PLANTATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

AUSTRALIAN BLUEGUM PLANTATIONS

ALBANY AND THE GREEN TRIANGLE REGION

Last reviewed May 2014
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Introduction

Australian Bluegum Plantations (ABP) is a forestry business created in 2009 by Global Forest Partners (GFP) to acquire, manage, and harvest Eucalyptus globulus (Tasmanian Blue Gum) plantations in Western Australia (WA), South Australia (SA) and Victoria (Vic). Plantations are grown on short rotation cycles (10-15 years) predominately for the woodchip market to be exported and manufactured into high quality pulp and paper. The ABP forest estate consists of ABP plantations on ABP owned land, ABP plantations on leased land, and external plantations managed by ABP under a management agreement. It is divided into two operating regions: The Green Triangle (SA and Vic) and Albany (WA). The total plantation area as of April 2014 is 109882 hectares and the area of native vegetation totals 11445 hectares.

This plantation management plan details the management objectives for the economic, social and environmental values associated with the forest estate; it describes history and features of the ABP forest management unit (FMU); the silvicultural and harvesting systems; and the risk management programs. The management plan is supported by various operating procedures as referenced throughout the management plan. It is reviewed and updated annually to reflect changing conditions and new information.

Key values and management directions

Firstly, the ABP estate meets core criteria for growing commercial plantations. Secondly, the estate includes regionally significant cultural heritage values and nationally significant biodiversity values. The key values are outlined below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial/economic</th>
<th>Favourable environment: high annual rainfall, suitable soils, close to Ports. Economic lease rates.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Areas of natural forests including high biological diversity characterised by nationally listed threatened and endangered plants, animals and critical habitat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Catchments and resource of priority such as proclaimed or drinking water sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Nutrient cycling; maintains biodiversity and habitat; provides erosion control; makes water available for plants and animals; filters and buffers; physical stability and support; maintains or improves air and/or water quality and sustains productivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural heritage</td>
<td>Sites of Aboriginal importance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heritage items linking European history and past land use activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>Values associated with neighbouring land and communities within which the company operates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Socio-economic affects, such as direct employment and farm-gate multipliers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ABP’s objective is to establish and grow trees applying best practice silvicultural management to produce maximum economic return whilst contributing positively to the communities and the environment in the regions the Company operates. This will be achieved through:

- Maintaining an ongoing research and development strategy to continually improve Silvicultural and harvesting practices;
- Providing and maintaining a safe working environment for staff, contractors and visitors;
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- Maintaining, protecting, enhancing (where feasible to do so) areas of natural forest and/or High Conservation Value (HCV);
- Maintain or improve natural values, particularly in HCVF areas, to restore value using management tools such as stock exclusion, fencing, prescribed burning, pest control programs, soil rehabilitation and/or revegetation. Management should be undertaken in consultation with relevant stakeholders to ensure the best environmental and social outcomes.
- Conserving other biodiversity values such as soil and water quality, wetlands and riparian zones;
- Identifying and protecting Aboriginal sites and places of significance in consultation with local communities; and,
- Developing and managing good relationships with stakeholders and the community.

ABP Forest Management Unit

The regions
The regions included within the ABP estate are:
1. South West of Victoria and South East of South Australia which make up the management unit ‘Green Triangle FMU’ and;
2. South West and Great Southern of Western Australia which come under ‘Albany FMU’.

The following table lists the distance from port, the nearest port and rainfall for each region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Management Unit</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Distance from Port (within)</th>
<th>Nearest Port</th>
<th>Rainfall (annual above)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>Green Triangle</td>
<td>South West</td>
<td>200 kms</td>
<td>Portland or Geelong</td>
<td>650mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td>Green Triangle</td>
<td>South East</td>
<td>200 kms</td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>600mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Australia</td>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>South West &amp; Great Southern</td>
<td>180 kms</td>
<td>Albany or Bunbury</td>
<td>650mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plantations are established on previously cleared agricultural sites with the adjacent land predominantly being agricultural, followed by areas of native vegetation and reserves. Areas of remnant vegetation within the FMUs are excluded from any works and are managed to maintain, and where possible, enhance their existing condition.

