



Approaches

Approach A aims to meet the JANIS quantitative targets and optimise the non-quantitative targets while minimising resource impacts.

- between 165,000 and 187,500 hectares of new reserves would be added to the reserve system, creating a total area of formal and accredited informal reserves of more than one million hectares.
- the JANIS biodiversity reservation targets would be met or exceeded for 21 of the 26 forest ecosystems. Opportunities to achieve the targets in the remaining ecosystems are extremely limited.
- the protection of old-growth forest would be enhanced through the additional reservation of 49,500 to 51,800 hectares of old-growth. The JANIS reservation levels for old-growth would be met, as far as is practical and feasible, or exceeded, in 15 of the 19 old-growth ecosystems and would be increased for the four remaining ecosystems.
- the area available for timber production would be 1.087 million to 1.09 million hectares which represents a reduction of up to 66,000 hectares (about 5 per cent compared with the Forest Management Plan 1994-2003). The gross value of wood products at the mill gate would be \$219 million to \$222 million a year.
- access to the forest estate for community activities, including Aboriginal cultural activities, generally would be maintained although this approach might reduce the area accessible for honey production, wildflower picking, firewood and seed collecting.
- the proposed reserves under this approach include 66,900 to 73,100 hectares in State Agreement Act areas, 73,000 to 83,500 hectares in mining tenements and leases (these may overlap Agreement Act leases) and 239,700 to 248,100 hectares in areas of high and medium mineral potential.
- the estimated reduction in timber resource under this approach has the potential to impact on a number of communities across the region with significant dependencies on the native forest timber industry.

Approach B explores the flexibility provisions in the application of the JANIS criteria with lower levels of reservation than Approach A.

- between 122,500 and 127,700 hectares of new reserves would be added to the reserve system, creating a total area of formal and accredited reserves of more than 943,000 hectares.
- the JANIS biodiversity reservation targets would be met or exceeded for 16 of the 26 forest ecosystems. Opportunities to achieve the targets in five of the remaining ecosystems are extremely limited.

- the protection of old-growth forest would be enhanced through the additional reservation of up to 36,100 hectares of old-growth. The JANIS reservation levels for old-growth would be met, as far as is practical and feasible, or exceeded in 10 of the 19 old-growth ecosystems.
- the area available for timber production would be 1.123 million to 1.123 million hectares which represents a reduction of between 30,300 and 30,200 hectares (about a 2 per cent reduction in comparison with the current situation). The gross value of wood products at the mill gate would be \$225 million to \$233 million a year.
- access to the forest estate for community activities, including Aboriginal cultural activities, generally would be maintained although this approach may reduce the area accessible for apiary, wildflower picking, firewood and seed collecting.
- the proposed reserves under this approach include 55,800 to 58,800 hectares in State Agreement Act areas, between 66,600 and 76,700 hectares in mining tenements and leases (these may overlap Agreement Act leases) and between 204,400 and 217,100 hectares in areas of high and medium mineral potential
- the estimated reduction in timber resource under this approach has the potential to impact on a number of communities across the region with significant dependencies on the native forest timber industry.

Approach C aims to enhance social and economic values by increasing sustained timber yield while also seeking to enhance protection of environmental and heritage values

- between 43,500 and 57,000 hectares of new reserves would be added to the reserve system, creating a total area of formal and accredited informal reserves of more than 900,000 hectares.
- the JANIS biodiversity reservation targets would be met or exceeded for 16 of the 26 forest ecosystems. Opportunities to achieve the targets in the remaining ecosystems are extremely limited.
- the JANIS reservation levels for old-growth would be met, as far as is practical and feasible, or exceeded, in nine of the 19 old-growth ecosystems.
- the area available for timber production would be between 1.170 million and 1.1758 million hectares which represents an increase of between 16,000 to 22,500 hectares (about a 2 per cent increase in comparison to the current situation). The gross value of wood products at the mill gate would be \$240 million a year.
- access to the forest estate for community activities, including Aboriginal cultural activities, apiary, wildflower picking, firewood and seed collecting generally would be maintained.
- the proposed reserves under this approach include between 41,800 and 42,300 hectares in State Agreement Act areas, between 147,400 and 52,900 hectares in mining tenements and leases (these may overlap Agreement Act leases) and between 181,500 and 184,000 hectares in areas of high and medium mineral potential