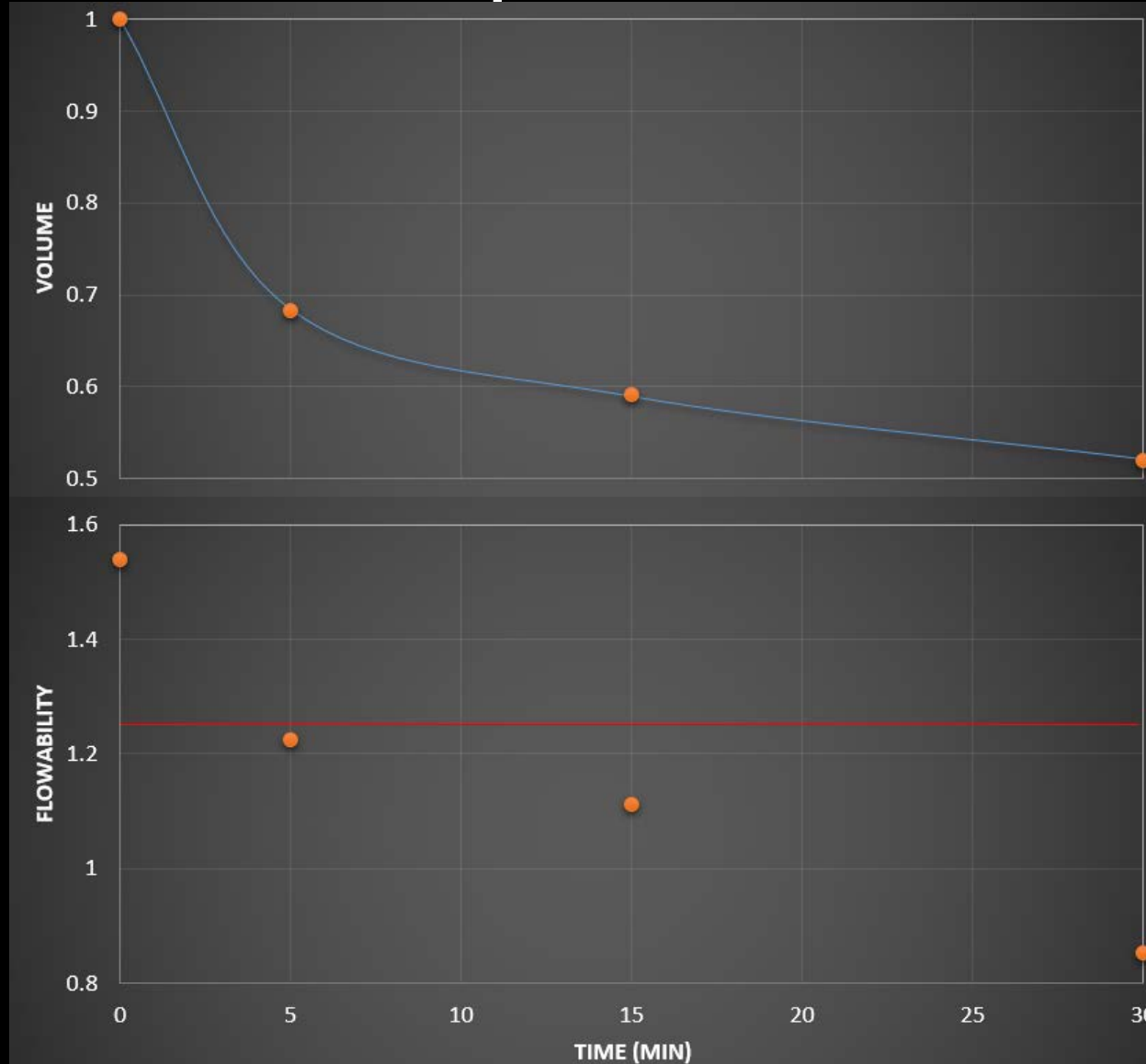
**BOTANIC GARDENS
& PARKS AUTHORITY**

The innovation



flash flaming

The innovation improves



bulk density, flowability & germination

The innovation improves



Without
innovation

With
innovation



coatability

Multidisciplinary expertise

5 year collaboration

- UWA - Engineering
 - Agricultural Engineering
 - Manufacturing capacity in-house
 - Research Development & Innovation office (UWA RDI)
- BGPA - Science
 - 30 years experience in restoration



Multidisciplinary team

UWA Engineering



Dr Andrew Guzzomi
Agricultural Engineer
Lead Engineer



Monte Masarei
Mechanical Engineer
PhD Candidate



Elvan Ling
Mechanical Engineer
Masters student

Kings Park & UWA Science



Dr Todd Erickson
Research Scientist
Project Manager Global Innovation Linkages Project



