

Oldgrowth Forests

in North-east NSW,

ITS NOW OR NEVER

The best forests have already gone, we are continuing to jeopardise the future of many more of our unique plants and animals, stream flow and water quality is continuing to decline, we have an abysmal reserve system designed to exclude productive forest and we are about to lose most of our remaining oldgrowth forest. We have already sacrificed too much oldgrowth forest, it is past a crisis, an ecological disaster of unprecedented proportions is in process.

The forests need your help urgently. This election will determine their future. Please act now to force political parties to agree to immediately protect all remaining oldgrowth forest.

In north-east NSW the coastal and tableland forests have been severely degraded. There are relatively extensive areas of unlogged forest and woodland left along the rugged Great Escarpment. These are predominantly poor stunted forests on precipitous slopes which have survived due to their being "useless lands" for exploitation.

Scattered around the escarpment of the tablelands are most of the vestiges of our unlogged (but loggable) forests on less steep slopes, of which a portion are the productive oldgrowth forests essential for the survival of so many of our plants and animals.

Far from reducing the rates of oldgrowth logging State Forests are accelerating logging. This, coupled with State Forests's inflated estimates of the timber available, means that all loggable oldgrowth and wilderness outside the existing reserve system is likely to be gone within five years.

The National Forest Policy Statement was signed in 1992 by Premier Fahey and Prime Minister Keating. It committed both governments to incorporate all wilderness and high conservation value oldgrowth forests into the reserve system by the end of this year. Premier Fahey has made no real progress to fulfilling this promise, when he does make vague attempts the National Party soon bring him back into line.

The Government and industry know there is not long left before the loggable oldgrowth is gone. They know the writing is on the wall and so are delaying as long as they can to get all that they can.

It is evident that it is only a vocal minority of the community (24% according to the Herald-McNair Poll) who support oldgrowth forest logging. It is time for the silent majority to speak out and force the politicians to listen. It is now or never for our oldgrowth forests, one more term of government will seal their fate and that of the numerous species which depend upon oldgrowth for their survival.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Write letters to Premier John Fahey, Opposition Leader Bob Carr (Parliament House, Sydney) or Prime Minister Paul Keating (Parliament House, Canberra)
- Ring or visit your local political candidates.
- Write letters to the editor, go on talkback radio, let your voice be heard.
- Attend gatherings to protect forests
- Make donations to NEFA

Demand a commitment to the immediate cessation of oldgrowth forest logging and the protection from further degradation of all high conservation value forests.

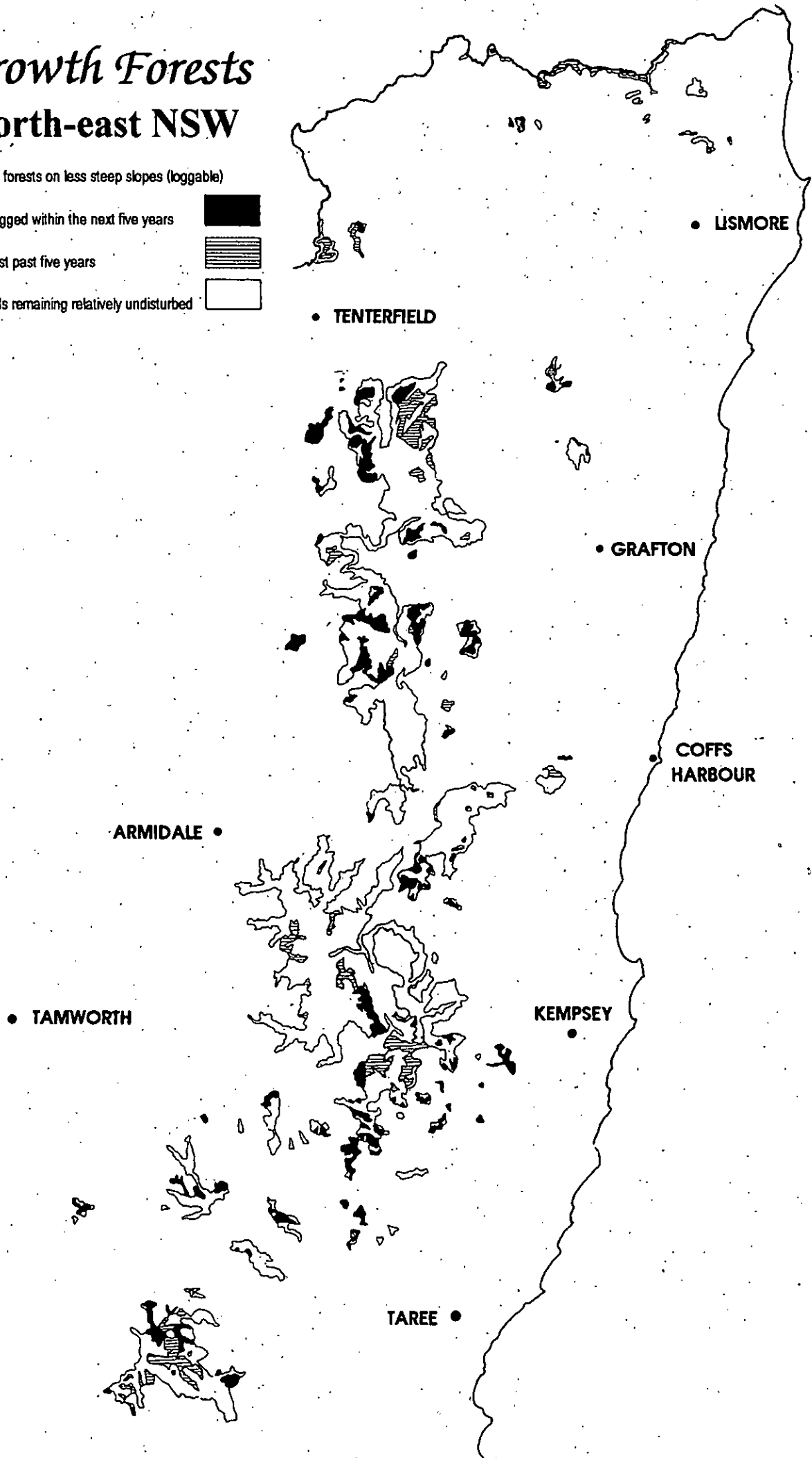
Oldgrowth Forests in North-east NSW

Relatively undisturbed forests on less steep slopes (loggable)

Likely to be logged within the next five years

Likely to persist past five years

Forests and woodlands remaining relatively undisturbed



12TH FLOOR, 503 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE 3000.
TELEPHONE 613 6222, 008 806 314
FACSIMILE 608 8463 D.T.S. 0174 DX 21


FR. MELBOURNE 23/11/94 13
FROM T.S. MELBOURNE

SENATOR J. DEVEREUX
NO. 2
PAGE 1
(FR) 11.11.94 10101

-2-

The investigation of your complaint may take some little time, depending upon the availability of witnesses and the rival demands on the time of the investigating officer.

Yours sincerely


B W Perry
DEPUTY OMBUDSMAN
(Police Complaints)

All communications should be addressed to:
Assistant Commissioner
Internal Investigations Department
GPO Box 2763 Y
Melbourne, Vic. 3001

VICTORIA



POLICE

INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS DEPARTMENT
23 CLARENDON STREET
EAST MELBOURNE, VIC. 3002
D.T.S. 0072

Telephone: (03) 418 1883
Facsimile: (03) 418 5101

10 November, 1994.

Ms. Fenella BARRY
Wilderness Society
59 Hardware Street
Melbourne Vic 3000

10-6-47994

Dear Ms. BARRY,

On behalf of the Assistant Commissioner Internal Investigations,
I write to advise you that your letter has been received at this Department.

You will be contacted by an Officer of Police in due course in
relation to the matters you mentioned in your letter. The Officer will explain to you in
detail the nature of his role, and will keep you informed of the progress of the enquiry.

At the completion of the enquiry you will receive advice in writing
as to the result of the investigation conducted by the Officer.

If you are not happy with the results of the enquiry, you are
welcome to contact the Deputy Ombudsman (Police Complaints), who is located at the
Level 12, 303 Collins Street Melbourne, or may be contacted by telephone by calling
613 6222

Yours sincerely

Adrian W. FYFE
Acting Chief Inspector (Classifications)
for Gavin BROWN
Assistant Commissioner Internal Investigations

066) 222 676.
(TPS - Media)
(Ombudsman - A)

1-0 3552 1-0 3552 1-0 3552
OCT 19 '94 13:53 TWS TASMANIA

447.

Alec MARR.

2.15.9.

Meet

002 235.112



PO Box E89
Queen Victoria Terrace
CANBERRA ACT 2600

FOREST INDUSTRIES HOUSE
24 Napier Close
Deakin ACT 2600
Telephone: (06) 285 3833.
Facsimile: (06) 285 3855
A.C.N. 008 665 736

Robini extremists

Law & Order Issue.



Attempting out of debate
Law & Order

MEDIA ALERT

MEDIA ALERT

MEDIA ALERT



Media Seminar on Eco-Terrorism

The Forest Protection Society (FPS) is to hold a one hour seminar on the increasing problem of *Eco-Terrorism in the Forests* aimed at explaining to the media the growing problem this is creating for both timber workers and their families.

The FPS is seeking co-operation from the media on this issue in helping to combat this serious problem.

Guest speakers will include:

Detective Senior Sergeant, Terry Watch
Senior Constable, Laurie Joyce
Senior Constable, Reg Hinchie

Vic Police
NSW Police
NSW Police

Wives of sabotage victims in the forest will also be present to discuss their plight.

Date: Thursday, 20th October

253

Venue: Committee Room S23, Second Floor
Senate Side, Parliament House, Canberra

Time: 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.

NOTE: There will be 20 minutes allocated for questions at the end of seminar.

Contact: Robyn Loydell on (06) 285 3833.

Mobile
05 485 148

N. Star Pg 4 2/2/95

Four greens quit govt committee in protest over forest logging



DAILAN PUGH

Four conservationists yesterday resigned from the NSW Government's forestry advisory committee over the continued logging of native forests, saying the consultative process was merely a token.

Among those who quit was North Coast-based North East Forest Alliance co-ordinator Dailan Pugh.

The other conservationists were South East Forests Conservation Council executive member Stephen Jagoe, and North Coast Environ-

ment Council vice-president Lyn Orrego.

In a prepared statement, the four said they had tendered their resignations from the NSW Forestry Policy Advisory Committee, effective immediately.

Mr Pugh said the continued logging of native forests had been the last straw for members of the forestry advisory committee.

"We tried our hardest to resolve forest issues with the interests of all, but the process has been frustrating

to say the least," he said.

"Most frustrating was the Government's unwillingness to take on board recommendations of the committee, and the fact that policies were being developed in isolation, at best with us seeing them only after they were formulated."

NSW Nature Conservation Council executive officer Sid Walker, a conservation representative on the committee, said Conservation Minister George Souris had particularly upset environ-

mentalists.

He said that in recent days, Mr Souris had 'enraged conservationists with his insistence that logging will continue in those areas in NSW identified by Federal Environment Minister John Faulkner as likely to have high conservation value'.

"The NSW Government has generally played a despicable role in the debate over woodchip licences," he said.

"It has actively attempted to undermine Commonwealth efforts — however

inadequate — to give effect to the moratorium obligations of the National Forest Policy Statement."

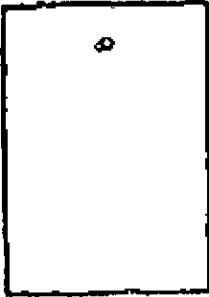
Mr Pugh said the conservation representatives were leaving the committee, established in February 1994, with regret.

He plans to now take up a position on the National Forest Policies Committee.

"I'll give it a go, but if it turns out to be as much of a farce as the NSW Forestry Policy Advisory committee, I'll be out," he said.

+0
PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA

442 P01 MAR 21 '95 16:34
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



HARRY WOODS MP
FEDERAL MEMBER FOR PAGE

March 21, 1995

HW:DB

The Hon Dick Adams
Member for Lyons
PO Box 50
PERTH TAS 7300

Dear Mr Adams

I have been asked by Mr Keith Sullivan, Divisional General Manager of Boral Timber, to extend an invitation for you to join other Federal Labor MPs and Ministers in an inspection of logging areas in state Forests, a typical timber mill, a value-added plant, Allen Taylor and Co's woodchipper at Tea Gardens and Sawmillers Exports Pty Ltd (SEPL's) woodchip terminal at Kooragang Island, Newcastle.

I believe Friday March 31 - the Friday after our next sitting - would be an appropriate time.

If you are interested in attending, could you please notify David Bancroft in my electorate office on (066) 42 5757.

Yours sincerely

Harry Woods
MEMBER FOR PAGE

Sent on to
Newcastle TWS.
22/3/95 F





ATT: JOHN CORKILL

FROM: PEG PUTT

2 pages

This is to let you know there is definitely life after Saturdays election, in the form of a Federal Labor MPs and Ministers joint with Boral - perhaps some surprise protest action is in order!

Don't refer to this leaked letter to our red-neck mate Dick Adams as your info source.



Cheers, Peg.

13/3/95

URGENT!!!

PRE - ELECTION

BLOCKADE

NEFA NEEDS YOU

IT'S NOW OR NEVER

For more information phone:

NEFA BUNKA

066 224737

NYMBOIDA

066 494271

NEFA MOBILE

015 788489

FORESTS MUST SURVIVE '95

LETTER TO THE EDITOR
THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

PHONE 971 0836.AH

GOING, GOING, GONE.

Old growth forest.

The Federal Minister for the Environment Mr Faulkner originally nominated 1300 compartments or coups of high conservation old growth forest for protection nationally pending further environmental assessment.

This was later cut down to 509 coups or 60,000 hectares nationally as a compromise with the timber industry. The industry was not happy so a further compromise was sought. The areas where logging has already commenced or areas partly logged will continue to be logged. This brought the total to 452 coups nationally. The timber industry still wanted more.

If this is not bad enough the situation in NSW is critical. Of the remaining 452 coups for assessment 247 are in NSW where logging has already commenced regardless of further assessment. As an example some of these forest coups are Chaelundi coup 4, Richmond Range coup 341, Barrington Tops coup 45, and Whian Whian coup 66. In an article in the Sydney Morning Herald February 11, NSW defies PM over woodchipping. Mr Richard Stanton executive officer of the NSW State Forest said his organisation would defy the compromise and allow logging in nearly all of the 247 coups remaining as been identified as high conservation old growth forest. The NSW State Forest is targeting the remaining list of high conservation old growth forest in its logging program regardless of any further assessment by the Federal government and with the assessment process at the state level mainly being left up to State Forest with only a token input by National Parks and other State government departments. This is a department that regularly breaches its own laws and regulations and goes against the advice of other government departments and community groups. This obviously means there will be none left to save in NSW regardless that polls shows 80% of the Australians are against the logging of old growth forests. This is the contempt Mr Fahey shows for the people of NSW.

The NSW State Forest under the Fahey Government directions is hell bent in destroying the last of all of the high conservation old growth forest left. People who care about the environment and are voting in March should seriously look at what their political party is going to do to save the last of these old growth forest. Thank you Mr Stanton and Mr Fahey on behalf of the people of NSW.

T J Bidder
Concerned Citizen.

~~Copy and distribute as widely as possible~~

Forest Embassy

Hyde Park Sydney, March 12-24th

An Forest Embassy is to be installed in Hyde Park to counter-act the loggers and Forest Products Association (FPA) action outside Federal Parliament earlier this month and to provide information about the plight of our forests. The timing of the State Election in this regard is fortuitous.

We may hold a public meeting in Hyde Park just prior to the setting-up of the main tent. Rather than asking for permission from the "Sydney City Council" we are approaching the relevant Aboriginal Land Council.

The Embassy is intended as a focus for information, networking and support for the protection of all old growth forests and other high conservation value areas. We are calling for an immediate end to the woodchipping of our native forests. There is support from over 80% of the electorate and we intend to push for our democratic rights to have the industry restructured and these vital areas preserved for all to enjoy. In addition we call for a sustainable alternative fibre strategy to be implemented to satisfy our paper requirements and fibre board needs.

We will need to take care of our water and sewage requirements. Please bring plate, mug, bedding, tent/tarp/tipi, musical instruments, water containers, solar panels & batteries, and a sealable bucket.

Spread the word as creatively and as widely as possible through your network and to all educational and community organisations.

The threatened forests and species require our assistance at this critical time. We need as many people as possible.

Please contact either Luke or Willow for further information

c/- NEFA, BSFC, 149 Keen St, Lismore 2480. Phone (066) 224 737, or your local Environment Centre; or just bring a group of people along from your local bioregion.

Any ideas for speakers/events/entertainment are sought. The NEFA Liberation Cafe will also be on-site to provide good Vegan tucker.

We plan to invite groups such as TWS, ACF, Greening Australia, National Parks, WIREs, etc.

Hope to see you all there,

OM GAIA

ATT JOHN, TIM, CRIS, BARRY, SID

DRAFT - FOR COMMENT

North East Forest Alliance

Media Release 1995

CARR'S FOREST POLICY REQUIRES MORE DETAIL

The State ALP's Forest Policy offers worthwhile initiatives though until Mr. Carr provides more details it is impossible to tell whether the policy will in reality result in real protection of our rapidly diminishing oldgrowth forests and wilderness, according to North East Forest Alliance (NEFA) spokesperson Dailan Pugh.

Mr. Pugh said that it is evident that both the ALP and the Liberal/Nationals are well aware of the overwhelming public support for the protection of oldgrowth forests and that the logging of oldgrowth forests in north-east NSW will be completed within five years.

"Mr. Carr needs to give a clear and unambiguous commitment to immediately protect high conservation value oldgrowth forest and wilderness and detail the assessment process to be used to identify moratoria to protect these areas".

"Until this is done there can be no guarantee that the ALP's policy will amount to more than the hollow rhetoric of the current government".

GOOD "The initiative of committing significant funds to assist in timber industry restructuring is to be highly praised".

GOOD "Though there needs to be a commitment to an open process and guarantee that the \$60 million from the Environmental Trusts will only be used to compensate workers for the direct protection of threatened forests",

"The inevitable industry restructuring resulting from the cutting out of oldgrowth forests must not be compensated for", he said.

GOOD Mr. Pugh said that in accordance with the National Forest Policy the ALP Policy gives a commitment to undertake comprehensive regional assessments and to establish comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve systems.

Again there needs to be a commitment to a balanced, open and accountable process that will ensure the assessment is done properly.

Until Mr. Carr is prepared to elaborate on these aspects of his policy it will be impossible to determine whether what he is proposing will be substantially different from current practices", Mr. Pugh said.

"We can not agree with a number of other aspects of Carr's Forest Policy. But if we can get firm and worthwhile commitments on these fundamental issues we will be able to have faith that a Carr Labour Government will offer more for north-east NSW's forests than the Fahey Government",

"With less than five years left it is now or never for our oldgrowth forest and wilderness", Mr. Pugh said.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT DAILAN PUGH ON 066 882268

Old Growth Forests of NSW

How much is gone?

**forest cover gone
50%**

How much is left?

**forest cover left
50%**

Since European settlement half of NSW native forests have been cleared

**rainforest logged
80%**

**rainforest unlogged
20%**

The 1982 Wran Rainforest decision saved much rainforest in NSW. However, rainforest is still logged and under threat in NSW as State Forests refuse to agree that rainforest with a Brushbox or other eucalyptus emerging from it is rainforest, despite many scientists so testifying.

**logged (eucalypt) forest
95.5%**

**old growth (eucalypt) forest
4.5%**

The Resource Assessment Commission (1990) estimated 1,141,000 ha to be unlogged eucalypt forest. Two thirds of this is reserved (only 3% of the original). Much of the remaining old growth is now highly fragmented, criss-crossed by fire trails and continues to be logged.

**Since this estimate was made in 1990, State Forest of NSW continue to log
Old growth Forest at the rate of 20,000 ha per year. (60 HA PER DAY)**

(References: Professor H. Recher, Resource Assessment Commission)

N.E.F.A NORTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE THE "FOREST MUST SURVIVE '95"



Woodchipping

Old Growth Forests of North East NSW are being felled for Woodchips

- * **Australia exports 5 million tonnes of woodchips per year**
- * **60% of timber removed from NSW native hardwood forests is woodchipped**
- * **500,000 tonnes/year (10% of Australia's 5 million tonnes) of export woodchips comes from the NSW north coast**
- * **Now there's a new license for an extra 140,000 tonnes from the NSW north coast**

They say it's OK because it's Silvicultural Residues & Logging Residues... BUT...

* A 1989 letter from the Forestry Commission to Boral states: "Pulpwood supplies will include a proportion of logging residue and silvicultural treatment from "old growth" forests. The Commission will require the company to increase its utilisation of this resource to guarantee the additional supplies sought". **Big old trees with little or no timber value are felled for woodchips.**

They say it's OK because it's Sawmill Residues . . . BUT . . .

* Many woodchips from sawmill residues are not genuine residues. One mill on the north coast has an output of 3% sawn timber and 97% woodchips from so-called "sawmill residues"

Sawmillers Export Pty Ltd (SEPL) estimates that 1,000 to 1,500 tonnes of woodchip from the north coast per year will be obtained from culls from old growth forests and that this would increase to up to 10,000 tonnes per year

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High Conservation Value Forests

old growth - wilderness - endangered species needed for an adequate reserve system

*State and Federal governments signed the National Forest Policy Statement (NFPS) in 1992 promising to protect our high conservation value (HCV) forests until "regional assessments" are done to see if they are needed for an adequate reserve system. Neither have honored their promise.

*Federal Environment Minister, J. Faulkner, recommended 1300 HCV forest areas due to be logged this year be excluded from export woodchip licenses, to protect them until they were assessed. 495 of these HCV forest areas are in northern NSW

*Federal Minister for Resources, Mr David Beddall issued export woodchip licenses for all but 31 of the 1300 HCV forest areas increasing both the number of licenses and the tonnage of woodchips. Keating didn't stop him.

The Reserve system in Northern NSW is grossly inadequate

*Of the 529 plant species in NSW considered rare or threatened, 130 of them are not found in any reserve (Benson 1989) and more than half of them are inadequately reserved (ie less than 10% of their original area)

*Of the 432 plant communities which exist 58% are inadequately reserved

*14.2% of the forest plant communities found in Northern NSW are not found in any reserves and 41.7% have less than 5% of their aerial extent conserved (including 27.4% with less than 1% reserved)

N.E.F.A. NORTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE "FORESTS MUST SURVIVE '95"

endangered species

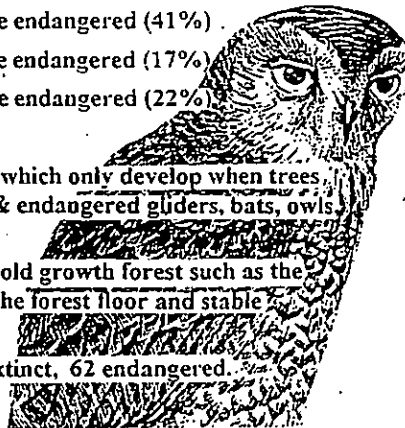
North East N S W has the highest number of endangered plants in
Australia & the highest number of endangered animals in N S W

- * 36 of NSW's 118 native animals are extinct (22%) 29 are endangered (41%)
- * 11 of NSW's 511 native birds are extinct 88 are endangered (17%)
- * 1 of NSW's 69 frogs species is extinct 14 are endangered (22%)
- * (6%) of NSW's reptiles and (5%) of fish are endangered.
- * 399 (25%) of Australia's land vertebrates need tree hollows which only develop when trees are over 100 years (old growth forest). These include rare & endangered gliders, bats, owls, cockatoos and many others
- * Many other endangered animals depend on other aspects of old growth forest such as the abundant flowers, fruit & seeds, large decomposing logs on the forest floor and stable high nest sites
- * Of the 6,000 vascular plant species native to NSW, 19 are extinct, 62 endangered, 160 vulnerable, 270 rare & 21 of unknown status

Australia's extinction rate is documented as the worst in the world.
50% of the world's recent mammal extinctions occurred in Australia.

