

PLANTATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

AUSTRALIAN BLUEGUM PLANTATIONS





CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Our mission	3
Our values	3
Management objectives and targets for 2023	4
ABP Estate	6
Forest estate	6
The regions	6
Land-use history	7
European.....	7
Indigenous.....	7
Native vegetation and ecosystems.....	8
Hydrological flows and regional catchment goals	8
Environmental, indigenous and historic heritage values.....	9
Socio-economic	10
Risk assessment	12
Non-Timber Forest Products	13
Agistment of livestock on plantations.....	13
Hay cutting.....	13
Seed Orchard	13
Forest management prescriptions	13
Harvesting	16
Security management	16
Anti-corruption	16
Research and development	16
Monitoring	17
Training and review	17
Bibliography	20
APPENDIX 2. Major Vegetation Groups of the Albany Region	22
APPENDIX 3. Water Catchments of the Green Triangle Region	23
APPENDIX 4. Water Catchments of the Albany Region	24
APPENDIX 5. Regional maps	25

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 Victoria (Vic), South Australia (SA) and Western Australia (WA). Plantations are grown on short rotation cycles (usually 10-15 years) predominantly for the woodchip market to be exported and manufactured into high quality pulp for paper products and rayon. The ABP forest estate consists of plantations growing on ABP owned and leased land. It is divided into two operating regions: The Green Triangle (Vic and SA) and Albany (WA). The total estate area as of 31 December 2022 is 107,603 hectares.

This **Plantation Management Plan** details the management objectives for the economic, social and environmental values associated with the forest estate; it describes the history and features of ABP's Forest Management Unit (FMU); the silvicultural and harvesting systems used; and the risk management procedures. The **Plantation Management Plan** is supported by various operating procedures as referenced throughout this document.

Our mission

ABP is committed to excellence in growing, harvesting and marketing sustainable plantation resources.

Our values

- Make safety our mindset
- Pursue and reward innovation at every stage of the supply chain
- Deliver value to our customers in both product and experience
- Promote a culture dedicated to continually improving economic, social and environmental returns

Management objectives and targets for 2023

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

- **Improve next rotation silvicultural to achieve 1R yields in 2nd and 3rd rotations.**
Target: Improve stocking survival within 95% of targeted stocking.
- **Review harvest coppice spraying survival.**
Target: Maximise stump spraying kill percentage (>90%) for re-establishment.
- **Migration of staff and contractor induction information from Rapid Induct into Integrum (IMS)**
Target: To provide efficiencies for administrators and end users with a centralised management system.
- **Maintaining, protecting, and enhancing (where feasible to do so) areas of natural forest and/or High Conservation Value (HCV).**
Target: Identify and classify unmapped wetlands and wetland HCVs on plantations scheduled for replant in 2023.
- **Maintaining, protecting, and enhancing (where feasible to do so) areas of natural forest and/or High Conservation Value (HCV).**
Target: Seek to regenerate the naturally occurring seedbank of a partially degraded remnant of the Western Australian estate to good condition by controlling competition (weeds) over a 3 year period.
- **Maintaining natural values, particularly in High Conservation Value (HCV) areas, using management tools such as stock exclusion, fencing, prescribed burning, pest control programs, soil rehabilitation and/or revegetation. Plantation management should be undertaken in consultation with relevant stakeholders to ensure the best environmental and social outcomes.**
Target: Develop stewardship or internal management plans for 3 Rare, Threatened and Endangered (RTE) species at known sites (proposed Red Tailed Black Cockatoo, Growling Grass Frog, Australasian Bittern).
- **Conserve other biodiversity values such as soil and water quality, wetlands and riparian zones.**
Target: Increase duration of inundation at 1+ wetlands sites in collaboration with Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority (Green Triangle).
Target: rehabilitate/revegetate/enhance one priority wetland area (Bow River – Western Australia).

- **Coordinate with broader forest industry to foster improved communication with First Nations people and develop cultural awareness in organisation.**
Target: Build upon contacts with local Indigenous groups to foster collaborative relationships in order to improve protection and enhancement of natural and cultural values.

- **Developing and managing good relationships with stakeholders and the community.**
Target: Improve stakeholder communication.

