



**ONEFORTYONE**  
PLANTATIONS



**Responsible  
Wood**  
RW11-21-21

# **FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN**

# FOREWORD

## A MESSAGE FROM OUR CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



Sustainable forest management epitomises the very ethos of OneFortyOne Plantations.

We grow trees and we grow long term value.

This Forest Management Plan is our five year plan setting out how we will put our Sustainable Forest Management Policy commitments in to practise in the Green Triangle region.

Forestry has been the backbone of the region for over 100 years.

It provides a wealth of economic, social, cultural and environmental values that must be managed, protected and promoted for our current and future generations.

Although OneFortyOne Plantations is a young company, our staff, contractors and the local community have played a key role in every aspect of making these forests sustainable throughout their shared history.

We are committed to working with our stakeholder partners in managing these forests.

The forests provide a wealth of direct and indirect employment for the region. They contain and protect important cultural and historical sites and artefacts. They house and protect many significant flora and fauna species. They are an important part of recreation and tourism for visitors and locals alike.

With this in mind, we want ongoing feedback throughout the term of this plan from everyone with an interest in our forests.

We know that sustainable forest management will change over time as science improves, markets evolve and stakeholder beliefs change and we want our plan and management objectives to reflect that.

I invite you to be part of our sustainable forest management.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Linda Sewell". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Linda Sewell  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**  
**ONEFORTYONE PLANTATIONS**

# CONTENTS

<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>4</b>
Scope and purpose of plan	4
Who we are	4
Where we are	4
<b>2. SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>6</b>
Certification	6
Scope and objectives of Sustainable Forest Management	6
Sustainable Forest Management Policy	7
<b>3. OUR OPERATING RULES</b>	<b>8</b>
Statutory requirements	8
Other requirements	9
Local Government	10
Operating conditions and controls	10
<b>4. ASPECTS, IMPACTS, OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND ACTIONS</b>	<b>11</b>
Aspects and impacts of activities	11
Aspects and impacts of illegal activities	12
Objectives and Targets	12
<b>5. FOREST VALUES TO BE MANAGED</b>	<b>14</b>
Environmental values	14
Cultural values	17
Social values	17
Economic values	18
<b>6. FOREST OVERVIEW AND PROTECTION</b>	<b>19</b>
Plantation	19
Defined Forest Area	19
Inventory results and forecasts	20
Carbon and fossil fuels	21
Forest protection: Fire and weeds, pests and diseases	21
<b>7. SILVICULTURAL REGIMES</b>	<b>24</b>
Establishment and harvesting	24
<b>8. STAKEHOLDER INPUT</b>	<b>28</b>
We want your input	28
<b>9. APPENDICES</b>	<b>29</b>
Appendix 1: Vulnerable and Endangered Species occurring in the Green Triangle estate	29
Appendix 2: Threat Abatement Plans	32

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN

The purpose of this Forest Management Plan (Plan) is to clearly communicate our sustainable forest management policy and describe how and why we manage our estate.

We want ongoing collaboration with our stakeholders to maintain continual improvement and learning in the way we manage our forest.

This Plan applies to all activities occurring within our defined forest estate in the Green Triangle Region of South Australia and Victoria.

To download a copy of the plan, visit [www.onefortyone.com](http://www.onefortyone.com).

## WHO WE ARE

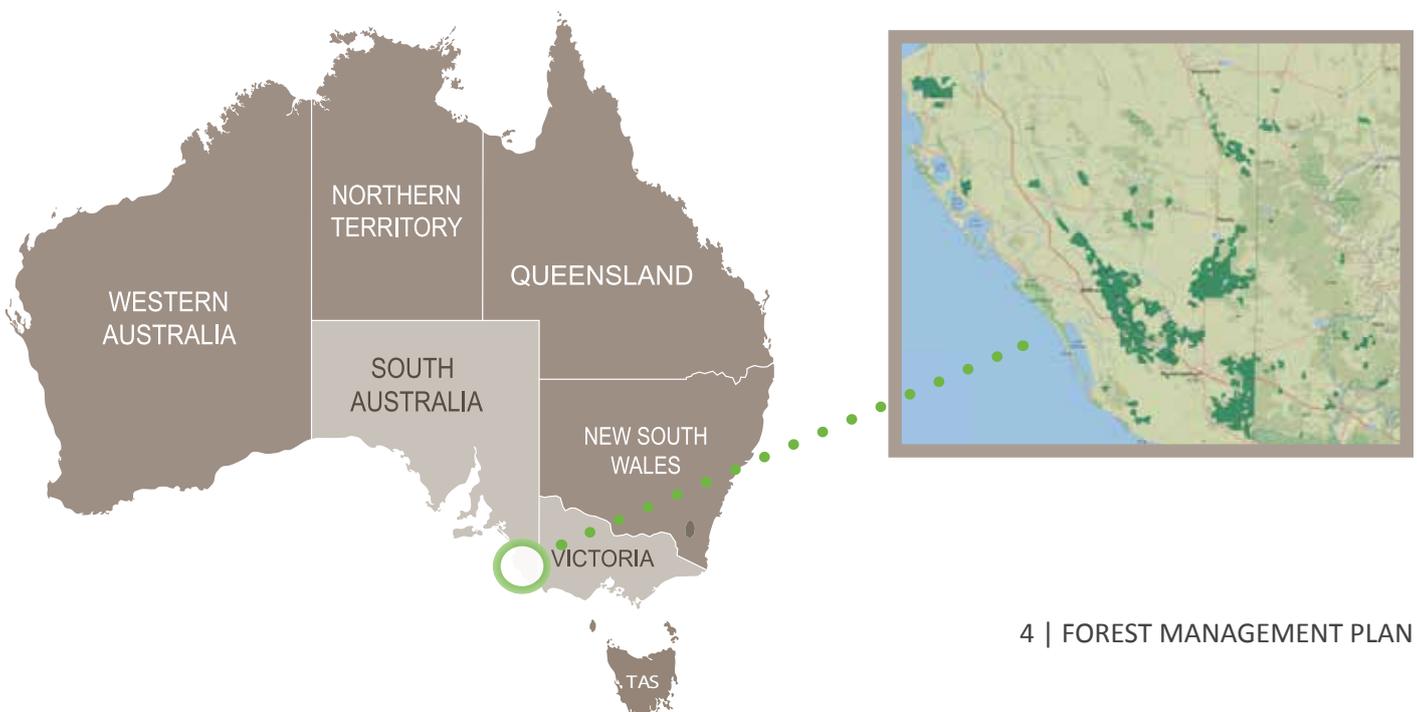
OneFortyOne is an innovative forest grower committed to safely, systematically and sustainably managing our estate.

We are a young company building on the success of one of the oldest softwood plantation resources in Australia. In October 2012 we acquired the harvesting rights of the Green Triangle plantation estate from the Government of South Australia.

We grow trees. We grow long term value.

## WHERE WE ARE

Our estate is located in the Green Triangle Region of South Australia and Victoria. The estate is spread between Robe, Edenhope and Dartmoor. There are forest reserves at Noolook, Cave Range, Comaum, Penola, Mount Burr, Mount Gambier and Myora. We have offices and depots in the South Australian towns of Mount Gambier, Nangwarry and Mount Burr and a nursery in Glencoe.



# 1. INTRODUCTION continued

Plantation forestry first began in the Green Triangle in the 1870s with trial plantings of a variety of species. By the 1920's several species of pine became the plantation tree of choice.

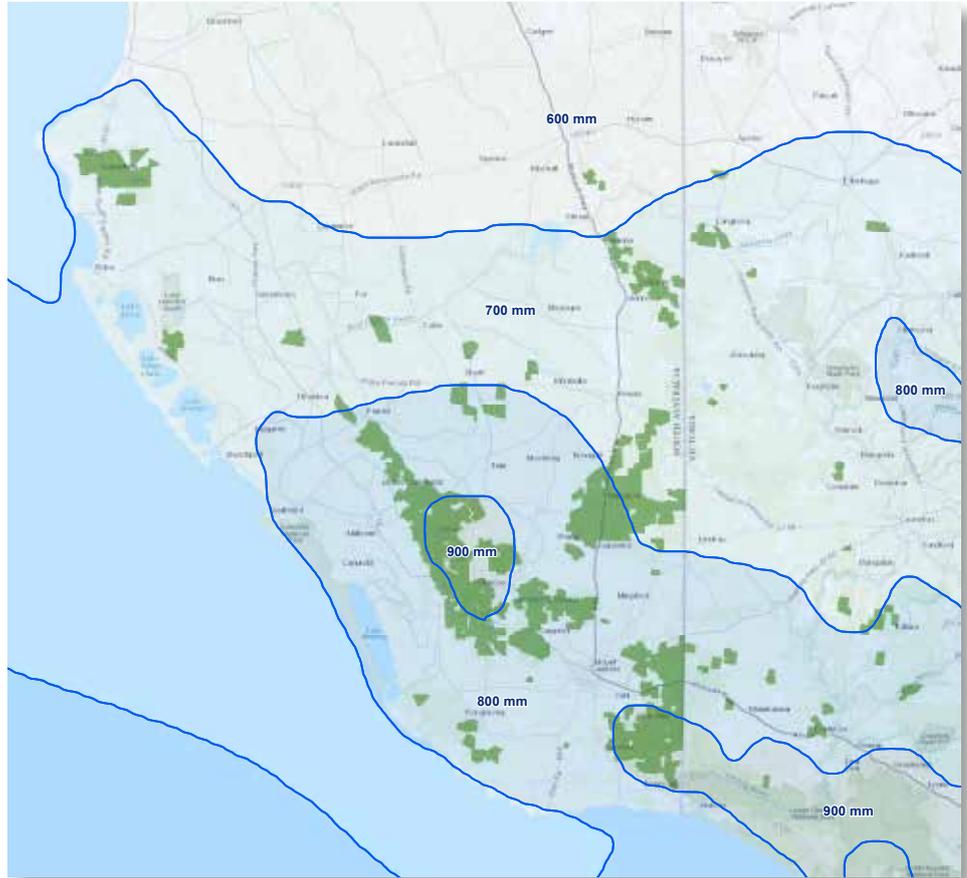
Today, the forests are surrounded by a diverse range of land uses. These include livestock farming, cropping, vineyards, other plantations, mining, native reserves and wetlands.

