Acknowledgements

Landholders, Ian and Jenny Chalk initiated the field day and assisted with both planning and running the event. Their significant contribution is genuinely appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

Ian and Jenny, ‘We trust that you will enjoy the day, (with thanks to Private Forests Tasmania) and learn something of value to assist in the management of your own trees. As timber slowly returns to its rightful place again as a major Tasmanian industry and employer, we are very confident that our private plantations will be of increasing value into the future.’

The contribution by land manager, Forico is acknowledged.

The support of the following is gratefully acknowledged:

- Forico Pty Ltd
- Pentarch Forestry Services Pty Ltd
- Technical Forest Services Pty Ltd
- IFARM
- TAS Land and Forests
- Ta Ann Tasmania Pty Ltd
- SFM Forest Products
- Matthew Britt
- Private Forests Tasmania
- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
- Preolenna Community Centre

This event is underpinned by the attendance of over 80 landholders, industry personnel and government staff and their willingness to share knowledge, information and experiences.

Disclaimer

This information has been prepared and or collated by Private Forests Tasmania and every reasonable endeavour has been used to ensure that the material was accurate. No legal responsibility can or will be accepted by Private Forests Tasmania for the accuracy, completeness, or relevance of such information to the user’s purpose. Before undertaking any significant forestry or revegetation project it is recommended that you seek personal professional advice from Private Forests Tasmania on the particular matter.

For further information please contact:
Private Forests Tasmania
Telephone: (03) 6777 2720
Email: admin@pft.tas.gov.au
Website: www.pft.tas.gov.au
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Invitation

FIELD DAY
Plantation and Native Forest Management

"Management decisions you make today can determine what you have to sell tomorrow.

Friday 13th November 2015
9:00am – 3:00pm
Moorleah & Preolenna, North West Tasmania
(see reverse for locality map)

- Are you taking over an ex-Management Investment Scheme (MIS) or sharefarm plantation?
- Do you own or manage eucalypt or pine plantations or native forests?
- Do you wish to maximise the value of your plantation or native forest?

- Ask questions and hear from other individual private forest owners and industry representatives including: Forico Pty Limited, Pentarch Forestry Services (Tas), iFarm, Tas Land & Forests Pty Ltd, TaAnn Tasmania, D&B Timbers and others.

- Discuss current and future markets, (what products should I grow?), harvest viability, land use after harvest, valuation, best management practices and more.

Complimentary morning tea and lunch (please advise of any special requirements on RSVP). Please bring your high visibility vest and hard hat (some will be available on the day).

RSVP essential by Monday 9th November 2015 to
Tracey - Ph 6477 7052 or email tracey.ng@pft.tas.gov.au

Forest Operations are underway in this area
Please be aware of log trucks and drive with care

PFT gratefully acknowledges the assistance of landholders, Ian and Jenny Chalk, the forest industry representatives and the Preolenna Community Centre.

Proudly presented by Private Forests Tasmania
www.pft-tas.gov.au admin@pft.tas.gov.au (03) 6477 7052
Location Map
Route Map
# Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00am</td>
<td>Registration &amp; Morning Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30am</td>
<td>Welcome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 9:35am    | **STOP 1**  
*E. nitens* plantations (planted 2002/03), productivity, management issues, markets and land use after harvest |
| 10:25 – 11:15 | **STOP 2**  
Native forest - valuation, harvest options, markets, viable timber volumes, conversion to plantation or farmland, Forest Practices Plans (stream side reserves) and Private Timber Reserves |
| 11:35 – 11:55 | **STOP 3**  
*Harvesting Landing on Preolenna Road*  
Harvesting plantations and current markets – ‘State of Play’ |
| 12:10 – 12:40 | **STOP 4**  
*E. nitens* plantation  
Preolenna Road, Preolenna  
Pruning and thinning of *E. nitens* plantations (planted 2000) to grow quality sawlogs. Management practices, viability and current and future utilisation and markets |
| 1:00pm    | LUNCH                                                                  |
| 1:45 – 2:00 | Presentation- Wallaby and possum management – Johnathan Knox           |
| 2:00 – 2:25 | Presentation – ‘To prune or not to prune’— Ian Chalk/Kent Lyon         |
| 2:25 – 2:40 | Summation – Peter Volker (private forest grower)                        |
| 2:50pm    | Close                                                                   |
STOP 1

