



Natural Values Management Plan for Australian Bluegum Plantations



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Objective.....	4
2. Scope.....	4
3. Related Documents	4
4. Terms and Definitions	4
5. Legal Compliance	8
6. Identify and Assess Natural Values	8
Identify.....	8
Cultural and Indigenous Heritage	9
Historic Heritage.....	9
Environmental Value(s)	9
Soil and Geomorphology	10
Regional Catchment Goals.....	10
EVC(s).....	10
Endangered, Critically Endangered, Rare and Threatened Species	10
Assess, Consult and Document.....	11
7. Management of High Conservation, Significant Biodiversity, RSA and Other Values	12
Threats.....	12
Myrtle Rust.....	14
Weeds/Wildlings.....	14
Feral Animals.....	15
Illegal Firewood Collection.....	15
Fire.....	15
Fencing and Stock Exclusion	15
Climate Change.....	15
Disturbance via Plantation Establishment and Harvesting Activities.....	15
Isolated Native Paddock Trees and Plantation Site Competition (GT).....	15
8. Other Management	16
Habitat values	16
Standing and Fallen Dead Wood Habitat(s).....	16
Fauna	16
Koala Program.....	16
Native Vegetation, Wetlands and Natural Ecosystem(s)	17
Cultural Heritage (includes Indigenous and Historic Heritage).....	17
Soil and Water Protection	17
Remediation	19
Prescribed Burning	19
Other Burns.....	20
Regional Catchment Goals and Hydrological Flows.....	20
Rehabilitation, Enhancement, and Restoration	20
Wildlife Corridors.....	21
Fauna Causing Damage.....	21

9. Monitoring	21
HCV	21
Other Values	22
Offsite Impacts	22
External Monitoring Programs	22
10. Training	22
11. References	23
Appendix 1 – Conservation Assets and Values	24
Appendix 2 – Values and tools used for identification	28
Appendix 3 – Potential Habitat Risk Assessment (PHRA) Process for Identifying Specific Locations of Habitat for Endangered, Critically Endangered, Rare and Threatened Species	41
Appendix 4 - HCV and SBV Criteria and Guidance for Assessment Process	41
Appendix 5 – Framework for Hygiene Management Planning	47

1. Objective

Describes the systematic process for identifying, assessing, managing, and monitoring natural property values such as biodiversity, water, soil, social and Indigenous Heritage /Historic Heritage.

2. Scope

This management plan is applicable to the entire Australian Bluegum Plantations (ABP) estate.

3. Related Documents

Internal Documents
Legal Compliance Register Plantation Management Plan Natural Values Management Registers – WA and GT ABP Koala Management Plan Natural Values of the GT estate – Green Triangle Region "Special Values" Southwest of Western Australia Plantation Estate Environmental Management Priorities for the Australian Bluegum Plantation Estate Assessment for High Conservation and Significant Values Potential Habit Risk Assessment (PHRA) Regional Master Lists for Rare, Threatened and Endangered (RTE) Species Environmental and Social Risk Assessment for Operations and Chemical Pesticides
External Documents
Refer to Appendix 2

4. Terms and Definitions

Note any terms and definitions used within this plan are capitalised.

Term	Definition
Adjacent	Next to or having a common side.
Best Available Information (BAI)	Data, facts, documents, Expert opinions, contact information and results of field surveys, review of publicly available Record(s) or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable effort and costs, subject to the scale and intensity of the management activities and the Precautionary Approach (Source: FSC® National Forest Stewardship Standard of Australia (FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018 EN). License code FSC-C019740.
Connectivity	A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the higher the Connectivity (Approach (Source: FSC® National Forest Stewardship Standard of Australia (FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018 EN)).
Conservation	Management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence long-term (Source: FSC® National Forest Stewardship Standard of Australia (FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018 EN)).
Controlled Water Catchments (WA only)	Areas in South West of Western Australia where vegetation clearing is regulated to protect water resources from salinity due to native vegetation removal.

Cultural Heritage	<i>Tangible and intangible places, objects, landscapes, traditions and values that are of cultural, historic, archaeological, social, spiritual or aesthetic significance. Cultural Heritage includes both Indigenous Heritage and Historic Heritage.</i>
Cultural Significance	<i>'Aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural Significance is embedded in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, Record(s), related places and related objects. Place may have a range of values for different individuals or groups' (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013).</i>
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Source: FSC® National Forest Stewardship Standard of Australia (FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018 EN)).
Endangered EVC (Victoria only)	EVC where less than 10% of former range OR less than 10% pre-European extent remains (or a combination of depletion, loss of quality, current threats and rarity that gives a comparable status, e.g., 10 to 30% pre-European extent remains and severely degraded).
Environmental Value	• Ecosystem functions (carbon storage and sequestration) • Biological diversity (rare and threatened species, vegetation communities, Habitat features, fauna and flora) • Water resources (water quantity and quality) • Soils (stability) • Atmosphere (air quality) • Landscape values (visual and amenity) (Source: FSC® National Forest Stewardship Standard of Australia (FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018 EN)).
EVC (Victoria only)	Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC) is a level of classification. An EVC consists of one or several floristic communities that appear to be associated with a recognisable environmental niche. Each EVC is described by a combination of its structure, floristic, life-form and reproductive strategy features, and through an inferred fidelity to particular environmental attributes.
Expert	Someone who has qualifications and/or experience in the subject for which they are being consulted.
Field Assessment	Any field visit to the site associated with planning for biodiversity. This is often undertaken in conjunction with survey for other aspects of management. Field Assessment(s) should involve the use of standardised techniques and reporting that are relevant to the values being assessed. The intensity of survey effort, expertise of assessors, and survey techniques will vary depending on the result of desktop assessments, the intensity of operations, and other factors. Field Assessment(s) may result in the need for more detailed targeted surveys and Habitat evaluations. (Source: FSC® National Forest Stewardship Standard of Australia (FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018 EN)).
First Nations Cultural Heritage	First Nations Cultural Heritage refers to the tangible and intangible elements that hold significant value to First Nations peoples for their social, spiritual, historical, scientific or aesthetic importance within their cultures and traditions. This includes, but is not limited to, rock art, ancient caves or burial sites, waterways, ceremonial sites and scar trees.
Habitat	The place or type or site where an organism or population occurs (Source: FSC® National Forest Stewardship Standard of Australia (FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018 EN)).
High Conservation Value (HCV)	HCV 1 –Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened, or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.

	HCV 2 –Landscape-level Ecosystem(s) and mosaics. Intact Forest Landscapes and large landscape -level Ecosystem(s) and Ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance. HCV 3 –Ecosystem(s) and Habitat(s). Rare, threatened, or endangered Ecosystem(s), Habitat(s) or Refugia. HCV 4 –Critical Ecosystem services. Basic Ecosystem services in critical situations, including Protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes. HCV 5 –Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples. HCV 6 –Cultural values. Sites, resources, Habitat(s) and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological, or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples. (Source: FSC® National Forest Stewardship Standard of Australia (FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018 EN)).
Historic Heritage	Relate to the occupation and use of Australia since the arrival of European and other migrants, including pre-1788 Asian and European exploration, contact and settlement sites. Examples include rare remnants of early convict history, contact sites, pastoral properties, small remote settlements and large urban areas, engineering works, factories and defence facilities, shipwreck and archaeological sites (Australia Government, 2016).
Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA)	A biogeographic regionalisation of Australia developed by the Australian Government (Source: FSC® National Forest Stewardship Standard of Australia (FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018 EN)).
Indigenous Heritage	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage which extends back across many tens of thousands of years and is of continuing significance, creating, and maintaining links between the people and the land. Examples include occupation sites, rock art, carved trees, places with known spiritual values, important water or landscapes laded with meaning to people from that Country, and places with contemporary value to Indigenous people (Australian Government, 2016).
Intact Forest Landscapes	Seamless mosaic of forest and naturally treeless Ecosystems within the zone of current forest extent, which exhibit no remotely detected signs of human activity or Habitat fragmentation and is large enough to maintain all native biological diversity, including viable populations of wide-ranging species (Source: Intact Forest Landscapes, 2006-2017).
Management Unit (MU)	Management Unit.
Old Growth Forest	Ecologically mature forest where the effects of disturbances are now negligible (Source: FSC® National Forest Stewardship Standard of Australia (FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018 EN)).
Other Values	Values that do not warrant HCV or SBV status but do require some form of note or management.
Precautionary Approach	An approach requiring that when the available information indicates that management activities pose a threat of severe or irreversible damage to the environment or a threat to human welfare, The Organisation will take explicit and effective measures to prevent the damage and avoid the risks to welfare, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of Environmental Value(s) are uncertain.

	(Source: Based on Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, and Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle of the Wingspread Conference, 23–25 January 1998).
Prescribed Wells Area (SA only)	Certain areas within South Australia prescribed in order to control future water extraction processes.
Protection	See Conservation definition.
Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSA) (WA only)	Public Drinking Water Source Areas supply potable water to urban and rural communities throughout Western Australia. These areas encompass the catchments of surface water bodies like dams and reservoirs, as well as the recharge zones for groundwater sources such as wells.
Record(s)	Confirmed recorded sighting.
Representative Sample Areas (RSA)	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. (Source: FSC® National Forest Stewardship Standard of Australia (FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018 EN)).
Refugia	An isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive. (Source: FSC® National Forest Stewardship Standard of Australia (FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018 EN)).
Significant Biodiversity Value (SBV)	1. Known or likely occurrences of threatened species and their known and potential Habitat. 2. Threatened communities (including forest, non-forest and non-terrestrial communities). 3. Old-growth Forest and/or other forest types which are rare or depleted (generally less than 10% of extant distribution). 4. Under-represented vegetation communities: a) Vegetation communities (including forest, non-forest and non-terrestrial) that are currently reserved at less than 15% of their pre-European distribution or equivalent benchmark time. b) Old-growth vegetation communities (including forest, non-forest and non-terrestrial communities) that are currently reserved at less than 60% of the extant area. 5. Sensitive Ecosystems such as wetlands and karst Ecosystems. 6. Areas with regionally or nationally significant concentrations of native species that are at risk from current, planned or potential management activities. 7. Globally, regionally and nationally significant large intact forest landscapes with natural distribution and abundance of naturally occurring species. 8. Disjunct or outlier populations, Refugia and centres of endemism. 9. Endangered or protected genetic in situ resources and/or other natural areas important for Conservation of important genes. 10. Areas with significant seasonal concentrations of species (e.g. areas important to the lifecycle or migration paths of migratory and communal breeding species, including native fish spawning sites); or 11. Remnants in extensively cleared landscapes and mature forest in degraded landscapes. (Source: AS/NZS4708 the joint Australia and New Zealand Standard for sustainable forest management)

Special Water Supply Catchment Areas (Victoria only)	Formally recognised and declared catchments in Victoria that provide water resources for drinking and domestic water supply purposes.
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5. Legal Compliance

ABP is committed to compliance with all environmental, cultural heritage, and land use legislation applicable to its plantation operations. To support this, ABP maintains a Legal Compliance Register which identifies and tracks key legal and regulatory obligations relevant to the Natural Values Management Plan.