The terrain in the region mostly consists of a series of parallel dune ranges and rises separated by reasonably flat interdunal corridors containing wetlands and very few natural drainage lines.

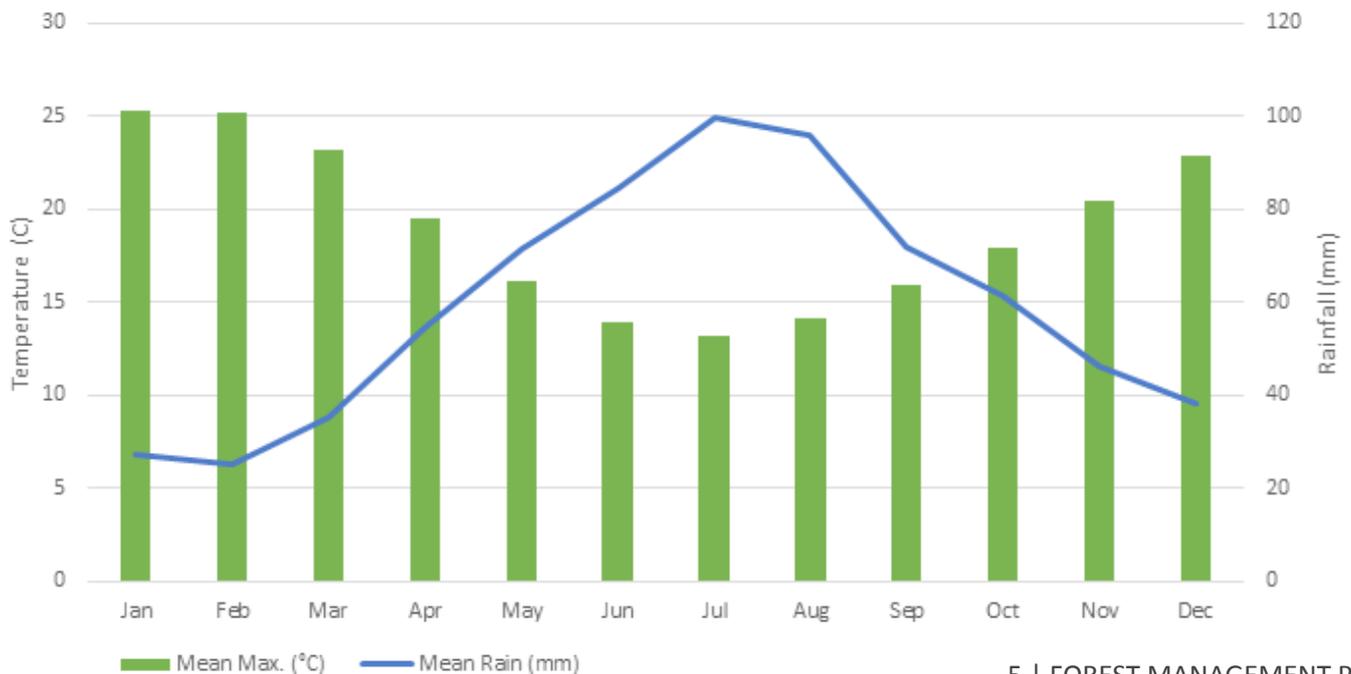
This area overlies limestone, and extends from the sea to the Glenelg River and the Kanawinka escarpment in the east, where the terrain changes and becomes markedly hillier.

Smaller areas of volcanic hills occur between Mount Gambier and Millicent, including the Mount Burr Range.

The climate in the Green Triangle is Mediterranean with warm dry summers and cool wet winters. Average annual rainfall is between 700-900mm, with a trend of decreasing rainfall from the south to the north and in a west to east direction.



## Mount Gambier climate



# 2. SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

## CERTIFICATION

We believe in sustainable forest management and are proud of our certification under the Responsible Wood Certification Scheme (AS4708-2013).

Certification of our forest management system against that Standard provides an independent third-party assessment of our performance against sustainability requirements.

The Responsible Wood Certification Scheme is one of 30 national schemes endorsed by the Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). This is particularly significant as Australia became the first non-European country to be recognised by PEFC.

We recognise that our plan for sustainable forest management is not a fixed one. What constitutes a sustainably managed forest today will change over time as science improves, the market evolves and stakeholder values change.

For us, sustainable forest management simply means looking after our environment, respecting our heritage and culture, and considering our neighbours and stakeholders in our activities.

We keep people safe whilst working on our land.

## SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

We have a Plantation Lease Agreement with the South Australian Government for land in South Australia and Victoria. We manage softwood plantations on that land, and other areas of land under our management control, for timber production.

This includes operational activities such as establishing, growing, protecting and harvesting of plantation trees.

We have pockets of native vegetation inliers across our estate which are primarily managed to protect environmental and cultural values. In line with the requirements of our certification, we do not convert native vegetation to plantation, and comply at all times with native vegetation legislation in South Australia and Victoria.

The objective of our forest management is to optimise the commercial value of the plantation estate, protect people, environmental and cultural values and respect the social aspects of the communities in which we operate.

We strive to keep everyone connected to our business safe.

Our Sustainable Forest Management Policy sets out clearly how we will ensure a safe and systematic approach to sustainable forest management.

## SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT POLICY

OneFortyOne Plantations is committed to environmental stewardship and is actively working with the forestry industry at the local and national level to drive improvements for a safe and sustainable future.

We are an Australian business that invests in forest plantations and timber operations. We are the proud owner of the harvesting rights of the South Australian Government's Green Triangle Region plantation.

We are committed to protecting the health, safety and welfare of all persons involved in our activities. We will systematically, sustainably and safely manage our forests so that our use today will ensure similar health and productivity for the future.

This policy applies to all our activities and functions. It will be reviewed as required and communicated to all our stakeholders, including workers, contractors, and customers.

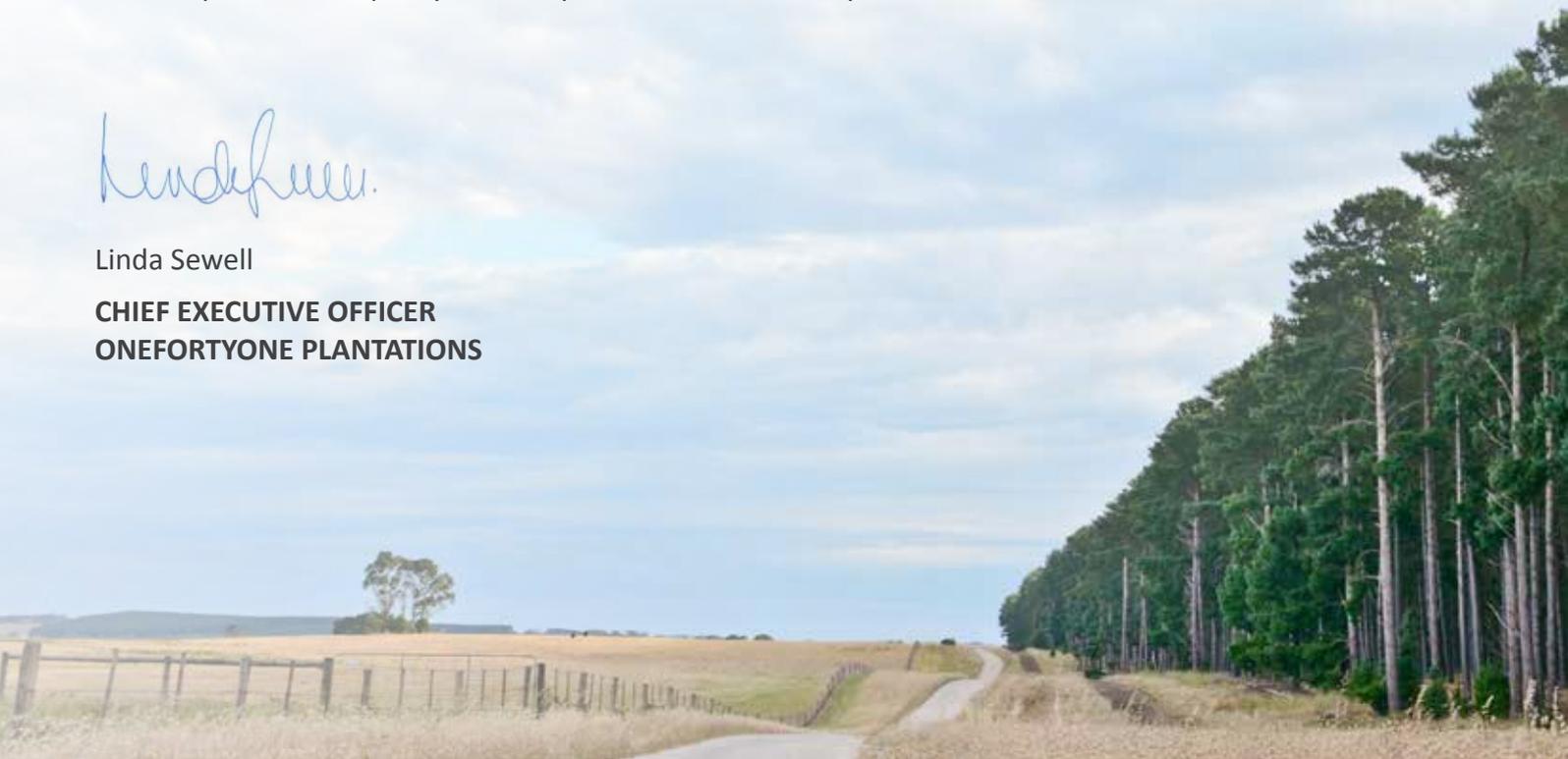
To ensure a systematic approach to safe and sustainable forest management, under this policy we will:

- Resource and maintain a forest management system that is certified compliant to the Responsible Wood Certification System
- Comply with all relevant legislative and contractual requirements, codes and standards to which we subscribe
- Regularly monitor, audit and review our performance so we can continually improve
- Operate in an environmentally, socially, culturally and economically responsible manner
- Proactively engage with and consider the views of our stakeholders
- Undertake and support research so that operational practices are strengthened by sound science
- Develop objectives and targets that assist us in mitigating our significant impacts
- Provide a safe and healthy working environment for our workers, contractors and visitors
- Ensure our workers and contractors have sufficient information, skills, training and resources to implement this policy and carry out their duties safely.