E. nitens plantation

Ian Chalk, ‘Our first visit today at Moorleah is to inspect plantation E. nitens grown under the Managed Investment Schemes on ground we leased to both FEA and Gunns. Now, like so many others, we are the owners of those trees. We now need to look at the management of that growing resource for both the benefit of the private landowners and also to maximise its value and employment opportunities for the State. We will also visit our four year old Radiata plantation at Preolenna. Crucial management decisions need to be made there right now to maximise the harvest value in another 22/23 years time.’

The 23 ha plantation was planted in 2003 in two parcels, one leased to Forest Enterprise Australia and the other to Gunns. Ian and Jenny Chalk have recently acquired ownership of these plantations as result of the collapse of managed investment schemes and ownership changes in the plantation sector.

Leading questions:

1. What are plantation management issues private forest owners need to be aware of?
2. What are current and likely future markets for plantations?
3. What could land, now growing eucalypt plantations, be used for after the plantations are harvested?
4. How can the benefits to the private forest owner and the State be maximised?
STOP 2

Native forest

Ian and Jenny Chalk recently purchased a 28 ha parcel of native forest to consolidate their existing plantation and native forest estate. This native forest was harvested many years ago. If harvested again, it would yield large sawlogs and pulpwood.

Leading questions:

1. Can parcels of native forest be viably harvested either with or without a market for residue logs?

   Viability depends on;

   (1) the volume and value of the wood available,
   (2) the cost of the harvesting and carting the logs to market and
   (3) availability of contractors.

   *Let’s, by way of example, look at a couple of trees.......

2. How are such forests best managed?

3. Is this land better converted to other land uses after harvesting native forest? If so, what are the limitations on converting native forest to plantation or agricultural land?
STOP 3

Harvesting Preolenna Road Locality

Harvesting plantations and current markets – ‘State of Play’.

There is currently substantial harvesting of plantations in the Preolenna locality.

Industry overview

- Pentarch Forestry Services
- Technical Forest Services
- Forico
STOP 4

Managed *E. nitens* plantation for clearwood

This *E. nitens* plantation was established under a Gunns Managed Investment Scheme with the intention of growing large high quality and high value logs by pruning and thinning. Forico is now the plantation manager.

**Leading questions:**

1. What is the current and potential future market for clearwood logs?
2. Processing fast grown large *E. nitens* logs can be difficult. Can this wood be utilised?
3. Is growing clearwood logs viable and what are the likely harvest times?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>History</th>
<th>Established by previous owner with intent of growing clearwood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td><em>E. nitens</em> D99ZZ113h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use prior to planting</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Planted (m/yr)</td>
<td>6/2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planted Stocking (SPH)</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pruning Lifts (height)</td>
<td>2.4m, 4.6m, 6.4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thinning (year)</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market for thinnings (product/utilisation)</td>
<td>Pulplogs for export woodchip at the time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent assessment (year)</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume – solid wood (cm)</td>
<td>120m3 (N16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume – residue (cm)</td>
<td>120m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume – total (cm)</td>
<td>240m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Management</td>
<td>Clearfall - Replant to <em>E. nitens</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>Forico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management intent</td>
<td>Hardwood plantation for highest maximum value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues</td>
<td>Scale in landscape, truck movements, impact on other stakeholders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DRIVE-BY

The aerial image of the property can be seen on the earlier map, Drive-by, page 11.

This property, owned by Ian and Jenny Chalk consists of a 4 year old radiata pine plantation and a smaller *E. nitens* stand. Ian successfully clearfelled the former 11 ha pine plantation (planted in 1985 and pruned for veneer log production) in 2011 (following a commercial thinning in 2010) to take advantage of new export markets. He was able to maximise the log value through increased product grades and thus maximise his financial return. He largely replanted radiata pine at 1,200 sph. About 25% of the plants were protected from browsing animals with nylon netting socks and all the trees were fertilised with 20g Basecote. There was little evidence of browsing after planting but more recently wallabies have been chewing and stripping bark from some trees. Several rows of trees along each side of the linear access road have been pruned with the intention of producing clearwood and at the same time improving access.