- **Develop electronic forms for the capture of routine quality assurance and assessments.**
Target: Implement Survey 123 to bring efficiencies in workflow and data integrity and reportability (for health safety and environmental audits).

- **Develop better planning tools to help achieve improved harvesting outcomes.**
Target: Implementation of live reporting to address inefficiencies amongst contractors to meet their targeted volumes.

ABP Estate

Forest estate

The ABP estate is summarised below:

Area type	2022
Plantations (<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>)	83,443
Plantations (minor species)	124
Area awaiting replant	3,886
Total plantable area	87,443
Fire breaks	5,409
Remnant vegetation	10,711
Wetlands & wet areas	752
Areas of High Conservation Value (HCV)**	5,073
Other (Utilities, easements, leased to third party)	3,288
Environmental projects**	554
Total non-plantable area	20,160
Total area managed (total plantable area + total non-plantable area)	107,603

* Area figure as at 31 December 2022.

** HCV and Environmental projects are not included in the total non-plantable area as these areas are overlapped with Remnant Vegetation, Wetland and other area types.

The estate areas are maintained in the Land Resource Management system. The system breaks the plantable areas down into freehold, leased, management agreements, and recently harvested. The ABP estate is made up of plantations which meet core criteria for growing commercial plantations. This estate also includes other important environmental, social, cultural heritage and nationally significant biodiversity values.

The regions

The regions included within the ABP estate are:

1. The South West of Victoria and South East of South Australia which make up the Green Triangle (GT) management unit; and
2. The Great Southern region of WA which make up the Albany management unit.

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

State	Management Unit	Region	Distance from Port (within)	Nearest Port	Rainfall (annual above)
Victoria	Green Triangle (GT)	South West	250 kms	Portland	650mm
South Australia	Green Triangle (GT)	South East	250 kms	Portland	600mm
Western Australia	Albany	Great Southern	160kms	Albany	600mm

Plantations are established on previously cleared agricultural and ex plantation forestry sites. The majority of these plantations are surrounded by agricultural land, however, there are plantation blocks that are neighboured by areas of native vegetation and reserves. Areas of remnant vegetation within plantation blocks are excluded from any plantation works, to ensure their existing condition is maintained or enhanced.

Land-use history

European

In GT, the majority of the agricultural land was cleared after World War 1, with the region being allocated as Returned Soldier Settlement blocks. The agricultural land in the region has been predominantly used for grazing and cropping for the past 90 years.

In the Albany, the majority of the land was cleared post 1950 after World War II. The dominant land use for agricultural land is generally grazing and cropping. After World War II large areas of the land were opened up for agriculture under schemes such as soldier and war service settlements.

Indigenous

There were three main indigenous language groups that inhabited the GT area prior to European settlement. These are the Tjapwurong, Gunditjmarra, and the Bunganditj language groups. Indigenous people inhabited this area until European settlement in 1840.

The Great Southern region 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 indigenous culture and relationships between groups, families and land are rich and complex. The region provides the home for the Noongar people.

At acquisition and prior to harvesting, relevant cultural heritage databases are consulted for each property. Further consultation may be required if a site is identified during this process. Cultural heritage sites are recorded in the **Natural Values Management Registers**.

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 (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2020). 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 overlaid with the data for the MVGs, which can be viewed in Appendix 1 and 2. The Appendices include the MVGs with the greatest coverage in the regions 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 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 can 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 at some sites); and
- Dispersing plantations across the landscape and keeping them to less than 20% of a catchment area (local government planning).

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

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

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 river is now fresh enough for drinking" (Ward, Sparks & Blake, 2011).

Environmental, indigenous and historic heritage values

Properties acquired by ABP may contain environmental, indigenous and historic heritage values. In accordance with the company's environmental objectives, legal and other requirements and certification, ABP have developed a **Natural Values Management Plan (MP-7020)** which describes how to identify, assess, manage and monitor these values. In summary, values are initially identified and assessed for High Conservation Value (HCV) prior to establishment using a variety of sources in particular national and state databases and consultation with stakeholders. As part of this process, Representative Sample Areas (RSA)¹ are also identified. Where available, Recovery Plans, Approved Conservation Advices and similar material are collected and the information from these considered when determining management and monitoring prescriptions. Prior to harvesting, various sources are also consulted for each property to identify any new values or changes.