Land-use history

European
In the Green Triangle region, the majority of the agricultural land was cleared after World War 1. The region has been predominantly used for grazing and cropping for the past 80 yrs.
The Albany region did not officially have any European settlement until 1826, when the southern port of Albany (formerly Frederickstown) was settled as a military outpost. Three years later in 1829 the Swan River Colony, later to become Perth, was established. Settlement was dictated by the search for arable land but there were several extravagant schemes that failed largely due to new arrival ignorance associated with the nature of the land they sought to farm and seasonal variability. In 1830 Augusta was made the third settlement after Albany and Perth but more for its strategic location at the extreme southwest tip of Australia than for farming purposes (Southwest Australia Ecoregion Initiative, 2006).

Indigenous
There were three main Aboriginal tribes that inhabited the Green Triangle area prior to European settlement. These are the Tjapwurong, Gunditjmara, and largely the Bunganditj tribes. Native inhabitants lived peacefully in the area until the invasion of their lands in 1840. By 1865, the population had declined significantly due to disease, displacement, and conflict.
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The south west of Western Australia has a unique and important cultural heritage, consisting of many significant sites. Regional landscapes have been populated for at least 50,000 years and the Aboriginal culture and relationships between groups and families are rich and complex. The region provides the home for the Noongar, Yamadji and Wongai people. Indigenous life relates to the connection of individual people to Aboriginal culture and Country, and Aboriginal people have a close, traditional association with many components of the region’s natural diversity (Southwest Australia Ecoregion Initiative, 2006).

At acquisition time and prior to harvesting a search of the Department of Indigenous Affairs database is performed for each property. If a significant site is identified, relevant local Indigenous groups will be consulted and consequently their advice and comments considered. Registered cultural heritage is recorded in the Natural Values Management and Monitoring Registers.

**Forestry estate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus plantations</td>
<td>109882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other areas</td>
<td>11163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remnant vegetation</td>
<td>11445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetlands (include wet areas)</td>
<td>1315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Inherited” Landcare plantings</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental projects</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figures as at 01 April 2014**

The estate areas are maintained in the ‘Estate Area Data’ register located in SinglePort/Forestry/Land and Estate/Estate Information and via the link below. It is updated every three months. The register breaks the areas down into freehold, leased, management agreements, and recently harvested.

http://singleport/forestry/Shared%20Documents/Forms/Land%20%20Estate.aspx

**Native vegetation and ecosystems**

A high level evaluation of the different vegetation types within ABP’s estate was undertaken using the National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) data. The NVIS is an ongoing collaborative initiative between the Australian and state and territory governments to manage national vegetation data to help improve vegetation planning and management within Australia. It aims to provide consistent and comparable data across all jurisdictions and is the only nationally available source of data for native vegetation. Each state and territory has developed an NVIS-compatible database which is populated with its native vegetation data. It now contains over 9000 distinct vegetation types which have been grouped into 26 Major Vegetation Groups (MVGs) and 67 Major Vegetation Sub-groups. In broad terms, the MVGs are based on typical aggregations of the structure (especially height and cover), growth form and floristic composition (vascular plant species) in the dominant stratum of each vegetation type in the NVIS database (Dept. Environment and Water 2007). The allocation of NVIS vegetation types to MVGs and MVSs has been validated by NVIS partners in each state and territory.

The ABP estate has been overlayed with the data for the MVGs, which can be viewed in Appendix 1 and 2. The Appendix includes the MVGs with the greatest coverage in the FMUs and a link to the related fact sheets which includes information on representative species by state, distribution and major threats.
Hydrological flows and regional catchment goals

Since 2004 there have been several studies and papers looking into the effects of plantations on water flows and usage (see Parsons et al (2007) for a review). Below is a summary of what is currently known about plantations and water:

- Timber plantations, like all forms of agricultural crops, intercept and use water.
- Trees have a longer growing season, more foliage and deeper roots than pasture or crops.
- Timber plantations improve water quality, and assist in reversing salinity and erosion.
- The effect on stream flow of converting agricultural land to timber plantation is related to the catchment area affected.
- In smaller catchments, it is difficult to detect an impact when less than 20% of the catchment is planted.
- In major plantation regions, plantations occupy between 1% and 6% of large catchments.