The Legal Compliance Register covers:

- Commonwealth, State, and Local Government environmental laws.
- Indigenous and Historic Heritage Protection legislation.
- Water catchment and soil Conservation regulations.
- Threatened species and ecological community Protection laws.
- Biosecurity and pest control regulations.

The Register:

- Is reviewed and updated annually or when significant legislative changes occur.
- Assigns responsibility for compliance with specific regulations to relevant ABP staff.

Compliance with these obligations is integrated into:

- The Natural Values Management Register for each region.
- Management plans for HCV, RSA, and other Environmental Value(s).
- Stakeholder consultation processes, ensuring engagement with authorities and community groups on relevant legal issues.

Monitoring and audits are conducted in line with the Legal Compliance Register, and any instances of non-compliance are managed through the Communications Hub for Inductions, Procedures and Administration (CHIPA) including incident reporting, corrective actions, and remediation.

This plan and the Legal Compliance Register operate as complementary documents. The Register informs the legal obligations embedded in plan processes, while the plan provides the strategic and procedural context for natural values management. Legal requirements are operationalised through ABP's standard operating procedures, site-level assessments, Natural Values Management Registers, and stakeholder engagement processes. This linkage ensures that legal obligations are translated into action across ABP's operational planning and decision-making.

6. Identify and Assess Natural Values

Identify

Note: ABP uses HCV as the single operational label for values confirmed using the assessment framework in Appendix 4, including values that also meet Responsible Wood (RW) Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) SBV requirements. This terminology is used consistently across environment and hazard maps, plantation maps and timber harvest plans.

5-Year Assessment

Every 5 years, an assessment of ABP's estate is undertaken by an environmental consultant. This assessment provides the following for each region.

- A regional overview (situation analysis diagram) of key Conservation values and assets. See Appendix 1.
- Current status/condition and threats of these values.
- Opportunities/challenges and key management strategies.
- Identification and mapping of HCV (excluding HCV 5 and 6), important waterways, wetlands and SBV.

Other Assessments

Outside of the external assessment, internal assessments are completed at acquisition and/or pre-harvest using the Assessment for HCV and SBV template.

Cultural and Indigenous Heritage

At acquisition and/or prior to harvesting of ABP sites, relevant Cultural and/or Indigenous Heritage sources are consulted as part of the Assessment for HCV and SBV for each property. Appendix 2 provides more information on these sources. Further due diligence which may include consultation with relevant local Cultural and/or Indigenous groups may be required if a site is identified during this process. Land acquisition is conditional upon the results of the cultural heritage check. Identified cultural heritage sites are recorded in the relevant Natural Values Management Register.

ABP's management of Indigenous and non-Indigenous heritage is guided by both Commonwealth and State legislation. These include the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth), which provides for the preservation and Protection of culturally significant areas and objects, and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth), which protects National and Commonwealth heritage values. At the state level, ABP complies with:

- Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Vic).
- Heritage Act 2017 (Vic).
- Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (SA).
- Heritage Places Act 1993 (SA).
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2021 (WA).
- Heritage Act 2018 (WA).

These Acts inform ABP's approach to cultural heritage due diligence and are embedded in the property assessment and operational planning process. Where required, statutory approvals or heritage management plans (such as Cultural Heritage Management Plans in Victoria) are obtained to ensure compliance.

In the event of a previously unknown site being discovered during operations, the following steps will occur. ABP employees and contractors are made aware of this process during their induction:

- All works will cease immediately.
- The area will be secured to prevent consequential damage.
- The ABP Supervisor/Representative will be notified.
- The ABP Supervisor/Representative will consult with relevant Indigenous groups or statutory authorities about the long-term Protection of the site.
- Work will recommence only after approval by ABP has been given and legal requirements have been met.

In Western Australia (WA), the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Guidelines and Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines are used to guide the due diligence process. Where applicable, the Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013 also informs best-practice heritage management.

Historic Heritage

Prior to property acquisition and/or harvesting of ABP sites the Environmental Manager, Environmental Forester and/or ABP employees will identify any known Historic Heritage areas as part of the Assessment for HCV and SBV. See examples of sources used in Appendix 2.

Environmental Value(s)

At acquisition and/or harvesting of ABP sites the Environmental Manager, Environmental Forester and/or ABP employees will identify any known Environmental Value(s) as part of the Assessment for HCV and SBV using information from existing Natural Values Management Registers, considering sources listed in Appendix 2 and through consultation with ABP operations.

Record(s) of searches will be saved to relevant property folders.

Water

At acquisition and/or harvesting of ABP sites the Environmental Manager, Environmental Forester and/or ABP employees will identify any Public Drinking Water Source Areas, Controlled Water Catchments and other water values as part of the Assessment for HCV and SBV considering sources listed in Appendix 2 and through consultation with ABP operations.

Record(s) of searches and consultation will be saved to relevant property folders.

Soil and Geomorphology

At acquisition and/or routine property inspections and/or harvesting of ABP sites, ABP employees will identify any soil or geomorphology values including (but not limited to):

- Erodible soils (wind, water, sheet, rill, tunnel, gully).
- Mass movement/landslip susceptible soils.
- Acid sulphate or salinity impacted soils.
- Sensitive soil types (peat, sphagnum, etc).
- Karst features.
- Rocky outcrops.
- Glacial and periglacial landforms.
- Sinkholes.
- Aeolian landforms.
- Cave.

Record(s) of searches and consultation will be saved to relevant property folders.

Regional Catchment Goals

In consultation with relevant stakeholders listed in Appendix 2, any authorised regional catchment goals will be identified where available and recorded into the relevant Natural Values Management Register.

EVC(s)

For Victorian plantations, the Endangered EVC layer from the Biodiversity Mapping Tool is overlaid with the plantation. Endangered EVC(s) intersecting with plantations is assessed by desktop or field and displayed on the Environment and Hazard Maps. These areas are to be treated as strict exclusion zones from forest operations. There are certain EVC(s) that meet the criteria of HCV/SBV and will be displayed as HCV on the plantation maps. These are EVC 55_61, 55_63, 651, 649, 653, 920 and 897.

Endangered, Critically Endangered, Rare and Threatened Species

Best Available Information is used to identify specific locations of Habitat for endangered, critically endangered, rare, and threatened species. Identifying specific locations of Habitat for endangered and critically endangered species may also use Expert opinion and/or field surveys.

Following acquisition of property and during pre-harvest assessments a list of endangered, critically endangered, rare, or threatened species known or likely to occur within or Adjacent to the property is made from the following:

- Federal Government's Protected Matters Report.
- Victoria's Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) NatureKit.
- Western Australia's Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) NatureMap.
- South Australia's Department for Environment and Water (DEW) NatureMap.

Each of these species is then assessed using the Potential Habitat Risk Assessment (PHRA). The process for this is shown in Diagram 1 of Appendix 3.

*Best Available Information includes where applicable:

- 1) Mapping or other assessment, including surveys and consultation of database Record(s), of rare and threatened species and their Habitat known or likely to occur in the Management Unit that may be negatively affected by management activities, including an assessment of known and likely locations and Habitat locations.
- 2) A review of the assessment of rare and threatened species undertaken by a locally knowledgeable Expert independent of The Organisation.
- 3) Pre-harvest surveys and/or Habitat assessments.
- 4) An assessment of the adequacy and currency of Best Available Information in identifying species, impacts and management response, and further information that may need to be acquired.
- 5) Consultation with relevant Expert or knowledgeable stakeholders.

Source: FSC® National Forest Stewardship Standard of Australia (FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018 EN)

The PHRA uses Conservation status and Habitat/distribution information for each species to determine the risk of specified locations of Habitat being present within or Adjacent to ABP's managed area. Risk ranges from low to very high. Conservation status, Habitat and distribution information can be found in the regional master Rare, Threatened and Endangered (RTE) lists. When assessing for Habitat, past land use for example clearing, grazing, farming etc. and local or Expert knowledge is considered. The PHRA also helps to determine the likelihood of impact of ABP's operations on any identified Habitat.

Note: Potential Habitat for cockatoos

During the PHRA process, the Environmental Manager, Environmental Forester and/or other ABP representative will check the property for Habitat and any potential nesting sites i.e., large hollow bearing trees. When checking, a hollow with a minimum diameter of 10cm and minimum height above ground of 2m should be considered (Groom, 2010).

If a potential tree is identified, the tap-and-flush method (Birdlife n.d.) can be used. The tap-and-flush method is considered the quickest and most effective method of confirming hollow use by cockatoos (Birdlife n.d.). Each tree is initially knocked two to three times at the base with a large stick or similar, with the intention of flushing out the cockatoo. The impact of this tree tapping-and flushing is minimal; disturbance is limited to cockatoos who are likely to climb to the top of a hollow to investigate the source of the noise. Given each tree is only tapped at maximum three times, this is unlikely to have a negative effect on the bird's behaviour or breeding success.

If a tree is identified as potential Habitat during the breeding season (Black Cockatoos - October; Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos (FRTBC) – any time of the year with peaks in April to June and August to October; CBC – July to late February/early March (DoEE, 2017)), or there is doubt as to whether Habitat is being used, then an Expert may be engaged for further advice.

Assess, Consult and Document

The Environmental Manager, Environmental Forester and/or other ABP Representative will assess each of the identified values for significance using the criteria listed in Appendix 4 as a guide. The assessment of each value needs to consider the following.

1. Consult the BAI to identify relevant datasets and prepare lists and maps of potential HCV\SBV accordingly. See Appendix 2 for examples of BAI.
2. Consult Expert(s) and other knowledgeable stakeholders to identify HCV and SBV.
3. Undertake a threat assessment of management activities on identified HCV and SBV.
4. Identify management required to maintain and/or enhance identified HCV and SBV.
5. Develop a program of 'periodic monitoring' and adaptive management as required.
6. Consult stakeholders on assessment, management, and monitoring. Record(s) of consultation will be logged into the Stakeholder Register on CHIPA.
7. Finalise assessment and implement management and monitoring plan.

RSA are selected as part of the HCV and SBV assessment process. Each RSA is selected to reflect a particular native Ecosystem of the landscape. Once HCV/SBV, Other Values and RSA have been confirmed

details of their location, values, threats, management, and monitoring will be recorded in the relevant Natural Values Management Register and then communicated to ABP employees via email and/or regional meetings. Where appropriate, results are made publicly available through industry forums and community workshops.

Regional Natural Values Booklets are an additional resource to communicate values and educational resources for ABP employees and contractors. Booklets are updated as required. In addition to the booklets, ABP employees and contractors are made aware of values through inductions, environment and hazard maps, plantation maps and harvest plans.

7. Management of High Conservation, Significant Biodiversity, RSA and Other Values

Each identified HCV, SBV and RSA including resources and Habitat of rare and threatened species will be maintained, protected, or enhanced and its management outlined in the relevant Natural Values Management Register. Primarily areas of HCV, SBV, RSA and Other Values are excluded from our key operations. Where available, recovery plans, Conservation advice and/or equivalent instruments will be considered when developing management prescriptions for rare and threatened species. To ensure this information is up to date, ABP will use the following sources.