Linda Sewell

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**  
**ONEFORTYONE PLANTATIONS**



# 3. OUR OPERATING RULES

## STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Our business operates in both South Australia and Victoria, and we have identified the relevant statutory legal obligations, including those of the Commonwealth, with which we must comply.

We have also identified other requirements we must comply with including the relevant codes of practice, permit requirements and any other best practice strategy we subscribe to.

Our Legal and Compliance Register contains the detail about how the legal and other requirements are integrated into our operations.

The Register is subject to periodic review by key staff.

COMMONWEALTH	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	VICTORIA	HOW WE COMPLY
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984	Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988	Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Vic)	We protect Aboriginal sites, objects and remains by liaising with our stakeholders, and ensuring sites are protected during operations.
	Agricultural and Veterinary Products (Control of Use) Act 2002	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1992	We ensure our staff and contractors are qualified and comply with the use and application requirements when conducting chemical operations.
		Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014	Our operations in Victoria are conducted in accordance with this Code to ensure we deliver sound environmental performance when undertaking commercial timber growing and harvesting operations.
Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Environment Protection Act 1993	Environment Protection Act 1970	We are ecologically sustainable in our activities. We protect, manage and conserve nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places.  We manage potentially threatening processes, by liaising with our stakeholders and ensuring values are protected, maintained or enhanced across the estate.
	Heritage Places Act 1993	Heritage Act 1995	We protect and conserve places and objects of heritage significance by liaising with our stakeholders and protecting values during operations.
	Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005	Country Fire Authority Act 1958	We protect our estate and the community through our dedicated fire response, including our own industry fire brigade.
	Natural Resources Management Act 2004	Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994	We protect water catchments; manage our land and water resources sustainably; and control noxious weeds and pest animals. We protect features during operations, and perform specific noxious weed and pest animal eradication programs throughout the year.
	Native Vegetation Act 1991	Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988	We preserve and protect native vegetation and fauna in the estate. Our operations are planned to avoid damage and disturbance.
	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972		
	Work Health and Safety Act 2012	Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004	Our aim is zero harm, and we want to ensure our staff, contractors and visitors go home safely each night.  All our activities, plant and machinery are subject to risk assessment and risk management planning.

### 3. OUR OPERATING RULES *continued*

#### OTHER REQUIREMENTS

As well as statutory requirements, we conduct our operations to complement existing national policies, South Australian and Victorian State and regional plans, including those relating to the management of commercial forestry, bushfire mitigation, natural resources, biodiversity, conservation, cultural heritage, recreation and tourism.

NATIONAL	HOW WE COMPLY
<i>National Forest Policy Statement 1992</i>	This Policy was signed by the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments, who committed to the sustainable management of all Australian forests. We manage our forests sustainably, and are certified to the Australian Standard – Sustainable Forest Management (AS4708-2013).
<i>Australia’s Biodiversity Strategy 2010-2030</i>	The Strategy is the guiding framework for biodiversity conservation for all sectors. We comply by identifying, protecting and managing biodiversity across our estate.
<i>Safework Australia – Forestry Operations Guidance Material</i>	Safework Australia has developed 12 guides to manage safety risks in forestry operations. We ensure our staff and contractors comply with legislation, and utilise the guidance material.
STATE AND REGIONAL	HOW WE COMPLY
<b>Our Place. Our Future. State Natural Resources Management Plan</b> South Australia (2012-2017) (Natural Resources Management Act 2004)	We work towards a common vision with other SA land management agencies, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taking responsibility for our natural resources and making informed decisions.</li> <li>• Sustainable management and productive use of land, water and air.</li> <li>• Improving the condition and resilience of natural systems.</li> </ul>
<b>South East Natural Resources Management Plan (2010)</b> (Natural Resources Management Act 2004)	We work towards the aspirational goals outlined in the Regional NRM Plan through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting healthy landscapes supporting high value ecological systems.</li> <li>• Being an active participant in the regional community.</li> <li>• Ensuring the long term resilience of the forest industry whilst taking responsibility for sustainable use and management of natural resources.</li> <li>• Providing NRM leadership, being adaptable and working with NRM partners.</li> <li>• Obtaining approval where required for relevant water affecting activities.</li> <li>• Undertaking effective control of pest plants and pest animals.</li> </ul>
<b>Biodiversity Plan for the South East of South Australia</b> (Croft et al, 1999)	We refer to this plan for information, statistics and ideas on how to manage native vegetation communities, native vegetation cover and fauna.
<b>Biological Survey of the South East South Australia</b> (Foulkes and Heard, 2003) <b>No Species Loss – Nature Conservation Strategy for South Australia</b> (2007-2017)	We work towards the recommendations by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surveying and recording locations of endangered, threatened and rare species.</li> <li>• Checking locations prior to operations, and developing plans to minimise impact.</li> <li>• Assessing habitat fragmentation across the estate, and establishing a biodiversity corridor network to connect high value habitat areas post clear fall.</li> <li>• Conserving and protecting isolated swamps and scattered trees in operations.</li> <li>• Participating in landscape scale biodiversity conservation with other major landholders.</li> </ul>
<b>Regional Species Conservation Assessment Report</b> (Gillam and Urban, 2011)	We refer to the Report to identify significant flora and fauna at a regional level.
<b>Limestone Coast Regional Plan</b> (August 2011)	We work towards the plan by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surveying and recording all environmental, cultural and heritage values across the estate.</li> <li>• Consulting and cooperating with our regional stakeholders in relevant aspects of forest management.</li> </ul>
<b>Lower Limestone Coast Water Allocation Plan</b> (Natural Resources Management Act 2004)	We work towards the plan by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring appropriate water licences are held for the plantation estate.</li> <li>• Monitoring water quality across our estate through a series of water sampling sites.</li> <li>• Establishing plantations according to our buffer guidelines to minimise impact to water quality.</li> </ul>
<b>Good Neighbour Charter for Commercial Tree Growing in the Green Triangle Region of South Australia and South Western Victoria</b>	We subscribe to the charter in order to enhance communication between us, our neighbours and community groups. We work in partnership to address local issues of mutual concern.
<b>South East Biodiversity Strategy (Horn, 2003 (ForestrySA))</b>	We are continuing the biodiversity corridor network strategy that was developed by ForestrySA staff.

### 3. OUR OPERATING RULES *continued*

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Green Triangle falls within the following Local Government areas (either partially or fully):

- **South Australia:** District Council of Grant, City of Mount Gambier, Naracoorte Lucindale Council, Kingston District Council, District Council of Robe, Wattle Range Council
- **Victoria:** West Wimmera Shire Council, Glenelg Shire Council

We work within our council planning schemes and collaborate where possible.

Council planning schemes are integrated into our road maintenance, noxious weeds, fire fuel management, plantation design, harvesting and transport operations.

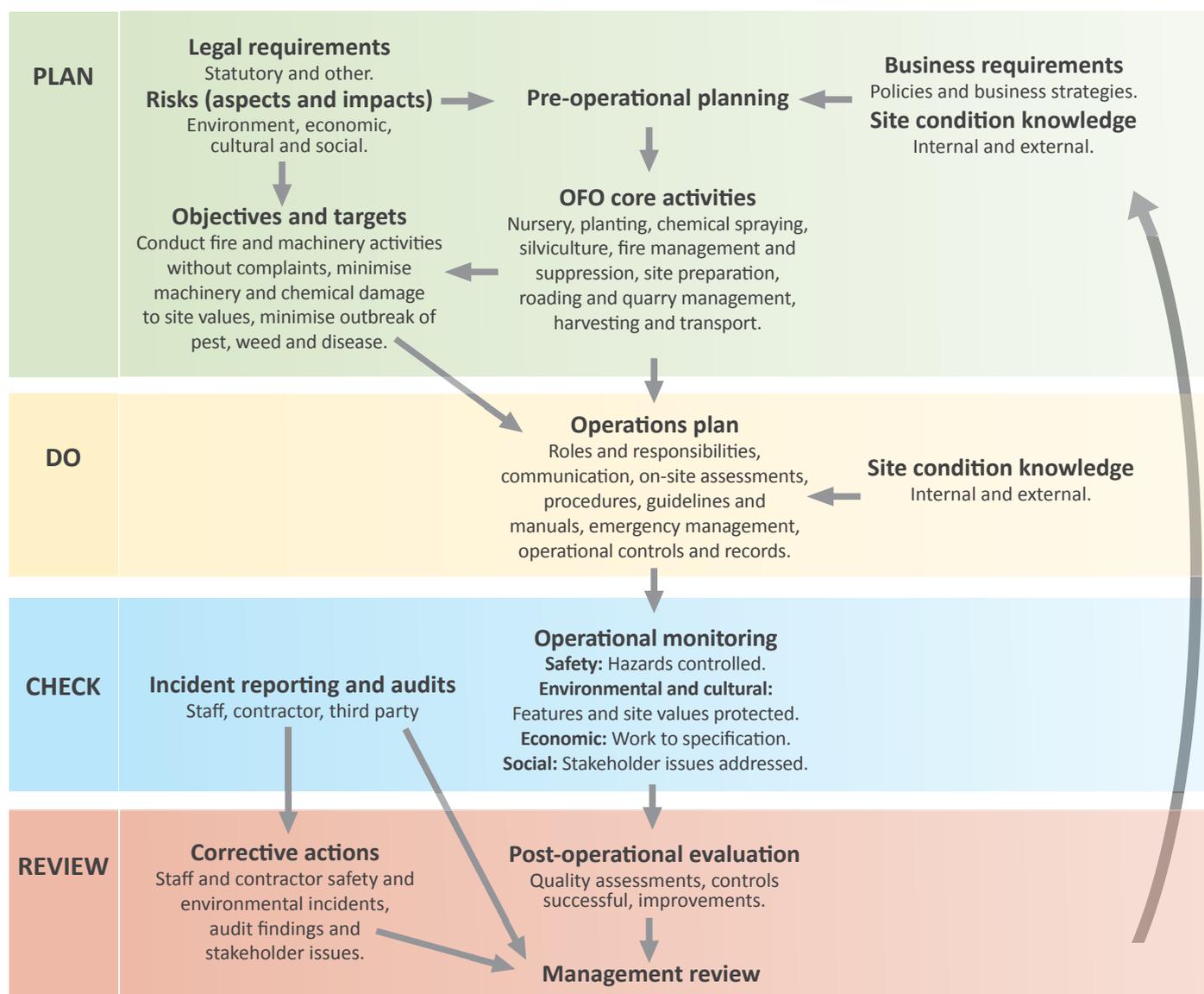
#### OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CONTROLS

Our operating conditions and controls are defined through risk assessment processes in our forest management system. The graphic at the bottom of this page gives a snap shot of how this works.