The critical habitat of endangered species must be protected

N.E.F.A. NORTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE "FORESTS MUST SURVIVE '95"



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Wilderness

90% of people in northern NSW support protecting wilderness

"their value, as they become fewer, will increase" (Helman 1976)

"It is estimated that only some 4% of the land area of NSW remains in a wilderness condition" (NPWS 1993)

Logging in 3 major wilderness areas in northern NSW

*Logging of the State Forest portion of the identified New England Wilderness in the Kempsey/Wauchope area was approved by the Minister for Planning in March 1994. Logging continues ever diminishing the New England Wilderness.

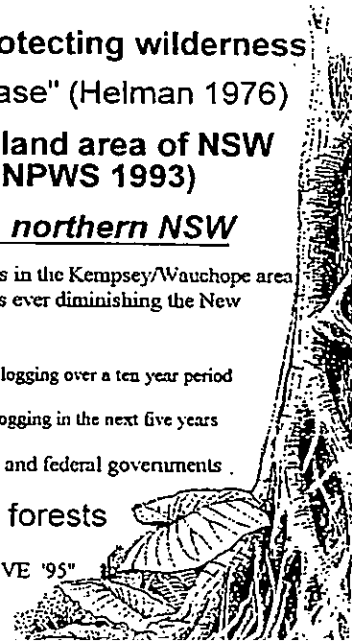
*Old Growth remnants in the identified Werrikimbe Wilderness were also approved for logging over a ten year period

*A large area of Old Growth in the Macleay Gorges Wilderness has been identified for logging in the next five years

All in contravention of the National Forest Policy Statement agreed to by state and federal governments

Solitude, inspiration, empathy with our ancient forests

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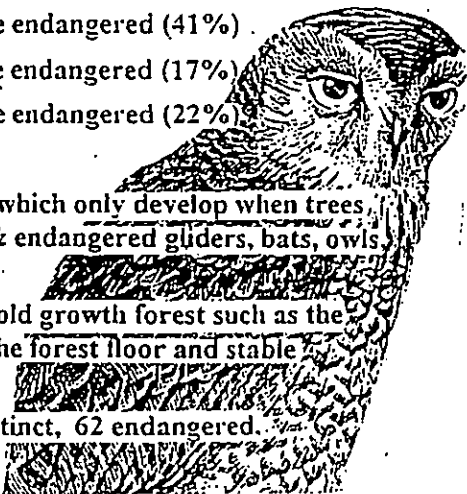
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North East Forest Alliance

Media Release

22 February 1995

PREMIER FAHEY ASKED TO STAND UP TO THE NATIONAL PARTY AS NEFA ESTABLISHES A BLOCKADE TO STOP OLDGROWTH RAINFOREST BEING DESTROYED

The North East Forest Alliance (NEFA) have called upon Premier Fahey to intervene to protect oldgrowth rainforest as they establish a blockade to stop State Forests logging in a compartment originally promised for protection by Prime Minister Keating, according to spokesperson Dailan Pugh.

NEFA have established the blockade in compartment 586 of Killungoondie State Forest, 10 km east/north-east of Dorrigo. An advance team of 40 people moved into the forest last night, erecting tripods to block access and capture bulldozers. Mr. Pugh said that the areas being logged are oldgrowth Brush Box dominated warm temperate rainforest which adjoins the World Heritage listed Dorrigo National Park.

"For 15 years State Forests have been ignoring the scientific evidence that Brush Box is a rainforest species and continued to log it. This area includes classic examples of warm temperate rainforest which are now being destroyed to prop up a mill that is likely to close as soon as the remnants of oldgrowth are destroyed",

"This rainforest stand was identified as having amongst the highest conservation values of any of the 495 compartments listed by Senator Faulkner for north-east NSW. It was included on the short list of 509 compartments proposed for protection nationally by Prime Minister Keating. 165 of these were in north-east NSW".

"Shamefully it was amongst the 29 compartments in north-east NSW which were dropped from Keating's list on the grounds that the NSW Government had been pre-emptive and allowed State Forests to commence logging. There are still significant areas remaining intact which Premier Fahey should intervene to protect if he has any environmental conscience", Mr. Pugh said.

Mr. Pugh said the fact that Premier Fahey is still allowing oldgrowth rainforest to be logged exemplifies his Government's lack of environmental morals and the National Party's stranglehold on forest mismanagement and policy in NSW.

"For too long Premier Fahey has been subservient to the National Party and refused to take action to protect at least some of the remnant oldgrowth forests",

"With most of our rapidly diminishing tall oldgrowth forests due for destruction within the next term of government the time for procrastination is well and truly past. Premier Fahey must now decide whether he will stand up to the National Party or condemn our tall oldgrowth forests, along with the numerous species which depend upon them, to oblivion. It is now or never", Mr. Pugh said.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT DAILAN PUGH ON 066 882268
OR TIM THORNCRAFT ON 550027

FORESTS MUST SURVIVE 95

North East Forest Alliance

Media Release 22 February 1995

TIME FOR STATE FORESTS TO STOP DESTROYING OLDGROWTH RAINFORESTS

Remnant patches of oldgrowth rainforest are currently being targeted by State Forests in Killungoondie State Forest adjacent to the Dorrigo National Park, according to North East Forest Alliance (NEFA) spokesperson Dailan Pugh.

Mr. Pugh said that the Dorrigo Plateau and its escarpment used to boast one of the most extensive stands of rainforest in Australia, but due to clearing and intensive logging most is now gone or severely degraded.

"Examples of these once magnificent rainforests are now mostly restricted to small scattered pockets on the plateau and the steep slopes of it's escarpment. Many of the plateau's rainforest pockets are dominated by Brush Box which State Forests class as a non-rainforest species to allow them to continue logging it",

"In the late seventies it was conflict between State Forests and scientists over the status of Brush Box that culminated in the blockade at Terania Creek, near Lismore",

"Since then State Forests have continued to maintain the pretence that Brush Box is not a rainforest species and have been systematically devastating these rainforests.

"While the NSW Government maintained the pretence that rainforest logging in NSW was stopped in 1982 they surreptitiously allowed it to continue until 1992. Now three years later State Forests are still at it", Mr. Pugh said.

Mr. Pugh said that the Regional Forester, Mr. King, has recently conceded that at least in some cases stands dominated by Brush Box are rainforest and agreed to a site inspection of Killungoondie, with NEFA, botanists and foresters, to delineate the rainforest boundary in the field.

"Regrettably the District Forester, Mr. Ball, has told us that the site inspection will not now occur until after most of the oldgrowth Brush Box rainforest has been logged. It is not acceptable that State Forests now only intend to retain a few patches for us to resolve the status of after they have destroyed the rest",

"There is so little intact rainforest and oldgrowth forest on the Dorrigo Plateau that State Forests should not be allowed to continue to destroy it. Can't we at least leave the few intact bits and pieces alone",

"This rainforest stand was identified as having amongst the highest conservation values of any of the 495 compartments listed by Senator Faulkner for north-east NSW. It was included on the short list of 509 compartments proposed for protection nationally by Prime Minister Keating. It was amongst the 57 compartments which were dropped from Keating's list on the grounds that State Forests had been pre-emptive and commenced logging. Contrary to claims by the District Forester there was no further assessment prior to it being dropped", Mr. Pugh said.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT DAILAN PUGH ON 066 882268
OR TIM THORNCRAFT ON 350027

KILLUNGOONDIE STATE FOREST

COMPARTMENT 586

Killungoondie State Forest is comprised of the single compartment 586. It adjoins the World Heritage listed Dorrigo National Park on the eastern Dorrigo Plateau, 10 km east/north-east of Dorrigo. It has been proposed by NEFA's for addition to the park and World Heritage listing. It is comprised of logged and oldgrowth rainforest, being identified by Senator Faulkner as one of the highest conservation value areas on State Forests' order of works for this year. Logging is now underway.

OLDGROWTH RAINFOREST

Compartment 586 is comprised almost entirely of warm temperate rainforest, with about half the compartment dominated by Brush Box. The Coachwood dominated stands have mostly been heavily logged, while the Brush Box dominated stands largely remain unlogged. The adjacent rainforests in Dorrigo National Park have been heavily logged.

The Dorrigo Plateau and its escarpment used to boast one of the most extensive stands of rainforest in Australia, but due to clearing and intensive logging most is now gone or severely degraded. Relatively intact remnants of these once magnificent rainforests are now mostly restricted to small scattered pockets on the plateau and the steep slopes of it's escarpment. Many of the plateau's rainforest pockets are dominated by Brush Box which State Forests class as a non-rainforest species to allow them to continue logging it.

In the late seventies it was conflict between State Forests and scientists over the status of Brush Box that culminated in the blockade at Terania Creek. Since then State Forests have continued to maintain the pretence that Brush Box is not a rainforest species and have been systematically devastating these rainforests.

While the NSW Government maintained the pretence that rainforest logging in NSW was stopped in 1982 they surreptitiously allowed it to continue until 1992. Now three years later State Forests are still at it.

The NPWS's rainforest botanist, John Hunter, inspected compartment 586 and noted:

"From the point of view of conservation the areas of unlogged warm temperate rainforest with occasional Brush Box are of most significance. Despite warm temperate rainforest, with or without Brush Box, being widespread on the eastern and northern Dorrigo Plateau in the past, unlogged samples of this forest type in the area are few and poorly conserved - examples of the forest type in Dorrigo National Park for instance were heavily logged before addition to the park. It is therefore desirable that this forest type be excluded from logging."

The Regional Forester, Mr. King, recently conceded that at least in some cases stands dominated by Brush Box are rainforest and agreed to a site inspection of Killungoondie, with NEFA, botanists and foresters, to delineate the rainforest boundary in the field. The District Forester, Mr. Ball, has told us that the site inspection will not now occur until after most of the oldgrowth Brush Box rainforest has been logged. It is not acceptable that State Forests now only intend to retain a few patches for us to resolve the status of after they have destroyed the rest.

HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE

This rainforest stand was identified as having amongst the highest conservation values of any of the 495 compartments listed by Senator Faulkner for north-east NSW. It was included on the short list of 509 compartments proposed for protection nationally by Prime Minister Keating. It was amongst the 57 compartments which were dropped from Keating's list on the grounds that State Forests had been pre-emptive and commenced logging. It was dropped without any environmental assessment.

This patch of oldgrowth, along with the few other remnants in the area, undoubtedly plays a disproportionate role in the maintenance of populations of a variety of endangered species on the plateau. When the remnant patches of tall oldgrowth forest are fully plundered, as is almost the case, and as the remnant oldgrowth habitat trees die and crash to the forest floor, the reverberations will be felt throughout the ecosystem. Any further diminution of the already severely depleted oldgrowth habitat elements will further threaten the survival of a variety of endangered species in the Dorrigo area.

NO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Under the Timber Industry (Interim Protection) Act 1992 the State Forests were exempted from having to prepare EISs for logging in most of the Dorrigo MA until the end of October 1992. By this time they were meant to have prepared an EIS for the whole of the Dorrigo MA. They prepared what they called an EIS, though none of the other Government departments agreed with them. Political pressure seemed to be prevailing to force the Department of Planning to determine the purported EIS until NEFA commenced legal proceedings. Planning then refused the EIS on the grounds that it had too many manifest deficiencies, but before the Minister for Planning could formally refuse the EIS, the State Forests hastily withdrew it and wrongfully blamed the Endangered Fauna (Interim Protection) Act for their failure.

Reprehensively State Forests have been systematically targeting and destroying the oldgrowth remnants on the Dorrigo plateau. State Forests are exploiting what they perceive to be a loophole in the TI(IP) Act, which allows them to go on failing to get their EISs together while they log the last few pockets of oldgrowth on the plateau.

Two years and four months after the TI(IP) Act specified that an EIS should have been prepared and State Forests' exemption from the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act's requirements should have ceased, State Forests are logging yet another area of outstanding environmental significance without an EIS.

UNSUSTAINABLE LOGGING

In 1988 the State Forests realised that they had over-estimated available yields of quota sawlogs from the Dorrigo Management Area by over 20% and yields of small logs from Wild Cattle Creek State Forest by over 60%. They made no attempt to reduce yields in line with new estimates and continued unsustainable logging. The failed Dorrigo EIS made no mention this yield deficit and instead claimed that they would have to reduce quota yields by 9.4% due to the creation of new reserves. NEFA estimated that less than 15% of the proposed yield reduction was due to the creation of new reserves, with the vast majority attributable to their erroneous yield assessments.

There are three mills with quota sawlog allocations from the Dorrigo MA. Two mills owned by Boral, one at Bostobrick (near Dorrigo) and one in South Grafton, and one owned by the Briggs family at Briggsvale (next to Downfall Creek). The quota timber from Killungoondie is going to Boral's Grafton mill. The two Boral mills have long term Wood Supply Agreements (defacto resource security) with State Forests. In their submission to the Dorrigo EIS in February 1993, G.L. Briggs and Sons Pty Ltd stated:

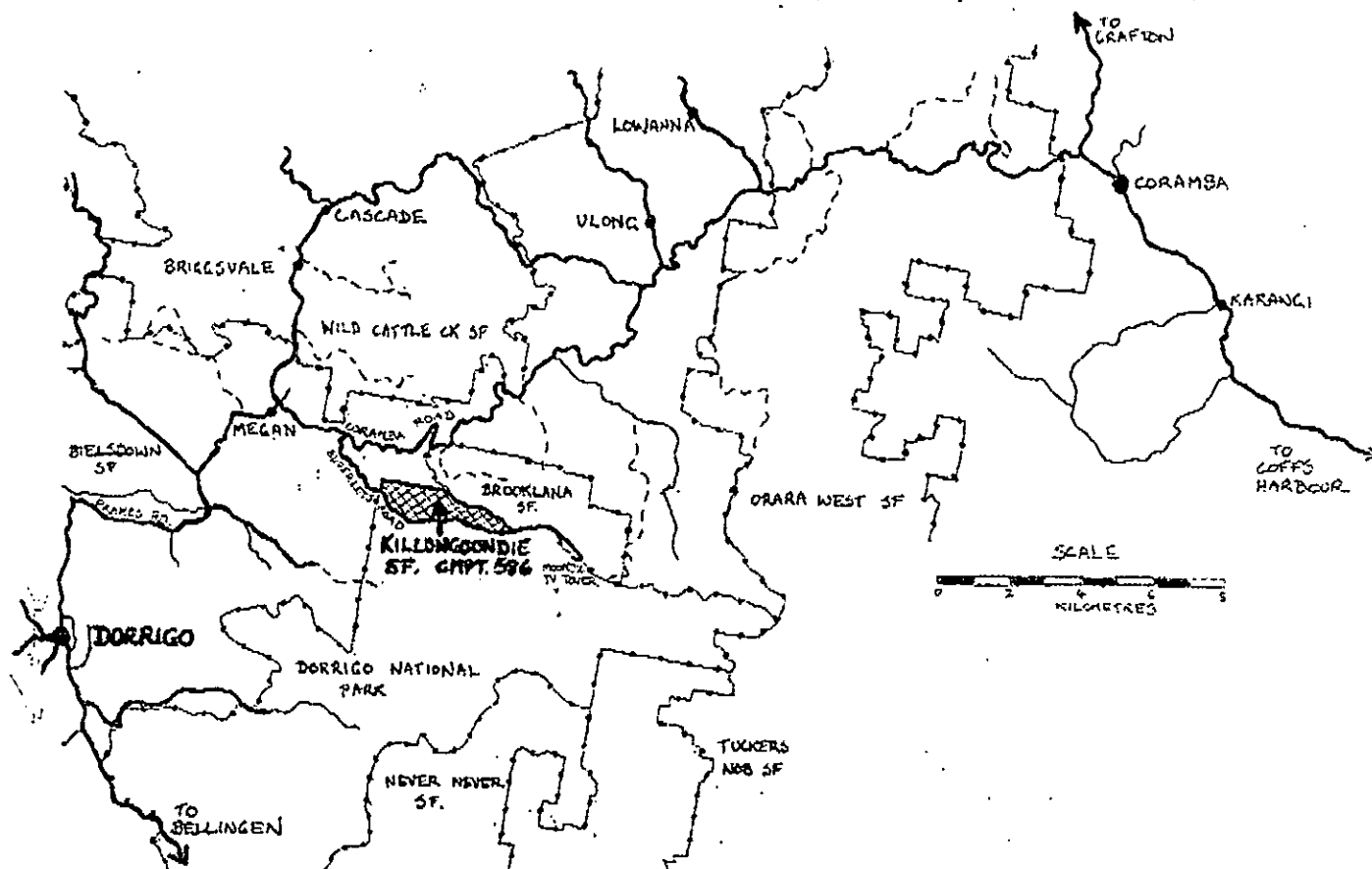
"We would be likely to experience a 30% reduction if companies with Wood Supply Agreements received preferential treatment. Independent assessment advises that G.L. Briggs and Sons would not be viable with a 9.4% quota reduction ... At 30% the Directors would be bound to recommend to the owners that the operation be discontinued."

In July 1993 fire destroyed part of Briggs' mill. The fire was apparently deliberately lit by persons unknown, though it was evident that they knew the layout of the mill sufficiently to target the most damaging area to burn and to turn off a crucial water pump. The mill has not yet been rebuilt though, under a political sweetheart deal, Briggs' quota continues to be taken and sold by Briggs to Fennings Timbers at Walcha.

A 1994 reassessment of yields of quota sawlogs in the Grafton Forestry District has identified over twice as much resource available from previously logged forests as is committed to industry. This provides the opportunity to transfer Boral's Grafton mill's quota from the Dorrigo MA to the Grafton MA.

It is evident that the Dorrigo MA is still being grossly overcut and that there needs to be an immediate quota reduction to introduce some measure of sustainability. The full measure of this reduction will only be able to be determined once an adequate reserve system has been identified, the impact of constraints required to safeguard natural values in other areas detailed and a proper yield assessment undertaken. There is no doubt that the adoption of ecologically sustainable practices in the Dorrigo MA will necessitate a significant reduction in quota sawlogs. The continuation of unsustainable logging rates in the Dorrigo MA is the principle factor responsible for current resource problems. The future of timber production in the Dorrigo MA is one based on utilising the over abundance of small logs, not rapidly diminishing oldgrowth trees.

In the Dorrigo District the two principle areas of oldgrowth are in the eastern and western parts of Chaelundi SF, with the western stand within the Guy Fawkes River Wilderness. There are a few small stands and many fragments of oldgrowth forest and steep unloggable areas scattered throughout the District. By transferring Boral's quota for its Grafton mill from Dorrigo to Grafton, terminating the allocation to Briggs and providing some assistance with industry restructuring it is feasible to protect all oldgrowth forest in the Dorrigo District without having a significant impact on the industry.



Oldgrowth Forests

in North-east NSW

Relatively undisturbed poor, steep or depauperate forests and woodlands (unloggable)



Relatively undisturbed forests on less steep slopes (loggable)



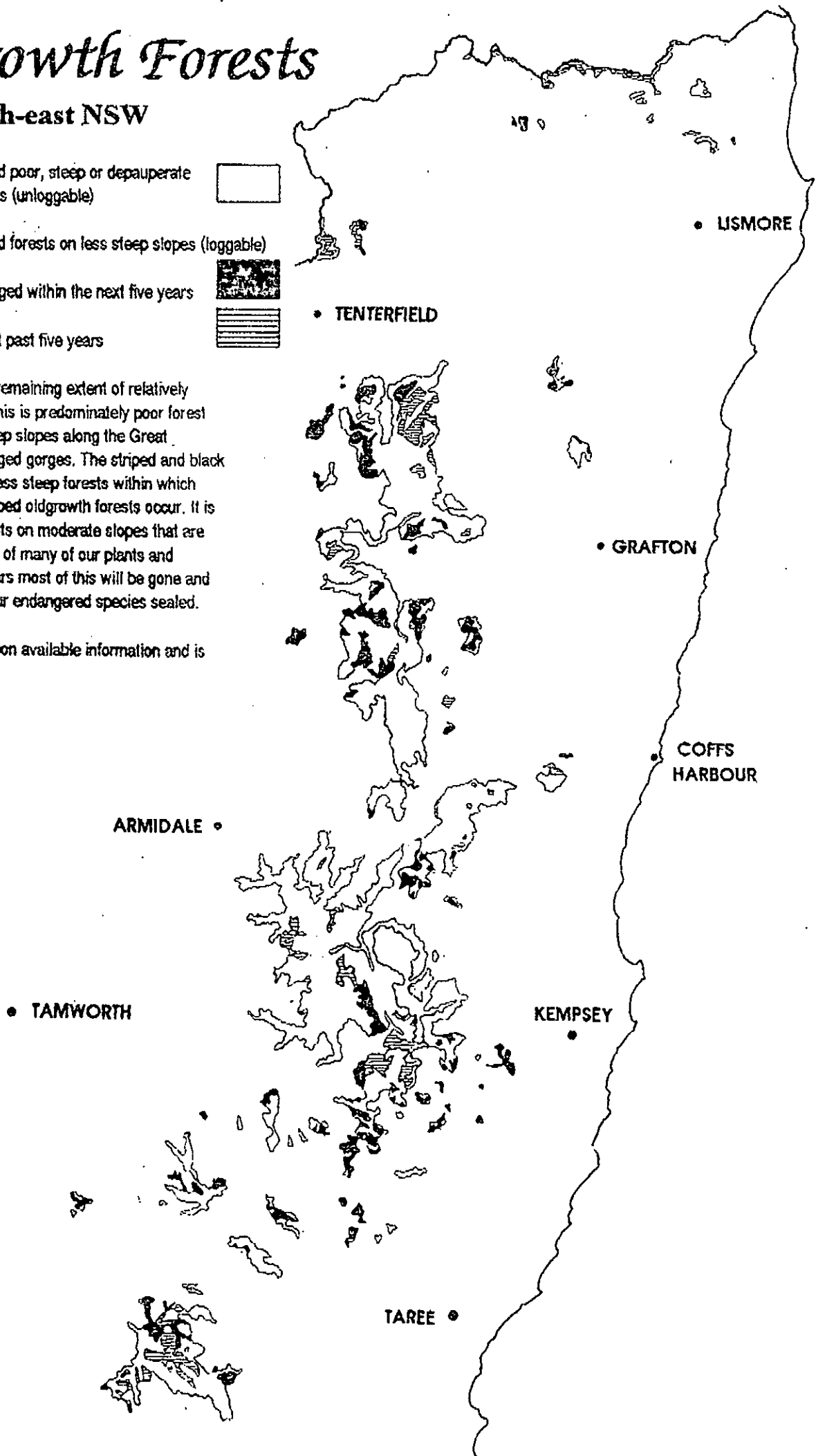
Likely to be logged within the next five years

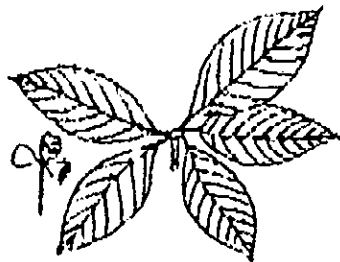


Likely to persist past five years

This map shows the remaining extent of relatively undisturbed forest. This is predominately poor forest and woodland on steep slopes along the Great Escarpment or in rugged gorges. The striped and black areas represent the less steep forests within which relatively well developed oldgrowth forests occur. It is these oldgrowth forests on moderate slopes that are crucial to the survival of many of our plants and animals. Within 5 years most of this will be gone and the fate of many of our endangered species sealed.