WA – Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

Approved recovery plans

Plants, Animals and Ecological Communities

<https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au> - management/threatened-species-and-communities

VIC – Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA)

<https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/threatened-list>

SA – Department for Environment and Water

Plants - <https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/plants-and-animals/threatened-species-and-ecological-communities/threatened-species/threatened-plant-species>

Animals - <https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/plants-and-animals/threatened-species-and-ecological-communities/threatened-species/threatened-animal-species>

Ecological communities - <https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/plants-and-animals/threatened-species-and-ecological-communities/threatened-ecological-communities>

Species Profile and Threats Database (SPRAT)

<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl>

Threats

The following section provides information on the key threats across the ABP estate.

Dieback

Australian biodiversity assets are threatened by the spread of *Phytophthora spp.*, commonly referred to as dieback. Susceptible plants may die out completely where infection is present. Figure 1 below shows the location of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* Record(s) throughout Australia.

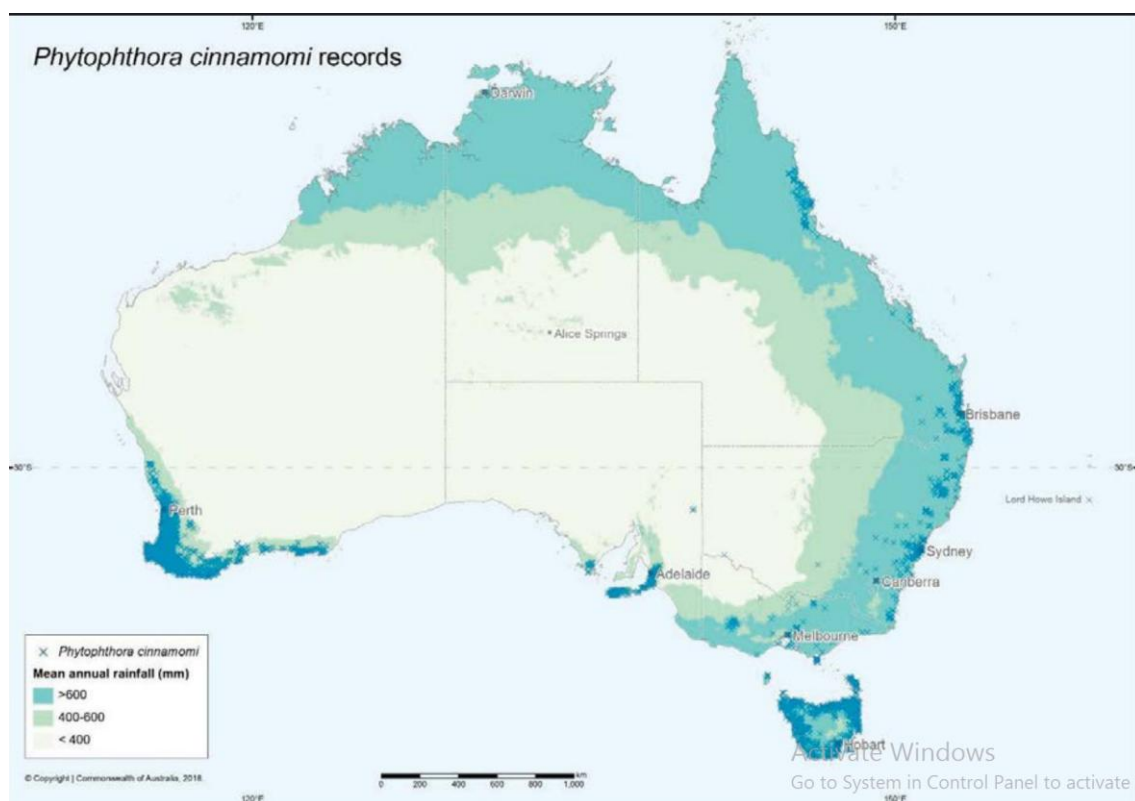


Figure 1. Record(s) of *P. cinnamomi* throughout Australia (Commonwealth of Australia, 2018a)

P. cinnamomi is found throughout areas of Mediterranean climate which receive above 600 mm annual rainfall. Where annual rainfall is between 400 mm and 600 mm, *P. cinnamomi* tends to be confined to stream systems and road verges (especially table drains).

Figure 1 shows dieback is widespread throughout the southwest, great southern regions of WA, extending between Eneabba and Esperance. More than 40% of plant species in this region are susceptible to dieback and once infected are killed. There is also Record(s) of dieback from the Grampians in Victoria, however the spread of dieback has not been comprehensively documented in Victoria. Common native plants that are susceptible include Jarrah, Banksia, Grass trees, Zamia palms, Dryandra and Hakea species.

Signs that plant death could be caused by *Phytophthora* include:

- Lines, groups, or localised areas of plant deaths are more likely to be caused by *P. cinnamomi* than odd, scattered individual plant deaths in otherwise healthy vegetation.
- An edge effect. Edge effects are most obvious when there is a clear distinction between healthy and diseased vegetation.
- Old deaths and recently killed plants, that is, an 'age range' in the deaths. This is because *Phytophthora* moves from plant to plant over time, killing each plant as it goes.
- Plant deaths that are localised within a distinct area of the property often at a low-lying water accumulating area. Lines, groups, or localised areas of plant deaths are more likely to be caused by *Phytophthora* than odd scattered individual plant deaths in otherwise healthy vegetation.
- Signs of the disease in a range of susceptible plant species.
- Something that could have introduced the disease, for example a track, road or vehicle activity.

ABP has assessed the risk of operational activities spreading dieback as high in WA and as moderate within the Green Triangle (GT). The 'Framework for Hygiene Management Planning' in Appendix 5, outlines the assessment process that all ABP blocks are assessed against prior to activities commencing.

In general, the following standard hygiene strategies are recommended across all high-risk areas (SCNRM, 2011).

1. Restrict activities to dry soil conditions whenever possible and/or low rainfall months (Nov-Mar). 'Dry' means at a level where there is no significant pickup of soil/gravel/mud from road/track surfaces. This practice will reduce the time needed for vehicle clean down at hygiene points.
2. Ensure all vehicles/equipment/footwear are free of soil prior to entering and exiting bushland or Adjacent areas and clean down between sites.
3. Minimise soil disturbance wherever possible.
4. Develop plan for traffic management to protect uninfected areas.
5. Develop plan for movement between sites within bushland area to flow from non-infested to infested areas.
6. Only un-infested raw material will be used for all earthworks within dieback free or protectable areas and/or in-situ material in uninterpretable areas.
7. ABP employees to attend a dieback information workshop prior to commencement of on-ground works. The following provides more information on dieback.

Dieback has been identified in the EPBC Act as a threatening process. As outlined in the *Threat abatement plan for disease in natural Ecosystems caused by P. cinnamomi* (Commonwealth of Australia, 2018b), Commonwealth, State, Territory, and local Governments have identified priorities listed to better inform the threat of *P. cinnamomi* in Australia. As these priorities are completed, ABP will ensure that the information obtained is incorporated into future revisions of this Natural Values Management Plan as '*The costs of on-ground survey and sample analyses have made the initial mapping or updating of maps expensive and only applicable ahead of major operations requiring disease demarcation*' (Commonwealth of Australia, 2014a).

Western Australia – Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)

<https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/parks-and-wildlife-service/threat-management/plant-diseases/phytophthora-dieback>

[Project Dieback](#)

Green Triangle (GT)

<L:\ABP\HSEC\GT\Environmental Management\Dieback>

Where dieback is present in the GT, and there is a threat it could be spread, ABP will operate in accordance with the Victorian Code of Practice for Timber Plantations (2014) and the Guidelines for Plantation Forestry in South Australia (2009), and appropriate hygiene measures will be implemented.

Myrtle Rust

The primary biosecurity threat to ABP is Myrtle Rust. ABP's management response is guided by the 4 categories for emergency plant pests and diseases according to [Plant Health Australia](#) (PHA). The Australian plantation industry is signatory to the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed, which is a legally binding agreement between PHA, the Australian Government, all state and territory governments and national plant industry body signatories.

Weeds/Wildlings

A significant threat to HCV and SBV, especially those associated with heathy and herb-rich woodlands is the invasion of Habitat altering weeds.

Bulbous Canary Grass (Phalaris aquatica) and other exotic perennial grasses and herbs are typically the greatest threat to grassy woodland systems and other vegetation types on clay soils as well as many threatened plant species.

Declared weeds and Weeds of National Significance (WONS) are controlled as per legislative requirements. Control of regional priority, such as Sydney Golden Wattle and agricultural weeds is undertaken in consultation with relevant stakeholders and where it is cost effective to do so. Wildlings are monitored through property inspections and control programs discussed, prioritised, and actioned at regional operational meetings.

Refer to Weed and Pest Control procedure and Weed and Pest Control Reference Guide for procedures and chemical rates etc.

Feral Animals

Fox, rabbit, pig, cat, deer, and dog control programs are undertaken in accordance with schedules outlined in the Natural Values Management Registers and in conjunction with community programs (eg. Conservation action plans, catchment group programs); If there is an increase in numbers which threaten natural areas and the fauna they support or where a population is of concern to neighbours. Where possible to improve effectiveness, programs are undertaken in conjunction with stakeholder programs.

Illegal Firewood Collection

ABP manage illegal access to prevent the loss of native vegetation and important hollow-bearing trees (both dead and alive) by locking gates, installing cameras, and pursuing enforcement where possible. Instances of illegal firewood collection must be recorded in CHIPA. Where required, these incidents should also be reported to the relevant authority. Use the following format when titling incidents: 'Illegal Firewood Collection (Observation) – Plantation Name'.

Fire

Fire poses a significant threat to the natural values within ABP, with the potential to cause widespread damage to native vegetation, wildlife Habitat(s), and Ecosystem function. Uncontrolled fire events can lead to the loss of biodiversity, soil degradation, and the spread of invasive species. To mitigate this risk, plantation operations align with relevant regional Fire Management Plans, which provide strategic guidance on fire prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. These plans support a coordinated approach with local fire authorities and land managers to protect both plantation assets and surrounding Environmental Value(s).

Fencing and Stock Exclusion

Livestock is considered a threat to all natural values and will be excluded. There may be exceptions in cases of weed/biomass management where grazing is prescribed through a management plan. However, Expert advice should be sought (e.g. Catchment Management Authority) prior to treatment.

Climate Change

ABP recognises climate change is likely to have a negative impact on threatened and non-threatened native flora and fauna communities. ABP is committed to protecting these communities and in some cases enhance them, to protect their significance.

Disturbance via Plantation Establishment and Harvesting Activities

Forestry operations have potential in limited situations to impact threatened species. Where this is identified in planning processes, ABP assess the type and scale of impact and determine appropriate management prescriptions to minimise impacts. Management prescriptions are developed in consultation with Expert(s) with knowledge of these species and may also involve interested or affected stakeholders. Management prescriptions may involve changes to timing of operations, herbicide use, exclusion of threatened species sites or additional monitoring. Examples of threatened species where additional practices have been used include Brolga (*Grus rubicunda*), South-eastern Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksia graptogyne*), Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksia naso*), Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) and Baudin's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*).