We formulate operational plans to be carried out by experienced staff and/or contractors.

The plans identify the conditions of the operations area and set controls and monitoring accordingly.

Operations are evaluated and learnings are fed back through the system ensuring continual improvement.



# 4. ASPECTS, IMPACTS, OBJECTIVES, TARGETS & ACTIONS

## ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF ACTIVITIES

An **aspect** is defined in the Australian Standard (AS4708-2013) as:

**An element of an enterprise's activities that can interact with environmental, economic, social or cultural factors and that can affect the outcomes of forest management for the production of forest products and forest services.**

**A significant aspect is one that has, or can have a significant impact.**

An **impact** is defined in the Australian Standard (AS4708-2013) as:

**Any change to environmental, economic, social or cultural factors, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from the enterprise's activities.**

**A significant impact is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity.**

Our staff have identified and assessed the aspects of our activities to determine the risk of the possible impacts on the sites where activities occur.

They have been assessed for significance using risk assessment tools within our forest management system.

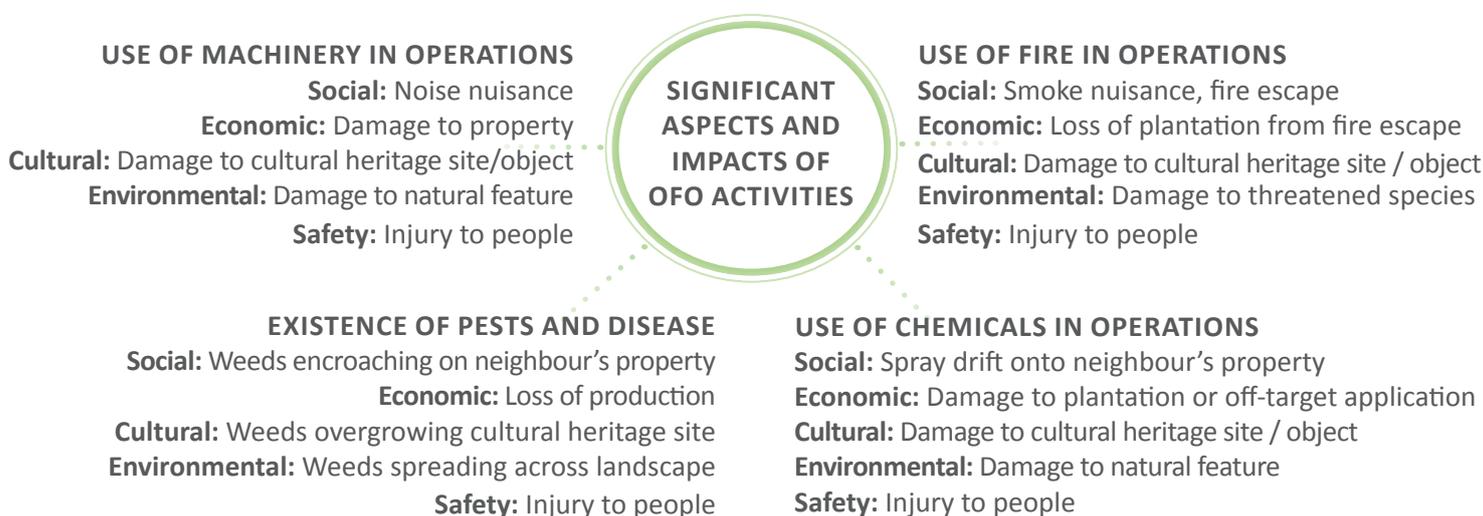
Our Aspect and Impact Register contains the detail about how the aspects and impacts are managed in our operations, and controls are monitored. The Register is subject to periodic review by key staff.

The risk assessment process occurs at two levels. The first stage is an activity based risk assessment where staff identify the aspects of each activity, and rate the level of severity based on the potential consequences of the impacts on various attributes that could be on site.

The second stage is the site specific assessment which identifies the presence of attributes on site when the operation is occurring, and evaluates the potential consequences of the operation on the attributes.

Controls are put in place and monitored throughout the operation.

In essence, the significant aspects and impacts of our activities are illustrated below.



## 4. ASPECTS, IMPACTS, OBJECTIVES, TARGETS & ACTIONS *continued*

### ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

Although the public is welcome to access the forest during daylight hours, general access to the forest can expose parts of it to illegal activities.

Illegal activities include:

#### **Arson**

Has an economic impact on our estate as a cause of wildfire, and serious safety impacts for staff, fire fighters and neighbours.

#### **Illegal firewood collection**

Has an environmental impact by the removal, disturbance and degradation of habitats. It has a cultural impact by the disturbance of Aboriginal heritage sites. There are also social impacts for members of the community who lawfully collect and sell firewood.

#### **Drug growing**

Has serious safety impacts for our staff and members of the public generally.

#### **Rubbish dumping**

Generally this impacts the forest aesthetically for members of the public, and leads to increase costs to remove the rubbish.

There are real safety impacts on workers depending on the type of rubbish to be removed.

- Household and industrial rubbish: Aesthetic impacts and potential safety impacts for workers removing the rubbish.
- Green waste rubbish: Significant impacts from the spread of pest and disease across the estate.
- Vehicles: Illegally dumped vehicles have aesthetic impacts on the forest, as well as economic impacts on the costs to remove. Significantly the dumping and torching of vehicles leads to increased likelihood of wildfire.

#### **Reckless driving**

Has an environmental impact from damage to species, waterways and pollution. Has an economic impact on our estate from damage to roads and other infrastructure. It has a cultural impact by the damage or disturbance of Aboriginal heritage values. It increases the risk of wildfire in summer and has serious safety impacts for people in the forest.

We ask people to respect the forest environment when they go into our plantation, and obtain any necessary permits. For example, unpermitted access to caves may pose a risk to Aboriginal rock art sites.

We do not set Objectives and Targets for illegal activities, but we do have strategies in place to prevent and mitigate their impact across the estate. These include:

- Report all instances to the Police
- Work with relevant authorities to prevent, control and prosecute illegal activities
- Overt and covert surveillance at sites by staff, the Police and other relevant authorities
- Restrict access to sites when appropriate, including the use of warning signs and physical barriers

### OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

Following on from our aspect and impact assessments, we set annual objectives and targets to manage significant impacts and monitor progress. Our high level objectives and targets are set out below, and specific KPIs and targets are set each year for staff to meet. Progress is monitored monthly and reviewed through annual management review.

## 4. ASPECTS, IMPACTS, OBJECTIVES, TARGETS & ACTIONS continued

### ASPECT - USE OF FIRE IN OPERATIONS

<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Achieve 100% of burns without generating community complaints
<b>TARGET</b>	Zero complaints
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Achieve burn program without any fire escapes
<b>TARGET</b>	Zero fire escapes

### ASPECT - USE OF MACHINERY IN OPERATIONS

<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Minimise damage to values on operating site
<b>TARGET</b>	Zero instances of damage to site values
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Reduce number of stakeholder complaints
<b>TARGET</b>	Zero complaints
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Prevent number of stakeholder complaints
<b>TARGET</b>	More instances of proactive planning than the previous year

### ASPECT - USE OF CHEMICALS IN OPERATIONS

<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	No chemical pollution, contamination and damage to values off and on operating site
<b>TARGET</b>	Zero instances of pollution, contamination or damage

### ASPECT - EXISTENCE OF PESTS AND DISEASE

<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Minimise the impact of pest, weed and disease in and from plantations
<b>TARGET</b>	Less than previous year

# 5. FOREST VALUES TO BE MANAGED

## MANAGING THE FOREST FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR COMMUNITY

We protect the environmental, economic, social and cultural benefits and values within our estate for the community now and into the future.

### ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

Our objective is to protect, maintain and enhance where possible, environmental values.

#### **Biodiversity values**

In Australia, more than 1,700 species and ecological communities are known to be threatened and at risk of extinction. We have identified the biodiversity values across our estate, and the majority of values are located within native vegetation inliers.

#### **Biodiversity priorities**

Our biodiversity priorities are managed through our *Conservation Feature Management Plan*. Our priorities are woodlands, wetlands, karsts and all potentially occurring rare, threatened and endangered species.

A series of biodiversity corridors have been established across our estate. Their purpose is to connect existing larger areas of native vegetation allowing fauna and flora movements between them.

During 2014 and 2015, 11.28ha of new corridors were established.

Our current management plan for native vegetation includes a further 40ha of planned corridors to be established as the existing plantation around them is clear felled.

The image below is an example of a corridor connecting native vegetation areas.



## 5. FOREST VALUES TO BE MANAGED **continued**

### **Significant biodiversity values**

There are more than 80 different threatened species across the estate, some of which are transient.

Despite inliers being small and fragmented, they still protect the majority of the known threatened species within them. The remaining species are within plantations and road reserves.

Our Significant Biodiversity Values are in the process of being ranked for significance and priority by a professional regional ecologist, and will be managed through our *Conservation Feature Management Plan*.

Details of threatened species, communities and habitats known to occur within our estate are in Appendix 1.

We have also reviewed the relevant national, state and regional threatening processes and threat abatement plans for biodiversity. Details are contained in Appendix 2.

**Aspects affecting biodiversity:** Use of fire, machinery and chemicals. Existence of pests and disease.

**Targets:** ZERO fire escapes; machinery damage to values, chemical pollution and contamination.  
MINIMISE impact of pests, weeds and disease in and from plantations.

### **Management actions:**

- Implement a conservation feature management plan to monitor biodiversity values and priorities.
- Identify and record new threatened species, communities and habitats locations in our GIS.
- Continue the biodiversity corridor network.
- Protect species from operational impacts by buffers, translocations or reversion of areas to native vegetation inlier.
- Maintain links with other natural resource management programs.
- Build strong working relationships with volunteers from conservation and wildlife management groups.
- Work with authorities in the development and implementation of recovery plans.