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 Register**. Key

¹ Representative samples areas (RSAs) = portions of the management unit delineated for the purpose of conserving or restoring viable examples of an ecosystem that would naturally occur in that geographical region (Forest Stewardship Council, 2018).

measures used to manage HCV, RSA and other values include establishment of exclusion zones and setbacks; fencing and stock exclusion; weed and pest control programs and extensive training and awareness programs with staff and contractors. Environment and hazard maps and historical plantation maps show location of HCV areas and other values. 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, landscape restoration is carried out using endemic seed and or seedlings. Prescribed burning may be undertaken in cases where it has been recommended as part of a HCV assessment or a stakeholder such as Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) or Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) have approached ABP.

In most instances remnant vegetation and selected isolated paddock trees are retained on ABP properties and appropriate buffers applied. The only exception is if remnants are deemed hazardous, in this circumstance 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.

In 2019, a review of ABP's estate was undertaken by an environmental consultant, Future Ecosystems. This review provided the following for the GT and Albany regions.

- A regional overview (situation analysis diagram) of key conservation values and assets;
- Current status/condition and threats of these values;
- Opportunities/ challenges and key management strategies; and
- Identification and mapping of High Conservation Values (HCV) (excluding HCV6) and important waterways and wetlands.

Socio-economic

The forestry industry can affect the different social and economic aspects of the communities in which they operate. Examples of aspects that can be affected include the local economy; employment; roads; fire risk; landscape aesthetics; water quality, land pricing; and the health of the local environment.

In 2017, Forest and Wood Products Australia invested in research to produce up-to-date information on the socio-economic impacts of the forest industry in parts of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland and Western Australia (Schirmer, Mylek, Magnusson, Yabsley, and Morison, 2017). The study examined the following aspects of the forestry industry.

- Economic value of the industry, including direct and flow-on economic activity.
- Employment generated by the industry including direct and flow-on jobs.

- Activity generated beyond primary processing, including further processing and markets for residue products.
- Working conditions, workforce diversity, and workforce sustainability.
- Skills and training needs.
- Business and market outlook reported by businesses operating in the industry, and
- Community perceptions of the industry

Below are some of the key findings from the research undertaken in Western Australia and the GT region.

- "In 2015-16 the forestry industry directly contributed about \$162 million to Gross Regional Product (GRP) in the Great Southern and Esperance regions and \$1,396 million in the Green Triangle " (Schirmer et al., 2017, p. vi).
- In the first half of 2017 the forestry industry contributed around 4,570 and 5,247 jobs to the WA and GT economies respectively up to and including primary processing. In WA, of 4570 jobs two thirds were generated in the processing of wood and paper products and over 30% by the growing and harvest of plantations. In GT, 53% of the 2,344 jobs were generated in the processing of wood and paper products and almost one third were generated by harvest and haulage. "This highlights the importance of establishment of local processing facilities to generating regional economic activity from in the industry" (Schirmer et al., 2017, p. vi).
- "The WA forestry industry generates more full time jobs than other industries" (Schirmer et al. 2017, p. viii).
- Factors which made it challenging to recruit staff into the forestry industry included lack of available workers with appropriate skills; lack of certainty about the future of the industry; lack of suitable local workers; the large time and investment required to build workers skills; workers not wishing to shift to local areas; other businesses being able to offer higher wages or better working conditions and negative perceptions of the industry (Schirmer et al., 2017).
- "Regions with higher dependence on the forestry industry are just as or likely to rate community as highly liveable, friendly, safe and aesthetically pleasant as those living in nearby communities with less dependence on the forestry industry" (Schirmer et al., 2017, p. ix).
- 76% of residents in the Great Southern and Esperance regions, 87% in the South Australian GT and 75% in the Victorian GT felt the forest industry had positive impacts on local employment (Schirmer et al., 2017).
- The most common negative impacts identified were related to road impacts, bushfire risk and landscape aesthetics (Schirmer et al., 2017).

