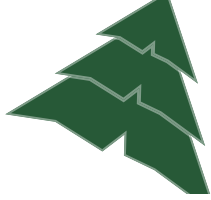




FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

MOUNT LOFTY RANGES





Mount Lofty Ranges Forest Management Plan

Foreword

ForestrySA acknowledges the Kaurna, Peramangk and Ngarrindjeri Nations as the traditional owners of the Mount Lofty Ranges and Fleurieu Peninsula and respects the deep knowledge and relationship Aboriginal people have with country.

The South Australian Forestry Corporation (trading as ForestrySA) manages the Mount Lofty Ranges Forests (MLRF), comprising commercial and native forests, according to this Management Plan, under the framework of ForestrySA's policies and guidelines which comprise the Forest Management System (FMS).

Through the FMS, ForestrySA has received certification from Responsible Wood® which is endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), the global authority on sustainable forest management. Certification enables forest owners to provide assurances their forests are managed in line with challenging environmental, social, and economic requirements – balancing people, planet, and profit.

This Mount Lofty Ranges Forest Management Plan is a key component of the FMS and is prepared in accordance with the Australian Standard for Sustainable Forest Management (AS4708:2013). The standard provides forest managers with nine environmental, economic, social, and cultural criteria and 57 requirements to help support the sustainable management of forests. It is independently audited in line with Responsible Wood® certification requirements.

This plan has been developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders including agencies, groups and individuals with interests in the Mount Lofty Ranges forests. It will operate for a period of five years from 2021-2026, with annual surveillance audits to proactively verify on-going compliance with certification.

Julian Speed

CHIEF EXECUTIVE
FORESTRYSA
1 March 2021

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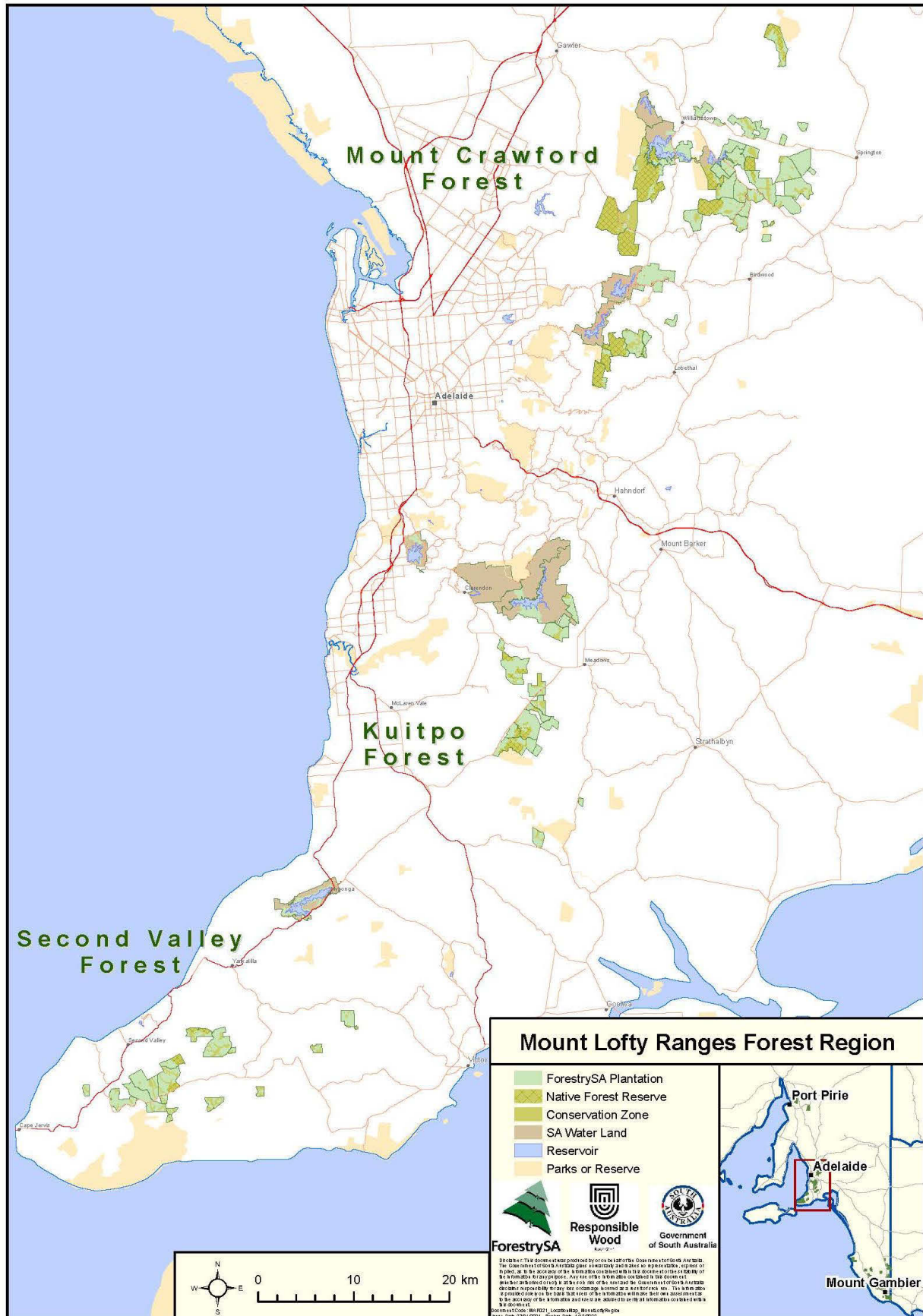
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1. Statement of Purpose

This plan establishes a strategic framework for the achievement of the requirements of the Standard and compliance with legal, and other requirements to which ForestrySA subscribes. It describes and sets broad objectives for economic, environmental, social and cultural outcomes.

2. Management objectives

The management of the Mount Lofty Ranges forests (MLRF) aligns with ForestrySA's Charter to develop and deliver commercial and non-commercial outcomes. The overarching aim is to manage the MLRF as a multi-use forest.

This incorporates the management of commercial plantations, biodiversity and heritage conservation and protection, community engagement and regional development to:

1. Manage the plantation estate sustainably to maximise the return from wood products
2. Encourage and facilitate regionally based activities based on forestry and other industries e.g. eco-tourism
3. Identify and protect natural values including biodiversity, threatened species, native forest reserves, soil, and water
4. Identify and protect Aboriginal and non- Aboriginal cultural heritage values
5. Promote the environmentally and culturally sensitive use of the forest estate for a range of recreation activities, community events, educational values, and other non-timber forest products
6. Protect and enhance the health of the forests through the management of weeds, pests and diseases, fire, and illegal activities
7. Provide opportunities for stakeholders to provide feedback to ForestrySA.

3. Introduction

ForestrySA manages approximately 15,502ha of declared Forest Reserve and 4,200ha of declared Native Forest Reserve under the *Forestry Act 1950* in the Mount Lofty Ranges (MLR) and Fleurieu Peninsula (FP) of South Australia. A further 896ha of plantation is managed on SA Water Reservoir Reserves. The forest reserves comprise land at Mount Crawford, Kuitpo and Second Valley.

The commercial plantations were established in the late 1800s. Today they provide sawlog and industrial log for the local processing industry to produce structural grade timber, pallets, and a range of landscaping, fencing and horticultural products. Some logs are also sold to local log exporters. Radiata Pine (*Pinus radiata*) is the primary plantation species, comprising 97% of the plantation area.

Native Forest Reserves (NFRs) were established from 1935 onwards, with significant tracts of native vegetation, including the land which now comprises the Belair National Park, protected from clearance. NFRs and other conservation zones are legally protected and actively managed by ForestrySA to conserve and enhance ecosystems, habitats and species for the long-term benefit of the state. Many threatened species can be found living in NFRs, supported by environmental programs designed to reintroduce endangered species into the landscape.