Isolated Native Paddock Trees and Plantation Site Competition (GT)

ABP plantations were established on farmland where many paddock trees or small groups of remnant trees were present. These trees are protected under ABP's management system and often provide important Habitat for hollow dwelling or breeding species. Isolated and small groups of native trees are protected through the use of buffers which exclude planting of blue gums and minimising any machinery access. While these buffers are effective for standard rotation plantations (harvested at around 12 to 15 years of age), older plantations or plantations established with smaller tree buffers may compete with native retained trees for site resources including light and moisture. Potential impacts to native trees can include canopy loss or sometimes tree death. ABP review buffer distances at re-establishment of plantations to reduce potential for impacts on retained paddock trees. ABP are also transitioning older

plantations (20 to 25 years of age) to standard shorter rotations in the GT which is expected to reduce site competition between blue gums and retained native trees.

8. Other Management

Habitat values

ABP recognises that Habitat can be an important contributor to HCV. Habitat can take several forms and can include:

Caves	Hollow bearing trees	Hydrological features
Rocky outcrops	Coarse woody debris	Mine shafts
Large remnant eucalypts	Swamps & Wetlands	Remnant vegetation (of any type)
Adjacency to reserves	Specific vegetation types/communities	Specific geological substrates
Specific soil types	Large contiguous areas of forest	Areas above a certain altitude
Undisturbed areas	Areas with a particular plant or animal species present	Areas with a certain aspect

This list is not meant to be inclusive, but more to provide a prompt as to what “Habitat” can include, and it will vary depending on what the species requires. It is important that Habitat values are identified as this provides a more complete picture of the likelihood of threatened species and important Habitat that requires Protection.

Habitat can include natural or man-made features in which species have moved into, for examples, bats moving into mine shafts, koala’s moving into eucalypt plantations, frogs moving into fire/farm dams.

“Habitat” will vary depending on the species being managed. This will also determine the importance of the Habitat.

Standing and Fallen Dead Wood Habitat(s)

Standing and fallen dead wood Habitat(s) are generally retained as they provide important Habitat for birds, bats, and other fauna. Large dead trees with tree hollows are protected by Environmental Significance Overlays in parts of the GT (West Wimmera Shire and Glenelg Shire) due to their importance as nesting Habitat for the South-eastern Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, therefore permits are required for tree removal in these areas. If there is a particular circumstance where a standing tree may need to be removed in any jurisdiction, independent advice from the relevant authority will be obtained before removal. Further information can be found at <http://www.redtail.com.au/>.

Fauna

Monitoring tools and techniques such as cameras may be used to help identify any fauna that may be inhabiting the remnant vegetation on ABP properties. Results may inform PHRA and management processes.

Koala Program

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 the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA). ABP is actively involved and represented on the Koala Leadership Committee. Koalas currently reside in some of ABP’s estate located within the GT and may be at risk from harvesting and silvicultural activities. To mitigate these risks and meet the requirements of ABP’s Koala Management Plan, ABP engages dedicated koala spotting and welfare contractors, who implement the requirements of the Koala Management Plan. These requirements include surveying; controlling risks; incident reporting; and monitoring of koalas during and post operational activities. Relevant ABP employees and contractors working in these areas are trained in accordance with the requirements of this Plan. In pursuit of continuous improvement, ABP

regularly undertakes a review of its performance against the Plan and implements strategies to minimise harm to Koalas.

Native Vegetation, Wetlands and Natural Ecosystem(s)

Native vegetation is protected under state legislation. This legislation requires permits to alter native vegetation. Consequently, native vegetation, wetlands, and other natural Ecosystems are treated as strict exclusion zones when undertaking forest operations. They have the same level of Protection as HCV and SBV, however the management and monitoring requirements may differ. Controlling high impact weeds, rabbits, fencing, stock exclusion or grazing are the most common management tools as outlined above. Decisions on what management is to be applied depends on location, extent, degree of threat, budget/cost, inclusion in other programs, and community involvement. HCV and SBV have priority over Other Values.

In the GT region native grasslands are highly threatened. Prior to new plantations (greenfield i.e., conversion of pasture to forestry) being established, existing grassland mapping will be consulted. A more detailed on ground assessment may be required where grasslands are likely to occur on new plantations. Seasonal herbaceous wetlands are another important value for the GT region requiring careful consideration when new plantations are established or rotated, as the footprint of these wetlands' changes dramatically in wet conditions. Where wetlands are likely to occur, existing wetland mapping will be consulted, and more detailed assessment performed to map the full extent of wetlands and provide appropriate setbacks. In many cases wetland hydrology has been modified by historical drainage and can be restored by installing weirs. The above actions should be considered for high value wetlands where interventions are likely to be cost effective.

Riparian zone vegetation buffers of wetlands and other waterways are carefully maintained and considered for enhancement or restoration projects.

Where restoration projects are considered, ABP will consider elements including:

- Provenance matching.
- Vegetation and Habitat Connectivity.
- Landscape scale diversity.
- Stand structural elements.
- Species composition.
- Genetic diversity.
- Vegetation community.
- Non-living elements (rocks, logs, etc).

When considering the importance of native vegetation, ABP will also consider stand structural elements and growth stages of native vegetation, recognising recruitment to multi-aged stands is as equally important as mature trees with hollows and old-growth elements.

Cultural Heritage (includes Indigenous and Historic Heritage)

Primarily areas of Cultural Significance are fenced where appropriate and managed in accordance with the Natural Values Management Register.

Soil and Water Protection

Soil and water Protection are vital to ensure the ongoing sustainability of the land resource. ABP will take reasonable steps to mitigate any real or potential offsite environmental and or social impacts.

Soil

Operational procedures and controls ensure measures are in place to evaluate the potential impacts on the soil prior to commencing operations and to take any necessary actions to manage these risks. During operations and once they have been completed, monitoring takes place to evaluate the effectiveness of the controls and revise them if necessary.

1. Soil Erosion

Under normal circumstances, forestry operations on ABP's bluegum plantations do not produce a significant risk of erosion. Soil erosion can be caused by forestry operations. ABP actively manages soil erosion through the implementation of the following procedures.

- Land Preparation.
- Plantation Access and Roding Specifications.
- Harvest Operation.
- Harvest Planning.

2. Nutrient Retention

ABP monitors the nutrient status of the plantations through foliar sampling and/or soil analysis and can apply fertiliser to sites that are deficient in nutrients. Forestry practices are conducted to take nutrient status into consideration. The following procedures outline how residues are managed, and soil nutrients are maintained.

- Harvest Operation.
- Nutrition Procedure.
- Research (external and Internal).
- Harvest Planning.

3. Compaction

Soil compaction may occur on our operations due to excessive skidding or machinery traversing the same terrain frequently. Methods to minimise compaction include using broadcast slash and minimising movement over the same tracks. The following procedures outline how residues are managed.

- Land Preparation.
- Harvest Operation.
- Harvest Planning.

4. Pollution

Soil pollution may occur during operations through accidental discharge (spill) of fuels, oils, pesticides, and fertiliser. ABP has developed the following procedures to substantially reduce the risk of accidental discharge and to clean up and properly dispose of contaminated soil if accidental discharge of pollutants occurs.

- Employee and contractor inductions.
- Spill Response Plan.
- Weed and Pest Control.
- Nutrition Procedure.
- Harvest Planning.

Water

Forestry activities have the potential to interact both positively and negatively with aquatic resources. ABP's planning and management of plantations will look to mitigate and/or eliminate potential negative impacts while considering positive aspects of forestry and any relevant legislation, guidelines and codes of practice including the following:

Western Australia

- [WQPN 121 - Plantations in public drinking water source areas.](#)
- [WQPN-6-Vegetation-buffers-to-sensitive-water-resources.](#)
- Section 4.4 'Plantations within Public Drinking Water Source Areas' - Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia.

South Australia

- Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2015.

- Natural Resources Management Act 2004.
- Section 4.1.2 'Water Resources' - Guidelines for Plantation Forestry in South Australia 2009.
- Water Quality – Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) South Australia.

Victoria

- Water Act 1989.
- Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.
- Section 3.2.1 'Environmental Value(s) in Private Native Forests' - Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014.
- Regulatory controls to protect Victoria's waters – Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Victoria.

Water pollution may be caused by soil erosion or the uncontrolled discharge of chemicals. To minimise/prevent chemical runoff, ABP establishes and maintains buffer or planting setback zones in accordance with relevant Codes of Practice, which aim to improve the condition of native riparian vegetation.

1. Water pollution is caused in part by soil particles entering the water because of soil erosion. Correct planning, especially on certain sites where there is a greater risk of erosion and subsequent water pollution is essential. Correct use of setbacks and buffers is also essential to protect water quality. ABP has the following procedures to substantially reduce the risk of water pollution from soil particles entering the water.
 - Land Preparation Procedure.
 - Plantation Access and Roding Specifications.
 - Harvest Operation.
 - Harvest Planning.
2. Water pollution from hydrocarbons, pesticides, and fertilisers. Accidental spillage or leakage is detrimental to aquatic flora and fauna and can impair water quality. Training and safety are of primary importance to ensure correct use of pesticides and fertilisers. ABP has the following procedures to substantially reduce the risk of water pollution from chemicals entering the water.
 - Employee and contractor inductions.
 - Spill response Plan.
 - Weed and Pest Control Procedure.
 - Nutrition Procedure.

Remediation

If soil, water, or remnant vegetation is harmed, it will be documented as an incident on CHIPA. The incident will then be investigated which will include the identification of contributing factors and corrective actions. Should remediation be required, the following options may be used depending on type and severity of the impact.

- Ensure access has been made safe.
- Consult Expert/relevant stakeholder(s) where required.
- Modification/redirection/management of run off through slash retention, chopper rolling, drainage works, and spray exclusion zones.
- Undertake active remediation (revegetation/restoration) which can include replanting of native species or weed control; or leave the vegetation to naturally regenerate.
- Increase buffers where historic forestry or farming activities have insufficient buffers and setbacks.

When remediation is not possible ABP will work through a process to ensure a fair outcome. The mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing fair process to local communities can be found in the Stakeholder Engagement and Dispute Resolution Policy and Procedure.

Prescribed Burning

Natural areas for ecological burning programs will be identified during plantation monitoring, annual HCV/SBV assessments and in consultation with ABP employees and relevant environmental stakeholders. A burn plan and report will be completed by the Silvicultural department. ABP in consultation with local landowners and authorities such as Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions; Department

of Environment, Water, Land and Planning; Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES), Country Fire Authority (CFA) and Country Fire Services (CFS) will give consideration to any state legislative requirements, the objectives of the burn, plant and animal species known or presumed to be present, and the potential fire hazard of the native vegetation and Adjacent land use.