Tas Land & Forests provided the owner with management advice and organised the subsequent harvesting operation. The following information was provided by Kent Lyon, Tas Land & Forests.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th><em>E. nitens</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management Objective</td>
<td>To grow large high quality logs to ensure the plantation is commercially viable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>3 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand condition</td>
<td>The unthinned plantation was considered to be under performing and tree growth could be improved by thinning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thinning</td>
<td>Commercial thinning reduced tree stocking from 1100sph to 500-550sph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvest Volume</td>
<td>Recovered approx 60 tonnes per hectare. (Normal thinning likely to recover 100-120 tph)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Forest Practices Plan (harvesting) for Ian & Jenny Chalks’ pine plantation (shades blue and yellow) and eucalypt plantation (shaded brown). The unharvested area through the centre of the property is native forest which comprises a substantial stream side reserve. The Plan was prepared by Tas Land & Forests.
Drive – by

Ian and Jenny Chalks’ pine plantation and thinned eucalypt plantation at Preolenna. The scattered discoloured pine trees have been severely browsed by wallabies.
STOP 5 - Preolenna Hall

Presentation (1)
Wallaby and Possum Management

Jonathan Knox, Project Officer (Browsing Animal Management), Game Management Unit - Wildlife Management Branch, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment.

Losses of pasture and crops to wallabies and brushtail possums can be very high. The existence of high numbers of wallabies and possums is a result of the availability of both refuge and plentiful feed. Plantations provide cover. Any development of plantations should consider how it will affect the impact of wallabies and possums on surrounding pasture and crops and factor in associated costs.

Wallaby proof fencing at the interface of the plantation and the pasture or crop area is likely to be very worthwhile. The cost will be between $9,000 and $14,000 per km. The $3,400 per km you will need to spend on effective robust mesh is only part of the cost.

The success of a wallaby fence depends on initiating a range of best practices, not the least of which is choosing the best route for the fence. Considerations for the best route include the ground being reasonably even, away from trees that may fall on the fence, avoiding difficult creek crossings and minimising cover for the wallabies inside the fence. To achieve this you may have to leave land outside the protected area, not necessarily following farm boundaries.
Where you plant trees may be influenced by the preferred route for your wallaby fence. Some areas of your farm may grow trees better than grass because of the difficulty of long term control of wallaby populations.

When establishing a plantation, the success of the tree crop will be determined by your ability to reduce populations of wallabies and possums to very low numbers to prevent browsing of seedlings.

The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE) Browsing Animal Management Program can help you to:

- Know what you are currently losing, or could potentially lose, to wallabies and possums.
- Decide what you want to achieve with your wildlife strategy.
- Plan thoroughly the implementation of a successful fencing and population control program.

**Contacts:**

For an information kit, an assessment of potential losses, a farm visit or specific advice:

**Jonathan Knox - BAMP North**
165 Westbury Road
PROSPECT TAS 7250
Phone: 0417 754 590
Fax: 03 6336 5365
Email: Jonathan.Knox@dpipwe.tas.gov.au

**Robbie Gaffney - BAMP South**
134 Macquarie Street
HOBART TAS 7000
Phone: 0418 370 598
Fax: 03 6233 3477
Email: Robbie.Gaffney@dpipwe.tas.gov.au

Presentation (2)
‘To Prune or Not to Prune?’ Ian Chalk

The presentation slides follow:
Leading Questions:

1. Private forest owners must make management decisions on time – market signals are vital and include current and future markets (specifications and prices) for pruned and unpruned logs.

2. Today and in the near future, what industry assistance is available for planting trees, managing trees and monitoring and controlling pests, diseases and advising on plantation health?
Other Information

1. Map of Privately Managed Plantations (on private and crown land) in Northern Tasmania

2. Private Forestry - Ian & Jenny Chalk, November 2015

3. Plantation Guidelines - Fire and Insects, Robin Dickson, IFarm

4. China – Australia Free Trade Agreement (ChAFTA)
1. Privately Managed Plantations (on private and crown land) in Northern Tasmania
2. Private Forestry - Ian Chalk, November 2015

Ian & Jenny Chalk were awarded the State Tree Farmer Award 1989 and were National runners-up in 1991.