The MLRF exists within a mosaic of private and Crown land. Many forests share boundaries with conservation parks managed by the Department for Environment & Water (DEW) and SA Water reservoir reserves (SA Water). Generally, the landscape of the MLRF is moderately sloping with notable high points at Mount Crawford, Mount Panorama at Kuitpo forest and Mount Hayfield, Second Valley.



The MLRF experiences a Mediterranean climate with warm dry summers and cool wet winters. Average annual rainfall varies from 750mm in the south to 600mm in the north, with a trend of decreasing rainfall from the western side to the eastern side of the Mount Lofty Ranges. The soils in the region are reasonably fertile and provide suitable growing conditions for plantation forestry and native vegetation.

The MLRF covers several water catchment areas including Gawler River and Torrens Catchment, Onkaparinga and Murray-Darling Catchment, and smaller Fleurieu Peninsula catchments. The MLRF is within two Landscape Management regions. The Hills and Fleurieu regions include all Kuitpo forest and Second Valley forest, and the north eastern section of Mount Crawford forest is within the Northern and Yorke region.

4. Management Framework

There are several legislative and SA Government policy requirements that are incorporated into ForestrySA's management framework, decisions and operations.

4.1 Legislative Framework

The most significant legislation and regulations that affect ForestrySA activities include:

- *Forestry Act 1950* and *Forestry Regulations 2013*
- *South Australian Forestry Corporation Act 2000*
- *Native Vegetation Act 1991*
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*
- *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*
- *Forest Property Act 2000*

The ForestrySA Compliance Register lists relevant legislation. Appendix 1 details further information on legislation, policies, and codes of practice.

4.2 State and Regional Planning Framework

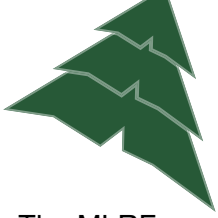
The management goals for MLRF complement existing national, state and regional policy and plans. This includes the management of commercial forestry, bushfire mitigation, planning, natural resources, biodiversity, conservation, cultural heritage, recreation, climate change and tourism.

These plans include, but are not limited to:

- Blueprint for the Future South Australian Forest and Wood Products Industry (2014-2040)
- South Australian Forest and Wood Products Industry Policy Statement
- State Bushfire Management Plan (2021)
- Code of Practice for Fire Management on Public Land in South Australia (2018)
- The 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide 2017
- State Landscape Strategy, Regional Landscape Plans and Water Allocation Plans
- Climate Change Adaptation Framework for South Australia
- South Australian Visitor Economy Sector Plan 2030
- Nature-based Tourism Strategy and Action Plan

At a regional level, priorities are guided by such documents as:

- Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Plan 2014-15 to 2023-24
- Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Plan (in development)
- Regional Recovery Plan for Threatened Species and Ecological Communities of Adelaide and the Mount Lofty Ranges, South Australia
- Water Allocation Plan (WAP) Western Mount Lofty Ranges 2013
- Water Allocation Plan (WAP) Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges 2013



The MLRF occurs within the Local Government boundaries of:

- Barossa Council
- Adelaide Hills Council
- City of Playford
- District Council of Mt Barker
- City of Onkaparinga
- Alexandrina Council
- District Council of Yankalilla
- City of Victor Harbor

These Local Government bodies have strategic plans and planning schemes that include objectives for increased tourism, heritage and environmental protection, development, volunteer support and improved recreational opportunities.

4.3 Forest Management Context

The ForestrySA Charter was formulated in accordance with Section 12 of the *Public Corporations Act 1993*. The Charter outlines ForestrySA's strategic position and its commercial and non-commercial operations.

The ForestrySA Strategic Plan 2019-2022 identifies strategies which are facilitated by this Plan, including:

- maintain AS 4708 Sustainable Forest Management – Responsible Wood certification
- leverage community engagement and eco-tourism opportunities
- maintain and enhance the reputation of the business.

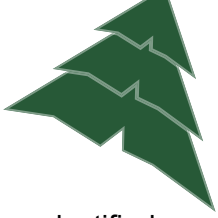
ForestrySA maintains certification to (AS 4708) via the Forest Management System (FMS), which provides a framework of sustainable forest management practices and processes.

A large part of ensuring appropriate management of the forests is to understand, identify, assess, and manage environmental aspects and impacts. ForestrySA achieves this through a formal process identified within the FMS and records the details of these in the SALcorp Risk Register. The controls from this process flow into management procedures and actions on the ground.

4.4 Vegetation Management Zoning

In 2021, the Native Vegetation Council and ForestrySA revised the process for the vegetation zoning of forest reserves. A draft management plan has been developed to align with the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017 to formalise exemption to allow clearance of native vegetation associated with the maintenance of the existing forestry land use. The exemption is based on forest zoning as described below:

- **General Forestry Zone:** Includes commercial plantations and other plantings and land uses related to commercial timber production. Clearance of native vegetation may occur in accordance with an approved management plan.
- **Conservation Zone:** Contains areas of remnant and regenerating native vegetation managed for conservation purposes. These areas include gazetted NFRs, as well as areas of native vegetation scattered throughout the forest reserves. Conservation zone areas are protected under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* and remain protected for conservation purposes in perpetuity.
- **Transition Zone:** Contains commercial and non-commercial plantings, as well as native vegetation. These zones are managed to increase their conservation values through the removal of the remaining pines, weed control and sometimes plantings with native species. There may be



justified cases for these areas to be removed from transition and returned to commercial use which will require native vegetation clearance approval.

4.5 Management Planning and Administration

The MLRF is managed according to Management and Operations Plans. These plans include plantation establishment and maintenance, harvesting, weed control, biodiversity and conservation management, maintenance of visitor facilities and built heritage and community programs. Actions identified in this Plan are prioritised in budget, operational and other management processes.

ForestrySA undertakes operational works and coordinates community engagement programs to assist with the management of native forests, recreational facilities, and heritage sites. The “Friends of the Forest” program recruits volunteers, while others come from recreational clubs and environmental groups.

5. Forest Values

Forest values can be both material and non-material and are important in understanding the management strategies to protect economic, environmental, social and cultural benefits.

Forest values include:

- Economic values
 - Provisioning services
 - Renewable resources
 - Commercial uses (non-forestry related e.g. eco-tourism)
 - Regional jobs
- Environmental values
 - Intrinsic and intangible existence now and for future generations
 - Diversity of species and habitats
 - Ecosystem benefits and services (fresh air, clean water, rain, soil stabilisation)
 - Carbon sequestration and regulating climate change
- Social values
 - Open space (exploring, wandering, or just unwinding in the wilderness)
 - Recreation
 - Education
 - Community use (events, activities)
 - Mental health and wellbeing
- Cultural values
 - Aboriginal and European heritage
 - Aesthetic experiences (mystery and wonder)
 - Spiritual enrichment
 - Heritage

Based on forest values, the key objective of this plan is to **manage the MLRF as a multi-use forest** by:

- Managing plantation forests for commercial production
- Managing the estate for other commercial non-forestry uses
- Maximising the value of the managed businesses
- Fostering and supporting competitive domestic processing industries
- Contributing to forest industry research programs
- Participating in regional resource protection
- Managing forests for biodiversity, education, and heritage
- Conserving Aboriginal heritage and culture



- Managing and enhancing opportunities for recreation and community use
- Managing adverse human activities and impact

5.1 Plantation Forestry

There are eight age classes of Radiata pine in the MLRF. The highest proportion of net effective plantation area is within the 0 to 5 year age class (approximately ~2,500 ha), followed by the over 36 year age class (~1,500 ha). The ideal forest age structure is an even spread of stand ages across the chosen crop rotation length to provide a steady state annual harvesting re-establishment and log supply programs. The large bank of older mature stands has been reduced intentionally over the past decade to replace aging stands with more productive young stands and partially in response to asset risk management considerations. Primarily the spike of recent plantings is a direct result from plantations being impacted by the Sampson Flat wildfire in 2015. ForestrySA's current targeted average plantation rotation age is based on a 34 year cycle.