At least 48 hours before a burn, neighbours, and local brigades (if in restricted fire period) will be notified by the relevant Silvicultural Forester. Permits will be obtained where required. On the morning of the impending burn, a spot weather forecast with 4-day outlook will be obtained from the Bureau of Meteorology ensuring the optimum weather requirements outlined in the burn plan will be met i.e., Suitable wind speed/direction, temperature, and relative humidity. Once it is clear weather conditions are favourable, confirmation should then be given to the local Fire Control Officer that the burn will proceed. This should be done on the morning of the fire, prior to any lightning.

Once it has been confirmed the burn will go ahead, roadside signs will be erected where required. All personnel participating in the burn will have the appropriate training and personal Protection equipment (PPE). All ABP employees and contractors involved in the burn will be made aware of the burn plan, lighting pattern and be in constant communication with the burn supervisor.

Other Burns

There are various ways fires can start and enter land under ABP's management. For example, lightning strikes, neighbours undertaking burning operations that have escaped, machine fires, or arson. Post burn, areas of remnant vegetation will be monitored to assist with management of these areas. Completed burn plans and reports are saved electronically and in hard copy.

Regional Catchment Goals and Hydrological Flows

Forest operations will be managed to ensure hydrological flows are maintained in accordance with authorised regional goals. Where such goals do not exist, ABP will minimise adverse environmental impacts resulting from changes to hydrological flows by considering:

- Long-term and short-term disturbances to hydrological flows relative to the existing situation.
- The environmental impacts of both increased and reduced hydrological flows.

Where possible, ABP will also seek to align with and contribute to broader catchment objectives by collaborating with relevant stakeholders, agencies, and landscape-scale initiatives.

Any applicable goals and associated management actions will be documented in the relevant state Natural Values Management Register.

Rehabilitation, Enhancement, and Restoration

Where possible, ABP engages in surveying, rehabilitation, enhancement, and restoration of areas with HCV, SBV, RSA, or other identified natural values. When selecting areas for such work, the following factors will be considered in consultation with relevant stakeholders:

- Benefit to biodiversity Protection and the broader community.
- Cost and availability of funding.
- Cost effectiveness.
- Condition ratings.
- Ecosystem representativeness and significance.
- Ownership of the land.
- Size and Connectivity.
- The potential to create or enhance wildlife corridors.

Where appropriate, ABP will seek to align natural property works and activities with those of other stakeholders and identify opportunities to partner on projects to maximise landscape-scale outcomes. This collaborative approach is particularly relevant for activities such as rehabilitation, restoration, and corridor creation, where coordinated action can deliver broader ecological benefits.

Any regeneration activities must be undertaken in accordance with relevant Standard requirements, with detailed Record(s) maintained, including appropriate species selection and weed management strategies.

Wildlife Corridors

Wildlife corridors will be managed with consideration of rare and threatened species present within the ecological landscape. This will be done in consultation with relevant stakeholders; management documents (such as Recovery Action Plans and Conservation Advice); and spatial data. Management of biodiversity and environmental works will consider wildlife corridors and Habitat Connectivity on a landscape scale to plan effectively and implement projects that are of benefit.

Fauna Causing Damage

Under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA) and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018, native fauna is protected and may only be taken or disturbed where authorised. Where fauna is or may be, causing damage or risk (e.g. to plantations, infrastructure, biodiversity or public safety), ABP will generally obtain a Fauna Causing Damage Licence under Regulation 29. In these cases, the Environmental Manager, Environmental Forester and/or relevant ABP representative must be notified so they can determine licensing requirements and, where needed, apply for a Fauna Causing Damage Licence through the DBCA Wildlife Licensing System.

9. Monitoring

HCV

Periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status and condition of HCV and SBV. Initial monitoring regimes are established based on Expert assessments such as the one conducted by Future Ecosystem(s) as referenced in this plan. These regimes are recorded in the relevant Natural Values Management Register. Interested stakeholders can provide input into ABP's monitoring program through directly speaking with an ABP employee; referring to the contact section on the ABP website or during consultation periods where the Natural Values Management Plan is circulated for comment.

A reduction in the assessment frequency for HCV, SBV and RSA to biennially (every other year) can be considered if the following criteria are met:

- HCV has no new or emerging threats such as increasing weeds/pest species or disease etc.
- There are no new or immediate threats to vegetation structure or biodiversity.
- No management activities have been performed that require ongoing monitoring i.e., weed/pest control, revegetation etc.

Assessments are undertaken by ABP employees and/or consultants using the HCV and SBV Assessment form. The HCV Assessment Form Record(s) the following:

- Connectivity on a local, regional and landscape scale.
- Vegetation structure, cover and condition adapted from Keighery (1994) and Trudgen (1988) in WA and Keighery (1994) in the GT.
- Presence/estimated density of hollow bearing trees.
- Fire age.
- Evidence of threatened species and positive/negative indicator species.
- Presence/condition of cultural heritage and any relevant threats.
- Presence/abundance/disturbance of weed and pest species.
- Presence and extent of disease.
- Evidence of physical threats such as firewood theft, erosion, grazing, fire etc.
- Permanent photo Record points.
- Management Activities (weed/pest control, prescribed burn, revegetation etc.)
 - Recommended/required management actions.
 - Prescribed management and whether it has been conducted.
 - Whether the management conducted has achieved its objective and the outcome was a consequence of management.

If current management practices are found to be ineffective or there has been a significant change, a review is conducted, and management is altered/improved where required in consultation with employees and relevant stakeholders.

Other Values

Other Values are monitored during the year as part of routine plantation inspections.

Offsite Impacts

Possible offsite impacts such as fire, weeds, soil erosion, spray drift and wildings are monitored during the year through routine plantation inspections, operations and as part of HCV and SBV monitoring.

External Monitoring Programs

Where available ABP will review results from external monitoring programs and consider these when developing management and monitoring regimes. Some examples include:

- [Red Tailed Black Cockatoo Recovery Project](#).
- Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Recovery Project.
- Conservation Action Planning (CAP) programs
- Catchment group community coordinated programs eg. Fox-off, weed control.

10. Training

Contractors and employees will be made aware of any values at inductions using the regional Natural Values Booklets and environment and hazard maps. After this time meetings, newsletters, maps, plans and bulletins will be used to communicate any additional values or changes.

ABP employees will also undergo a refresher in cultural heritage awareness training every five years.

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Appendix 1 – Conservation Assets and Values

The below tables describe the different Conservation assets (broad Ecosystem or Habitat types) of the GT (see table 1a) and the Western Australian (see table 1b) regions and lists important values or “nested assets” associated with each asset, including threatened species, and threatened ecological communities.

Table 1a. Conservation Assets and Values for the GT estate (Source: Environmental Management Priorities for the Australian Bluegum Plantation Estate).

Value/Ecosystem	Description	Nested species (Associated Threatened/Declining Species and Assemblages)
Threatened ground-dwelling fauna (heathy and herb-rich woodland Habitat)	Typically dominated by <i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> or <i>E. arenacea</i> in association with a diverse heathy understorey layer. Relatively well-represented vegetation communities associated with nutrient-poor Quaternary or Tertiary-derived low dune systems. Key refuge Habitat for critical weight range mammals (mammals weighing between 35-5500g).	Ground-dwelling fauna: Southern brown bandicoot, Long nosed potoroo, Common dunnart, Swamp antechinus, Heath mouse, Smoky mouse, Silky mouse, Eastern pygmy-possum, Striped worm-lizard, swamp skink. Woodland birds: SE Red-tailed black cockatoo, Scarlet robin, Flame robin. Threatened orchids: Eg. Limestone spider-orchid, swamp diuris, Metallic sun-orchid, Merran's sun-orchid, Mellblom's spider-orchid.
Plains Open Woodlands and Grasslands	Woodland Birds	Woodland Birds: Diamond firetail, Spotted quail-thrush, Brown treecreeper, (SE subspecies), Barking owl, Hooded robin, Crested shrike-tit, Western Gerygone, Speckled warbler, Jacky winter, Black-eared cuckoo, Crested bell-bird, Restless flycatcher, Plains wanderer, Bush Stone Curlew, Painted button-quail, Brown quail, Powerful owl Arboreal mammals: Yellow-bellied glider, Sugar glider, Feather-tail glider, Western pygmy possum. Threatened flora: Large white spider-orchid, Elegant spider-orchid, Fringed sun-orchid, Inflated sun-orchid, Globe-hood sun-orchid, Hairy tails, Wavy swamp Wallaby-grass. Threatened plant communities: Grassy Ecosystems are highly underrepresented in remaining native vegetation. Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain is EPBC listed as Critically Endangered.
SE Red-tailed Black Cockatoo Nesting Trees (large, old trees)	Includes large old trees with hollows. Important areas include the Corndale and Powers Creek and other areas within 2km of remnant vegetation.	Other hollow dependent fauna including birds and bat.
Waterways and Riparian areas	Includes rivers and creeks associated with a diverse range of vegetation communities.	Woodland birds: Regent parrot, Barking owl, Brown treecreeper Aquatic fauna: Glenelg spiny cray, Ewan's pygmy-perch, Yarra pygmy-perch, Variegated pygmy-perch, Dwarf galaxias, Platypus, Glenelg mussel, Endemic snail species, Growling grass frog, Latham's Snipe, Nankeen night-heron, Heath mouse, Swamp antechinus. Threatened flora: <i>Eremophila bignonia</i> , <i>Lepidium monoplacoides</i> . Threatened plant communities: Floodplain

		Riparian Woodlands, Riverine Grassy Woodland, Escarpment Shrubland.
Freshwater Wetlands	Includes seasonally inundated wetland communities (shallow ephemeral wetlands) and semi-permanent freshwater wetlands.	Aquatic birds: Brolga, Australasian bittern, Royal spoonbill, Fairy Tern, Whiskered tern, Intermediate egret, Great egret, Buff-banded rail, Spotless crane, Australian spotted crane, Blue-billed duck, Musk duck, Hardhead, Australasian shoveller, Pied cormorant (and others). Amphibians: Growling grass frog, Brown toadlet. Threatened flora: Wetland blown grass, Ivy-leaf duckweed, Wavy swamp wallaby-grass.. Threatened communities: Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains is EPBC -listed as Critically Endangered.

Table 1b. Conservation Assets and Values for the Western Australian estate (Source: Environmental Management Priorities for the Australian Bluegum Plantation Estate).