Dr David Merritt
Senior Research Scientist
Seed Science

US Team



Dr Matthew Madsen
Seed technology

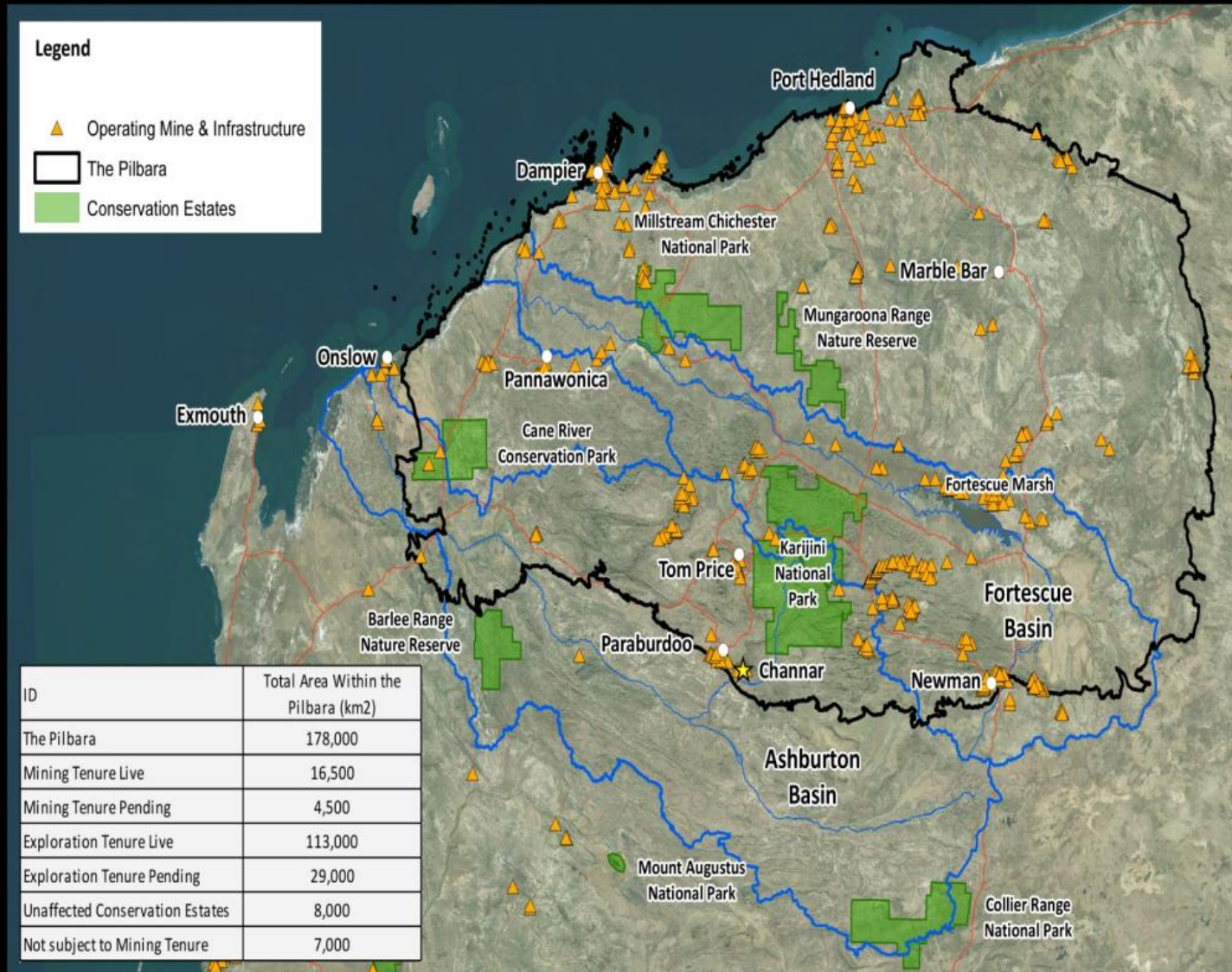


Dr Jeremy James
Plant Biologist



Dr Scott Abella
Applied Ecologist

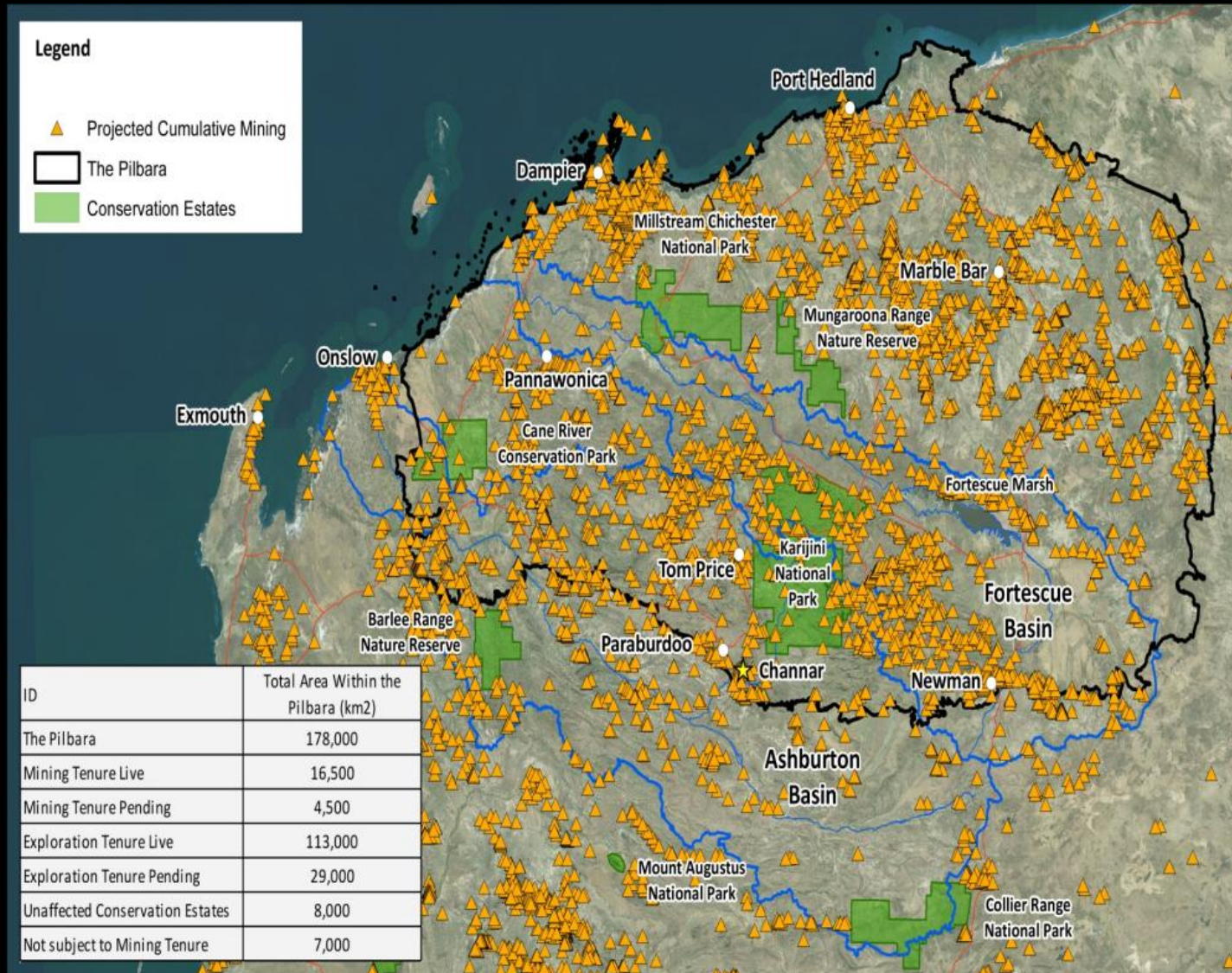
So what?



Mines Source: Department of Mines and Petroleum, Mindex database: "Site_Stage" = Operating

Tenure Source: Australian Government Department of the Environment, Pilbara IBRA Region; Department of Mines and Petroleum, Tenement database; and The Department of Environment and Conservation, DEC Managed Lands & Waters

So what?



Mines Source: Department of Mines and Petroleum, Mindex database: "Site_Stage" = Operating

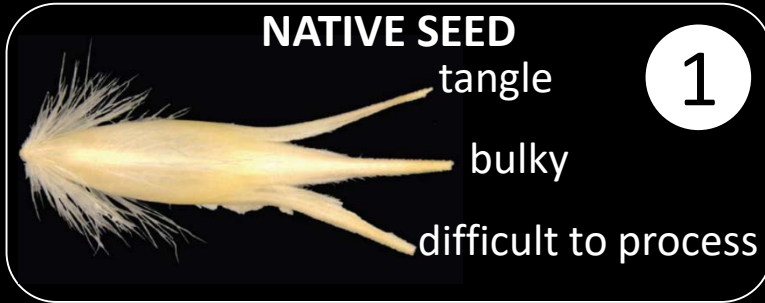
Tenure Source: Australian Government Department of the Environment, Pilbara IBRA Region; Department of Mines and Petroleum, Tenement database; and The Department of Environment and Conservation, DEC Managed Lands & Waters