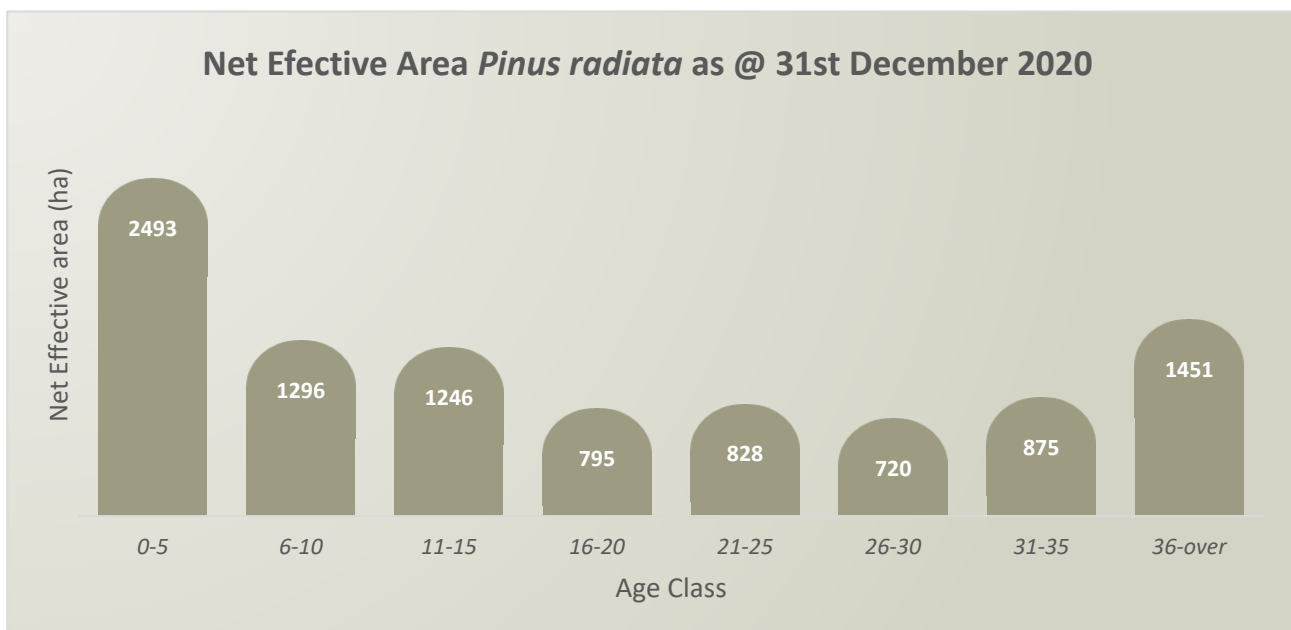


Table 1. Radiata pine plantation age class distribution for the MLR.

5.2 Sales

ForestrySA's commercial strategy is focussed on optimising net return from log sales, while maximising the value of the forest asset. The current commercial program is geared towards servicing log supply contracts with a diverse domestic and log export customer base. The Sustainable Annual Cut (SAC) of the estate is currently assessed as 150-160,000 m³. The sales and marketing commitment is to align sales to this level over the long term. Notwithstanding this, ForestrySA aims to retain a calculated portion of the SAC annually as contingency against yield regulation changes and variances, and potential volumes losses due to wildfire or other events.

Sales of lower grade log into the export market in recent years has enabled on time plantation thinning to occur in turn encouraging net return and the future value of the estate. New and emerging opportunities that increase net return and reduce waste will continue to be pursued.

Sales performance data can be viewed in ForestrySA's Annual Reports on the [website](#).

ForestrySA's Log Sales Policy sets out the range of activities ForestrySA will undertake to maximise the commercial return on investment and continue its support for the regional forestry industry.



5.3 Silviculture

Thinning operations yield saleable products and maintain growth by removing subdominant poorer and/or malformed trees. This focuses growth capacity on retained final crop trees. Fertiliser is applied based on growth assessments and a business case.

Other plantation establishment and tending operations include:

- Managing logging residue to provide a suitable planting bed. The intent is to reduce windrow burning and encourage retention of organic matter.
- Cultivating sites to improve seedling survival and growth.
- Controlling weed competition through selective herbicide application and manual treatments. This results in improved tree growth via the increase in soil moisture and nutrients available for the young plantation crop.
- Deploying advanced genetic material.
- Assigning site specific plantation stocking rates.

These operations assist in the elevation of plantation productivity.

ForestrySA's Sustainable Forest Management Policy sets out the framework to ensure ForestrySA undertakes commercial plantation management activities sustainably.

Plantation Forestry Management Objectives

- Continue plantation re-establishment to ensure the ongoing supply of products to local markets
- Apply improvements in silvicultural and general forestry management treatments and practices as per plantation specific Operations Plans

5.4 Native Forests and Conservation Zones

The MLRF contains approximately 6,200ha of native vegetation in conservation ones. This vegetation contributes significantly to biodiversity conservation in the landscape. Larger and more significant areas of native vegetation within forest reserves are gazetted as NFRs under the *Forestry Act 1950* and managed under the Forestry Regulations 2013. The MLRF contains 14 gazetted NFRs covering approximately 4,200ha.

Much of the native vegetation in the MLRF is of moderate to excellent condition, and in 2003 the Commonwealth Government identified the MLR as one of the 15 National Biodiversity Hotspots in recognition of its high biodiversity values.

ForestrySA works in partnership with researchers, community groups, industry and government to ensure conservation and long-term sustainability of conservation zones within the broader landscape, as well as the diversity of habitats and species contained within.

5.5 Biodiversity Conservation - Flora

The MLRF is dominated by eucalypt forest and woodland with a predominately heathy understorey but in addition there are specific high-priority vegetation communities as follows:

- Fleurieu Peninsula Swamps, located in Second Valley forest, are rated as a Nationally Threatened Ecological Community, protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). There is approximately 162ha of swamp vegetation protected within the Conservation Zone.
- *Eucalyptus dalrympleana* open forest located in Cudlee Creek (Mount Crawford forest) and in Mount Hayfield (Second Valley forest).



- *Leptospermum lanigerum*/*Leptospermum continentale* Closed Shrubland rated as Endangered, located in freshwater soaks in Scotts (Mount Crawford forest).
- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Open Woodland at Meadows Flat (Kuitpo forest).

The MLRF provides habitat for many threatened plants including many listed under the Commonwealth EPBC Act. These include the Blue-top sun-orchid (*Thelymitra cyanapicata*) and the Fleurieu leek-orchid (*Prasophyllum murfettii*), listed as Critically Endangered, the endangered Pink-lip spider-orchid (*Caladenia behrii*) and Stiff-white spider-orchid (*Caladenia rigida*).

New threatened species are discovered from time to time and all threatened species are actively managed to ensure long term protection. Collaborative management and research projects are implemented in conjunction with relevant organisations for habitat manipulation through prescribed burning or slashing to improve habitat quality and seed collection, propagation and planting to increase numbers of species and extend the range of the populations.