Parsons et al (2007) identify some key management actions that could help minimise reforestation water use, including:

- Establishing plantations further away from streams (ABP implements setbacks);
- Establishing plantations in strips across the contour (ABP uses this management strategy);
- Targeting new plantation establishment in lower rainfall areas (<800 mm/year) where reductions in water yields are smaller;
- Dispersing plantations across the landscape and keeping them to less than 20% of a catchment (local government planning);
- Phasing planting to give a spread of age classes; and
- Thinning plantations to maintain them at a lower stocking density.

Whilst information and predictive modelling is improving, there are still many topics that warrant further research. ABP is committed to keeping abreast of scientific information relating to plantations and water use and any recommended management tools to mitigate potential negative impacts on stream flows and groundwater.

The Albany and GT FMU is located across several catchments in each of the regions. Refer to Appendix 3 and 4 for an overlay of catchments and the FMUs. Regional catchment strategies were reviewed and any applicable regional catchment goals, along with ABP's compliance, are recorded in the relevant Natural Values Management and Monitoring Registers.

The development of plantations in catchments has the ability to improve water quality and degradation. In Western Australia the Denmark River has had significant improvement in water quality since 1987, which has been attributed to the establishment of commercial tree plantations and revegetation works in the catchment. "The Denmark River will soon be fresh enough for drinking water supply, making it the first river in Australia to be recovered from salinity." (Ward, B., Sparks, T., Blake, G., 2011)

Natural values

Properties acquired by ABP may contain natural values of unique importance for example High Conservation Values (HCV); threatened plants, animals and communities, Aboriginal and cultural heritage and wetlands. In accordance with the company’s environmental objectives, legal and other requirements and certification, ABP have developed a Natural Values Management Plan (MP-2058) which describes how to identify, assess, manage and monitor these special values. In summary, values are identified and assessed prior to establishment using a variety of sources in particular national and state databases and consultation with stakeholders. Where available, Recovery Plans, Approved Conservation Advices and similar material are collected and the information from these considered when determining management and monitoring prescriptions. Following identification and assessment, management and monitoring programs are determined through consultation with key stakeholders and operations staff. Subsequently these are documented in the relevant Natural Values Management and Monitoring Register.
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Environment and hazard maps and historical plantation maps show location of HCV areas and other sites of significance.

Opportunities sometimes arise to participate in agency and non government biodiversity rehabilitation programs that aim to enhance, restore and protect remnant vegetation and natural ecosystems. If considered practicable and a budget exists for the work, landscape restoration is carried out using endemic seed.

In most instances remnant vegetation and selected paddock trees are retained on ABP properties and an appropriate buffer applied. Where remnants are hazardous they will be assessed and removed under standard regulatory processes.

Off-site impacts are managed through careful consideration of other values and mitigating actions captured in standard operating procedures.

Estate maps
There are various maps used to manage the ABP estate which include regional, plantation, environment and hazard; and HCVF. These are housed in the GIS server.

Non-Timber Forest Products
The plantation estate has a range of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) which can benefit ABP and stakeholders. These are: Agistment of plantations. ABP only permits agistment of sheep as they are less likely to damage plantation trees and fences. Neighbours and other community members approach ABP to seek approval for agistment. Approval is granted if there is a need for reducing fuel loads and the property does not contain HCVs that are threatened by grazing. Once approval is granted, an Access Agreement is provided and signed by the agistee and ABP. The Access Agreement contains important information on financial, legal, health and safety, and environmental considerations. The agreement is entered into the Master List on Singleport.

Hay cutting. Permitting the harvesting of hay reduces fuel loads and make use of a non-plantable areas. Hay harvesters must provide their own safe plant and equipment. Hay cutting is also managed through the signing of an Access Agreement and entered into the Master List. Apiarists – ABP contains some remnants that are suitable for beekeeping. An apiarist can approach ABP requesting access to the remnant areas. This is also managed through an Access Agreement and entered into the Master List. ABP informs the apiarist of any chemical spraying operations that could impact on the apiary.