Private Forests Tasmania - North West Farm Forestry Field Day – November 2015

Whilst always possessing an interest in trees, my passion really began after encountering 3 acres of stone and bracken fern when clearing at East Ridgley in 1960, and being advised to plant Radiata Pine. So in 1961, with the assistance of Forestry Tasmania, we organised plants and 3 of their men to do the planting one Saturday. All was done with mattocks and I could not believe the growth rate considering the stony and bracken infested site.

I then continued planting woodlots on many steep and stony areas of the East Ridgley farm. Those woodlots not only improved the aesthetic appearance of the property, but also much keenly sought shelter. I recall doing a first pruning on the 1961 planting, as recommended by the late Dick de Boer using a special blade in a hacksaw. Lost heaps of skin in the process, but some years later that helped in extracting fence posts and sending truckloads through to Latrobe for treating. After selling at East Ridgley these posts were delivered to our new property of 267 acres at Seabrook, Wynyard, where they were used for years.

Still in partnership with my father who was looking to ease up, and after seeing the success of the 1961 plantings, I looked for property to plant further trees on, whilst he enjoyed a day off each week. I found a block of bracken fern and logs at Kara Road, Hampshire and after a visit to the owners in Melbourne, I purchased the 50 acres for 5 Pound an acre. Clearing occurred over 2 years with dozing contractor, the late Jack Elphinstone. After many log heaps and much smoke, the ground was prepared with the giant offsets for planting over 2 years. When ordering plants, I recall noted forester Dick de Boer, then in charge of Associated Forest
Holding (AFH) at East Ridgley, saying that he understood AFH had valued the property and he blamed their “slow moving wheels” for missing it. It would have been easy to have sold it then and doubled my money, but the experience and resulting profit helped develop a growing interest in forestry which proved invaluable in later life.

Another valuable experience at this time was via a fellow Apex member Hamish Kyle, a New Zealand Ag. College graduate who had taken up a position with the Valuation branch in Burnie. He used to pass on to me the New Zealand Farmer. The founder and guru of Farm Forestry in New Zealand, the late Neil Barr, wrote a regular column in that magazine. The reading of Neil’s column further inspired me and was very valuable in helping with technical details of growing and pruning. I still prune by one of Neil’s ultra-simple yet basic principles. More importantly I became aware of the role that trees can play within farm landscaping.

By 1980 Jenny & I had moved to Seabrook and were redeveloping the farm, again planting many wood lots for a combination of values. A Private Forests Division had by then been established within Forestry Tasmania with dedicated staff to assist private growers. The challenge was to increase the planting of trees to offset the over-clearing that had occurred on farm land in earlier years. We later expanded our property to 500 acres with the purchase of the adjoining farm Doctors Rocks, where we planted many different tree species playing a major role in our “whole farm plan”.

I am reminded of comments made in 1903 by A.O. Green of the Department of Lands and Surveys who said, “The principle agricultural districts of this State have been “carved” out of the primeval forest. To the agricultural settler the timber, so valuable elsewhere is the bane of his existence, and his whole energy is devoted to destroying it with axe and fire.”

I could see a need for a formal Farm Forestry Group on the NW Coast. So in conjunction with PFT, I convened a dinner meeting at Somerset on July 28th 1980 with guest speakers and a panel discussion at a cost of $4.50 per person. The promotional dodger we sent out highlighted that there was an increasing group of “farm foresters” seeking knowledge on establishment, pruning, crop maintenance and harvesting for both farm and commercial opportunities. The North West Farm Forestry Group was formed and convening it for the next 30 years was a very rewarding experience. The group enjoyed significant public support and a very high public profile on the NW Coast. Our annual dinners frequently enjoyed in excess of 100 in attendance. The efforts of member Ross Henderson in establishing the NW Tree Growers Marketing Co-Op was a brilliant initiative which grew out of the NW Farm Forestry Group. Many New Zealanders, including Neil Barr, came over to assist us and a number of us took the opportunity to attend many NZ Farm Forestry Conferences.