This map is based upon available information and is indicative only.





BRUSH BOX
Lophospermum confertus

N.E.F.A.

NORTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE

C/- 'The Big Scrub' Environment Centre Inc.
149 Keen Street, Lismore, 2480.
Phone 066 213 278 Fax 066 222 676

by fax to (02) 267 3158

FAX FORM	
FROM	<u>Lyn Orrego</u>
TO	<u>John Corkill & Greens</u>
NUMBER OF PAGES	<u>6 follow</u> DATE <u>27/1/95</u>
COMMENTS <u>I'm sending you these fact sheets I did for the "Forests Must - Survive '95" campaign in case you can use them (blowup for display reduce for leaflets)</u>	

I need to talk to you re Monday's meeting with Shephard. I'll phone you anon.
xx Lyn O.

Forests

must

Survive

'95

old growth

wilderness

endangered species





17 November 1995.

Ms Rhonda O'Neill
The Forest Protection Society
Suite 6 Richmond Arcade
Cnr Walker and Canterbury St
CASINO NSW 2470
FAX: (066) 626 423

Mr David Burgess
Newcastle Co-ordinator
NEFA
C/- 90 Hunter Street
NEWCASTLE NSW 2300

FOR URGENT ATTENTION

Dear Rhonda,

As you are aware, the issue of violence within the ongoing woodchipping dispute has emerged in the media this week.

I bring to your attention the enclosed article from yesterday's Telegraph Mirror (16/2/95). In a joint media release with The Wilderness Society Newcastle, I have expressed my organisation's disgust and revulsion at the printing of this article in a major newspaper.

In line with our Prime Minister's response to Col Dorber's comments of Monday night I have forwarded Ms Devine's article to the NSW Police Commissioner for further investigation.

Pleasing as it was to hear your organisation distance itself from Mr Dorber's remarks, I feel grave concern that violent opinions such as this are presented from a pro-industry perspective in a major publication.

I feel it would be appropriate if you could assure NEFA that these views are not the Forest Protection Society's, and that you distance yourself from these remarks publicly as NEFA would from incidents such as tree spiking and monkeywrenching.

I would rest easier knowing that Ms Devine and the industry have not colluded in the production of such gutter journalism.

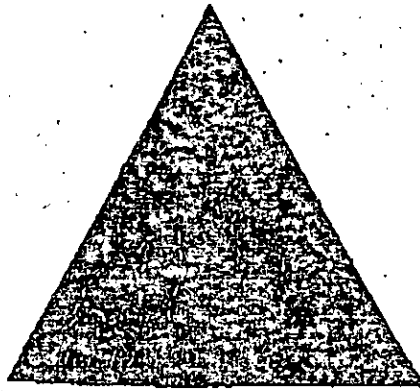
I am looking forward to hearing your views promptly.

Yours sincerely

David Burgess
NEFA

FAX: (049) 295 940

PH: (049) 294 395

**MEDIA RELEASE**

17th February 1995

OUTRAGE OVER GUTTER JOURNALISM

"...if we have to physically confront these people who have opposed us for so long, then so be it... Maybe the time has come. And I just say to these people in the industry, if you're going to do that, use your common sense and make sure that it's not being filmed when you do it." - Executive Director of NSW Forest Products Association, Col Dorber, ABC TV (13/2/95)

"People who belt people in the face ought to be charged. And people who encourage them to belt them should be charged too." - Prime Minister Keating responding to recent timber worker violence in South East NSW (7.30 Report 14/2/95)

Conservation groups on the North Coast are appalled and disgusted at an article published in the Telegraph Mirror of Thursday 16/2/95. The Wilderness Society (TWS) Newcastle and the North East Forest Alliance (NEFA) today condemned comments made by Miranda Devine advocating violence as a means of resolving the woodchip issue.

Both groups call for Ms Devine's immediate dismissal, question the Telegraph Mirror's editorial policy in allowing such a story to be published and call for a public apology by the newspaper. Legal advice is being sought and a complaint has been lodged with both the Australian Press Council and the Australian Journalist's Association.

Ms Devine's comments include:

"...a short sharp punch to the nose can achieve a lot more than years of appeasement, diplomacy and compromise."

"It's a pity Dorber felt he had to apologise and even more of a pity that Boral Timber deserted his cause."

"A smack in the face seems like a fair trade for the threat of a metal spike in a tree."

Speaking for TWS in Newcastle, Mr Glen Klatovsky said, "For a major metropolitan newspaper to be advocating violence in any

form is deplorable and comments such as these are of great concern.

"The Wilderness Society, and all Australian environment groups, strictly follow non-violent principles. What we seek is a restructuring of the timber industry into sustainable management, not only for the environment but also in terms of jobs. Articles such as this make fair debate impossible.

"We hope that the workers and industry also come out against this piece of gutter journalism in a united response opposing further violence."

Spokesperson for NEFA, Mr David Burgess stated, "For five years polls have shown that opposition to the woodchipping of Australia's last old growth forests stands at over 80%. Ms Devine's article is an abomination and totally unrepresentative of the community at large.

"Why is it that when the farcical nature of the woodchip industry and the forest agencies supporting it becomes clear, a desperate campaign of "Greens Cost Jobs", unsubstantiated monkeywrenching allegations and economic lies is unleashed.

"Anybody who has watched the situation over the past 20 years will realise that since the woodchip industry emerged on the scene, timber worker's jobs have almost halved while logging has increased by 40%. We have no wish to take away jobs. A sustainable sawlog industry can operate without destroying the last old growth and high conservation value forest left. Article's such as Ms Devine's are a joke and a disgrace."

Both TWS Newcastle and NEFA believe that Ms Devine's insinuation that loggers refraining from violence in their dealings with conservationists as being comparable with Chamberlain's appeasement of Hitler in 1939, is barely worth a response.

Allegations by the industry of "eco-terrorism" only seem to emerge around election time and occasions where scoring cheap political points is convenient.

If sabotage by conservationists is as "commonplace" as Ms Devine suggests, why do senior police from both NSW and Victoria report that they have never investigated anyone associated with the conservation movement in regard to vandalism. On the North Coast, the only person ever charged and convicted with sabotage was an ex-employee of the Boral Timber mill at Casino.

TWS and NEFA call upon State Forests, The Forest Protection Society, Forest Products Association and companies such as Boral to respond appropriately to Ms Devine's words as they did to Col Dorber's outburst of last Monday.

In line with the Prime Minister's comments on Tuesday night, Ms Devine's article has been forwarded to the NSW Police Commissioner for urgent attention.

"If anybody within the timber industry sees this story as a mandate to bash or intimidate conservationists, then the pain and suffering physical violence causes will rest on Mr Devine's conscience. As somebody who has been hospitalised at the hands of police and loggers in the past, I strongly condemn violence by anybody involved in this issue", Mr Burgess concluded.

Contact: David Burgess and Glen Klatovsky
(049) 294 395



Miranda Devine

IT MAY not be palatable to say so publicly but violence can sometimes be good. When a forestry worker named "Steve" this week lost his temper and punched an eco-protester in the face at a logging camp near Beagle, he was using a technique for settling disputes that is as old as mankind. A brutal though it is, a short sharp pinch to the nose can achieve a lot more than years of appeasement, diplomacy and compromise.

Think of how World War II might have been averted if British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain hadn't insisted on appeasing Hitler.

As far as "Steve" was concerned, he just lost his temper when he and his workmates found 40 conservationists on Lizard Road in the Mumbulla State Forest blocking their fully-laden logging trucks. "We'd just spent a week in Canberra and came back and thought we'd have to carry on. (The protesters) blocked the dump and lit a fire. Steve took talk-back home with him. Laws for radio 2UE."

At gave the head protesters a time limit to move his troops out. (Then) I went up to him and I said, 'Are you going to leave?' He said, 'No, what are you going to do about it? Are you going to hit him? And that was it.'"

Steve punched the protester and was videotaped by a member of the South East Forest Conservation Council.

The protester, a man in his mid-30s, suffered bruises and cuts to his face and went to a doctor.

The videotape of the forest fracas found its way on to television that night, prompting outrage that loggers should indulge in such unprovoked behaviour.

Adding fuel to the fire, New Forest Products Association executive director Col Dorber told ABC TV: "If we have to fight, we have to physically confront those people who have opposed us for so long, then so be it. Maybe the time has come when there's fighting words from an ex-police officer with a spiky



ABOVE: Fed up, forestry worker Steve throws a punch.
BELOW: Police remove protesters blocking the timber trucks.



haircut and scar on his face. Unfortunately for him, they were judged to be unwise words. Immediately he was condemned, even by his own side. "Col Dorber, Boral Timber, resigned, and Dorber was forced to apologise. 'I'm mortified', he said. 'I did not intend to hurt or suggest that violence is an acceptable course of action in the forest. I apologise. I'm sorry. And it won't happen again.'"

It's a pity Dorber felt he had to apologise, and even more of a pity that Boral Timber deserted his cause. "In the past 10 years forest workers have been subjected to the direct tactics the green

movement can dream up. Their livelihood and their lives have been threatened. Eco-protesters claim they practise non-violence. Yet sabotage of logging equipment is commonplace that loggers must sleep with their trucks and fire security guards at weekends. One of the most dangerous tactics is "spiking" which involves driving metal spikes into a tree so when a chainsaw hits one, it "kicks back", injuring the logger. Once in a mill, the spike becomes a hazard for operators, shattering on a high-rev saw

and shooting out metal shanks, as happened in Gloucester NSW a few months ago. Miraculously no one was hurt.

In Dover, Tasmania, in the tenth spiking incident in the past two months, a sawmill worker was reportedly injured by a flying log after his saw hit a metal spike.

Simon Clark, spokesman for the South East Forest Conservation Council, says his group does not practise sabotage and claims forest workers themselves spike trees to ruin green reputations.

Taylor ridicules such accusations, saying in the last few weeks spikes have been found in trees in State forests near Walcha and Dorrigo.

He believes Australian conservationists are following the lead of American radical greens learning techniques from the US handbook *Exterminate! A Field Guide to Monkey Wrenching*, which describes how to spike trees, sabotage machinery and commit arson.

American eco-terrorists have moved to ceramic spurs to bypass the metal detectors now in many sawmills.

"We're working in fear, and there's no real defence against it," says Taylor.

Last year hundreds of thousands of dollars of damage was done to forest harvesting equipment, most of which is owned by small, family-run businesses. Radiators were spiked, wires ripped out, contaminants added to fuel tanks.

Yet, for years, forest workers have behaved reasonably, turning the other cheek, curbing their anger waiting for police to arrive (with cherry pickers and boltcutters to remove protesters from their forest workplace).

In return for their patience, they have a green movement uncompromisingly devoted to stopping all woodchip exports and a government intent on appeasing the greens.

There comes a point in any disagreement, when diplomacy ceases to be of any use. That is where violence has its place.

A smack in the face from Steve seems like a fair trade for the threat of a metal spike in a tree.

NORTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE

N.E.F.A.

C/- Tim Thomcraft, Kalang Rd, Bellingen 2454
ph 066 550027 fax 066 551763 mob 016 672044 015 768488

AMBER ALERT

"NEFA GOES TO TOWN"

The 'Native Forest Network' has announced a series of anti-chip/pro-oldgrowth rallies in capital cities over the next couple of weeks. The first one is in Newcastle on Saturday 18th Feb and then the **BIG ONE** in SYDNEY on SUNDAY 19th Feb. There's a march, big rally and gig with Kate Cerebrano and John Williamson.

NEFA proposes to GET US A CONVOY

Those from Bellingen or North can form up on Tues night for DEPARTURE on WEDNESDAY MORNING 9:00AM from the BELLINGEN ENVIRONMENT CENTRE.

Those from South of here please contact Tim or Jono/Dave/NEFABUNKER 066 224737 so we can meet up on the way.

We can hit up some bush on the way down and have a couple of days to run amok in Sydney

Bring your Imagination, theatrical gear, musical instruments, firesticks, camping gear, banners, displays etc. Given the usual vehicle shortage, if you've got anything remotely roadworthy, please

bring it. We'll all chuck in for petrol. Tentative camping site is 'Mrs Macquaries' Chair', near the Botanical Gardens.

Hopefully we can stir plenty of interest among the disaffected youth/middle aged of Sydney to

come back up with us for an immediate blockade of some tasty Old Growth.

We've just 'kicked arse' at Nulla-Five Day and the state election is only weeks away, so lets keep it rolling.

Forest & Embassy Hyde Park, Sydney
March 12-24th

First up, this is an action of civil disobedience - we are not asking anyone's permission (eg cops, council). This limits publicity to networking it ourselves, though we do plan to publicise a public meeting in Hyde Park on the 12th - we just set up in the afternoon during the course of the meeting.

This is intended as a focus for information/outreach/subversion/networking the "Embassy" ~~will~~ is not expected to do any "actions" as a whole entity - ^{rather} ~~after~~ groups that are present will be supported in doing their own actions.

Because we aren't getting permission, we will need to take care of our own water & sewage etc - so bring not only plate, mug, bedding, tent/tarp/tipi, musical instruments, into ~~a~~ action materials, but water containers, solar set up, sealable bucket (Ted Traynor will take poo away & use it).

Spread the word amongst your own network - we want as many people as possible... if you want to help organise, contact

either Luke or Willow c/- N.E.F.A. c/- B.S.E.C 149 KEGEN ST ^{LISMORE} 2449
(or your local Environment Centre...) 066-224 737 ^{NSW}

or help organise a bunch of people from your bioregion.

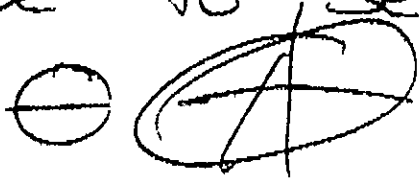
This is not just about the NSW election either, this is about counteracting the loggers action, and about getting more people more active. The timing is, however fortuitous. Phuck Fahey.

Any ideas for events/speakers/entertainment are also welcome. contact :- Luke or Willow.

The NEFA Liberation cafe will be present, so food will be available.

It is planned to invite groups such as TWS, AGF, Greening Australia, National Parks Assoc, NFN, WILRES, etc - anyone with a anti woodchipping and old-growth logging attitude, although the organisation (or disorganisation) ~~with the~~ is currently being undertaken by Luke from NEFA, Greg from WFA, Willow & whoever else gets into it (hint, bloody hint)

Hope to see you there



Media Release

Senator John Faulkner

Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories

AUSTRALIA'S WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATIONS SUCCESSFUL

The Minister for the Environment, Senator John Faulkner, today announced that Australia's latest nominations to the World Heritage Committee have been successful.

Australia has gained a new World Heritage property, with the listing of the Australian Fossil Mammal Sites at Riversleigh in north western Queensland and Naracoorte in south eastern South Australia; extensions to the Central Eastern Rainforests of Australia and the listing of Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park as a cultural landscape.

Senator Faulkner said he welcomed the news from the World Heritage Committee, who are meeting in Thailand this week.

"I am delighted that these three properties have been given the international recognition they deserve. They are now recognised as not only being amongst the most outstanding places in Australia but also the world," Senator Faulkner said.

The Australian Fossil Mammal Sites at Riversleigh and Naracoorte, which tell much of the story of the evolution of Australian marsupials over the last 25 million years, are internationally significant. They are distinctly Australian and help us better understand the modern ecosystems and animals of other World Heritage properties.

The listing of the rainforests of Central Eastern Australia is a renomination and extension of the Australian East Coast Temperate and Sub-Tropical Rainforest Parks World Heritage Property, listed in 1986. This represents over 40 separate protected areas in south eastern Queensland and northern New South Wales. The rainforests are of enormous scientific value. Their evolution shows Australia's links with Gondwana, the ancient southern super continent.

The listing of Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park for cultural landscape values recognises the complex links forged over thousands of years between Aboriginal people and the land. The renowned natural features of the park were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1987. The joint management of the park by traditional owners and the Australian Nature Conservation Agency is a model for Australia and the world. Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park is only the second property in the world to be listed for cultural landscape values.

Senator Faulkner said Australia is recognised internationally as a major supporter of the World Heritage Convention.

"The Government is dedicated to the spirit of the Convention and this has been demonstrated by the number of areas we have successfully nominated for World Heritage listing and the actions we have taken to ensure these areas are protected."

"Not only does World Heritage listing provide recognition and protection of the outstanding universal natural and cultural value of listed properties, but there are also benefits for Australians, and in particular, local communities."

"For example, the listings of the Tasmanian Wilderness, Kakadu, Uluru-Kata Tjuta and the Great Barrier Reef have boosted tourism activity in these regions, bringing increased economic activity and employment."

Senator Faulkner said that the three new nominations had been done with the co-operation and goodwill of the relevant State Governments.

Australia now has 11 sites that are recognised as being of such outstanding international significance that they are inscribed on the World Heritage List.

They are:

Tasmanian Wilderness (TAS)
Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (NT)
Kakadu National Park (NT)
Lord Howe Island Group (NSW)
Willandra Lakes (NSW)
Fraser Island (QLD)
Shark Bay (WA)
Central Eastern Rainforests of Australia (NSW and QLD)
Great Barrier Reef (QLD)
Wet Tropics of Queensland (QLD)
Australian Fossil Mammal Site (QLD and SA)

Media enquiries:

Carolyn Betts
(06) 277 7640 or (015) 296 248

Copies of fact sheets:

Trisha Azzopardi
(06) 274 1815

Friday 16 December 1994

THE RAINFORESTS OF CENTRAL EASTERN AUSTRALIA

In 1986, the Australian East Coast Temperate and Sub-tropical Rainforest Parks became the sixth Australian property to be inscribed on the World Heritage List. The property comprised a collection of sixteen different national parks, flora reserves and nature reserves, which encompassed much of the best remaining rainforest and associated eucalypt communities found in New South Wales.

The World Heritage Committee, in considering the 1986 nomination, noted the desirability of extending the property to include the contiguous areas of rainforest in Queensland.

In October 1992 the Australian Government submitted a nomination to extend the World Heritage property to include significant rainforest parks and reserves in southern Queensland. This expanded property is known as 'The Rainforests of Central Eastern Australia'.

The new property comprises an array of over 40 protected areas including those within the existing World Heritage property and additional areas in Queensland and New South Wales. Because of the size of the proposed extension, the Australian Government was required under the World Heritage Convention's operational guidelines to renominate the entire area.

The nomination was developed as a cooperative exercise between the Commonwealth, Queensland and New South Wales Governments.

The Rainforests of Central Eastern Australia property is valued as an outstanding example of the evolution of sub-tropical rainforests and the development of Australian flora. Many areas also provide a habitat for numerous rare and endemic plant and animal species.

The four major types of rainforest found within the World Heritage property include sub-tropical rainforest, dry rainforest, warm temperate rainforest and cool temperate rainforest.

Fossil evidence indicates that much of the rainforest flora has evolved directly from species which lived on the ancient southern landmass, Gondwana. The evolution of these tropical, sub-tropical and temperate forests and their past links with Gondwana are a major feature of the property and are of great scientific interest.

Of particular interest to the scientific community is the so-called primitive plant species which can be found in both tropical and sub-tropical rainforests. These plants have been found to closely resemble ancient plant species.

The rainforests also provide habitats for a rich and diverse fauna, which include rare and endangered species.

A Coordinating Committee has been established, comprising officers of the Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories and the agencies responsible for nature conservation and forestry in the States of New South Wales and Queensland.

The Committee's aim is to facilitate cooperative management across State boundaries for the purposes of protection, conservation and presentation of the new World Heritage property.

Day-to-day management responsibilities for the property will remain with the relevant State agencies.

NEW SOUTH WALES

- Acacia Plateau Flora Reserve
- Captain's Creek Flora Reserve
- Tooloom Scrub Flora Reserve
- Dome Mountain Flora Reserve
- Murray Scrub Flora Reserve
- Bungdooze Flora Reserve
- Cambridge Plateau Flora Reserve
- Mallanganee Flora Reserve
- The Castles Flora Reserve
- Oxley Wild Rivers National Park
- Mebbin Lagoons Flora Reserve
- Cunnawarra Flora Reserve

- Wilsons Peak Flora Reserve
- Mount Clunie Flora Reserve
- Amaroo Flora Reserve
- Fenwicks Scrub Flora Reserve

QUEENSLAND

National Parks

- Springbrook National Park
- Lamington National Park
- Mount Chinghee National Park
- Mount Barney National Park
- Main Range National Park
- Mount Mistake National Park

Environmental parks

- Turtle Rock Environmental Park
- Telemon Environmental Park

State Forest

- Goomburra State Forest
- Spicers Gap State Forest
- Gilbert State Forest
- Emu Vale State Forest
- Gambubal State Forest
- Teviot State Forest
- Killarney State Forest
- Burnett Creek State Forest
- Cronan Creek State Forest
- 'Palen Creek' State Forest

TO: ENVIRONMENT AND POLITICAL REPORTERS

George Souris, NSW Minister for Forests has issued the attached media release.

The release supports Senator Faulkner's position on using scientific experts from the conservation movement to assist him with the identification of old growth forests of high conservation value.

This is yet another slap in the face for the Federal Resources Minister, Mr Beddall who ignored Senator Faulkner's advice.

For more information contact: Stephen Taylor B.AppSc. B.Ec. ph: 02 230 2023

MEDIA RELEASE



MINISTER FOR
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

22 December 1994

FROM GEORGE SOURIS MP

On 7 October, 1994 I made comments and remarks on ABC Radio concerning survey work carried out by Mr Stephen Taylor in Glenbog State Forest in the South East Forests and on Mr Taylor's comments on the result of his work.

In my statement I questioned Mr Taylor's credentials, I called him extreme in view, I said that he was participating in a hunger strike and demonstrating in Sydney. I said that he was engaged in a clandestine study and that he knew he was lying when he discussed the issue of logging the old growth forest in Glenbog State Forest.

It has been drawn to my attention that my remarks were incorrect and without foundation. I unreservedly withdraw these remarks. I had no intention of making comments defamatory of Mr Taylor and regret that I may have unintentionally caused him any hurt.