5.6 Biodiversity Conservation – Fauna

Forest reserves provide habitat to a rich variety of native mammal, reptile, and bird species. 17 native mammal species have been identified in the MLRF, including the Southern-brown bandicoot (*Isodon obesulus obesulus*) which is rated as Nationally Endangered and Vulnerable for South Australia. In 2018 Southern-brown bandicoots were captured on infra-red motion detection cameras in Bone Gully and Knott Hill (Kuitpo forest). This was the first visual confirmation of the species in the area since the 1983 Ash Wednesday Bushfire.

There are 86 bird species recorded including two species that are Nationally Endangered, the Chestnut-rumped heath wren (*Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri*) and Mount Lofty Ranges Southern Emu-wren (*Stipiturus malachurus intermedius*). The Regional Recovery Plan identifies another 17 bird species of regional conservation significance, including the Yellow-tailed Black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus funereus*) which thrives in plantation forests.

There are 28 species of reptiles and amphibians recorded, including three of State conservation significance: Cunningham's skink (*Egernia cunninghami*), Brown toadlet (*Pseudophryne bibronii*) and the Heath goanna (*Varanus rosenbergi*).

Several native fish populations occur within the MLRF. These include the Climbing Galaxias (*Galaxias brevipinnis*) recorded in Second Valley forest, and smaller Fleurieu Peninsula water catchments; and Mount Crawford forest or Gawler River and Torrens water catchments. The Flathead Gudgeon (*Philypnodon grandiceps*) has also been recorded within Mount Crawford forest.

5.7 Conservation Programs

Since 1996, ForestrySA has undertaken and been involved in local and landscape-scale conservation-based programs, cooperative multi-agency control programs and initiatives focussed on endangered species conservation, rehabilitation, revegetation, ecological research, abundant species management, pest animal and weed control.

The most significant landscape-scale programs include:

- South Para Biodiversity Project
- Nature Conservation Society of South Australia Mount Lofty Ranges Woodland Bird Survey.

ForestrySA works closely with several threatened species recovery programs, including:

- Fleurieu swamps/Mount Lofty Ranges Southern emu-wren (*Stipiturus malachurus intermedius*)
- Southern-brown bandicoot (*Isodon obesulus obesulus*)
- Mount Compass swamp gum (*Eucalyptus paludicola*)
- Southern Lofty Block threatened orchids.



Biodiversity Conservation Management Objectives

- Protect areas of native vegetation as conservation zones
- Plan and maintain conservation programs for the management of native vegetation
- Maintain links with other natural resource management programs and landscape boards
- Develop communication on topical conservation issues and priorities
- Provide opportunities to develop integrated regional conservation programs and access funds for on-ground works
- Actively encourage community participation in programs to increase involvement in biodiversity conservation activities

6. Pests and Diseases

The *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* identifies pest plants and animals along with requirements for their limitation, control and prevention.

6.1 Weeds and Other Pest Plants

In addition to weeds, several plant species can become pests in both plantation and native forest. Native plant re-growth can out-compete young pines. Conversely, pine wildlings can be a problem in native vegetation.

Weeds can impede harvesting, pruning and establishment practices, and be a health and/or fire hazard. Minimising the transfer of weeds between plantation and conservation areas is critical in protecting biodiversity values.

Weeds in native vegetation affect biodiversity values by displacing and competing with native species and altering the structure of the vegetation community. Of concern in the MLRF are boneseed, broom, blackberry, olives, asparagus weeds and gorse.

Effective weed management in young plantations, both prior to establishment and for two years following planting, is critical to reduce competition for nutrients and water, and to ensure the maximum early growth of desirable plants. Depending on the range of target weeds, soil type, topography, environmental and neighbouring land use, mechanical and chemical weed control are options.

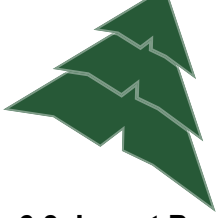
6.2 Weed Management Strategy

The ForestrySA Weed Management Strategy has been implemented to identify the distribution of significant economic and environmental weeds across ForestrySA land and to capture this information in a GIS database.

Weed management is prioritised at several levels depending on weed risk and location. Control strategies include consideration of regional priorities, integrated opportunities with other agencies and weed spread into adjoining private or public lands.

Weed Management Objectives

- Implement the Weed Management Strategy prioritising regional weeds and prevention of weed spread into adjoining lands.
- Develop and adopt practices to minimise the risk of outbreaks and spread of weeds.
- Identify and manage high-risk activities that have the potential to introduce or spread weeds
- Recommend and implement strategies in operational plans to improve hygiene protocols and reduce the risk of weed seed transfer



6.3 Insect Pests and Diseases

ForestrySA uses several strategies to identify the insect pests and diseases affecting plantation growth, health and survival. Aerial forest health surveys of the softwood plantation estate are carried out every year. These are followed by on-ground inspection of areas to determine and verify the cause of any identified health issues and determine management actions.

Insect Pests

The most damaging insect pests in softwood plantations are the Sirex wood wasp (*Sirex noctilio*) and the Monterey pine aphid (*Essigella californica*). The Five-spined bark beetle (*Ips grandicollis*) also causes damage. Other insect pests that may cause damage are Wingless grasshoppers (*Phaulacridium vittatum*), the Golden-haired bark beetle (*Hylurgus ligniperda*) and the Black pine beetle (*Hylastes ater*).

The European Sirex wood wasp is a major threat to the softwood forest industry. The National Strategy for Sirex control (Haugen et al., 1990) is applied across ForestrySA pine plantations. The strategy includes biological control methods, including a nematode (*Beddingia siricidicola*) and several species of parasitic wasps.

Monterey pine aphid is found in all age classes and causes mild to severe defoliation, which can cause considerable growth loss. Maintaining plantation hygiene is important to reduce the risk of outbreaks.

Giant Pine Scale (*Marchalina hellenica*) has been assessed as a potential risk. A fit for purpose monitoring program is being deployed as the first line of defence against this pest.

In hardwood plantations, Autumn gum moth (*Mnesampela privata*), Sawflies (*Perga* sp.), Eucalyptus leaf beetles (*Chrysomelidae* sp.), Chockchafer (*Heteronyx* sp.) and Scarab Beetles (*Cadmus* sp.) and Weevils (*Gonipterus scutellatus*) are the most common pests. Once the trees obtain adult foliage these pests are rarely significant.

Diseases

Two fungal diseases are common in pine plantations. Diplodia (*Sphaeropsis sapinea*) is an endemic fungal disease that causes wilting, dead tops and branches, and blue stain of the wood. It generally affects drought stressed or damaged trees. Spring needle cast (*Cyclaneusma minus*) is also endemic causing premature shedding of one-year old needles, in spring and autumn. There are no practical methods of control for either of these diseases.

Phytophthora cinnamomi is a soil-borne water mould that is dispersed by water and other vectors, such as native animals, vehicles, and recreational users. It mainly impacts native vegetation but can also affect some exotic tree species. Phytophthora Management Guidelines are available at:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/management-phytophthora-cinnamomi-biodiversity-conservation-australia>

Insect and Disease Management Objectives

- Implement health surveillance of all plantations
- Implement the Sirex control program as per the National Strategy for Sirex control
- Develop and adopt practices to minimise the risk of outbreaks and spread diseases
- Identify and manage high-risk activities that have the potential to introduce or spread diseases
- Recommend and implement strategies in operational plans to improve hygiene protocols and reduce the risk of disease



6.4 Pest Animals & Grazing Pressure Management

Legislative obligations under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* require management of declared pest animals within forest reserves. This is primarily achieved through volunteers engaged through the Sporting Shooters Association of South Australia and contract labour. The main pest animal species controlled are fallow deer (*Capreolus dama*) and goat (*Capra aegagrus hircus*). Multi-agency, cross tenure deer and goat control programs are implemented including occasional aerial control programs.