### **Water**

We proactively manage water across our estate. At a landscape level, we use the water entitlements from water licences held by the State for the use of groundwater by our plantation. This ensures the local community has sustainable access to water supplies.

A part of our estate is within a Ramsar wetland catchment. The 1971 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands aims to conserve natural and human-made habitats that are rare, representative or unique. Australia has 65 Ramsar sites covering over 8.3 million hectares. Two of the sites' catchment areas partially overlap our operational area, namely Bool and Hacks Lagoon and Piccaninnie Ponds Karst Wetlands. They are protected by plantation setbacks and buffers.

**Aspects impacting water:** Use of fire, machinery and chemicals. Existence of pests and disease.

**Targets:** ZERO Fire escapes, machinery damage to values, chemical pollution and contamination.  
MINIMISE impact of pests, weeds and disease in and from plantations.

### **Management actions**

- Correct use of chemicals in operations to maintain water quality.
- Long and short term water monitoring sites.
- Assess and monitor wetland condition.
- Protect riparian and wetland vegetation.
- Maintain and enhance wetland condition through pest management.
- Assess wetland and watercourse conditions, and apply plantation setbacks and operational buffers.

## 5. FOREST VALUES TO BE MANAGED continued

### Soil

Maintaining soil quality is important to us. The vast majority of the estate grows on iron podzols (47%), humus podzols (21%) and terra rossa (19%) soil types. These sandy soils are generally low in fertility and evaporation typically exceeds precipitation for 5 to 6 months of the year.

Significant research was conducted in the 1970s and 1980s to maintain soil fertility and those recommendations have been adopted into our silvicultural practices.

**Aspects impacting soil:** Use of fire, machinery and chemicals.

**Targets:** ZERO fire escapes, machinery damage to values, chemical pollution, contamination.

#### Management actions:

- Match machine and silviculture regime to the site and weather conditions.
- Manage potential drainage and erosion issues.
- Maximise debris retention and distribution across sites.
- Minimise debris burning.
- Design forest roads to minimise disturbance.
- Replenish nutrients through fertilisation.

### Air

We are committed to reducing potential impacts of activities on air quality. Our operations are conducted under conditions that minimise the impacts on neighbours and stakeholders.

**Aspects affecting air:** Use of fire, machinery and chemicals.

**Targets:** ZERO: Fire escapes, complaints, chemical pollution, contamination.

IMPROVED: Proactive stakeholder planning.

#### Management actions:

- Consider and minimise the impact on the public when planning operations.
- Undertake chemical operations during appropriate weather conditions to minimise spray drift.
- Burn during appropriate weather conditions to minimise smoke nuisance.
- Identify other mechanisms to reduce fire fuel.
- Good forest road planning and maintenance to reduce dust and particle nuisance.

### Caves

We proactively manage and protect caves across our estate. There are in excess of 170 caves and sinkholes within the plantation. A number of the caves are important habitat for nationally critically endangered bats and others contain important archaeological deposits containing remains of extinct megafauna.

Cave diving and exploration is an important social value for the Green Triangle Region and is managed through a permit system by the State. These features are significant for environmental, conservation, recreation, paleontological and Aboriginal heritage reasons. They are protected by plantation setbacks and buffers.

**Aspects affecting caves:** Use of machinery and chemicals.

**Targets:** ZERO Machinery damage to values, chemical pollution and contamination.

#### Management actions:

- Manage caves for recreational use with relevant authorities.
- Identify and record new cave locations in our GIS, and liaise with authorities and stakeholders
- Protect caves from operational impact by buffers.

## 5. FOREST VALUES TO BE MANAGED **continued**

### CULTURAL VALUES

Our objective is to protect cultural values

#### Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The Green Triangle was occupied by numerous groups of Aboriginal people in the past. Today, Aboriginal Traditional Owners still occupy the South East region and have a strong ongoing connection to their country, which they see as highly significant.

Evidence of stone tool manufacturing, stone tools, campsites, scar trees or markings within caves are found across the Green Triangle. The central archive shows sites located across the Green Triangle, including 39 on our estate. In South Australia, all Aboriginal cultural values are protected under Section 23 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 and in Victoria under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006.

Currently there are no Native Title claims over the area; however, Aboriginal people still hold traditional custodianship over land within the Green Triangle.

#### Other Cultural Heritage

The plantations in the Green Triangle were first established in the late 1880's and contain numerous other cultural values.

Sites include mill sites, graves, pub sites, historic plantings, stone walls, forest house sites, nurseries, fire memorials, men's camps, boy's camps and prisoner of war camps, train lines, horse-drawn cart route, school and monuments. Many of these sites are places of high State heritage value under the Heritage Places Act 1993 (SA).

**Aspects impacting cultural heritage:** Use of fire, machinery and chemicals. Existence of pests and disease.

**Targets:** ZERO Fire escapes, machinery damage to values, chemical pollution, contamination.

MINIMISE: Impact of pest, weed and disease in and from plantations.

#### Management actions:

- Protect all cultural heritage sites and artefacts on site from operational impacts by buffers
- Identify and record new sites and objects in our GIS
- Report new sites and objects to the Department of State Development Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation in South Australia.
- Report all newly discovered Aboriginal cultural heritage to Aboriginal Victoria to ensure it is registered
- Continue to consult with local Aboriginal groups for site management
- Consult local Aboriginal focus groups for site management and training
- Consult with Traditional Owners about the identification, protection and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- Participate in forestry related projects with local communities

### SOCIAL VALUES

Our objective is to respect the social aspects of the communities in which we operate.

#### Tourism and recreation

The Plantation Lease Agreement with the South Australian Government provides the public with the same rights to lawfully access and use our estate as existed at the commencement of that Agreement.

This means that general forest access is welcome during daylight hours and does not require a permit.

Recreational opportunities include simply walking through the forests and driving on our established forest roads and tracks. However, we are aware of the impact that social activities can have on other values such as heritage and the environment. We will continue to manage and protect Aboriginal heritage sites, objects and remains and the natural environment while supporting social activities by continuing to consult with relevant stakeholders, Aboriginal groups and government agencies.

## 5. FOREST VALUES TO BE MANAGED **continued**

It is important that when people access the forests, they respect the forest environment, including flora, fauna, heritage and cultural areas. When people go into our plantation they are increasing the likelihood of damaging protected values on site, starting fires, spreading weeds and injuring themselves and others.

Some activities need permits from the State, and these include caving, cave diving and horse riding. Members of the public can also apply to the State to hold specific events in the forest. Since 1978, off-road competition the “Pines Enduro”, promoted by the Millicent Sand Buggy Club, has included some 70km of forest tracks and roadways within our Mount Burr plantation estate at Tantanoola. This is a national event and the only event of its type to be held in pine plantation.

Since 2017 we have been a proud supporter of Ghost Mushroom Lane, located in our plantations near Glencoe. The event occurs in May and June each year and is managed by ForestrySA on behalf of the State.

We will generally limit access to the plantations when needed for operational, safety or emergency reasons. This is typically seen during periods of heavy operations, and extreme fire danger days. We will also restrict access to the plantations when needed for environmental reasons. This will typically happen at certain times of the year in areas where there are threatened species or ecological communities present.

We do not set Objectives and Targets for Tourism and Recreation, but we do have strategies in place to promote these values, and mitigate their impact. These include:

- Work with stakeholders for tourism development opportunities and funding
- Partner with Councils for tourism and provide recreational opportunities in the forests
- Monitor recreational activities and sites to minimise negative environmental, cultural and social impacts

### **ECONOMIC VALUES**

Our objective is to optimise the commercial value of the plantation estate. The management of our estate is generally consistent across the Green Triangle, with minor modifications to accommodate site specific characteristics. *Pinus radiata* is the backbone of the local timber industry and has economies of scale for value adding in processing and through the supply chain.

#### **Wood products**

Products from our estate supply a number of regional and interstate sawmills, preservation mills, pulp facilities and some international markets. Domestic customers need high quality medium sized sawlog for the Australian housing market. Our logs supplied domestically are used for framing and structural timbers, pallets and sleepers, preservation treated products, panels and wood chips. Logs sold for export are either too large, too small or surplus to the domestic market. Internationally, that wood is used for the pulp, veneer and sawlog markets.

We do not set Objectives and Targets for wood products, but we do have strategies in place to promote these values, and mitigate their impact. These include:

- Grow a sustainable wood supply.
- Increase the value of wood products.
- Supply our domestic customers with a continuous wood supply.
- Take advantage of export market cycles.
- Provide contractors with stable operating levels throughout domestic and export market cycles.

#### **Non-wood products**

Although our estate is commercial, there are also a small number of non-wood products that we manage through licenses and agreements. These include:

- Sandmining, grazing and agistment of livestock and telecommunications towers.

We manage these products to minimise negative impacts on commercial, environmental and recreational use of the forest. We do not set Objectives and Targets for non-wood products, but we do have strategies in place to promote these values, and mitigate their impact. These include:

- Enter into commercial agreements.
- Monitor activities and sites to minimise negative environmental, cultural and social impacts.

# 6. FOREST OVERVIEW AND PROTECTION

## PLANTATION

*Pinus radiata* is the preferred plantation species for our estate. It was introduced into Australia in the early days of forestry and became the species of choice for softwood plantations following extensive trials over the past 100 years.