Research on the socio-economic impacts of plantations is ongoing. ABP will keep abreast of any research and review its policies and procedures in light of new information, as and where required.

ABP is part of the Forest Research Mount Gambier partnership which includes the University of South Australia, other forest industry members, the Federal Government and Government of South Australia. This initiative assists with delivering regional priorities of the forest industry in Australia through the National Institute for Forest Products Innovation (NIFPI). And is a key player in collaboration, research, innovation and maintaining jobs within the GT forestry industry. Below is a list of the key research areas of the partnership (University of South Australia 2020). Currently ABP are involved with research on water use and koala detection.

- Sustainability and community
- Building product development and testing
- Workforce safety
- Analytics and sensing
- Process optimization
- Water security
- Bio-economy

The **Stakeholder Engagement and Dispute Resolution Policy and Procedure (PO-2803)** outlines ABP's approach to stakeholder engagement. The document is available on the ABP website.

In 2018 ABP developed a **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**. Subsequently as part of this plan, a survey to over one thousand neighbours and lessors was undertaken in late 2018. The survey was not only to confirm their contact details, but to identify what information they want to receive and the preferred method of communication. There was over 30% response rate. These survey results have been used to develop action plans that aim to improve stakeholder engagement.

Risk assessment

Risk management is carried out on all operations to identify and evaluate environmental, social and safety risks and to develop effective and efficient control measures for significant risks. Identified hazards and the level of risk are entered into the **ABP Risk Register**. More information on risk management can be found in the **HSEC Management Systems Guide**.

Risk management ensures 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. It also ensures regulatory requirements are met. Contractors have

their own operating and safety systems which are assessed at the initiation of their contract and audited regularly.

Non-Timber Forest Products

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) include all forest products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products.

The plantation estate has a range of NTFP which can benefit ABP and stakeholders. These are:

Agistment of livestock on plantations.

Neighbours and other community members approach ABP to seek approval to agist livestock. Approval is granted if there is a need for reducing fuel loads and the property does not contain HCVs that are threatened by grazing. If 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**. The number of hectares and head of livestock is inventoried. Monitoring occurs during routine plantation health surveillance.

Hay cutting. Permitting the harvesting of hay reduces fuel loads and makes 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**.

Seed Orchard. The Conor Boyd Seed Orchard is located in Albany Western Australia and is 5.7 hectares in size. The seed orchard consists of *Eucalyptus globulus* trees. ABP maintains a Seed Database which includes information on seedlot, weight of seed harvested, number of seed, and value. The Seed Database is managed by the Seed Production Manager. The seed orchard is also monitored annually for genetic gain, flower count, pollination etc.

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.

Property assessment (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.

There are various maps used to manage the ABP estate which include regional, plantation, environment and hazard; and HCV. These are housed in the GIS. A map of each region and the plantation estate is included in Appendix 5.

Land Preparation (OP-7009)

The procedure describes clean-up and cultivation operations. Clean-up involves infrastructure removal, hazardous tree management, slash and stump management. The cultivation section describes the operational and contractor considerations for cultivating the soil and forming mounds or chopper rolling 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.

Weed and Pest Control (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 determine standing volume and provide estimates of future yield.

Green Triangle Fire Management Plan (OP-2006)

A management plan to detail the fire protection and fire readiness for each fire season in the GT 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 (MP-2009)

This procedure details the emergency planning process and the emergency response details for the potential emergency situations that ABP personnel and contractors may encounter.

Natural Values Management Plan (MP-7020)

This management plan describes the systematic process for identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring natural values inherent on the properties ABP manages.

ABP Koala Management Plan

Koalas are currently protected in Victoria under the Wildlife Act 1975 and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986. ABP has been issued with an Authorisation to Disturb Koalas under Section 28A (1A) of the Wildlife Act 1975 by Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA). The Koala Management Plan supports the Authorisation to Disturb

Koalas and sets out the requirements for training and induction of staff; planning and undertaking plantation management operations; addressing the welfare of koalas; and review of this plan. All relevant staff and contractors in GT must be trained in this plan.

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 in chip form to a receival facility. The annual harvest is determined by resource availability and market access. Long term sustainable wood supply volume predictions are determined through annual Woodstock modelling.