The impact

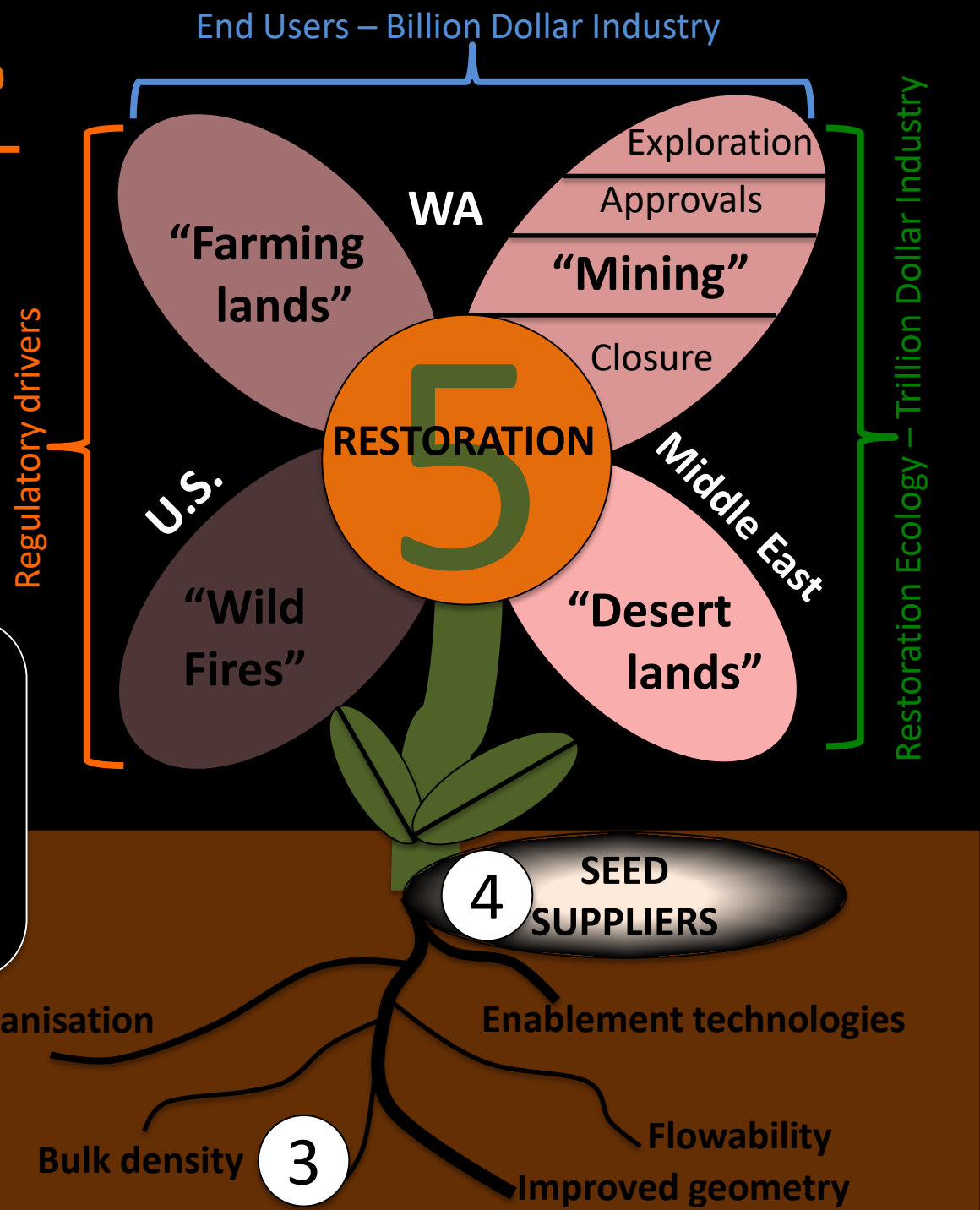


- Can't change area
- Reduce t/ha ~8 fold (5% → 40%)
- Reduce collection to decades
- Increase seeding rate: ~5 fold (= 20 years)
- Reduce dissemination costs: ~100fold = \$10/ha (i.e. ~\$3.5M)