Buildings for rent – Various properties have houses or sheds that are rented out. Local real estate agents manage the rentals using a tenancy agreement. Under this agreement ABP have normal landlord obligations in accordance with the various state Tenancy Acts.

ABP takes stock of all income producing NTFPs through the Master List and annually as part of ABP’s reporting of monitoring results. Monitoring results are displayed on the ABP website.

Forest management prescriptions
In establishing and managing plantations, a number of key tasks need to be undertaken to ensure a successful and viable outcome. The key tasks in establishing and managing plantations are listed below with reference to the appropriate operating procedures. The referenced procedures are all available on the SinglePort Intranet in ‘Controlled documents’.

- Evaluation and mapping (OP-7006)
  This procedure describes the criteria for selecting land to establish plantations including soil types and depth, rainfall, and special values. It describes the mapping process for capturing features and applying setbacks.

- Cleanup (OP-7009)
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The procedure describes the various operations involved in clean up such as infrastructural removal, hazardous tree management, burning, and stump management whilst considering important values such as wetland, cultural heritage, prevention of pest animals and protecting underground assets.

- **Cultivation (OP-7013)**
The procedure describes the operational and contractor considerations for cultivating the soil and forming mounds ready for planting.

- **Seedling Quality Assurance Manual (OP-7051)**
A procedure which covers all aspects of seed propagation, soil medium, seedling trays, seedling quality and specifications.

- **Planting (OP-7015)**
An operational procedure describing the considerations for planting including seedling delivery, selection of dump sites, seedling care and protection, and planting out.

- **Integrated Pest Management (OP-7018)**
A procedure which covers all aspects of applying an integrated approach to pest and weed management including research into non-chemical alternative methods of control.

- **Weed and Pest Control Reference Guide**
A chart detailing different chemical prescriptions for the different spray operations used in a typical pulpwood rotation.

- **Nutrition (OP-7021)**
A procedure which describes the considerations required before undertaking a fertiliser program, the typical applications, and the operational and contractor considerations.

- **Plantation Surveillance (OP-7030)**
A procedure which details the various forms of monitoring programs undertaken such as foliar sampling, survival counts, routine health monitoring, wilding spread monitoring.

- **Inventory (OP-7024)**
This procedure describes how and when the plantation resource is measured to provide estimates of yield.

- **GT Fire Management Plan (OP-2006)**
A management plan to detail the fire protection and fire readiness for each fire season in the Green Triangle region.

- **Western Australian Fire Management Plan (OP-2003)**
A management plan to detail the fire protection and fire readiness for each fire season in the Albany region.

- **Management of Contractors and Suppliers (MP-3000) and individual work instructions (WI-3000-3006)**
A management procedure to describe the contractor management system including pre-contract assessments, contractor induction, monitoring and review. Special work instructions are provided to contractors and detail the operational prescriptions and environmental safeguards that must be complied with.

- **Emergency Planning and Response (OP-2000)**
This procedure details the emergency planning process and the emergency response details for the potential emergency situations that ABP personnel and contractors may encounter.
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- Natural Values Management Plan (MP-2058)
  A mentioned earlier, the management procedure describes the systematic process for identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring natural values inherent on the properties ABP manages.

- Koala Protection and Management Plan (OP-7423)
  This management plan details ABP’s koala management program, in particular population survey methods, operational control processes, injury management, koala welfare monitoring, training and review requirements. All staff and contractors must be trained in this management plan or equivalent standard operating procedure.

Harvesting

All ABP properties will be mechanically harvested. The method of harvesting may vary depending on the destination of the product. Trees will either be harvested, debarked, cut to length and transported in log form or will be harvested, debarked, chipped onsite and transported to a receival facility. The annual harvest is determined by resource availability and market access. Long term sustainable wood supply volume predictions are identified in Harvest Predictions (RF-7403).