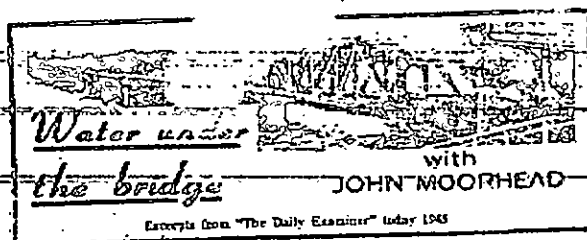
...ends

Creek; Maclean Riding School, Maclean.

Boat Hire — Clarence Riverboats, Brushgrove, Iluka Boatshed and Marina, Iluka; Captain-A-Cruiser, Maclean; Luxury Day Hire, Yamba; Wooli Explorer, Wooli; Oyster Channel Boat Hire, Yamba; Red Rock Boat Hire, Red Rock.

Sporting Activities: Swimming, canoeing, rafting, golf, bowls, ten-pin bowling, sailing, indoor cricket, bushwalking, snooker, fishing, sailboard riding, cycling.

Clarence River
Angling Stream and
Pacific Highway, South Grafton.



★ The Russians, pushing through Poland, have captured a town 35 miles (56 kms) from Germany. Lublin Radio announced the Russians, with Polish units, had captured Warsaw. A German spokesman said the Russians were engaging in a terrific offensive from nine sectors.

★ British Second Army troops have made gains in a new attack on a small enemy bulge just across the Netherlands frontier. In the Ardennes, heavy fighting is taking place on the northern flank. German heavy batteries are shelling the Allied position on the east bank of the Rhine.

★ Americans have advanced further down the centre of Luzon but the Japanese have still not got out into the open to fight. Organised resistance and patrol activity, is not expected until the Americans are closer to Manila. Brisk fighting is reported north-west of the landing.

An Australian Bren-gunner in the Aitape area in New Guinea killed a Japanese Lieutenant-General. Why he was in a forward position dominated by Australian patrols remains a mystery.

★ June Nicholson, 15, of Grafton, an outstanding competitor at the women's State swimming championships in Sydney, told an interviewer: "I began diving and swimming in a mud pool in Grafton. We had to swim with bullfrogs and other fish. The pool is surrounded by hyacinth and abounds in reeds."

The wood chipping decision to increase and extend the existing licences by definition, pushes Australia further into Third World mentality.

Mr Causley and the timber industry state that woodchipping is only useful if it is of waste material.

The woodchipping licensee S.F.P.L. (Boral) itself states that it intends to conduct a new style of logging operation to the north coast not unlike clear felling, called canopy gapping where areas of a few acres are clear felled and all trees unsuitable for milling are chipped (this is known in the industry as roundwood sources).

Under the conditions of the existing licence this component comprised 172,000 tons.

S.F.P.L. have stated that in their new licence (extended from 350,000 to 500,000 tons of north coast timbers) 272,000 tons will be derived from roundwood sources (trees unsuitable for milling).

He also claims that these same extreme environmentalists (that generally must include every single person that opposed the Kraft chlorine bleach type pulp mill proposal in the Clarence electorate) don't want value adding of our natural resources.

NEFA and the Clarence Environment Centre and most main stream green organisations have long called for a sustainable timber industry with our precious timber resources value added here on the North Coast in a way not detrimental to the environment.

The pulp mill proposal was comprehensively opposed by people from all sections of the community because of its reputation world wide to be a very environmentally damaging way of making paper.

He also tells us that the North Coast timber industry has been sustained for generations.

It certainly has been sustained but not sustainably logged.

Our disappearing old growth forests are testament to that. 800 year old trees don't grow overnight and they can't be sustainably logged.

Where are all the cedar trees that were abundant on the North Coast — all sustainably logged?

The Clarence Environment Centre is very

Arts elite

SIR: — At the risk of being accused of having a cultural cringe, the arts in this country do not put food on the table.

Nevertheless the Prime Minister Mr Keating believes the country rises and falls on the arts when he made his comments in October last year in his launch of the Government's Creative Nation policy, "I say when the arts rise, we rise with them; when the arts decline or are in recess, we fall with them."

To this end the Government made a special grant of \$252 million to the arts community.

This value judgement has the look of a Florentine Prime Minister surrounding himself with an elite class while a more significant cultural revolution occurs around him.

For the first time an underclass is emerging in Australia with an era of second generation unemployment, that is families with parents and children both without jobs.

A recent report by the Australian Bureau of Statistics has found that more than 700,000 children under 15 lived in families where no one had a job and are caught in a poverty trap.

Demand on charity food banks increased 40 per cent last Christmas to a level not seen since the Great Depression and in its 140-year history the St Vincent de Paul Society has record demands on its services.

While the Government may wax lyrical about the slight improvement in the job market, the improvement can come from

berra's assistance.

The ultimate result of this cultural revolution is social disharmony, poverty and hopelessness.

A government has the responsibility to make its unemployed and its wealth creating sectors a priority over arts and cultural groups.

In Australia we have prided ourselves on never having extremes between poverty and wealth unlike parts of America and Asia.

While we are not at this stage yet, we are being dangerously propelled in this direction.

Senator Julian McGauran,
National Party,
Victoria.

Save the Sandon

SIR: — All visitors and residents agree that the pristine environment of the Sandon River should be maintained.

The natural heritage of this unique estuary — at present untouched — is under threat.

Our local State Member of Parliament seems determined to destroy this by siding with influential oyster farmers and approving developments within this fragile ecosystem. Why?

Surely the local council will not permit a change to the local L.E.P. to allow this.

Tourism is our most vital industry in this area and is certainly more important than a few dollars worth of oyster spat.

Graeme Woodley
Sandon River.

Olympic role for historic ferry

SYDNEY, AAP — The South Steyne, formerly the ferry to Sydney's north suburb Manly, is about to find a new life as an Olympic display.

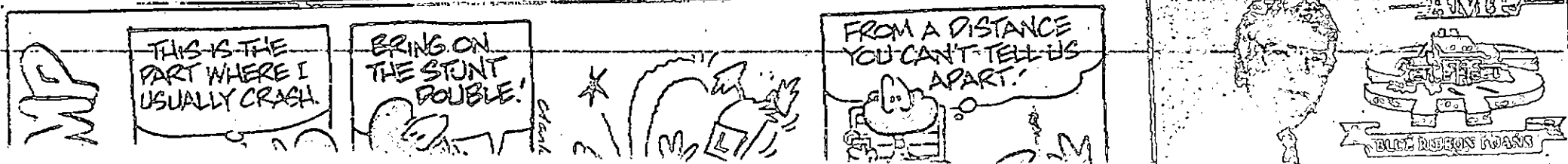
NSW Housing and Planning Minister Robert Webster yesterday announced plans to transform the grand old lady of Sydney Harbour into an Olympic showcase and in for 11 years, to be stationed at Cockle Bay, in Sydney's Darling Harbour.

"The (Darling Harbour) Authority has de-

veloped a concept which is packaged in one of the most distinctive symbols in Sydney," Mr Webster said.

"The ferry will provide Sydney with an ongoing information service as well as a reminder of Australia's fine record in the Olympics over the past 100 years."

The former ferry will become a base for progress made towards staging the Games and showcasing moments of glory in Australia's Olympic past.



NOTES FROM NEFA REGIONAL MEETING, 19/1/95

REPORTS

Nymboida SF * Mic (CEC) scouted cpts 629, 8, 7. All were regrowth with possible old growth on steep inaccessible slopes. Had his car tyres let down.

Mt Marsh SF (west of Whiporie) * Cpts 436, 437 and 439 are currently being logged and cpt 440 is due to be logged in Feb according to the District Forester. All of these get Dailan's gold elephant stamp as being high conservation value forests with significant old growth and likely Koori significance. Scouting will happen this weekend (21/22 Jan) by Mic and Georgia. Koori values will be looked into.

Mebbin SF (s.w. of Murwillumbah) * Local Bee-keepers are concerned that large Ironbarks which produce prolific flowers are being logged. They feel a bit trapped as they need a lease from State Forests for their bees so don't want to anger them. Bee-keepers meeting Col Stapley (District Forester) 2 Feb. Lots of gap creation. To be scouted 20 Jan by Andrew (Caldera).

Whian Whian * WWIEN met with State Forests 17 Jan and discussed flora prescriptions. A written response is expected by Feb. Another meeting is planned for early Feb. State Forests won't start logging until after meeting. State Forests were impressed with the quality of the proposal document and the general tone of the meeting.

ACTION PLAN

Tuesday 23 Jan. Simultaneous protests outside Murwillumbah, Casino, Grafton, Kempsey and Newcastle State Forests offices (and hopefully more) demanding a sensible and responsible forest policy from the government. Press release to be issued from NEFA HQ in Lismore (066) 224737. Protests to be organised locally.

Wednesday 24 Jan. Possible blockade at Grafton Boral Mill. To be confirmed late Friday by Karen and Mic (066) 431863.

Sunday 28 Jan. Possible forest action/blockade at Mt Marsh depending on scouting.

Contacts:

- NEFA HQ Lismore (Jonno & Dave) (066) 224737 phone and fax
- Toonumbah EC (Georgia) (066) 333 108, fax 333 292
- Caldera EC (Andrew) (066) 721121
- Clarence EC (Karen & Mic) (066) 431863

N.E.F.A

North East Forest Alliance.

149 Keen St. Lismore.

NSW 2480

Phone/Fax 066224737

PRESS RELEASE; FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 23/1/95

Members of the North East Forest Alliance today gathered outside State Forests offices all over the north east coast today to protest the irresponsible behaviour of the government and the timber corporations in our state forests.

"The federal government has refused to enact its own policy, the state government refuses to see reason, so now we're going back to square 1, the district State Forests offices," said NEFA spokesperson David Julian. It is anticipated that today's actions will virtually close down State Forest offices from Newcastle to Casino.

"The signing of the export woodchip licences clearly shows the intent of the federal government to continue to log our last stands of high conservation value forests. We are not fooled by the elaborate pantomimes of the Federal Government. Beddall must be sacked and the woodchip licenses cancelled. No amount of rhetoric will convince the Australian public that the Prime ministers is sincere in his promises that export wood chipping will be phased out by the end of the century. He has been saying this since his industry statement of 12th of March 1991 yet he continually allows the amount of wood chips exported annually to increase."

"It's not just woodchips that are being exported but jobs and the priceless heritage of our native forests. With the mounting evidence that sawlogs are being chipped and pristine forests destroyed to fill these quotas it cannot be claimed that this is sensible economics. The jobs provided by a sustainable value adding timber industry based on plantations would provide employment, generate financial returns indefinitely and help repair our environment. This is far from the reality at present with job loss in the timber industry at an all time high and environmental damage rampant. The government is clearly pandering to the irresponsible and ruthless greed of the powerful multinational corporations. They are more concerned with pathetic and contrived attempts at saving face than with our future."

"This is not an issue that concerns minority environmental groups but is of crucial importance to all Australians. NEFA intends to mobilise the full weight of public pressure to either revoke this decision or remove this government from power. The following weeks will see an increasing number of protests both in regional centres and in the forest. We will show the government and the timber industry that the people of Australia are outraged by this blatant exploitation of our resources and will not be satisfied until the woodchip licenses are revoked and sensible forest practices, in line with international agreements, are adopted."

Spokesperson
David Julian
066 224737

Attention John Corkill

19/1/95

Howdy, somethings come up you might be interested in. Percy Clark, 065678239), Has been fighting the Kempsey Council over a stretch of land he freeholds near nulla five day (see map). For the past 6 years The Kempsey Council have been attempting to resume his land to build a road. This will enable S.F. to access the nulla five day state forest. The road itself goes through areas that have never been logged and includes a valley of Old Growth Rainforest. He has got till the end of the month to write submissions. His solicitors told him that this was just a formality. He's understandably frantic and seems to think that they will be roading within the next 3 months.

Percy has all the correspondance he has had between him and the council for the last 6 years. There original proposal was for a road within 50 metres to his house. There excuse was that they needed to maintain an old track that connects the properties. State Forests can then gazzete the road for their purposes finance the neccesary improvements and use it for there own purposes. He has approached the ombudsman with no success. The proposed road goes through 4 private properties, through significant stands of red cedar and other (valuable) rainforest timbers. Percy will be paid \$15000 compensation. The council discussed the decision in closed meetings. The man Percy has been talking to is the Councils Director of Operations a Mr John Davidson.

A bit of publicity might put a few red faces on the Kempsey council members and hopefully keep S.F. out.

Dave and Johnno
From the NEFA Bunka

066431863 P.01
Att John Corkeill

found your info reed
Sept EIS No's of article
you quoted for a display
(blow up & laminate)

later if you find would
be x'ed as Nell having
a liar liar pants on
fire day.

♥ Karen

Boral execs deal lacks detail

HEAVYWEIGHT building materials supplier Boral Ltd may find itself under fire at its annual meeting next month over a proposal to increase substantially the company's contribution to the executive share plan.

Shareholders will be asked to vote on a change in the basis of allotting shares to the executive plan, without any real detail of the effects of the move on the plan.

Boral is planning to change the basis of deciding the amounts put into the plan from 1 per cent of consolidated profit *after* tax to 1 per cent of consolidated profit *before* tax and *before* abnormal items.

The explanatory notes in the notice of meeting say that directors have decided to enlarge the number of executives eligible for the plan and so want to increase the maximum amount contributed by the company to the plan.

For shareholders voting on November 14 at the meeting, there are no other details such as how many more executives are being covered, whether the share plan is an incentive-based plan (and, if so, what are the requirements), whether the plan is in lieu of other salary or an add-on remuneration and so on.

Nor is there any exposition of the financial effect. A quick glance at the latest accounts suggests that on the current basis a maximum of \$1.29 million would go into the share plan based on the 1993-94 profit. But, on the new basis, this would rise to \$4.25 million.

This is mainly because of a large \$205.4 million abnormal charge on profit in the current year. This reduced operating profit before abnormals and tax (of \$90.2 million) from \$424.7 million to \$129.1 million.

The increase in the amount going



BARRIE DUNSTAN

into the plan represents a 229 per cent increase on 1993-94 figures – the sort of increase which would seem to require noting, if not an explanation.

This perhaps overstates the effect, however, since 1993-94 is the only year in the last decade in which Boral has had a large abnormal item in its profit (caused by large-scale rationalisation).

Still, taking the last five years as a longer-term comparison, the change in the basis of calculating the amount for the executive share plan would have lifted the maximum amount from \$10.4 million to \$19 million.

Shareholders have to make these calculations themselves and there are no details to justify such a major change in the basis of calculating the benefits. Instead, the explanatory notes merely say "Directors consider that these changes are appropriate".

Boral managing director Tony Berg is overseas and the company secretary, Michael Scobie, was unavailable for comment yesterday.

If Boral does face questioning (and several institutions are already stirring), it will be because of the method of presenting the change, rather than the actual dollars involved.

Shareholders of companies such

as Boral normally would trust their board of directors to act in a reasonable way on matters such as executive compensation – but it would have been nice to see some supporting details and an indication whether the maximum amount has been going into the plan.

From the reactions, it appears Boral may not have canvassed the proposals with institutional shareholders before announcing them in the annual report.

If executives are to be given incentives via such plans, shareholders now expect the rewards to be tied to some specific measure of performance rather than a percentage of a dollar profit figure.

Concentration on these issues won't go away and Australian companies need to realise that they have to supply more, rather than less, detail to shareholders.

The Australian Investment Managers Association has already tied up with the Council of Institutional Investors in Washington and has held talks about an international forum for big investors to exchange information.

For the last two years, the CII has published a list of the S&P 500 under-performers so that all large investors can keep an eye on the performance laggards such as Digital, Goodrich and Woolworth. In time, this approach will cross the Pacific to provide fresh pressure for Australian companies.

As well, according to US newspaper *Pensions & Investment*, the largest pension fund in the US (California Public Employees' Retirement System) has handed out ratings on companies' corporate governance performances, giving poor marks for companies such as du Pont, Johnson & Johnson, and Xerox.

North East Forest Alliance

MEDIA RELEASE 2 February 1995

NEFA demands Hans Drielsma's resignation

NEFA calls for National Parks to prosecute State Forests.

NEFA calls for the Environment Protection Authority to prosecute State Forests.

Logging has been stopped in the New England Wilderness, Nulla Five Day State Forest, after NEFA has uncovered numerous counts of illegal logging.

Today, the Environment Protection Authority will investigate NEFA's allegations. The National Parks and Wildlife Service are preparing to inspect the area.

Earlier in the week it was confirmed that State Forests were committing a criminal offence by logging without a Licence to Take and Kill endangered species.

Serious breaches of the Pollution Control Licence issued by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) have been found by the North East Forest Alliance. Roding has been carried out within an area of extreme erosion hazard in the highest rainfall period. Within two weeks of NEFA's previous site inspection, serious erosion has already occurred. The next downpour could see a huge amount of eroded material ending up in what was only two weeks ago a pristine creek. The EPA must prosecute and force State Forests to carry out urgent remedial restoration work.

Unfortunately this is looking all too similar to the disaster that occurred in the adjoining Oakes State Forest, at Killiekrankie where 90,000 tonnes of soil was mobilised polluting the creeks of the Bellingen catchment.

State Forests were successfully prosecuted by the EPA for this incident. Being a first offence, State Forests got off lightly.

The courts cannot afford to be this lenient again. "Such mistakes are too costly to the environment" said NEFA spokesperson Carrie Deutsch.

NEFA is intent on limiting further pollution of Kempsey's water supply.

"State Forests Managing Director Hans Drielsma must be sacked. This is once too often. He is obviously not bringing State Forests into line. NEFA has uncovered blatant breach after blatant breach," said NEFA spokesperson Carrie Deutsch.

The Blockade of this area will be maintained until State Forests give a written guarantee to stop work in the New England Wilderness.

For further information please contact Carrie Deutsch on (065) 647808 (w).

1ST. FEBRUARY 1995.

MERVYN AND DIANE MATTHEWS

1775 ARMIDALE ROAD WOOLSHED GULLY

VIA WILLAWARRIN 2440

TELEPHONE/FAX (065) 617166

RE: GALLOWAY PROPOSAL FOR GRAVEL EXTRACTION- MACLEAY RIVER, TEMAGOG

ATTENTION THE SECRETARY,

DEAR SIR,

A FEW WEEKS AGO YOU REPLIED TO OUR LETTER AND FAX OF JANUARY 19TH. RE THE ABOVE DEVELOPMENT.

WE ARE SENDING THIS URGENT FAX TO YOU SEEKING YOUR HELP AND ADVICE FOLLOWING TUESDAYS KEMPSEY COUNCIL MEETING.

BRIEFLY, APROX. 40 MEMBERS OF OUR LOCAL COMMUNITY AND NBN TELEVISION NEWS ATTENDED THIS MEETING. COUNCIL REJECTED THE PROPOSED APPLICATION AND APPROVED TWO BUILDING APPLICATIONS WHICH HAD BEEN HELD UP DUE TO THIS PROPOSAL. EVERYONE LEFT IN A VERY CONFIDENT MOOD.

HOWEVER LATER THE SAME DAY WE FOUND OUT THAT AFTER THE PUBLIC AND MEDIA HAD LEFT THAT THREE COUNCILLORS PLACED AN INTENTION TO RESCIND BOTH MOTIONS AT THE NEXT MEETING, INCLUDING OUR NEIGHBOURS BUILDING APPLICATIONS, ALREADY WELL OVER THE 40 DAY MAX. APPROVAL DATE.

THE ORIGINAL VOTE WAS 4 TO 3 AGAINST THE DEVELOPMENT. WE DESPERATELY NEED SOME PROFESSIONAL DATA TO PRESENT TO THE NEXT COUNCIL MEETING, THREE WEEKS FROM YESTERDAY, ESPECIALLY IN RELATIONSHIP TO OUR OWN PROPERTY WHICH WE FEEL HAS BEEN EITHER DELIBERATELY MISREPRESENTED IN THE EIS, OR THAT THE SURVEYERS HAVE A MISTAKEN UNDERSTANDING OF OUR LOCATION. ALSO THE NOISE IMPACT STUDY DOES NOT INDICATE ACCURATELY THE NOISE LEVELS WE WILL BE SUBJECTED TO.

WE FEEL THAT WE NEED A SURVEYERS REPORT AND EXPERT ADVICE ON THE NOISE LEVELS. WE CAN SUPPLY THE EIS AND AMENDED NOISE IMPACT STUDIES SUPPLIED ON THE ABOVE DEVELOPMENT.

WE ALSO FEEL THAT WE NEED WIDE MEDIA COVERAGE, TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THE WAY KEMPSEY COUNCIL IS TREATING ITS LOCAL RESIDENTS.

WE HAVE SOME COUNCILORS SUPPORT, THERE ARE THREE BLOCKING ANY AND ALL ARGUMENTS WE HAVE MADE. WITH EXPERT ADVICE WE HOPE TO BE ABLE TO STOP THIS DEVELOPMENT AT THE NEXT MEETING.

WE URGENTLY SEEK YOUR ADVICE AS TO CONTACTS AND PHONE/FAX NUMBERS OF PEOPLE AND ORGANIZATIONS WHO MAY BE ABLE TO ASSIST US.

MY HEALTH SITUATION HAS DETERIATED TO THE EXTENT THAT I AM NOW ON A HEART MONITOR WITH FURTHER TESTS REQUIRED, ALL DUE TO THE STRESS OF THIS PROPOSAL.

THANKING YOU IN ADVANCE FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION AND ADVICE,

YOURS FAITHFULLY,


M & D MATTHEWS.

John! have kept a copy
2 given one to Lynn
Jans 25/10/94



Mr J Corkill
North Coast Environment Council
c/- Mr J Tedder
Pavans Road, Yarrahapinni
Grassy Head
via STUARTS POINT NSW 2441
Our Reference: BA1348

Environment
Protection
Authority
New South Wales

PO Box 1135
Chatswood
NSW 2057

Tel .02. 795 5000
Fax .02. 325 5678

Your Reference:

Director
General

Contact: Dr David Leece (02) 793 5382

16 OCT 1994

Dear Mr Corkill

I refer to your letter of 23 September 1994 concerning the pollution control licences issued to State Forests.

Licences were re-issued to State Forests on 8 August 1994 for 12 months. The approach outlined in the EPA's discussion paper was modified as a result of the community consultation process and subsequent negotiations with State Forests and the Department of Conservation and Land Management, although a "best management practice" approach remains the core of the licence. All comments submitted on the discussion paper were taken into account, and the licence negotiated to ensure that effective and practical measures will be taken to protect the aquatic environment from pollution caused by forestry activities.

A summary of the responses received during the consultation period was prepared recently and sent to all persons/groups who made a submission. Included with this letter is a copy of the summary, which lists the persons and groups who made submissions, the broad range of issues identified, and the main themes which were of concern to the community. Also included is a brief summary of the licence, as well as a copy of the actual licence issued to State Forests' Northern Region.