For further information refer to:

- Harvest Operations (OP-7403)
- Harvest Planning (OP-7400)
- Chain of Custody for Forest Management and Chip Terminals (OP-7433)
- ABP Due Diligence System (OP-2706)

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. In certain circumstances gates may be unlocked or removed for harvest. Any thefts, damage, trespass, presence of stock or other illegal activity shall be reported to the relevant authority.

Anti-corruption

ABP is committed to the following.

- Not offering or receiving bribes in money or any other form of corruption.
- Complying with anti-corruption legislation where it exists.
- In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, ABP will implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the scale and intensity of management activities and the risk of corruption.

Research and development

ABP maintains an active research and development program which aims to deliver sustainable forest management practices and innovations that improve market competitiveness and ultimately customer value. ABP actively seeks opportunities for

innovation and improvement within its supply chain and collaborates with academic, consultative and industry partners in delivering the research and development program that involves strategic investments in genetics, nutrition, silviculture, koala research, wood quality and pest and disease management. The **Research and Development Strategy** aims to ensure sustainable best practice that optimises productivity and growth of ABP's plantations.

Monitoring

Monitoring the economic, safety, social and environmental components of ABP's activities is conducted in accordance with the **Monitoring Schedule**. The **Monitoring Schedule** identifies the element to be monitored, the tool used for monitoring, the frequency/intensity, responsibilities, and the monitoring results year on year.

ABP will report publically on the ABP website the results of a key selection of economic, social and environmental indicators on an annual basis.

Certification audits

As part of ABP's Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC-C019740, FSC-C106579) certification, annual external audits for forest management, chain of custody and controlled wood are undertaken by an independent body. The 2022 audits results.

- Forest Management – two observations, one in the area of health and safety, the other relating to environmental management.
- Chain of Custody and Controlled Wood – several findings in the areas of suppliers, delivery documentation, and material accounting.

Training and review

Initial training in the management plan occurs as part of inductions. Any further training in the management plan as a result of reviews/updates will be undertaken by the Environmental Manager or another suitable ABP representative.

This management plan will be reviewed every year. Other updates will be done as required. Stakeholder consultation on the management plan will occur every 5 years or if major changes occurs. Stakeholders can also access the plan on ABP's website. Please refer to Section 12 - Reviewing the Management System of the **HSEC Management Systems Guide** for more information.

When undertaking a review of the **Plantation Management Plan** (and related documents), the following considerations must be incorporated into the review:

- Monitoring results as summarised into the **Monitoring Schedule**, including progress of achieving management objectives;
- Results of certification audits and any internal audits;
- Evaluation results, including evaluation of objectives;
- Feedback from stakeholders from direct engagement and correspondence received, including complaints
- Any new scientific and technical information; and
- Changing environmental, social, or economic circumstances.

The review table below shows date of review, the reviewers, a summary of changes/additions made as a result of the review, current version number and approval history.

Date	Reviewed by	Summary of changes/additions	Version	Approved
15/05/2014	HSEC Coordinator; HSEC Officer	Security management, p.10; Natural values, p. 7, para 5, Estate areas updated, soil objective added, NTFP added.	4.0	Regional Manager WA; Regional Manager GT
17/06/2014	HSEC Coordinator; HSEC Officer	NTFP amended, Prescribed burning added.	5.0	Regional Manager GT; Regional Manager WA
30/11/2015	HSEC Coordinator	Minor amendments- areas updated, monitoring indicators reviewed, link to monitoring schedule.	6.0	Regional Manager GT; Regional Manager WA
25/1/2017	Management review committee		7.0	Regional Manager GT; Regional Manager WA
14/2/2018	Management review committee	Update of Estate data information; inclusion of summary on socio-economic impact studies in GT and WA done by Jackie Schirmer from University of Canberra	8.0	General Manager Forestry