Other introduced species recorded within the MLRF include the Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), Black rat (*Rattus rattus*), European hare (*Lepus europaeus*) and House mouse (*Mus musculus*).

Baiting programs for foxes and rabbits are assessed on a needs basis as populations fluctuate. Control programs are generally only effective with widespread intensive efforts across multiple land tenures.

Grazing pressure from abundant native species such as kangaroos, can be an issue for both the forestry estate (revegetation, fire recovery) and neighbouring properties (pasture, revegetation). Control programs, in highly impacted areas, are instigated when required in line with appropriate permits.

Pest Animal Management Objectives

- Monitor and evaluate pest animal control programs
- Foster communication regarding the management of pest animals with stakeholders, including neighbours and land management agencies
- Participate in regional and/or interagency pest animal control programs

7. Adverse Human Activity Management

Human behaviours and activities can have a significant impact on forest management and forest values, with associated community use consequences. These can be isolated to hot spots or widespread. When and where required, cross tenure, integrated programs are developed, with neighbours, other State and local public land managers and organisations, to address management issues in a cooperative manner.

Various strategies are employed to address undesired or illegal activity including awareness and education, signage, physical barriers, and compliance. Under the Forestry Regulations 2013, ForestrySA Forest Wardens can expiate individuals found to be in breach of the regulations. Management strategies are employed with the health, welfare and safety of staff, contractors, and forest users at the forefront.

7.1 Rubbish dumping

Illegal rubbish dumping and its removal remains a problem for ForestrySA. Garden waste creates pest plant issues, while general household rubbish creates an eyesore and may impact on water quality. The dumping of cars, household rubbish, and hydroponic waste in or adjacent to plantation areas and NFRs is common.

Rubbish removal is conducted at considerable financial cost, by staff, contractors, or the Local Council.

7.2 Wood Cutting

The clearing of native vegetation without approval can attract fines and even result in criminal proceedings. Areas of native forest in the MLRF are regularly targeted for firewood collection and



cutting. Where and when required, coordinated programs with adjacent landholders and other public land managers target illegal wood cutting and firewood collection.

7.3 Trespass and Vandalism

There is strong desire from owners of 4WD vehicles and off-road motor bikes to access the MLRF. This results in cut fences, rammed gates, damaging driving, damage to fire track and fire breaks. Significant effort is made annually to address illegal access and trespass in the MLRF. Where required, partnerships with adjacent public land managers and private landholders aim to educate, minimise access and protect forest values at risk. This includes involvement with the annual South Australia Police (SAPOL) Operation Nomad, targeting arsonists during fire danger season.

Managing illegal access also includes working at a strategic level with government to address opportunities for these types of recreational pursuits in suitable locations in a sustainable manner. Analysis indicates the MLRF does not have many, if any, locations which could facilitate the desired level of permanent 4WD or off-road trail bike access. Once-off events are considered through the recreation permit process.

7.4 Neighbour Fencing

ForestrySA seeks to maintain good relationships and dialogue with neighbours. As a public land manager ForestrySA has no legal obligation to contribute towards the cost of boundary fencing. Landholders do have a legal obligation to maintain stock within their property boundaries. Financial assistance to neighbours for boundary fencing is subject to availability of funds.

Human Activity Management Objectives

- Ensure information is available on the website
- Develop action plans for hot spots
- Work with regional stakeholders to develop integrated strategies and plans
- Maintain compliance function

8. Cultural Values

8.1 Aboriginal Culture

Through this plan, ForestrySA commits to involving and partnering with First Nations and Aboriginal people in protecting, planning for, and managing the MLRF. As a foundation, the plan aims to ensure the protection of Aboriginal heritage sites, which are places of physical and/or spiritual significance for Aboriginal people. This is done through assisting staff to understand and adhere to the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* and other locally appropriate mechanisms.

According to Tindale (1974), the northern part of the Mount Crawford forest around Kaiserstuhl is part of land once used by the Peramangk Aboriginal people and is a remnant example of the flora and fauna that provided food and shelter. An alternative name for the Kaiserstuhl peak is “patpoori”, the Aboriginal word meaning “little grass tree”, presumably *Xanthorrhoea quadrangulata*, the rock grass-tree, which is found in the reserve.

The Peramangk Aboriginal people also occupied an area near the Little Mount Crawford NFR. In the late 1800s a large camp was present on the banks of the South Para River, within 2km of the reserve.

Tindale identified other sections of the Mount Crawford forest and Kuitpo forest once occupied by the Peramangk people and most likely the Kurna people, as the approximate boundary of both these groups is close to the reserves. Tindale also identified that the Second Valley forest is part of the land once used by the Kurna and, most likely, the Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal people, as the approximate boundary of these groups is adjacent this reserve.



Many archaeological deposits have cultural significance for Aboriginal people today and many deposits may also have scientific significance. Certain sites are more likely to contain evidence of Aboriginal occupation than others; for example, claypans; rocky outcrops; dunes; birthing trees, and bush or forested areas. A site may also be important for historic events that occurred there. Such places may contain no archaeological evidence but can have great significance to Aboriginal people. For example, Mount Hayfield, located 1km south-east of Kalamunda NFR, has been reported as a significant mythological site

The South Australian Government is responsible for the protection and preservation of sites, objects, and remains of sacred, ceremonial, mythological or historical significance to Aboriginal people. The Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects (*Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*) lists known sites of significance to Aboriginal archaeology, anthropology, history, and tradition. The Register currently records six sites on or near the MLRF.

Aboriginal Cultural Management Objectives

- Record Aboriginal cultural sites on the ForestrySA GIS system once they become known and notify the relevant State Government department. These sites will be confirmed by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet
- Report any Aboriginal sites/objects via the ForestrySA incident reporting system and the significant site record form
- Consult representatives of local Aboriginal groups on this plan and actively seek contributions on other management issues within the MLRF

For general information visit the National Native Title Tribunal website, www.nntt.gov.au.

8.2 European Culture

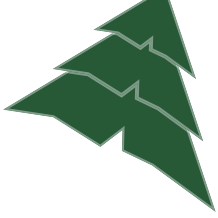
The MLRF has historical associations and significance for European culture with a strong history of early European settlement.

There are numerous sites of European cultural value across the MLRF. These include historical buildings, cottages, ruins, cemeteries, charcoal pits, mines, stock yards, historical plantings, State heritage listed plantations, and arboretums. Of particular interest are the State Heritage-Listed Plantations of Ironbarks (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*) planted in 1898, the first forests planted in the Adelaide Hills region.

Where suitable and appropriate, historical sites will be co-managed for community use such as visitor accommodation or day visit sites, which supports the protection of these sites. Other areas, such as historical plantations and arboretums will be protected and, if appropriate, managed for community or other use.

European Cultural Management Objectives

- Identify and record sites of European cultural and historical significance and interest, including artefacts, and where appropriate notifying the relevant State Government department
- Manage and protect sites under the Forest Management System and operational planning processes
- Consider restoration or conservation programs for sites of cultural and heritage significance, subject to funding
- Encourage the ongoing involvement of the local community and community programs in the conservation and management of cultural heritage sites



8.3 Heritage Artefacts

ForestrySA has a collection of heritage artefacts dating back to the early 1900s with significant cultural, historic and educational value. Some artefacts have been donated or loaned to local museums, including those on display at the Yankalilla Museum.

The History Trust of South Australia (HTSA) has a legislative requirement to protect heritage artefacts located by Government agencies and has advised ForestrySA regarding artefact protection and management. This includes the cataloguing of heritage artefacts in line with guidelines provided by the HTSA.