I note that you have included with your letter a copy of the North East Forest Alliance's critique of the Standard Erosion Mitigation Guidelines for Logging, and that you are concerned about the SEMGL being used as a basis for the pollution control licence. The EPA is currently analysing this critique, particularly in the light of the SEMGL review process that is currently occurring, but also in terms of the licensing process. It is important to realise, however, that the aims of the SEMGL and of the licences are different. The SEMGL review committee, which includes representation from the Nature Conservation Council of NSW, has agreed that aim of the SEMGL is to act as a *guideline* for foresters preparing harvesting plans. The licence is quite different, in that it contains conditions which must be enforceable, and has the overall

(1)

This is the minutes of the nefa phone conference between the bio regional groups. 16/1/95

Tim reports on a bio regional meeting last Thursday (12th) Lots of local interest and new people. He scouted killungoondie. Chaelundi scouted on week end. 135 and 4 finished. Awaiting order of works. More scouting to be done next week by Coffs harbour E.C. No ideas on direct action opportunities as yet as not all areas have been scouted yet.

Street theatre in Coffs harbour and markets starting the next couple of days.

midnight oil gig in the air. (possibly at tea gardens chip mill)

Dave Burgess reports on a big regional meeting yesterday (Sunday) \$500 donation. Scouting at Barrington No sign of activity. Greg Gill to look at Buladella. Dave to film at Tea Gardens to get an idea of the types of logs going in, stockpiles etc.

Newcastle uni. student council to possibly donate a \$2-300 Lots of interest in Newcastle for some direct action at mill:

Dallan is engaged in dispute mediation with regional forester. He is obtaining order of works for each compartment in the northern region. Regional forester to obtain a list of compartments in line for logging up to April. Lynne O. should be obtaining these soon. Tim to distribute.

Meeting with S.F. this Friday on Whian Whian. To issue a list of demands. They are not likely to accept. Probably blockade soon after

Graham King (coffs harbour d.f. forester) put out a press reels about a meeting with nefa without telling us. Meeting now arranged for Friday (20th) He is probably under political direction to water it all down.

At the state level conservation groups are meeting today to put a list of requests to ALP on forest policy present to them tomorrow. These consist of broad guideline eg develop code of logging practice, moratorium on old growth logging, phase out export etc.

Grafton eis has identified twice as much resource in regrowth as previously thought; this is an argument for protecting Old Growth, taking pressure off other management areas.

(2)

Lynn O. resigned Advisory committee. Some people from the S.F. did not want to pull out. Dylan unsure of value of resigning or not. Letter go to Souris., recommendations give us the right to refuse s.f. policies and commitment from Govt. to adopt consensus decisions or give good reasons why not.

Georga scouting small operation in compartment 330 on the Cambridge plateau. Substantial Old Growth some already cut and burnt. Possible action there. Scouting in Mt Belmore comp 398. Small mill in compartment and small amount of Old Growth there. Three others next to flora reserve no sign of work there yet. Mt marsh. to be scouted soon. await order of works. Nick from Clarence interested in Mt marsh, he requires photo copy of compartment maps.
Thursday regional meeting at terrania st..

Nick started scouting nymbodia haven't had a look at Old Growth compartments yet because tires were let down on vehicle! regional meeting end of this week. Some one from Clarence to attend northern regional meeting on Thursday.

Chris...Wauchope side of Kempsey scouted on Friday. No activity in Mt boss. 2 comp likely to start up soon. District forester to give details. Dozers in 260, 275 and 290 in Whingham S.F. Only 260 active. 260 is next to stockyard creek picnic area on Oxley highway. Chris suggests farmers type blockade, slowing people down, giving them drinks and info. and possibly taking them for a walk in the compartment. Bio regional meeting in next fortnight to discuss this.

Daws River Wauchope side... no sign of operations. 242 due to start soon.

Stump truck going on the road Tuesday night. Heading south and will be in Sydney on the 25th, Tamworth music festival on 28th, maybe Newcastle on 26 or 27. Also in Newcastle for forest summit on 6th of feb. Possibility of truck in Coffs harbour, depending on donations approx \$100 a day hire. Between 28th and 6 of feb Truck can be booked phone number is 065 504402 (jane).

(3)

Tim reports on a \$1000 donation. Requests banners from W.C.C. that went to Canberra. Anyone know where they are?

Johnno wants suggestions for raffle--possibility of gold? Georga to help with that.

Dylan to down load johnno on Whian Whian meeting. Johnno keen on action there in next 1-2 weeks. there is enough radios and allot of people showing interest to make it work. Tim and Dylan agree. All expressed a need to keep the media frenzy going.

Georga request info. on witting up press releases (Dave b. has info)

Cost of link up \$5 per line + 35c per minute per line

Benny Zable has a banner work shop. nefa to put money in to make "forests survive '95" banners

Tim requests all press releases to go to bio regions. Johnno to distribute. fax all press releases to 066224737.

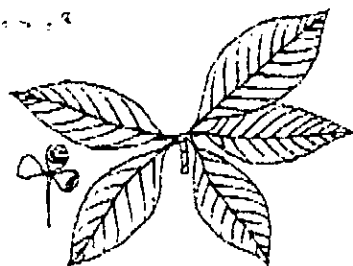
dave requests nefa letter head, johnno to send.

Georga to get ned to prepare brief on changes to protest regulations. Tim to approach Bruce Clark on this.

Georga requests nefa leaf articles to big scrub preferable on apple disks.

Next phone conference next Monday 2pm (dylan unavailable for next week.)

Please distribute - Thanks
Communications Saves Forests



BRUSH BOX
Lophostemon confertus

N.E.F.A.

NORTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE

C/- 'The Big Scrub' Environment Centre Inc.
149 Keen Street, Lismore. 2480.
Phone 066 213 278 Fax 066 222 676

Action Centre Phone & FAX
066-224737

FAX COVER SHEET:

ATTENTION: John Corbett DATE: 15/1/95

FROM: NEFA Minors Biol R.

NO OF PAGES: 3 Pages

MESSAGE: Thanks!!



NIMBIN HEMP EMBASSY

62 CULLEN STREET, NIMBIN 2480 PH 066 891123

PRESS RELEASE FEBRUARY 4TH 1995

NIMBIN HEMP EMBASSY TO BRING NEWS OF THE "MIDDLE GROUND" ON WOODCHIPPING TO KEATING IN CANBERRA

The forest dwelling people of the

NIMBIN HEMP EMBASSY

(WHERE HEMP AND THE FORESTS GROW SIDE BY SIDE)

is sending a **Diplomatic Delegation** to **Canberra** to present to the Prime Minister vital information relating to the "middle ground" on woodchipping he is reported to be seeking.

The "middle ground", as we see it, is for the development of
alternative sustainable resourcing industries

which will provide **employment!**

national self-sufficiency in paper products, **plant crops** that can earn valuable export income (paper, cloth, food, medicine, oils, fuel and building materials)

and that **saves the forests.**

We represent one such plant species, **HEMP** (or *cannabis sativa*), a fibrous being with a long history in the service of humankind. Since ancient times Hemp has been cultivated extensively as an important source of fibre for cloth and paper, its seed used for food and oil, and its flowers for medicine and religious exaltation.

The **NIMBIN HEMP EMBASSY** delegation will leave from the Nimbin Museum (the home of the Nimbin Hemp Embassy and currently campaign headquarters for the **End Prohibition Election Campaign in the Lismore Electorate** in Cullen Street, Nimbin in Northern New South Wales at

10 am on the morning of Sunday February 5th 1995

and journey to Canberra where we will approach Parliament House in a formal diplomatic (Nimbin diplomacy) procession from the North-East and present an agricultural/industrial

Hemp Show Bag

(containing information about Hemp along with samples of hemp products)

to the **Prime Minister Mr Paul Keating**

in a ceremony to his and to our representative, **Mr Harry Woods MHR** who will receive us

on the steps of the House of Representatives entrance at

10 am on the morning of Monday February 6th 1995

authorized by **Ambassador Michael Balderstone** Telephone 066891123

*one acre of HEMP can produce as much paper as 4.1 acres of forest
without damaging the environment, the law is an ass!*



THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

Brisbane Qld 4072 Australia

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11 Oct 94

Dear John

I am very pleased to submit the report on our inspection of the North Washpool area, undertaken in February.

My view is that the recovery process has been given a good start, but it cannot yet be allowed to continue without surveillance, and tending, to ensure that the potential canopy trees get away from vines and shrubs.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this important and interesting work.

With best wishes
Yours sincerely
David Dolan.

P.S. please contact me if you need an expansion on any of this. S.

REHABILITATION OF LOGGED RAINFOREST



NORTH WASHPOOL AGREEMENT AREA



**Second Monitoring Report
Of The
Rehabilitation Scientific Committee**

**Site Inspection
2nd - 3rd February 1994**

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INTRODUCTION

Following the signing of the North Washpool Rehabilitation Agreement on 8th April 1991, two scientific committees were convened to devise measures to rehabilitate about 200 hectares of logged rainforest. The logging disturbance included selective felling, and establishment of snig tracks and log dumps. The rehabilitation measures to restore the vegetation are detailed by the Rehabilitation Scientific Committee (RSC) in a general report (Webb and Horne 1992). The recommendations of the report fall broadly into two categories:

1. That natural regeneration be augmented by supplementary planting on areas considered to be the most heavily impacted (i.e. some snig tracks and some log dumps).
2. That a calendar of monitoring measures be implemented to progressively determine whether various assumptions made by the Committee in formulating its recommendations remain plausible, and that speedy rehabilitation of the rainforest is taking place.

The first field monitoring was carried out by the RSC on 14th - 16th December 1992 and a report detailing the findings of the Committee was prepared (Webb and Horne 1993). The Committee concluded that:

- ✠ The supplementary planting requirements of the Working Plan of January 1992 had been met more slowly than expected until November 1992, which was shortly before the Committee's first monitoring inspection. However, a substantial foundation for the vegetation rehabilitation of the selected areas in the Working Plan had been laid.
- ✠ Appropriate nursery arrangements were in train for germination and establishment of species not

available as wildlings, but still urgently required for the Relay mode supplementary plantings.

- ✠ Following discussions with Forestry personnel responsible for the project in the field, the Committee is satisfied that the necessary organisation, planning, operational skills and the will to complete the project are now in evidence.

More specific RSC comment on other aspects was as follows:

Previous regeneration of tree species observed earlier had thrived, showing marked height growth over the last 6 or 7 months. Natural regeneration of a range of rainforest canopy species (mainly Suite 1) had continued to take place, although Suite 2 canopy species were sparsely represented. Generally, regrowth appeared to have continued to cover and consolidate the disturbed sites, although at certain sites the regrowth included undesirable weeds such as brambles, solanums and tick bush.

Two transects were to be established at the Pugh sites in large canopy gaps, and inventoried in the same way as the log dumps and monitored to determine the need or otherwise for supplementary planting at these sites. The results were considered to be a guide to predicting the outcome of similarly impacted sites of these more complex rainforest types, i.e. 2/3, 11, 23/26.

The 21 log dump transects previously measured were to be remeasured, preferably by the same people using the same method as previously. An important addition to the method of measurement was to locate as accurately as possible, the position of the recorded species in the transect, by enumerating separately each 2 metre section of the transect.

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANTINGS

Work Completed and Work Required

The position at the time of monitoring was that about two thirds of the supplementary planting requirements set out in the 1992 RSC Report had been completed. The Suite 2 plants which have been in short supply were becoming available from the nursery for summer planting in 1994.

Log Dumps

<i>Log Dump</i>	<i>Suite</i>	<i>Required</i>	<i>Planted</i>
2	1	300	345
	2	300	343
	3	300	340
7	1	120	155
	2	120	168
	3	As Required	55
According to the prescription these two dumps are complete, however it is intended to increase species diversity when more suite 2 become available early in 1994.			
13	1	90	102
	2	0	0
	3	0	0
15	1	90	111
	2	0	0
	3	0	0

To secure more diversity on these two dumps, 20 *Schizomeria ovata* are still to be planted (Available early 1994).

Snig Tracks

<i>SNIG TRACK</i>	<i>POSITION</i>
<u>Snig tracks S,L,O,J</u>	
Suite 1 and suite 2	More to be planted
Suite 3	Complete
<u>Snig track 2-D-E-G-H,</u>	Planting complete
<u>Snig track A-G</u>	Suite 3 to be planted
<u>Snig track S-10-C</u>	Planting complete

Other Areas

<i>SITE</i>	<i>POSITION</i>
Nicholson sites	Complete
Pugh sites	Transects established. Need for planting determined from analysis of transect data.

Total Trees Planted

Last Growing Season	1346
This season dumps	1350
tracks	700

	3406

Losses (predominately Suite 3) stand at 250 and have been replaced. It is estimated that there are adequate numbers and diversity of plants to complete the project in the 1993/94 season:

GROWTH ANALYSIS

Transect Establishment

This section analyses rainforest regrowth from the measured transects established on all 21 log dumps in the logged area as part of the Committee's evaluation of the monitoring measures (see maps for locations).

In February 1991, State Forests of NSW appointed Mr. A G Floyd as a consultant to conduct a primary assessment of the post-logging rainforest regeneration in the North Washpool Area. Floyd selected nine heavily impacted sites that comprised roadside salvage logging areas and log dump sites, all located along the main access ridge (Berry Road). On 8 of the sites, he established transects which were two metres wide and of variable length (20 m to about 50 m). Each transect was located so as to extend across the disturbed areas where logging impact appeared to be the greatest.

Within these 8 transects, individual plants were counted, identified to species and their heights measured. The data was recorded by Floyd.

Floyd's transects and data were accepted by the RSC which then decided to establish and measure additional transects. Using Floyd's methodology, the RSC established one transect on Floyd's remaining site and one transect on each of the twelve remaining log dumps in the area. These 21 transects were securely located, measured and permanently pegged in March 1991, and subsequently remeasured in March 1993.

Measurement Analysis, 1991/1993

A major assumption made by the Committee in its endeavour to rehabilitate the logged rainforest was that if appropriate suites of canopy species were established on the impacted sites, and that if subsequent growth was such that development of a new canopy was reasonably assured, then stand sub-canopy conditions would in time, allow many of the disrupted ecological processes to re-develop (Webb and Horne 1992).

The Committee also assumed that structural overstorey recovery would be by way of two "modes" of succession; i.e. an early "initial" suite of species and a later "relay" suite of species (Webb and Horne 1992). Great importance was therefore placed by the RSC on ensuring that the natural regeneration and any supplementary planting be an appropriate species mix for each site type, consistent with the original stand.

So saying, the stocking, height and species diversity of the developing rainforest canopy indicated from the transect data are crucial to the monitoring process. Any delays in canopy development due to poor germination, arrested succession or depleted nutrient availability identified in the course of monitoring will need to be considered and future remedial action taken.

The data from the 21 transects have been analysed to broadly indicate the regenerating canopy development in relation to:

- * The quantity (stocking) of canopy regeneration over time.

- * The vigour (height growth) of canopy regeneration over time.
- * The quality ("modes" of succession and "suites" of species) of canopy regeneration over time.

1. Individual Transect Details

Measurements of individual transects (depicted in charts) show the variation in rainforest canopy-tree regrowth, 5 years (1991) and 7 years (1993) after logging. The canopy tree species referred to in this report are those listed in Table 5(a) of the General Report (Webb and Horne 1992), and also pages 6-8 of the Working Plan (Horne and Webb 1992).

A. Stocking

The 1991 transect measurement data indicated that transects 2, 7, 13 and 15 had unacceptably low natural regeneration stocking and accordingly were designated to be planted as per the Working Plan instructions (Horne and Webb 1992).

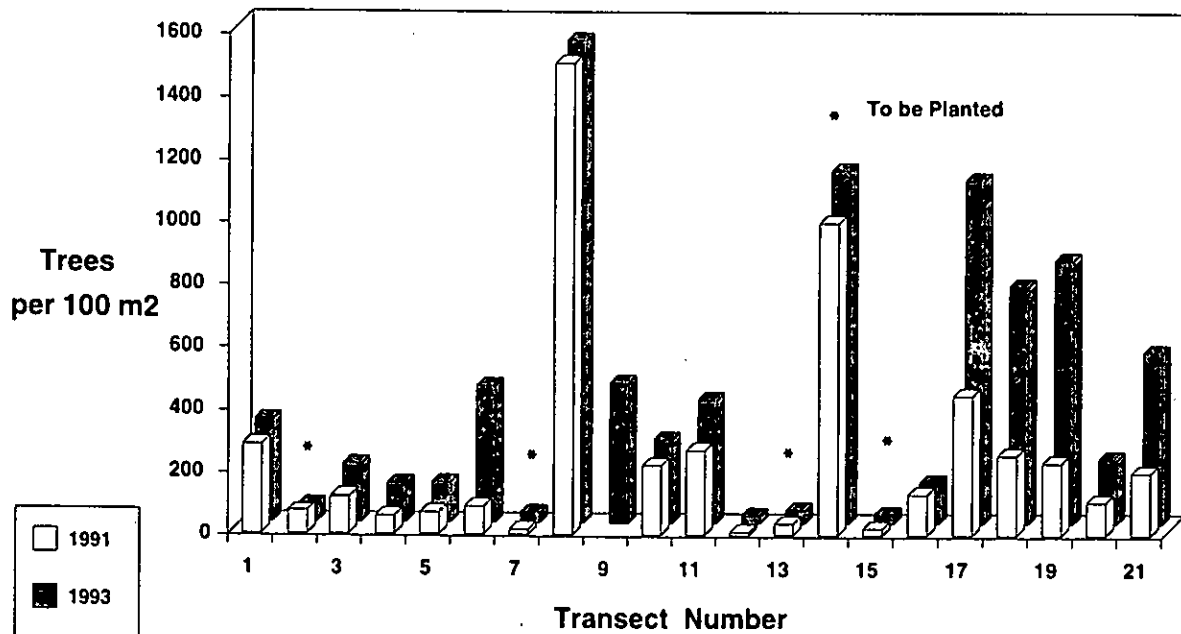
The chart overleaf shows the 1991 and 1993 canopy-species stocking level for each log dump.

It is clear from the chart that there has been a general increase in the number of canopy species regenerating on the log dumps over the last two years. The log dump stocking in 1993 ranged from 27 to 1542 trees per 100 square metres. With the exception of transect 12, which is a quarry, dumps with stocking below 100 trees per square metre have been scheduled for supplementary planting.

Against the general trend, the tree stocking in transect 2 decreased slightly between 1991 and 1993. The main loss appears to have been Bangalow palm, all of which died. However the recommended plantings have been carried out successfully.

At this early stage, all log dumps other than those designated for planting and 12 (the quarry) are considered to have adequate rainforest stocking levels to allow the formation of a forest canopy in due course.

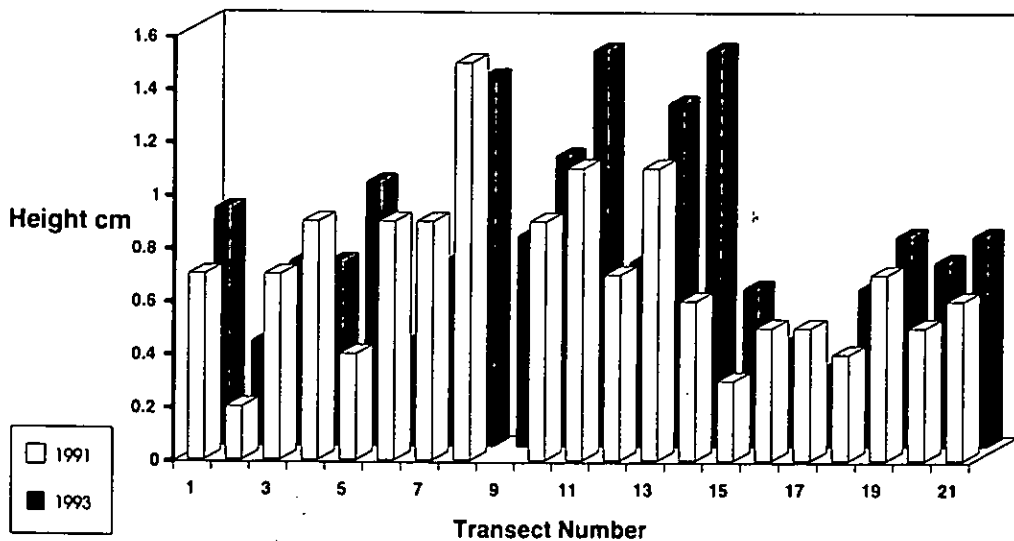
RAINFOREST CANOPY SPECIES REGENERATION: STOCKING



B. Tree Height

Sufficient stocking levels for regeneration need to be accompanied by clear evidence of a potential to grow-on. Tree height growth is an indication of vigour. Height growth achieved in 1991 and 1993 is shown below:

RAINFOREST CANOPY SPECIES REGENERATION: TREE HEIGHT



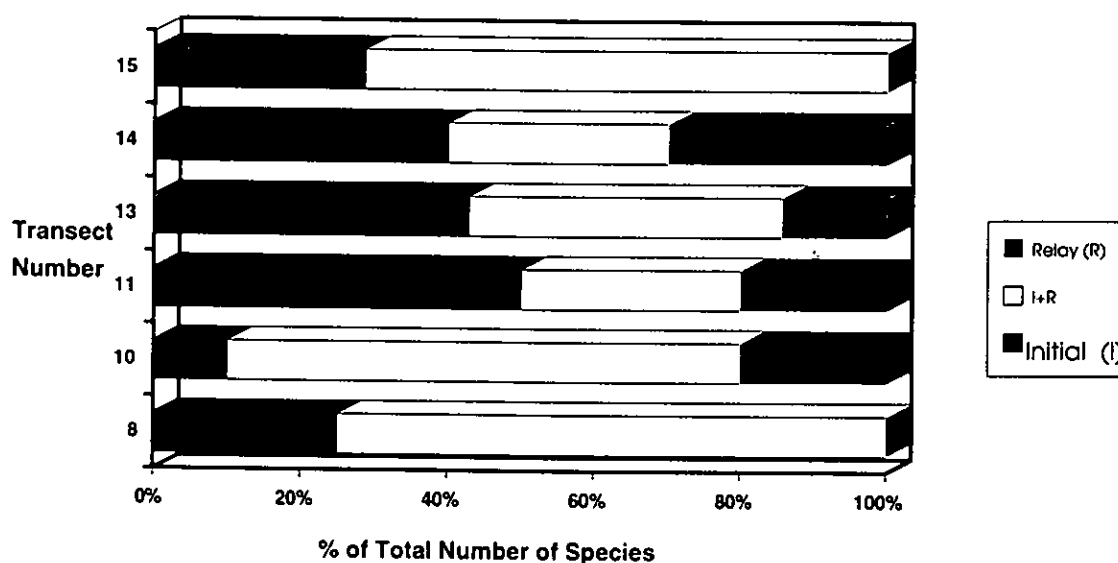
The data show there has been an increase in average tree height in the last 2 years from 70 to 80 cm. Although in some cases the average height has been reduced by recent germination (e.g. transects 3, 4, 6 and 17), elsewhere without evidence of ingrowth, height growth has not been great (e.g. transect 8 and 16). Overall, height growth appears modest over the two-year period. Careful monitoring of future height growth therefore should continue. The average transect height range in 1993 was 0.4 m to 1.7 m.