For further information refer to:
- Harvest operations (OP-7403)
- Harvest Planning (OP-7400)
- Chain of Custody (OP-7433)
- Controlled Wood (OP-7434)

Risk management

Risk Management is carried out on all operations to identify and evaluate risks and to develop effective and efficient control measures for significant risks (Risk Assessment & Management (MP-2000)).

All operations are conducted in a way that ensures protection of the environment, safety of staff, contractors and the community, and sustainable economic returns for investors by the management of risks. It also ensures regulatory requirements are continually being met.

Security management

Plantations are a worksite and access to them needs to be controlled. Plantation Supervisors are responsible for managing security/access issues on their Plantations.

Plantation fences shall be maintained and gates shall be chained and padlocked.

Any thefts, damage, trespass, presence of stock or other illegal activity shall be reported to the relevant authority.

Research and development

ABP maintains a Research and Development Strategy that aims to:
- Improve the financial return to ABP's fund investors, by providing budget-conscious, sustainable solutions delivering best practice forest management and continued growth of forest value.
- Improve the management capability of ABP staff by delivering timely and accurate data to incorporate into operational practices and procedures.
- Enhance market competitiveness by generating operating efficiencies and providing innovative management solutions.
- Continual development of management expertise and industry knowledge ensuring ABP’s investor returns expectations are delivered.
- Support the development of new markets and opportunities that provide certainty of cash-flow

Refer to the Strategy at Forestry/Research and Development/R&D Administration for more information.
Socio-economic impacts

Results from recent studies demonstrate the development of plantations can contribute to stable economic growth in regional areas (Plantations in Australia, 2010). In the SWWA over 119,000 hectares of *E. globulus* were established in the region from 1988 to 2001 along with 8,455 hectares of softwood plantations and a smaller area of sandalwood and oil mallee plantations. Bluegum plantations were established in the GT region as a new industry, with plantation area growing from 675ha in 1991 to 148,900ha in 2006. By 2006, approximately 240 people were employed directly in the GT forest industry (Schirmer *et al*., 2009). Plantations have been established on agricultural land leased or purchased from landholders (Schirmer, 2009).

Rapid establishment of large areas of plantation in a region can influence rural land prices by creating higher demand for rural land. During the transition and mature phases of a plantation estate, employment in the plantation sector increases rapidly. A large proportion of this employment is generated in the harvesting, transport and processing of wood products. The presence of processing facilities in regional areas can help to reduce or prevent population decline by providing an alternative source of employment (Plantations in Australia, 2010).

Long-term socio-economic studies show the following trends:

- **Employment and local economies (WA):** 0.45 jobs/100 ha in hardwood industry, compared to 1.45 in softwood, almost entirely related to processing industry.
- **Compared to other land uses:** before the farm gate (ie before you cut trees down), blue gums 0.20 jobs/100 ha compared to beef (0.22), cropping (0.23) and sheep (0.33), so forestry slightly below other rural industries but not significantly different. However past the farm gate, forestry adds another 0.30 – 0.45 jobs in harvesting and haulage, compared to the other farming pursuits with 0.01 – 0.03 jobs/100 ha because agricultural raw product leaves the state before it is value-added.
- **Type of jobs:** more FTE jobs in forestry than the *entire* labour force and almost identical to agriculture at 75% (albeit silvicultural contractors – planting, nurseries – have 60-70% casual workers).
- **Location of jobs:** as land use changes to plantations, the jobs move to regional centres from rural land or small towns with < 1000 people.
- **Net population change:** depends on land tenure and tree ownership.
  - Establish own plantations: no change to population – they continue to live on their land.
  - Lease land to company: net change over time, negative 3%.
  - Sell land to company: net change over time, negative 7 – 19%.
- **Does plantation expansion affect rural population numbers at a LGA scale?** Data says that other factors have a stronger affect, such as proximity to coast and cities, farm amalgamation and sea-changers. Inland areas are in decline because they aren’t near cities or the beach.
- **Types of people in the community:** Where property leased, 10% turnover; where property sold, 75% turnover. Residents have ambivalent views towards this from, “My best friend has moved and I’m devastated,” to, “Thank goodness that mongrel’s gone.”
- **Affect on rural service provision and community groups:** generally says that there is a drop off but less than 30% in most instances and this likely to happen anyway, with other influences.
  - Schools: enrolments drop off before plantations arrive as older residents are more likely to sell/lease and move off.
  - Rural fire brigades: 40% no change, 30% change location, 30% stop membership.
  - Service groups: 68% no change, 32% cease membership.
  - Sporting groups: 45% no change, 33% change location, 22% stop membership.
- **Rural land price:** plantation land price increases are in line with increases in other areas. Rainfall and distance-to-coast are better indicators of increasing land value than presence/absence of plantations.
- **Affect on traditional rural industries:** strong trend that people are getting out of sheep farming to sell/lease land for plantations. This is in line with a sustained drop in sheep farming profitability.
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Research on the socio-economic impacts of plantations is ongoing. This research has been conducted by the Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) for Forestry ‘Communities Project’, which has been investing in research into the social dimensions of Australia’s forest industries to ensure our forest and plantation management is socially as well as environmentally sustainable. Community engagement and commitment to corporate social responsibility by Australian Forest Companies is project work that ABP has been involved in together with the University of Tasmania. ABP will keep abreast of research and review its policies and procedures in light of new information, as and where required.