Another initiative at that time was to encourage a Rotary mate, Mike Frost of Gaffney Machinery to stock the equipment required for farm forestry. At last we had some decent pruning and associated gear on hand locally to help grow the industry.

Representing NW private growers on the Private Forestry Council was a great experience during the 80’s as we were developing private forestry and the first Tasmanian Forest Practises Code. During the 90’s I was privileged to chair the Tasmanian Forests and Forest Industry Council for over 8 years. During this period we saw the implementation of the Tas Forest Industry Strategy in conjunction with the disbursement of the Helsham $50 million to assist the industry move its dependence from “old growth” to “regrowth” and the preparation for
We knew how to produce sawlogs from P. radiata but we now needed to learn how to produce sawlogs from Eucalypt plantations. This trial work, undertaken in conjunction with the CSIRO, was a significant period for the industry, and included the development of the Tasmanian Regional Forestry Agreement.

Tasmanian forestry has in recent years been through a terrible period. As a result of temporarily losing the forestry debate in Tasmania, the most sustainable and renewable industry was brought to its knees. This led to the loss of so much employment and many up and coming forestry leaders and forestry contractors. However the industry is on the way back with many of us seeing a very bright future now for the resource. Leading architects are now espousing the virtues of using wood in an increasingly “carbon sensitive world”.

Today however we are looking at opportunities that have arisen as a result of the collapse of the forestry “managed investment schemes” and the continued management of those plantations and the growing of Radiata Pine.

Our first visit today at Moorleah is to inspect plantation E. nitens grown under the Managed Investment Schemes on ground we leased to both FEA and Gunns. Now, like so many others, we are the owners of those trees. We now need to look at the management of that growing resource for both the benefit of the private land owners and also to maximise its value and employment opportunities for the State. We will also visit our four year old Radiata plantation at Preolenna. Crucial management decisions need to be made there right now to maximise the harvest value in another 22/23 years’ time.

Jenny & I trust that you will all enjoy the day, (with thanks to PFT) and learn something of value to assist in the management of your own trees. As timber slowly returns to its rightful place again as a major Tasmanian industry and employer, I am very confident that our private plantations will be of increasing value into the future.
3. **Plantation Guidelines - Fire and Insects** (provided by Robin Dickson, IFARM)

These are general guidelines on plantation design, fire management and insect monitoring and control. Please seek professional advice for specific plantations.

**Plantation Design**
- Ensure that construction of access tracks and row direction are set out to facilitate future harvesting operations.
- Ensure that setbacks from utilities such as fences, buildings and power lines are adequate; this will alleviate the need to trim or remove trees later in the rotation.
- Leave access tracks open to water holes and ensure that there is sufficient area to turn fire units.

**Fire Management**
- Develop a good relationship with the local brigade as they will most likely be your first line of defence against a wildfire.
- Control understorey growth throughout the plantation. This is mostly achieved from canopy closure.
- Grazing can assist in reducing grass cover throughout the plantation and unplanted areas.
- Ensure that access tracks to water points are kept clear and there are suitable filling points.
- Regular maintenance prior to summer months on access tracks and firebreaks with either Dozer, Grader or Herbicide application depending on the outcome required.

**Insect Monitoring and Control**
- Defoliation of a substantial portion of the new season’s and adult foliage on eucalypt plantations can significantly reduce tree growth for several years. Repeated defoliations can reduce wood volume by 60% of the potential and lead to tree deaths.
- In general E. nitens plantations become susceptible to damage from leaf eating beetles from around age 2 when transition from juvenile foliage to adult foliage occurs.
- The main insects of concern are the Southern Eucalypt Beetle, Tasmanian Eucalypt Leaf Beetle and Gum Leaf Skeletoniser. (See description attached).
- Monitoring during the warmer months Nov to March will enable early detection of insect population.
- Fortnightly monitoring is adequate with an emphasis on inspecting areas on plantation that are adjoining native forest, stressed and have been defoliated in the previous season.
• The decision to spray should not be taken without consideration of the impact on the predators such as Lady Bird and soldier beetle that feed on the larvae of the leaf eating beetles. The insecticide will kill both the target insects and the predators.

• It may not be practical to carry out a spraying operation if the plantation is located near waterways, small in size or has a large number of buffers throughout.