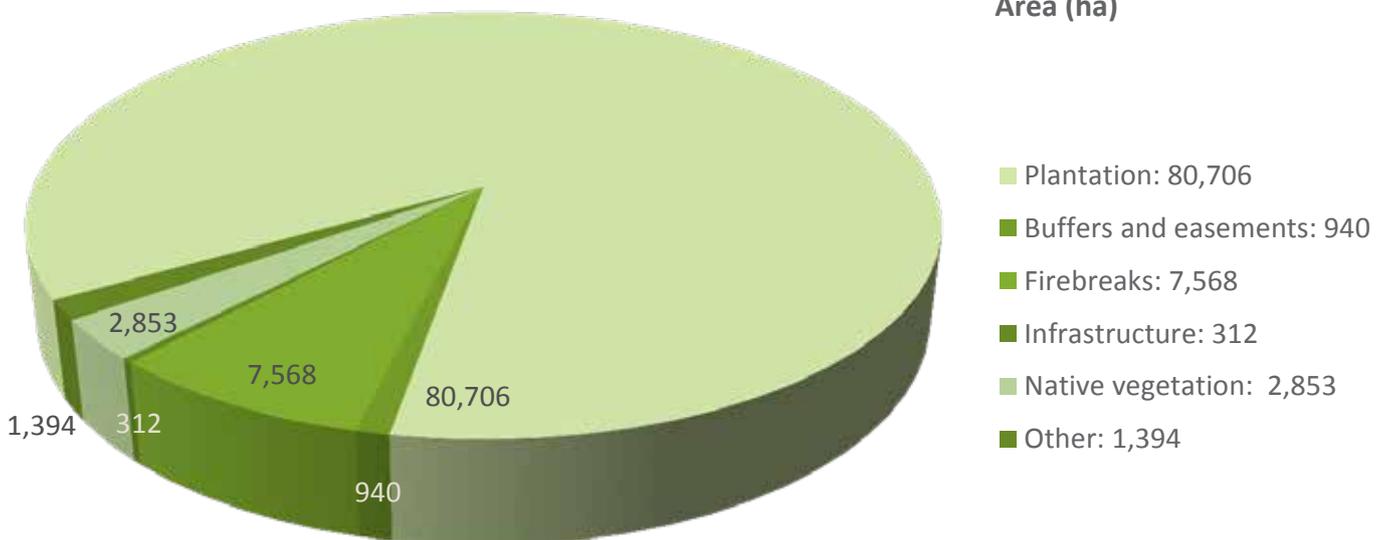
It is well suited to the climate of the region, and is frost and dry soil resilient. It satisfies a range of end uses from tissue paper to structural timber. Softwood species make up 50% of the national wood volume.

We are the largest producer in the Green Triangle Region.

## DEFINED FOREST AREA

Our defined forest area is updated annually. We have approximately 93,000ha in our Green Triangle estate comprising plantation, infrastructure and native vegetation inliers.

### Estate overview



Area (ha)

- Plantation: 80,706
- Buffers and easements: 940
- Firebreaks: 7,568
- Infrastructure: 312
- Native vegetation: 2,853
- Other: 1,394

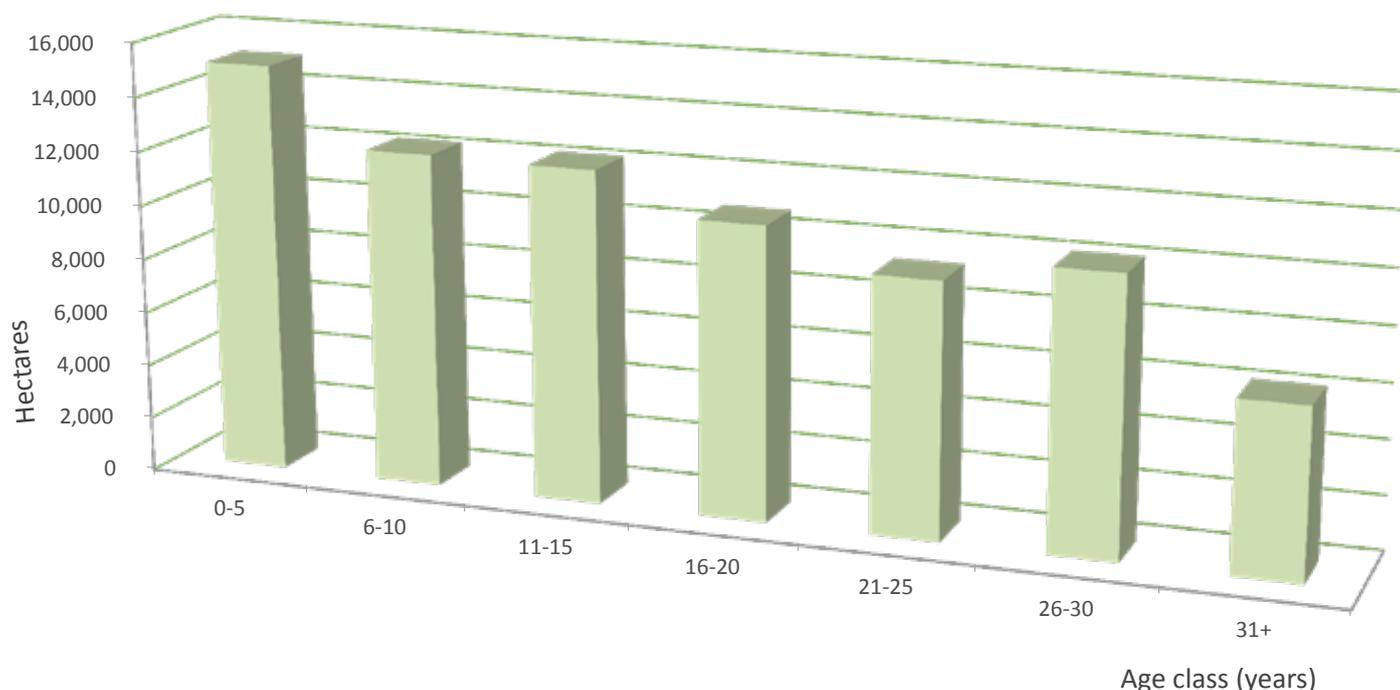
## 6. FOREST OVERVIEW AND PROTECTION **continued**

Our plantation harvesting is sustainable and calculated using Woostock software.

The areas from the 1980s Ash Wednesday replant are reaching clear fall size. As a result, our planting levels are increasing. In 2013 we planted 3.4 million seedlings across 2,000 hectares in the Green Triangle. In 2016 this amount had increased to 4.8 million seedlings across 2,910 hectares. Planting takes place annually in June and July with seedlings and cuttings sourced from our own nursery in Glencoe.

The graph below shows the increased planted area in the past 5-10 years. Increased young plantation area demonstrates our customers' preference for smaller timber.

### Area distribution by age class



## INVENTORY RESULTS AND FORECASTS

We use our Yield Regulation System combined with Woodstock estate optimisation software to regulate the long and short term yield of the forest estate. This process is underpinned by substantial spatial and field sampling datasets, as well as stand management records. These datasets are kept up to date through annual surveying and measurement programs, and periodic updates of stand records.

Lidar (Light detection and ranging) is used to determine site quality of all plantation areas at approximately age 10. Analysis and comparison to previous rotation data helps determine whether there are any changes. This in turn assists in deciding fertiliser needs and priorities.

Long term projections of yield rely on growth and yield models which have been developed based on regional growth data collected over many decades in a network of Permanent Sample Plots (PSP).

To monitor the accuracy of yield forecasts we perform two types of yield reconciliations: (1) comparison of predicted yield with yield realised during harvesting and (2) predicted growth versus growth measured in PSPs.

Furthermore, independent verification of our estate area, plantation volumes and values is performed annually by external auditors.

Yield levels are set with the aim of optimising the value of the estate within the constraints of the management objectives and market conditions. Our strategies include:

- Update plantation estate data to ensure yield calculations continue to be accurate.
- Optimise use of plantations, including minimising waste.
- Maintain sustainable yields compatible with market demands.

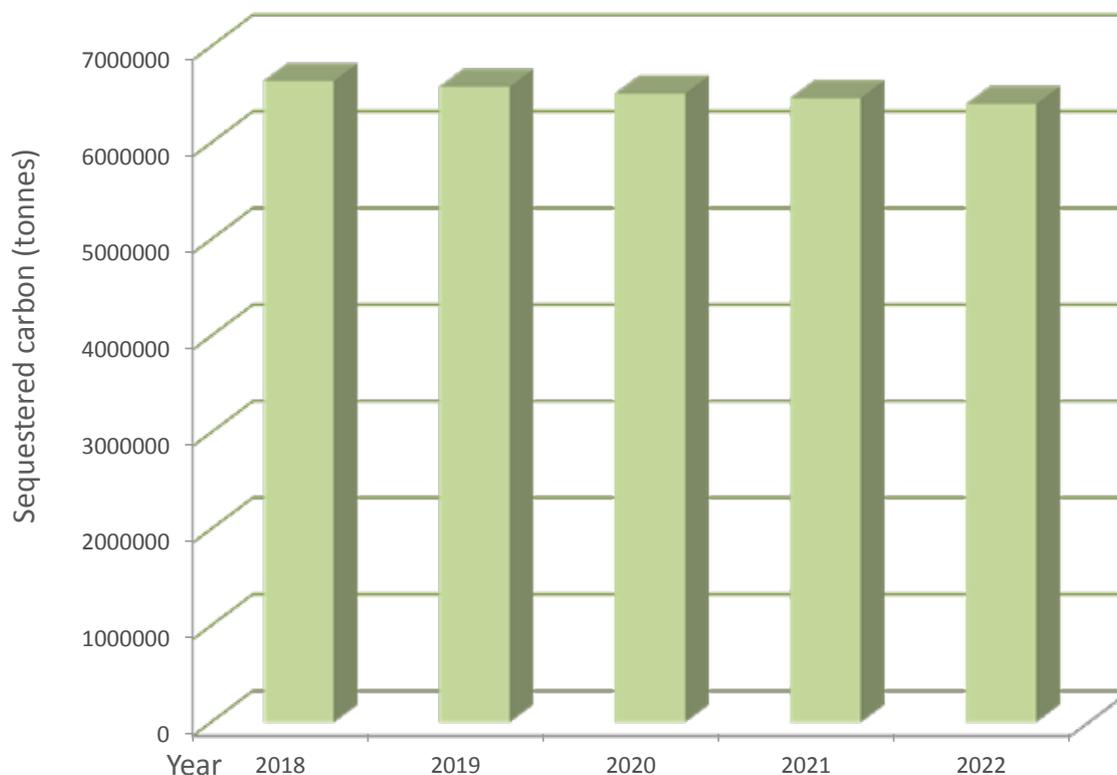
## 6. FOREST OVERVIEW AND PROTECTION **continued**

### CARBON

We recognise that our forests have an important role as a key contributor to the carbon cycle.

As a result we measure and monitor the carbon sequestration of our plantations.

Using the Australian Greenhouse Office methodology, we estimate the amounts sequestered are as shown in the graph below.



We plan our operations with the aim of minimising stored carbon losses.

We do not set Objectives and Targets for carbon, but we do have strategies in place. These include:

- Immediate response to fire events to protect forest areas.
- Minimise burning between rotations.
- Reduce fallow periods across the estate.
- Minimise soil erosion activities.