The Stakeholder Communication and Consultation Policy and Procedure (OP-2803) outline the procedures to follow when dealing with any issues from external stakeholders. Details of issues and how they were addressed are recorded in the relevant Stakeholder Register located at SinglePort/Forestry/HSEC/Registers.

Monitoring Results

Monitoring of the economic, safety, social and environmental components of ABP’s activities is conducted in accordance with the Monitoring Schedule located at SinglePort/Forestry/HSEC/Registers.

ABP will report publically on the ABP website the results of the following economic, social and environmental indicators on an annual basis:

Economic

1. Estate Area by region, including:
   - Plantation area
   - Remnant vegetation
   - Wetlands
   - Unplanted/fallow
   - New plantings
   - Harvested area
2. Harvested volume by product
3. Non-timber forest products
4. Survival and coppice monitoring counts
5. Forest Management expenses

Social

6. Number of employees, including:
   - Full-time Male/Female
   - Part-time Male/Female
   - Casual/seasonal Male/Female
7. Number of registered businesses used for contract work by region
8. Number of proactive stakeholder interactions
9. Number of stakeholder complaints
10. Number of lost time injuries by ABP and contractors
11. Total lost time due to injury

Environment

12. High Conservation Values, including:
   - Number of plantations containing HCV
   - Total area of HCVF
   - Number of condition surveys completed
13. Number of environmental incidents
14. Area of native revegetation projects
15. Number of pre-harvest koala surveys undertaken and koala density
16. Number of koala sightings during koala checks
17. Number of post harvest koala-welfare monitoring visits
Training and review

Initial training in the management plan occurs as part of inductions. Then following any reviews/updates of the plan staff will receive refresher training from the Health, Safety, Environment and Communication (HSEC) Officers and a copy of the Plan provided to staff.

This management plan will be reviewed on an annual basis as part of the Management Review process (refer to the HSEC Management System Guide). Any results from forest surveillance, operational and/or environmental monitoring will be taken into account as part of this review.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reviewed by</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Approved</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>15/05/2014</td>
<td>E Silberberg; L Tomlinson</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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References


APPENDIX 1. Major Vegetation Groups of the Green Triangle FMU

In decreasing area of coverage within the Green Triangle FMU, the MVGs within or adjacent to the estate include:

**Eucalyptus Woodlands**

**Eucalypt Low Open Forest**
APPENDIX 2. Major Vegetation Groups of the Albany FMU

In decreasing area of coverage within the Albany FMU, the MVGs within or adjacent to the estate include:

**Eucalypt Open Forests**

**Eucalypt Low Open Forest**
APPENDIX 3. Water Catchments of the Green Triangle FMU
APPENDIX 4. Water Catchments of the Albany FMU