• If the decision to spray is made the control must be completed within 7 -10 days of the initial monitoring. This is to prevent the larvae from moving to the 3rd and 4th instar where 90% of larval food consumption occurs.


• In some cases where plantations have been defoliated there may be an option of applying fertiliser to increase the leaf area, the potential of the site and the predicted response to the fertiliser must be weighed up against the cost.
Insect pests to be monitored

| Tasmanian eucalyptus leaf beetle  
*Paropsisterna bimaculata* | Southern eucalyptus leaf beetle  
*Paropsisterna Agricola* |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="Tasmanian_eucalyptus_leaf_beetle_Paropsisterna_bimaculata.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="Southern_eucalyptus_leaf_beetle_Paropsisterna_Agricola.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All stages found on young, shiny green ‘adult’ foliage during summer. Beetle about 1 cm. Adults are coloured red in winter then green in summer. Eggs are laid in neat rows, generally at two peaks of egg laying in late November/early December and late December/early January.</td>
<td>All stages found on young, waxy blue ‘juvenile’ foliage during summer; adults also eat ‘adult’ foliage in autumn. Beetle about 1 cm. Eggs are laid throughout summer on the tips of leaves in clumps. In spring adult beetles are coloured mahogany with a red ‘skirt’, turning dark, speckled grey in summer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Eucalyptus leaf beetle  
*Paropsisterna selmani* | Eucalyptus weevil  
*Gonipterus scutellatus* |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="Eucalyptus_leaf_beetle_Paropsisterna_selmani.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="Eucalyptus_weevil_Gonipterus_scutellatus.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little is currently known of this ‘new’ native pest species in Tasmania. It appears to emerge from over-wintering slightly earlier than <em>P. bimaculata</em> and progresses quickly through its life stages (2-3 days). The eggs are lemon yellow coloured (compared with the fawn-coloured eggs of <em>P. bimaculata</em>) and are laid in one row. Their larvae are almost identical to <em>P. bimaculata</em> except for an additional black stripe. Adult beetles have a golden ‘skirt’.</td>
<td>Adults emerge from over-wintering in early September. 3-8 eggs are laid in a pod 3mm long, on the upper surface of buds and new season foliage. Two egg laying peaks: October and January. Feed for 5-8 weeks and grow through 4 instars, reaching 1cm long. All stages found mainly on juvenile but also adult foliage during spring to autumn. Young larvae eat characteristic ‘tracks’ within leaf surface; older larvae and adults also feed on stems, young buds and leaf edge. Prefers <em>E. globulus</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### OTHER INSECT PESTS TO BE NOTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Autumn gum moth</th>
<th>Gum leaf skeletoniser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Mnesampela privata</em></td>
<td><em>Uraba lugens</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These non-hairy larvae skeletonise leaves when young but when older they hide inside leaf shelters and come out at night to feed. Found on ‘juvenile’ foliage of young trees. Eggs generally laid in autumn but can be earlier (summer) in high elevation areas. Prefers waxy ‘juvenile’ foliage but will eat ‘adult’ foliage. Tends to have localised outbreaks. Can have egg batches of up to 300. Grows through 5 larval stages from 2-3mm to 3-4cm.</td>
<td>These very hairy caterpillars with black caps skeletonise lower leaves of many tree species. Eggs laid in autumn and finish feeding early summer. Grow to about 3cm. <strong>DO NOT TOUCH.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MAJOR BENEFICIAL INSECTS TO BE NOTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zig-zag ladybird</th>
<th>Plague soldier beetle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Cleobora mellyi</em></td>
<td><em>Chauliognathus lugubris</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larvae and beetles of this and the similar spotted ladybird, <em>Harmonia conformis</em>, are important predators of psyllids and leaf beetle eggs and larvae. Both up to about 1cm. Prefers non-waxy foliage.</td>
<td>This beetle occurs in huge numbers in early summer and eats nectar and leaf beetle eggs. About 2 cm long.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. China - Australia Free Trade Agreement (ChAFTA)

Some background points on the potential impacts of ChAFTA on forest industries are:

1. ChAFTA was signed on 17 June 2015. China is a country of enormous economic growth, with a rapidly increasing middle class, presenting significant opportunities for Australian goods and services.