15/3/2019	Management review committee	Management objectives and targets; addition of anti-corruption commitment; updating of estate data	9.0	General Manager Forestry
30/03/2020	Management review committee	Management objectives and targets; updating of estate data; information on the Forest Research Mount Gambier partnership	10.0	General Manager Forestry
15/2/2021	Management review committee	Minor review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021 objectives and targets • 2020 estate data • 2020 FSC audit results 	11.0	General Manager Forestry
15/3/2022	Management review committee	Minor review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2022 objectives and targets • 2021 estate data • 2021 FSC audit results 	12.0	General Manager Forestry
17/5/2023	Management review committee	Minor review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2023 objectives and targets • 2022 estate data • 2022 FSC audit results 	13.0	General Manager - Operations

Bibliography

Churchward, H. (1986). *The Mediterranean Southwest*. (n: J.S. Russell and R.F. Isbell (Eds) *Australian Soils: The Human Impact*. Univ. Qld Press, St Lucia, pp. 65-89.

Commonwealth of Australia (2014). Bureau of Meteorology. Australian Climate Zones (online), Available [online](http://www.bom.gov.au/iwk/climate_zones/) http://www.bom.gov.au/iwk/climate_zones/.

COAG Standing Council on Environment and Water (2012), Australia's Native Vegetation Framework, Australian Government, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra..

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (2020). National Vegetation Information System (NVIS), Available online <http://environment.gov.au/land/native-vegetation/national-vegetation-information-system>.

Forest Stewardship Council (2018). *FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Australia (FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018 EN)*. Policy and Standards Committee, Melbourne, Australia.

Parsons, M., Frakes, I., and Gerrand, A. (2007). *Plantations and Water Use*. In Science for Decision Makers August 2007, Bureau of Rural Sciences

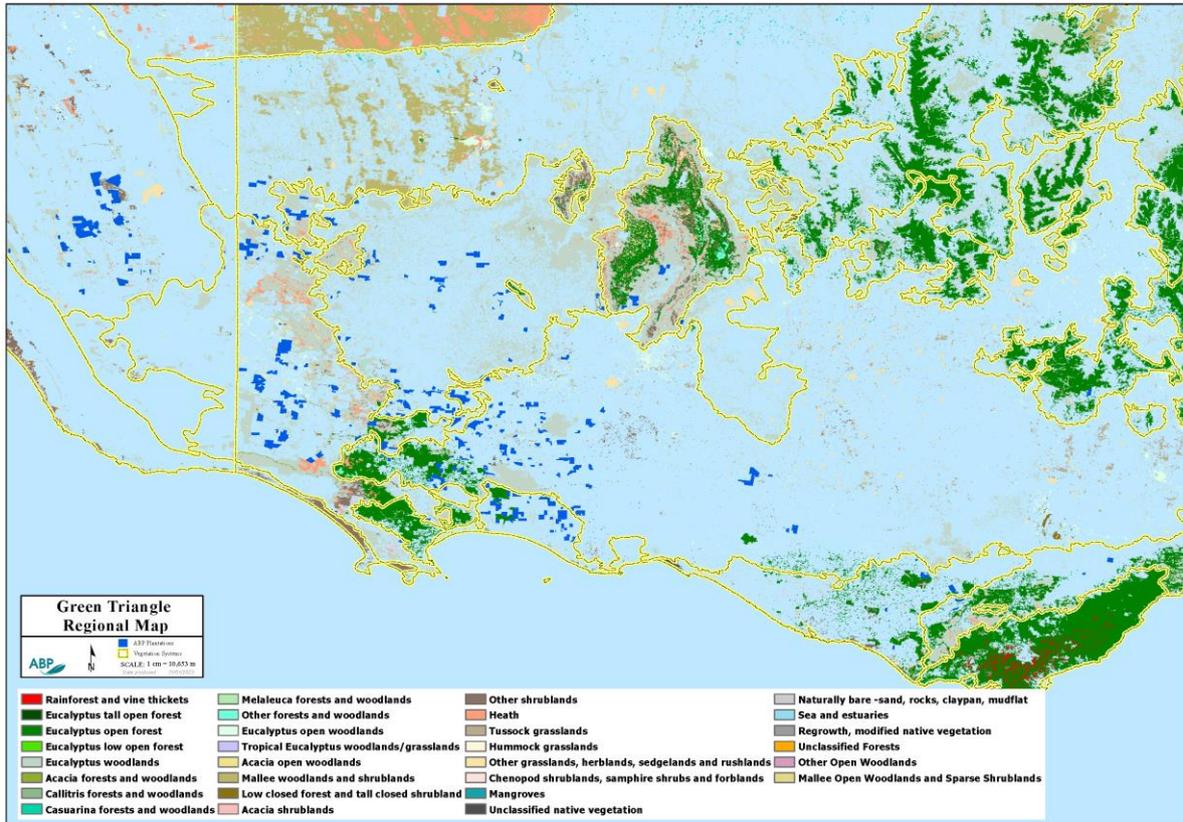
Schirmer, J., Mylek, M., Magnusson, A., Yabsley, B., and Morison, J. (2017). *Socio-economic impacts of the forest industry*, Western Australia, December 2017, Forest and Wood Products Australia, Perth.