Seed flamer



1. What's the problem
2. What's the solution
3. What's it enable
4. Who's the consumer
5. Who's the beneficiary



Engineering techniques to improve performance

Outline

Highlights

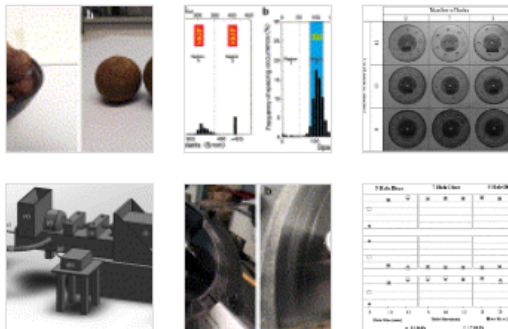
Nomenclature

1. Introduction
2. Sandalwood seeds
3. Mechanical seed meters
4. Seed metering performance criteria
5. Experimental design
6. Experimental method
7. Results and discussion
8. Conclusions

References

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Figures (9)



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Biosystems Engineering
Volume 115, Issue 2, June 2013, Pages 171-183



Research Paper

Precision metering of *Santalum spicatum* (Australian Sandalwood) seeds

Dylan St Jack, Dianne C. Hesterman, Andrew L. Guzzomi  

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biosystemseng.2013.03.004>

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The development of a seed metering device to mechanise the seed-sowing process for sandalwood is reported. Amongst the mass flow and precision type seed meters considered, the 'vacuum disc' type precision meter was deemed most suitable. A vSets vacuum disc seed meter was modified to accommodate seeds whose diameter ranged from 13.5 to 23.5 mm. Nine custom made discs were tested over three vacuum levels. The discs were analysed for their ability to achieve a seed spacing of 200 mm at a ground speed of 4 km h⁻¹. Accuracy was measured using the performance indices from ISO 7256/1-1984(E) as well as a modified coefficient of precision (CP3) index. Tests of twenty seven unique configurations were conducted with a sample of three hundred seeds. It was found that more than half of the configurations could singulate the seeds to a singulation level of 94%. Discs with seven 10 mm or 12 mm diameter holes, run at 17 kPa were found to be the most accurate configurations for the conditions considered and demonstrate that mechanisation of sandalwood seed sowing is possible.

Engineering techniques to improve performance



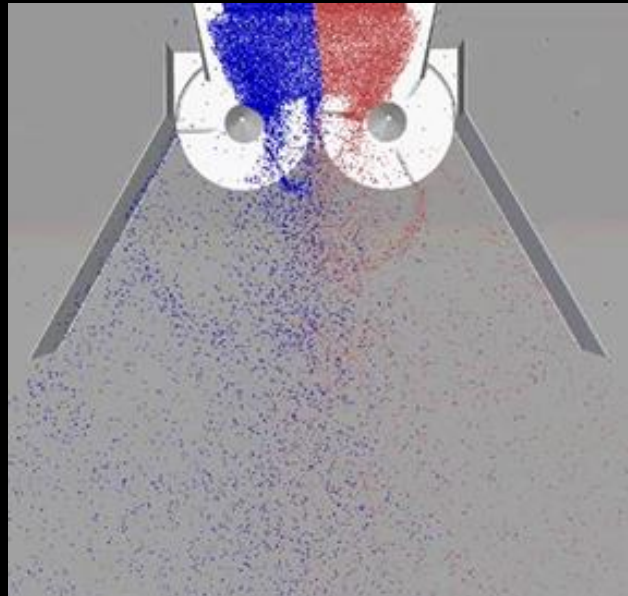
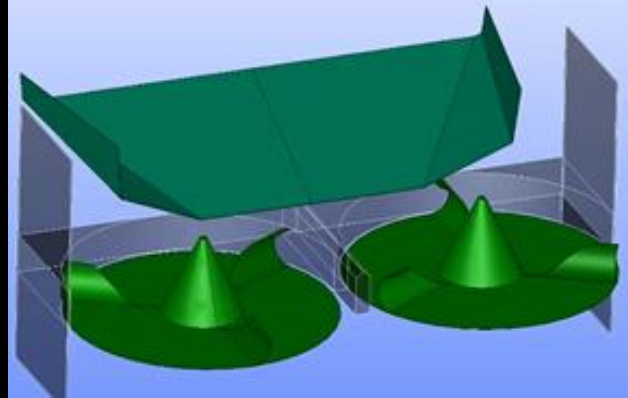
Engineering techniques to improve performance



Engineering techniques to improve performance



Engineering techniques to improve performance



Australian Government
Department of Industry,
Innovation and Science

Business

**Entrepreneurs' Programme -
Innovation Connections**

Engineering techniques to improve performance



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- *Global Innovation Linkages* project grant (GIL53873) “Eco-engineering solutions to improve mine-site rehabilitation outcomes”
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