2. China is Australia’s most valuable market for Australian agriculture, fisheries and forestry products, worth over $9.7 billion. Imports into Australia of Chinese wood and paper goods were worth nearly AUD960 million and China imported nearly AUD840 million of Australian wood and paper products in 2013 (~89% of which entered duty free).

3. Under ChAFTA, all Australian tariffs on China imports will be eliminated, most on entry into force of the agreements, but for Australian exports to China of some panel-board products and most paper products, tariffs will either be phased out over a transition period or not change at all. China has excluded these tariff reductions as it considers these products import-sensitive. It is understood that these products have been excluded in other FTAs including the China-New Zealand FTA.

4. Under ChAFTA:
   - China’s 4% tariff on Australian radiata pine products (including MDF and fibreboard) will be eliminated on day one;
   - China’s tariffs of up to 20% on Australian forestry products made from radiata pine (frames, window frames, pallets, casks and barrels, tools and related items) will be phased out within 4 years, which is equivalent to the preferential access in the China-New Zealand FTA; and
   - ChAFTA locks-in zero tariffs on Australian woodchips and logs and waste paper.

5. There will be a review of ChAFTA, including market access outcomes, 3 years after its entry into force.

6. ChAFTA ensures that Australian producers continue to have full access to trade remedies available under the WTO, including anti-dumping and countervailing measures.

7. ChAFTA affirms the rights and obligations under the WTO agreements on the application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT). Australia’s ability to develop and apply technical regulations, standards, testing and certification procedures remain unaffected under ChAFTA.

8. On labour mobility, all temporary entry outcomes in ChAFTA are understood to be consistent with Australia’s existing immigration and employment frameworks.

For further information on ChAFTA see the relevant Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade website, http://dfat.gov.au/trade/agreements/chafta/Pages/australia-china-fta.aspx
Contacts - Landholder, Industry and Government representatives

Ian and Jenny Chalk - Landowners

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Forico Pty Limited

Forico’s forest management team are strongly focused on supply chain management in an environment prioritising people and environmental performance. Forico’s management team have a depth of experience rarely equaled in today’s natural resource sector, in some individual instances over 40 years. Our management program focuses on optimising growth in our tree crops whilst minimising impact on our natural values and communities in which we operate. Forico invests in globally competitive tree breeding science to deliver customers with premium forest products and maintain Australia’s competitive edge in a global market. Forico’s strong environmental credentials are supported by its forest management policies, including strict non conversion of natural vegetation and investment in the forest certification schemes: The Australian Forestry Standard (AFS) and Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®). Forico is committed to replanting every tree harvested on freehold land and offers a range of extension support for third party forest owners.

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Pentarch Forestry Services (Tas)

Pentarch Forestry Services (Tas) Pty Ltd is subsidiary of the Pentarch Group of companies and is known throughout the forest industry as a well-established forest management provider.
The Pentarch Group employs over 150 permanent and casual staff throughout Australia and overseas. Pentarch Forestry Services has offices in Melbourne, Burnie, Bell Bay and Eden in Australia and Wellington in New Zealand.

Pentarch Forestry Services (Tas) has access to both domestic and export markets for products from both *P. radiata* and Eucalyptus plantations.

Each market segment takes a specific grade of log based on length and quality characteristics and processes that log into a particular product for a specific end use. Market forces regulate the supply of volume and the price for each option that we are able to offer. Pentarch Forestry Services (Tas) will alter cutting schedules and direct logs to the market that offers, the grower, the best possible return. The services that Pentarch Forestry Services (Tas) is able to provide are forest management advice and planning by qualified Forest Practices Officers, sales and marketing and harvesting and log transportation.

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Michael Keep, Wood Supply Coordinator
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Mark Oliver, Resource Procurement Coordinator
Ph: 0408 347 811 Email: m.oliver@pentarch.com.au

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Technical Forest Services Pty Ltd

Technical Forest Services P/L (TFS) is a Tasmanian owned and operated company with its Head office based in Launceston. Founded in July 2002 by Clive Woolridge. Now with staff in Launceston, Scottsdale and Hobart, with experience working throughout Australia and globally TFS offers a broad range of services throughout the Plantation, Native Forest and the Agricultural Industries.