Among other points, the guidelines recommend:

- Artefacts only be loaned to HTSA-accredited organisations such as museums and heritage societies
- Artefacts only be displayed in a secure facility where the artefacts are safe, protected from the weather and displayed and interpreted correctly.

Heritage Artefact Management Objectives

- Manage and protect heritage artefacts under the FMS and Operational Planning process
- Catalogue and register heritage artefacts and restore for conservation and protection, subject to funding

9. Community Use

The people of South Australia value the MLRF for its environmental and recreational opportunities. The MLRF is a significant recreation and tourism resource containing diverse landscape types such as plantation, native forest, open space, and heritage sites. Demand for the amount and diversity of outdoor recreational experiences has increased as the Hills, Barossa and Adelaide populations grow, and the city expands.

People use the entire forest estate extensively and often see little distinction between plantation and native forest and the recreational pursuits permitted within. Although some activities, such as horse riding or walking dogs are not permitted in NFRs, the mosaic of forests generally supports a broader set of activities than other public land.

Over the last five years there have been more than 200,000 recorded visitors annually. Due to recording limitations it is believed that actual visitation may be much greater. Ingalalla Waterfalls attracted approximately 34,000 people in 2019/20, while the Fox Creek Bike Park attracted more than 20,000 visitors per annum before it was closed following the 2019 Cudlee Creek fire.

ForestrySA is responsible for all aspects of community forest use, including public access and visitor management. Some activities require a permit, which can be obtained via the ForestrySA website, including camping, horse riding, photography, fossicking, and drone use. Shooting, trapping and other forms of hunting are not permitted in forest reserves.

9.1 Visitor Facilities

Visitor facilities exist across the forest estate and include:

- Forest information centres
- Signage
- Visitor accommodation, including houses, cottages, huts and camp shelters
- Camping and picnic grounds
- Multi-use recreation trails



- Heritage buildings and sites
- Purpose-built infrastructures such as bike and walking trails, boardwalks, bird hides and horse yards.

ForestrySA and partner clubs and groups work in collaboration to apply for grant funding for conservation and recreation projects.

Further information on forest recreation is available on the ForestrySA website www.forestrysa.com.au/recreation-mountloftyranges

Visitor Facilities Management Objectives

- Develop a Mount Lofty Ranges Tourism and Recreation Strategy
- Consider and develop community use capacity as appropriate
- Develop and prioritise a program for the maintenance of recreational facilities, structures, signs and sites

9.2 Recreation Trails

The MLRF provides an extensive network of dedicated and multi-use trails for forest visitors. State and ForestrySA trails cater for walkers, bike riders and horse riders. Walking and cycling is allowed on the significant network of established fire tracks throughout the forest.

State-based trails traversing the MLRF include the Heysen Trail, Mt Lofty Walking Trails, Mawson Trail and the Kidman Trail. These trails, and the network of ForestrySA trails, link visitor facilities and provide a range of recreational opportunities for forest visitors.

Horse riding with a permit is allowed on established fire tracks in areas zoned for General Forestry. Horse riding is excluded from gazetted NFR and Conservation Zones due to the significant areas of native vegetation with high conservation value. Horse riding is a popular pursuit with ForestrySA plantations being a key location supporting recreational and organised events.

Bike riding is available on designated multi-use trails, existing fire-track networks and dedicated single-tracks. These trails are popular for both recreational and competitive use in organised events. Single-track trails in plantation areas are established on the understanding they will be significantly impacted or lost during harvesting and plantation establishment operations. New single-track trails are prohibited in NFRs and Conservation Zones.

Single-track bike trails are supported at:

- Fox Creek Bike Park
- Mount Gawler (Kersbrook) Forest Reserve
- Bells Gully Forest Reserve
- Bennett's Forest Reserve
- Pewsey Vale Forest Reserve

The Fox Creek Bike Park at Cudlee Creek is one of the most popular bike riding destinations in South Australia and features more than 42km of single track. More information is available at www.foxcreekbikepark.com.au

Orienteering courses have been developed with support from the Orienteering Association of South Australia, with school groups, special events and the public using these courses. Aligned with



environmental values, permanent orienteering courses are not developed in NFRs or Conservation Zones.

For more information on trails available within ForestrySA forests, visit www.forestrysa.com.au/bike-riding/

Trails Management Objectives

- Develop new trails aligned to the Tourism and Recreation Strategy
- Develop a regular service and maintenance program for ForestrySA trails
- Work with State trail managers to maintain and facilitate access
- Work with bike clubs and other stakeholders for trail planning and maintenance

9.3 Activities, Events and Tourism

Many small to medium activities are held in the forests each year. These are generally ad hoc and do not require a permit.

ForestrySA facilitates specialist access for the State Emergency Service, Country Fire Service, South Australia Police and the military to conduct driver, field, orienteering and rescue training.

Events are coordinated through an event application process and include weddings, nature play, dog sledding, car and motorcycle rallies, walking, hiking, biking, horse riding, rogaining, orienteering, forest bathing, and bouldering. Examples of special events include the annual Bicycle SA Dirty Weekend 24-hour mountain bike race, Birdwood Primary School Farm Day, Nature Play Forest Festival, Rally SA and the Heysen 105 Trail Run.

Tourism and Event Management Objectives

- Develop new tourism and recreational initiatives aligned to the Tourism and Recreation Strategy
- Continue to support community events aligned to forest management values
- Review current operators and develop licence agreements where required
- Consider partnerships with tourism and recreation bodies

9.4 Community and Stakeholder Engagement

ForestrySA encourages the participation and involvement of individuals, community groups and other stakeholders in the management of forest reserves. A Friends of the Forest program allows individuals or groups to become involved in a variety of volunteer activities.

Youth development, community service and environmental training programs are also regularly engaged to assist with non-commercial activities. These activities include aspects of native forest, recreational and heritage management.

ForestrySA continues to target education and training institutions for involvement in its community programs. This includes an ongoing relationship with Urrbrae TAFE involving activities which link modules from the Conservation and Land Management course with on-ground works located on forest reserves. Activities include planning and implementation of conservation-based rehabilitation and revegetation projects as well as biological and native fauna surveys. The University of Adelaide and the University of South Australia are also involved in scientific monitoring projects on ForestrySA land.



Volunteers are engaged through the Sporting Shooter's Association of South Australia for pest animal control programs, predominately feral deer and goats. This activity is carefully monitored to ensure the safety of the volunteers and forest users and the number of volunteers is restricted to allow for effective management of risk. Some volunteer pest animal control is integrated with other public land manager or Landscape Boards programs to maximise efforts across the landscape.

ForestrySA also works with peak bodies, associations and clubs relating to horse riding, bike riding, hiking, walking, rogaining and orienteering.

Community and Stakeholder Management Objectives

- Continue to support community engagement in the MLRF
- Use this Plan as a means for advancing community input and stakeholder engagement

10. Fire Management

ForestrySA participates in and contributes to National, State and Regional fire management strategy, policy, and initiatives; and has adopted the Preparedness, Prevention, Response and Recovery (PPRR) approach to fire management as per the State Emergency Management Plan.

10.1 Strategic Fire Management Context

At the national level, ForestrySA is a member of the Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council (AFAC), the peak body for public sector fire, land management and emergency service organisations in Australia and New Zealand.

ForestrySA is a legislated member of the State Bushfire Coordination Committee (SBCC) which is responsible for bushfire management planning in South Australia. Regionally there are ForestrySA representatives on the Mount Lofty Ranges Bushfire Management Committee and the Fleurieu Bushfire Management Committee, which prepare a Bushfire Management Area Plan for each area.