Southwest Australia Ecoregion Initiative (2006). *The Southwest Australia Ecoregion*, Available online <http://www.swaecoregion.org/>.

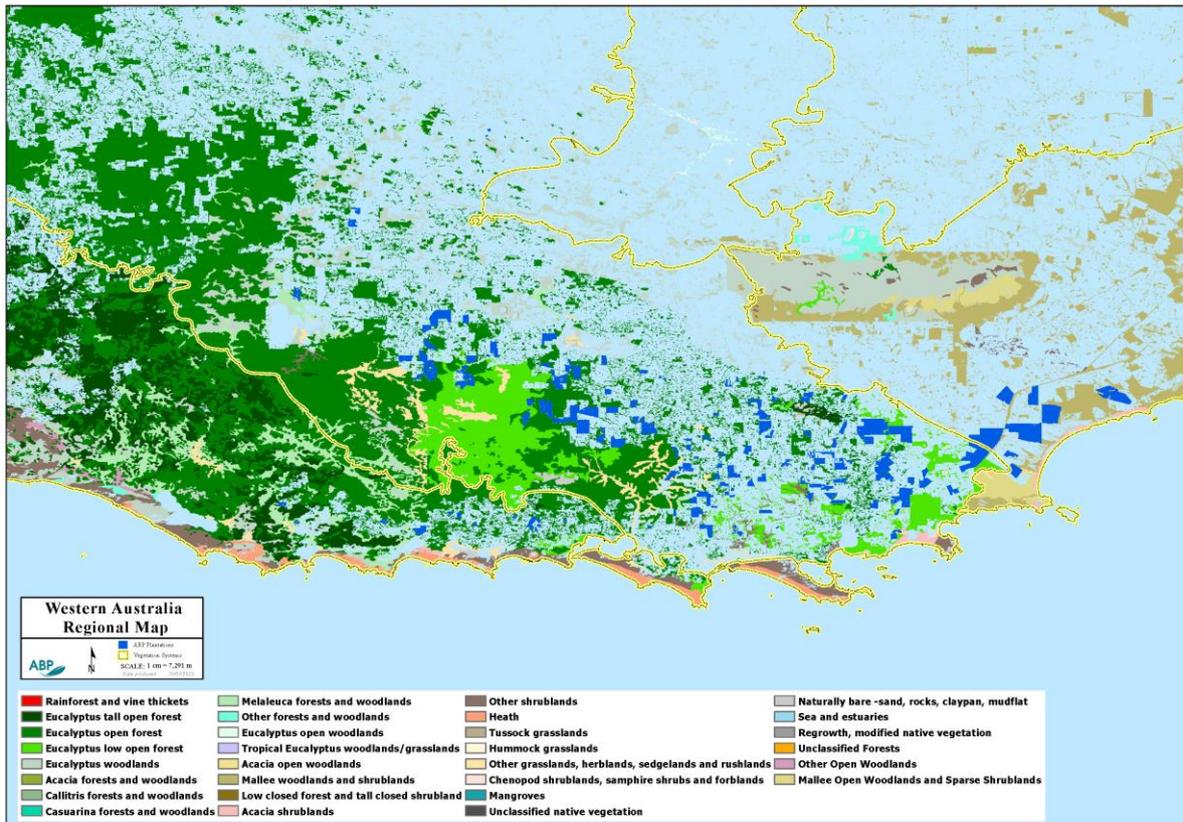
University of South Australia (2020). *Forest Research Mount Gamiberi*.