Examples of these services include, but not limited to:

- Inventory
- Assessments
- Surveys
- Auditing
- Planning
- Fire prevention and control

As the Forest Industry has evolved over the years TFS has been a driving force behind the development and modernisation of methods and techniques within all areas of its operations. The motivation behind this has been the provision of prompt, accurate and appropriate information and services.

Clive Woolridge, Manager
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Mobile: 0407 331 023 Email: cwoolridge@technicalforestservices.com.au
Web: www.technicalforestservices.com.au
IFARM

Independent Forest and Resource Management Pty. Ltd. (IFARM) was established due to forest management demand. As the Australian plantation industry has restructured over the last few years, the need for independent forest and asset managers has increased. IFARM employs highly experienced and well-respected foresters to undertake the management roles. Locally located staff ensure prompt and efficient responses to management tasks. All staff are well versed in the Tasmanian Forest Industry. IFARM manages forestry assets for international investors and well as providing management services to local native forest and plantation owners. Management services can include one off or long term advisory roles.

Chris Ringk, Regional Forester North West
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SFM Forest Products

SFM Forest Products is a Tasmanian owned forestry company that manages both native forest and plantations on private properties. We operate in Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland. We have three offices within Tasmania at Burnie, Launceston and Hobart. After discussions with Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association regarding the collapse of Managed Investment Scheme plantations, SFM set up the Aggregated Plantation Program (APP). This program will enable the aggregation of the many private plantation owners across Tasmania. Aggregation of the resource will allow for increased market access and security, improved fire management coordination and professional advice when required.

Membership to the APP is free and provides you with a range of benefits including:

- Initial plantation assessment and ongoing annual report on the growth, management and marketing of your plantation;
- Inclusion in SFM’s Fire Management area enabling representation and coordinated approach with fire authorities in wildfire events;
- AFS or FSC Forest Certification of your resource, increasing market access;
- All year round access to expert plantation foresters;
- Organisation and Supervision of on-ground plantation management services (fire break maintenance, insect spraying, etc) at a reduced rate;
- Aggregated approach to marketing and harvesting your resource to access the best market for your resource.

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Ta Ann Tasmania Pty Ltd

Ta Ann Tasmania (TAT) is an Australian registered veneer and plywood manufacturing company operating in Tasmania since opening its first hardwood veneer mill in the Huon Valley in 2007. The second veneer mill was opened in Smithton in 2008 and the plywood mill at Smithton was opened in 2015. The veneer mills each have a designed log input capacity of 150,000m³/year. The new plywood mill has a production capacity of 36,000m³/annum.

Hardwood veneer is exported from the ports of Hobart and Burnie for high value added product sales into international markets. Recent opening of the plywood mill sees sales of plywood products from the port of Burnie to Australian capital city markets.

TAT’s Head Office is in Hobart and the company directly employs some 120 people statewide and is set to grow further as new log supplies become available from private native forests and plantations. While the majority of current log supply is from Forestry Tasmania, increasing volumes of private property wood are being planned including from softwood and hardwood planted forests.

The company’s preference is for wood supplies certified to either AFS or FSC certification standards and the company will only process native hardwood from State Forest areas that were previously agreed by ENGOs as suitable for long term sustainable timber supplies. The company is currently looking at a range of private property wood supply options for peeler grade logs to meet market opportunities.

Further information on wood supply matters should be addressed to Mr Paul Woolley contact details

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Tas Land & Forests

TAS Land and Forest provide the following services:

- Harvesting Supervision - Supervision of forest harvesting operations to conform to the Forest Practices Code
- Project Management of Harvest Operation - Management of harvest contractor, cartage contractor and all mill door negotiations
- Forest Assessment - Inventory design, field measurements and analysis of softwood and hardwood plantations
- Property Valuation - Assessment and financial evaluation of standing timber
Forest Practices Planning - Forest Practices Plan preparation, special values assessment and general Forest Practices Advice

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Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE)

Jonathan Knox, Project Officer (Browsing Animal Management)
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BR Transport and Earthmoving - Contractor

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Private Forests Tasmania

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