ForestrySA is a signatory to the Heads of Agencies for Fire Management on Public Land Memorandum of Administrative Arrangement (MoAA) and abides by the endorsed Code of Practice for Fire Management on Public Land in South Australia. As part of the Heads of Agencies, ForestrySA is a member of the Mount Lofty Ranges Fire Cooperative, which seeks to integrate prescribed burning programs and to coordinate bushfire responses in the region.

The MLRF lies within SA Country Fire Service (CFS) Regions 1 and 2, and ForestrySA works in cooperation with the CFS and adjacent landholders to mitigate risk and respond to incidents.

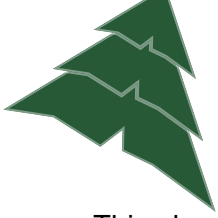
10.2 Corporate Fire Management Framework

The corporate fire management framework includes:

The *ForestrySA Chief Executive Statement of Intent* outlines ForestrySA's fire management and fire operations policies as applicable to all employees and contractors when undertaking fire prevention, preparedness and response planning and operations. These are aligned to community priorities established by the CFS, being protection of the health and safety of firefighters and emergency services personnel, life, property and the environment.

The *ForestrySA Fire Management Policy* sets out the responsibilities of the business to deliver safety, environmental, asset protection and financial results.

The *ForestrySA Fire Management Plan* sets out and establishes ForestrySA's approach to fire prevention and management. It also describes features within ForestrySA's managed area which have an impact upon fire management, the assets at risk from fire or fire exclusion and the fire management infrastructure and works program recommended to address the fire risk in the plan.



area. This plan performs the function of a Bushfire Management Plan for ForestrySA as required by the *Fire and Emergency Service Act 2005 (SA)*.

The *ForestrySA Fire Manual* sets out detailed fire preparedness and suppression arrangements such as training, incident management, roles and responsibilities, and equipment. It includes a Prescribed Burn Manual and Ecological Fire Management Guidelines as required by the Native Vegetation Council.

A corporate risk register references a major fire event in a plantation. Included in risk assessment is an annual plantation inspection program which assesses compliance against standards such as fire breaks and fire tracks.

ForestrySA also undertakes risk assessments aligned to standard policy and practice and in coordination with annual multi-agency arrangements, such as the regional fire cooperatives. For example, there is a standard risk assessment required for a prescribed burn plan which is undertaken as each plan is developed.

Internal firebreaks and access tracks are determined by the vegetation clearance guidelines outlined by the South Australian Firebreaks, Fire Access Track and Sign Standards Guideline prepared by the Government Agencies Fire Management Working Group. Tracks and firebreaks are maintained on a rolling schedule to be compliant with these guidelines. Fire access tracks are classed as either major, minor, or standard tracks requiring prescribed widths and vertical clearance envelopes.

As a highly trained and experienced CFS Brigade, ForestrySA has over 100 years of combined professional and voluntary experience in forest fire and wildfire suppression and specialist fire-fighting appliances allow for direct attack and protection in areas not accessible by normal CFS appliances. As such, ForestrySA plays a unique and integral role in fire detection, rapid attack, and suppression to protect commercial and recreational assets and broader community interests.

10.3 Hazard Reduction and Prescribed Burning

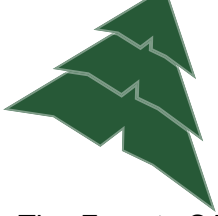
Forest reserve management is unique when compared to other public land management agencies due to the changes in the landscape which occur from plantation harvest. Landscape fuel loads are reduced significantly once a plantation is harvested and remain at low to moderate fuel levels for several years as young trees grow. Fire tracks, access tracks and forest roads are also maintained to a higher standard in forest reserves for harvesting operations and log truck access.

On average, 20% of the Mount Lofty Ranges Forest Reserve comprises areas of low to moderate fuel loads in any one year, as a result of sound bushfire mitigation management and young age plantations.

Annual mitigation measures to reduce fuel loads aim at protecting the high value commercial plantation assets and reducing bushfire risk within the surrounding landscape. These include:

- Firebreak and plantation edge maintenance by slashing, grooming, spraying, grading, high pruning, and side grooming
- Residue burning following plantation harvesting to reduce timber waste
- Prescribed burning of native vegetation

Prescribed burning is used as a part of ForestrySA's fire prevention strategy to achieve ecological, fuel hazard reduction and research objectives. The Native Vegetation Council has delegated authority to ForestrySA to undertake prescribed burns provided relevant environmental considerations are addressed, with agreed management processes in place since 2008.



The ForestrySA Manual for Prescribed Burning sets out prescribed burn procedures. Prescribed burns are undertaken in accordance with the Code of Practice for Fire Management on Public Land in South Australia.

As a member of the Mount Lofty Ranges Fire Cooperative, ForestrySA contributes to integrated landscape-scale public land fire planning with DEW, SA Water and the CFS. Annual planning meetings occur with all agencies where ForestrySA identifies areas of land for prescribed burning that may complement other agency burns achieving better landscape protection.

10.4 Fire Recovery

Following a forest fire, ForestrySA will prepare a fire recovery plan to facilitate salvage of affected pine plantation and recovery of native vegetation. If required, ForestrySA will contribute as a member of the relevant Local Recovery Committee and the State Recovery Coordination Committee.

Fire Management Objectives

- Seek and apply research outcomes and identified best practice fire management findings
- Align management objectives to the State Bushfire Management Plan
- Manage fire PPRR under the ForestrySA Fire Management Framework

11. Commercial Use

One of ForestrySA's strategic purposes is to encourage and facilitate regionally based economic activities based on forestry and other industries. Uses unrelated to forest management must be sound, sensitive complementary to forest values and have positive social and economic outcomes.

11.1 Nature-based Eco-tourism

In addition to the ForestrySA Charter and Strategic Plan, various South Australian Government initiatives aim to position South Australia as a world-class eco-tourism destination by supporting businesses to activate or expand on ecologically sensitive tourism offerings on Crown land, including state forest reserves.

ForestrySA actively explores new partnerships to deliver sustainable, quality tourism experiences within the MLRF, while maintaining free public access, mitigating risk, and protecting conservation and heritage values

11.2 Leases, Licences and Agreements

Increased commercial activity has the potential to provide health, social and economic benefits to the local community. Leases, licenses, agreements, and deeds may be entered into with individuals, groups, companies, and agencies for any use aligned to or compatible with forest values. These include grazing, telecommunications and Government Radio Network towers, bee keeping, license to occupy, tourism, education, recreation and fitness training operators.

11.3 Exploration and Mining

The *Mining Act 1971* and the *Petroleum Act 2000* prescribe matters to be considered before granting a licence. There are no current exploration or mining licenses in the MLRF.

11.4 Quarries

ForestrySA currently operates three quarries which supply roading materials required for forest operations and stone for building, recreation and restoration projects.

Commercial Use Management Objectives

- Invite and seek eco-tourism initiatives aligned to forest values



- Develop commercial agreements for relevant initiatives
- Undertake periodic review of lease conditions, fees, and compliance
- Ensure all occupation and commercial or organised use is undertaken according to formal agreement or equivalent

12. Work Health and Safety

ForestrySA is committed to ensuring that employees, contractors, and the public are safe when on the forests it manages. ForestrySA has a comprehensive safety management system that underpins its management of work, health, and safety across the business. The safety management system ensures that hazards and risks are identified, assessed, and managed; legal requirements are complied with; and incidents are reported, investigated and corrective and preventative actions developed.

Work, Health & Safety Management Objectives

- Promote safe work practices and the safe use of the forests

13. Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

13.1 Implementation

This Plan will be implemented through mechanisms in the FMS. Staff and contractors will be made aware of this Plan and its contents through training and induction.