Ward, B., Sparks, T. and Blake, G. (2011). *Denmark River water resource recovery plan*. Salinity and land use impacts series. Report no. SLUI 40. December 2011. Department of Water. Government of Western Australia. Available online <http://www.water.wa.gov.au/PublicationStore/first/101359.pdf>.

APPENDIX 1. Major Vegetation Groups of the Green Triangle (GT) Region



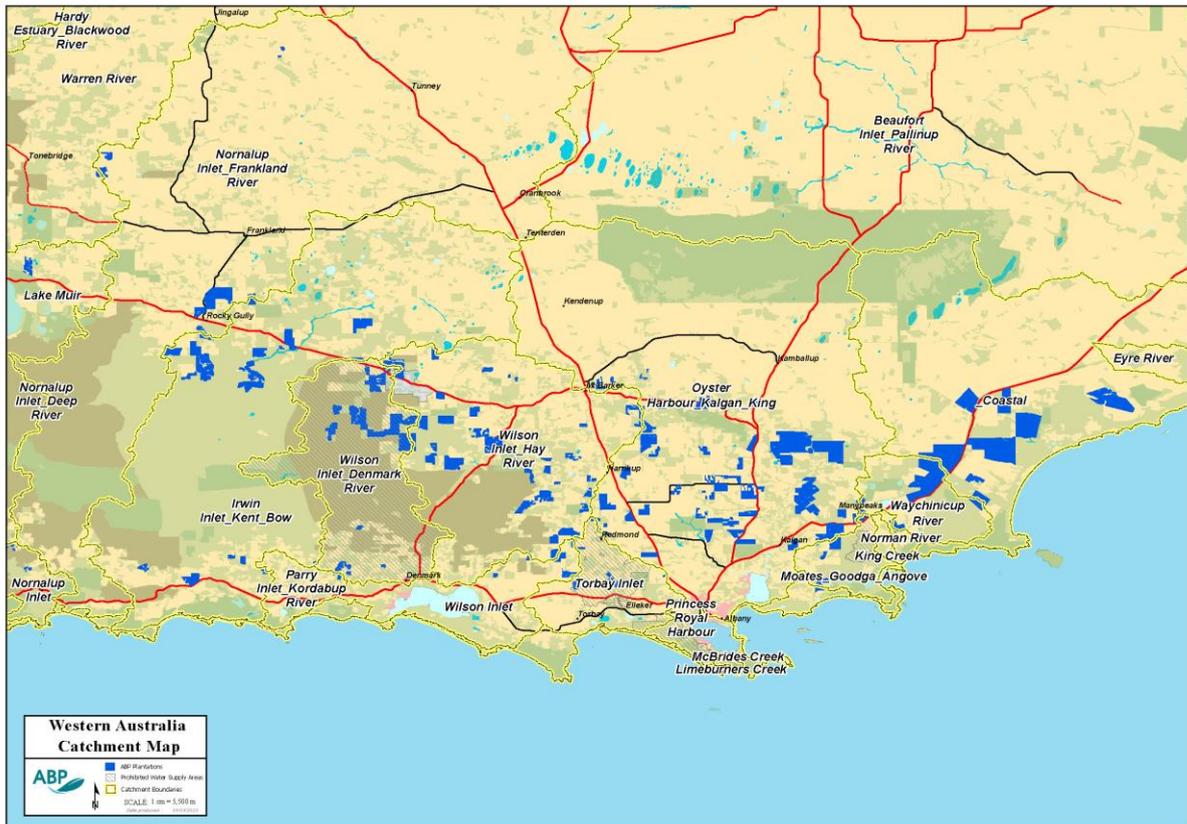
APPENDIX 2. Major Vegetation Groups of the Western Australian (or Albany) Region



APPENDIX 3. Water Catchments of the Green Triangle (GT) Region



APPENDIX 4. Water Catchments of the Western Australia (or Albany) Region



APPENDIX 5. Regional maps

Green Triangle Region (top) and Western Australian (or Albany) region (bottom)

