ATTACHMENT B

Forestry Tasmania's Updated Forestry in the Landscape approach

Forestry Tasmania's Forestry in the Landscape approach was described and included in the 2007 State Party Report. This diagram is an updated version. It is an extract from *Stewards of the Forest*, a Forestry Tasmania publication available in full online at www.forestrytas.com.au/uploads/File/pdf/stewards_of_the_forest_v5_screen.pdf

σμγ ΑΡΡΚΟΑСΗ

private property



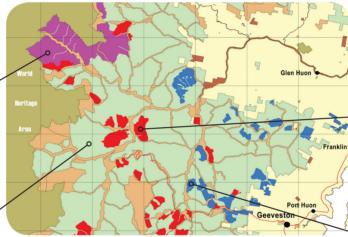
Special Species

- (100–200-year management cycle)
- fine furniture
- boat building
- craftwood



Eucalypts (80–100-year management cycle)

- solid wood products
- furniture
- pulpwood products



Managing forests in the landscape

The Parliament of Tasmania determines which areas of the State's public lands are set aside for wood production, and which areas should be in National Parks and Conservation Reserves.

Forestry Tasmania then broadly zones the lands we manage (State forests) for a range of wood production, protection and heritage values.

In areas bordering World Heritage Areas or National Parks, we generally plan longer management periods for special species timber production. Adjoining these areas, eucalypt forests are managed for multiple uses in 80-to-100-year management cycles, producing eucalypt logs that are used for solid wood production, furniture, pulp and paper.

Closer to the agricultural landscape, we thin the forests to produce a premium range of structural products – framing and furniture timbers. Adjoining the agricultural landscape, we set up our main plantation zones. These areas will produce products suitable for reconstituted wood, pulp and paper.

National Parks

special conservation zones 🛛 🛑 other public land 🌔



Thinned eucalypts and blackwood (60-year management cycle)

- structural products
- framing and furniture
- pulpwood products



Planted and thinned eucalypt plantation (25–40-year management cycle)

- structural products
- reconstituted wood
- pulpwood products