### FOSSIL FUELS

We recognise that operations conducted on our land use fossil fuels and emit greenhouse gasses.

We are committed to minimising those emissions by our staff and contractors.

We do not set Objectives and Targets for fossil fuels, but we do have strategies in place. These include:

- Use fuel efficient and fit for purpose vehicles and equipment.
- Service and maintain vehicles and equipment regularly for optimal efficiency.
- Optimise cartage routes and consolidate and schedule works programs.
- Consider fuel efficient vehicles and machinery in tendered works.

### FOREST PROTECTION

The main risks to our forests come from weeds, pest plants and animals, disease and fire.

Other threatening processes include:

- Climate change.
- Weather events (drought, flood, frost, hail, lightning, extreme wind).

## 6. FOREST OVERVIEW AND PROTECTION *continued*

### FIRE

Our primary priority with regard to fire is the protection of life and property. Our estate is a high-value asset and we have a *Fire Management Plan* with strategies for its protection.

To control risk, we have our own industry brigade and work in cooperation with the CFS, CFA and adjacent landholders. We also have a network of firebreaks, airstrips, fire dams, water-points and capacity to respond to fires as they occur.

**Aspects impacting forest protection:** Use of Fire

**Targets:** ZERO fire escapes

#### **Management actions:**

- Undertake appropriate fire prevention, detection and suppression activities to minimise spread of wildfire.
- Maintain appropriately trained and resourced firefighting crews.
- Cooperate in fire management activities with other firefighting agencies, industry and the community.
- Investigate and review the outcomes of significant fire incidents.
- Contribute to research into fire behaviour and ecological responses to fire.
- Manage fire using the Australian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS).
- Promote inter-agency fire protection activities by contributing to local and state fire forums.

### WEEDS, PESTS AND DISEASES

We recognise that weeds, pest and pathogens cross boundaries of all land. Prevention and early intervention are the most cost effective means of pest management.

We manage this through our own measures, and cooperate with our neighbours and relevant government agencies.

#### **Weeds**

Weeds affect biodiversity values, increase competition, impede access and can create health and fire hazards.

There are numerous declared weeds species occurring in the Green Triangle and we have a *Weed Management Plan* to manage significant environmental and economic weeds across our estate.

The noxious weeds we are targeting across our estate include:

- African boxthorn, African feathergrass, Bathurst burr, Boneseed, Bridal creeper, Cape tulip, Dolichos pea, English broom, European blackberry, False caper, Gorse, Horehound, Innocent weed, Lincoln weed, Madeira vine, Noogoora burr, Pampas grass, Prickly pear, Salvation Jane, Skeleton weed, Sweet briar, Tree of heaven and Variegated thistle.

#### **Pest Animals**

Pest animals are introduced animals that have been deliberately or accidentally released and are a serious threat to biodiversity values and to public safety.

Known declared animals on our estate include:

- Red fox, Feral deer, European rabbit, Brown hare, Feral goat and Feral pig.

## 6. FOREST OVERVIEW AND PROTECTION **continued**

### **Pest insects**

Insects are a serious threat to the economic values of our estate as infestations can cause tree death, attack logs on the ground and cause growth loss. Some wasp and moth species pose safety hazards to the public. Known insects on our estate, or that pose a threat to our estate include:

- Sirex wood wasp, Five-spined bark beetle, Monterey pine aphid, Black pine bark beetle, Golden haired bark beetle, Pine looper, Tussock moths, Wingless grasshopper, Australian plague locust, Cockchafer beetles, European wasp, Snails, Giant pine scale.

### **Diseases**

Tree diseases are often present and go unnoticed until an outbreak occurs and the trees are severely damaged. Some diseases have an economic impact and cause damage to the wood which leads to downgrading of the timber.

The most important forest diseases are those caused by fungi, and there are usually no practical methods of control apart from silvicultural measures to ensure trees are as healthy as possible. Diseases that are known to impact our estate include:

- Diplodia needle blight, Cyclaneusma needle blight (spring needle cast), Phytophthora, Armillaria and Dothistroma needle blight.

**Aspects impacting forest protection:** Existence of pests and disease.

**Targets:** MINIMISE impact of pests, weeds and disease in and from plantations.

### **Management actions:**

- Undertake forest health surveillance programs.
- Integrate weed and pest control programs with regional and interagency ones.
- Work with neighbours to control pests.
- Adopt practices to minimise the risk of outbreaks and spread of weeds, pests and diseases.
- Manage high risk activities that have the potential to introduce or spread weeds, pests and diseases.

# 7. SILVICULTURAL REGIMES

## ESTABLISHMENT AND HARVESTING

Our silvicultural regime aims to maximise survival of the plantation, and optimise sawlog volume and estate value.

It has been developed, implemented and refined in the Green Triangle since the 1880s.

This has led to significant gains in genetic selection, nutrient management and thinning regimes of our plantation.

Site preparation involves maximising nutrient retention, water availability and tree survival.

This is shown pictorially in the table on the next page and embedded within our forest management system procedures and manuals.

Although we do not set Objective and Targets, our strategies include:

- Design and grow sustainable and profitable plantation.
- Use best practice silviculture through continuous learning from research.

## 7. SILVICULTURAL REGIMES *continued*

	Activity	Age (years)	Stocking post activity (sph)	Average height (m)	Activity description	Site image	Site description
Final harvest		32+	0	25+	Road work Final harvest		Post harvest residue has un-merchantable log and debris retained on site.
Establishment		0	0	0	Site design, site preparation, cultivation, preplant spraying,		Debris has been broken up or removed. Site cultivated and weeds treated for planting.
Planting		0	1,600	0.2	Pegging, planting, surveying.		Site pegged and planted within two month window.
Post plant tending		1	1,600	0.5	Survival counts, refilling, post-plant tending.		Pine crop will have significant competition from weeds. Aerial and manual tending aims to manage weed competition. Survival counts indicate whether refilling is required.
Young age fertilising		2-4	1,600	2	Growth plots, young age fertiliser.		Pine crop will have established dominance over site and nutrition requirements are considered.

## 7. SILVICULTURAL REGIMES *continued*

	Activity	Age (years)	Stocking post activity (sph)	Average height (m)	Activity description	Site image	Site description
Access prune		Low cut: 5-7 High cut: 7-9	1,600	6-14	Access pruning		Pine limbs will grow across access tracks and require pruning for thoroughfare.
Thinning and fertilising		First thinning: 11-15	600-750	11-15	Bay thinning to five rows and removal of poorly formed / suppressed trees, so better trees grow quicker. Consider fertiliser 12+ months after thinning.		Lower limbs have been suppressed for log quality. Crop thinning will remove every fifth row and harvest small or badly formed trees.
		Second thinning: 17-22	350-550	17-22	As above		Tree crop is generally of good form but growth will decrease unless thinning occurs to allocate resource to preferred trees.
		Third thinning: 23-28	200-300	23-28	As above		Tree crop is thinned and is of superior quality for final crop harvest. Fertiliser application at this point often yields very good financial returns.
Pre-harvest teniding		31+	200-300	30-40	Casotti (pre-clearfall weed treatment)		Some areas will have weed control prior to final crop harvest to manage weeds which could delay re-planting.

## 7. SILVICULTURAL REGIMES **continued**

### HARVESTING STRATEGIES

We use Woodstock software to schedule our harvesting operations, including three thinnings and clear fall.

The program uses a 75 year planning horizon and configures the most optimal outcome within a range of constraints, including age and size structure, growth, market demand and silvicultural requirements.

This ensures continual production of the timber volumes and sizes required by our customers.

Clear felled areas are re-established within the shortest time consistent with best practise.

Planting occurs during a two-month planting period in winter, whereas preparation for re-establishment takes place throughout the year. Our strategies include:

- Monitor and manage harvest levels.
- Plan and manage operations to ensure sustainable yield and growth.
- Ensure timely re-establishment of clear felled areas.

### ROADING AND INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGIES

We maintain a network of forest roads throughout our estate, principally to assist with harvesting and transport. It also allows access for silviculture operations and fire protection.

We consider a number of factors, including topography, geology, soils, environmental values and traffic volume when determining road requirements and design. The network is extended and improved as operational requirements change.

We have established and operate a series of limestone quarries across our plantation estate to supply road material.

Quarries are placed where suitable material is readily available and at a frequency that minimises transport distance to where rubble is required. Our strategies include:

- Plan roading requirements according to harvest forecasts and schedules.
- Plan quarry network to supply adequate material and minimise haulage distance.



# 8. STAKEHOLDER INPUT

## **WE VALUE YOUR FEEDBACK**

We acknowledge the positive contribution that stakeholder perspectives and expertise make to forest management.

This Plan will operate for a period of five years from September 2016 to September 2021.

Comments received from stakeholders were reviewed for applicability and incorporated where possible and practical into the development of this Plan.

We value feedback from stakeholders and will consider comments on this Plan, and outside the scope of the Plan, for possible incorporation into our forest management practices.

The Plan is available on our website at [www.onefortyone.com](http://www.onefortyone.com) and stakeholder input is welcomed at any time via the website, or comments can be emailed to [fms@onefortyone.com](mailto:fms@onefortyone.com), or directed in writing to:

OneFortyOne Plantations  
PO Box 1383  
Mount Gambier, SA, 5290

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1: Vulnerable and endangered species occurring in the Green Triangle estate.