C: Species Diversity

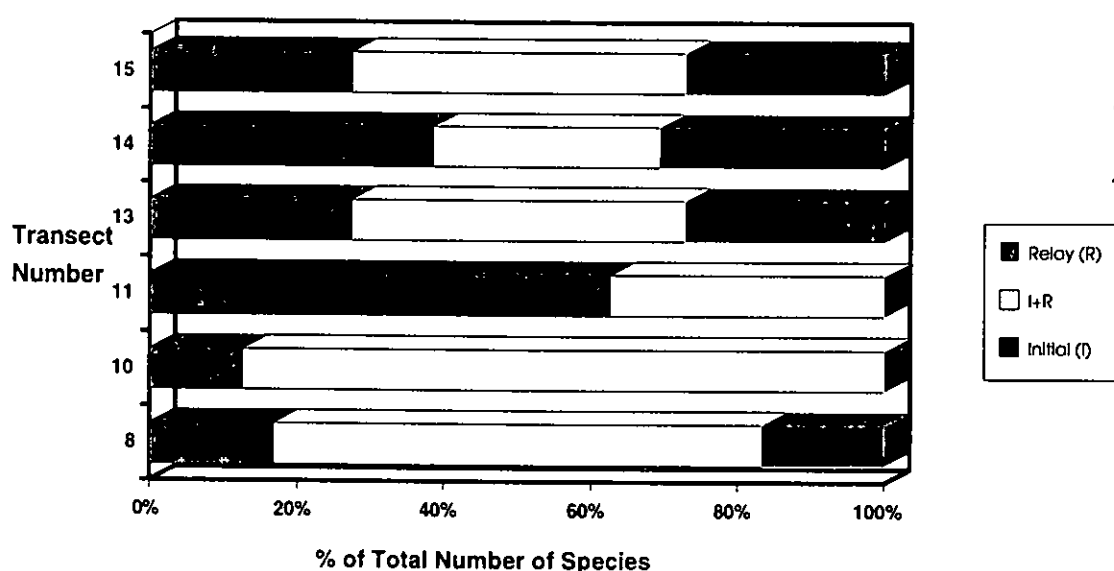
Inspection of the post-logging stands adjacent to the log dumps showed that transect numbers 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 appeared to be sites that had supported an "initial" suite of canopy trees. The remaining transects were adjudged as having supported a "relay" suite of trees. The Working Plan and the 1992 Report show the canopy-tree species that are considered to be "initial mode" species (Suite 1), "relay mode" species (Suite 2), and those species that are common to both modes (dual).

The proportion of "initial mode" to "relay mode" species on initial and relay sites in 1991 and 1993 is shown in the figures below.

SPECIES DIVERSITY ON INITIAL SITES
(a) 1991



(b) 1993



There is some, but not always a clear difference between the species diversities of initial and relay mode sites. The initial site transects contain both initial, relay and dual suites but as expected, show a relatively low proportion of species that characterise relay sites. In contrast, the relay site transects contain a preponderance of relay species.

Generally there has been an increased representation of relay species with time (transect 11 is an exception for initial sites and transect 12 an exception for relay sites).

Increases in relay mode species are not always at the expense of initial mode species. This suggests that local environmental factors (including accidents) may have considerable influence on the course of development of the regeneration at any site.

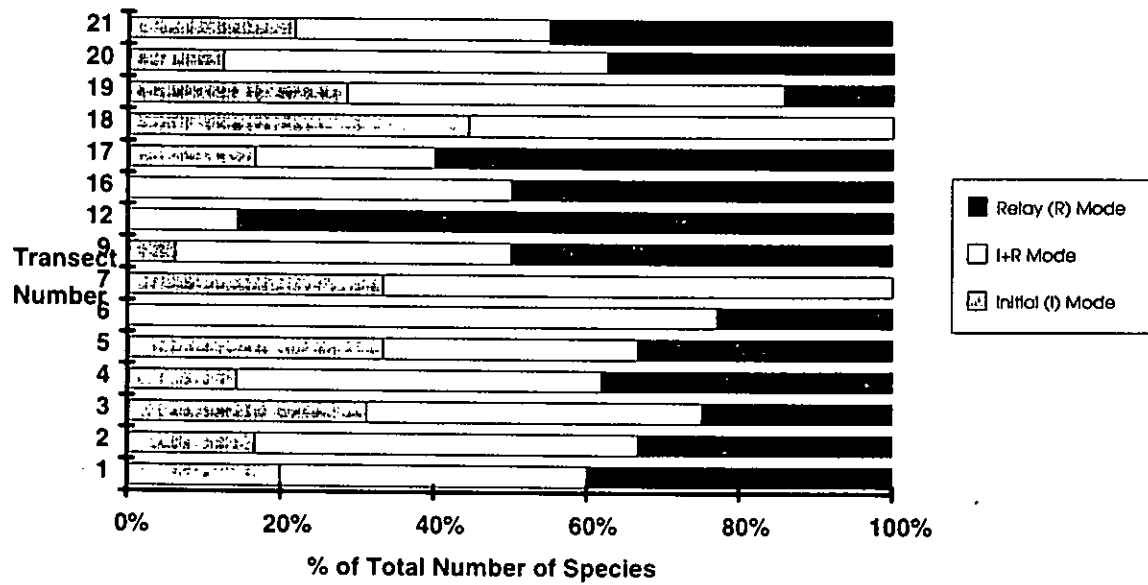
In 1991, two transects (7 and 18) had no relay species, but this was rectified by plantings in the case of 7 and presumably by natural recruitment in the case of 18. Transects 6, 16 and 20 approximately doubled their percentages of relay species between 1991 and 1993.

Overall, there appears to have been a natural increase in species diversity on both initial and relay sites, but particularly on the latter.

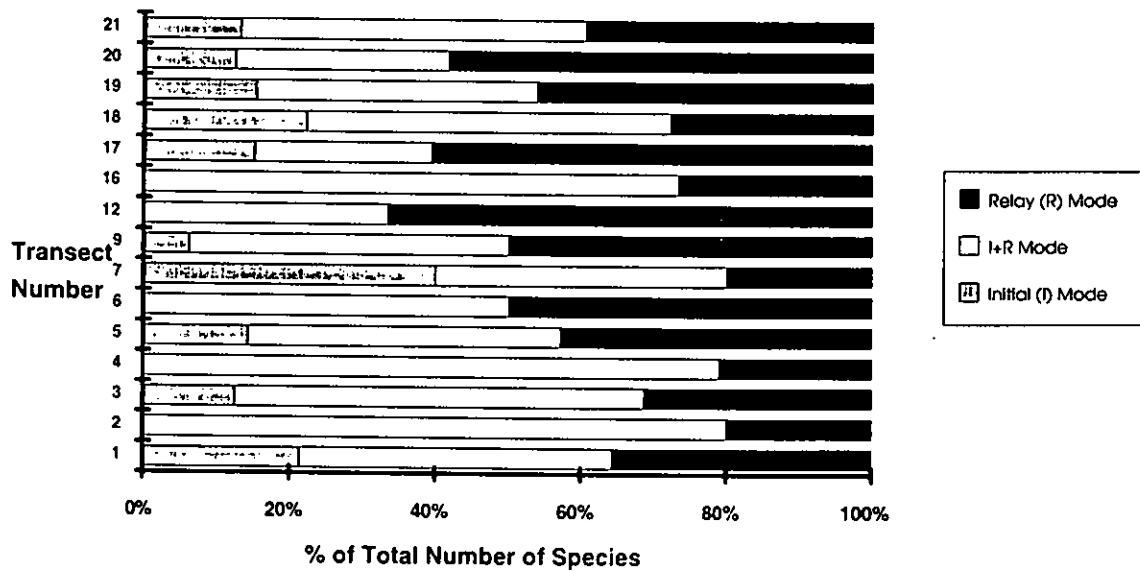
The corresponding charts for relay sites are shown on the next page.

SPECIES DIVERSITY ON RELAY SITES

(b) 1991



(b) 1993

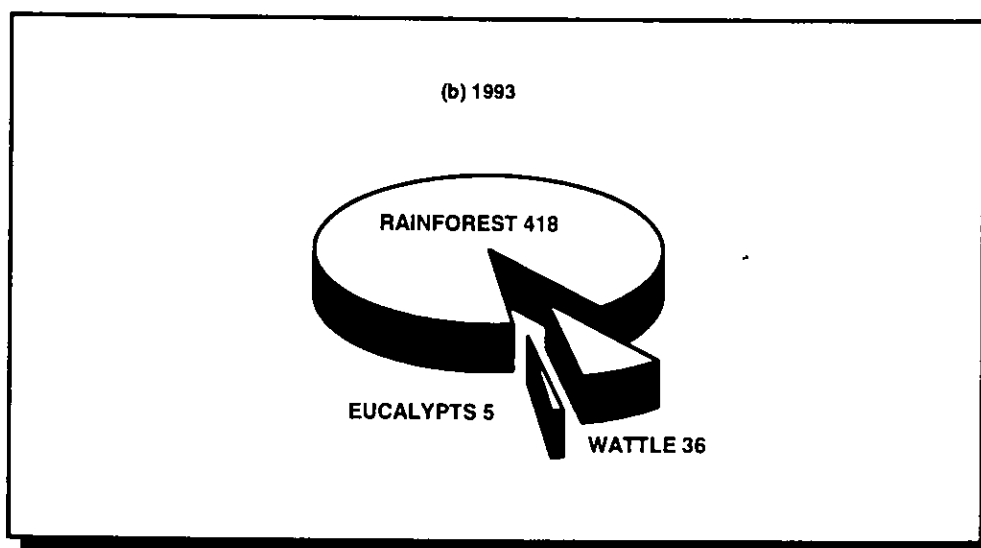
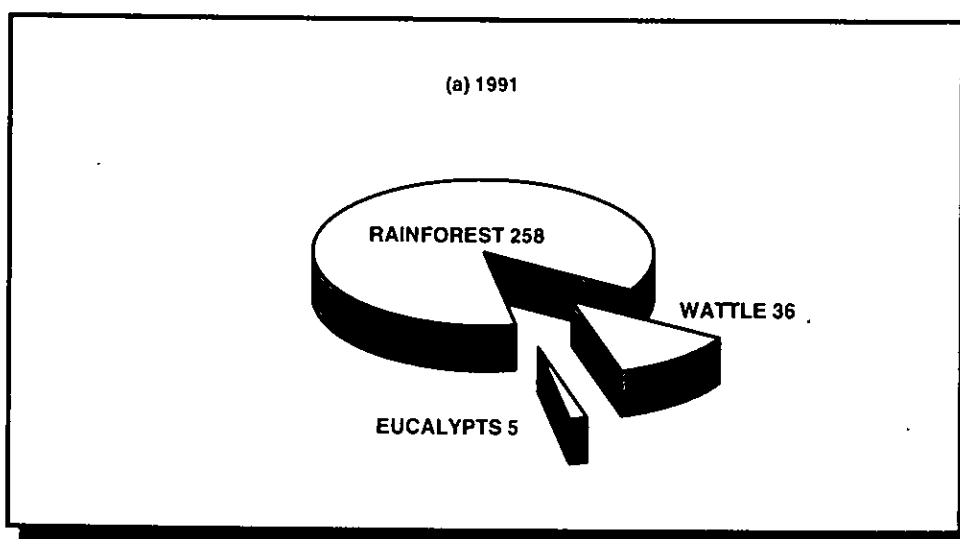


2. Overall Trends

A. Rainforest Canopy Competition

The 1991/93 comparison shows a marked increase in rainforest canopy regeneration without increase in eucalypt and wattle competition.

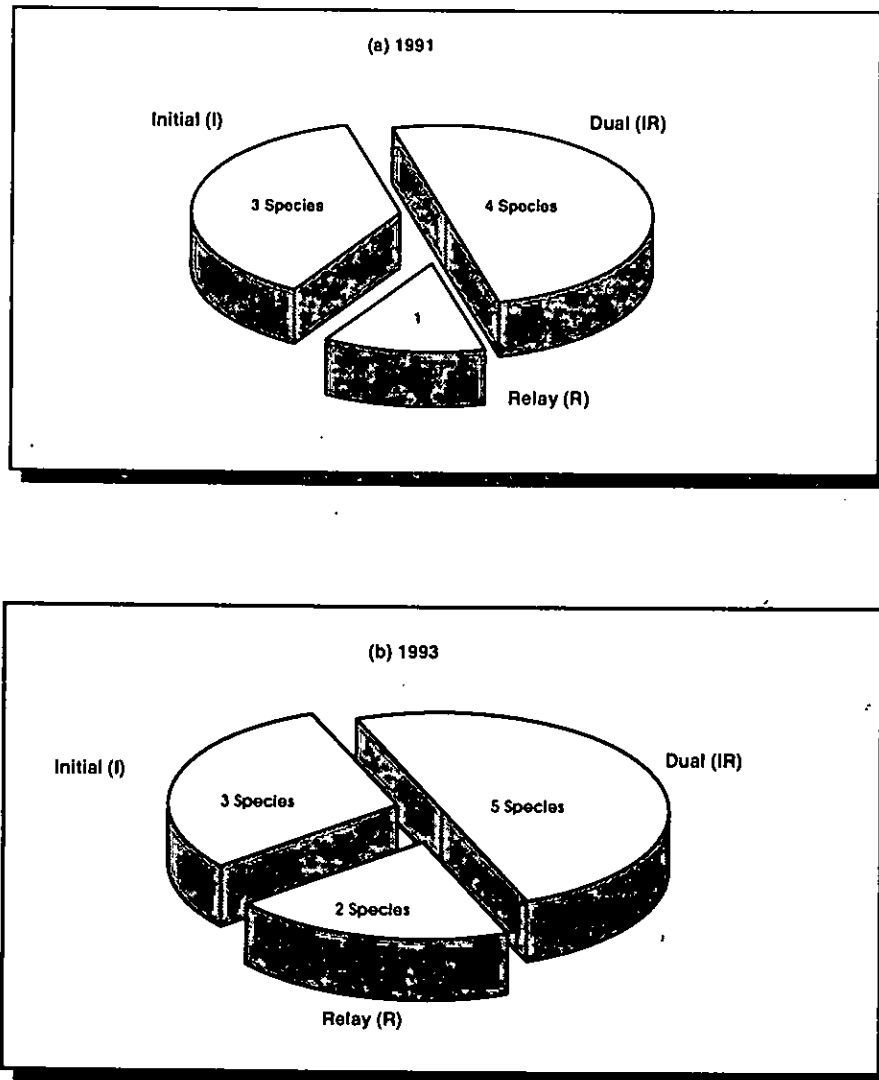
AVERAGE TRANSECT STOCKING
Trees per 100 square metres



B. Species Diversity

A time comparison showing the species diversity found on initial mode and relay mode sites in 1991 and 1993.

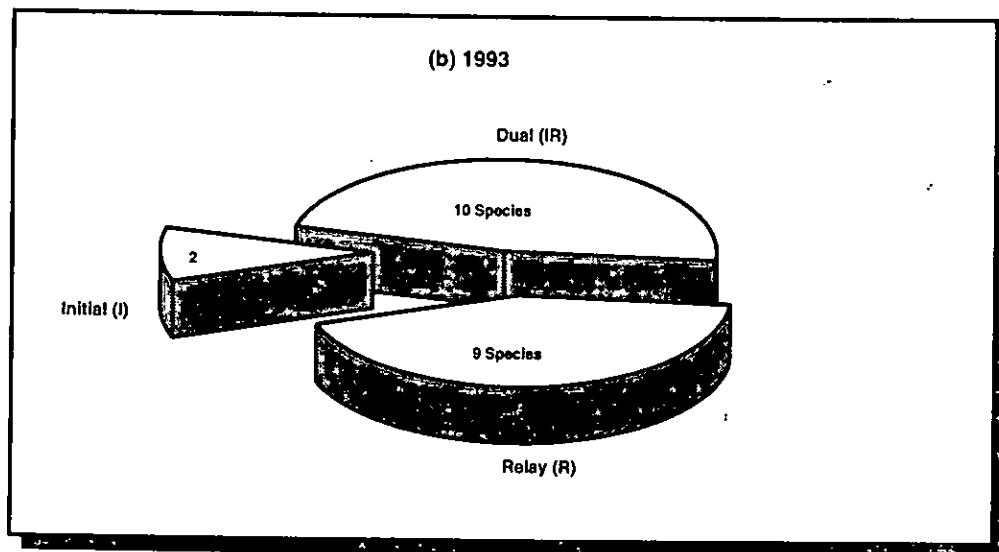
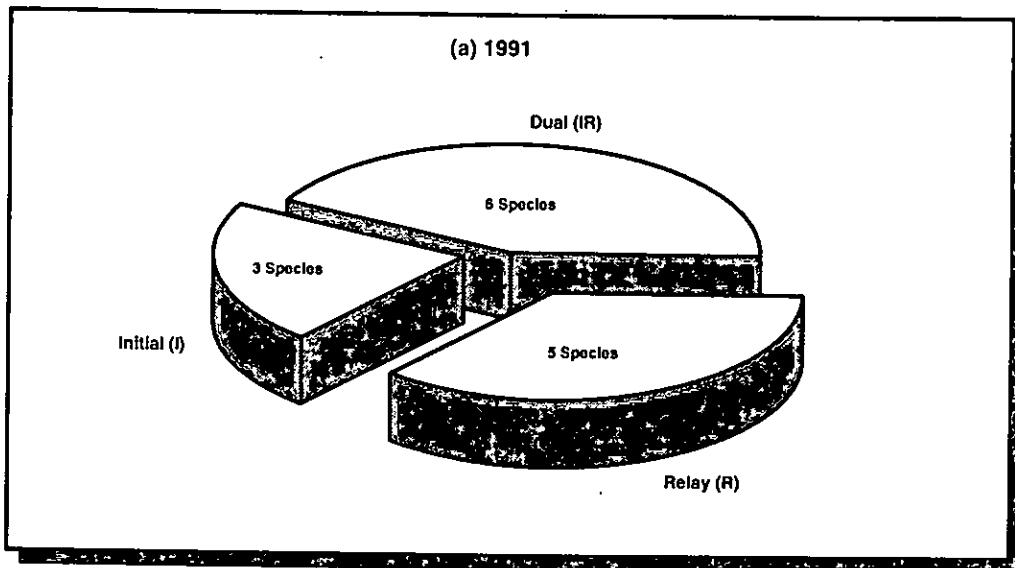
INITIAL MODE SITES
Species Diversity per 100 m²



Somewhat surprisingly both mode species regeneration were represented on the initial sites, but each with relatively few species (10 in 1993).

The numbers of initial mode species remained constant between 1991 and 1993, but relay mode species increased from 1 to 2 and dual mode from 4 to 5. This suggests a slow but definite succession on the initial mode sites, although total species diversity is still relatively low.

RELAY MODE SITES
Species Diversity per 100 m²



In 1993, there is an average of 9 relay species and 21 species overall, present, per 100 m² on relay mode sites. A relatively strong, early showing of relay species is indicated by an 80% increase in species number between 1991 and 1993, accompanied by a decrease (67%) in the number of dual mode species.

INSPECTION COMMENTS

This is a summary of the impressions gained over the two days of the on-site inspection.

Log Dumps

The Working Plan selected four of the 21 dumps for supplementary planting (dumps numbered 2, 7, 13 and 15), where the health and vigour of the natural regeneration was poor or where the species diversity of the regeneration was considered not characteristic of the original forest type.

The density and arrangement of plantings carried out on the log dumps appeared to be appropriate, although extremely hot weather had resulted in losses of seedlings in positions exposed to direct sunlight. These deaths which occurred about 10 days after planting in December 1993 are not surprising, and it is rather more surprising that even limited shading by surrounding vegetation resulted in relatively high plant survival after a period of extreme stress. Replacement of the dead seedlings should bring species diversity to satisfactory numbers and spacing at all sites.

There were numerous very young seedlings of rainforest species on all dumps. It appeared that the floristic diversity of these seedlings did not vary greatly between sites classified as initial or relay. Sites dominated by overstorey eucalypt or brush box, which were not removed during logging operations, had abundant regeneration of these species, although also had a diversity of rainforest species. At site 13, the dominant understorey species was a previously rare and endangered *Dodonaea*.

The control of vine competition from planted seedlings would appear to be the next critical stage in the rehabilitation of the log dumps. Initial shrub and vine removal was necessary in order to carry out the plantings, and some cutting and pulling of regrowing vines has occurred since. The planted seedlings represent a valuable investment in the rehabilitation of the log dumps, and this should not be put at risk by lack of tending, especially over the next few years.

Snig Tracks

It was estimated that the logged area contained about 14 km of snig tracks. The Working Plan nominated four specific snig tracks to be supplementary planted (tracks J, L, O and S) but provided a prescription to be applied to the remainder to determine whether planting was warranted.

Stabilisation of the surface of snig tracks has resulted in abundant natural seedling regeneration in most areas. However, generally regeneration has not occurred on heavily shaded tracks. That is, those where the overstorey is almost continuous eucalypt or brush box canopy, or very steep tracks, where litter has only just begun to accumulate.

Heavily shaded tracks are not likely to support high densities of canopy tree species, even if they were planted, as the numbers of seedlings and small trees on the forest floor in intact rainforest is not always high. It is suggested that, so long as the surface is stable and seeds of rainforest species are able to germinate, no further action is required on these sites.

Snig tracks beneath eucalypt or brush box cover resembled the ground cover and understorey conditions normally expected in these forest types. Some sites had been identified for further planting, but this work should complete the planting requirement. The understorey in these areas was relatively open, a condition that is common beneath eucalypt cover.

Very steep snig tracks had been stabilised by riffle, and the control of erosion appeared to be very effective. Litter had accumulated against the riffle material, and young seedlings of numerous species were seen in these litter traps. Some of the steep tracks were also heavily shaded, so they would not be expected to sustain high plant densities.

In view of the appearance of newly germinated seedlings in most areas, it is suggested that there does not need to be a continuation of the planting programme beyond that planned for the early part of 1994. However, continued monitoring of the vegetation is warranted, to ensure that the planted and naturally regenerated canopy species are surviving and growing.

Other Areas

Some other areas were specifically brought to the attention of the Committee by Nan Nicholson and Dailan Pugh of NEFA, as representing logged rainforest patches with excessive canopy removal. All these areas were investigated by the Committee.

Two Nicholson sites were planted and four transects were located at one of the Pugh sites. The data from the Pugh site indicated that there was no requirement to plant this site although there may be some susceptibility to domination by vines, and this would need to be monitored. The institution of intensive vine brushing would be demanding and expensive, and would need to be planned carefully if it was to be adopted as a rehabilitation technique.

CONCLUSIONS

(1) Natural Regeneration

Although the transects have been measured only twice, some tentative, broad conclusions can be drawn from the two year period of measurement concerning the rainforest regeneration:

A. Quantity

Germination of rainforest species is continuing and, for the most part, appear to be reaching and maintaining satisfactory levels.

However the transects show a stocking variation from 27 to 1542 trees per 100 m² with an average stocking of 418 trees per 100 m². Those transects with stockings less than 100 trees per 100 square metres are scheduled for supplementary planting.

B. Vigour

Despite the addition of new germinants, the average regeneration height growth has increased on the majority of log dumps.

The transect average regeneration height in 1993 ranged from 0.4 m to 1.7 m. The average overall height increase of only 10 cm over the period 1991-1993 is a little low but this is not surprising considering the increase in rainforest stocking. Vigour is expected to increase in the future as the plant numbers stabilise.