Asset/Ecosystem	Description	Nested Assets (Associated Threatened/Declining Species and Assemblages)
Jarrah-Marri Forests and Woodlands	Jarrah/Marri varies from Forest to Low Woodland occurring on a range of soil types including granites, laterites and deep sands. The dominant overstorey species are Jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>) and Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>), which are important food sources for several threatened Black Cockatoos. Large old trees produce hollows which are known to be a limiting resource for cockatoos. Understorey species include banksias and other proteaceous plants, sheoaks, grass trees, melaleucas & tea trees and a range of acacias and members of the pea family.	Threatened Black Cockatoos: Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo. All three taxa are thought to be declining, with Baudin's Cockatoo in serious decline. Western Ringtail Possum (CR): occur mainly within woodlands within 10km of Albany coastline. All trees provide feeding Habitat. Large, old trees provide critical nesting Habitat for threatened cockatoos.
Karri forests	Karri (<i>E. diversifolia</i>) forests are tall forests occurring in cooler, wetter areas on loamy soils, often in association with underlying limestone. They are associated with a diverse shrubby understorey including ferns, orchids, fungi and other mesic species.	Threatened birds: Muir's Corella (<i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i>). Threatened flora: <i>Caladenia harringtoniae</i> , <i>Kennedia glabrata</i> , <i>Reedia spathacea</i> . Ground-dwelling fauna: Quenda, Chuditch, Tammar Wallaby.
Mallee Heath communities	Low open woodlands or scrubs with a diverse (often rich in proteaceous shrubs), variously dominated by <i>E. tetragona</i> , <i>E. redunca</i> or <i>E. marginata</i> . Healthy heathlands and particularly proteaceous rich communities provide copious amounts of nectar and pollen, an important food source for native birds, mammals and insect species throughout the year, particularly during autumn and winter when other food sources are limited. They are very susceptible to the plant pathogen <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> (dieback) and to other disturbances such as fire, weeds and fertiliser drift.	Nectar-dependent fauna: Western Pygmy Possum, Honey Possum, birds and bats. Threatened black cockatoos: (important feeding Habitat): Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo. Ground-dwelling fauna: Black-gloved (or western brush) Wallaby (<i>Macropus irma</i>).

Asset/Ecosystem	Description	Nested Assets (Associated Threatened/Declining Species and Assemblages)
Coastal vegetation	Low closed woodlands or scrubs, variously dominated by <i>E. staeri</i> , Acacia shrublands or mixed heathlands. Proteaceous-rich communities provide copious amounts of nectar and pollen, an important food source for native birds, mammals and insect species throughout the year.	Threatened ecological communities: <i>Banksia coccinea</i> Shrubland/ <i>Eucalyptus staeri</i> / Sheoak Open Woodland (Community 14a). Nectar-dependent mammals: Western Ringtail Possum (Critically Endangered), Western Pygmy Possum, Honey Possum . Threatened Flora: <i>Lysinema lasianthum</i> , <i>Pleurophascum occidentale</i> .
Waterways, Riparian areas and associated wetlands	A number of important waterways occur in the region and are associated with ABP plantations, including Hay River, Sleeman Creek, Kalgan River, King River and Marbelup Brook. Waterways and riparian areas tend to occur in more productive parts of the landscape and provide important Habitat for terrestrial animals such as birds and mammals as well as aquatic life.	Wandoo vegetation communities (restricted to Kalgan River floodplain areas in this region). Hollow-dependent fauna: Carnaby's Cockatoo (nesting Habitat), Brush-tailed Phascogale (Near Threatened, WA), Red-tailed Phascogale (EPBC Endangered). Ground-dwelling fauna: Quenda, Chuditch.
Ground dwelling fauna	Tammar Wallaby, Black-gloved Wallaby, Quenda, Chuditch. Susceptible to a range of threats including Habitat loss and degradation (esp. loss of understorey cover), Habitat fragmentation and predation by foxes and cats. A large-scale fox baiting program in the region has assisted the recovery of these species.	

Appendix 2 – Values and tools used for identification

Value to be Identified		Source of Information	Features
HCV 1 - Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened, or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.	SBV category		
1.1 Areas that contain significant concentrations of rare and threatened species or that contain Habitat critical to the survival and long-term viability of these species.	Known or likely occurrences of threatened species and their known and potential Habitat (Category 1). Areas with regionally or nationally significant concentrations of native species that are at risk from current, planned or potential management activities (Category 6).	Protected Matters Search Tool Protected Matters Search Tool - DCCEE	A reporting tool that provides regional information including: • World heritage properties. • Australian Heritage sites. • RAMSAR sites. • National protected areas. • Commonwealth heritage. • Nationally Important Wetlands. • Reserves and Conservation Areas. • Threatened species. • Threatened ecological communities.
		NatureKit (Victoria) https://maps2.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/Html5viewer/index.html?viewer=NatureKit NatureKit Nature Maps (South Australia) http://spatialwebapps.environment.sa.gov.au/naturemaps/?locale=en-us&viewer=naturemaps Dandjoo (Western Australia) https://dandjoo.bio.wa.gov.au/	• Native vegetation overlays. • Threatened species. • Information on parks, reserves and other protected areas. • IBRA(s).

		Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. (CITES) https://www.speciesplus.net/#/	A list of endangered species under threat from international trade.
1.2 Areas that contain centres of endemism.	Disjunct or outlier populations, Refugia and centres of endemism (Category 8).	NatureKit (Victoria) https://maps2.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/Html5viewer/index.html?viewer=NatureKit Nature Maps (South Australia) http://spatialwebapps.environment.sa.gov.au/naturemaps/?locale=en-us&viewer=naturemaps Dandjoo (Western Australia) https://dandjoo.bio.wa.gov.au/	• Native vegetation overlays. • Threatened species • Information on parks, reserves and other protected areas. • IBRA(s).
		Atlas of Living Australia https://www.ala.org.au/	Species Record(s) and distribution data.
		Species Profiles and Threats Database (SPRAT) http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl	Recovery/action plans of threatened species.
1.3 Areas that contain significant concentrations of rare species that are poorly reserved at the IBRA region scale.		NatureKit (Victoria) https://maps2.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/Html5viewer/index.html?viewer=NatureKit NatureMap (South Australia) http://spatialwebapps.environment.sa.gov.au/naturemaps/?locale=en-us&viewer=naturemaps Dandjoo (Western Australia) https://dandjoo.bio.wa.gov.au/	• Native vegetation overlays. • Threatened species. • Information on parks, reserves and other protected areas. • IBRA(s).
		Species Profiles and Threats Database (SPRAT) http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl	Recovery/action plans of threatened species.

		Biodiversity Hotspots https://www.cepf.net/our-work/biodiversity-hotspots	Detailed list of biodiversity hotspots and relevant threats.
1.4 Areas with mapped significant seasonal concentrations of species.	Areas with significant seasonal concentrations of species (eg. areas important to the lifecycle or migration paths of migratory and communal breeding species, including native fish spawning sites) (Category 10).	Birdlife International Data Zone http://datazone.birdlife.org/home	Important bird areas (IBA).
		RAMSAR https://www.ramsar.org/about/wetlands-of-international-importance-ramsar-sites	Wetlands of international importance.
		Protected Matters Search Tool Protected Matters Search Tool - DCCEEW	A reporting tool that provides regional information including: • World heritage properties. • Australian Heritage sites. • RAMSAR sites. • National protected areas. • Commonwealth heritage. • Nationally Important Wetlands. • Reserves and Conservation Areas. • Threatened species. • Threatened ecological communities.
		Species Profiles and Threats Database (SPRAT) http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl	Recovery/action plans of threatened species.
1.5 Areas of high species/communities' diversity.		NatureKit (Victoria) https://maps2.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/Html5viewer/index.html?viewer=NatureKit Nature Maps (South Australia) http://spatialwebapps.environment.sa.gov.au/naturemaps/?locale=en-us&viewer=naturemaps	• Native vegetation overlays. • Threatened species. • Information on parks, reserves and other protected areas. • IBRA(s).

		Dandjoo (Western Australia) https://dandjoo.bio.wa.gov.au/	
1.6 Refugia	Disjunct or outlier populations, Refugia and centres of endemism (Category 8).	Google Scholar https://scholar.google.com.au/	Search scholarly articles and resources.
HCV 2 - Landscape level Ecosystem(s) and mosaics. Intact Forest Landscapes and large level Ecosystems and Ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional, or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.			
2.1 Landscape-level native forests with successional stages, forest structures, and species composition that are similar in distribution and abundance to native forests that have experienced minimal human disturbance, excluding traditional Indigenous management regimes.	Globally, regionally and nationally significant large intact forest landscapes with natural distribution and abundance of naturally occurring species (Category 7).	NatureKit (Victoria) https://maps2.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/Html5viewer/index.html?viewer=NatureKit Nature Maps (South Australia) http://spatialwebapps.environment.sa.gov.au/naturemaps/?locale=en-us&viewer=naturemaps Dandjoo (Western Australia) https://dandjoo.bio.wa.gov.au/	Native vegetation overlays, threatened species Information on parks, reserves and other protected areas, IBRA(s).
		Protected Matters Search Tool Protected Matters Search Tool - DCCEEW	A reporting tool that provides regional information including: • World heritage properties. • Australian Heritage sites. • RAMSAR sites. • National protected areas. • Commonwealth heritage. • Nationally Important Wetlands.

			• Reserves and Conservation Areas. • Threatened species. • Threatened ecological communities.
2.2 Forests recognised as being regionally significant at the bioregion or larger scale in formally recognised reports or peer-reviewed journals, due to the unusual landscape-scale biodiversity values provided by size and condition of the forest relative to regional forest land cover and land use trends.		Google Scholar https://scholar.google.com.au/	Search scholarly articles and resources.
		Global Forest Watch https://www.globalforestwatch.org/	Change in global forest cover.
		Wikipedia – Significant forests of Australia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forests_of_Australia	List, details, and distribution of significant Australian forests.
2.3 Forests that provide regionally significant Habitat Connectivity between larger forest areas and/or Refugia.		NatureKit (Victoria) https://maps2.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/Html5viewer/index.html?viewer=NatureKit Nature Maps (South Australia) http://spatialwebapps.environment.sa.gov.au/naturemaps/?locale=en-us&viewer=naturemaps Dandjoo (Western Australia) https://dandjoo.bio.wa.gov.au/	• Native vegetation overlays. • Threatened species. • Information on parks, reserves and other protected areas. • IBRA(s)
		Google Maps / Google Earth	Satellite imagery.
2.4 Intact Forest Landscapes, wilderness areas, forests that are roadless, and/or have not been affected by forest management activity.		Intact Forest Landscapes Search Tool http://intactforests.org/world.webmap.html	Interactive map of Intact Forest Landscape.
HCV 3 – Ecosystem(s) and Habitat(s). Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Ecosystem(s), Habitat(s) or Refugia.			

3.1 Ecosystem(s) (including rainforests) that are threatened, depleted, or poorly reserved at the IBRA bioregion scale, or are subject to threatening processes predicted to substantially reduce their extent and function.	Threatened communities (including forest, non-forest and non-terrestrial Habitat) (Category 2). Under-represented vegetation communities: a) vegetation communities (including forest, non-forest and non-terrestrial) that are currently reserved at less than 15% of their pre-European distribution or equivalent benchmark time. b) old-growth vegetation communities (including forest, non-forest and non-terrestrial communities) that are currently reserved at less than 60% of the extant area (Category 4).	Protected Matters Search Tool Protected Matters Search Tool - DCCEEW NatureKit (Victoria) https://maps2.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/Html5viewer/index.html?viewer=NatureKit Nature Maps (South Australia) http://spatialwebapps.environment.sa.gov.au/naturemaps/?locale=en-us&viewer=naturemaps Dandjoo (Western Australia) https://dandjoo.bio.wa.gov.au/	A reporting tool that provides regional information including: • World heritage properties. • Australian Heritage sites. • RAMSAR sites. • National protected areas. • Commonwealth heritage. • Nationally Important Wetlands. • Reserves and Conservation Areas. • Threatened species. • Threatened ecological Communities. • Native vegetation overlays • Threatened species • Information on parks, reserves and other protected areas • IBRA(s)
3.2 Areas for Conservation of important genes or genetically distinct population.	Endangered or protected genetic in situ resources and/or other natural areas important for conservation of important genes (Category 9).	Species Profiles and Threats Database (SPRAT) http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl	A reporting tool that provides regional information including: • World heritage properties. • Australian Heritage sites. • RAMSAR sites. • National protected areas. • Commonwealth heritage. • Nationally Important Wetlands. • Reserves and Conservation Areas. • Threatened species.