The larger implementation tasks will be incorporated into the appropriate FMS policies, procedures, plans, standard operating procedures, manuals and guidelines. Through these documents, the on-ground implementation tasks to achieve management strategies will be incorporated.

Implementation will be monitored and audited to ensure compliance with the management objectives and actions.

13.2 Performance Monitoring and Auditing

The FMS sets out a program of performance monitoring, and of auditing the effectiveness and implementation of systems and operations. Monitoring and auditing can be used to:

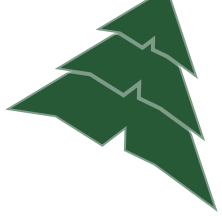
- Improve and demonstrate performance
- Assess compliance and effectiveness of compliance mechanisms
- Assess progress toward goals, objectives, or targets
- Manage and evaluate impacts and risks and effectiveness and implementation of controls.

Monitoring of performance against the plan will be undertaken through an annual assessment and incorporated into an annual management review.

13.3 Continuous Improvement

There will be regular review and assessment of the implementation of the plan. This will involve reviewing the currency and content of the information within the plan and the relevance of the management strategies. If information, management strategies, or business objectives change, then the plan will be updated and adjusted accordingly.

New monitoring, scientific and technical information which may alter silvicultural, environmental, social and/or economic conditions, will also be incorporated into the plan as required.

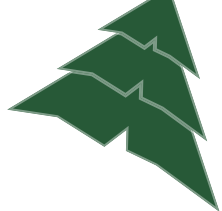


14. Targets

TOPIC	TARGETS
<i>Plantation Forestry Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85% of clear-felled area p.a. is re-established within two years of harvest. • Survival stocking should be equal to or greater than 85%, 12 months post planting, subject to regional or site history differences. • Plantation productivity is benchmarked against industry Site Quality standard – young plantations equal to or exceed previous rotation benchmark.
<i>Biodiversity Conservation Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain or increase current area of native vegetation as conservation zones • Maintain minimum of two conservation programs per annum • Link with two multi-agency / landscape programs for biodiversity outcomes per annum • Five social media updates on topical issues and priorities per quarter • Identify two opportunities for conservation programs per annum • Engage with five groups / programs to encourage community participation per annum.
<i>Weed Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link with multi-agency / landscape programs for weed control outcomes • Minimal outbreaks and spread of weeds • Update Operations Plan template to include identification and management of weeds.
<i>Insect and Disease Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal outbreaks & spread of insect pests & diseases • Pest control program is underpinned by active surveillance program • Industry standard hygiene control measures are routinely practiced • Deploy a risk-based approach to insect pest & disease management • Participate in local industry insect and disease management forums and/or projects.
<i>Pest Animal Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review programs annually or as required • Engage with neighbours annually or as required • Participate in two regional/interagency programs per annum.
<i>Human Activity Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and update website as required • Reduce human impact at two hot spots per annum • Reduce human activity impacts through two integrated strategies per annum • Provide training and support for a minimum five authorised officers for duration of the Plan.



Aboriginal Cultural Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every new site is recorded on the GIS and reported to DPC • Aboriginal sites/objects reported via Rapid Global • Engage with one Aboriginal group per annum.
European Cultural Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every new site/object is recorded on the GIS and reported to DEW • Update operations plan template to include identification and management of cultural sites • Seek funding for one program per annum • Engage with one group / program to encourage community participation per annum.
Heritage Artefact Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the FMS and operational planning process to ensure heritage artefact management.
Visitor Facilities Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism and Recreation Strategy prepared.
Trails Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism and Recreation Strategy prepared. • Partner with DEW and ORS to maintain Heysen Trail and Mawson Trail • Work with three stakeholders on trail planning and maintenance per annum.
Tourism and Event Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy prepared by end 2021 • Support 100 events per annum • No commercial operators without a current license • Explore opportunities.
Community and Stakeholder Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide ten community engagement opportunities per annum.
Fire Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with the Bushfire and Natural Hazards CRC to identify and apply relevant research • Align fire management policy to the Strategic Bushfire Management Plan where relevant • Annual update of the Fire Management Framework.
Commercial Use Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the Nature-based Co-investment Fund • All new initiatives have license agreements • Annual review of license conditions, fees and compliance • All existing occupations have license agreements.
Work, Health & Safety Management Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve reporting system • Ensure identified training is current • Improve identification of leading indicators.



Appendix 1: Key Legislation, Policies, Codes of Practice and Industry Standards

ForestrySA maintains a Compliance Register which provides a comprehensive listing of applicable legislation, policy commitments, Codes Of Practice and Industry Standards that are observed. Key compliance requirements include:

Main legislation	Agency	Purpose
<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment	It provides a framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities, and heritage places.
<i>Native Title Act 1993 (Commonwealth)</i>	National Native Title Tribunal	Acknowledges native title and provides mechanisms to protect native title interests.
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i>	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment	Preserve and protect places, areas and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal people in accordance with their tradition
<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (SA)</i>	Department of the Premier and Cabinet	Act provides for the protection and preservation of the Aboriginal sites, objects and remains.
<i>Environment Protection Act 1993 (SA)</i>	Department for Environment and Water	Act promotes the principles of ecologically sustainable development based on sound environmental practices and policies that restore and enhance the quality of the environment.
<i>Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005 (SA)</i>	Department for Police, Emergency Services and Correctional Services	Act provides for a country fire service to provide for the prevention, control, and suppression of fires.
<i>Forestry Act 1950 (SA)</i>	Department for Primary Industries and Regional Development	Act provides for the creation, management, and protection of state forest reserves.
<i>Heritage Places Act 1993 (SA)</i>	Department for Environment and Water	Act provides for the protection and preservation of non-Aboriginal heritage.
<i>Native Vegetation Act 1991 (SA)</i>	Department for Environment and Water	Act provides for the preservation of native vegetation and includes legislative controls for native vegetation clearance.
<i>Landscape South Australia 2019 (SA)</i>	Department for Environment and Water	Act provides the framework for managing the state's land, water, pest plants and animals, and biodiversity across the state.
<i>Public Corporations Act 1993 (SA)</i>	Treasurer	An Act to provide for the control of public corporations.
<i>South Australian Forestry Corporation Act 2000</i>	Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development	Act establishes a statutory corporation as a business enterprise with the principal responsibility of managing plantation forests for the benefit of the people and economy of SA.
<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)</i>	Treasurer	An Act to provide for the health, safety, and welfare of persons at work.
<i>Guideline for Plantation Forestry in South Australia (2009)</i>	PIRSA	This Code was established in consultation with stakeholders and is outcome-focused. It is not legislated but is endorsed by the State government.
Australian Forestry Standard (AS 4708:2013)	Responsible Wood	The Standard specifies environmental, economic, social and cultural criteria and system and performance requirements for the production of forest products and forest services that support good practices and continual improvement towards sustainable forest management.



Mount Lofty Ranges Forest Management Plan

Charter of the South Australian Forestry Corporation	Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development & the Treasurer	The Charter sets out the Board's responsibilities; the strategic direction of ForestrySA; and the SA Government requirements.
Code of Practice for Fire Management on Public Land in South Australia 2018	Department for Environment and Water	Code applies to all public lands under the care and control of DEW, ForestrySA and SA Water. Staff, contractors, and volunteers undertaking fire activities on public lands will comply with it. Any document developed for fire management activities on public lands will be consistent with it.

This list covers the most relevant Australian Government and State legislation and policies that apply to forest management or activities. Other State legislation can indirectly apply and is not specifically addressed in the Plan. Other legislation and policies of relevance are referred to as necessary throughout the Plan.

Any reference in the Plan to an agency, Act, Regulation, State policy or other statutory document is intended to refer to any subsequent renaming, revision or replacement of that agency, Act, Regulation, policy, or document.