Vulnerability and endangerment rating abbreviations	
CR	Critically Endangered (Federal Rating)
EN	Endangered (Federal Rating)
VU	Vulnerable (Federal Rating)
E	Endangered (State Rating)
V	Vulnerable (State Rating)
R	Rare (State Rating)
T	Threatened
K	Known

FLORA Species	Common name	Australia	South Australia	South East
<i>Olearia glutinosa</i>	Sticky Daisy-bush		E	
<i>Chorizandra australis</i>	Bristle-rush		E	E
<i>Scaevola hookeri</i>	Creeping Fanflower		E	
<i>Cullen microcephalum</i>	Mountain Scurf-pea		E	
<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	Grey Parrot-pea		E	E
<i>Dianella callicarpa</i>	Swamp Flax-lily		E	E
<i>Xanthorrhoea minor ssp. lutea</i>	Little Yacca		E	T
<i>Caladenia parva</i>	Small Green-comb Spider-orchid		E	
<i>Chiloglottis cornuta</i>	Green Bird-orchid		E	
<i>Chiloglottis trapeziformis</i>	Dainty Bird-orchid		E	
<i>Diuris chryseopsis</i>	Cowslip Orchid		E	E
<i>Pterostylis concinna</i>	Trim Greenhood		E	
<i>Pterostylis melagramma</i>	Tall Greenhood		E	
<i>Thelymitra ixioides</i>	Spotted Sun-orchid		E	
<i>Olearia pannosa ssp. pannosa</i>	Silver Daisy-bush	VU	V	
<i>Senecio psilocarpus</i>	Smooth-fruited Groundsel	VU	V	V
<i>Poa meionectes</i>	Fine-leaf Tussock-grass		V	K
<i>Juncus amabilis</i>	(blank)		V	K
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet Wattle		V	V
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	VU	V	V
<i>Hovea linearis</i>	Common Hovea		V	V
<i>Utricularia beagleholei</i>	Beaglehole's Bladderwort		V	
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	Pale Vanilla-lily		V	T
<i>Mitrasacme pilosa var. pilosa</i>	Hairy Mitrewort		V	V
<i>Caladenia venusta</i>	Large White Spider-orchid		V	V
<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>	Moose Orchid		V	V
<i>Pterostylis sp. Sandheath (D.Murfet 3190)</i>	Tiny Greenhood		V	V

## APPENDIX 1: continued

FLORA Species	Common name	Australia	South Australia	South East
<i>Thelymitra crenulata</i>	Dark Bud Sun-orchid		V	
<i>Thelymitra holmesii</i>	Blue Star Sun-orchid		V	V
<i>Thelymitra latifolia</i>	Flat-leaf Sun-orchid		V	
<i>Thelymitra peniculata*</i>	Blue Star Sun-orchid		V	R
<i>Mazus pumilio</i>	Swamp Mazus		V	V
<i>Isotoma fluviatilis ssp. australis</i>	Swamp Isotome		R	R
<i>Lobelia pratioides</i>	Poison Lobelia		R	R
<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	Prickly Starwort		R	R
<i>Cardamine tenuifolia</i>	Slender Bitter-cress		R	R
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	Tall Saw-sedge		R	R
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge		R	R

FAUNA Species	Common Name	Australia	South Australia
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	EN	V
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne</i>	Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south-eastern)	EN	E
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	VU	
<i>Diomedea epomophora (sensu stricto)</i>	Southern Royal Albatross	VU	
<i>Diomedea exulans (sensu lato)</i>	Wandering Albatross	VU	
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal Albatross	EN	
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	VU	
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	CR	E
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	VU	
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant Petrel	EN	
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel	VU	
<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	Orange-bellied Parrot	CR	E
<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	Fairy Prion (southern)	VU	
<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains-wanderer	CR	E
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	EN	
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross	VU	
<i>Thalassarche cauta cauta</i>	Shy Albatross, Tasmanian Shy Albatross	VU	
<i>Thalassarche cauta stadi</i>	White-capped Albatross	VU	
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross	EN	
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross	VU	
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	VU	
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Salvin's Albatross	VU	
<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo		V
<i>Antechinus minimus maritimus</i>	Swamp Antechinus (mainland)	VU	
<i>Antechinus minimus maritimus</i>	Swamp Antechinus (mainland)	VU	
<i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (Eastern)	EN	V
<i>Miniopterus orianae bassanii</i>	Southern Bent-wing Bat	CR	
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo (SE mainland)	VU	

## APPENDIX 1: continued

<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	Konoom, Smoky Mouse	EN	
<i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i>	Dayang, Heath Rat	VU	E
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	VU	R
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	Eastern Dwarf Galaxias, Dwarf Galaxias	VU	
<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	Macquarie Perch	EN	
<i>Nannoperca obscura</i>	Yarra Pygmy Perch	VU	
<i>Nannoperca variegata</i>	Variiegated, Ewens and Golden Pygmy Perch	VU	
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Australian Grayling	VU	
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling Grass Frog, Southern Bell Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog	VU	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	EN	
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	VU	
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle	EN	
<i>Delma impar</i>	Striped Legless Lizard	VU	E
<i>Euastacus bispinosus</i>	Glenelg Spiny Freshwater Crayfish, Pricklyback	EN	

## APPENDIX 2: Threat Abatement Plans.

Commonwealth	South Australia	Victoria – Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 Potentially Threatening Processes
<p>Link to EPBC Act Lists</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/about/epbc-act-lists#species">www.environment.gov.au/epbc/about/epbc-act-lists#species</a></p>	<p>There are no State Threat Abatement Plans in SA as they are not provided for in legislation.</p>	<p>Link to List of Potentially Threatening Processes</p> <p><a href="http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/251515/201207-FFG-processes-list.pdf">www.depi.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/251515/201207-FFG-processes-list.pdf</a></p>
<p>Threat abatement plan for competition and land degradation by rabbits – 2008</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/tap/rabbits08.html">www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/tap/rabbits08.html</a></p>		<p>Increase in sediment input to rivers and streams due to human activities – No. 122, 2003.</p> <p><a href="http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/249964/Increase_in_sediment_input_into_Victorian_rivers_and_streams_due_to_human_activities.pdf">www.depi.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/249964/Increase_in_sediment_input_into_Victorian_rivers_and_streams_due_to_human_activities.pdf</a></p>
<p>Threat abatement plan for disease in natural ecosystems caused by <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> – 2014</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/threat-abatement-plan-disease-natural-ecosystems-caused-phytophthora-cinnamomi">www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/threat-abatement-plan-disease-natural-ecosystems-caused-phytophthora-cinnamomi</a></p>		<p>Predation of native wildlife by the introduced Red Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> - No. 44 (revised 2002).</p> <p><a href="http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/249972/Predation_of_native_wildlife_by_the_introduced_Red_Fox_Vulpes_vulpes.pdf">www.depi.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/249972/Predation_of_native_wildlife_by_the_introduced_Red_Fox_Vulpes_vulpes.pdf</a></p>
<p>Threat abatement plan for infection of amphibians with chytrid fungus resulting in chytridiomycosis – 2006</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/tap/chytrid.html">www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/tap/chytrid.html</a></p>		<p>Predation of Native Wildlife by the Cat <i>Felis catus</i> – No. 80, 2004.</p> <p><a href="http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/249970/Predation_of_Native_Wildlife_by_the_Cat_Felis_catus.pdf">www.depi.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/249970/Predation_of_Native_Wildlife_by_the_Cat_Felis_catus.pdf</a></p>
<p>Threat abatement plan for predation by European red fox – 2008</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/tap/foxes08.html">www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/tap/foxes08.html</a></p>		<p>Loss of hollow-bearing trees from Victorian native forests and woodlands – No. 192, 2003.</p> <p><a href="http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/249968/Loss_of_hollow-bearing_trees_from_Victorian_native_forests.pdf">www.depi.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/249968/Loss_of_hollow-bearing_trees_from_Victorian_native_forests.pdf</a></p>
<p>Threat abatement plan for predation by feral cats – 2015</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/tap/threat-abatement-plan-feral-cats">www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/tap/threat-abatement-plan-feral-cats</a></p>		<p>Collection of native orchids</p> <p><i>Action Statement for this threat has not yet been prepared.</i></p>
		<p>Infection of amphibians with Chytrid Fungus, resulting in chytridiomycosis.</p> <p><i>Action Statement for this threat has not yet been prepared.</i></p>
		<p>Invasion of native vegetation by environmental weeds</p> <p><i>Action Statement for this threat has not yet been prepared.</i></p>
		<p>Invasion of native vegetation by Blackberry <i>Rubus fruticosus</i></p> <p><i>Action Statement for this threat has not yet been prepared.</i></p>

## APPENDIX 2: continued

RECOVERY		
Commonwealth	South Australia	Victoria: Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 Action Statements
National Recovery Plan for the South-Eastern Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne</i>  <a href="http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/c-b-graptogyne.html">www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/c-b-graptogyne.html</a>	Recovery of Southern Brown Bandicoot ( <i>Isodon obesulus</i> ) populations in the South East of South Australia. July 2006	South-eastern Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne</i>  <a href="http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/251225/Red-tailed-Black-Cockatoo_Calyptorhynchus_banksii-graptogyne.pdf">www.depi.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/251225/Red-tailed-Black-Cockatoo_Calyptorhynchus_banksii-graptogyne.pdf</a>
National Recovery Plan for the Clover Glycine <i>Glycine latrobeana</i>  <a href="http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/glycine-latrobeana.html">www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/glycine-latrobeana.html</a>	Regional Action Plan for the Southern Bent-wing Bat <i>Miniopterus schreibersii bassanii</i> in the South East of South Australia December 2009	Heath Mouse, <i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i> No. 187, 2003.  <a href="http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/246523/Heath_Mouse_Pseudomys_shortridgei.pdf">www.depi.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/246523/Heath_Mouse_Pseudomys_shortridgei.pdf</a>
	Review of the Regional Action Plan for the Heath Mouse <i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i> in the South East of South Australia. June 2015	Brolga <i>Grus rubicunda</i> <a href="http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/251175/Brolga_Grus_rubicunda.pdf">www.depi.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/251175/Brolga_Grus_rubicunda.pdf</a>
	Regional Action Plans for the Recovery of Threatened Fauna in the South East of South Australia Species: Bush Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus grallarius</i> Striped Legless Lizard <i>Delma impar</i> Southern Bell Frog <i>Litoria raniformis</i> Heath Mouse <i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i> Long-nosed Potoroo <i>Potorous tridactylus</i> Orange-bellied Parrot <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	Southern Bent-wing Bat <i>Action Statement for this item has not yet been prepared.</i>

MONITORING			
Monitoring	Who	Monitoring undertaken	Measures
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo	Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo Recovery Team <a href="http://www.redtail.com.au">www.redtail.com.au</a>	Annual count Flock counts	Minimum number known to be alive. Recruitment (males vs females and juveniles).
Heath Mouse	Nature Glenelg Trust for DEWNR	Status of key regional populations	
Southern Bent Wing Bats	Friends of Parks	Counts	Population size
Southern Brown Bandicoot	Nature Glenelg Trust for DEWNR	Status of key regional populations	
Biodiversity Corridor Bird Monitoring	Contractor	Bird counts	Increase in species diversity over time.



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