			Threatened ecological communities.
3.3 Old Growth Forest	Old Growth Forest and/or other forest types which are rare or depleted (generally less than 10% of extant distribution) (Category 3).	Wikipedia – Significant forests of Australia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forests_of_Australia	List, details and distribution of significant Australian forests.
3.4 Remnant vegetation in heavily cleared landscapes and mature forest in degraded landscapes.	Remnants in extensively cleared landscapes and mature forest in degraded landscapes (Category 11).	NatureKit (Victoria) https://maps2.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/Html5viewer/index.html?viewer=NatureKit Nature Maps (South Australia) http://spatialwebapps.environment.sa.gov.au/naturemaps/?locale=en-us&viewer=naturemaps Dandjoo (Western Australia) https://dandjoo.bio.wa.gov.au/	- Native vegetation overlays. - Threatened species. - Information on parks, reserves and other protected areas. - IBRA(s).
HCV 4 Critical Ecosystem Services. Basic Ecosystem Services in critical situations, including Protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.			
4.1 Areas that provide Protection from flooding. 4.2 Areas that provide Protection from erosion. 4.3 Areas that provide barriers to the spread of destructive fires. 4.4 Areas that provide clean water catchments.		Australian National Soil Information System. https://ansis.net/	Soil data.
		Victorian Resources Online http://vro.agriculture.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/vrosite.nsf/pages/vrohome Natural Resources (SA) https://www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/home Spatial Data Download (WA)	Government natural resources.

		https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/spatial-data	
		<u>Victoria</u> Special Water Supply Catchment Areas https://www.water.vic.gov.au/catchments/special-water-supply-catchment-areas	Information on Victoria's Special Water Supply Catchment Areas.
		<u>Victoria</u> NatureKit https://maps2.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/Html5viewer/index.html?viewer=NatureKit	Mapping tool providing water data.
		<u>South Australia</u> NatureMaps https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/science/naturemaps	Mapping and geographic information of South Australia's water resources.
		<u>South Australia</u> Water Connect (Connect to EnviroData SA) Water Resource Assessments Default https://www.waterconnect.sa.gov.au/Systems/GSR/Pages/Default.aspx	Information on South Australia's water resources.
		<u>South Australia</u> Water Allocation Plan for the Lower Limestone Coast Prescribed Wells Area https://cdn.environment.sa.gov.au/landscape/docs/lc/lc_wap_amended_29_june_2019_no_appendices.pdf	Information on South Australia's Lower Limestone Coast Prescribed Wells Area outlining environmental water provisions such as setback distances for commercial forests.

		<u>South Australia</u> Lower Limestone Coast PWA Unconfined aquifer 2017 Groundwater level and salinity status report. https://www.waterconnect.sa.gov.au/Content/Publications/DEW/Lower Limestone Coast PWA Unconfined GSR 2017.pdf	Information on South Australia's Limestone Coast Region's Prescribed Wells Area(s) (PWA) groundwater levels and salinity status.
		<u>Western Australia</u> Public Drinking Water Source Areas https://www.wa.gov.au/service/natural-resources/water-resources/public-drinking-water-source-areas	Information about Western Australia's Public Drinking Water Source Areas.
		<u>Western Australia</u> Country Areas Water Supply Act (CAWS Act) clearing controls (Controlled Catchment Areas). https://www.wa.gov.au/service/natural-resources/water-resources/country-areas-water-supply-act-clearing-controls	Information on CAWS Act clearing controls and controlled catchment areas.
		<u>Western Australia</u> Drinking Water Source Protection Reports. https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/departments-of-water-and-environmental-regulation/drinking-water-source-protection-reports	Published reports on Public Drinking Water Source Areas around Western Australia.
		<u>Western Australia</u> Water Quality Protection Notes WQPN 121 - Plantations in public drinking water source areas. https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/wqpn-121-plantations-public-drinking-water-source-areas	Water quality Protection note on reducing contamination risks in tree plantations. Water quality Protection note about the use of vegetated buffers to reduce the risk of contamination impact on water quality.

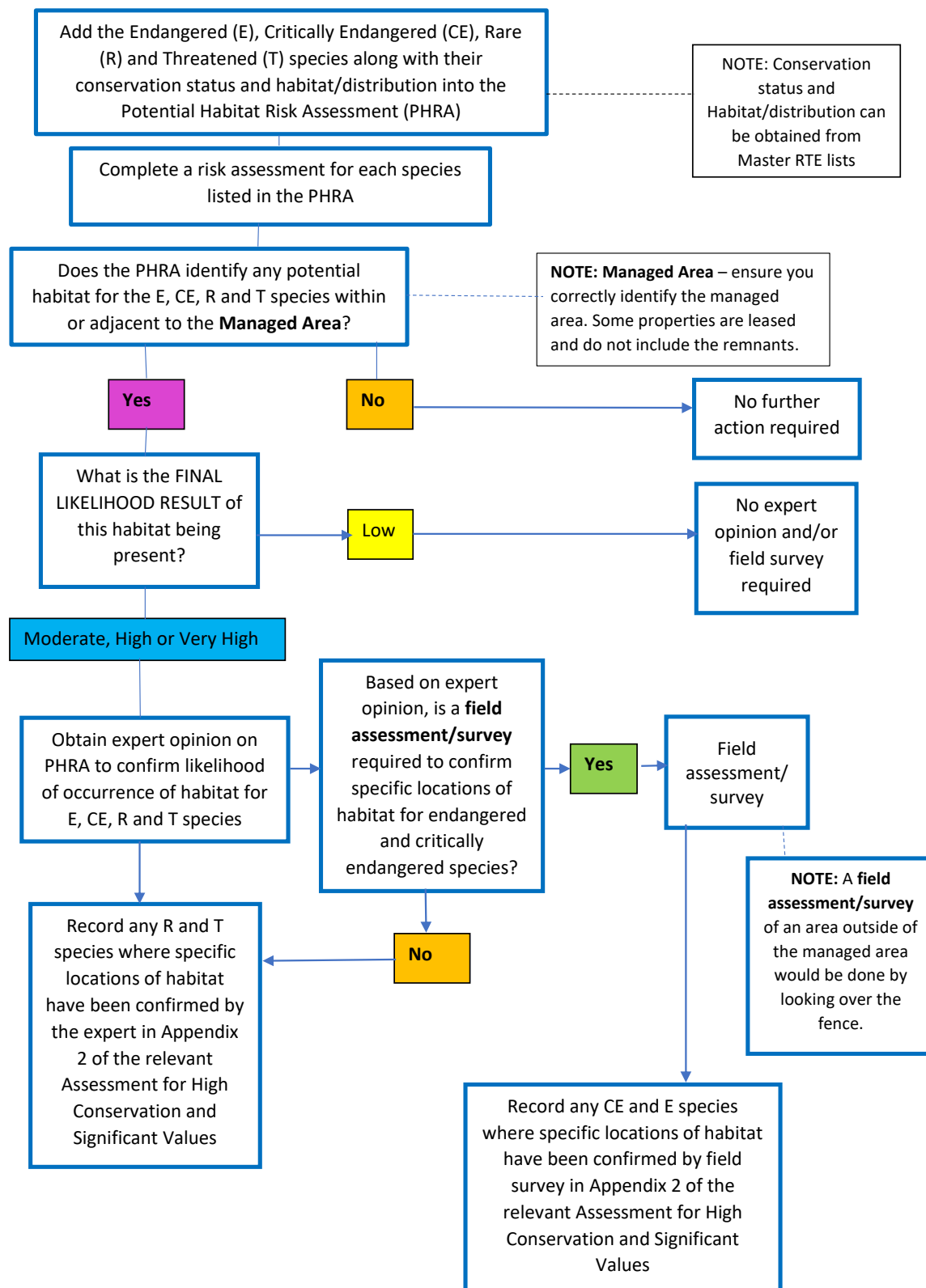
		WQPN-6 - Vegetation buffers to sensitive water resources. https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/wqpn-6-vegetation-buffers-sensitive-water-resources	
HCV 5 Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.			
5.1 Unique/main sources of water fundamental for drinking and other daily uses. 5.2 Unique/main sources of water fundamental for the irrigation of subsistence food crops 5.3 Food and medicines fundamental for local traditional Indigenous uses.		Victorian Resources Online http://vro.agriculture.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/vrosite.nsf/pages/vrohome Natural Resources (SA) https://www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/home Spatial Data Download (WA) https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/spatial-data	Government natural resources.
		<u>Victoria</u> Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014. https://www.forestsandreserves.vic.gov.au/forest-management/code-of-practice-for-timber-production-2014	Guidance on Victoria's water quality by providing the requirements that need to be observed.
		<u>Victoria</u> NatureKit	Mapping tool providing water data

		https://maps2.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/Html5viewer/index.html?viewer=NatureKit	
		<u>Western Australia</u> Public Drinking Water Source Areas https://www.wa.gov.au/service/natural-resources/water-resources/public-drinking-water-source-areas	Information about Western Australia's Public Drinking Water Source Areas.
		<u>Western Australia</u> Country Areas Water Supply Act (CAWS Act) clearing controls (Controlled Catchment Areas). https://www.wa.gov.au/service/natural-resources/water-resources/country-areas-water-supply-act-clearing-controls	Information on CAWS Act clearing controls and controlled catchment areas
		<u>Western Australia</u> Drinking Water Source Protection Reports. https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/departments-of-water-and-environmental-regulation/drinking-water-source-protection-reports	Published reports on Public Drinking Water source areas around Western Australia.
		<u>Western Australia</u> Water Quality Protection Notes WQPN 121 - Plantations in Public Drinking Water Source Areas. https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/wqpn-121-plantations-public-drinking-water-source-areas WQPN-6 - Vegetation buffers to sensitive water resources. https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/wqpn-6-vegetation-buffers-sensitive-water-resources	Water quality Protection note on reducing contamination risks in tree plantations. Water quality Protection note about the use of vegetated buffers to reduce the risk of contaminant impact on water quality.