C Quality

Species diversity appears to be increasing. Relay-mode species have germinated earlier than expected. The future survival pattern of these early-germinating relay species will be of interest.

In 1993, relay mode transects contained an average of 2 initial species, 9 relay species and 10 dual-purpose species. By comparison, initial mode transects averaged only 3 initial species, a single relay species and 4 dual-purpose species. The major canopy competitors of rainforest are eucalypts and wattle.

Wattle occurred on all transects, but showed no overall increase in numbers between 1991 and 1993. Almost all eucalypt regeneration was confined to initial mode sites, but as with wattle there was no overall increase between 1991 and 1993. Average wattle stocking remained static (36 per 100 m² in 1991 and 37 per 100 m² in 1993). Eucalypt regeneration on initial sites remained at 17 while those on relay sites went from 0.3 to 0.2 trees per 100 m².

(2) Supplementary Planting

Additional planting beyond that planned for early 1994, and presumably that already completed, is not recommended. The inspection indicated that natural regeneration of rainforest species has been sufficient to enable the forest structure to be re-created, provided these canopy species can continue to develop without interference from vines.

(3) Transect Remeasurement

It is proposed that the 21 transects be remeasured in winter 1994.

(4) Future Monitoring

An inspection in the late summer of 1994/95 is recommended in order to check the success of the 1994 plantings, and to review the need for tending in the log dumps where extensive plantings have occurred.

Further inspections in 1997 and 2000 are suggested, after which it is considered that the canopy tree species should be tall enough to be free from vine interference, and the rehabilitation of the forest will be secured.

David Doley
7th October 1994.

Ross Horne
5th October 1994

David Doley

Ross Horne

Rehabilitation Scientific Committee

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

In 1993, Professor Webb retired from the RSC and successfully nominated Dr. David Doley of the Botany Department, University of Queensland to replace him as the NEFA representative on the Committee.

As Dr. Doley had taken no part in the considerations that led to the compilation of General Report of the Rehabilitation Scientific Committee, the following statement has been made by Dr. Doley concerning his assessment of the compliance of the rainforest rehabilitation work done so far by State Forests of NSW with regard to the spirit and letter of the North Washpool Agreement (April 1991) and the recommendations of the General Report (Webb and Horne, May 1992).

It is my opinion that the rehabilitation work carried out by State Forests of NSW observes both the spirit and the letter of the North Washpool Agreement (April 1991), and has put into train the recommendations of the General Report (Webb and Horne, May 1992).

The condition of log dumps and snig tracks is uniformly stable, with both planted and natural regeneration being sufficiently abundant that there appears to be a reasonable prospect that all areas can be restocked with canopy trees.

The diligence with which the rehabilitation work has been carried out was obvious from even two days of inspection. It is my opinion that, without a firm commitment from senior management, the knowledge and perseverance of Mr R. Kooyman, and the support from his field team, the work would not have proceeded so quickly or efficiently. All the operations, both physical rehabilitation and monitoring, had been done very carefully. Even after a period of

exceptionally hot weather, a substantial percentage of newly planted seedlings had survived, indicating that the planting techniques were appropriate. The inspection reinforced my view that successful forest work requires inputs on the human scale, and not just on the scale of the large machines required to build roads and move logs.

It is my opinion that the next two or three years of development of the regeneration will be critical to the final success of the rehabilitation work. A basis exists for successful replacement of canopy trees, but further tending may be essential to enable a reasonable number to grow in height without delay. Vine growth has been vigorous in some areas, and if vines cover the young sapling, they could suppress them, or at least postpone their rapid height growth for a number of years. Selection of the appropriate level of tending will be a task requiring skill, and it would be most effectively carried out by someone who has a detailed and continuing knowledge of the forest species and conditions, plus a determination that the project should succeed.

I believe that this rehabilitation project can be regarded as a model for other forest areas. In that sense, I consider it to be important that State Forests of NSW should not regard this project as a punishment. On the contrary, it gives an unprecedented opportunity to follow the course of forest development after a well-documented disturbance, with detailed descriptions of the bases on which rehabilitation work was designed and executed.

David Dooley
7th October 1994

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Horne, R.R. and Webb, L.J.(1992) Working plan for the implementation of recommendations made by the Scientific Committee for the rehabilitation of natural vegetation systems in North Washpool State Forest, as part of the North Washpool Rehabilitation Agreement. 23 pp plus maps.

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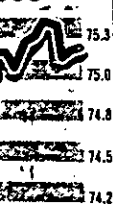
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And, implicitly, that if the Fed "over-delivered" with a 0.75 per cent — or even a full 1 per cent, which is most, most unlikely

tal factors driving the Fed on monetary policy and what's good for America.

Continued Page 33

Protesters invade meeting

Boral ambush

By IAN LOVETT

ENVIRONMENTALISTS hijacked Boral's annual meeting yesterday triggering fears of a possible rush to the exits by its institutional shareholders because the logging issue is becoming "too hot to handle".

The greenies began their siege of Boral's annual meeting at Sydney's Sheraton Wentworth ballroom on Sunday night and by the start of the meeting yesterday morning they were in full flight.

The mostly elderly Boral shareholders were confronted with a chorus of drummers, anti logging chants and an army of pamphleteers.

There was no escape in the ballroom where Boral's "green" shareholders fired off salvo after salvo at chairman Jim Leslie over the company's logging policies.

The battle became so heated that at one stage Mr Leslie described the dissident shareholders as "liars" and he called on security officers to eject one of his tormentors.

Shareholder Paul Hennely said "Boral's logging operations in several States are completely unsustainable in a broad ecological sense — and many areas have been so heavily overcut that sustaining current timber supplies will be impossible."



Other attacks levelled at the board by the rebel shareholders included that Boral is involved in wood chipping for short term profit and its logging operation are threatening native fauna.

But the real sting to the attack came when a shareholder raised the possibility of a "consumer boycott" and the likely damage that it would do to its already battered share price.

NSW Democrat Richard Jones took up that

line urging investors to boycott companies which damage the environment.

Investors need to consider whether their investments are contributing to the destruction of the environment, accelerating the greenhouse effect and causing air and water pollution, he said.

Mr Jones believes Boral investors have to accept responsibility for the destruction of forests.

"Companies which

damage or destroy the environment should not be supported by investors."

"(Investors) have to decide whether an investment in Boral is a sufficiently ethical investment," he said.

But Mr Leslie defended the company, saying Boral was "firmly committed to a policy that the timber operations must be conducted in an environmentally friendly and socially responsible manner".

Protesters outside the Boral meeting at Sydney's Sheraton Wentworth yesterday

'Off to a good start'

BORAL chairman Jim Leslie beat his own drum yesterday, saying that the current financial year had got off to a good start.

He said that in the first quarter Boral continued to build on the positive trend that had emerged over the past two years.

"Results are up for all major divisions including the US and Europe and, from the results to date and budget, we anticipate that operating profit will increase substantially for the half year ending December 1994."

"I am confident that the full year will be a good one," Mr Leslie said.

However Mr Leslie did say the first quarter included profits from Sagasco Holdings Ltd — acquired in December 1993.

Managing director Tony Berg continued the positive tone, saying all Boral's profit centres with the possible exception of housing should enjoy strong growth.



FPA

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

19th August, 1994

Ref: L.7

To: Mr Peter Houghton
Chair
SEMGL Review Committee
C/-Department of Conservation and Land Management
GPO Box 39
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Fax: 228 6537

From: Michael Taylor

Dear Peter,

Re: Comments and suggestions concerning Draft (5/3/94) Soil Erosion Mitigation Guidelines

Below some comments concerning the current SEMGL's for consideration by the SEMGL Review Committee:

Firstly, this Association believes that the SEMGL's should be clearly established as guidelines which can then be used for the later determination of recommended, minimum and variable conditions for harvesting operations. Such conditions must be practical and achievable and allow flexibility in implementation according to the type of operation and the site conditions. For any set of conditions to be workable at the field level, they must contain a certain level of tolerance.

The SEMGL's in particular should be guidelines aimed at limiting soil movement as a result of harvesting operations to an acceptable level and should not aim at eliminating all soil movement altogether. As such the guidelines would achieve the objective of minimising the effect/impact of harvesting operations upon the natural environment within the context of the objective to harvest timber as per the Forestry Act.

The Association sees the incorporation of a monitoring program to assess the effectiveness of any guidelines and subsequent conditions as an essential element of the SEMGL's. To this end there must be a facility to allow not only the ongoing assessment of any conditions applied as a result of the SEMGL's, but also to allow for changes to any conditions where appropriate should such changes be justified.

At a more specific level, we raise a number of issues which need to be considered by the Committee bearing in mind the objective of reviewing the SEMGL's to make them more practical at the implementation level. These are as follows:

- As a basis for the estimation of soil movement, the Universal Soil Loss Equation is considered inappropriate in its current form as it results in an over-estimation of soil movement.
- Inconsistencies in the interpretation and implementation of operational conditions between respective agencies (CALM and State Forest of NSW) need to be resolved. It is clearly apparent that the application of current conditions for the mitigation of soil erosion is more stringent and less flexible on State Forests than on any other land tenure.
- Considerably more flexibility is required in the following areas:
 - i. Crossbank specifications and construction;
 - ii. Roll-over drains;
 - iii. Selective felling from watercourse filter and protection strips and drainage lines;
 - iv. Watercourse and drainage line crossing points;
 - v. Resultant logging/heads in drainage lines (particularly relevant for pine operations);

In addition, it is also important that the requirements for roading operations and log extraction (snigging) be clearly separated as these two operations have markedly different impacts on the forest environment.

Many members have also raised the issue of establishing different categories of drainage lines, as the size and water flow in drainage lines varies considerably as does the impact of forestry operations upon these drainage lines.

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LAC 1 OF 4



NEW SOUTH WALES
LOGGING
ASSOCIATION

Although of a general nature, the above points represent many of the issues which we seek to have redressed in the SEMGL review process.

Should you have any queries on the above points please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Taylor
Assistant Director - Forest Operations and Policy.

Mr. Peter Houghton,
Director Land Assessment and Protection,
Dpt. of Conservation and Land Management.
GPO Box 39,
SYDNEY NSW 2001.

11 August 1994

Dear Peter,

Re: SEMGL Working Group

I confined my comments of the 2nd August to relate specifically to the Guidelines. However on reading the minutes some broader note of our concerns with SEMGLs may be appropriate to precede those comments.

Our primary concern is that logging operations are conducted in an environmentally acceptable manner and specifically that soil loss and movement is minimised within practical and feasible constraints. Naturally occurring erosion needs to be accounted in the preparation of a benchmark for comparison.

It is of serious concern to our members to see supposed mitigation measures creating more soil disturbance than necessary, or even conceivable without those measures at all. It is our view that the strict application of conditions in inappropriate circumstances and the very real fear of prosecution has resulted in an over-zealous approach causing approximately twice the soil disturbance necessary and doubling the erosion hazard following operations. This is all done at an additional cost on operations!

There is no comparison of the application of the same current guidelines between State Forests and private property. Supervision and compliance on State Forests is far superior to that on private property yet PP logging controls by "experts" from CaLM is considered adequate. Resolution of inconsistency between the agencies is essential.

Comments and suggestions on

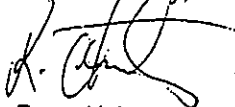
DRAFT (5/3/94) SOIL EROSION MITIGATION GUIDELINES

Hopefully the following specific points will arise at some stage of our discussions

- ♦ the methods of constructing cross-banks to reduce exposure of the heavier clay subsoils.
- ♦ use of logging machinery to do the work of graders on roads resulting in a poor performance of mitigating structures
- ♦ the time of constructing mitigation works resulting in a doubling of soil disturbance.
- ♦ tolerance in conditions as methods of reducing the erosion hazard
- ♦ walkover techniques, increased winching, track slope variations, cross fall drainage as methods of reducing erosion hazard

I am sure that these issues will develop in the discussions of the working group and eventually into components of training and accreditation.

Yours faithfully,



Russ Ainley

Northern Field Officer.

THE STRATEGY

The preliminary sections, Background, Administration, Application, Monitoring and Basis of the SEMGL form the strategy. In Applications, some rewording may be necessary to resolve confusions over guides, conditions, recommended conditions, variable conditions and minimum conditions. In Monitoring, specific monitoring of the effectiveness of conditions on completed similar (or adjacent) harvesting plans should be incorporated into the use or variation of specific conditions.

THE GUIDELINES

1. GENERAL

- (ii) Implementation of SEMGL's shall be by conditions set out separately. Supplementary guidelines and conditions may be made where circumstances so require.
- (vi) Omit this item - it belongs as a condition.
- (vii) Omit this item - it belongs as a condition.
- (xi) Omit this item - it belongs as an exception to the application of conditions.
- (xii) This item may apply similarly to conditions.

2. GUIDELINES FOR LOGGING

2.1.3 Design and Construction

- (i) Clearing and formation
Clearing width should not exceed twice the proposed road surface width except where necessary for the discharge of runoff.
- (iv) Pipe recovery should not normally be practised - it creates a lot of soil disturbance for a questionable economic gain.
- (vi) Road surfaces should normally be less than 10° but may be steeper for short distances to:
 - (a) ...
This item would be restated more definitively in conditions.
- (vii) Roads constructed where ground slopes exceed 30° should only be by engineering design with stabilisation techniques to ensure batter stability.
- (vii) Cross banks should be constructed to effectively divert water from tracks onto stable vegetated surfaces. They should not divert water

onto other tracks or roads. The outlets of banks should allow water to drain readily from roads.

Where a temporary cessation of operations will occur temporary cross banks should be installed.

2.3 Filter and Protection Strip

Filter strips should be retained where the catchment area exceeds areas described in the conditions for different erosion hazards. The width of filter (and protection) strips and the appropriate catchment areas is to be determined by consideration of erosion hazard, catchment shape, watercourse/drainage line conditions, type of forest and intensity of proposed operations.

A protection strip should be retained adjacent to drainage lines, drainage plains or swamps identified on the harvesting plan.

Additional strips may be used to protect drainage lines identified in the field.

2.4 Felling

Felling operations should be carried out so that there is minimal disturbance within any filter-strip, protection strip or drainage line.

Trees should not be felled within a filter strip.

Tree felling within a protection strip should be specified in the harvesting plan.

In plantation filter strips trees may be felled to avoid windthrow but only where removal may result in minimum disturbance to the bed and banks.

In plantations with planted strips extraction machinery may be authorised but only where there will be minimal disturbance to the soil surface of the strip and the bed and bank of the watercourse.

2.5 Snigging

(vi) Blading off will not be permitted on snig tracks.

(viii) The grades of snig tracks should be limited and specified according to the erosion hazard as set out in the conditions.

(ix) omit the specific conditions.

(x) Where snig or timber extraction tracks cross the beds of watercourse/drainage lines by specific authorisation restoration of the streambed and banks will be carried out.

THE CONDITIONS

I propose that the conditions be developed in accord with the final guidelines and further discussions of the group.

To Peter Houghton, Director, Land Assessment and Protection, CaLM

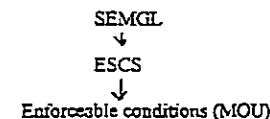
From Tony Howe, Manager, Forest Planning Branch, SFNSW

Date 12, August 1994

Subject Issues relating to the current SEMGL document and its revision.

The minutes of the SEMGL Working Group on 26, July 1994 refer. The main issues and concerns with the SEMGL that I wish to raise on behalf of State forests are set out below.

1. Change in the order of guideline clauses to bring related topics together if the existing format is to be maintained. An example is the guideline on logging without erosion mitigation (cross banks) which should be included under Section 2.5 Snigging rather than under Section 1. General.
2. Use of a revised format to give easier understanding to the document. An outline list of contents is included in Appendix 1.
3. Include recently developed guidelines for "Soil conservation measures - river red gum forests", and "Soil conservation measures - cypress pine and western hardwood native forests".
4. There is a need to reference the Erosion and Sediment control Strategy process as part of the SEMGL application, ie:



5. Guidelines for logging include the following issues to be resolved:

- Changes to design of cross banks and "roll over" banks to give more flexibility in practical usage.
- References to timber extraction in plantations need to be dealt with separately.
- the need to explicitly recognise timber extraction where walkover techniques are used. Such a Section should outline:
 - dispensation with cross bank drainage;
 - use of slash;
 - low density operations.
- The need to detail the role of the ESCS

6. Consideration should be made to the compilation of implementation guidelines or a manual along the lines of the one developed by SF NSW following the 1993 workshops held jointly with CaLM/SCS personnel.

Regards

Tony Howe,
Manager, Forest Planning Branch

Appendix 1

Proposed revised format for SEMGL

Contents

Introduction
 Principles
 Administration
 Planning of operations
 Water storage, watercourse and drainage line protection
 Forest road design, construction and use
 Felling - native forests
 Snigging and timber extraction - native forests
 Log dumps - native forests
 Soil conservation measures - exotic and native plantations
 Soil conservation measures - river red gum forests*
 Soil conservation measures - cypress pine and western hardwood native forests*
 Use of common and special conditions
 Glossary of terms

APPENDIX 1 Notes on soil erodibility classification
 APPENDIX 2 Erosion hazard classification
 APPENDIX 3 Cross bank and rollover bank design and espacement
 APPENDIX 4 Summary of slope limits for logging activities
 APPENDIX 5 Erosion and Sediment Control Strategy (outline)

Bibliography

*Optional

EPA CommentsCOMMENTS ON STANDARD EROSION MITIGATION GUIDELINES FOR
LOGGING, 5 MARCH 1993 VERSION

Conceptual Comments

In general, the EPA considers that the SEMGL provide a useful guide to professional officers who need to develop harvesting and roading controls/conditions/prescriptions for specific compartments. Indeed, the EPA itself uses them as a guide in formulating licence conditions. The EPA is concerned, however, that the SEMGL place too much reliance on the efficacy of the current provisions of filter and protection strips; specific comment on how such strips might be employed more effectively is provided below.

It is understood that it is proposed to develop separate versions of the SEMGL for native forests and for plantations. This is strongly supported, as is the development of separate versions for native forests in the northern and southern parts of the State. The guidelines and management practices recommended for integrated harvesting operations undertaken in the south-east forests need particular attention.

Given that the existing SEMGL were developed largely from first principles, without significant reference to objective field data, it is recommended that there be no changes that weaken the guidelines until trial or monitoring work has occurred that demonstrates the results and therefore justifies the changes. Unanalysed monitoring data may already exist within State Forests which could assist in this, and water quality monitoring to be carried out as part of the EPA pollution control licences will be aimed at assessing the effectiveness of the erosion and water pollution conditions on the licence. These conditions will take into account the SEMGL.

The EPA believes that the SEMGL review process should incorporate a focus on pollution control, including references where relevant to pollution hazards. The need for discretion in undertaking forestry activities is acknowledged. Where discretion is provided, however, it is suggested that the guidelines be linked to an environmental outcome which will ensure that the intent of the guideline is clear and that the most appropriate action is taken in the field.

In addition to identifying environmental outcomes, the EPA considers that better understanding and more intelligent implementation of its provisions are needed. This could be achieved by increased training of foresters and contractors.

Specific comments

In addition to the conceptual concerns detailed above, the EPA considers that the SEMGL could be improved in a number of specific ways. These are detailed below.

Filter and protection strips in plantations

Conditions relating to filter strips in pine and eucalypt plantations need to be reviewed; in particular, the guidelines that relate to harvesting in filter strips. Windthrow of mature pines is a significant water quality issue and appears to outweigh the potential

problems from the temporary disturbance caused by controlled logging. However, the EPA is not yet convinced that the guidelines designed to prevent windthrow of pines are necessary in native species plantations.

It is noted that the Standard Erosion Mitigation Conditions originally specified "conifer plantations" in relation to filter strip harvesting, as well as specifying that the condition did not apply to pines planted in filter strips after 25 May 1983. This was the date from which it became State Forests policy that pines would not be planted in these areas. The removal of this date and the reference to conifers in the SEMGL not only allows harvesting very close to the stream in non-pine plantations, but also creates the opportunity for future replanting of these sensitive areas with merchantable species, therefore creating later pressures to harvest. These changes were made without the EPA's knowledge or concurrence.

The EPA supports management actions that can remove windthrow prone trees with minimum disturbance, involving machinery if that is the softest option. However, the operation should be a one off to re-establish effective buffer strips.

An additional issue that results, however, is how to manage the natural pine regeneration that often re-emerges in stream line areas and will pose a similar windthrow problem at the end of the next plantation rotation. This situation should be strenuously avoided by ensuring that a self-sustaining, manageable and effective filter/buffer vegetation stand is established along stream lines.

Provision of additional filter and protection strips

Consideration should be given to whether additional filter or protection strips should be provided in the field, and whether trees should be felled in or into these strips. Upper catchment areas are considered by the EPA to be highly sensitive, and should be protected in a similar manner to those further down in the catchment that are currently protected under the existing SEMGL. In addition, filter and protection strips should remain undisturbed, with trees not to be felled in them, or into them.

On long slopes, and in high water pollution hazard areas in particular, consideration should also be given to establishing filter strips in mid-slope positions, to provide an additional check for runoff. Snig tracks would be able to cross the strip at one nominated place, with particular care taken in the controls relating to that crossing. For example, a sediment basin may be placed immediately downslope of the snig track to catch any sediment-laden runoff. Again, it would be desirable to add environmental outcomes to these types of guidelines to ensure that the best environmental outcome was achieved, depending upon the road and snig track pattern.

Definition of a drainage line

The definition of a "drainage line" in the field should be addressed, and targeted during training. The definition needs to be more clearly specified, to ensure that all of these sensitive areas that require protection are given that protection.

Slope limits

The slope limits used within the SEMGL appear to be excessive. It is recognised that this has been a point of considerable debate and discussion over the years, but the EPA considers that it should be discussed further, as the margin for human error on very steep slopes is extremely small, and the potential consequences great.

Burning

The SEMGL could be improved by expanded reference to pre and post log burning, and its critical relationship to groundcover. Guideline 1(iv) seems to place great reliance on the filter strip, and 2.2 makes no reference to burning as a factor in groundcover depletion. This needs further development especially in high and extreme erosion hazard areas and where intensive operations create extensive disturbance. In these cases there could be over optimistic reliance on the role of filter strips, with other measures negated by the loss of groundcover through burning.

Sediment traps

The potential for the increased use of sediment traps should be explored, particularly during road construction and in some cases of snig track construction.

Temporary cessation of work

Although the SEMGL addresses the temporary cessation of work, it is considered that further work is required over shorter time periods to ensure that erosion and water pollution do not occur on weekends or overnight. Methods of closing work areas and protecting against rainfall events at the completion of each day are required. For example, the contractor may be required to place hay bales at specified distances on snig tracks before concluding operations for the day.

USLE

A research program is needed to assess whether the crop factor used in the USLE is sufficient for the range of logging intensities that are produced, and for the first six months to a year after logging has been completed. The crop factor that is currently used is an annual average figure that may be appropriate in some situations, but may possibly underestimate the amount of potential erosion in others.

Pollution hazard

At 2.3 there should be explicit reference to pollution hazards and catchment/waters sensitivity. Pollution hazards should be defined in the SEMGL and added to the Glossary of Terms, as should pollution.