		South Australia Limestone Coast Prescribed Areas 2020–21 water resources assessment. https://www.waterconnect.sa.gov.au/Content/Publications/DEW/Limestone Coast 2020 21 WRA TN.pdf	Technical note providing information on locations and assessment of water resource areas in South Australia's Limestone Coast Area to help identify the resource condition.
HCV 6 Cultural values. Sites, resources, Habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.			
6.1 Aesthetic values. 6.2 Historic values of global or national cultural or archaeological significance. 6.3 Long term research sites. 6.4 Social (including economic) values. 6.5 Spiritual and cultural values.		Indigenous (Australia) https://www.indigenous.gov.au/ Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register (Vic) https://www.aboriginalvictoria.vic.gov.au/victorian-aboriginal-heritage-register Aboriginal Heritage (SA) https://www.agd.sa.gov.au/aboriginal-affairs-and-reconciliation/aboriginal-heritage/aboriginal-heritage-registers-and-the-central-archive/register-of-aboriginal-sites-and-objects Aboriginal Heritage (WA) https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/information-and-services/aboriginal-heritage Acknowledge Portal (WA) https://achknowledge.dplh.wa.gov.au/	Indigenous Heritage legislation, information, and registers.

		Native Title Party (WA) Wagyl Kaip Southern Noongar Aboriginal Corporation Contact: Lisa Smith 08 8166 1940 kaya@wagulkaip.org.au	
		Heritage Council (WA) http://inherit.stateheritage.wa.gov.au/Public/	Western Australian heritage places.
		Heritage Council Victoria https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/	Victorian heritage places.
		Nature Maps (SA) http://spatialwebapps.environment.sa.gov.au/naturemaps/?locale=en-us&viewer=naturemaps	State and commonwealth heritage places.
		UNESCO – World Heritage list http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/au	Australian world heritage sites.
		Heritage Places (Aus) http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/heritage-places	Australian heritage places.

Appendix 3 – Potential Habitat Risk Assessment (PHRA) Process for Identifying Specific Locations of Habitat for Endangered, Critically Endangered, Rare and Threatened Species



Appendix 4 - HCV and SBV Criteria and Guidance for Assessment Process

Criteria	Guidance for Assessment
HCV 1 –Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened, or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional, or national levels. Best Available Information to include where applicable: • Recovery plans and related documents. • Habitat mapping. • Databases. • Peer reviewed journal articles. • Reports by government bodies and credible institutions, organisations, and Expert(s). • Expert research and advice (including for high SIR operations, provided by a locally knowledgeable Expert independent of the organisation). • Expert and knowledgeable stakeholder data. • Field surveys.	
HCV1.1 Areas that contain significant concentrations of rare and threatened species or that contain Habitat critical to the survival and long-term viability of these species. Known or likely occurrences of threatened species and their known and potential Habitat (SBV Category 1). Areas with regionally or nationally significant concentrations of native species that are at risk from current, planned or potential management activities (SBV Category 6).	Does the MU contain (or likely to contain) several species listed as rare, threatened, or endangered in accordance with International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), under the EBPC Act or regional legislation and/or other requirements? YES = HCV/SBV
	Does the property contain Habitat critical to the survival and long-term viability of these species? YES = HCV/SBV
HCV1.2 Areas that contain centres of endemism. Disjunct or outlier populations, Refugia and centres of endemism (SBV Category 8).	Are there several endemic species that are likely to occur within the MU area? YES = HCV/SBV
HCV1.3 Areas that contain significant concentrations of rare species that are poorly reserved at the IBRA region scale.	Does the MU have specific areas where there are a significant number of multiple species or where there is a proportionately large population of an individual species? YES = HCV
HCV1.4 Areas with mapped seasonal concentrations of species. Areas with significant seasonal concentrations of species (eg. areas important to the lifecycle or migration paths of migratory and communal breeding species, including native fish spawning sites) (SBV Category 10).	Does the MU have areas important to the lifecycle or migration paths of migratory and communal breeding species? YES = HCV/SBV

HCV1.5 Areas of high species/communities' diversity.	Does the MU contain areas where there is a high diversity of species and communities? YES = HCV
HCV1.6 Refugia Disjunct or outlier populations, Refugia and centres of endemism (Category 8).	Does the MU have an isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive? YES = HCV/SBV
HCV2 –Landscape-level Ecosystem(s) and mosaics. Intact Forest Landscapes and large landscape -level Ecosystem(s) and Ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance. Best Available Information to use where applicable: • Mapping and other data on forest cover, age, succession, structure, species composition, Habitat Connectivity, anthropogenic disturbance, roadless areas, wilderness, and intact forests. • Peer reviewed journals, government or Expert reports and data identifying significant Landscape-level forests. • For Intact Forest Landscapes, mapping and data from Global Forest Watch and World Resource Institute.	
HCV2.1 Landscape-level native forests with successional stages, forest structures, and species composition that are similar in distribution and abundance to native forests that have experienced minimal human disturbance, excluding traditional Indigenous management regimes.	Does the MU contain areas: • In close proximity to each other. • Thousands or tens of thousands of hectares in size. • Have similar successional stages, structure, and species composition. • Similar in distribution and abundance to native forests. • Have experienced minimal human disturbance. YES = HCV
HCV2.2 Forests recognised as being regionally significant at the bioregion or larger scale in formally recognised reports or peer-reviewed journals, due to the unusual landscape-scale biodiversity values provided by size and condition of the forest relative to regional forest land cover and land use trends. Globally, regionally and nationally significant large Intact Forest Landscapes with natural distribution and abundance of naturally occurring species (SBV Category 7).	Does the MU contain forests that are thousands or tens of thousands of hectares in size which are formally recognised reports or peer reviewed journals, due to the unusual landscape scale biodiversity values provided by size and condition of the forest relative to regional forest land cover and land use trends? YES = HCV/SBV
HCV2.3 Forests that provide regionally significant Habitat Connectivity between larger forest areas and/or Refugia.	Does the MU contain areas of forest that are thousands of tens of thousands in size which provide significant Habitat Connectivity between larger forest areas and/or Refugia? YES = HCV
HCV2.4 Intact Forest Landscapes, wilderness areas, forests that are roadless, and/or have not been affected by forest management activity.	Does the MU contain areas of Intact Forest Landscapes, wilderness areas, forests that are roadless and/or have not been affected by forest management activity? YES = HCV

HCV 3 –Ecosystem(s) and Habitat(s). Rare, threatened, or endangered Ecosystem(s), Habitat(s) or Refugia. Best Available Information to use where applicable: • <i>Ecosystem Protection</i> and Conservation status at IBRA scales. • Old-growth forest. • Forest cover and disturbance. • Forest maturity. • Anthropogenic disturbance at the landscape scale.	
HCV3.1 Ecosystem(s) (including rainforests) that are threatened, depleted, or poorly reserved at the IBRA bioregion scale, or are subject to threatening processes predicted to substantially reduce their extent and function. Threatened communities (including forest, non-forest and non-terrestrial Habitat) (SBV Category 2).	Does the MU: Contain particular Ecosystem(s) that are threatened, depleted or poorly reserved at the IBRA bioregion scale or subject to threatening processes predicted to substantially reduce their extent and function? YES = HCV/SBV
Under-represented vegetation communities: a) vegetation communities (including forest, non-forest and non-terrestrial) that are currently reserved at less than 15% of their pre-European distribution or equivalent benchmark time. b) old-growth vegetation communities (including forest, non-forest and non-terrestrial communities) that are currently reserved at less than 60% of the extant area (SBV Category 4).	Does the MU contain under-represented vegetation communities? YES = SBV
HCV3.2 Areas for <i>Conservation</i> of important genes or genetically distinct populations. Endangered or protected genetic in situ resources and/or other natural areas important for conservation of important genes (SBV Category 9).	Does the MU contain areas for Conservation of important genes or genetically distinct populations? YES= HCV/SBV
HCV3.3 Old Growth Forest. Old Growth Forest and/or other forest types which are rare or depleted (generally less than 10% of extant distribution) (SBV Category 3).	Does the MU contain Old Growth Forest? YES = HCV/SBV
HCV3.4 Remnant vegetation in heavily cleared landscapes and mature forest in degraded landscapes. Remnants in extensively cleared landscapes and mature forest in degraded landscapes (SBV Category 11).	Does the MU have remnant vegetation in heavily cleared landscapes and mature forest in degraded landscapes? YES = HCV/SBV

Sensitive Ecosystems such as wetlands and karst Ecosystems (SBV Category 5).	
HCV 4 –Critical Ecosystem services. Basic Ecosystem services in critical situations, including Protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes. Best Available Information to use where applicable: • Flood risk. • Soil erodibility and erosion risk. • Fire risk and behaviour in the landscape. • Water catchment location and water quality.	
HCV4.1 Areas that provide Protection from flooding.	Does the MU contain areas that provide Protection from flooding? YES = HCV
HCV4.2 Areas that provide Protection from erosion.	Does the MU fall within an existing erosion Protection prioritisation scheme or critical erosion area? (Critical erosion areas would include where there is a risk of serious erosion, landslides and avalanches). If YES, does the MU play a critical role in protecting against erosion? (The MU will NOT play a critical role if the MU only contains a small area of vulnerable soils or the topographic situation of the MU protects against severe erosion). IF YES = HCV
HCV4.3 Areas that provide barriers to the spread of destructive fires.	Is the MU within a high-risk fire area? If yes does the FMU: Contain forest types that naturally act as a barrier to fire? YES=HCV Contain areas covered by forest types too small to act as barriers against uncontrolled destructive fire? YES. DOES NOT = HCV Contain human settlements or communities within or Adjacent to the MU? YES=HCV
HCV4.4 Areas that provide clean water catchments.	Does the MU: Fall within identified critical catchment or watershed areas? If YES, does the MU play a critical role in protecting the catchment area? (The FMU will play a critical role is the catchment area is not largely forested or the FMU covers a large proportion of the catchment). IF YES = HCV
HCV 5 –Community needs. Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (eg. subsistence, health). Best Available Information to use where applicable: Mapping, reports, Expert and stakeholder consultation and other data on unique and primary sources of water for daily uses and the location of areas that provide traditional food and medicines.	
HCV5.1 Unique/main sources of water fundamental for drinking and other daily uses.	Does the MU contain unique and/or main sources of water fundamental for drinking and other daily uses? YES = HCV
HCV5.2 Unique/main sources of water fundamental for the irrigation of subsistence food crops.	Does the MU contain unique and/or main sources of water fundamental for the irrigation of subsistence food crops? YES = HCV
HCV5.3 Food and medicines fundamental for local traditional Indigenous uses.	Does the MU contain food and medicines fundamental for local traditional Indigenous uses? YES = HCV

HCV 6 –Cultural values. Sites, resources, Habitat(s) and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological, or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.

Best Available Information to use where applicable:

- Mapping.
- Reports.
- Databases.
- Field surveys.
- Knowledgeable stakeholder consultation.

HCV6.1 Aesthetic values.	Does the MU contain areas that have aesthetic value? YES = HCV
HCV6.2 Historic values of global or national cultural or archaeological significance.	Does the MU contain sites that have historic values of global or national, cultural or archaeological significance? YES = HCV
HCV6.3 Long term research sites.	Does the MU contain sites that are used for long term research? YES = HCV
HCV6.4 Social (including economic) values.	Does the MU contain area of social and economic value? YES = HCV
HCV6.5 Spiritual and cultural values.	Does the MU contain areas of spiritual and cultural value? YES = HCV

Appendix 5 – Framework for Hygiene Management Planning