MEMORANDUM



C 529/6

To: Peter Houghton, Director Land Assessment and Protection

From: Dr Ian Hannam, State Manager, Protected Land

Date: 5 August 1994

Subject: OUTCOME OF WORKSHOP TO REVIEW THE STANDARD EROSION MITIGATION GUIDELINES FOR LOGGING (COASTAL HARDWOOD FOREST) SWANSEA AUGUST 2-3 1994

APPROACH ADOPTED TO REVIEW SEMGL 1993

The following procedure was adopted by the group to review the SEMGL 1993.

- (i) Discuss format and purpose of the revised SEMG
- (ii) Develop the outline
- (iii) Discuss new components
- (iv) Commence development of first draft of SEMG (LCHF)
- (v) Set timetable/tasks to finalise the new document
- (vi) Discuss relationship of new SEMG (LCHF) to other SEMG's
- (vii) Discuss some specific problem areas

(i) DISCUSSION ON POSSIBLE FORMAT OF SEMG (LCHF)

Director's Brief

Mr Houghton instructed that the SEMGLs 1993 be reviewed and a SEMG (LCHF) be prepared. This process should consider how the SEMG (LCHF) will be interpreted and how conditions will be developed from the SEMG's.

The SEMG (LCHF) would be part of the process outlined under Item 4 of the Minutes of the SEMGL Working Group 29 July 1994 for preparing harvesting plans by SF's and issuing authorities for logging on protected land.

The Swansea group decided that the format of the SEMG's should be similar to the logic of the "Guidelines for Mitigation of Erosion and Land Degradation for Permanent

Clearing on Steep Protected Land" (CaLM 1993). It was felt that the SEMGLs 1993 did not contain sufficient explanatory information nor were they set out in a logical format. It was also felt appropriate that they be called SOIL EROSION MITIGATION GUIDELINES (ie, not Standard Erosion Mitigation Guidelines as the word standard is no longer applicable).

It was determined that it would be difficult to develop a stand alone basic Soil Erosion Mitigation Guideline from which all others would evolve. Given the particular nature of logging, it was felt that emphasis should be put on developing a specific document to cover the planning and management of the operational activities associated with the integrated and coup logging of coastal hardwood forests. It was felt that other SEMGs (eg, plantation logging, logging of inland cypress forests etc) could evolve or be adapted from this document. Under the circumstances, the following Outline was decided for the SEMG Logging Coastal Hardwood Forests (LCHF).

* Note. It may be appropriate to consider the term SEMG Eastern Hardwood Forest Operations because these SEMG's will have applicability to the tablelands forests and the term 'operations' includes harvesting and roading.

The SEMG for Plantation Logging would be based on the draft (July 1994) prepared by the Softwoods Region--(SF's) and Southern Region--(CaLM)-- see part (vi) below.

(ii) OUTLINE SEMG (LCHF)

- 1 Introduction, Including Relationship to other SEMG's
- 2 Principles of Soil Erosion Control, Training, Monitoring
- 3 Planning:
 - (i) Land Evaluation
 - (ii) Harvesting Plan and Relationship to Erosion and Sediment Control Strategy
 - (iii) Guidelines for Preparing Conditions
- 4 Erosion Hazard Assessment:
 - (i) Introduction to Erosion Hazard Assessment
 - (ii) Inherent Erosion Hazard
 - (iii) Actual Erosion Hazard
 - (iv) The Manipulation of Erosion Hazard
- 5 Roads
- 6 Snigging and Timber Extraction Tracks
- 7 Log Dumps
- 8 Filter and Protection Strips
- 9 Post Harvest Vegetation Management
- 10 Definitions
- 11 References

It was decided that the new draft be developed from the following documents:

retaining relevant information from the SEMGL 1993,

adapting relevant information from Northern Region's (Kel Christensen's) re-

worked version of SEMGL 1993,

adapting relevant information from Southern Region's (Rob Adam's) re-worked version of SEMGL 1993, and

developing new sections for Section 3 (Planning) and Section 4 (Erosion Hazard Assessment).

(iii) DISCUSSION ON NEW COMPONENTS

Des Lang presented the results of the recent investigation work into a possible new approach to the assessment of erosion hazard on forest land (see paper attached). Des, Col Rosewell and Glen Atkinson had been involved in this work. Des's presentation covered the following:

- explanation of "erosion hazard assessment"
- discussion on acceptable soil loss limits
- reference to latest research information
- explanation of concept of and procedure for 'inherent erosion hazard assessment'
- explanation of concept of and procedure for 'actual erosion hazard assessment'
- explanation of approach for the management of 'cover'

After considerable discussion the group agreed that the erosion hazard assessment component of the existing SEMGL was not appropriate and there was justification to represent this section in the context of Des's outline.

(iv) PROCEDURE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FIRST DRAFT OF SEMG (LCHF)

Section 1

New material will be written for the Introductory section. The relationship between the SEMG (LCHF) and other SEMG's (existing (eg, Permanent Clearing on protected land) or new SEMG's) will be explained in this section.

Section 2

Material for this section will be adapted from the Northern Region and Southern Region Drafts and new material will be developed.

Section 3

Material for this section will be adapted from: the Northern Region draft; Southern Region draft; SF's explanatory material on Harvest Plans; the draft CaLM "Erosion and Sediment Control Strategy" (Steps 1-4 in particular). Some additional material will be written for Section 3.

Section 4

This section will be compiled by Des Lang and Glen Atkinson based on the recent work carried out by Des Lang, Col Rosewell and Glen Atkinson. The paper presented by Des at the workshop will form the basis on this new section (see (iii) above):

It should be noted that there will be some significant differences between the erosion hazard assessment procedure in the SEMGL 1993 and the new draft SEMG Logging Coastal Hardwood Forests. Some of the significant differences include:

the separation of erosion hazard assessment into two time scales: 'inherent' which is the natural hazard level and will be applied as a land evaluation/land planning tool; and the 'actual' hazard which represents the level of hazard associated with a specific operation on a specific site.

adoption of SOLOSS Version 5.1 with modified slope length (L) from 10m to 20m.

changing descriptive terminology of erosion hazard classes from "low, medium, high, and extreme, to "numerical-based" classes.

It was noted that there was some concern about the need to do some 'field testing' of the revised approach of erosion hazard assessment.

Sections 5-8

These sections will replace section 2 of the SEMGLs 1993. The majority of the workshop time was spent working the rearranged format--of this information--as presented in the Northern Region and Southern Region drafts. In fact, it was decided that sections 3 to 7 of the Southern Region draft was a reasonable format for the new SEMG (LCHF) and they would become sections 5-8 in the new draft. Various components of the Northern Region draft will be amalgamated with this material and reworked.

Section 9

The Post Harvest Management Section would be based on section 7 from the Southern Region draft format and a Northern Region component will be written. This section will recognise the different revegetation/rehabilitation requirements (based on climate/soil/landform etc, variations) for northern, central and southern parts of the State. This section will put emphasis on vegetation management.

Section 10

The Glossary of the SEMGL 1993 will be revised and substantially expanded to include standard soil conservation terms from the "Glossary of Soil Conservation Used in Soil Conservation" (Houghton and Charman, SCS 1986). The revised Glossary Northern Region draft uses this format.

Section 11

It was decided that the new SEMG (LCHF) would be a more complete document if it included a comprehensive list of reference material. This material would be selected to "support" the planning/land evaluation, erosion hazard assessment, cover management and operational guidelines.

(v) TIMETABLE/TASKS

The following Timetable was developed, based on the current commitments of the officers at the workshop.

Task/Responsibility	Complete by
amalgamate the Northern and Southern draft SEMGLS Kel Christensen and Robert Adam	end Aug
prepare erosion hazard assessment section Des Lang/Glen Atkinson	end Aug
circulate draft to group for comment/back by Ian Hannam	mid Sept
final draft ready for final review by workshop group (possibility of special 1 day meeting)	end Sept
final draft edit Ian Hannam	mid Oct
final document to Peter Houghton (Ian Hannam)	end Oct

(vi) RELATIONSHIP OF SEMG LOGGING COASTAL HARDWOOD FORESTS TO OTHER SEMG's

SEMG Plantation Operations

The revision of the SEMG for Plantation Logging was discussed. David Priem indicated that the proposed content for the SEMG Coastal Hardwood Logging could be accommodated by the SEMG Plantation Logging. He suggested that it would be advisable to wait for final outcome of the SEMG Logging Coastal Hardwood Forest prior to making the necessary/final changes to the SEMG Plantation Logging.

- * The Director Land Assessment and Protection to advise on how this final revision/completion SEMG should be managed (which group?).

Other SEMGs

The group felt that following the completion of the SEMG Logging Coastal Hardwood Forests consideration should be given for other SEMGs to be prepared, eg,

- SEMG inland logging (cypress)
- SEMG inland (hardwood)
- SEMG temporary clearing (preparation for native or exotic spp plantations)

- * The Director Land Assessment and Protection to advise on responsibility for preparation of these (which group?).

(vii) SPECIFIC PROBLEM AREAS

The following issues were discussed:

Design and construction of cross banks

30cm ht with 2% cross fall was considered adequate in most circumstances with max ht of 60cm. Design nomograms prepared by Grafton SCS Engineers to be included in SEMG Logging Coastal Hardwood Forests.

Conditions

The group indicated that it was appropriate for respective agencies to prepare their own conditions of authority but that it would be appropriate to 'share' conditions for consistency. It was recognised that there would be circumstances/situations where SF's and SCS would not have same conditions due to respective differences in size/scale of operations and use of different machinery etc.

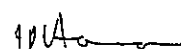
The 'K' Factor and the 'C' Factor

It was generally concluded that whilst SCS has made considerable progress over the past eighteen months on the relationship of these two factors to land management of forest areas, further research and investigation was still needed. Some of the issues raised include:

- the possibility of development of a rapid field test for 'K'
- the affect of the variation of logging cycles on 'C' eg, 15 yr cycle, 20 yr cycle

These issues are a component of the ongoing protected land research program.

This report is submitted for your information and further instruction. I will keep you advised on the development of the draft SEMG Logging Coastal Hardwood Forest as per the above timetable.


Dr I Hannam
State Manager
Protected Land

Mr P Houghton
Director Land Assessment and Protection

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GRAFTON MANAGEMENT AREA PROPOSED FORESTRY OPERATIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: SUBMISSION compiled by Beth Williams, National Parks Association of NSW, Armidale Branch, PO Box 372 Armidale 2350 28 January 1995

I wish to challenge the EIS on two grounds:

- 1. the validity of the assessment of relative conservation value used to assign oldgrowth compartments for logging schedules in the proposal.**
- 2. the justification for logging up to 4,800ha of oldgrowth forest identified as having wilderness value, when yield estimates show that current mills/jobs could be supplied without such logging.**

.....
The EIS proposes a 30% increase in level of quota sawlogs harvested, with "selective harvesting of candidate old growth forests" following assessment and rating of old-growth conservation values in 4,800 ha of moratorium area of Dalmorton SF (identified part of Mann-Bindery wilderness)

Old-growth forest in 13 compartments ranked as high/medium/low conservation value beside Nymboida NP will be excluded from logging, but 12 high conservation value old-growth compartments will be logged (2 before 1996, rest later in order of working, after completion of NRAC oldgrowth identification). A further 31 old-growth compartments assigned relatively lower/medium conservation value will be logged over 10 yrs to make up the total of 4,800ha of candidate old-growth which the proponent has decided should be logged in the proposal. (p 97, Table 5.2)

None of these compartments was identified for Sen Faulkner's list of HCV forest areas, but we question validity of EIS's assessment of their relative conservation value and use of this value as justification for logging this 4,828 ha oldgrowth in Dalmorton SF within 10,901ha of identified wilderness. The assessment process for ranking old-growth forest as high, medium or low conservation value cannot be relied on because of difficulties in air photo interpretation for drier forest types of area (EIS p 93)

*** The decision to make compartments 558 and 555 available for logging before 1996 (p98) is particularly questionable. (Proposed Order of Working 5.3.8 p97- 98)**

The EIS judgement that these are in the lowest category of high value oldgrowth forest and unlikely to meet definitions of old-growth because they have less than 10% senescing crown is not necessarily valid, since air photo interpretation is not reliable in drier forest types (EIS p 93) The criterion for determining old-growth/conservation value should be mature forest with less than 10% regrowth. State Forest's definition of old-growth seeks to exclude mature forest, restricting old-growth quality to "ecological maturity" shown by presence of dead limbs in old tree crowns. (p 92) - particularly inappropriate for drier forest types of Dalmorton SF.

(EIS p 93 "Air Photo Interpretation used for growth stage mapping cannot distinguish between tree crowns damaged by fire and senescing old trees.... Intensive ground survey necessary...." Appendix 12A p 3.."growth stage mapping for this interim process will not definitively identify areas of old-growth..") Appendix 11 Growth Stage Mapping Dalmorton SF "...a large part of area ..dry forest types ..predominant species Spotted Gum...did not show senescent characteristics as was expected...almost no senescence from ground in spotted gum types ... a small amount of senescent characteristics seen underneath the crowns of a few very large (old?) spotted gum...typed as nil senescence, mature dominant, with/without regrowth.."

Compartments 558 and 555 are such spotted gum. Cmpt 558 Harvesting Plan (Appndix7) shows 3000m³ gross compulsory logs gr thn 40cm from 148 ha net area to be logged; area to be excluded because of excessive slope = 146.4 ha. So half the compartment is to be logged to supply large trees from moderate slope high site quality land, with only 17.2 ha excluded for special emphasis flora and fauna and filter strips. Also Fig 9.1 shows a concentration of Schedule 12 species sightings on and near Cmpts 558/555.

Above invalidates assignment of Cmpts 558/555 to lower conservation value category of old-growth forest to make them eligible for logging before 1996.

Need for Major Flora Reserve in Dalmorton SF

The NPWS wilderness assessment (quoted p103 EIS) says "The tall spotted gum communities in Dalmorton SF represent some of the best remaining intact areas of spotted gum in northeastern NSW...conservation status of spotted gum communities is poor".

The Flora Report (Moore and Floyd 1994) p 55 recommends a major Flora Reserve be established in the Dalmorton Moratorium Area to conserve classes with *E maculata* / *E siderophloia* and associates (type 74, Spotted Gum-Ironbark), as well as Type 46, Sydney Blue Gum. These overstory classes were found (p 51) to be poorly conserved regionally and locally.

The Fauna Report (Smith Andrews and Moore 1994) p 43 identifies Spotted Gum and Grey Ironbark as food trees potentially important to the Regent Honeyeater in the study area, and recommends extending protection for these floriferous Eucalypt species as a mitigation measure for the Schedule 12 Regent Honeyeater - a good argument for a Flora Reserve, as well as for special prescriptions to protect old-growth high nectar-yielding trees or those found to be occupied by the honeyeaters.

NB Recent(1994) records of Regent Honeyeaters on north coast flowering Eucalypts indicate the high nectar-yielding old growth spotted gum forests of Dalmorton may be an important resource for this threatened species (Regent Honeyeater Recovery Team, pers comm.)

The 13 compartments to be excluded from logging in the eastern section of Dalmorton SF do not cover the full need for conservation of high value old-growth areas. The p157 Table 8.4 "951 ha type 74 Spotted Gum-Grey Ironbark-Grey Gum" in the 2,037 ha of Dalmorton SF excluded from the proposal (but subject to future assessment) p 204..."35% of Protected Area in GMA comprises low quality dry hardwoods (15,138 ha) ...Dry hardwood forest habitats which occur on moderate slopes/areas of moderate to high site quality are not well represented in regional reserves...only small areas in Nymboida NP.... most extensive examples of this habitat type occur in unlogged portion of Dalmorton SF... high population of Yellow-bellied Glider..."

EIS decision to include all except 13 cmpts as candidate patches of old-growth for harvesting (p 87) is not well-based or justified.. p 202 fauna consultants "recommended additional reservation of all remaining areas...of high quality dry hardwood in Dalmorton SF...These recommendations are partially adopted under the proposal" (i.e. by exclusion of 2,037 ha of medium/high ranking compartments from this schedule). Not good enough!

All above supports need for re-assessment of proposed logging schedules and need for a major Flora Reserve in Dalmorton SF. Other Flora Reserve proposals outside Dalmorton SF total only 2,130 ha in forest types with very little high site quality Spotted Gum

**** The consultant's recommendation for a major Flora Reserve in Dalmorton SF should be adopted forthwith, and proposed logging schedules amended accordingly.**

Sustained Yield.

I question the need and justification for including up to 4,800 ha of moratorium area old-growth in Dalmorton SF in proposed works/sustained yield strategy, with consequent loss of old -growth and wilderness values (p xix). EIS says it's necessary to maximise sustained yield - (not, as usual, to save jobs). Yield re-assessment 1994 (Appendix 24) shows present jobs/mills could be supplied without logging old-growth.

This applies particularly to logging in Dalmorton SF where 84km of new roading are proposed in unlogged forest parts of the identified wilderness area (Table 2.5, Map3). Dalmorton SF is proposed to be harvested at a rate of 625 ha per year for 8 yrs, it is the "main area of supply for quota sawlogs during the period covered by the proposal" p 29 and it is groups A, B and C, first priority in the order of working Map 2. Table 2.3 shows Dalmorton compartments at the head of Group A, and major roads Cumblebung Stage V, Mosquito Creek and Old Barney high on the agenda for immediate construction in the identified wilderness/moratorium area. Cumblebung catchment is one of richest fauna sites identified in Fauna Report (Smith Andrews and Moore p 120)

Most of Dalmorton has been logged; two-thirds of the rest is now proposed for logging in identified unlogged/old-growth moratorium areas. This logging of old-growth in the moratorium area is NOT necessary to save jobs. Appendix 24 Yield re-assessment shows that volumes for existing sawmills could be provided without logging old-growth in Dalmorton, Washpool, Mann, Chaelundi.

Appendix 24 p 5 Conclusion says "a large volume of quota quality wood is available now right across the management area....approx 20m³/ha is available now (on average) in diameter classes over 40cm dbhob." The decision to increase sustained yield by 30% as regrowth comes on stream shows that the timber is there. Appendix 12B p3 step 12 says "need to log potential"old-growth" before 1996 is to -maximise sustained yields -provide wet season logging areas -provide species mix to local sawmills -allow time for sawmills to develop infrastructure and markets to cope with regrowth sawlogs and changed species mix"

The real reason for logging in old-growth is "to maximise sustained yield" -
- a questionable goal - to get as much old-growth as possible before it's all gone, for short-term economic gain, to get the last of the tallowood/brushbox/blue gum high yielding big logs still present in patches of old-growth (209 ha of it in DalmortonSF)

We do not believe this is justified, and call on the determiners of the EIS to modify the proposal accordingly.

Silvicultural and Regeneration Enhancement

I am concerned that approximately 100 ha of dry forest and 10 ha of moist forest will be treated annually to widen gaps left in the canopy to promote establishment of new trees (p xix); in areas of 40% canopy removal this might well mean partial clearfelling. I note that "loss of 209 ha of ecological old-growth in moist hardwood types is the principle threat to this habitat type (Greater Glider)" and "minor declines in population of these species are also predicted where gaps are enhanced to promote regeneration" (p xix) Gaps are to be enlarged to 80 m in Moist Hardwood by felling selected unmerchantable trees (p 31). These techniques may not be justifiable in old-growth forest/moratorium area of Dalmorton SF, particularly when justification for logging this old-growth is to "maximise sustained yield," not to maintain logging jobs.

Pulpwood It is also questionable whether the proposal includes supplying pulpwood from the salvage or cull trees. Woodchips are not mentioned in the EIS, but it is known that mills in the GMA are contracting to supply sawmill residue to Queensland Forest Products which has been issued with a new license to export 140 000 tonnes of woodchips. The EIS mentions salvage and pulpwood volumes m³/ha in Table 2 Appendix 24, including from unlogged areas which would be available to mills in the GMA. These should not be available for woodchip export if the Federal Government reviews current licenses to exclude pulpwood from old-growth forest from export licenses. This will add weight to consideration of varying the GMA proposed logging schedule to protect more identified high conservation value old-growth forest - especially where objective is to "selectively remove a proportion of dominant mature trees to create gaps for regeneration..to thin out co-dominant and sub-dominant trees.." (Harvesting Plan Cmpt 558 Appendix 7) *I also draw attention to statement below from Integrated Harvesting Policy.

Integrated Harvesting in Hardwood Forests Appendix 20C Policy Statement

I draw attention to: "Purchasers (licensees) of Crown timber products have been tardy in developing satisfactory arrangements.. to facilitate introduction of integrated harvesting on acceptable legal and administrative bases.....no significant progress in licensee acceptance of responsibilities has been achieved to date". This presumably means that licensees are not willing to take heads and butts/logging residues for woodchip supply, but only cull and salvage logs plus sawmill residues - and will not accept responsibility for co-ordinating operations, installing mobile chipmills etc.

Boral obtained license renewal by false claims it takes only waste material from forests
*This has most important implications for current review of woodchip export licenses.

Integrated Harvesting in Hardwood Forests (continued)

** Revision of woodchip export licenses

State Forests should urgently draw the above to the attention of Federal authorities and suggest that revised woodchip export license conditions must specify volumes available only from improved standards of utilisation in regrowth/managed forests, with licensee giving a binding commitment to introduce mobile chippers/appropriate management of integrated harvesting etc as required by State Forests NSW, and without excessive removal of cull trees. License conditions should specify no removal of cull or salvage trees for pulpwood in any designated old-growth forest that may be made available for sawlogs, including any proposed to be taken from private property. Total volume of woodchips for export should be reduced to the volume available with strict adoption of above measures.

If State Forests of NSW puts this forward and gets it adopted by the Federal authorities, it may regain control of the woodchip issue and progress to a really sustainable native forest industry in the best interests of sawlogging and the environment in NSW.

Conclusion

The Grafton Management Area Proposed Forestry Operations set out in the EIS are unacceptable because there is insufficient justification for increasing the sustained yield and for logging old-growth in the moratorium area of Dalmorton State Forest.

We ask that authorities amend the GMA proposed forestry operations:

- to provide a major Flora Reserve in the high quality old-growth Spotted Gum forests of Dalmorton SF as recommended by the Flora Consultants
- to reschedule proposed logging to avoid significant old-growth forest
- to reduce the proposed sustained yield accordingly

* We ask that State Forests urgently seek conditions on revised woodchip export licenses as follows:

1. license to be subject to a binding agreement between licensee and State Forests ensuring improved utilisation standards of heads and butts and logging waste/residue by specified practices such as use of mobile chipmills for logging waste.
2. requiring that specified volumes of woodchips must come from improved utilisation of heads and butts rather than cull or salvage trees in integrated harvesting of managed regrowth/plantation forests
3. requiring that nil volume of export woodchips be derived from logging of designated old-growth forest areas.
4. requiring that no export woodchips be derived from private property logging unless the licensee has signed an agreement with State Forests NSW for strict supervision /implementation of guidelines/best practice to safeguard the environment, and for the licensee to pay costs for State Forests NSW to carry out the necessary assessments and monitoring.

Only in this way can State Forests of NSW truly meet obligations to comply with the spirit and intentions of the National Forest Policy.

Pat Williams 28/1/95